

City of West Kelowna Parks Master Plan

DRAFT - April 2024



DRAFT





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- A: Existing Parks Inventory
- B: Trends Analysis
- C: Preliminary Design Guideline Considerations

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS



The City of West Kelowna is on the Traditional
Territory of the Syilx / Okanagan Peoples.

The *Parks Master Plan* update team would like to thank City Mayor and Council, City staff, the Regional District of Central Okanagan, Westbank First Nation, our diverse and dedicated local interest group representatives, and the many community members who use and care for parks in West Kelowna. The input shared by participants has provided valuable information to help shape this *Parks Master Plan* update to guide planning, development, and management of the City's parks system in the years to come.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The *Parks Master Plan* provides direction for outdoor parks, open spaces, and waterfront areas managed by the City of West Kelowna. In West Kelowna, City parks provide local, publicly-accessible, and affordable outdoor recreation opportunities.

PLAN PURPOSE

The West Kelowna *Parks Master Plan* provides overall direction and guidance for managing parks resources, infrastructure, and investment over a long-term (10-year) horizon.

A *Parks Master Plan* process was undertaken to identify parks priorities through analysis, research, and engagement with the community. The *Parks Master Plan* also seeks to align parks planning directions with other key City plans, including the *Official Community Plan*.

This document is an update to the 2016 *Parks Master Plan*.

WHAT'S IN THE PARKS MASTER PLAN?

- ▶ An introduction to parks planning and the process.
- ▶ An overview of West Kelowna's current context.
- ▶ Analysis of West Kelowna's current parks network.
- ▶ A framework for the future, including six guiding goals.
- ▶ A set of 37 recommendations with details about why they are recommended, design considerations, actions, and costs.
- ▶ An implementation summary outlining short, medium, and long-term priorities.
- ▶ Supporting mapping and information.

PARKS NETWORK CURRENT SNAPSHOT



130

Approximate number of park updates completed since 2016



215 ha

Area of current (2023) West Kelowna municipal parkland, an addition of 30 ha from 2016



47,000

Estimated number of people of all ages and abilities including residents, people living in neighbouring communities, and visitors using West Kelowna Parks

81%



Percentage of West Kelowna residents living in urban areas that have a park within a 5-minute walk (400 m)



Existing Park System

See Section 3.2 on p.20

A 2023 snapshot of West Kelowna's existing network provides a baseline for the current state of parks.

ATHLETIC PARKS (9)



31.17 ha

Places for outdoor sport and recreation opportunities

LINEAR PARKS (24)



12.54 ha

Off-road linkages between key destinations in a park setting and/or protected greenway corridors for environmental values

COMMUNITY PARKS (8)



12.52 ha

Community gathering, celebration, and informal enjoyment

WATERFRONT PARKS (26)



9.97 ha

Lake and beach access for swimming, boat launching, and passive recreation

NEIGHBOURHOOD PARKS (44)



16.53 ha

Spaces for local residents to enjoy outdoor recreation close to home

NATURAL AREAS (25)



132.70 ha

Protection of ecological features and habitat, with potential for limited low-impact recreation

PARKS OWNED BY OTHERS



440.39 ha

Regional-scale environmental protection, heritage protection, and/or outdoor recreation

PUBLIC PARK AREA (TOTAL)



655.80 ha

Including municipal and regional parks meaning that **5.37%** of the land base is currently dedicated park space

Parkland Supply Analysis

See Section 3.2 on p.20

The plan includes analysis that looks at the amount of space dedicated to parkland in the City, how it has changed since the previous plan, how it is distributed, and how it compares to benchmark communities. Five different methods of parkland supply analysis were completed.



1

POPULATION-BASED ANALYSIS

- ▶ Since the *2016 Parks Master Plan*, **parkland growth has slightly outpaced population growth**, with the municipal parkland/1,000 residents ratio increasing from 5.38 ha/1,000 residents to 5.80 ha/1,000 residents.

2

PARKLAND PROVISION BENCHMARKING

- ▶ West Kelowna's **Active Municipal Parkland Area** (municipal park spaces that provide amenities that support human use) **to Population Ratio** is slightly below that of the benchmarked communities.
- ▶ **The Total Municipal Parkland Area** (all municipal parks) **to Population Ratio** is slightly below the average of the benchmarked communities.
- ▶ When **Other Parkland Area** is included, West Kelowna is closely aligned with the benchmarked average and is higher than three of the four benchmark communities (due to supply of Regional Parks within municipal boundaries).

3

AREA-BASED ANALYSIS

- ▶ West Kelowna has **655.80 ha of dedicated public park area** (including Regional Parks) representing **5.37%** of West Kelowna's total land area.
- ▶ The OCP recommends **20%** of total area within the City to be **protected open space** which includes a percentage of each natural areas, greenspaces, trails, and publicly accessible parkland.

4

PARK ACCESS (WALK TIME)

- ▶ Approximately **95%** of residents living in urban areas of the City have access to at least one **park** within a **ten-minute walk** of their home.
- ▶ Approximately **87%** of residents living in urban areas of the City have access to **active parkland** within a **ten-minute walk** of their home (*active parkland* is developed park space with amenities for human use).
- ▶ Approximately **50%** of residents living in urban areas of the City have access to a **playground** within a **ten-minute walk** of their home, at a municipal park, regional park, or school.



5

NEIGHBOURHOOD ANALYSIS

- ▶ In addition to City-wide analyses, the plan reviewed park provision in each neighbourhood. This provides a snapshot of how each neighbourhood is served for population-based provision, area-based provision, and the park classifications.
- ▶ While this data provides useful context, it is important to recognize that there are physical limitations that affect park access, including past development patterns, ALR, steep slopes, and other factors. These variations means it is not feasible to achieve the same level of access is all locations.
- ▶ Based on neighbourhood analyses, the following have lower park area provision/1,000 population:
 - » Glenrosa
 - » West Kelowna Business Park
 - » Westbank/Westbank Centre
 - » Lakeview Heights
 - » Smith Creek
- ▶ Glenrosa, Casa Loma, Lakeview Heights, and Smith Creek neighbourhoods do not have major destination parks (e.g., Community Park or major Athletic Park).
- ▶ South Boucherie, Shannon Lake, Goats Peak/Gellatly, and Glenrosa have higher numbers of undeveloped or underdeveloped parklands that may represent opportunities for future updates and amenity additions.
- ▶ With the exception of the Smith Creek neighbourhood and West Kelowna Business Park, all other neighbourhoods have regional parkland within them or nearby, supplementing recreational opportunities.
- ▶ The 2023 Official Community Plan (OCP) identifies seven (7) growth centres. As these growth centres add residents, thoughtful park expansion and/or amenity additions should be planned to support increasing demands.



Park Amenity Provision Analysis

See Section 3.3 on p.41

Park amenity provision analysis looks at the existing types of amenities in City parks today, compares availability to benchmark communities, and considers provision in adjacent areas. Three different methods of park amenity provision analysis were completed.



1

EXISTING WEST KELOWNA AMENITIES SUMMARY & POPULATION-BASED ANALYSIS

- ▶ The existing parks system supplies most amenities typical to a medium-sized community.
- ▶ Amenities in municipal parks are supplemented by those in spaces operated by others including RDCO Regional Parks and School District #23 sites.

2

AMENITY BENCHMARKING

- ▶ Benchmarking park amenities provides insights into how the City's provision compares with that of other municipalities. It does not measure quality of amenities.
- ▶ The table below summarizes West Kelowna's provision with benchmarked communities.

ABOVE AVERAGE AMENITY PROVISION	SIMILAR TO AVERAGE AMENITY PROVISION	BELOW AVERAGE AMENITY PROVISION	AMENITIES LESS COMMON IN MID-SIZED COMMUNITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Multi-Sport Dome ▪ Pickleball Courts ▪ Tennis Courts ▪ Performance Space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rectangular Field ▪ Sand Volleyball Courts ▪ Spray Park ▪ Skateboard Park ▪ Community Gardens ▪ Off-Leash Dog Areas ▪ Motorized Boat Launches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Baseball Diamonds ▪ Softball Diamonds ▪ Multi-Sport Court (boarded) ▪ Bike Skills/BMX ▪ Pump Track ▪ Disc Golf Course 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Artificial Turf Field ▪ Cricket Pitch ▪ Outdoor Skating Rink ▪ Outdoor Swimming Pool ▪ Running Track

3

NEIGHBOURING FACILITIES

- ▶ West Kelowna's proximity to the neighbouring City of Kelowna means that in some cases, West Kelowna residents travel to use amenities available in the larger centre.
- ▶ West Kelowna is also close to Westbank First Nation and Peachland which provide a range of parks and amenities.
- ▶ Planning in coordination with neighbouring municipalities can help support complementary networks that bring benefits to all area residents.

A Framework for the Future

See Section 4.0 on p.53

PARK TRENDS

Key current trends that may affect parks in West Kelowna include:



A GROWING POPULATION

Rapid community growth increase demand on parks and recreation amenities.



AN AGING COMMUNITY

An aging population means potential shifts in recreational interests and activities.



LAND CONSTRAINTS

As development occurs, there is less land available for future parks acquisition.



CLIMATE CHANGE

Hotter summers and warmer, wetter winters requires adaptation and mitigation in parks.



INCLUSION & ACCESS

Supporting barrier-free access for all ages and abilities to parks is a community priority.



TECHNOLOGY

Advances change how we connect, participate in recreation, and share information.

COMMUNITY INPUT

Key insights shared by the community during the process include:



Top Priorities

that remain relevant from the 2016 Parks Master Plan



Idea Themes

about what people would like to see prioritized in the future for parks

PHASE 1

- 1 New grass sports fields
- 2 Upgrades to existing sports fields
- 3 Continued protection of Mount Boucherie
- 4 Updates to waterfront accesses
- 5 Extension of waterfront trail connections



Improving Existing Parks



Pets in Parks



Parks Acquisition



Lakefront



Sports Facility Improvements



Leisure and Gathering



New Activities



Safety

PHASE 2

Pending outcomes of Phase 2 Engagement.

GOALS Provide overall guidance for the future of parks in West Kelowna.

The Parks Master Plan is guided by...

COUNCIL'S 2022-2026 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES:

A progressive local government, committed to engaging the community to make West Kelowna a welcoming, safe, and inclusive place, resilient in the face of challenges, and rich with opportunity for all ages.

The following six goals for West Kelowna's parks align with Council's 2022-2026 Strategic Priorities and provide specific consideration for park planning, development, and funding:

					
Goal 1: Celebrate Our Water	Goal 2: Protect Our Environment & Showcase Our Natural Playground	Goal 3: Connect Our Community	Goal 4: Leave a Legacy for the Future	Goal 5: Support a Healthy, Vibrant, and Active Community	Goal 6: Support a Thriving West Kelowna
					

A Path Forward: Recommendations See Section 5.0 on p.61

Master Plans support informed, systematic progress towards our goals. To support this progress, the Parks Master Plan provides a set of recommendations and strategies for implementing the ideas, values, and priorities generated through the planning process. These recommendations are provided for Council, staff, partners, and the community to consider within the context of ongoing community planning and budgeting.

Recommendations are based on several sources of input:

- ▶ Analysis of existing parks resources;
- ▶ Background documents, trends, demographics, benchmarking, and land use information;
- ▶ Emerging best practices in the delivery of parks services;
- ▶ Ideas from stakeholders and community members gathered through the engagement process;
- ▶ Input received from City staff and Council; and
- ▶ Alignment with West Kelowna’s current planning context.

The following pages provide a summary of the recommendations included in the Parks Master Plan and references to their pages in the report.



PARKLAND QUANTITY & QUALITY MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

These 5 recommendations provide direction on how and where the overall parks network could grow over the coming decade, along with steps that can be taken to maintain the quality of the network as it grows.

- Q1** Parks Operations Resourcing (p.66)
- Q2** Parkland Targets (p.69)
- Q3** Major Park Acquisition Planning (p.73)
- Q4** Neighbourhood Park Dedication (p.76)
- Q5** Parks & Recreational Trails Asset Management (p.79)

PARK IMPROVEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

These 12 recommendations identify potential capital investments to improve or develop existing parks and add new amenities to fill identified gaps.

- I1** Athletic Fields (p.81)
- I2** Playgrounds (p.89)
- I3** Courts (p.93)
- I4** Outdoor Ice Skating Venue (p.96)
- I5** Waterfront Access & Amenities (General) (p.99)
- I6** Rolling Activities (p.104)
- I7** Pets In Parks (p.106)
- I8** Productive Landscapes (p.110)
- I9** Disc Golf (p.112)
- I10** Comfort Amenities (washrooms & shelters) (p.114)
- I11** Other Ideas for Future Consideration (p.116)
- I12** Key Connections (p.118)

LOCATION-SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

These 10 recommendations identify potential upgrades and expansions to the City's most in-demand parks so they continue to meet the current and future needs of residents.

- L1** Gellatly Bay Recreation Area (p.121)
- L2** Marjorie Pritchard Park (p.123)
- L3** Mar Fee Sports Complex (p.124)
- L4** Kinsmen Park (p.126)
- L5** Mount Boucherie Sports Fields/Darroch Park (p.127)
- L6** Wild Horse Park (p.128)
- L7** Memorial Park/Annette Beaudreau Amphitheatre (p.129)
- L8** Mount Boucherie (p.130)
- L9** Glen Canyon (p.132)
- L10** Landfill Site (p.133)

SERVICE DELIVERY RECOMMENDATIONS

These 10 recommendations include ideas for policy development, planning initiatives, management strategies, and information distribution that apply to the entire parks system.

- S1** Parks & Recreational Trails Design Guidelines (p.136)
- S2** Climate Change Adaptation & Resilience (p.138)
- S3** Environmental & Water Stewardship (p.141)
- S4** Park Safety (p.143)
- S5** Accessibility (p.144)
- S6** Community Gathering & Events (p.145)
- S7** Parks Volunteer Programs (p.146)
- S8** Private Enterprise in Parks (p.148)
- S9** Partnerships (p.149)
- S10** Information & Communications (p.150)

FUNDING STRATEGIES

These 15 funding strategies could support implementation of the recommendations in the Parks Master Plan.

- F1** Annual Tax Revenues (p.151)
- F2** Parks Development Cost Charges (p.151)
- F3** Parcel Tax (Levy) (p.152)
- F4** Parkland Dedication/Cash-in-lieu (p.152)
- F5** Other Development-related Funding (p.152)
- F6** Parks Reserve Fund (p.153)
- F7** Senior Government Funding (p.153)
- F8** Borrowing (p.153)
- F9** Parks Decommissioning (p.153)
- F10** Coordination with Infrastructure Upgrades (p.154)
- F11** Donations & Fundraising (p.154)
- F12** Community Partnerships (p.154)
- F13** Private-Public Partnerships (p3s) (p.154)
- F14** Amenity Cost Charges (p.154)
- F15** User/Private Enterprise Fee Programs (p.155)

MONITORING & REVIEW

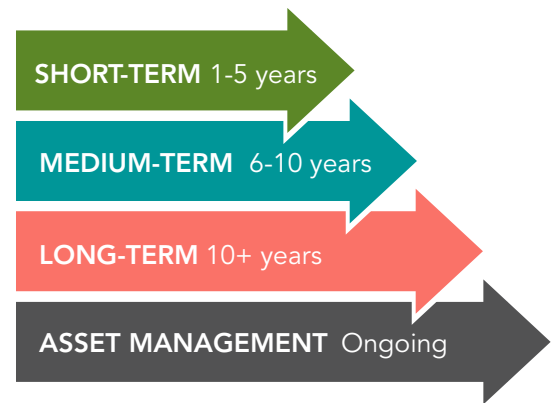
These 2 processes allow the City and residents to review progress, confirm steps taken, and make adjustments if needed to be responsive to changes within the City and broader global context.

- M1** Adaptive Management (p.156)
- M2** Plan Reviews & Updates (p.156)

Implementation

See Section 6.0 on p.159

An Implementation Summary provides a categorized summary of recommended actions for West Kelowna's parks network organized by timeframe. This information is intended to support ongoing implementation of key actions that support progress towards the goals outlined in the master plan.



The *Parks Master Plan* identifies 38 short-term actions that could be considered to advance key recommendations, notably those that garnered significant engagement input, have potential for high positive impacts, could be affected by future change/development, need to be completed as a first step in phased implementation, and/or have current opportunity or funding.

Recommendations with short-term actions include:

- Q1 Parks Operations Resourcing (p.66)
- Q2 Parkland Targets (p.69)
- Q3 Major Park Acquisition Planning (p.73)
- Q4 Neighbourhood Park Dedication (p.76)
- Q5 Parks & Recreational Trails Asset Management (p.79)
- I1 Athletic Fields (p.81)
- I2 Playgrounds (p.89)
- I3 Courts (p.93)
- I4 Outdoor Ice Skating Venue (p.96)
- I5 Waterfront Access & Amenities (General) (p.99)
- I7 Pets In Parks (p.106)
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- L1 Gellatly Bay Recreation Area (p.121)
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- L10 Landfill Site (p.133)
- S1 Parks & Recreational Trails Design Guidelines (p.136)
- S4 Park Safety (p.143)
- S7 Parks Volunteer Programs (p.146)
- S8 Private Enterprise in Parks (p.148)
- S10 Information & Communications (p.150)
- F Funding Strategies (various)

Each year, staff should review actions, consider inflation or other costs, and prepare strategies for implementing priority projects. Should opportunity arise, Council consideration to complete a project sooner than its suggested timeframe may be warranted.





1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Plan Purpose

A Parks Master Plan (Plan) provides overall direction and guidance for managing parks, resources, infrastructure, and investment over a long-term (10-year) horizon. A primary goal for creating a Parks Master Plan is to form an accurate understanding of parks priorities in the City of West Kelowna through analysis, research, and engagement with the community.

A Parks Master Plan is a strategic system-wide document. It does not undertake detailed planning for each park in the network; rather, it provides recommendations for the entire parks system. The plan assists the City in prioritizing realistic, short- to medium-term (10-year) investments. The Plan will facilitate budget development, acquisition planning, park improvement strategies, and funding coordination for the next decade and beyond.

This Plan is a living document that should evolve alongside the community. The Plan recommendations should be reviewed on an annual basis with consideration for new opportunities and prioritization of actions to best fit the needs of the community. All projects identified in the Plan will be considered within broader planning for the community and are subject to consideration and approval by Council.

This document is an update to the *2016 Parks Master Plan*.

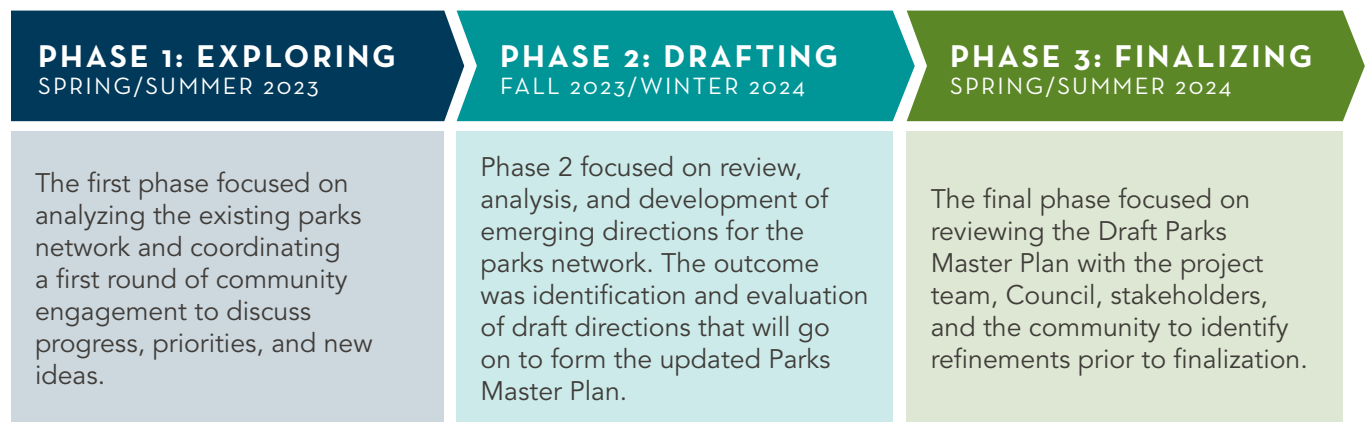
The focus for the Parks Master Plan is outdoor parks, open spaces, and waterfront areas managed by the City of West Kelowna. In West Kelowna, City parks provide local, publicly-accessible, and affordable outdoor recreation opportunities.

Regional Parks, while an important part of West Kelowna's outdoor recreation fabric, are not owned or operated by the City, and as such, are not specifically addressed in the Plan. However, this Plan recognizes the important role that Regional Parks play in West Kelowna.

1.2 Planning Process

The Parks Master Plan update process was conducted in three phases, beginning in spring 2023 and concluding in summer 2024. *Figure 1* summarizes the three phases and key activities completed within each phase.

Figure 1: Planning Process Diagram

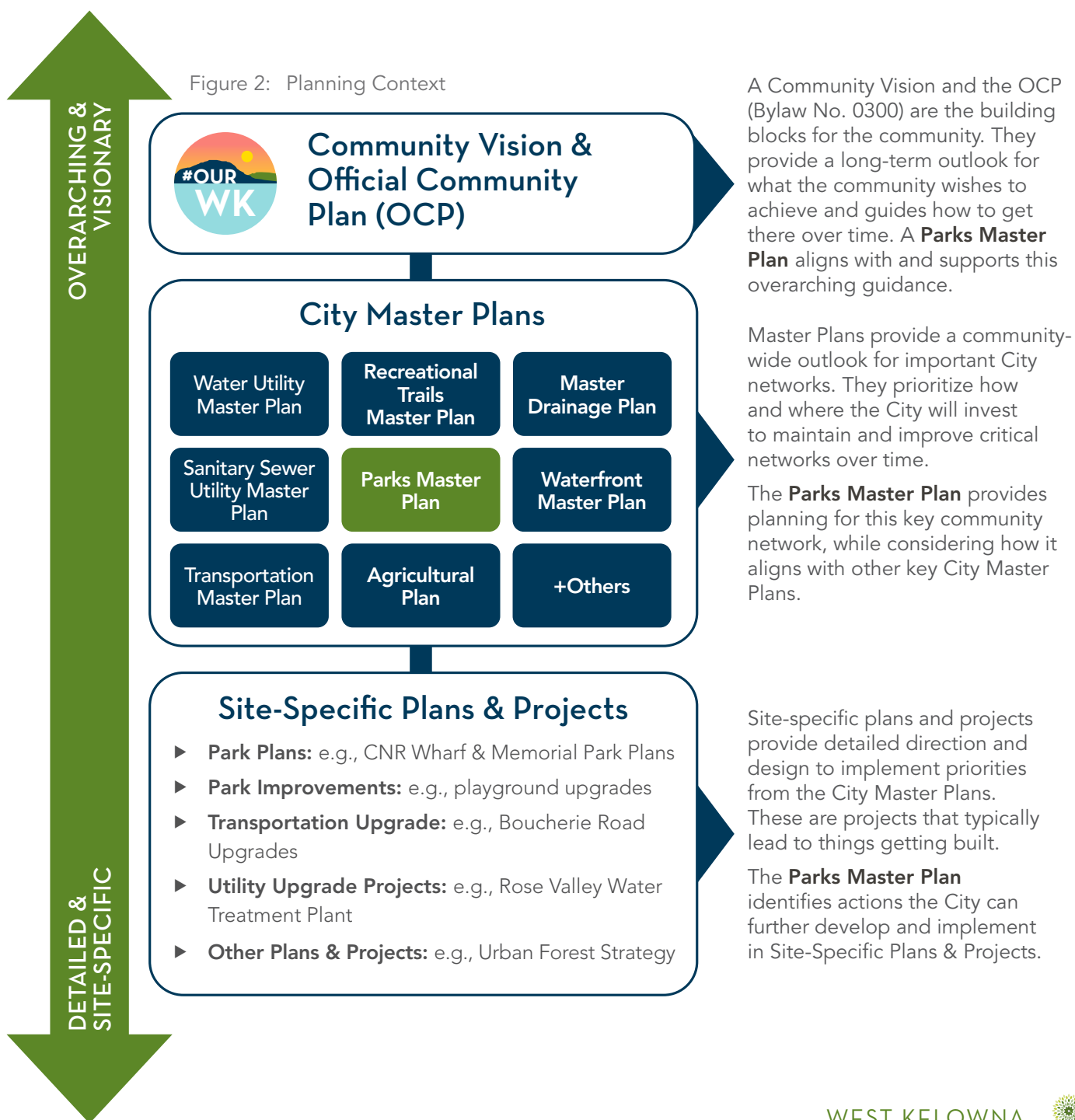


KEY ACTIVITIES



1.3 Planning Context

A city is complex and interconnected. Planning helps us get organized and stay focused so that progress is sustained and important projects get done. *Figure 2* is an illustrative summary of how different levels of City plans work together.



1.4 Benefits of Parks

The far-reaching benefits of parks are well known, and because of these broad benefits communities are recognizing parks as an essential public service. In recent years there has been a focus on evidence-based research by national, provincial, and municipal organizations to help quantify and further understand the benefits of parks to communities. The summary message of this work is that parks are critical to quality of life and improve the health of communities.

The Canadian Parks and Recreation Association (CPRA) and affiliated consortium, the National Benefits Hub, identify a four-category framework of the benefits of parks and recreation as illustrated in *Figure 3*.

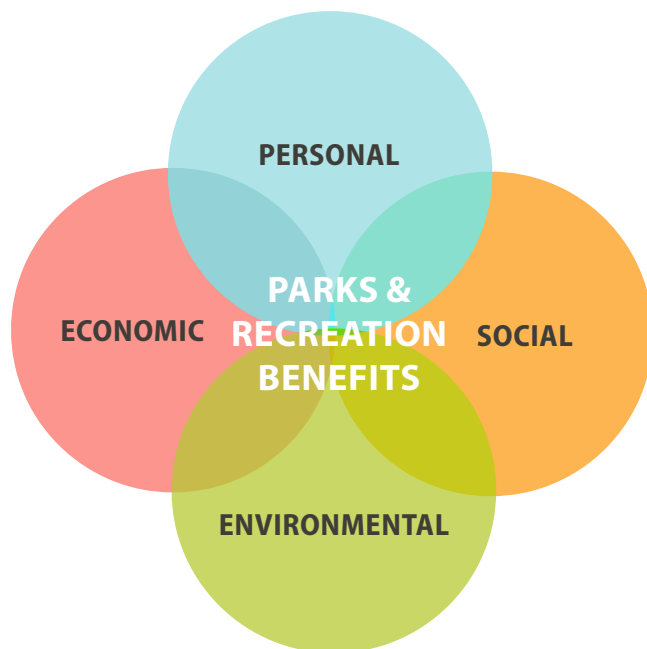


Figure 3: Benefits of Parks and Recreation Framework

The wealth of information gathered by the CPRA and National Benefits Hub is summarized by the following eight outcome summary statements on the benefits of Parks and Recreation.

PARKS AND RECREATION...

- ▶ Are essential to personal health as active living is a key determinant of health status
- ▶ Are key to balanced human development
- ▶ Are essential to the quality of life and place
- ▶ Reduce self-destructive and anti-social behaviours
- ▶ Build strong families and healthy communities
- ▶ Reduce health care, social service, and police/justice costs
- ▶ Are significant economic generators for a community
- ▶ Parks, open spaces, and natural areas are 'greenspace' essential to wellbeing and our environmental and psychological survival



PERSONAL BENEFITS HEALTHY, ACTIVE INDIVIDUALS

Studies show a clear link between access to parks and personal wellbeing:

- ▶ Parks spaces can support increased activity, leading to improved physical and mental wellbeing. Physical activity is known to reduce risks of heart disease, stroke, type 2 diabetes, youth obesity, adult obesity, chronic conditions, stress, and mental health symptoms.
- ▶ Exposure to natural environments and greenspaces can have a positive effect on health, including reducing stress levels and improving cognitive development in children.
- ▶ Increased activity can help reduce health problems and health care demands for all ages.



SOCIAL BENEFITS A CONNECTED AND ENGAGED COMMUNITY

Parks are spaces for individuals of all ages and abilities to explore their interests, build relationships, and relax, helping to strengthen community wellbeing:

- ▶ Parks serve as locations for people to come together in enjoyable, interactive settings.
- ▶ Social interactions can foster mutual respect, inclusion, civic pride, and participation that can stimulate positive community activity and enhance collective identity.
- ▶ Children and youth especially benefit from interactive outdoor play. Studies have shown that playing outdoors is essential to a child's development of core skills, along with emotional and intellectual development.
- ▶ Play participation has also been shown to reduce negative youth behaviours such as juvenile delinquency, smoking, and substance abuse.



ECONOMIC BENEFITS A PROSPEROUS FUTURE

Parks have been shown to be a powerful contributor to community economic development:

- ▶ Spending on parks services provides local economic benefits including employment opportunities, helping to retain existing residents in an area, attracting new residents and visitors, and stimulating urban renewal.
- ▶ Studies have also shown that closeness to natural features is associated with higher residential and commercial values.
- ▶ There are significant cost savings where healthy living can reduce obesity, other chronic health conditions, and negative social behaviours



ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

Green spaces like forests, hillsides, parks, and trails and blue spaces like lakes, wetlands, and streams are fundamental to West Kelowna's future:

- ▶ Effective park planning can help protect and buffer valued open space and environmental features.
- ▶ Green infrastructure, often within parks, can support municipal infrastructure systems and support natural systems for stormwater storage and infiltration and for erosion protection.
- ▶ Parks can help mitigate the effects of climate change and support adaptation to impacts.
- ▶ Parks can encourage people to reduce their carbon footprint through provision of transportation alternatives and access to low-impact activities.





2.0 CONTEXT

2.1 City of West Kelowna

The City of West Kelowna covers a large area of land on the west side of Okanagan Lake, bounded by Okanagan Lake to the east and mountains to the west. The area has a long history as an agricultural community with orchards, vineyards, and farm industry, all of which remain major components of its community fabric.

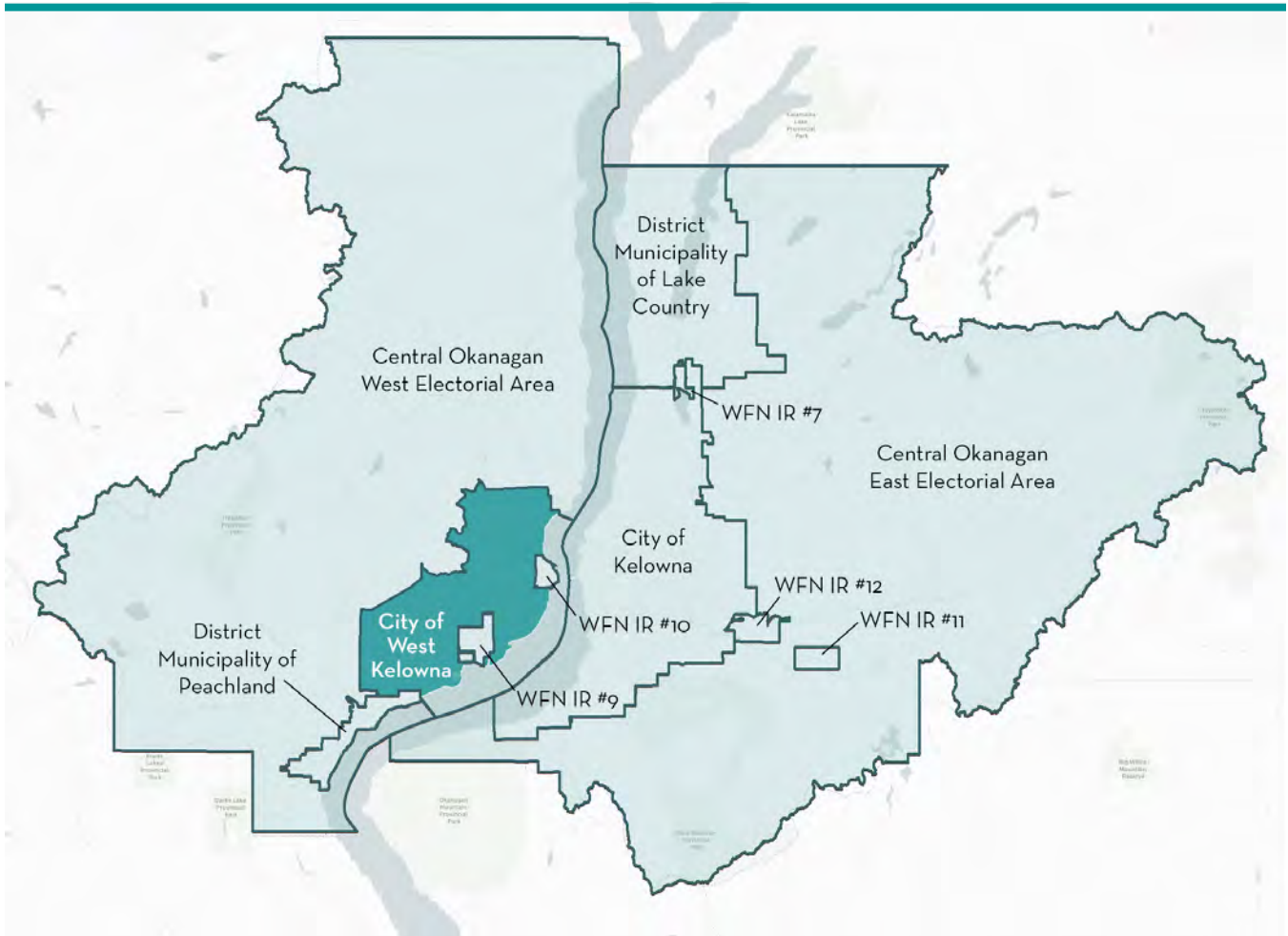
WEST KELOWNA CITY SNAPSHOT

Approximate Area
12,209 ha (122.1 km²)

Population (2021)
36,078

Average Annual Growth Rate
2.1%/year between 2016-2021

Figure 4: Regional Context Map



2.1.1 KEY DEMOGRAPHICS

POPULATION GROWTH

- ▶ Between 2016 and 2021, the City saw a growth rate of 10.5% over 5 years¹, well above BC's growth rate of 7.6% and just below the RDCO's growth rate of 11.6% for the same period.² As of 2021, West Kelowna is home to an estimated 36,078 residents.³
- ▶ West Kelowna's Official Community Plan (OCP) projects a 1.5% annual growth rate for the coming planning period.⁴ If West Kelowna grows at an average rate of 1.5% from the 2021 population of 36,078, the number of residents will be approximately:
 - » 38,866 by 2026
 - » 41,870 by 2031
 - » 45,106 by 2036
 - » 48,592 by 2041
- ▶ West Kelowna also shares borders with Westbank First Nation's Tsinstikeptum Reserves 9 and 10, home to an estimated 10,900 residents.⁵ This means that the City of West Kelowna's park resources are likely servicing around 47,000 people, plus visitors from other neighbouring communities and beyond.

POPULATION AGE

The Central Okanagan has one of BC's oldest age demographics.

- ▶ The last BC Census, completed in 2021, identified a median age for West Kelowna of 44 (up from 43.5 in 2016).¹ BC's median age is 42.8.²
- ▶ As of 2021, West Kelowna's largest age group is those between the ages of 60-64 years, with the next three highest age groups being 55-59 years, 35-39 years, and 65-69 years, respectively.³
- ▶ Though West Kelowna has experienced a 9.3% rise in its working age population (15-65 years) since 2016, the number of people aged 65 and over has increased by 15.6% during the same period.⁴ This means that West Kelowna's working age population, which is 2.3% lower than the national average as of 2021⁵, is getting proportionally smaller.
- ▶ It is predicted within West Kelowna's OCP that by 2040, those aged 65 and over will make up 27% of the population and an additional 12% will be made up by those aged 55 to 64.⁶

1 Statistics Canada, Census Profile West Kelowna, 2021

2 Statistics Canada, Census Profile British Columbia and RDCO, 2021

3 Statistics Canada, Census Profile West Kelowna, 2021

4 City of West Kelowna OCP, 2023

5 Statistics Canada, Census Profile Tsinstikeptum 9 & 10, 2021

1 Statistics Canada, Census Profile West Kelowna, 2021

2 Statistics Canada, Census Profile British Columbia, 2021

3 Statistics Canada, Census Profile West Kelowna, 2021

4 Statistics Canada, Census Profile West Kelowna, 2021

5 Statistics Canada, Census Profile Canada, 2021

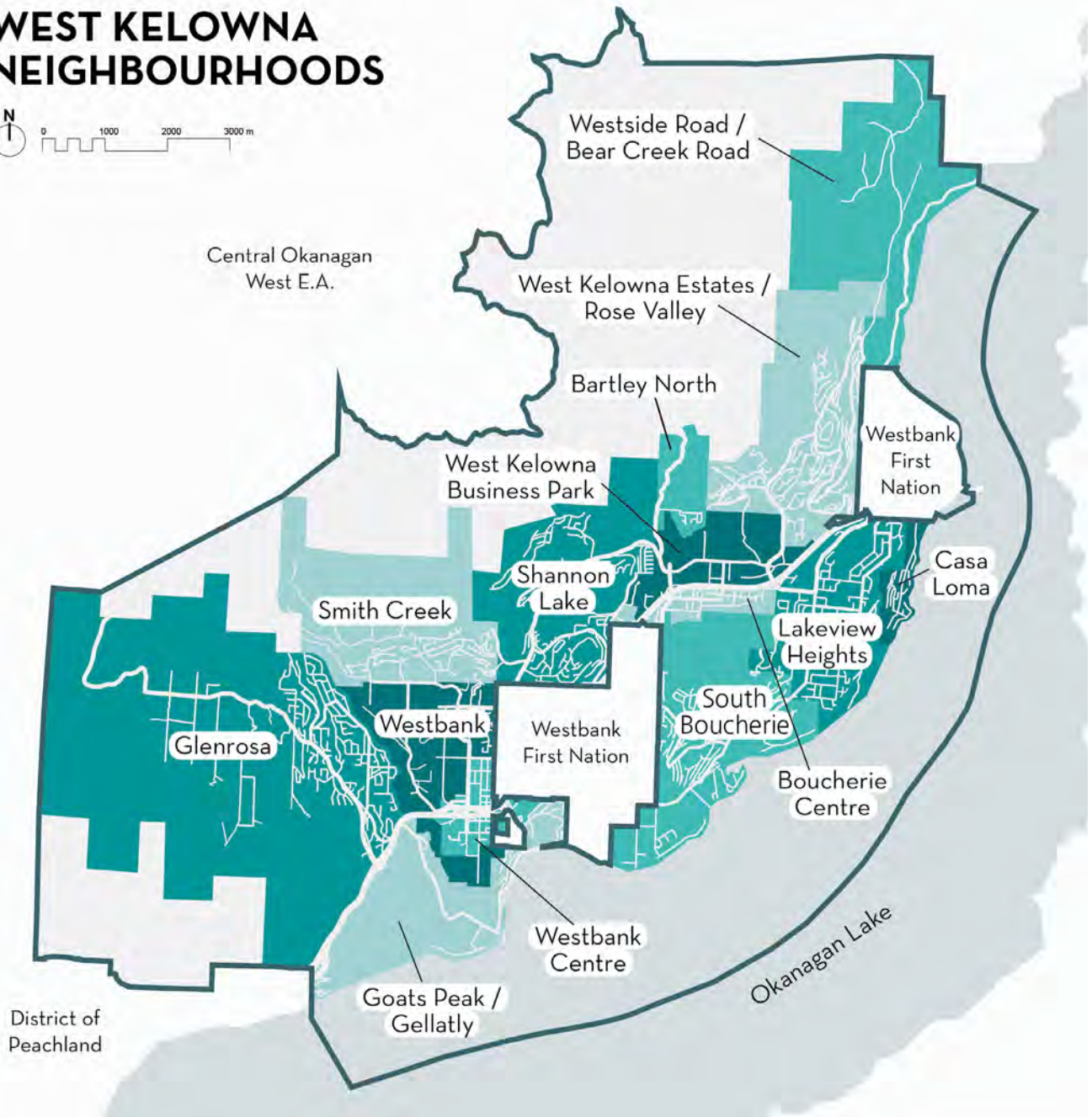
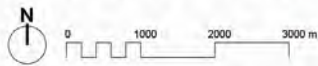
6 City of West Kelowna OCP, 2023

2.1.2 WEST KELOWNA NEIGHBOURHOODS

The City of West Kelowna is comprised of a number of established neighbourhoods. Prior to the City's incorporation in 2007, the neighbourhoods were governed under the Regional District of Central Okanagan and were separate unincorporated areas. Today, while part of a unified West Kelowna, each neighbourhood retains a unique character.

Figure 5: West Kelowna Neighbourhoods Map

WEST KELOWNA NEIGHBOURHOODS



2.1.3 REGIONAL CONTEXT

The City of West Kelowna shares borders with other communities that both offer recreational opportunities and increase the population potentially using West Kelowna's parks resources.

- ▶ **Westbank First Nation Tsinstikeptum 9 and 10:** 2021 Population: 10,900. West Kelowna shares borders with both Tsinstikeptum 9 and 10 which are rapidly growing communities.¹
- ▶ **City of Kelowna:** 2021 Population: 144,576. Kelowna is directly across Okanagan Lake and is connected to the City of West Kelowna via Bennett Bridge. Kelowna is the largest city in the Central Okanagan, and it continues to be one of the fastest growing cities in BC.² West Kelowna's proximity to Kelowna affords access to regional opportunities that are often not available in a smaller community.
- ▶ **Central Okanagan West Electoral Area:** 2021 Population: 2,897. Central Okanagan West encompasses the largely rural portion of the RDCO west of Okanagan Lake.³
- ▶ **District Municipality of Peachland:** 2021 Population: 5,789. Peachland shares the south border of West Kelowna and is connected to the City via Highway 97.⁴



View between West Kelowna and Kelowna from Mount Boucherie

1 Statistics Canada, Census Profile Tsinstikeptum 9 & 10, 2021

2 Statistics Canada, Census Profile City of Kelowna, 2021

3 Statistics Canada, Census Profile Regional District of Central Okanagan West Electoral Area, 2021

4 Statistics Canada, 2021, Census Profile Peachland, 2021

2.2 Community Character

The City of West Kelowna has a unique character with a range of defining features that influence the delivery of parks services.

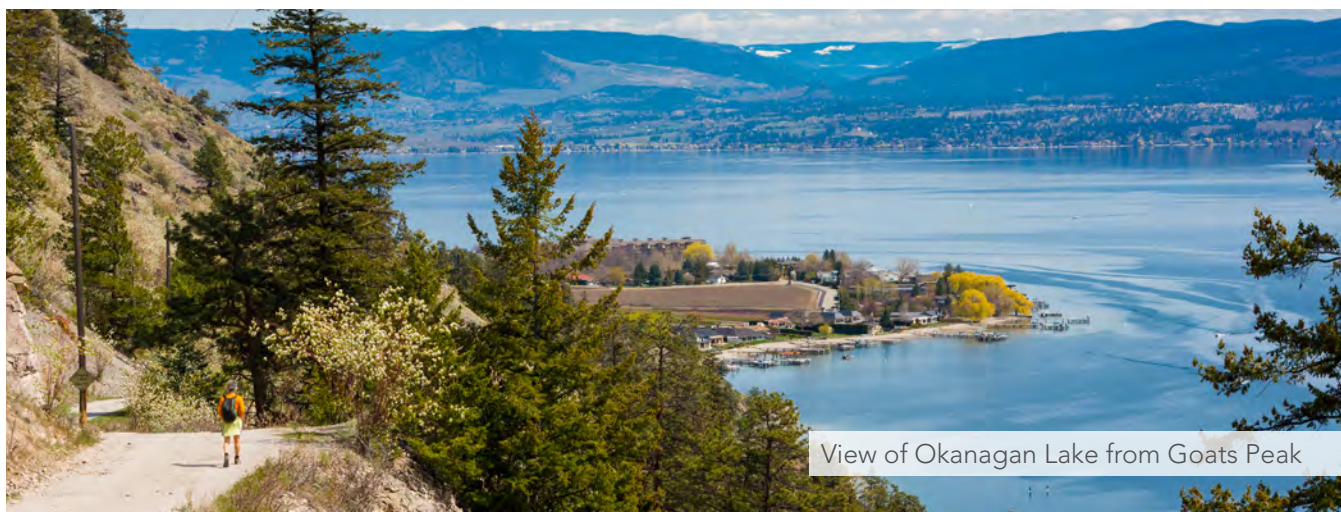
2.2.1 NATURAL FEATURES

OKANAGAN LAKE

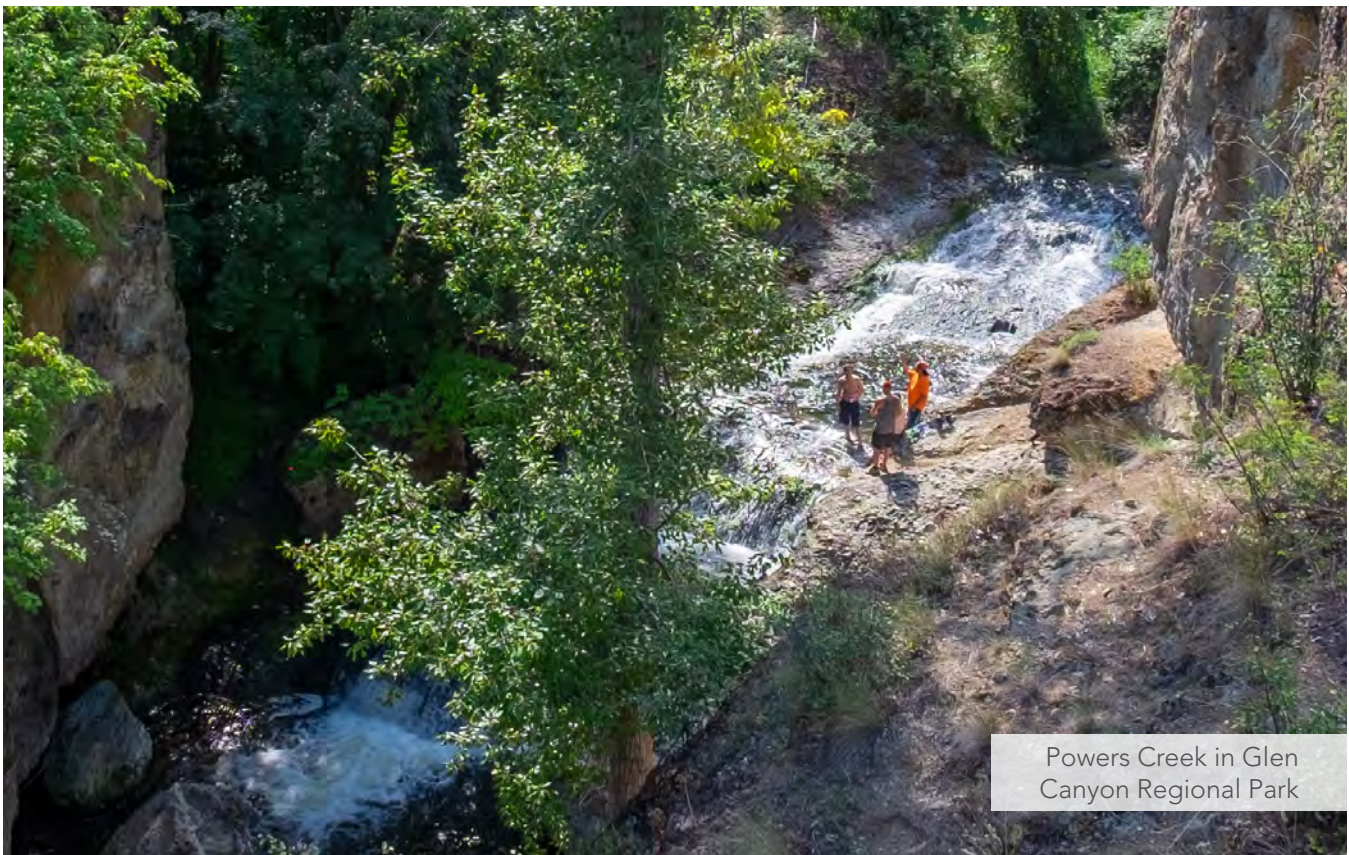
- ▶ At 135 km long, and ranging from one kilometre at its narrowest to five kilometres at its widest, Okanagan Lake is the most significant natural feature in the Okanagan.
- ▶ The City of West Kelowna has approximately 22 km of shoreline along the lake, of which about five kilometres is publicly accessible.
- ▶ The lake attracts tourism and offers multiple recreational opportunities from swimming and sunbathing to boating.
- ▶ The popularity of the lake and a range of recreation pursuit enjoyed on it can contribute to conflicts between user groups.
- ▶ Lake pollution is a concern for many West Kelowna residents, with desires for protection of water quality and natural foreshore, as well as low-impact recreation opportunities.

FORESTED CROWN LANDS

- ▶ Much of West Kelowna's upper elevations are forested slopes that form the City's backdrop.
- ▶ Most of this area is Crown Land managed through a Crown Tenure as Westbank First Nation (WFN) Community Forest. There are both authorized and informal recreational trails throughout the area that people use for hiking, mountain biking, and wildlife viewing.
- ▶ A significant area was impacted by the 2023 McDougall Creek fire and fire risk remains a concern with the dry Okanagan climate.



View of Okanagan Lake from Goats Peak



Powers Creek in Glen Canyon Regional Park

TOPOGRAPHY

- ▶ West Kelowna's hilly terrain is a defining feature and dictates development and land use patterns.
- ▶ Topography can be a constraint for parkland development, especially parks that require areas of flat land (e.g., athletic fields).

RARE ECOSYSTEMS

- ▶ The unique climate and geography of the Okanagan make it home to greater numbers of threatened, endangered, and rare species than anywhere else in British Columbia.
- ▶ The dryland ecosystems and sensitive streams are habitat to a wide variety of flora and fauna.
- ▶ Hillsides are a significant component of West Kelowna's character and are sensitive to erosion, stormwater, groundwater impacts, and visual impacts.

WATERCOURSES

- ▶ There are several watercourses, including Powers Creek, Smith Creek, McDougall Creek, and Faulkner-Keefe Creek that run down the hillsides, through West Kelowna, and into Okanagan Lake.
- ▶ While parts of these watercourses are fully enclosed, open areas continue to provide wildlife habitat, breaks within the arid landscape, and spawning habitat for the Kokanee salmon of Okanagan Lake.
- ▶ Some of the watercourses are protected by parkland.

REGIONAL PARKS

- ▶ There is over 430 ha of Regional Parkland operated by the RDCO within West Kelowna.
- ▶ These parks protect regionally significant natural and human heritage features and provide a variety of recreation opportunities.

2.2.2 LAND USE FEATURES

RESIDENTIAL

- ▶ Previous residential development in West Kelowna has been primarily single-family. 68% of dwellings in West Kelowna are single-family detached.¹
- ▶ Semi-detached, row housing, duplexes, low-rise apartments, and mobile homes make up the remainder of dwelling types. The proportion of these housing forms is increasing as the City densifies.
- ▶ The community has grown rapidly and with this growth trend predicted to continue, protecting and adding parkland remains important.

COMMERCIAL

- ▶ The City's traditional downtown is Westbank Centre in the south of the City. A second urban centre, called Boucherie Urban Centre, is envisioned centrally near Mount Boucherie.
- ▶ Small neighbourhood commercial nodes exist in established neighbourhoods like Lakeview Heights and Glenrosa and additional nodes are proposed in the OCP.
- ▶ Development on Westbank First Nation's Tsinstikeptum 9 has created a significant commercial corridor along Highway 97.
- ▶ The area's existing commercial structure is car-oriented; however, recent planning is working to shift the community to be more accessible by all modes of transportation.
- ▶ As centres evolve, park and trail components will be key considerations.

INSTITUTIONAL

- ▶ Schools have a strong connection to parks.
- ▶ West Kelowna and School District #23 (SD23) frequently collaborate to provide mutual benefits on school and park sites (see Section 3.4 *Partnerships*).
- ▶ Schools in or near West Kelowna include:
 - » **One Secondary School:** Mount Boucherie Secondary (9-12) serves all senior students in West Kelowna, Westbank First Nation, and Peachland. Work is underway on a new secondary school on the former George Pringle Elementary site in Westbank Centre (targeted to open in 2027).
 - » **Two Middle Schools:** Glenrosa Middle School (6-9) and Constable Neil Bruce Middle School (6-8).
 - » **Eight Elementary Schools:** Chief Tomat Elementary (K-5), Glenrosa Elementary (K-5), Helen Gorman Elementary (K-5), Hudson Road Elementary (K-5), Mar Jok Elementary (K-5), Rose Valley Elementary (K-5), Shannon Lake Elementary (K-5), and Webber Road Elementary (K-5).
 - » **Two Independent School:** Our Lady of Lourdes Elementary (K-6) in West Kelowna and sēnsisyustən House of Learning (K-6) in Westbank First Nation.

¹ Statistics Canada, 2021, Census Profile West Kelowna

2.2.3 ECONOMIC FEATURES

AGRICULTURE

- ▶ Agriculture contributes strongly to West Kelowna's community character and economy, intermixed throughout the community, often adjacent to more urban uses.
- ▶ Many of the agricultural lands in the community are within the Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR), which protects them from development, but may also restrict some park connections and opportunities.

LOCAL FOOD & BEVERAGE PRODUCTION

- ▶ West Kelowna's climate has generated a long history of fruit orchards and grape production.
- ▶ These uses continue to form a key part of West Kelowna's economy and are an important part of the area's agricultural identity.
- ▶ A thriving craft beverage industry producing wine, cider, beer, and spirits draw tourism to the area.

INDUSTRY

- ▶ In addition to agriculture, there are a number of other industries that contribute to West Kelowna's economy. Construction/development, lumber, aggregates, manufacturing, as well as creative and digital industries are all key sectors of the City's economy.
- ▶ Tourism is another important industry within West Kelowna that benefits from the City's natural beauty, agricultural character, and the growing parks and trails networks.





Boucherie Wine Trail

2.2.4 TRANSPORTATION NETWORK

Existing transportation systems can both facilitate access to and create barriers within the parks network.

HIGHWAY 97

- ▶ This arterial highway is the main transportation spine in the region.
- ▶ The busy, four-lane highway bisects West Kelowna, connecting the City to Kelowna in the east via Bennett Bridge, and to Peachland in the south.
- ▶ The speed and volume of the highway is a barrier to east-west movement for pedestrians and cyclists.

LOCAL ROADS

- ▶ Local roads in West Kelowna have been developed on a neighbourhood basis, with limited connectivity between neighbourhoods.
- ▶ Generally, the road network has limited defining geometry or grid due to hillside terrain and development patterns.

ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION ROUTES

- ▶ Road development prior to incorporation was typically to rural standards, which often does not accommodate pedestrians or cyclists.
- ▶ More recent development integrates improved walking and cycling and key routes like the Gellatly Bay Recreation Corridor and Boucherie Wine Trail have increased mobility for pedestrians and cyclists.
- ▶ The updated Transportation Master Plan (2024) provides guidance for continuing to integrate cycling and pedestrian infrastructure within the City's road network.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

- ▶ Public transportation in West Kelowna is provided through regular bus service supplied by the Kelowna Regional Transit System.
- ▶ Transit is a factor in supporting access for community members to park destinations.



Mount Boucherie Pickleball Courts and Sports Fields

3.0 PARKS TODAY: THE EXISTING NETWORK

3.1 Recent Updates

The City of West Kelowna has made a number of updates to its parks system since the completion of the *2016 Parks Master Plan* update. *Table 1* outlines completed projects through 2023.

Table 1: Parks Improvements Since 2016

PARK	IMPROVEMENTS	YEAR	PARK	IMPROVEMENTS	YEAR
Anders Park	▪ Tennis court lighting	2017	Casa Loma Dock	▪ New landscaping	2022 2024
	▪ Pickleball courts	2012		▪ New pathway and boardwalk	
Aspen Park	▪ Cleared and graded for future park development	2021		▪ New picnic area	
	▪ New park dedication			▪ Expanded and upgraded beach	
Astoria Park	▪ New landscaping and irrigation	2022		▪ New retaining and seating feature	
	▪ New playground			▪ New shade trees	
	▪ Tree planting			▪ Parking improvements	
	▪ New trail			▪ Dock improvements	
	▪ Pathway upgrade			▪ New fence	
Beechnut Park	▪ New picnic area	2022-2023		Casa Loma Boat Launch	
	▪ New accessible ramp to the lake		Casa Rio Waterfront Park	▪ Landscape improvements	2018
	▪ New lockable shed with submersible wheelchair			▪ New playground	
	▪ Landscaping improvements			▪ Trail upgrades	
	▪ New shade trees				
	▪ New swim buoys				

PARK	IMPROVEMENTS	YEAR	
Carate Park	▪ Landscaping	2021	
	▪ New playground		
	▪ New trail		
	▪ New pollinator gardens		
	▪ New shade trees		
CNR Wharf	▪ Flood restoration	2018	
	Devon Park	▪ New playground	2021
		Eain Lamont Park	▪ Trail upgrade
Gellatly Boat Launch	▪ Flood restoration		2018
		▪ New gazebo	2023
Heartnut Park	▪ Flood restoration	2018	
Horizon Park	▪ New staircase	2020	
	▪ Trail upgrades		
Issler Park	▪ Field improvements		
	▪ New bleachers		
Kalamoir Park (CWK)	▪ New park dedication	2018	
	▪ Vegetation restoration		
Last Mountain Park	▪ New playground	2021	
	Majoros Pond Park	▪ Flood restoration	2020
▪ Trail repair			
▪ Landscaping upgrades			
Mar Fee Sports Complex (formerly Rosewood Sports Field)	▪ Park expansion	2019	
	▪ New multi sport dome and amenities		
	▪ New washrooms		
	▪ New perimeter fence		
	▪ New parking lot		
	▪ New sports field lighting		

PARK	IMPROVEMENTS	YEAR
Marina Park	▪ New gazebo	2023
Memorial Park	▪ New skatepark	2022
	▪ Landscape improvements	
McIver Park	▪ New playground	2019
	▪ Trail upgrade	
	▪ New fencing	
McPherson Park (formally Avondale Park)	▪ New playground	2017
	▪ Landscape upgrades	
Menu to Gregory Walkway	▪ Trail upgrades	2021
Moonbeam Park	▪ New staircase	2020
	▪ Trail upgrades	
Mount Boucherie Park	▪ Rush Trail entrance rerouting and improvement	2022
	▪ Rush Trail environmental restoration and safety improvements	2023
	▪ Four (4) new pickleball courts	
Mount Boucherie Sports Fields	▪ Pickleball windscreen	2018
	▪ Water bottle fill station	
	▪ Baseball diamond lighting and infield upgrades	
	▪ Tree planting	
Mule Deer Park	▪ Trail upgrades	2023
	▪ New fencing	
Paula Park	▪ New playground	2022
	▪ Refurbished swings	
Powers Point Park	▪ Flood restoration	2019
	▪ Landscape improvements	

PARK	IMPROVEMENTS	YEAR
Pebble Beach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Landscape improvements ▪ Volleyball court improvements 	2018
Pritchard Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New playground ▪ New pathway ▪ New beach volleyball court 	2022
Rita's Trail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New stairs ▪ Trail upgrade 	2017
Rock Ridge Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flood restoration 	2023
Rose Valley Trails Parking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New parking lot ▪ Water bottle fill station and dog fountain ▪ Bike tool station 	2017
Rotary Beach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flood restoration 	2019
Rotary Trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flood restoration ▪ Bridge upgrades 	2019
Shannon Springs Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trail improvements 	2023
Shannon Woods Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New playground and sand box ▪ Tree planting ▪ Irrigation upgrades ▪ Fencing 	2019
Shetler Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New playground 	2022
Sternwheeler Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Landscape improvements 	2021
Tallus Greenway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trail upgrades ▪ New trail extensions ▪ New fencing ▪ Drainage improvements 	2022

PARK	IMPROVEMENTS	YEAR
Westbank Centre Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New xeriscape demonstration garden ▪ New accessible playground ▪ Tree planting ▪ Fencing 	2022 2023
Wild Horse Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New trails ▪ New dog park area ▪ New perimeter fencing for dog park 	2019 2023
Willow Beach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flood restoration ▪ New volleyball barrier net ▪ Landscape improvements ▪ Water bottle fill station 	2019
Unnamed park off Cabernet Way	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New park dedication ▪ New landscaping and irrigation system ▪ Tree planting ▪ Frontage improvements 	2022
Unnamed lot off Vineyard View Dr.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New landscaping and irrigation system 	2022
Unnamed lake access off Wiig Rd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New landscaping ▪ New fencing 	2021
Vineyard Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New playground 	
Various Parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forest fuel reduction ▪ Irrigation upgrades ▪ New signage 	

3.2 Parkland Analysis

Understanding the current state of parks in the City helps identify potential gaps and opportunities. The following analyses provide a 2023 snapshot of West Kelowna's existing parks network.

3.2.1 PARK CLASSIFICATION

Parks classification is a tool that helps establish a common understanding about the different types of parks in the City's network. It supports assessment, planning, acquisition, and management of municipal parks by providing insights on expected level of development and amenity for each park, anticipated operational service levels, and access to parks services across the community. Understanding the classes of parks in different locations helps identify gaps.

West Kelowna has an existing park classification system that organizes municipal parks into six categories based on land use patterns, community needs, surrounding development, and suitable uses. In addition, parks owned by others, such as Regional Parks, are also recognized as contributors to parks services in the City.

The summary below outlines the parks classes in West Kelowna. In some cases, parks fit into more than one class and in these cases, they are placed in the most appropriate class based on primary use. See **Appendix A** for a full inventory and classification of existing parks (2023). Refer to **Map A** for locations and classification of existing parks.

ATHLETIC PARK (9)



Mount Boucherie Sports Fields

- **Primary Purpose:** Outdoor sport and recreation opportunities
- **Typical Amenities:** Fields, courts, and ancillary uses such as fieldhouse, washrooms, seating, play, etc.
- **Size:** Medium to large, depending on the type of sport accommodated. Typically, min. 5 ha for multi-field sites, smaller for court or single field sites
- **Users:** Residents from across the City, visitors participating in sport
- **Examples:** Mar Fee Sports Complex, Kinsmen Park, Anders Park, Mount Boucherie Sports Fields

COMMUNITY PARK (8)



Marjorie Pritchard Park

- **Primary Purpose:** Community gathering, celebration, and informal enjoyment
- **Typical Amenities:** Event space, unprogrammed open space, play features, picnic features, gardens
- **Size:** Medium to large, depending on location. Typically, min. 2 ha, though waterfront parks may be smaller
- **Users:** Residents from across the City, visitors, tourists
- **Examples:** Memorial Park, Westbank Centre Park, Marjorie Pritchard Park, CNR Wharf

NEIGHBOURHOOD PARK (44)



Dupuis Park

- **Primary Purpose:** Spaces for local residents to enjoy outdoor recreation close to home
- **Typical Amenities:** Playgrounds, picnic tables, trails, community gardens, off-leash areas, open space, courts
- **Size:** Small, typically 0.2 ha to 1.0 ha
- **Users:** Neighbourhood residents
- **Examples:** Springer Park, Dupuis Park, McPherson Park, Moonbeam Park, Tallus Park, Harold Park, Last Mountain Park

LINEAR PARK (24)



Majoros Pond Park

- **Primary Purpose:** Off-road linkages between key destinations in a park setting (distinct from transportation rights-of-way) and/or protected greenway corridors for environmental values
- **Typical Amenities:** Recreational trails, signage, select furnishings
- **Size:** Varies, from as narrow as 3 m to 30 m or more
- **Users:** Residents from local neighbourhoods and across the City
- **Examples:** Majoros Pond Park, Powerline Walkway, Shannon Lake Trails, Webber Road Walkway, Tallus Greenway, Rita's Trail

WATERFRONT PARK (26)



Casa Loma Dock

- **Primary Purpose:** Lake and beach access for swimming, boat launching, and passive recreation
- **Typical Amenities:** Docks, boat launches, beach, open space, furnishings
- **Size:** Varies, but typically smaller
- **Users:** Residents from local neighbourhoods and from across the City seeking access to water
- **Examples:** Casa Loma Dock, Marina Park, Osprey Park, Pebble Beach, Rotary Beach, Willow Beach

NATURAL AREA (25)



Mount Boucherie Park

- **Primary Purpose:** Protection of ecological features and habitat, with potential for limited low-impact recreation
- **Typical Amenities:** Recreational trails, signage
- **Size:** Varies, depending on natural assets being protected
- **Users:** Low-impact recreation uses only, limited access in some areas
- **Examples:** Mount Boucherie Park, Casa Palmero Park, Vineyard View Park, Shannon Highlands Park, Mule Deer Park, Bowen Creek Corridor

PARKS OWNED BY OTHERS - REGIONAL PARKS (8)



Goats Peak Regional Park

- **Primary Purpose:** Regional-scale environmental protection, heritage protection, and/or outdoor recreation
- **Typical Amenities:** Trails, beaches, open spaces, natural areas, heritage features
- **Size:** Varies
- **Users:** Visitors from across the region
- **Regional Parks:** Raymer Bay Regional Park, Kalamoier Regional Park, Shannon Lake Regional Park, Glen Canyon Regional Park, Gellatly Nut Farm Regional Park, Gellatly Heritage Regional Park, Goats Peak Regional Park, Rose Valley Regional Park

3.2.2 BENCHMARKING

Benchmarking is used in parks analysis to compare provision of parkland, amenities, and services among communities with common characteristics.

It is a useful tool for needs analysis, providing a reference point for the City's level of service provision. Inventories were developed for each benchmarked community's parks areas, amenities, and operational approaches through an online review and correspondence with Parks staff. However, it is important to recognize that each community is unique; it is impossible to directly compare one community to another as each has its own set of circumstances and contexts. Therefore, benchmarking should be used as an analysis tool, in combination with context review, trends research, spatial analysis, community engagement, and resource review.



4 BENCHMARK COMMUNITIES

PENTICTON was selected as a community on Okanagan Lake with a comparable population to West Kelowna. However, Penticton's geographical area is significantly smaller than West Kelowna's.

VERNON was selected as a community on Okanagan Lake with a more comparable geographical size to West Kelowna, but with a slightly larger population. The municipal parks area managed by Vernon is smaller than West Kelowna's.

KELOWNA was selected as a community on Okanagan Lake and West Kelowna's closest neighbour. While the population and geographical area of Kelowna are substantially larger, expectations around level of service are often compared between the two neighbours.

CAMPBELL RIVER was selected as a community that has similar population and geographical area to West Kelowna, but has different climatic considerations as a coastal community, as well as a smaller municipal parks land base.

3.2.3 EXISTING PARKLAND ANALYSIS

There are five different methods of parkland supply analysis in this plan:

1. Population-Based Analysis
2. Parkland Provision Benchmarking
3. Area-Based Analysis
4. Park Access (Walk Time)
5. Neighbourhood Analysis

1 POPULATION-BASED ANALYSIS

Population-based analysis illustrates the existing supply of parkland in a community in relation to its population. It is typically communicated as area (in hectares) per 1,000 residents (ha/1,000). Table 2 describes current provision rates of each park classification in West Kelowna and illustrates how these provisions would change over the next 10 years if the population grows at current projections without the addition of new parkland. This information sets a starting point for considering future targets.

Table 2: Population-Based Parkland Supply Analysis

	PAST 2015 POP: 34,484		CURRENT 2023 EST. POP: 37,176		FUTURE 2033 EST. POP: 43,878
PARK CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL AREA	HA/ 1,000 POP	TOTAL AREA	HA/ 1,000 POP	HA/ 1,000 POP (IF NO CHANGE IN PARK AREA)
Athletic	27.7	0.80	31.2	0.84	0.71
Community	14.8	0.43	12.5	0.34	0.29
Neighbourhood	34.0	0.99	16.5	0.44	0.38
Linear	5.2	0.15	12.5	0.34	0.29
Waterfront	15.4	0.45	10.0	0.27	0.23
Natural Area	88.5	2.57	132.7	3.57	3.02
All Municipal Parks	185.7	5.38	215.4	5.80	4.91
Regional Parks	430.2	12.48	440.4	11.85	10.04
All Parks (Municipal + Regional)	615.9	17.86	655.8	17.64	14.95

OBSERVATIONS:

- ▶ Since the *2016 Parks Master Plan*, parkland growth has slightly outpaced population growth, with the municipal parkland/1,000 residents ratio increasing from 5.38 ha/1,000 residents to 5.80 ha/1,000 residents.
- ▶ The RDCO Regional Parks program supports eight regional park spaces in West Kelowna, which contribute substantially to overall parkland area within the community.
- ▶ Updates to parkland supply and classifications has led to:
 - » An increase in Athletic Park area with expansion of the Mar Fee Sports Complex.
 - » A reduction in Community Park with the termination of the SD23 lease for the Webber Road Community Centre. At the same time, key waterfront parks including Pritchard Park and CNR Wharf have been reclassified to Community Parks, acknowledging their community destination status.
 - » A shift of some Neighbourhood Park areas to Linear Park or Natural Area classification, acknowledging their primary role of providing trail connections or preserving natural area.

2 PARKLAND PROVISION BENCHMARKING

For parkland provision comparison purposes, the analysis looks at two categories: **All Municipal Parkland**, which includes all classes of municipal parks in the City's network, and **Active Municipal Parkland**, which includes municipal park classes that typically provide space for human activity. This is considered to include the following park classifications: Athletic Parks, Community Parks, Neighbourhood Parks, Linear Parks, and Waterfront Parks, while excluding passive parks such as Natural Areas and other open spaces that have little or no active use. Other parkland spaces including regional parks, provincial parks, or conservation areas are also shown separately.

Table 3 summarizes how West Kelowna's current supply (2023) compares with the benchmarked communities in respect to the provision of **Active Municipal Parkland**, **All Municipal Parkland**, and **Municipal + Other Parkland**.

Table 3: Parkland Provision Benchmarking Analysis

	WEST KELOWNA	BENCHMARK AVERAGE	PENTICTON	VERNON	KELOWNA	CAMPBELL RIVER
Population (2021 census)	36,078	65,375	36,885	44,519	144,576	35,519
Active Municipal Parkland Area/1,000 residents (ha)	2.29	2.65	2.74	2.76	2.21	2.87
All Municipal Parkland Area/1,000 residents (ha)	5.97	6.33	7.74	4.67	9.12	3.80
Municipal + Other Parkland Area/1,000 residents (ha)	18.18	19.09	16.75	10.60	13.62	35.39

OBSERVATIONS:

- ▶ West Kelowna's **Active Municipal Parkland Area to Population ratio** is slightly below that of the benchmarked communities.
- ▶ West Kelowna's **All Municipal Parkland Area to Population ratio** is slightly below the average of the benchmarks, though it is notable that the ratios vary widely with two communities reporting higher total parkland ratios than West Kelowna and two communities reporting lower. In the case of Penticton, a large portion of reported parkland is natural areas owned by the City but managed by others.
- ▶ When **Other Parkland Area** is included, West Kelowna is closely aligned with the benchmarked average and is higher than three of the four benchmark communities. This is because West Kelowna has a generous supply of Regional Parks within its City boundary. In the case of Campbell River, which has the highest total supply, it is due to a major Provincial Park falling within the City boundary.

3 AREA-BASED ANALYSIS

Another method of measuring parkland supply is area-based analysis. This is the relationship of public parkland area to the overall City land area. This measure typically includes not only municipal parkland, but also parks managed by other jurisdictions.

Table 4 shows how West Kelowna’s existing parks contribute to the area of land designated as parks.

Table 4: Area-Based Parkland Supply in West Kelowna

	CURRENT AREA (HA)	% TOTAL AREA
TOTAL CITY LAND AREA	12,209	100%
Athletic Parks	31.2	0.26%
Community Parks	12.5	0.10%
Neighbourhood Parks	16.5	0.14%
Linear Parks	12.5	0.10%
Waterfront Parks	10.0	0.08%
Natural Area Parks	132.7	1.09%
Sub-total: Municipal Parks	215.4	1.76%
Regional Parks	440.4	3.61%
Total Parks	655.8	5.37%

OBSERVATIONS:

- ▶ The City of West Kelowna has a land area of 12,209 ha.
- ▶ The current total area dedicated as public park is 655.8 ha, including Regional Parks. That means 5.37% of the land base is currently dedicated park space.
- ▶ West Kelowna’s OCP recommends using a variety of strategies to aim for 20% of land area within West Kelowna to be in the form of protected natural areas and/or publicly accessible parks, trails, and greenspaces so that sufficient open space is provided to offset increased densities. It is important to note that municipal parkland provision will form only a portion of this target – open space, protected environmental areas, and other green spaces are also contributors to achieving this target.

4 PARK ACCESS (WALK TIME)

The park access method of measuring parkland supply looks at the approximate time it takes residents to walk to their nearest park or playground. This information helps identify areas where access may be more limited. While this data provides useful context, it is important to recognize that there are physical limitations that affect park access, including past development patterns, ALR, steep slopes, and other factors. These variations means it is not feasible to achieve the same level of access is all locations.

Park access analysis focuses on urban areas only, excluding agricultural, industrial, and rural lands. Analyzing walk time uses dissemination data and considers information such as slopes (topography), routes (sidewalks, trails, etc.), and other physical conditions and barriers that affect actual walking times. Park access mapping does not consider the quality of experience or amenities provided each park.

Three analyses were completed on park access. Outcomes are illustrated in *Table 5*. Refer to the maps listed for additional details.

- ▶ **Park Access – All Parks** (Map B) illustrates walk time for residents to any dedicated park in the City.
- ▶ **Park Access – Active Parks** (Map C) illustrates walk time for residents to any active park (Athletic Park, Community Park, Neighbourhood Park, Linear Park, Waterfront Park, or Regional Park).
- ▶ **Playground Access** (Map D) illustrates walk time for residents to any playground within municipal or regional parks, or on school grounds.

Table 5: Park Access Analysis Summary

	% URBAN RESIDENTS WITHIN 5-MINUTE WALK (~400 m)	% URBAN RESIDENTS WITHIN 10-MINUTE WALK (~800 m)	% URBAN RESIDENTS WITHIN 15-MINUTE WALK (~1,200 m)
Park Access – All Parks (walk time to any dedicated park)	81%	95%	100%
Park Access – Active Parks (walk time to any active park)	70%	87%	99%
Playground Access (walk time to any playground)	20%	50%	69%

OBSERVATIONS:

- ▶ Nearly all residents (99%) living in urban areas of the City have relatively good access with at least one park within a ten-minute walk of their home.
- ▶ Access to active parkland within a 10-minute walk is slightly lower (87%), meaning some residents need to walk a bit further to access a park that is developed with amenities. Neighbourhoods where access is more limited include parts of Westbank and Westbank Centre, locations in Lakeview Heights and Boucherie Urban Centre, residential areas along Highway 97, and South Boucherie around the Bowen Creek Area.
- ▶ Half of residents (50%) living in urban areas currently have access to a playground within a 10-minute walk from home, either at a park or a school.

5 NEIGHBOURHOOD ANALYSIS

The following pages complement the park access analysis with a summary of parks in each West Kelowna neighbourhood, along with a current snapshot (2023) of municipal park area and park area (ha)/1,000 of the population within the neighbourhood. The following two neighbourhoods are excluded:

- ▶ Bartley North neighbourhood is primarily outside the Urban Growth boundary shown in the OCP and does not have any existing municipal parks.
- ▶ The Westside Road/Bear Creek Road neighbourhood is a primarily rural area and is identified in the OCP as a Comprehensive Development Area. Raymer Bay Regional Park is the only existing park in this sparsely populated area.

BOUCHERIE CENTRE



Constable Neil Bruce Sports Fields

Boucherie Centre sits between the north face of Mount Boucherie and Highway 97, with some additional lands on the north side of the highway. The OCP identifies this area as a second urban centre that will have a mix of residential, commercial/retail, and office uses, while providing generous open space and public amenities. The existing area has lower-density residential, commercial, and institutional uses including Mount Boucherie Secondary School and the City’s arena complex. Constable Neil Bruce Sports Fields and Mount Boucherie Sports Fields/Darroch Park are primary park destinations within the neighbourhood and West Kelowna overall.

Table 6: Boucherie Centre Existing Parks Summary

PARK NAME	CURRENT SNAPSHOT*							
	ATHLETIC	COMMUNITY	NATURAL AREA	NEIGHBOURHOOD	LINEAR	WATERFRONT	REGIONAL	UNDERDEVELOPED*
Constable Neil Bruce Sports Fields	✓							
Mount Boucherie Sports Fields/Darroch Park	✓			◆				
TOTAL (Primary Park Class)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	

CURRENT SNAPSHOT*	
Neighbourhood Area	103.8 ha
Municipal Park Area	7.2 ha
Neighbourhood Population (2021)	1,188
Parks (ha)/1,000 pop.	5.9

LEGEND ✓ PRIMARY PARK CLASS ◆ SECONDARY PARK FUNCTION - UNDERDEVELOPED / UNDEVELOPED PARK*

* Dedicated park areas that are not natural area and have no or little recreational improvements

CASA LOMA



Casa Loma Dock

CURRENT SNAPSHOT

Neighbourhood Area
71.7 ha

Municipal Park Area
8.8 ha

Neighbourhood Population
(2021)
568

Parks (ha)/1,000 pop.
15.4

Casa Loma is a small, established waterfront neighbourhood with one road access in and steep slopes between the neighbourhood and adjacent Lakeview Heights. The area is well-served by developed waterfront parks and accesses. Kalamo Regional Park, while technically outside Casa Loma, is at the south end of the neighbourhood and is a regional-scale waterfront park.

Table 7: Casa Loma Existing Parks Summary

PARK NAME	ATHLETIC	COMMUNITY	NATURAL AREA	NEIGHBOURHOOD	LINEAR	WATERFRONT	REGIONAL	UNDERDEVELOPED*
Casa Loma Beach						✓		
Casa Loma Dock						✓		
Casa Loma Waterfront Access						✓		
Casa Palmero Park			✓		◆			
Casa Rio Waterfront Park				◆		✓		
Dupuis Boat Launch						✓		
Dupuis Park				✓				
TOTAL (Primary Park Class)	0	0	1	1	0	5	0	

LEGEND ✓ PRIMARY PARK CLASS ◆ SECONDARY PARK FUNCTION - UNDERDEVELOPED / UNDEVELOPED PARK*

* Dedicated park areas that are not natural area and have either no or little recreational improvements

GLENROSA



Ranch Park

CURRENT SNAPSHOT

Neighbourhood Area
2,276.1 ha

Municipal Park Area
8.8 ha

Neighbourhood Population
(2021)
6,190

Parks (ha)/1,000 pop.
1.4

Glenrosa, the largest of West Kelowna's neighbourhoods, is predominantly single-family in the western part of the City. It is seeing ongoing growth. Glen Canyon and Highway 97 are barriers between Glenrosa and other West Kelowna neighbourhoods; there is only one road access into the area. The neighbourhood has four schools. The majority of existing parks in Glenrosa are neighbourhood-scale parks, several of which are currently undeveloped or underdeveloped.

Table 8: Glenrosa Existing Parks Summary

PARK NAME	ATHLETIC	COMMUNITY	NATURAL AREA	NEIGHBOURHOOD	LINEAR	WATERFRONT	REGIONAL	UNDERDEVELOPED*
Astoria Park				✓				
Gates Grove Park			✓					
Glen Abbey Park				✓				
Glen Canyon Regional Park							✓	
Glen Eagles Walkway					✓			
Glenrosa Park				✓				-
Glenway Park				✓				-
Last Mountain Park	◆			✓				
Mclver Park				✓				
McMorland Park				✓				
Morningside Park			✓					
Mule Deer Park			✓		◆			
Oriole Park				✓				-
Ranch Park	✓			◆				
Stonegate Park			✓					
Webber Road Walkway					✓			
Wildfire Commemorative Park					✓			
Wild Rose Park			✓					
TOTAL (Primary Park Class)	1	0	5	8	3	0	1	

LEGEND ✓ PRIMARY PARK CLASS ◆ SECONDARY PARK FUNCTION - UNDERDEVELOPED / UNDEVELOPED PARK*

* Dedicated park areas that are not natural area and have either no or little recreational improvements

GOATS PEAK/GELLATLY



Willow Beach

CURRENT SNAPSHOT

Neighbourhood Area
504.0 ha

Municipal Park Area
13.5 ha

Neighbourhood Population
(2021)
1,473

Parks (ha)/1,000 pop.
9.2

The Goats Peak/Gellatly area encompasses the southeast waterfront, stretching from Tsinstikeptum 9 to Peachland. A rapidly developing area, this neighbourhood contains over half of West Kelowna's waterfront parks, as well as four regional parks. Gellatly Bay is the community's most popular waterfront destination. The neighbourhood is adjacent to Westbank Centre; however, topography and limited trail access are barriers to connecting between these neighbourhoods.

Table 9: Goats Peak/Gellatly Existing Parks Summary

PARK NAME	ATHLETIC	COMMUNITY	NATURAL AREA	NEIGHBOURHOOD	LINEAR	WATERFRONT	REGIONAL	UNDERDEVELOPED*
Beechnut Park						✓		
Carrall Park				✓				-
CNR Wharf		✓				◆		
Gellatly Bay Recreation Corridor		✓			◆	◆		
Gellatly Boat Launch						✓		
Gellatly Rd to Glen Canyon					✓			
Gellatly Landing Park						✓		
Gellatly Heritage Regional Park							✓	
Gellatly Nut Farm Regional Park							✓	
Glen Canyon Park			✓					
Glen Canyon Regional Park							✓	
Goats Peak Regional Park							✓	
Hazelnut Park						✓		-
Heartnut Park						✓		-
Kent Park						✓		
Marina Park				◆		✓		
Pebble Beach						✓		
Powers Point Park						✓		-
Rotary Beach						✓		
Rotary Trails						✓		
Willow Beach		✓				◆		-
TOTAL (Primary Park Class)	0	3	1	1	1	11	4	

LEGEND ✓ PRIMARY PARK CLASS ◆ SECONDARY PARK FUNCTION - UNDERDEVELOPED / UNDEVELOPED PARK*

* Dedicated park areas that are not natural area and have either no or little recreational improvements

LAKEVIEW HEIGHTS



Issler Park

CURRENT SNAPSHOT

Neighbourhood Area
476.8 ha

Municipal Park Area
8.0 ha

Neighbourhood Population
(2021)
3,694

Parks (ha)/1,000 pop.
2.2

Lakeview Heights is an established neighbourhood on the northeast side of Mount Boucherie, extending to Highway 97 and Tsinstikeptum 10. The neighbourhood has mainly single-family housing, intermixed with productive ALR lands. It has a developing neighbourhood centre with new mixed-uses and higher-density residential. Parks in the area are varied and spread throughout the neighbourhood. As an older hillside neighbourhood, the area is challenged by connectivity between destinations.

Table 10: Lakeview Heights Existing Parks Summary

PARK NAME	ATHLETIC	COMMUNITY	NATURAL AREA	NEIGHBOURHOOD	LINEAR	WATERFRONT	REGIONAL	UNDERDEVELOPED*
Anders Park	✓	◆						
Bowen Creek Corridor			✓					
Eain Lamont Park			✓		◆			
Issler Park	✓			◆				
Kalamoir Park			✓					
Kalamoir Regional Park							✓	
Lindsay Court Walkway					✓			
McPherson Park				✓				
Paula Park				✓				-
Rita's Trail					✓			
TOTAL (Primary Park Class)	2	0	3	2	2	0	1	

LEGEND ✓ PRIMARY PARK CLASS ◆ SECONDARY PARK FUNCTION - UNDERDEVELOPED / UNDEVELOPED PARK*

* Dedicated park areas that are not natural area and have either no or little recreational improvements

SHANNON LAKE



Shannon Lake Regional Park

CURRENT SNAPSHOT

Neighbourhood Area
676.3 ha

Municipal Park Area
37.6 ha

Neighbourhood Population
(2021)
6,148

Parks (ha)/1,000 pop.
6.1

Shannon Lake is a dense central neighbourhood with ongoing development, sitting north of Highway 97. The Shannon Lake Golf Course covers a large portion of this area. The neighbourhood has a number of parks including linear, athletic, natural areas, and neighbourhood parks with amenities such as playgrounds, soccer fields, ball diamonds, and picnic areas. Shannon Lake Regional Park is also in the neighbourhood, featuring open space, lake access, and picnic areas.

Table 11: Shannon Lake Existing Parks Summary

PARK NAME	ATHLETIC	COMMUNITY	NATURAL AREA	NEIGHBOURHOOD	LINEAR	WATERFRONT	REGIONAL	UNDERDEVELOPED*
Boulder Park					✓			
Cobblestone Park			◆		✓			
Davidson Creek			✓		◆			
Kinsmen Park	✓			◆				
Paramount Park			✓					
Sandstone Park			✓		◆			
Shannon Highlands Park			✓		◆			
Shannon Lake Regional Park							✓	
Shannon Lake Rd Linear Park					✓			-
Shannon Lake Tennis Courts	✓							
Shannon Lake Trails			◆		✓			-
Shannon Ridge Park	◆			✓				
Shannon Springs Park			◆	✓	◆			
Shannon View Walkway					✓			-
Shannon Way Park			✓		◆			
Shannon Woods Park	✓	◆		◆				-
Shannon Woods Walkway					✓			
Shannon Lake Waterfront						✓		-
Stonegrove Park			◆	✓	◆			
Tallus Greenway					✓			-
Tallus Park				✓				
Terravita Walkway					✓			
Upper Sundance Dr Walkway					✓			
TOTAL (Primary Park Class)	3	0	5	4	9	1	1	

LEGEND ✓ PRIMARY PARK CLASS ◆ SECONDARY PARK FUNCTION - UNDERDEVELOPED / UNDEVELOPED PARK*

* Dedicated park areas that are not natural area and have either no or little recreational improvements

SMITH CREEK



Smith Creek Trailhead

CURRENT SNAPSHOT

Neighbourhood Area
688.0 ha

Municipal Park Area
7.4 ha

Neighbourhood Population
(2021)
2,208

Parks (ha)/1,000 pop.
3.4

Smith Creek is a growing neighbourhood on the upper slopes of the City. This predominantly single-family, compact neighbourhood is one of the newest in West Kelowna. Trail networks are relatively well developed, as well as several neighbourhood parks that have playgrounds and park amenities. The neighbourhood currently does not contain any athletic facilities, although Wild Horse Park represents a future opportunity. The neighbourhood has good proximity to the popular Smith Creek Crown Land trails area.

Table 12: Smith Creek Existing Parks Summary

PARK NAME	ATHLETIC	COMMUNITY	NATURAL AREA	NEIGHBOURHOOD	LINEAR	WATERFRONT	REGIONAL	UNDERDEVELOPED*
Aspen Park				✓				-
Black Canyon Park			✓		◆			
Bridle Hill Park				✓				
Copper Ridge Park				✓				
Harold Park				✓	◆			-
Powerline Walkway					✓			
Saddle Ridge Park				✓				
Shetler Park				✓				
Smith Creek Park			◆	✓	◆			
Smith Creek Trail			◆		✓			
Smith Creek Walkway					✓			
Smith Ridge Park				✓				
Whispering Hills Park				✓				
Wild Horse Park		✓						-
TOTAL (Primary Park Class)	0	1	1	9	3	0	0	

LEGEND ✓ PRIMARY PARK CLASS ◆ SECONDARY PARK FUNCTION - UNDERDEVELOPED / UNDEVELOPED PARK*

* Dedicated park areas that are not natural area and have either no or little recreational improvements

SOUTH BOUCHERIE



Mount Boucherie Park

CURRENT SNAPSHOT

Neighbourhood Area
669.1 ha

Municipal Park Area
80.6 ha

Neighbourhood Population
(2021)
3,627

Parks (ha)/1,000 pop.
22.2

South Boucherie is on the south/southeast slopes of Mount Boucherie, extending down to Okanagan Lake at Green Bay. This area has seen recent development and several new parks have been dedicated but are not yet developed. A focus of recent park dedication has been the protection of Mount Boucherie and securing access to existing hiking trails which contributes to large area of natural area within this neighbourhood.

Table 13: South Boucherie Existing Parks Summary

PARK NAME	ATHLETIC	COMMUNITY	NATURAL AREA	NEIGHBOURHOOD	LINEAR	WATERFRONT	REGIONAL	UNDERDEVELOPED*
Aberdeen Park						✓		
Apple Way Park					✓			
Chardonnay Walkway					✓			
Connemara Park			✓					
Falcon Park						✓		-
Hitchner Park						✓		-
Jennens Park						✓		-
Jonagold Park			◆	✓	◆			
Kalamoir Regional Park							✓	
Marjorie Pritchard Park		✓				◆		
Mission Ridge Park			✓					
Mount Boucherie Park			✓		◆			
Osprey Park				◆		✓		
Paddlewheeler Park						✓		
Pinot Gris Park			✓		◆			
Pinot Noir Park			✓					-
Rita's Trail					✓			
Sternwheeler Park						✓		-
Sunnyside Park				✓				-
Timothy Park			✓		◆			-
Vineyard Park			◆	✓				
Vineyard View Park			✓					
Wiig Road Lake Access						✓		-
TOTAL (Primary Park Class)	0	1	7	3	3	8	1	

LEGEND ✓ PRIMARY PARK CLASS ◆ SECONDARY PARK FUNCTION - UNDERDEVELOPED / UNDEVELOPED PARK*

* Dedicated park areas that are not natural area and have either no or little recreational improvements

WESTBANK/WESTBANK CENTRE



Westbank Centre Park

CURRENT SNAPSHOT

Neighbourhood Area
531.5 ha

Municipal Park Area
8.9 ha

Neighbourhood Population
(2021)
4,849

Parks (ha)/1,000 pop.
1.8

The Westbank/Westbank Centre area includes West Kelowna's Downtown core and surrounding residential and rural areas. Located at the south end of the community along Highway 97, these neighbourhoods include the commercial core, lower-density residential and agricultural areas to the north, and higher-density residential to the south. The area is a target for ongoing urban growth.

Table 14: Westbank/Westbank Centre Existing Parks Summary

PARK NAME	ATHLETIC	COMMUNITY	NATURAL AREA	NEIGHBOURHOOD	LINEAR	WATERFRONT	REGIONAL	UNDERDEVELOPED*
Broadview Park				✓				
Carate Park				✓				
Carrall Park				✓				-
Deer Ridge Park			✓		◆			
Eleanor Reece Park					✓			-
Glen Canyon Regional Park							✓	
Majoros Pond Park			◆		✓			
Memorial Park		✓						
Springer Park				✓				
Westbank Centre Park		✓						
TOTAL (Primary Park Class)	0	2	1	4	2	0	1	

LEGEND ✓ PRIMARY PARK CLASS ◆ SECONDARY PARK FUNCTION - UNDERDEVELOPED / UNDEVELOPED PARK*

* Dedicated park areas that are not natural area and have either no or little recreational improvement

WEST KELOWNA BUSINESS PARK



View towards West Kelowna Business Park

CURRENT SNAPSHOT

Neighbourhood Area
268.0 ha

Municipal Park Area
0.2 ha

Neighbourhood Population
(2021)
150

Parks (ha)/1,000 pop.
1.6

West Kelowna Business Park encompasses the lands on the north side of Highway 97, which focuses on industrial and business park uses. A large portion of this neighbourhood is comprised of commercial and industrial lands. Parklands are not currently a high priority for this area, though opportunities for protection of natural features and functional parks services may warrant consideration.

Table 15: West Kelowna Business Park Existing Parks Summary

PARK NAME	ATHLETIC	COMMUNITY	NATURAL AREA	NEIGHBOURHOOD	LINEAR	WATERFRONT	REGIONAL	UNDERDEVELOPED*
McDougall Creek			◆		✓			
TOTAL (Primary Park Class)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	

LEGEND ✓ PRIMARY PARK CLASS ◆ SECONDARY PARK FUNCTION - UNDERDEVELOPED / UNDEVELOPED PARK*

* Dedicated park areas that are not natural area and have either no or little recreational improvements

WEST KELOWNA ESTATES/ROSE VALLEY



Rose Valley Trailhead

CURRENT SNAPSHOT

Neighbourhood Area
692.1 ha

Municipal Park Area
34.6 ha

Neighbourhood Population
(2021)
5,562

Parks (ha)/1,000 pop.
6.2

This area includes some of West Kelowna’s northern-most neighbourhoods and has seen recent development. The challenging terrain of this neighbourhood limits opportunities for securing large, flat park areas. In recent years, the City opened the Mar Fee Sports Complex to increase access to athletic facilities. Other existing parks in this area are mostly neighbourhood parks, natural areas, and linear trail connections. This area is connected to the Rose Valley trails network.

Table 16: West Kelowna Estates/Rose Valley Park Existing Parks Summary

PARK NAME	ATHLETIC	COMMUNITY	NATURAL AREA	NEIGHBOURHOOD	LINEAR	WATERFRONT	REGIONAL	UNDERDEVELOPED*
Devon Park				✓				
Faulkner Creek			✓		◆			-
Horizon Park				✓				
Mar Fee Sports Complex	✓	◆						
Moonbeam Park			◆	✓	◆			
Peak Point Park				✓				
Rock Ridge Park			✓		◆			
Rose Meadow Park	◆		✓	◆	◆			
Rose Ridge Park			✓					
Rose Valley Community Park	◆	✓						
Rose Valley Regional Park							✓	
Rose Valley Trails Parking				✓				
Rosewood Park			✓					
Sunview Park				✓				
Westridge Park			✓		◆			
TOTAL (Primary Park Class)	1	1	5	6	0	0	1	

LEGEND ✓ PRIMARY PARK CLASS ◆ SECONDARY PARK FUNCTION - UNDERDEVELOPED / UNDEVELOPED PARK*

* Dedicated park areas that are not natural area and have either no or little recreational improvements

OBSERVATIONS:

- ▶ Based on neighbourhood analysis, the neighbourhoods with lower park area provision/1,000 population include:
 - » **Glenrosa** (1.4 ha/1,000 population), primarily due to having one of the largest neighbourhood populations in the City and primarily smaller, neighbourhood-scale parks. The neighbourhood does have a number of school grounds and close proximity to Glen Canyon Regional Park that help offset lower municipal parks provision.
 - » **West Kelowna Business Park** (1.6 ha/1,000 population), but with minimal residential population, park demands in this neighbourhood are low.
 - » **Westbank/Westbank Centre** (1.8 ha/1,000 population), suggesting a deficit of parkland in this area, notably north of Highway 97. As an area expected to densify, parkland provision warrants consideration.
 - » **Lakeview Heights** (2.2 ha/1,000 population), which is complicated by an integrated agricultural/urban landscape. With densification occurring around the village area, parkland updates where possible warrant consideration.
 - » **Smith Creek** (3.4 ha/1,000 population), due to relatively smaller, neighbourhood parks. With greenfield growth expected to continue in this neighbourhood, additional parkland dedication should occur.
 - ▶ Glenrosa, Casa Loma, Lakeview Heights, and Smith Creek neighbourhoods do not have major destination parks (e.g., Community Park or major Athletic Park), meaning most residents must travel to participate in larger events.
 - ▶ South Boucherie, Shannon Lake, Goats Peak/Gellatly, and Glenrosa have higher numbers of undeveloped or underdeveloped parklands that may represent opportunities for future updates and amenity additions.
 - ▶ With the exception of the Smith Creek neighbourhood and West Kelowna Business Park, all other neighbourhoods have regional parkland within them or nearby, supplementing recreational opportunities.
 - ▶ The 2023 OCP identifies growth centres in the following locations:
 - » Westbank Urban Centre
 - » Boucherie Urban Centre
 - » Gellatly Village Neighbourhood Centre (near Willow Beach)
 - » Goats Peak Neighbourhood Centre (near Glen Canyon Park)
 - » Smith Creek and Shannon Lake Neighbourhood Centre (near Wild Horse Park)
 - » Lakeview Heights Neighbourhood Centre (near Anders Park)
 - » Rose Valley Neighbourhood Centre (near Mar Fee Sports Complex)
- As these growth centres add residents, thoughtful park expansion and/or amenity additions should be planned to support increasing demands.

3.3 Park Amenity Analysis

Park amenities are the outdoor features that a City provides in municipal parks, ranging from playgrounds to sports fields to washrooms. Every community provides its own mix of amenities in its parks network based on the interests and needs of residents, along with the community's funding provision.

PARK AMENITY PROVISION

There are three analyses for parks amenities in this plan:

1. Existing West Kelowna Amenities Summary & Population-Based Analysis
2. Amenity Benchmarking
3. Neighbouring Facilities

1 EXISTING WEST KELOWNA AMENITIES SUMMARY & POPULATION-BASED ANALYSIS

Table 17 summarizes existing amenities in West Kelowna parks, and how many people in West Kelowna are currently sharing those amenities. This provides an illustrative ratio of how many residents “share” each amenity. For example, if there is only one of a type of amenity in the City, it is effectively “shared” by the entire population. This analysis considers both municipal park amenities, as well as amenities provided by others where applicable, including the Regional District of Central Okanagan, School District #23, and Westbank First Nation.

Table 17: Existing Park Amenities & Population Based Analysis

AMENITY	LOCATION(S)	WEST KELOWNA (MUNICIPAL PARKS) POP: 36,078		TOTAL SUPPLY (INCL. OTHER PARKS) POP: 36,078	
		NO.	RATIO	NO.	RATIO
ATHLETIC FIELDS					
Artificial Turf Field (Dome)	CWK: Mar Fee Sports Complex (1)	1	36,078	1	36,078
Artificial Turf Field (Outdoor)	none	0	n/a	0	n/a
Baseball Diamond	CWK: Mount Boucherie Sports Fields (3)	3	12,026	3	12,026
Rectangular Field	CWK: Mar Fee Sports Complex (1), CNB Fields (3) ¹ , Kinsmen (2), Shannon Woods (1), Memorial (1) SD23: MBSS (1), CNB Middle School (2), Glenrosa Middle School (2), Glenrosa Elementary, (2), Chief Tomat Elementary (1), Helen Gorman Elementary (1), Hudson Road Elementary (1), Mar Jok Elementary (1), Rose Valley Elementary (1), Shannon Lake Elementary (1), Webber Road Elementary (1)	8 ²	4,510	22	1,640
Softball Diamond	CWK: Kinsmen (2), Issler (1), Ranch (1) WFN ³ : Pine Stadium (1), Westbank Child Development Centre (1)	4	9,020	6	6,013
Cricket Pitch	none	0	n/a	0	n/a

1 CNB Fields are owned by SD23 and currently managed by the City.

2 At the time of writing, the Anders Park playing field was planned for removal, so is not counted in the inventory.

3 While outside West Kelowna, the Westbank First Nation fields are in close proximity and available for rent.

AMENITY	LOCATION(S)	WEST KELOWNA (MUNICIPAL PARKS) POP: 36,078		TOTAL SUPPLY (INCL. OTHER PARKS) POP: 36,078	
		NO.	RATIO	NO.	RATIO
COURTS					
Basketball Court	SD23: Helen Gorman Elementary (1), Glenrosa Elementary (1), Glenrosa Middle School (1), Shannon Lake Elementary (1), Mar Jok Elementary (1), Rose Valley Elementary (1)	0	n/a	6	6,013
Pickleball (dedicated)	CWK: Mount Boucherie Sports Fields (12), Anders (3)	15	2,405	15	2,405
Tennis	CWK: Anders (8), Last Mountain (2), Shannon Lake Tennis Courts (2) ⁴	12	3,007	12	3,007
Sand Volleyball	CWK: Pritchard (2), Willow Beach (1), Pebble Beach (1)	4	9,020	4	9,020
Multi-Sport Court (Boarded)	CWK: Anders (1)	1	36,078	1	36,078
PLAY & ACTIVITY					
Playgrounds	CWK: Last Mountain, Glen Abbey, Shetler, Smith Creek, Whispering Hills, Broadview, Kinsmen, Springer, Westbank Centre, JBMAC, Marina, Pritchard, Osprey, Jonagold, Shannon Ridge, Shannon Springs, Stonegrove, Tallus, Shannon Woods, Paula, McPherson, Anders, Dupuis, Casa Loma Beach, Casa Rio Waterfront, Devon, Sunview, Moonbeam, Rose Meadow, Peak Point, Horizon RDCO: Gellatly Nut Farm, Raymer Bay SD23: Chief Tomat Elementary, Glenrosa Elementary, Helen Gorman Elementary, Hudson Road Elementary, Mar Jok Elementary, Rose Valley Elementary, Shannon Lake Elementary, Webber Road Elementary	33	1,093	43	839
Spray Parks	CWK: Westbank Centre Park	1	36,078	1	36,078
Skateboard Park	CWK: Memorial Park	1	36,078	1	36,078
Bike Skills / BMX	none	0	n/a	0	n/a
Pump Track	none	0	n/a	0	n/a

4 Shannon Lake Tennis Courts are owned by SD23 and currently managed by the City.

AMENITY	LOCATION(S)	WEST KELOWNA (MUNICIPAL PARKS) POP: 36,078		TOTAL SUPPLY (INCL. OTHER PARKS) POP: 36,078	
		NO.	RATIO	NO.	RATIO
OTHER					
Performance Space	CWK: Memorial Park (Annette Beaudreau Amphitheatre)	1	36,078	1	36,078
Community Gardens ⁵	CWK: Westbank Centre Park, Shannon Woods	2	18,039	3	18,039
Off-Leash Areas	CWK: Gellatly Dog Beach, Shannon Woods, Wild Horse, Westbank Centre Park, Mar Fee Sports Complex RDCO: Kalamoior Regional Park	5	7,216	6	6,013
Disc Golf Course	none	0	n/a	0	n/a
Motorized Boat Launch	CWK: Gellatly Boat Launch, Dupuis Boat Launch	2	18,039	2	18,039
Outdoor Skating Rink	none	0	n/a	0	n/a
Outdoor Swimming Pool	none	0	n/a	0	n/a
Running Track	none	0	n/a	0	n/a

5 At the time of writing, the former community garden at Rose Meadow Park was inactive.

OBSERVATIONS:

- ▶ The City of West Kelowna is providing most amenities that are typical in a medium-sized community.
- ▶ Recent changes in the community, including discontinuation of the Webber Road School lease and construction of the replacement fire hall at Anders Park, have led to the loss of some amenities that have not yet been replaced.
- ▶ Amenities in municipal parks are supplemented by amenities in spaces operated by others including RDCO Regional Parks and School District #23, notably playground spaces, basketball courts, and field spaces. Field sites on school district lands are not typically maintained to the same standard as those in municipal parks.
- ▶ The (3) CNB Fields are secured through a lease with School District #23, which allows the City to manage and maintain them. These fields are important to the City's rectangular field supply. While no changes are anticipated to the current lease, it is less secure than ownership and limits what the City can develop on the property.
- ▶ Westbank First Nation, directly adjacent to West Kelowna, has amenities like the Pine Stadium ball fields that are available for public rental, which increase field access near West Kelowna.
- ▶ Neighbouring Kelowna is a much larger city with more extensive park amenities. In some cases, West Kelowna residents travel to use amenities in the neighbouring community.

2 AMENITY BENCHMARKING

Benchmarking park amenities provides insights into how the City’s provision compares with that of other municipalities. This information does not measure the quality of amenities. For benchmarking analysis, inventories of amenities were completed for the four benchmark communities: Penticton, Vernon, Kelowna, and Campbell River (see *Section 3.2.2* for an overview of the communities). Ratios were calculated to demonstrate amenity to population service levels. The analysis focuses on facilities owned and/or operated by the municipality, except where the municipality maintains an specific agreement with another organization for joint use/management of a facility within their City boundary (e.g., Campbell River maintains joint use agreements for several playing fields that are on school properties). In the chart, green indicates where West Kelowna’s supply of the amenity exceeds the benchmark average, red indicates where West Kelowna’s supply is lower, white indicates where supply is close to the average.

It should be noted that even if the City’s amenity provision is below a benchmark average, it does not necessarily imply that West Kelowna should add amenities. This information must be considered alongside community input and other analyses.

Table 18: Existing Park Amenities & Population Based Analysis

AMENITY	WEST KELOWNA POP: 36,078		BENCHMARK AVERAGE	PENTICTON POP: 36,885		VERNON POP: 44,519		KELOWNA POP: 144,576		CAMPBELL RIVER POP: 35,519	
	NO.	RATIO	RATIO	NO.	RATIO	NO.	RATIO	NO.	RATIO	NO.	RATIO
ATHLETIC FIELDS											
Artificial Turf Field (Dome)	1	36,078	75,327	1	36,885	1	44,519	2 ¹	72,288	0	n/a
Artificial Turf Field (Outdoor)	0	n/a	38,082	0	n/a	1	44,519	2	72,288	1	35,519
Baseball Diamond	3	12,026	8,416	5	7,377	10	8,904	17	8,504	4	8,880
Rectangular Field	8	4,510	4,020	5	7,377	14	3,180	63	2,295	11	3,229
Softball Diamond	4	9,020	5,407	6	6,148	13	3,425	17	8,504	10	3,552
Cricket Pitch	0	n/a	72,288	0	n/a	0	n/a	2	72,288	0	n/a

¹ Kelowna’s domes are owned / operated by Kelowna United FC, but available for rental.

	WEST KELOWNA POP: 36,078		BENCHMARK AVERAGE	PENTICTON POP: 36,885		VERNON POP: 44,519		KELOWNA POP: 144,576		CAMPBELL RIVER POP: 35,519	
AMENITY	NO.	RATIO	RATIO	NO.	RATIO	NO.	RATIO	NO.	RATIO	NO.	RATIO
COURTS											
Basketball	1	36,078	7,064	3	12,295	11.5	3,871	29	4,985	5	7,104
Pickleball (dedicated) ²	15	2,405	13,246	4	9,221	14	3,180	4	36,144	8	4,440
Tennis	12	3,007	4,032	9	4,098	16	2,782	23	6,286	12	2,960
Sand Volleyball	4	9,020	11,787	7	5,269	5	8,904	6	24,096	4	8,880
Multi-Sport Court (Boarded)	1	36,078	27,679	3	12,295	1	44,519	4	36,144	2	17,760
PLAY & ACTIVITY											
Playgrounds	33	1,093	2,386	10	3,689	25	1,781	78	1,854	16	2,220
Spray Parks	1	36,078	31,103	2	18,443	2	22,260	3	48,192	1	35,519
Skateboard Park	1	36,078	25,344	2	18,443	1	44,519	7	20,654	2	17,760
Bike Skills / BMX	0	n/a	47,303	1	36,885	1	44,519	2	72,288	1	35,519
Pump Track	1	36,708	87,166	1	36,885	1	44,519	1	144,576	1	35,519
OTHER											
Performance Space	1	36,078	87,166	1	36,885	1	44,519	1	144,576	1	35,519
Community Gardens	3	12,026	14,174	2	18,443	2	22,260	12	12,048	9	3,947
Off-Leash Dog Areas	5	7,216	14,434	6	6,148	9	4,947	13	11,121	1	35,519
Disc Golf Course	0	n/a	60,764	2	18,443	1	44,519	1	144,576	1	35,519
Motorized Boat Launch	2	18,039	21,431	2	18,443	2	22,260	4	36,144	4	8,880
Outdoor Skating Rink	0	n/a	39,183	1 ³	36,885	1	44,519	4	36,144	n/a ⁴	n/a
Outdoor Swimming Pool	0	n/a	40,019	0	n/a	1	44,519	0	n/a	1	35,519
Running Track	0	n/a	60,935	1	36,885	1	44,519	1	144,576	1	17,760

2 Counts only purpose-built pickleball courts. Combined tennis/pickleball courts are counted under tennis courts.

3 Penticton's Outdoor Skating Rink was developed and is operated by a not-for-profit organization.

4 Campbell River's coastal climate is not well suited to an outdoor skating rink.

OBSERVATIONS:

► Athletic Fields:

- » The City is lower than benchmarked communities in provision of diamonds, both for baseball and softball.
- » It is close to average in rectangular field provision and many other communities of similar size do not provide a dome.
- » West Kelowna does not have artificial turf fields or a cricket pitch, though these facilities are less common among the smaller benchmarked communities.

► Courts:

- » West Kelowna outpaces benchmarked communities in the provision of tennis courts, and even more so for dedicated pickleball courts.
- » It is substantially lower than other communities in provision of basketball courts (though these are available at some school sites).
- » The City has one multi-sport court at Anders Park. Most other benchmarked communities have more than one.

► Play & Activity:

- » In terms of quantity, West Kelowna's playground provision is higher than benchmarked communities, though the terrain and spread-out nature of the City means these facilities are not always within walking distance for residents.
- » West Kelowna does not have a bike skills park or a pump track, which are typically available in the benchmarked communities.
- » West Kelowna is similar in provision for skateboard parks and spray parks, with most similarly-sized communities providing one or two of these amenities.

► Other:

- » West Kelowna is similar in provision of performance space, community gardens, and motorized boat launches as the benchmarked communities.
- » West Kelowna is near the middle when it comes to provision of off-leash dog areas, though provision of this amenity varies widely by community.
- » The City does not currently provide a disc golf course, outdoor skating rink, outdoor pool, or running track, which some, but not all, of the benchmarked communities do provide.

