

# District of Peachland Parks and Recreation Master Plan (2018-2028)

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## Executive Summary

The District of Peachland is an idyllic hillside community of 5,428 people located on the west side of Okanagan Lake and in the center of the Okanagan Valley. Its eleven kilometers of waterfront, natural beauty, charming downtown, historic landmarks, and outdoor recreation for all seasons contribute to a high quality of life.

In addition to the physical attributes that contribute to quality of life, is the important role that the District's Community and Recreation Services Department plays in the health and wellness of citizens of all ages and abilities. It is through the indoor and outdoor spaces, trail network, year round recreation services, special events, and partnerships with local and regional service providers that residents are provided opportunities to be healthy and active, socially connected and feel a sense of belonging.

Based on a medium growth projection of 3.6%, it is anticipated that the population will grow to approximately 8,000 people by 2027. Therefore, the purpose of this Master Plan is to guide decision-making and action over the next 10 years on the management and development of parks, trails, waterfront, indoor spaces, recreation services, special events, and investments. The plan reflects the community values, the needs, expectations, and priorities of the community. It also respects the unique assets and capacity of Peachland being a small community.

The vision for recreation and community services is to “inspire groups and individuals to develop and deliver recreation programs and events that engage and empower people of all ages and abilities”. The strategic objectives that support the achievement of the vision are:

- 1) To provide recreation and parks services to individuals and groups of all ages contributing to the development of sustainable environments, healthy individuals and a healthy community.
- 2) To facilitate individuals and groups to offer programs and services, building community capacity and leveraging local resources.
- 3) To plan programs, services, assets and amenities that reflect Peachland's unique character and financial capacity.
- 4) To protect Peachland's natural resources and be a steward of municipal assets.

The key elements of the plan are the four roles that Department staff play in recreation and community services; a framework that provides a principle-based approach to service delivery; and specific recommendations related to parks, trails, beaches, outdoor recreation, indoor facilities, indoor recreation and special events. The recommendations are:

1. Retain the majority of the priorities outlined in the Community Recreation Policy and fine-tune them to align with the Parks and Recreation Master Plan (2018 - 2028) including the staff roles, service delivery framework, recommendations, and decision-making guidelines.
2. Adopt the roles of Planner, Provider, Facilitator and Protector as each provides a distinct and important contribution to the service delivery system.
3. Adopt the Service Delivery Framework to plan for and guide the focus for District's investment in services and indoor/outdoor spaces. The key elements being 3 catchment areas (i.e. neighbourhood-based, community-based and regional) based on interdependencies and sustainability.

4. Facilitate partnerships and collaborative relationships with organizations who share the same community outcomes and have the capacity and expertise to offer quality spaces, programs and services.
5. Invest in local service providers so that they may continue to contribute to the service delivery system.
6. Work strategically with key service providers to share resources, increase awareness of what is being offered and collaboratively resolve challenges to improve services to the community.
7. Facilitate a collaborative planning process with other service providers to review trends, share community needs data, and provide a forum to proactively plan services to address unmet needs, remove overlaps, and co-create strategies to improve community outcomes.
8. Initiate discussions between District Council and the School Board to explore the parameters of a cooperative agreement and do so in advance of the demand for spaces as the population grows.
9. Adopt a standard of 2.50 hectares/1,000 people for community parks. Acquire and/or develop existing parkland to establish community parks that are a destination for the entire community to meet the new standard.
10. Adopt a standard of 0.50 hectares/1,000 people for neighbourhood parks. Acquire and/or develop neighbourhood parks as the population grows over the next ten years.
11. Explore the potential of building a new outdoor rink in Mountain View Park (to replace the existing outdoor rink at 6114 Turner Avenue). Consult the public and stakeholders on proposed changes to Mountain View Park. Consider negotiating a new lease with the Peachland Riding Club.
12. Develop a portion of Sanderson Park as a community park with outdoor recreation amenities. Consider developing ballfields based on monitoring demand/need for these amenities.
13. Develop Mackinnon Park as a community park with outdoor recreation amenities, improved vehicular and pedestrian access, and parking.
14. Develop the currently undeveloped Thompson Drive Park, to serve the Upper Princeton Neighbourhood, with amenities that are appropriate for the neighbourhood and site such as a nature playscape, viewpoint, benches, picnic table and signage.
15. Investigate the District of Peachland's ownership of the W.A.Lang Wilderness Park/Pincushion Park and ensure that public access is secured. Formalize this park as a nature park and improve wayfinding and signage.
16. Rebuild the landscaping along the Centennial Way bioswale by removing the bluegrass and replanting low maintenance, drought tolerant, and native plants.
17. Create an inventory and assessment of park furniture (benches, picnic tables, picnic shelter, garbage bins, etc.).

