



CITY OF MAPLE RIDGE
PARKS | RECREATION | CULTURE
MASTER PLAN

Needs Assessment and “What We Heard” Report

February 2023



MAPLE RIDGE

British Columbia





Maple Ridge is located on the traditional and unceded territory of the Katzie First Nation and Kwantlen First Nation, and whose land we live, work and play. Through our shared commitment to land and place, the City of Maple Ridge seeks to honour the legacy of the region's Indigenous Peoples and find new ways of walking together to create opportunities for shared truths and to continue on the path towards reconciliation.



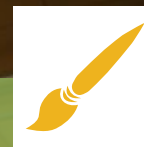
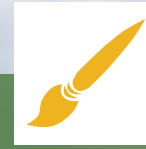


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Section One

Introduction



Included in this section:

- Overview of the Master Plan objectives and process.
- The purpose of this report document.



Master Plan Project Overview

The City of Maple Ridge is developing a new Parks, Recreation & Culture Master Plan. The City's last Parks, Recreation and Culture Master Plan was developed in 2010 – over the past decade Maple Ridge has grown and evolved as a community and the time is right to establish a refreshed plan for parks, recreation and culture services.

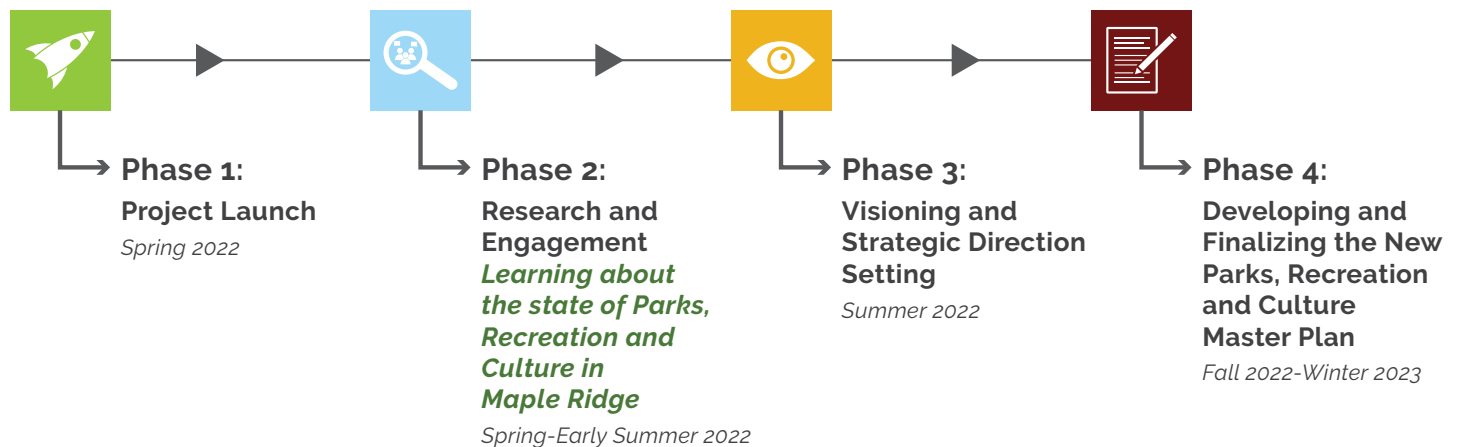
The Master Plan will provide staff and Council with a key strategic planning document that will inform decision making and service delivery (programs and facilities). More specifically, the Master Plan will:

- Help prioritize investments into existing and new facilities for the next 10+ years;
- Identify opportunities to optimize operations, program delivery and partnerships; and
- Identify ways to ensure parks, recreation and cultural opportunities are accessible, inclusive and provide the greatest possible benefit to residents.



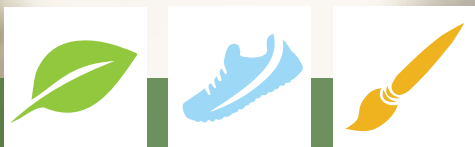
How is the Master Plan being developed?

The following graphic illustrates the process being used to develop the new Master Plan. As reflected in the graphic, research and engagement inputs will help identify key priorities and focus areas for the Master Plan to provide direction on.



The Purpose of this Report Document

This **Needs Assessment and “What We Heard” Report** document contains the findings from the research and engagement undertaken by the project team throughout the spring and summer of 2022. The research and engagement was aimed at better understanding the current state of parks, recreation and culture in the community, including strengths, gaps and opportunities that the Master Plan can provide direction and strategic guidance on.



Included in this section:

- Overview of how the City provides and invests in parks, recreation and culture opportunities.
- Planning and policy alignment.

Section Two

The Service Delivery Context



The City's Current Investment in Parks, Recreation and Culture

The City of Maple Ridge invests significantly on an ongoing basis to provide parks, recreation and culture opportunities and realize a host of associated benefits that include:

- Resident social, mental and physical wellbeing;
- Community connectedness, pride, and spirit;
- Generation of non-local spending by attracting visitors to the community; and
- Increasing the perceived value of the community for prospective residents, businesses, and developers.

The following table provides an overview of the operational cost of delivering services over the past five years. As reflected in the table, the pandemic in 2020 and 2021 had a significant impact on revenues. It is important to note that these figures do not include the capital costs required to repair, renew or build new infrastructure.

Note: The term “cost recovery” used in this section refers to the percentage of expenditures recovered through revenues (e.g. user fees, rental, lease agreements, etc.)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Revenues	\$3,727,687	\$2,723,499	\$2,331,017	\$1,492,591	\$2,345,543
Expenses	\$17,648,156	\$16,878,816	\$17,625,961	\$17,011,142	\$18,848,947
Net (Annual Subsidy Required)	(\$13,920,469)	(\$14,155,317)	(\$15,294,945)	(\$15,518,552)	(\$16,503,404)
Cost Recovery (%)	21%	16%	13%	9%	12%



The chart below further breaks down the sources of revenue that are recouped to help offset the costs required to provide services. As reflected in the chart, the two most significant revenue sources are membership and program fees (50 -60% of total revenues) and facility rentals/ leases (25-40% of total revenues).

Revenue Summary	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Membership and Program Fees	\$2,325,891.44	\$1,500,928.75	\$1,208,229.11	\$483,866.13	\$1,223,640.17
Facility Rentals/Leases	\$971,979.17	\$918,969.81	\$755,908.61	\$728,384.83	\$878,929.00
Grants	\$406,695.72	\$283,742.31	\$355,960.46	\$272,848.72	\$233,051.24
Misc. Income	\$23,120.46	\$19,858.22	\$10,918.73	\$7,490.89	\$9,921.96
Total	\$3,727,686.79	\$2,723,499.09	\$2,331,016.91	\$1,492,590.57	\$2,345,542.37

The following table reflects a breakdown of the expenditures required to provide parks, recreation and culture services.

Net Service	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Facilities/Buildings	\$1,961,524.86	\$2,083,061.93	\$2,535,743.42	\$2,331,088.12	\$2,317,191.69
Parks	\$2,544,983.12	\$2,492,314.00	\$2,588,203.73	\$2,602,950.43	\$3,168,791.71
Children's Programs	\$62,288.10	\$187,848.49	\$148,172.36	\$228,905.43	\$227,279.71
Access	\$121,384.07	\$102,026.68	\$130,048.12	\$107,854.34	\$86,532.25
Culture/Events	\$335,362.65	\$345,354.24	\$452,334.53	\$358,348.34	\$435,105.48
Youth	\$533,046.79	\$504,143.37	\$498,577.37	\$409,872.08	\$449,632.80
Total	\$5,558,589.59	\$5,714,748.71	\$6,353,079.53	\$6,039,018.74	\$6,684,533.64



The following table identifies net revenues (revenues less expenditures or, in other words, the annual subsidy required) as well as cost recovery percentages for a number of key recreation and culture infrastructure types. As reflected in the table, aquatics and library services are the two highest net cost areas of service provision on a per facility basis (excluding the overall costs to provide parks, trails and open spaces).

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Maple Ridge Leisure Centre*					
Net (Subsidy Required)	(\$3,735,126)	(\$2,118,957)	(\$1,663,679)	(\$3,466,994)	(\$4,400,464)
Cost Recovery (%)	46%	30%	19%	11%	29%
Aquatics Outdoor – Hammond Pool					
Net (Subsidy Required)	(\$23,440)	(\$141,092)	(\$162,563)	(\$79,649)	(\$64,493)
Cost Recovery (%)	52%	32%	34%	22%	50%
Arenas					
Net (Annual Subsidy Required)	(\$817,966)	(\$826,862)	(\$1,121,830)	(\$968,387)	(\$989,766)
Cost Recovery (%)	36%	36%	21%	21%	25%
Library					
Net (Subsidy Required)	(\$3,019,847)	(\$3,111,666)	(\$3,230,168)	(\$3,290,301)	(\$3,401,789)
Cost Recovery (%)	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%
ACT Arts Centre**					
Net (Subsidy Required)	(\$718,615)	(\$695,962)	(\$707,880)	(\$708,852)	(\$723,326)
Cost Recovery (%)	17%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Greg Moore Youth Centre					
Net (Subsidy Required)	(\$533,047)	(\$504,143)	(\$498,577)	(\$409,872)	(\$449,633)
Cost Recovery (%)	7%	5%	7%	6%	6%
Sports Fields					
Net (Subsidy Required)	(\$590,920)	(\$590,682)	(\$644,386)	(\$631,534)	(\$711,489)
Cost Recovery (%)	10%	9%	8%	5%	15%
Ridge Meadows Seniors Society					
Net (Subsidy Required)	(\$212,807)	(\$349,682)	(\$348,399)	(\$349,429)	(\$377,132)
Cost Recovery (%)	9%	9%	9%	9%	6%

*The pool at the MRLC was closed for a retrofit from March 2018 until February 2020

**ACT funding by City is only a partial view of operating expenses (net operating budget is approximately \$2.3M)

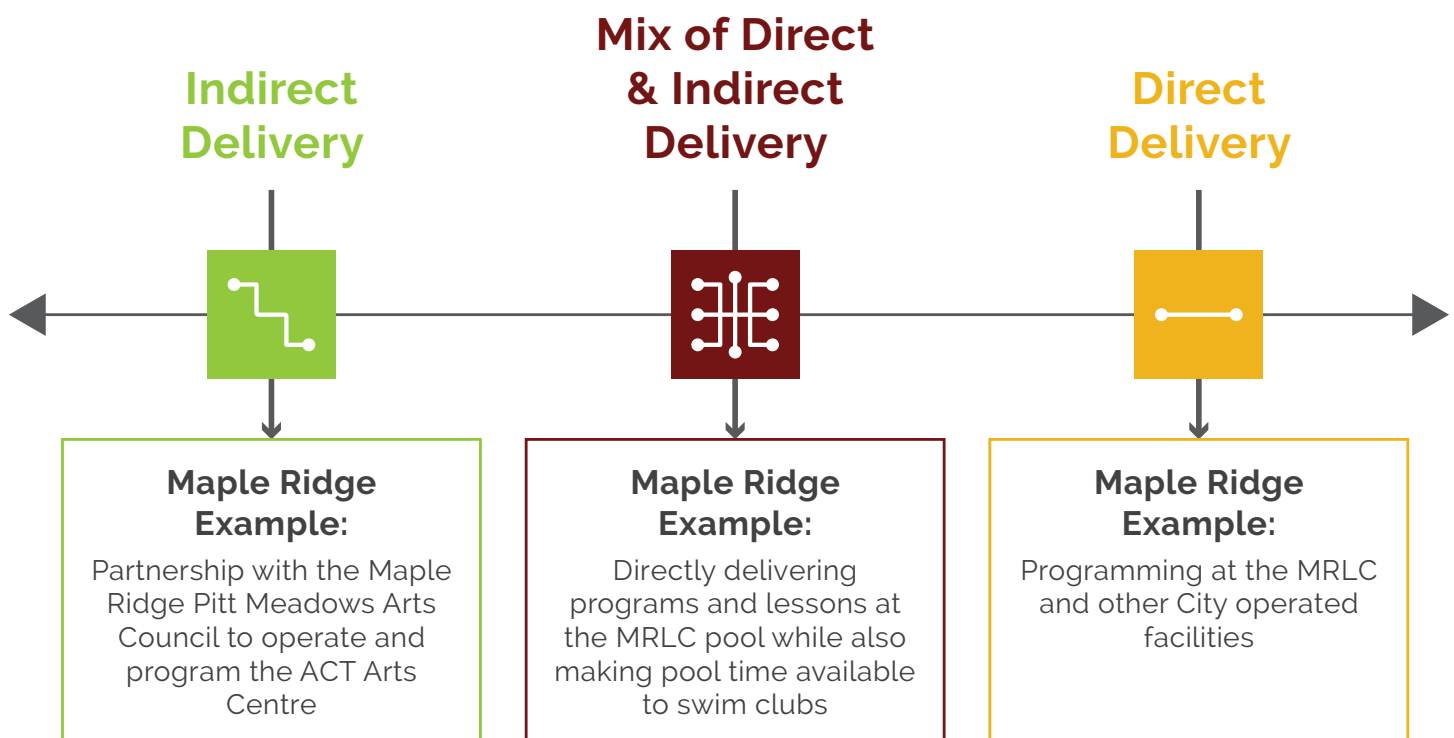
How does the City provide parks, recreation and culture opportunities?

The delivery of publicly provided parks, recreation and culture services in a community typically occurs through one or a combination of the following three approaches:

- **Direct Delivery:** The City provides services, programming and other related activities at parks and facilities that they operate and maintain.
- **Indirect Delivery:** The City forms agreements with business and non-profits specializing in recreation and culture programs and services for citizens through a number of contract models (e.g. partner operated facilities, contracted third party entities to provide services, grants, etc.).
- **Mix of Direct and Indirect Delivery:** The City directly offers some programming and activities, but also invests in recreation and culture through indirect methods. The City providing subsidized time to user groups that offer programming at City operated facilities is an example of blending direct and indirect delivery approaches.

Like most urban municipalities of a similar size or larger, the City of Maple Ridge utilizes a mix of direct and indirect delivery methods to provide parks, recreation and culture opportunities. In general, most indirect delivery in Maple Ridge occurs via tenured organizations that have built up the capacity and participants / membership base to fully address needs for their activity focus. The City's direct delivery of opportunities typically occurs for activity types that are geared towards developing basic skills (e.g. swim lessons) and meeting community needs for accessible, entry to mid level fitness and wellness programming.

The Service Delivery Continuum



Planning and Policy Alignment

For the new Parks, Recreation and Culture Master Plan to be most effective as a strategic planning resource, it will need to align with related and overarching City policy and leverage previous planning that has been undertaken.

Listed below are City and partner documents that have been reviewed by the project team for their insights and integration into the new Master Plan.

- City of Maple Ridge Economic Development Strategy (2021)
- 2020 – 2030 Maple Ridge Child Care Action Plan (2020)
- Maple Ridge Youth Strategy (2019)
- City of Maple Ridge Strategic Plan 2019 – 2022 (2019)
- Maple Ridge Arts Council Strategic Plan 2019-2021 (2019)
- Maple Ridge Cultural Plan Update: “Walking Together” (2018)
- Maple Ridge Sport and Physical Activity Strategy 2016 – 2021 (Updated in 2020)
- City of Maple Ridge Age-Friendly Community Implementation Strategy (2018)
- Maple Ridge Tourism Strategy (2017) **Currently being updated*
- City of Maple Ridge Strategic Transportation Plan (2014) **Currently being updated*
- City of Maple Ridge Official Community Plan (2014)
- Area plans for Albion, Hammond, Silver Valley and the Town Centre
- Previous Parks, Recreation and Culture Master Plan (2010)

In addition to the formal plans and policies noted above, the project team also reviewed previous engagement undertaken specific to key topics, locations and service areas (including engagement specific to: Thornhill Trails, Whonnock Lake, aquatics, and community facilities gap analysis).



Regional, Provincial and National Planning References

Aligning with broader planning influences reflects that the City values best practice and recognizes that its part of a broader parks, recreation and culture delivery system. Listed as follows are pertinent documents and planning references that will be considered as the new Master Plan is developed.

- Calls to Action from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada
- Sport for Life and Long Term Development (LTD)
- Let's Get Moving: A Common Vision for Increasing Physical Activity and Reducing Sedentary Living in Canada (2018)
- British Columbia Arts Council Strategic Plan 2018 – 2022
- Nature for All – Connecting with Nature (2018)
- Parks for All (2017)
- A Framework for Recreation in Canada 2015: Pathways to Wellbeing (2015)
- Active People, Active Places—BC Physical Activity Strategy (2015)
- Metro Vancouver 2040 Shaping Our Future: Regional Growth Strategy (2010)



Section Three

Included in this section:

- Overview of key population and demographic indicators.

Community Profile



Overview and Historical Growth

The City of Maple Ridge has experienced consistent growth that has generally outpaced the average across Metro Vancouver. Similar to the region and province as a whole, the population has gradually aged with a growing proportion of older adult cohorts 50 to 75 years of age.

Census Year ¹	Population	5-Year Growth from previous Census (%)	Median Age
2006	68,949	9.2%	38.8
2011	76,052	10.3%	40.2
2016	82,256	8.2%	41.4
2021	90,990	10.6%	41.2

Noted below are additional population and demographic indicators that may have an impact on parks, recreation and cultural needs and service delivery.²

- 16% of Maple Ridge households (5,207 out of 32,426 households) are estimated to live below the poverty line. While less as a proportion than many other communities in the region, this figure still reflects that many residents face financial barriers to accessing programs and facilities.
- As of 2016, approximately 8,500 Maple Ridge residents are estimated to work from home. This figure reflects approximately 15% of the overall working age labour force (ages 15 to 64) and has likely increased as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The median household income in Maple Ridge is approximately \$105,000. This figure is higher than the provincial average and slightly lower than the median household income for all of Metro Vancouver.
- The average household in Maple Ridge has 2.7 residents, slightly higher but generally aligned with the average of 2.5 across Metro Vancouver.
- Approximately 18% of residents in Maple Ridge are children and youth ages 14 and under. Notably, this figure is significantly higher than the overall average across Metro Vancouver (14% of the region's overall population is aged 14 and under).



¹ Statistics Canada, Census of the Population

² Data from esri Canada; sourced from Environics Analytics based on 2016 Statistics Canada Census insights

Projecting Growth

A few different sources exist that project sustainable growth in Maple Ridge. As reflected in the table below, while some variance exists among these sources it is generally anticipated that the community will exceed 100,000 residents within 10 years and grow to near or above 110,000 residents in the proceeding decade between 2030 and 2040. Notably, these projections generally align with those developed for the Official Community Plan (OCP) in 2014. The OCP also projects that Maple Ridge will reach its available housing capacity around 2031, resulting in a levelling off of growth or possibly even result in a small population decline.³

The OCP predicts that the average household size is expected to continue to decline, primarily due to changing family compositions and other societal demographics trends. While the overall population count may level off in Maple Ridge, small households will continue to drive demand for an increase number of housing units and may also impact demands for smaller residential units (condos, ground oriented units, townhomes, etc.). As it pertains to parks, recreation and culture, this trend could fuel a demand for parks and trails to compensate for higher levels of residential density.

Source	Growth Projection
Metro Vancouver 2040 Shaping Our Future: Regional Growth Strategy (2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects 100,800 residents in Maple Ridge by 2031 and 118,000 residents by 2041 <i>*Maple Ridge has slightly outpaced the 2021 growth projection of 87,600 residents</i>
esri Canada and Environics Analytics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects 100,566 residents in Maple Ridge by 2030 and 108,060 residents by 2040 Generally projects that key demographics (age, income, gender) will remain similar to current with a slight increase in housing stock densification
BCStats Population Estimates & Projections (B.C. Government)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects a total Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows population of 117,000 residents by 2031 and 122,809 residents by 2041

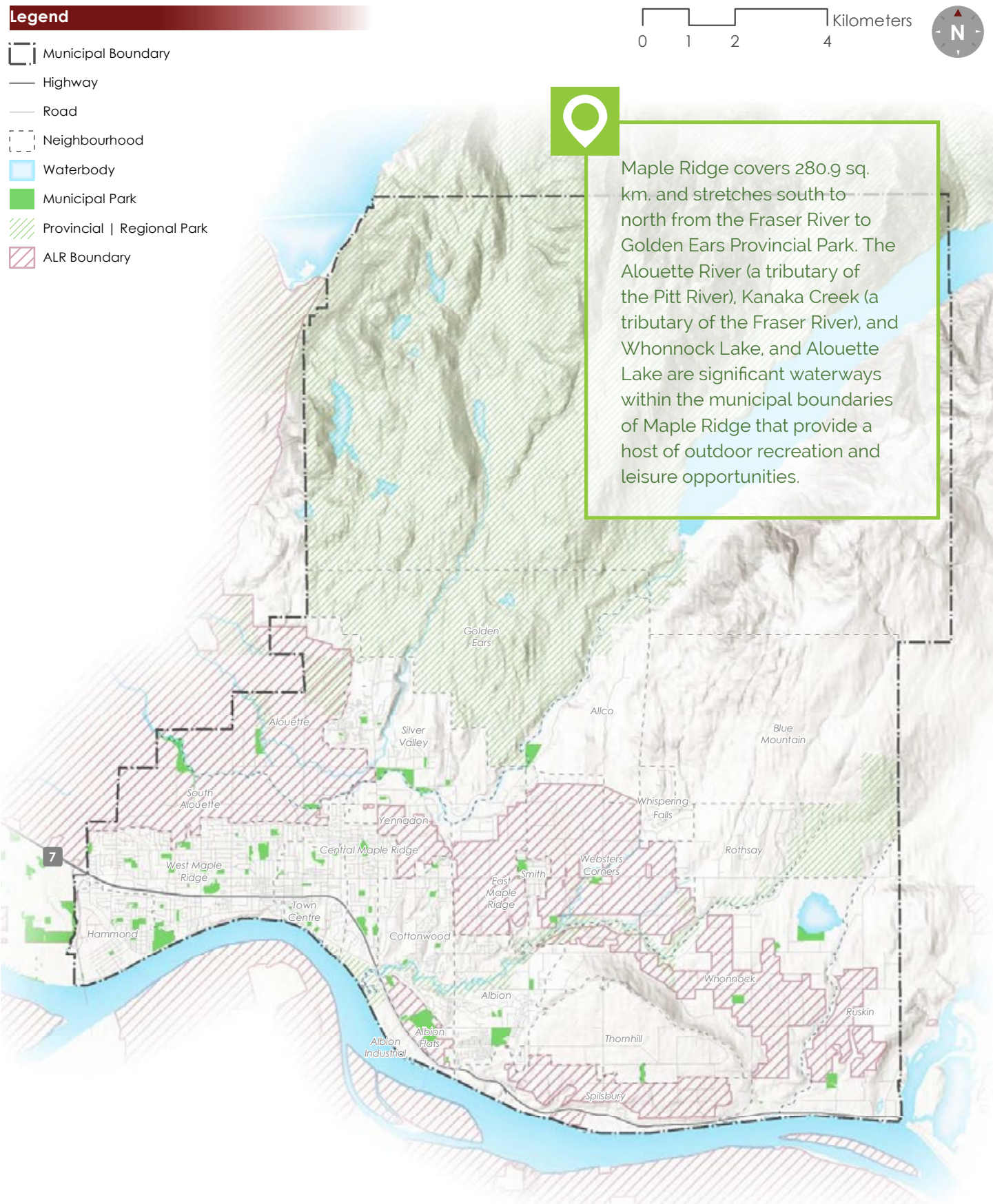
³ Maple Ridge Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 7060-2014, pg. 10

Spatial Analysis and Indicators

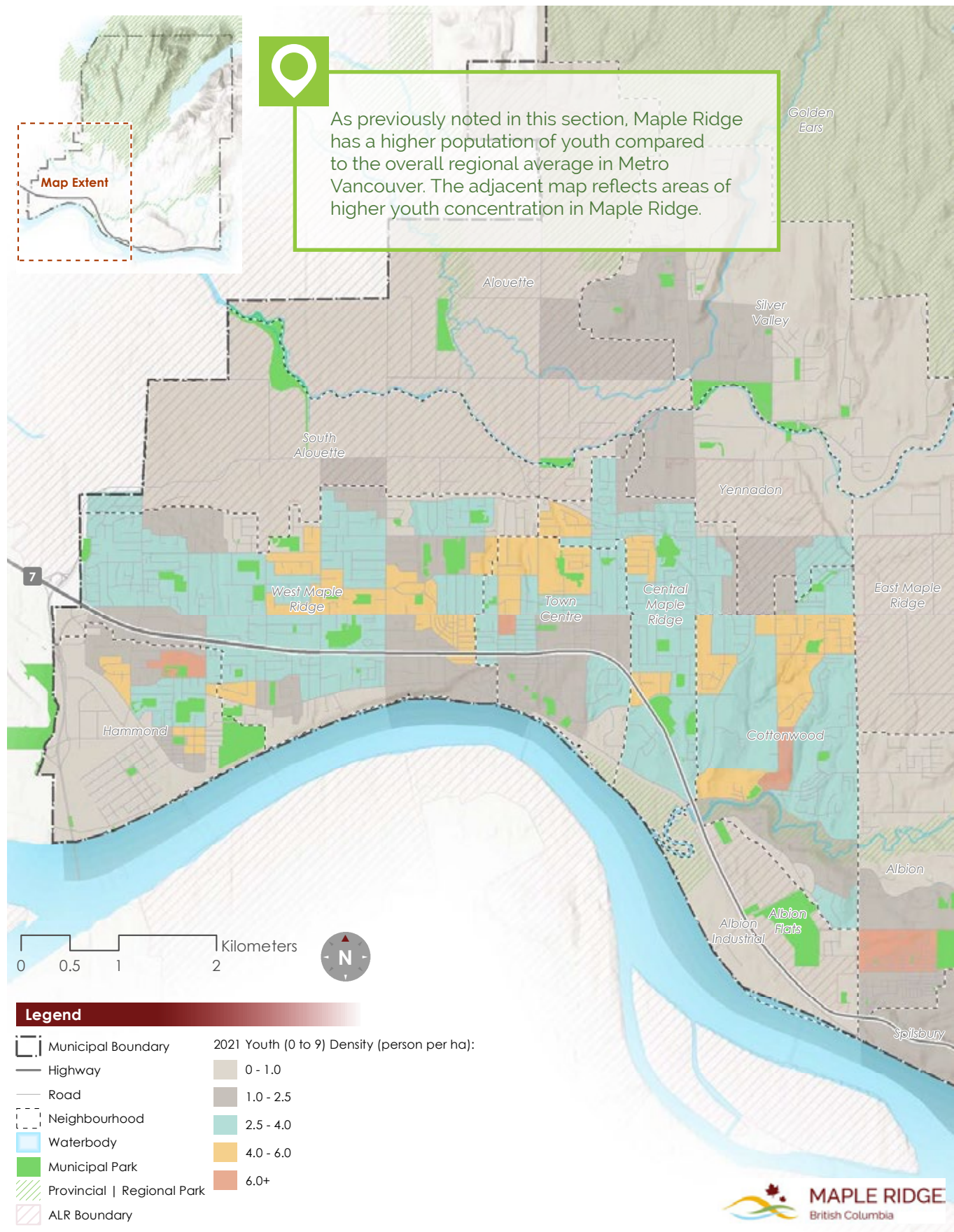
Maple Ridge covers a vast area and has a diversity of spatial population and demographics characteristics across its various neighbourhoods and settlement areas. The following maps reflect spatial analysis undertaken by the project team to better understand how these spatial characteristics may impact parks, recreation and culture services and needs.



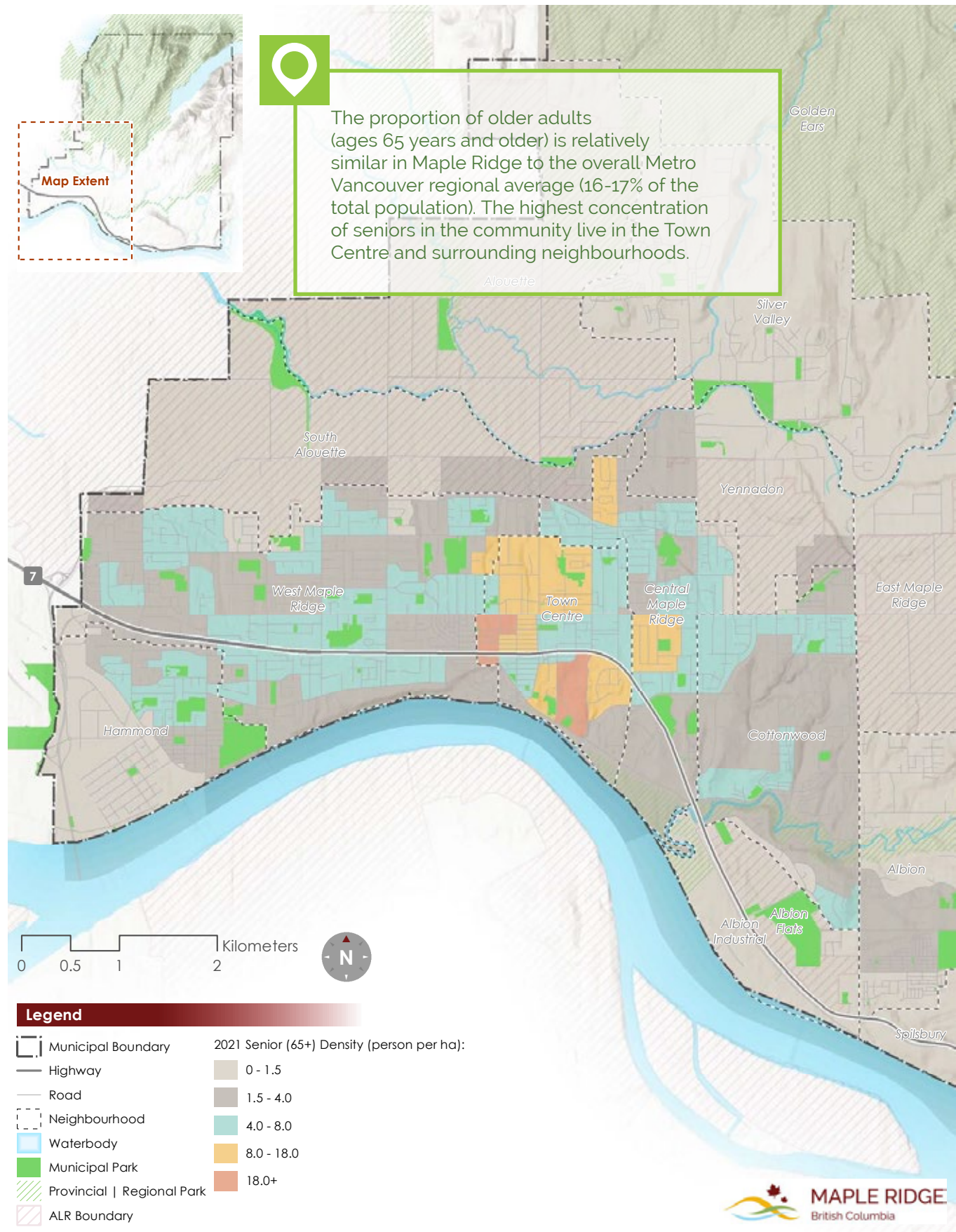
Geographic Overview of Maple Ridge



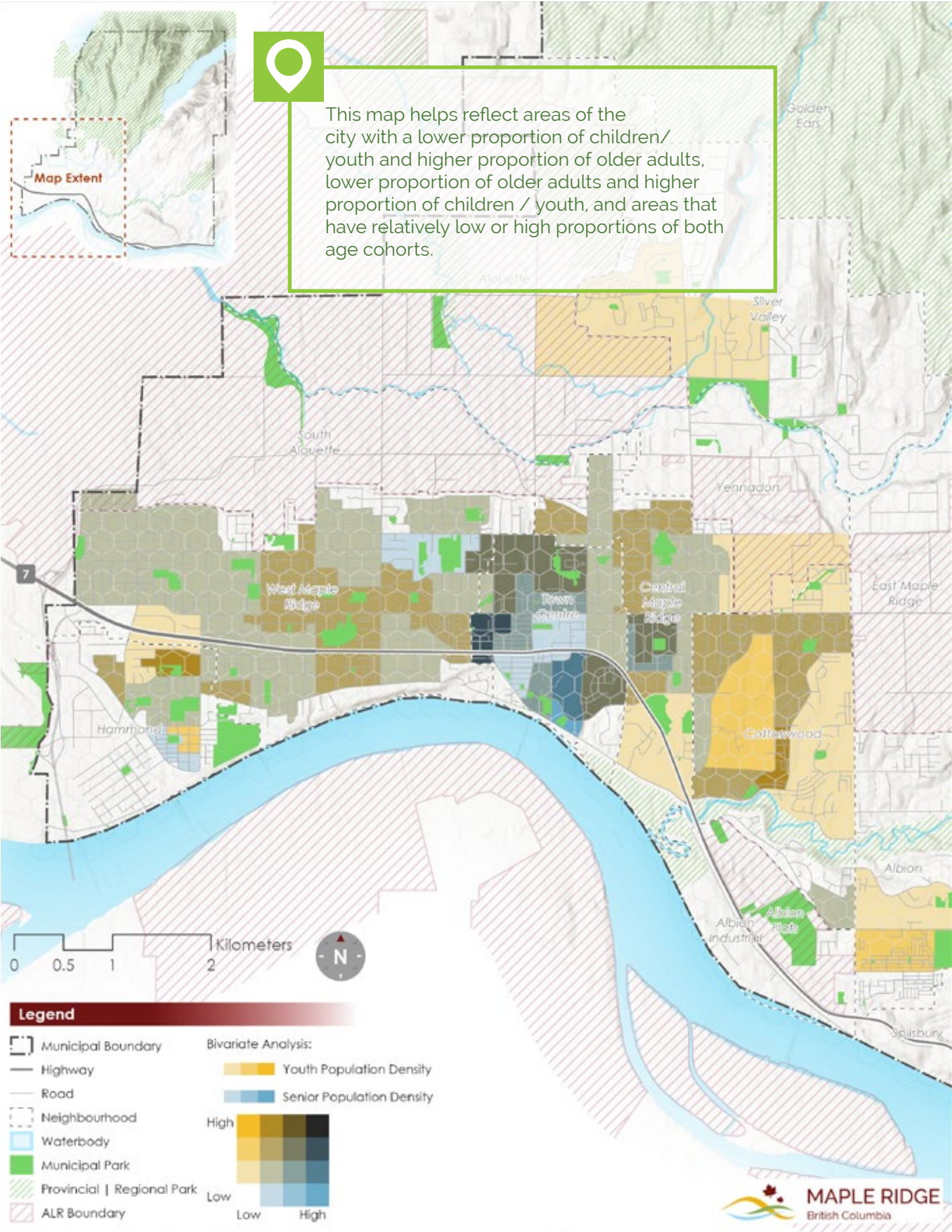
Youth Population Density



Older Adult Population Density



Children / Youth and Older Adult Bivariant



Equity Analysis

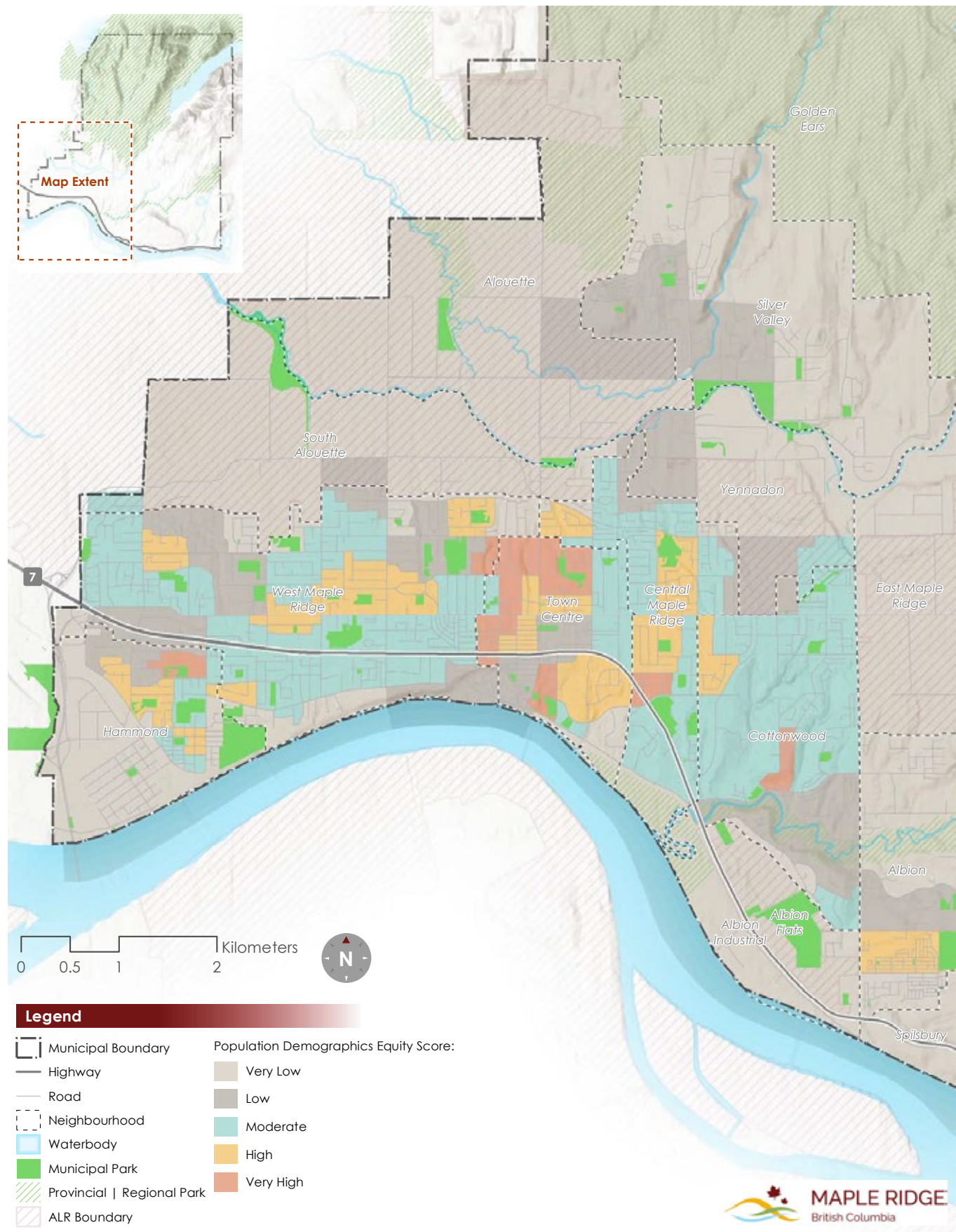
Certain populations face social, health related, financial and systemic barriers to accessing some parks, recreation and culture opportunities. The equity map on the following page utilizes the following 11 indicators to identify areas of the city in which a higher proportion of residents may face multiple barriers to participation.

- Population Density
- Projected Population Density (2031)
- Lone Parent Families Density
- Senior (Ages 70+) Population Density
- Aboriginal Identity Density
- Recent Immigration Density
- Visible Minority Density
- Educational Attainment Density
- Median Household Income
- Labour Force Unemployment Density
- Tenure Rented Density

In total, five neighbourhoods achieve "high" or "very high" based on this analysis (Hammond, West Maple Ridge, Town Centre, Cottonwood, and Central Maple Ridge). ***"High" and "Very" refer to areas that trigger on the majority of the indicators, suggesting a higher prevalence of barriers in these areas.***



Equity Analysis (Continued)



Using Analytics to Better Understand Parks, Recreation and Culture Preferences and Behaviours

Market demand for parks, recreation and culture services is strongly influenced by the lifestage of resident households as well as a variety of other demographic indicators and characteristics. The emergence of analytics tools and resources can help providers of many services (including parks, recreation and culture) better understand the dynamics of their community and how they translate into needs and wants for programming, facilities and events.

EnviroNics Analytics PRIZM is a segmentation system that classifies Canada's neighbourhoods into 68 unique lifestyle types and incorporates data from over a dozen demographic, marketing, and media sources to analyze and understand consumers, customers, and markets. The segmentation summary for Maple Ridge indicates that the three largest segments of the population are:

- "Suburban Sports" (24.3% of all households)
- "Family Mode" (18.0% of all households)
- "Diverse and Determined" (9.8% of all households)

The high prevalence of "suburban sports" households (nearly a quarter of the community) and "family mode" households (nearly one-fifth of the community) reflect that there is likely a much stronger demand for sport and recreational opportunities in Maple Ridge than many other communities. Specific attributes and behaviors associated with these two prevalent population segments are noted in the call-out box to the right.



"Suburban Sports" Households

- Regular exercise and participation in sport and recreation pursuits are highly valued
- More likely to watch professional sports and have attachment to favourite teams
- Enjoy trips and vacations based around recreational pursuits ("the need to escape")
- Favourite leisure activities: yoga / pilates, golf, concerts, pubs / sports bars

"Family Mode" Households

- Higher levels of enrollment / membership / registration in fitness clubs and organized sport activities
- Enjoy spending their weekends involved in sports and recreation activities
- Preference for online consumerism
- Favourite leisure activities: swimming, baseball, amusement parks, travel by RV/camper

"Diverse and Determined" Households

- Regular exercise and more vigorous leisure pursuits
- Mix of younger singles and middle-aged families, almost half the households are without children.
- Fulfilled through their work but regularly need to take breaks from responsibilities and burdens ("fulfilled through their work", "need for escape")
- Favourite leisure activities: yoga/pilates, downhill skiing, dinner theatre, casinos

Please refer to Appendix A for the complete PRIZM segmentation profiles.

Section Four

Current Infrastructure Review and Analysis



Included in this section:

- Inventory of current parks, recreation and culture facilities in the community.
- Review and analysis of available utilization data and indicators (where applicable).
- Spatial analysis of the current parks, recreation and culture facility inventory.
- Review of available condition and assessment data (where applicable).