3 NEIGHBOURING FACILITIES

The City of West Kelowna is closely connected to the Westbank First Nation, City of Kelowna, and District of Peachland communities. These communities contain outdoor parks amenities that are similar or complementary to those within West Kelowna. Understanding what services are available in nearby communities can help manage park network growth to fill gaps where needs are highest.

It may not be desirable or realistic to duplicate facilities that are operated in neighbouring communities. Currently, the City of West Kelowna does not have the tax base to invest in large-scale facilities offered in more urban centres; however, the City may wish to seek out unique recreational opportunities less available in neighbouring communities.

Significant parks and park amenities in neighbouring communities are described below.

WESTBANK FIRST NATION

Westbank First Nation, West Kelowna's closest neighbour, has a central community park and several field facilities at Tsinstikeptum Reserve 9. Notable amenities include:

- ▶ A community core multi-use park with a range of outdoor amenities including a skate park, pump track, and sport court.
- ▶ The Pine Stadium softball diamond and rectangular field and a second softball diamond near the Westbank Child Development Centre.
- ▶ Private and public beach areas.

PEACHLAND

Peachland has a well-developed waterfront area, supplemented by an array of neighbourhood parks and open areas within upland hillsides. Notable amenities include:

- ▶ A supervised swim bay, public beaches, walkways, including Centennial Way – a 13-block continuous multi-use trail – and two boat launches on the waterfront.
- ▶ A network of trails for hiking including the “Stairway to Heaven” and Lang Trail.
- ▶ Several municipal parks that feature a sports box (used for outdoor skating in the winter), basketball courts, sport fields, outdoor volleyball, skateboard park, tennis courts, outdoor fitness circuit, and picnic areas.
- ▶ Wilson Lake snowshoe and cross-country trails, ungroomed natural area ski trails.
- ▶ A private riding club including a clubhouse and riding arena, located on leased public parkland.

KELOWNA

Kelowna has 26 city-wide parks plus numerous community- and neighbourhood-scale parks that offer a range of outdoor recreation opportunities. Notable amenities include:

- ▶ City Park, a waterfront public park close to downtown with beach area, lawn bowling, a spray park, a playground, sand volleyball courts, a multi-sport court, rectangular fields, tennis courts, and trails.
- ▶ Mission Recreation Park, with multiple softball diamonds and rectangular fields, park pathways, a playground, and community gardens.
- ▶ Recreation Avenue Park, with baseball diamonds.
- ▶ Parkinson Recreation Park, with rectangular fields, a cricket pitch, bocce court, community gardens, a multi-sport court, pickleball courts, an inclusive playground, tennis courts, a track, and trails.
- ▶ Rutland Recreation Park, with rectangular fields, baseball diamonds, a BMX facility, community gardens, pickleball courts, and trails.
- ▶ A number of parks and beaches with areas for picnicking, swimming, off-leash dog activity, volleyball, playgrounds, basketball courts, grassy fields, water parks, skateboard parks, boardwalks, water sports, and boating.
- ▶ Eleven greenway routes including waterfront pathway and the Mission Creek Greenway.
- ▶ Public access points to the waterfront.
- ▶ Four motorized boat launches.
- ▶ A mountain bike skills park.
- ▶ Several lit playing fields.

REGIONAL DISTRICT OF CENTRAL OKANAGAN ELECTORAL AREA WEST

The primarily rural RDCO Electoral Area West has some larger provincial park and recreation destinations close to West Kelowna. Notable amenities include:

- ▶ The Telemark Nordic Club, run by a not-for-profit organization, with cross-country ski and snowshoe trails just outside of West Kelowna. In the off-season, trails are used for walking, hiking, biking, and riding.
- ▶ Crystal Mountain Resort, a private ski hill (currently closed) that formerly provided downhill skiing and snowboarding, as well as snowshoeing, 15 minutes outside of West Kelowna. A Master Plan has been developed for the area to guide future development.
- ▶ The Bear Creek Recreation Site, north of West Kelowna off the Bear Lake Main, is a Provincial Recreation Site operated by Okanagan Trail Riders Association with designated motorized recreation trails.

PRIVATE RECREATION

Multiple privately-owned and operated recreation facilities are also available in West Kelowna and neighbouring communities that provide pay-for-use outdoor recreation, such as: golf courses, ski areas, water/wibit parks, obstacle/adventure parks, and other activities.

3.4 Partnerships

Partnerships can bring many benefits in the delivery of parks services, for example: maximizing utilization of sites and facilities; limiting duplication of services; facilitating cooperative planning; funding purchases or improvements that may be independently out of reach; pooling maintenance resources; or accessing grants aimed at collaborations. The City has several existing partnerships and continues to seek joint opportunities.

SCHOOL DISTRICT #23 (SD23)

The City and SD23 have a long history of cooperation and maintain a joint use agreement, which benefits both schools and the community.

- ▶ **Master Joint Use Agreement:** Renewed June 2007, this strategic agreement provides reciprocal recreational, educational, and cultural opportunities for students and the public through the shared use of West Kelowna and SD23 facilities.
- ▶ **Site-Specific Agreements:** The City and SD23 also maintain specific agreements for select parks and school facilities, for example: shared uses of Mount Boucherie Secondary School (SD23) and Mount Boucherie Sports Fields (CWK), City lease of Constable Neil Bruce Sports Fields, and shared uses of Mar Jok School (SD23) and Mar Fee Sports Complex (CWK).
- ▶ **Maintenance Partnerships:** Several park/school sites have maintenance agreements to streamline maintenance activities.
- ▶ **Future School Site:** SD23 and West Kelowna have secured adjacent properties in Smith Creek (Wild Horse Park) for future joint development of school and park sites to serve future educational and recreation needs of residents. Both parties will participate in planning and funding future facilities.

WESTBANK FIRST NATION (WFN)

As close neighbours, West Kelowna and WFN residents are common users of parks facilities in both communities. Past joint initiatives including the Gellatly Bay Co-Management Agreement (2010) to manage the Gellatly Bay Crown Tenure and Partners in Bloom program have been specific collaborations supporting the parks network.

REGIONAL DISTRICT OF CENTRAL OKANAGAN (RDCO)

The RDCO owns and operates several regional parks in West Kelowna. West Kelowna and the RDCO have select parks maintenance agreements to streamline operations of park sites (e.g., the RDCO maintains the City-owned section of Glen Canyon Park).

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Province of BC is a large land owner and is responsible for water leases on Okanagan Lake. The City maintains waterfront leases with the Province for several beach and waterfront areas to support recreation access to Okanagan Lake. The Province also partners with non-profits to support recreational trails management, including the popular Rose Valley and Smith Creek networks.

3.5 Park Programs

The City provides a variety of park programs suitable for all ages to support recreational pursuits. In addition, select park facilities are leased out to community organizations that provide sport and activity for West Kelowna residents.

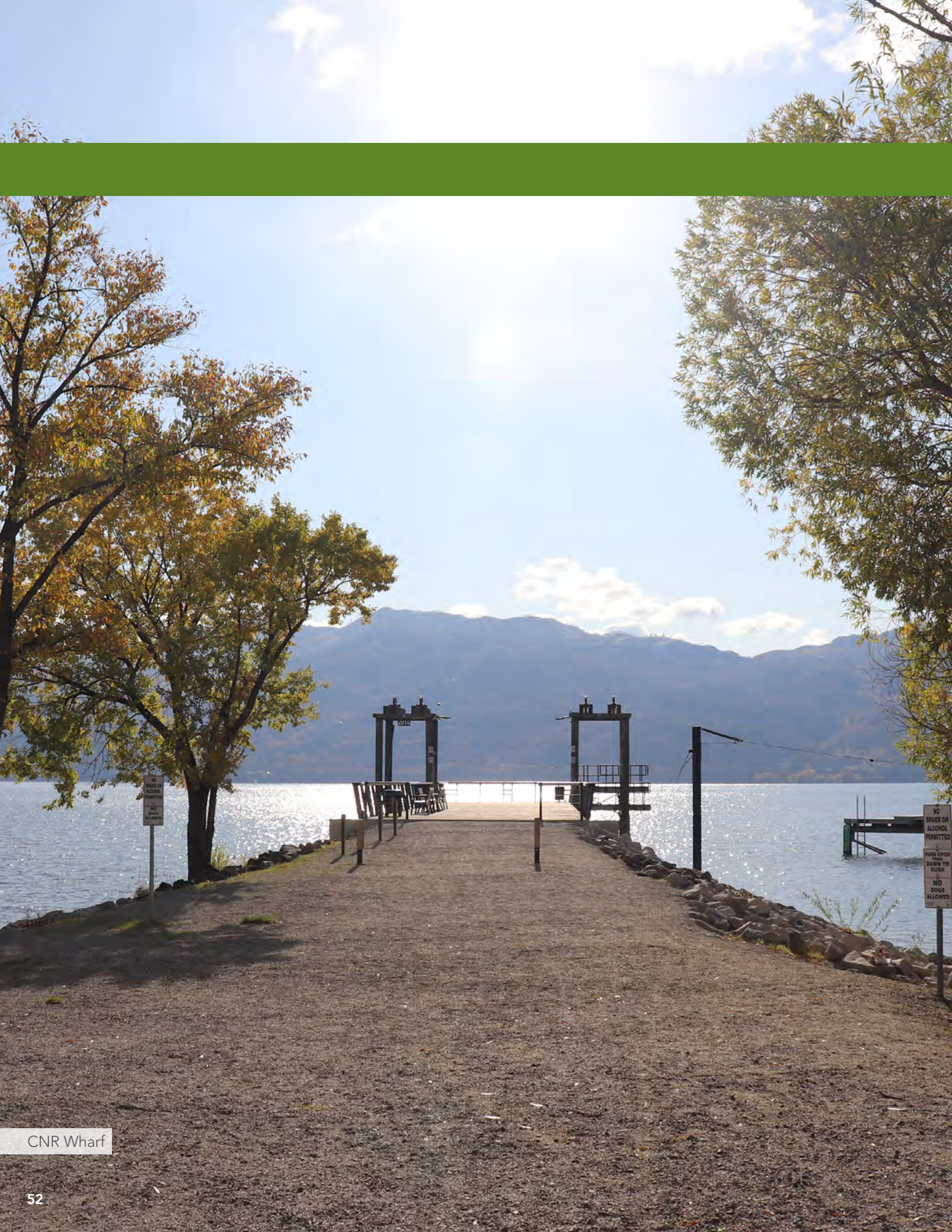
Key programs currently utilizing West Kelowna parks include:

- ▶ Park Play Days
- ▶ Music in the Park
- ▶ Holiday Events & Celebrations
- ▶ Summer Camps
- ▶ Fitness Programs
- ▶ Sand Volleyball
- ▶ Court Sports: Tennis and Pickleball (programs coordinated by others)
- ▶ Field Sports: soccer, softball, fastball, baseball, football (programs coordinated by others)
- ▶ Informal Winter Activities (e.g., sledding)

Currently, West Kelowna parks do not typically accommodate private rentals, but there could be potential for activities such as weddings and group picnic rentals.



Park Play Day



CNR Wharf

4.0 FRAMEWORK FOR THE FUTURE

4.1 Park Trends

Trends – local, regional, provincial, and national – affect parks in every community. Trends display the tendencies and preferences of society as it evolves. Current generations have different behaviours and preferences than past generations; future generations will be different as well. Based on current information, several trends warrant consideration in the development of an updated Parks Master Plan for the City of West Kelowna.

4.1.1 INTRODUCTION

Five general types of trends that influence parks are considered in the development of the recommendations:

- ▶ **Demographic Trends:** Population, growth, and composition of a community impact park needs.
- ▶ **Social Trends:** Personal lifestyle choices, leisure time pursuits, and preferences impact how people use parks.
- ▶ **Economic Trends:** Personal and municipal economics impact all aspects of people's lives, including how and where they spend their leisure time.
- ▶ **Recreation Trends:** The activities people choose and how they participate in recreation evolves over time. As interests in recreation change, park needs may evolve.
- ▶ **Environmental Trends:** In this century, the environment and climate change have come to the forefront of decision-making, affecting how parks are developed and managed.

Key current highlights are summarized on the next page and a detailed trends summary is in **Appendix B**.

4.1.2 CURRENT TREND HIGHLIGHTS

Current trends that may affect parks in West Kelowna are highlighted below. See **Appendix B** for additional details.



GROWING POPULATION

West Kelowna has a rapidly growing population that is well above the BC average. As the City's population grows larger, there will be more demand placed on West Kelowna's parks and associated amenities.



LAND CONSTRAINTS

As development continues, a key issue will be the acquisition of parkland to support the growing population. Available lands become increasingly constrained for all land uses as community density increases. West Kelowna's hilly topography limits opportunities for acquisition of large, flat park sites.



INCLUSION & ACCESS

Supporting barrier-free access to parks and their various amenities has been a growing priority for West Kelowna. The completion of the City's first inclusive play space shows that steps are being made in the right direction; however, there is still opportunities to support a parks network that welcomes people of all ages and abilities.



AGING COMMUNITY

West Kelowna has an older population relative to the BC average with a median age that has been rising steadily. As the population of those no longer in their working years grows proportionally larger, more older adults will be using West Kelowna's parks.



CLIMATE CHANGE

As the local climate changes, West Kelowna will not only experience hotter summers and wetter winters, but also a greater frequency of natural disasters such as wildfires and droughts. Planning with respect to climate change adaptation and mitigation will be a key part of park planning to mitigate negative impacts on the community.



TECHNOLOGY

Advances in technology changes the way we connect to our environment, the way we participate in recreational pursuits, and how we share information. Technology will increasingly shape park planning, programming, and interaction within parks.

4.2 Community Input & Ideas

During the Parks Master Plan update process, two rounds of community engagement were undertaken to collect ideas and feedback from residents and stakeholders.

ENGAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

- ▶ Generate community interest.
- ▶ Engage with diverse audiences including parks users, residents, City staff, stakeholders, neighbouring communities, interest groups, and elected officials.
- ▶ Facilitate an open engagement process that:
 - » Shares information on existing conditions, challenges, precedents, and goals.
 - » Gathers input about public values, ideas, and concerns for parks.
 - » Identifies updated goals and priorities.
 - » Gathers meaningful feedback on draft directions.
 - » Refines and shares the final plans, including how community input was considered.

ROUND 1: EXCHANGING INFO & IDEAS

Spring 2023

Key areas of focus:

- ▶ Raise awareness and provide information about the existing networks.
- ▶ Gather information about concerns, values, gaps, and ideas.

Outcomes: Confirm aspirations and directions from the *2016 Parks Master Plan* and identify new potential directions for parks.

ROUND 2: DRAFT PLAN REVIEW

Winter 2024

Key areas of focus:

- ▶ Share what was heard in Round 1 engagement.
- ▶ Refer the Draft Master Plan out for public and stakeholder review and comment.

Outcomes: Feedback to be considered during finalization of an updated Parks Master Plan.



Public Open House

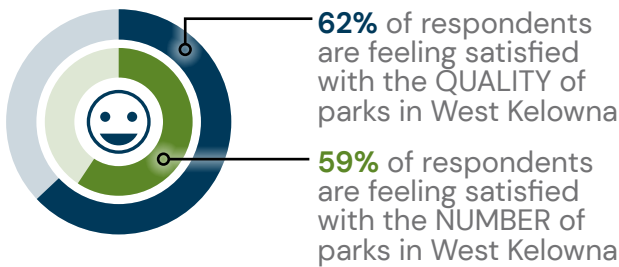
SUMMARY

PHASE 1 COMMUNITY INPUT



Below is a snapshot of input collected through the first round of engagement on the Parks Master Plan. It includes input on people's impressions of parks in West Kelowna today and an overview of ideas shared about future priorities. See separate document for the full engagement summary.

HOW DO WE VIEW PARKS TODAY?



ELEMENTS OF THE PARKS NETWORK

that participants are **more satisfied** with

- ▶ Natural park spaces
- ▶ Picnic areas
- ▶ Recreational trails
- ▶ Playgrounds
- ▶ Furnishings

ELEMENTS OF THE PARKS NETWORK

that participants are **less satisfied** with

- ▶ Fields - including baseball, softball, rectangular / multi-use, and lighting
- ▶ Park washrooms
- ▶ Public docks
- ▶ Aquatic play features

TOP PRIORITIES

that remain relevant from the 2016 Parks Master Plan

- 1 New grass sports fields
- 2 Upgrades to existing sports fields
- 3 Continued protection of Mount Boucherie
- 4 Updates to waterfront accesses
- 5 Extension of waterfront trail connections

Outdoor skating was identified as a new potential priority not identified in the 2016 plan

IDEA THEMES

about what people would like to see prioritized in the future for parks

- Improving Existing Parks
- Parks Acquisition
- Sports Facility Improvements
- New Activities
- Playgrounds
- Pets in Parks
- Lakefront
- Leisure and Gathering
- Safety
- Operations and Maintenance / Asset Management

SUMMARY

PHASE 2 COMMUNITY INPUT

TO BE ADDED WHEN COMPLETE.

4.3 Framework for the Future

The Parks Master Plan is guided by...

COUNCIL'S 2022-2026 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES:

A progressive local government, committed to engaging the community to make West Kelowna a welcoming, safe, and inclusive place, resilient in the face of challenges, and rich with opportunity for all ages.

The following six goals for West Kelowna's parks align with Council's 2022-2026 Strategic Priorities and provide specific consideration for park planning, development, and funding:



Figure 6: Parks Master Plan Goals



GOAL 1: CELEBRATE OUR WATER

Recognize, protect, and enhance Okanagan Lake, along with community waterfronts and waterways, as key components of West Kelowna’s character. Expand and connect public waterfront access, while balancing care and protection of natural systems.



GOAL 4: LEAVE A LEGACY FOR THE FUTURE

Develop a sustainable, safe, and resilient parks system that is capable of adapting to the changing world around us, evolving so it continues to provide access to thriving parks and greenspaces for future generations. Align operational resources and community expectations so that service delivery is proactive, efficient, and sustainable.



GOAL 2: PROTECT OUR ENVIRONMENT & SHOWCASE OUR NATURAL PLAYGROUND

Support the preservation of important ecosystems, wildlife habitats, and wilderness areas so they continue to be part of the West Kelowna community for generations to come. At the same time, encourage low-impact recreational opportunities that allow people to connect with the spectacular nature around them.



GOAL 5: SUPPORT A HEALTHY, VIBRANT, AND ACTIVE COMMUNITY

Engage our community and neighbourhoods by bringing people together to live and play, through the seasons and the years. Create spaces that support activity, inclusion, spirit, and community pride, welcoming people of all ages, abilities, and interests to live well.



GOAL 3: CONNECT OUR COMMUNITY

Create an interconnected system of parks, trails, and greenways that encourages people to get out of their vehicles and into their community. Encourage parks to be places where people come together to experience the joy of social connection and community belonging.



GOAL 6: SUPPORT A THRIVING WEST KELOWNA

Encourage opportunities for parks to contribute to West Kelowna’s economic development through events, experiences, and tourism, balanced with ongoing access and enjoyment for local residents.



Gellatly Landing

5.0 A PATH FORWARD: RECOMMENDATIONS

Master Plans support informed, systematic progress towards our goals. To support this progress, the Parks Master Plan provides a set of recommendations and strategies for implementing the ideas, values, and priorities generated through the planning process. These recommendations are provided for Council, staff, partners, and the community to consider within the context of ongoing community planning and budgeting.

These recommendations reflect the information and ideas shared at the time of writing. Recognizing that the West Kelowna community and the world around it is evolving rapidly, an adaptive approach to implementation will be important, so that when opportunities or changes arise, the community can make informed decisions about the priorities to pursue that best support the goals articulated in this plan.

This plan is complementary to the *Community Vision, Official Community Plan, Transportation Master Plan, Recreational Trails Master Plan*, and other key municipal plans and is meant to be implemented in coordination with them.

Recommendations are based on several sources of input:

- ▶ Analysis of existing parks resources;
- ▶ Background documents, trends, demographics, benchmarking, and land use information;
- ▶ Emerging best practices in the delivery of parks services;
- ▶ Ideas from stakeholders and community members gathered through the engagement process;
- ▶ Input received from City staff and Council; and
- ▶ Alignment with West Kelowna's current planning context.

5.1 Recommendations Overview

Six types of recommendations are provided:







1. **Parkland Quantity & Quality Management Recommendations:** Recommendations on how and where the overall parks network could grow over the coming decade, along with steps that can be taken to maintain the quality of the network through operational resourcing and asset management.
2. **Park Improvement Recommendations:** Candidate capital investment recommendations to improve or develop existing parks and add new amenities to fill identified gaps at a variety of locations across the community.
3. **Location-Specific Recommendations** Potential upgrades specific to key parks in the network.
4. **Service Delivery Recommendations:** Ideas for policy development, planning initiatives, management strategies, and information distribution that apply to the entire parks system.
5. **Funding Strategies:** Considerations for accessing funding for parks system development and improvement.
6. **Monitoring & Review:** Steps for maintaining the Parks Master Plan.

5.2 Detailed Recommendations

The **Detailed Recommendations** provide background, rationale, and key considerations supporting the actions in *Section 6.1 Implementation Summary*.

RECOMMENDATION FORMAT

Each recommendation is organized to include the following information:

- ▶ **NUMBER/NAME:** To identify the recommendation.
- ▶ **DESCRIPTION:** A brief statement describing the primary purpose of the recommendation.
- ▶ **BACKGROUND & RATIONALE:** Information about why the recommendation is proposed, including highlights from analysis, trends, and community input.
- ▶ **PLANNING & DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS:** Where applicable, key elements to be addressed as the recommendation is advanced.
- ▶ **ACTIONS:** Suggested steps for moving the recommendation forward (which form the basis for the tables in *Section 6.1 Implementation Summary*).
- ▶ **TIME FRAME:** Relative estimate for planning purposes:
 - »  **SHORT** = 0-5 years
 - »  **MEDIUM** = 6-10 years
 - »  **LONG** = Beyond 10 years
 - »  **ONGOING** = Recurring, no defined time frame
- ▶ **PARTIES:** Potential City departments, agencies, or organizations that may be involved during implementation of an action. Short form legend as follows:
 - » Parks = CWK Parks
 - » Dev. Services = CWK Development Services
 - » Eng = CWK Engineering
 - » Finance = CWK Finance
 - » Comms = CWK Communications
 - » Recreation = CWK Recreation
 - » Em. Services = CWK Emergency Services
 - » SD23 = School District #23
 - » RDCO = Regional District of Central Okanagan
 - » WFN = Westbank First Nation
 - » Province BC = Province of British Columbia
 - » Volunteers = Volunteer Groups or Individuals
- ▶ **RESOURCING:** As per *Section 6.1*, an estimated budget range for planning purposes (for projects with capital budget requirements). Where capital budget is not anticipated, "Staff Time" or other costs are noted. Budget symbols are as follows:
 - » \$ = <\$50,000
 - » \$\$ = \$50,000 - \$100,000
 - » \$\$\$ = \$100,000 - \$250,000
 - » \$\$\$\$ = \$250,000 - \$500,000
 - » \$\$\$\$\$ = \$500,000 - \$1,000,000
 - » \$\$\$\$\$\$ - \$1,000,000+
 - »  = Staff Time (existing capacity)
 - »  = Staff Increase
- ▶ **RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS:** Other Master Plan recommendations that should be considered concurrently.
- ▶ **REFERENCE:** Sections of the Parks Master Plan or other related plans with more information.

BUDGET ESTIMATING NOTES

Planning-level estimates for capital projects are provided; however, it is important to read these estimates in the context of the following conditions:

- ▶ Given the broad scope of master planning, costing of capital recommendations is only considered a planning-level estimate. Planning-level estimates are meant for project budgeting, phasing, and comparative costing only, and are assumed to carry a contingency of +/- ~30%. Costs will continue to be clarified through future steps in planning and design for specific projects.
- ▶ Estimates only consider capital costs in total, not a breakdown of funding sources. It is presumed that projects will be funded using a variety of strategies including those identified in *Section 5.2.5 Funding Strategies*. In some cases, project implementation may be contingent on the City securing outside sources of funding. The estimates in this plan are not intended for direct translation into municipal tax calculations.
- ▶ Estimates do not include future land acquisition costs, and development of potential long-term major projects that are beyond the 10-year planning horizon, as these costs will vary widely. Land acquisition costs in particular will depend on the manner in which land is acquired.
- ▶ Park Management Plans will provide additional clarity on costs for specific improvements within major parks and could identify new amenities or ideas which may increase or decrease estimate numbers. Estimating will be completed during these processes to provide more certainty.
- ▶ As the community, and subsequently the parks system grows, staffing levels, maintenance requirements, and life-cycle needs must be considered. A general “rule-of-thumb” is to expect annual operational, maintenance, and life-cycle costs for a parks asset to be from 0.5% to 5% of the capital cost of a new park or facility. Costs will depend of project type, with facilities and active recreation parks (e.g., Community Parks, athletic fields, playgrounds) typically requiring more investment for operations and maintenance, and natural areas and trails typically requiring lower investment
- ▶ Inflation is not included in the estimate. Presumably, improvements implemented five years from now will be more expensive than estimates allocated today due to inflation.
- ▶ Where costs are identified as annual costs (e.g., regular investment in site furnishings or playgrounds), estimating is projected for a 10-year period.



5.2.1 PARKLAND QUANTITY & QUALITY MANAGEMENT

In parks planning, a careful balance in managing both quantity and quality of parkland is important:

- ▶ **Quantity:** In a growing community like West Kelowna, undeveloped land becomes an increasingly scarce resource as new development, agricultural activities, environmental protection, institutional requirements, roads, and more all vie for available land. Planning ahead to secure desirable lands is an important strategy for medium-sized, growing cities so that adequate park spaces are set aside while opportunity exists.
- ▶ **Quality:** While quantity metrics help us understand how much parkland exists in a community; they cannot tell the whole picture of the experience of park spaces. Park quality – including the amenities available and the condition of those amenities – while harder to measure, has just as much, if not more of an influence on park use and experience. Quality is about the amenities present, or missing, and whether a space feels safe and welcoming.

The **Parkland Quantity and Quality Management Recommendations** provide direction on how and where the overall parks network could grow over the coming decade, along with steps that can be taken to enhance and maintain the quality of this network through operational resourcing and asset management.

5 PARKLAND QUANTITY & QUALITY MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Q1 Parks Operations Resourcing

Q2 Parkland Targets

Q3 Major Park Acquisition Planning

Q4 Neighbourhood Park Dedication

Q5 Parks Asset Management

PARKLAND QUANTITY & QUALITY MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Q1 PARKS OPERATIONS RESOURCING

Align parks operations capacity and funding with the current and future demands of the parks network.



BACKGROUND & RATIONALE

- ▶ A well maintained parks system protects capital investments, supports safety, and is integral to community pride and a place's impression on residents and visitors.
- ▶ Operational capacity has been identified as a key challenge for continuing to maintain and operate West Kelowna's large and growing parks network.
- ▶ Developing new park assets without investing in their day-to-day upkeep is not a sustainable model. Current funding models prioritize growth-related park spending – with parks dedication and improvements closely connected to new development. While this helps add new parks and amenities to the network, investment in existing parks and amenities has not kept up. Continuing to build new parks exacerbates the issue of not having enough resources to replace and maintain the assets a community has.
- ▶ West Kelowna's parks operations staff are responsible for the care of all municipal open space in the City, including City-owned parks, beaches, and waterfront areas; the cemetery; spaces around facilities including recreation centres and civic buildings; bus stops; the urban forest; and landscaped areas in the City's street network including boulevards, medians, and roundabouts. In addition, the team provides services to support special events and seasonal decorations such as holiday lighting and summer hanging baskets.
- ▶ The current staff composition relies heavily on summer students hired annually to supplement trained permanent and seasonal professionals. While year-round and seasonal staff positions are commonly filled by a single person across multiple years, summer student positions are typically filled by new workers each year. The primary challenge to utilizing summer staff is regular turnover, which leads to ongoing training of new workers.






BENCHMARKING ANALYSIS

- ▶ West Kelowna’s geographical area is comparatively large to communities with similar populations like Penticton and Vernon. This means that parks are more distributed (i.e., spread out) than other communities, which has impacts like maintenance time lost to travel.
- ▶ At 215 ha in 2023, the area that West Kelowna’s operations staff maintains is larger than the benchmarked average for three similarly-sized communities: Penticton, Vernon, and Campbell River.
- ▶ West Kelowna’s annual operations budget is lower than benchmarked communities.
- ▶ Parks operations is responsible for a larger scope than most benchmarked communities. Several of the communities contract out cemetery operations and street network maintenance (boulevards, medians, and roundabouts), and own parkland managed by others (e.g., City of Penticton owns the large Three Blind Mice park area, but it is managed by a non-profit organization).
- ▶ Even with this broader scope of work, West Kelowna’s number of staff positions is lower than the average of benchmarked communities.

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME	PARTIES	RESOURCING
Q1.1 Incrementally increase the annual Parks Operations budget to be more in-line with budgets for benchmarked communities and City needs.	△ SHORT	Parks Finance	TBD
Q1.2 Review and update Park Operations staffing numbers and composition to more sustainably deliver services and interact with/respond to residents and resource groups.	△ SHORT	Parks Finance	 Staff Increase
Q1.3 Develop an inventory of all non-park areas maintained by Parks Operations (e.g., facility and street landscapes) to quantify the actual area being maintained and more effectively project operational requirements as new landscapes are added to the inventory.	▷ MEDIUM	Parks	\$ <\$50K
Q1.4 Every 2 years (min.), undertake a comprehensive review of operational cost considerations, including population growth, parkland area growth, growth in non-park landscapes maintained by Parks Operations, wage increases, and inflation costs. Update operational budgets and staffing levels accordingly.	⌚ ONGOING	Parks Finance	 Staff Time
Q1.5 Develop a Parks Maintenance Standard that categorizes areas maintained by Parks Operations (including park classes, facility spaces, cemetery, and street right of way landscapes) and assign standards that outline expected maintenance tasks and frequencies for each area (potentially based on the <i>Canadian Landscape Standard</i>). This standard will inform cost implications of increased or decreased service levels or changes in parkland area or infrastructure.	▷ MEDIUM	Parks	\$\$ \$50-\$100K

PARKLAND QUANTITY & QUALITY MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME	PARTIES	RESOURCING
Q1.6 Review the City's operations equipment and develop a ten-year replacement plan to invest in new equipment to reduce inefficiencies related to equipment failure. Prioritize opportunities to transition to electric equipment, where similar performance to fuel powered equipment can be achieved.	△ SHORT	Parks	Through Equipment Replacement Funds
Q1.7 Complete updates (e.g., electrical connections) to connect all irrigation systems to the central control system and increase efficiencies for operations, troubleshooting, and sustainability.	▷ MEDIUM	Parks	\$\$\$ \$100K-\$250K
Q1.8 Prepare a list of prioritized "Maintenance Efficiency / Climate Adaptation Projects" to reduce maintenance demands and increase climate resilience. Allocate resources to implement top priority projects on an annual basis.	▷ MEDIUM ↻ ONGOING	Parks	 Staff Increase
Q1.9 Plan and develop a small-scale City greenhouse and establish a process for growing select plant material in-house.	△ SHORT	Parks	\$\$ \$50K-\$100K  Staff Increase
Q1.10 Review operation of the established City greenhouse and, if successful, consider potential for expansion.	▽ LONG	Parks	\$\$\$ \$100K-\$250K  Staff Increase

RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS

- ▶ Q2 Parkland Targets
- ▶ S2 Climate Change Adaptation & Resilience

REFERENCE

- ▶ Parks Master Plan Section 3.2.3 Existing Parkland Analysis (p.24)
- ▶ Canadian Landscape Standard

Q2 PARKLAND TARGETS

Set and work towards parkland targets that will continue to pace growth of West Kelowna's parkland inventory alongside community growth.

BACKGROUND & RATIONALE

- ▶ Analyzing quantity metrics and setting targets for park supply helps guide decisions on parkland acquisition.
 - » **Metrics** allow us to look at the current supply of parkland within the community. *Section 3.2: Parkland Analysis* provides an overview of current parkland metrics in West Kelowna.
 - » **Targets** are useful for setting goalposts for the future, helping identify how much and what type of parkland is desirable as the community grows.
- ▶ Community input indicated a moderate satisfaction rate (~60%) with the number of the parks in the City overall; however concerns were expressed about future population pressures on existing parklands and desire to continue to grow dedicated parkland alongside the population to maintain level of service.
- ▶ Benchmarking analysis indicates that West Kelowna's **Active Municipal Parkland Area to Population ratio** and **All Municipal Parkland Area to Population ratio** are just below average (see *Section 3.2.3 Existing Parkland Analysis*). Recognizing that West Kelowna is growing at a faster than average rate, acquisitions are needed to maintain ratios in the coming years.
- ▶ West Kelowna, which has a larger than average land base and still a relatively small population, currently has fewer constraints related to density. However, geography, including hillside terrain, water bodies, agricultural land reserve, and forest reserve, are limitations to parkland acquisition, especially large, flat open areas.
- ▶ As the community continues to grow, pressure on lands will increase, making it important for West Kelowna to plan ahead to secure lands for park while opportunity remains.
- ▶ The *Official Community Plan (2023)* supports connections throughout West Kelowna including acquiring greenways and greenbelts.

Figure 7: Densification & Parkland Provision



As illustrated in the figure above, there is typically an inverse relationship between growth/density and parkland per population provision. As growth occurs in communities, it is typical for population-based standards to decrease as more people are living in a smaller area and sharing the same parkland. For context, in 2019, the much denser City of Vancouver reported a park land/population ratio of 1.9 ha of park land/1,000 population (VanPlay, 2019), much lower than that of West Kelowna and similar mid-sized communities benchmarked in the analysis.

PARKLAND QUANTITY & QUALITY MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

TARGET RECOMMENDATIONS

Four targets are identified for West Kelowna's parks network. It should be noted that target recommendations are a guideline – park dedication will be based on community desires, development, opportunity, annual budgets, and municipal capabilities. The recommended targets are based on current park provision, benchmarking considerations, and community priorities and desires.

TARGET 1	ALL MUNICIPAL PARKLAND Area to Population Ratio <i>How much park for each resident?</i>	TARGET 6.00 ha/1,000 residents	CURRENT 5.80 ha/1,000 residents
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WHY THIS TARGET? A modest increase for the existing overall ratio of parkland to population recognizes that West Kelowna is currently a lower density community that is continuing to grow. With several greenfield areas within the growth boundary still undeveloped, the next decade will likely be an important period for securing park land for the long-term.

TARGET 2	ACTIVE MUNICIPAL PARKLAND Area to Population Ratio <i>How much park with amenities for each resident?</i>	TARGET 2.70 ha/1,000 residents	CURRENT 2.23 ha/1,000 residents
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WHY THIS TARGET? The ability to access amenities can be as important as the quantity of parkland in a community. Active Park Land includes all areas with community amenity, excluding natural areas that focus primarily on environmental protection and open space preservation. The City's ratio for active parks is slightly below the average of benchmarked communities and community feedback indicates a desire to have increased access to amenities and activities close to home. In some cases, active municipal park needs may be filled by formalizing or developing existing parklands that are underutilized.

TARGET 3	TOTAL PARKLAND AREA Percentage of Total City Land Area (including Regional Parks)	TARGET 6.5-7.5% total city land base	CURRENT 5.4% total city land base
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WHY THIS TARGET? West Kelowna's OCP sets an ambitious target of 20% of land area within West Kelowna to be in the form of protected natural areas and/or publicly accessible parks, trails, and greenspaces. The OCP indicates greenfield growth areas remaining, notably in the areas of Goats Peak, Glenrosa, Smith Creek, South Boucherie, Rose Valley, and Westside Road/Bear Creek, meaning opportunity to secure parkland in these areas through future development remains relatively high. The target increase reflects the policies of the OCP, the total municipal parkland targets of this plan, and public input. It should be noted that total parkland area can include lands protected by others (e.g., Regional Parks).

PARKLAND QUANTITY & QUALITY MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS



TARGET 4	ACTIVE PARK ACCESS Access/Distribution <i>Percentage of urban residents with active park within a 400 m walk</i>	TARGET	CURRENT
		90% total urban residents	81% total urban residents

WHY THIS TARGET? Access to active park space with amenities is a priority for community use and enjoyment of park spaces. In urban residential areas (excluding areas with low residential density such as rural residential, resource lands, agricultural lands, and industrial/business park areas), the ability to access recreation close to home is a key contributor to quality of life. This target looks at how active park space is distributed throughout the community and where gaps may exist.

PARKLAND NEEDS SUMMARY

To meet the targets outlined above, *Table 19* and *Table 20* below summarize how much additional parkland would be needed to meet the targets, both currently and in 10 years based on anticipated growth (see Section 2.1.1 *Key Demographics*).

Table 19: Current (2023) Parkland Area Needs (Based on Target Recommendations)

	PROPOSED TARGETS	EXISTING PARKLAND AREA	AREA TO POPULATION RATIO NEED		TOTAL PARKLAND AREA NEED	
			CURRENT	DEFICIENCY	NEED	DEFICIENCY
			HA/1,000 RESIDENTS	HA/1,000 RESIDENTS	TOTAL HA	TOTAL HA
MUNICIPAL PARKLAND	HA/1,000 RESIDENTS	TOTAL HA	HA/1,000 RESIDENTS	HA/1,000 RESIDENTS	TOTAL HA	TOTAL HA
All Municipal Parkland	6.0	215.4	5.80	(0.20)	223.1	(7.6)
Active Municipal Parkland (excluding Natural Areas)	2.7	82.7	2.23	(0.47)	100.4	(17.6)*

Table 20: Future (2033) Parkland Area Needs (Based on Target Recommendations)

	PROPOSED TARGETS	EXISTING PARKLAND AREA	AREA TO POPULATION RATIO NEED		TOTAL PARKLAND AREA NEED	
			2033	DEFICIENCY	NEED	DEFICIENCY
			HA/1,000 RESIDENTS	HA/1,000 RESIDENTS	TOTAL HA	TOTAL HA
MUNICIPAL PARKLAND	HA/1,000 RESIDENTS	TOTAL HA	HA/1,000 RESIDENTS	HA/1,000 RESIDENTS	TOTAL HA	TOTAL HA
All Municipal Parkland	6.0	215.4	4.91	(1.09)	263.3	(47.8)
Active Municipal Parkland (excluding Natural Areas)	2.7	82.7	1.89	(0.81)	118.5	(35.7)*

* Some active parkland needs could be fulfilled by improvements or upgrades to existing underdeveloped parkland.

PARKLAND QUANTITY & QUALITY MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME	PARTIES	RESOURCING
Q2.1 Update City policy to support progress towards the parkland targets outlined.	△ SHORT	Dev. Services Parks	 Staff Time
Q2.2 During new development, identify lands and secure development of amenities, to fulfill the target of providing 2.70 ha/1,000 population of Active Municipal Parkland and 6.00 ha/1,000 population of All Municipal Parkland .	∞ ONGOING	Dev. Services Parks	 Staff Increase
Q2.3 Review the existing inventory of City-owned land that is undeveloped or underdeveloped and identify priorities for active park improvements to close gaps in distribution.	∞ ONGOING	Parks	\$ <\$50K
Q2.4 Support other organizations seeking to protect natural areas or provide publicly accessible parks, trails, and greenspaces.	∞ ONGOING	Dev. Services Parks	 Staff Time

RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS

- ▶ Q1 Parks Operations Resourcing (p.66)
- ▶ Q2 Parkland Targets (p.69)
- ▶ Q4 Neighbourhood Park Dedication (p.76)

REFERENCE

- ▶ Parks Master Plan Section 2.1.1 Key Demographics (p.8)
- ▶ Parks Master Plan Section 3.2.3 Existing Parkland Analysis (p.24)
- ▶ West Kelowna Official Community Plan (2023)



Q3 MAJOR PARK ACQUISITION PLANNING

Seek opportunities to add two new major park areas to prepare for future community needs.

BACKGROUND & RATIONALE

- ▶ Community and Athletic Parks are key spaces for the community to gather and socialize. These parks provide activity areas and can host events or recreational activities that require larger areas of land.
- ▶ Since 2016, the City has acquired one major park space adjacent to the Mar Fee Sports Complex, which will help fulfill park needs for the coming planning period.
- ▶ However, West Kelowna is expected to continue to see significant population growth over the next ten years and beyond. As the community becomes more built out, opportunities to acquire large, contiguous areas of parkland that may be suitable for active uses will become increasingly limited. This makes it important to plan ahead so that lands can be secured now to meet future community needs.
- ▶ The proposed targets (see *Q2 Parkland Targets*) encourage an increase in active park space which would be supported by major park additions.
- ▶ The City is slightly lower in provision of athletic fields than benchmarked communities, which require larger park areas.

LOCATION CONSIDERATIONS

Securing lands for future major parks comes with challenges. The following opportunities may warrant exploration:

- ▶ **Greenfield Sites/Underutilized Lands:** Some greenfield sites remain within West Kelowna's growth boundary, along with some lands with low utilization. The City could review the existing lands inventory to identify if remaining lands meet criteria for major parks.
- ▶ **Comprehensive Development Areas (CDAs):** CDAs require a thorough assessment of an area prior to development planning. Within future CDAs, the City should consider opportunities for siting major parks.
- ▶ **Sites Adjacent to Existing Major Parks:** Securing lands next to existing parks can expand park area and increase utility of existing spaces. For example, undeveloped lands adjacent to the Mar Fee Sports Complex have been secured for future park expansion.
- ▶ **Low Productivity ALR Lands:** Lands in the ALR are prioritized for agriculture, which is part of West Kelowna's identity. ALR lands are also some of the flatter lands in the City that could support uses like athletic fields. The ALC requires that removal of ALR not have a negative impact on agriculture, but can take into account "community benefit" when considering uses outside traditional agriculture. The City could review the ALR inventory to identify lower productivity lands and begin discussions with the ALC to consider if park uses may be warranted.
- ▶ **Industrial/Business Park Lands:** While industrial lands are vital to the City's economy, they also are among the flattest and most accessible lands in the community. While displacement of active industry is not recommended, the City could review existing utilization of industrial lands, including aggregate extraction sites or sites adjacent to existing park sites, to determine if opportunities exist to accommodate park uses in the future.

PARKLAND QUANTITY & QUALITY MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

PLANNING CRITERIA


- ▶ Major parks can fulfill a variety of roles, from development of athletic facilities to leisure areas.
- ▶ The Parks Input Questionnaire identified adding new grass sports fields to West Kelowna’s community inventory and securing land for Waterfront Park as top community priorities.
- ▶ The type of major parks secured and amenities provided will be in part based on the lands that the City can secure. The following criteria warrant consideration when evaluating potential major park acquisitions:

CRITERIA	CONSIDERATIONS		
Size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 6 ha min. for upland acquisitions that may have athletic fields. Sites should be capable of supporting 3 full-size ball diamonds or rectangular fields (4 preferred) with supporting amenities ▪ 1 ha min. for waterfront acquisitions 		
Grades	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lowest possible grades are desirable; steeply sloped sites are not appropriate ▪ Tiered layouts may be considered (recognizing flat sites are limited in the City) 		
Configuration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contiguous layout that would support athletic field or event spaces ▪ Linear or fragmented spaces are not desirable 		
Location/ Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prominent street frontage and easy access from main arterial or collector streets ▪ Strong connectivity to the existing or future active transportation network ▪ Close proximity to a school and/or other community destinations ▪ Sufficient space for parking 		
Cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ With land costs increasing, site selection will be influenced by cost and opportunity ▪ Trade-offs may need to be considered to manage cost impacts 		
Other Considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Manageable impacts to adjacent land uses, including consideration of potential lighting (e.g., field lighting), noise, or traffic impacts ▪ Limited/low habitat values that could be impacted by development 		
Candidate Amenities	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grass or synthetic playing fields (diamond or rectangular) ▪ Sport courts ▪ Public gathering area/plaza space ▪ Covered picnic/event space ▪ Swimming/beach area ▪ Playground/splash park </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dog off-leash area ▪ Bike skills park/pump track ▪ Fitness stations/activity space ▪ Passive park/relaxation spaces ▪ Trails ▪ Parking </td> </tr> </table>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grass or synthetic playing fields (diamond or rectangular) ▪ Sport courts ▪ Public gathering area/plaza space ▪ Covered picnic/event space ▪ Swimming/beach area ▪ Playground/splash park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dog off-leash area ▪ Bike skills park/pump track ▪ Fitness stations/activity space ▪ Passive park/relaxation spaces ▪ Trails ▪ Parking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grass or synthetic playing fields (diamond or rectangular) ▪ Sport courts ▪ Public gathering area/plaza space ▪ Covered picnic/event space ▪ Swimming/beach area ▪ Playground/splash park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dog off-leash area ▪ Bike skills park/pump track ▪ Fitness stations/activity space ▪ Passive park/relaxation spaces ▪ Trails ▪ Parking 		

- ▶ Funding major park acquisitions will require resources beyond development-based park dedication. It is likely that major park acquisitions will utilize multiple funding sources outlined in *Section 5.3.5: Funding Strategies* such as: borrowing, development cost charges allocation, use of cash-in-lieu from development, donations, community fundraising, senior government funding, implementation of a parcel tax, or other measures

PARKLAND QUANTITY & QUALITY MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS



ACTIONS	TIME FRAME	PARTIES	RESOURCING
Q3.1 Undertake an inter-departmental analysis of lands within the City to identify candidate sites of interest that suit the criteria listed for major parks acquisitions and develop a funding approach for future acquisition.	△ SHORT	Dev. Services Parks Finance	 Staff Increase
Q3.2 Pursue acquisition of land for two future major parks.	▷ MEDIUM ▽ LONG	Parks	\$\$\$\$\$\$ >\$1M per park
Q3.3 When new parkland is secured, develop a Park Plan for the site to confirm its future uses. Consider timelines for implementation and any interim uses for the site until development proceeds.	▷ MEDIUM ▽ LONG	Parks	\$\$\$ \$100-\$250K / park plan

RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS

- ▶ Q1 Parks Operations Resourcing (p.66)
- ▶ Q2 Parkland Targets (p.69)
- ▶ I1 Athletic Fields (p.81)
- ▶ I5 Waterfront Access & Amenities (General) (p.99)

REFERENCE

- ▶ Parks Master Plan Section 3.2.3 Existing Parkland Analysis (p.24)
- ▶ Parks Master Plan 5.2.5 Funding Strategies (p.151)
- ▶ West Kelowna Official Community Plan (2023)

PARKLAND QUANTITY & QUALITY MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Q4 NEIGHBOURHOOD PARK DEDICATION

Continue to secure neighbourhood parks and amenities through development processes to meet existing and future needs.



Moonbeam Park

BACKGROUND & RATIONALE

- ▶ As West Kelowna continues to develop, parks will be added in new development areas through parkland dedication. The Parks Master Plan sets targets to provide **2.70 ha/1,000 population of Active Municipal Parkland** and **6.00 ha/1,000 population of All Municipal Parkland** (see *Q2 Parkland Targets*).
- ▶ When strategically planned, parks dedications fill gaps in the network, increase community connectivity, and match park provision to growth. Conversely, common challenges with parks dedication include acceptance of lands that are undevelopable, underutilized, or taxing to the parks system. The City's *Park Land Acceptance Policy, 2020* provides guidance to what will be accepted for parkland dedications. In most cases, environmentally sensitive areas (ESAs), rights-of-way for active transportation, and remnant lands are not accepted to satisfy park dedication requirements.
- ▶ The *Local Government Act* enables municipalities to require a dedication of up to 5% of site area for park space if a property is being subdivided. This helps balance new development with provision of park spaces for the community. The City should work with developers to ensure park dedication meets both the needs of the community and the new development area.
- ▶ A list of priorities for each neighbourhood has been developed based on community input and previous plans (see *Table 21*). These priorities should guide park dedication discussions within each neighbourhood; however, unique ideas or parks development that support any of the recommendations in the Parks Master Plan should be considered.





Table 21: Neighbourhood Parkland Priorities

NEIGHBOURHOOD	RECOMMENDED PRIORITIES FOR PARK DEDICATION
Community-Wide (applicable to all neighbourhoods)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Waterfront or upland areas to be combined with or complementary to a future major park (see Q3 Major Park Acquisition Planning). ▪ Lands that support completion of the proposed greenbelt/greenways shown in Schedule 2 of the Official Community Plan. ▪ Historically or culturally significant sites. ▪ Usable lands adjacent to existing parks that support expanded functions. ▪ Active parks with amenities in areas without similar facilities within a 400 m walk radius.
Boucherie Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Urban park spaces that support realization of the Boucherie Urban Centre (per the Official Community Plan). ▪ Active parks with amenities like playgrounds to increase neighbourhood access. ▪ Lands adjacent to the existing Mount Boucherie Sports Fields that could support park expansion.
Casa Loma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Linear parks to facilitate waterfront trail and/or community connectivity.
Goats Peak/ Gellatly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Linear parks to facilitate waterfront trail development. ▪ Lands that would support development of a community-scale waterfront experience. ▪ Non-motorized boat launching facilities. ▪ Linear park connections between Westbank Centre, Johnson Bentley Memorial Aquatic Centre (JBMAC), Gellatly Bay, Glen Canyon, and Goats Peak. ▪ Beach area.
Glenrosa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Linear park connections to key neighbourhood destinations. ▪ Linear park connections to adjacent neighbourhoods (Westbank Centre & Smith Creek). ▪ Active parks with amenities like playgrounds to increase neighbourhood access. ▪ Lands adjacent to and within Glen Canyon. ▪ Lands that provide access and trailheads to the adjacent Crown Lands.
Lakeview Heights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expansion of neighbourhood centre park space with community amenities. ▪ Active parks with amenities like playgrounds to increase neighbourhood access. ▪ Linear park connections radiating from the neighbourhood centre that support enhanced neighbourhood connectivity. ▪ Lands adjacent to and on Mount Boucherie.
Shannon Lake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Linear park connections that contribute to the goal of creating a walkable community and safe connections to Westbank Centre. ▪ Trailheads that provide access to recreation Crown Lands north of the community. ▪ Lands adjacent to Shannon Lake and watercourses.
Smith Creek	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Linear park connections to other neighbourhoods, notably Westbank Centre and Shannon Lake. ▪ Trailheads that provide access to recreation Crown Lands north of the community. ▪ Linear park connections through the neighbourhood that support equestrian access to the Crown Lands.

PARKLAND QUANTITY & QUALITY MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

NEIGHBOURHOOD	RECOMMENDED PRIORITIES FOR PARK DEDICATION
South Boucherie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linear park connections that support waterfront trail development. Lands that would support development of community-scale waterfront experiences. Waterfront that can support beach activities and non-motorized boat launching. Active parks with amenities like playgrounds to increase neighbourhood access. Lands adjacent to and on Mount Boucherie. Preservation of natural areas with provision for trail access, ideally forming loops.
Westbank/ Westbank Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Westbank Centre urban plaza/park areas. Linear connections that continue to build linkages between Westbank Centre, JBMAC, Gellatly Bay, and Goats Peak.
West Kelowna Business Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lands adjacent to existing parks that could support logical expansion. Lands that support environmental protection or services.
West Kelowna Estates/Rose Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preservation of natural areas with provision for trail access. Trailheads that provide access to the Crown Lands and Rose Valley Regional Park. Linear park connections to school sites. Lands adjacent to McDougall Creek.

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME	PARTIES	RESOURCING
Q4.1 Review the <i>Park Land Acceptance Policy, 2020</i> based on the updated Parks Master Plan and make amendments, if necessary.	△ SHORT	Parks	 Staff Time
Q4.2 Continue to undertake careful review of all park dedication proposals and measure them against the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » <i>Park Land Acceptance Policy, 2020</i> » Community and neighbourhood priorities identified in <i>Table 21</i> » The goals of the Parks Master Plan » Analysis of value to the community If proposals do not align with the above considerations, consider cash-in-lieu.	↻ ONGOING	Dev. Services Parks	 Staff Time

RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS

- ▶ Q1 Parks Operations Resourcing (p.66)
- ▶ Q2 Parkland Targets (p.69)
- ▶ Q3 Major Park Acquisition Planning (p.73)

REFERENCE

- ▶ *Parks Master Plan Section 3.2.3 Existing Parkland Analysis (p.24)*
- ▶ *West Kelowna Park Land Acceptance Policy (2020)*
- ▶ *West Kelowna Official Community Plan (2023)*



Q5 PARKS & RECREATIONAL TRAILS ASSET MANAGEMENT

Develop a Parks & Recreational Trails Asset Management Plan in support of the *Corporate Asset Management Plan*.

BACKGROUND & RATIONALE

- ▶ Current, accurate data supports informed decisions about management and renewal of parks assets. Asset management is the process of making decisions about use and care of infrastructure to deliver services in a way that considers current and future needs, manages risks and opportunities, and makes best use of resources.
- ▶ The City's OCP includes policy that supports asset management planning with consideration for long-term life-cycle full cost accounting.
- ▶ Many communities are developing Parks Asset Management Plans to provide a quantifiable summary of parks services and confirm the funds required to continue to provide these services over time.
- ▶ The City has a preliminary parks inventory that requires further review and field verification.
- ▶ A Parks & Recreational Trails Asset Management Plan would build on the inventory, identifying replacement costs of park assets, assessing current state of the assets, and outlining a life-cycle management plan.
- ▶ Assets that warrant consideration include:
 - » Park structures (washrooms, docks, etc.)
 - » Playground equipment
 - » Athletic fields
 - » Site furnishings (seating, lighting, signage, etc.)
 - » Irrigation system components
 - » Recreational Trails (in alignment with the *Recreational Trails Master Plan*)
 - » Landscaping/horticultural features
- ▶ The City may wish to pilot asset management planning for an initial set of assets, and expend to include other assets over time.

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME	PARTIES	RESOURCING
Q5.1 Undertake a process to review and field verify the preliminary parks inventory.	△ SHORT	Parks	Staff Increase
Q5.2 Complete an initial Parks & Recreational Trails Asset Management Plan for select components.	△ SHORT	Parks	\$\$ \$50-\$100K
Q5.3 Based on Asset Management Plan outcomes, review and adjust annual park and recreational trails budgets to address identified deficits and life-cycle reviews.	△ SHORT	Parks	Staff Time
Q5.4 Undertake regular reviews of the Asset Management Plan (e.g., every 2-5 years) to complete updates and incorporate additional parks assets into the plan.	∞ ONGOING	Parks	Staff Increase

RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS

- ▶ Q1 Parks Operations Resourcing (p.66)

REFERENCE

- ▶ West Kelowna Corporate Asset Management Plan
- ▶ Recreational Trails Master Plan (2024)

PARK IMPROVEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

5.2.2 PARK IMPROVEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Park spaces include outdoor facilities that attract people to use them. From playgrounds to fields to gardens – the City strives to provide park facilities for all ages and interests. Identifying and prioritizing improvements within existing parks is an ongoing process as community needs and interests continue to evolve.