18. Incorporate additional public washrooms within any future civic buildings, and/or private buildings where appropriate such as the future fire hall at San Clemente and 13<sup>th</sup> Street.
19. Create an "Art in Parks" strategy and engage local artists to incorporate public art and art-themed events in parks.

**Play spaces:**

20. Develop a splash park in the Downtown or Beach Ave neighbourhood. Ensure that accessible and intergenerational features are incorporated for parents and grandparents.
21. Develop a playground either at Gillam Crescent Park or as part of the future Turner Avenue Property redevelopment to serve the Lower Princeton neighbourhood.
22. Ensure all new developments incorporate play spaces.

**Trails:**

23. Building on the work completed for the Sidewalk and Pedestrian Connectivity Plan, undertake a comprehensive Trails Network Plan that establishes a vision for the Peachland trail network with proposed trail alignments.
24. Work with the community on plans to develop the lakeside promenade with beach access opportunities from 13<sup>th</sup> Street to Todd Road.
25. Create a formal trail from Ponderosa Drive through the former Ponderosa Golf Course land to Somerset Ave. Work with private land owners to establish a trail right of way or easement if trail acquisition is not feasible.
26. Connect the Trepanier Creek Linear Park to the RDCO Greenway and Ponderosa neighbourhood along Clements Crescent.
27. Pursue establishment of a formal trail connecting Mountain View Park to Forest Hill Drive Wilderness Park to Sanderson Park to Gerrie Road Park.
28. Investigate the possibility of establishing a formal trail connecting MacKinnon Park along the east side of Trepanier Creek to Okanagan Lake.
29. Develop and distribute new trails maps.
30. Encourage the Visitors Centre to work with local stewardship groups to promote trails in and around Peachland.
31. Work with the Province to ensure public access on Crown land is secured.
32. Work with the Province to improve and maintain Pincushion Mountain trail, including improving access and signage.
33. Work with the Province to create a new trailhead with kiosk at Forest Hill Drive Wilderness Park, a gateway to the trail network on Crown land connecting to McCall Lakes.
34. Work with RDCO and West Kelowna to establish a trail connection to Goat's Peak Regional Park.

35. Increase maintenance standards for trails and follow Peachland trail standards.
36. As part of an Active Transportation Plan, work with the Province to develop a bike lane on or off Highway 97 from Peachland to West Kelowna and from Summerland to Peachland.

**Beaches:**

37. Where opportunities exist, develop more accessibility features (ramps, handrails, and hard surface walkways) along the waterfront for people with mobility issues.
38. Continue to provide a Wibit style waterpark through collaboration with local entrepreneurs. Consider other opportunities to partner with local business to provide amenities and services along the waterfront.
39. Expand the size and capacity of the swim docks and explore the potential of adding accessibility features when rebuilding the facilities following the 2017 flood event.
40. Explore the potential of adding more play features at Swim Bay, such as a slide.

**Signage:**

41. Improve signage and wayfinding throughout the parks, trails and beaches system. Establish signage standards that are consistent with Peachland branding.

**Acquisition:**

42. Update the DCC Bylaw to reflect the recommendations in this plan for parkland acquisition and development.
43. Establish formal park and trail acquisition criteria. Prioritize acquisition of waterfront land, flat land that is developable for neighbourhood parks and playgrounds, land for trail connections and protection of sensitive ecosystems. Prioritize acquisition of developable land in the following neighbourhoods: Upper Princeton, Lower Princeton, Ponderosa, Buchanan and New Monaco.
44. Work with partners and private land owners to secure trail rights of way and trail easements where acquisition is not feasible.
45. Explore the potential of transferring the District of Peachland's parkland adjacent to Hardy Falls Park to RDCO to manage as one comprehensive parcel.

**Outdoor Recreation:**

46. Build a small, multi-use sports court in the Downtown, Beach Avenue or future New Monaco neighbourhood.
47. Develop a beach volleyball court preferably along the waterfront or Lambly Park.
48. Monitor the demand/need for baseball/softball fields.
49. Monitor the demand/need for soccer fields.
50. Monitor participation in mountain biking and potential interest in a future bike park.

51. Update the Community Amenities Contribution Bylaw to include outdoor recreation amenities such as an outdoor ice rink and multi-use sports court.

