



**CITY OF
PORT
MOODY**

*Parks & Recreation
Master Plan*

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For the Parks & Recreation Commission
February, 2003*

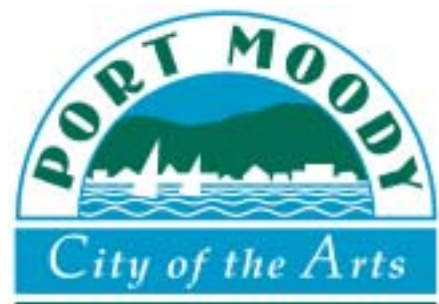


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SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations were extracted from the plan and listed along with a potential year of execution to facilitate tracking progress of the implementation of the plan. Community Services staff should report to the Parks & Recreation Commission and Council each year in the form of a report card showing the progress made for each recommendation. Each year, the Parks & Recreation Commission should endeavour to keep this a living document by adding relevant recommendations and submitting them for Council's consideration.

This list of recommendations should also be considered in parallel with the list of capital projects attached to this report. A large number of smaller projects that are not on the list are found in the five-year financial plan revised annually by Council.

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	YEAR
1	That the goals & objectives of the 2003 Parks & Recreation Master Plan be endorsed by Council.	2003
2	That the Recreation Centre Expansion & Renovation Concept Plan developed by the Parks & Recreation Commission in 2002, when endorsed by Council, serve as the basis of future improvements to the existing Recreation Centre facility.	2003
3	That the existing grouping of medical and para-medical agencies consisting of the Eagle Ridge Hospital, Newport medical office building, Eagle Ridge Manor, Crossroads Hospice and Recreation Centre be expanded in accordance with the concept of a Wellness Centre.	2003
4	That a strategy be developed to attract new public and private, medical and para-medical agencies to the Wellness Centre.	
5	That more community use of school space be jointly explored by the City and School District 43 to ensure that public use of available public buildings is maximized.	2003
6	That a comprehensive review be conducted to identify how Kyle Centre may be revitalized to better fulfill community needs.	2005
7	That the City work with the Port Moody Heritage Society to develop a long term plan for the Port Moody Station Museum facility and how it will be better integrated into Rocky Point Park (subject to implementation of the Murray Clarke connector).	2004
8	That the opportunity of acquiring the Ioco Boat Club facility, or possibly managing it on behalf of the owner be explored.	2004
9	That Westhill park playing field be considered for re-surfacing with artificial turf and re-oriented such that it is further from the forest.	2005

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	YEAR
10	That the City work closely with the School District 43 to field surfaces on playing fields at Glenayre and Pleasantside schools to make them more suitable for summer play.	2008
11	That the City consider the inclusion of a lawn bowling green and club house as part of the re-development of the Ioco Townsite.	2008
12	That a pedestrian and bicycle link be created at Queen's Street to ensure the continuity of the Trans-Canada Trail and connect the Shoreline Trail with Moody Centre.	2004
13	That trail etiquette signage designed to reduce user conflicts created by activities such as mountain biking and in-line skating be added to Port Moody's park trails.	2004
14	That maintenance funds be made available for each new park area such that current maintenance standards are maintained.	Ongoing.
15	That a long term re-forestation plan and urban forest management plan be developed.	2004
16	That the Westhill Park fitness trail equipment be replaced and relocated outside the forested trail.	2004
17	That the City work with the Port Moody Foundation to develop a memorial garden or memorial wall where plaques could be purchased for commemoration purposes.	2003
18	That the development of short loop trails that are universally accessible be incorporated in various parks in each neighbourhood.	2003 – 07
19	That the City of Port Moody Parks Regulation Bylaw # 1098 (1972) be re-written.	2005
20	That a new marketing strategy be developed to assist the Community Services Department in increasing awareness of its programs and services, improving participation and generating more revenues to offset inflationary pressures.	2003
21	That for each capital project submission considered, a companion budget for operating expenses be developed for the maintenance of the proposed facility.	Ongoing
22	That opportunities for increased feedback on the park system and recreation facilities be identified including surveys and other forms of consultation.	2003
23	That Community Services staff be involved in economic development and urban development projects and plans.	Ongoing

INTRODUCTION

This Master Plan is the result of significant community and staff input. It is also the consolidation of several documents:

- 1984 Parks & Recreation Master Plan
- 1992 Parks & Recreation survey
- 1998 consultant report called the draft Parks, Recreation & Culture Commission Master Plan
- 2002 Recreation Centre Expansion and Renovation Concept Plan

The 1984 Parks & Recreation Master Plan has become dated and largely irrelevant. For example, many new parks have been developed, Port Moody's population has more than doubled and large tracts of land have been dedicated as park land since the old plan was adopted.

Yet this plan did serve as a reference point to anchor some of the recommendations in their proper historical context. It is important for planners to realize that even though the City has developed in unforeseen ways, many past recommendations that have yet to be implemented address needs that are still highly relevant today.

When presented to community groups, Commission and Council, the 1998 draft plan was criticized mainly for its shortcomings in terms of local content and lack of structure. Sections mixed outdoor amenities and indoor recreation without apparent logic. This made it very difficult for readers to identify and understand the needs of various neighbourhoods. This update addresses these shortcomings by clearly separating facilities from parks and gathering all recreation needs within subsections that parallel the City's six communities.

This draft plan has been reviewed by Commission in October 2002 and is being circulated to Community Associations, sports groups, environmental stewardship groups and interested agencies and residents. Ultimately the Master Plan will be presented to Council for adoption in early 2003.

In parallel with the development of this Master Plan, the Commission completed the Recreation Centre Expansion and Renovation Concept Plan, received by Council on July 23rd, 2002. As predicted, the hundreds of people consulted for the Recreation Centre project also expressed their opinion on parks and recreation needs for the community at large. This consultation has been invaluable in terms of forming a true and current vision of Port Moody's needs.

Together, the Recreation Centre Expansion and Renovation Concept Plan and this Parks & Recreation Master Plan form the blueprint for the continued development of Parks & Recreation amenities in Port Moody for the next decade.

SECTION 1. GOALS & OBJECTIVES

This first section of the plan explains the philosophy and mission statement developed for the operation and delivery of Parks and Recreation Services.

Delivery of Parks & Recreation services in Port Moody aims to provide benefits, either direct or indirect, to all citizens in the community. City Community Services staff and the Parks & Recreation Commission are focused on promoting health and wellness: their main goal is to enable and facilitate physical and social activities rather than directing programs or enforcing policies.

The City's mission, as it pertains to Parks & Recreation, is as follows:

The Parks & Recreation Commission and Community Services Department promote social and physical wellness and enhance quality of life for all Port Moody residents.

1.1 Goals

Using the mission stated above, primary goals that can provide benefits to all citizens in the community are as follows.

- **Community Services Foster Growth of Individual Citizens** by encouraging the social, emotional, moral, physical, educational, intellectual and creative growth of each member of the community.
- **Community Services Foster a Sense of Community** by first establishing a broadly shared community identity, and then developing widely held community spirit and pride, finally progressing to the evolution of a distinct community culture.
- **Parks foster the protection and enjoyment of public lands** by supporting a wide array of active recreation - such as sports fields and cycling trails - and passive recreation – such as natural forest reserves and flower beds – for the benefit of all residents, present and future.



1.2 Service Objectives

A series of service objectives are derived from the above goals. These can be thought of as “strategies” for achieving the goals and, therefore, should guide decision-making for the City. They are summarized in Figure One and are detailed thereafter.

Figure 1: Service Objectives

Community Growth	Individual Growth
Special Events Support Community Groups Spectator Sports	Wellness (Well Being) Preschool Opportunities Basic Skills & Knowledge Development for School Aged Children
Team Sports	Advanced Skill Development for School Aged Children Practicing arts
Exposure to the Arts Social Functions	Social and Physical Opportunities for Teens Skills & Knowledge Development for Adults
Protecting the Natural environment Beautify the Community	Opportunities for Seniors Interpreting the Environment
Family-oriented Community Services Integrating Generations and	Reflection and Tranquility Leisure Education
Community Groups	Communicating with a variety of audiences

1.3 Community Growth

1.3.1 Special Events

Special events (e.g. Golden Spike Days, Festival of the Arts) can contribute to a feeling of a community identity and spirit. Therefore, the City should support mature special events while encouraging their growth into self-supporting activities and capacity to operate more independently. The City should also nurture new events and enable groups to meet emerging needs of the community.

1.3.2 Support Community Groups

Local clubs, groups and agencies organize and sponsor leisure opportunities. The “people doing things for themselves” aspect of such groups is socially worthwhile and desirable. The City should support such groups in their efforts. Support may occur in a number of ways, including access to public facilities, assistance in leadership training, provision of specialized equipment or the provision of operating grants.

1.3.3 Spectator Sports

Community identity, spirit and culture can be fostered through the environment generated by spectators at athletic events. In such events, sport can be closely linked with community identity and pride. Because of this, opportunities should be provided for positive spectator experiences at athletic events.

1.3.4 Team Sports

Community growth is also achieved through the lessons learned in the social interaction involved in team sports.

1.3.5 Exposure to the Arts

Artistic endeavours represent one of the most significant aspects of developing a culture in any community. Through exposure to the arts, local residents should develop a better understanding and appreciation of the cultural aspects of a community. Significant personal and community development is achieved through the practice of the arts. Refer to the City's Cultural Strategic Plan for related directions.

1.3.6 Social Functions

Because social functions are a valuable vehicle to use in developing community cohesion and identity, the City through Community Services, should ensure that such opportunities exist.

1.3.7 Protecting the Natural Environment

The protection of natural features, vistas, and artifacts of historic significance, coupled with public access to and interpretation of such features, will contribute to a greater understanding and pride in the community, therefore contributing to community growth.

1.3.8 Beautify the Community

Creating a community that is visually pleasing also engenders pride. Making the community more beautiful through landscaped parks and amenities has social as well as economic development benefits in terms of attracting and retaining desirable businesses and residents. A key side benefit of a more beautiful community is community pride, which in turn engenders more willingness to invest in the future.

1.3.9 Family-Oriented Community Services

The family unit is an integral building block of community growth. Opportunities should be provided for families to pursue leisure as a family unit. The YMCA motto is "Building strong families builds strong communities." This is a worthy goal that is reflected in the City's directions.

1.3.10 Integrating Generations and Community Groups

Community growth can be fostered through increased contact between people of varying age groups within the community in active participation in programs or as spectators. The more contact and interchange between seniors and younger adults and children, the greater the potential for community growth. Therefore, in the provision of Community Services, attempts

should be made to provide such contact and interchange between seniors and younger residents with a view toward transmitting cultural heritage across the generations.

1.3.12 Building understanding between diverse cultural Groups

Community growth can further be fostered through integration of various ethnic, economic and social groups so that each better understands and appreciates the differences and strengths of the other. Multi-cultural Community Services should be used as a vehicle to make the community more cohesive.

Integrating various groups of people with special needs into mainstream programming can also foster community growth. Whether individuals have special physical, emotional or mental needs, Community Services can be used as an inclusive and harmonizing force.

1.4. Individual Growth

1.4.1 Wellness (Well Being)

Wellness is used broadly to refer to mental and emotional, as well as physical fitness. The City should support initiatives to increase the overall fitness level of every resident of the community, regardless of whether they are sedentary or already fit. This translates in the need to create opportunities at various levels.

Elite athletes and elite amenities fall outside of the City's jurisdiction when these athletes gain access to opportunities provided by sponsorship and funding from other levels of government. City facilities are therefore designed to cater to the needs of all residents, from novice to advanced.

1.4.2 Arts

Exposure to Arts and engaging in creative activities presents personal growth opportunities that benefit overall quality of life. It also creates audiences for higher levels of arts.

1.4.2 Preschool Opportunities

An opportunity should exist for preschool aged children to participate in a variety of leisure experiences, in order to:

- Develop social skills and knowledge by exposing the child to social settings
- Foster gross motor development through physical activities
- Provide an atmosphere where personal growth can occur
- Teach basic safety skills and attitudes

1.4.3 Basic Skill Development For School Aged Children

For all children programs, it is important that contents be coordinated with School District 43 to avoid duplication. A wide variety of leisure pursuits in areas such as sports, performing arts, visual arts, outdoor nature oriented skills, and hobbies, should be identified and basic skill level instruction in each should be provided for school aged children in order to:

- Provide exposure to skills that form the basis for enjoying lifetime leisure activities
- Contribute to gross motor and fine motor physical development
- Provide social settings in which social, moral and emotional growth can be fostered
- Provide the basis for leisure education (i.e. teaching the benefits and wise use of leisure time).
- Provide opportunities to acquire citizenship skills and knowledge

1.4.4 Advanced Leisure Skill Development For School Aged Children

Opportunities should be provided for those children who wish to further develop their interest and skills in a wide variety of leisure pursuits beyond the basic level.

1.4.5 Social and Physical Opportunities for Teens

The maturing from youth to adult that occurs during teenage years is often a critical time in the life of an individual. It is also a time when individual difficulties may result in severe social problems. Hence, opportunities should be provided for teens to:

- Learn about themselves and how they will react to various social settings and pressures
- Develop positive social/emotional/moral skills, principles and convictions
- Develop positive leisure lifestyle patterns that will remain with them through adulthood.

1.4.6 Skill Development for Adults

Opportunities should be provided in a wide range of leisure endeavours and hobbies for adults who wish to learn basic and advanced skills in a wide variety of leisure pursuits.