Indoor Facilities

Overview & Key Characteristics

By The Numbers



1 Major indoor “hub” recreation facility

(Maple Ridge Leisure Centre)



1 Major arts & cultural “hub” facility

(ACT Arts Centre)



1 Indoor aquatics facility

(3 tanks and 1 hot tub) (Maple Ridge Leisure Centre)



2 Indoor ice sheets

(Planet Ice)



6 Sheets of curling ice

(Golden Ears Winter Club)



1 Youth centre

(Greg Moore Youth Centre)



1 Publicly provided fitness centre

(Maple Ridge Leisure Centre)



2 Community gymnasiums

(Maple Ridge Leisure Centre)



13 Indoor hall / gathering spaces*

(CEED, Golden Ears Winter Club, Albion Community Centre, Maple Ridge Golf Course Clubhouse, Hammond Community Centre, Ridge Meadows Seniors Centre, Whonnock Lake Centre, Maple Ridge Library, Haney House, Albion Fairgrounds, Silver Valley Gathering Place, Maple Ridge Lawn Bowling Club, Maple Ridge Museum & Community Archives)

*Contains City owned and operated halls, as well as City owned halls that are leased/ operated by a partner organization.



Key Facts

- The leisure pool at the Maple Ridge Leisure Centre was originally constructed in 1980 with two more pools being added later on. A major renovation was undertaken between 2018 – 2020.
- The Hammond Outdoor Pool was commissioned in the 1960's and remains open on a seasonal basis during the summer months.
- The two indoor ice sheets and curling rink with six sheets are co-located at the Albion Fairgrounds and Sports Complex. Developed in the late 90's, the building was constructed by RG Properties on City owned lands. Planet Ice operates the two indoor ice sheets through a long-term contract and the Golden Ears Winter Club operates the curling sheets through an operating agreement.
- The Mainstage Theatre at the ACT Arts Centre has a capacity of 486. The facility also encompasses a 2D studio, craft studio, black box style theatre room, and a host of other program and gathering spaces.
- The City recently opened the new Albion Community Centre. Located adjacent to cəsqənele Elementary School, the new 20,000 sq. ft. facility includes a multi-purpose large span space (great hall), three program rooms, kitchen, and child care.

Regional Inventory of Key Recreation, Parks, and Culture Facilities

Due to the proximity of Pitt Meadows, a number of community organizations serve both Maple Ridge and Pitt Meadows residents. The following table identified key infrastructure in Pitt Meadows that to varying levels serves the broader "Ridge-Meadows" catchment area.

Overview of Key Facilities in Pitt Meadows

Facility Type	Current Inventory
Major Recreation Centres	1 (Pitt Meadows Family Recreation Centre)
Sheets of Ice	3 (Pitt Meadows Arena Complex)
Artificial Turf Fields	1 (Pitt Meadows Community Field)
Natural Grass Sport Fields	32
Outdoor Sport Courts	10
Outdoor Pool	1 (Harris Road Outdoor Pool and Spray Park)

In addition to the inventory of recreation, parks, and culture facilities available in Pitt Meadows, there is a significant supply of parks, recreation and culture infrastructure in adjacent communities. The following tables summarize the major recreation, culture indoor infrastructure located in communities within a 40-minute drive of Maple Ridge. The subsequent maps illustrate spatially where these facilities are located in relation to Maple Ridge. For legibility, the curling and community arts and culture facilities are shown on a separate map.



Summary of Major Infrastructure in the Region

**Includes Maple Ridge and communities within a 40-minute drive*

of ice arenas: 16 arenas (30 sheets of ice)

of curling facilities: 7 facilities

of major recreation centres: 20 facilities

of community arts and cultural facilities: 16 facilities

Major Recreation Centres, Arenas, and Aquatic Facilities in Surrounding Communities

Facility Type	Facility Name	Location	Amenities
Major Recreation Centre	Abbotsford Recreation Centre	Abbotsford	Recreation centre with a 25- metre Pool, fitness centre, arena with 1 sheet of ice
Arena	MSA Arena	Abbotsford	Arena with 1 sheet of ice
Major Recreation Centre	Matsqui Recreation Centre	Abbotsford	Recreation centre with a wave pool, fitness centre, seniors centre and 1 sheet of ice
Major Recreation Centre	C.G. Brown Memorial Pool	Burnaby	Recreation centre with a 25-metre pool, with fitness centre
Arena	DeGol Arena	Burnaby	Arena with 1 sheet of ice
Major Recreation Centre	Eileen Dailly Leisure Pool & Fitness Centre	Burnaby	Recreation centre with a leisure pool, and fitness centre
Major Recreation Centre	SFU Aquatic Centre	Burnaby	Recreation centre with fitness centre, Olympic size pool, climbing wall, and gymnasium
Arena	Bill Copeland Sports Centre	City of Richmond	Arena with 2 sheets of ice
Major Recreation Centre	City Centre Aquatic Complex	Coquitlam	Recreation centre with a fitness Centre, and Olympic size pool
Arena	Planet Ice Coquitlam	Coquitlam	Arena with 4 sheets of ice
Major Recreation Centre	Poirier Sport & Leisure Complex	Coquitlam	Recreation centre with a fitness centre, leisure pool, indoor track , and arena with 1 sheet of ice
Major Recreation Centre	Sungod Recreation Centre	Delta	Recreation centre with fitness centre, leisure and lap pools, and arena with 1 sheet of ice
Arena	Canlan Sports	Langley	Arena with 2 sheets of ice
Arena	Langley Sportsplex	Langley	Arena with 4 sheets of ice
Arena	National Hockey Training Centre	Langley	Arena with 2/3rd size sheet of ice
Major Recreation Centre	W.C. Blair Recreation Centre	Langley	Recreation centre with fitness Center (closed for renovations), and leisure pool with wave pool,
Major Recreation Centre	Walnut Grove Community Centre	Langley	Recreation centre with fitness centre, gymnasium, and 50 metre pool
Major Recreation Centre	Maple Ridge Leisure Centre and Greg Moore Youth Centre	Maple Ridge	Recreation Center with fitness Centre, indoor skate park, active area, and climbing/bouldering walls, gymnasium, youth Centre, and 25 metre pool
Arena	Planet Ice Maple Ridge	Maple Ridge	Arena with 2 sheets
Arena	Moody Park Arena	New Westminister	Arena with 1 sheet of ice
Arena	Queen's Park Arena	New Westminister	Arena with 1 sheet of ice
Arena	Pitt Meadows Arena Complex	Pitt Meadows	3 sheets of ice (2 NHL size)
Major Recreation Centre	Pitt Meadows Family Recreation Centre	Pitt Meadows	Recreation centre with fitness centre, gymnasium, kitchen, and youth centre

Facility Type	Facility Name	Location	Amenities
Major Recreation Centre	Hyde Creek Recreation Centre	Port Coquitlam	Recreation Centre with lap and leisure pool, fitness centre, martial arts studio, and squash and racquetball courts
Major Recreation Centre	Port Coquitlam Leisure Pool	Port Coquitlam	Recreation centre with a fitness centre, leisure pool, gymnasium, arena with 3 sheets of ice
Major Recreation Centre	Port Moody Recreation Centre	Port Moody	Recreation centre with fitness centre, hot tub, 2 gymnasiums, curling centre, arena with 2 sheets of ice
Major Recreation Centre	Chuck Bailey Recreation Centre	Surrey	Recreation centre with a gymnasium, lacrosse box, and fitness studio - this facility will be expanded in the future
Arena	Cloverdale Arena	Surrey	Arena with 1 sheet of ice
Arena	Excellent Ice - Surrey	Surrey	Arena with 1 sheet of ice
Major Recreation Centre	Fraser Heights Recreation Centre	Surrey	Recreation centre with a gymnasium, and fitness centre
Major Recreation Centre	Grandview Heights Aquatic Centre	Surrey	Recreation centre with a Olympic size pool, and fitness centre
Major Recreation Centre	Guildford Recreation Centre	Surrey	Recreation centre with an Olympic size pool, triple gymnasium, and fitness centre
Arena	Newton Arena	Surrey	Arena with 1 sheet of ice
Major Recreation Centre	Newton Recreation Centre	Surrey	Recreation centre with a fitness centre, leisure pool, and gymnasium
Arena	North Surrey Sport & Ice Complex	Surrey	Arena with 3 sheets of ice and weight room
Arena	South Surrey Arena	Surrey	Arena with 1 sheet of ice
Major Recreation Centre	Surrey Sport & Leisure Complex - Aquatics	Surrey	Recreation centre with fitness centre, Olympic size pool, and arena with 1 sheet of ice

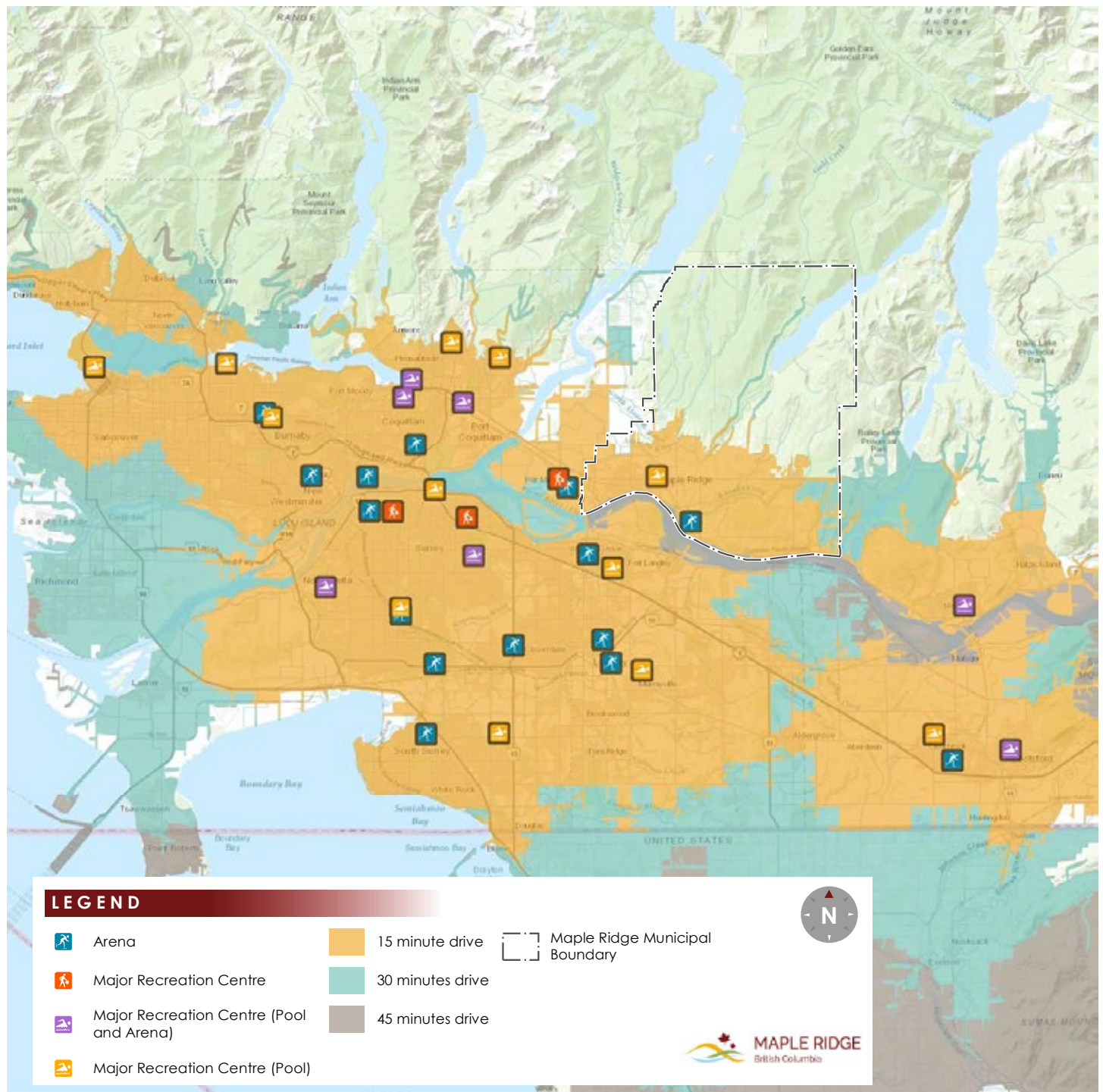
Curling Facilities

Facility Name	Location
Mission Granite Club	Mission
Abbotsford Curling Club and Event Centre	Abbotsford
Delta Thistle Curling Club	Delta
Langley Curling Centre	Langley
Golden Ears Winter Club	Maple Ridge
Royal City Curling Club	New Westminster
Cloverdale Curling Rink	Surrey

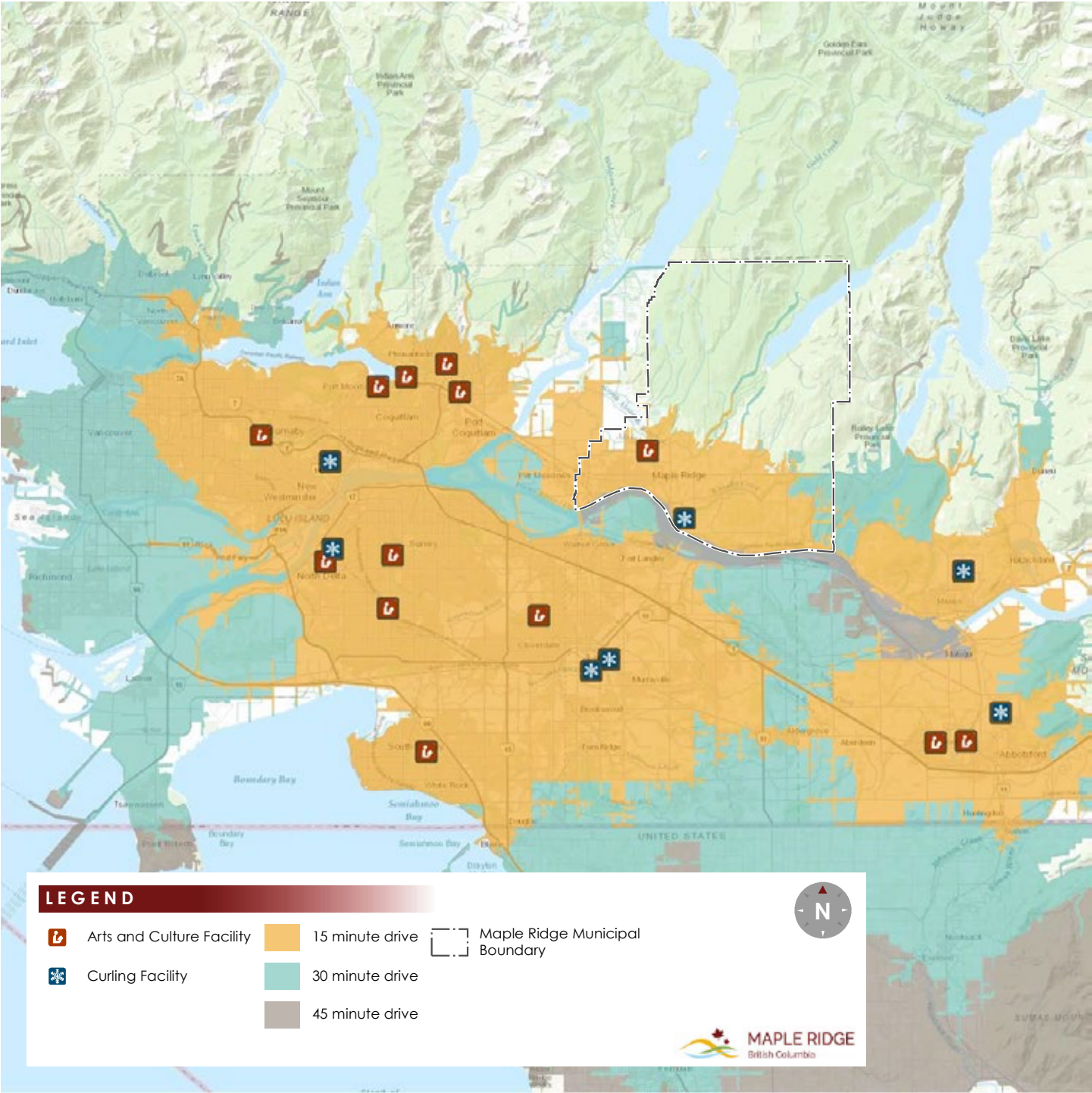
Community Arts & Cultural Facilities

Facility Name	Location	Description
Abbotsford Art Centre	Abbotsford	Performing arts facility equipped to serve a diverse range of celebration and presentation needs.
Matsqui Centennial Auditorium	Abbotsford	Theatre-style venue for performances, seminars and meetings. 30' x 36' stage with large on-stage screen available.
Shadbolt Centre for the Arts	Burnaby	The Shadbolt Centre for the Arts is an award-winning, multi-purpose community arts facility in Deer Lake Park.
Evergreen Cultural Centre	Coquitlam	Tri-Cities venue for live arts events, exhibitions, and experiences.
North Delta Centre for the Arts	Delta	The North Delta Centre for the Arts is a multi-level facility dedicated to performing arts. The facility houses arts, theatre, music and dance classes programmed by Delta Parks, Recreation & Culture and is available for community groups to book and use for recitals and performances.
The ACT Art Gallery	Maple Ridge	Provides excellence in Arts Programs, Gallery Exhibitions and Performing Arts Presentations, along with being home to many cultural and community events.
Leigh Square Community Arts Village	Port Coquitlam	Village square hosts several facilities - The Gathering Place, The Outlet, Bandshell and Plaza and the museum. These facilities host performing arts space, studio space, artists-in-residence, etc.
Inlet Theatre and Galleria	Port Moody	The Inlet Theatre is a unique, intimate space located in the heart of Port Moody. The theatre is home to a number of exciting events and special festivals. From monthly film screenings to musical theatre for youth, you'll find vibrant local events on stage, year-round.
Port Moody Arts Centre	Port Moody	Non-profit based in Port Moody, and a cultural hub for arts and education. Each year, PoMoArts offers over 350 classes in the arts to students of all ages, from children to seniors. Home to a free contemporary art gallery, which showcases the work of established and emerging artists.
Clayton Community Centre	Surrey	Connects community through arts, library, and recreation services.
Newton Cultural Centre	Surrey	The Newton Cultural Centre is a new state-of-the-art facility designed to be utilized by the arts and general business communities at large. The building is the home of the Arts Council of Surrey and contains a Gallery, a Conference/ Meeting area, and a Theatre/Rehearsal Hall.
South Surrey Recreation and Arts Centre	Surrey	South Surrey Recreation Centre for recreation and art services, a spacious weight room, sport programs in three gymnasiums, a designated pottery studio and much more.
Surrey Art Gallery	Surrey	Changing exhibitions and permanent artworks, along with talks, tours, and courses.

Regional Major Recreation Centres, Arenas and Aquatic Facilities



Regional Curling and Arts and Culture Facilities

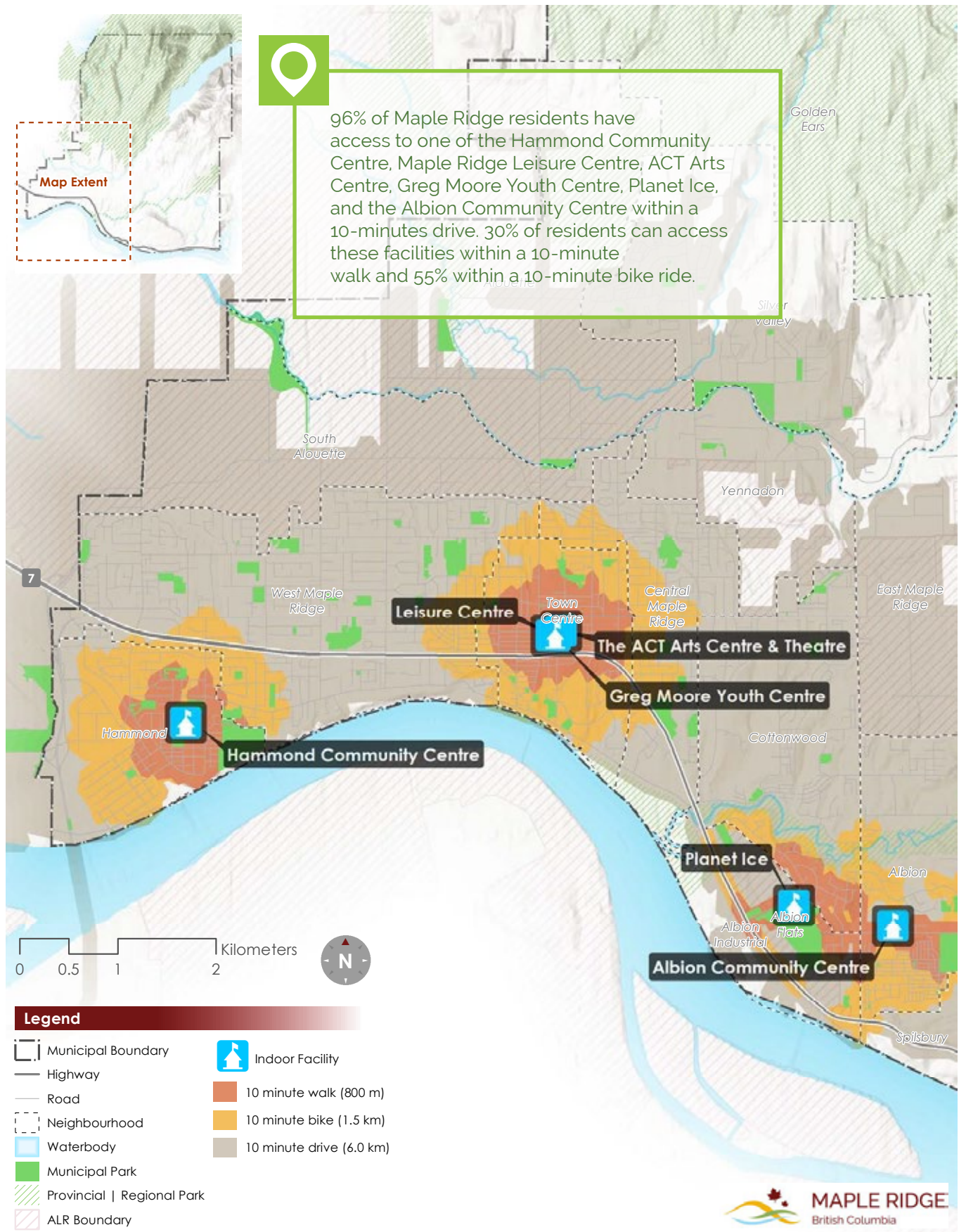


Spatial Characteristics of the Indoor Facility Inventory in Maple Ridge

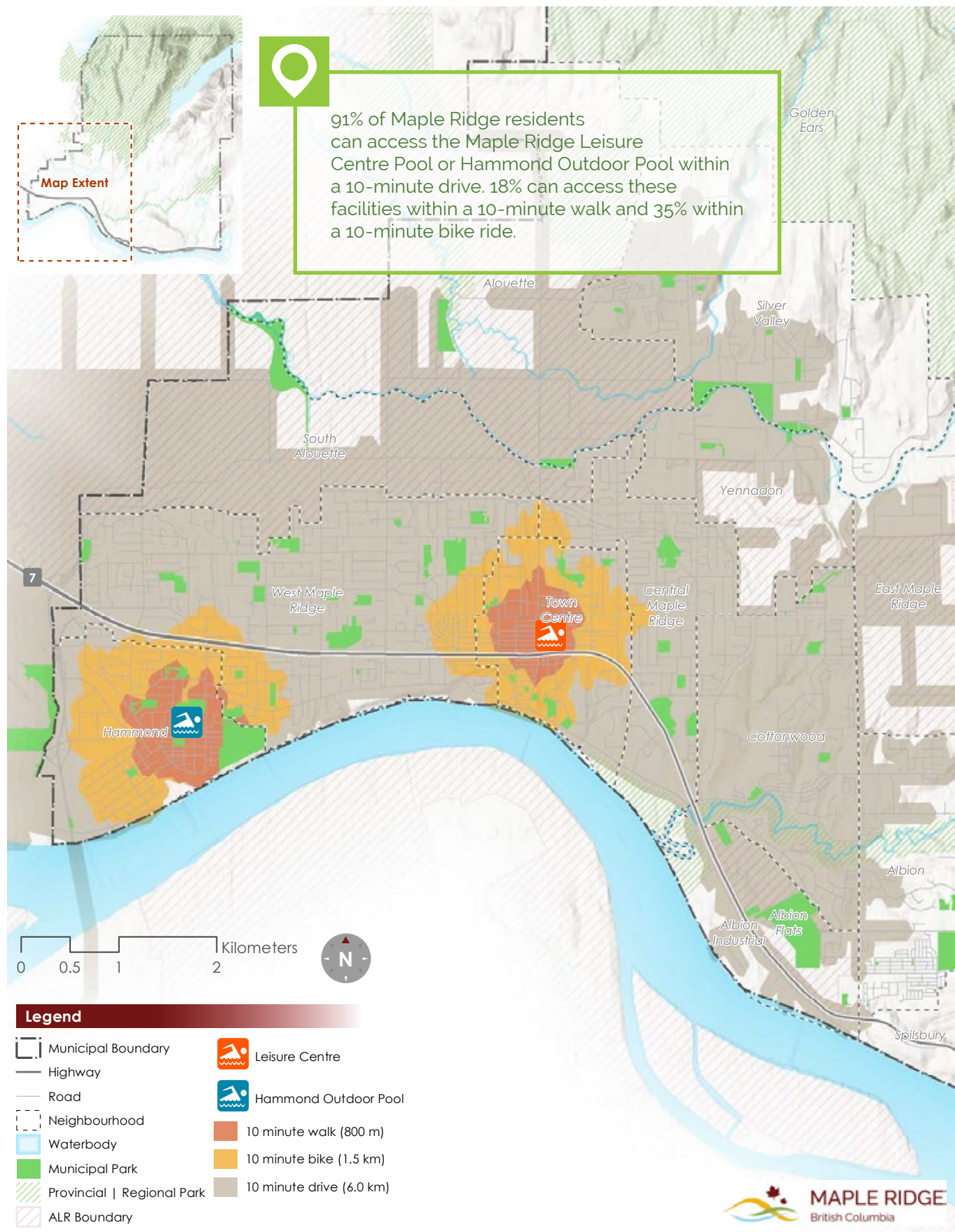
The following maps reflect key spatial and service level characteristics of the indoor facility inventory in Maple Ridge. The maps illustrate how accessible key indoor facilities are for people who face barriers to participating in recreation activities and how accessible these facilities are for people who walk, bike or drive to access them.



Vehicular and Active Transportation Catchments – Selected Indoor Facilities



Vehicular and Active Transportation Catchments – Aquatics Facilities



Utilization Indicators

Provided as follows is analysis of available utilization data for a number of key indoor facility types.

Aquatics

The table below shows the amount of total swim visits from 2017 – 2021 for both the MRLC and Hammond Outdoor pools. The table also provides the average swim visits per capita based on the census data available for that time period. During the last fully operational year of the MRLC Pool prior to the renovation and pandemic disruptions (2017), both pools combined to accommodate 239,868 swims which equates to approximately 2.8 swims per capita. While this number of swims per capita is relatively low compared to public sector benchmarks¹ and does not on its own suggest capacity challenges, the following context and potential rationale is important to consider:



Other Notable Observations on Aquatics Utilization in Maple Ridge

- So far in 2022, Q1 & Q2 (January to June) swim visits have increased by 38% compared to the same time in 2021.
- As reflected in the table below, the two and a half year shutdown of the MRLC pool had a significant increase on usage of the Hammond Outdoor Pool.

- The current pass scan system does not differentiate Leisure Centre usage resulting in a manual process to determine patron participation within the Centre challenging staffs ability to accurately record drop-in participation levels.
- The last full season of data is from 2017, prior to renovations that have improved the user experience of the pool. Given that some pandemic restrictions were still in place in 2022 and the wide range of societal attitudes / comfort levels even when restrictions were lifted, it will likely be 2023 or 2024 before utilization levels post-renovation and post-pandemic can be fully understood.
- Sometimes a lower per capita swim visit count is a reflection of perceived levels of service and facility appeal. In other words, residents may be using aquatics facilities in neighbouring communities to fulfill aquatics needs that they perceive cannot be fulfilled locally. As per the regional facility overview on page 26, there are a number of options nearby.

Total Swim Visits 2017 - 2021

Facility	Total Visits (2017)	Total Visits (2018)**	Total Visits (2019)**	Total Visits (2020)**	Total Visits (2021)
Maple Ridge Leisure Centre	231,794	51,560	Closed for Retrofit	53,943	139,378
Hammond Outdoor Pool	8,074	33,426	40,465	5,692	18,528
Total:	239,868	84,986	40,465	59,635	157,906
Total Swims per capita	2.8*	1*	0.5*	0.7*	1.7***

*Based on 2016 Census population data using a population of 85,985

**Maple Ridge Leisure Centre was closed for a retrofit from March 26, 2018 – February 3, 2020

***Based on 2021 Census population data using a population of 90,990

**** In lieu of the 2022 final numbers, Q1 & Q2 numbers were multiplied to estimate a total number of 2022 visits for the Maple Ridge Leisure Centre.

1 A benchmark of 5-7 swims per capita is sometimes used to suggest that pool capacity is limited.

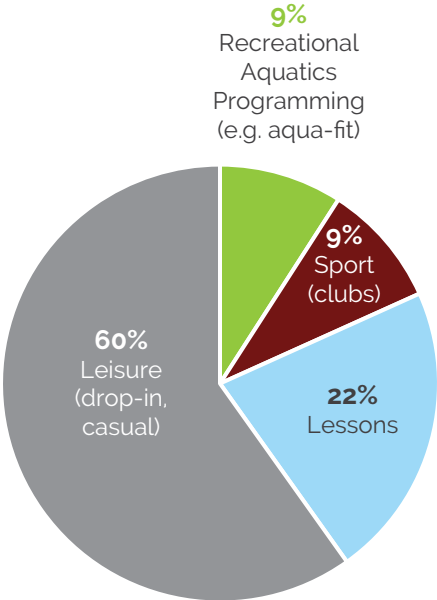
Swims by Activity Type

As is indicated in the following graphs, the majority of aquatics activity can be classified as leisure based followed by lessons. The MRLC accommodates a greater diversity of aquatics activity modes, however the shutdown from 2018 – 2020 resulted in a shift in how the water space at the Hammond Outdoor Pool was used (increase in programming and sport swimming).

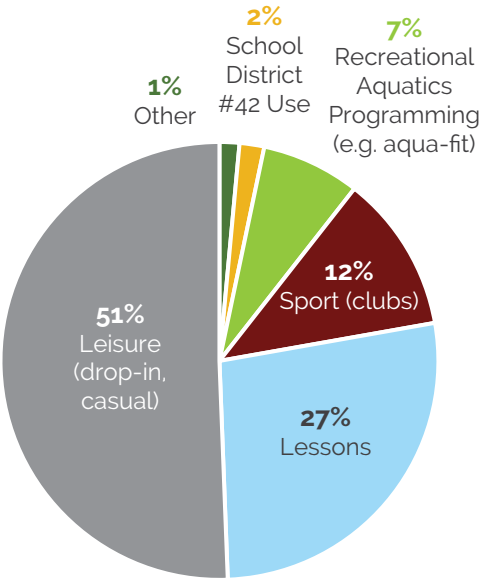


While the MRLC Pool was closed Hammond Pool experienced a growth in the number of aquatic programs (aqua-fit) and a small increase on the amount of sport club bookings.

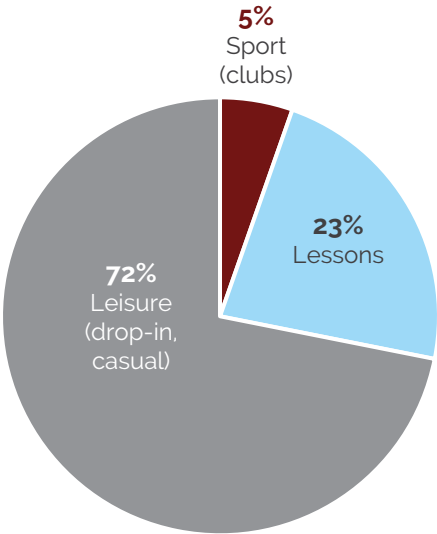
Hammond Outdoor Pool Swims By Activity Type: 2019



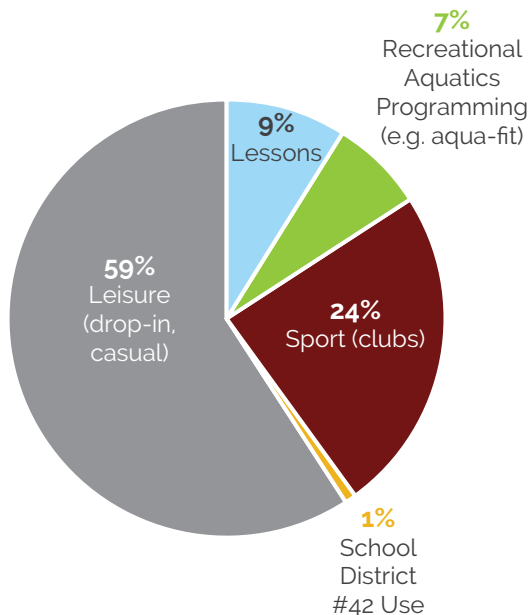
Maple Ridge Leisure Centre Swims by Activity Type: 2017



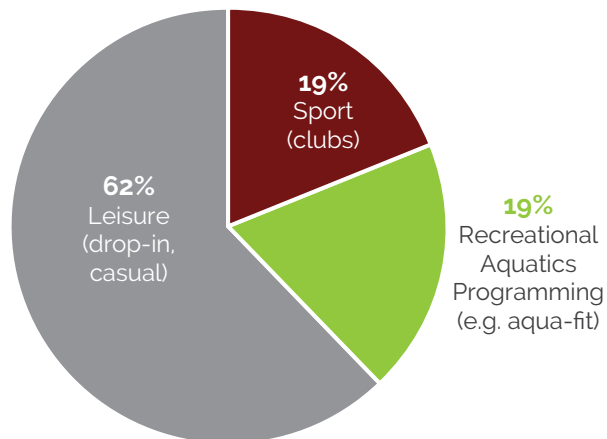
Hammond Outdoor Pool Swims By Activity Type: 2017



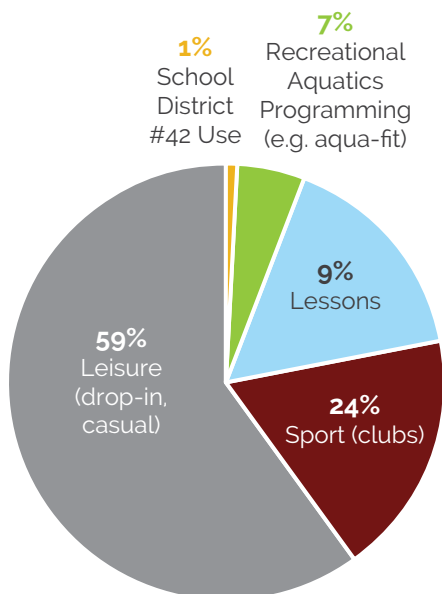
Maple Ridge Leisure Centre Swims By Activity Type: 2020



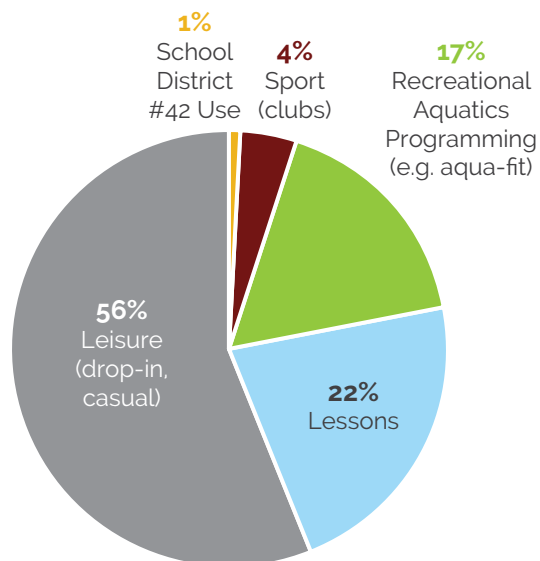
Hammond Outdoor Pool Swim Visits By Activity Type: 2020



Maple Ridge Leisure Centre Swims by Activity Type: 2021



Hammond Outdoor Pool Swims By Activity Type: 2021

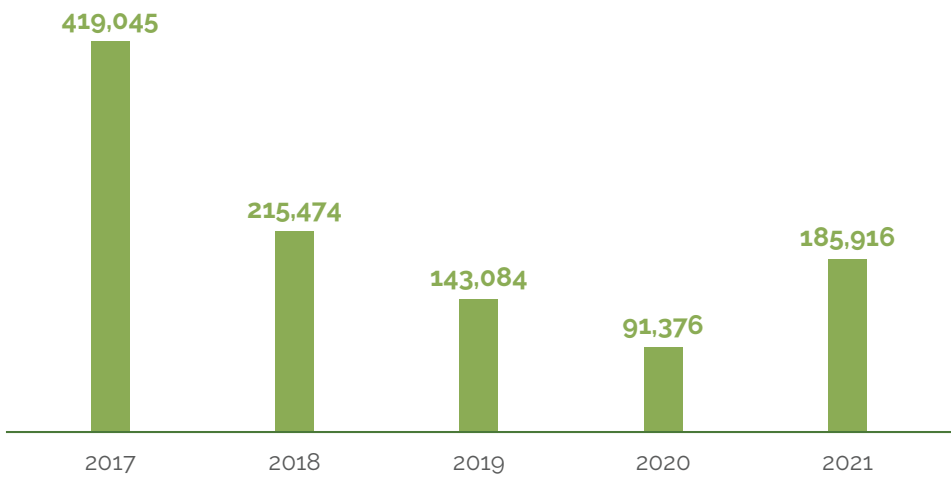


Swim lessons make up a smaller proportion of pool bookings at the MRLC than prior to the pandemic.

Maple Ridge Leisure Centre

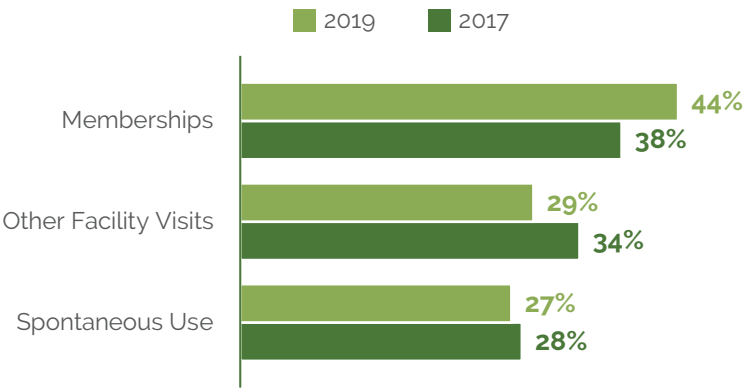
Looking more broadly at the Maple Ridge Leisure Centre (MRLC), facility utilization between 2018 and 2021 was significantly impacted by aquatic renovations and the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. Between 2017 and 2019, overall facility visitation decreased by 66%.

Total Facility Visits



Memberships account for the majority of facility visitation and increased as a proportion of overall facility traffic between 2017 and 2019, likely as a result of a reduction in drop-in visits due to the pool renovation. Spontaneous Use refers to drop-in visits and Other Facility Visits refers to registered programs and rentals.

Total Facility Visits by Type



The following table reflects facility space bookings at the MRLC. Notably, gymnasium and multi-purpose room bookings were trending upwards prior to the pandemic disruptions. Hours booked include private rentals and both registered and drop-in programs.

Type	Hours Booked 2017	Hours Booked 2018	Hours Booked 2019	Hours Booked 2020	Hours Booked 2021
Gymnasium	282	639	806	183	555
Pool Lanes	2,643	447	0	1,221	1,959
Multi-Purpose Rooms	1,377	2,628	3,487	470	2,057
Other Bookable Spaces (lobby, training studio, etc.)	354	378	396	72	1,199
Total Bookings	4,656	4,092	4,689	1,946	5,770

**New booking software implemented in 2018 resulted in a change of booking process and reporting.*



Arenas (Planet Ice)

The City of Maple Ridge books time on behalf of community organizations and for programs between the operational hours of 5:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. Below is a table representing the hours that were booked by the City from 2017 to 2021. Overall the City's ice bookings have remained relatively consistent with a notable 'bounce back' as pandemic health restrictions were reduced in 2021. Prior to the pandemic, the City provided between 240 – 260 skating programs (the number was reduced to about half of that in 2020 and 2021). Of note, dry floor hours were trending upwards prior to the pandemic.

Hours Booked at Planet Ice 2017 - 2021

Planet Ice Space Bookings	Hours Booked 2017	Hours Booked 2018	Hours Booked 2019	Hours Booked 2020	Hours Booked 2021
Ice	1,717	1,392	1,641	1,139	2,268
Meeting Room	381	445	283	48	72
Dry Floor	886	680	995	0	593



Understanding Utilization of Available Capacity

Planet Ice operates the arena facility in the city for the City of Maple Ridge; the private operator coordinates rentals, and manages operations of the facility. This dynamic can make it challenging to understand how much ice capacity exists because the data is managed by the operator and not the municipality. The municipality books ice on behalf of community organizations and for programs but does not collect information on other bookings that take place for leagues and does not take part in determining which groups receive prime ice time. The cross-use of ice in Pitt Meadows and Maple Ridge presents another dynamic which impacts analysis of localized (resident) ice usage and need. For comparison purposes, most municipal facilities typically provide between 1,300 – 1,500 annual hours of peak season, prime time ice.

****Peak season, prime time ice can generally be defined as ice supply from September – March during weekend evenings (e.g. 5 p.m. to 11 p.m.) and all day on weekends.***

Curling Facilities (Golden Ears Winter Club)

The Golden Ears Winter Club converts from a curling rink in the fall/winter to a dry floor space in the spring/summer. The space is then allocated to the Maple Ridge Minor Ball Hockey Association for off season use. The table below outlines the hours booked at the facility during spring/summer, the fall/winter hours are not provided as the winter club allocates the space for curling.