**Overall Indoor Recreation Spaces:**

52. Ensure all facilities are leased to the highest and best use to serve the community.
53. Explore options with facility operators and lease holders to provide more time for recreation programming.
54. Implement a facility maintenance management program to help extend the serviceable life of buildings, particularly for aging facilities.

**In the short term:**

55. Expand the hours of operation of the weight room by installing a card access system and closed-circuit video monitoring and monitor results.
56. Add windows to the weight room trailer.
57. Implement interior and exterior upgrades to 4<sup>th</sup> Street Place.
58. Implement improvements to the Community Centre stage to support multi-use while retaining the functionality of the stage.
59. Expand contributions and funding towards the facility replacement reserve.

**In the long term:**

60. Relocate the weight room to the Community Centre in conjunction with the relocation of Council Chambers to another location.
61. Expand the Community Centre by adding a minimum two multi-purpose rooms equalling about 5,000 sq. ft. of new floor space.
62. If any future additions to Cousins Park are contemplated, first consider the potential expansion requirements for the Community Centre as a priority.
63. Assess the costs and benefits of eventually closing 4<sup>th</sup> Street Place and adding the additional space to the Community Centre when it is expanded.
64. Collaborate with other service providers to leverage their expertise and reach with age groups and to offer a wide range of interests.
65. Activate and support programs and services through the “facilitation role”. In addition, work with local service providers so that District staff can be a much needed source of program information for organizations that do not have a store-front presence.
66. Explore and respond to general recreation programming opportunities for interest-based programming that inspires families, intergenerational relationships, and individuals to recreate together.
67. Expand facility opening hours and align program schedules with the community’s leisure time.



68. Maximize the concurrent programming opportunities that are typically associated with a community centre.
69. Identify opportunities to fine-tune scheduling, priorities and time allocation for programs in the Community Centre. Promote non-prime time season use of the facility for non-traditional uses when no other community use is viable.
70. Collaborate with other service providers to recruit and share instructors and continue to foster a corps of excellent instructors.
71. Actively recruit and train instructors who are youth and older adults.
72. Encourage local businesses to leverage existing District programs to support employee wellness.
73. Explore the opportunity to provide a weight room certification program that allows youth (13 to 15 years of age) to use the weight room on their own. In combination with a Fob/video surveillance system, establish a volunteer program to ensure the space is safe and adequately supervised.
74. Enter into agreements with residential stratas or neighbourhood associations to provide free-access to multi-purpose space for neighbourhood-based recreation programs.
75. Shift the responsibility of special events to partners where special events align with their operational mandates. Create policies to support this mandate.
76. Add minimal staffing hours between September and March to expand operating hours and to activate Master Plan recommendations.
77. Align job descriptions with operational demands.
78. Continue to monitor staffing needs as part of the District's Annual Budget process.
79. That Council adopts the Parks and Recreation Master Plan (2018 - 2028) as the foundation for decision-making for parks and recreation matters.
80. Secure the funding to support Master Plan Recommendations.

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1. Background

The District of Peachland is an idyllic hillside community of 5,428 people located on the west side of Okanagan Lake and in the center of the Okanagan Valley. Its eleven kilometers of waterfront, natural beauty, charming downtown, historic landmarks, and outdoor recreation for all seasons contribute to a high quality of life.

In addition to the physical attributes that contribute to quality of life is the important role that the District's Community and Recreation Services Department plays in the health and wellness of citizens of all ages and abilities. It is through the indoor and outdoor spaces, trail network, year round recreation services, special events, and partnerships with local and regional service providers that residents are provided opportunities to be healthy and active, socially connected, and feel a sense of belonging.



## 1.2. Purpose of the Plan

The 2016 Citizen Survey confirmed that the community rates its quality of life as high and places a significant value on those aspects Community Services and Recreation can influence<sup>1</sup>. Superimposed on this core value is that the population is estimated to double in the next 20 years<sup>2</sup>. As the District of Peachland grows and the demographics shift, the parks and recreation system must respond. A strategic response is a plan that guides decision-making on the management and development of parks, trails, waterfront, indoor spaces, recreation services, special events, and investments. Furthermore, it must reflect citizen values, be financially prudent and be aligned with the District's vision. This is the purpose of the Parks and Recreation Master Plan (2018 - 2028).