1.4.7 Opportunities for Seniors

Opportunities should be provided for senior citizens to participate in the leisure activities of their choice in order to:

- Maintain overall fitness levels
- Maintain social contacts and continue to be involved in social environments
- Provide a continuing sense of worth and meaning of life through continuing personal growth

1.4.8 Interpreting the Environment

Opportunities should be provided for every local resident to learn about, understand, relate to and experience all aspects of his/her natural environment.

1.4.9 Reflection and Tranquility

Often individual growth can occur through escape, reflection, contact with nature and relaxation in a serene natural environment.

Emerging activities focusing on concentration, relaxation and introspection, such as tai-chi and yoga, are rapidly growing in popularity because they compensate for stresses now common in the personal and working lives of our residents.



Opportunities should therefore be provided for residents to experience quiet reflection, relaxation and nature. These opportunities need to be provided in traditional recreation facilities and through the imaginative use of prime outdoor locations. Consideration should be given to creating quiet alcoves with seating and sufficient space for a small group in the Foreshore park system. The creation of a labyrinth, promoted by a number of community members, should also be considered.

1.4.10 Leisure Education

All residents should be generally educated as to the best use of leisure time and its many benefits (e.g. growth and fulfillment). The Port Moody Library contributes significantly to the community in this area. It is important for staff and volunteers involved in supporting leisure activities to be aware of Library services and to work in partnership with the Library in extending complementary services to the community.

1.4.11 Communicating with a variety of audiences

A flexible and targeted communication/information system should be established and maintained whereby all residents are made aware of the availability of access to all leisure opportunities in the community.

SECTION 2. COMMUNITY PROFILE

The types of parks and recreation services in demand in Port Moody will be strongly influenced by how the community grows and changes in the coming years.

2.1 A Growing Population

Port Moody's current population of 25,000 is projected to grow to 33,000 within 15 years.

On average, 600 new residents will be added to the community each year, or almost two people per day.

Communities surrounding Port Moody are also growing, which will have an effect on the demand for the City's recreational services. Anmore and Belcarra residents are particularly heavy users of Port Moody's facilities and services because the two communities have few public amenities of their own.

Figure 2: Surrounding Community Populations

	Population	
	2002	2017
Port Moody	25,000	33,000
Anmore	1,350	2,500
Belcarra	700	700
Coquitlam	113,000	180,000
TOTAL	140,050	216,200

Source: GVRD and Eric Vance & Associates

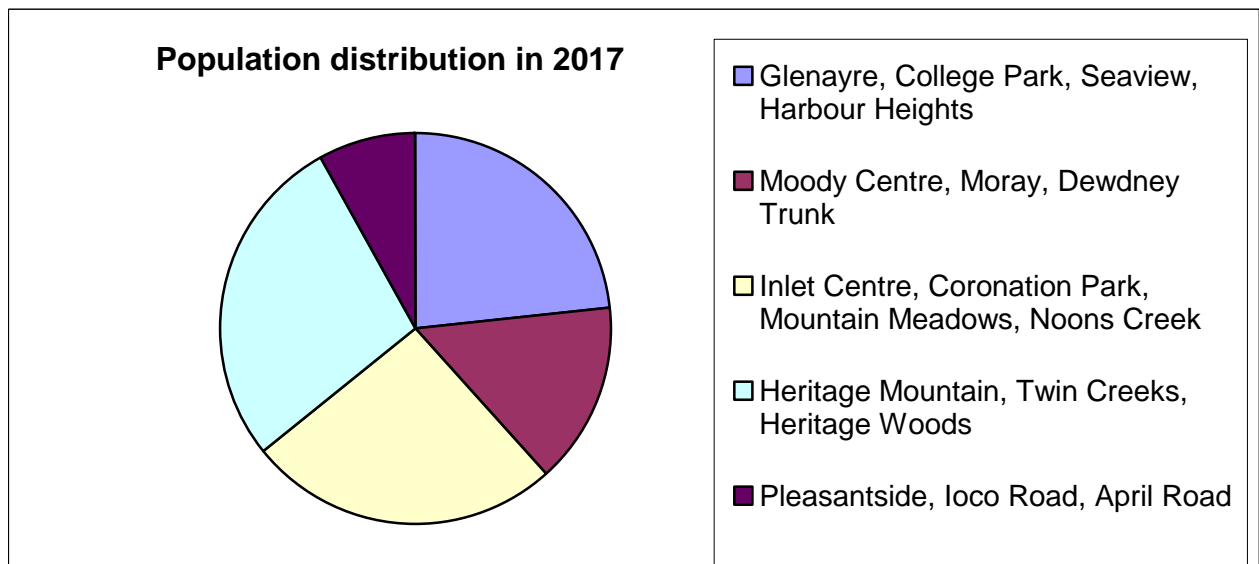
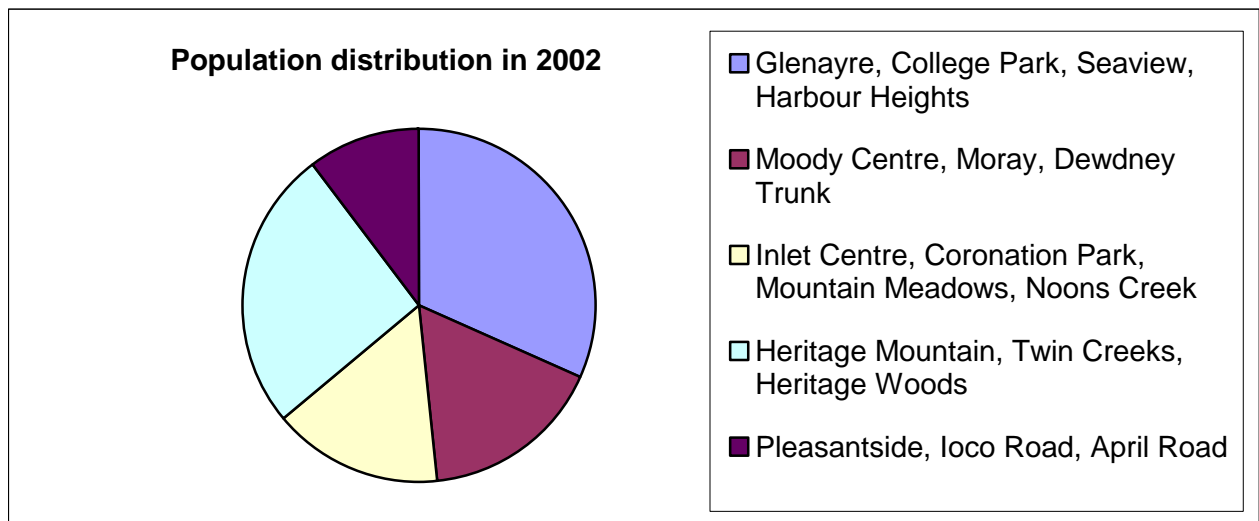
2.2 Port Moody Population trends

Demographics is an uncertain science at best, however, population projections are an essential means of making decisions about future needs of a community. In Port Moody, several neighbourhoods have been built to their ultimate development capacity. In the Glenayre, College Park, Seaview and Harbour Heights area for example, growth could only occur through the demolition of existing housing, consolidation of property, profound changes to the zoning and densification, all of which is highly unlikely. Growth in that area, consistent with the City's Official Community Plan, is therefore projected to be flat. In Inlet Centre, where large tracts of vacant land are primed for high-density development, significant growth is projected.

Figure 3 shows how the population is expected to grow in the various neighbourhoods.

Figure 3: Population projections

Neighbourhood Planning Areas	Population				Change	
	2002		2017			
Glenayre, College Park, Seaview, Harbour Heights	7,800	32%	7,800	23%	-	-
Moody Centre, Moray, Dewdney Trunk	4,100	17%	5,000	15%	900	22%
Inlet Centre, Coronation Park, Mountain Meadows, Noons Creek	3,800	15%	8,600	26%	4,800	126%
Heritage Mountain, Twin Creeks, Heritage Woods	6,400	26%	9,200	28%	2,800	44%
Pleasantside, Ioco Road, April Road	2,500	10%	2,700	8%	200	8%
City Total	24,600	100%	33,300	100%	8,700	35%



2.3 Growth Concentrated into Several Neighbourhoods

Port Moody's population growth is not evenly spread. The vast majority of new residents is being added to the Heritage Mountain and Inlet Centre neighbourhoods.

In Heritage Mountain, development is anticipated to be completed within the next five to eight years.

Development in Inlet Centre, however, will span the next fifteen years and possibly even longer.

Some growth is anticipated in the Moody Centre neighbourhood as a result of redevelopment, but the current OCP forecasts that this will be relatively modest.

It is also possible that redevelopment of the Ioco Townsite area may occur at some point in the future, although there are no specific plans in place at this time. If there is redevelopment, parks and recreation needs for this neighbourhood will have to be addressed as part of the planning process.

As the Heritage Mountain and Inlet Centre neighbourhoods grow, there will be heavier demands on the current and planned parks and recreation facilities within and adjacent to these two neighbourhoods.

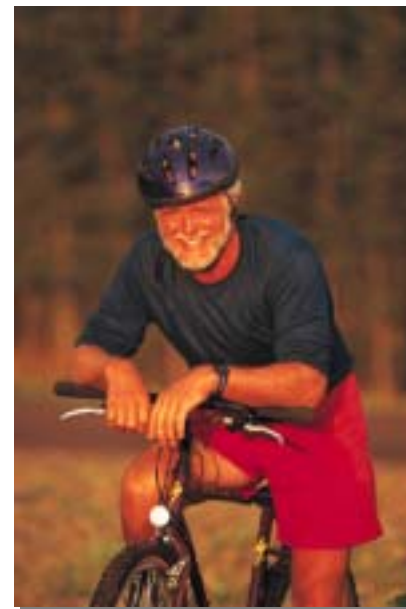
The new Inlet Centre residents could place particularly high demands on current and planned Social Recreation facilities in the civic precinct. There will also be much heavier use of Shoreline Park.

2.4 Changing Population Demographics

In addition to population growth, the age profile of Port Moody residents is gradually changing. Traditionally a family-oriented community, the City has more residents attaining older age groups. There are also a growing number of young couples and singles.

The growing proportion of older residents partly reflects the aging trend across Canada. It is also a result of the types of dwelling units being built in Port Moody, which are targeted at particular demographic markets. In Inlet Centre, most of the apartment units are targeted at first time homebuyers and older couples who are downsizing from larger homes (often referred to as "empty nesters").

The growing number of residents who are retired or semi-retired or have not yet begun families means more people with a higher than average amount of leisure time available. They will look to the City to provide more services to fill some of this leisure time. Many of the services they will be seeking will be different from those sought by families.



2.5 Population Age Distribution and gender

Other demographic indicators that require consideration are age and gender. Figure 4 on the next page shows a breakdown of Port Moody's population by standard age category used by recreation departments.

Figure 4: Population by Age Distribution

Age Group	Population			
	2002	Share	2017	Share
0 - 4	1,900	8%	2,300	7%
5 - 12	2,800	11%	3,300	10%
13 - 19	2,200	9%	2,600	8%
20 - 54	13,300	54%	17,600	53%
55+	4,400	18%	7,500	22%
City Total	24,600	100%	33,300	100%

Note: the ages groups above reflect standard recreation target groups rather than equal cohorts

It is predicted that the proportion of persons aged 0 to 19 will experience a slight decline over the coming years, even though their absolute numbers will continue to increase. In other words, the City will need more amenities for children, but not quite as quickly as it will need more facilities for adults and seniors.

Research leading to the Recreation Centre Expansion and Renovation Concept Plan shows that the City has in fact fallen behind in terms of its ability to meet recreation demands for adults. Market research leading to that plan has identified a very strong demand for adult-oriented activities in a gymnasium (adult volley-ball, basketball, etc.) and fitness suite (spa, cardio equipment and weights).

The current male / female population split is 49% / 51% in Port Moody. With a larger share of older residents, the proportion of female residents could increase slightly given their longer average life expectancies.

2.6 Generations X and Y

A lot of research has been done in recent years regarding the breakdown of youth and young adults into Generation X (Nexus) born 1964-1978 and Generation Y (Velox) born 1978-1995.

Stereotypes abound and Generation X persons are often seen as lazy, apathetic and cynical. Research shows that, to the contrary, the Gen X'ers were creative, adaptive to change and have enjoyed a good education. Out of 1,000 Gen X'ers, only 20% believe they would have less income than their parents.

Typically, Gen X'ers are different in their formative experiences. That age group has been marked by the introduction of the PC and growth of internet. They are children of divorced parents who have been influenced by globalization, aids, September 11, 2001, diversity, multiculturalism, a multi-channel universe and famine in Ethiopia.

Generation Y stereotypes are that they are spoiled, self centered and materialistic. By contrast research shows that the Gen Y'ers are in-tune with current events, the most educated in history, likely the wealthiest in history, creative and interested in a balanced lifestyle.

Gen Y'ers formative experiences are marked by the highest number of divorced parents, Clinton years (failure of leadership), Oklahoma City, Columbine, the explosion of the Internet and Multi-tasking.

The influence of these two groups will mark the next decade in terms of public services. As many as 62% of the 20 to 30 year olds are unlikely to ever get married. As a consequence, social interaction is critical to both Gen X & Y people, because they are children of divorce and their highly mobile lifestyle requires stability they will find in their community.

Fun is essential to Gen X and Gen Y people and they strive to achieve a balanced lifestyle. They've seen their parents work too hard and now value balance. They are the most likely to embrace health alternatives. They also thrive on extreme sports.