Park facilities are typically secured in two ways:

- ▶ Through development agreement when new development occurs, so that growth does not create a burden on existing amenities. These additions are funded by the development sector.
- ▶ Through City capital projects, to respond to identified community needs. These additions are typically funded by the City through the annual tax program or through pursuit of grants, donations, or other fundraising efforts. With limits to funding, the City must prioritize its investments.

The **Park Improvement Recommendations** identify candidate capital investments to improve or develop existing parks and add new amenities to fill identified gaps. These projects are intended to increase recreation access across the community and are not typically focused on a single location.

12 PARK IMPROVEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

- | | |
|---|---|
| 11 Athletic Fields | 17 Pets In Parks |
| 12 Playgrounds | 18 Productive Landscapes |
| 13 Courts | 19 Disc Golf |
| 14 Outdoor Ice Skating Venue | 110 Comfort Amenities |
| 15 Waterfront Access & Amenities
(General) | 111 Other Ideas for Future
Consideration |
| 16 Rolling Activities | 112 Key Connections |

1 ATHLETIC FIELDS

Continue to increase and enhance the supply of high-quality athletic fields so residents of all ages can enjoy field sports.



Mount Boucherie Sports Fields

BACKGROUND & RATIONALE

Existing Conditions:

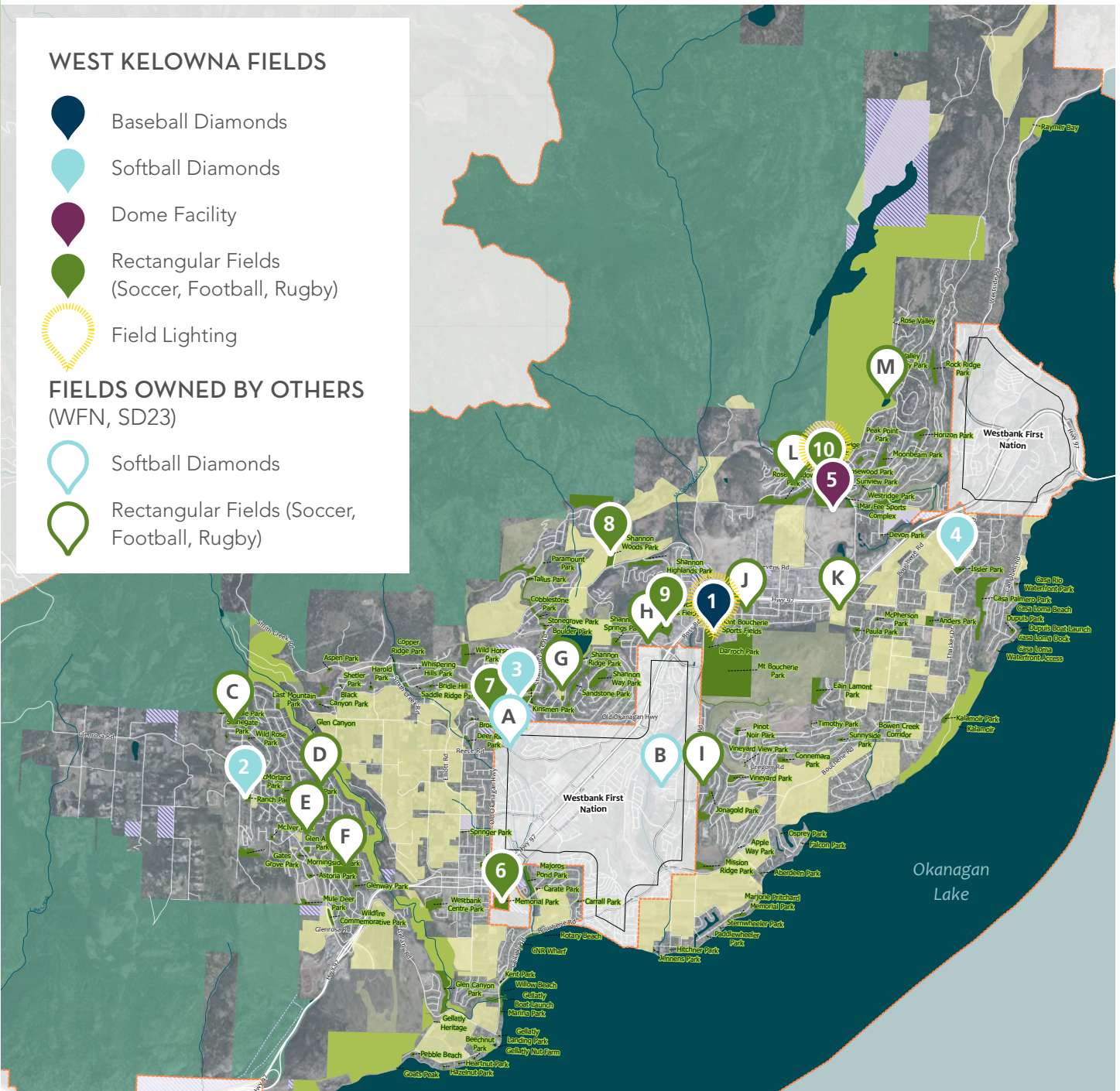
- ▶ *Figure 8* (next page) provides an overview of existing athletic field locations and types.
- ▶ Since the *2016 Parks Master Plan*:
 - » The Multi Sport Centre (dome) at Mar Fee Sports Complex expanded field space and supports year-round activity.
 - » Lighting was added at the Mar Fee Sports Field (formerly Rosewood Sports Field) and Mount Boucherie Sports Fields (large diamond), extending hours of use.
 - » Additional parkland at the Mar Fee Sports Complex was secured to support future field expansion.
 - » Memorial Park was increasingly utilized as a major event venue and a new skatepark was developed, reducing field capacity in this location.

- » Plans were created for Anders Park to accommodate a replacement fire hall in Lakeview Heights. When implemented, the small existing field will be removed, reducing the rectangular field inventory.

Benchmarking:

- ▶ The City is lower than benchmarked communities in provision of diamonds, both for baseball and softball.
- ▶ It is close to average in rectangular field provision and many other communities of similar size do not provide a dome.
- ▶ West Kelowna does not currently have an outdoor artificial turf field or a cricket pitch, though these facilities are less common among the smaller benchmarked communities.

Figure 8: Existing Field Locations (2023)



BASEBALL (3)

- 1 Mount Boucherie Sports Fields (3) - 1 with lighting

SOFTBALL (4)

- 2 Ranch Park (1)
- 3 Kinsmen Park (2)
- 4 Issler Park (1)

DOME FACILITY

- 5 Multi Sport Centre (1)

RECTANGULAR FIELDS (8*)

- 6 Memorial Park (1) - small
- 7 Kinsmen Park (2)
- 8 Shannon Woods Park (1)
- 9 CNB Fields (3) - leased from SD23
- 10 Mar Fee Sports Field (1) - with lighting

*Excludes Anders Park

WFN - SOFTBALL (2)

- A Westbank Child Development Centre (1)
- B Pine Stadium (1)

SD23 - RECTANGULAR (14)

- C Helen Gorman Elementary (1)
- D Glenrosa Elementary (2)
- E Glenrosa Middle School (2)
- F Webber Road Elementary (1)
- G Shannon Lake Elementary (1)
- H CNB Middle School (2)
- I Chief Tomat Elementary (1)
- J Mount Boucherie Secondary (1)
- K Hudson Road Elementary (1)
- L Mar Jok Elementary (1)
- M Rose Valley Elementary (1)

BOOKINGS ANALYSIS

2023 field bookings were reviewed to analyze capacity of existing fields. *Figure 9* and *Figure 10* below show field usage in West Kelowna for two of the busiest field booking times:

- ▶ Weekday evenings in May from 5 pm to 8 pm (unlit fields) and 5 pm to 9 pm (lit fields)
- ▶ Weekend daytime in May from 8 am to 5 pm

This was compared with field booking data from 2015 as shown in *Figure 9* and *Figure 10* below.

Figure 9: Field Bookings on Weekdays 5 pm to 8 pm in May

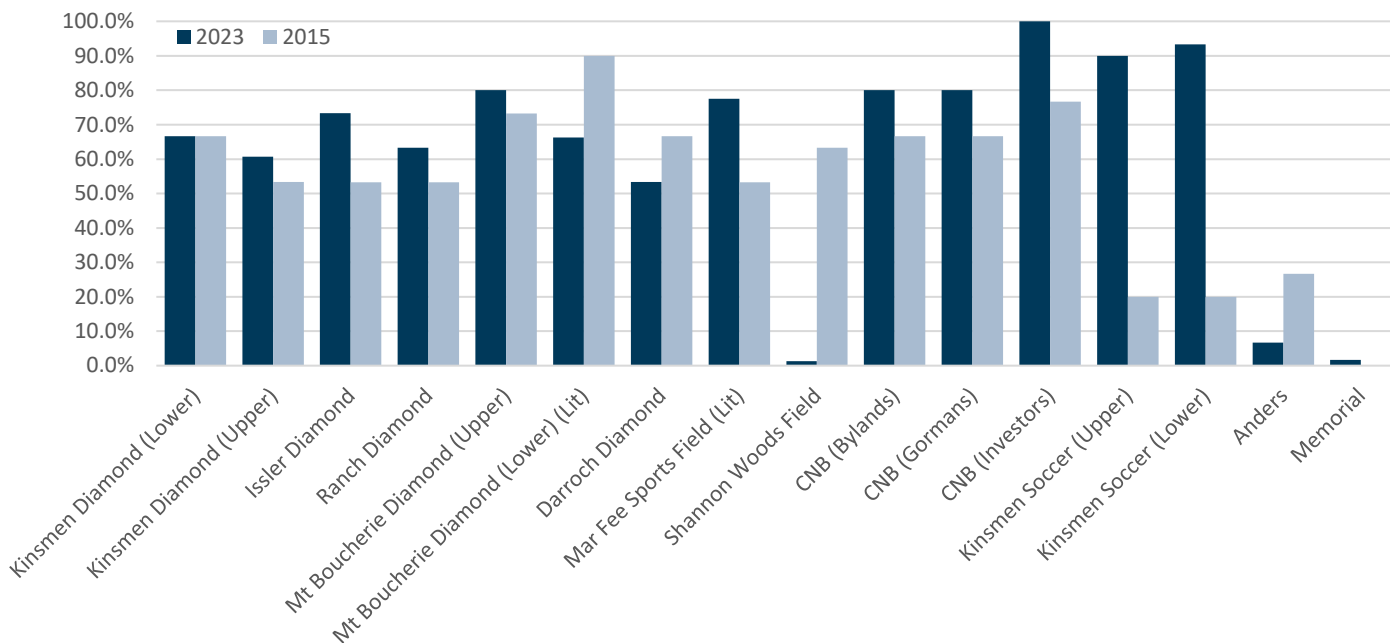
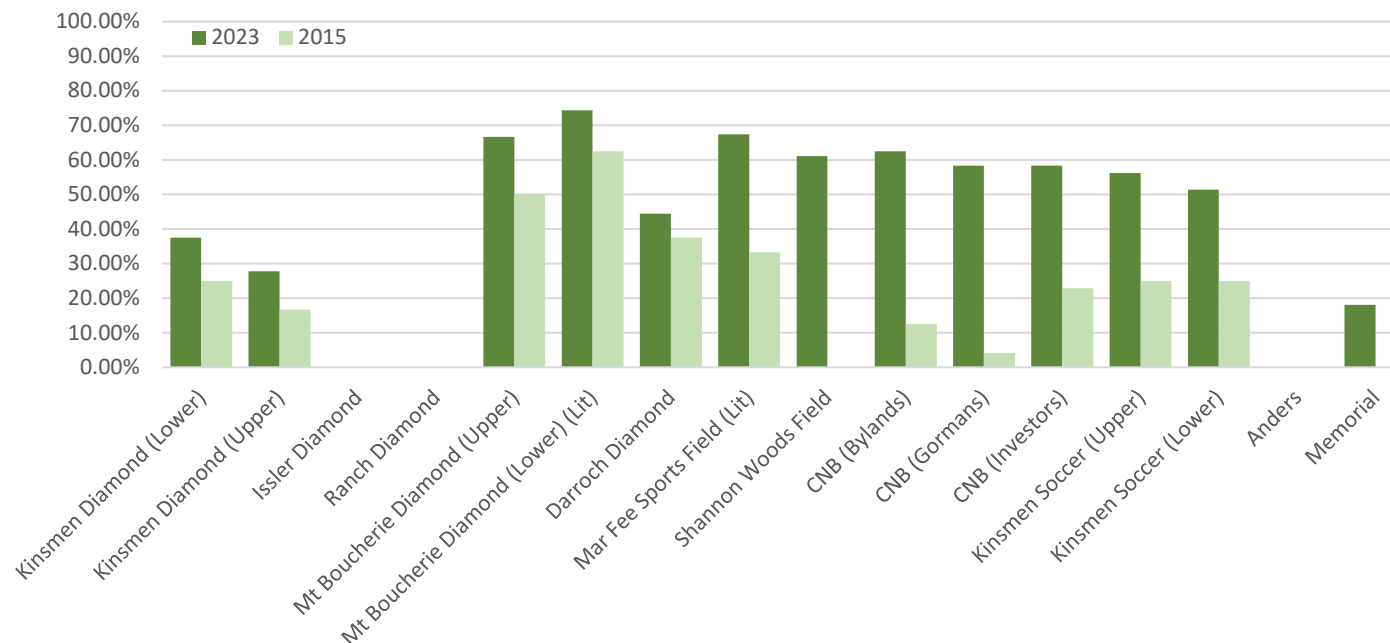


Figure 10: Field Bookings on Weekends 8 am to 5 pm in May



PARK IMPROVEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

BOOKINGS ANALYSIS OBSERVATIONS

- ▶ When a field is booked at over 50%, it is typically at capacity for the peak period. It is difficult to accommodate two back-to-back bookings on a weekday evening 3-hour window, as most groups require a minimum 2-hour booking for their activity. Multiple evening bookings are possible and have been occurring on the lit fields which have a longer evening window.
- ▶ During weekday peak period, most field bookings have increased since 2015, with the exception of Mount Boucherie Diamond (Lower), Darroch Diamond, Shannon Woods Field, and Anders Park.
- ▶ The addition of lighting to Mount Boucherie Diamond (Lower) has expanded hours of use since 2015 which helped to relieve some pressure for this field.
- ▶ Shannon Woods Field appears to be underutilized on weekdays, potentially due to a change in user group needs. In 2015 it was heavily used for football in May.
- ▶ During peak period on weekends, all fields have seen increasing bookings (except Issler and Ranch Diamonds which have not been booked on weekends in either year). Generally, softball diamonds appear to be utilized at a lower rate than other types of fields on weekends. Anecdotal input from stakeholders suggests this is partly due to limitations for tournament play, for which three consolidated fields are preferred and usually occurs on weekends.
- ▶ Anders Park and Memorial Park are undersized fields with relatively low bookings; however, these areas are also used for informal play. Anders Park will no longer be available when the replacement fire hall is constructed.

COMMUNITY INPUT

- ▶ The Parks Input Questionnaire identified adding new grass sports fields to West Kelowna's community inventory as a top priority for the future parks system. Stakeholder participants indicated a perceived shortage of field spaces within the community and a desire for spaces that better support tournament hosting.
- ▶ Questionnaire responses indicated a lower level of satisfaction for both the number and quality of fields in the community compared to other types of park amenities.
- ▶ Stakeholder input indicated that there are challenges in securing desired field times for their organizations. Field groups typically work in partnership to utilize spaces available, but there are overlapping needs.
- ▶ Council's *2022-2026 Strategic Priorities* identifies planning for new sports fields as a priority.

USER GROUP INPUT

In addition to the bookings analysis and general community input, user groups were engaged to gain perspectives on field sports. The following observations were shared:

Soccer:

- ▶ Soccer is a popular sport amongst all ages in West Kelowna – from minor to adult.
- ▶ The CNB fields are the main soccer fields, with three premier fields in one location.
- ▶ The Mar Fee Sports Field (formerly Rosewood Sports Field), which has lighting, is also well used for soccer among other sports.
- ▶ Since 2015, the Kinsmen soccer fields, though less desirable than others in the inventory, have seen a rise in bookings to accommodate increasing demand.
- ▶ SD23 has a number of playing fields on school properties. While often these fields are not maintained to the same standard as municipal fields, mutually-agreeable partnerships may warrant consideration.
- ▶ Artificial turf is a desirable amenity to increase playing season and times.

Softball:

- ▶ There are four softball diamonds owned by West Kelowna; there are also two nearby softball diamonds owned and operated by Westbank First Nation.
- ▶ Softball includes a range of user groups from minor and adult fast-pitch to adult slo-pitch.
- ▶ Two of West Kelowna’s diamonds, Issler and Ranch, have short outfields that are a limitation to adult-level play.
- ▶ There is an interest for consolidating three or more softball diamonds in one location to better accommodate tournaments and league play.

Baseball:

- ▶ The three baseball diamonds are booked to almost full capacity during peak times in spring.
- ▶ There is only one full-sized baseball diamond and stakeholders suggest need from the 18U and 15U teams exceeds availability.
- ▶ Lighting at the Lower Boucherie Diamond has helped to alleviate some pressure.

Football:

- ▶ Football is active in West Kelowna during the summer and fall season, with Kelowna Minor Football utilizing the lit Mar Fee Sports Field regularly and MBSS utilizing it to supplement the field space at MBSS.
- ▶ Contact sports on artificial turf have a higher impact to the field surface, requiring additional padding and stronger stitching. This increased wear and tear increases operational costs of artificial turf.

Other Activities:

- ▶ The dome has been a popular addition amongst all user groups and demand for space is high, especially for off-season training.
- ▶ Cricket players have expressed an interest in field space in West Kelowna. Currently none of the existing fields are organized in a way that would accommodate the spatial needs of the sport.
- ▶ Fields are also booked for other activities like yoga, camps, and events.

PARK IMPROVEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

TRENDS

- ▶ Across BC, trends indicate that membership in sports organizations has not kept pace with the annual increase in provincial population. The *BC Recreation and Parks Association* reports that the province is seeing a trend in people choosing informal, individual activities that can fit into their daily schedules and travels. This trend can reduce the demand for playing fields as people pursue other types of recreation; however, lack of opportunity to participate (limited field capacity) can also lead this trend if residents are not able to find a team.
- ▶ Athletic fields are a challenging park amenity for communities to deliver, as they require a large land area, significant capital to develop and maintain, and typically benefit a relatively small set of user groups. However, access to sport for youth and adults is considered a core service of a parks program, so it is important that West Kelowna's athletic field inventory continue to align with community needs.
- ▶ Since the loosening of COVID-19 restrictions, both children and adults have started to return to team sport as a way to reconnect and stay active.
- ▶ Traditional sport seasons are lengthening with many sports scheduling both spring and fall leagues and field users seeking spaces for off-season training. Increased use increases field impacts and reduces available recovery time, which can be problematic when fields are used in wet weather. Fall season use is also challenged by early sunsets that can drive a desire for field lighting to lengthen time of play.
- ▶ There is a trend towards preferring larger facilities with a number of fields in a single location, rather than single fields distributed throughout a community. This supports both multi-age play and tournament play. In addition, multi-use spaces that include not only fields, but a mix of other uses such as play, fitness activities, off-leash dog activities, walking loops, courts, and other amenities are popular as they allow families to enjoy different activities in the same space.
- ▶ Expectations on the quality of fields is increasing – especially when used for more advanced levels of play.
- ▶ Many communities are looking towards partnerships, often with School Districts, to supplement their field inventories. This often takes the form of municipal support for maintaining and booking field spaces on school district lands during off-school hours.
- ▶ West Kelowna is unlikely to become a major athletic destination for several reasons:
 - » There are several nearby communities in the Okanagan with established capacity for large athletic events;
 - » The City's geography and agricultural landscape limits opportunities for substantive new facility additions; and
 - » The value of nature- and water-based recreation pursuits within the community provide a broad range of alternatives for play. However, it will be important to continue to provide access to sport for local residents of all ages.
- ▶ In a growing community like West Kelowna, securing future large areas of land for sports fields may become increasingly challenging as the community continues to become built-out (see *Q2 Parkland Targets*).

PARK IMPROVEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

PLANNING & DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS




- ▶ Rectangular fields and diamonds for higher levels of play are typically not combined, although examples exist where ball diamond outfields overlap rectangular fields. This is more common in temperate climates with long playing seasons, but less so in the Okanagan, where sports seasons frequently overlap (i.e., spring and fall). Drawbacks to shared field space are field degradation in high-use areas and user conflicts.
- ▶ Rectangular fields can accommodate a range of sports including soccer, football, rugby, lacrosse, ultimate frisbee, and other activities. Lining and goals for sports vary and primary uses should be confirmed in field planning.
- ▶ Potential field user groups should be identified early in field planning. Some activities (e.g., cricket) can be accommodated in arrangements with other field types (e.g., rectangular fields) if planned in advance.
- ▶ For tournaments, it is desirable to have three or more fields in close proximity. Operational efficiencies are also gained where several fields are in one location. Baseball and softball organizations both identified a lack of fields in a single location as a challenge.
- ▶ Field lighting can extend field use – increasing both season length and day length, notably for fall sports. Since 2016, the City has installed field lighting in two locations: Mar Fee Sports Field and Mount Boucherie Lower Diamond. Lighting should continue to be considered when fields are being developed or renovated.
- ▶ Field recovery is important to maintain high-quality grass fields; overplayed fields can have unrecoverable damage. This is particularly important for rectangular fields which see high traffic around goal areas when used for soccer and football. West Kelowna undertakes field monitoring and rotating field closures (two days on average) for reseeded and recovery when deterioration is identified. During closures, users are reallocated to alternate fields. Sand-based fields have shorter recovery times than soil-based fields.
- ▶ Field recovery is an important consideration when planning field lighting, which increases the time of play available on fields, in turn increasing damage and recovery needs.

FUTURE CAPACITY TARGETS

The following targets are recommended for the 10-year timeframe of the Parks Master Plan.

FIELD TYPE	2023 QTY	10-YEAR TARGET	POTENTIAL NEW FIELDS	NOTES
Rectangular	8	10-11	2-3	West Kelowna’s rectangular field inventory will reduce by one with the loss of Anders Park. In addition Memorial Park field is of lower quality, smaller size, and is heavily used for events and other activities. The additions account for reductions in current capacity, plus future needs. It is recommended that one artificial turf field be considered.
Softball	4	5	1	Target should include consolidation of at least three full-size softball diamonds in a single location.
Baseball	3	4	1	Target is for one full-size diamond that could support 18U/15U levels of play.

PARK IMPROVEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME	PARTIES	RESOURCING
11.1 Continue to engage athletic field stakeholders to gauge needs, develop plans, and implement field improvements.	🔄 ONGOING	Parks	 Staff Time
11.2 Implement minor upgrades at Ranch park including field and bleacher upgrades.	△ SHORT	Parks	\$\$\$ \$100-\$250K
11.3 Target the following field increases over the next 10 years: » Rectangular Field: 2-3 fields to support a range of levels of play, with consideration for 1 artificial turf field. » Softball Diamond: 1 future field that could support adult-level play, with at least 3 of the total inventory in a single location. » Baseball Diamond: 1 future field that could support 18U-level play. » Consider lighting during future field planning.	▷ MEDIUM ▽ LONG	Parks	\$\$\$\$\$\$ +\$1M / field  Staff Increase
11.4 Engage with SD23 to determine if any existing or future school fields warrant consideration for cooperative management to increase high-quality field space for both school and community use. The future George Pringle Secondary School may present specific opportunities. Other fields that may warrant exploration include: » Mount Boucherie Secondary » Glenrosa Middle School » Shannon Lake Elementary	△ SHORT	Parks SD23	 Staff Time
11.5 Engage with SD23 to consider potential long-term improvements at the CNB fields such as lighting, artificial turf, washrooms, and spectator seating.	▷ MEDIUM	Parks SD23	 Staff Time
11.6 Develop and implement park plans and select field improvements at key athletic fields including Mar Fee Sports Complex, Kinsmen Park, Mount Boucherie Sports Fields, and Wild Horse Park.	See L3-L6	See L3-L6	See L3-L6

RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS

- ▶ *L11 Other Ideas for Future Consideration (p.116)*
- ▶ *L3 Mar Fee Sports Complex (p.124)*
- ▶ *L4 Kinsmen Park (p.126)*
- ▶ *L5 Mount Boucherie Sports Fields/Darroch Park (p.127)*
- ▶ *L6 Wild Horse Park (p.128)*

REFERENCE

- ▶ *Parks Master Plan Section 3.2.3 Existing Parkland Analysis (p.24)*

12 PLAYGROUNDS

Continue to upgrade and add new playgrounds to facilitate access to play for all members of the community.

BACKGROUND & RATIONALE

Existing Conditions:

- ▶ *Figure 11* shows existing playground locations and numbers in West Kelowna.
- ▶ Since the *2016 Parks Master Plan*, the number of City playgrounds has increased to **33** (from 29) and several existing playgrounds have been upgraded. There is one spray park in Westbank Centre Park.
- ▶ West Kelowna's first accessible and inclusive playground, Julia's Junction, was installed at Westbank Centre Park in 2023.
- ▶ An additional 10 playground facilities are also within RDCO and SD23 sites.
- ▶ Walking analysis indicates that currently:
 - » 20% of residents have access to a playground facility within a 5-minute walk
 - » 50% have access within a 10-minute walk

Benchmarking:

- ▶ West Kelowna outpaces benchmarked communities in number of playgrounds; however, West Kelowna's low density, terrain, and ALR means the City's population is more spread-out which can impact walk access.

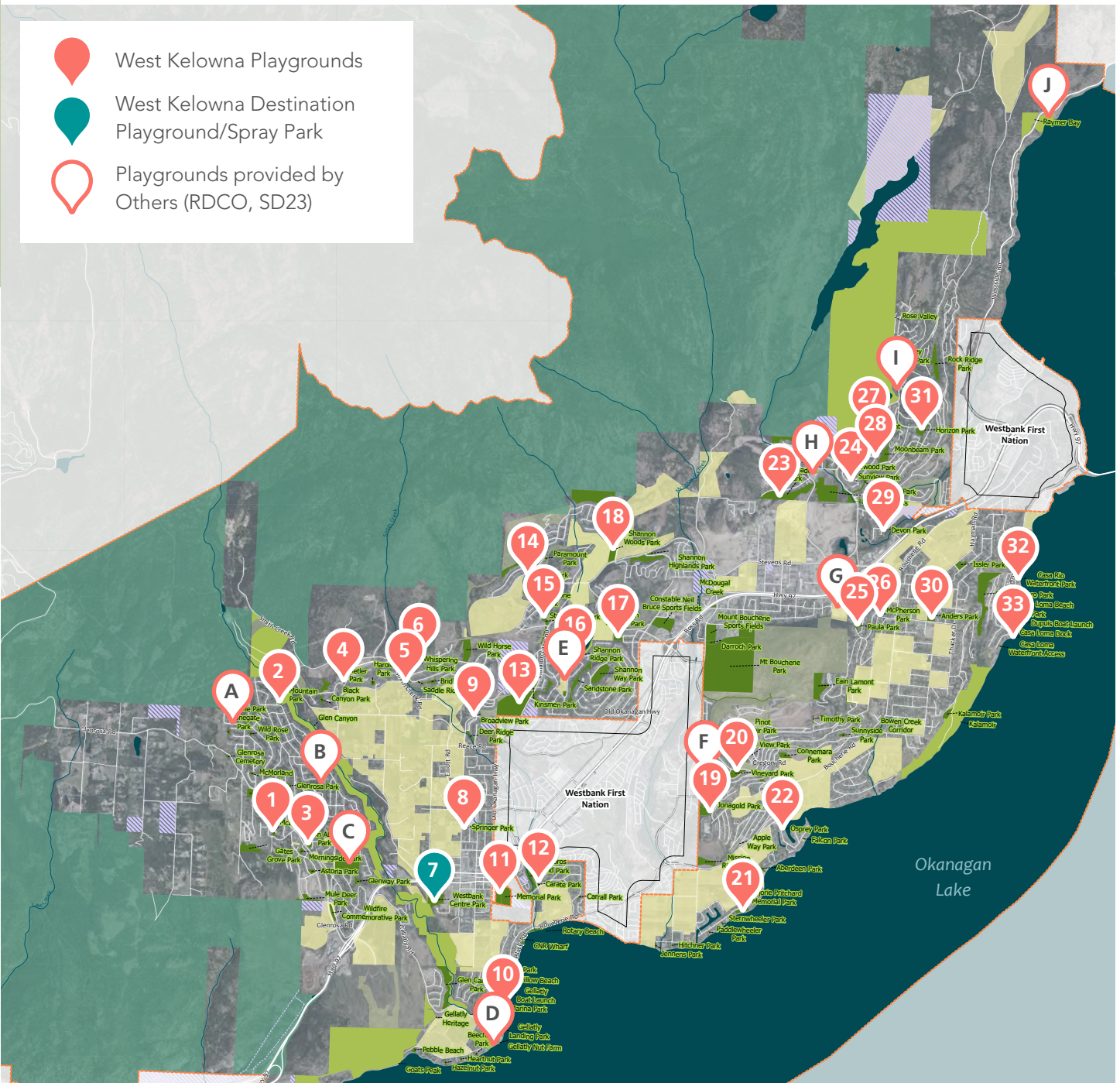
Trends:

- ▶ In a growing community, increasing access to play alongside population growth is important.
- ▶ Play innovation is expanding the types of play experiences communities offer. Inclusive play, natural play, intergenerational play, sensory play, and adventure play, are important considerations for the future.

Community Input:

- ▶ Most Parks Input Questionnaire participants indicated satisfaction with the number and quality of playgrounds and the quality of spray parks in West Kelowna. There was slightly lower satisfaction indicated for the number of spray parks.
- ▶ The Parks Input Questionnaire identified adding new playgrounds so most urban residents can reach a place to play within a short walk and continuing to upgrade existing playgrounds in the top ten previous plan directions for the future parks system.
- ▶ Participants suggested ideas for increasing the diversity of playgrounds, with play opportunities that appeal to children of varied age groups, including older children (e.g., 10+). There were also suggestions to combine playgrounds with other types of park amenities such as courts, fields, exercise spaces, and more to provide more activities for families to enjoy together.
- ▶ Lack of shade was a commonly identified issue for existing playgrounds. In hot weather, exposed play equipment can become too hot for children and lack of places to sit in shade is a concern.
- ▶ Neighbourhoods identified by the community as potential targets for playground addition/upgrade were Glenrosa, Boucherie Centre, Lakeview Heights, and South Boucherie.

Figure 11: Existing Playground Locations (2023)



WEST KELOWNA PLAYGROUNDS * New or upgraded since 2016

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1 McIver Park* | 12 Carate Park* |
| 2 Last Mountain Park* | 13 Kinsmen Park |
| 3 Glen Abbey Park | 14 Tallus Park |
| 4 Shetler Park* | 15 Stonegrove Park |
| 5 Smith Creek Park | 16 Shannon Ridge Park |
| 6 Whispering Hills Park | 17 Shannon Springs Park |
| 7 Westbank Centre Park*
- includes spray park | 18 Shannon Woods Park* |
| 8 Springer Park | 19 Jonagold Park |
| 9 Broadview Park | 20 Vineyard Park* |
| 10 Marina Park | 21 Pritchard Park |
| 11 JBMAC | 22 Osprey Park |
| | 23 Rose Meadow Park |

- | |
|------------------------------|
| 24 Sunview Park |
| 25 Paula Park* |
| 26 McPherson Park* |
| 27 Peak Point Park |
| 28 Moonbeam Park |
| 29 Devon Park* |
| 30 Anders Park |
| 31 Horizon Park |
| 32 Casa Rio Waterfront Park* |
| 33 Dupuis Park |

OTHER PLAYGROUNDS

- | |
|----------------------------|
| A Helen Gorman Elementary |
| B Glenrosa Elementary |
| C Webber Road Elementary |
| D Gellatly Nut Farm |
| E Shannon Lake Elementary |
| F Chief Tomat Elementary |
| G Hudson Road Elementary |
| H Mar Jok Elementary |
| I Rose Valley Elementary |
| J Raymer Bay Regional Park |

PARK IMPROVEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

PLANNING & DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

- ▶ Locations for new playgrounds should consider:
 - » Areas identified as currently underserved (see **Map D**).
 - » Locations that are within walking distance for as many residents as possible.
 - » Sites that are well connected to the active transportation and recreational trails networks.
 - » Compatibility with adjacent uses.
- ▶ Play areas should be designed for progressive skill development and incorporate managed risk to encourage development of physical literacy. **Appendix C** outlines common play design considerations that could be incorporated into future design guidelines (see *S1 on p.136*).
- ▶ Life-cycle management should be considered when planning playground upgrades or additions. While the lifespan of play equipment depends on many factors, the following approximate ranges, can be used to support asset management planning:
 - » Rubber Play Surfacing: 10 - 13 years
 - » Wood Playground Equipment: 10 - 13 years
 - » Mixed Metal/Plastic/Rubber Play Structures (High-End): 25+ years
 - » Mixed Metal/Plastic/Rubber Play Structures (Standard): 10 - 15 years

VARIED PLAY EXPERIENCES

A robust playground inventory includes a range of different types and styles of play. Playground experiences that could be expanded within West Kelowna's network include:

- ▶ **Nature Play:** Nature play can integrate typical play equipment like slides and swings, with "natural" features like log walks, willow mazes, tree forts, streams, and areas where children create their own adventure. Nature play design carefully considers what a site has to offer and integrates play within the landscape.
- ▶ **Adventure Play:** Adventure playgrounds feature play experiences for all ages and are often incorporated into larger community parks. The combined Kids Care Spray Park and new Julia's Junction playground in Westbank Centre Park is an example.
- ▶ **Inclusive Play:** Julia's Junction is West Kelowna's first inclusive playground. Continuing to develop inclusive playgrounds or adding inclusive elements to existing playgrounds will support play for all ages and abilities.



Julia's Junction Playground,
Westbank Centre Park

PARK IMPROVEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS



Last Mountain Park Playground

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME	PARTIES	RESOURCING
12.1 Complete a play shade strategy to identify playgrounds with sun exposure challenges, outline shade solutions (e.g., planting and structures), and complete actions to improve summer play experiences.	△ SHORT ⌚ ONGOING	Parks	\$\$ \$50-\$100K (strategy only)
12.2 Add one new neighbourhood playground every 3-4 years in underserved areas.	△ SHORT ▷ MEDIUM	Parks	\$\$\$ \$100-\$250K / playground Staff Increase
12.3 Continue to maintain a playground upgrade/replacement/supplement schedule based on safety concerns, age of play elements, accessibility, community priorities, use levels, and locations. Integrate varied play experiences including nature play and inclusive play during playground renewals and additions.	⌚ ONGOING	Parks	\$\$\$ \$100-\$250K / playground upgrade Staff Time

RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS

- ▶ L5 Mount Boucherie Sports Fields/Darroch Park (p.127)

REFERENCE

- ▶ Parks Master Plan Section 3.2.3 Existing Parkland Analysis (p.24)

13 COURTS

Continue to provide high-quality spaces for residents to engage in a variety of court activities.

BACKGROUND & RATIONALE

Existing Conditions:

- ▶ *Figure 12* provides a summary of existing court locations and numbers in West Kelowna.
- ▶ Since 2016, key changes to the courts network have included:
 - » Addition of three new pickleball courts and creation of a pickleball-focused facility at Mount Boucherie Sports Fields with a total of 12 courts.
 - » Addition of one new sand volleyball court at Pritchard Park and upgrades to all existing sand courts.
 - » Planning for a replacement fire hall at Anders Park, which will lead to relocation of the three existing pickleball courts and the multi-use sports box to a different part of the park.

Benchmarking:

- ▶ West Kelowna outpaces benchmarked communities in the provision of dedicated pickleball courts.
- ▶ It is lower than other communities in provision of basketball courts (though these are available at some SD23 sites) and multi-use sports boxes.
- ▶ It is on par for provision of tennis courts and sand volleyball courts.

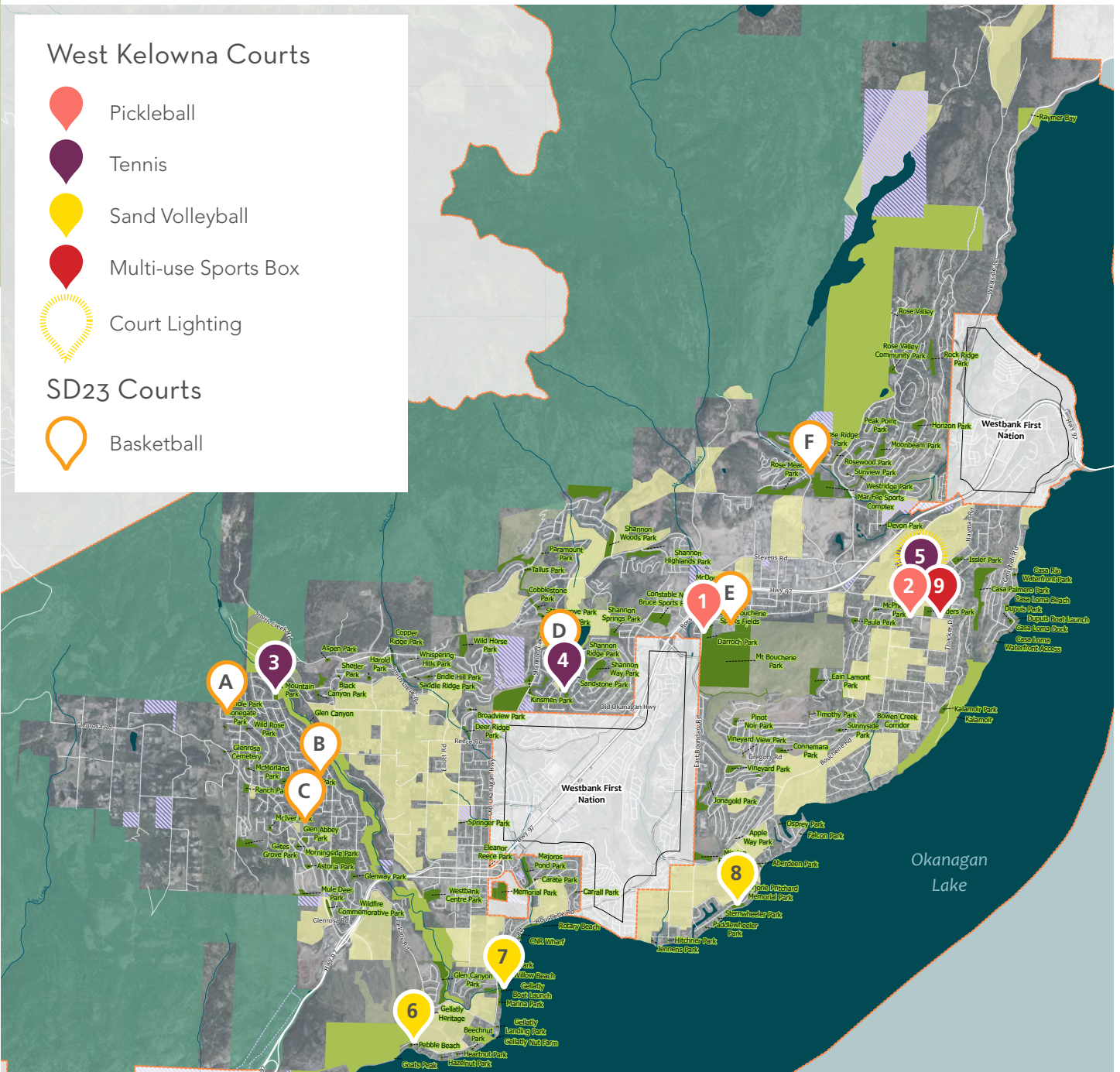
Trends:

- ▶ Basketball is a sport that appeals to all ages and socioeconomic backgrounds, especially the youth demographic, notably when they are within walking distance from residential areas. Basketball courts require modest space and are a relatively low capital cost when compared with other athletic facilities.
- ▶ The sport of pickleball continues to increase in popularity throughout the Okanagan and beyond; however, there is a growing awareness of noise impacts from the sport on neighbouring residents, including human rights cases related to pickleball court locations. Selecting future locations for pickleball courts should consider best practices for siting and noise management of these facilities.

Community Input:

- ▶ Public input indicated lower rates of satisfaction with the number and quality of multi-use sports boxes, basketball, and volleyball courts and a desire for improvements including lighting, surfacing, and components like hoops.
- ▶ Shannon Lake was identified as a potential area to re-establish sand volleyball.
- ▶ Community input indicated a desire for more pickleball courts and a more equitable distribution of pickleball facilities across the City.

Figure 12: Existing Court Locations (2023)



PICKLEBALL (15)

- 1 Mount Boucherie Sports Fields (12)
- 2 Anders Park (3) - *to be relocated within park*

TENNIS (12)

- 3 Last Mountain Park (2)
- 4 Shannon Lake Tennis Courts (2)
- 5 Anders Park (8) - *with lighting*

SAND VOLLEYBALL (4)

- 6 Pebble Beach (1)
- 7 Willow Beach (1)
- 8 Pritchard Park (2)

MULTI-USE SPORTS BOX (1)

- 9 Anders Park (1)

SD23 BASKETBALL (6)

- A Helen Gorman Elementary
- B Glenrosa Elementary
- C Glenrosa Middle School
- D Shannon Lake Elementary
- E Mount Boucherie Secondary
- F Mar Jok Elementary

PARK IMPROVEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

PLANNING & DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

- ▶ New sport courts require stable, flat ground conditions. Areas subject to low water table or seasonal flooding are not suitable.
- ▶ New court locations should consider parking, active transportation connections, seating, shade, and washroom access.
- ▶ Best practices for multi-use/pickleball court siting and design continue to evolve and current advice should be followed on considerations for:
 - » Proximity of new facilities to permanent residences.
 - » Sound deadening barriers where distances are limited or environmental conditions like terrain may allow sound to carry.
 - » Consideration for wind netting breaks where wind can interfere with play.
- ▶ Multi-use sport boxes can incorporate a wide range of sports such as floor hockey, box lacrosse, dodgeball, basketball, pickleball, and more, depending on the needs and interests of the community. Several enhancements, while increasing cost, can also significantly increase the utility of a court, for example:
 - » Design of the court for winter skating (see *I4 Outdoor Ice Skating Venue*).
 - » Overhead cover that increases use during rain, snow, and extreme sun.
 - » Overhead lighting that supports evening use, especially important if winter use is anticipated.

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME	PARTIES	RESOURCING
13.1 Develop two new outdoor basketball courts in municipal parks. Neighbourhoods that warrant consideration include Westbank and South Boucherie, which are not well served by municipal or school courts.	△ SHORT	Parks	\$\$ \$50-\$100K / court
13.2 Explore potential for integrating a boarded multi-use sports box as part of planning for a future skating venue (see <i>I4 Outdoor Ice Skating Venue</i>).	See I4.1	Parks	See I4.1
13.3 Consider addition of up to four new multi-use and/or pickleball courts in the western part of the community (e.g., Smith Creek, Glenrosa, Westbank, Goats Peak / Gellatly) with careful consideration of neighbourhood impacts during site selection.	▷ MEDIUM	Parks	\$\$\$ \$100-\$250K

RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS

- ▶ *I4 Outdoor Ice Skating Venue* (p.96)

REFERENCE

- ▶ *Parks Master Plan Section 3.2.3 Existing Parkland Analysis* (p.24)

PARK IMPROVEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

14 OUTDOOR ICE SKATING VENUE

Explore the addition of an outdoor ice skating venue to increase all-season recreation opportunities for the community.

BACKGROUND & RATIONALE

Existing Conditions:

- ▶ Currently there are no options for outdoor ice skating in the City. Residents have access to two indoor ice sheets.
- ▶ The closest outdoor skating rink is at Stuart Park in Kelowna.

Benchmarking:

- ▶ Outdoor ice skating provision is mixed among Okanagan communities, with the benchmarked cities including these facilities.
- ▶ Nearby outdoor rinks are in Kelowna at Stuart Park, Stewart Road West, Lillooet Park, and near South Kelowna Elementary; Vernon at Centennial Outdoor Rink; Penticton adjacent to City Hall; and the RDCO operates facilities at Joe Rich Community Park and Scotty Creek Park.

Trends:

- ▶ As a four-season city, West Kelowna requires recreational opportunities through all times of year.
- ▶ Climate change impacts reduce the reliability of cold season weather, which can affect the viability of ice skating venues without refrigeration.
- ▶ Both capital and operating costs for a refrigerated facility are significantly higher than a weather-dependent facility (reported refrigeration costs from other venues are the range of \$50,000 - \$100,000 per year).

Community Input:

- ▶ An outdoor ice rink was identified as a potential parks improvement idea in the *2016 Parks Master Plan* but was not included as a 10-year priority due to lower community interest, high cost, and other priorities at that time.
- ▶ In the Parks Ideas Questionnaire, 50% of participants identified an ice skating venue as a high or medium priority. It was also suggested through comments as a new facility of interest.

PLANNING & DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS


Two approaches to providing outdoor ice skating in West Kelowna may warrant consideration: a weather-dependent facility and a refrigerated facility. *Table 22* provides a summary of considerations for each.

Table 22: Ice Skating Venue Options Summary

	WEATHER-DEPENDENT FACILITY	REFRIGERATED FACILITY
Overview	As part of a future new multi-use sports box, include opportunity for the space to be flooded in winter for ice skating and winter sport. The site would need to be located at a higher elevation.	Consider a new, refrigerated skating venue at an existing community destination park with additional amenities such as a community fire pit, evening lighting, winter market, music, or winter event space supporting a multi-functional winter gathering area. The site could be located anywhere in the City.
Nearby Examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lillooet Park, Kelowna ▪ Joe Rich Community Park, Kelowna 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stuart Park, Kelowna ▪ Penticton Outdoor Skating Rink
Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provides new winter activity ▪ Increases multi-use function of a combined sports box facility and skating facility ▪ Lower capital and operating costs than a refrigerated facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provides new winter activity ▪ Increases opportunity for community gathering and events ▪ Could be located in an area easily accessed by a large part of the community and that has existing services like parking and washroom access ▪ Operation is less weather-dependent
Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Operation is weather-dependent and may be impacted by weather fluctuations ▪ High-elevation locations are typically further from key community destinations and population areas and may not have existing services like parking and washrooms ▪ Typically more difficult and unpredictable to service, impacting operational hours 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Higher capital costs and annual operating costs for refrigeration ▪ Infrastructure may restrict how the space is used during non-winter months
Locations to Explore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mar Fee Sports Complex ▪ Rose Valley Community Park ▪ Wild Horse Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Memorial Park ▪ Westbank Centre or Boucherie Centre (site TBD)

- ▶ If a refrigerated facility is preferred, considerations for efficient refrigeration should be explored to help manage capital and operational costs. For example, Stuart Park ice rink utilizes the City Hall chiller for refrigeration.
- ▶ Opportunities to leverage funding could help advance this initiative. For example, Penticton’s outdoor skating rink is funded through the work of a not-for-profit society.
- ▶ Key planning and design considerations include: parking and access, lighting, seating, access to washrooms, and all-season programming for the space (e.g., summer uses such as active sports court, farmers market, plaza, etc.)

PARK IMPROVEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME	PARTIES	RESOURCING
14.1 Undertake a feasibility study to confirm a preferred approach, location, concept design, capital cost, and operational cost for an outdoor ice skating venue.	△ SHORT	Parks	\$\$\$ \$100K-\$250K
14.2 Develop the preferred outdoor ice skating venue.	▷ MEDIUM	Parks	\$\$\$\$ - \$\$\$\$\$ \$250K-\$1M depending on design  Staff Increase

RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS

- ▶ 13 Courts (p.93)
- ▶ L7 Memorial Park/Annette Beaudreau Amphitheatre (p.129)

REFERENCE

- ▶ Parks Master Plan Section 3.2.3 Existing Parkland Analysis (p.24)



Outdoor Ice Skating

15 WATERFRONT ACCESS & AMENITIES (GENERAL)

Continue to improve existing waterfront parks and beach access points to promote waterfront recreation.



BACKGROUND & RATIONALE

Existing Conditions:

- ▶ Waterfront is an important part of West Kelowna's character; however, much of the City's shoreline is privately developed, limiting public access. Leveraging opportunities to enjoy City waterfront remains a community priority.
- ▶ Since 2016, the City has continued to invest in waterfront areas, including:
 - » An accessible swimming area and park at Beechnut Park.
 - » New park space at Casa Loma Dock.
 - » Enhancements at Casa Rio Park including a new playground.
 - » Shade/picnic shelters at Powers Point Park and Marina Park.
 - » Sand volleyball court improvements.
 - » A new playground, pathway, and beach volleyball court at Pritchard Park.
 - » Multiple flood restoration projects.
 - » New waterfront park on Shannon Lake.
- ▶ The City has two motorized boat launches: Gellatly Boat Launch and Dupuis Boat Launch.
- ▶ Launching of non-motorized boats like row boats, kayaks, canoes, and paddleboards typically occurs on beach areas or at the Gellatly Boat Launch.

Benchmarking:

- ▶ West Kelowna is on par with benchmarked communities having two motorized boat launches.
- ▶ Paddling centres are not available in all communities. Currently the Kelowna Paddle Centre and Vernon Paddle Centre are two examples on Okanagan Lake.

PARK IMPROVEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Trends:

- ▶ Flooding has impacted West Kelowna's waterfront, which has required restoration projects. With climate change, it can be expected that flooding and shoreline damage will continue to be a challenge in waterfront communities, emphasizing the importance of planning and design to withstand impacts.
- ▶ Paddling is a popular activity on Okanagan Lake and the calm waters of Gellatly Bay make it especially attractive. Paddling activities and variety are growing with options that increase access to paddling sport for all ages and abilities.

Community Input:

- ▶ In the Parks Ideas Questionnaire, areas where participants expressed higher levels of dissatisfaction with quantity (number) of waterfront facilities included:
 - » Aquatic play features (53% of general and 34% of youth respondents expressed dissatisfaction).
 - » Public docks (39% of general and 42% of youth respondents expressed dissatisfaction).
 - » Motorized boat launches (while 48% of respondents reported not using these facilities, of the remaining participants, over half reported dissatisfaction).
- ▶ Generally, respondents expressed higher levels of satisfaction with the quality of waterfront amenities they use.
- ▶ In the Parks Ideas Questionnaire, several previous waterfront directions remained in the top ten priorities, including:
 - » Continue to update waterfront accesses with amenities like picnic areas, shade trees, beach access, docks, and parking.
 - » Continue to extend the Waterfront Trail with the goal of a continuous connection from Bennett Bridge to Peachland.
 - » Continue to enhance the waterfront including riparian improvements, rental opportunities (e.g., paddleboards and kayaks), parking, event space, and amenities.
 - » Secure land for a new Waterfront Community Park.
- ▶ Concerns were identified about congestion and circulation challenges at the Gellatly Bay boat launch.
- ▶ Concerns were identified about conflicts between motorized boats close to the shoreline and impacts on swimming and shoreline activities.
- ▶ Rowers currently uses the West Kelowna Boat Launch docks for launching; however, there are concerns about conflicts between motorized and non-motorized uses.
- ▶ Community comments suggested ideas for:
 - » Increasing the number of public docks and non-motorized launch areas.
 - » Considering a central paddling centre.
 - » Adding more lakeside activities like ziplines, waterslides, and floating docks.
 - » Increasing the quantity of beach sand.
 - » Managing weeds in swimming areas.
 - » Encouraging services (commercial space, mobile vendors) close to beach areas.

PARK IMPROVEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

PLANNING & DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Waterfront Activities:

- ▶ The Parks Master Plan identifies opportunities to increase aquatic play amenities in key locations including:
 - » Completion of upgrades and/or expansion of the aquatic play facility at CNR Wharf (see *L1 Gellatly Bay Recreation Area*).
 - » Consideration for smaller-scale aquatic play facilities at other locations (see *L2 Marjorie Pritchard Park*).

Motorized Boating:

- ▶ Community input suggests there is some interest in a third motorized boat launch to relieve pressure on the Gellatly Bay launch facility and spread this function across the community; however, environmental impacts and operational costs are a constraint.
- ▶ With popularity of both motorized water activity and beach activity, further actions may be required to identify no-wake zones or speed restrictions in key areas.

Non-Motorized Boating/Paddling:

- ▶ There is an interest for enhanced opportunities for non-motorized boat launching, and the idea of a paddling centre was raised in community engagement.
- ▶ Advantages to a paddling centre could include:
 - » Reduced conflict between motorized and non-motorized uses.
 - » Attraction of residents and visitors that are participating in this increasingly popular recreational pursuit.
 - » Potential supports from organized clubs in development and management.

- » On-site boat storage would reduce space required for trailer parking and reduce the effort required for people to get out paddling.
- » Expanded potential for opportunities like tours and rentals.
- » Increased opportunity for water-based supporting events such as regattas, dragon boating, kayak racing, etc.
- » Increase resident activity.

- ▶ Consideration of a paddling centre should be undertaken in coordination with organizations/volunteers to support in the design development, funding, and operation of a facility. A paddling facility should be designed to welcome paddlers of all types, including inclusive paddling opportunities.
- ▶ The scale and size of paddling centre facilities can vary significantly, depending on the amenities provided, space available, and cost investment. Amenities that should be considered in a paddling centre design include:

- » Secure boat storage space
- » Dock facilities and/or flat shoreline for launching that is easily accessed from boat storage
- » Public washroom/changeroom facilities
- » Access to nearby parking

Additional supporting amenities that may warrant consideration include:

- » Meeting or multi-purpose space
- » Small scale training facility
- » Space to support rentals
- ▶ If a paddling centre is considered, it would most likely be in Gellatly Bay (see *L1 Gellatly Bay Recreation Area*).



PARK IMPROVEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Waterfront Accesses:

- ▶ West Kelowna has 24 beach accesses along the waterfront (excluding parks). Approximately 14 of these sites remain mostly unimproved. While it would be impractical and costly to develop all remaining waterfront accesses, select locations could provide recreational opportunities in areas with limited waterfront.
- ▶ The *Waterfront Plan* provides Waterfront Access Typologies that suggest different levels of development for waterfront accesses (refer to pages 79-80 of the *Waterfront Plan*). Future improvements should consider these typologies during development.
- ▶ Potential priorities for waterfront access development or improvement and recommended typologies include:
 - » Pebble Beach updates – Level 3
Typology: Active
 - » Dupuis Boat Launch updates – Level 3
Typology: Active
 - » One of Hitchner or Jennens Park – Level 1
Typology: Naturalized
 - » One additional Green Bay Access – Level 2
Typology: Moderate
 - » One of Hazelnut or Heartnut Park – Level 1
Typology: Naturalized
 - » Waterfront access development should consider incorporation of a dog swimming beach (see *17 Pets In Parks*).