The Golden Ears Winter Club (Curling Rink)	Hours Booked 2017	Hours Booked 2018	Hours Booked 2019	Hours Booked 2020	Hours Booked 2021
Dry Floor	614	834	1,033	0	662





Maple Ridge Events Snapshot

The City of Maple Ridge's Parks, Recreation & Culture Department designs, implements, and supports community festivals and events throughout the year that celebrate unique aspects of local arts and culture. These events are part of a team effort from PRC staff, community organizations and volunteers that make Maple Ridge a vibrant place to live.

The table below outlines the number of Community Special Events held annually and the total number of participants. Due to public health concerns and safety measures event participation was limited during 2020 and 2021. To date, in 2022 average participation per event appears to be bouncing back to pre-pandemic levels. Average event participation prior to the COVID-19 was stable annually.

Community Special Events	# of Events	# of Participants	Average Participation per Event
2017	69	193,110	2,799
2018	69	165,617	2,400
2019	85	173,046	2,035
2020	52	12,781	246
2021	67	32,644	487
2022 (year to date)	21	47,389	2,257

The table below outlines the number of youth events held annually and the total number of participants.

Youth Events	# of Events	# of Participants	Average Participation per Event
2017	65	1,952	30
2018	53	1,504	28
2019	51	1,644	32
2020	57	1,371	24
2021	3	1,250	417
2022 (year to date)	1	95	95

Key Facts About Events:

- **Prior to the COVID-19 Pandemic Maple Ridge had an average of 1,942 community members who volunteered an average of 27,309 hours annually from 2017 - 2019.**
- An average of 177,258 people attended Community Special Events annually from 2017 – 2019.
- PRC has decreased the amount of youth events over the last several years but participation per event has increased over the same amount of time (with the exception of the year 2020).





The State of Recreation Infrastructure in Maple Ridge

The City directly operates an inventory of recreation assets with a replacement value exceeding \$140M dollars. Facilities owned by the City and operated through service partnerships are valued at a further \$80M.

Key facilities in Maple Ridge include the Maple Ridge Leisure Centre (MRLC), Greg Moore Youth Centre, the ACT Arts Centre, Planet Ice Arenas, Golden Ears Winter Club, the Maple Ridge Library, the recently opened Albion Community Centre, Whonnock and Hammond Community Halls, and Hammond Outdoor Pool. Planning to sustain and keep these facilities functional, safe and relevant to user needs is important for the City and will require significant re-investment on an ongoing basis. As with all types of infrastructure, planning also needs to consider what happens when facilities come to the end of their lifespan and need to be replaced.

The City's recreation facilities, including pools and arenas, are on average 20 years old (excluding the recently opened Albion Community Centre). In 2005, an Infrastructure Reserve Fund was established by the City, recognizing that as the community's infrastructure ages it will be necessary to reinvest in repair and renewal. Asset renewal extends the usable life of recreation facilities by upgrading or remediating deficiencies in building systems including electro-

mechanical, HVAC, security, fire & life safety, roofing and building envelope, structural, plumbing, technology and energy management. The forty-year-old MRLC underwent a significant renovation of the leisure pool and hot tub, pool mechanical/filtration systems, change rooms and lobby, substantially funded through this Reserve Fund, and re-opened to the public in 2020.

Currently, several key facilities have been identified as nearing end of life or having components end of life over the 10 to 15 year assessment period. A condition assessment (2022) for the City's main facility, the MRLC & GMYC, has identified \$13.4M in repair, renewal and upgrades with a breakdown of \$5.6M for structural renewal, \$6M for mechanical, \$1.2M for electrical and \$0.5M for finishes and fitments. The condition assessment (2019) for the Planet Ice Arena-Golden Ears Winter Club facility identified \$750k average annual in investment over a ten-year time horizon. For community assets such as Hammond Hall, strategies are needed to renovate, enhance and optimize these facilities to meet changing recreation needs. Options for repurposing the space occupied by the aging Hammond Outdoor Pool and Change Rooms should be evaluated to provide needed in-demand community hub facilities.

Indoor Facility Provision Benchmarking

Benchmarking was undertaken to look at how indoor facility provision levels in Maple Ridge compare to other municipalities and overall regional service levels. As reflected in the following table, the comparison used an overall list of 18 municipalities in B.C. and a sub-set of municipalities with populations under 155,000. The benchmarking focused on 8 specific types of major indoor facilities. **Please refer to Appendix D for the benchmarking data used to populate the table.**

Provision Ratio = the number of residents per unit of the facility / amenity type

Facility Types	Average Provision Ratio of All Comparator Municipalities (15 comparators; average population: 179,645 residents)	Average Provision Ratio of Municipalities <155,000 residents (11 comparators, average population: 91,368 residents)	Current Provision Ratio in Maple Ridge
Ice Arena (# of sheets)	34,980	27,664	45,495
Indoor Pools	63,886	57,731	90,990
Indoor Pools with a 50 metre tank	147,702	111,778	-
Major Performing Arts Venues (>300 fixed seats)	131,152	96,175	90,990
Public Gymnasiums (not including schools)	50,038	51,760	45,495
Dedicated Youth Centres	73,727	74,607	90,990
Dedicated Seniors Centres	78,566	69,713	90,990
Libraries	48,395	47,262	90,990

Comparator communities (all): Vancouver, Surrey, Burnaby, Richmond, Abbotsford, Coquitlam, Kelowna, Langley (Township), Kamloops, Chilliwack, New Westminster, Port Coquitlam, Mission, Port Moody, Pitt Meadows, Saanich, Prince George, Nanaimo

The count did not include the Scotia Barn by Canlan Sports in Burnaby.

Key Takeaway's from the Benchmarking

- As a general rule, indoor facility provision levels expand (worsen) as community grow in size as the development of facilities cannot keep pace with population growth. It is reasonable to expect this to occur in Maple Ridge as the community grows above 100,000 residents.
- Maple Ridge generally aligns with the comparators in the provision of major performing arts venues, public gymnasiums, dedicated youth centres, and dedicated seniors centres.
- The supply of ice arenas in Maple Ridge is comparable with larger municipalities in the region (>200,000) but not aligned with provision levels in smaller municipalities in the region.
- The provision of aquatics infrastructure in Maple Ridge is not aligned with larger or smaller municipalities in the region.



Benchmarking Limitations and Context

It is important to note a number of limitations and contextual factors that should be considered when reviewing benchmarking findings.

- Benchmarking is a desktop exercise that utilizes a number of sources, including municipal planning documents, municipal websites, and consultant databases (from previous projects). While the project team does its best to ensure accuracy of data, some margin of error should be considered.
- Benchmarking does not take into account facility quality and functionality. It is simply the counting facility / amenity assets.
- The provision ratios shown in the table reflect facilities / amenities that are considered part of the municipal supply. Generally speaking, this can be defined as infrastructure that the municipality owns, operates or partners to provide. However, some grey areas exist as different municipalities utilize a variety of partnerships and agreements.
- No two communities are alike and the comparator communities reflect those with a variety of historical factors, municipal adjacencies, and other unique dynamics that impacts facility / amenity supply.



Outdoor Sports Facilities

Overview of the Outdoor Sport Facility Inventory

By the Numbers



6 Synthetic turf
field sites



7 Pickleball
courts
(at 2 locations)



16 Tennis
courts
(at 9 locations)



24 Ball
diamonds
*(3 synthetic & 21
natural surface)*



2 Lacrosse
Boxes



1 Rubberized
athletic track
*(Maple Ridge
Secondary School)*



20 Natural
surface sports
fields



Key Facts

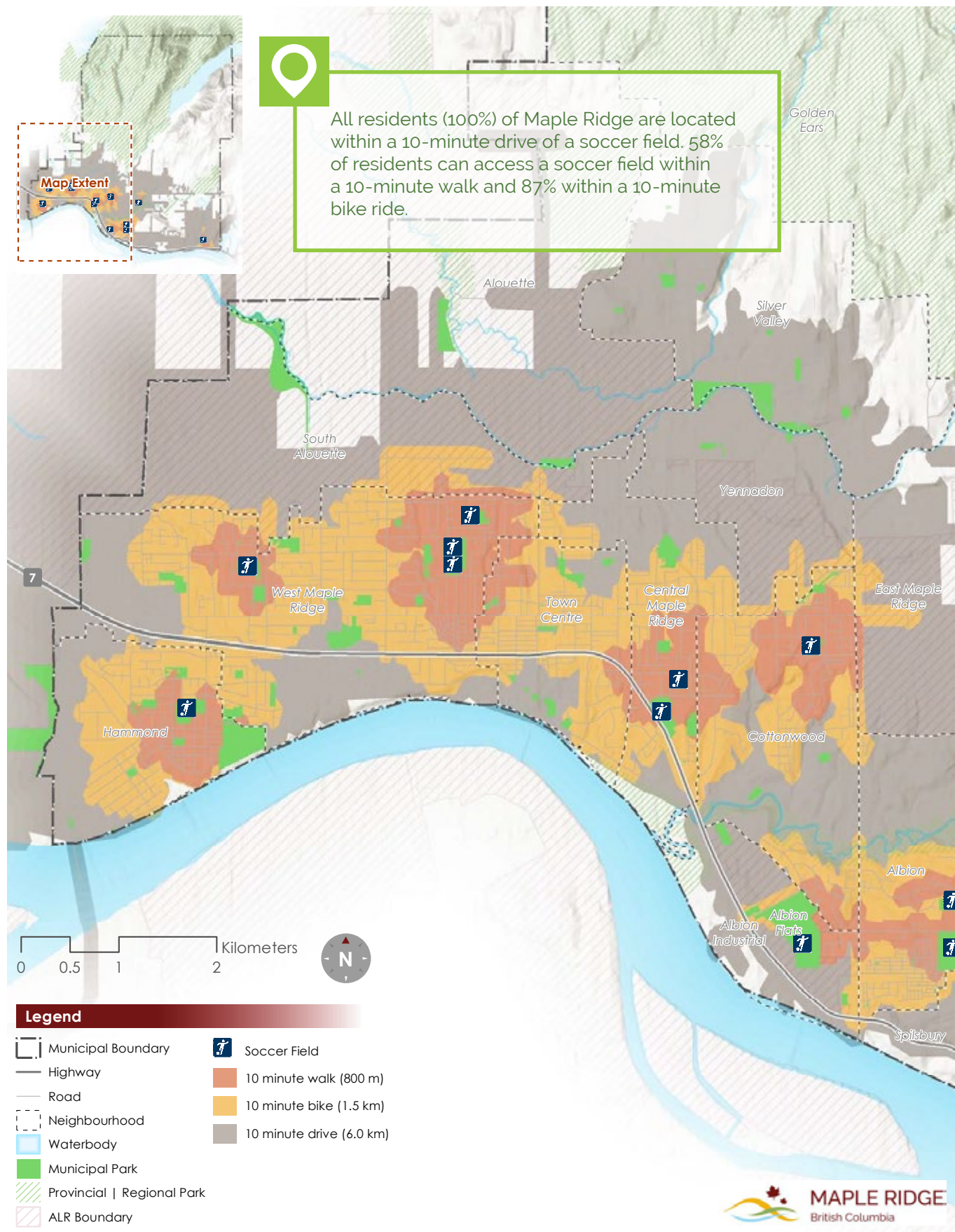
- There are 6 synthetic turf fields, three of those fields (two at Telosky and one at Katrina LeBlanc), located at Telosky Stadium, overlaps with a ball diamond.
- The provision of synthetic turf in Maple Ridge has more than doubled over the past five years (from 2 fields in 2017 to 6 fields in 2022).
- Albion Sports Complex is the largest outdoor sports hub site in Maple Ridge, consisting of 6 grass fields with overlapping ball diamonds and two all-weather fields.
- Hammond Park is the premier baseball site in Maple Ridge with two fields: Hammond Stadium and Larry Walker Field.
- Garibaldi School has six of the seven lined pickleball courts in the city.

Spatial Characteristics of the Outdoor Sport Facility Inventory

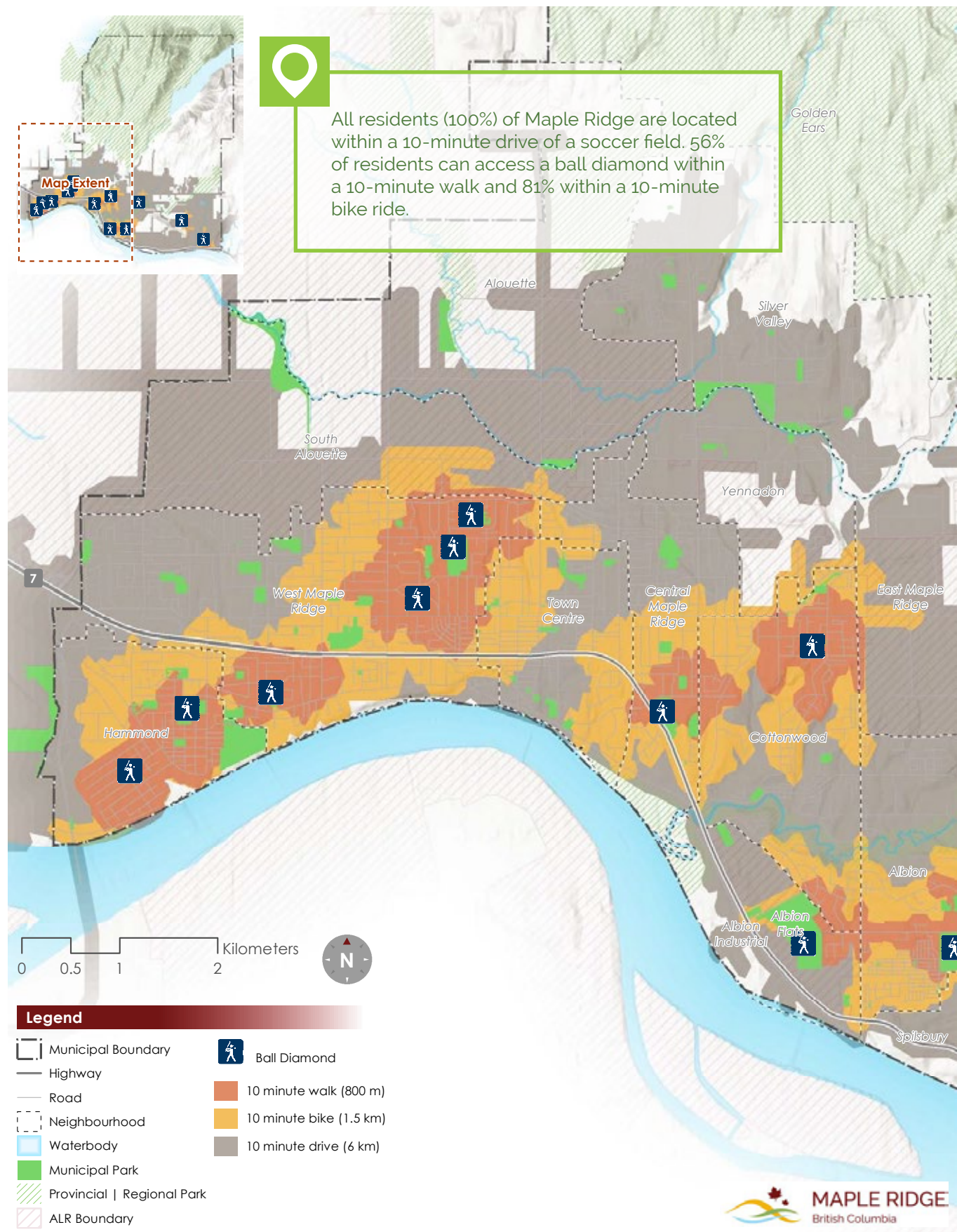
The following maps reflect key spatial and service level characteristics of the outdoor sport facility inventory in Maple Ridge.



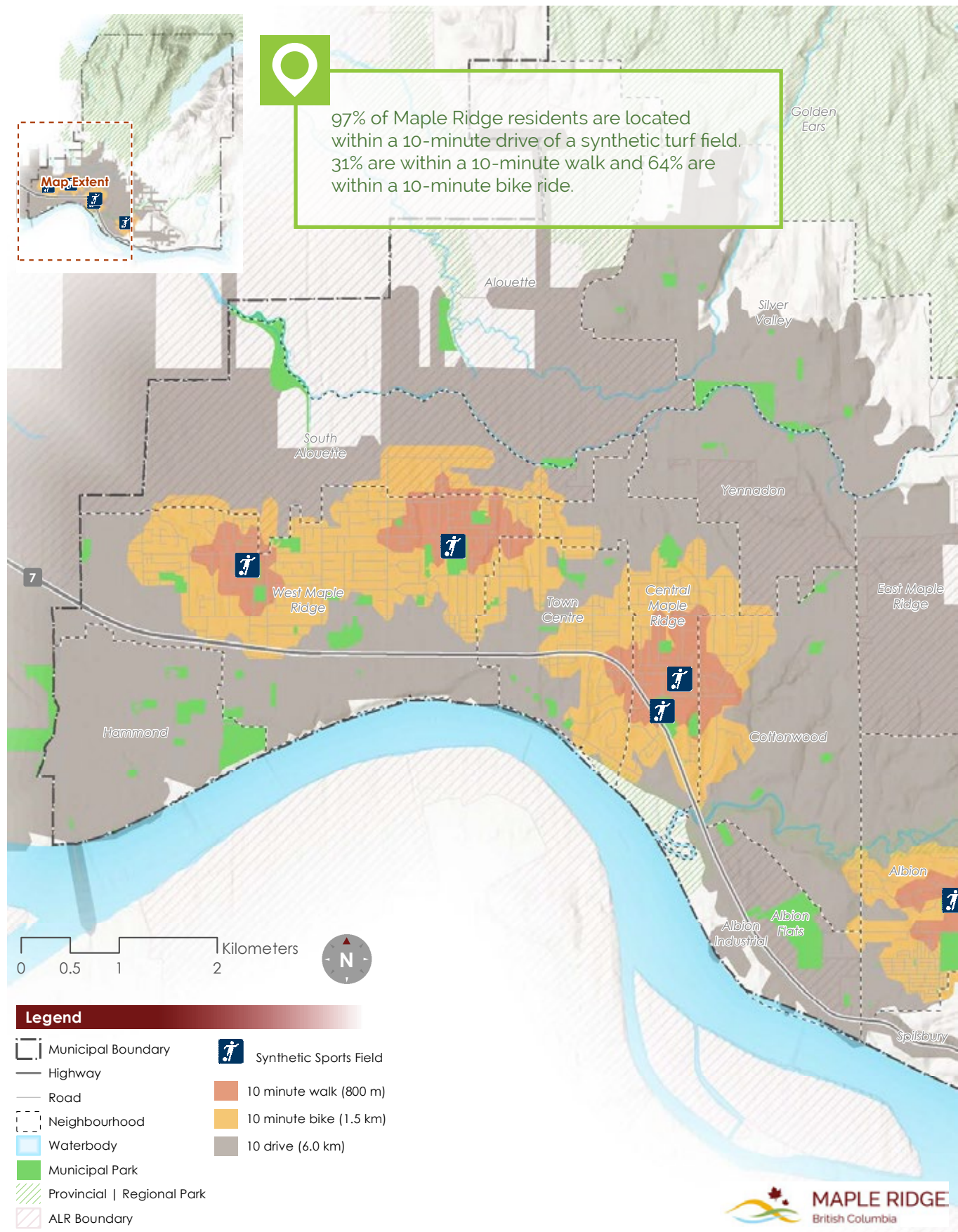
Vehicular and Active Transportation Catchments – Soccer Fields



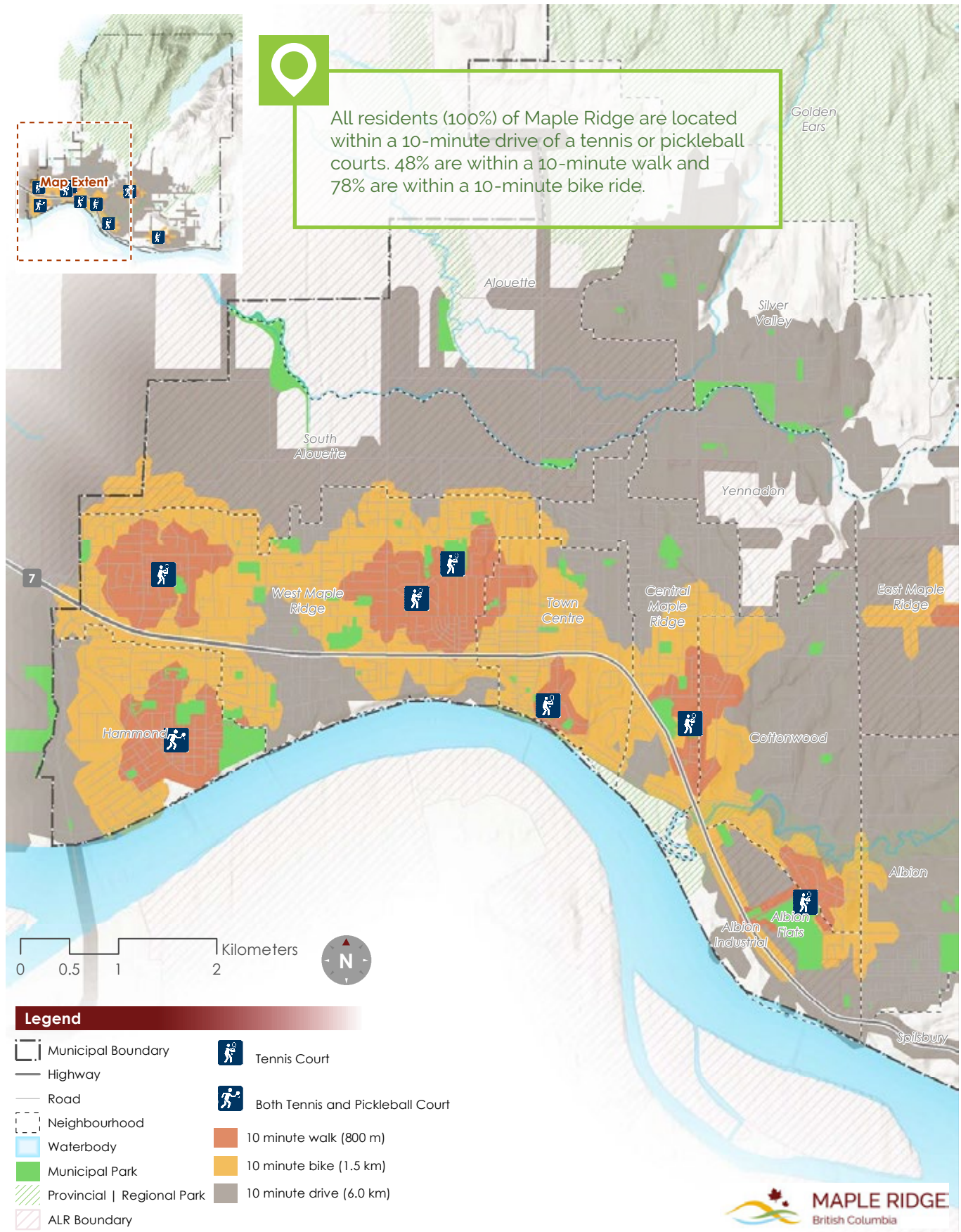
Vehicular and Active Transportation Catchments – Ball Diamonds



Vehicular and Active Transportation Catchments – Synthetic Turf



Vehicular and Active Transportation Catchments – Tennis and Pickleball Courts



Utilization Indicators

Provided as follows is analysis of available utilization data for the three primary types of bookable outdoor sports amenities – synthetic turf fields, natural surface fields and ball diamonds. **It is important to note that this data is based on bookings (the time requested by sport groups) and may not be reflective of actual used time.**

Synthetic Turf Fields

All synthetic turf fields in Maple Ridge are on joint School District 42 (SD42) sites. Maple Ridge has access to these fields during the months of September through June from 5:00pm to 10:00pm on all weekdays and from 7:00am to 11:00 pm on weekends. During the months of July and August the City has access 7:00am to 10:00 pm every day. This is known as "Access Times" collectively. Two capacity assumptions are used for analysis of synthetic turf bookings both account for the access times that the City has.

- **Total Annual Capacity:** assumes that a synthetic turf field can provide approximately 3,252 hours of annual capacity over 46 weeks (e.g. 51 hours per week during the school year and 105 hours a week during the summer months). The City of Maple Ridge books user groups onto the field.
- **Peak Demand Capacity:** recognizes that some days and seasons are more in-demand than others and reduces the total capacity assumption by approximately a third to 2,346 annual hours of peak demand field time.

Using these two assumptions, the following tables reflects how the City's investment in synthetic turf has alleviated the capacity challenges that existed from 2017 to 2019.

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
# of Fields Available	2	3	4	6*	6*
Total Hours Booked	5,877	5,901	7,873	7,456	8,635
Total Bookable Time Using Total Annual Capacity	6,504	9,756	13,008	19,512	19,512
% Booked	90%	60%	61%	38%	44%
Total Bookable Time Using Peak Demand Capacity Assumption	4,692	7,038	9,384	14,076	14,076
% Booked	125%**	84%	84%	53%	61%

**The two fields at Telosky Stadium came into the inventory in October 2019 and were accounted for as part of the capacity in the 2020 season and beyond.*

***When the percentage booked is over 100% this is usually an indication that the fields are booked over the intended capacity. This does not necessarily mean that the fields are utilized over capacity as was noted above, bookings and utilization are not the same.*

Natural Surface Sport Fields

A best practice or guideline employed by some municipalities is to limit natural surface sport field use to a maximum of 600 hours per year in order to preserve field quality and reduce major surface repair or replacement costs. The 600 hours represents approximately 14 hours a week with consideration for potential cancellations due to weather or other field maintenance issues. Applying this assumption to the natural surface sport field inventory in Maple Ridge suggests that the existing inventory is over-used. However, as previously noted, this data more likely reflects that actual utilization is different than booked hours and further investigation is required to better understand how much available capacity exists within the natural surface sport field inventory. The reduction in overall hours booked from 2018 to 2020 also suggests that some bookings have been reallocated to the new synthetic turf fields that have come online in Maple Ridge.

Natural Grass Rectangular Fields	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
# of Fields Available	20	20	20	20	20
Total Hours Booked	19,412	19,352	17,569	13,924	15,491
Total Bookable Time	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
% Booked	162%*	161%*	146%*	116%*	129%*

**When the percentage booked is over 100% this is an indication that the fields are booked over the intended capacity. This does not necessarily mean that the fields are utilized over capacity as was noted above, bookings and utilization are not the same.*

Ball Diamonds

The table below applies the previous noted synthetic turf field capacity assumptions to the Telosky Stadium bookings data. As reflected in the table, there was a noticeable increase in bookings in 2021.

Telosky Stadium Ball Diamond (Synthetic Turf Ball Diamonds)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Hours Booked	277	801	970	475	2,516
# of Fields	3	3	3	3	3
Total Bookable Time Using Peak Times and Seasons Capacity	3,888	3,888	3,888	3,888	3,888
% Booked	7%	21%	25%	12%	65%
Total Bookable Time Using Annual Capacity	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
% Booked	3%	9%	11%	5%	28%

The best practice assumption of 600 hours of annual capacity was also applied to the natural surface ball diamond inventory, however, the season is generally 24 weeks and the weekly capacity is 25 hours a week. As reflected in the table, booking hours have generally trended upwards (with the exception of the pandemic impacted season in 2020) and are above the capacity assumption of 600 hours of recommend annual use. As with natural surface sports fields, this suggests that there is likely a difference between utilization and bookings and requires further investigation.

Natural Grass Ball Diamonds	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<i># of Fields Available</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>21</i>
Total Hours Booked	13,445	16,854	18,016	4,539	20,039
Total Bookable Time	12,600	12,600	12,600	12,600	12,600
% Booked	107%	134%	143%	36%	159%

Service Level Benchmarking

Benchmarking research was also conducted for outdoor sport amenities, with the findings analyzed using an overall list of 16 municipalities in B.C. and a sub-set of municipalities with populations under 155,000. The outdoor benchmarking focused on five key outdoor sport facility types. **Please refer to Appendix D for the benchmarking data used to populate the table.**

Provision Ratio = the number of residents per unit of the facility / amenity type

Facility Types	Average Provision Ratio for All Comparator Municipalities (16 comparators; average population: 179,945 residents)	Average Provision Ratio for Municipalities <155,000 residents (12 comparators, average population: 98,183 residents)	Current Provision Ratio in Maple Ridge
Synthetic Turf Sport Fields	39,548	41,575	15,165
Natural Surface Sports Fields	4,542	4,199	4,550
Ball Diamonds	3,666	3,414	3,791
Lacrosse Boxes	78,782	41,507	45,495
Tennis Courts*	4,953	4,907	5,687
Pickleball Courts*	20,516	16,970	12,999

Comparator communities (all): Vancouver, Surrey, Burnaby, Richmond, Abbotsford, Coquitlam, Kelowna, Langley (Township), Kamloops, Chilliwack, Port Coquitlam, Mission, Port Moody, Pitt Meadows, Saanich, Prince George, Nanaimo

Key Takeaway's from the Benchmarking

- Maple Ridge generally provides natural surface sports fields, ball diamonds and tennis courts at similar levels to the comparator communities.
- The provision of synthetic turf in Maple Ridge far exceeds the comparator communities.



Benchmarking Limitations and Context

As noted under the indoor facility benchmarking earlier in Section 4, benchmarking research has a number of limitations and requires context to be applied. In addition to those previously items previously noted, listed below are some additional notes and challenges specific to the outdoor sport facility benchmarking that should be taken into account.

- Cross-over fields (those that accommodate rectangular field sports and ball) may be counted differently between the comparator communities and therefore impact the counts.
- Some of the communities have identified dedicated pickleball courts while others have multi-use courts that accommodate both tennis and pickleball.



Park Spaces and Infrastructure

Overview of Parks Space and Infrastructure

By the Numbers



247 ha.
Park spaces
managed by the
City



47
Playgrounds
*(not including
school sites)*



2 Festival sites



5 Outdoor
fitness locations



6 Dog off leash
areas



7 Picnic shelter
sites



3 Scooter
tracks



3 Outdoor
skateparks



17 Sports
courts



26 Parks with
washrooms



4 Community
garden sites



Over **210 km**
Multi-use trails
within the City's
boundaries



2 Bike skills
parks
*(Blaney Hamlet
Park, Albion Park)*



1 Fairground
*(Albion
Fairgrounds)*



8 Water spray parks and features
(2 Spray parks and 6 water features)



Key Facts

- The 247 ha. of park space results in a service level of approximately 2.7 ha. per 1,000 residents.
- The City does not manage and maintain most school sites in Maple Ridge, therefore park amenities on school sites are not counted in the infrastructure. However, it is recognized that outdoor amenities on school sites are used by residents and provide a significant benefit to the vibrancy of communities. Some exceptions exist where the City and School District have an agreement in place.
- Residents of Maple Ridge enjoy access to significant regional and provincial park assets in the region. Golden Ears Provincial Park encompasses 62,538 ha. of park space and approximately 60 km of trails. Kanaka Creek Regional Park also provides residents with 400 ha of park space and 11.8 km of trails.

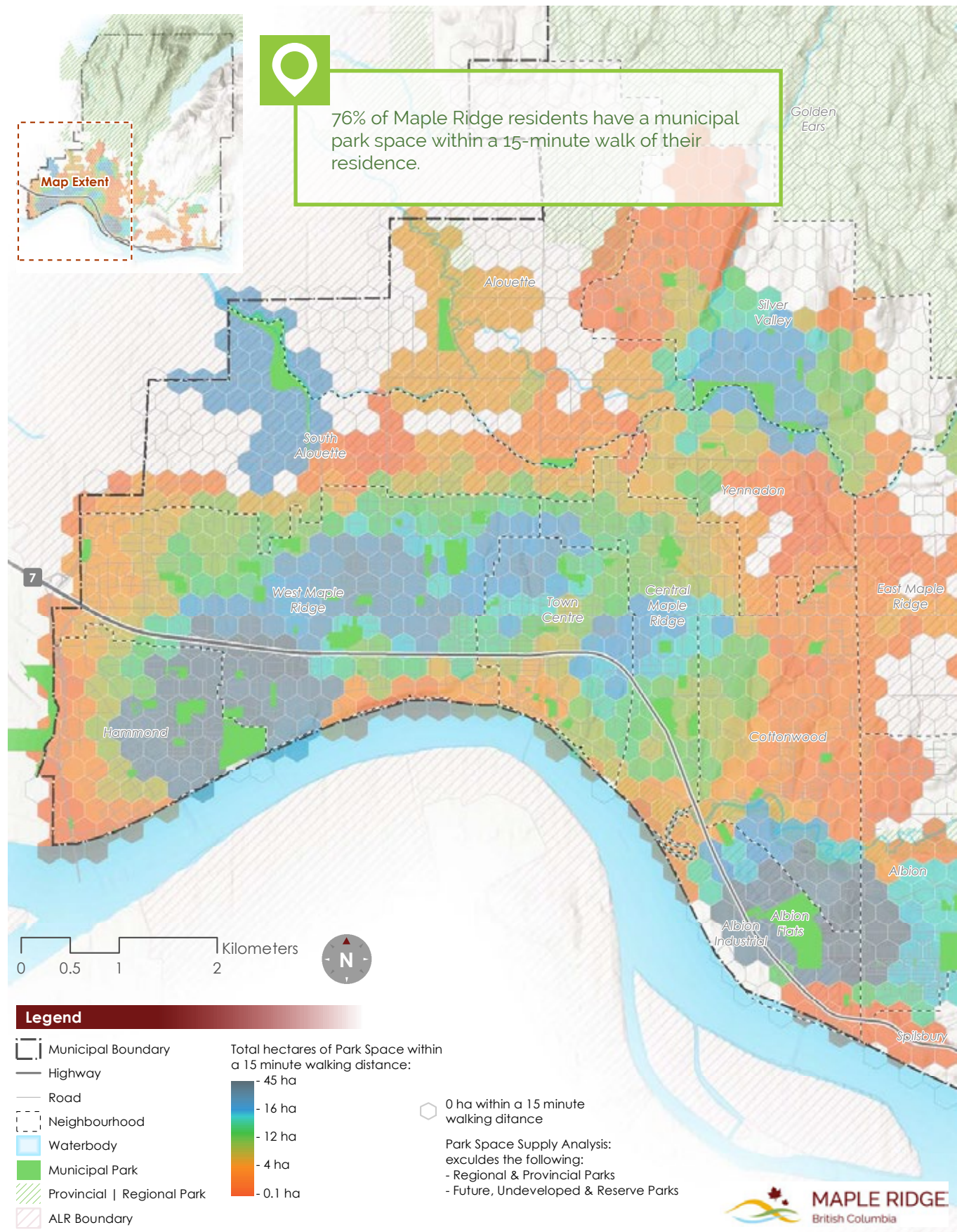


Spatial Characteristics of Park Space Provision in Maple Ridge

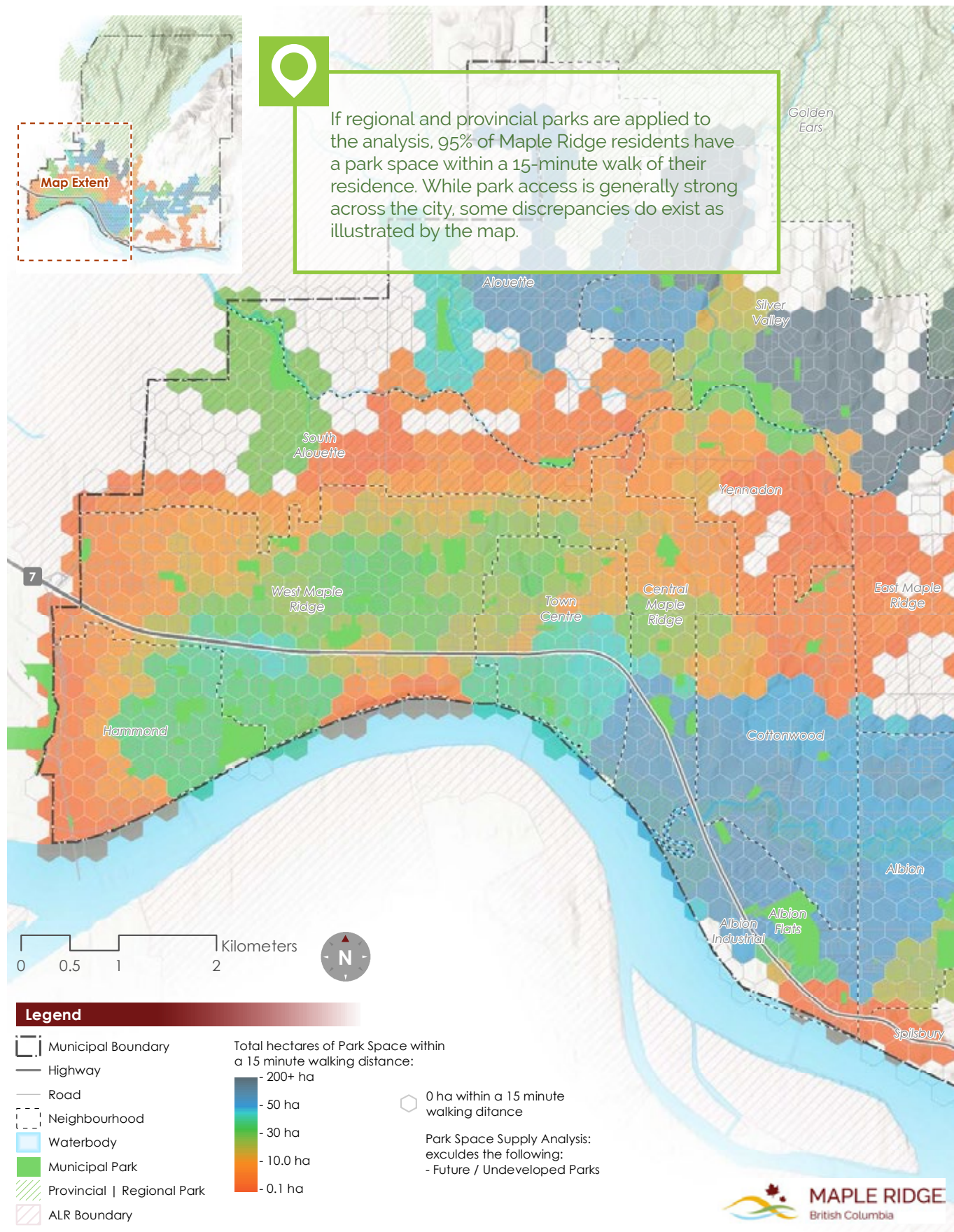
The following maps reflect key spatial and service level characteristics of the park assets in Maple Ridge.



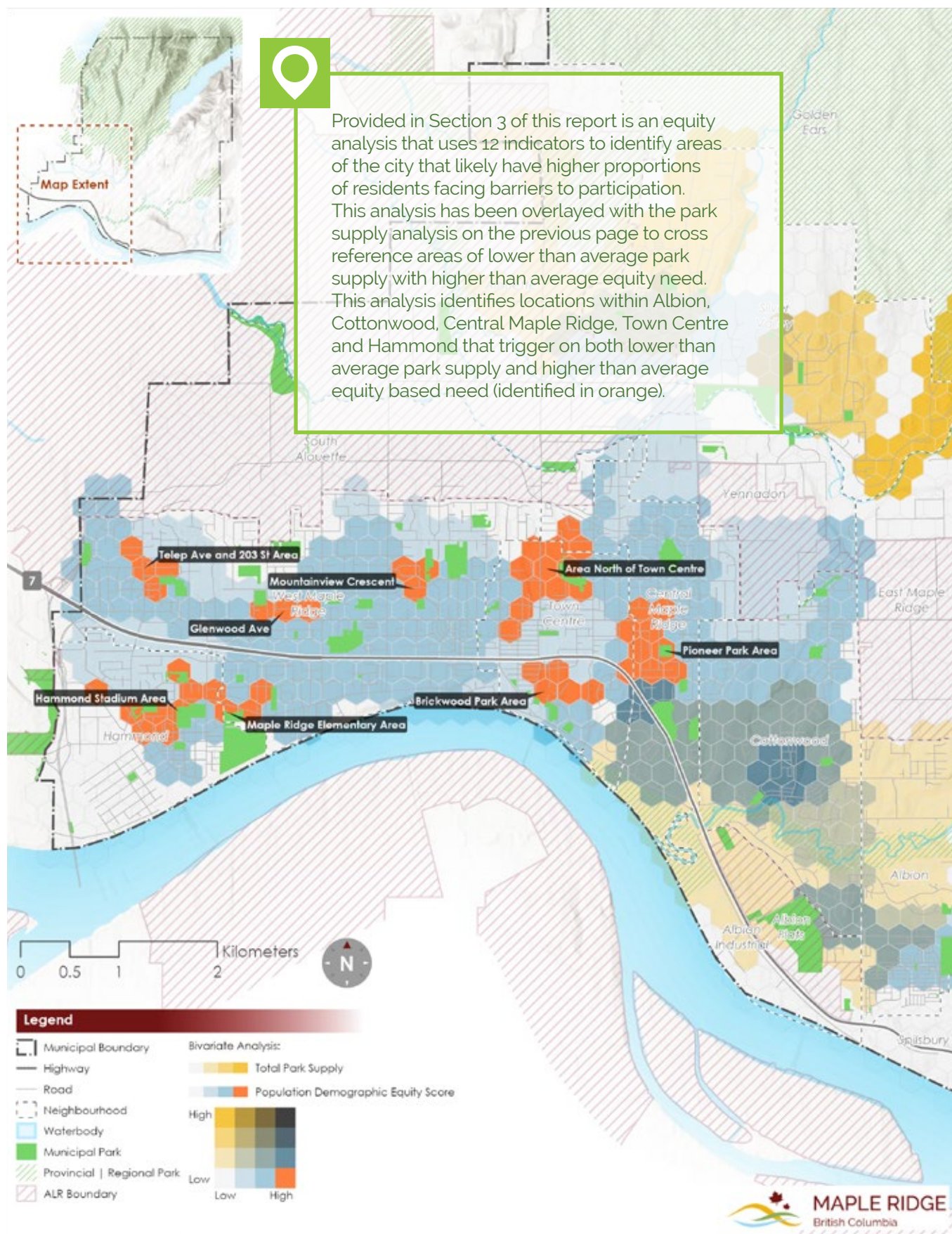
Municipal Park Space Overview and Access



Municipal + Regional & Provincial Park Space Overview and Access



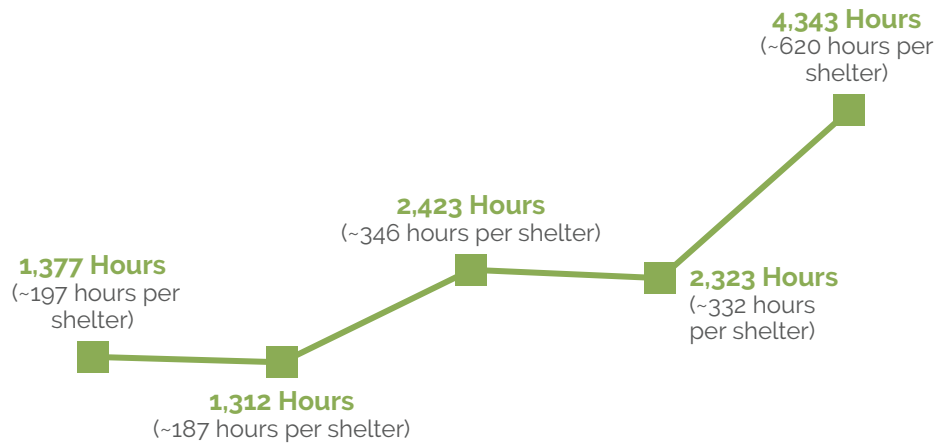
Bivariant Analysis – Equity Considerations and Park Supply



Utilization Data

Utilization data for parks spaces and amenities is limited due to the spontaneous / unstructured nature of how these spaces are used. However one notable point of reference is the significant increase in picnic shelter bookings over the past five years. There are 7 bookable shelters; shelter bookings increased approximately 423 hours per shelter from 2017 to 2021. This was due in part to a significant increase in school board bookings and increased need to gather outdoors due to Covid-19 public health orders.