They search for stability and a sense of belonging, a real connection to their community. Even though they are less likely to turn out to vote (1997 - 51% voted, 2002 only 38% voted) this group is the most likely to take advantage of a Wellness Centre.

2.7 More Multi-Family Housing and Smaller Households

Port Moody's planned supply of new single-family homes is very limited. All new single-family home development is in the Heritage Mountain neighbourhood, where about 450 single-family homes remain to be built. Most of the City's new housing will be in multi-family forms, including apartments and townhouses.

The trend towards smaller dwelling units, coupled with the changing demographics of Port Moody's population, is producing smaller average household sizes. The average household size of 2.83 in the City is projected to decline to 2.59 persons per dwelling by 2017.

The typical new dwelling unit in the City will have less indoor and outdoor space for leisure activities, which will place more demands on public amenities. This demand will be partially alleviated by on-site recreational amenities at each of the planned major multi-family developments in Inlet Centre and on Heritage Mountain. Under the City's Zoning Bylaw, usable open space and/or indoor recreation space is required to be provided for multi-family residential projects. These on-site amenities will not, however, fully satisfy demand.

It may make more economic and social sense to pool the resources devoted to small recreational amenities in each multi-family development into a larger amenity that serves all developments. If the City was to collect amenity contributions in lieu of on-site amenity space, the funds could be used to defray the capital costs of the Recreation Centre Expansion & Renovation.

2.8 Greater Ethnic Diversity

Port Moody's population has historically been predominantly of western European ethnic origins. The 2001 Census showed just 17% the City's population as being of a visible ethnic minority, compared to 35% for Greater Vancouver.

A more ethnically diverse population will bring with it a broader range of cultural interests and resources. For the City, it may mean growing demand for programs and services of interest to particular ethnic groups. For example, recreation programmers have noted that some of the recent immigrants are looking for activities for their children that include not only a recreation component but also a learning experience. The proliferation of private martial arts services is also an indicator of changing recreation needs.

2.9 Higher Than Average Incomes

Port Moody's average income per tax filer was \$33,600 in 1998. This was 12% higher than the GVRD average, the highest of the three major Northeast Sector communities and second highest in the GVRD (second only to West Vancouver).

The relatively high average incomes in Port Moody mean more discretionary spending for items such as entertainment and recreation.

Higher income households also tend to be heavier users of computers, the internet and other communications technology. For example, 65% of Canadian households in the top income quartile had home access to the internet in 2000, compared to just 17% for the bottom income quartile.

2.10 More Volunteerism

As Port Moody's population grows and ages, there will be an increase in the amount of volunteer time put in by residents. For example, the average 65+ Canadian volunteered 269 hours in 2000, compared to 131 hours for those in the 25 – 34 age group.

2.11 Increasing School Enrolments

There are 10 public schools in Port Moody, plus two in Coquitlam (Gleneagle Secondary and Coronation Park Elementary) whose catchment areas include parts of Port Moody. Two Port Moody schools (Moody Middle and Port Moody Secondary) have catchment areas that extend beyond City boundaries to take in students from Anmore, Belcarra and parts of Coquitlam.

The opening of Heritage Mountain Secondary in September 2004 will reduce enrolment at Port Moody Secondary from 1,700 to 1,200, causing a displacement in the need for civic facilities used by secondary school students. The future North Shore Secondary School will primarily draw students from Port Moody's North Shore, Anmore, Belcarra and Coquitlam's Westwood Plateau area. It is expected to reach its planned capacity of 1,200 students in its first year of operation.

Figure 5: Port Moody School Enrolments

	Enrolment	
	Current Sep 2002	Projected (2010/11)
Aspenwood Elementary (K-5)	183	230
College Park Elementary (K-5)	149	150
Glenayre Elementary (K-5)	386	400
Heritage Mountain Elementary (K-5)	306	350*
Moody Elementary (K-5)	135	135
Mountain Meadows Elementary (K-5)	197	155
Pleasant-side Elementary (K-5)	180	185
Seaview Elementary (K-5)	226	250
Moody Middle (6-8)	666	825
Port Moody Secondary (9-12)	1,671	1,200
Heritage Mountain Secondary (9-12)	0 (1,200 in 2004)	1,200
Total	4,099 (5,299 in 2004)	5,080

Source: School District #43.

Total school enrolment in Port Moody is projected to remain relatively flat or decrease slightly over the next decade. The opening of the new Heritage Mountain Secondary School will cause a sudden growth in the number of students (1,200). Enrolment in the remaining schools is expected to decrease, sharply in some areas, but not significantly as a whole.

The recreational demands of these students are partly met by use of Port Moody's civic facilities, such as the swimming pools, sports fields and ice rink. Therefore the need for access to facilities for these students' age group is not likely to increase despite Port Moody's rapid population growth.

The development of the new secondary school on Heritage Mountain presents an opportunity for joint use of buildings and playing fields between the City and School District. This will be governed by the Joint Use Agreement already approved for this site. The new school's gymnasium is not likely to be available for any significant community programming based on the experience at Port Moody Secondary. Still both the City and School District are encouraged to find ways to better capitalize on this new facility. The new school's only outdoor amenity that is not located on City land will be a sports court. The remaining sports fields, jointly funded by School District 43 and the City, are located on adjacent City-owned parkland and are described in other sections of this Plan. The outdoor amenities are also covered in the Joint Use Agreement approved for the site.

The City's Community Services Department already enjoys access to elementary and middle schools' gymnasiums for community programs. Additional access to these gymnasiums is very restricted because they already support a variety of school and public recreation programs and tend to operate at full capacity during the school year.

SECTION 3. PROGRAM SERVICES

3.1 Service Delivery Methods

The Community Services Department currently facilitates and provides recreation and cultural programs in a number of ways:

- Direct provision of programs,
- Provision of programs through fee for service agreement such as the Port Moody Arts Centre.
- Provision of facilities such as the Arena, Curling Rink and Swimming Pools that allow other groups and organizations to provide programs, and
- Support of community groups and organizations in providing their own recreation programs in their own facilities.

The three methods of providing program services will continue to be valid over the next ten years. The expansion of educational and cultural programs in particular is likely to require additional resources.

As the community develops and as Port Moody's population ages, a number of new program directions should be considered for the Community Services Department. These include the following:

3.1.1 Leisure Education

With trends pointing to more individual recreation rather than group pursuits, the development of a leisure education program to assist individuals and small groups needs to be considered. Mature individuals and community groups will also tend to prefer developing their own recreational activities with support from the City rather than taking advantage of traditional education programs. An example of that is the partnership with Crossroads Hospice to offer Grief Support Workshops. Opportunities exist for partnering more broadly with the Port Moody Arts Centre and the Library to create exciting new programs such as the "create your own skateboard" program for teens organized by the arts centre.

3.1.2 Health and Wellness Program

With the emphasis on developing healthy communities, a major new program direction for the Community Services Department should be the development of health and wellness programs to assist residents in maintaining a healthy lifestyle and quality of life. The merging of health and fitness is exemplified by a recent partnership with the YMCA to offer the Healthy Heart program targeted to assist persons recovering from stroke and cardio-vascular ailments.

3.1.3 Environmental Programs

Port Moody prides itself on its concern and emphasis for the environment. The Community Services Department needs to develop a larger environmental and outdoor component to its programming to

take advantage of the facilities and community resources available. Existing programs delivered by hatcheries should be complemented by other programs offered in partnership with environmental stewardship groups and agencies.

SECTION 4. RECREATION CENTRE EXPANSION & RENOVATION

A comprehensive plan was prepared in 2002, in concert with the final draft of the Parks & Recreation Master Plan, to provide direction for the future expansion and extensive renovation of the Recreation Centre. Council received the plan in July 2002 and requested that additional public consultation take place regarding funding sources.

The plan is now at the stage where staff are developing a number of funding options that will be explored with Council in 2003. This review will include extensive public consultation with residents and community groups. The review of available funding options will also include consultation with potential public and private partners.

The Executive Summary of the Concept Plan is attached as appendix 2. Copies of the plan are available on request from Gaetan Royer, Director of Community Services, 604-816-5399.



SECTION 5. WELLNESS CENTRE

An opportunity created by the Recreation Centre Expansion is a partnership toward an emerging Wellness Centre. One of the fastest growing trends in suburban cities is the development of an integrated approach to “Wellness”. In a 1999 book titled *“Wellness Centres, A Guide for the Design Professional”* Joan Whaley Gallup writes:

“We are living at a time when there is a compelling need to create community centres in suburban areas, where a greater percentage of the population are spending their lives. The Wellness Centre is the most positive, nurturing, life-affirming initiative ever to evolve in the history of health-care facilities design. The opportunity to provide people with a social centre that will affect their lives in such a positive way is at the heart of this idea.”

Jane Jacobs, well known author and advocate of re-thinking our cities writes:

“The development of the Wellness Centre is perhaps the thin edge of a wedge that will broaden into a completely new definition of healthcare delivery.”

So what is a Wellness Centre? It is a shift in the thinking of health authorities and recreation professionals. Doctors and nurses start to focus on keeping people fit rather than just curing their ills. Recreation programmers start to focus on people’s health rather than just their leisure activities. A Wellness Centre is primarily a partnership between health and recreation professionals, between the hospital and the recreation facility.

The ongoing partnership between Eagle Ridge Hospital, the YMCA and the City’s Community Services Department in delivering the Healthy Heart Program at the Port Moody Social Recreation Centre is the *“thin edge of the wedge”* that Jane Jacobs talks about. Similarly, a partnership between the City’s Emergency Social Services and the Crossroads Hospice Society presents highly promising opportunities for working with dedicated para-medical volunteers and participating in palliative care.

Another way to look at this is physiotherapy, which is basically medical therapy using traditional physical fitness tools, such as exercise bikes, weight training or the kind of repeated muscle group routines that every sports coach has used since the beginning of human involvement in sports.

Human beings know instinctively to use stretching to relax muscles and all of us instinctively use breathing to lower our heart rate during strenuous activities. These simple reflexes are the basis of many alternative methods of “curing” oneself. Bruce Clark, M.D. writes of the baby boom generation:

“In 1990, Americans made 425 million visits to providers of unconventional therapies, such as chiropractors, meditation clinics and massage therapists, exceeding the 388 million visits to conventional physicians who provide primary care. These statistics suggest that so-called alternative therapies are more mainstream than conventional medical care.”

Primary care physicians refer patients directly to the specialists who can help them the most. This is not new and these cross-referrals exist now. Local physicians already refer their patients recovering from a stroke to the City's Healthy Heart Program. Childcare providers working for the City already refer kids under their custody to medical authorities when their condition dictates. What is needed is a systematic approach to such cross-referrals.

A fully integrated Wellness Centre approach facilitates cross-referrals among health and recreation professionals and creates a much higher awareness of each other's capabilities. In an integrated system, they also work hand in hand, particularly with the help of a common client database, in matters such as nutrition, exercise habits, life-style, weight control and overall health.

As Joan Whaley Gallup explains, in a fully integrated Wellness Centre approach, no longer is weight loss left to the five-minute conversation in the doctor's office: *"You have to take off some weight or you are in danger of having a heart attack."* Under the old approach, the patient typically leaves the physician's office with the same photocopied diet given to all patients, regardless of age, weight, body type, life-style or current intake of vitamins, minerals, or lack thereof. A referral to a fitness instructor and nutritionist who work together at a Recreation Centre results in the design of a custom-tailored combined diet and exercise regimen. This approach takes "health care" and raises it to an eminently superior level of "wellness care".

John Yates, Ph.D., in *A Physician's Guide to Therapeutic Massage*, says that massage can benefit such conditions as muscle spasm, spinal curvature, muscle soreness, headaches, temporomandibular joint dysfunction (TMJ), and bronchial asthma, to name a few. Yoga and Tai-chi, programs currently offered by Community Services, are also known to address a number of medical conditions.

In addition to more intuitive benefits of traditional recreation, municipalities also provide parks that have many wellness benefits. Healing gardens (aptly named for the therapeutic benefit of parks) have emerged over the last decade as an essential element of many hospitals. Recently, the California Pacific Medical Centre (CPMC) revived the concept of the labyrinth, a space designed for quiet contemplation, as a tool for healing. Modeled after the labyrinths found in European parks, this landscaped space is designed to soothe the mind and calm the body in times of medical crisis. CPMC is the US leader in integrating traditional and complementary medicine and a model Wellness Centre.

Ever increasing health care costs, particularly hospital care costs, also make a compelling case for new partnerships with community Wellness providers. The BC Worker Compensation Board referrals are routinely forwarded to cities that have weight rooms because they can deliver Wellness more economically and effectively than hospitals and clinics. A growing number of health and recreation professionals want more health care dollars allocated to support municipal Wellness programs.

How does this translate into an action plan for Port Moody? The precinct surrounding the existing Recreation Centre is unique in that it includes a hospital, a medical clinic, several medical practices, a professional medical building and, soon, a hospice.

Through a joint approach to promote and support the health of residents these facilities could work together and form a fully integrated Wellness Centre. With the appropriate amenities added to the existing Recreation Centre, the City could contribute even more to sustaining Wellness and contributing to restorative health care.

With the appropriate mix of civic leadership, professionals in the medical and community service delivery businesses would work together to assist willing participants in a Wellness continuum. This would take residents from pre-natal fitness classes, through a child's formative years in social and sport groups, supporting adults who struggle with stress and weight control, through seniors "stay fit" phases and finally assisting patients in palliative care to pass on with dignity. Cradle to grave.