Pebble Beach




Dupuis Boat Launch



Jennens Park

PARK IMPROVEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

NOTE: The actions below focus on general waterfront improvements. Refer to L1 Gellatly Bay Recreation Area and L2 Marjorie Pritchard Park for specific details for those locations.

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME	PARTIES	RESOURCING
15.1 Review and update motorized boat restrictions and consider fees to reduce impacts and support cost recovery (see F15 User/Private Enterprise Fee Programs).	△ SHORT	Parks Finance	 Staff Increase
15.2 Complete improvements to Pebble Beach as described in the Waterfront Plan, including: » A second sand volleyball court » Permanent washrooms » Non-motorized boat launch facilities » A dock with swim features (e.g., slide or jumping platform)	▷ MEDIUM	Parks	\$\$\$ \$100K-\$250K
15.3 Complete improvements to Dupuis Boat Launch, as described in the Waterfront Plan, including: » Ramp structure upgrades » Improved parking » Dock development	▷ MEDIUM	Parks	\$\$\$\$ \$250-\$500K
15.4 Seek to develop 1-2 additional waterfront accesses with amenities such as: » Swimming beach » Dog swimming beach » Improved parking » Pathways » Lawn/picnic space » Shade trees » Seating » Dock	▷ MEDIUM	Parks	\$\$\$ \$100-\$250K / site
15.5 As Comprehensive Development Area plans and development proposals for waterfront areas proceed, see opportunities for: » Waterfront trail/active transportation connections » Active waterfront park spaces that include swimming opportunities » Consideration for a third motorized boat launch	↻ ONGOING	Parks Dev. Services	 Staff Time
15.6 Take steps towards planning, funding, and constructing a paddling centre (see L1 Gellatly Bay Recreation Area).	See L1	See L1	See L1

RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS

- ▶ Q3 Major Park Acquisition Planning (p.73)
- ▶ L1 Gellatly Bay Recreation Area (p.121)
- ▶ L2 Marjorie Pritchard Park (p.123)
- ▶ F15 User/Private Enterprise Fee Programs (p.155)

REFERENCE

- ▶ Parks Master Plan Section 3.2.3 Existing Parkland Analysis (p.24)
- ▶ West Kelowna Waterfront Plan (2011)

PARK IMPROVEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

16 ROLLING ACTIVITIES

Continue to provide safe and inclusive spaces for rolling activities such as biking and skateboarding.

BACKGROUND & RATIONALE

Existing Conditions:

- ▶ In 2021, West Kelowna opened the new Memorial Park skatepark which includes a variety of skate experiences. The space is flexible and can accommodate recreation and cultural programming.
- ▶ West Kelowna currently does not have a bike skills park or pump track. The nearest bike skills park is Mission Creek Mountain Bike Skills Park in Kelowna. Westbank First Nation has recently developed a pump track at their Multi-use Park.
- ▶ West Kelowna is a popular mountain biking destination with a number of trails in nearby Crown lands.

Benchmarking:

- ▶ West Kelowna does not have a bike skills park or a pump track, which were available in most of the benchmarked communities.
- ▶ Communities similar in size to West Kelowna commonly have one to two skateboard parks.

Trends:

- ▶ Biking and skateboarding are popular and growing activities among many age groups.
- ▶ West Kelowna is gaining a reputation for its recreational trails network and there are increasing programs and ways for people to get involved. For example, MBSS offers courses in mountain biking.

- ▶ The introduction of more affordable electric mountain bikes has broadened the appeal of the sport to a wider age and ability range. Bikepacking is also a growing trend founded on essential skills of mountain biking.
- ▶ Rolling activities often appeal to youth, and they can provide safe spaces that encourage active participation and community connection.
- ▶ Both beginners and advanced riders can benefit from facilities that allow them to practice their skills in a more controlled environment.
- ▶ A common barrier to participation in rolling sports is a lack of entry-level facilities and programming that allow riders to build up their skills.

Community Input:

- ▶ Over 50% of Parks Ideas Questionnaire participants felt that addition of a bike skills park is a high or medium priority for West Kelowna.
- ▶ New ideas identified by participants suggested pump tracks and other facilities suitable for beginner riders are also desirable.
- ▶ Input indicated an interest for a second skatepark that reduces the need to travel to a single location. Neighbourhoods indicated for consideration include Lakeview Heights, Rose Valley, or Glenrosa.

PARK IMPROVEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

PLANNING & DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

New rolling amenities should be developed with the following considerations in mind:

- ▶ **Location:** Locate amenities close to population centres with higher concentrations of youth – for example, near middle or secondary school facilities. Locations should have good passive surveillance.
- ▶ **Access:** Prioritize opportunity to access the park by walking, biking, or public transit.
- ▶ **Consultation:** Youth, bike communities, and program operators (including SD23) should be invited to participate directly in decisions about the type of park and features that will best meet their needs.
- ▶ **Funding:** Rolling facilities can have higher costs and require a process to secure funding through alternative sources. They can often attract sponsorship and fundraising dollars.



Skateboard Park in Memorial Park

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME	PARTIES	RESOURCING
16.1 Work with partners, stakeholders, program operators, and youth on a Bike Skills Park planning process to prepare a program, identify a site, and develop a concept and cost estimate for a bike skills park and/or pump track. The concept should be used to identify and secure funding.	▷ MEDIUM	Parks Volunteers	\$\$ \$50K-\$100K
16.2 When funding has been secured, proceed with development of a bike skills park.	▷ MEDIUM	Parks Volunteers	\$\$\$ \$100-\$250K
16.3 Monitor need and opportunity for future second skatepark in a location that increases access for youth.	▽ LONG	Parks	\$\$\$\$ \$250-\$500K

RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS

- ▶ *F11 Donations & Fundraising (p.154)*

REFERENCE

- ▶ *Parks Master Plan Section 3.2.3 Existing Parkland Analysis (p.24)*



17 PETS IN PARKS

Continue to develop a range of opportunities for both dog-owners and non-owners to enjoy parks.



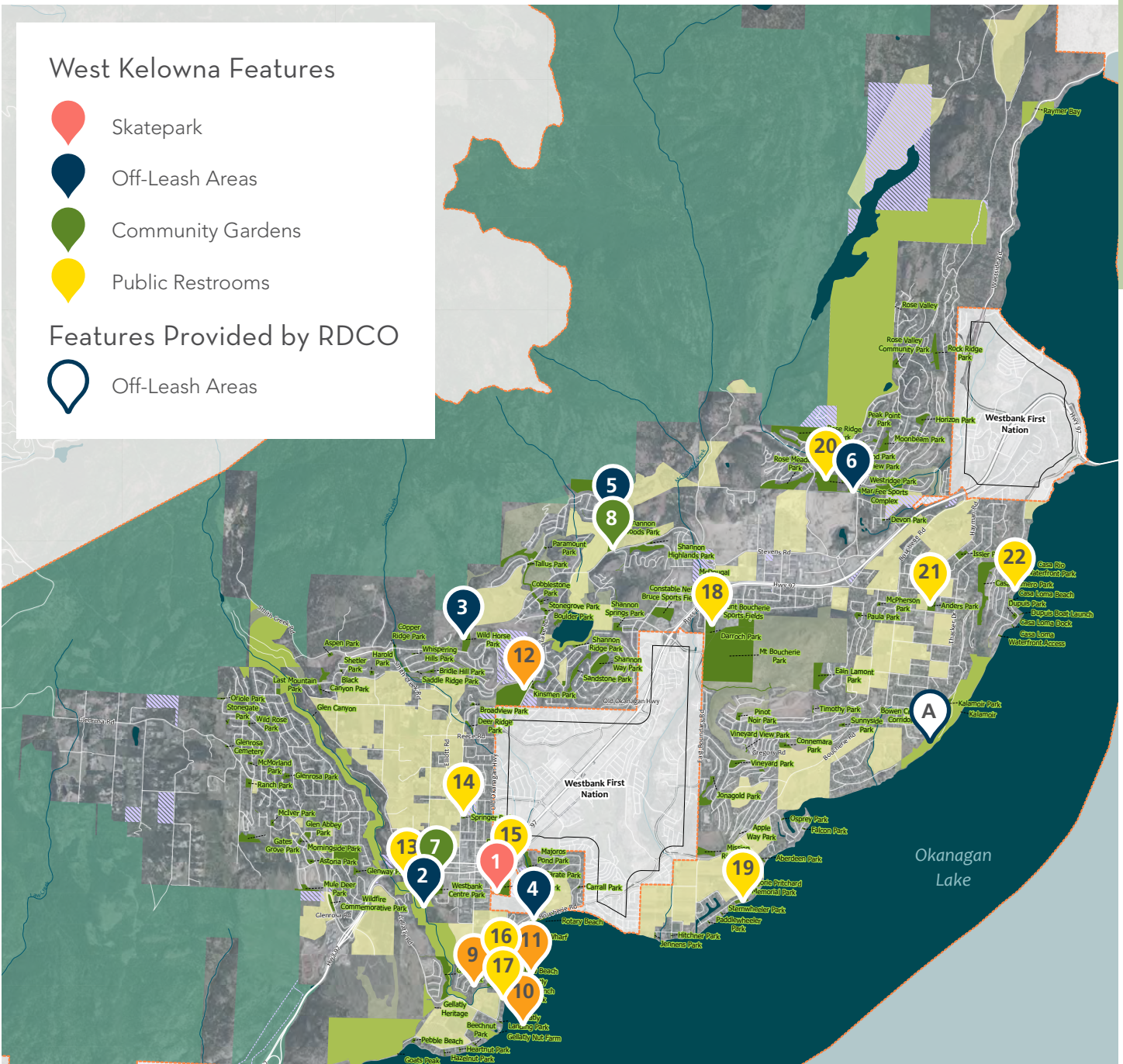
Gellatly Dog Beach

BACKGROUND & RATIONALE

Existing Conditions:

- ▶ The City has five existing fenced off-leash areas (see *Figure 13*).
- ▶ Kalamoier Regional Park (managed by the RDCO) has a designated dog beach.
- ▶ Dogs on-leash are permitted in most Linear Parks and Natural Areas, along with several Neighbourhood and a few Waterfront Parks. Dogs are not permitted in Athletic Parks, Community Parks, parks with sensitive ecosystems, and smaller Neighbourhood or Waterfront Parks. In recent years, the City has increased the number of on-leash parks with little feedback.
- ▶ Anecdotal input suggests residents use Crown land recreational trails for dog walking, both on- and off-leash.
- ▶ Since 2016, key changes to off-leash areas have included:
 - » Addition of new off-leash areas at Wild Horse Park and Mar Fee Sports Complex.
 - » Relocation of the off-leash area on SD23-leased land to another location in Westbank Centre Park (due to George Pringle School development).
- ▶ The RDCO manages dog licensing for Central Okanagan Communities.
- ▶ The City has an *Animal Control Bylaw No. 880, 2000* for management of pets and the *Community Parks Bylaw No. 1106* outlines rules and regulations under Section 8 for Wildlife and Domestic Animals.

Figure 13: Locations of Parks Features (2023)



SKATEPARK (1)

- 1 Memorial Park

OFF-LEASH AREAS (5)

- 2 Westbank Centre Park
- 3 Wild Horse Park
- 4 Gellatly/Smith Creek Dog Beach
- 5 Shannon Woods Park
- 6 Mar Fee Sports Complex

RDCO OFF-LEASH AREAS (1)

- A Kalamoair Regional Park - beach

COMMUNITY GARDENS (2)

- 7 Westbank Centre Park
- 8 Shannon Woods Park

PICNIC SHELTERS (4)

- 9 Rotary Trails - small
- 10 Marina Park - small
- 11 Powers Point Park - small
- 12 Kinsmen Park - large

PUBLIC RESTROOMS (10)

- 13 Westbank Centre Park
- 14 Springer Park
- 15 Memorial Park
- 16 Willow Beach
- 17 Marina Park
- 18 Mount Boucherie Sports Fields
- 19 Pritchard Park
- 20 Mar Fee Sport Complex
- 21 Anders Park
- 22 Casa Loma Beach - open during events only

PARK IMPROVEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Benchmarking:

- ▶ Provision of off-leash areas varies significantly by community. West Kelowna is below the provision rate of Penticton and Vernon, but above that of Kelowna and Campbell River.
- ▶ Public input is often a more critical factor in determining the adequacy of this amenity.

Trends:

- ▶ Off-leash trails where pets are permitted on park trails (or select trails) off-leash but under owner control are gaining in popularity. Signage communicates expectations for use of these areas.
- ▶ Management of dogs in parks can be contentious. Many people communicate the health and social benefits of park access for both people and their pets; however, some people who have had poor experiences or are afraid of dogs communicate a desire for spaces where dog interactions can be avoided. Finding balance is an ongoing process for communities.

Community Input:

- ▶ The Parks Input Questionnaire indicated lower levels of satisfaction with the number of fenced dog off-leash areas and off-leash trails.
- ▶ Participants were more satisfied with the quality of these spaces; however, some concerns were raised about the bark mulch surfacing used in off-leash facilities.
- ▶ Input requested increased on-leash access in the parks network – for example, allowing people to spectate a sporting event or visit certain playgrounds with dogs on-leash.
- ▶ Community input identified a desire for more amenities in designated off-leash areas including dog drinking stations, trees/shade areas, seating, and washroom access.
- ▶ Council's *2022-2026 Strategic Priorities* identifies additional dog parks as a priority.

PLANNING & DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

- ▶ Increasing accommodation of pets in parks must be balanced with safety, environmental management, and risk of damage to facilities (e.g., sports fields).
- ▶ Dog owners are frequent park users, often using parks at off-peak hours and through all seasons, providing valuable "eyes on the park."
- ▶ During the process, a range of candidate locations were identified for potential future dog activity. Each location would need to be carefully reviewed for suitability.

LOCATION IDEAS FOR NEW OFF-LEASH AREAS (FENCED)

- Bridle Hill Park
- Undeveloped Beach Access (TBD)

LOCATION IDEAS FOR NEW OFF-LEASH TRAILS (OPEN)

- Casa Palmero Park
- Faulkner Creek Park
- Gates Grove Park
- Glen Canyon Park (municipal section or coordination with RDCO)
- Powerline Walkway
- Rock Ridge Park
- Rose Ridge Park
- Sandstone Park
- Tallus Ridge Trails





LOCATION IDEAS FOR PERMITTING ON-LEASH DOGS

- Kinsmen Park (excluding field areas)
- Mount Boucherie Sports Fields/Darroch Park (excluding field areas)
- Select additional neighbourhood parks

PARK IMPROVEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The following key design considerations are provided for off-leash areas:

- ▶ **Location** of off-leash areas should consider proximity and access, as well as potential impacts to neighbouring lands.
- ▶ **Sizes** of off-leash areas can vary, though large spaces provide a greater variety of experience. A minimum of 0.1 ha for a fenced off-leash area is typically recommended, though larger is preferred.
- ▶ **Accessibility** should be prioritized to support use by dog owners of all abilities.
- ▶ **Signage**, especially in non-fenced areas, should provide clear use information, rules to be followed, and what to expect. Clearly defined transition zones should indicate thresholds between on- and off-leash areas.
- ▶ **Waste receptacles** should be provided at entrances to encourage proper disposal of dog waste.
- ▶ **Amenities**, such as seating for dog owners, drinking water for dogs and humans, and shade either from a covered shelter or tree planting, are desirable. Nearby access to washrooms is also desirable.
- ▶ **Barriers** can include both fencing, which should be a minimum 1.2 m (4') high, with double-entry gates, as well as visual cues, planting, or other methods to clearly indicate extents of on- and off-leash areas and to limit access into sensitive areas.
- ▶ **Surfacing** should be safe and suited for use. Common surfacing for off-leash areas include grass, fine gravel, sand, rubber mulch, and non-toxic bark mulch.

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME	PARTIES	RESOURCING
17.1 Enhance existing dog off-leash areas with additional amenities such as seating, shade, drinking water, and surfacing improvements.	△ SHORT ▷ MEDIUM	Parks	\$ <\$50K / park  Staff Increase
17.2 Review existing dog regulations and consider potential for additional on-leash areas in select parks.	△ SHORT	Parks	 Staff Time
17.3 Identify and develop one pilot off-leash dog trail including information and signage. Monitor park function.	△ SHORT	Parks	\$ <\$50K
17.4 Add 2-3 new upland fenced off-leash areas and one new dog beach.	△ SHORT ▷ MEDIUM	Parks	\$\$ \$50K-\$100K / park  Staff Increase
17.5 Undertake public education on dog management to reduce conflicts, protect sensitive environmental areas, and limit damage to sports fields.	🔄 ONGOING	Parks Volunteers	 Staff Increase

RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS

- ▶ 15 Waterfront Access & Amenities (General) (p.99)

REFERENCE

- ▶ Parks Master Plan Section 3.2.3 Existing Parkland Analysis (p.24)
- ▶ Council's 2022-2026 Strategic Priorities

PARK IMPROVEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

18 PRODUCTIVE LANDSCAPES

Consider community-led initiatives for food growing and pollinator gardens in parks and continue to provide beautification programs in high impact areas.

BACKGROUND & RATIONALE

Existing Conditions:

- ▶ There are two active community gardens in West Kelowna (see *Figure 13 on p.107*), both operated by the Central Okanagan Community Garden Association:
 - » Shannon Woods Park
 - » Westbank Centre Park
- ▶ A former community garden was in Rose Meadow Park but does not currently have an active operator.
- ▶ In addition to community gardens, the City has undertaken projects like development of pollinator gardens in Carate Park to increase the productivity of park landscapes.
- ▶ Other examples of productive landscapes like the Gellatly Nut Farm illustrate the strong relationship between parks and food assets.
- ▶ In addition, the City undertakes key beautification initiatives like hanging baskets and decorative seasonal plantings.

Benchmarking:

- ▶ Provision of community gardens varies significantly by community. In benchmarking analysis, West Kelowna is above the provision rate of Penticton and Vernon, but below that of Kelowna and Campbell River.
- ▶ Community interest and a willing partner are the most critical factors in determining number of community gardens.

Trends:

- ▶ Food security is a rising community concern as people consider how to create sustainable and equitable access to healthy food.
- ▶ In areas with more multi-family housing and less personal yard space, community gardening or edible landscapes can help people to actively participate in their community, connect, grow their own food, and have a sense of ownership.
- ▶ Community-led initiatives can be challenging to maintain over the long-term as residents and volunteers change.

Community Input:

- ▶ The Parks Input Questionnaire indicated lower levels of satisfaction with the number of community gardens, though participants were more satisfied with the quality of these spaces.
- ▶ Supporting amenities at community gardens such as improved water access and public washrooms were identified as desirable.
- ▶ Input from Parks staff indicate that while initiatives like pollinator plantings, decorative plantings, and other more intensive landscapes are attractive assets for the parks network, they substantially increase the level of maintenance effort required.

PARK IMPROVEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

PLANNING & DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

- ▶ Community garden additions should only be considered where a long-term agreement is in place with an external organization to develop, operate, and maintain the site.
- ▶ The City should continue to explore other types of productive landscapes within community parks; however, these additions should be focused and aligned with maintenance resources. There may be opportunities for volunteer programs related to pollinator gardens, edible gardens, or other productive landscapes beyond community gardens that involve an organized volunteer or stewardship group for ongoing maintenance.



Shannon Woods Community Garden

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME	PARTIES	RESOURCING
18.1 Work with interested external organizations who come forward with sustainable community garden or other productive landscape proposals for parks to site and support provision of key amenities (e.g., water and electrical connection) for these spaces.	↻ ONGOING	Parks Volunteers	\$ <\$50K / site Staff Increase
18.2 Explore opportunities for volunteer-supported stewardship projects that add productive landscapes to existing parks such as pollinator gardens or edible landscapes.	↻ ONGOING	Parks Volunteers	\$ <\$50K / project Staff Increase
18.3 Continue to provide key beautification initiatives, but focus these in locations where they have the biggest impact to manage resources.	↻ ONGOING	Parks	Staff Time

RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS

- ▶ Q1 Parks Operations Resourcing (p.66)
- ▶ S7 Parks Volunteer Programs (p.146)

REFERENCE

- ▶ Parks Master Plan Section 3.2.3 Existing Parkland Analysis (p.24)

19 DISC GOLF

Work with interested organizations and individuals to establish a disc golf course in West Kelowna.



BACKGROUND & RATIONALE

Existing Conditions:

- ▶ British Columbia has over 150 disc golf courses that support over 100 leagues and regular tournaments.
- ▶ West Kelowna currently does not have a disc golf course. There are several courses across the Okanagan, including in Kelowna, which also has a Disc Golf Association.

Trends:

- ▶ Disc golf continues to become more popular across BC, with courses well-used by both locals and visitors from other communities.
- ▶ Disc golf is an attractive sport due to its relatively low cost and accessibility by participants of all ages and abilities.

Benchmarking:

- ▶ All benchmarked communities have at least one disc golf course. Penticton reports two courses.

Community Input:

- ▶ Individual residents and groups have approached the City to discuss potential locations for disc golf in West Kelowna.
- ▶ Disc golf was identified as an idea in the *2016 Parks Master Plan*, but not included as a priority within the plan's timeframe.
- ▶ In the Public Input Questionnaire, 27% of participants indicated disc golf as either a medium or high priority.


PARK IMPROVEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

PLANNING & DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

- ▶ The interest in disc golf continues to grow and a new course could draw visitors from across the region and potentially support local economic development and tourism.
- ▶ Disc golf courses are typically relatively low cost to develop, other than determining an appropriate land area.
- ▶ Disc golf course development works best when there is an interested partner. Disc golf often has a strong volunteer base that can play a significant role in developing and maintaining the asset.

The following are considerations for siting disc golf courses:

- ▶ **Site character:** Disc golf courses can be adapted to a variety of terrain and site conditions. Holes can be situated in groomed areas, rough field areas, treed areas, hilled areas, etc. However, West Kelowna’s extreme terrain may be a limitation in some cases. West Kelowna has a significant number of natural park areas that may warrant exploration for disc golf activity.
- ▶ **Site size:** Course sizes vary widely. A beginner 9-hole disc golf course can fit on a few acres of land while a higher level of play on a full 18-hole course requires more land. The distance from tee to hole can range from 150-500 feet.
- ▶ **Adjacent uses:** Disc golf courses are less suitable in close proximity or overlapping with select park uses such as designated dog off-leash areas, picnic areas, and playgrounds.
- ▶ **Amenities:** Ideal amenities for a course include concrete tee decks, signage with mapping, and hole baskets. Access to parking is important as the facility will likely draw visitors from across the City and region.

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME	PARTIES	RESOURCING
19.1 Work with interested partners to complete a review of West Kelowna’s existing parkland base to identify if a suitable disc golf location exists.	△ SHORT	Parks Volunteers	 Staff Time
19.2 If a suitable location in West Kelowna is confirmed, work with partners to support the design and development of a disc golf course.	▶ MEDIUM	Parks Volunteers	\$ <\$50K

RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS

- ▶ *S7 Parks Volunteer Programs (p.146)*
- ▶ *F11 Donations & Fundraising (p.154)*

REFERENCE

- ▶ *Parks Master Plan Section 3.2.3 Existing Parkland Analysis (p.24)*

PARK IMPROVEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

110 COMFORT AMENITIES (WASHROOMS & SHELTERS)

Provide high quality comfort amenities that fit with park classification and character and enhance user experience.

BACKGROUND & RATIONALE

Existing Conditions:

- ▶ This recommendation focuses on key comfort amenities that have more extensive capital and operational considerations: park washrooms and picnic shelters. The City also maintains a wide array of furnishings such as benches, waste receptacles, bike parking, fencing, dog stations, bollards or barriers, lighting, and signage/wayfinding which are addressed in *S1 Parks & Recreational Trails Design Guidelines*.
- ▶ The City currently has ten permanent washroom facilities and four picnic shelters (see *Figure 13 on p.107*). The City also provides seasonal washrooms at busy summer destinations.
- ▶ Several existing washroom facilities are nearing end of life and will require upgrade/replacement within this planning period.

Benchmarking:

- ▶ West Kelowna is slightly below the benchmarked communities in provision of permanent washrooms.

Trends:

- ▶ With climate change, shade is becoming an increasingly valued asset for people to enjoy park spaces, especially those who are most affected by extreme weather including children and older adults.
- ▶ Park washrooms are nearly always identified as a priority for parks where people are likely to spend two or more hours.

- ▶ Park washrooms also provide an important service for people experiencing homelessness; however, these uses can have impacts.
- ▶ Reports of vandalism and impacts to washroom facilities appear to be increasing which increases the level of service required to lock/unlock, review, and clean public washrooms.

Community Input:

- ▶ In the Parks Ideas Questionnaire:
 - » 50% of participants indicated dissatisfaction with the number of park washrooms and 42% indicated dissatisfaction with the quality of them, making this one of the elements with highest dissatisfaction rates.
 - » Participants were more satisfied with the number of picnic areas (58% satisfied) and quality of them (63%).
 - » Participants also indicated higher levels of satisfaction with the number and quality of furnishings and signage with some suggestions for park naming and additional signage.

PARK IMPROVEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

PLANNING & DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Locations:

- ▶ Washrooms and picnic shelters complement the following park uses: athletic activities, waterfront recreation, events, picnicking, family-friendly use/play, and recreational, educational, or childcare programming.
- ▶ New facilities should be focused in areas with high activity, where people spend longer periods of time, and where there is good passive surveillance.

Washrooms:

- ▶ Full-service washrooms with plumbing and electrical are preferred by residents over seasonal or temporary washrooms.
- ▶ Servicing feasibility and cost must be considered as part of planning and budgeting for washrooms.

- ▶ Candidate washroom locations: Shannon Woods Park, Kinsmen Park, Last Mountain Park, Rotary Beach, CNR Wharf, CNB Fields (SD23 partnership), Osprey Park, Pebble Beach.
- ▶ For sites without existing water or electrical services, costs to add services may be prohibitive and an alternative system (e.g., vault, portable) may warrant consideration.

Picnic Shelters:

- ▶ Cover from wind, rain, or sun are important to park users.
- ▶ Large, covered areas add opportunities for small rentals or event bookings.
- ▶ Key concerns for covered picnic areas are risks of vandalism or misuse.
- ▶ Candidate picnic shelter locations: Westbank Centre Park, Gellatly Waterfront (larger than existing shelters), CNR Wharf, Marjorie Pritchard Park, Dupuis Park, Mar Fee Sports Complex, Memorial Park.

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME	PARTIES	RESOURCING
110.1 During design/updates for all Community and Athletic Parks, along with select Waterfront Parks or other parks with destination amenities, consider both washrooms and picnic shelters in planning and budgeting.	🔄 ONGOING	Parks	 Staff Time
110.2 Seek to add one new large group picnic shelter with capacity to accommodate gatherings or small-scale events.	▶ MEDIUM	Parks	\$\$ \$50K-\$100K/ shelter
110.3 Seek to upgrade/replace two existing permanent washrooms.	△ SHORT ▶ MEDIUM	Parks	\$\$\$ \$100K-\$250K/ washroom
110.4 Seek to add one permanent washroom to the parks network. Increase operational budgets to support ongoing maintenance.	▶ MEDIUM	Parks	\$\$\$ \$100K-\$250K/ washroom  Staff Increase

RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS

- ▶ Q1 Parks Operations Resourcing (p.66)
- ▶ S1 Parks & Recreational Trails Design Guidelines (p.136)

REFERENCE

- ▶ Parks Master Plan Section 3.2.3 Existing Parkland Analysis (p.24)

PARK IMPROVEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

111 OTHER IDEAS FOR FUTURE CONSIDERATION

Regularly assess interest and opportunity for other park amenities as the population grows and as resources permit.

BACKGROUND & RATIONALE

Existing Conditions:

- ▶ There are many potential facilities that could be considered for the parks network; however, there is a limit to resources.
- ▶ Through this planning process, and in previous ones, the following park facilities have been identified but are not prioritized for the current plan timeframe, including:
 - » **Running Track:** West Kelowna does not have an outdoor running track facility, in either municipal parks or on school grounds. There is an indoor walking track in Royal LePage Place arena.
 - » **Outdoor Pool:** While there is no outdoor pool in West Kelowna, there are waterfront beach parks, aquatic amenities at CNR Wharf, a spray park, and an indoor pool at the JBMAC facility.
 - » **Cricket Pitch:** The City does not have a cricket pitch. The nearest one is Parkinson Recreation Park in Kelowna.

These facilities have higher capital and/or operating costs necessitating careful consideration.

Benchmarking:

Benchmarked communities often provide some, but not all, of these amenities:

- ▶ **Running Track:** All of the benchmarked communities have at least one running track. In many smaller communities, running tracks are often developed as part of a school facility, rather than in a municipal park.
- ▶ **Outdoor Pool:** Vernon and Campbell River have outdoor pools; Kelowna and Penticton do not.
- ▶ **Cricket Pitch:** Most smaller communities do not have cricket pitches. Kelowna reports having two.

Trends:

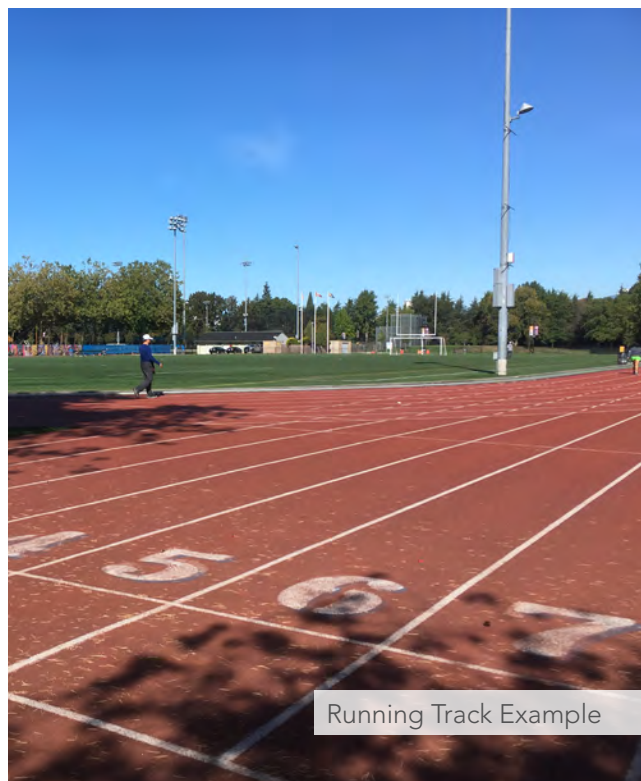
- ▶ As West Kelowna grows, community interest and need for different types of facilities should be expected to evolve.
- ▶ Waterfront communities typically have less need for outdoor pools and many communities are struggling with decisions about investments in outdoor pools due to the high capital and operating costs and limited season.
- ▶ Cricket is a growing sport in Canada.

Community Input:

- ▶ In previous plans, an outdoor pool was not prioritized due to high capital and operating costs and seasonal limitations. In the Parks Ideas Questionnaire, 40% of participants ranked an outdoor pool as a high or medium priority (behind outdoor skating rink).
- ▶ A running track was not included in the previous plan due to being a lower community priority at the time and high costs. In the Parks Ideas Questionnaire, 42% of participants ranked a running track as a high or medium priority (behind outdoor skating rink).
- ▶ Cricket pitch is a new idea identified through this process.

PLANNING & DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

- ▶ Outdoor pools and running tracks have high capital and operating costs, which should be factored into future decisions. Opportunities for sharing capital and operational costs of facilities with others, including SD23 or clubs and organizations should be considered.
- ▶ Running tracks can be integrated with rectangular fields and warrants consideration when the City is exploring future sports field development.
- ▶ The dimensions of a cricket pitch are at least 140 m by 120 m, sited on a flat, grassy area, and free of obstructions that can impact play. With advance planning, cricket fields may overlay rectangular fields (as is the case in Kelowna) and may warrant consideration when the City is exploring future sports field development.



Running Track Example

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME	PARTIES	RESOURCING
111.1 Reassess community priorities for long-term park amenities during future plan reviews and updates.	▶ MEDIUM	Parks	Staff Time
111.2 Assess opportunities to integrate other park amenities within new parks or facilities during design development.	↻ ONGOING	Parks	Staff Time
111.3 Monitor funding, development, and partnership opportunities that could accelerate long-term projects. If these opportunities are available, consider increasing the priority of these projects.	↻ ONGOING	Parks	Staff Time

RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS

- ▶ Q1 Parks Operations Resourcing (p.66)
- ▶ I1 Athletic Fields (p.81)
- ▶ M2 Plan Reviews & Updates (p.156)

REFERENCE

- ▶ Parks Master Plan Section 3.2.3 Existing Parkland Analysis (p.24)



PARK IMPROVEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

I12 KEY CONNECTIONS

Continue to secure, plan, and develop parkland to support active transportation and recreational trails projects.



Gellatly Bay Recreation Corridor

BACKGROUND & RATIONALE

Existing Conditions:

- ▶ The *Official Community Plan (2023)* provides guidance on connectivity throughout West Kelowna. Two key City documents provide further guidance on development of connections across the community:
 - » The *Transportation Master Plan* guides active transportation route development and management.
 - » The *Recreational Trails Master Plan* guides recreational trail development and management.
- ▶ While the Parks Master Plan does not include specific directions on active transportation and recreational trail routes, components of these networks will be accommodated in parks.

Trends:

- ▶ Trails activity, both within urban parts of the community and in forested rural areas, are a significant component of West Kelowna's recreational appeal.
- ▶ Trails use is on the rise across BC as these spaces provide low-cost opportunities to access nature and be active.

Community Input:

- ▶ In the Parks Ideas Questionnaire, extension of waterfront trail connections with the goal of creating a continuous connection from Bennett Bridge to Peachland was within the top ten community priorities.
- ▶ Many participants shared ideas for trails that would allow people to move throughout the community separate from the road network.

PARK IMPROVEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

PLANNING & DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

- ▶ The 2016 *Parks Master Plan* identified a number of key community connections that would support the parks network, including:
 - » A Waterfront Route on or near the City's waterfront from Bennett Bridge to Peachland.
 - » A defined route connecting Westbank Centre and Gellatly Bay.
 - » An Upland Trail from Smith Creek to Rose Valley.
 - » Signage and wayfinding to support visibility and use of the network.
- ▶ These connections, as well as others, remain community priorities and planning for them is further articulated in the *Transportation Master Plan* and *Recreational Trails Master Plan*.
- ▶ It will be important for the parks network to continue to support implementation of active transportation and recreational trails through acquisition of new parkland and development and management of key routes within parks.



Mount Boucherie Park Trails

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME	PARTIES	RESOURCING
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112.1 Refer to the *Transportation Master Plan* and *Recreational Trails Master Plan* when considering parks dedication proposals to secure key parklands that support realization of identified routes.

ONGOING

Parks Eng

Staff Time

RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS

- ▶ Q3 Major Park Acquisition Planning (p.73)
- ▶ Q4 Neighbourhood Park Dedication (p.76)

REFERENCE

- ▶ West Kelowna Transportation Master Plan (2024)
- ▶ West Kelowna Recreational Trails Master Plan (2024)
- ▶ West Kelowna Official Community Plan (2023)

5.2.3 LOCATION-SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

This section captures ideas or upgrades that are specific to an individual park or location – typically larger Community, Athletic, or Waterfront Parks. Many ideas have been identified for ongoing improvement of select key park spaces.

Parks not highlighted in this section were not identified for specific changes or are included in the previous *Section 5.2.2 Park Improvement Recommendations*.

10 LOCATION-SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

- | | | | |
|----|--|-----|---|
| L1 | Gellatly Bay Recreation Area | L6 | Wild Horse Park |
| L2 | Marjorie Pritchard Park | L7 | Memorial Park/Annette
Beaudreau Amphitheatre |
| L3 | Mar Fee Sports Complex | L8 | Mount Boucherie |
| L4 | Kinsmen Park | L9 | Glen Canyon |
| L5 | Mount Boucherie Sports Fields/
Darroch Park | L10 | Landfill Site |

L1 GELLATLY BAY RECREATION AREA

Continue to develop and manage Gellatly Bay Waterfront as the City's primary waterfront destination.

BACKGROUND & RATIONALE

- ▶ Okanagan Lake is a key natural feature and a primary reason people choose to live in and visit the City. Gellatly Bay is the City's largest public waterfront recreation area.
 - ▶ In 2011, West Kelowna created a *Waterfront Plan* that explored the area's potential for environmental management, development, recreation, and transportation. The plan envisions Gellatly Bay as a central hub for recreation and future mixed-use development.
 - ▶ Since the plan was developed, the City has completed a number of enhancements in Gellatly Bay including creation of an aquatic play park at CNR Wharf, upgrades to Marina Park, bridge and viewing platform upgrades at Rotary Trails, improvement and expansion of Gellatly Bay Recreation Trail, and road upgrades along Gellatly Road.
 - ▶ Public Ideas Questionnaire input confirms that Gellatly Bay remains a community priority:
 - » 76% identified enhancement of the waterfront including riparian improvements, rental opportunities, parking, event space, and amenities as a high or medium priority.
 - » 76% identified continued upgrade and extension of a waterfront trail as a high or medium priority.
 - » 68% identified further improvements at CNR Wharf as a high or medium priority.
 - » 58% identified upgrades at Willow Beach as a high or medium priority.
 - ▶ Public comments also indicated an interest in more lakeside activities, sand area improvements, and opportunities for cafes and commercial spaces to increase services near beach and park areas.
 - ▶ As Gellatly Bay continues to increase in popularity, issues like maintenance and parking shortages are a challenge. This area may have unique potential for user fees that support ongoing maintenance, such as:
 - » **Boat Launching Fees:** West Kelowna's Gellatly Boat Launch is well-used by both residents and commercial operators. With increasing use, dredging and repair requirements are also rising. To offset costs, the City may consider launch fees.
 - » **Parking Fees:** Limited land availability in Gellatly Bay makes it difficult to expand parking, even as demand increases. Parking fees can encourage turnover and alternative transportation use, while generating funds to support the cost impacts of increasing use.
 - » **Commercial Enterprise Fees:** Opportunities may exist for mobile vending, water equipment rentals, or other compatible commercial activities, with fees for use of park space collected by the City.
- Barriers, including Crown tenure restrictions and staffing capacity may need to be addressed to implement user fees.

LOCATION-SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME	PARTIES	RESOURCING
<p>L1.1 Complete Phase 2 of the <i>CNR Wharf Park Plan</i>, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Shoreline enhancements » Entry plaza development » Central picnic area and boardwalks » Beach access enhancements » Park signage » Permanent washroom installation » Completion of the boardwalk extension 	△ SHORT	Parks	<p>\$\$\$\$\$\$ >\$1M</p> <p> Staff Increase</p>
<p>L1.2 Develop a comprehensive Gellatly Bay Park Plan that includes Willow Beach, Kent Park, Powers Point Park, Rotary Trails Park, Gellatly Boat Launch, Marina Park, and Rotary Park with considerations for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » A new paddling centre to increase opportunities for non-motorized boating, storage, and rental opportunities (see <i>15 Waterfront Access & Amenities (General)</i>) » Beach/sand area improvement/expansion » Better integration of Kent Park and Rotary Trails Park » Updates to Gellatly Road to prioritize pedestrian movements through the area » Collaboration with the Westbank Yacht Club to align long-term plans » Integration of a large group picnic shelter » Washroom upgrades/changerooms addition » Additional parking » Riparian enhancements at Powers Creek » Further trail connections in Rotary Trails Park » Boating regulation review to protect the swim bay » Additional furnishings, shade trees, and landscaping » Coordination with Gellatly Neighbourhood Centre plans » Other improvements identified 	▷ MEDIUM	Parks Dev. Services	<p>\$\$\$ \$100K-\$250K plan only</p>
<p>L1.3 Encourage integrated waterfront design for new developments in the Gellatly Bay area, including provision of public street frontage.</p>	↻ ONGOING	Dev. Services Parks	<p> Staff Time (Dev Services)</p>
<p>L1.4 Review and consider implementation of boat launch and/or parking fees in Gellatly Bay.</p>	△ SHORT	Parks Finance	<p> Staff Increase</p>

RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS

- ▶ *15 Waterfront Access & Amenities (General)* (p.99)

REFERENCE


- ▶ *West Kelowna Official Community Plan (2023)*
- ▶ *West Kelowna Gellatly Village Study (2017)*
- ▶ *CNR Wharf Park Plan (2013)*

L2 MARJORIE PRITCHARD PARK

Complete remaining recommendations in the *Pritchard Park Plan* and consider minor additional improvements.

BACKGROUND & RATIONALE

- ▶ Beyond the Gellatly Bay area, Marjorie Pritchard Park is West Kelowna’s largest waterfront park.
- ▶ Since the *2016 Parks Master Plan* a new playground, pathway, and sand volleyball court have been added to the park, building its profile as a community destination.
- ▶ While most of the recommendations from the *2012 Pritchard Park Plan* have been implemented, a few remaining improvements warrant consideration. Through engagement, participants also identified additional improvement ideas including parking expansion and potential for mobile vending.
- ▶ Potential expansion spaces for parking are limited, but the following could be considered:
 - » Development of an overflow parking area at Sternwheeler Park (~220 m away)
 - » Formalization of parking in the Pritchard Drive right-of-way (20 m width)
 - » Consideration for parking on the west side of the park near the utility shed (reduces active park area)
- ▶ 70% of participants in the Parks Ideas Questionnaire confirmed additional improvements to Marjorie Pritchard Park as a high or medium priority.

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME	PARTIES	RESOURCING
L2.1 Complete outstanding relevant improvements in the <i>2012 Pritchard Park Plan</i> , along with consideration for additional upgrades including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Addition of a picnic shelter/gazebo » Washroom upgrade/replacement » Parking review with identification of potential expansion and/or overflow opportunities » Space/power supply to support mobile vending 	▶ MEDIUM	Parks	\$\$\$ \$100K-\$250K  Staff Increase

RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS

- ▶ *15 Waterfront Access & Amenities (General)* (p.99)

REFERENCE

- ▶ *Pritchard Park Plan (2012)*

LOCATION-SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

L3 MAR FEE SPORTS COMPLEX

Develop and implement a Mar Fee Sports Complex Park Plan for the expanded park area.



BACKGROUND & RATIONALE

- ▶ Since the *2016 Parks Master Plan*, the City has secured a large new park space adjacent to the existing Mar Fee Sports Field and Multi Sport Centre, fulfilling a previous recommendation to secure upland area for future Community/Athletic Park development.
- ▶ This undeveloped land represents a significant opportunity to expand the City's field inventory and create a destination for an array of park users.
- ▶ The Official Community Plan (2023) identifies the Mar Fee Sports Complex as part of a neighbourhood centre that also provides opportunities as a community gathering space.
- ▶ The central part of the property, at approximately 3.5 ha, is relatively flat and suited to sports field development.
- ▶ The area also includes linear parkland and natural area adjacent to Westlake Road.

LOCATION-SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

Site analysis, planning, and concept development will be required to determine the best use of this space. Based on community input and capacity analysis, the following arrangements may warrant exploration:

- ▶ **3 Rectangular Fields:** The site could fit three full-size rectangular fields plus supporting infrastructure like parking and seating. An artificial turf field could be considered. This would fulfill anticipated rectangular fields needs beyond ten years and reduce risk related to the CNB fields lease, which is not guaranteed for the long-term. This arrangement would free up other rectangular field space, including at Kinsmen Park, to be considered for alternate uses.
- ▶ **3 Diamond Fields:** The site could likely fit three full-size diamonds, representing potential to fill the identified need for a multi-field softball facility. Further analysis is required to confirm capacity, including space for parking and amenities. This arrangement would increase diamond space, which could allow consideration for repurposing of Issler Park, Ranch Park, and/or parts of Kinsmen Park.
- ▶ **2 Fields + Additional Uses:** Field spaces can be combined with other facilities like a running track or may be organized to accommodate cricket or other field sports. Fewer fields would increase space for other facilities such as courts, a multi-use sports box, play areas, walking infrastructure, off-leash dog area, or other community park opportunities. This arrangement could still free up other field space, though long-term field needs may not be fully met.
- ▶ **Field Lighting:** As the park is buffered from adjacent residential and the existing field is lit, future fields are candidates for field lighting.
- ▶ **Other Amenities:** All options should explore integration of community park amenities such as play area, fitness spaces, court spaces, off-leash area, trails and circulation, and other aligned community-scale amenities.

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME	PARTIES	RESOURCING
L3.1 Develop a Mar Fee Sports Complex Park Plan that identifies a preferred concept and arrangement for future fields and amenities, with consideration for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Field arrangement options, including how options align with identified future field needs (see <i>I1 Athletic Fields</i>) and potential long-term amenities (see <i>I11 Other Ideas for Future Consideration</i>) » Identification of other amenities suitable for the site » Pedestrian and active transportation circulation » Vehicle circulation and parking » Other opportunities identified through the process 	▶ SHORT	Parks	\$\$\$ \$100K-\$250K plan only
L3.2 Implement the concept developed in the Mar Fee Sports Complex Park Plan.	▶ MEDIUM	Parks	TBD by concept  Staff Increase

RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS

- ▶ *I1 Athletic Fields* (p.81)
- ▶ *I11 Other Ideas for Future Consideration* (p.116)

REFERENCE


- ▶ *Parks Master Plan Section 3.2.3 Existing Parkland Analysis* (p.24)
- ▶ *West Kelowna Official Community Plan (2023)*

L4 KINSMEN PARK

Review and update the draft *Kinsmen Park Plan* following planning for the Mar Fee Sports Complex.

BACKGROUND & RATIONALE

- ▶ Kinsmen Park, located in the Shannon Lake neighbourhood, is a well-used central Athletic Park that currently has two full-size softball diamonds and two small rectangular fields, as well as an open lawn area, picnic shelter, and playground. The City works yard is the lower part of the site.
- ▶ In 2016, the City developed a draft *Kinsmen Park Plan* to explore potential changes to existing field spaces to better serve current and anticipated future athletic field needs. The plan has not been finalized.
- ▶ Field bookings for May 2023 (see *Figure 9* and *Figure 10 on p.83*) indicate:
 - » The two softball diamonds continue to be booked beyond 50% capacity during peak weekday times, though are not booked heavily on weekends.
 - » Anecdotal stakeholder input suggests lower weekend bookings are in part due to limitations for tournament play, which prefers three consolidated fields and usually occurs on weekends.
 - » Bookings of the two rectangular fields increased significantly from 2015 with weekdays booked at well over 50% capacity and weekends booked at near 50% capacity. This indicates that alternate rectangular fields may be required before changes to the Kinsmen Park fields are considered.
- ▶ As the City's athletic field capacity continues to evolve, it will be important to consider Kinsmen Park improvements within broader athletic field delivery, including field spaces at the Mar Fee Sport Complex (see L3).

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME	PARTIES	RESOURCING
L4.1 Explore potential benefits for utilizing a part of the park for fill stockpiling.	△ SHORT	Parks Eng	 Staff Time
L4.2 Consider completing minor short-term improvements identified in draft 2016 <i>Kinsmen Park Plan</i> such as accessibility improvements, trails, furnishing upgrades, and tree planting.	△ SHORT	Parks	\$\$ \$50K-\$100K
L4.3 Review and update the draft 2016 <i>Kinsmen Park Plan</i> based on the outcomes of Mar Fee Sports Complex planning.	▷ MEDIUM	Parks	\$\$ \$50K-\$100K plan only

RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS

- ▶ *I1 Athletic Fields (p.81)*
- ▶ *L3 Mar Fee Sports Complex (p.124)*

REFERENCE

- ▶ *Parks Master Plan Section 3.2.3 Existing Parkland Analysis (p.24)*

L5 MOUNT BOUCHERIE SPORTS FIELDS/DARROCH PARK

Complete minor upgrades and planning for Mount Boucherie Sports Fields/Darroch Park.

BACKGROUND & RATIONALE

- ▶ Mount Boucherie Sports Fields/Darroch Park is home to baseball and pickleball in West Kelowna. In addition to three baseball diamonds and 12 pickleball courts, the site includes a concession/washroom building (operated by minor baseball), seating, a treed area, parking, and a trailhead for the Mount Boucherie trails.
- ▶ Since the *2016 Parks Master Plan*:
 - » Pickleball courts have been added (for 12 dedicated pickleball courts total).
 - » Lighting and infield improvements have been done at the full-size diamond.
- ▶ The park is next to Mount Boucherie Secondary School and Mount Boucherie Community Centre & Arenas, which will eventually be converted back to community recreation use following completion of the new City Hall.
- ▶ Most parking is informal along East Boundary Road and the school entrance road. The combination of informal parking and lack of pedestrian infrastructure is a challenge when games are in play.
- ▶ Field bookings for May 2023 (see *Figure 9* and *Figure 10 on p.83*) indicate the park's 3 diamonds are booked beyond 50% in peak times. Stakeholder input indicates the full-size diamond does not fulfill the needs of 18U/15U level of play.
- ▶ The park does not have space for further field development.
- ▶ The *2023 OCP* envisions the surrounding area evolving into a second urban centre (Boucherie Urban Centre) with a mix of residential, commercial/retail, and office land uses, and generous open space and public amenities.

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME	PARTIES	RESOURCING
L5.1 Integrate a new playground as part of the Mount Boucherie Community Centre & Arenas updates (replacing the function of the former playground at Darroch Park).	△ SHORT	Parks	See I2 Playgrounds (p.89)
L5.2 Review and update park circulation, including parking and pedestrian connections.	▶ MEDIUM	Parks	\$\$\$ \$100-\$250K
L5.3 As planning for Boucherie Urban Centre is completed (per the OCP Implementation Plan), consider park expansion and enhancement opportunities, including potential sites to add one new full-size diamond near the existing park.	Per OCP Implementation Timeline	Dev. Services Parks	👤 Staff Time

RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS

- ▶ *I1 Athletic Fields (p.81)*
- ▶ *I2 Playgrounds (p.89)*

REFERENCE

- ▶ *Parks Master Plan Section 3.2.3 Existing Parkland Analysis (p.24)*
- ▶ *West Kelowna Official Community Plan (2023)*

LOCATION-SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

L6 WILD HORSE PARK

Create a long-term plan for Wild Horse Park that aligns with the future Neighbourhood Centre and school site.

BACKGROUND & RATIONALE

- ▶ Wild Horse Park is a 2.62 ha partly treed site in the Smith Creek neighbourhood.
- ▶ It is adjacent to a SD23-owned site that is reserved for potential future school development. The current timeline for school development is unknown.
- ▶ Previous plans anticipate that a portion of the school site will be used for athletic field, and the park would have capacity for one, possibly two fields, depending on size and arrangement.
- ▶ The 2023 OCP identifies Wild Horse Park and the surrounding areas as a future Neighbourhood Centre which is intended to support diverse housing, retail/services, some office uses, and open space amenities.
- ▶ In the 2016 Parks Master Plan process, participants indicated an interest for interim development of the park site so it does not remain vacant until school development. Since that time, trails improvements have been completed and the south portion of the park (closest to Wild Horse Drive) has been developed as a fenced off-leash dog area.

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME	PARTIES	RESOURCING
L6.1 Develop a Park Plan (at the same time that school and/or Neighbourhood Centre planning proceeds that considers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Land exchange review to support best arrangement for park and school facilities » Field arrangement options » Amenities desirable to support the Neighbourhood Centre » Pedestrian and active transportation circulation 	▽ LONG or if school and/or neighbourhood planning proceeds	Parks Dev. Services SD23	\$\$ \$50K-\$100K plan only

RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS

- ▶ 11 Athletic Fields (p.81)

REFERENCE

- ▶ Parks Master Plan Section 3.2.3 Existing Parkland Analysis (p.24)
- ▶ West Kelowna Official Community Plan (2023)

L7 MEMORIAL PARK/ANNETTE BEAUDREAU AMPHITHEATRE

Enhance Memorial Park and Annette Beaudreau Amphitheatre to further promote community gatherings.

BACKGROUND & RATIONALE

- ▶ Memorial Park is a significant community park centrally located in West Kelowna. Council's *2022-2026 Strategic Priorities* identifies expansion of the offerings at Memorial Park as a priority.
- ▶ With the creation of Annette Beaudreau Amphitheatre, home to Music in the Park and other community gatherings, the park has become an increasingly important space for events and community celebration.
- ▶ Since the *2016 Parks Master Plan*:
 - » The City identified the northern part of the park as the site for a new City Hall (completion in 2024) with a vision for creating a welcoming place to gather.
 - » To accommodate the new City Hall, the existing skateboard park was removed and replaced by a new skateboard park in the southeast portion of the park.
- ▶ With Memorial Park's primary function as a gathering space, capacity for athletic field use at the park has diminished and athletic activities are typically accommodated on other fields in the City. It is not anticipated that Memorial Park will play a significant role in future field capacity.
- ▶ Most of the recommendations in the *2013 Memorial Park Plan* have been implemented or shifted by the new City Hall development. Several new ideas for park improvements have been identified, such as:
 - » Development of a permanent stage and additional amphitheatre seating
 - » Enhanced lighting
 - » Tree planting and/or features to increase shade provision
 - » Permanent anchors for large event tents
 - » Circulation and accessibility improvements

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME	PARTIES	RESOURCING
L7.1 Explore Memorial Park as a potential site for a new Outdoor Ice Skating Venue and supporting winter recreation amenities (see <i>I4 Outdoor Ice Skating Venue</i>).	See <i>I4</i>	See <i>I4</i>	See <i>I4 Outdoor Ice Skating Venue</i> (p.96)
L7.2 Update the <i>2013 Memorial Park Plan</i> to incorporate recent changes and new ideas.	▶ MEDIUM	Parks Recreation	\$\$ \$50K-\$100K plan only

RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS

- ▶ *I4 Outdoor Ice Skating Venue* (p.96)

REFERENCE

- ▶ *Council 2022-2026 Strategic Priorities*
- ▶ *Memorial Park Plan* (2013)

L8 MOUNT BOUCHERIE

Continue to seek opportunities to preserve and protect Mount Boucherie.






Mount Boucherie

BACKGROUND & RATIONALE

- ▶ Mount Boucherie is a significant landmark in West Kelowna. At over 417 m in elevation, it is visible from all locations in the community and across Okanagan Lake.
- ▶ The RDCO Sensitive Ecosystem Inventory identifies large portions of Mount Boucherie as Conifer Woodland and Sparsely Vegetated sensitive ecosystems. Mount Boucherie's history as a dormant volcano makes it an interesting historical site.
- ▶ Hikers enjoy the trails that cross the summit and it is used for rock climbing.
- ▶ Since the *2016 Parks Master Plan*:
 - » Trail improvements, rerouting, and signage have been completed within the municipal park area
 - » A large natural area to the south called Vineyard View Park has been secured.
 - » A new trailhead has been developed on Cabernet Way.