This plan reflects the unique aspects of the District of Peachland and respects the opportunities and challenges of being a small community. It considers the state of municipal parks and recreation and outlines a strategy and set of pragmatic actions to address the current and future needs unique to our community. It provides a defensible set of recommendations and priorities that are informed by an analysis of: existing park and recreation assets, trends and best practices, subject matter expertise, related policies and plans, representative data from the Peachland community on key planning matters, input from the community, information from key service providers, and financial realities. It also outlines the role of Department staff in supporting the parks and recreation system. It provides guidance for projects that can be achieved through a variety of funding strategies including external sources collected through the District's Development Cost Charges (DCC) program and Community Amenity Contribution Policy (CAC).

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<sup>1</sup> 2016 Citizen Survey

<sup>2</sup> District of Peachland growth projections

Studies have shown<sup>3</sup> that the size of the tax-base in Peachland has limited capacity to contribute to both the capital and operating costs of new aquatic or arena facilities. Since the feasibility of these types of facilities exceed the window of the current ten year Master Plan, arenas and pools are not being considered in the Parks and Recreation Master Plan (2018 - 2028).

### 1.3. Philosophy for Investing in Public Parks and Recreation

Recreation is defined as “the experience that results from freely chosen participation in physical, social, intellectual, creative and spiritual pursuits that enhance individual and community wellbeing.”<sup>4</sup>

Recreation is “not confined solely to sports and physical recreation programs, but includes artistic, creative, cultural, social and intellectual activities.”<sup>5</sup>

The Canadian Parks and Recreation Association (CPRA), the national voice for the sector, has contributed significantly to an understanding and awareness of the benefits and impacts of parks and recreation. The CPRA facilitated a process that resulted in *A Framework for Recreation in Canada 2015: Pathways to Wellbeing* which is the national reference point for understanding the benefits that the Parks and Recreation sector provides. The five (5) overarching goals for the sector are outlined in Figure 1.

*Spending on recreation creates jobs, fosters tourism, and makes communities more attractive places in which to live, learn, work, play and visit. “Upstream” investments in recreation can lead to improvements in individual and community wellbeing, which helps to reduce costs in health care, social services and justice.*

*(Interprovincial Sport and Recreation Council and the Canadian Parks and Recreation Association, 2015)*

Figure 1: Canadian Parks and Recreation Association Goals and Priorities 2015<sup>6</sup>



<sup>3</sup> Van Struth & Associates, Economic Impact Analysis Report, 2012

<sup>4</sup> Interprovincial Sport and Recreation Council and the Canadian Parks and Recreation Association, 2015

<sup>5</sup> Canada’s Federal and Provincial Recreation Ministers (1987), The National Recreation Statement

<sup>6</sup> Interprovincial Sport and Recreation Council and the Canadian Parks and Recreation Association, 2015

The vision is “a Canada in which everyone is engaged in meaningful, accessible recreation experiences that foster:

- Individual wellbeing;
- Community wellbeing; and
- The wellbeing of our natural and built environments.”

It’s obvious that those who use recreation facilities, programs and services and parks, trails and open space gain direct benefit from these venues and the activities offered within. What is sometimes less recognized is that those who don’t make use of these assets also gain a benefit, albeit indirectly. The framework provides evidence that recreation, parks, and open space provide the following benefits to communities as a whole:

- Enhanced mental and physical wellbeing;
- Enhanced social wellbeing;
- Stronger families and communities;
- Better connections with nature; and
- A stronger economy.

District Council plays a pivotal role in the actualization of these benefits through its policies, decisions, and resource allocation. The Parks and Recreation Master Plan (2018 - 2028) is an important vehicle for consolidating data, defining policy and shaping resource allocation to assist Council in delivery the direct and indirect benefits of recreation.

Figure2: Master Plan Process

### 1.4. Master Plan Process

The Master Plan process created a Plan that is **community-based**, meaning it responds to the needs, expectations, and priorities of members of the community; **defensible**, in that it accurately represents the community’s perspective (not driven by special interests); and **practical**, taking into account best practices, trends, resources and service levels relevant to a small community.

A foundational element of the Plan is the methodology. The community needs assessment for this Plan is based on statistically reliable data and therefore representative of the community as a whole. It is the basis of the Plan’s recommendations and, specifically, informs difficult choices that will ultimately best serve the community’s interest.



## 1.5. Master Plan Principles

There are foundational principles that underpin the Master Plan process and Master Plan service delivery framework (presented in the next section), Master Plan strategies and recommendations.