In a municipality like Port Moody, where everything that is worthwhile happens through cordial partnerships between public agencies, community groups and the private sector, implementing this novel vision would be much easier than in larger centres.

A Port Moody Wellness Centre would be anchored by the expanded and renovated Recreation Centre, Eagle Ridge Hospital, Bosa Professional building and Crossroads Hospice forming a campus of Wellness amenities. Leaders of the various agencies involved would cooperate to develop a comprehensive Wellness Centre Master Plan in consultation with large landowners and developers active in Port Moody, and with the advice of professionals in health, sports and wellness.

An inventory of existing services would identify gaps that might exist in the Wellness continuum, such as physiotherapy, massage therapy, sports medicine and a host of specialists in medical and para-medical disciplines. Space would be made available in the vicinity of the Recreation Centre so that appropriate public and private services can be attracted to fill these gaps in accordance with the Wellness Centre Master Plan.

The development of an extension or new facility adjacent to the Recreation Centre, built specifically to accommodate Wellness tenants, should be investigated as a source of revenue. These tenants would offer services complementary to the City's offering and the new revenue would ease the burden of the Recreation Centre's construction costs.

The implementation of the Wellness Centre vision would require a transformation of how each partner does its business. Eagle Ridge Hospital staff would become more fitness conscious and Community Services staff would become more health conscious. As partners invest in the vision set by the Wellness Centre Master Plan, other synergies would emerge.

Most importantly, Port Moody would be recognized as a City that not only cares for the higher things in life, such as Arts and Culture, but as a City that cares for life itself.

SECTION 6. FACILITIES IN EACH NEIGHBOURHOOD

6.1 Introduction

Port Moody has a wide array of indoor civic facilities that serve the needs of its residents. Some serve the entire community, others have a neighbourhood focus and some serve a dual purpose.

This section of the plan examines most of the City's indoor social, cultural and recreation facilities. The only exceptions are the Recreation Centre Expansion and Renovation, which is addressed in Section 5 above and in a separate report, and facilities directly associated with playing fields, which are part of the discussion of City parks.

For ease of cross reference with other City studies, the facilities are organized below by their neighbourhood location within the City, using the same neighbourhood definitions as in Port Moody's OCP.

It should be recognized that schools in the City also provide indoor space for social and recreational activities during non-school use times. However, the predominant view is that the schools are not sufficiently available to become a major element in the City's facility programming. There are difficulties in booking space during times of peak need and school activities can bump other user groups, including on short-term notice.

Nevertheless, more community use of school space should continue to be jointly explored by the City and School District 43 to ensure that public use of available public buildings is maximized.

Comments regarding each facility focus on community-oriented needs, such as renovation to make a room more versatile or expansion. This Master Plan does not include routine lifecycle projects such as roof replacements and mechanical upgrades. These items are found in the City's Five Year Financial Plan updated regularly.

6.2. Glenayre, College Park, Seaview, Harbour Heights

6.2.1 Westhill Community Centre

The Westhill Community Centre was opened in 1976. It is part of a recreation complex that also includes an outdoor swimming pool, lacrosse box, playing fields and off-street parking. The centre has two rooms used for community purposes, which are in addition to the change rooms and other indoor space associated with the swimming pool.



The two rooms in the centre are both 620 sq. ft., with a capacity of just 30 persons each. There are no adequate kitchen facilities. During the day, one of the meeting rooms is used for a play school, while the rest of the time the rooms are available for other community uses, such as Girl Guides and Pathfinders. The rooms are rarely rented for social and other functions for a variety of reasons, including their small size, lack of kitchen facilities and possibly the centre's out-of-the-way location.

Despite its small size, the centre appears to be adequately serving many of the neighbourhood's needs, particularly given that the Glenayre Community Centre is also available. As well, nearby Seaview Community School is used for neighbourhood social and recreational purposes in the evenings and on the weekends.

There are no major upgrade or expansion plans for Westhill Community Centre in the City's current 10-year capital replacement plan. Because of the age, type of construction and small size of the building, it may not be economically feasible to expand it. Rather, it may make more sense to demolish it and build a new facility. If a larger modern facility were to be contemplated at some point, there is ample room on the site to do so.

6.2.2 Glenayre Community Centre

Glenayre Community Centre, originally built as a church in the 1950's, was acquired by the City and last upgraded and expanded in 1993. The centre is located in a park with an adjacent playground and tennis courts, as well as off-street parking.

The centre has one large activity room (1,152 sq. ft), with a capacity of 120 persons. The centre is predominantly used by neighbourhood groups, such as Cubs and Scouts and the Glenayre Community Association. Although it is rented on occasion for social functions, it does not have adequate kitchen facilities, which limits its appeal.

The City's current 10-year capital replacement plan anticipates that only routine maintenance and replacement will be needed at the centre.

6.3. Moody Centre, Moray, Dewdney Trunk

6.3.1 Arts Centre

The Arts Centre was opened in 1996 following extensive renovation of the former City Hall. It is a designated heritage building, which means that only minor changes are permitted to the building's exterior form and character.

The Arts Centre has four small general use studios (170 sq. ft each), with a capacity of 15 people per studio, one music studio (120 sq.ft.) with a capacity of 6 people and one larger studio (450 sq. ft.) with a capacity of 20 persons. The larger studio is not suitable for all uses as it is open to the hallway leading to the other studios and the kitchen. Thus classes can be constantly interrupted by other occupants. The centre also houses a 200 sq. ft. clay studio (10-person capacity), a 450 sq. ft. boardroom (25-person capacity), and the 950 sq. ft. Blackberry Art Gallery and gift shop (75-person capacity). There are also two small offices and a staff lounge in the building. Staff are finding it difficult to effectively operate within the limited office space allocated to them.

The Arts Centre has proven to be very popular and is heavily used by a variety of artists, ranging from beginners and youth to experienced professionals and semi-professionals. The Art Gallery space is also used on occasion for smaller community meetings and functions hosted by the City and other groups.

The Arts Centre plays a critical role in both the City's cultural and economic development initiatives and is gaining a stronger profile in the region. It is estimated that about 36% of the people enrolled in programs at the centre are Port Moody residents, with the remainder coming from other communities. These outside users help support the centre's operation financially and allow a broader range of programs to be offered. The larger market that is served also brings more sharing of ideas and information among both individual artists and artistic organizations.

The Arts Centre is most heavily used in the evenings and on the weekends and is becoming very tight for space. The most immediate needs are for more office space for Arts Centre staff and a larger clay studio. Expansion of the building to accommodate these needs would present a significant challenge because of the building's heritage designation.

It is expected that the Arts Centre will see even heavier use in the coming years as the City's population continues to grow and there are more retired and semi-retired residents looking to cultural services for leisure activities. Day-time use of the facility will increase, creating higher overall utilization. Day-time use in the shorter-term might possibly be boosted by more aggressive marketing of day-time programs.

The City's current 10-year capital replacement plan anticipates that only routine maintenance and replacement will be needed at the centre.

The City's Cultural Strategic Plan, adopted in April 2001, provides more details and strategic directions for the development of arts and culture in Port Moody, including how the Arts Centre fits into this strategy.

6.3.2 Kyle Centre

Kyle Centre was built in 1975. It has a 2,000 sq. ft. dance room and kitchen, with a capacity of 220 people, a 1,200 sq. ft. activity room (132-person capacity), an 800 sq. ft. seniors billiard room (3 full size snooker tables), a 600 sq. ft. seniors lounge with a 70 person capacity (large lounge chairs limit the actual capacity to about 35 people), a 374 sq. ft. wet craft room (25-person capacity), a 352 sq. ft. clean craft room (25-person capacity), and a 176 sq. ft. library lounge (15-person capacity). The centre also has a lapidary studio that provides services unique in the region. There is a small office area used by Kyle Centre staff and by the City's youth programmer.

The last renovation at the centre was completed in early 2002, when the former 2,000 sq. ft. activity room was partitioned, with one third of it becoming the seniors billiard room. The former snooker room was then renovated to provide a more attractive drop-in lounge catering mainly to seniors.

Kyle Centre for a number of years was considered primarily a facility for seniors use. It is still predominantly used for this purpose during the day, but many of the seniors who now use it are not Port Moody residents. Rather, it is attracting seniors from the Tri-Cities area in general who are interested in particular activities that take place at the centre, such as bridge matches and billiards. Although the number of seniors using the facility has increased slightly as a result of the renovations, it is still under-utilized.

The dance room is used predominantly on weekday evenings for martial arts classes and other community programs. Once a popular rental space for private social functions, it is now rarely used during the day or on the weekends. The dance room and entranceway area to Kyle Centre have not been renovated since original construction and have a very tired appearance, as does the furniture. Also, rental rates for the typical function range from \$600 to \$800 for the evening. This has made the space uncompetitive against newer facilities available for rent elsewhere in Port Moody and the Tri-Cities area.

Kyle Centre staff have noted that there appears to be very significant demand among current and potential users groups for gymnasium-type space. Demand for such space was also identified in market research for a new gymnasium as part of the expanded Recreation Centre.

The City's current 10-year capital replacement plan anticipates that only routine maintenance and replacement will be needed at the centre. No expansion or major upgrading is currently planned.

However, a comprehensive review is proposed to identify how Kyle Centre may be revitalized to better fulfill community needs. This should include an assessment of the feasibility of renovating the dance room and associated facilities to improve usage, both for community programs and as a rental facility. The review should also include consideration of how Kyle Centre might be used to accommodate some of the space needs that cannot be met by the Arts Centre.

Population is not expected to grow as much in the vicinity of the Kyle Centre as in Inlet Centre. It is proposed that the best approach would be to separate the programs for seniors into two locations each with its specific orientation:

- active recreation programs such as fitness classes, badminton league for seniors, curling, skating and other sports should be provided in the expanded Recreation Centre,
- passive programs such as snooker, cards, dance and other leisure activities should continue to be provided at Kyle,

If this option is followed, the future Games Room in the expanded Recreation Centre should be dedicated for use by seniors at certain times (daytime).

The above approach would accommodate all of the population growth projected in this Master Plan.

Should this prove insufficient, particularly near the end of the life of this Master Plan, there is City-owned land available for expansion of Kyle Centre. It would be wise for the City to reserve this land for eventual expansion and / or replacement of the Kyle centre.

Two lots located on the west side of the building are City-owned and designated in the OCP for institutional use. These lots have a steep grade, but are useable with the right design. They are preferred over an expansion to the east, which would take away from the parking available for both Kyle Centre and the Arts Centre. Given the parking shortage in the area, any expansion plan should address the need for additional parking to prevent spillage in adjacent residential areas.

6.3.3 The Alley Youth Centre

The Alley Youth Centre occupies the City's former public library and was converted to use as a youth centre in 1996 and renovated in 1999. It has about 3,500 sq. ft. of activity space divided up into six multi-purpose rooms. The building is shared with the Community Policing Station and the City's Emergency Operations Centre, both of which are planned to be relocated to a new Public Safety Building.

The Alley Youth Centre primarily caters to youth age 11 to 16. Youth up to the age of 18 can use the facility, but there is little interest by older youth in participating in the programs currently offered.

The facility is considered adequate in size to meet current and projected use. The City's current 10-year capital replacement plan anticipates that only routine maintenance and replacement will be needed at the centre.

However, the type of space available does not fully meet program needs. Some youth programs are run by Alley staff at other facilities in the City, including Moody Middle School, Seaview Elementary School and Coronation Elementary School, particularly when gymnasium space is available. Staff have indicated that gymnasium space at the Alley would allow more physical activity programs to be offered.

It is proposed that youth programs be offered as follows:

- active recreation programs such as basketball, volley ball, hockey and other sports should be provided in the expanded Recreation Centre,
- passive programs such as table tennis, electronic games, study space, billiards and other leisure activities should continue to be provided at the Alley,
- the future Games Room in the expanded Recreation Centre should be dedicated for use by youth at certain times (after school and evenings).

This approach would accommodate all of population growth projected in this Master Plan.

A further benefit of this approach would be to better distribute youth facilities to serve the needs of Heritage Mountain residents, an area which will continue to have a larger proportion of youth in the long term. The provision of youth programming in the expanded Recreation Centre addresses this issue.

There have also been suggestions from time to time that a youth facility might be an appropriate use for Rocky Point Park, which would place it closer to facilities such as the skateboard and bike park. This option should be further considered as plans for Rocky Point Park continue to unfold, although the immediate need for any relocation is low.

6.3.4 Port Moody Scout and Cadet Hall

The Scout and Cadet Hall is a roughly 2,000 sq. ft. building, built many years ago in the industrial stretch of Esplanade Street. Used exclusively by scouting and cadet groups in the City, the building has had no significant upgrades in recent years.

While reasonably serving the scouting and cadet community for the time-being, the use of the facility and its lands in the longer term needs to be considered. The City lot upon which the hall is located is zoned for light industrial (M1) use, although it is designated in the OCP for park use along with two adjacent light industrial properties in the same block.

The issue of the most appropriate location for scouting programs should be addressed as part of the detailed Rocky Point Park Rehabilitation design, particularly given that the new sail and paddle centre will be serving many of the needs of the cadets.

6.3.5 Old Mill Boathouse

The Old Mill Boathouse, also referred to as the sail and paddle centre, is a 4,000 sq. ft. facility recently opened at Rocky Point Park. Activities at the facility include repair, maintenance and some storage of craft, meeting and training space, and washroom facilities. The building includes a 1,500 sq. ft. (100 person capacity) meeting room with adjacent catering kitchen. The second floor provides an attractive view of the Inlet and may draw some rental business away from other facilities in the area, both civic and private.