LOCATION-SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

- ▶ A large portion of the summit is protected by the City-owned Mount Boucherie Park; however, some lands on the slopes remain unprotected.
- ▶ A large portion of the mountain is Crown Land, designated as a Section 16 Map Reserve under the Land Act; however, continued protection and access for recreation is not guaranteed. Land can be removed from the Crown Land reserve, allowing for its development or modification.
- ▶ The City has a role in the protection of Mount Boucherie, including protecting access to the park and Crown lands during development in the area. In addition, West Kelowna should continue to coordinate with other jurisdictions to support the long-term protection and management of the existing Crown lands.
- ▶ Participants in the Parks Ideas Questionnaire identified continuing to preserve Mount Boucherie as a natural park within their top ten priorities, with 85% believing it is either a high or medium priority.
- ▶ Fire protection is also a key a consideration for the area (see *S2 Climate Change Adaptation & Resilience*).

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME	PARTIES	RESOURCING
L8.1 Continue to seek opportunities to acquire, preserve, or dedicate significant portions of Mount Boucherie area as natural parkland.	🔄 ONGOING	Dev. Services Parks	 Staff Time
L8.2 Where development on the slopes of Mount Boucherie occurs, require transportation or parkland dedication to facilitate continued access to the summit trails.	🔄 ONGOING	Dev. Services Parks	 Staff Increase
L8.3 Continue to coordinate with others for the ongoing protection of Crown Lands.	🔄 ONGOING	Parks Province BC WFN	 Staff Time
L8.4 Prioritize the park and surrounding areas in wildfire planning and management initiatives (see <i>S2 Climate Change Adaptation & Resilience</i>).	See S2	Em. Services Parks	See S2
L8.5 Plan trails improvements through the <i>Recreational Trails Master Plan</i> .	See RTMP	See RTMP	See RTMP

RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS

- ▶ *S2 Climate Change Adaptation & Resilience* (p.138)

REFERENCE



- ▶ *West Kelowna Official Community Plan (2023)*
- ▶ *West Kelowna Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan (under development)*
- ▶ *Recreational Trails Master Plan (2024)*

L9 GLEN CANYON

Continue to seek opportunities to enhance access, secure additional sensitive lands, and connect Glen Canyon.

BACKGROUND & RATIONALE

- ▶ Glen Canyon is a significant geological and environmental feature that stretches from the northern Crown lands almost to Okanagan Lake. A large portion of the canyon is protected by the 95 ha Glen Canyon Regional Park, owned and operated by the RDCO. The City owns a 3.7 ha area of municipal parkland called Glen Canyon Park on the west side of Powers Creek that was added to increase protection of the southern canyon. The park is managed in partnership with the RDCO.
- ▶ The canyon contains Powers Creek, a Kokanee spawning watercourse, and is home to dry grassland ecosystems, unique geological formations, and recreational trails.
- ▶ The community continues to indicate interest for connections to and between existing Glen Canyon trails, including a complete connection from Glenrosa to Gellatly Bay.
- ▶ In the Parks Ideas Questionnaire, 51% of participants identified Glen Canyon connections as high or medium priority.

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME	PARTIES	RESOURCING
L9.1 Where development near Glen Canyon occurs, require transportation or parkland dedications to facilitate or improve access to existing trails.	🔄 ONGOING	Dev. Services Parks	 Staff Time
L9.2 Continue to seek opportunities to acquire, preserve, or dedicate areas that could enhance access to or expand the trails network in Glen Canyon.	🔄 ONGOING	Dev. Services Parks	 Staff Time

RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS

REFERENCE

- ▶ *Recreational Trails Master Plan (2024)*

L10 LANDFILL SITE

Work with the Regional District of Central Okanagan to determine the long-term potential of the landfill site as Community Park.



Existing Landfill Site

BACKGROUND & RATIONALE

- ▶ The former landfill is a large public land area centrally located off Shannon Lake Road, near Kinsmen Park.
- ▶ A solid waste transfer facility is currently operated on a portion of the site; however, it is anticipated that the transfer facility will close in the future and the RDCO will need to determine appropriate future use of the site.
- ▶ As a former landfill site, closed in 2010, proper remediation and public health and safety issues must be addressed prior to future use.
- ▶ Multiple precedents in BC and beyond exist of parks developed on top of closed and remediated landfill sites. Examples in British Columbia include Port Mann Park in Surrey, Everett Crowley Park in Vancouver, and the former Parksville Industrial Park where redevelopment is currently in progress.
- ▶ The site could represent a future opportunity to acquire sizable parkland in an ideal location at a reasonable cost.

LOCATION-SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

A number of ideas have been identified if future park uses are considered on the landfill site, subject to consultation with the RDCO and further analysis, including, but not limited to::

- ▶ **Athletic Field Development:** If feasible, the landfill site could be an opportunity for additional field space close to Kinsmen Park; however, grades and geotechnical instability may present challenges for this use (see *11 Athletic Fields*).
- ▶ **Bike Skills Park:** The site could support a bike skills park if this use has not been established elsewhere (see *16 Rolling Activities*).
- ▶ **Off-Leash Dog Area:** The site would have space to develop a large off-leash dog area (see *17 Pets In Parks*).
- ▶ **Disc Golf Course:** The site could support a disc golf course if this use has not been established elsewhere (see *19 Disc Golf*).
- ▶ **Natural Park Area:** With revegetation, the site could form a natural park and trails area.
- ▶ **Other Ideas:** As identified through future park planning.

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME	PARTIES	RESOURCING
L10.1 Consult with the RDCO to determine the anticipated timeframe and actions for landfill remediation and its potential for future park space.	△ SHORT	Parks RDCO	 Staff Time
L10.2 If the site may be considered for future parkland, complete due diligence of potential hazards and liability related to park development.	▽ LONG	Parks RDCO Dev. Services	\$\$ \$50K-\$100K
L10.3 If the site is deemed appropriate for future Community Park space, and if remediation and health and safety issues are addressed, work with the RDCO to consider appropriate park needs and uses for the site, develop a plan, and undertake development.	▽ LONG	Parks RDCO	\$\$\$ \$100K-\$250K plan only

RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS

- ▶ *Q2 Parkland Targets (p.69)*
- ▶ *11 Athletic Fields (p.81)*
- ▶ *16 Rolling Activities (p.104)*
- ▶ *17 Pets In Parks (p.106)*
- ▶ *19 Disc Golf (p.112)*

REFERENCE

- ▶ *Parks Master Plan Section 3.2.3 Existing Parkland Analysis (p.24)*



5.2.4 SERVICE DELIVERY RECOMMENDATIONS

This section includes ideas for policy development, planning initiatives, management strategies, and information distribution that apply to the entire parks system. These projects support planning and development of the parks network in accordance with the community's vision. Generally, these strategies will be delivered by staff as funding and time permits.

10 SERVICE DELIVERY RECOMMENDATIONS

- S1 Parks & Recreational Trails Design Guidelines
- S2 Climate Change Adaptation & Resilience
- S3 Environmental & Water Stewardship
- S4 Park Safety

- S5 Accessibility
- S6 Community Gathering & Events
- S7 Parks Volunteer Programs
- S8 Private Enterprise in Parks
- S9 Partnerships
- S10 Information & Communications

S SERVICE DELIVERY RECOMMENDATIONS

S1 PARKS & RECREATIONAL TRAILS DESIGN GUIDELINES

Develop West Kelowna Parks & Recreational Trails Design Guidelines to provide clear guidance for planning and designing parks and recreational trails.

BACKGROUND & RATIONALE

- ▶ Each year, new parks and recreational trails projects are completed. Some of these projects are led by the City, while some are completed by others to meet development requirements.
- ▶ A set of standard guidelines that can be used by City staff, planners, consultants, and contractors will support a municipal parks network that is consistent, coherent, and appropriate to the character of West Kelowna and increase efficiency in design, reviews, and construction of park amenities.
- ▶ By including a “maintenance” lens within the guidelines, the City can support park design that reduces maintenance requirements, improves water efficiency and energy conservation, and helps protect the City’s resources over the long-term. Design guidelines should specifically incorporate long-term maintenance considerations.
- ▶ It is recommended that the design guidelines include amenities for both parks and recreational trails to support consistency throughout the outdoor recreation network.

PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

A preliminary list of topics that may warrant consideration in design guidelines are outlined below. It is anticipated that a comprehensive list will be created through the guideline development process.

CANDIDATE TOPIC	EXAMPLE CONSIDERATIONS
Access & Layout	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Park entries ▪ Circulation ▪ Emergency access ▪ Parking ▪ Accessibility ▪ Safety and CPTED considerations
Maintainable & Sustainable Landscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Design review process ▪ Low maintenance landscapes ▪ Biodiversity ▪ Preservation of existing site features ▪ Climate change mitigation and adaptation design considerations ▪ Low-water use landscapes ▪ Waste management
Grading, Drainage & Stormwater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gradients for typical park features ▪ Drainage systems ▪ Stormwater management practices
Sports Facilities (Fields, Courts, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Siting, sizing, and buffers ▪ Solar orientation ▪ Spectator seating ▪ Supporting amenities
Surfaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Surfacing materials and standards ▪ Walkway widths ▪ Curbs and edges ▪ Stairs ▪ Bridges ▪ Viewing platforms
Barriers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fencing, wall, and bollard materials and standards ▪ Typical uses and heights ▪ Gates and access points

CANDIDATE TOPIC	EXAMPLE CONSIDERATIONS	
Site Furnishings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste receptacles Picnic tables Benches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drinking fountains Bicycle racks
Lighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Park lighting Sports field lighting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security lighting LED and low-energy use lighting
Signage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sign types and locations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sign design standards
Off-Leash Dog Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Types of off-leash areas Surfacing Enclosures and gates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Furnishings Signage
Playgrounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Playground layout and design considerations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipment selection Surfacing
Overhead Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Picnic shelters and gazebos 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shade sails
Washroom Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Washroom types and locations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Materials and design quality
Irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General requirements Irrigation equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connection to central control
Planting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Materials selection Design – spacing, locations, sightlines, etc. Biodiversity, productive landscapes, ecological health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil management, depths, mulching Planting preparation and techniques

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME	PARTIES	RESOURCING
S1.1 Undertake a process to create West Kelowna Parks & Recreational Trails Design Guidelines.	△ SHORT	Parks	\$\$ \$50K-\$100K
S1.2 Once developed, provide the Parks & Recreational Trails Design Guidelines to all parties involved in projects that will be ultimately maintained by Parks operations.	↻ ONGOING	Dev. Services Parks	👤 Staff Time

RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS

- ▶ Q1 Parks Operations Resourcing (p.66)
- ▶ I1 Athletic Fields (p.81)
- ▶ I2 Playgrounds (p.89)
- ▶ I3 Courts (p.93)
- ▶ I7 Pets In Parks (p.106)
- ▶ I10 Comfort Amenities (washrooms & shelters) (p.114)

REFERENCE

- ▶ Recreational Trails Master Plan (2024)

S SERVICE DELIVERY RECOMMENDATIONS

S2 CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION & RESILIENCE

Incorporate climate change considerations within parks planning to support community mitigation and adaptation efforts.

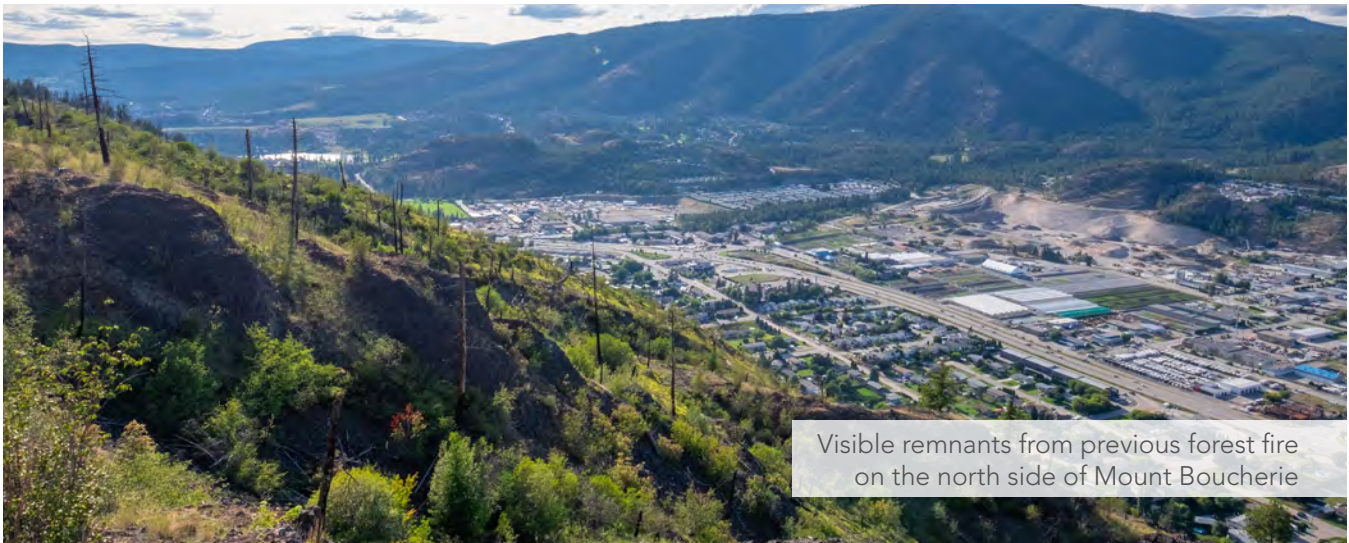
BACKGROUND & RATIONALE

- ▶ Climate change is no longer the future – it is happening now. West Kelowna has experienced the impacts of climate change first hand, including both wildfire and flood events. Parks spaces, along with other land uses in the City, have been impacted.
- ▶ The City is working to increase its resilience and has developed a *Corporate Climate Action Plan*. Parks will have a role to play in taking actions to mitigation and adapt.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CLIMATE MITIGATION IN PARKS

The *2023 OCP* sets targets for reducing community GHG emissions and includes a commitment to become carbon neutral in corporate operations. Opportunities to support these targets in parks may include:

- ▶ **Transition from fossil-fuel powered parks operations fleet to zero-emissions alternatives**, starting with equipment where equal or near-equal performance can be achieved. While not all landscape equipment currently has sufficient zero-emissions equivalents, technology continues to advance, and feasibility to transition will increase overtime. An added benefit to zero-emissions equipment is noise reduction.
- ▶ **Integration of electric charging infrastructure in parks spaces.** As vehicles and equipment shift toward electrification, more electric charging infrastructure in public spaces, including major parks, may be needed to support both efficient maintenance, as well as charging for electric-powered transportation (e.g., e-bikes).
- ▶ **Identifying and filling gaps within the active parks and playgrounds networks.** By prioritizing development of active park spaces within walking distance for more residents, the City can help reduce vehicle travel (see *Q2 Parkland Targets* and *I2 Playgrounds*).
- ▶ **Supporting expansion of the Active Transportation and Recreational Trails networks through parkland acquisition and dedication.** Adding parklands that allow these networks to expand and link will support use of alternative modes of transportation (see *I12 Key Connections*).
- ▶ **Designing new park facilities to align with the City's building performance objectives.** While park buildings are typically limited to small structures like fieldhouses or washrooms, enhanced building performance objectives, low-impact materials, and sustainable building practices can be used.
- ▶ **Securing and managing natural park areas for ecosystem services.** Natural areas with robust vegetation can support carbon sinks, natural water infiltration, and ecosystem protection.






Visible remnants from previous forest fire on the north side of Mount Boucherie

PREPARING FOR CLIMATE ADAPTATION IN PARKS

Even with efforts to mitigate climate change, West Kelowna will need to adapt, improving its ability to withstand and recover from an increasing frequency and intensity of climate events, such as more dramatic flooding in spring and a longer and drier fire season. Climate change can impact parks in many ways:

- ▶ **Increased Wildfire Risk:** Drought and intense heat will increase wildfire risk in natural park spaces, including iconic landscapes like Mount Boucherie. Parks spaces should be included in the City’s wildfire risk management processes.
- ▶ **Urban Forest Impacts:** Drought and unseasonably warm winters can significantly impact the urban forest. Lack of water can increase tree vulnerability to disease and insect infestations, as well as losses due to lack of water. Mild winters can allow persistent survival of pests like the western pine beetle. Vulnerable trees are at higher risk of falling in high winds or heavy rains. While some proactive measures such as monitoring of tree health can help, damage during wind and storm events is nearly impossible to predict and protect against. This means that there will be increasing operational budget pressures for clean-ups and restoration efforts after storms. The OCP recommends development of an Urban Forest Strategy to support long-term viability of the tree canopy.
- ▶ **Increased Water Demands:** Drought can also affect the survival of plants and landscapes and increase water demands in parks, impacting water conservation efforts. While it’s not feasible to eliminate irrigation while maintaining healthy park landscapes, changes in plant material selection, with transitions to native or adaptive species that are better suited to long periods of drought, can alleviate some impacts.
- ▶ **Flooding and Erosion:** Intensive rains can lead to flooding along creeks and shorelines, resulting in erosion and impacts to waterfront infrastructure. Rising lake levels in 2017 had significant impacts on West Kelowna’s shoreline parks and infrastructure. Developing new infrastructure or upgrading infrastructure to better withstand periodic flood impacts will be important.

S SERVICE DELIVERY RECOMMENDATIONS

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME	PARTIES	RESOURCING
<p>S2.1 Incorporate climate mitigation and adaptation considerations in alignment with the City's <i>Corporate Climate Action Plan</i> into:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Parks & Recreational Trail Design Guidelines (see S1) » Park Maintenance Standards (see Q1) » Operational equipment plans (see Q1) 	See S1 See Q1	Parks	See S1 See Q1
S2.2 Participate in the <i>Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan (CWRP)</i> process to identify how to protect and prepare City parks for increasing wildfire risk.	Per Wildfire Resiliency Plan process	Em. Services Parks	 Staff Time
S2.3 Collaborate in the development of an Urban Forest Strategy to establish a tree canopy target and effectively manage urban trees.	▷ MEDIUM	Parks Dev. Services	 Staff Increase
S2.4 Include a recovery allowance in the parks budget for escalation of minor climate change impacts like tree losses and erosion.	↻ ONGOING	Parks	\$ <\$50K / year
S2.5 Identify and pursue opportunities to add natural areas to the parks inventory and support other organizations in protecting natural areas.	↻ ONGOING	Parks Dev. Services	 Staff Time

RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS

- ▶ Q1 Parks Operations Resourcing (p.66)
- ▶ L8 Mount Boucherie (p.130)
- ▶ S1 Parks & Recreational Trails Design Guidelines (p.136)

REFERENCE

- ▶ West Kelowna Corporate Climate Action Plan (2023)
- ▶ West Kelowna Official Community Plan (2023)
- ▶ West Kelowna Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan (under development)



Previous flood impacts at Gellatly Bay.

S3 ENVIRONMENTAL & WATER STEWARDSHIP

Continue to prioritize practices that support environmental and water stewardship in City parks.






Rose Valley Reservoir

BACKGROUND & RATIONALE

- ▶ The Okanagan is recognized as one of Canada’s most ecologically rich and diverse areas. Sensitive ecosystems include open grasslands, rocky outcroppings, pine savannas, dry benchlands, watercourses, riparian areas, wetlands, and lakeshore.
- ▶ The 2023 OCP commits to protecting the biodiversity and unique habitats of the West Kelowna landscape.
- ▶ In the Parks Ideas Questionnaire, residents indicated a high level of satisfaction for the quality of the City’s natural park spaces and environmental stewardship activities in the parks. Input included suggestions for more communications about these initiatives to enhance community awareness.
- ▶ Practices such as water conservation, habitat restoration, protection of sensitive areas, and environmental management all warrant consideration in park planning, design, and operations.
- ▶ Irrigating landscapes can consume significant amounts of water. While it is not feasible to discontinue irrigation practices in a climate with hot, dry summers, there are opportunities to increase irrigation efficiency by upgrading equipment, shifting to low volume or drip distribution, avoiding misting due to excessive water pressure, converting to weather-based central control systems, and adding weather sensing features.
- ▶ Parks can also play a role in stormwater management, accommodating green infrastructure like rain gardens, bioswales, and retention areas, potentially reducing the requirement for “hard” stormwater infrastructure. However, it is important that this role does not compromise the primary purposes of parks, including provision of outdoor spaces for residents to enjoy.

S SERVICE DELIVERY RECOMMENDATIONS

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME	PARTIES	RESOURCING
S3.1 Incorporate environmental and water stewardship considerations into: » Parks & Recreational Trail Design Guidelines (see S1) » Park Maintenance Standards (see Q1)	See S1 See Q1	Parks	See S1 See Q1
S3.2 Wherever possible, minimize removal of existing trees in existing or future park spaces (except for safety) and plant new trees to grow the urban forest.	🔄 ONGOING	Parks	 Staff Time
S3.3 Undertake an irrigation system audit every 5-10 years to identify asset replacement requirements, along with opportunities to increase water efficiency through equipment upgrades, further automation, landscape changes, or weather-based adjustments.	▷ MEDIUM	Parks	\$ <\$50K / audit
S3.4 Consider a waste stream (i.e., garbage and recycling) separation program in parks, with associated adjustments to operational staffing.	▷ MEDIUM	Parks	 Staff Increase
S3.5 Integrate parks opportunities with rainwater and stormwater management facilities (e.g., trail incorporation around stormwater ponds), where objectives align with the City's Park Land Acceptance Policy.	🔄 ONGOING	Parks	 Staff Increase

RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS

- ▶ Q1 Parks Operations Resourcing (p.66)
- ▶ S1 Parks & Recreational Trails Design Guidelines (p.136)
- ▶ S2 Climate Change Adaptation & Resilience (p.138)

REFERENCE


- ▶ Parks Master Plan Section 2.2 Community Character (p.11)
- ▶ West Kelowna Official Community Plan (2023)
- ▶ Park Land Acceptance Policy (2020)
- ▶ West Kelowna Master Drainage Plans (2011)

S4 PARK SAFETY

Continue to support public safety in parks spaces through design, planning, and operations.

BACKGROUND & RATIONALE

- ▶ Safe, clean, and welcoming parks support community health and wellbeing.
- ▶ Active, well-used, and well-maintained parks benefit from passive surveillance and a feeling of community ownership, which helps limit negative social activity. Conversely, when a space is perceived as unsafe, positive activity can decline leaving more opportunity for negative activity.
- ▶ In the Parks Ideas Questionnaire, West Kelowna residents indicated a high level of satisfaction with current park safety, though there were concerns about issues like vandalism and encampments.
- ▶ Parks can be disproportionately impacted by increases in social disorder including vandalism, encampments, and illegal activity. Parks are also important to providing amenity and space that can be accessed by all. As the City continues to work towards long lasting positive outcomes for social wellbeing, parks operational resources are needed to keep parks clean and safe.
- ▶ An integrated approach to design, programming, operations and maintenance, public communications, and community involvement can enhance perceived and actual safety in parks.

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME	PARTIES	RESOURCING
S4.1 Incorporate safety and CPTED principals within the Parks & Recreational Trail Design Guidelines (see S1).	△ SHORT	Parks	See S1
S4.2 Continue to upgrade and replace aging park amenities to support public safety and continued use and enjoyment of parks assets (see Q5).	↻ ONGOING	Parks	See Q5
S4.3 Align parks operations resources with escalating impacts from vandalism, encampments, and illegal activities to keep parks safe and clean (see Q1).	△ SHORT	Parks	 Staff Increase
S4.4 Continue to install signage in parks that support safe use such as appropriate park uses, adequate wayfinding, and emergency information.	↻ ONGOING	Parks	Within Project Budgets

RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS

- ▶ Q1 Parks Operations Resourcing (p.66)
- ▶ Q5 Parks & Recreational Trails Asset Management (p.79)
- ▶ S1 Parks & Recreational Trails Design Guidelines (p.136)

REFERENCE

- ▶ West Kelowna Official Community Plan (2023)

S SERVICE DELIVERY RECOMMENDATIONS

S5 ACCESSIBILITY

Continue to integrate accessibility for all ages and abilities in the planning, design, and operation of parks.

BACKGROUND & RATIONALE

- ▶ The ability to access and enjoy parks is essential to a person's quality of life. Accessible design supports inclusion and social equity, enabling everyone to experience parks.
- ▶ Council's *2022-2026 Strategic Priorities* identifies development of accessible recreation spaces as a priority for parks and facilities.
- ▶ The addition of Julia's Junction playground in Westbank Centre Park represents a significant step in increasing accessible play opportunity.
- ▶ The City's Accessibility and Inclusion Committee (AIC) advises staff and Council on strategies to reduce social, physical, and sensory barriers that prevent people from fully participating in all aspects of community life.
- ▶ While many of West Kelowna's parks are inclusive, opportunities exist for improvement. Priority areas for improved accessibility are destinations and well-used areas such as Community Parks, Athletic Parks, Waterfront Parks, central playgrounds, and tourist areas.
- ▶ West Kelowna residents support increased accessibility to parks for the full age and ability spectrum, so everyone can maintain a healthy and active lifestyle.

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME	PARTIES	RESOURCING
S5.1 Incorporate accessibility considerations within the Parks & Recreational Trail Design Guidelines (see S1).	△ SHORT	Parks	See S1
S5.2 Consider accessibility audits of select parks (e.g., Community Parks). Opportunities may exist to align audits with Park Plan development (see L1-L10).	○ ONGOING	Parks	\$ <\$50K / audit  Staff Increase
S5.3 Establish and maintain an annual capital and operating budget for completing and maintaining accessibility projects for the parks system.	△ SHORT ○ ONGOING	Parks	\$ <\$50K / year  Staff Increase
S5.4 Increase public information about park accessibility through City channels (e.g., Recreation Guide, website, social media, park signage).	▷ MEDIUM	Parks Comms	 Staff Time

RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS

- ▶ *S1 Parks & Recreational Trails Design Guidelines* (p.136)
- ▶ *S10 Information & Communications* (p.150)

REFERENCE

- ▶ *West Kelowna Official Community Plan (2023)*
- ▶ *Council 2022-2026 Strategic Priorities*

S6 COMMUNITY GATHERING & EVENTS

Continue to plan and develop park spaces to support public gatherings and community events.

BACKGROUND & RATIONALE

- ▶ West Kelowna’s parks are home to a range of community gatherings and events such as Music in the Park, seasonal events, Family Fun Days, and arts and culture activities.
- ▶ These events support social connection and wellbeing for residents, as well as economic development and tourism.
- ▶ Council’s *2022-2026 Strategic Priorities* prioritizes planning for places for people to gather, connect, and celebrate community.
- ▶ Memorial Park is the City’s “home” to events, with most major community celebrations occurring in the park. See *L7* for recommendations specific to Memorial Park.
- ▶ In addition, several parks have facilities that support smaller gatherings such as picnic shelters and open spaces. See *I10* for more information.
- ▶ Input from the community indicates a desire for both larger and smaller spaces that support gatherings of all scales.

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME	PARTIES	RESOURCING
S6.1 Work with others to identify park improvements to support gatherings and events, and consider events and gathering when developing Park Plans (see <i>L1-L10</i>).	↻ ONGOING	Parks Recreation	Part of Park Plan processes
S6.2 Continue to support Memorial Park as the City’s primary destination for gathering and events (see <i>L7</i>).	See <i>L7</i>	Parks Recreation	See <i>L7</i>
S6.3 Seek opportunities to support smaller-scale gatherings in parks through inclusion of amenities such as open space, covered areas, group picnic spaces, washrooms, etc. (see <i>I10</i>).	See <i>I10</i>	Parks Recreation	See <i>I10</i>
S6.4 Consider a policy for closing parks to host events, including maintenance resourcing.	▶ MEDIUM	Parks Recreation	Staff Time

RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS

- ▶ *L7 Memorial Park/Annette Beaudreau Amphitheatre* (p.129)
- ▶ *I10 Comfort Amenities (washrooms & shelters)* (p.114)

REFERENCE

- ▶ *Memorial Park Plan (2012)*
- ▶ *Council 2022-2026 Strategic Priorities*

S SERVICE DELIVERY RECOMMENDATIONS

S7 PARKS VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS

Consider opportunities for volunteer programs that benefit both participants and the parks system.



Community park cleanup




BACKGROUND & RATIONALE

- ▶ Volunteer programs can support municipal resources, create solid community partnerships, provide energy for initiatives, encourage public involvement, and build civic pride; however, management of volunteer programs can also be a significant demand in itself for City staff. Volunteer programs are only successful when sufficient staff resources are dedicated to supporting the programs and there needs to be careful consideration about benefits for all parties involved.
- ▶ Public input identified that the City has an engaged community but many people do not participate in parks volunteer opportunities or are unaware of opportunities.
- ▶ Types of volunteer programs that could support West Kelowna parks include:
 - » **Adopt-a-planting bed or volunteer gardening program** that encourages residents to get involved in maintaining select parks planting areas, helping to reduce demands on horticultural staff.
 - » **Environmental stewardship and monitoring programs** that provide opportunities for people to help protect natural areas such as streams, waterfront areas, or terrestrial environments.
 - » **Park ambassadors** who help maintain and monitor specific park areas and amenities and support user education – for example, off-leash area ambassadors or disc golf associations.
 - » **Short-term programs** such as park clean-up or planting days that allow people to engage in a specific project.

PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

A successful volunteer program typically requires:

- ▶ Identification of viable volunteer opportunities, the potential benefits from them, and the City resources required to manage them.
- ▶ Identification of potential volunteer audiences, such as school groups, service organizations, clubs, and/or individuals.
- ▶ A clear process for volunteer participation including sign-up, training and supervision, participation requirements, reporting, and recognition.
- ▶ A communications program to share information with the community about volunteer opportunities.
- ▶ Consideration for safety and insurance requirements.
- ▶ An approach on how the benefits and outcomes of programs will be documented, measured, and reported.

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME	PARTIES	RESOURCING
S7.1 Develop a parks volunteer plan/program that outlines the opportunities and processes for volunteer programs (consider potential to partner with other City departments that may have volunteer program interests).	△ SHORT	Parks	\$\$ \$50K-\$100K  Staff Increase
S7.2 Where volunteer programs for parks are identified, provide staffing resources to support appropriate management.	∪ ONGOING	Parks	 Staff Increase
S7.3 Annually review volunteer program needs and make adjustments to improve, maintain, or discontinue.	∪ ONGOING	Parks	 Staff Increase

RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS

- ▶ Q1 Parks Operations Resourcing (p.66)
- ▶ 16 Rolling Activities (p.104)
- ▶ 17 Pets In Parks (p.106)
- ▶ 18 Productive Landscapes (p.110)
- ▶ 19 Disc Golf (p.112)
- ▶ S10 Information & Communications (p.150)

REFERENCE

S SERVICE DELIVERY RECOMMENDATIONS

S8 PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN PARKS

Consider supporting private enterprise in parks where it brings benefit to the community.

BACKGROUND & RATIONALE

- ▶ The City does not have the financial capacity or resources to independently satisfy all recreation interests.
- ▶ Private recreation enterprise can supplement municipal recreation; however, these facilities are operated for profit and there can be barriers to local access.
- ▶ Select private enterprise may warrant use of park space, for example:
 - » Recreation programs (e.g., exercise in the park)
 - » Equipment rental operators (e.g., non-motorized boat rental)
 - » Small-scale food services (e.g., mobile vendors, coffee kiosks)
- ▶ If private recreation opportunities could support/improve recreation access and bring community benefit, the City could consider: permits for use of park space (e.g., rentals); taxation incentives; rezoning or variances where proposed facilities provide desirable community resources; or support for Public-Private Partnerships where a strong business case exists.

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME	PARTIES	RESOURCING
S8.1 Review current policy and tenure agreements to identify barriers to supporting private enterprise activities in parks and make adjustments if required.	△ SHORT	Parks Recreation	\$ <\$50K Staff Increase
S8.2 Consider opportunities to support private enterprise in parks where community benefits are identified, with consideration for resourcing related to managing maintenance, coordination, and bookings.	∞ ONGOING	Parks Recreation	Staff Increase

RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS




REFERENCE

S9 PARTNERSHIPS

Continue to establish and maintain partnership agreements with organizations that bring benefits to the community.

BACKGROUND & RATIONALE

- ▶ Partnerships can provide valuable opportunities by sharing resources, broadening service provision, and funding parks. As there are always limitations to the City’s financial resources, partnerships can expand the scope of parks services available to the community.
- ▶ Clearly identifying roles, responsibilities, and objectives for partnerships is important for their success.
- ▶ Established partnerships should be reviewed periodically to confirm they continue to meet their intended purposes and identify potential upcoming changes.
- ▶ West Kelowna has partnerships with groups such as:
 - » Westbank First Nation (WFN)
 - » School District No. 23 (SD23)
 - » Regional District of Central Okanagan (RDCO)
 - » Tourism organizations
 - » Sport and activity organizations
 - » Parks and trails societies
 - » Neighbourhood associations
 - » Community garden societies
 - » Private landowners/businesses

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME	PARTIES	RESOURCING
S9.1 Review and update partnership agreements at least every 5 years.	▶ MEDIUM ↻ ONGOING	Parks	 Staff Time
S9.2 Pursue potential opportunities for new partnerships based on priorities identified in the Parks Master Plan.	↻ ONGOING	Parks	 Staff Time
S9.3 Continue to collaborate with Westbank First Nation to identify and pursue common parks-related goals and joint actions.	↻ ONGOING	Parks	 Staff Time

RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS

REFERENCE

- ▶ *Parks Master Plan Section 3.4 Partnerships (p.50)*




S SERVICE DELIVERY RECOMMENDATIONS

S10 INFORMATION & COMMUNICATIONS

Develop easily accessible communications materials to inform residents and visitors about parks in West Kelowna.

BACKGROUND & RATIONALE

- ▶ Some barriers to park use stem from lack of knowledge about opportunities available. Information can help encourage use, garner community support, generate funding opportunities, support tourism and economic development, and increase civic pride.
- ▶ West Kelowna provides enhanced information about parks, including website and interactive mapping updates. Digital technology offers a wealth of opportunities to share information, and requires ongoing updates to remain current.
- ▶ Engagement participants identified that more information and mapping on the location of parks and their assets is desirable, as well as information about environmental and climate initiatives, learning and education opportunities, and park updates.
- ▶ Opportunities for parks communications may include:
 - » Continued use of the Recreation Guide.
 - » Continued updates to the City’s website about parks assets and amenities.
 - » Updated inventory information on WestMap, including searchable information about parks.
 - » Strategic use of the City’s social media to promote parks.
 - » E-notifications (such as project updates) distributed via email subscription.
 - » Leveraging opportunities to coordinate information with other organizations such as the RDCO, WFN, SD23, tourism agencies, and others.

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME	PARTIES	RESOURCING
S10.1 Continue to provide parks and recreation information through the Recreation Guide, City website, e-notification system, social media, and other regular communications. Review information annually to improve and develop.	∞ ONGOING	Parks Recreation Comms	 Staff Time
S10.2 Update the parks inventory and incorporate information on WestMap and/or other online mapping resources.	△ SHORT	Parks GIS	\$\$ \$50K-\$100K  Staff Increase
S10.3 Develop a parks-focused social media strategy to increase awareness about parks initiatives (e.g., operations activities, park updates, volunteer opportunities, etc.)	▷ MEDIUM	Parks Recreation Comms	 Staff Increase

RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS

REFERENCE

5.2.5 FUNDING STRATEGIES

Parks are both an essential community service and a key cost within a community. A successful funding program in a growing parks network must continue to assign both capital and operational funds to build and maintain the network.

A combination of funding strategies will be required to implement the recommendations developed in the Parks Master Plan. Municipal governments rely primarily on property tax to finance parks; however, there are a range of options that can supplement municipal taxation to improve and manage the parks network.

14 Funding Strategies are outlined below for consideration to generate capital for parks projects. Some strategies suit specific conditions but cannot be applied to others. It is expected that the City will determine what combination of Funding Strategies will be used to implement the Master Plan recommendations.

F1 ANNUAL TAX REVENUES

- ▶ Property tax is the City's principle source of revenue to provide community services, including parks.
- ▶ In 2024, a West Kelowna property valued at \$1,000,000 would have a tax bill of \$2,624. Of this, \$131 (5%) would be allocated to parks maintenance, operations, and capital.
- ▶ Allocations of tax revenues to parks within the overall context of community revenue should continue to be reviewed and updated regularly.

F2 PARKS DEVELOPMENT COST CHARGES

- ▶ Development Cost Charges (DCCs) are a means of collecting fees from development projects for infrastructure improvements necessitated by community growth.
- ▶ The *Local Government Act* enables municipalities to collect DCCs for parkland acquisition and select parkland improvements. Parkland improvements are limited to: landscaping, trails, playground equipment, playing field equipment, fencing, drainage, irrigation, washrooms or changing rooms.
- ▶ West Kelowna's Parks DCC Program focuses on raising money for major community park spaces.
- ▶ It is important that DCCs are balanced to support improvements to community infrastructure necessitated by new development, while at the same time, not being so onerous to discourage development.
- ▶ The City of West Kelowna last updated its *DCC Bylaw No. 190* in 2022 including updated charges for parks.

FUNDING STRATEGIES

F3 PARCEL TAX (LEVY)

- ▶ A parcel tax levies a specific charge per selected properties within a community. This tax allows funds for a specific purpose to be raised, without increasing general property taxes.
- ▶ The use of a parcel tax can help alleviate public concerns that funds raised through general property tax may not be directed to a specific project and provides a fixed time frame for the levy.
- ▶ A parcel tax may be appropriate for capital improvement projects or major land acquisition because it spreads the tax load evenly among properties. Parcel taxes are more closely aligned with the "all citizens benefit equally and pay equally" nature of parks and recreation.
- ▶ Parcel taxes are most frequently used for projects that are beneficial to a broad spectrum of the community (e.g., Community Park or Waterfront Park projects or acquisitions).
- ▶ Parcel tax may be an effective tool for generating funding for the City portion of matched funding opportunities.
- ▶ Parcel taxes need to be considered in conjunction with general parks taxation rates to determine which method is most appropriate to support parks investments. Clear communications about taxation methods and purposes with taxpayers will be important.
- ▶ An alternative approval process or public referendum is required to determine electorate support for implementation of a specific Parcel Tax.

F4 PARKLAND DEDICATION/CASH-IN-LIEU

- ▶ The *Local Government Act* enables municipalities to require a dedication of up to 5% of site area for open space if a property is being subdivided. This helps balance new development with provision of park spaces for the community. This is the City's primary tool for securing new parkland in greenfield development areas.
- ▶ It is important that park dedication meets both the needs of the community and the new development area. The City maintains a *Park Land Acceptance Policy* that outlines criteria for acceptance of parkland.
- ▶ In cases where potential park dedication does not meet neighbourhood park needs, cash-in-lieu allows the City to collect money that can be used to purchase parkland that better meets community needs.

F5 OTHER DEVELOPMENT-RELATED FUNDING

- ▶ Beyond DCCs or park dedication at subdivision, other development-related contributions can generate capital funds for parks infrastructure.
- ▶ The *Local Government Act* enables municipalities to use development-funded tools such as public realm or frontage improvements, Community Amenity Contributions (CACs), density bonusing contributions, or cash-in-lieu of contributions to offset impacts of growth and densification.

F6 PARKS RESERVE FUND

- ▶ Reserve funds mitigate current and future risks, support stable tax rates, and demonstrate financial commitment to long range infrastructure and master plans.
- ▶ West Kelowna maintains a number of reserve funds, including for sewer, water, recreation, and storm drainage to fund projects outlined in master plans. In addition, the City maintains a Parkland Acquisition Reserve Fund for DCCs or sale of parkland that must be used to purchase parkland.
- ▶ A Parks Reserve Fund could provide a separate fund specific to supporting investment in major park projects, matching grant opportunities, implementation of urgent upgrades or repairs, or other one-time park costs that are beyond regular taxation.
- ▶ Reserve funds can also be a place to invest residual capital funding where projects are delayed or completed under budget.

F7 SENIOR GOVERNMENT FUNDING

- ▶ The Province of BC, Federation of Canadian Municipalities, Government of Canada, and other government and non-government organizations (e.g., Rick Hansen Foundation) often offer grants for infrastructure.
- ▶ Parks projects can secure funds related to non-vehicular transportation, public infrastructure, the environment, sustainability initiatives, sport, and park improvements.
- ▶ Grant opportunities can provide a significant source of funds, but often require proportionate fund contributions (which could be funded through reserves) and advanced planning which requires staff capacity.

F8 BORROWING

- ▶ Local government can enter into long- or short-term capital borrowing with the Municipal Finance Authority to finance the purchase or construction of capital assets or a portion thereof, including land acquisitions.
- ▶ Typically, borrowing is focused on major projects that would be difficult to fund using other mechanisms.
- ▶ Borrowing requires careful consideration of the City's overall financial status and borrowing capacity.

F9 PARKS DECOMMISSIONING

- ▶ Parks decommissioning can raise funds through the sale of lands that are less desirable for parks uses, to purchase more desirable parklands.
- ▶ While most of West Kelowna's parks are assets to the network, some have constraints like size, location, topography, access, character, or configuration that make them less suited for parks purposes.
- ▶ There may also be cases where the City purchases larger properties to secure portions of them for parks, with opportunity to sell remaining lands back to market.
- ▶ Decommissioning of parkland is subject to regulation outlined in the *Local Government Act* which specifies that proceeds from the sale of municipal parkland must be preserved in a reserve fund for the express purpose of acquiring new parklands. Electoral consent is required for this process.
- ▶ Parkland disposition processes must be transparent, fair, and equitable.

FUNDING STRATEGIES

F10 COORDINATION WITH INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADES

- ▶ Major programs such as street or utility upgrades, public building development, or stormwater projects can often overlap with parks projects.
- ▶ Opportunities may exist to develop park spaces when other capital projects are undertaken.
- ▶ Often external funding (e.g., grants) are directed towards projects that demonstrate combined investment and high community value.

F11 DONATIONS & FUNDRAISING

- ▶ Corporations, organizations, and individuals are often willing to contribute to parks. Examples of giving opportunities include:
 - » **Fundraising programs:** Money for major projects like trails, waterfront parks, or athletic facilities can be raised through major fundraising programs that encourage and recognize corporate and individual donations.
 - » **Parks amenities:** Benches, picnic tables, vegetation, or playground equipment are common commemorative or donated amenities.
 - » **Donations:** Providing a register of projects requiring fundraising allows the public to contribute to projects that are meaningful to them.
 - » **In-Kind Donation:** Opportunities exist for organizations and individuals to donate time, materials, and services to parks projects.
- ▶ Successful donation and fundraising programs require commitment of staff time. For large fundraising campaigns, it may be desirable to consider external support to organize and implement a successful strategy.

F12 COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS

- ▶ Community partnerships can provide opportunities to share funding with neighbouring landowners or local organizations where overlaps exist.
- ▶ Partnerships can provide opportunity for capital investment, lands, or joint efforts for ongoing maintenance/operations.
- ▶ West Kelowna also offers several Grants-in-Aid to assist community organizations in providing cost-effective services to West Kelowna residents.
- ▶ See *S9 Partnerships* (p.149).

F13 PRIVATE-PUBLIC PARTNERSHIPS (P3S)








- ▶ Private-public partnerships may be considered for financing design, construction, operation, and/or maintenance of parks, where it would be difficult for the City to undertake independently.
- ▶ A successful P3 occurs when a project has a clearly identified public need and a well-defined private interest.
- ▶ If a private-public partnership is considered, a clear business case must be established for the delivery of that service. The City must consider issues like accountability, risk allocation, shared contribution, guarantees, communication, programming, and realistic priorities by all parties involved.

F14 AMENITY COST CHARGES

- ▶ Amenity Cost Charges (AACs) allow local governments to collect funds for amenities (e.g., recreation facilities, public squares) from new development that results in increased population to support livable communities.
- ▶ Implementing an AAC requires identification of growth areas and amenities needed to support; AAC amounts based on legislation; consultation during development of the AAC bylaw; and passing the bylaw.

F15 USER/PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FEE PROGRAMS

- ▶ Municipal parks are for public use and therefore full-cost pricing is rarely employed. However, user fees can provide funding to offset some costs related to operating and maintaining parks and waterfront areas, especially where assets benefit a subset of the community.
- ▶ User fee opportunities in parks may include:
 - » Athletic field rentals (current practice);
 - » Parking at key areas (e.g., Gellatly Bay - see L1);
 - » Boat launching fees (commercial and/or recreational - see L1);
 - » Commercial leases or licenses for select activities (e.g., mobile vending, facility use, storage, rentals, etc.); or
 - » Rental of park spaces or picnic shelters for events (e.g., weddings, group picnics).

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME	PARTIES	RESOURCING
F1.1 Annually review and update municipal taxation rates for parks, with consideration for modest increases to advance completion of community priorities.	🔄 ONGOING	Parks Finance	 Staff Time
F1.2 During the next DCC bylaw review or within 5 years, update Parks DCC amounts to reflect the directions within the Parks Master Plan.	▷ MEDIUM	Parks Finance	 Staff Time
F1.3 Assess feasibility, funding requirements, taxation levels, timeline, and public support for the creation of a Parcel Tax to fund major parks projects (e.g., Community Park acquisition).	▷ MEDIUM	Parks Finance Dev. Services	 Staff Increase
F1.4 Explore designation of a Parks Reserve Fund specific to accumulating funds for use in parks projects.	△ SHORT	Parks Finance	 Staff Time
F1.5 Annually review and evaluate grant opportunities against the priorities and goals of the Parks Master Plan and allocate staff time to pursue opportunities where they align.	🔄 ONGOING	Parks Finance	 Staff Increase
F1.6 Consider a parkland disposition process that identifies candidate parks for decommissioning, undertakes appropriate public process, and, if approved, proceeds to sale of surplus parklands with profits directed towards future acquisitions identified in the Parks Master Plan.	▷ MEDIUM	Parks Finance	\$\$ \$50K-\$100
F1.7 Consider development of a parks fundraising program that clearly defines and coordinates donation and fundraising opportunities.	▷ MEDIUM	Parks Finance Comms	 Staff Increase
F1.8 Undertake a user fee program review to identify candidate fee collection opportunities and define actions and resources needed to implement viable opportunities.	△ SHORT	Parks Finance	\$\$ \$50K-\$100
F1.9 Implement viable user fee programs, including changes to existing tenures and/or policies (e.g., Gellatly Crown Tenure) that limit collection of user fees and allocate staffing to support fee collection.	▷ MEDIUM	Parks Finance	 Staff Increase

M MONITORING & REVIEW

5.2.6 MONITORING & REVIEW



A Parks Master Plan is implemented over time through key actions and ongoing efforts. Monitoring and review allows the City and residents to review progress, confirm steps taken, and make adjustments if needed to be responsive to changes within the City and broader global context.

M1 ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

- ▶ Planning for parks is not a static event. Frequent re-evaluation of goals, capital projects, opportunities, and policies is necessary as a community grows and develops.
- ▶ In recent years, a particular emerging challenge has been accurate budget estimating as material availability, labour costs, interest rates, and other factors have shifted costs rapidly, and at times, unpredictably. Ongoing review and adjustment of budgets and timelines can be expected over the course of implementation.

M2 PLAN REVIEWS & UPDATES

- ▶ This plan provides a ten-year set of priorities. While it is anticipated that the projects defined during this process will continue to be important to the community of West Kelowna, it should also be expected that new priorities and opportunities may emerge.
- ▶ The City should be prepared to take advantage of opportunities that arise that may not have been identified within the plan’s ten-year priorities.
- ▶ A five-year review of the plan is recommended to review community priorities, evaluate accomplishments, consider emerging opportunities, and develop an updated set of actions.

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME	PARTIES	RESOURCING
M1.1 Undertake annual reviews of parks accomplishments and measure progress against the Parks Master Plan.	🔄 ONGOING	Parks	 Staff Time
M1.2 Review and adjust budget estimating every 2-3 years to reflect current construction cost data.	🔄 ONGOING	Parks	 Staff Increase
M1.3 Complete a five-year review and update of the Parks Master Plan.	▶ MEDIUM	Parks	\$\$ \$100K-\$150





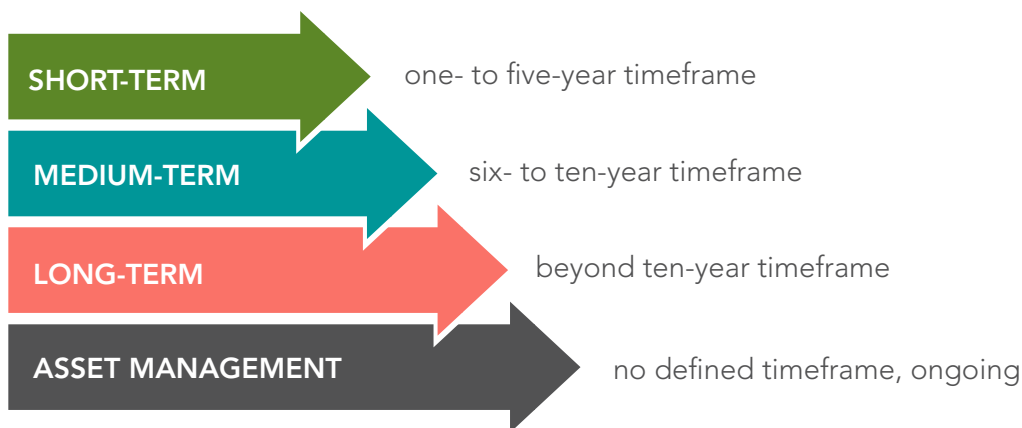
Kinsmen Park

6.0 IMPLEMENTATION SUMMARY

6.1 Implementation Summary

The **Implementation Summary Tables** in this section provide a categorized summary of recommended actions for West Kelowna’s parks network. This summary is based on directions outlined in *Section 5.2 Detailed Recommendations*.

The Implementation Summary Tables are organized by timeframe:



Each year, staff should review actions, consider inflation or other costs, and prepare strategies for implementing priority projects. Should opportunity arise, Council consideration to complete a project sooner than its suggested timeframe may be warranted.

TABLE COMPONENTS

- ▶ **REF#:** Each recommendation in the tables is referenced with a corresponding number. This reference guides the reader to the detailed recommendation (e.g., Q5.2 correlates to Recommendation #Q5, Action #2).
- ▶ **RECOMMENDED ACTION:** A brief description of the action. The reference number can be used to cross-reference the action for additional detail.
- ▶ **RESOURCING:** An estimated budget range for planning purposes (for projects with capital budget requirements). Where capital budget is not anticipated, "Staff Time" or other costs are noted.

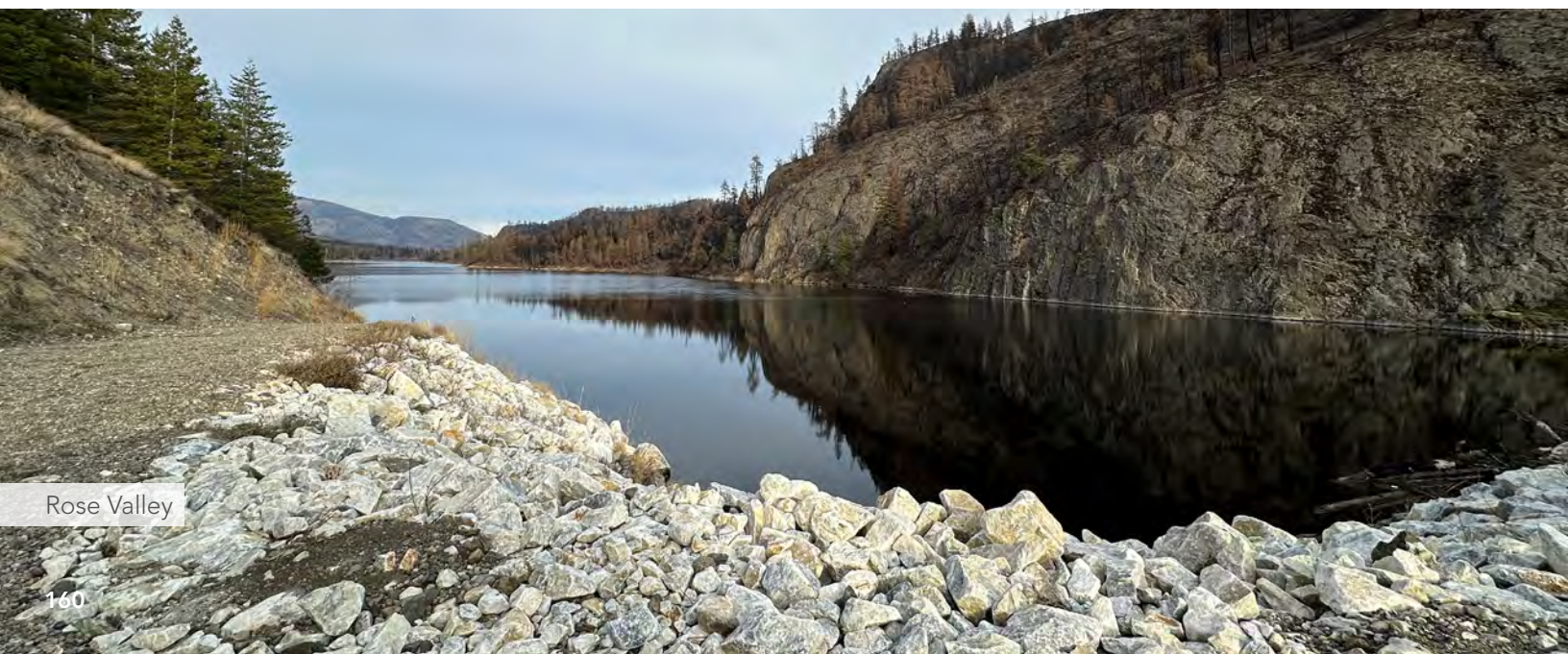
The legend of budget symbols are as follows:

- » \$ = <\$50,000
- » \$\$ = \$50,000 - \$100,000
- » \$\$\$ = \$100,000 - \$250,000
- » \$\$\$\$ = \$250,000 - \$500,000
- » \$\$\$\$\$ = \$500,000 - \$1,000,000
- » \$\$\$\$\$\$ - \$1,000,000+
- » 👤 = Staff Time (existing capacity)
- » 👥 = Staff Increase

- ▶ **IDENTIFIED IN OTHER PLANS?:** Other plans that support and/or are aligned with the identified action.
- ▶ **POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES:** Funding options discussed in Section 5.2.5 *Funding Strategies* that may warrant consideration when implementing an action.