These are:

- Needs Driven - Are community needs driven and based on sound objective data
- Equitable – Provide a suite of services that balance between geographic areas, age groups, and interests
- Intergenerational - Include intergenerational connections to foster mutual respect, insight and understanding between age groups
- Inclusive - Are mindful of the hard to reach and isolated community members who experience significant barriers to quality of life
- Leverage Existing Resources – Acknowledge existing local and regional assets that contribute to a high quality of life, avoid duplication, and provide sustainable services in the future
- Alignment - Ensure decisions over the next 10 years are open, transparent, and defensible
- Manageable and Realistic – Reflect the District’s role, are achievable within current resources (staff, physical, and fiscal), are technically feasible, and are within the District’s capacity
- Accountable – Has specific timelines to move the Plan forward. Include practical indicators (using readily available data and information) to measure progress and achievement of intended outcomes.



## 2. Context

### 2.1. Community Dimensions

To be community-based and forward thinking, understanding the current and future characteristics of Peachland is important<sup>7</sup>. The key dimensions are:

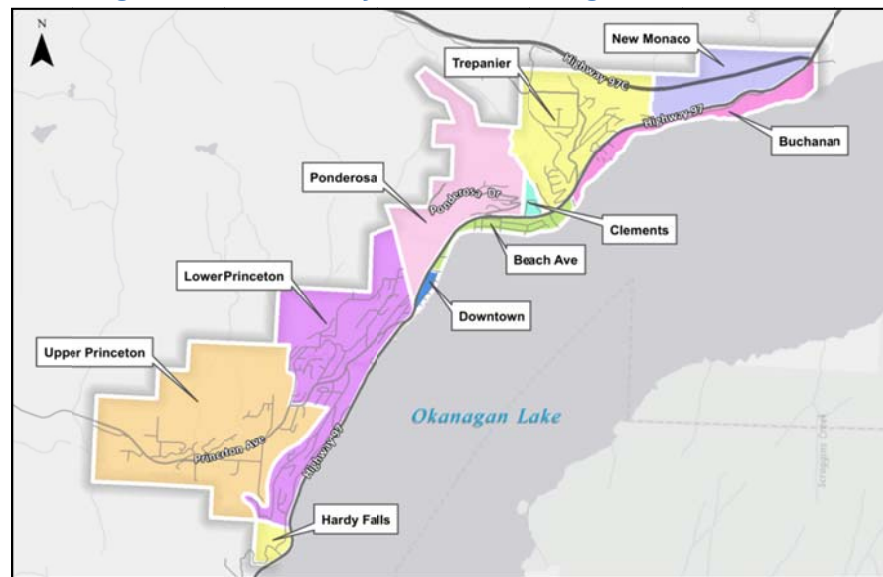
- Compared to the BC average, Peachland citizens are primarily “older adults” and the trend is towards an aging population. The median age is 54 in Peachland and 42 in BC
- The population fluctuates seasonally as many older adults and seniors leave the community for the winter
- As the population ages, the number and percentage in retirement will increase and the level of participation in the work force will likely decline. Today only 53% of those over 15 years old participate in the workforce. The average in BC is 65%
- Within the next 20 years, the population is estimated to double
- While the real number of young people will increase over the next 10-20 years, the proportion of the total population is likely to decrease. There will be greater growth in the percentage over the age of 65. Significant growth in a younger population is not expected within the planning time-frame
- Only 27% of Peachland’s working population work in Peachland. The remainder work in neighbouring communities or have work that is mobile
- Only 23% of households have children. This is much lower than provincial and national averages which are 34% and 37% respectively
- Almost 73% of Peachland residents live in single family detached homes. The BC/Canada rates are approximately 48/55% respectively
- There is one elementary school in Peachland. There are no middle schools or secondary schools in Peachland. Additional schools are not anticipated within the time frame of the Master Plan
- The percentage of visible minorities is very low at less than 2% in Peachland and over 25% provincially. In Peachland, the aboriginal population is approximately 2.8%



<sup>7</sup> Graphs and charts supporting the above demographic data are available from StatsCan. The sources for this data are: StatsCan Census of 2011, <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/as-sa/fogs-spg/Facts-csd-eng.cfm?LANG=Eng&GK=CSD&GC=5935018>. Economic Impact of Major Developments in Peachland (VANSTRUTH 2012), <http://www.peachland.ca/cms/wpattachments/wpID218atID1416.pdf>. District of Peachland: <http://www.peachland.ca/history2>. City-Data.com: <http://www.city-data.com/canada/Peachland-Municipality.html>. Peachland Museum, Virtual Museum: [http://www.virtualmuseum.ca/sgc-cms/histoires\\_de\\_chez\\_nous-community\\_memories/pm\\_v2.php?id=record\\_detail&fl=0&lg=English&ex=00000716&hs=0&rd=199991](http://www.virtualmuseum.ca/sgc-cms/histoires_de_chez_nous-community_memories/pm_v2.php?id=record_detail&fl=0&lg=English&ex=00000716&hs=0&rd=199991)