The facility fulfills part of the City's vision for enhancing Rocky Point Park's role as both a major community amenity and visitor attraction.

The facility should provide many years of service without any need for significant upgrade or expansion.

6.3.6 Rocky Point Pavilion

The Rocky Point pavilion is 1,229 sq. ft. in size, with a 629 sq. ft. front room (50-person capacity) and a 600 sq. ft. play school (50-person capacity). The facility has been identified as a top priority for replacement by a Park Service Building in the City's capital plans, as detailed in the Rocky Point Park Master Plan.

The new building, which will be 5,000 sq. ft. in size, will include public washrooms, a caretaker residence and a small community hall with meeting/activity rooms.

Construction of the new pavilion is contingent upon receiving partial funding from the Federal Provincial Infrastructure Program. The City applied for funding almost two years ago. To date, there has been no response, thus leaving development of the new building in limbo.

In the meantime, the current facility is in need of some major repairs, including a new roof. However, there is little justification for such expenditures if the pavilion is to be demolished.

6.3.7 Port Moody Station Museum

The Station Museum building is owned and operated by the Port Moody Heritage Society. It is located on City-owned land leased to the Society. It is an integral part of the community's efforts to showcase Port Moody's heritage and history, as well as to promote tourism. Exhibitions at the museum include the historic Port Moody Station, community displays and the Venosta, a restored 1920's railcar.

The Port Moody Station, built in 1905/1906, was the second railway station built in Port Moody replacing the original station built in 1892. In 1945, the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) decided to move the station closer to town, onto Queens Street. The station was officially closed on September 25th, 1976, when the CPR discontinued its passenger service.

The Port Moody Historical Society (now the Port Moody Heritage Society), who was operating a museum on Kyle St., bought the station. In 1978, the building was moved to its present location on Murray St. and refurbished to be a museum facility. The Port Moody Station Museum was officially opened in 1983.

The Station, designed to be a live-in unit, has two floors and a basement. The main floor is currently accessible to the public. Some rooms have been restored to show the living and working conditions in the station between 1905 and 1920. Other rooms have been set up for community and temporary displays. Plans are underway to open the upper level to show one restored bedroom and provide additional room for temporary displays.

The City is encouraging the Port Moody Heritage Society to develop a strategic plan that will include setting out the long-term plans for the facility. This planning process was already underway in 2001 and is likely to be completed in 2002. It will now be necessary to develop a long-term plan for the Port Moody Station Museum facility and how it will be better integrated into Rocky Point Park.

6.4. Inlet Centre, Noons Creek, Mountain Meadows, Coronation Park

6.4.1 Recreation Centre Facilities

See Section 5 of this plan for the highlights of the Recreation Centre Expansion and Renovation Concept Plan and see the Concept Plan itself for more details.

6.4.2 Coronation Park Community School

Although located in Coquitlam, Coronation Park Community School primarily serves Port Moody students. As a community school, it makes space available for various social and recreational activities in the evenings and on weekends.

6.5. Heritage Mountain, Twin Creeks, Heritage Woods

6.5.1 Community Centre in Aspenwood Park

This new community centre (its official name has not yet been selected) is scheduled to begin construction in June, with completion by early 2003.

The centre will be 7,000 sq. ft. in size, with 3,200 sq. ft. of general use space, including a kitchen, on the main floor (120-person capacity), 3,200 sq. ft. on the bottom floor (20-person capacity) that will include room for a concession and possibly a day care if there is sufficient demand, and a 616 sq. ft. caretaker's suite on the top floor.

The centre is on a small site, with little, if any, room for future expansion. While located in Heritage Woods (Neighbourhood 2), the facility is intended to serve all neighbourhoods on Heritage Mountain and it is important that neighbourhood groups see it as serving this function in terms of programming and use.

This centre, in combination with the facilities that are slated for completion in mid-2004 at the Heritage Mountain Secondary School / Community Park site, should be sufficient to meet current and projected neighbourhood needs.

New Community Centre in Aspenwood Park



6.6. Pleasantside, Ioco Road, April Road

6.6.1 Old Orchard Community Hall

The current Old Orchard Hall was completed in 1998 and replaced an older hall on the site. The facility is 3,186 sq. ft. in size and includes a 2,301 sq. ft. dance/activity room (160 person capacity), a 385 sq. ft. balcony (30 person capacity), a 1,300 sq. ft. day care on the lower floor (20 person capacity) and a 500 sq. ft. kitchen.

The hall is heavily used by neighbourhood groups, as well as being a very popular rental facility for private functions.

The City's current 10-year capital replacement plan anticipates that only routine maintenance and replacement will be needed at the hall. The facility is on a very tight site, with limited room for any expansion in the future. However, it is anticipated to continue to adequately serve the neighbourhood's needs for many years without this being a concern.

6.6.2 Imperial Oil Lands and Community Hall

Imperial Oil has extensive land holdings that are surplus to its petrochemical storage and distribution operations at Ioco. These holdings include not only the Ioco Townsite itself, but also lands to the north of the townsite and lands to the east of the townsite between First Avenue and April Road.

It is likely that these surplus lands will eventually be developed for predominantly residential use, although this would first require amendments to the City's OCP. Preliminary analysis suggests that a population of between 1,300 and 5,200 could possibly be accommodated on these lands, depending upon the form and density of housing developed.

Prior to any consideration of development on these lands, extensive detailed planning work will be required. Evaluation of the neighbourhood's civic facilities and parks needs would be part of this process.

6.6.3 Ioco Boat Club

This facility, which is on land owned by Imperial Oil, is located in an attractive setting overlooking the Inlet and could complement the City's inventory of meeting space. The City should explore the opportunity of acquiring the facility, or possibly managing it on behalf of the owner. It could become of particular strategic importance to the City as part of any plans for redevelopment of the Ioco Townsite and surrounding area. There could be numerous uses if an agreement could be reached such as the Arts community's interest in using this site for painting classes.

SECTION 7. PARKS

7.1 Introduction

Parks and open space are the visual relief and gardens of a community. The supply of active recreational areas and natural open space is highly regarded by residents of Port Moody. Port Moody is largely defined by its forested and green character. Continuation of policies that resulted in a superior supply of active and passive parkland is desired. In addition to the OCP, other policies, including the Water Course Protection Bylaw, Stream Stewardship Program, Tree Preservation Bylaw and Nature Scape Program are important for the preservation and maintenance of parks and open spaces.

7.2 Official Community Plan Policies

The current OCP Policies dealing with parks and open space provide the basis for continuing to acquire park land that is necessary for a community that values such space.

The following categories of City parkland are contained within the OCP.

Figure 5: Definition of Park Categories

<p>City Parks These are large parks with a variety of active recreational facilities that serve the entire population of the City. They also provide passive recreational areas, often with special natural features. The Shoreline Park system is an example of this type of open space.</p>
<p>Community Parks These are parks of approximately 4 to 8 hectares (10 to 20 acres) in size that offer active and passive open space to several neighbourhoods and some recreational facilities. They typically serve users within a 1500-meter (one mile) radius. Westhill park is an example of this type of open space.</p>
<p>Neighbourhood Parks These are local parks of approximately 1 to 2 hectares (3 to 5 acres) that provide playfields, children’s playgrounds and passive recreation within a walking distance of about 0.8 kilometres (one-half mile) of residential neighbourhoods. Neighbourhood parks are desirably located adjacent to elementary schools. Seaview Park is an example of this type of park.</p>
<p>Mini-Parks or Parkettes These are small parks offering children’s playground equipment or passive seating areas within residential areas. In some cases, these mini-parks are dedicated to the city during subdivision development. Other mini-parks are created within multiple family developments and ownership and maintenance remains in the private sector. Barber Street parkette is an example of this type of park.</p>
<p>Natural Open Space These are areas that remain undeveloped by virtue of natural features such as watercourses, ravines, steep slopes, unstable soil conditions, or unique characteristics. The recreational use of natural open space is usually limited to passive enjoyment and trail system. Depending on the size, location and characteristics of the natural open space, it may be used by residents of one neighbourhood or the entire City. The Chines area is an example of this type of open space.</p>
<p>Regional Park (Belcarra Regional Park) The GVRD Regional Parks system operates a large regional park in the City and assumes a leadership role in connecting it to other parks of the Region within a regional trail system.</p>

7.3. Inventory of Public Open Space

The current inventory of public open space in Port Moody (not including school grounds) is summarized in Figure 6.

Figure 6: Inventory of Public Open Space

Sites	Classification	Development	HA	AC	Classification Key:
City Wide					CW - City Wide
Shoreline Trail	CW	P/D	29.340	72.50	C - Community
Rocky Point	CW/C	D	3.845	9.50	NB - Neighbourhood
Inlet Park	CW	D	8.094	20.00	MP - Mini-Parks
Tidal Park	CW/N	U	33.60	83.00	N - Natural Open Space
					Development Key:
Glenayre Neighbourhood Area					D - Developed
Glencoe	NB	D	1.255	3.10	P - Partially Developed
Ailsa	MP	D	0.607	1.50	U - Undeveloped
Seaview Neighbourhood Area					
Seaview	NB	P/D	1.639	4.05	
Seaforth	N	U/P	0.269	0.66	
College Park Neighbourhood Area					
Westhill	C/NB	D	8.094	20.00	
McGill	N	U	0.405	1.00	
Harbour Heights Neighbourhood Area					
Easthill	NB	D/P	5.320	13.15	
View St. / Hillside	N	U	1.267	3.13	
Moody Centre Neighbourhood Area					
Kyle	NB	D/U	3.237	8.00	
Century	MP	D	0.283	0.70	
Brookside	MP	U	0.692	1.71	
Chines	N/CW	U	73.370	181.30	
James	N	P	2.024	5.00	
Inlet Centre and Coronation Park Neighbourhood Park Area					
Town Centre	CW/NB	D	8.094	20.00	
Pioneer Memorial	MP	D	0.826	2.04	
Noons Creek and Mountain Meadows Neighbourhood Area					
Mountain Meadows	NB	D	1.007	2.49	
Noons Creek	N	P	17.230	42.57	
Heritage Mountain/Twin Creeks/Heritage Woods Neighbourhood Areas					
Heritage Mountain	C/NB	D	5.898	14.57	
North Shore Community Park	C/NB	Under Construction	8.5	20.8	
Aspenwood	C/NB	D	4.74	11.7	
Chestnut Way Park	NB/N	P	0.984	2.43	
Foxwood	MP	P	0.476	1.18	
Twin Creeks Park	MP	P	0.390	0.96	
Cedarwood	MP	D	0.202	0.50	
Bert Flinn Park	N/CW	U	125.90	310.98	
Hutchinson Creek	N	P	4.481	11.07	
Turners Creek	N	P	1.842	4.55	
Pleasantide Neighbourhood Area					
Old Orchard	CW/NB	D	1.445	3.57	
Pleasantide	N	U	1.821	4.50	
Sentinel Hill	N	U	0.445	1.10	
Pleasanthill	N	U	1.255	3.10	
April Road Neighbourhood Area					
Flavelle	MP	D	0.202	0.50	
Mossom Creek	N	U	9.574	23.66	
City Parks			Totals	368.7	910.6
Belcarra Regional Park	N		658.000	1625.89	

As Figure 6 on the previous page shows, the City enjoys a total of over 900 acres of City-controlled open space, a standard of about 27.4 acres per 1,000 City residents (not including Belcarra Regional Park). This is higher than most other communities in the region.

In addition to City-controlled open space, there are a number of other sites that are available to the general public including:

- School sites, with athletic fields, ball diamonds and a running track, controlled by School District 43, but maintained and scheduled for use by the City. School sites are jointly managed through site-specific joint use agreements.
- A few privately held parcels like the Ioco Field that is maintained by the City and available for public use but long-term access is not guaranteed.
- A major regional park owned and controlled by the GVRD.

7.4. Public Open Space Standards

The Official Community Plan stipulates a set of quantitative standards for the supply of public open space. These standards are summarized in Figure 7. They specify a minimum of 16 acres per thousand residents plus whatever City parks are needed. This figure also shows how the current supply relates to those standards.

Figure 7: Existing Public Open Space Standards

Category	OCP Standards		Existing Supply in Port Moody (based on population of 24,000)			Projected Needs for Population of 44,000
	HA/1,000	AC/1,000	Totals in Hectares/Acres	HA/1,000	AC/1,000	Totals in Hectares/Acres
City Park	2.4	6	84.4/208.6	3.5	8.7	105.6/264
Community Park	0.8	2.0	27.2/67.1	1.1	2.8	35.2/88
Neighbourhood Park	1.2	3.0	13.4/33.2	0.6	1.4	52.8/132
Mini Park	0 to 0.2	0 to 0.5	3.7/9.1	0.2	.4	4.4/13.2
Natural Open Space	4.0+	10.0+	239.9/592.5	10	24.7	176/440
Totals	8.6	21.5	368.7/910.6	15.4	38	374/937

As the above summary shows, the City is falling somewhat short on the supply of community park and neighbourhood park space, however, it exceeds the standard significantly for City Parks and natural open space.

It should be noted that the provision of natural open space relates much more to topography than it does to a formula for calculating acreage. For example, the South shore Chines have been protected as park partly because the land is too steep for development.

7.5. *Future Requirements*

7.5.1 *Natural Open Space*

The recommended minimum standard for natural open space is +10 acres per thousand. While the City currently has more than double that minimum, it is important that the City remain alert to opportunities for protecting undeveloped land that has unique features. Particularly those areas that are identified in the Environmentally Sensitive Areas Study and Management Program as those which need protection under the guidelines developed for that program.