The legend of funding symbols are as follows:

- » F1 Annual Tax Revenues
- » F2 Parks Development Cost Charges
- » F3 Parcel Tax (Levy)
- » F4 Parkland Dedication/Cash-in-lieu
- » F5 Other Development-related Funding
- » F6 Parks Reserve Fund
- » F7 Senior Government Funding
- » F8 Borrowing
- » F9 Parks Decommissioning
- » F10 Coordination with Infrastructure Upgrades
- » F11 Donations & Fundraising
- » F12 Community Partnerships
- » F13 Private-Public Partnerships (p3s)
- » F14 Amenity Cost Charges
- » F15 User/Private Enterprise Fee Programs











6.1.1 SHORT-TERM ACTIONS (2024-2028)







Short-term actions were prioritized due to:







- ▶ Garnering significant input during the engagement process;
- ▶ Potential to have high positive impact on the parks system in West Kelowna;
- ▶ Potential to be affected by change/development in the near future;
- ▶ Need for completion as a first step in a phased implementation process; and/or
- ▶ Opportunity or funding that currently exists to support implementation.

Table 23: Short-Term Actions Implementation Summary

REF #	RECOMMENDED ACTION	RESOURCING	IDENTIFIED IN OTHER PLANS?	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
Q1 Parks Operations Resourcing (p.66)				
Q1.1	<i>Incrementally increase the annual Parks Operations budget to be more in-line with budgets for benchmarked communities and City needs.</i>	TBD		F1
Q1.2	<i>Review and update Park Operations staffing numbers and composition to more sustainably deliver services and interact with/respond to residents and resource groups.</i>	 Staff Increase		F1
Q1.6	<i>Review the City's operations equipment and develop a ten-year replacement plan to invest in new equipment to reduce inefficiencies related to equipment failure. Prioritize opportunities to transition to electric equipment, where similar performance to fuel powered equipment can be achieved.</i>	Through Equipment Replacement Funds		F1
Q1.9	<i>Plan and develop a small-scale City greenhouse and establish a process for growing select plant material in-house.</i>	\$\$ \$50K-\$100K  Staff Increase		F1, F7, F8, F10
Q2 Parkland Targets (p.69)				
Q2.1	<i>Update City policy to support progress towards the parkland targets outlined.</i>	 Staff Time		-
Q3 Major Park Acquisition Planning (p.73)				
Q3.1	<i>Undertake an inter-departmental analysis of lands within the City to identify candidate sites of interest that suit the criteria listed for major parks acquisitions and develop a funding approach for future acquisition.</i>	 Staff Increase		F1
Q3.2	<i>Pursue acquisition of land for two future major parks.</i>	\$\$\$\$\$\$ >\$1M per park	2016 Parks Master Plan	F1, F2, F3, F4, F5, F7, F8, F9, F11

REF #	RECOMMENDED ACTION	RESOURCING	IDENTIFIED IN OTHER PLANS?	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
Q4 Neighbourhood Park Dedication (p.76)				
Q4.1	Review the Park Land Acceptance Policy, 2020 based on the updated Parks Master Plan and make amendments, if necessary.	 Staff Time		-
Q5 Parks & Recreational Trails Asset Management (p.79)				
Q5.1	Undertake a process to review and field verify the preliminary parks inventory.	\$\$ \$50-\$100K	Corp. Asset Mgmt Plan	F1
Q5.2	Complete an initial Parks & Recreational Trails Asset Management Plan for select components.	\$\$ \$50-\$100K	Corp. Asset Mgmt Plan	F1
Q5.3	Based on Asset Management Plan outcomes, review and adjust annual park and recreational trails budgets to address identified deficits and life-cycle reviews.	 Staff Time	Corp. Asset Mgmt Plan	-
I1 Athletic Fields (p.81)				
I1.2	Implement minor upgrades at Ranch park including field and bleacher upgrades.	\$\$\$ \$100-\$250K	2016 Parks Master Plan	F1
I1.4	Engage with SD23 to determine if any existing or future school fields warrant consideration for cooperative management to increase high-quality field space for both school and community use. The future George Pringle Secondary School may present specific opportunities.	 Staff Time	2016 Parks Master Plan	-
I2 Playgrounds (p.89)				
I2.1	Complete a play shade strategy to identify playgrounds with sun exposure challenges, outline shade solutions (e.g., planting and structures), and complete actions to improve summer play experiences.	\$\$ \$50-\$100K strategy only		F1
I2.2	Add one new neighbourhood playground every 3-4 years in underserved areas.	\$\$\$ \$100-\$250K / playground	2016 Parks Master Plan	F1, F2, F5, F7, F11, F12
I3 Courts (p.93)				
I3.1	Develop two new outdoor basketball courts in municipal parks. Neighbourhoods that warrant consideration include Westbank and South Boucherie, which are not well served by municipal or school courts.	\$\$ \$50-\$100K / court	2016 Parks Master Plan	F1, F5, F7, F12
I4 Outdoor Ice Skating Venue (p.96)				
I4.1	Undertake a feasibility study to confirm a preferred approach, location, concept design, capital cost, and operational cost for an outdoor ice skating venue.	\$\$\$ \$100K-\$250K study		F1
I5 Waterfront Access & Amenities (General) (p.99)				
I5.1	Review and update motorized boat restrictions and consider fees to reduce impacts and support cost recovery (see F15 User/Private Enterprise Fee Programs).	 Staff Increase		F1

REF #	RECOMMENDED ACTION	RESOURCING	IDENTIFIED IN OTHER PLANS?	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
I7 Pets In Parks (p.106)				
I7.1	Enhance existing dog off-leash areas with additional amenities such as seating, shade, drinking water, and surfacing improvements.	\$ <\$50K / park  Staff Increase		F1
I7.2	Review existing dog regulations and consider potential for additional on-leash areas in select parks.	 Staff Time		-
I7.3	Identify and develop one pilot off-leash dog trail including information and signage. Monitor park function.	\$ <\$50K	2016 Parks Master Plan	F1
I7.4	Add 2-3 new upland fenced off-leash areas and one new dog beach.	\$\$ \$50K-\$100K / park	2022-2026 Strategic Priorities	F1, F2, F5,
I9 Disc Golf (p.112)				
I9.1	Work with interested partners to complete a review of West Kelowna's existing parkland base to identify if a suitable disc golf location exists.	 Staff Time		-
I10 Comfort Amenities (washrooms & shelters) (p.114)				
I10.3	Seek to upgrade/replace two existing permanent washrooms.	\$\$\$ \$100K-\$250K/ washroom		F1, F10
L1 Gellatly Bay Recreation Area (p.121)				
L1.1	Complete Phase 2 of the CNR Wharf Park Plan.	\$\$\$\$\$\$ >\$1M  Staff Increase	2016 Parks Master Plan CNR Wharf Park Plan	F1, F2, F3, F5, F7, F8, F11, F12
L1.4	Review and consider implementation of boat launch and/or parking fees in Gellatly Bay.	 Staff Increase	2016 Parks Master Plan	F15
L3 Mar Fee Sports Complex (p.124)				
L3.1	Develop a Mar Fee Sports Complex Park Plan that identifies a preferred concept and arrangement for future fields and amenities.	\$\$\$ \$100K-\$250K plan process		F1
L4 Kinsmen Park (p.126)				
L4.1	Explore potential benefits for utilizing a part of the park for fill stockpiling.	 Staff Time		-
L4.2	Consider completing minor short-term improvements identified in draft 2016 Kinsmen Park Plan such as accessibility improvements, trails, furnishing upgrades, and tree planting.	\$\$ \$50K-\$100K	Draft Kinsmen Park Plan	F1, F2, F5, F7

REF #	RECOMMENDED ACTION	RESOURCING	IDENTIFIED IN OTHER PLANS?	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
L5 Mount Boucherie Sports Fields/Darroch Park (p.127)				
L5.1	Integrate a new playground as part of the Mount Boucherie Community Centre & Arenas updates (replacing the function of the former playground at Darroch Park).	See I2.3		See I2.3
L10 Landfill Site (p.133)				
L10.1	Consult with the RDCO to determine the anticipated timeframe and actions for landfill remediation and its potential for future park space.	 Staff Time	2016 Parks Master Plan	-
S1 Parks & Recreational Trails Design Guidelines (p.136)				
S1.1	Undertake a process to create West Kelowna Parks & Recreational Trails Design Guidelines.	\$\$ \$50K-\$100K		F1
S4 Park Safety (p.143)				
S4.3	Align parks operations resources with escalating impacts from vandalism, encampments, and illegal activities to keep parks safe and clean (see Q1).	 Staff Increase		F1
S7 Parks Volunteer Programs (p.146)				
S7.1	Develop a parks volunteer plan/program that outlines the opportunities and processes for volunteer programs (consider potential to partner with other City departments that may have volunteer program interests).	\$\$ \$50K-\$100K  Staff Increase		F1
S8 Private Enterprise in Parks (p.148)				
S8.1	Review current policy and tenure agreements to identify barriers to supporting private enterprise activities in parks and make adjustments if required.	\$ <\$50K  Staff Increase		F1
S10 Information & Communications (p.150)				
S10.2	Update the parks inventory and incorporate information on WestMap and/or other online mapping resources.	\$\$ \$50K-\$100K  Staff Increase		F1
Funding Strategies (p.151)				
F1.4	Explore designation of a Parks Reserve Fund specific to accumulating funds for use in parks projects.	 Staff Time		-
F1.8	Undertake a user fee program review to identify candidate fee collection opportunities and define actions and resources needed to implement viable opportunities.	\$\$ \$50K-\$100		F1


6.1.2 MEDIUM-TERM ACTIONS (2029-2033)

Medium-term actions were prioritized due to:

- ▶ Garnering significant input during the engagement process;
- ▶ Potential to require more extensive design, planning, and accumulation of funding resources prior to completion than short-term recommendations;
- ▶ Less likely at risk of being compromised due to change/development in the immediate future, but should be monitored; and/or
- ▶ Potential for funding to be available in the medium-term to implement the project



Medium-term actions may warrant consideration for earlier completion if opportunity or funding permits.

Table 24: Medium-Term Actions Implementation Summary


REF #	RECOMMENDED ACTION	RESOURCING	IDENTIFIED IN OTHER PLANS?	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
Q1 Parks Operations Resourcing (p.66)				
Q1.3	<i>Develop an inventory of all non-park areas maintained by Parks Operations (e.g., facility and street landscapes) to quantify the actual area being maintained and more effectively project operational requirements as new landscapes are added to the inventory.</i>	\$ <\$50K		F1
Q1.5	<i>Develop a Parks Maintenance Standard that categorizes areas maintained by Parks Operations (including park classes, facility spaces, cemetery, and street right of way landscapes) and assign standards that outline expected maintenance tasks and frequencies for each area (potentially based on the Canadian Landscape Standard). This standard will inform cost implications of increased or decreased service levels or changes in parkland area or infrastructure.</i>	\$\$ \$50-\$100K		F1, F7
Q1.7	<i>Complete updates (e.g., electrical connections) to connect all irrigation systems to the central control system and increase efficiencies for operations, troubleshooting, and sustainability.</i>	\$\$\$ \$100K-\$250K		F1
Q1.8	<i>Prepare a list of prioritized "Maintenance Efficiency / Climate Adaptation Projects" to reduce maintenance demands and increase climate resilience. Allocate resources to implement top priority projects on an annual basis.</i>	 Staff Increase		F1

REF #	RECOMMENDED ACTION	RESOURCING	IDENTIFIED IN OTHER PLANS?	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
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I1 Athletic Fields (p.81)

11.3	<p>Target the following field increases over the next 10 years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rectangular Field: 2-3 fields to support a range of levels of play, with consideration for 1 artificial turf field. ▪ Softball Diamond: 1 future field that could support adult-level play, with at least 3 of the total inventory in a single location. ▪ Baseball Diamond: 1 future field that could support 18U-level play. ▪ Consider lighting during future field planning. 	<p>\$\$\$\$\$\$ +\$1M / field</p>  <p>Staff Increase</p>	2016 Parks Master Plan	F1, F2, F3, F5, F7, F8, F11, F12
11.5	Engage with SD23 to consider potential long-term improvements at the CNB fields such as lighting, artificial turf, washrooms, and spectator seating.	 <p>Staff Time</p>		-


I2 Playgrounds (p.89)



12.2	Add one new neighbourhood playground every 3-4 years in underserved areas.	<p>\$\$\$ \$100-\$250K / playground</p>  <p>Staff Increase</p>	2016 Parks Master Plan	F1, F2, F5, F7, F11, F12
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I3 Courts (p.93)









13.3	Consider addition of up to four new multi-use and/or pickleball courts in the western part of the community (e.g., Smith Creek, Glenrosa, Westbank, Goats Peak / Gellatly) with careful consideration of neighbourhood impacts during site selection.	<p>\$\$\$ \$100-\$250K</p>		F1, F5, F11, F12
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I4 Outdoor Ice Skating Venue (p.96)

14.2	Develop the preferred outdoor ice skating venue.	<p>\$\$\$\$\$ - \$\$\$\$\$\$ \$250K-\$1M depending on design</p>  <p>Staff Increase</p>		F1, F2, F3, F5, F7, F8, F11, F12
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REF #	RECOMMENDED ACTION	RESOURCING	IDENTIFIED IN OTHER PLANS?	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
I5 Waterfront Access & Amenities (General) (p.99)				
15.2	Complete improvements to Pebble Beach as described in the Waterfront Plan.	\$\$\$ \$100K-\$250K	2016 Parks Master Plan Waterfront Plan	F1, F5, F7, F12
15.3	Complete improvements to Dupuis Boat Launch, as described in the Waterfront Plan, including:.	\$\$\$\$ \$250-\$500K	2016 Parks Master Plan Waterfront Plan	F1, F5, F7, F12
15.4	Seek to develop 1-2 additional waterfront accesses with amenities such as:.	\$\$\$ \$100-\$250K / site	2016 Parks Master Plan Waterfront Plan	F1, F5, F7, F12
I6 Rolling Activities (p.104)				
16.1	Work with partners, stakeholders, program operators, and youth on a Bike Skills Park planning process to prepare a program, identify a site, and develop a concept and cost estimate for a bike skills park and/or pump track. The concept should be used to identify and secure funding.	\$\$ \$50K-\$100K plan process		F1, F7, F12
16.2	When funding has been secured, proceed with development of a bike skills park.	\$\$\$ \$100-\$250K		
I9 Disc Golf (p.112)				
19.2	If a suitable location in West Kelowna is confirmed, work with partners to support the design and development of a disc golf course.	\$ <\$50K		F1, F11, F12
I10 Comfort Amenities (washrooms & shelters) (p.114)				
110.2	Seek to add one new large group picnic shelter with capacity to accommodate gatherings or small-scale events.	\$\$ \$50K-\$100K/ shelter		F1
110.4	Seek to add one permanent washroom to the parks network. Increase operational budgets to support ongoing maintenance.	\$\$\$ \$100K-\$250K/ washroom  Staff Increase		F1, F10
I11 Other Ideas for Future Consideration (p.116)				
111.1	Reassess community priorities for long-term park amenities during future plan reviews and updates.	 Staff Time	2016 Parks Master Plan	-

REF #	RECOMMENDED ACTION	RESOURCING	IDENTIFIED IN OTHER PLANS?	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
L1 Gellatly Bay Recreation Area (p.121)				
L1.2	Develop a comprehensive Gellatly Bay Park Plan that includes Willow Beach, Kent Park, Powers Point Park, Rotary Trails Park, Gellatly Boat Launch, Marina Park, and Rotary Park.	\$\$\$ \$100K-\$250K plan process		F1
L2 Marjorie Pritchard Park (p.123)				
L2.1	Complete outstanding relevant improvements in the 2012 Pritchard Park Plan, along with consideration for additional upgrades.	\$\$\$ \$100K-\$250K  Staff Increase	Pritchard Park Plan	F1
L3 Mar Fee Sports Complex (p.124)				
L3.2	Implement the concept developed in the Mar Fee Sports Complex Park Plan.	TBD by concept  Staff Increase		F1, F2, F3, F5, F7, F8, F11, F12
L4 Kinsmen Park (p.126)				
L4.3	Review and update the draft 2016 Kinsmen Park Plan based on the outcomes of Mar Fee Sports Complex planning.	\$\$ \$50K-\$100K plan update	Draft Kinsmen Park Plan	F1
L5 Mount Boucherie Sports Fields/Darroch Park (p.127)				
L5.2	Review and update park circulation, including parking and pedestrian connections.	\$\$\$ \$100-\$250K		F1, F2, F5, F7, F10, F11, F12
L7 Memorial Park/Annette Beaudreau Amphitheatre (p.129)				
L7.2	Update the 2013 Memorial Park Plan to incorporate recent changes and new ideas.	\$\$ \$50K-\$100K		F1
S2 Climate Change Adaptation & Resilience (p.138)				
S2.3	Collaborate in the development of an Urban Forest Strategy to establish a tree canopy target and effectively manage urban trees.	 Staff Increase	OCP	F1
S3 Environmental & Water Stewardship (p.141)				
S3.3	Undertake an irrigation system audit every 5-10 years to identify asset replacement requirements, along with opportunities to increase water efficiency through equipment upgrades, further automation, landscape changes, or weather-based adjustments.	\$ <\$50K / audit		F1
S3.4	Consider a waste stream (i.e., garbage and recycling) separation program in parks, with associated adjustments to operational staffing.	 Staff Increase		F1

REF #	RECOMMENDED ACTION	RESOURCING	IDENTIFIED IN OTHER PLANS?	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
S5 Accessibility (p.144)				
S5.4	Increase public information about park accessibility through City channels (e.g., Recreation Guide, website, social media, park signage).	 Staff Time	2022-2026 Strategic Priorities	-
S6 Community Gathering & Events (p.145)				
S6.4	Consider a policy for closing parks to host events, including maintenance resourcing.	 Staff Time		-
S9 Partnerships (p.149)				
S9.1	Review and update partnership agreements at least every 5 years.	 Staff Time	2016 Parks Master Plan	-
S10 Information & Communications (p.150)				
S10.3	Develop a parks-focused social media strategy to increase awareness about parks initiatives (e.g., operations activities, park updates, volunteer opportunities, etc.)	 Staff Increase		F1
Funding Strategies (p.151)				
F1.2	During the next DCC bylaw review or within 5 years, update Parks DCC amounts to reflect the directions within the Parks Master Plan.	 Staff Time		-
F1.3	Assess feasibility, funding requirements, taxation levels, timeline, and public support for the creation of a Parcel Tax to fund major parks projects (e.g., Community Park acquisition).	 Staff Increase		F1
F1.6	Consider a parkland disposition process that identifies candidate parks for decommissioning, undertakes appropriate public process, and, if approved, proceeds to sale of surplus parklands with profits directed towards future acquisitions identified in the Parks Master Plan.	\$\$ \$50K-\$100		F1
F1.7	Consider development of a parks fundraising program that clearly defines and coordinates donation and fundraising opportunities.	 Staff Increase		F1
F1.9	Implement viable user fee programs, including changes to existing tenures and/or policies (e.g., Gellatly Crown Tenure) that limit collection of user fees and allocate staffing to support fee collection.	 Staff Increase		F15
Monitoring & Review (p.156)				
M1.3	Complete a five-year review and update of the Parks Master Plan.	\$\$ \$50K-\$100	2016 Parks Master Plan	F1


6.1.3 LONG-TERM ACTIONS (beyond 2033)

Long-term actions were identified due to:

- ▶ Garnering less community interest than short- and medium-term actions;
- ▶ Exceeding current funding potential; and/or
- ▶ Not currently being aligned with other opportunities.

It is anticipated that the Master Plan will be updated over time to continue evolving to meet community needs (see Section 5.2.6 Monitoring & Review). The projects included in this list were identified as potentially desirable by the community. If funding, opportunity, or need emerges in the lifespan of this Plan, these projects could be considered for earlier completion.






Table 25: Long-Term Actions Implementation Summary

REF #	RECOMMENDED ACTION	RESOURCING	IDENTIFIED IN OTHER PLANS?	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
Q1 Parks Operations Resourcing (p.66)				
Q1.10	Review operation of the established City greenhouse and, if successful, consider potential for expansion.	<p>\$\$\$\$ \$500K-\$1M</p>  <p>Staff Increase</p>		F1, F7, F8, F10
Q3 Major Park Acquisition Planning (p.73)				
Q3.3	When new parkland is secured, develop a Park Plan for the site to confirm its future uses. Consider timelines for implementation and any interim uses for the site until development proceeds.	<p>\$\$\$ \$100-\$250K / park plan</p>		F1
I6 Rolling Activities (p.104)				
I6.3	Monitor need and opportunity for future second skatepark in a location that increases access for youth.	<p>\$\$\$\$ \$250-\$500K</p>		F1, F5, F7, F11, F12
L6 Wild Horse Park (p.128)				
L6.1	Develop a Park Plan (at the same time that school and/or Neighbourhood Centre planning proceeds.	<p>\$\$ \$50K-\$100K plan only</p>	OCP	F1
L10 Landfill Site (p.133)				
L10.2	If the site may be considered for future parkland, complete due diligence of potential hazards and liability related to park development.	<p>\$\$ \$50K-\$100K</p>	2016 Parks Master Plan	F1
L10.3	If the site is deemed appropriate for future Community Park space, and if remediation and health and safety issues are addressed, work with the RDCO to consider appropriate park needs and uses for the site, develop a plan, and undertake development.	<p>\$\$\$ \$100K-\$250K plan process</p>	2016 Parks Master Plan	F1

6.1.4 ASSET MANAGEMENT ACTIONS (ongoing)


Asset management actions include investments that are recommended for regular capital investment and ongoing operational projects for the life of the Plan.

Table 26: Asset Management Implementation Summary



REF #	RECOMMENDED ACTION	RESOURCING	IDENTIFIED IN OTHER PLANS?	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
Q1 Parks Operations Resourcing (p.66)				
Q1.4	Every 2 years (min.), undertake a comprehensive review of operational cost considerations, including population growth, parkland area growth, growth in non-park landscapes maintained by Parks Operations, wage increases, and inflation costs. Update operational budgets and staffing levels accordingly.	 Staff Increase		-
Q2 Parkland Targets (p.69)				
Q2.2	During new development, identify lands and secure development of amenities, to fulfill the target of providing 2.70 ha/1,000 population of Active Municipal Parkland and 6.00 ha/1,000 population of All Municipal Parkland.	 Staff Increase		F1, F4
Q2.3	Review the existing inventory of City-owned land that is undeveloped or underdeveloped and identify priorities for active park improvements to close gaps in distribution.	\$ <\$50K		F1
Q2.4	Support other organizations seeking to protect natural areas or provide publicly accessible parks, trails, and greenspaces.	 Staff Time		-
Q4 Neighbourhood Park Dedication (p.76)				
Q4.2	Continue to undertake careful review of all park dedication proposals and measure them against the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Park Land Acceptance Policy, 2020 ▪ Community and neighbourhood priorities identified in Table 21 ▪ The goals of the Parks Master Plan ▪ Analysis of value to the community If proposals do not align with the above considerations, consider cash-in-lieu.	 Staff Time	OCP	-
Q5 Parks & Recreational Trails Asset Management (p.79)				
Q5.4	Undertake regular reviews of the Asset Management Plan (e.g., every 2-5 years) to complete updates and incorporate additional parks assets into the plan.	 Staff Increase	Corp. Asset Mgmt Plan	F1

REF #	RECOMMENDED ACTION	RESOURCING	IDENTIFIED IN OTHER PLANS?	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
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I1 Athletic Fields (p.81)

11.1	Continue to engage athletic field stakeholders to gauge needs, develop plans, and implement field improvements.	 Staff Time	2016 Parks Master Plan	-
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I2 Playgrounds (p.89)

12.3	Continue to maintain a playground upgrade/replacement/supplement schedule based on safety concerns, age of play elements, accessibility, community priorities, use levels, and locations. Integrate varied play experiences including nature play and inclusive play during playground renewals and additions.	 \$50-\$100K / playground upgrade  Staff Time	2016 Parks Master Plan	F1
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I5 Waterfront Access & Amenities (General) (p.99)

15.5	As Comprehensive Development Area plans and development proposals for waterfront areas proceed, see opportunities for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Waterfront trail/active transportation connections ▪ Active waterfront park spaces that include swimming opportunities ▪ Consideration for a third motorized boat launch 	 Staff Time		-
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I7 Pets In Parks (p.106)

17.5	Undertake public education on dog management to reduce conflicts, protect sensitive environmental areas, and limit damage to sports fields.	 Staff Increase		F1
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I8 Productive Landscapes (p.110)

18.1	Work with interested external organizations who come forward with sustainable community garden or other productive landscape proposals for parks to site and support provision of key amenities (e.g., water and electrical connection) for these spaces.	 <\$50K / site  Staff Increase	2016 Parks Master Plan	F1, F11, F12
18.2	Explore opportunities for volunteer-supported stewardship projects that add productive landscapes to existing parks such as pollinator gardens or edible landscapes.	 <\$50K / project  Staff Increase		F1, F11, F12
18.3	Continue to provide key beautification initiatives, but focus these in locations where they have the biggest impact to manage resources.	 Staff Time		-

I10 Comfort Amenities (washrooms & shelters) (p.114)

110.1	During design/updates for all Community and Athletic Parks, along with select Waterfront Parks or other parks with destination amenities, consider both washrooms and picnic shelters in planning and budgeting.	 Staff Time		-
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REF #	RECOMMENDED ACTION	RESOURCING	IDENTIFIED IN OTHER PLANS?	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
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I11 Other Ideas for Future Consideration (p.116)

I11.2	Assess opportunities to integrate other park amenities within new parks or facilities during design development.	Staff Time		-
I11.3	Monitor funding, development, and partnership opportunities that could accelerate long-term projects. If these opportunities are available, consider increasing the priority of these projects.	Staff Time		-

I12 Key Connections (p.118)

I12.1	Refer to the Transportation Master Plan and Recreational Trails Master Plan when considering parks dedication proposals to secure key parklands that support realization of identified routes.	Staff Time	Trans. Master Plan Rec. Trails Master Plan	-
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L1 Gellatly Bay Recreation Area (p.121)

L1.3	Encourage integrated waterfront design for new developments in the Gellatly Bay area, including provision of public street frontage.	Dev Services	OCP Gellatly Village Study	-
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L5 Mount Boucherie Sports Fields/Darroch Park (p.127)

L5.3	As planning for Boucherie Urban Centre is completed (per the OCP Implementation Plan), consider park expansion and enhancement opportunities, including potential sites to add one new full-size diamond near the existing park.	Staff Time	OCP	F1
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L8 Mount Boucherie (p.130)

L8.1	Continue to seek opportunities to acquire, preserve, or dedicate significant portions of Mount Boucherie area as natural parkland.	Staff Time	2016 Parks Master Plan	-
L8.2	Where development on the slopes of Mount Boucherie occurs, require transportation or parkland dedication to facilitate continued access to the summit trails.	Staff Increase	2016 Parks Master Plan	-
L8.3	Continue to coordinate with others for the ongoing protection of Crown Lands.	Staff Time	2016 Parks Master Plan	-

L9 Glen Canyon (p.132)



L9.1	Where development near Glen Canyon occurs, require transportation or parkland dedications to facilitate or improve access to existing trails.	Staff Time	2016 Parks Master Plan	-
L9.2	Continue to seek opportunities to acquire, preserve, or dedicate areas that could enhance access to or expand the trails network in Glen Canyon.	Staff Time	2016 Parks Master Plan	-

REF #	RECOMMENDED ACTION	RESOURCING	IDENTIFIED IN OTHER PLANS?	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
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S1 Parks & Recreational Trails Design Guidelines (p.136)

S1.2	Once developed, provide the Parks & Recreational Trails Design Guidelines to all parties involved in projects that will be ultimately maintained by Parks operations.	 Staff Time		-
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S2 Climate Change Adaptation & Resilience (p.138)

S2.2	Participate in the Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan (CWRP) process to identify how to protect and prepare City parks for increasing wildfire risk.	 Staff Time	Comm. Wildfire Resiliency Plan	-
S2.4	Include a recovery allowance in the parks budget for escalation of minor climate change impacts like tree losses and erosion.	\$ <\$50K / year		F1
S2.5	Identify and pursue opportunities to add natural areas to the parks inventory and support other organizations in protecting natural areas.	 Staff Time		-



S3 Environmental & Water Stewardship (p.141)

S3.2	Wherever possible, minimize removal of existing trees in existing or future park spaces (except for safety) and plant new trees to grow the urban forest.	 Staff Time		-
S3.5	Integrate parks opportunities with rainwater and stormwater management facilities (e.g., trail incorporation around stormwater ponds), where objectives align with the City's Park Land Acceptance Policy.	 Staff Increase		

S4 Park Safety (p.143)










S4.4	Continue to install signage in parks that support safe use such as appropriate park uses, adequate wayfinding, and emergency information.	Within Project Budgets		-
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S5 Accessibility (p.144)

S5.2	Consider accessibility audits of select parks (e.g., Community Parks). Opportunities may exist to align audits with Park Plan development (see L1-L10).	\$ <\$50K / audit  Staff Increase		F1
S5.3	Establish and maintain an annual capital and operating budget for completing and maintaining accessibility projects for the parks system.	\$ <\$50K / year  Staff Increase		F1

S6 Community Gathering & Events (p.145)

S6.1	Work with others to identify park improvements to support gatherings and events, and consider events and gathering when developing Park Plans (see L1-L10).	Part of Park Plan processes		-
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REF #	RECOMMENDED ACTION	RESOURCING	IDENTIFIED IN OTHER PLANS?	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
S7 Parks Volunteer Programs (p.146)				
S7.2	Where volunteer programs for parks are identified, provide staffing resources to support appropriate management.	 Staff Increase		F1, F12
S7.3	Annually review volunteer program needs and make adjustments to improve, maintain, or discontinue.	 Staff Increase		F1
S8 Private Enterprise in Parks (p.148)				
S8.2	Consider opportunities to support private enterprise in parks where community benefits are identified, with consideration for resourcing related to managing maintenance, coordination, and bookings.	 Staff Increase		F1
S9 Partnerships (p.149)				
S9.2	Pursue potential opportunities for new partnerships based on priorities identified in the Parks Master Plan.	 Staff Time		-
S9.3	Continue to collaborate with Westbank First Nation to identify and pursue common parks-related goals and joint actions.	 Staff Time		-
S10 Information & Communications (p.150)				
S10.1	Continue to provide parks and recreation information through the Recreation Guide, City website, e-notification system, social media, and other regular communications. Review information annually to improve and develop.	 Staff Time		-
Funding Strategies (p.151)				
F1.1	Annually review and update municipal taxation rates for parks, with consideration for modest increases to advance completion of community priorities.	Finance Dept		F1
F1.5	Annually review and evaluate grant opportunities against the priorities and goals of the Parks Master Plan and allocate staff time to pursue opportunities where they align.	 Staff Increase		F1
Monitoring & Review (p.156)				
M1.1	Undertake annual reviews of parks accomplishments and measure progress against the Parks Master Plan.	 Staff Time	2016 Parks Master Plan	-
M1.2	Review and adjust budget estimating every 2-3 years to reflect current construction cost data.	 Staff Increase		F1



Willow Beach

MAPS

A: EXISTING PARKS INVENTORY (2023)

B: PARK ACCESS MAP - ALL PARKS

C: PARK ACCESS MAP - ACTIVE PARKS

D: PLAYGROUND ACCESS MAP

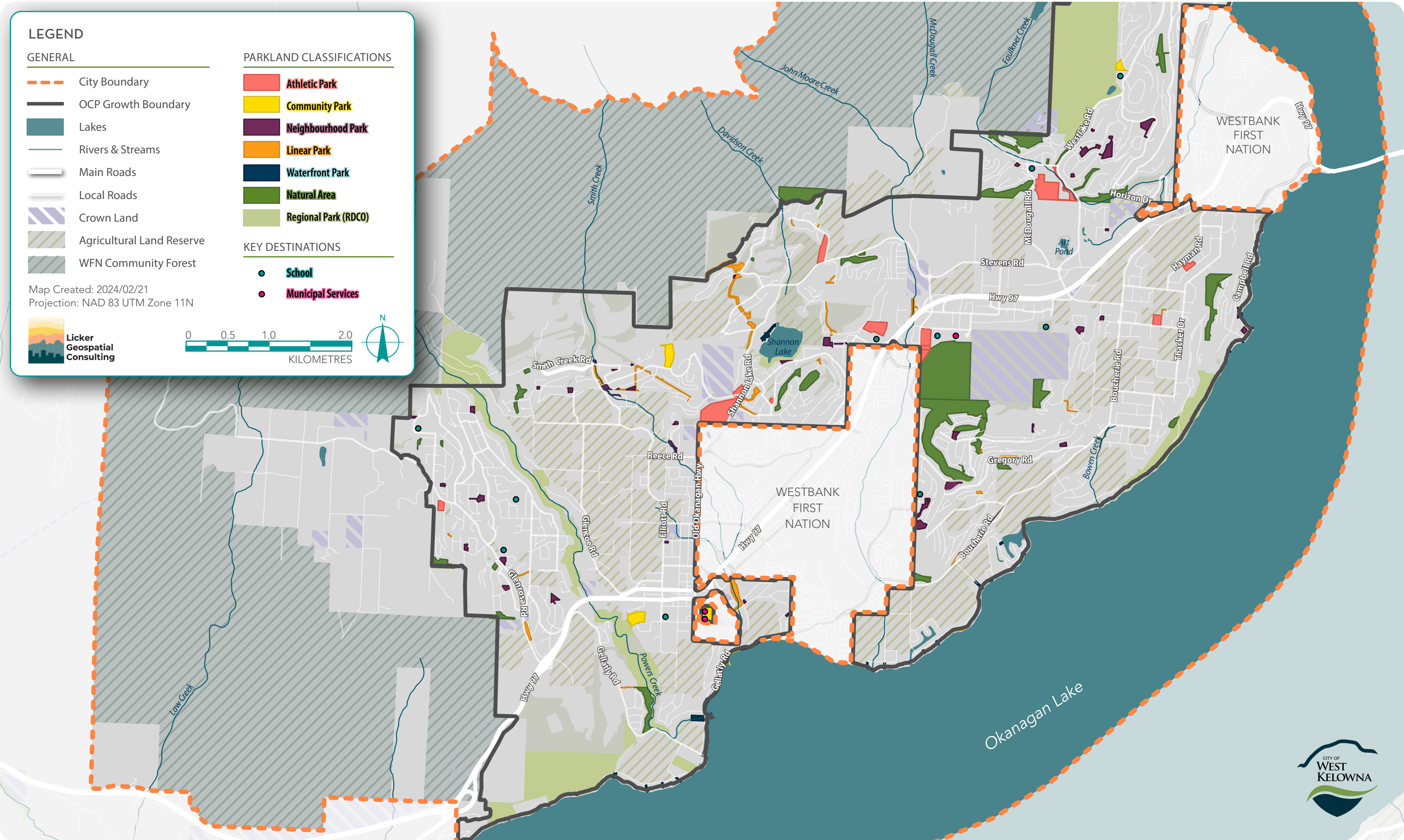
E: EXISTING ATHLETIC FIELD SUMMARY

F: FUTURE ATHLETIC FIELD CONSIDERATIONS



CNR Wharf Aquatic Park

MAP A: EXISTING PARKS INVENTORY (2023) | Overview of all existing parks, summarized by classification.



LEGEND

GENERAL

- - - - City Boundary
- OCP Growth Boundary
- Lakes
- Rivers & Streams
- Main Roads
- Local Roads
- Crown Land
- Agricultural Land Reserve
- WFN Community Forest

PARKLAND CLASSIFICATIONS

- Athletic Park**
- Community Park**
- Neighbourhood Park**
- Linear Park**
- Waterfront Park**
- Natural Area**
- Regional Park (RDCO)**

KEY DESTINATIONS

- **School**
- **Municipal Services**

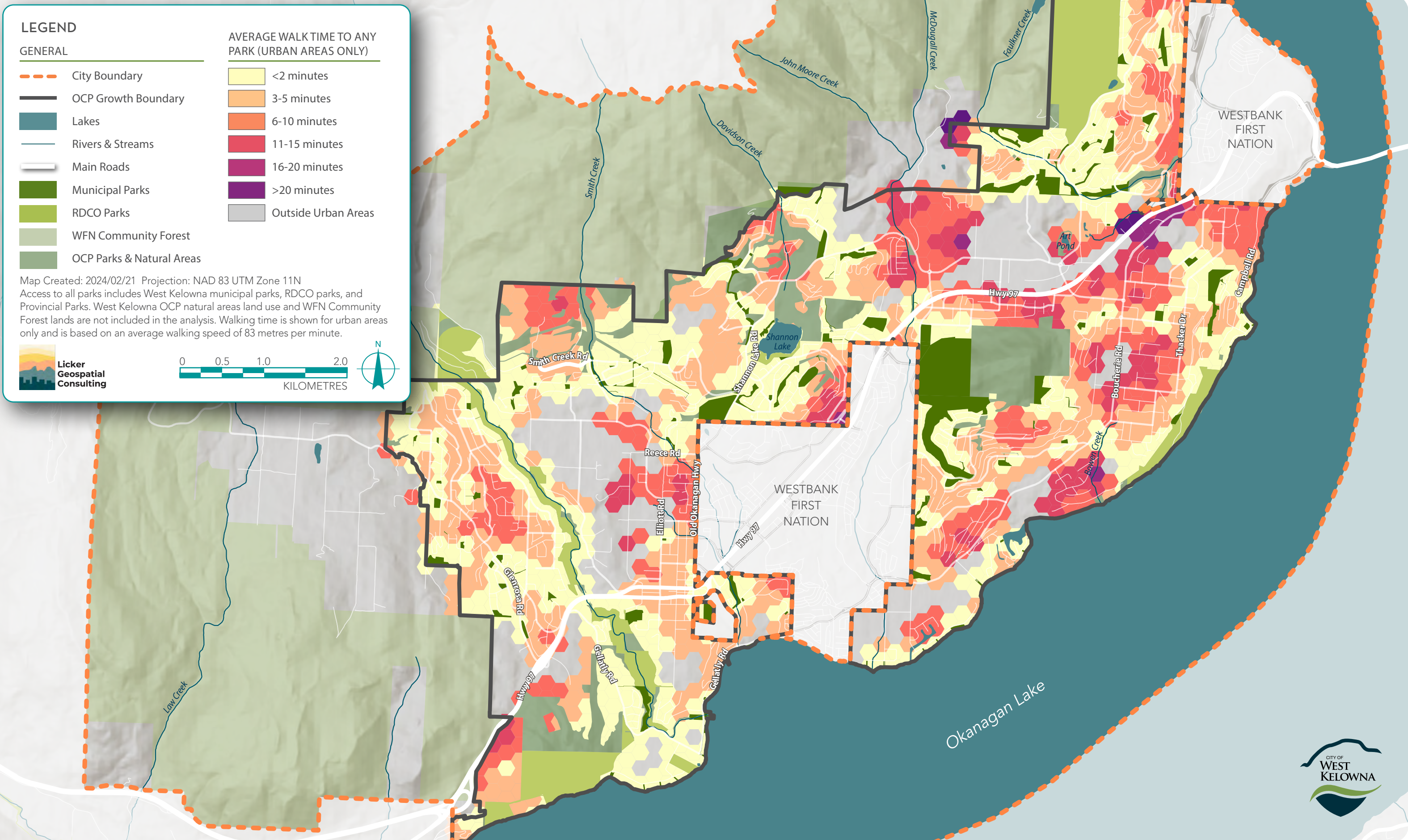
Map Created: 2024/02/21
Projection: NAD 83 UTM Zone 11N

Licker Geospatial Consulting

0 0.5 1.0 2.0
KILOMETRES

MAP B: PARK ACCESS MAP - ALL PARKS

Walk time for residents in urban areas to any dedicated park within the community.



LEGEND

GENERAL

- - - City Boundary
- OCP Growth Boundary
- Lakes
- Rivers & Streams
- Main Roads
- Municipal Parks
- RDCO Parks
- WFN Community Forest
- OCP Parks & Natural Areas

AVERAGE WALK TIME TO ANY PARK (URBAN AREAS ONLY)

- <2 minutes
- 3-5 minutes
- 6-10 minutes
- 11-15 minutes
- 16-20 minutes
- >20 minutes
- Outside Urban Areas

Map Created: 2024/02/21 Projection: NAD 83 UTM Zone 11N
 Access to all parks includes West Kelowna municipal parks, RDCO parks, and Provincial Parks. West Kelowna OCP natural areas land use and WFN Community Forest lands are not included in the analysis. Walking time is shown for urban areas only and is based on an average walking speed of 83 metres per minute.








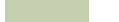


MAP C: PARK ACCESS MAP - ACTIVE PARKS |










Walk time for residents in urban areas to any active park within the community.

LEGEND

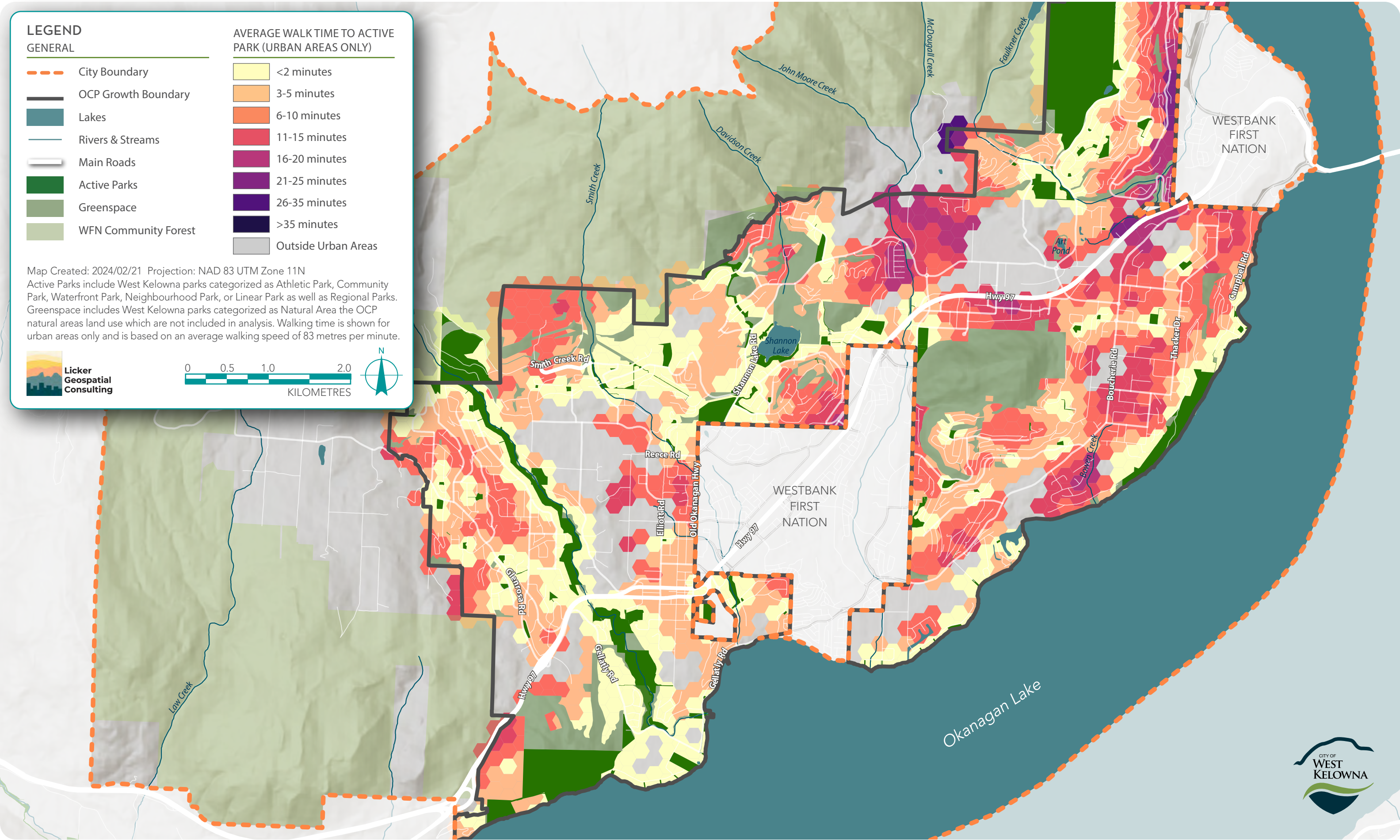
GENERAL

-  City Boundary
-  OCP Growth Boundary
-  Lakes
-  Rivers & Streams
-  Main Roads
-  Active Parks
-  Greenspace
-  WFN Community Forest

AVERAGE WALK TIME TO ACTIVE PARK (URBAN AREAS ONLY)

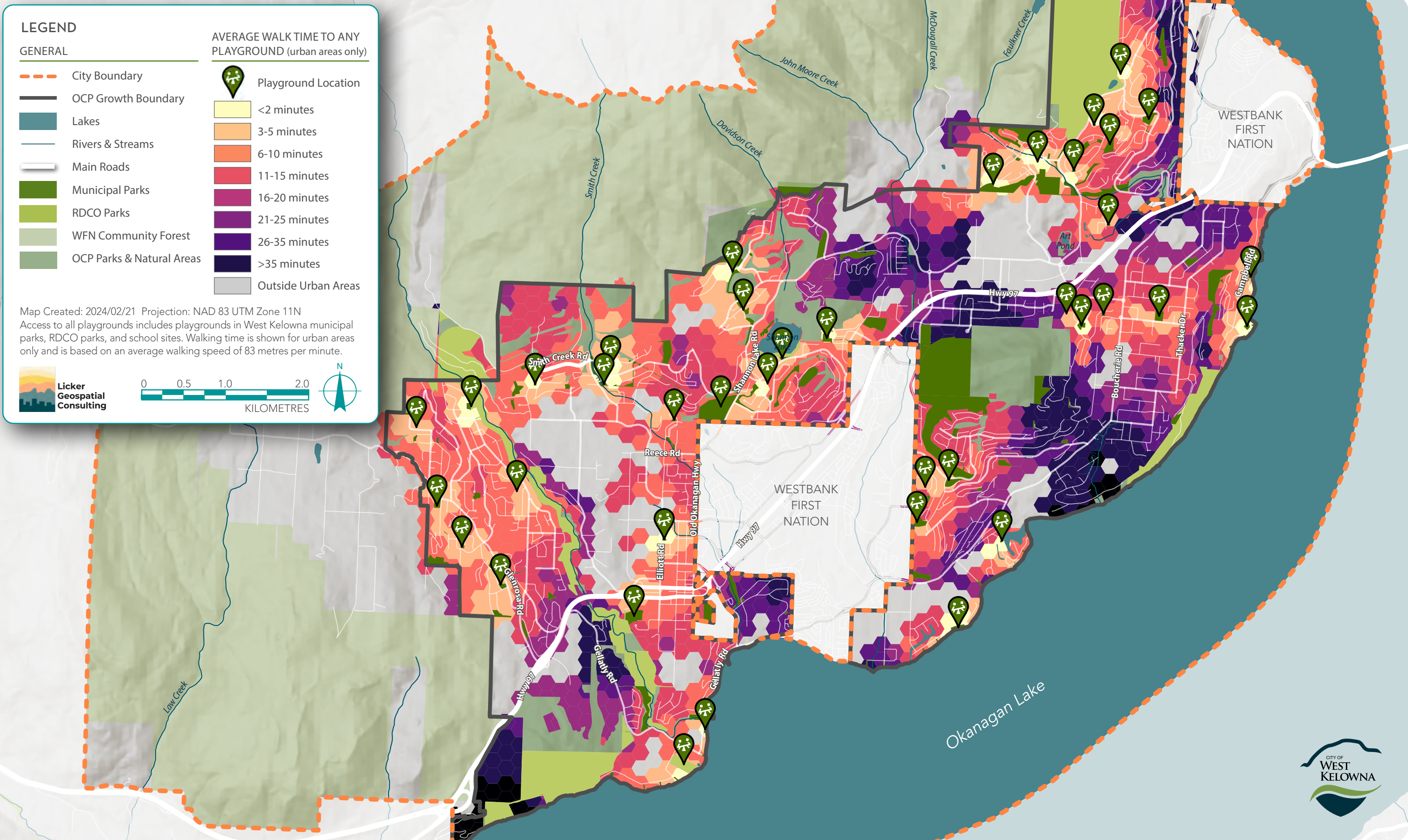
-  <2 minutes
-  3-5 minutes
-  6-10 minutes
-  11-15 minutes
-  16-20 minutes
-  21-25 minutes
-  26-35 minutes
-  >35 minutes
-  Outside Urban Areas

Map Created: 2024/02/21 Projection: NAD 83 UTM Zone 11N
 Active Parks include West Kelowna parks categorized as Athletic Park, Community Park, Waterfront Park, Neighbourhood Park, or Linear Park as well as Regional Parks. Greenspace includes West Kelowna parks categorized as Natural Area the OCP natural areas land use which are not included in analysis. Walking time is shown for urban areas only and is based on an average walking speed of 83 metres per minute.



MAP D: PLAYGROUND ACCESS MAP

Walk time for residents in urban areas to any playground within municipal or regional parks, on school grounds.



MAP E: EXISTING ATHLETIC FIELD SUMMARY

Current locations of West Kelowna athletic fields as well as fields owned by others.

LEGEND

GENERAL

- City Boundary
- OCP Growth Boundary
- Lakes
- Rivers & Streams
- Main Roads
- Local Roads
- Crown Land
- Agricultural Land Reserve
- WFN Community Forest

CITY OF WEST KELOWNA FIELDS

- Multi-use Dome
- Rectangular Field
- Baseball Diamond
- Softball Diamond
- Field Lighting

FIELDS OWNED BY OTHERS

- Rectangular Field
- Softball Diamond

Map Created: 2024/02/21
Projection: NAD 83 UTM Zone 11N

GENERAL CONDITION LEGEND FOR WEST KELOWNA FIELDS

A1: Primary Field - Lighting
Typical Features:
 • Sand-based or artificial turf, drainage
 • Spectator seating
 • Parking
 • Full irrigation
 • Full lighting

B: Secondary Field
Typical Features:
 • Youth dimensions
 • Soil-based
 • Fencing
 • Some amenities

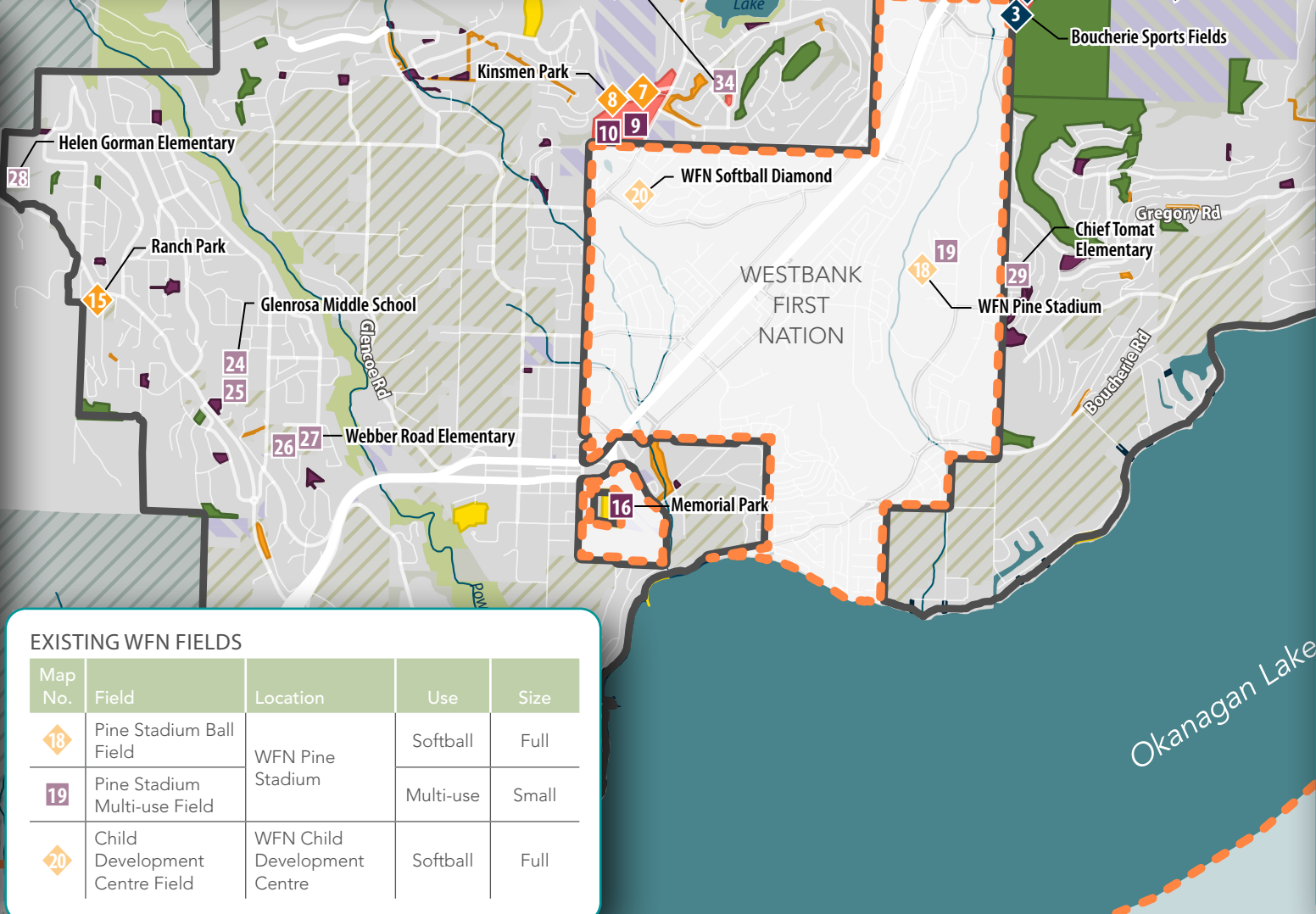
A2: Primary Field - no Lighting
Typical Features:
 • Same as A1, no lighting

A3: Primary Field - no Lighting, not Sand-based
Typical Features:
 • Same as A1, no lighting, not sand-based

C: Play Field
Typical Features:
 • Youth dimensions
 • Soil-based
 • No fencing
 • No amenities

EXISTING CITY OF WEST KELOWNA FIELDS

Map No.	Field	Location	Use	Size	General Condition (see legend)
1	Boucherie Lower	Mount Boucherie Sports Fields	Baseball	Full	A1
2	Boucherie Upper		Baseball	Small	B
3	Darroch Field		Darroch Park	Baseball	Small
4	Bylands Field	Constable Neil Bruce	Multi-use	Full	A2
5	Gormans Field		Multi-use	Full	A2
6	Investors Field		Multi-use	Full	A2
7	Kinsmen Lower Ball Field	Kinsmen Park	Softball	Full	A3
8	Kinsmen Upper Ball Field		Softball	Full	B
9	Kinsmen Upper Soccer		Multi-use	Small	C
10	Kinsmen Lower Soccer		Multi-use	Small	B
11	Multi-use Dome	Mar Fee Sports Complex	Multi-use	Small	A1
12	Mar Fee Sports Field		Multi-use	Full	A1
13	Shannon Woods Field	Shannon Woods Park	Multi-use	Full	B
14	Issler Field	Issler Park	Softball	Small	B
15	Ranch Field	Ranch Park	Softball	Small	B
16	Memorial Field	Memorial Park	Multi-use	Small	C (low use)
17	Anders Field	Anders Park	Multi-use	Small	C (to be removed)



EXISTING WFN FIELDS

Map No.	Field	Location	Use	Size
18	Pine Stadium Ball Field	WFN Pine Stadium	Softball	Full
19	Pine Stadium Multi-use Field	WFN Pine Stadium	Multi-use	Small
20	Child Development Centre Field	WFN Child Development Centre	Softball	Full

EXISTING SD23 FIELDS

Map No.	Field	Location	Use	Size
21	Mount Boucherie Secondary	Mount Boucherie Secondary School	Multi-use	Full
22	Constable Neil Bruce West	Constable Neil Bruce School	Multi-use	Medium
23	Constable Neil Bruce East		Multi-use	Medium
24	Glenrosa Middle North	Glenrosa Middle School	Multi-use	Medium
25	Glenrosa Middle South		Multi-use	Medium
26	Webber West Field	Webber Road Elementary	Multi-use	Medium
27	Webber East Field		Multi-use	Small
28	Helen Gorman	Helen Gorman Elementary	Multi-use	Medium
29	Chief Tomat	Chief Tomat Elementary	Multi-use / Softball	Medium
30	Hudson Road North	Hudson Road Elementary	Multi-use	Medium
31	Hudson Road South		Multi-use	Small
32	Mar Jok	Mar Jok Elementary	Multi-use	Small
33	Rose Valley	Rose Valley Elementary	Multi-use	Small
34	Shannon Lake Softball/Multi-use	Shannon Lake Elementary	Softball/ Multi-use	Full (uses overlap)

MAP F: FUTURE ATHLETIC FIELD CONSIDERATIONS

Current locations of West Kelowna athletic fields as well as fields owned by others, and key field improvement recommendations for the ten-year Parks Master Plan timeframe.