Picnic Shelters Hours Booked



The engagement findings presented in Section 6 of this report provide additional insights into the spontaneous / unstructured use of the city's park spaces and amenities.



Summary of Site Observations

Members of the project team undertook site visits to most park spaces in the community during the early summer months of 2022. These site visits were not technical condition assessments, but rather intended to help the project team better understand key characteristics of the park system and follow-up on prevalent themes identified through the engagement. Identified as follows are key observations from these visits.

- Park spaces and amenities are used by a diverse array of residents for wide ranging activities.
- The municipal park system integrates well with waterbodies and other natural features.
- The playground inventory appears well maintained but is fairly static in the types of equipment and age target of the play installations. Opportunities likely exist to diversify play opportunities and provide a greater breadth of natural, adventure and themed play opportunities.
- While not observed as a major issue or gap, opportunities exist to continue improving the consistency of wayfinding and park identification signage.
- Parks are generally well connected to the city's trails system.





Service Level Benchmarking

The following table provides a comparison of park space provision in Maple Ridge with a number of selected comparator communities for which data was able to be obtained.² While Maple Ridge is on the lower end of park space provision per 1,000 residents amongst the available comparators there is a wide range within the region. Like the other benchmarking comparisons presented in this section, it is also important to recognize some potential reporting differences between the various municipalities (e.g. how managed park space is classified by each municipality likely differs to some degree).

Municipality	Ha. of park space per 1,000 residents
Port Moody	42.3 ha. Per 1,000 residents
Kamloops	15.3 ha. Per 1,000 residents
Prince George	14.9 ha. Per 1,000 residents
Burnaby	9.6 ha. Per 1,000 residents
Nanaimo	8.8 ha. Per 1,000 residents
Kelowna	8.8 ha. Per 1,000 residents
Saanich	7.4 ha. Per 1,000 residents
Langley Township	6.1 ha. Per 1,000 residents
Abbotsford	5.5 ha. Per 1,000 residents
Port Coquitlam	5.4 ha. Per 1,000 residents
Surrey	5.2 ha. Per 1,000 residents
Port Coquitlam	4.3 ha. Per 1,000 residents
Richmond	3.8 ha. Per 1,000 residents
Pitt Meadows	3.2 ha. Per 1,000 residents
Chilliwack	2.7 ha. Per 1,000 residents
Maple Ridge	2.7 ha. Per 1,000 residents
Mission	2.1 ha. Per 1,000 residents
Vancouver (Park Board)	1.8 ha. Per 1,000 residents
New Westminster	1.7 ha. Per 1,000 residents

² Data for Richmond, Langley, Vancouver, Richmond, Port Moody, Kelowna, Saanich, Surrey, and the City of North Vancouver sourced from the 2022 Canadian City Parks Report. Data for Abbotsford, Port Coquitlam, Burnaby, Kamloops, Prince George, Nanaimo, New Westminster, Mission, and Pitt Meadows sourced from municipal planning documents.

The following table reflects a benchmarking comparison for a number of major park amenity types. As reflected in the chart, Maple Ridge generally compares similarly or favorably for most of the park amenity types. The provision of outdoor skate parks is lower in Maple Ridge, however it is important to note that Maple Ridge offers a unique indoor skateboard space at the Greg Moore Youth Centre.

Facility Types	Average Provision Ratio for All Comparator Municipalities (14 comparators; average population: 179,945 residents)	Average Provision Ratio for Municipalities <155,000 residents (10 comparators, average population: 98,183 residents)	Current Provision Ratio in Maple Ridge
Playgrounds	2,581	2,302	1,936
Outdoor Pools	84,910	82,247	90,990
Splash Parks	36,210	33,236	11,374
Skateboard Parks	61,425	47,153	30,330
Dog Parks	22,874	21,986	21,986

Comparator communities (all): Vancouver, Surrey, Burnaby, Richmond, Abbotsford, Coquitlam, Kelowna, Langley (Township), Kamloops, Chilliwack, Port Coquitlam, Mission, Port Moody, Pitt Meadows





Section Five

Trends and Best Practices

Included in this section:

- Participation trends.
- Service delivery trends and best practices.
- Infrastructure trends and best practices.



Why are trends and best practices important?

Not only is it important for municipal parks and recreation departments to be driven by local needs and market dynamics, but it is important for municipalities to be aware of and integrate new and emerging trends being experienced broadly across the recreation and parks sector. Understanding regional, provincial and national trends can help municipalities anticipate future demands, opportunities, and align with best practice. Identified in this section are a number of key trends and leading practices that are supported by industry research and / or the consulting teams observed experience.

Participation Trends

Overall Sport Participation Trends

- 27% of adults 18 years or older participate in sport; 36% of adult males and 19% of adult females participate in sport. By comparison, 75% of children and youth participate in sport. In general, sport participation declines as adults age.¹
- Participation and activity trends are dynamic and often change quickly in response to major events like the Olympics, success of sports teams or individual athletes, and other emergent trends that municipalities simply cannot anticipate.
- The majority of Canadian youth are not meeting recommended physical activity levels and engage in far too much screen time.²
- Youth preferences have been shifting over time towards individual and spontaneous pursuits and unstructured sporting activities like swimming, skateboarding, biking, and drop-in gymnasium activities.
- Municipalities have been focusing on providing an expanded array of drop-in activities to better accommodate youth and adults that lack interest or ability to participate in organized and/ or competitive leagues.

¹ Canadian Fitness and Lifestyle Research Institute

² ParticipACTION Children and Youth Report Card (2021)



The Pandemic Impact on Girls' In Sport Report:

In July of 2021 Canadian Women & Sport published a report on the impact of COVID-19 on girls participation in sport. The Pandemic Impact on Girls' in Sport report found that 1 in 4 girls were not committed to returning to sport post pandemic. This stat is particularly troubling as the report cites research done previously that found that 1 in 3 girls drop out of sport by age 16 compared to only 1 in 10 boys. According to research published in The Rally Report, the top 5 barriers to girls' participation in sport are:

1. Access to Facilities & Programs
2. Quality of Programs
3. Alternatives to Sport
4. Cost to Participation
5. Confidence

The Pandemic Impact on Girls' in Sport Report describes how each of these barriers has been exacerbated and provides actions to support girls return to sport for each of those identified barriers.

Key Findings From the Canadian Youth Sport Report (2014):

- 84% of Canadian youth in the 3 – 17 age range participate in sports of some kind and 60% do it on an organized basis. *Similar participation rate to the previously noted data from the Canadian Fitness and Lifestyle Research Institute.
- Youth sports represent a \$5.7B market with families spending nearly \$1,000 annually per child on sports.
- Fifty-five percent (55%) of new Canadian youth aged 3–17 participate in organized sports but they are slightly less likely to be in organized team sports (24% vs. 30% average).
- Top team sports for New Canadian youth were soccer, basketball, hockey and volleyball.
- Participation decreased substantially with age; 83% of 5-to 10-year-olds participated in sport compared to 61% of 15- to 19-year-olds. More recent studies suggest that up to 70% of youth leave organized sport by age 14, due to time, cost, or performance pressures. As the levels grow more competitive and specialized, some youth become overwhelmed or discouraged, especially if cut from a team or separated from friends.
- Recommendations in the literature for teen and adult participation include greater emphasis on enjoyment and providing more recreational-level opportunities.



School District 42 Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows – School District and Community MDI Reports

The Middle Years Development Instrument (MDI) is a self-report questionnaire completed by children in Grades 4 through 8. It asks them about their experiences both inside and outside of school related to the five areas of development that are strongly linked to well-being, health and academic achievement: Physical Health & Wellbeing, Connectedness, Social and Emotional Development, School Experiences, Use of After-School Time.

Key Take Aways:

- Overall wellbeing and developmental assets are on par with the provincial averages.
- About 1/3 of kids walk to and from school, but 49% of grade 7's walk home from school.
- 55.1% of the children's top wish for additional activities within their community were more physical and/or outdoor activities.
- Children in Haney-North (Town Centre & Central Maple Ridge area) had much lower levels of well-being index ~10% more in the not thriving category

Access to Arts in Early Years is Essential, but Unequal

- Research demonstrates that having access to arts and culture in early childhood influences engagement, participation, and passion for such pursuits later in life.
- Educational attainment remains a key predictor for arts participation, but opportunities for children and youth to engage with arts and culture are not equal.
- Students attending schools with fewer resources or in rural areas are less likely to experience arts and culture, as these pursuits are often competing with other resource demands.

Spontaneous Recreation

There are growing demands for more flexibility in timing and activity for leisure pursuits. More people are now seeking individualized and informal pursuits that can be done alone or in small groups, at flexible times, often near or at home. This trend does not eliminate the need for structured activities but suggests that planning for the general population is as important as planning for more traditional structured-use environments. Spontaneous recreation is broadly characterized as physical activities in which the activities, nature of participation and timing of participation are freely chosen and do not require registration for programs or leagues.

What is Defined as 'Arts Participation' is Changing

Arts and culture participation and activities are no longer just about going to the theatre for a live performance. Participation is becoming more informal, more digital, and more holistic: Canadians are now more likely to consider watching films, playing video games, and eating new foods as art or culture activities just as they would the opera

- Arts participation is robust in Canada, with nearly 90% of Canadians reporting having active attendance and participation in arts events and activities.
- However, participation is increasingly taking the form of informal engagement with arts and culture in venues that are easier to access – including online – rather than more formal or traditional experiences such as programs, concerts, or art galleries.
- Many now view arts and cultural engagement as including visiting public parks, watching films and television, eating new food and drinks, curating music playlists, and computer gaming.

Evolving Older Adult Activity Preferences

Although many "traditional" activities remain popular among older adult populations, demands and references are evolving. Many younger cohorts of older adults (often termed the "baby boom" generation) have differing preferences than previous generations and are increasingly looking for moderately vigorous forms of physical activity and multi-generational programs. The rapid emergence of pickleball and the popularity of aqua fitness and lane swimming are examples of activities whose popularity is often driven by older adult populations.

COVID-19 has Changed Recreation and Leisure Pursuits

COVID-19 has changed recreation participation and the important role that parks, trails and recreation play in strengthening mental health has become clear. Visitation to parks and trails has grown significantly including significant increases by those who are new to outdoor recreation. 94% of cities reported increased use of parks during COVID-19 while 66% of Canadians said they spent more time in parks compared to pre-pandemic.³ 82% of Canadians expect their post pandemic use of parks to continue or increase. In addition to increasing volumes of use, the temporal patterns of recreation visitation have also shifted. Greater visitation is occurring during previously less busy times (e.g., mid-week, early morning, later evening). Increased visitation and untraditional visitor patterns are expected to continue and could be compounded further with the return of visitors from long-haul and international destinations. More structured indoor recreation and sport has experienced declines in participation. Ongoing COVID-19 health and safety measures continue to create uncertainty for organized sport and recreation providers and uncertainty and greater costs for facility operators.

BC Everyday Creativity & COVID-19 Research Report 2021

The BC Everyday Creativity & COVID 19 Research Report examines the ways in which BC residents turned to creative activities during the COVID-19 pandemic. The study uses a broad definition of creative activities, with examples including listening to music, trying a new recipe, reading a book, making crafts, taking dance classes, watching movies or TV, viewing a live show, learning a language, attending an art gallery and more. The study concludes that, during the pandemic, BC residents valued the positive impact of creative activities on their mental health, particularly residents who identified as female, living with a disability, or living below the median income level.

The study also demonstrated that arts organizations in BC worked through the pandemic with the express purpose of promoting the wellbeing of their community by providing open programs like inexpensive arts-based childcare, online singing groups, or outdoor gatherings, and that these programs were seen as a lifeline by different communities. Finally, the paper makes the case that cultural practises and policies in BC might be liberalised by expanding access to initiatives focused on the arts that promote social well-being.⁴



Cycling

Cycling in Canada has also kept up with its torrent growth that began during COVID-19. "Market research firm NPD Group says Canadian numbers aren't tracked, but in the United States, sales of bicycles increased 75 per cent in 2020 compared with a year earlier. For the first two months of 2021, the increase year over year was 130 per cent."¹ The continuous bike shortages are an indicator of supply chain issues, but also reflect the rapid rise in peoples interest in biking as source of physical activity, which has even led to the implementation of bike lanes to support more people.²

¹ Data from esri Canada; sourced from Environics Analytics based on 2016 Statistics Canada Census insights

² Maple Ridge Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 7060-2014, pg. 10

³ Park People. (2021). *The Canadian City Parks Report: Centring Equity & Resilience*.

⁴ <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5266d49be4b0bc5cd29ee8e0/t/61788d3414de9d470bcbe69c/1635290456224/BC+Everyday+Creativity+COVID+19+Research+Report+2021.pdf>

Service Delivery Trends and Leading Practices

Sport for Life and Long Term Development

The Long Term Development Framework (LTD) is a nationally accepted eight stage framework that identifies an appropriate pathway for developing physical literacy across all ages and athletic goals.

the Eight Stages of LTD

Awareness and First Involvement

To engage in sport and physical activity, individuals must be aware of what opportunities exist for them, and when they try an activity for the first time, it is critical that the experience is positive. That is why Sport for Life emphasizes the two stages of Awareness and First Involvement.



Train to Train

Athletes enter the Train to Train stage when they have developed proficiency in the athlete development performance components (physical, technical-tactical, mental, and emotional). Rapid physical growth, the development of sporting capability, and commitment occurs in this stage. Athletes will generally specialize in one sport towards the end of the stage. A progression from local to provincial competition occurs over the course of the stage.



Active Start

From 0-6 years, boys and girls need to be engaged in daily active play. Through play and movement, they develop the fundamental movement skills and learn how to link them together. At this stage developmentally appropriate activities will help participants feel competent and comfortable participating in a variety of fun and challenging activities and games.



Train to Compete

Athletes enter the Train to Compete stage when they are proficient in sport-specific Train to Train athlete development components (physical, technical-tactical, mental, and emotional). Athletes are training nearly full-time and competing at the national level while being introduced to international competition.



FUNDamentals

In the FUNDamentals stage, participants develop fundamental movement skills in structured and unstructured environments for play. The focus is on providing fun, inclusive, multisport, and developmentally appropriate sport and physical activity. These experiences will result in the participant developing a wide range of movement skill along with the confidence and desire to participate.



Train to Win

Athletes in the Train to Win stage are world class competitors who are competing at the highest level of competition in the world (e.g. Olympics, Paralympics, World Championships, World Cups).



Learn to Train

Once a wide range of fundamental movement skills have been acquired, participants progress into the Learn to Train stage leading to understanding basic rules, tactics, and strategy in games and refinement of sport specific skills. There are opportunities to participate in multiple sports with competitions focused on skill development and retention. Games and activities are inclusive, fun, and skill based. At the end of the Learn to Train stage, participants grow (or progress) towards sport excellence in the Train to Train stage or being Active for Life, either by being Competitive for Life or Fit for Life.



Active for Life

Individuals who have a desire to be physically active are in the Active for Life stage. A participant may choose to be Competitive for Life or Fit for Life and, if inclined, give back as a sport or physical activity leader. Competitive for Life includes those who compete in any organized sport recreation leagues to Master Games. Fit for Life includes active people who participate in non-competitive physical activity.



Source: Sport for Life (www.sportforlife.ca)

National Sport Organizations (NSO's) are required to demonstrate alignment with LTD by developing a Sport Development Framework. Fifty-five NSO's currently have a Sport Framework (or multiple sport Frameworks depending on the nature of the sport) which vary in specificity and format, but generally outline an appropriate duration, frequency, and intensity of participation for each stage of LTD. **Sport Frameworks can provide municipalities and other public sector providers of facility space with a reference point from which to identify standards of play and allocation guidelines.**

Sport Framework Example: Baseball Canada

TRAINING

- Warm-up and cool-down
- hydration
- Bat/gear safety
- Basics rules and understanding of the game

Children in this stage should participate in a wide range of sporting activities each week with no more than two sessions per sport per week unless involved in early specialization sports such as gymnastics and swimming. The optimal window of trainability for speed (first of two) and flexibility occur during this stage for both boys and girls.

* Others sports recommended at this stage are gymnastics, swimming, hockey, and all other eye-hand coordination dominance sports. Training sessions should be station focused and stimulating, including simulated games.

EQUIPMENT Required

- Shoes
- Glove
- Hat
- Protective cup

ABOUT FUNDAMENTALS

PLAYERS PER TEAM

6 players by team

COMPETITION FORMAT

RALLY CAP FORMAT: 3 team rotation (1 practicing, 2 playing)

SPECIAL RULES

No bunt, strike out, walk, steal. No players cut from teams. All players hit every inning. Points awarded in offense and in defense. Throw at any base for recording an out.

GAME FORMAT

6 vs 6. All players hit every inning. Rotate batting order each inning. No league standings. Jamboree format.

SPECIALIZATION

All players should play equal time and try all team positions, including catching, and equal time should be allowed to both practices and games.

RATIO

Train 80% **Game 20%**

One hour per week for 8 - 12 weeks total

Parents act as umpires.
No scorekeepers.

1 coach for every 3 players
(2 per team minimum)

PITCH LIMITATION: Coach / machine pitch only

BASEBALL LTAD STAGE DESCRIPTIONS

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Source: www.baseball.ca/files/ltad.pdf

Sport Framework Example: Hockey Canada

Proposed Long Term Player Development (LTPD) Seasonal Chart – Novice

Novice	Number of Practices	Start date for Practices	Development Season	Start date for Games	Development & regular Season	Playoff Season	Tournaments	Number of Games total
Ideal	40 - 45	Sept 15	10 weeks 20 practices 2 ex games	Dec 1	14 weeks 28 practices 16 games	N / A	3 tournaments 12 games	30 - 35

Coach Development Programs - Coach Certification/Continuing Education Program (CEP)

Age	Coach	Description	Clinic	Manual Resource	Video Resource
Novice	Intro Coach Coach Level Specialty Clinics	On-Line On-Line CEP	Classroom /On Ice Classroom /On Ice Classroom /On Ice	HC Skills Manual – Initiation HC Skills Manual - Novice Specialty Clinic Drill Package	Skills of Gold 1-4 Skills of Gold 1-4

Hockey Canada Development Programs – Novice

Age Division	Player	Coach	On ice curriculum	Off-ice curriculum	Dev	Rec	Promo	In Development
Novice -NCCP (Intro Coach/Coach) -Chevy Safe and Fun -Esso Fun Days -HC Skills Camps -NSST -NCMP Specialty Clinics	 X X X X	 X X X X	 X X X X	 X X	 X X X	 X	 X	-Skills Camps for Players (IP / Novice Curriculum Development) -Coach Mentorship -Coach component with Skills Camp -NSST Drills for improvement package

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Source: www.hockeyalberta.ca/uploads/source/HC_-_LTPD_Manual.pdf

Equality and Inclusion

There is an increasing cultural awareness as to the systemic nature of racism and the structural inequalities that exist within society. In Canada, the work of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission was fundamental in highlighting and exposing historical and ongoing structural flaws within society that perpetuate racism and harm towards Indigenous populations. Global movements such as Black Lives Matter have resulted in a further level of awareness and discussion on issues of race, privilege, and inequality.

Like most other sectors, municipalities and other public entities that provide recreation, parks, and culture services are in the midst of evaluating their own historical culpability in perpetuating historical inequalities and "move forward" solutions that can address these issues. Recreation, parks, and culture services are uniquely positioned to foster inclusiveness and provide a platform to help blunt racism, prejudice, and inequality. Identified as follows are a handful of ongoing initiatives that leading are being undertaken by leading organizations in the sector.

- **viaSport** has identified inclusion as a key focus area and has developed a number of free or low cost resources focused on fostering increased diversity and opportunity for women and girls, persons with disabilities, the LGBTQI2S Community, marginalized youth, Indigenous people, individuals that are socio-economically disadvantaged, newcomers to Canada, individuals from rural / remote / isolated regions, and older adults.⁵

- **The National Recreation and Parks Association** in the United States has been a leader in foster conversations on topics related to inclusion and inequality in parks and recreation. In 2018, NRPA published a Parks and Recreation Inclusion Report which outlined findings from a comprehensive review of inclusion practices across parks and recreation agencies (service providers) in the United States.⁶
- **Sparc BC (The Social Planning and Research Council of B.C.)** has published or co-developed a wealth of resources on inclusion and access. One of these document, *Everybody's Welcome: A Social Inclusion Approach to Program Planning and Development for Recreation and Parks Services* was developed in conjunction with the British Columbia Recreation and Parks Association and provided the sector with a formative resource that helped generate a greater understanding of what inclusion means and how to undertake actions that can foster it within public facilities and spaces.⁷

5 www.viasport.ca/inclusion

6 <https://www.nrpa.org/contentassets/e386270247644310b06960begeg86ag/park-recreation-inclusion-report.pdf>

7 <https://www.sparc.bc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/booklet-everybodys-welcome.pdf>

So how does equality, inclusion, and social justice relate to recreation and parks space allocation?

While some shifts are occurring, the majority of municipalities and other public sector facility providers allocate space based on historical precedent. In other words, a tenured user groups historical "rights" to a space have favorably positioned that group within the priority ranking at the expense of groups that are new, emerging, smaller, or have less leverage within the allocation process. This dynamic has advantageously positioned some groups to grow and have success while other groups are not able to access sufficient space to reap the same level of benefit. Leading practices, including many of those presented in this section, would suggest that municipalities and other service providers need to consider the following questions as they ponder future approaches to the allocation of space:

- Are primary users of facility space truly inclusive and provide ample opportunities for all individuals, including those that are likely to face barriers to participation?
- Does the allocation process determine priority based on achieving the highest possible degree of public benefit?
- How can the allocation process help facilitate success for groups that focus on providing opportunities to individuals that face systemic barriers to participation? (e.g. individuals from the LGBTQI2S Community, new Canadians, marginalized populations, etc.).
- Is the administrative complexity of the allocation and booking process itself a barrier? If yes, how can the process be adapted for individuals and groups that may not be predisposed to navigating through systems or that face language barriers?
- Are the barriers to accessing space a product of the allocation policy itself, staff training and understanding of inclusivity, or both?

Sport for Life (S4L) has also developed a series of best practices and recommended principles for the allocation of facility time to user groups.

- Allocation practices are based on "standards of play" principles in terms of the time and space required by each group.
- Allocation policies are transparent and reviewed with the groups. Allocation is not done by tradition, but rather on actual requirements of all groups, including the needs of emerging sports.
- Seasonal allocation meetings are held with common users groups to review their requests and try to achieve consensus on sharing available spaces and times.
- As seasons progress, groups are encouraged to be flexible in the reallocation of spaces with other groups when no longer needed, either temporarily or for longer periods.
- User fees and subsidies need to reflect community taxpayer support, and the rationale should be shared with sport organizations.



Other Notable Trends Impacting Space Use and Allocations

Summarized as follows are a number of broader trends in recreation, parks, and culture participation will also influence future space needs and the allocation of space.



Increasing demands for spontaneous / unstructured recreation and leisure opportunities.



The financial impact of COVID-19 on both user groups and facility providers.



Diversifying activity preferences and interests.



The evolving nature of volunteerism from longer term to shorter term commitments.



The rising cost of participating in higher levels of sport.



Increasing awareness of the need for physical literacy and the negative impacts of activity specialization.



Continued shift in infrastructure typology from single purpose facilities to those that are multi-purpose and expected to accommodate a wide array of activities and functions.



The Evolving Nature of Volunteerism

Contrary to popular belief, overall volunteer participation rates are not rapidly declining – but the nature of volunteerism is changing. The “modern volunteer” is more selective of the organizations they commit their time to, desires clarity on roles and tenure / term for their involvement, and often prefers shorter duration commitments (e.g. event focused volunteerism) over ongoing and indefinite volunteer positions. Younger volunteers are also often motivated by the opportunity to gain new skills, make connections, and align themselves with organizations that are working to address key societal issues. Changes in volunteerism are also impacting the service delivery of public sector recreation, sport and culture facilities and programming. Volunteer fatigue is becoming a serious issue for many organizations who are being increasingly challenged to fulfill important volunteers roles, often resulting in the need to pay individuals or alter program offerings.

The Hybrid Model For Arts & Culture Programming

The pandemic has brought to an infusion of digital innovation despite field-wide closures. This has given arts groups the opportunity to think about novel “hybrid” strategies in which the physical and digital worlds can coexist and enhance cultural experiences. Diverse levels of digital participation, however, provide the cultural sector both potential and difficulties with regard to concerns of accessibility and monetization.⁸ Research out of the U.S. (Culture + Community in a Time of Transformation: A Special Edition of Culture Trac) indicated that they believe that three elements can inform the design of successful online cultural experiences; free access, global access, and social access. The content should be free, the content should be accessible for people in other locations, and the content should have a social component to connect with other participants.



The “Psychological Contract” and the Impact on Retaining Volunteer Coaches

A study conducted by Harman and Doherty (2017) explored the expectations and experiences of volunteer coaches and their respective organizations and found that:

- The “psychological contract” (in other words, unwritten expectations of what the volunteer coach and organization should realistically provide and commit to) guide the overall volunteer coaching experience and levels of satisfaction.
- Organizations can help retain coaches more effectively if they influence the “psychological contract” by providing clear information on expectations, available resources, and ensure ongoing dialogue.

Source: <https://sirc.ca/blog/a-positive-environment-for-volunteer-coaches-the-role-of-psychological-contract/>

⁸ <https://s28475.pcdn.co/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/CCTT-Key-Findings-from-Wave-2.pdf>

Parks, Trails & Recreation Spaces as Temporary Homes

Ninety percent of cities said that houselessness in parks, trails and recreation spaces is a challenge.⁹ Parks, green space along trails and recreation facilities can become temporary camping and overnight locations for residents who are experiencing housing insecurity and managers are experiencing increased demands to address incidents of self-destructive and anti-social behaviours (e.g., drug and alcohol use, violence, vandalism) in parks, along trails and in recreation spaces. Local governments are finding themselves on the front lines of highly complex social issues that extend beyond their traditional mandate and often their capacity. Public pressure to address these complex health, safety, and environmental concerns is growing and user conflicts can be intense. These challenges will continue, and parks, trails, and recreation managers, in partnership with public health, social services and community advocates, will need to shift traditional approaches and increase capacity and training to address these challenges.

Parks, Trails & Recreation Can Support Truth and Reconciliation

Parks, trails, and recreation are opportunities to support truth and reconciliation with Indigenous communities. They are also seen as an opportunity to help non-Indigenous people develop a better understanding and appreciation of the land Canadians reside on, Indigenous peoples, their culture, and to foster new relationships. Parks, trails, and recreation providers are collaborating closely with Indigenous communities to identify how and where to support truth and reconciliation and to collaborate on the provision and management of parks, trails, and recreation facilities.

Data Collection

Parks and recreation departments are increasingly utilizing data to understand user behaviors, needs, preferences, and desires. According to an NRPA survey of parks and recreation professionals, more than 90% of respondents (in leadership roles) identified data collection and analysis as important or very important for activities such as master planning, capital investments, programming, and to support staff. However, not every municipality is collecting data and no two municipalities collect data using the same methods. Respondents identified facility usage data, program utilization data, demographic trends, crime data, and school enrolment as important data sources for decision-making.

In terms of methods for collecting data, surveying residents and users is the most common approach. For facility usage, some municipalities have staff manually count visitors and others use automated methods such as scanning user cards. Other departments that may be collecting useful data include public works or utilities, police and fire departments, and transportation departments. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) are also becoming frequently used within the sector to understand where users live, what amenities are available to whom, and to identify gaps and opportunities geospatially.

⁹ Park People. (2021). *The Canadian City Parks Report: Centring Equity & Resilience*.

Infrastructure Trends and Leading Practices

Outdoor Facility Trends

Sport Field Trends

Multi-Field Sites

While local neighbourhood and community provision of fields may be important to sustain, a continuing trend in the development of dedicated athletic fields is to develop these spaces as multi-field "hubs". This practice has a number of advantages which include operational efficiencies, increased tournament hosting capacity, and the ability to develop amenities (washrooms, change facilities, concessions, parks) that can be shared between users of multiple fields.

When developing multi-field sites a number of design factors are important to consider such as:

- Ensuring that fields are spaced and oriented in such a manner that activity conflicts are minimized is (e.g. baseballs/softballs being hit into an adjacent rectangular field or seating area)
- Adequate parking for tournaments and high use/peak hours
- Ensuring, if possible, that the site is developed to accommodate future growth and/or repurposing if warranted

Capitalizing on Synergies with Adjacent Indoor Recreation Infrastructure

The practice of integrating athletic fields and indoor community facilities helps maximize the use of available land and can drive cross-utilization of facilities. This practice can additionally enhance event and tournament hosting capacity and functionality at athletic fields through the availability of meeting rooms, food service areas, and indoor warm-up areas at adjacent indoor facilities. The desire for indoor fields is also increasing.



UBC Sports Venues (Source: UBC website)

Increasing Demand for Synthetic Turf

A significant trend impacting the provision of athletic fields is the growing user preference and demand for synthetic turf fields. Historically, this field type was often reserved for elite levels of sport with no or limited use by introductory and recreational levels of sport. However in many urban centres a broader array of user groups are increasingly looking to access synthetic turf fields in order to expand their season of use, limit rain-outs and field condition related cancellations, and enhance overall participant experience. Advancements in synthetic turf technologies have also fueled this trend. While in optimal circumstances many user groups may still have a preference for premium quality natural surfaces, advances in synthetic grass types of synthetic turf have narrowed the gap with regards to how the difference feels, reacts and functions.

While increasing levels of demand for synthetic turf exist, the cost of providing these surfaces remain significant and often results in user fees that are higher than many community user groups can afford. This dynamic has led to many communities initiating conversations on equity and accessibility as it relates to synthetic turf provision.



Community Greenspace as a Location for Spontaneous Recreation and “Pick Up” Sports

While structured sport programs and user groups are often the primary consideration when planning for future athletic field spaces, the growing demand for passive or “spontaneous” recreation and leisure opportunities has forced many service providers to shift historical ways of thinking. While designated athletic fields can accommodate spontaneous and “pick up” activities, barriers to using these spaces often exist. These include being unaware if a field is booked by an organized user group, physical barriers (fencing) that permit access, and transportation to field sites.

To ensure spontaneous opportunities exist for residents, many municipalities are actively encouraging the use of greenspace for casual and “pick up” sports. In addition to encouraging physical and social activity, encouraging these activities in public greenspaces (i.e. grass areas in parks that are not used as organized sports fields) can result in a number of broader benefits which include:

- Increased utilization of parks and open spaces
- Reduction in deviant behaviour through increased resident value and regular use
- Increased opportunities for multi-generational recreation, sport, and physical activity

A number of municipalities have had success encouraging this practice in the following ways:

- Communicate and promote (through traditional and social media platforms) that “pick-up” sport is permitted in parks and open spaces
- Installation of washroom facilities
- Regular grass cutting and basic maintenance
- Signage in park spaces which promotes spontaneous recreational and spontaneous sport

Increasing User Expectations and the Demand for Convenience Amenities

In general, expectations for recreation and sport facilities continue to increase. Active participants and spectators alike have higher expectations for the experience provided at facilities that they use and/or visit than in decades past. This trend is largely fueled by the significant investment made in recreation and sport infrastructure by municipalities of all sizes throughout Canada and beyond. This increased provision has raised expectations across the board and resulted in a highly competitive landscape. Convenience and comfort amenities expected by many users at recreation facilities (including multi-sport field sites) now include Wi-Fi, comfortable spectator seating areas, washroom facilities, change areas and child play areas. Investment in athletic field infrastructure in many municipalities has become driven by the demand for sites that can accommodate special events and tournaments.



Providing Infrastructure for Emerging Sports

Municipalities in Canada have traditionally provided rectangular athletic fields designed for soccer and football as well as ball diamonds designed for hardball and softball. Emerging sport organizations such as Ultimate Frisbee and cricket are increasingly looking for dedicated field sites for their specific sports. Municipalities must be open to listening and responding to the needs of emerging sports and plan for scalability based on projected demand.

Climate Change

Climate change is already impacting the design, maintenance and use of parks, trails and recreation facilities. Parks and trails are now recognized as an important climate change resiliency and adaptation strategy. Investing in parks and trails is now seen as a strategy to establish areas that sequester and store carbon and help to reduce carbon emissions through active transportation. Parks and trails are now being viewed as green assets that can help the region adapt to the effects of climate change (e.g., flood mitigation and control). At the same time, parks and trail users will experience more frequent weather interruptions but also enjoy extended peak activity seasons. Park operator's maintenance programs will need to shift because of changes in user activity patterns and there is growing expectation that efforts are being made to minimize emissions associated with providing and operating parks, trails and recreation facilities (e.g. fully electric mowers, trimmers, blowers, vehicles, alternative fuels).

Active Transportation

The proportion of British Columbians seeking active transportation options to travel to work and to community activities continues to grow. In the Mainland/South West, 9.5% of people use active transportation to work and 9.5% use active transportation to community activities.¹⁰ There has been an increase in awareness of the benefits of being active and the positive impacts it has on physical and mental health, reduction of carbon emissions and the financial savings. This trend has been reinforced during the COVID-19 pandemic. A quality interconnected and efficient active transportation network is required to enable residents to increasingly choose active transportation options and the region to realize the benefits of active transportation.

¹⁰ Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (2020). Move. Commute. Connect. Active Transportation Report Card 2019/2020.

Multi-Dimensional Play Spaces

Increasingly, many municipalities and play space providers are focusing on creating “destination” play spaces that provide opportunities across a wider range of ages, ability levels, and interests. Expanding the seasonality of use also feeds into this trend as there is a demand for sites that can be used in winter climates beyond 4 or 5 months of the year. Playground planners are expanding meeting these demands by creating playground spaces that include a wide range of equipment, better support amenities, and integration of other community spaces (e.g. adjacent indoor facilities, skating areas, outdoor aquatics features, etc.).



Natural Playgrounds - Garden City Community Park (Richmond, B.C.). Source: City of Richmond Website

Natural Play

In recent years the playground landscape has seen significant expansion in the types of equipment and structures that are available. Leading this trend are “natural play spaces”, which are intended to replicate aspects of natural environment such as forests, rocks, crevices, slopes and other outdoor elements. Societal concerns over children and youth disconnection with nature is leading this trend, especially in urban environments. In some instances entire playgrounds are constructed using entirely natural play equipment, while in other cases playgrounds include a mix of traditional and natural play equipment. Natural playgrounds are also credited with having significant cognitive benefits to children, forcing them to manage complexity as they maneuver around the play space whereas traditional playgrounds tend to be more suggestive.



Natural Playgrounds - Hastings Mills Park (Vancouver, B.C.). Source: Playground Find (playgroundfind.com)

Support Amenity Considerations

Across recreation and leisure there are increasing expectations for the quality of experience provided in public facilities and spaces. Playgrounds are no exception, especially as it pertains to support amenities. Including washrooms that are safe and functional in major park spaces, ensuring adequate seating areas, and providing shade (natural or built) are all examples of support amenities that can have a significant impact on both the perceived experience and overall level of utilization. Many municipalities are also looking to find ways to provide these amenities and others in ways that create a sense of “place” and generate interest.



Creative Park Washroom Design – Assiniboine Park (Winnipeg, MB). Source: Winnipeg Free Press



Park Animation: Creating Multi-Dimensional and Appealing Spaces

Parks for All, An Action Plan for Canada's Parks Community identifies that "parks have the potential to bring people together into a more cohesive future" and articulates a number of benefits that are accrued by providing quality parks experiences. In recent decades, the parks sector has increasingly come to understand the importance of creating parks spaces that are dynamic, diverse, and well-suited to accommodating active living opportunities for residents of all ages and ability levels. More specific to playgrounds, this fundamental attitude shift in park space provision suggests that creating play environments needs to be about more than just the playground structure itself. **The built infrastructure and overall animation of a park should encourage play of varying types throughout the entire park space.**

Identified as follows are trends and leading practices that can help maximize the appeal and benefit of community parks spaces.

- **Diversity of park space provision.** Many municipalities are striving to create service level consistency across their parks inventory (e.g. establishing a classification system for parks that outlines design standards and maintenance guidelines). While this practice is justified and highly beneficial, it should not be allowed to result in generic park space provision. Consistent service levels and park space diversity can both be achieved by ensuring that park classification systems and service level guidelines / policies provide ample flexibility and articulate the value of diversity across the parks inventory.
- **Functional Inventory of parks spaces.** Municipalities should inventory their park spaces on a regular basis and capture both quantitative and qualitative as part of this exercise. This inventory should capture the suitability and appeal of the parks inventory for all age cohorts, individuals facing barriers to use, and the suitability of the park space to foster multiple types of activities.

- **Amenity Connectivity.** Parks spaces should be accessible via active transportation networks (trails and pathways). Further to this point, there should be strong integration between parks and trails planning with a focus on connectivity. Amenity connection within a park space is equally important. Playground structures should connect well with sport courts, forested areas, and support amenities to create a cohesive park space that can be easily navigated.

It is also important to recognize that community and neighborhood demographics can impact and change the use of a park space over time. Creating Park spaces that are truly multi-generational can ensure that these spaces remain relevant and beneficial throughout the cycle of a community. Furthermore, park spaces with a multi-generational and multi-dimensional appeal can contribute to ensuring that a community remains attractive to current and prospective residents of all ages and interests.



Multi-Dimensional Play Opportunities – David Lam Park (Vancouver, B.C.). Source: Project Team Files

Indoor Facility Trends

Integrating Indoor and Outdoor Environments

A relatively new concept in recreation and leisure infrastructure planning is to ensure that the indoor environment interacts seamlessly with the adjacent outdoor environment. This can include such ideas as public event spaces, indoor/outdoor walking trails, indoor/outdoor child play areas, and indoor/outdoor public art. Although there are a number of operational issues that need to be considered when planning indoor/outdoor environments (e.g. cleaning, controlled access, etc.) the concept of planning an indoor facility to complement the site it is located on (and associated outdoor amenities included) as well as the broader community parks and trail system is prudent and will ensure the optimization of public spending on both indoor and outdoor recreation and culture infrastructure. Integrating indoor and outdoor environments can be as "simple" as ensuring interiors have good opportunities to view the outdoors.

Comfort and Convenience Amenities

Facility patrons have increasing expectations of their recreation experience. Support amenities such as public WiFi, comfortable seating / lounge areas, and diverse food service are now commonplace and expected in multi-purpose recreational facilities. To capitalize on revenue opportunities, many aquatics facilities have also included rooms that can accommodate birthday parties and other social gatherings adjacent to pool deck spaces. Viewing areas from fitness rooms and common areas in a facility is also a continuing trend that lends to user convenience and fosters cross-use within a facility.



Tri Leisure Centre (Spruce Grove, AB) Source: City of Spruce Grove Website

Aquatics Facility Trends and Leading Practices

The nature in which pools are planned and designed has evolved over the past decade in order to meet recreation needs, changing aquatics activity preferences, and provide a higher degree of inclusivity for a spectrum of users and uses. Identified as follows are notable aquatics facility trends and leading practices as observed by the project team.

Increasing Focus Leisure Aquatics Spaces and Amenities

While most pools have historically been used for a mix of leisure and program based aquatics, there continues to be an emerging demand for more dynamic and interactive aquatics features such as splash toys, lazy rivers, and unique slides. Related to this trend, most modern medium to large scale aquatics facilities have been designed to separate (fully or partially) the main rectangular program tank and the leisure aquatics areas. This approach allows for a facility to accommodate multiple aquatics activities at the same time and maximize the user experience for a broad range of users.



Example of a lazy River



Example of a bucket water feature



Example of an aquatic playground

Integration of Aquatics into Multi-Purpose Facilities

An overall trend within public sector recreation is to integrate multiple types of spaces and active living opportunities into a single facility. Doing so allows for operational synergies and the ability to maximize user convenience. Although designing multi-functional "hub" facilities continues to be preferred and has the potential to be highly beneficial, it is important to ensure that a number of key design considerations are taken into account to optimize space functionality in multi-plex type facilities. Specific to aquatics, a key consideration

that needs to be carefully reviewed during facility design is the need for wet change space and the potential benefits and drawbacks of co-locating these spaces with dry change spaces that also service users of other facility components. Aquatics use also typically peaks during weekend hours when other facility spaces such as arenas and field houses are often busy as well. As such, the location and capacity of point of sale / scan-in areas, parking, and food services require careful analysis during the design phases.