7.5.2 *City Parks*

The Shoreline Park System, which comprises a number of distinct parks, fits the category of City Park. The current Shoreline Park System includes Town Centre Park, Rocky Point Park, Inlet Park and Old Orchard Park. Together, they meet the current standard for our population. As the City grows it may be necessary to look at the North Shore Community Park as a secondary City-level park. It is of significant size and will contain the range of activities that is typical of City-wide parks (large artificial turf field, running track, bleachers).

7.5.3 *Community Parks*

A community park generally serves a significant area of city and provides a wide range of facilities and services. Westhill Park is an example of a community park that services the south shore area of the City.

In the near future, the North Shore Community Park shown on this page will complement Westhill Park on the South Shore.

The North Shore community is being built in 2002 / 2003. The artificial Turf field is planned to be completed in time for the fall

2003 season and the ball diamond will be ready for play in 2004. Other amenities in that new community park include a six lane rubberized running track, tennis courts, an adventure playground, bleachers, a field house and trails connecting the active park to the passive trails of Bert Flinn Park.

The new North Shore Community Park is being developed in partnership with School District 43 who will be constructing a new Secondary School on the adjacent property (see concept plan above).



7.5.4 *Neighbourhood Parks*

The City is generally well served in most areas with neighbourhood parks except in Moody Centre, Brookside and the April Road/Barber Street sub-division.

7.5.5 Small Parks and Parkettes

In addition to the three areas above, in order to provide adequate neighbourhood park space, the City will need to maintain its policy of requiring large development areas to provide neighbourhood parks and parkettes within their development areas. Examples of this are seen in the developing North Shore with small parks in the various sections of those neighbourhoods. In the Town Centre area, the approved plans for the Concert and IPSCO properties have incorporated mini-parks connected by greenway trail systems.

7.6. Outdoor Facilities

The City schedules the use of a number of fields, ball diamonds, courts, pitches and tracks. Most of these facilities are on sites controlled by the City, but some are on school grounds.

The quality of the facilities varies significantly from high standard to poor quality. A few of the sites have aggregate “all-weather” surfaces, but most are susceptible to weather conditions. The facilities used by sports groups and individuals are summarized in Figure 9.

Figure 9: Summary of Outdoor Sports Facilities

Site	Soccer Pitch	Ball Diamonds	Tennis Courts
Easthill Park			1
Heritage Mountain Park	1	2	
Chestnut Way Park			2
North Shore Community Park (under construction)	1	1	2
Inlet Park	1	2	
Ioco Field	1	1	
Moody Middle School	1	2	
Mountain Meadows	1		
Town Centre Park	1	2	5
Westhill Park	1	2	
Seaview Elementary	1	1	
Pleasantide Elementary	1	1	
Moody Elementary		1	
Glenayre Park		1	1*
College Park School	1	1	
Coronation Park School	1	1	
Port Moody Secondary	1		
Neighbourhood 2 Park	1	2	
	14	20	11

* one former court was converted into a basketball / ball hockey court

There is also a lacrosse box at Westhill Park, a running track at Moody Middle School and asphalt court areas at several sites.

Approximately 2,000 local residents use the outdoor sports facilities in a structured, regular fashion through membership in sports clubs. Most of these groups reported, through a recent User Group and Community Survey, that if all facilities were raised to a high standard, the current number would meet current needs.

They also report that demand is growing and that more facilities will be needed in the future. These growth projections conflict, however, with school population projections that show the overall enrollment will remain quite stable over the next ten years. Caution should be used in developing new fields or diamonds in anticipation of growth based on school population. Increased demand may come from the adult sector.

One of the comments made by all sports groups interviewed was the need for a centralized set of facilities suitable for tournament play. Many thought that Inlet Park should be developed to serve this role. However, this would require changing significant portions of the Shoreline Park natural areas. It is unlikely that a single site large enough for soccer tournaments (3 or 4 soccer fields or ball diamonds) can be found within Port Moody's boundaries.

7.7. Outdoor Sports Facilities

Several outdoor sports facilities including soccer and rugby fields, softball and baseball diamonds, tennis courts and sports courts will need upgrading over the next decade. Detailed requirements for each type of sport facility are described below.

7.7.1 Playing Fields

With an existing lit artificial turf field in Town Centre and a new lit artificial turf field at the North Shore Community park due to open in Fall 2003, the City is well equipped to meet existing demand. Additional playing fields (on a new site) or additional playing time (replacing a grass field with artificial turf) may be required to meet future demand for soccer and rugby.

Westhill Park, built originally in 1974, is in need of a new playing surface, drainage and irrigation system. At the same time, the possibility of re-orienting the soccer and the baseball fields should be considered because of the effects of the forested areas surrounding Westhill Park on the playing surfaces during the winter months.

Currently, the City has no fields suitable for rugby or cricket and consideration should be given in the future for providing larger size fields able to accommodate these type of sports.

7.7.2 Softball/Baseball Diamonds

The current inventory of fields is able to handle the current demand, but as population grows and with the continued absolute increase in numbers of children participating, additional softball and baseball diamonds will be required.

In terms of upgrading, a number of backstops in the City should be upgraded to provide better facilities. This would include backstops at Moody Middle and Mountain Meadows Park and new backstops at Westhill Park.

In addition, the City should consider working closely with the School Board with regard to the upgrade and improvements of field surfaces on some of the playing fields, including those at Glenayre, Pleasantside and Coronation Park schools, to make them more suitable for summer play.

7.7.3 *Tournament Facility*

During interviews with community groups and organizations that use playing fields, the desire for a multi field, tournament quality facility was raised. This multiple field tournament facility was originally planned to be located at Inlet Park. As noted, the changes in community desire for natural open space has eliminated Inlet Park as a possibility. It is unlikely that a site of sufficient size will ever be identified in Port Moody. The impact of this deficiency is that major tournaments and events such as BC Summer Games will have to be hosted in partnership with neighbouring cities.



7.7.4 *Tennis Courts*

Currently the City has nine tennis courts built and two planned. Five are located at Town Centre, one at Glenayre Park, one at Easthill Park and two on the Chestnut Way reservoir. The North Shore Community Park will accommodate two more tennis courts currently under construction. The provision of these additional two courts for a total of eleven courts should provide for the future demand for tennis courts.

7.7.5 *Lawn Bowling*

At the time of consolidating this Plan, there was no bowling green in the City. Up to approximately 1980, there was a lawn bowling green and club house located at the Ioco Townsite at the end of Ioco Road. This green was abandoned and the field left as a vacant grass field. In early 2002, the Ioco Church and Friends of Ioco started an initiative to promote the re-development of the Ioco lawn bowling green. The first step in this proposed re-habilitation would be to resolve property issues as the facility is located on Imperial Oil land.

The eventual development of a lawn bowling green would appear consistent with the aging demographics of Port Moody and renewed interest in traditional activities.

7.7.6 Outdoor Volleyball pitch

At this time there is no publicly operated outdoor volley ball pitch. A private pitch is operated during Golden Spike Days each summer by a local pub along St. Johns Street. There is also one at the Port Moody Middle School also facing St Johns St.

The Sail & Paddle Society has requested that a new outdoor volley ball pitch be provided adjacent to the Old Mill Boat House as part of future improvements to Rocky Point Park. In the short term, because of site restrictions, this does not appear to be feasible. Once the overpass is reconfigured when the Murray Clark connector is developed, the idea should be re-visited. The market demand for outdoor volley ball being relatively limited at this time, market demand should be verified before proceeding with such an investment.

7.7.6 Sports Courts

Currently the City has small sports courts located in Easthill Park, Cedarwood Park, Glenayre Park and Twin Creeks Park. An additional court was recently completed at Chestnut Way park.

The development of additional sports courts should receive high priority because of their active play value. Sports Courts provide safe facilities for children and young adults to play street hockey, three on three basketball, volleyball and other activities. At a very low capital and operational cost, they provide excellent play value. Because of their small size (can be as small as half a tennis court), additional youth sports courts should be considered as part of existing and future neighbourhoods.

7.7.7 Skateboard Park

Currently the City operates the Rotary POMO SK8 Park on the north side of Murray Street, adjacent to Rocky Point Park. The skate park is extremely popular. Its proximity to the Bike Park and the Alley Youth Centre is a significant asset. The layout of the site and the design of this facility are such that they can accommodate a skateboard bowl adjacent to the existing street scape skateboarding surface. The addition of a paved parking lot, skateboard bowl and site lighting is the next phase of development of this site. Bike trials obstacles should also be added on a dirt portion of the site, preferably not connected to the skateboarding surface to avoid conflicts. This would provide opportunities for trials bikers and skateboarders to mingle.



7.7.8 Bike Park

The City also operates the Rotary Trials Bike Park on the south side of Murray Street. Trials riding (maneuvering over obstacles, balancing and related skill development) is very popular with youth. This facility was a first of its kind and will need to be evaluated over time to determine whether additional obstacles are needed to maintain interest.

Initially extremely popular, this facility is used less intensively at times. A more expensive sport, trials biking appeals to a narrower segment of the youth

population. The addition of a skateboard loop and a few skateboard obstacles is recommended to create opportunities for trials bikers and skateboarders to mingle.

I·M·B·A
International Mountain Bicycling Association
The Subaru/IMBA Trail Care Crews travel throughout North America to improve mountain biking opportunities.

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Stunt Park Opens in Port Moody, British Columbia

September, 2001

Our September visit to [British Columbia](#) included the opening of North America's first City Trials/Stunt Park right in downtown Port Moody.

Parents, kids, and the NORCO demo team were on hand to sample the park. Top riders included Ryan Leech, Keith Howitt and prodigies Stevie and Jason Baia.

Before the action began, announcements and a ribbon cutting ceremony took place. Mayor Trasolini *rides on his usual to promote Port*

7.8. Park Redevelopment

The City's two major (and older) parks require extensive redevelopment. Both Rocky Point Park and Old Orchard Park have a tired look and feel. Improvements to these parks should be of a high standard as the two are used very intensively.

Rocky Point Park, a major regional amenity, offers one of the few boat launch facilities on Burrard Inlet. The Rocky Point Park Rehabilitation Master Plan was adopted by Council in 2001. Implementation of the redevelopment plan has been assigned a high priority, however a grant application under the BC / Canada Infrastructure Grant is still pending approval. Should this approval be further delayed, the City will have to consider other funding options.

Old Orchard Park is not currently scheduled for major redevelopment. A planning process should be initiated once the Rocky Point Park Master Plan is fully implemented.

A number of parks, generally in older sections of the City, will require minor redevelopment or updating in the next ten years. These include:

- Westhill Park requires improvements to the playfield, re-orientation of the ball diamonds and upgrades to the picnic facilities and landscaping to its role as a community park.
- Kyle Park is located in close proximity to Kyle Centre and should be assessed for its potential redevelopment as a higher profile neighbourhood park for Moody Centre. Limited work to replace staircases was completed in 2001. All the wooden features will need to be replaced in the next few years.

- Century Park has been identified for future redevelopment to allow for more active recreational use. This should be confirmed with Moody Centre residents at the appropriate time.
- Inlet Park is essentially an all-weather playing field with lighting for evening use and a clubhouse. It is a heavily used facility by baseball, softball and soccer groups. This park would benefit from upgrading and replacing worn accessories. The addition of a playground is already planned.

7.9 Trails and Bikeways

The development of additional trail systems within the City received the second highest priority request by residents who were surveyed in 1998. The tremendous success of the Shoreline Park Trail System has shown that this type of facility attracts the widest variety of users - of all ages and abilities.

The City's Trail and Bike Plan was developed in 1993. It continues to provide positive direction for the development of trails and bikeways throughout the City and provides a good long-term plan for the City.



The Trans-Canada Trail, traversing the City from Guildford Way to the border with Burnaby along the south shore of Burrard Inlet, has been completed in 2001.

A pedestrian / bicycle railway crossing at Queen's Street, whether below or above ground, is a key enhancement that would greatly improve the connection across the tracks. Currently, cyclists have to negotiate the narrow and unsafe Moody Street overpass. A crossing at Queen's would have significant economic development benefits in creating a pleasant linkage between the Shoreline trail, Rocky Point Park and Moody Centre.

7.10 Mountain Biking Facilities

Mountain biking has undergone significant growth as a recreation activity and is a very popular activity for residents and visitors to Port Moody. There are a number of trails in the Port Moody park system used by mountain bikers, particularly along creek corridors and in Bert Flinn Park. The use of trails by both cyclists and pedestrians often creates conflicts.

It is important that the City works with local user groups to ensure that mountain biking does not result in excess erosion or damage to sensitive habitats within the park system. In turn, mountain bikers should be included as a recognized user group for consultation and given consideration during trail planning and development. A key component to reducing multi-user conflicts on the trail system is education and proper signage for trail etiquette.

7.11. Maintenance Levels

Currently, City parks are maintained at a satisfactory level for major parks and a minimal level for all other areas. Park maintenance is very labour intensive and labour is by far the largest part of park maintenance costs. Over the years, very few technological improvements have reduced the time it takes to trim bushes along a trail or other forms of maintenance. There is very little opportunity for staff to become more efficient at maintaining parks.

As new parks are being developed, particularly those with active spaces, the level of park maintenance funding should increase. Otherwise the labour gets spread over a larger area and maintenance standards suffer as a result.