LEGEND

GENERAL

- City Boundary
- OCP Growth Boundary
- Lakes
- Rivers & Streams
- Main Roads
- Local Roads
- Crown Land
- Agricultural Land Reserve
- WFN Community Forest

EXISTING WEST KELOWNA FIELDS

- Multi-use Dome
- Rectangular Field
- Baseball Diamond
- Softball Diamond
- Field Lighting

EXISTING FIELDS OWNED BY OTHERS

- Rectangular Field
- Softball Diamond

POTENTIAL FUTURE UPGRADES

- Potential New Field Location
- Potential Field Upgrade with SD23
- Potential location for future lighting consideration
- Potential location for artificial turf consideration

Map Created: 2024/02/21
Projection: NAD 83 UTM Zone 11N



GENERAL CONDITION LEGEND FOR WEST KELOWNA FIELDS

A1: Primary Field - Lighting

- Typical Features:
- Sand-based or artificial turf, drainage
 - Spectator seating
 - Parking
 - Full irrigation
 - Full lighting

A2: Primary Field - no Lighting

- Typical Features:
- Same as A1, no lighting

A3: Primary Field - no Lighting, not Sand-based

- Typical Features:
- Same as A1, no lighting, not sand-based

B: Secondary Field

- Typical Features:
- Youth dimensions
 - Soil-based
 - Fencing
 - Some amenities

C: Play Field

- Typical Features:
- Youth dimensions
 - Soil-based
 - No fencing
 - No amenities

POTENTIAL FUTURE CITY OF WEST KELOWNA FIELDS

Map No.	Field	Location	Use	Size	General Condition (see legend)
1	Boucherie Lower	Mount Boucherie Sports Fields	Baseball	Full	A1
2	Boucherie Upper		Baseball	Small	B
3	Darroch Field	Darroch Park	Baseball	Small	B
4	Bylands Field	Constable Neil Bruce	Multi-use	Full	A1
5	Gormans Field		Multi-use	Full	A1
6	Investors Field		Multi-use	Full	A1
7	Kinsmen Lower Ball Field	Kinsmen Park	Softball	Full	A1
8	Kinsmen Upper Ball Field		Softball	Full	A2
9	Kinsmen Upper Soccer		Multi-use	Small	TBD
10	Kinsmen Lower Soccer		Multi-use	Small	TBD
11	Multi-use Dome	Mar Fee Sports Complex	Multi-use	Small	A1
12	Mar Fee Sports Field		Multi-use	Full	A1
13	Shannon Woods Field	Shannon Woods Park	Multi-use	Full	B
14	Issler Field	Issler Park	Softball	Small	B
15	Ranch Field	Ranch Park	Softball	Small	B
16	Memorial Field	Memorial Park	Multi-use	Small	No longer available
17	Anders Field	Anders Park	Multi-use	Small	No longer available

EXISTING WFN FIELDS

Map No.	Field	Location	Use	Size
18	Pine Stadium Ball Field	WFN Pine Stadium	Softball	Full
19	Pine Stadium Multi-use Field		Multi-use	Small
20	Child Development Centre Field	WFN Child Development Centre	Softball	Full

EXISTING SD23 FIELDS (POTENTIAL PARTNERSHIPS)

Map No.	Field	Location	Use	Size
21	Mount Boucherie Secondary	Mount Boucherie Secondary School	Multi-use	Full
22	Constable Neil Bruce West	Constable Neil Bruce School	Multi-use	Medium
23	Constable Neil Bruce East		Multi-use	Medium
24	Glenrosa Middle North	Glenrosa Middle School	Multi-use	Medium
25	Glenrosa Middle South		Multi-use	Medium
26	Webber West Field	Webber Road Elementary	Multi-use	Medium
27	Webber East Field		Multi-use	Small
28	Helen Gorman	Helen Gorman Elementary	Multi-use	Medium
29	Chief Tomat	Chief Tomat Elementary	Multi-use / Softball	Medium
30	Hudson Road North	Hudson Road Elementary	Multi-use	Medium
31	Hudson Road South		Multi-use	Small
32	Mar Jok	Mar Jok Elementary	Multi-use	Small
33	Rose Valley	Rose Valley Elementary	Multi-use	Small
34	Shannon Lake Softball/Multi-use	Shannon Lake Elementary	Softball/ Multi-use	Full (uses overlap)

APPENDICES

A: EXISTING PARKS INVENTORY

B: TRENDS ANALYSIS

C: PRELIMINARY DESIGN GUIDELINE CONSIDERATIONS



APPENDIX A: EXISTING PARKS INVENTORY

A.1 Athletic Park

The primary function of athletic parks is to provide outdoor recreational facilities that serve the community's needs for active recreation and organized outdoor sport. The size of athletic parks varies, depending on function, but these spaces tend to be large. Ideally, an athletic park with athletic fields is five or more hectares in size, depending on the availability of land and the type and number of athletic fields needed – as a reference, Constable Neil Bruce fields are 3.37 ha in size and Mount Boucherie Ball Fields are 4.21 ha. Typically, to facilitate tournament style play for soccer, softball, or baseball, a minimum of three fields plus ancillary uses (e.g. fieldhouse, washrooms, seating, concession, etc.) is desirable. Athletic parks are often complementary to community parks, sometimes incorporating community-based facilities alongside field uses.

Table 27: West Kelowna Athletic Parks

PARK NAME	NEIGHBOURHOOD	TENURE	SIZE (HA)	FACILITIES (SIZES APPROXIMATE)
Anders Park	Lakeview Heights	Park	1.19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 small multi-use field (55 m x 25 m / 180' x 90') ▪ 1 sports box/basketball courts ▪ 8 tennis courts (with lighting) ▪ 3 pickleball courts ▪ Playground ▪ Washroom
Constable Neil Bruce Sports Fields	Boucherie Centre	Lease	3.37	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3 full multi-use fields (100 m x 60 m / 330' x 200')
Issler Park	Lakeview Heights	Park	0.95	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 small softball field (65 m / 215' foul line)
Kinsmen Park	Shannon Lake	Licence of Occupation	10.76	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2 full softball fields (70 m / 230' foul line) ▪ 2 small multi-use fields (75 m x 40 m / 250' x 135') ▪ Playground ▪ Picnic area/shelter

PARK NAME	NEIGHBOURHOOD	TENURE	SIZE (HA)	FACILITIES (SIZES APPROXIMATE)
Mar Fee Sports Complex	West Kelowna Estates/ Rose Valley	Park	7.93	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 full multi-use field with lighting (100 m x 60 m / 330' x 200') ▪ Multi Sport dome ▪ Washrooms ▪ Off-leash dog area
Mount Boucherie Sports Fields / Darroch Park	Boucherie Centre	Park	3.66	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 full baseball field with lighting (95 m / 310' foul line) ▪ 1 small baseball field (70 m / 230' foul line) ▪ 1 softball field (70 m / 230' foul line) ▪ 12 pickleball courts ▪ Washrooms ▪ Concession
Ranch Park	Glenrosa	Park	0.81	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 small softball field (50 m / 170' foul line, short left field) ▪ Playground
Shannon Lake Tennis Courts	Shannon Lake	Lease	0.23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2 tennis courts
Shannon Woods Park	Shannon Lake	Park	2.28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 full multi-use field (100 m x 55 m / 330' x 185') ▪ Off-leash dog area ▪ Community garden
Total (ha)			31.17	

A.2 Community Park

Community parks are typically large spaces that benefit residents throughout West Kelowna these parks are most often centrally located and accessible to all residents. Typical community park activities appeal to the broad community, as well as to visitors, and include elements such as urban plazas, cultural and historical features, community features, beautification initiatives, event gathering space, unprogrammed open space, and activities for children. Community parks may also include some athletic amenities, complementing the athletic park inventory. As a guideline, a community park size of two to four hectares is typically appropriate, though some destinations such as waterfront parks may be smaller.

Table 28: West Kelowna Community Parks

PARK NAME	NEIGHBOURHOOD	TENURE	SIZE (HA)	FACILITIES (SIZES APPROXIMATE)
CNR Wharf	Goats Peak/Gellatly	Lease	0.87	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aquatic play features
Marjorie Pritchard Memorial Park	South Boucherie	Road ROW	0.71	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Swimming dock ▪ Swimming beach ▪ Beach volleyball courts (2) ▪ Open space ▪ Playground ▪ Washroom
Memorial Park	Westbank Centre	Park	3.07	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Event stage/amphitheatre ▪ Skateboard park ▪ 1 small multi-use field (75 m x 40 m / 245' x 135')
Rose Valley Community Park	West Kelowna Estates/Rose Valley	Park	0.88	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 small t-ball field (80 m / 170' foul line)
Westbank Centre Park	Westbank Centre	Park	2.61	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accessible playground ▪ Spraypark ▪ Open space ▪ Community garden ▪ Off-leash dog area ▪ Universal walking trail ▪ Xeriscape demonstration garden ▪ Washroom
Wild Horse Park	Smith Creek	Park	2.66	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Off-leash dog area ▪ Walking trails
Willow Beach	Goats Peak/Gellatly	Lease	1.72	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Swimming beach ▪ Washroom
Total (ha)			12.52	

A.3 Neighbourhood Park

Neighbourhood parks respond to the local outdoor recreation needs of community residents. Features typically included in neighbourhood parks include informal open space, playgrounds, picnic facilities, tot lots, and passive recreational amenities. These spaces are especially important in neighbourhoods where residents have less private open space (e.g., multi-family residential areas). Neighbourhood parks typically range in size from 0.20 to one hectare. While the actual size of the park should be determined by the objectives of a particular neighbourhood, they should be, where possible, a minimum of 0.20 ha.

Table 29: West Kelowna Neighbourhood Parks

PARK NAME	NEIGHBOURHOOD	TENURE	SIZE (HA)	FACILITIES (SIZES APPROXIMATE)
Aspen Park	Smith Creek	Park	0.26	
Astoria Park	Glenrosa	Park	0.43	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Playground ▪ Trail
Bridle Hill Park	Smith Creek	Park	0.27	
Broadview Park	Westbank Centre	Park	0.18	
Carate Park	Westbank Centre	Park	0.09	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Natural playground ▪ Picnic ▪ Trails ▪ Pollinator gardens
Carrall Park	Westbank Centre	Park	0.09	
Copper Ridge Park	Smith Creek	Park	0.14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Picnic ▪ Smith Creek trail
Devon Park	West Kelowna Estates/ Rose Valley	Park	0.08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Playground
Dupuis Park	Casa Loma	Park	0.35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Playground ▪ Picnic
Glen Abbey Park	Glenrosa	Park	0.45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Playground ▪ Open space
Glenrosa Park	Glenrosa	Park	0.59	
Glenway Park	Glenrosa	Park	0.50	
Harold Park	Smith Creek	Park	0.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trails
Horizon Park	West Kelowna Estates/ Rose Valley	Park	1.38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Playground ▪ Trails
Jonagold Park	South Boucherie	Park	2.45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Playground ▪ Trails
Last Mountain Park	Glenrosa	Park	0.36	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Playground ▪ Picnic ▪ Tennis courts ▪ Trails
McIver Park	Glenrosa	Park	0.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Playground ▪ Trails
McMorland Park	Glenrosa	Park	0.18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Open space

PARK NAME	NEIGHBOURHOOD	TENURE	SIZE (HA)	FACILITIES (SIZES APPROXIMATE)
McPherson Park	Lakeview Heights	Park	0.21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Playground
Moonbeam Park	West Kelowna Estates/ Rose Valley	Park	2.65	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Playground Picnic Trails
Oriole Park	Glenrosa	Park	0.20	
Paula Park	Lakeview Heights	Park	0.56	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Playground Picnic Basketball court
Peak Point Park	West Kelowna Estates/ Rose Valley	Park	0.09	
Rose Valley Trails Parking	West Kelowna Estates/ Rose Valley	Park	0.16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bike tool station Water bottle fill station and dog fountain
Saddle Ridge Park	Smith Creek	Park	0.02	
Shannon Ridge Park	Shannon Lake	Park	0.22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Playground Picnic Trails
Shannon Springs Park	Shannon Lake	Park	0.99	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Playground Trail
Shetler Park	Smith Creek	Park	0.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Playground
Smith Creek Park	Smith Creek	Park	0.57	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Playground Picnic Trails
Smith Ridge	Smith Creek	Park	0.04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open space
Springer Park	Westbank Centre	Park	0.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Playground Picnic Open space
Stonegrove Park	Shannon Lake	Park	0.38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Playground Trails
Sunnyside Park	South Boucherie	Park	0.31	
Sunview Park	West Kelowna Estates/ Rose Valley	Park	0.14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Playground
Tallus Park	Shannon Lake	Statutory ROW	0.07	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Playground Trails
Vineyard Park	South Boucherie	Park	1.24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Playground
Whispering Hills Park	Smith Creek	Park	0.08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Playground Picnic
Total (ha)			16.53	

A.4 Liner Park

The main functions of linear parks are off-road recreational linkages between key destinations for pedestrians, cyclists and, in some cases, horses. Linear parks also provide greenways that protect ecological corridors such as watercourses. Linear parks can play a role in creating recreational links to key destinations including parks, schools, commercial centres, employment centres, and recreational areas. Often these linkages occur alongside natural resources such as streams or wildlife habitat corridors.

Linear parks and greenways do not include transportation rights-of-way (ROWs), sidewalks, or shoulders along developed roads; however, a role of linear parks is to support connections between transportation corridors. The size of linear parks is determined by function, but can range from three metres to 30 m wide – or as wide as necessary to preserve significant environmental corridors and provide a safe and pleasant route.

Table 30: West Kelowna Linear Parks

PARK NAME	NEIGHBOURHOOD	TENURE	SIZE (HA)	FACILITIES (SIZES APPROXIMATE)
Apple Way Park	South Boucherie	Statutory ROW	0.08	▪ Trail
Boulder Park	Shannon Lake	Park	0.41	
Chardonnay Walkway	South Boucherie	Road ROW	0.19	▪ Trail
Cobblestone Park	Shannon Lake	Park	0.24	▪ Trail
Eleanor Reece Park	Westbank Centre	Road ROW	0.07	▪ Trail ▪ Heritage cairn
Gellatly Rd to Glen Canyon Linkage	Goats Peak/Gellatly	Statutory ROW	0.05	
Glen Eagles Walkway	Glenrosa	Statutory ROW	0.03	
Gregory Road Walkway	South Boucherie	Easement	0.17	
Lindsay Court Walkway	Lakeview Heights	Statutory ROW	0.04	▪ Trail
Majoros Pond Park	Westbank Centre	Park	2.27	▪ Trail
McDougall Creek	West Kelowna Business Park	Statutory ROW	0.24	▪ Trail
Powerline Walkway	Smith Creek	Park	0.53	▪ Trail
Rita's Trail	Lakeview Heights	Park	0.19	▪ Trail
Shannon Lake Road Linear Park	Shannon Lake		0.48	
Shannon Lake Trails	Shannon Lake	Park	1.38	▪ Trails

PARK NAME	NEIGHBOURHOOD	TENURE	SIZE (HA)	FACILITIES (SIZES APPROXIMATE)
Shannon View Walkway	Shannon Lake	Statutory ROW	0.11	▪ Trail
Shannon Woods Walkway	Shannon Lake	Park	0.05	▪ Trail
Smith Creek Trail	Smith Creek	Park	0.67	▪ Trail
Smith Creek Walkway	Smith Creek	Park	0.31	▪ Trail
Tallus Greenway	Shannon Lake	Statutory ROW	3.85	▪ Trail
Terravita Walkway	Shannon Lake	Statutory ROW	0.30	▪ Trail
Upper Sundance Drive Walkway	Shannon Lake	Statutory ROW	0.08	▪ Trail
Webber Road Walkway	Glenrosa	Park	0.10	▪ Trail
Wildfire Commemorative Park	Glenrosa	Road ROW	0.70	▪ Viewpoint
Total (ha)			12.54	

A.5 Waterfront Park

Waterfront parks provide public access to lake areas for swimming, sunbathing, picnicking, boat launching, walking, and passive recreation. In addition to municipal parks, the City owns several waterfront access road ends, some of which are developed and managed as public parks. Size and location of municipal waterfront parks and waterfront accesses vary due to available land and suitability, but ideally these park spaces should be relatively flat and provide usable land above the high water mark.

Table 31: West Kelowna Waterfront Parks

PARK NAME	NEIGHBOURHOOD	TENURE	SIZE (HA)	FACILITIES (SIZES APPROXIMATE)
Aberdeen Park	South Boucherie	Road ROW	0.29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trail
Beechnut Park	Goats Peak/Gellatly	Road ROW	0.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swimming area Trail Picnic Accessible ramp to lake Lockable shed with submersible wheelchair
Casa Loma Beach	Casa Loma	Park	0.41	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Playground Swimming area
Casa Loma Dock	Casa Loma	Road ROW	0.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swimming area Dock Pathway and boardwalk Picnic
Casa Loma Waterfront Access	Casa Loma	Road ROW	0.15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swimming area
Casa Rio Waterfront Park	Casa Loma	Road ROW	0.19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Playground Picnic Swimming area
Dupuis Boat Launch	Casa Loma	Road ROW	0.14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boat launch
Falcon Park	South Boucherie	Road ROW	0.07	
Gellatly Bay Recreational Corridor	Goats Peak/Gellatly	Licence of Occupation	1.04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trail
Gellatly Boat Launch	Goats Peak/Gellatly	Lease	0.31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boat launch
Gellatly Landing Park	Goats Peak/Gellatly	Road ROW	0.13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trail
Hazelnut Park	Goats Peak/Gellatly	Road ROW	0.14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trail
Heartnut Park	Goats Peak/Gellatly	Road ROW	0.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trail
Hitchner Park	South Boucherie	Road ROW	0.14	
Jennens Park	South Boucherie	Road ROW	0.12	
Kent Park	Goats Peak/Gellatly	Park	0.07	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Picnic

PARK NAME	NEIGHBOURHOOD	TENURE	SIZE (HA)	FACILITIES (SIZES APPROXIMATE)
Marina Park	Goats Peak/Gellatly	Lease	0.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Playground ▪ Picnic ▪ Swimming area ▪ Picnic shelter
Osprey Park	South Boucherie	Road ROW	0.09	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Playground
Paddlewheeler Park	South Boucherie	Road ROW	0.08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-motorized boat launch ▪ Washroom
Park Strip at Development Site	South Boucherie	Statutory ROW	0.01	
Pebble Beach	Goats Peak/Gellatly	Park	0.25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Picnic ▪ Beach volleyball court
Powers Point Park	Goats Peak/Gellatly	Lease	0.36	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Picnic shelter ▪ Beach volleyball court
Rotary Beach	Goats Peak/Gellatly	Licence of Occupation	3.61	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Picnic shelter ▪ Swimming area ▪ Washroom
Rotary Trails	Goats Peak/Gellatly	Park	0.78	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Picnic ▪ Trails
Sternwheeler Park	South Boucherie	Road ROW	0.08	
Shannon Lake Waterfront	Shannon Lake	Park	0.82	
Wiig Road Lake Access	South Boucherie	Road ROW	0.07	
Total (ha)			9.97	

A.6 Natural Area

Natural areas are dedicated for protection of important ecological resources like habitat and watercourses, and where appropriate, provide community access to nature. (Note: Natural areas within the parks network typically exclude highly hazardous areas (e.g. steep slopes) and sensitive ecological resources which are regulated through covenants or land preservation agreements. These lands are not publicly accessible.) By preserving appropriate natural spaces as parks within the City, the community's natural character can be retained and park users have opportunities to experience the unique natural features of the region. Recreational use in natural areas is typically limited to passive enjoyment and pedestrian trails.

Table 32: West Kelowna Natural Areas

PARK NAME	NEIGHBOURHOOD	TENURE	SIZE (HA)	FACILITIES (SIZES APPROXIMATE)
Black Canyon Park	Smith Creek	Park	1.49	▪ Trails
Bowen Creek Corridor	Lakeview Heights	Park	0.18	
Casa Palmero Park	Casa Loma	Park	7.42	▪ Trails
Connemara Park	South Boucherie	Park	0.83	
Davidson Creek	Shannon Lake	Park	7.39	
Deer Ridge Park	Westbank/Westbank Centre	Park	0.46	
Eain Lamont Park	Lakeview Heights	Park	3.92	▪ Natural area ▪ Trailhead ▪ Trails
Faulkner Creek	West Kelowna Estates / Rose Valley	Park	3.83	▪ Trails
Gates Grove Park	Glenrosa	Park	2.33	
Glen Canyon Park	Goats Peak / Gellatly	Park	3.66	▪ Access to Glen Canyon Regional Park
Kalamoir Park	Lakeview Heights	Park	0.79	▪ Access to Kalamoir Regional Park
Mission Ridge Park	South Boucherie	Park	1.69	▪ Trails
Morningside Park	Glenrosa	Park	0.34	
Mount Boucherie Park	South Boucherie		40.63	▪ Trails ▪ Trailhead
Mule Deer Park	Glenrosa	Park	1.07	
Paramount Park	Shannon Lake	Park	0.10	
Pinot Gris Park	South Boucherie	Park	1.08	▪ Trail
Pinot Noir Park	South Boucherie	Park	3.26	▪ Trailhead

PARK NAME	NEIGHBOURHOOD	TENURE	SIZE (HA)	FACILITIES (SIZES APPROXIMATE)
Rock Ridge Park	West Kelowna Estates / Rose Valley	Park	2.60	▪ Trails
Rose Meadow Park	West Kelowna Estates / Rose Valley	Park	5.29	▪ Playground ▪ Picnic area
Rose Ridge Park	West Kelowna Estates / Rose Valley	Park	8.05	
Rosewood Park	West Kelowna Estates / Rose Valley	Park	0.50	
Sandstone Park	Shannon Lake	Lease	2.15	▪ Trails
Shannon Highlands Park	Shannon Lake	Park	2.46	
Shannon Way Park	Shannon Lake	Park	2.83	▪ Trails
Stonegate Park	Glenrosa	Park	0.21	
Timothy Park	South Boucherie	Park	0.16	▪ Trail
Westridge Park	West Kelowna Estates / Rose Valley	Park	0.97	▪ Trails
Wild Rose Park	Glenrosa	Park	0.16	
Vineyard View Park	South Boucherie	Park	26.86	
Total (ha)			132.70	

A.7 Regional Parks

Regional parks are owned and operated by the RDCO as part of their region-wide parks program. The Regional Park Service “is delivered for the benefit of all residents of the Central Okanagan.” This differentiates regional parks from municipal parks that are focused toward delivering parks and recreation services to local populations. Typically, regional parks protect important landscapes in the Okanagan Valley, provide outdoor activities that will attract people from across the region, protect significant cultural, waterfront, and heritage sites, and/or establish regional greenway systems that provide recreation and wildlife habitat linkages.

PARK NAME	NEIGHBOURHOOD	TENURE	SIZE (HA)	FACILITIES (SIZES APPROXIMATE)
Gellatly Heritage Regional Park	Goats Peak / Gellatly	Regional Park	2.98	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cultural facilities ▪ Picnic ▪ Natural Areas ▪ Washroom
Gellatly Nut Farm Regional Park	Goats Peak / Gellatly	Regional Park	4.06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nut orchard ▪ Swimming area ▪ Picnic ▪ Playground ▪ Heritage buildings ▪ Trails ▪ Washroom
Glen Canyon Regional Park	Glenrosa/ Westbank Centre/ Goats Park / Gellatly	Regional Park	95.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trails ▪ Hoodoos ▪ Flume
Goats Peak Regional Park	Goats Peak / Gellatly	Regional Park	63.37	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trails ▪ Viewpoints
Kalamoier Regional Park	South Boucherie	Regional Park	30.72	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Swimming area ▪ Off-leash dog area ▪ Trails ▪ Washrooms
Raymer Bay Regional Park	West Kelowna Estates / Rose Valley	Regional Park	7.58	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Swimming area ▪ Picnic Shelter ▪ Playground ▪ Washroom
Rose Valley Regional Park	West Kelowna Estates / Rose Valley	Regional Park	232.98	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trails
Shannon Lake Regional Park	Shannon Lake	Regional Park	3.59	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Picnic ▪ Trails ▪ Washroom
Total (ha)			440.39	





Gellatly Bay

APPENDIX B:

TRENDS ANALYSIS

Trends – local, regional, provincial, and national – affect parks in every community. Trends display the tendencies and preferences of society as it evolves. Current generations have different behaviours and preferences than past generations; future generations will be different as well.

West Kelowna is impacted by these trends – the broader social, economic, and environmental trends need to be considered in parks planning as they provide information about how society is anticipated to evolve.

Based on current information, several trends warrant consideration in West Kelowna’s Parks Master Plan. Five types of trends that influence parks are summarized in this section:

- ▶ **Demographic Trends:** Population, growth, and composition of a community impact park needs.
- ▶ **Social Trends:** Personal lifestyle choices, leisure time pursuits, and preferences impact how people are using parks.
- ▶ **Economic Trends:** The state of personal and municipal economics impacts all aspects of people’s lives, including how leisure time is spent.
- ▶ **Recreation Trends:** The activities people choose and how they participate in recreation evolves over time. As interests in recreation change, different types of amenities are required.
- ▶ **Environmental Trends:** In the last decade, the environment has come to the forefront of decision-making in BC.

B.1 Demographic Trends

B.1.1 POPULATION GROWTH

BACKGROUND

- ▶ Between 2001 and 2021 the population of the City of West Kelowna has more than doubled.
- ▶ Between 2016 and 2021, the City saw a growth rate of 10.5% over 5 years,¹ which is well above BC's growth rate of 7.6% for the same period.² As of 2021, West Kelowna is home to an estimated 36,078 residents.³
- ▶ West Kelowna's Official Community Plan (OCP) predicts a 1.5% annual growth rate.⁴ If West Kelowna grows at an average rate of 1.5% from the 2021 population of 36,078, the number of residents will be approximately:
 - » 38,866 by 2026
 - » 41,870 by 2031
 - » 45,106 by 2036
 - » 48,592 by 2041

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR PARKS?

- ▶ The parks system must grow in tandem with the population so that existing and future residents continue to have adequate levels of service.
- ▶ Park identification and acquisition should be done in a proactive manner to secure desirable key lands that could be subject to future development.

B.1.2 POPULATION AGE

BACKGROUND

- ▶ The Central Okanagan has one of BC's oldest age demographics. The last BC Census, completed in 2021, identified a median age for West Kelowna of 44 (up from 43.5 in 2016); BC's median age is 42.8.⁵
- ▶ As of 2021, West Kelowna's largest age group is those between the ages of 60-64 years old, with the next three highest age groups being 55-59 years, 35-39 years, and 65-69 years, respectively.⁶
- ▶ West Kelowna's OCP predicts that by 2040, those aged 65 and over will make up 27% of the population and an additional 12% will be made up by those aged 55 to 64.⁷

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR PARKS?

- ▶ Older adults often have more time for recreation. As the population continues to age, parks and amenities that support a high quality of life for all ages will be required.
- ▶ It is believed that the baby boom generation will be more active than previous generations and will choose to remain integrated in mainstream recreation and programs, rather than accommodated by age-based recreation such as senior's centres.
- ▶ The clear message for trends relating to the new older adult is that "one size does not fit all." Not only will the next generation of older adults be more culturally diverse and physically fit, but many will have the financial resources to participate in the types of activities or programs they choose.
- ▶ Community walkability influences older adults' ability to be active.

1 Statistics Canada, 2021, Census Profile West Kelowna

2 Statistics Canada, 2021, Census Profile British Columbia

3 Statistics Canada, 2021, Census Profile West Kelowna

4 City of West Kelowna 2021 OCP

5 Statistics Canada, 2021, Census Profile British Columbia

6 Statistics Canada, 2021, Census Profile West Kelowna

7 City of West Kelowna 2021 OCP



B.1.3 INCREASING DIVERSITY

BACKGROUND

- ▶ West Kelowna’s visible minority population has more than doubled between the years 2021 and 2011, rising from 3.4% to 7.3%.⁸
- ▶ In 2021, West Kelowna’s Indigenous population accounted for 6.1% of the City’s population, up from 4.8% in 2011.⁹
- ▶ Immigrants who came to Canada after 1990 (29%) tend to participate regularly in sport and at the same rate as Canadians born in the same period (27%).¹⁰
- ▶ Immigrants to BC bring a wide range of cultural identities and recreational interests.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR PARKS?

- ▶ A more diverse population will likely bring varied recreational preferences.
- ▶ Broadened cultural diversity can introduce new leisure pursuits which affect the desired amenities in park spaces.
- ▶ Community planning should make efforts engage with residents of varied cultural identities to provide access to relevant recreation and space/amenities.
- ▶ Parks have the capacity to diminish cultural barriers and build community cohesiveness and promote cultural learning.

8 Statistics Canada, 2021, Census Profile West Kelowna

9 Statistics Canada, 2021, Census Profile West Kelowna

10 Sport Participation in Canada, 2013.

B.2 Social Trends

B.2.1 LIFESTYLE AND WELLNESS

BACKGROUND

- ▶ Awareness about the health benefits of physical activity is rising. Health campaigns, media, and school programs are highlighting the benefits of physical activity in people's lives.
- ▶ Studies have revealed the health implications of sedentary lifestyles – showing that incidences of heart disease, stroke, certain types of cancers, type 2 diabetes, hypertension, and osteoporosis may be reduced through participation in physical activity.¹
- ▶ Studies indicate that engaging in physical activity has been proven effective in improving mental health. A total of 28% Canadians studied were less likely to report having a mood disorder if they regularly participated in active environments.²

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR PARKS?

- ▶ Infrastructure that supports activity should be provided within parks to encourage people to make healthy choices.
- ▶ Community linkages that encourage physical activity should be considered. By developing a network of pedestrian and cyclist routes the City can provide its citizens with options for healthy options for mobility and recreation.
- ▶ There may be increased interest in programs aimed at wellness being accommodated in park settings.

1 Colman & Walker, 2004.

2 Stone, Rachel C., Meisner, Brad A. and Baker, Joseph (2012). "Mood Disorders among Older Adults Participating in Individual and Group Active Environments: 'Me' versus 'Us,' or Both?" in *Journal of Aging Research* (Vol. 2012).

B.2.2 CHILD & YOUTH INACTIVITY

BACKGROUND

- ▶ From 2015 to 2021, the proportion of Canadians aged 12 to 17 who met physical activity guidelines dropped by 14%.³
- ▶ Kids are more physically active when they play outside, helping achieve the moderate-to-vigorous physical activity goals. Health reports have identified a relationship between children spending time outside having enhanced physical activity and psychosocial health.⁴
- ▶ Some parents and children believe that most playgrounds do not provide enough challenge⁵ which discourages children from engaging with playground equipment.
- ▶ Concerns of perceived neighbourhood safety appear to be an influential barrier to unstructured child-led play.⁶

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR PARKS?

- ▶ Parks resources need to be appealing to children of various age groups.
- ▶ Decision-making around parks should include input from children and youth to determine what types of amenities and activities will encourage them to get out and play.
- ▶ Access to safe, convenient recreation can encourage outdoor play and may reduce need for adult supervision.

3 Statistics Canada, Top five highlights from a new report on the health of Canadians, 2023

4 Larouche, Richard, Didier Garriguet, Katie E. Gunnell, Gary S. Goldfield and Mark S. Tremblay. *Health Reports: Outdoor time, physical activity, sedentary time, and health indicators at ages 7 to 12*

5 Veitch J, Salmon J, Ball K. Children's perceptions of the use of public open spaces for active free-play. *Children's Geographies* 2007;5(4):409-22.

6 Lee H, Tamminen KA, Clark AM, Slater L, Spence JC, Holt NL. A meta-study of qualitative research examining determinants of children's independent active free play. *Int J Behav Nutr Phys Act* 2015;12(1):1.

B.2.3 ACCESSIBILITY

BACKGROUND

- ▶ More than 6.2 million people in Canada identify as having a disability which is over 20 percent of the Canadian population.⁷
- ▶ Access to parks is recognized as an essential service within a community; however, many parks do not meet the needs of all visitors in terms of providing accessible places, services, and programs.
- ▶ Though most parks have work to do when it comes to accessibility, great strides have been made in recent times with inclusive playgrounds and other accessible park design elements.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR PARKS?

- ▶ Future parks should be designed with inclusivity in mind. This involves creating spaces and features that can be enjoyed by people of all abilities, including those with mobility challenges, visual or auditory impairments, and other disabilities.
- ▶ Parks infrastructure can be adapted to include ramps, smooth pathways, and accessible amenities such as restrooms, picnic areas, and playgrounds.
- ▶ Clear and accessible signage with information in multiple formats, including braille, large print, and audio descriptions should be incorporated into park design.

7 Parks Canada, Strengthening Accessibility, 2023.

B.2.4 TECHNOLOGY

BACKGROUND

- ▶ The past decade has shown a dramatic increase in the use of technology and social media in peoples' lifestyles, particularly youth.
- ▶ There are opportunities to leverage technology in the parks network for engagement and communication with users.
- ▶ Practical elements that appeal to technology users such as smartphone charging stations and Wi-Fi access in parks have become more common in public areas.
- ▶ Technology is evolving rapidly, and so to will how we adapt.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR PARKS?

- ▶ Cities should consider social media as a means to engage people, especially the youth demographic.
- ▶ Digital marketing reaches a broad range of individuals. Creating an interface with current digital trends may modernize the way people find information and learn about their parks.
- ▶ New technologies that have potential to improve park experience should be assessed and implemented if deemed appropriate.
- ▶ It can be anticipated that technology will continue to shape our world, and adapting to current trends will be needed. At the same time, parks should continue to provide an "escape" from our increasingly connected world. Studies continue to show the benefits of nature in reducing stress and supporting health.⁸

8 Kuo, Frances E. (Ming), Parks and Other Green Environments: Essential Components of a Healthy Human Habitat. National Recreation and Park Association, 2010.

B.3 Economic Trends

B.3.1 PERSONAL ECONOMICS

BACKGROUND

- ▶ In today's uncertain economy, some people are looking at ways to minimize spending. Recreation may be considered as non-essential, limiting personal spending on it.
- ▶ Studies show people with lower household incomes are less likely to participate in sport.¹

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR PARKS?

- ▶ Attention to the introduction and amount of new fees for parks services (e.g., parking, commercialization) must be carefully considered to not discourage park use.
- ▶ Age-based discounts may no longer be feasible as the 65+ proportion of the population increases and holds an increasingly larger proportion of Canada's wealth.
- ▶ Low-cost or no-cost programming can offer expanded opportunities for all to participate.
- ▶ Opportunities to raise funds through alternative methods (e.g. fundraising, special events, etc.), may help ease user fees.

B.3.2 MUNICIPAL ECONOMICS

BACKGROUND

- ▶ Local governments fund the majority of public infrastructure in Canada.
- ▶ Property tax is the traditional funding mechanism for parks, but revenue from property tax may not keep up with escalating municipal expenses. With competing budget pressures, local governments must make decisions about spending, which can have a disproportional impact on parks investments.

- ▶ Awareness among government representatives and the local community about the level of financial commitment needed for a successful community parks program is required. Perceived costs associated with acquiring, developing, and maintaining a park are often unrealistic.
- ▶ Insufficient parks maintenance and operations budgets can result in increased costs for renewal or replacement of deteriorated assets.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR PARKS?

- ▶ Recognizing that funding is limited, parks priorities must be set.
- ▶ Deferred park development may be warranted in order to secure parkland for the long-term, to be developed over time as community budgets permit. Public education about deferred park development is important to help people understand why parkland may be acquired, but left undeveloped for a period of time.
- ▶ Budgets for new parks must be realistic and must consider all aspects of development, operations, and maintenance.
- ▶ Seeking alternative funding to supplement property tax revenues may be warranted.
 - » Alternatives such as partnerships, DCCs, local improvement charges, and fundraising may be considered.
 - » Funding from senior governments should be explored, but only pursued if they support the needs of the community.
 - » Additional staff time will be needed to identify and pursue funding opportunities.
- ▶ Municipalities must balance financial constraints with the benefits of investment in parks development for the overall long-term benefit of the community.

¹ Canadian Heritage. Sport Participation 2010 Research Paper, 2013. http://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2013/pc-ch/CH24-1-2012-eng.pdf

B.3.3 PARTNERSHIPS

BACKGROUND

- ▶ In the face of budget pressures, some communities are exploring partnerships to supplement their parks systems.
- ▶ Partnerships can support capital cost as well as operations and programming.
- ▶ Public-private partnerships (P3s) are a means of building and/or operating recreational amenities which engage the expertise or capital of the private sector. Public-public partnerships help to leverage public resources in a cost effective manner.
- ▶ As development continues and land constraints increase, a key issue will be the affordable acquisition of park land to support a growing population.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR PARKS?

- ▶ Opportunities for potential partnerships should be explored.
- ▶ All planning for new or renovated parks should be evaluated for opportunities for partnerships.
- ▶ Where partnerships are undertaken, careful development of clear agreements is needed to ensure positive gain for all.

B.3.4 VOLUNTEERISM

BACKGROUND

- ▶ Volunteer programs offer opportunities for participation by community members, while providing the municipality with cost-effective solutions.
- ▶ On average, Canadians aged 15 and older dedicated 206 hours of their time to volunteering in 2018,² with sports and recreation being a common area for volunteers.
- ▶ Older citizens within Canada are less likely to volunteer than younger age groups, but when they do, they contribute a far greater average number of hours.³

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR PARKS?

- ▶ Volunteers have a role to play in West Kelowna parks.
- ▶ Successful volunteer programs require a commitment and additional time from parks departments. Organized, quality volunteer programs that are well advertised allow people to contribute to their community.
- ▶ As BC's society ages and the proportion of 65+ individuals increases, more people will have more hours that could potentially be directed to volunteer programs; however, currently these groups have the lowest number of volunteer hours. Increasing participation of this demographic could significantly increase the number of volunteer hours contributed.
- ▶ Working with volunteers can help create the need for community development, team building, and social inclusion that will benefit the community at large.

² Statistics Canada, National Volunteer Week, 2022

³ Statistics Canada, National Volunteer Week, 2022

B.4 Recreation Trends

B.4.1 ACTIVITY CHOICES

BACKGROUND

- ▶ Non-traditional work schedules, home-based offices, and double-income families are becoming more common which make it more difficult for people to make long-term commitments to team or ongoing activities.
- ▶ Values and interests have become more diverse.
- ▶ As the understanding around the benefits of exercise to health and well-being increases, people are seeking ways to incorporate activity into their daily lives.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR PARKS?

- ▶ Programs that do not require a long-term commitment are becoming more desirable.
- ▶ Informal outdoor recreation is especially conducive to self-regulated activity and may become a higher priority.
- ▶ People are looking for more condensed periods of activity that can be accessed at any time.
- ▶ Trails that support walking and cycling respond to people's desire to integrate leisure and recreation into their daily lives such as commuting by sustainable modes of transportation.

B.4.2 SPORT PARTICIPATION

BACKGROUND

- ▶ Sport participation decreases with age.¹
- ▶ Children age 5 to 19 who participate in organized sports take approximately 1,700 more daily steps on average than children who do not participate in these activities.²
- ▶ The Canadian Fitness & Lifestyle Research Institute reported in 2010-2011 the most popular sports for children participants to be soccer (38%), hockey (24%), swimming (17%), basketball (13%), and baseball/softball (10%).³
- ▶ In slower economic times, people are less likely to spend their time and money on "discretionary items" including sports.
- ▶ Cost, lack of parks nearby, and lack of maintained/safe spaces are often cited as barriers to sport participation.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR PARKS?

- ▶ Securing a sufficient amount of area allotted to sport facilities is important for community health.
- ▶ Sport facilities within parks need to be well maintained.
- ▶ Enabling access to organized sport for lower-income participants may encourage greater participation.
- ▶ Given field sport (soccer, softball, baseball) popularity and typically lower barrier to entry when it comes to cost, it will be important that field demands continue to be met.

1 Canadian Heritage. Sport Participation 2010 Research Paper, 2013

2 ParticipACTION Report Card on Physical Activity for Children and Youth, 2015

3 Canadian Fitness & Lifestyle Research Institute. Getting Kids Active! 2010-2011 Physical Activity Monitor: Facts & Figures, 2013

B.5 Environmental Trends

B.5.1 PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP

BACKGROUND

- ▶ The health of the environment remains a high priority for British Columbians which extends to the protection and preservation of natural areas.
- ▶ People are seeking opportunities to participate in green decision-making and environmental protection or restoration of sensitive areas.
- ▶ Outdoor learning and interest in the environment is also increasing, particularly among a younger demographic.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR PARKS?

- ▶ Some active people choose to walk or cycle for daily transportation if their infrastructure is able to support this. The parks network has a role in supporting safe connections.
- ▶ Readily available recycling bins in parks encourages recycling.
- ▶ People are looking for opportunities to directly participate in sustainability and stewardship of their community. Volunteer programs that encourage participation in stream restoration, removal of invasive species, restoration of sensitive environments, or educational programs can help people be involved in the health of their community.
- ▶ Educational information helps people recognize how parks are contributing to community stewardship and how they can help. This may take the form of interpretive programs, signage, environmental education, social media campaigns, and information programs.

B.5.2 MUNICIPAL STEWARDSHIP

BACKGROUND

- ▶ As the local climate changes, there will be hotter, drier summers and wetter winters. Planning for climate change adaptation will be a consideration in parks planning.
- ▶ There are high expectations for the City to demonstrate environmental sustainability in the operations and planning of parks.
- ▶ Parks are increasingly becoming home to green infrastructure that addresses environmental considerations.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR PARKS?

- ▶ Some municipal governments are starting to implement policies and develop plans that facilitate sustainable decision-making.
 - » Civic Building Policy – commitment to constructing all new civic additions to a certain energy or environmental standard.
 - » Purchasing Policy – commitment to reducing energy use through purchase of energy efficient equipment and appliances for all parks.
 - » Comprehensive Retrofits – examination and retrofit of a community’s civic amenities.
 - » OCPs – incorporation of green policies and targets into the overall guiding document for the community.
- ▶ Parks are playing an increasing role in stewardship.
- ▶ The environmental value of parkland should contribute to determining park acquisition priorities.
- ▶ Increased visibility of the ecological contribution parks makes the community help people recognize and respect their value.



Gellatly Bay Recreation Corridor

APPENDIX C:

PRELIMINARY DESIGN

GUIDELINES CONSIDERATIONS

S1 Parks & Recreational Trails Design Guidelines, recommends a process to develop consistent design guidelines for both parks and recreational trails. The section documents previously developed and relevant design considerations for various park amenities that may support that process. This information is provided for reference and it is anticipated it will be updated and refined through the guideline development process.



Julia's Junction Inclusive Playground

C.1 PLAY AREA GUIDELINES

Play areas should be designed for progressive skill development and incorporate managed risk to challenge and encourage healthy development of physical literacy. The list below outlines common play design considerations that could be incorporated into design guidelines for future playgrounds.

ACCESSIBILITY/INCLUSIVITY

- ▶ Target options for equipment that can be operated and experienced by a range of ages and abilities (including caregivers and children).
- ▶ Consider bucket or disc seats as part of swings to support broader access and use.
- ▶ Include ground-oriented play features, as well as raised decks or climbers.
- ▶ Plan for routes and paths to be barrier-free.

NATURE PLAY

- ▶ Integrate nature play elements with traditional playground areas or stand alone.
- ▶ High play value is gained from sand and water play areas for open-ended exploration.
- ▶ Modest built elements include hills and mounds, log climbers, stones and boulders, tunnels, and plantings.
- ▶ Incorporate opportunities for unstructured free-play such as fort building.
- ▶ Where nature play is incorporated within treed areas an arborist assessment may be required.
- ▶ Locate nature play features outside environmentally sensitive areas.

PLAYGROUND SURFACING

- ▶ For community playground destinations, and where feasible, include rubberized accessible surfacing. Alternative preferred surfacing is engineered wood fibre (e.g., Fibar).
- ▶ Around existing play structures, other surfaces such as pea gravel or sand should be replaced.

SPRAY PARK SURFACING

- ▶ Where feasible, include rubberized accessible surfacing is spray parks. Alternative preferred surfacing is concrete.

- ▶ Water play areas are typically level, smooth, and supportive of universal access.

FENCING/SAFETY

- ▶ Provide perimeter fencing for designated playground areas where there are close to road, cycle paths, bodies of water, steep slopes, or other higher risk areas.

SEATING

- ▶ Provide nearby seating for both play area users and caregivers.
- ▶ Seating should include purpose-built benches for accessibility.
- ▶ Seating can also be provided by informal features such as logs, seatwalls, and boulders.
- ▶ Arrange seating in areas with good visibility to supervise play areas.

COMPLIMENTARY FEATURES

- ▶ Include waste receptacles close to primary access points.
- ▶ Provide bicycle racks.
- ▶ Consider shade structures for play equipment where trees or natural shading are absent.
- ▶ Consider complimentary features including: water fountain, picnic tables, shelter, washrooms

LANDSCAPING

- ▶ Retain existing trees and add new trees for shade and comfort.
- ▶ Adjacent lawn areas support general park enjoyment as well as play value.
- ▶ Small planting areas and landscaping features can be a cost-effective compliment when integrated as part of play features.

C.2 PARK WASHROOM GUIDELINES

Park washrooms should be designed with accessibility in mind and be widely available across community parks, particularly those with a large amount of users. Key considerations for park washrooms include:

LOCATIONS

- ▶ High use park areas are priority for budgeting and implementing permanent washroom/change room facilities.
- ▶ Parks with one or more of the following criteria should be considered:
 - » Community park classification
 - » Community playground
 - » Splash park
 - » Waterfront park
 - » Site for community gatherings or events

SERVICING & FEASIBILITY

- ▶ Full-service washrooms (full plumbing and lighting/electrical) are warranted in highest use areas as the implementation, maintenance, and asset renewal costs are highest.
- ▶ As part of planning, feasibility, and budgeting for washrooms at individual sites, the availability and proximity of servicing must be considered.
- ▶ For sites with no existing water or electrical service, the servicing costs may be prohibitive and an alternative toilet system (vault/compost/portable) may be the only viable option until servicing conditions change.

DESIGN CRITERIA

- ▶ Washrooms should be universally accessible which includes exterior design (siting, paths, and access) as well as the interior layout and design.
- ▶ Facilities should be energy efficient (water and/or electrical).
- ▶ Materials and design character should be durable for public use and appropriate for individual site conditions and character.

MAINTENANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

- ▶ Maintenance and operations costs must be included in the budgeting and implementation planning for washrooms, alongside the capital planning costs for construction, and funding for asset renewal and management.

C.3 PICNIC/GATHERING AREA GUIDELINES

Picnic/gathering areas are common across West Kelowna's parks and should vary in terms of size and style with park use correlating with how elaborate the structure/area is. Key considerations for picnic/gathering areas include:

LOCATION:

- ▶ High use park areas are priorities for covered structures. Parks with one or more of the following criteria should be considered:
 - » Community park classification
 - » Community playground
 - » Splash park
 - » Waterfront park
 - » Site for community gatherings or events



Kinsmen Park Picnic Shelter

DESIGN CRITERIA:

- ▶ Siting should be on level ground in an area that provides good visibility and close proximity to grassy picnic areas, play areas, or similar uses.
- ▶ Materials and design character should be durable for public use as well as complimentary to the site character and conditions (e.g. oceanfront environment, forested environment, etc.).
- ▶ Provide accessible trail access to covered areas, as well as adequate clear distances within the structure and around furnishings for wheelchair, walker, or stroller circulation.
- ▶ Provide tables both under cover and in adjacent park area to allow for shade and sun conditions.
- ▶ Consider cedar (FSC certified) or recycled composite wood for furnishings; materials that are durable and inviting (remain cool in summer and warm in winter).
- ▶ Orient the structure and seating to maintain and maximize views.
- ▶ Where possible provide servicing to the shelter including electrical and potable water.

C.4 FURNISHING & AMENITY GUIDELINES

Furnishings and amenities are abundant across West Kelowna's parks system in terms of both quantity and variety and require many context-dependent considerations. Key considerations for furnishings and amenities include:

- ▶ Aligning design guidelines for furnishings with the Parks Classification structure (Community, Waterfront, Neighbourhood, Nature, and Linear) can balance consistency with flexibility.
- ▶ Material durability and life-cycle are key considerations for furnishings in municipal parks.
- ▶ The character of the furnishings materials selected should reflect the context and anticipated uses (e.g. urban versus nature park).
- ▶ For cost management and maintenance purposes, furnishings that are consistent with those used by the City in other public spaces (e.g., streetscapes) should be used.
- ▶ Consider lighting only along major multi-use pathways where substantial use during evening hours is anticipated. Lighting of minor trails is not recommended.
- ▶ Where lighting is used, energy-efficient lighting (e.g., LED, solar) should be integrated.
- ▶ All lighting should consider dark-sky compliance and limit impact to neighbouring properties and environmentally-sensitive areas.
- ▶ Where barriers such as bollards or baffles are used, ensure that accessible trails allow passage of wheelchairs and strollers. Avoid use of chains between bollards as they are difficult to detect for people with visual impairments.
- ▶ Bollards or large boulders should be used at trail entrances where motorized vehicle use is not permitted.
- ▶ Include receptacles that separate recycling from waste for overall waste reduction.
- ▶ In high traffic areas or areas prone to vandalism, use a low-VOC anti-graffiti coating, such as a sacrificial wax coating, for furnishings.
- ▶ Pursue furnishing styles that have classic or timeless design qualities.



Bollard at CNR Wharf



Wall lights at the Gellatly Bay Recreation Corridor

C.5 SIGNAGE & WAYFINDING GUIDELINES

Signs can be both overused and underused and the way they are designed and placed within a park setting can have a big influence over their effectiveness. Key considerations for signage and wayfinding include:

- ▶ Signs can be a variety of sizes and formats to suit their location and function.
- ▶ Where there are multiple types of information to be provided at one location, integrate the information on one sign rather than having multiple separate signs.
- ▶ Plan the locations of directional signs for easy visibility, including sign height, reflectivity, and vegetation maintenance.
- ▶ Plan for durability and weather protection (precipitation and UV) with signage materials.
- ▶ Use vandal-resistant materials such as galvanized steel posts and structure, aluminum plate sign faces, and water-based anti-graffiti coating for easy graffiti removal.
- ▶ Repetition of components such as graphic form, colours, and logos are important to create consistency and recognizability throughout a widely dispersed system like in West Kelowna.
- ▶ Design signage structures to allow for easy replacement of sign plates.



Typical park sign



Interpretive sign impacted by graffiti



No Drinking No Jumping
Please Use Proper Safety Gear

GENERAL RULES
WE ACCEPT NO LIABILITY FOR INJURY OR DAMAGE TO PERSONS OR PROPERTY.
1. Participants must wear proper safety gear and use the proper technique for jumping.
2. Participants must not drink alcohol or use drugs before jumping.
3. Participants must not jump if they are pregnant, have a heart condition, or are taking medication.
4. Participants must not jump if they are under 16 years old or over 65 years old.
5. Participants must not jump if they are wearing loose clothing or jewelry.
6. Participants must not jump if they are wearing high heels or flip-flops.
7. Participants must not jump if they are wearing contact lenses.
8. Participants must not jump if they are wearing a hat or sunglasses.
9. Participants must not jump if they are wearing a watch or any other electronic device.
10. Participants must not jump if they are wearing a backpack or any other bag.
11. Participants must not jump if they are wearing a life jacket or any other flotation device.
12. Participants must not jump if they are wearing a life preserver or any other flotation device.
13. Participants must not jump if they are wearing a life ring or any other flotation device.
14. Participants must not jump if they are wearing a lifebuoy or any other flotation device.
15. Participants must not jump if they are wearing a life preserver or any other flotation device.
16. Participants must not jump if they are wearing a life ring or any other flotation device.
17. Participants must not jump if they are wearing a lifebuoy or any other flotation device.
18. Participants must not jump if they are wearing a life preserver or any other flotation device.
19. Participants must not jump if they are wearing a life ring or any other flotation device.
20. Participants must not jump if they are wearing a lifebuoy or any other flotation device.

ZIPLINE AND JUMPING PLATFORM RULES
1. Participants must wear proper safety gear and use the proper technique for jumping.
2. Participants must not drink alcohol or use drugs before jumping.
3. Participants must not jump if they are pregnant, have a heart condition, or are taking medication.
4. Participants must not jump if they are under 16 years old or over 65 years old.
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TIPS ON JUMPING TECHNIQUE
1. Stand on the platform with your feet shoulder-width apart.
2. Bend your knees and lean forward slightly.
3. Hold onto the handles with both hands.
4. Jump when you hear the instructor's signal.
5. Keep your arms straight and your feet together.
6. Land on the platform with your feet shoulder-width apart.
7. Stand up and walk away from the platform.