Hillcrest Centre (Vancouver B.C.) Source: City of Vancouver Website

Evolving Change Facility Needs and Approaches

Shifting societal attitudes and needs are requiring facility designers and operators to re-think traditional approaches to change areas. Approaches taken by some communities include re-allocating space from gender specific change rooms to universal change rooms, shifting away from common or open change areas to cubicles, and larger family change areas. Regardless of the approach taken, public education and ongoing user engagement is also an important factor and should be prioritized as decisions on the allocation of change room spaces are made. The installation of swim wear dryers, shoe racks, and other support accessories can also help maximize the efficiency, level of comfort, and functionality of change spaces.



Accessible Facilities for All Abilities

Accessibility is a priority within the recreation sector, as well as within municipal planning more generally. The built environment can be a primary barrier to participation in community life and leading active lifestyles for all residents. Facility designers must consider how disabilities can take many forms and that creating a solution for one form of disability may not necessarily remove the barrier for all. The most accessible attributes of sport and recreation facilities tend to be water fountains, parking lots, elevators, and corridors.

Recreation facilities must not only consider the barriers of the built environment, but also ways to foster collaborative relationships between facility staff, able-bodied users and those with disabilities. To create a barrier free facility, tailored solutions must be developed that address the needs of those with disabilities in the surrounding communities and ensuring that they are not ostracized in the way that they use or travel throughout a facility. During a renovation or retrofit, designers should conduct a thorough accessibility assessment with those in the community, review the necessary policies and create a transition plan that outlines objectives and timelines to remove barriers that also keeps the facility as accessible as possible throughout the project.

Many recreation facility design plans now focus on exceeding the minimum accessibility standards set out in codes or bylaws and pursuing external certifications from organizations like the Rick Hansen Foundation.

Applying a Physical Literacy Lens to Facility Design

Physical literacy is about having the motivation, comfort, and competence to participate in physical activities such as sport, active recreation, exercise, play, and dance. Safety is an essential component of promoting physical literacy, including providing resources and information on how to prevent injuries, as well as through the design and development of safe spaces, systems, products, and programs for all ages and abilities.

Facility design elements that relate to physical literacy including that staff and trainers understand that participation occurs within a broader continuum framework where facilities, equipment, and programs should be 'right sized' to fit all ages, abilities, and development levels. By ensuring that facility amenities can be scaled up and down to accommodate scale of activity, participants can access the physical spaces needed to develop confidence and reinforce skill development. Other program design techniques that can be utilized include providing participants with checklists of skill and abilities they will be developing and ensuring adequate practice times for each age/stage.

Proposed facility programs should incorporate design elements that support physical literacy, including multiple sized program areas/rooms and partitionable gym spaces. Other elements that should be explored during detailed design phases is how accessibility is addressed in facility design. Spaces should be designed to be universally accessible, provide clear navigation queues within spaces, and feature staff that can act as ambassadors to create a welcoming experience where everyone feels safe and included.



Rick Hanson Foundation Certification

To be RHF Accessibility Certified Gold, a Site must have:

- Designated accessible parking space(s), if parking is provided for Site users
- Access to public transit, if the Site is located in an area serviced by transit
- Accessible path(s) of travel leading to building or trail entrance and throughout the building or trail
- An accessible primary entrance for public and staff (if separate)
- Access to all floors expected to be used by elevator or lift usable by everyone
- At least one universal washroom
- Emergency systems with visual and audible fire alarms in both public and private areas
- Wayfinding strategies in place to navigate throughout the Site
- Safety warning features, such as tactile attention indicators at the top of the stairs and case detectable features, if there are overhead or protruding hazards along the path of travel
- Tactile marketing for permanent room identification signs
- Assistive listening and communication enhancement technologies, when applicable to the Site
- Accessibility provisions for the key functional facilities of the Site

Source: Rick Hanson Foundation 'Guide to RHF Accessibility Certification': <https://www.rickhansen.com/sites/default/files/2020-05/acp-847final-guide-rhf-accessibility-certification-v30-may-2020.pdf>



Section Six

Community Engagement Findings (“What We Heard”)

Included in this section:

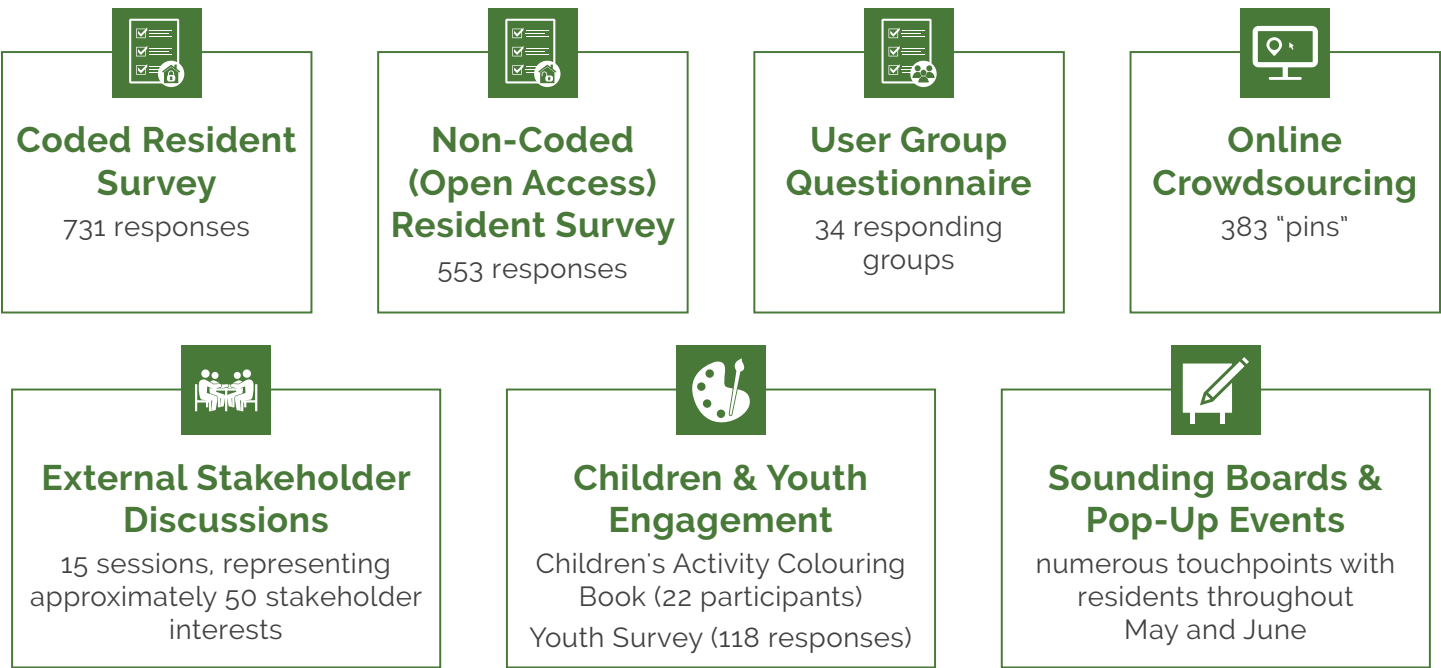
- Overview of how we engaged Maple Ridge residents and stakeholder organizations.
- Findings from the community engagement process.



Engagement Overview

A community engagement process was undertaken to further explore resident activity preferences, current experiences, and future priorities for programming and facilities. Hearing from a diverse array of individuals and stakeholders was a key objective of the engagement process. To achieve this objective, a number of different engagement methods and platforms were used in order to ensure input opportunities were given to as many parks, recreation and culture interests as possible.

Engagement Methods and Participation



The findings from the engagement are provided as follows in this section.

Resident Survey

Methodology

The Resident Survey was fielded in order to gather broad based perspectives from residents on a variety of topics related to the current state of parks, recreation and culture and future needs and focus areas for these valued services. To enable a statistically representative sampling of residents and mitigate overrepresentation of specific community interests, a coded postcard was mailed to households in Maple Ridge. Each postcard contained a unique access code and instructions on how to complete the survey (a web link as well as an option to receive a paper copy version of the survey). In total, the 731 responses to the coded survey provide a margin of error of +/- 3.6% (19 times out of 20).¹

To maximize access to the survey, a non-coded (open access) version was also made available for residents that may have lost their postcard or wished to provide multiple responses per household. In total, 553 responses were provided to the non-coded (open access) version of the survey.

The following findings focus on the coded version of the survey, however key points of interest (similarities and differences) from the non-coded version are provided in the red call-out boxes.

Survey Respondent Demographics

The following tables reflect key characteristics from the survey respondents.

Age Distribution of Responding Households

Age Group	Coded Survey	Non-Coded (Open Access) Survey	Statistics Canada Census Comparison (2021)
Age 0 – 4 Years	9%	11%	5%
Age 5 – 9 Years	7%	8%	6%
Age 10 – 19 Years	11%	16%	12%
Age 20 – 29 Years	10%	7%	11%
Age 30 - 39 Years	14%	13%	14%
Age 40 – 49 Years	12%	16%	14%
Age 50 – 59 Years	15%	10%	15%
Age 60 – 69 Years	14%	10%	12%
Age 70 – 79 Years	6%	7%	7%
Age 80+ Years	3%	1%	4%

¹ The margin of error of +/- 3.6% means that if the survey was fielded again 20 times using the same parameters and methodology, the results would be within this range.

Neighbourhood Distribution of Respondents

Neighbourhood	Coded Survey	Non-Coded (Open Access)	Actual Distribution*
West Maple Ridge	25.2%	18.0%	22.5%
Central Maple Ridge	13.1%	11.5%	9.3%
Albion	13.0%	11.8%	5.1%
Silver Valley	11.2%	9.6%	7.2%
Cottonwood	9.0%	15.4%	13.8%
Town Centre	7.1%	6.5%	10.7%
Hammond	4.4%	4.8%	5.0%
East Maple Ridge	3.3%	3.8%	1.8%
Whonnock	3.0%	2.9%	2.7%
Yennadon	2.2%	4.3%	3.8%
Websters Corners	1.90%	2.4%	1.6%
Thornhill	0.9%	1.9%	3.1%
Albion Flats	0.8%	0.5%	1.1%
Alouette	0.8%	1.0%	3.5%
I don't know	0.8%	0.20%	-
Golden Ears	0.6%	1.2%	1.6%
South Alouette	0.6%	1.0%	2.6%
Spilsbury	0.5%	-	0.7%
Rothsay	0.3%	-	0.8%
Ruskin	0.3%	1.4%	0.7%
Smith	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%
Whispering Falls	0.3%	0.2%	1.1%
Albion Industrial	0.2%	-	1.1%


Municipality of Respondents

Municipality	Coded Survey	Non-Coded (Open Access)
Maple Ridge	98%	2%
Other	98%	2%

Survey Findings

Current Activities

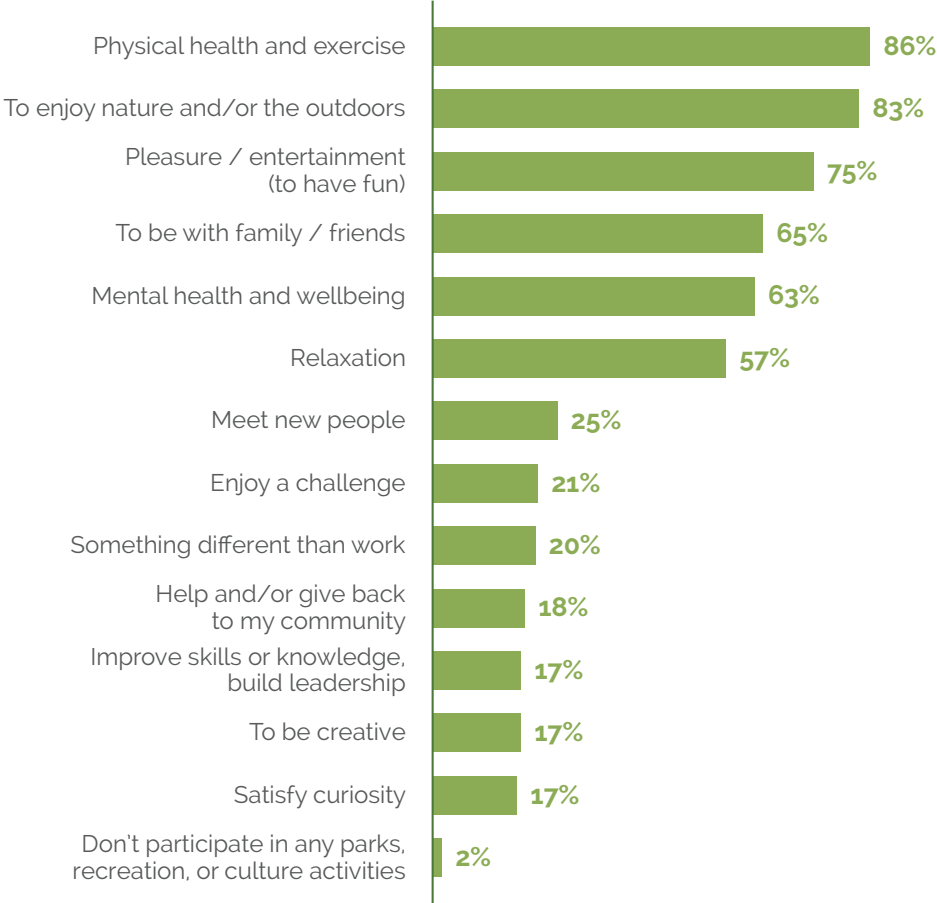
To begin the survey, respondents were asked to identify the main motivators of parks, recreation and culture participation for household members. As illustrated by the graph, a variety of personal and social reasons were identified with the top two being physical health and exercise (86%) and the opportunity to enjoy nature and/or the outdoors (83%).



Key Findings from the Non-Coded (Open Access) Resident Survey


The top three motivators of participation among non-coded (open access) respondents were also physical health and exercise, pleasure/entertainment, and enjoying nature and/or the outdoors.

What are the main reasons that motivate members of your household to participate in parks, recreation and culture activities?



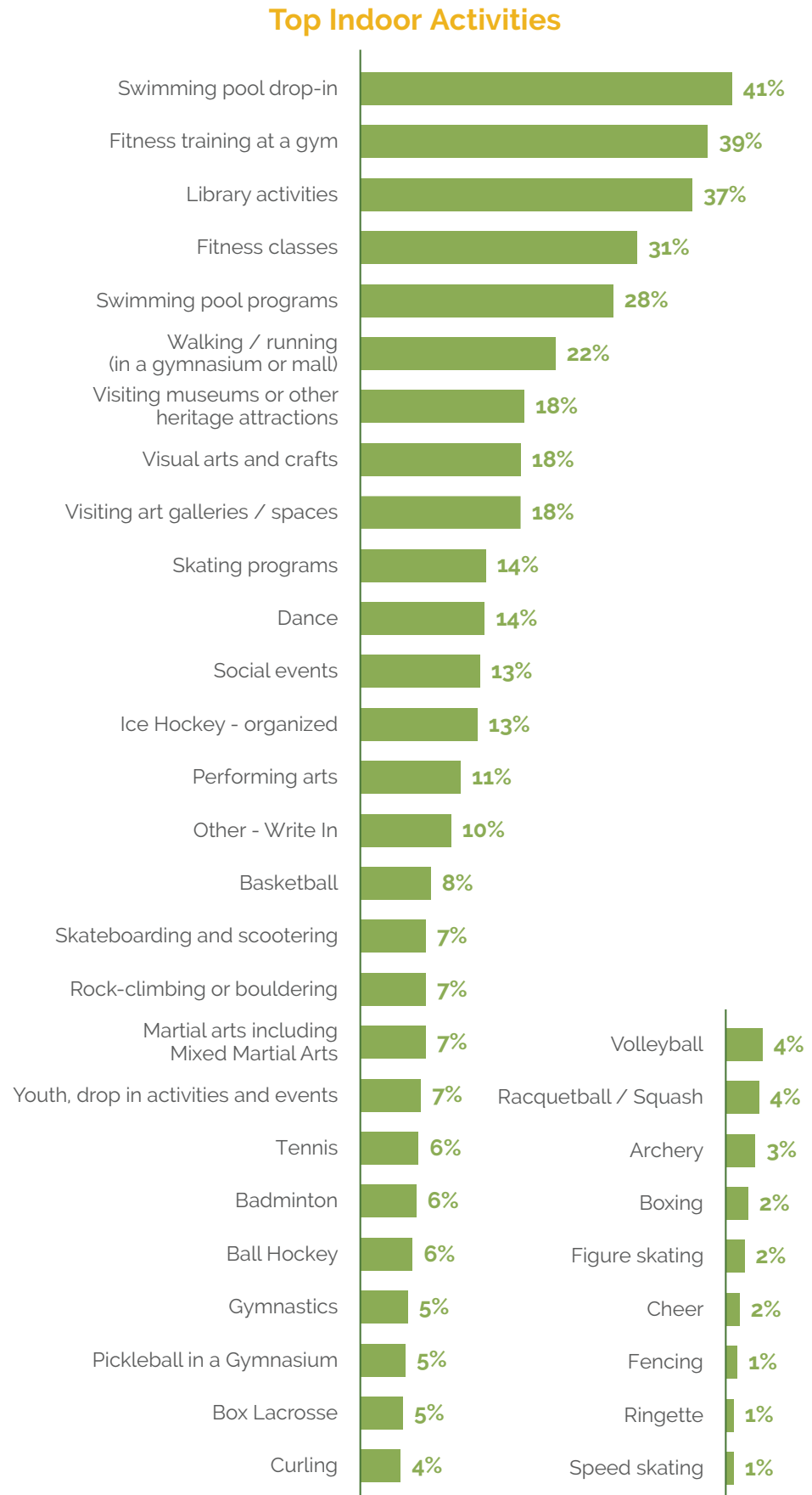
Next, to get a sense of activity participation in Maple Ridge respondents were provided with lists of indoor and outdoor activity types and asked to identify those that household members participate in on a regular basis (approximately 2 or more times per month during their normal seasons of availability).

The top three indoor activities identified by respondents were: drop-in swimming at a pool (41%), fitness training at a gym (39%), and library activities (37%).




Key Findings from the Non-Coded (Open Access) Resident Survey

Non-coded (open access) respondents identified the same top 5 indoor activities as the coded survey respondents. However, a higher proportion (21%) identified hockey as a regular activity compared to 13% of respondents to the coded survey.



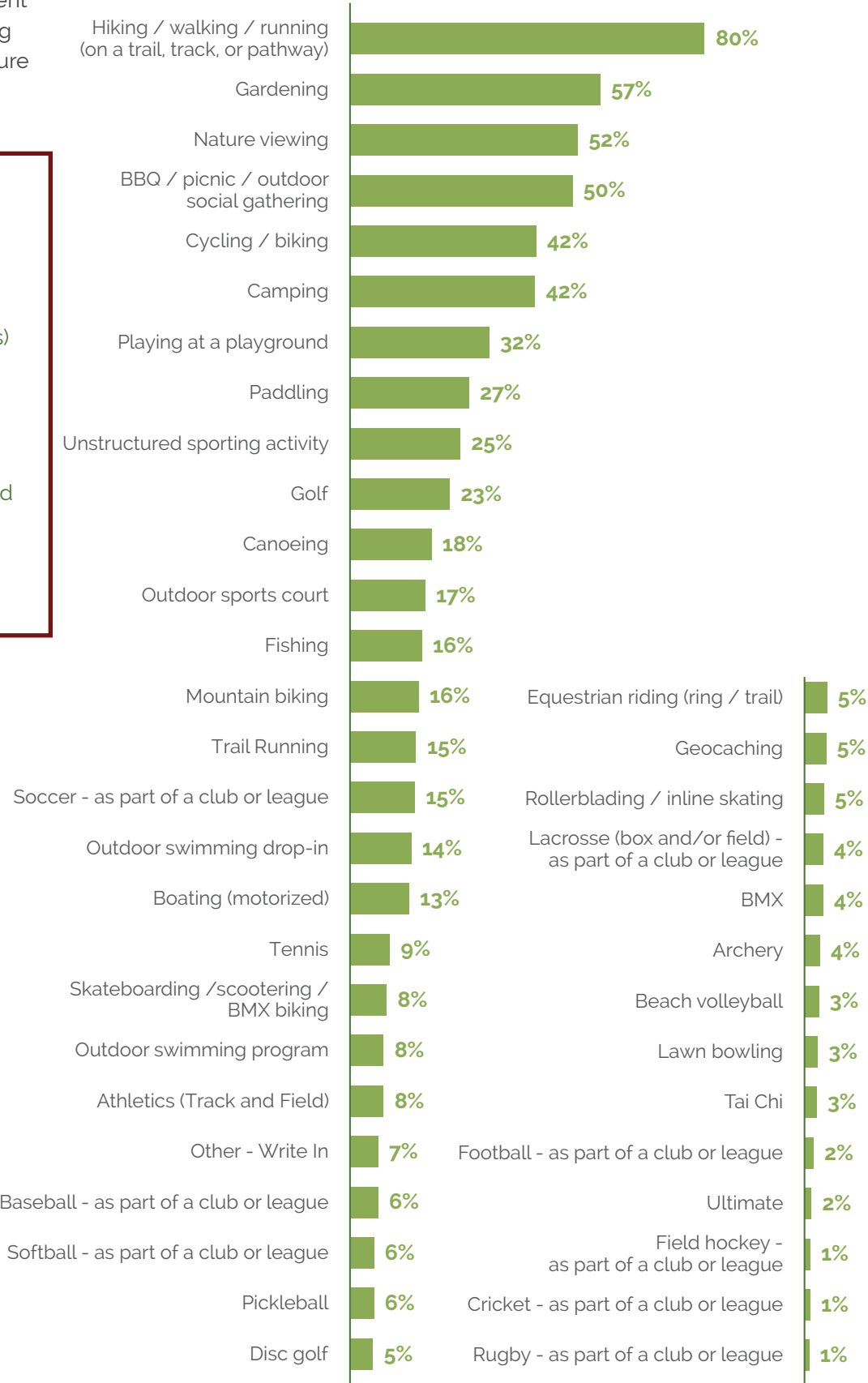
The top three outdoor based activities identified by respondent were: hiking / walking / running (80%), gardening (57%), and nature viewing (52%).



Key Findings from the Non-Coded (Open Access) Resident Survey

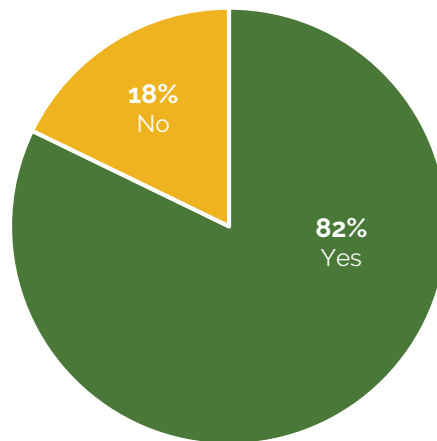
Non-coded (open access) respondents identified the same top 5 indoor activities as the coded survey respondents. However, a higher proportion (21%) identified hockey as a regular activity compared to 13% of respondents to the coded survey.

Top Outdoor Activities



Respondents were asked to indicate if the majority of their household's parks, recreation and culture activities take place in Maple Ridge. Over three-quarters of respondents (82%) indicated that the majority of their activities do take place in Maple Ridge. Among the 18% that identified other communities outside of Maple Ridge, Langley (City and Township), Coquitlam and Pitt Meadows were most commonly identified. This sub-segment of respondents were also asked why they choose to participate in most of their activities outside of Maple Ridge. The two most prevalent responses were "better and/or more modern facilities elsewhere" and "the amenities (they want to access) are not available in Maple Ridge".

Do the majority of your household's parks, recreation and cultural activities take place in Maple Ridge?



Key Findings from the Non-Coded (Open Access) Resident Survey

88% of non-coded (open access) survey respondents indicated that the majority of their household's participation occurs in Maple Ridge.



Facility Use / Visitation

The next part of the survey further explored resident use of facilities and amenities in Maple Ridge. The following charts reflect respondents reported daily, weekly, monthly and occasional use of these spaces. Noted below are key points of interest from these findings:

- High level of use of trails and parks (over 80% of respondents indicated that household members have use provincial, regional, and municipal parks and trails)
- Nearly three quarters of respondents (72%) indicated use of the Maple Ridge Leisure Centre aquatics facility, with 23% reporting daily or weekly use.
- In general, the majority of high use amenities provide spontaneous and unstructured modes of recreation and leisure.



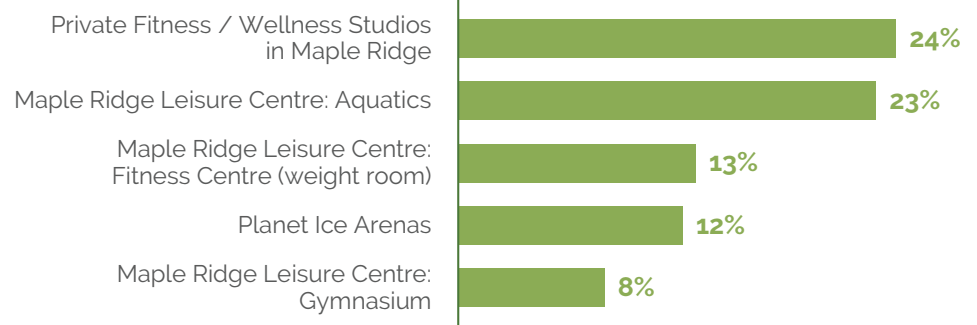
Key Findings from the Non-Coded (Open Access) Resident Survey

Non-coded (open access) survey respondents generally indicated higher levels of use of sports focused facilities like the Planet Ice Arenas, sports fields and ball diamonds compared to the coded survey respondents.

Indoor Facilities and Amenities

	Daily or Almost Daily (5 or more visits per week)	Weekly (1 or 2 times per week)	Monthly (1 or 2 visits per month)	A few times per year	Never
Maple Ridge Leisure Centre: Aquatics	5.2%	17.7%	15.2%	28.4%	33.5%
ACT Arts Centre: Theatre	0.8%	1.5%	5.7%	50.3%	41.7%
Planet Ice Arenas	3.3%	9.0%	7.1%	32.1%	48.5%
Private Fitness / Wellness Studios in Maple Ridge	9.8%	14.2%	7.1%	13.1%	55.8%
Maple Ridge Leisure Centre: Other Spaces	1.6%	5.9%	6.2%	23.3%	63.0%
Community Halls in Maple Ridge	0.3%	1.8%	4.4%	27.2%	66.3%
ACT Arts Centre: Gallery	0.5%	0.6%	3.8%	27.9%	67.1%
Maple Ridge Leisure Centre: Fitness Centre (weight room)	3.6%	9.4%	6.1%	12.8%	68.1%
Maple Ridge Leisure Centre: Gymnasium	1.0%	7.0%	5.1%	12.9%	74.0%
ACT Arts Centre: Program Rooms and Maker Spaces	0.7%	2.0%	3.0%	18.1%	76.4%
School Gymnasiums in Maple Ridge (for uses outside of normal school activities)	0.5%	2.6%	2.8%	14.7%	79.4%
Greg Moore Youth Centre	0.3%	0.8%	3.5%	6.8%	88.6%
Private Martial Arts Club	1.2%	6.6%	1.3%	2.3%	88.6%
Golden Ears Winter Club: Curling Rink	0.5%	3.6%	1.1%	4.6%	90.2%
Golden Ears Winter Club: Ball Hockey/Dry Floor Space	0.3%	2.3%	1.5%	3.0%	92.9%

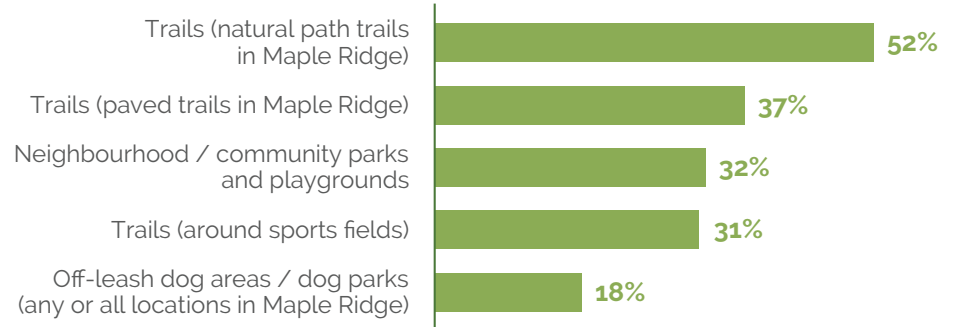
Top 5 Indoor Amenities: % of Respondents that Visit Daily Or Weekly



Outdoor Facilities and Amenities

	Daily or Almost Daily (5 or more visits per week)	Weekly (1 or 2 times per week)	Monthly (1 or 2 visits per month)	A few times per year	Never
Trails (natural path trails in Maple Ridge)	20.3%	31.9%	26.8%	16.0%	5.0%
Golden Ears Provincial Park	2.6%	12.3%	30.9%	47.5%	6.7%
Regional Parks (e.g. Cliff Falls, Kanaka Creek)	2.7%	14.8%	30.8%	42.5%	9.2%
Trails (paved trails in Maple Ridge)	11.6%	25.2%	23.2%	25.8%	14.2%
Neighbourhood/ community parks and playgrounds	10.2%	22.0%	25.2%	28.2%	14.5%
Major destination parks and playgrounds (e.g. Memorial Peace Park, Maple Ridge Park)	2.8%	10.6%	24.1%	44.2%	18.3%
Trails (around sports fields)	11.9%	19.5%	18.8%	27.9%	21.8%
Whonnock Lake	1.2%	3.8%	12.5%	54.4%	28.1%
Natural grass sports fields (any or all locations in Maple Ridge)	3.5%	12.3%	11.7%	23.5%	49.0%
Spray Parks	1.0%	4.6%	12.5%	28.8%	53.1%
Off-leash dog areas / dog parks (any or all locations in Maple Ridge)	7.9%	9.6%	11.2%	15.6%	55.7%
Port Haney Wharf	0.3%	1.9%	5.2%	33.6%	59.0%
Golf courses	1.1%	5.4%	11.3%	22.7%	59.5%
Artificial turf sports fields (any or all locations in Maple Ridge)	2.9%	11.5%	8.9%	15.5%	61.2%
Maple Ridge Secondary track and athletic facilities	2.6%	9.0%	7.7%	15.0%	65.8%
Natural grass ball diamonds (any or all locations in Maple Ridge)	2.4%	8.4%	6.3%	16.5%	66.5%
Tennis courts (any or all locations in Maple Ridge)	1.3%	4.0%	6.9%	17.4%	70.5%
Hammond Outdoor Pool	1.0%	2.6%	4.3%	20.4%	71.8%
Artificial turf ball diamonds (any of all locations in Maple Ridge)	1.4%	7.5%	5.8%	12.2%	73.0%
Community gardens	0.7%	2.8%	4.1%	17.7%	74.8%
Cemeteries	0.3%	1.1%	2.4%	13.0%	83.1%
Thomas Haney Skate Park	0.7%	1.5%	3.9%	8.8%	85.2%
Pickleball courts (any or all locations in Maple Ridge)	0.7%	1.8%	3.3%	7.7%	86.6%
Disc golf courses	0.3%	1.1%	2.5%	7.5%	88.6%
Lacrosse box (located at Thomas Haney Secondary School)	1.1%	2.8%	0.8%	3.9%	91.4%
Public horse corrals	0.3%	1.5%	1.3%	3.9%	93.0%
Public riding rings	0.3%	0.8%	1.6%	2.9%	94.3%
Lawn bowling	0.8%	1.1%	0.7%	1.8%	95.6%

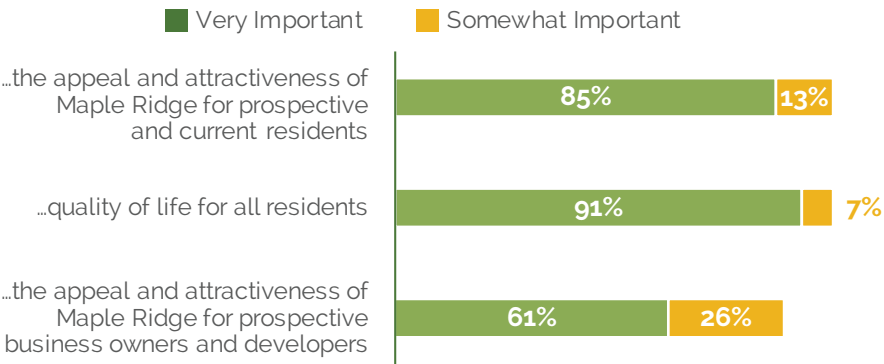
Top 5 Outdoor Amenities: % of Respondents that Visit Daily Or Weekly



The Importance of Parks, Recreation and Culture

The survey confirmed that residents place a high value on parks, recreation and culture and recognize the wide ranging benefits of these opportunities. As illustrated by the graph, 98% of respondents believe that parks, recreation and culture are important (very or somewhat) to the appeal and attractiveness of the community for prospective and current residents as well as quality of life for all residents. A similar proportion of respondents (97%) also believe parks, recreation and culture are important (very or somewhat) to the appeal and attractiveness of Maple Ridge for prospective business owners and developers.

How important are parks, recreation and cultural opportunities to...



Key Findings from the Non-Coded (Open Access) Resident Survey

The responses provided by non-coded (open access) survey respondents aligned with the coded survey respondents, further reflecting that residents acknowledge the importance of parks, recreation and culture.



Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic

Recognizing that the COVID-19 pandemic limited access to some facilities and programs, respondents were asked to identify how the pandemic altered how their household participated in recreation, sport, and cultural pursuits. As illustrated by the graph, approximately half of respondents indicated that their household shifted to more at home types of activities. Approximately one-third of respondents identified that they did more outdoors in City parks, used trails and pathways more, and increase their visitation to regional and provincial parks.



Key Findings from the Non-Coded (Open Access) Resident Survey

Similar to the coded survey findings, 52% of non-coded (open access) respondents identified that the pandemic resulted in their household doing more activities at home with 41% also indicating that their household also did more outside in City park spaces.

How did the COVID-19 pandemic alter how your household participated in recreation, sport, and cultural pursuits?



Barriers to Participation

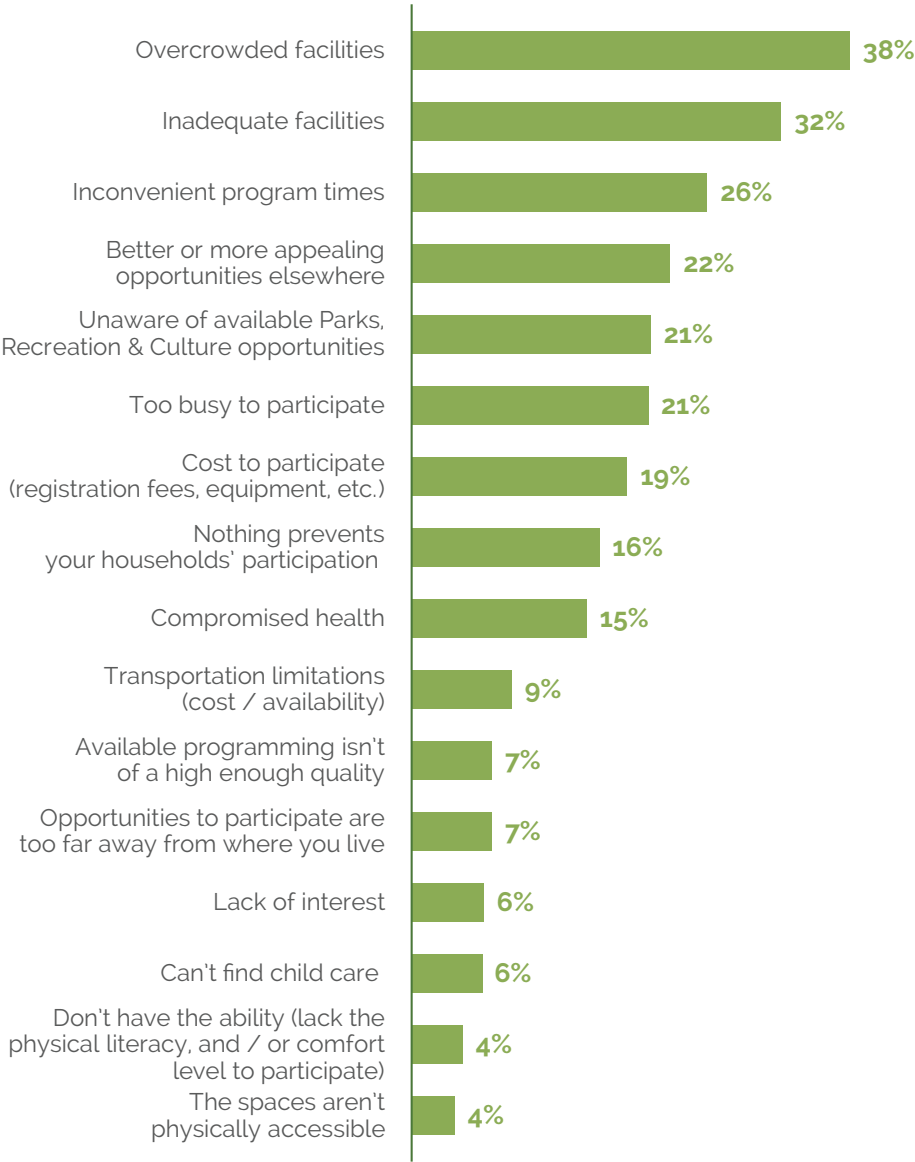
Next, respondents were asked to identify any factors that prevents or limits their overall participation in parks, recreation and cultural opportunities. Overcrowded and inadequate facilities were identified as the top two most prevalent barriers. Notably, only a small proportion of respondents (6%) identified a lack of interest as a barrier to their participation.



Key Findings from the Non-Coded (Open Access) Resident Survey

The responses provided by the non-coded (open access) respondents generally aligned with those provided in the coded survey.

Barriers to Participation in Parks, Recreation and Cultural Opportunities



Satisfaction Levels

To gauge satisfaction levels, respondents were provided with a list of parks, recreation and cultural service areas / functions and asked to identify their levels of satisfaction with each. As reflected by the following chart, the highest levels of satisfaction were generally with parks. The service area / function with the highest levels of dissatisfaction was the quality and appeal of recreation facilities (19% dissatisfied).



Key Findings from the Non-Coded (Open Access) Resident Survey

Non-coded (open access) respondents generally expressed higher levels of dissatisfaction than coded survey respondents. 32% indicated dissatisfaction with the quality and appeal of recreation facilities and 23% indicated dissatisfaction with the quality and appeal of parks.

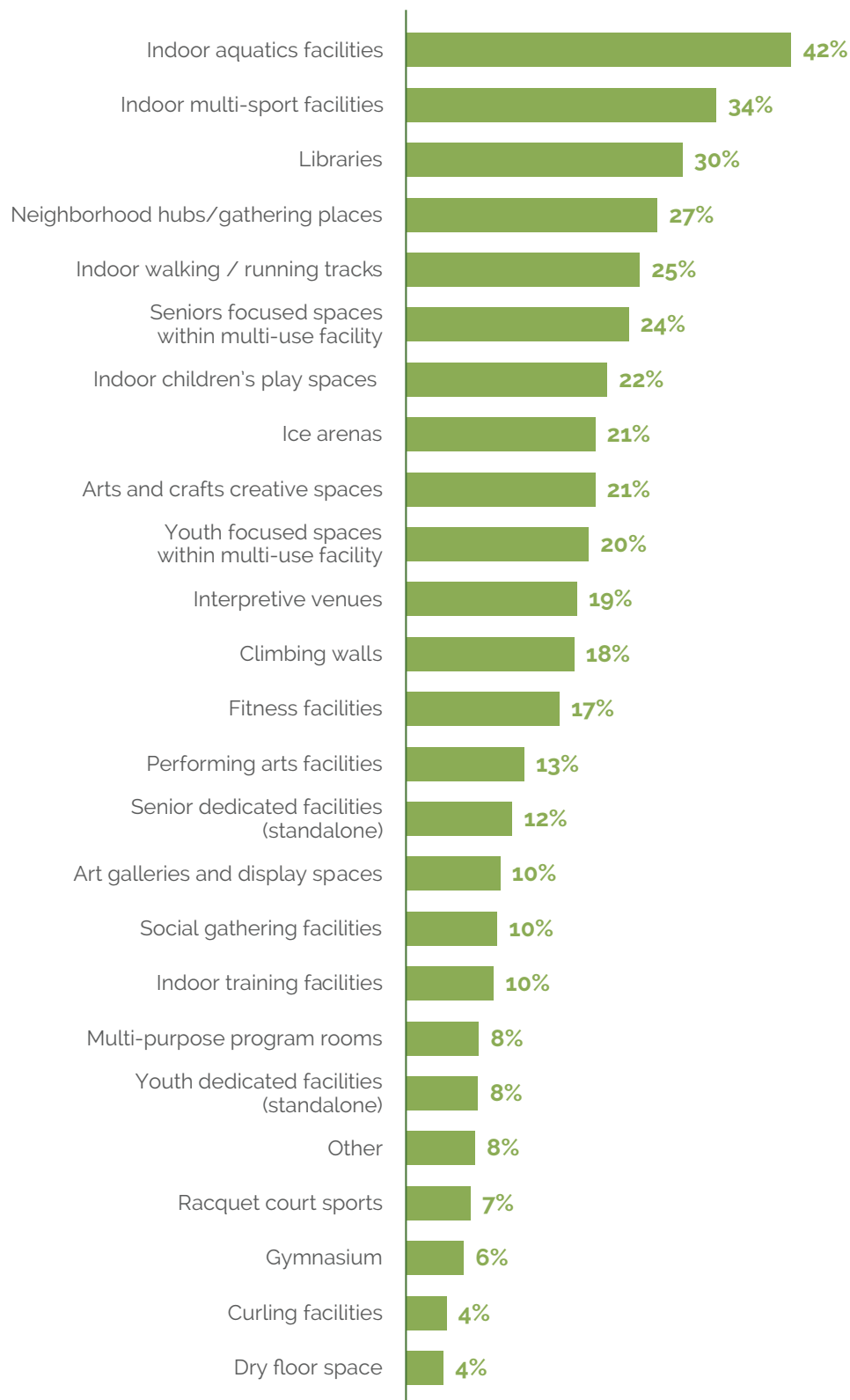
	Very Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Not Sure / No Opinion
The proximity of parks	41%	43%	12%	4%
The quality and appeal of parks	30%	51%	16%	4%
The proximity of recreation facilities	29%	48%	13%	10%
The overall ability for all residents to live a healthy and active lifestyle	24%	53%	14%	9%
Community organized events and festivals	16%	48%	13%	23%
City organized events and festivals	15%	46%	16%	23%
The quality and appeal of recreation facilities	15%	51%	19%	16%
The proximity recreation programming	15%	43%	10%	32%
The proximity, quality and appeal of arts and cultural facilities	15%	43%	8%	35%
The quality and appeal of recreation programming	11%	42%	14%	33%
Life skill programming (e.g. Swim lessons)	11%	24%	15%	49%
The proximity, quality and appeal of arts and cultural programming	11%	41%	9%	39%
Adaptable programming	7%	32%	8%	54%

Future Priorities & Priority Setting Considerations

The next part of the survey shifted towards engaging respondents about future priorities. Respondents were provided with comprehensive lists of facility types and asked to identify up to five indoor and five outdoor facilities that should be a priority for capital investment (new and/or enhancement of existing).