7.12. Reforestation and Replanting of Natural Areas

A major consideration that the City must face in the future is the need to replace many of our existing trees. The acquisition of much of our active parkland in areas such as the major stream ravines brings with it a requirement to maintain and manage those forests as part of an Urban Forest Policy.

The development of a re-forestation program will be necessary because of the age, quality and special significance of many of our evergreen trees within our natural park spaces. In areas adjacent to developed lands, it is important to monitor and remove hazardous trees and to replant when necessary to maintain the vitality and safety of the forest edges. For example, an arborist survey of Noons Creek Ravine Forest revealed that a high percentage of hemlock trees are suffering from mistletoe and root rot disease that will eventually weaken and destroy many of these hemlocks.

Special care will need to be taken to make sure that the environmental integrity and the type of species native to Port Moody are maintained when replanting takes place.

7.13 Lacrosse

Port Moody has one outdoor lacrosse box located in Westhill Park. The lacrosse box has been resurfaced in 2002. Extensive repairs and replacement of the boards were also completed in 2002. Further improvements to the players' bench and spectator seating areas are also required. The Port Moody Arena is being used for lacrosse each spring and summer as soon as the ice is taken out.

7.14 Fitness Trail

Port Moody has one outdoor fitness trail located in Westhill Park. Training stations along the Fitness Trail were donated by the Lions in the 1980's but have now fallen into disrepair. The Trail is also overgrown. The trail fails to fulfill its mission because many of the residents who would tend to use this type of facility are also reluctant to venture unaccompanied in forested areas. It is recommended that the equipment be replaced and relocated to a centralized location outside of the forested trail.

7.15 Playgrounds

The provision of safe places for children to play in their neighbourhoods is very important for young families. The children of Port Moody are generally well served by a combination of park and school playgrounds that are maintained and inspected regularly. The practice of regularly updating playgrounds (currently, one major playground upgrade per year) should be continued to avoid the need for large-scale capital expenditures in the future. As playground equipment is upgraded, consideration should be given to the replacement of surfacing where necessary and the addition of equipment that is accessible for wheelchairs.

The City should continue to work in partnership with School District 43 and local Parent Advisory Committees to promote the leverage of volunteer fundraising and achieve the mutual objectives of safe and accessible playgrounds available in parks and school sites within reasonable walking distances of neighbourhoods. For example, the City and School District 43 invested \$3,500 each toward the replacement of the old Pleasantside Elementary school playground. Encouraged by this seed funding, the PAC raised \$39,000, resulting in the construction of a \$46,000 asset.



7.16 Off-Leash Dog Areas

In urban areas, where exercise space for pets is limited, parks have become focal points for dog owners to interact with their pets. In recent years, there has been a considerable amount of attention given to “dog management issues” within parks in the Lower Mainland. Port Moody has taken early initiatives to address the need for off-leash dog parks. The City maintained a balance between protecting environmentally sensitive areas and habitats, keeping parks clean, ensuring park visitors (dog-walkers and non-dog walkers) feel safe within the park system and providing meaningful recreational opportunities for dog owners and their pets.

The City has a dedicated off-leash dog park in Rocky Point off Murray Street. The facility includes a completely fenced off area with several benches, a water fountain for the dogs and night lighting. There are also off-leash-walking areas located in the Chines, along the East-West connector right-of-way in Bert Flinn Park and in the northern section of Westhill Park.

To address public health concerns over uncollected feces, it is important that there be an adequate supply of dog waste bag dispensers, garbage cans at regular intervals along designated off-leash trails, clear signage and visible enforcement.

Ongoing monitoring of dogs and their masters should result in minimizing the need for additional specialized facilities.

7.17 Memorial Benches and Memorial Garden

The City currently operates the Memorial Bench Program in partnership with the Port Moody Foundation. Certain parks are becoming “crowded” with memorial benches, however new opportunities are being created as new parks are developed. The program has been expanded to include new items such as picnic tables. Families wishing to preserve the memory of a loved one by purchasing a park bench should be encouraged to think of other opportunities in public areas. A playground structure may be a more appropriate way to memorialize a lost child. The commissioning of a piece of public art may be a thoughtful way to recognize the life of someone who was an active Arts Community volunteer.

Currently, the program is self-funded and includes a small amount that is dedicated to maintain the asset for 10 years. This program requires careful custody of records, similar to the management of a cemetery. Family members often contact the City after years away to help find the location of a specific memorial bench.

Consideration should be given to developing a memorial garden or memorial wall where plaques could be purchased for families that prefer that type of commemoration.

7.18 Community Garden

Community gardens provide recreation and education opportunities and create important social networks that strengthen community ties. A community garden is under construction in Rocky Point Park through a partnership with community volunteers. It is planned to be fully operational in Summer 2003.

7.19 Arts in the Parks

Port Moody's parks play a key role in supporting it as the "City of the Arts". The beautiful natural settings inspire creativity and contemplation. In turn, the inclusion of arts in the parks provide for opportunities for people to interact and socialize or to find quiet spots for solitary relaxation. As our population increases, the need for meditative locations will become more important and small-scale niches that respect the surrounding area should be developed.



The City should strive to emphasize and promote individual neighbourhood characteristics in the design of park sites. This can be accomplished through the use of decorative lighting, park accessories, community bulletin boards, decorative fountains or water features as appropriate. Park projects should include art in public places. The City's policy of designating 1% of civic project budgets to public art applies to all capital projects including park developments. Such projects need to be implemented under the auspices of the City's Public Art Sub-Committee.

There are a number of outdoor festivals and events that take place in the parks, particularly Rocky Point Park. The redevelopment plans for Rocky Point include an outdoor stage, which will facilitate performing arts and outdoor concerts. Future plans for the Civic Centre grounds include the consideration of an outdoor amphitheatre that is an extension of the existing theatre. A number of celebrations including weddings take place in the park system and consideration should be given to enhance landscaping and provide public art at various locations to facilitate wedding photos.



A very successful "Arts In the Park" program was initiated in 2002. It features a group of artists who set up their easels and expose their art at Rocky Point Park while painting original works on location. The program is planned to continue in future years. There is a potential to expand this program in a major way and use it as an attraction for tourism purposes. The arts community has suggested the creation of an Arts in the Park Society to further develop this initiative from a grassroots perspective with the City playing a supporting role.

7.20 Universal Access

The need to provide universal access in our parks for persons with disabilities is a priority for the City. Plans to improve physical accessibility should be integrated into capital projects planning (e.g. retrofits), public works planning (e.g. audible crosswalks, curb cuts, sidewalks) and parks planning (e.g. paved pathways, wheelchair accessible picnic tables, cut-outs for viewing in railings, viewing platforms, wheelchair accessible playgrounds and surfacing, and adequate handicapped parking).

It is not feasible to make all park facilities universally accessible. For example, it is not practical to develop safe universally accessible trails in areas where steep slopes and natural obstacles exist. Still, the development of shorter loop trails can be incorporated to allow access for rewarding park experiences for persons with mobility challenges.

7.21 Park Educational Signs / Interpretive Signs

Good park signage provides effective information and direction for people to find their way around the park. In addition to providing basic orientation, signs should encourage learning experiences and enhance educational opportunities. Interpretative facilities for visitors and residents who explore the City's parks should help them understand key environmental features and explain why it is important that these natural assets be protected.

Signage should also provide a sense of place and local pride by incorporating the history of a specific site in the overall designs and artistic considerations where appropriate.

Park rules should be reinforced and the public clearly informed about expected behaviors.

There is a need for additional interpretative trails, program presentation areas and points of interest along the Trans Canada Trail, the Shoreline Park System and Bert Flinn Park. Projects are underway to address this need and should be supported by annual budget allocations for interpretative signage.

7.21 Passive use and picnic areas

Several parks include landscaped areas that are geared to passive use. Benches and picnic tables should continue to be provided in various areas to take advantage of views and quiet portions of a park.

SECTION 8. ARTS AND CULTURE

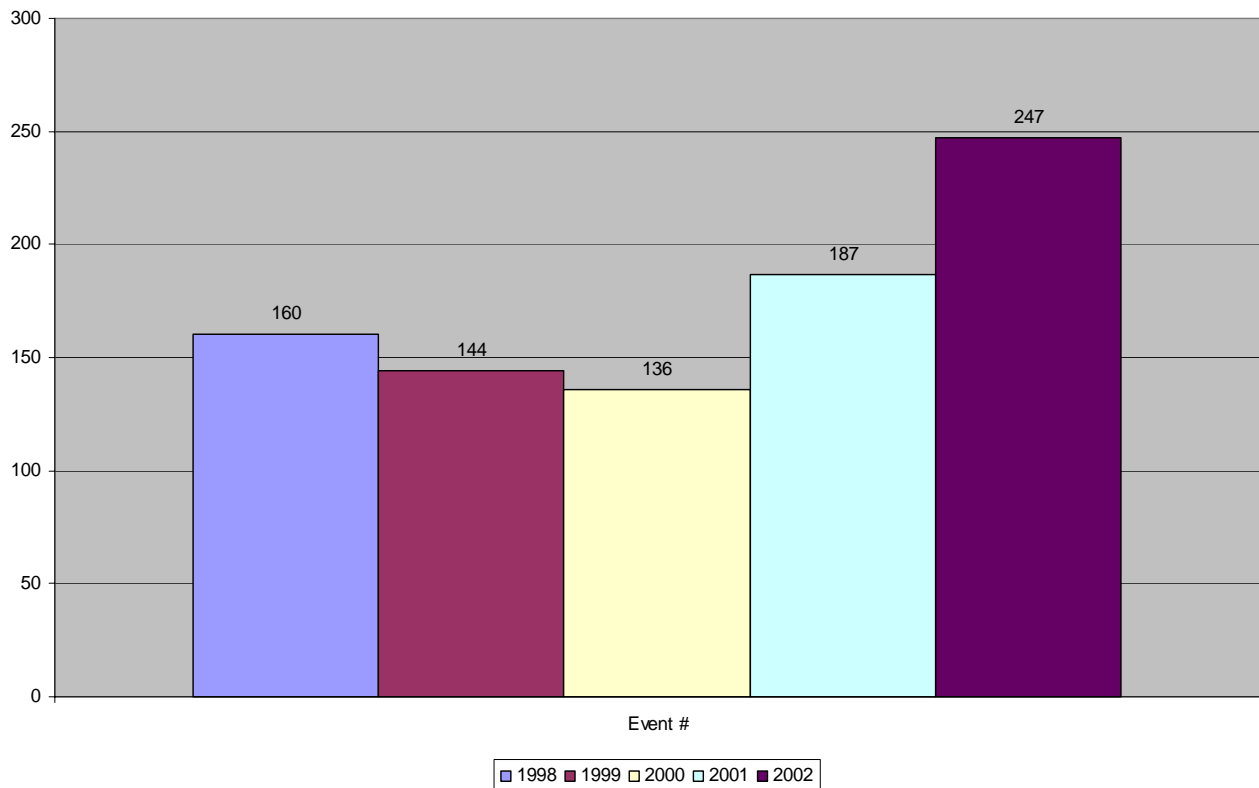
The Cultural Services Division of the Community Services Department was formed in September 1995. Since then it has rapidly blossomed to become one of the most active and innovative Cultural Services unit in the Lower Mainland.

In 2001, the new Cultural Strategic Plan was approved by Council. The Plan and several sub-plans (CSP Roll-out Plan, Public Art Plan, etc.) are being implemented in cooperation with the Strategic and Economic Development Department under the overview and guidance of the Parks & Recreation Commission and Economic, Tourism and Arts Development Committee.

A dramatic increase in the number of Inlet Theatre events, special events coordinated by the Cultural Services Division and increased attendance in general are having an impact on other Divisions within the Community Services Department. These impacts are being carefully monitored and have been covered through budget re-allocations.

Refer to the Cultural Strategic Plan for further directions on Arts and Culture.

1998-2002 Inlet Theatre Usage



SECTION 9. ADMINISTRATION

9.1 *Operating Bylaw*

The City of Port Moody Parks Regulation Bylaw, 1972 #1098 written in 1972 is an antiquated bylaw that requires re-writing. The new bylaw should reflect the development of new facilities, services and operating procedures for the Department. This should be a high priority for 2003.

9.2 *Parks & Recreation Commission*

In 1997 / 98, the "Parks, Recreation & Culture Commission Bylaw, 1998" No.2369 resulted to a newly structured Commission. The Commission's roles and responsibilities are set out in this new bylaw. The bylaw requires minor revisions such as a name change to Parks & Recreation Commission.

9.3 *Staffing*

The staffing of the Community Services Department was considered as part of the PERC Draft Master Plan that was set aside by Council. The issue has also been re-studied in a separate report prepared by staff in 1999. Staffing seems adequate in most areas, but increased resources to look after recreation marketing, recreation planning and long-term programming are required.

9.4 *Communication*

The Community Services Department has a number of communication vehicles, namely the Happening Brochure and a host of brochures, flyers and others. The Happening is a widely recognized and respected publication in the City. It was completely remodeled by a sub-committee of the Parks & Recreation Commission in 2001. The Happening continues to provide excellent exposure for the Department. Other methods of communication, both with the public and internally within the City, need to be improved. These include:

- The Community Services portion of the City's Web site
- The City's presence in the Citysoup.ca portal
- Additional signage to more clearly identify parks and facilities
- Additional community-oriented signage to better promote special events
- New advertising and promotion models

In order to do this, a marketing strategy should be developed for the Department with the assistance of an outside consultant.