The top five indoor facility priorities identified by the highest proportion of respondents were indoor aquatics facilities (42%), indoor multi-sport facilities (34%), libraries (30%), neighbourhood hub/gathering places (27%), and indoor walking / running tracks (25%).

Indoor Facility Priorities



Key Findings from the Non-Coded (Open Access) Resident Survey

Non-coded (open access) respondents also identified indoor aquatics facilities (39%), indoor multi-sport facilities (38%), libraries (21%) and indoor walking / running tracks (21%) as top five priorities. In contrast to the coded survey, ice arenas (32%) were also identified as a top five priority by respondents to the non-coded (open access) survey.

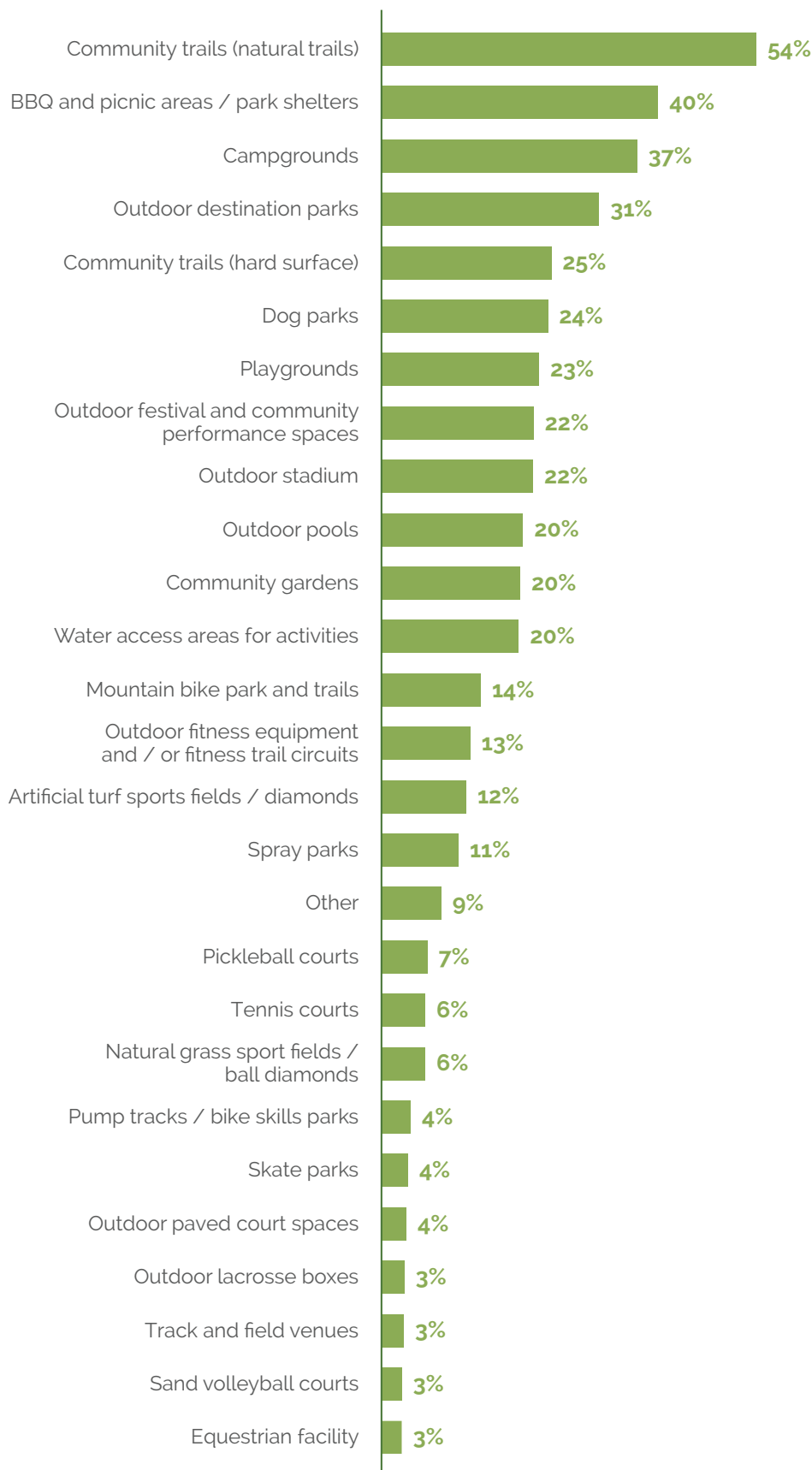
The top five outdoor facility priorities identified by the highest proportion of respondents were community trails (54%), BBQ and picnic areas / park shelters (40%), campgrounds (37%), outdoor destination parks (31%), and hard surface community trails (25%).



Key Findings from the Non-Coded (Open Access) Resident Survey

Non-coded (open access) respondents identified natural surface trails (38%), campgrounds (38%), and BBQ and picnic areas / park shelters (28%) as top five priorities. However, sport focused venues like artificial turf fields (35%) and outdoor stadium (30%) were identified as priorities by a significantly higher proportion of non-coded (open access) respondents compared to coded survey respondents.

Outdoor Facility Priorities



Respondents were then asked to identify types of programming that they think should be enhanced and/or have more provided of in Maple Ridge. Highlighted in the following chart (in green) are those categories of programming that were identified for enhancement / greater supply by 20% or more of respondents. As reflected in the chart, a relatively high proportion of respondents identified water safety and education for children and youth, nature and outdoor based recreational programming for children, and fitness / wellness and casual recreation programming for adults as priority areas.




Key Findings from the Non-Coded (Open Access) Resident Survey

The programming priorities and focus areas identified by non-coded (open access) respondents generally aligned with the coded survey findings.

	Children (12 and under)	Youth (ages 13- 18 Years)	Adults (ages 19- 59 years)	Older Adults (ages 60+)	Current programming is sufficient	<i>Not aware of what is currently available or needed</i>
Nature / outdoor education programming	22%	18%	14%	12%	6%	29%
Environmental stewardship activities and programs	19%	20%	14%	10%	6%	31%
Fitness and wellness programming	14%	16%	21%	19%	9%	22%
Casual recreation programming ("drop-in" and unstructured types of programs)	17%	18%	20%	16%	8%	23%
Organized sports teams, leagues, and clubs	16%	17%	17%	8%	14%	28%
Visual arts and culture programming	12%	13%	15%	10%	13%	37%
Performing arts and culture programming	12%	14%	15%	11%	15%	34%
Programs for individuals facing social, physical, or cognitive barriers to participation	14%	16%	16%	13%	5%	37%
Programs that encourage socialization	17%	16%	17%	18%	6%	26%
Water education and safety	27%	20%	9%	5%	11%	29%
Outdoor recreation programming	20%	19%	17%	14%	6%	24%

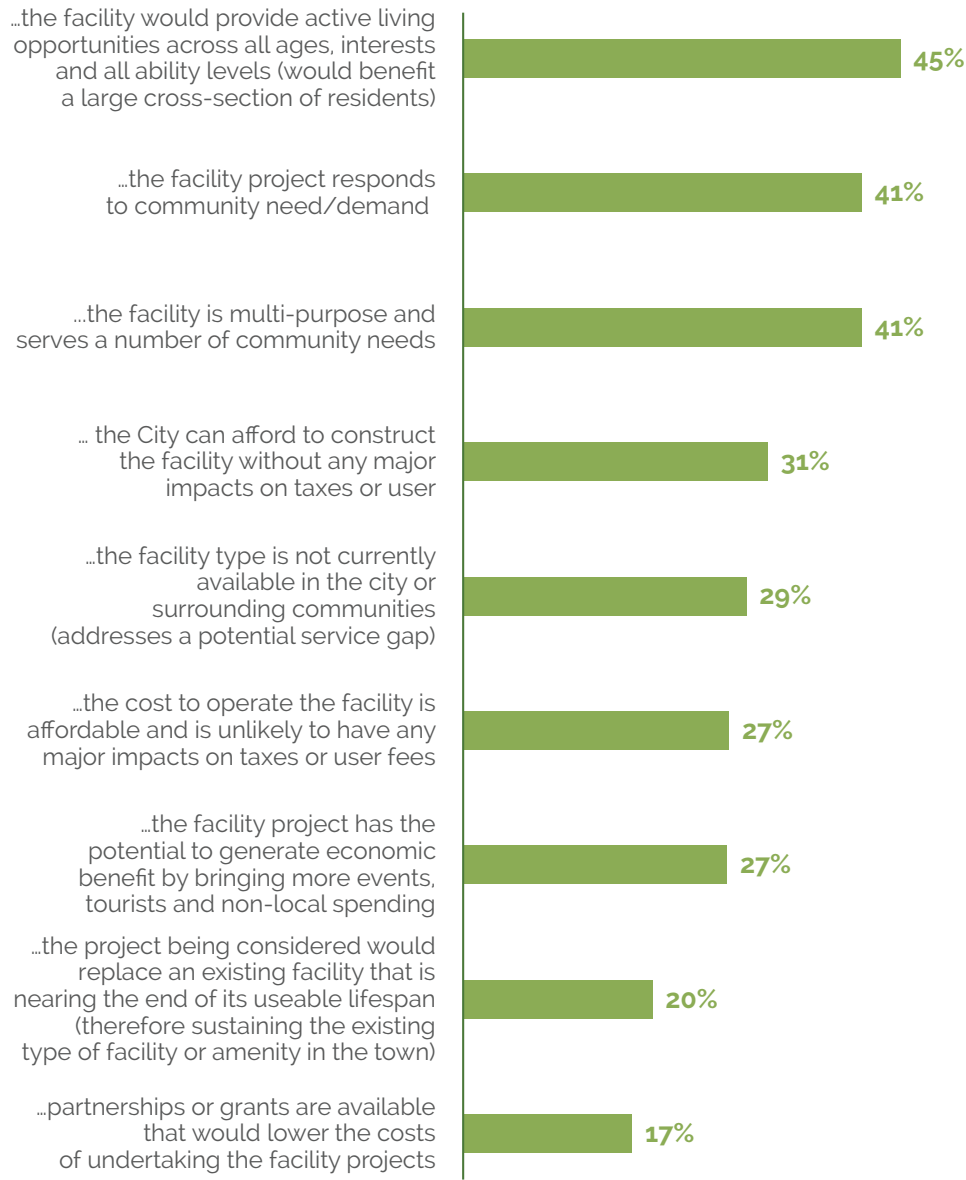
Recognizing that resources are limited and the Master Plan will be tasked with helping establish priorities, respondents were provided with a list of potential decision making criteria that could be used to rank and prioritize potential projects. From this list, respondents were asked to identify up to three criteria that they think should be considered most important when setting future project priorities. The top three criteria identified by respondents all generally relate to prioritizing projects that serve multiple populations, interests and activity types, and respond to identified community needs.



Key Findings from the Non-Coded (Open Access) Resident Survey

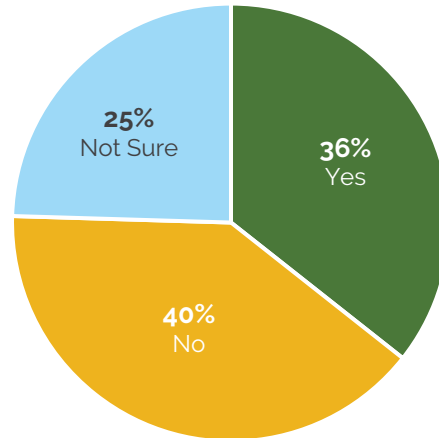
Non-coded (open access) survey respondents identified the same top 3 priority setting criteria as respondents to the coded survey.

Top Priority Setting Criteria



Respondents were asked if they would support a tax increase to maintain parks, recreation and cultural service levels (facilities and programs) in the community. A relatively similar proportion of respondents were supported and unsupportive of a tax increase, with a quarter of respondents indicating that they were unsure.

Support for a Tax Increase to Maintain Service Levels



Key Findings from the Non-Coded (Open Access) Resident Survey

In contrast to the coded survey findings, a higher proportion (49%) of non-coded (open access) survey respondents indicated that they would support a tax increase to maintain service levels.



Communications

Respondents were next asked to indicate how well informed they feel about parks, recreation and culture opportunities in Maple Ridge. An equal proportion of respondents (46%) indicated that they feel informed (very or somewhat) and inadequately informed.



Key Findings from the Non-Coded (Open Access) Resident Survey

The responses provided by the non-coded (open access) respondents generally aligned with the coded survey findings.

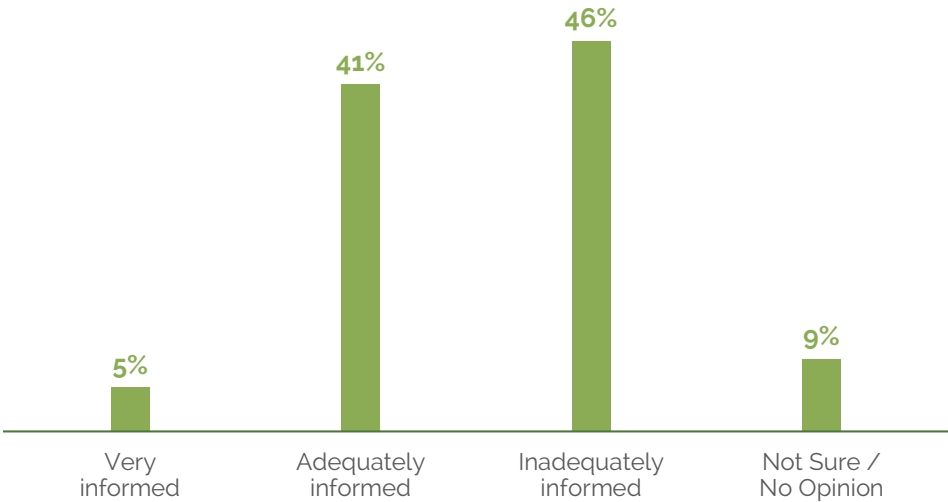
Respondents were also asked to indicate how they prefer to learn about parks, recreation and culture in Maple Ridge. As illustrated by the graph, respondents identified a preference for a variety of digital and traditional communications mediums.



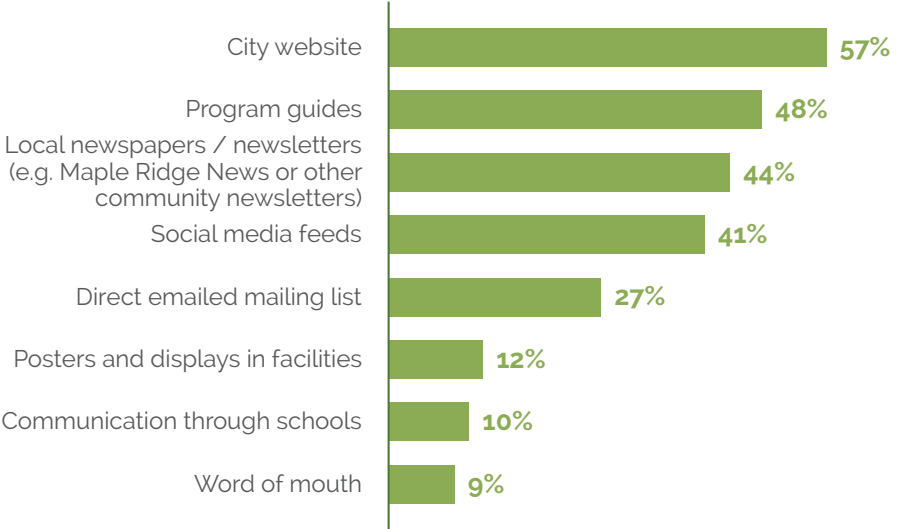
Key Findings from the Non-Coded (Open Access) Resident Survey

Non-coded (open access) respondents indicated a higher preference for communications via social media compared to coded survey respondents.

How informed do you feel about Parks, Recreation & Culture opportunities in Maple Ridge?



How do you prefer to learn about Parks, Recreation & Culture opportunities in Maple Ridge?



Open Ended Comments

Spaces was provided throughout both the coded and non-coded (open access) survey's to expand on responses or comment generally on parks, recreation and culture in Maple Ridge. Identified as follows are prevalent themes and points of interest from these comments.

- The value and benefits of parks, trails and outdoor spaces in Maple Ridge and the importance of preserving sensitive outdoor areas.
- The need for expanded aquatics provision (indoor and outdoor).
- The overall importance of parks, recreation and culture to the community and personal wellbeing.



User Group Questionnaire

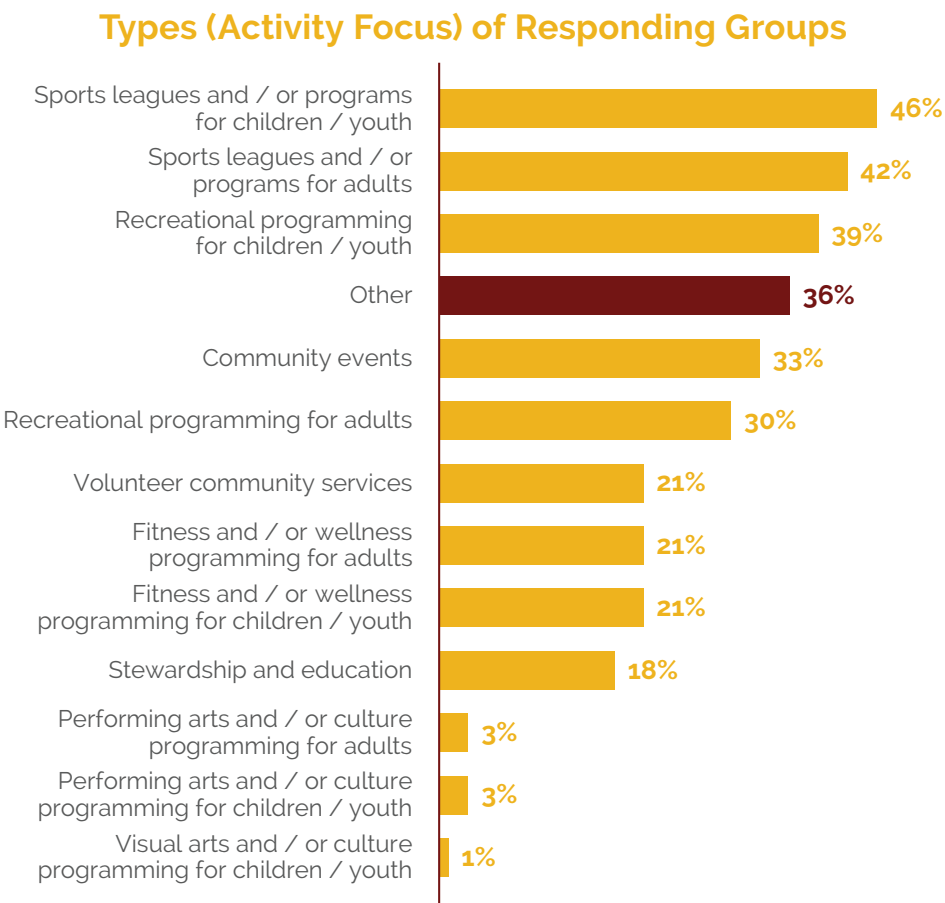
Overview and Methodology

Gathering input from organizations that provide programming and use facilities in Maple Ridge was another important part of the project engagement. A survey was made available to representatives from organizations that operate within the community. The survey was available for approximately three weeks and representatives were provided with both web based and PDF options to complete the survey. In total, 32 individual groups provided a response, representing a diverse array of activities and interests in Maple Ridge. **Please refer to Appendix B for a list of organizations that participated in the questionnaire.**

Questionnaire Findings

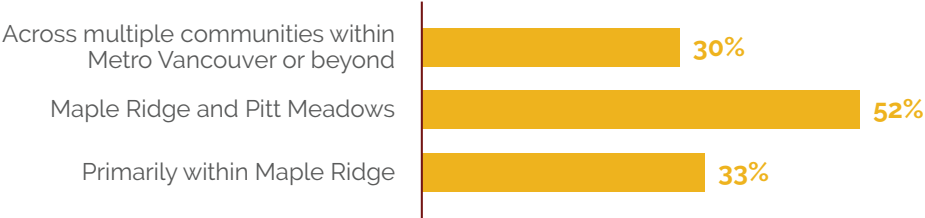
To begin the survey user group representatives were asked about the types of activities that are part of their organizations core mandate. The majority of respondents indicated that they provide sport and recreation programming with 46 % of groups indicating that they are involved in organizing sport leagues or programming for children/youth, followed by 42% indicating that they provide the same for adults. Organizations indicated serving anywhere from 20 – 30 members / participants up to 1,600 members / participants.

“Other” responses included agricultural groups and organizations that provide supported targets at specific individuals or cohorts within the community (e.g. individuals with disabilities and older adults).



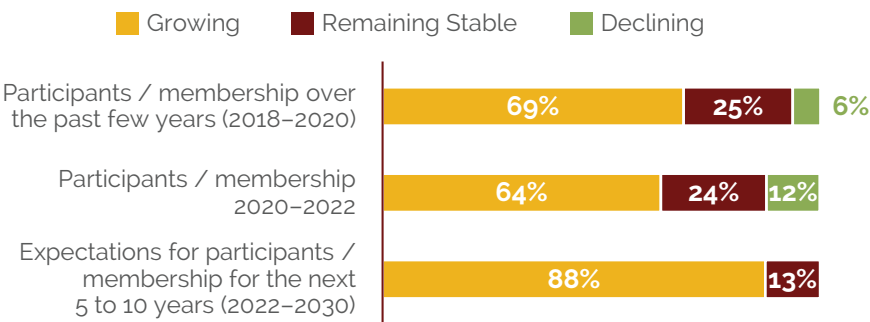
Just over half of respondent groups indicated that they provide programs and services in Maple Ridge and Pitt Meadows (52%). While 33% of groups primarily serve Maple Ridge, 30% of groups indicated that they serve multiple communities within Metro Vancouver and beyond.

Geographic Area of Programs, Services, and Activities



Next groups were asked about their participant / membership trends over the last several years and their expectations for participation / membership looking forward to 2030. As illustrated by the graph, the most responding organizations indicated growth over the last number of years with all but a few anticipating future growth in coming years (no groups expect to decline).

Participant / Membership Trends

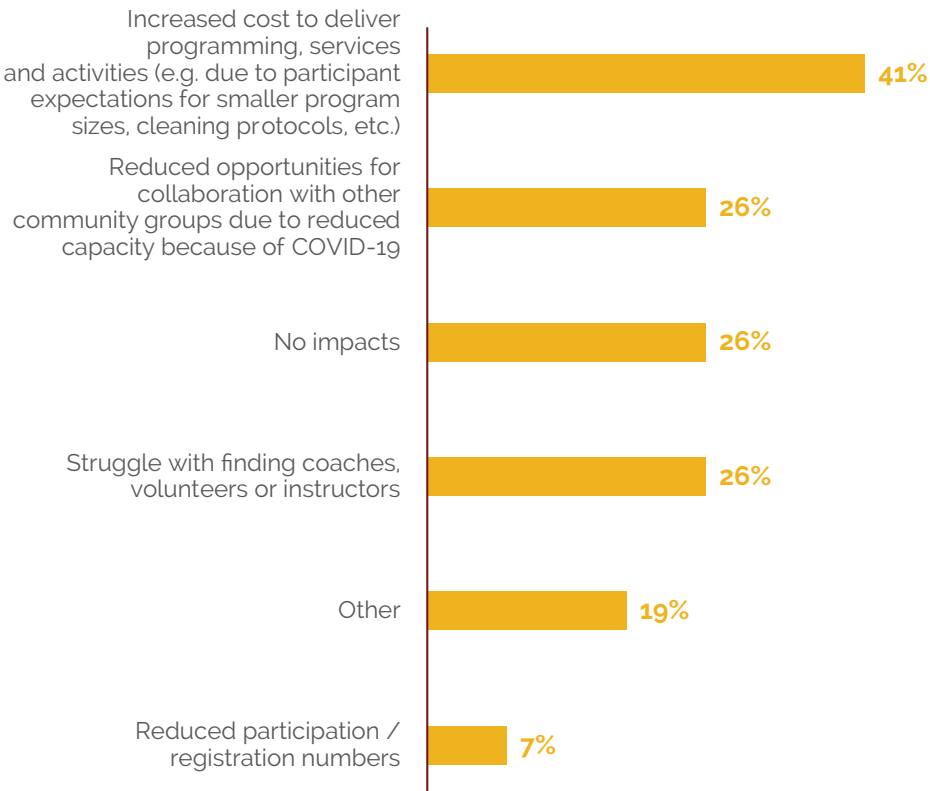


COVID-19 Impacts

Respondents were given the opportunity to describe how COVID – 19 has impacted their programming, services and activity numbers. Many groups described a transition to virtual programming and services, with some indicating this as a success with positive outcome, while others expressed frustration and relief that they no longer need to offer programs and services this way. Sporting organizations indicated that as pandemic precautions have decreased their participation has increased to pre-pandemic levels and higher in some cases. Groups that described putting on events for the community indicated a slower return to regular service provision. Economic impacts such as increased costs, and significant loss during the lock down periods were also mentioned frequently.

Next, groups were asked about the potential long-term impacts of the COVID – 19 pandemic on their organization. As illustrated by the graph, 41% of responding groups believe the costs to deliver programming will continue to be higher. Reduced opportunities for collaboration, and challenges finding coaches, volunteers and instructors will also be a legacy of the pandemic. Notably, 25% of groups also indicated that they don't expect to experience any long term impacts.

Long Term Impacts of the COVID- 19 Pandemic



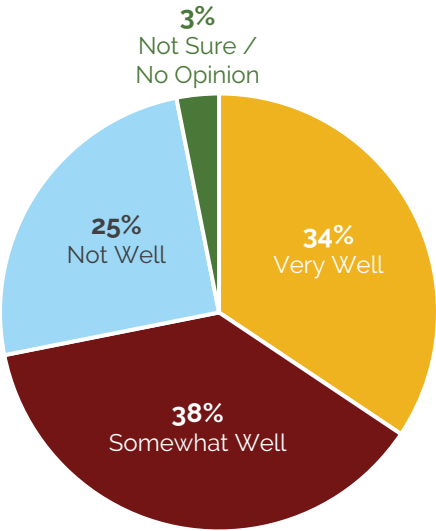
Facilities and Spaces

As illustrated by the graph, most groups indicated that their current facilities and spaces generally meet their organization's needs. Groups were subsequently given space to further explain their responses. One of the main concerns for groups was not having enough space to accommodate all of activities and programming that they want to provide and have demand for. Additionally, more storage for programs and activities is desired. Outdoor spaces user groups indicated that inadequate washroom facilities is a significant concern (there are not enough porta potties and the ones that are there are known as a pit stop for the public).

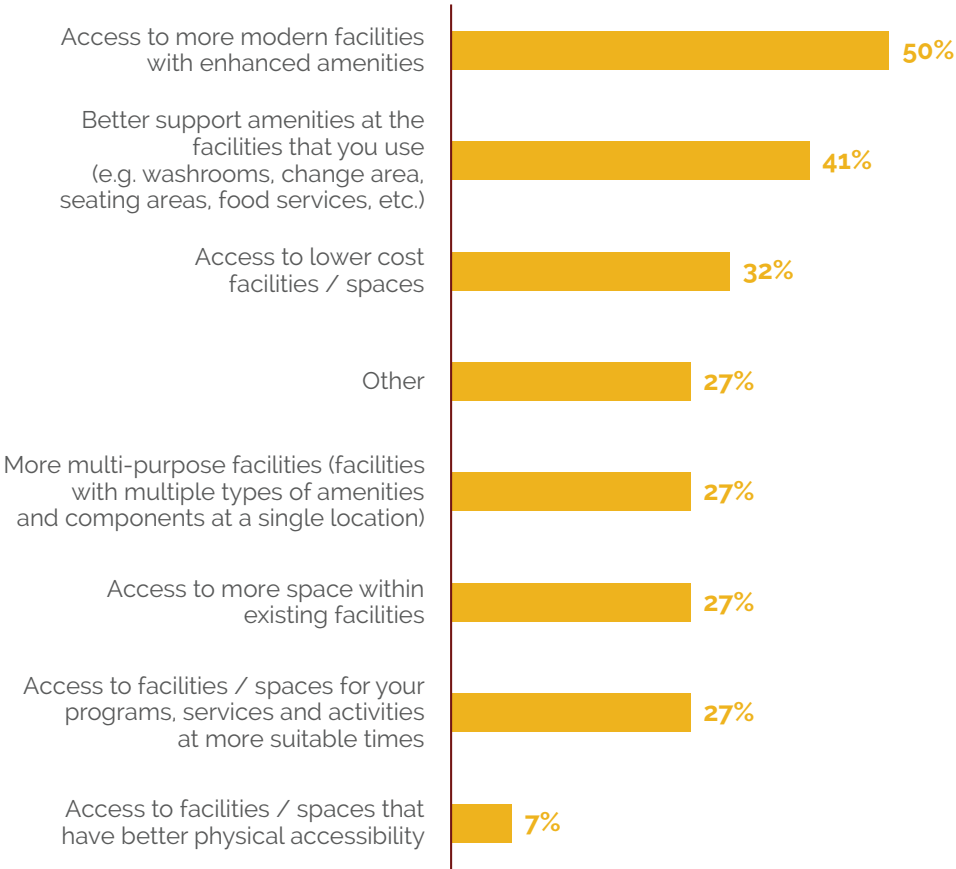
Groups were next asked to select the top 3 improvements or enhancements they would like to see to the facilities and spaces they use. The top responses were access to more modern facilities with enhanced amenities (50%), better support amenities at facilities (41%), and access to lower cost facilities/spaces (32%). Space was provided to groups to further explain their responses; many groups indicated that they would like more access to current spaces and reiterated that spaces and facilities in Maple Ridge are aging and not as accessible as desired or necessary.

When asked to estimate how much of their annual budget goes to facility related costs, half of groups indicated that they spend 25% or more of their budget on facility related costs. One-quarter of groups indicated that it was over half of their total annual budget.

How well do the facilities and spaces that your organization currently use meet your needs?



Top Improvements / Enhancements to the Facilities and Spaces



Successes and Challenges

Respondents were asked to describe their organization's greatest strengths and recent successes. The most common themes that emerged from the responses were the following:

- Quality of the programming and services provided (e.g. professional coaching staff, well designed curriculum, etc.)
- The successes of their organization both in the community and out of the community (e.g. championship wins regionally and nationally, development of Olympic level athletes, etc.)
- Fundraising, especially when limited face to face opportunities existed
- Volunteers and people within the organization and their passion to make things happen for their community and participants
- The ability to bring people together to play, build skills, and live healthier lives

When asked to indicate the challenges that organizations face, funding and keeping user costs low was the most prevalent responses (52%), followed by inadequate facilities and spaces (48%), and getting sufficient access to facilities and spaces (48%). Space was also provided for written responses and responses generally reiterated the desire for more access to facilities and spaces for programming and noted the impact on parks as a concern.

Most prevalent challenges being faced by groups



Subsequently, respondents were asked to describe any other supports of resources that the City could provide to help with the challenges that the groups identified. Notable themes from the comments provided included the following:

- Building additional facilities for both arts and culture related programs and services and sport related programs and service. More access to the current ones where possible was also noted.
- Increasing accessibility for people with disabilities through a variety of means such as more accessible infrastructure, lower fees for people with disabilities, and exploring innovative approaches to be more inclusive.
- Financial support through more long-term sustainable funding such as multi-year grants and providing city services such as bus passes for free for groups to reach more marginalized people.
- Ensuring that there is clear signage and enforcement of trail usage types to support safe usage for all.

General Comments

To conclude the survey, space was provided for respondents to add any additional comments that they felt necessary. The following points are the summarized themes from the comments provided.

- There is a lot of optimism about the future and the ability of some groups to provide more programs. Sports like disc golf and organizations such as Cadets are experiencing some growth.
- There is a need for more modern and forward-looking indoor and outdoor facilities in Maple Ridge. Inadequate ice and aquatic facilities have been a challenge for growing competitive and recreational organizations. Ball diamond user groups indicated that they also have demand to grow their sports but are limited by the number of facilities available.
- Racquet sports are growing locally (specifically pickleball), and additional spaces are required for groups to provide more opportunities to play and to assist with coordination.
- Outdoor amenities such as washroom facilities are inadequate at some parks and play spaces.
- The Maple Ridge Museum and Community Archives have maximized their space and desire a location that is closer to the cultural core of Maple Ridge and one that can support their continued growth.
- Completing scheduled renovations and projects is important.

Stakeholder Discussion Sessions

The project team conducted 15 stakeholder discussion sessions with individuals representing approximately 50 stakeholder interests in the community. **Please refer to Appendix B for a list of organizations represented in these discussion sessions.**

The discussion sessions were conducted virtually and provided an opportunity for the project team to learn more about the specific organizations that deliver programming, events and other community services in the area and explore their perspectives on current facilities / amenities, trends, and future needs. While the discussions were wide-ranging and unique to every type of group, some common themes emerged. These themes and other notable points of interest are summarized as follows.

“Current State” of Their Program / Activity

- The pandemic has impacted many groups; however a strong rebound is expected.
- Many organizations that transitioned programming to virtual have started to bring in person programming back, however hybrid methods of programming is an expectation of some participants and hybrid approaches may be required well into the future (potentially permanently).
- Some groups expressed that they have placed an emphasis on ensuring inclusion, equity and access across their organization and specifically the programming they provide.
- Accessibility of program locations by transit or active transportation is important for many stakeholders.
- Trails and parks are frequently being overrun by larger user groups without communication or consideration for other users.
- Park users are coming from further and further away as Maple Ridge has become a destination for outdoor recreation (presenting both an opportunity and a management challenge). Along the same lines, stakeholders expressed the need to address negative habits such as littering, creating their own trails within the park, and arriving unprepared for the conditions. More education and signage is needed.
- Many local organizations are passionate about conservation and parks management; there is a desire to collaborate to ensure the best park experiences and ensure sensitive areas are protected.



Trends and Changes in Maple Ridge

- Demographics of Maple Ridge have shifted; this has impacted many groups (e.g. diverse families, evolving expectations, the importance of communications/promotions, etc.)
- Opportunities exist to continue growing the cultural capacity of Maple Ridge, and, to leverage the diversification and evolution of the community.
- Increased reliance on technology to deliver some programming and perform admin tasks.
- Increased expectations for seasonal offering and expanding seasons of play for some sport groups. Some groups noted that they have started to overlap with the traditional seasons of other sports creating some additional competition for space.
- Parents of younger athletes have enjoyed (and often prefer) short term commitments for sports programming such as spring sessions.

Existing Facility Perspectives and Desired Improvements

- Many organizations stressed the importance of low-cost rental spaces for their organization.
- Existing facilities are highly valued but becoming stretched for capacity and functionality.
- Sport groups generally see facilities in Maple Ridge as deficient compared to other communities.
- Trails uses, and conflicts need addressing. Trails designated for specific uses are not being managed as such and increased signage and education are necessary to reduce the conflicts. As previously mentioned, stakeholders would like to see better signage and education along some trails and clarity on uses.
- Bike lanes and paths/trails for cycling and active transportation are not believed to be safe on some major corridors in Maple Ridge. Cycling groups are keen for more investment into cycling and active transportation infrastructure that can support physical activity and also provide car-free modes of daily transportation (helping to achieve broader societal climate change goals).
- Some groups are altering trails and landscapes for their specific needs without community input or approval from the City.



Future Facility Needs and Priorities

- Many sport groups were challenged to distinguish between Maple Ridge and “Ridge Meadows” infrastructure needs. Some of these groups suggested that more regional alignment and collaboration is needed as future planning occurs.
- New neighbourhoods need to be sufficiently supported with nearby recreation, parks, and culture amenities. Often, these amenities seem like an afterthought when development occurs when in reality they are highly important for residents in these new areas.
- Groups are keen to be engaged as facility projects are conceived and executed. Examples were provided of previous projects that did not have sufficient stakeholder input and ended up with infrastructure that has functional limitations for some groups.
- Sport organizations noted that event hosting ability should be considered a priority when designing new facilities in Maple Ridge. The ability to leverage major events (summer games, provincials, etc.) can generate non-local spending and leave an infrastructure legacy in some cases.
- Organizations that advocate and/or utilize the trails and parks in Maple Ridge suggest the need for a trail assessment and renewed trail classification system to help support clarity on uses, priority improvements and consistency.

Other Notable Comments and Points of Interest from the Discussions

- A few stakeholders indicated that they would like more opportunities to engage with other groups (e.g. quarterly or bi-annual user group meetings to share success stories, develop relationships and discuss potential areas of collaboration).
- Overall, positive sentiments were expressed towards City staff. Staff may not always provide the answers that groups want to hear but are respectful and knowledgeable.
- Resource distribution was flagged as an issue by a few groups, some see the traditional recreation funding model as a bit outdated. Many groups providing recreation or other related services are tasked with taking on a social development role more than ever and don't feel adequately resourced to do so.
- There was some sentiment that the City could better leverage the development of parks and recreation amenities through the residential development process.

Online Crowdsourcing

An online crowdsourcing platform, Vertisee, was utilized to provide individuals with the opportunity to identify specific areas of interest on an interactive online map. The mapping tool showed parks, trails, community facilities, and major points of reference (e.g. roads, waterways, etc.) for orientation purposes. Users were able to drop 'pins' on specific points on the map and then provide comments and suggestions for that location. Pins could be dropped on the map for one of four topic areas: things that the individual feels need to be developed (develop new), things that need to be protected (protect), things that need to be enhanced (enhance), and things that need to be managed differently (manage). Individuals could also see comments that others had provided and agree or disagree with the feedback.

A total of 384 pins were dropped on the interactive map. The top four most prevalent themes from the pins were related to dogs, trails, parks, and desired locations for infrastructure development or preservation and conservation. Provided as follows are maps with additional detail and analysis on these key areas of interest.



Dogs

Dogs in parks were a hot topic in the crowdsourcing comments. The table below lists the neighbourhoods where the comments related to dog management issues and desired infrastructure are pinned to. Themes from areas where a high concentration of comments are pinned are summarized to better understand the feedback. 24 comments were collected related to dogs, 20 of those comments were related to desired dog parks and infrastructure and 4 comments were dog management issues.

Neighbourhood	Dog Management Issues	Dog Infrastructure Desired
	Percent Of Feedback	Percent Of Feedback
Albion	25%	
Albion Flats		10%
Alouette	25%	
Central Maple Ridge	25%	
Cottonwood		5%
Hammond		10%
Silver Valley		30%
South Alouette	25%	5%
Town Centre		10%
West Maple Ridge		30%

Dog Management Issues: Key Themes

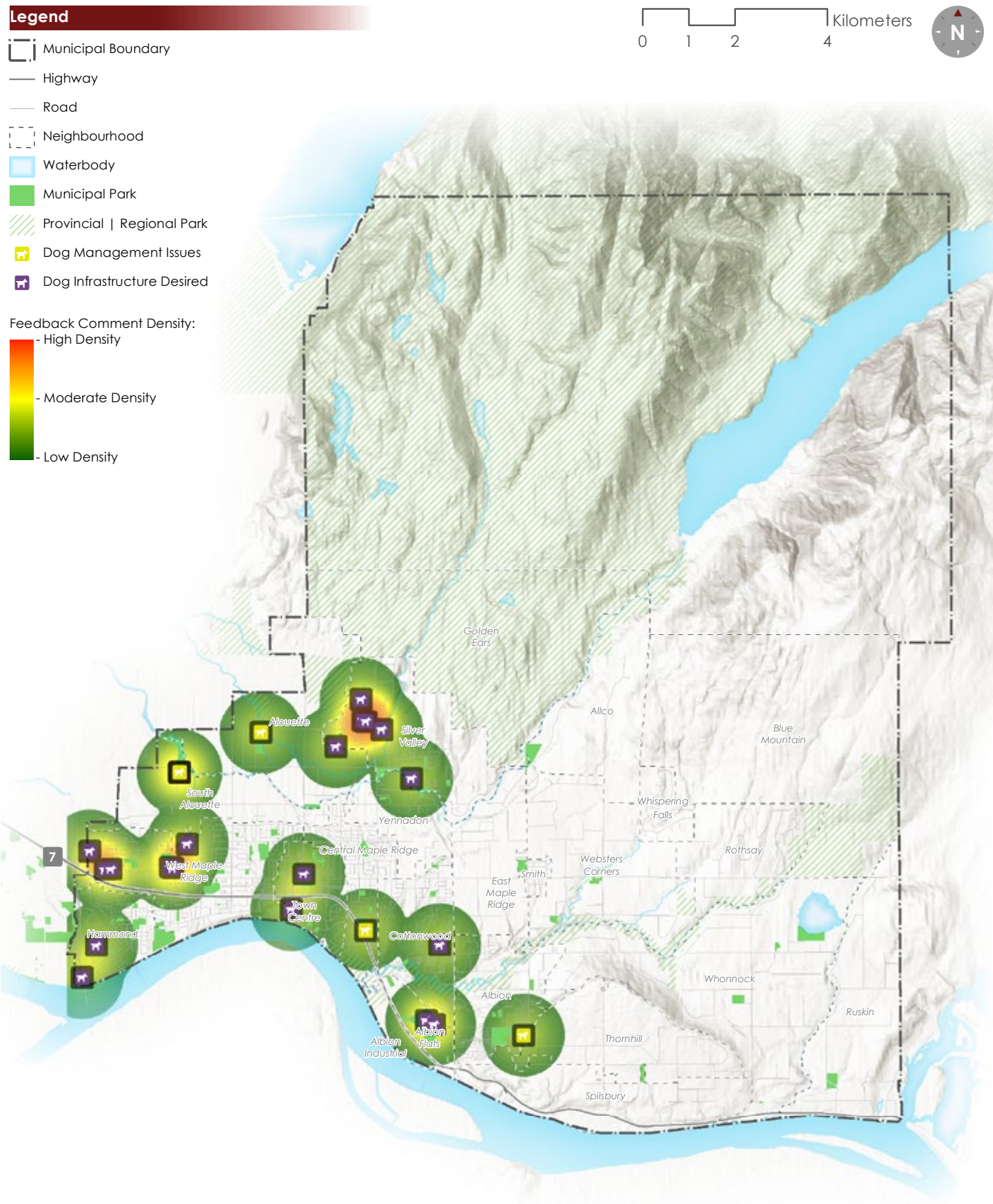
- Comments highlighted negative impacts of dogs, such as people not cleaning up after them and how they ruin grass. Additionally, one comment indicated that they are attacking horses on the trails.
- More management of dogs in park spaces is requested due to some dog owners ignoring bylaws or taking dogs in areas not designated for them.

Dog Infrastructure Desired: Key Themes

- There is a desire for an off-leash area in Silver Valley, specifically one near a body of water.
- There is a desire for an off-leash area in West Maple Ridge, and several commenters suggested removing the rule of no dogs at the church field, as there is a lack of space for dog owners in the area and the field is underutilized.



Dog Management Issues and Infrastructure Desired



Trails

Trails are highly valued amenity in Maple Ridge, the table below lists the neighbourhoods where the comments related to trail maintenance issues and desired investment were pinned. Themes from areas where a high concentration of comments are pinned are summarized to better understand the feedback. 82 comments were collected related to trails, 56 of those comments were related to desired investment and 16 comments were maintenance issues.

Neighbourhood	Trail Maintenance Percent	Trail Investment Requested Percent
Albion	13%	9%
Albion Flats		4%
Albion Industrial		4%
Alouette	19%	5%
Blue Mountain	6%	2%
Central Maple Ridge		2%
Cottonwood		2%
East Maple Ridge		2%
Golden Ears	6%	7%
Hammond		9%
Rothsay		2%
Silver Valley	31%	14%
South Alouette	6%	4%
Spilsbury		5%
Thornhill		9%
Town Centre	13%	4%
Websters Corners		4%
West Maple Ridge		2%
Whonnock	6%	11%
Yennadon		2%

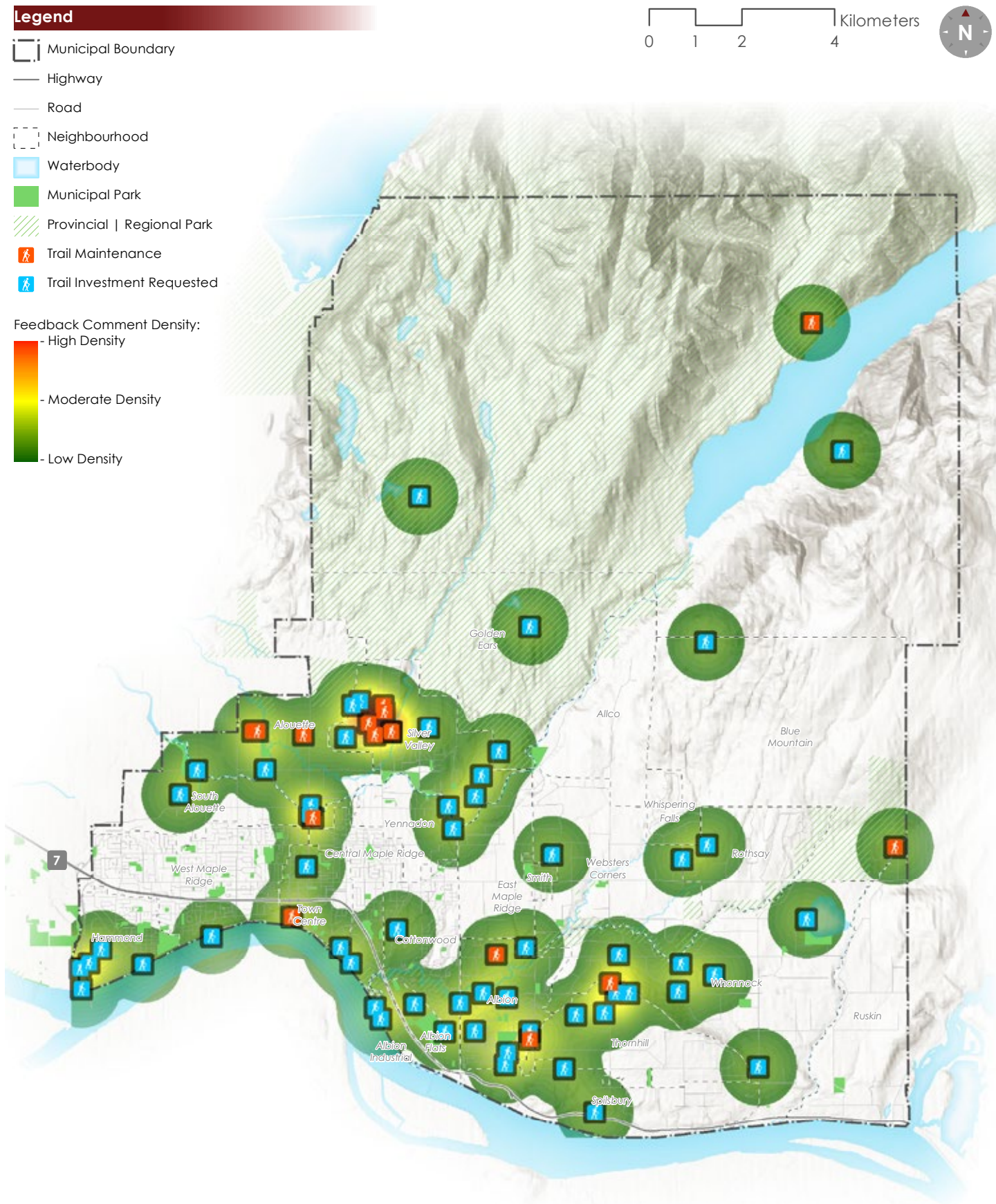
Trail Maintenance: Key Themes

- There is a need for the removal of invasive blackberries in Albion, some comments indicated that it is threatening the ecosystem.
- Mud has made some trail spaces in Alouette unusable and there is need to clear some of it out.
- Some labeled trails are actually car dominated roads. This impacts cyclist, equestrian and pedestrians safety and willingness to use alternative modes of transportation.

Trail Investment: Key Themes

- The majority of comments reflect a need for more connections within the trail system such as creek crossings and bridges.
- There is demand for increased cycling routes that connect neighbourhoods and provide alternative ways of accessing parks that are busy and parking is limited.
- Communication around trails intended and suitable use needs improvement. Some comments suggested revamping the current map available.
- There is a desire for more trails and camping locations across the community.

Trail Maintenance and Investment Requested



Parks

Parks serve many demographics of people in the community, from children to seniors provide access to the outdoors for everyone. The table below lists the neighbourhoods where the comments related to park management issues and desired investment are pinned. Themes from areas where a high concentration of comments are pinned are summarized to better understand the feedback. 60 comments were collected related to trails, 55 of those comments were related to desired investment and 5 comments were maintenance issues.

Neighbourhood	Park Management Issue Percent	Park Investment Requested Percent
Albion		4%
Albion Industrial		2%
Alouette		4%
Blue Mountain		2%
Central Maple Ridge		9%
Cottonwood	20%	5%
Hammond		5%
Silver Valley	40%	4%
Spilsbury		9%
Thornhill		5%
Town Centre		25%
West Maple Ridge	20%	22%
Whonnock	20%	2%
Yennadon		2%

Park Management Issues: Key Themes

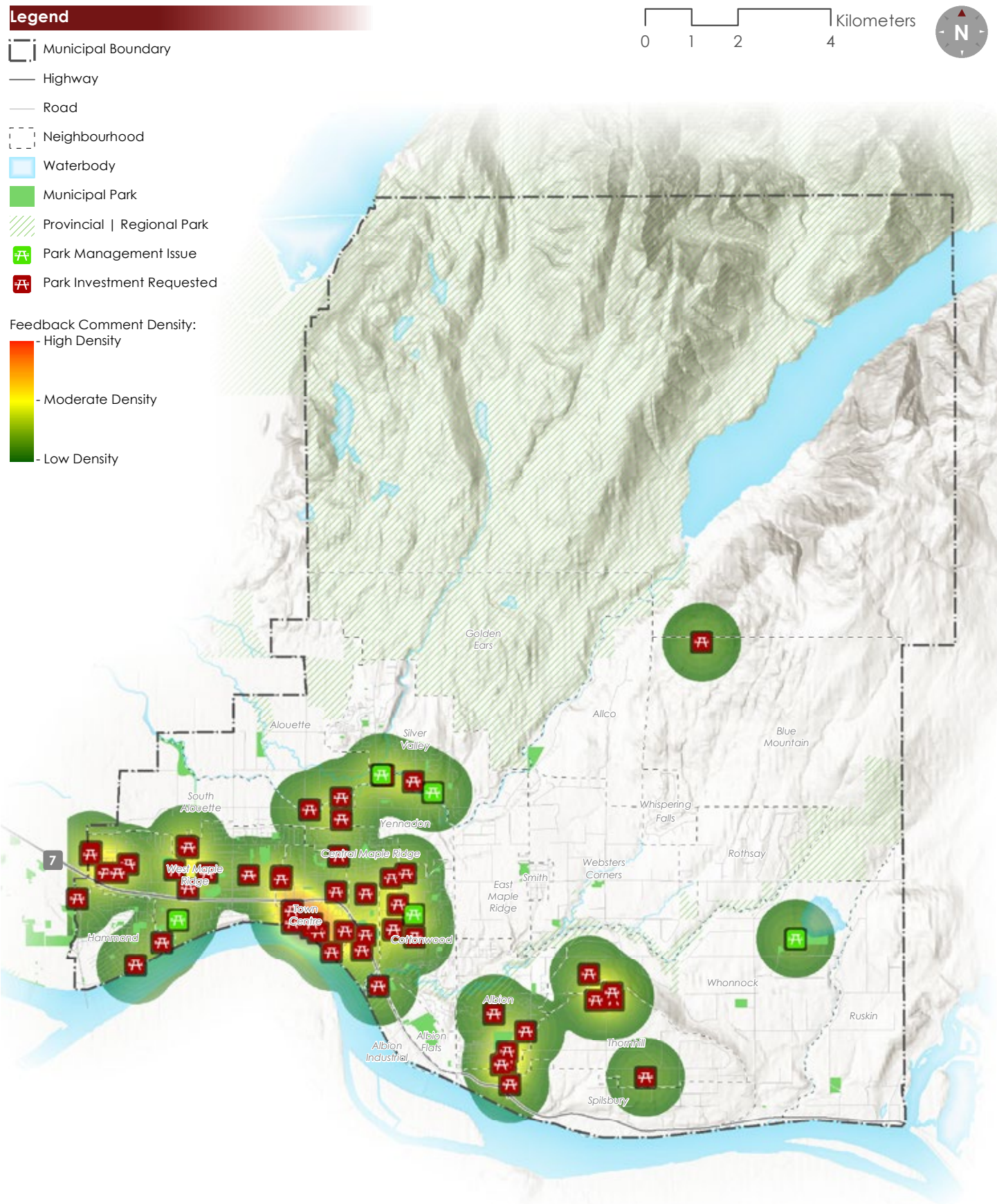
- Most comments received in regard to park maintenance indicated litter being an issue. Clean up of some of the infrastructure is desired (e.g. goose waste and algae build up).
- More access to waterfront areas along creeks and rivers is desired, comments indicated that clean up would be required to do so.

Park Investment: Key Themes

- Just over a third of the comments pinned in Town Centre request more seating and gathering spaces in parks, such as benches and gazebos.
- Additionally, pins in and around Town Centre indicate a demand for amenities such as public washrooms, water fountains, and a spray park and playground.
- Comments pinned in West Maple Ridge also indicate a strong desire for a spray park in the area.
- Comments across the city indicate a desire for more public parks, playgrounds and parks infrastructure.



Park Management Issues and Investment Requested

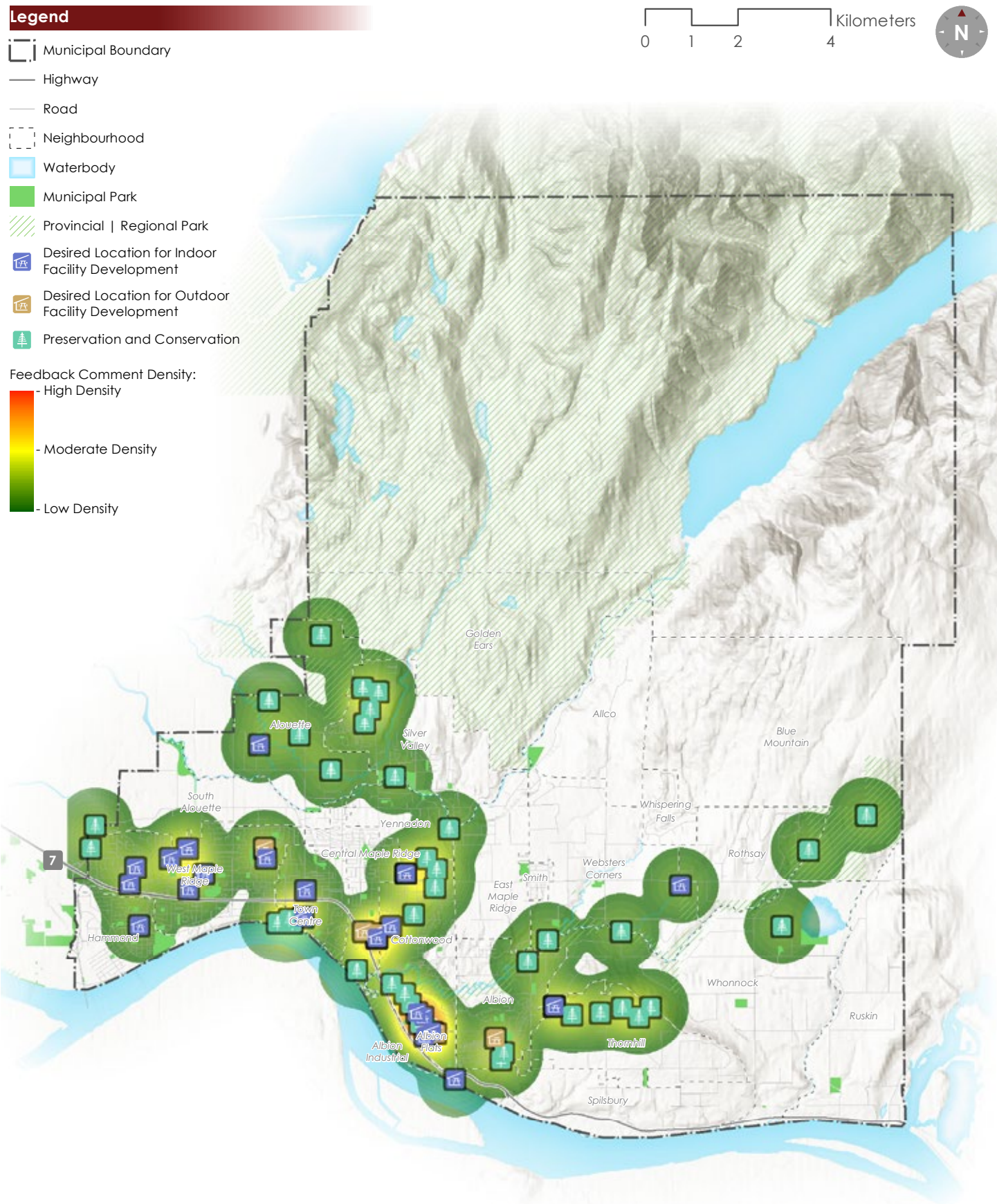


Desired Locations for Infrastructure Development, Preservation and Conservation

There are locations in Maple Ridge where residents believe indoor or outdoor recreation infrastructure should be developed and there are areas that residents believe should be a preservation and/or conservation area. The table below lists the neighbourhoods where the comments related to desired indoor and outdoor infrastructure development are pinned and where desired areas for preservation and conservation are pinned. Themes from areas where a high concentration of comments are pinned are summarized to better understand the feedback. 22 comments were collected related to desired indoor recreation infrastructure, 7 comments were collected related to desired outdoor recreation infrastructure, and 38 comments were collected related to areas that residents believe should be reserved for preservation and conservation.

Neighbourhood	Desired Location for Indoor Facility Development Percent	Desired Location for Outdoor Facility Development Percent	Preservation and Conservation Percent
Albion		14%	3%
Albion Flats	18%	29%	11%
Albion Industrial	5%		
Alouette	5%		11%
Blue Mountain			3%
Central Maple Ridge	5%	43%	3%
Cottonwood	5%		8%
Hammond	5%		
Rothsay			3%
Silver Valley			11%
South Alouette			3%
Spilsbury			5%
Thornhill			13%
Town Centre	9%		5%
Websters Corners	5%		
West Maple Ridge	36%	14%	5%
Whonnock	5%		8%
Yennadon	5%		11%

Infrastructure vs Conservation



Indoor Infrastructure Development: Key Themes

- Over half of the comments provided with pins in West Maple Ridge request a pool be built or some sort of multi-use facility where different sports can be played.
- Comments provided for most communities indicate a desire for a pool or arena facility.
- Town Centre comments reflect a desire for a new cultural building that would include space for the Museum to expand.

Outdoor Infrastructure Development: Key Themes

- Comments suggest a desire to make some outdoor park spaces more functional year round by adding a cover of some kind.
- There is a desire for more seating and outdoor gathering spaces.

Preservation and Conservation: Key Themes

- There is a good distribution of comments and pins related to protecting the environment around the entire community.
- There is a general sentiment from the comments provided that development should avoid wetland and bog areas.

Some comments were also provided that reflect the need to upkeep current trail systems in order to dissuade individuals from creating or using unauthorized / informal trails that could compromise sensitive habitats or pose other risks.



Children and Youth Engagement

Youth Engagement Findings

Garnering input from children and youth was an important aspect of the project engagement. Children were engaged in a drawing and colouring activity (Children's Colouring Book Activity) while in City of Maple Ridge Day Camps, and pre-teen and teenage youth were invited to participate in a Youth Survey.

Children's Colouring Book Activity

The children's colouring book activity was an opportunity to get children involved and thinking about the spaces and activities that they participate in their community. A colouring book was created where children were asked to draw three different scenarios.

1. Draw your favourite activity to do at the pool
2. Draw your favourite activity to do at the park
3. Draw your favourite activity to do with you friends and family

22 children participated in the colouring book activity, and drawings/ responses were varied.

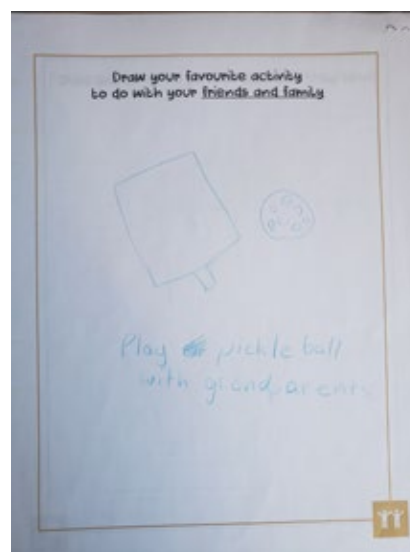
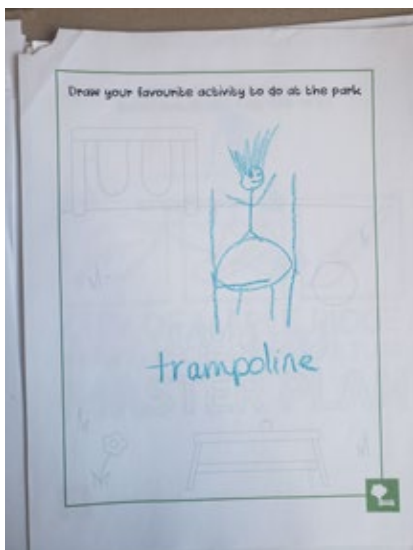
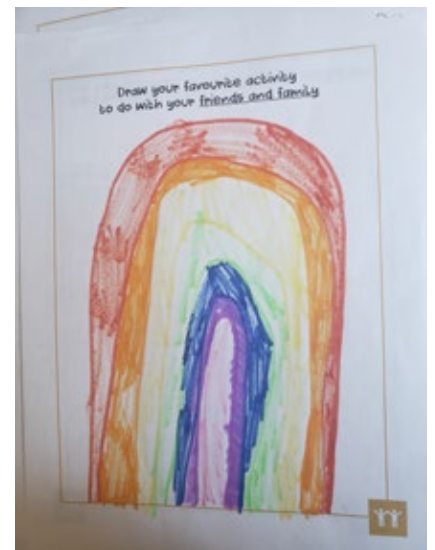




Common activities drawn on the pool page of the booklet include, going down waterslides, splashing their friends and family, and jumping off the diving board.



Common activities drawn on the park page of the booklet include swinging on the swing set, playing games on the grass, and going down the slide.



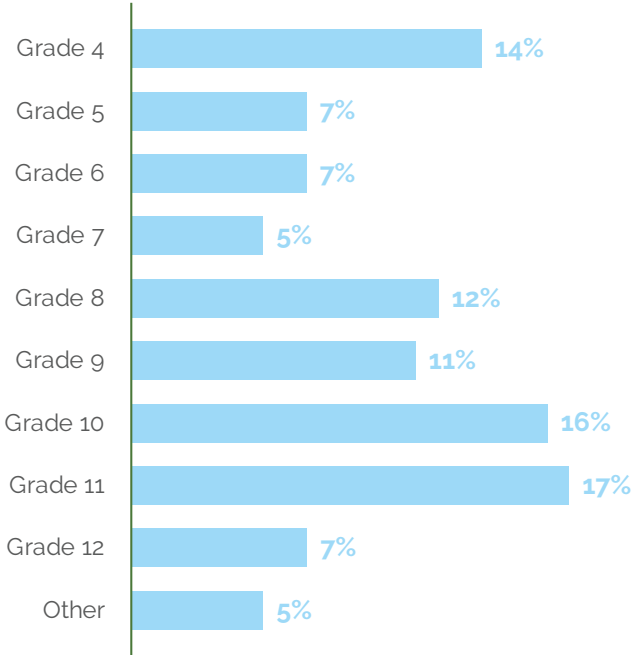
On the final page of the booklet where children were asked to draw their favourite activities to do with friends and family responses were different for every child but included playing pickleball, playing video games and just being with friends and family.

Youth Survey Findings

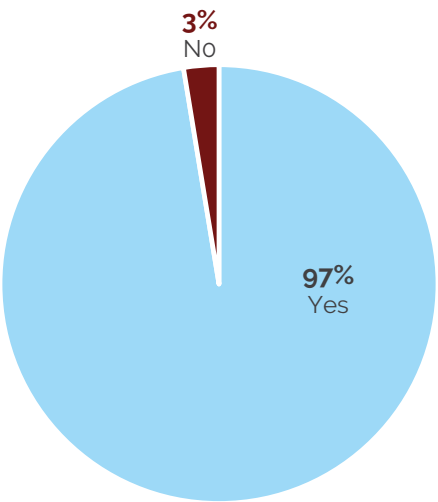
118 pre-teen and teenage youth participated in the Youth Survey that was conducted online for approximate two months. The survey was advertised online, and through word of mouth at the Greg Moore Youth Centre.

To begin the survey participants were asked a couple of questions regarding their school grade and whether or not they live in Maple Ridge. 97% of participants indicated that they live in Maple Ridge. 40% of participants indicated that they are in high school, 30% of participants indicated that they are in middle school, and 21% of participants indicated that they are elementary school aged.

Age Grade of Survey Participants



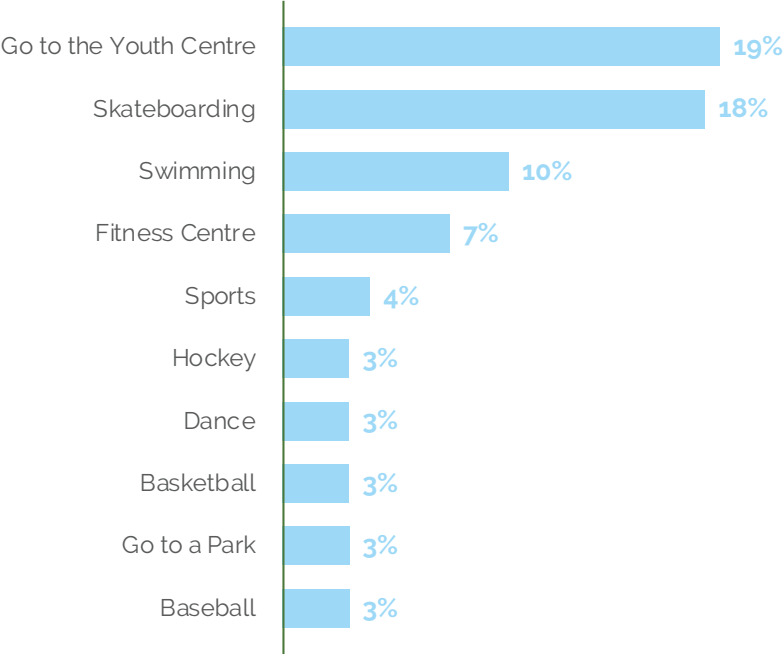
Do you live in Maple Ridge?



Activities of Interest

Participants were asked to indicate their three favourite Parks, Recreation & Culture programs, and activities. Youth are interested in a wide range of activities; the top ten responses are illustrated in the chart to the right. 19% indicated that they enjoy going to the Greg Moore Youth Centre, 18% indicated that they enjoy skateboarding, and 10% indicated that they enjoy going swimming. The top three activities are available at the GMYC or close by and are self directed/ spontaneous recreation activities.

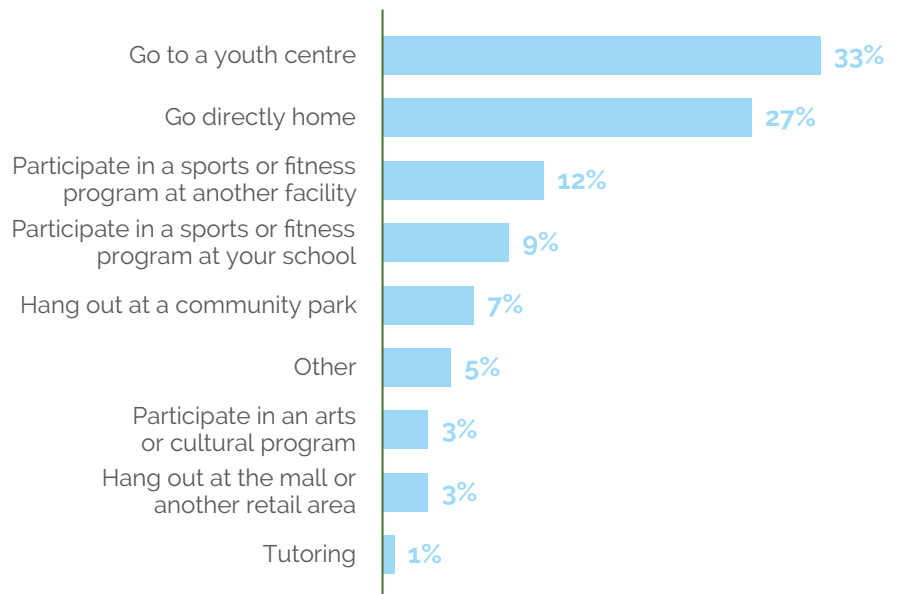
Top 10 Activities that Youth Participate In



Greg Moore Youth Centre

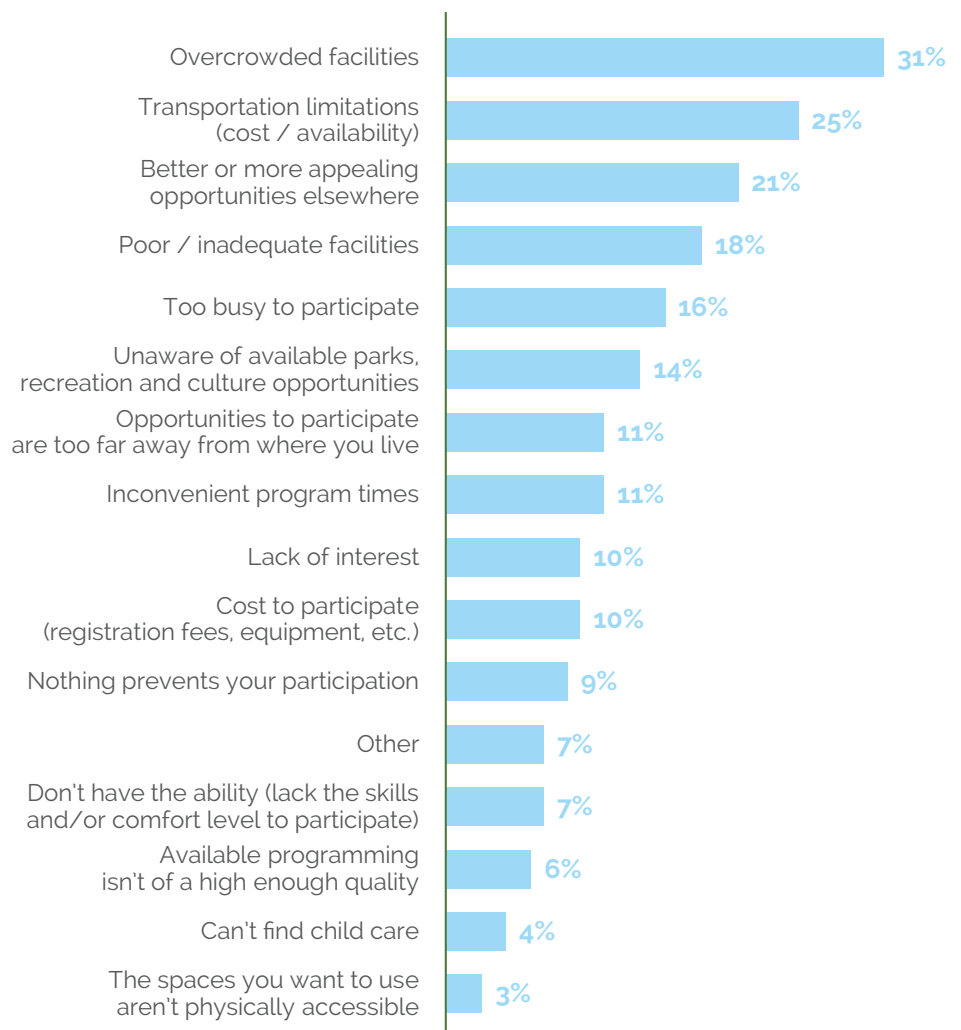
Next, survey participants were asked about what they normally do after school. 33% of youth indicated that they go to a youth centre after school, 27% go directly home and 12% participate in sports or fitness program outside of their schools programming. Of those that responded 'other', participants indicate going to the park or skateboard park after school.

What do you normally do after school?



When survey participants were asked about barriers to participating in Parks, Recreation & Culture opportunities in Maple Ridge, overcrowded facilities was indicated the most often as barrier (31%). Transportation limitations (25%) and better or more appealing opportunities elsewhere (21%) were the next most popular responses.

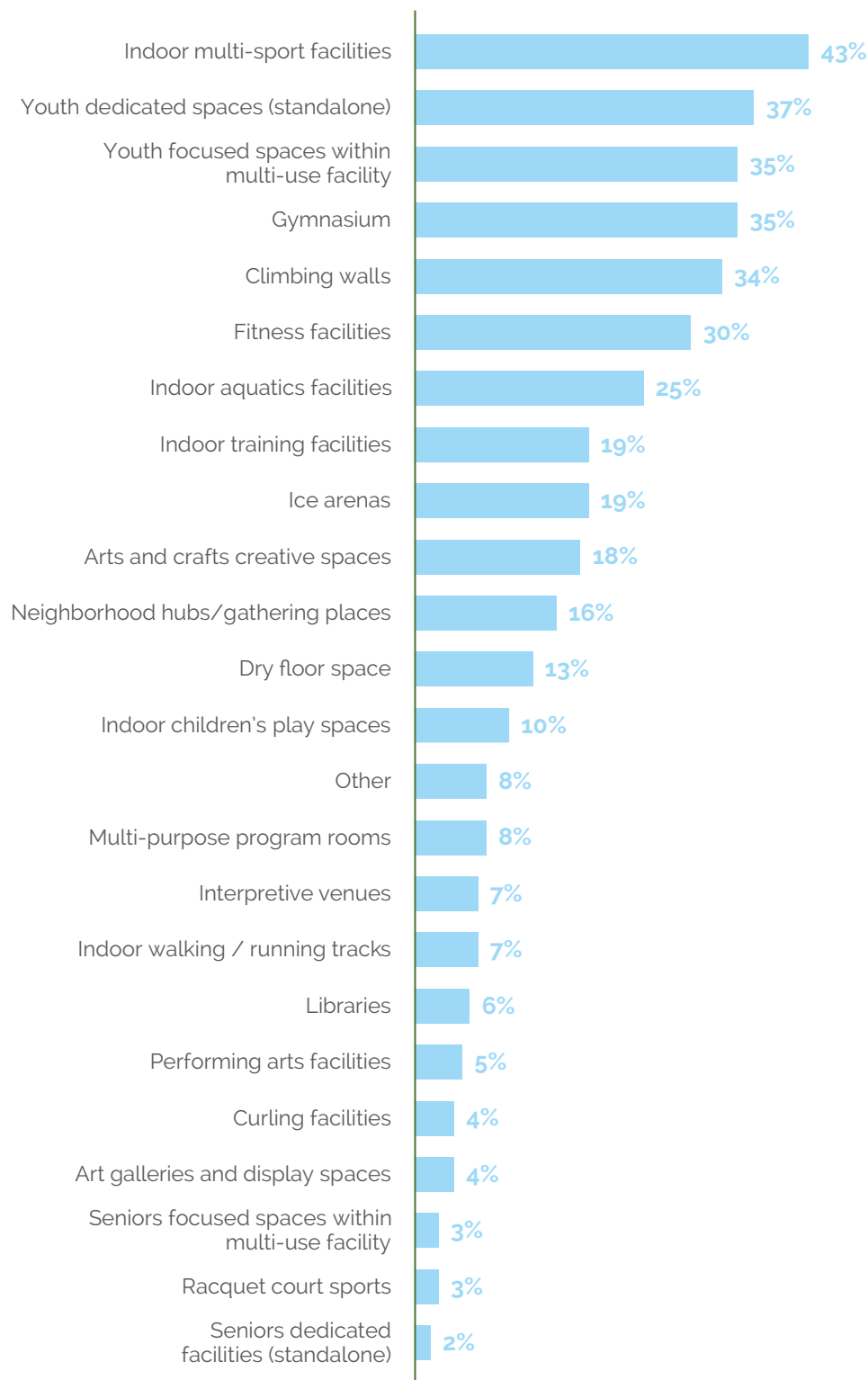
Barriers to Participating in Parks, Recreation & Culture Opportunities in Maple Ridge



Recreation Facilities of Priority

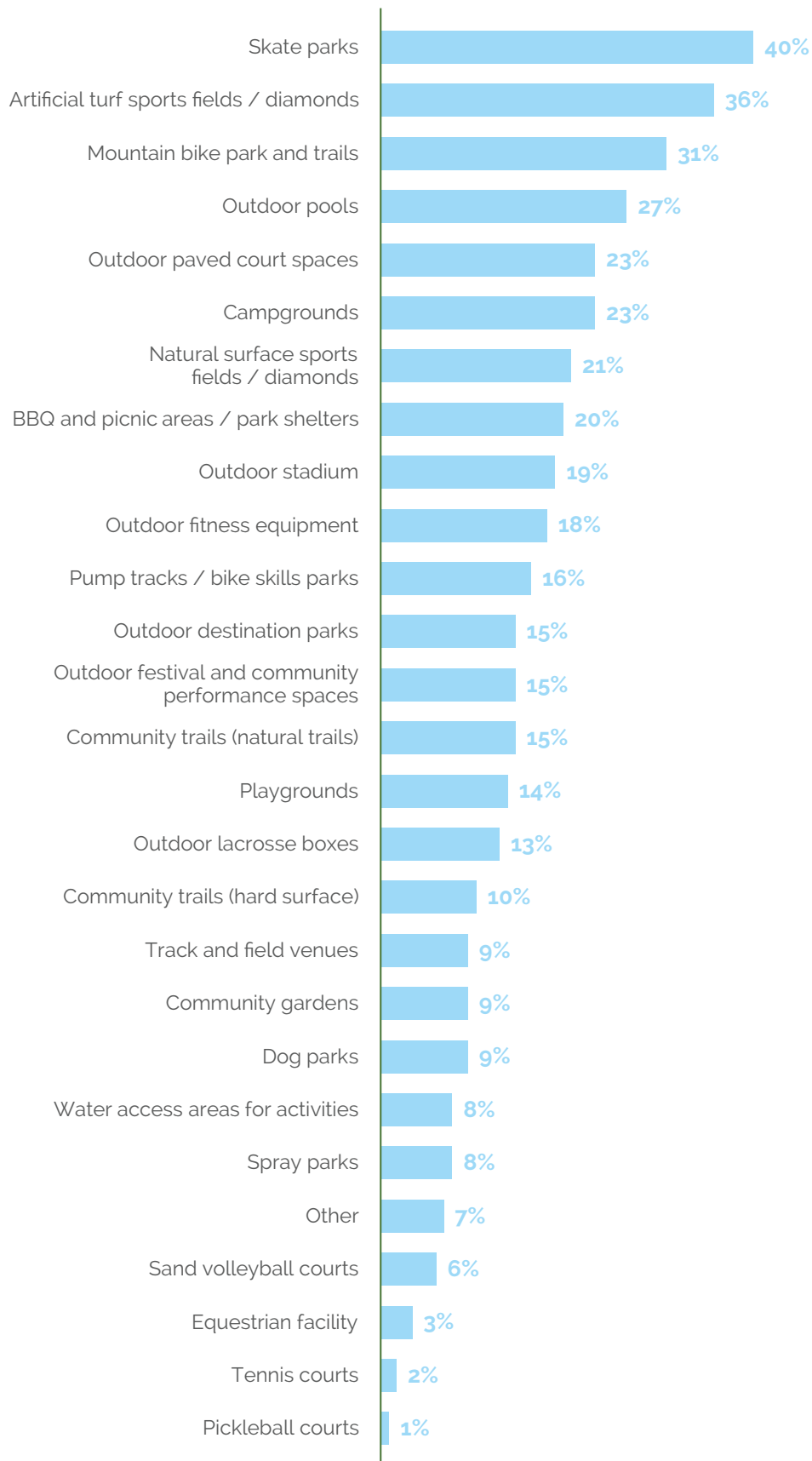
Survey participants were asked to select their top five indoor and outdoor facilities for improvement or development from a list of over 20 options. Indoor multisport facilities (43%), youth dedicated spaces (standalone)(37%), youth focused spaces within a multi-space facility (35%), gymnasiums (35%) and climbing walls (34%) were the five most popular responses for indoor facilities. Skate Parks (40%), artificial sport turf fields/diamonds (36%), mountain bike parks and trails (31%), outdoor pools (27%) and outdoor sport paved courts spaces (23%) were the five most popular responses for outdoor facilities.

Priority Indoor Facility for Improvement or Development





Priority Outdoor Amenities for Improvement or Development



Recreation or Cultural Programming and/or Events

To conclude the survey, participants were asked to describe any types of recreation or cultural programs and/or events that they would like to see more of or improved. 87 comments were received and are summarized in the bullet points below into themes:

- More youth specific places that have a variety of support services (e.g. mental health services, LGBTQ2S+ services, food security supports, and other health related services) in place in a central location.
- Longer hours and more programming at the Greg Moore Youth Centre. A desire for more art programming was indicated a few times as well.
- Access to better/ more modern indoor recreation facilities such as arenas and aquatic facilities.
- A desire for more skateboard park ramps and features as well as more lighting.
- A desire for improved baseball facilities, and an indoor facility.
- A desire for more quality outdoor sport fields.



Sounding Boards and “Pop Up” Engagement

“Sounding boards” (large panels, approximately 4 ft x 3 ft) were created to gather feedback informally in the community and promote other engagement opportunities such as the resident survey and interactive virtual mapping. People were instructed to write their thoughts directly on the boards and promoted with the following questions:

- What do you like best about parks, recreation & culture in Maple Ridge?
- What should be a priority for improvement?

The sounding boards were placed in parks, recreation facilities, and at events around the community such as farmers markets and the Ridge Meadows Home Show. A total of 968 responses were collected. Provided as follows are key themes and takeaways from the sounding board comments.

Recreation Infrastructure Development or Improvements

- There is a desire for additional aquatic facilities and/or a new multi-sport complex.
- Changeroom facilities at both pools are in need of some upgrades.
- The addition of a bigger and better waterslide was a popular request.

Recreation Programs and Activities, Practices and Service Levels

- Additional hours and locations for drop-in shower programs are needed.
- More seniors' and adult fitness activities are requested, specifically evening and afternoon time slots.
- More bylaw presence in the parks during peak times.

MAPLE RIDGE
British Columbia

CITY OF MAPLE RIDGE
PARKS | RECREATION | CULTURE
MASTER PLAN

The City of Maple Ridge is developing a new Master Plan that will guide how the City provides and invests in parks, recreation & culture services (facilities, programs, and events) over the next 10+ years.

The Master Plan will outline focus areas and help ensure the City makes the best use of available resources.

How to Share Ideas
Your input is important!

✍️ Please write your ideas directly on the board in the space provided.