Finally, the Department's marketing strategy should include space for paid advertisements and sponsors, both in its publications and within its buildings and facilities, to assist in offsetting the costs of communications.

9.5 Financial Viability

The ability of the City to pay for and operate new facilities needs to be considered.

The City has a limited ability to allocate capital funds toward the development of new and expanded recreation facilities. These funds come from a variety of sources, but primarily through Land Development Levies. These levies have been targeted for the development of new facilities to meet the expanded requirements for new residents moving into the community.

With the development of new facilities there also is the requirement for additional operating funds. With the various pressures on City financial resources, including Provincial downloading, the shrinking industrial tax base and the reluctance of tax payers to accept tax increases, the availability of operating funds for the Community Services Department continues to be a challenge. In order for the Department to continue to operate and modernize its program services, new and creative methods of financing those operations must be found.

These new ways are being developed through the creation of a Departmental Business Plan that has set a financial target of reducing the Department's current annual operating deficit from 75 percent to 50 percent of its operating costs. In order to accomplish this aggressive target a number of new initiatives will need to be undertaken, which may include:

1. Exploring partnership and revenue opportunities with the private sector, the public sector and other community groups and organizations. See the section on Partnerships below.
2. Maximizing the current user fees for programs and services.
3. Considering alternate revenue sources such as advertising revenue.
4. Maximizing all rent opportunities and grant programs available to the City.
5. Developing new facilities or expanded facilities that provide the opportunity for attracting increased operating revenues and profits while reducing operating costs.

9.6 Partnership Opportunities

The opportunity for partnering with the private sector, the other public sector groups, and community groups and organizations, is an avenue that is being strongly pursued by the Community Services Department.

The Recreation & Facilities Division has been successful in entering into a number of partnerships such as the YMCA Healthy Heart Program and the Crossroads Hospice Grief Counselling courses.

The Parks & Environment Division has taken advantage of the City's new Volunteers In Parks (VIP) Policy to initiate projects such as the new Community Garden under development in Rocky Point Park.

Past projects include the construction of Old Orchard Hall in partnership with the Pleasantide Community Association and the Old Mill Boat House in partnership with the Sail & Paddle Society and the Port Moody Foundation.

As part of any new facility expansion the City continues to strive to integrate private services such as daycare and concessions. In larger facilities, physiotherapy, massage therapy, food and beverage services and other related and appropriate commercial enterprises that support recreational activities

should also be pursued. Public consultation will assist in gaining wider acceptance for these new revenue-generating ideas within the community.

These private services will assist in providing additional revenues for the Department.

The City should also look to the private sector for creative capital funding opportunities for the development of new facilities. Although private borrowing is normally more costly than borrowing from sources such as the Municipal Financing Authority (MFA), private operators may bring enterprising ideas that will result in a business plan that retires the debt more aggressively than under more conservative public sector models. The obvious downside is that some project following these models have failed and left municipalities holding unplanned liabilities.

In terms of partnerships with other public agencies, the Department has successfully undertaken the development of new sports facilities in partnership with the School District.

In addition, the Department has a long history of partnering with community groups and organizations in partnerships to provide programs and services in the community. Examples of this include the Golden Spike Days Society, the Festival of the Arts Society and the various community groups and organizations that provide recreational activities in the community. The City should continue to strengthen these partnership approaches.

9.7 Strategic Capital Plan

The financial implications of this Master Plan are found in the City's five year Financial Plan as amended each year. They are also included in the City's Long Term Strategic Financial Plan, currently under preparation.

Because Parks & Recreation facilities tend to be expensive, they figure prominently in the City's long term Strategic Capital Program. In order to achieve many of the recommendations contained in this report, it will be necessary to find funds for the development, or re-development of many parks and recreation facilities. The City has a number of funding sources available for the financing of parks, recreation and cultural facilities. These funds can be combined with outside sources of funding, including federal and provincial grants, private and corporate donations and public partnership opportunities.

As noted elsewhere, there is a companion increase in operating costs for each new capital development. A rule of thumb is that 5 to 7 percent of capital costs are required on an annual basis for operation and maintenance for any new facility (this figure is approximate and varies with the type and size of facility). Capital funding for a new facility should not be approved unless the subsequent years operating budgets include an allocation for the maintenance of that facility.

9.8 Maintaining Our Commitment To Public Consultation

Public consultation is key to improving decisions, building consensus and reducing conflicts. Port Moody takes pride in its public consultation practices including seeking community input to guide planning for the park system. This information is especially important because it directly reflects how well the park system is meeting the expectations and needs of the community. Wherever possible, the residents of a given park's service area should be asked to participate in choosing recreational elements and have input into the review of the design.

It is recommended that opportunities for increased feedback on the park system and recreation facilities be identified including user surveys by staff and feedback forms on the City web site. This should be partnered with the promotion of community awareness and public stewardship of parks and open spaces through volunteer opportunities and involvement with service groups or clubs.

9.9 Promoting Public Stewardship For Parks and Facilities

In a world with increased competition for volunteer time and sponsorship, there is a need to promote public stewardship for parks and environmental education. There are a number of innovative ways to promote public stewardship for parks. Ideas include virtual tours of parks, the use of web cameras to allow viewers an opportunity for a close up view of a bird nest without disturbing the wildlife and cameras showing the vista from Rocky Point Pier.

A recent partnership between the City and Douglas College resulted in a booklet that summarizes the environmental resources in the City and provides historical information. In the future, sponsors following the Ducks Unlimited model may become interested in the acquisition and protection of public or private lands. Groups such as the Rotary Club of Port Moody also play a leadership role in fund raising and actively participating in City projects.

The Port Moody Foundation, established in 1989, plays a major role in the supporting and encouraging public stewardship. The foundation has already left a legacy of enhanced gifts such as Inlet Theatre seats and the Old Mill Boat House. It is also building up its endowment funds so that it can continue to provide for the community in perpetuity. The City needs to continue to work with and support organizations like the foundation to ensure their continued success.

9.10 Community Services and Economic Development

A community is defined to a great extent by its amenities and open space system. Planted boulevards and well maintained landscaped areas help to define neighbourhoods and the community as a whole. A high standard of landscaping and street trees promotes the image and reputation of Port Moody as a prosperous and livable community whose social and cultural facilities reflect a high quality of life for all.

An excellent example of the link between Community Services amenities and economic development is the keen interest that land developers have shown toward the progress of the Recreation Centre Expansion and Renovation project.

Community Services staff should continue to work closely with their peers particularly in the Strategic and Economic Development and Planning and Development departments.

Brought in at an early stage, Community Services staff will help create shopping zones with appropriate street trees, street furniture incorporating public art design and other features to encourage pedestrian traffic.

It is also clear that projects such as decorative banners and hanging baskets in commercial zones of Moody Centre, decorative lighting in trees and special events contribute to Port Moody's economic vitality.

APPENDIX 1 LIST OF CAPITAL PROJECTS

Extracted from the City's Five Year Financial Plan and amended each year as part of the budget process, the following projects form the capital plan for the improvement of Parks & Recreation services and facilities in Port Moody.

Carry Forward from 2002:

Rocky Point Plaza	125,000
Rocky Point Parking	100,000
Rocky Boat Channel Dredge	80,000
Rocky Point Picnic Redevelopment	100,000
North Shore Community Park	2,633,000
Rocky Point Service Building	700,000
Neighbourhood II Building	2,633,000

2003**Parks & Environment:**

Parks Amenities - Replacement	20,000
Parkland Acquisition	250,000
Small Tools - Works Yard	10,500
Glencoe Park Playground Upgrade	30,000
Rocky Point Shoreline Reconstruction	55,000
Annual Tree Replacement Program	15,000
Trail Development	100,000
Rocky Point Playground Replacement	550,000
Community Gardens - Phase 2	5,000
City Landscaping - Final Phase (rear of building near stage)	150,000

Recreation:

Facility Upgrades	50,000
Old Orchard Hall Window Covering Replacement	5,500
Arts Ctr Garage Roof & Siding Replacement & A/C mount	31,000
Aspenwood Building Furniture & Equipment	27,100
Accessibility Improvements	10,000
Inlet Park Building Exterior Doors	7,200
Arts Centre Carpet Replacement	12,000
Recreation Complex Energy Improvements	350,000
Recreation Centre Expansion & Renovation Design	TBA

Culture (2003):

Purchase Public Art	10,000
Completion of dimmer system	5,000
Replace Council IED System	17,000

2004**Parks & Environment:**

Parks Amenities - Replacement	20,000
Parkland Acquisition (carried forward)	250,000
Westhill Lions Fitness Trails Upgrade	15,000
Trail Development	100,000
Bike Path Development	55,000
Waste Receptacle Replacement	22,000
Annual Tree Replacement Program	15,000
Ailsa Park Playground Upgrade	30,000
Rocky Point Picnic and Open Space Improvements	300,000
Rocky Point Stage	120,000
New - Queens Street Trans-Canada Trail Pedestrian Rail Crossing	1,200,000

Recreation:

Urinal flush system replacement in older Civic Buildings	6,500
2709 Esplanade Exterior Painting	8,000
Facility Upgrades	35,000
Kyle Centre Exterior Painting	12,000
Curling Rink Exterior Painting	6,500
Youth Centre Carpet Replacement	9,000
Kyle Centre Exterior Glass Replacement	9,500
Rocky Point & Westhill Pool Chlorination Equipment Repl	10,000
Arts Centre Interior Painting	6,000
Arena, Curling, Social Rec Centre Exterior Block Wall Reseal	20,000
Westhill Centre Flooring Replacement	9,000
Rocky Point Pool Roof Replacement	5,000
Recreation Centre Expansion & Renovation Construction	TBA

Culture:

Purchase Public Art	10,000
Refreshment Centre	10,000
Theatre doors, pillars, window coverings	6,000
Portable Public Address System	10,000
Theatre Seat Maintenance	5,000

2005**Parks & Environment:**

Bike Path Development	55,000
New Playground at Inlet Park	50,000
Inlet Park Lighting Upgrade	40,000
Parkland Acquisition (carried forward)	250,000
New - Leaf Sweeper	30,000
Replace Wooden Bridge over Suter Brook	27,500
Trail Development	100,000
Waste Receptacle Replacement	17,000
Annual Tree Replacement Program	15,000
Westhill Playfield Redevelopment	350,000
Rocky Point Park Redevelopment	270,000

Recreation:

Facility Upgrades	35,000
Glencoe Centre Exterior Painting & Glass Replacement	10,500
Replace RS #55 Electric Ice Resurfacer	185,800
Social Rec Centre Exterior Painting	10,200
Curling Rink Exterior Painting	15,000
Arena Exterior Siding Painting	15,000
Curling Rink Divider Replacement	5,000
Arts Centre Exterior Painting & Hot Water Tank Replacement	18,300
Kyle Centre Window Covering Replacement	6,700

Culture:

Purchase Public Art	10,000
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2006**Parks & Environment:**

Bike Path Development	55,000
Parks Amenities - Replacement	20,000
Appleyard Playground Upgrade	30,000
New - Waste Receptacle Replacement	41,500
Parkland Acquisition (carried forward)	250,000
Trail Development	100,000
Annual Tree Replacement Program	15,000
Rocky Point Pool Upgrades	200,000

Recreation:

Facility Upgrades	35,000
Westhill Centre Exterior & Interior Painting	16,700
Brine Header Pipe Replacement & Concrete Pad Inspection	13,000
Arts Centre Washroom Floor & Lighting Replacement	8,300
Arena Automatic Entrance Door Replacement	11,700
Westhill Exterior Window & Ramp Railing Replacement	9,500
Curling Rink Sky Light Glass Replacement; Heat Reflective Coating	6,700
Westhill Centre Lighting & Appliance Replacement	5,000
Westhill Centre Roof Replacement	23,500
Social Rec Centre Divider Wall Replacement	10,100

Culture:

Purchase Public Art	10,000
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2007**Parks & Environment:**

Bike Path Development	55,000
Parks Amenities - Replacement	20,000
Hanging Baskets - St. Johns St.	25,000
Parkland Acquisition (carried forward)	250,000
Annual Tree Replacement Program	15,000

Recreation:

Facility Upgrades	35,000
Arena Dressing Room Floor & Bench Replacement	20,500
Arena Zamboni Door Replacement	5,000
Curling Lounge & Lobby Painting	13,400
Curling Lounge Carpet Replacement & Automatic Doors	14,100
Curling Rink Zamboni Door Replacement	6,500
Inlet Park Bldg Ext Painting, ceiling tiles, gas mtr cage & lights	9,600
Rocky Point Pool Changeroom Flooring	5,400
Westhill Pool Deck Resurfacing	75,000
Replace RS #99 Electric Ice Edger Replacement	7,800
Arts Centre Fire Alarm Panel, Furnace Circ Pump, various	25,300

Culture:

Purchase Public Art	10,000
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APPENDIX 2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – RECREATION CENTRE EXPANSION & RENOVATION CONCEPT PLAN

A comprehensive plan was prepared in 2002, in concert with the final draft of the Parks & Recreation Master Plan, to provide direction for the future expansion and extensive renovation of the Recreation Centre. Council received the plan in July 2002 and requested that additional public consultation take place regarding funding sources.

The Concept Plan is now at the stage where staff are developing a number of funding options that will be explored with Council in 2003. This review will include extensive public consultation with residents and community groups. The review of available funding options will also include consultation with potential public and private partners.

Enclosed in the following pages is the Executive Summary of this preliminary Concept Plan. Copies of the plan are available on request from Gaetan Royer, Director of Community Services, 604-816-5399.