Provide More Input
We encourage you to share additional feedback through the Online Resident Survey and Interactive Mapping Tool at the following links:

Online Resident Survey:
www.mapleridge.ca/PRCMasterPlan

Interactive Virtual Mapping Tool:
<https://mapsonthemap.com/Vertisee/MapleRidge/>

LET'S TALK PARKS, RECREATION & CULTURE

What do you like best about parks, recreation & culture in Maple Ridge? And what should be a priority for improvement?

✍️ Please write your ideas below.

Please protect your privacy. Do not include any personal information that may identify you.

Parks And Open Space Amenity and Infrastructure Development or Improvements

- New and interesting 'destination' playgrounds are desired.
- A more connected trail system is desired.
- More outdoor courts are desired for basketball, pickleball, and tennis.
- Covered outdoor play spaces are desired.
- Increased signage for way finding and for incorporating Indigenous culture in parks and public spaces.
- More community garden spaces are desired.
- Add more washrooms at destination trail heads and parks.

Places and Spaces That Support Positive Youth Development

One of the locations for a Sounding Board was at the Greg Moor Youth Centre, comments at other locations support some of what was suggested at this location and provide additional suggestions in making Maple Ridge more youth friendly. At the Greg Moore Youth Centre, a total of 115 comments were collected. Below are summarized key themes from the comments:

- More artwork is desired at GMYC and the Skatepark.
- Additional outdoor facilities and amenities are desired close to the GMYC such as outdoor courts, covered areas, and an additional skateboard park.
- Make more places and spaces that are LGBTQ+ safe and supportive.
- Additional programming at the GMYC is desired along with the addition of on-site social services like Foundry BC.





Section Seven

Summary and Key Findings

Included in this section:

- Summary of key findings and potential areas of focus for the Master Plan (strengths, gaps and opportunities).



The research and engagement findings contained in this report encapsulate the current state of parks, recreation and culture in Maple Ridge and provide a foundation of data from which the new Parks, Recreation and Culture Master Plan will be developed. The following key findings highlight potential strengths, gaps and potential opportunities that will require further consideration as the Master Plan is being developed.



Maple Ridge residents are active and highly value active living opportunities. The community engagement findings support population analytics data that suggests Maple Ridge has a higher proportion of individuals and families that are active and engaged in sport and recreation activities.



Satisfaction levels with most aspects of parks, recreation and culture services is relatively strong. The community engagement findings indicate that most residents are very or somewhat satisfied with current services. Satisfaction levels are highest for parks.



Maple Ridge is growing. Over the last 20 years Maple Ridge has added over 20,000 new residents. For perspective, this level of growth equates to Maple Ridge adding a population base similar to the size of the City of Pitt Meadows or the City of Langley onto its existing pre-2000 population. While new facility development could not possibly keep pace with this level of growth, it is a reasonable explanation for the high level of new facility and programming demand captured during the community engagement.



Strong indications of demand exist for expanded aquatics infrastructure in the community, however more data to support demand may be needed. The need for a second indoor aquatics facility in Maple Ridge was strongly expressed through the community engagement. Benchmarking indicators and trends in recreation also provide some solid rationale for considering the development of this amenity type. However, more time series utilization data is likely required to fully understand and assess the impacts of the MRLC pool renovation on aquatics demand.



Some residents face barriers to participation. 16% of Maple Ridge residents live below the poverty line. The spatial equity analysis also suggests that some areas of the Maple Ridge (like every community) have a higher proportion of residents facing social and economic barriers to participation.



The City has made a significant investment in synthetic turf. Over the past five years the City has doubled its supply of synthetic turf (2 to 5 sites). Available bookings data suggests that this investment has helped successfully alleviate critical capacity challenges.



Residents are highly engaged in spontaneous and unstructured activities. While organized programming remains important, the community engagement findings suggest that most recreation and leisure activity in Maple Ridge occurs in spontaneous and unstructured ways (e.g. through use of trails and pathways, park based activities, drop-in "leisure" based swimming, etc.).



Opportunities exist to improve the collection of utilization data. Having valid and readily available utilization data can help inform decision making and resource allocation on an ongoing basis. Having a better understanding of "booked" vs "actual" sport field utilization and spontaneous / unstructured use of parks and trails are two specific examples where advancements in data collection can be made.



Park coverage and access via active transportation modes is strong but can continue to be improved. Spatial analysis of park space and amenities in Maple Ridge reflects that the majority of residents (76%) have access to a municipal park within a 10-15 minute walk. Whenever viable, future planning and resource allocation should endeavor to address the handful of park distribution / concentration inequities that exist.



The cost – benefit economics of providing parks, recreation and culture infrastructure may require further clarity. The community engagement reflected that there is a strong demand for capital investment in parks, recreation and culture infrastructure (the majority of resident survey participants and community organization stakeholders believe some degree of new and enhanced facility development is needed). However, questions asked during the engagement pertaining to funding and resourcing suggest that there is trepidation with regards to paying increased taxes or user fees to support new projects.



Outdoor recreation and conservation remains a delicate balance. Outdoor recreation opportunities are highly valued by Maple Ridge residents and result in beneficial non-local visitation and associated spending to the community. The pandemic resulted in a significant increase in visitation to municipal, regional and provincial parks and waterways in Maple Ridge as well as roadways used for active transportation activities such as cycling. On a move forward basis, it will be important to balance environmental conservation with recreation use.



Existing facilities in Maple Ridge are aging will require significant reinvestment.

Recognizing that demand for new infrastructure exists, it will be critically important for the City to prioritize allocating resources towards sustaining existing facilities and service levels. Not undertaken required re-investments and over-extending on new facilities runs the risk of creating an unstable service delivery model for parks, recreation and culture that could impact taxpayers in the future.



Appendices

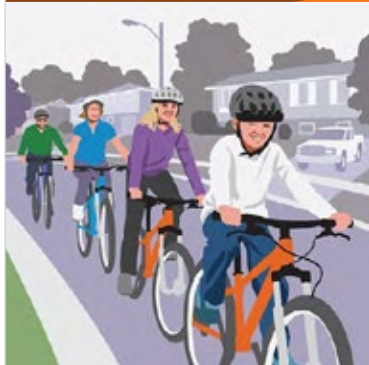


Appendix A: PRIZM Segmentation Profiles

25

SUBURBAN SPORTS

Upper-middle-income, younger and middle-aged suburbanites



S3 UPPER-MIDDLE
SUBURBIA
F3 MIDDLE-AGE
FAMILIES

Population:

969,065
(2.54% of Canada)

Households:

345,953
(2.30% of Canada)

Average Household

Income

\$127,534

Average Household Net

Worth:

\$551,442

House Tenure:

Own

Education:

Mixed

Occupation:

Service Sector/
Blue Collar

Cultural Diversity Index:

Low

Sample Social Value:

Rejection of Order

Who They Are

Widely dispersed across Canada, Suburban Sports is one of the larger segments, a suburban refuge for younger and middle-aged families. Originally built on exurban tracts in the 1960s and 1970s, the subdivisions have evolved into conventional suburbs of small urban areas. Eight in ten households own a home, typically a singled-detached house or a duplex. The households are nearly evenly divided between couples and families, maintainers range from 35 to 64, and children are of all ages. Moderately educated, most adults have completed high school or college and hold service sector and blue-collar jobs in natural resources and the trades; thanks to dual incomes, these households earn solid, upper-middle-class incomes. Suburban Sports scores among the top segments for English-speaking residents, reflecting its third-plus-generation Canadian population of nearly 70 percent. No doubt the presence of children affects the popularity of family-friendly activities like snowboarding, baseball, basketball and swimming. But they also enjoy watching sports, rooting for their favourite pro hockey, soccer and football teams. Not surprising, Suburban Sports members score high for *Need for Escape*, making a conscious effort to escape the stress and responsibilities of every day life once in a while.

With their solid incomes, Suburban Sports members have the means to enroll their kids in soccer camp while they take a cruise or a sightseeing trip to Mexico. This cohort also enjoys travelling within Canada, especially British Columbia, and this is one of the things they are most looking forward to post-COVID. These households frequent a wide range of cultural activities, from theatre performances to rock and country music concerts. Regular exercise is important in this segment—and not just for kids. The adults like to bowl, golf and take Pilates classes. They're proud of their suburban homes and spend weekends doing landscaping, electrical and plumbing DIY projects before inviting friends over for a glass of wine or Canadian rye whisky around their living room fireplace. They also like to dine out, packing their families into a large domestic pickup or compact SUV and heading to casual family restaurants like Earls, Milestones and Montana's. While not the earliest tech adopters, they have embraced mobile phones and smart devices—TVs, watches and speakers—for entertainment as well as text messaging, responding to classified ads and downloading coupons. Traditional media is still popular however; Suburban Sports residents watch curling and football on TV, listen to classic rock and country music on the radio and read outdoor magazines.

How They Think

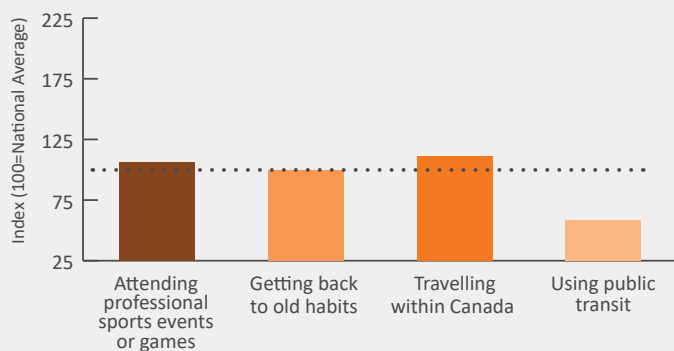
The members of Suburban Sports have relied on their strong *Work Ethic* to achieve upper-middle-class status and now want to instill in their children the principle of deferring pleasure and working hard to realize greater gains in the future. Despite their solid incomes, they still have *Financial Concern Regarding the Future*, especially since they want to leave a *Legacy* for future generations. These households also have a socially progressive streak, believing that other cultural groups should be allowed to preserve their traditions (*Racial Fusion*) and supporting diversity within families (*Flexible Families*). Many define their identity through their *National Pride* and believe that Canada should hold a strong position in the world. But they also care deeply about their local communities and believe that getting involved in the political process can make a difference (*Civic Engagement*, *Rejection of Authority*). This altruism extends to the marketplace: They tend to make purchase decisions based on the ethics of a company—whether it treats employees fairly, tests its products on animals or participates in corrupt trade practices (*Ethical Consumerism*).

25. SUBURBAN SPORTS

Where They Live



Post-Pandemic, Looking Forward To:



How They Live



LEISURE

yoga/Pilates
golf
rock concerts
pubs/sports bars



TRADITIONAL MEDIA

TV NFL football
Discovery Channel
new country music radio
People



FOOD/DRINK

Greek yogurt
cider
casual family restaurants
Milestones



AUTOMOTIVE

large pickup trucks
compact SUVs
Buick/Cadillac/Chevrolet/GMC
\$30,000-\$49,999 spent on vehicle



MOBILE

fitness trackers
place/respond to classified ad on mobile phone
access health content on mobile phone
watch subscription video service on tablet



SHOPPING

Mark's
Moore's
craft supply stores
Wayfair.ca



INTERNET

classifieds sites
discount coupons on computer
banking/finance apps
travel purchase online



FINANCIAL

mutual funds
RESPs
guaranteed life insurance
donate to educational groups



SOCIAL

Snapchat
YouTube
Pinterest
audio podcasts



HEALTH

use cough syrup
6+ times/month

ATTITUDES

"I believe that young people should be taught to question authority"

"Teenagers should have the same freedom as adults"

"The country should hold a strong position in the world"

"Life in the country is much more satisfying than life in the city"



S3 UPPER-MIDDLE SUBURBIA

F3 MIDDLE-AGE FAMILIES

Population:

1,036,868
(2.72% of Canada)

Households:

338,631
(2.25% of Canada)

Average Household Income

\$145,442

Average Household Net Worth:

\$627,552

House Tenure:

Own

Education:

College/High School

Occupation:

Mixed

Cultural Diversity Index:

Low

Sample Social Value:

Need for Escape

Who They Are

Comprising more than a million people, Family Mode is one of the largest segments—and growing. Home to large, suburban families living in recently built houses, this lifestyle is rooted in midsize cities surrounding large metro areas. Its neighbourhoods are filled with maintainers between 35 and 54, and children over the age of 10. These middle-aged adults have used their mostly high school and college educations to land a variety of decent-paying jobs—from blue-collar to management level—in industries like retail, public administration, education and utilities. Thanks to dual-income households, their upscale incomes allow them to purchase single-detached houses valued at nearly \$450,000—close to the national average. As in other suburban family segments, sports are central to the Family Mode lifestyle, with many garages filled with skiing, golfing and hockey equipment, as well as trailers and boats. Family Mode members make an *Effort Toward Health*, often working out at fitness clubs and enrolling their kids in soccer, swimming and ice skating.

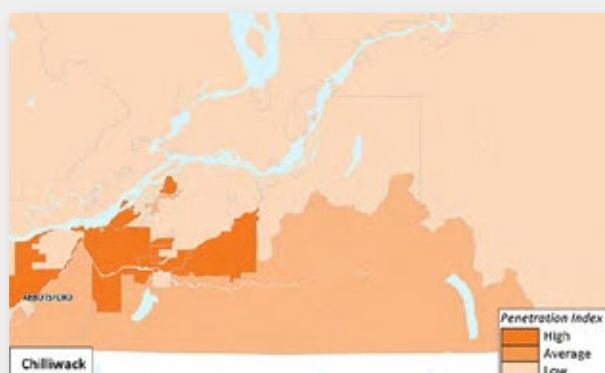
The members of Family Mode straddle two worlds: close enough to downtown for their work but far enough away to enjoy outdoorsy activities. These families like golfing, gardening, camping and power boating. Many residents belong to sports teams and spend their weekends playing basketball, baseball and volleyball. Their idea of a vacation is to pack up the RV or camper and hit the road to one of Canada's parks, relax at a beach or ski resort, or take a cruise. The adults are both financially savvy and philanthropic, supporting various charitable organizations. Many appear too busy for a lot of media. They're only average consumers of traditional media, enjoying the HGTV and E! channels on TV, new and traditional country music on the radio, and magazines like *Today's Parent* and *Style at Home*. Digital media for them is all about shopping, especially for books, groceries, travel deals and theatre tickets. A tough market for advertisers, Family Mode residents have modest rates for responding to direct mail, and they barely notice out-of-home messages or digital screens except on their commutes. These families are most looking forward to being able to attend professional sporting events post-COVID.

How They Think

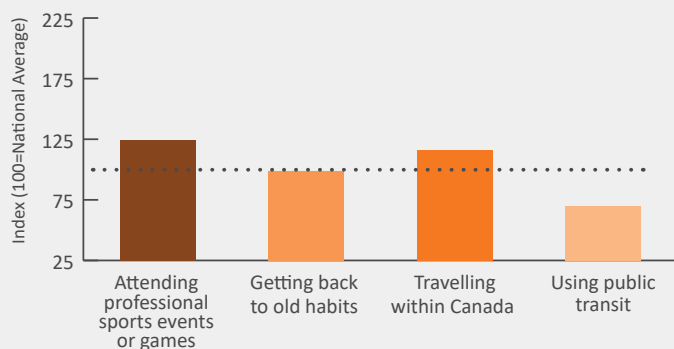
Family Mode residents have worked hard to achieve their upscale status, and they're sticking with the straightforward principles that got them there. They're content to live with a certain amount of chaos in their lives, however, they believe that it is important to regularly get away from those responsibilities and burdens (*Rejection of Order*). These mostly third-generation Canadians are open to diversity, even within their own families, and think that interacting with people from different backgrounds enriches their lives (*Racial Fusion*). They're more likely to define families based on the emotional commitment between people rather than any legal formalities (*Flexible Families*). Many have a strong sense of *National Pride*, believing it to be important that Canada holds a strong position in the world, while putting their obligations to their country ahead of their personal interests. They are also striving to leave a Legacy behind for future generations. They often feel overwhelmed by the stresses of daily life (*Need for Escape*). Strong on *Technology Anxiety*, this segment believes that new technologies are causing more problems than they are solving.

19. FAMILY MODE

Where They Live



Post-Pandemic, Looking Forward To:



How They Live



LEISURE

swimming
baseball
amusement parks
travel by RV/camper



TRADITIONAL MEDIA

Family Channel
top 40 radio
The Hockey News
Today's Parent



FOOD/DRINK

tortilla wraps
granola bars
Pizza Hut
casual family restaurants



AUTOMOTIVE

intermediate SUVs
Ford/Lincoln
\$30,000-\$49,999 spent on vehicle
2013-2015 model years



MOBILE

research products or services on mobile phone
access guides/reviews on tablet
watch subscription-based video service on tablet
read magazines on mobile phone



SHOPPING

Winners
Old Navy
Mastermind
Home Depot



INTERNET

listen to Internet-only music service online
discount coupons on computer
research pets online
purchase theatre tickets online



FINANCIAL

mutual funds
RESPs
group life insurance
spent \$5,000+/month on credit cards



SOCIAL

Pinterest
LinkedIn
Twitter
Reddit



HEALTH

used topical pain relief
3-5 times in past month

ATTITUDES

"Violence is a part of life. It's no big deal"

"How my personal information is stored by companies and the government is not very important to me"

"It is important that the country should hold a strong position in the world"

"I prefer people who act like everybody else, without trying to stand out"



F3 MIDSCALE
URBAN
FRINGE

F1 SCHOOL-AGE
FAMILIES

Population:

581,301
(1.52% of Canada)

Households:

256,667
(1.71% of Canada)

**Average Household
Income**

\$95,527

**Average Household Net
Worth:**

\$382,199

House Tenure:

Own & Rent

Education:

University/College/
High School

Occupation:

Service Sector/
White Collar

Cultural Diversity Index:

High

Sample Social Value:

Ecological Concern

Who They Are

The search for jobs and an affordable lifestyle helped create Diverse & Determined. Found in the urban fringe of big cities like Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton and Ottawa, this segment contains a mix of younger singles and middle-aged families, including a disproportionate number of lone-parent households. Almost half of these households have moved into the area in the last five years. Over a third of residents identify as a visible minority—typically South Asian, black, Filipino, Arab or Latin American—most having arrived since 2001. Drawn to the less expensive housing and less intense city living, Diverse & Determined residents typically live in low-rise apartments or row houses; nearly two-thirds live in condominiums. With educations ranging from high school to university, the adults here earn midscale incomes from various jobs in manufacturing, remediation services, business and the trades. Almost half the households are without children, meaning many can devote more of their discretionary income to leisure activities. Residents score high for going to casinos, sports bars, nightclubs and sporting events. Strong on the value *Ostentatious Consumption*, they try to impress others by acquiring objects that convey affluence.

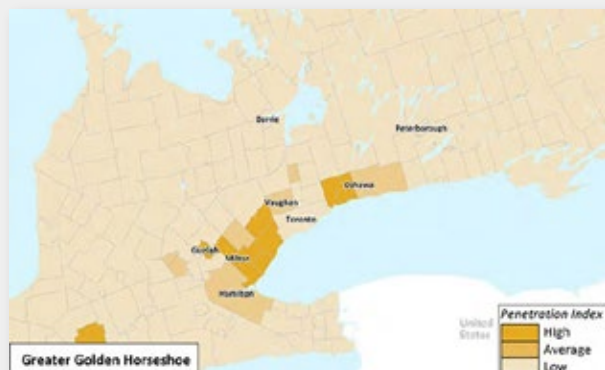
The residents of Diverse & Determined enjoy more vigorous leisure pursuits compared to their downtown cousins. They prefer activities like tennis, Pilates, snowboarding and downhill skiing to more sedate pastimes. Being a particularly active segment, this cohort is looking forward to going to the gym post-COVID. Reflecting members' diverse backgrounds, a night out may involve an opera or art gallery, or a craft beer and happy hour poutine at a fast casual restaurant. Community minded, they donate what they can to educational, cultural and religious organizations and volunteer their time on political campaigns. There's not much money for vacationing beyond an occasional trip to western Canada or the U.S., but they're well travelled in the digital world, using their mobile phone rather than a computer to listen to a podcast, watch TV, search for jobs and redeem discount coupons. These diverse families have relatively high rates for some traditional media, especially religious and gospel programs on the radio and Telelatino and Global News on TV. To get to the urban action, they often use public transit, making this segment a strong market for ads on bus shelters and subway platforms.

How They Think

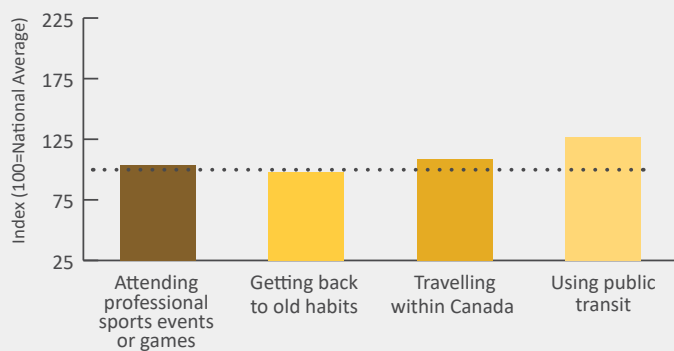
The members of Diverse & Determined believe in taking care of others before themselves and feel there's a great deal to learn from other cultures (*Introspection and Empathy, Social Learning*). Although many in this segment have been feeling that their financial position is less secure than this time last year, they are generally optimistic about their financial future (*Financial Security*) and their ability to leave a *Legacy*. They are greatly fulfilled by their work, however it is important for them to regularly take a break from their responsibilities and burdens (*Fulfillment Through Work, Need for Escape*). Given their diverse backgrounds, many identify as citizens of the world and support the efforts of diverse groups to share their cultural heritage with mainstream society (*Culture Sampling*). While they tend to use reason and logic when making decisions, they appreciate experiences that engage all their senses (*Emotional Control*). As conscientious consumers, they're attracted to products that offer an authentic brand experience and companies known for their ethical practices (*Brand Genuineness, Ethical Consumerism*). Strong on the *Primacy of Environmental Protection* over economic advancement, many also weigh environmental concerns into their purchasing decisions (*Ecological Lifestyle*).

32. DIVERSE & DETERMINED

Where They Live



Post-Pandemic, Looking Forward To:



How They Live



LEISURE

yoga/Pilates
downhill skiing
dinner theatres
casinos



TRADITIONAL MEDIA

European soccer on TV
Telelatino
religious/gospel radio
newspaper arts and entertainment section



FOOD/DRINK

organic meat
Canadian wine
ethnic restaurants
fast-food restaurants



AUTOMOTIVE

intermediate cars
compacts
imported brands
2008 or older model year



MOBILE

watch TV shows on mobile phone
listen to radio/podcast on mobile phone
read e-books on mobile phone
online dating on mobile phone



SHOPPING

Joe Fresh
7-Eleven
London Drugs
craft supply stores



INTERNET

beauty/fashion sites
group-buying sites
download/print/redeem coupons
purchase sporting events tickets online



FINANCIAL

mutual funds
condo home insurance
TD Canada Trust
Sick Children's Hospital Lottery



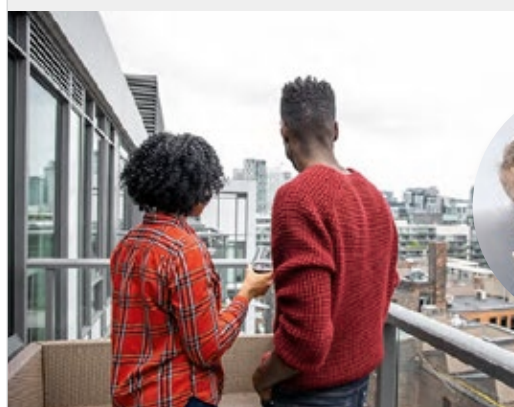
SOCIAL

Reddit
WhatsApp
WeChat
LinkedIn



HEALTH

eat/drink diet control
meal replacements



ATTITUDES

"How my personal information is stored and used by the government is not very important to me"

"It is important that the country hold a strong position in the world"

"It is important for me to have a more intense and more spiritual life"

"I am interested in everything that science cannot explain"

Appendix B: User Group and Stakeholder Engagement Participants

Stakeholder Organization	Stakeholder Discussion	User Group Survey
1st Albion Scouts		✓
Albion Football Club	✓	
Alouette River Management Society		✓
Art Studio Tour	✓	✓
City of Maple Ridge Youth Programs	✓	
City of Pitt Meadows	✓	
Climate HUB	✓	
Downtown Maple Ridge Business Improvement Association	✓	
Emerald Pig Theatrical Society		✓
Fraser North Farmers Market Society	✓	
Fraser River Indigenous Society	✓	
Fraser Valley Regional Library	✓	
Fundamental Childcare		✓
GETI Fest	✓	
Girl Guides of Canada Alouette District		✓
Golden Ears Athletics Club	✓	✓
Golden Ears Pickleball	✓	✓
Haney Horsemen Association	✓	✓
Haney Neptunes Aquatic Club	✓	
Hometown Heroes Society	✓	
HUB Cycling - Maple Ridge/ Pitt Meadows	✓	
KEEPS (Kanakas Education & Environmental Partnership Society)	✓	
Kidsport	✓	
Kiwanis Club of Golden Ears	✓	
Maple Ridge Archery Club		✓
Maple Ridge Artistic Swim Club	✓	✓
Maple Ridge Disc Golf Club	✓	✓
Maple Ridge Golf Course	✓	
Maple Ridge Historical Society	✓	
Maple Ridge Lawn Bowling Club	✓	
Maple Ridge Museum		✓
Maple Ridge Pitt Meadows Community Services		✓
Maple Ridge Public Art Steering Committee	✓	

Stakeholder Organization	Stakeholder Discussion	User Group Survey
Maple Ridge Senior Tennis Club	✓	✓
Maple Ridge Skating Club	✓	
Maple Ridge Tennis Club	✓	✓
Maple Ridge Ultimate		✓
Maple Ridge, Pitt Meadows, Katzie Community Network	✓	
Metro Vancouver Parks	✓	
Pitt River 4-H Rabbit Club		✓
PLEA Community Services	✓	✓
Port Coquitlam Ridge Meadows Ringette		✓
posAbilities Association of British Columbia		✓
Premier Academy		✓
RCSCC INVINCIBLE		✓
Ridge Canoe and Kayak Club (RCKC)	✓	✓
Ridge Meadows Association for Community Living	✓	
Ridge Meadows Bruins Rugby	✓	✓
Ridge Meadows Cricket Association	✓	
Ridge Meadows Flames Junior B Hockey Club		✓
Ridge Meadows Minor Baseball Association (RMMBA)	✓	
Ridge Meadows Minor Hockey Association (RMMHA)	✓	✓
Ridge Meadows Minor Lacrosse Association (Burrards)	✓	✓
Ridge Meadows Outdoor Club	✓	
Ridge Meadows Recycling Society	✓	
Ridge Meadows Seniors Society	✓	✓
Ridge Meadows Soccer Club	✓	
Ridge Meadows Speed Skating Association	✓	
Ridge Meadows Swim Club (Formerly HSSC)	✓	✓
Ruskin Slo Pitch	✓	✓
School District No. 42	✓	
SD42 - DPAC	✓	
Stop Overdose Ridge Meadows	✓	
The ACT Arts Council	✓	
Thornhill Community Association	✓	
Whonnock Community Association		✓
Wild Play Element Park	✓	
Youth Unlimited	✓	

**This list does not reflect all of the organizations that were invited to participate in engagement for this project, just the ones that chose to participate.*

Appendix C: Benchmarking Data

Indoor Facilities

Facility Counts (all comparators)

Municipality	Population	Ice Arenas (# of sheets)	Indoor Pools	50 metre pools	Major Performing Arts Venues (>300 seats)	Public Gymnasiums (not incl. schools)	Dedicated Seniors Centres	Dedicated Youth Centres	Libraries
Vancouver	662,248	8	9	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	21
Surrey	568,322	8	6	3	2	15	N/A	N/A	9
Burnaby	249,125	4	4	0	1	6	4	4	4
Richmond	209,937	8	2	1	1	N/A	1	N/A	4
Abbotsford	153,524	4	2	0	1	2	1	1	3
Coquitlam	148,625	5	2	1	1	3	1	1	2
Kelowna	144,576	5	3	1	1	N/A	3	2	3
Langley Township	132,603	6	2	1	1	1	2	2	3
Kamloops	97,902	6	2	1	0	2	1	1	2
Chilliwack	93,203	3	2	0	1	2	1	1	3
New Westminster	78,916	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	1
Port Coquitlam	61,498	3	2	0	1	2	1	1	1
Mission	41,519	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Port Moody	33,535	2	1	0	0	2	1	1	1
Pitt Meadows	19,146	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Saanich	117,735	2	1	1		1	3	4	2
Prince George	74,003	6	2	1	1	0	3	1	2
Nanaimo	99,863	4	2	1	3	4	0	0	3
AVERAGE	165,904	4	2	1	1	3	2	1	4
Maple Ridge	90,990	2	1	0	1	2	1	1	1

The seven sheets of ice located at the Scotia Barns facility in Burnaby are not included in the count.

Provision Ratios (all)

Municipality	Population	Ice Arenas (# of sheets)	Indoor Pools	50 metre pools	Major Performing Arts Venues (>300 seats)	Public Gymnasiums (not incl. schools)	Dedicated Seniors Centres	Dedicated Youth Centres	Libraries
Vancouver	662,248	82,781	73,583	331,124					31,536
Surrey	568,322	71,040	94,720	189,441	284,161	37,888			63,147
Burnaby	249,125	62,281	62,281		249,125	41,521	62,281	62,281	62,281
Richmond	209,937	26,242	104,969	209,937	209,937		209,937		52,484
Abbotsford	153,524	38,381	76,762		153,524	76,762	153,524	153,524	51,175
Coquitlam	148,625	29,725	74,313	148,625	148,625	49,542	148,625	148,625	74,313
Kelowna	144,576	28,915	48,192	144,576	144,576		48,192	72,288	48,192
Langley (Township)	132,603	22,101	66,302	132,603	132,603	132,603	66,302	66,302	44,201
Kamloops	97,902	16,317	48,951	97,902		48,951	97,902	97,902	48,951
Chilliwack	93,203	31,068	46,602		93,203	46,602	93,203	93,203	31,068
New Westminster	78,916	39,458	78,916	78,916	78,916	15,783	78,916	78,916	78,916
Port Coquitlam	61,498	20,499	30,749		61,498	30,749	61,498	61,498	61,498
Mission	41,519	41,519	41,519		41,519	41,519	41,519	41,519	41,519
Port Moody	33,535	16,768	33,535			16,768	33,535	33,535	33,535
Pitt Meadows	19,146	6,382				19,146	19,146	19,146	19,146
Saanich	117,735	58,868	117,735	117,735		117,735	39,245	29,434	58,868
Prince George	74,003	12,334	37,002	74,003	74,003		24,668	74,003	37,002
Nanaimo	99,863	24,966	49,932	99,863	33,288	24,966			33,288
AVERAGE	179,645	38,528	63,886	147,702	131,152	50,038	78,566	73,727	48,395
Maple Ridge	90,990	45,495	90,990		90,990	45,495	90,990	90,990	90,990

The seven sheets of ice located at the Scotia Barns facility in Burnaby are not included in the count.

Provision Ratios (<155,00 residents only)

Municipality	Population	Ice Arenas (# of sheets)	Indoor Pools	50 metre pools	Major Performing Arts Venues (>300 seats)	Public Gymnasiums (not incl. schools)	Dedicated Seniors Centres	Dedicated Youth Centres	Libraries
Abbotsford	153,524	4	2	0	1	2	1	1	3
Coquitlam	148,625	5	2	1	1	3	1	1	2
Kelowna	144,576	5	3	1	1	N/A	3	2	3
Langley (Township)	132,603	6	2	1	1	1	2	2	3
Kamloops	97,902	6	2	1	0	2	1	1	2
Chilliwack	93,203	3	2	0	1	2	1	1	3
New Westminster	78,916	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	1
Port Coquitlam	61,498	3	2	0	1	2	1	1	1
Mission	41,519	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Port Moody	33,535	2	1	0	0	2	1	1	1
Pitt Meadows	19,146	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Saanich	117,735	2	1	1	0	1	3	4	2
Prince George	74,003	6	2	1	1	0	3	1	2
Nanaimo	99,863	4	2	1	3	4	0	0	3
AVERAGE	91,368	4	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Maple Ridge	90,990	2	1	0	1	2	1	1	1

N/A: data not available or could not be adequately validated

Municipality	Population	Ice Arenas (# of sheets)	Indoor Pools	50 metre pools	Theatre Venues (>300 seats)	Public Gymnasiums (not incl. schools)	Dedicated Seniors Centres	Dedicated Youth Centres	Libraries
Abbotsford	153,524	38,381	76,762	N/A	153,524	76,762	153,524	153,524	51,175
Coquitlam	148,625	29,725	74,313	148,625	148,625	49,542	148,625	148,625	74,313
Kelowna	144,576	28,915	48,192	144,576	144,576	N/A	48,192	72,288	48,192
Langley (Township)	132,603	22,101	66,302	132,603	132,603	132,603	66,302	66,302	44,201
Kamloops	97,902	16,317	48,951	97,902	N/A	48,951	97,902	97,902	48,951
Chilliwack	93,203	31,068	46,602	N/A	93,203	46,602	93,203	93,203	31,068
New Westminster	78,916	39,458	78,916	78,916	78,916	15,783	78,916	78,916	78,916
Port Coquitlam	61,498	20,499	30,749	N/A	61,498	30,749	61,498	61,498	61,498
Mission	41,519	41,519	41,519	N/A	41,519	41,519	41,519	41,519	41,519
Port Moody	33,535	16,768	33,535	N/A	N/A	16,768	33,535	33,535	33,535
Pitt Meadows	19,146	6,382	N/A	N/A	N/A	19,146	19,146	19,146	19,146
Saanich	117,735	58,868	117,735	117,735	N/A	117,735	39,245	29,434	58,868
Prince George	74,003	12,334	37,002	74,003	74,003	N/A	24,668	74,003	37,002
Nanaimo	99,863	24,966	49,932	99,863	33,288	24,966	N/A	N/A	33,288
AVERAGE	92,618	32,226	57,731	111,778	96,175	51,760	69,713	74,607	47,262
Maple Ridge	90,990	45,495	90,990	N/A	90,990	45,495	90,990	90,990	90,990

N/A: data not available or could not be adequately validated

Outdoor Sport Facilities

Municipality		Synthetic Turf			Natural Surface Sports Fields			Ball Diamonds			Lacrosse Boxes			Tennis Courts			Pickleball Courts	
Comparators	Population	#	Provision Ratio	#	Provision Ratio	#	Provision Ratio	#	Provision Ratio	#	Provision Ratio	#	Provision Ratio	#	Provision Ratio	#	Provision Ratio	
Vancouver (Park Board)	662,248	14	47,303	154	4,300	127	5,215	2	331,124	169	3,919	11	60,204					
Surrey	568,322	15	37,888	68	8,358	94	6,046	5	113,664	69	8,237	N/A	N/A					
Burnaby	249,125	9	27,681	44	5,662	60	4,152	N/A	N/A	81	3,076	83	3,002					
Richmond	209,937	10	20,994	53	3,961	92	2,282	4	52,484	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					
Abbotsford	153,524	6	25,587	32	4,798	34	4,515	N/A	N/A	21	7,311	8	N/A					
Coquitlam	148,625	7	21,232	36	4,128	35	4,246	4	37,156	35	4,246	N/A	N/A					
Chilliwack	148,625	3	49,542	20	7,431	36	4,128	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					
Kelowna	144,576	1	144,576	29	4,985	28	5,163	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					
Langley (Township)	132,603	7	18,943	61	2,174	75	1,768	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					
Port Coquitlam	61,498	2	30,749	16	3,844	23	2,674	3	20,499	17	3,618	2	30,749					
Mission	41,519	1	41,519	14	2,966	13	3,194	1	41,519	5	8,304	N/A	N/A					
Port Moody	33,535	2	16,768	9	3,726	14	2,395	1	33,535	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					
Pitt Meadows	19,146	1	19,146	15	1,276	17	1,126	0	N/A	8	2,393	6	3,191					
Saanich	117,735	5	23,547	19	6,197	31	3,798	2	58,868	20	5,887	11	10,703					
Prince George	74,003	1	74,003	18	4,111	16	4,625	1	74,003	33	2,243	3	24,668					
Nanaimo	99,863	3	33,288	21	4,755	30	3,329	4	24,966	19	5,256	9	11,096					
AVERAGE	179,055	5	39,548	38	4,542	45	3,666	2	78,782	43	4,953	17	20,516					
Maple Ridge	90,990	6	15,165	22	4,136	22	4,136	2	45,495	16	5,687	7	12,999					

N/A: data not available or could not be adequately validated

Outdoor Sport Facilities (<155k)

Municipality	Synthetic Turf			Natural Surface Sports Fields			Ball Diamonds		Lacrosse Boxes		Tennis Courts		Pickleball Courts	
	Population	#	Provision Ratio	#	Provision Ratio	#	Provision Ratio	#	Provision Ratio	#	Provision Ratio	#	Provision Ratio	
Abbotsford	153,524	6	25,587	32	4,798	34	4,515	N/A	N/A	21	7,311	8	N/A	
Coquitlam	148,625	7	21,232	36	4,128	35	4,246	4	37,156	35	4,246	N/A	N/A	
Chilliwack	148,625	3	49,542	20	7,431	36	4,128	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Kelowna	144,576	1	144,576	29	4,985	28	5,163	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Langley (Township)	132,603	7	18,943	61	2,174	75	1,768	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Port Coquitlam	61,498	2	30,749	16	3,844	23	2,674	3	20,499	17	3,618	2	30,749	
Mission	41,519	1	41,519	14	2,966	13	3,194	1	41,519	5	8,304	N/A	N/A	
Port Moody	33,535	2	16,768	9	3,726	14	2,395	1	33,535	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Pitt Meadows	19,146	1	19,146	15	1,276	17	1,126	0	N/A	8	2,393	6	3,191	
Saanich	117,735	5	23,547	19	6,197	31	3,798	2	58,868	20	5,887	11	10,703	
Prince George	74,003	1	74,003	18	4,111	16	4,625	1	74,003	33	2,243	3	24,668	
Nanaimo	99,863	3	33,288	21	4,755	30	3,329	4	24,966	19	5,256	9	11,096	
AVERAGE	97,938	3	41,575	24	4,199	29	3,414	2	41,507	20	4,907	5	16,970	
Maple Ridge	90,990	6	15,165	20	4,550	24	3,791	2	45,495	16	5,687	7	12,999	

Outdoor Park Amenities

Facility Counts (all)

Municipality	Population	Playgrounds	Outdoor Pools	Splash Parks	Skateboard Parks	Dog Parks
Vancouver (Park Board)	662,248	159	5	14	9	44
Surrey	568,322	187	8	11	8	17
Burnaby	249,125	N/A	5	9	2	9
Richmond	209,937	76	2	5	2	9
Abbotsford	153,524	72	1	3	2	4
Coquitlam	148,625	48	2	10	2	6
Chilliwack	148,625	N/A	1	2	3	5
Kelowna	144,576	80	0	3	2	13
Langley (Township)	132,603	36	1	5	5	6
Port Coquitlam	61,498	26	2	3	2	5
Mission	41,519	19	0	0	1	1
Port Moody	33,535	20	2	3	1	4
Pitt Meadows	19,146	13	1	1	1	2
AVERAGE	197,945	67	2	5	3	10
Maple Ridge	90,990	47	1	7	1	6

Provision Ratios (all)

Municipality	Population	Playgrounds	Outdoor Pools	Splash Parks	Skateboard Parks	Dog Parks
Vancouver (Park Board)	662,248	4,165	132,450	47,303	73,583	15,051
Surrey	568,322	3,039	71,040	51,666	71,040	33,431
Burnaby	249,125	N/A	49,825	27,681	124,563	27,681
Richmond	209,937	2,762	104,969	41,987	104,969	23,326
Abbotsford	153,524	2,132	153,524	51,175	76,762	38,381
Coquitlam	148,625	3,096	74,313	14,863	74,313	24,771
Chilliwack	148,625	N/A	148,625	74,313	49,542	29,725
Kelowna	144,576	1,807	N/A	48,192	72,288	11,121
Langley (Township)	132,603	3,683	132,603	26,521	26,521	22,101
Port Coquitlam	61,498	2,365	30,749	20,499	30,749	12,300
Mission	41,519	2,185	N/A	N/A	41,519	41,519
Port Moody	33,535	1,677	16,768	11,178	33,535	8,384
Pitt Meadows	19,146	1,473	19,146	19,146	19,146	9,573
AVERAGE	197,945	2,581	84,910	36,210	61,425	22,874
Maple Ridge	90,990	1,936	90,990	12,999	90,990	15,165

Provision Ratios (<155,000 residents)

Municipality	Population	Playgrounds	Outdoor Pools	Splash Parks	Skateboard Parks	Dog Parks
Abbotsford	153,524	72	1	3	2	4
Coquitlam	148,625	48	2	10	2	6
Chilliwack	148,625	N/A	1	2	3	5
Kelowna	144,576	80	0	3	2	13
Langley (Township)	132,603	36	1	5	5	6
Port Coquitlam	61,498	26	2	3	2	5
Mission	41,519	19	0	0	1	1
Port Moody	33,535	20	2	3	1	4
Pitt Meadows	19,146	13	1	1	1	2
AVERAGE	98,183	39	1	3	2	5
Maple Ridge	90,990	47	1	7	1	6

Municipality	Population	Playgrounds	Outdoor Pools	Splash Parks	Skateboard Parks	Dog Parks
Abbotsford	153,524	2,132	153,524	51,175	76,762	38,381
Coquitlam	148,625	3,096	74,313	14,863	74,313	24,771
Chilliwack	148,625	N/A	148,625	74,313	49,542	29,725
Kelowna	144,576	1,807	N/A	48,192	72,288	11,121
Langley (Township)	132,603	3,683	132,603	26,521	26,521	22,101
Port Coquitlam	61,498	2,365	30,749	20,499	30,749	12,300
Mission	41,519	2,185	N/A	N/A	41,519	41,519
Port Moody	33,535	1,677	16,768	11,178	33,535	8,384
Pitt Meadows	19,146	1,473	19,146	19,146	19,146	9,573
AVERAGE	98,183	2,302	82,247	33,236	47,153	21,986
Maple Ridge	90,990	1,936	90,990	12,999	90,990	15,165