- Income levels in Peachland are significantly lower than provincial averages. This may be because of the high percentage of older citizens who may be retired or employed only part-time
- The physical geography of Peachland creates challenges for public recreation, particularly cycling and walking. Public amenities, commercial outlets and the lakeshore parklands are separated from many residential locations by a major provincial highway and steep hillsides. Safe walking and cycling locations are quite limited, particularly for older citizens or children living on hillsides with challenging distances and grade separation from amenities. New neighbourhoods are likely to add to this challenge, except where amenities are included within those neighbourhoods
- Peachland's history is described in detail by the Peachland Museum through its virtual museum, and on the District of Peachland's website referencing the history of the Brenda Mine. The current population and employment base can be understood in the context of this history and the challenging physical geography of Peachland's location
- The detailed profile of Peachland provided in the Van Struth 2012 report<sup>8</sup> provides further insight into the economic and social characteristics of Peachland. This information provides further contextual information to support the planning recommendations contained in this Master Plan
- There are ten neighbourhoods in the District of Peachland

*Figure 3: District of Peachland Neighbourhoods*



<sup>8</sup> Van Struth & Associates, Economic Impact Analysis Report, 2012

## 2.2. Community Trends

The trends highlighted below are based on the consultants' extensive work nationally, provincially, and locally; monitoring local and broad trends; researching best practices; facilitating thought-leader forums; hosting hundreds of community-focus groups; facilitating and attending trend discussions at provincial, national, and international conferences; and tracking census data.<sup>9</sup> When considering trends, the information should not be seen as *pre-determining* the future but rather *informing* how to leverage a positive trend or shift away from a negative one. Trends likely to have an impact within the time frame of this Master Plan are included below. These are an important reference point in each section of the Master Plan to inform the recommendations, ensure the Plan is future-focused, and ultimately to foster healthy and active citizens.

### Aging and Demographic Trends

Like the rest of Canada, the number of citizens over the age of fifty is increasing in Peachland. Unlike the rest of Canada however, Peachland has a much older population already.

The trend toward an increasingly older population will drive changes in the demand for and type of services, specifically:

- Increase in demand for walking opportunities
- Increase in demand for high standard trail construction and maintenance
- Increase in demand for therapeutic and rehabilitative physical activity (see the Health and Wellness section below)
- Increase in demand for waterfront access for those with mobility issues
- Increase in demand for assistance with transportation to recreational and other activities
- Increase in demand for recreation programs providing social connections
- Increase in demand for inter-connected and coordinated services (health, physical activity, social, educational, nutritional, etc.)



<sup>9</sup> Socio-demographic information is based on an analysis of BC Stats and Census information. Youth inactivity data is derived from *Child and Youth Report Card on Physical Activity* (2009). Preferences and expectation information is based on many needs assessments conducted by JW Consultants Ltd. and POV Ltd. Other sources: British Columbia Recreation and Parks association: [http://www.bcrpa.bc.ca/about\\_bcrpa/documents/Trends.pdf](http://www.bcrpa.bc.ca/about_bcrpa/documents/Trends.pdf)

BC Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure District of Peachland Highway 97 Peachland Socio-Economic Impact Assessment Final Report - June 30, 2015 <http://www.peachland.ca/cms/wpattachments/wpID741atID1990.pdf>

Canadian Parks and Recreation Association, Framework for Recreation in Canada: <https://www.cpra.ca/about-the-framework/>

Oregon Parks and Recreation Association Conference Presentation; Trends in Parks and Recreation 2015; Julia King Tamang: <http://c.ygcdn.com/sites/www.orpa.org/resource/resmgr/Conference2014/091014-TrendsInParksRec-King.pdf>



Demand for parks and recreation services aimed at children and youth will be lower in Peachland because there are fewer households with children than typical in Canadian communities. However this is counteracted by the desire to diversify the population because of the benefits associated with that (more vibrant, employment needs, etc.) as well as having sufficient amenities to attract grandchildren to visit.

Like many communities, there is a trend to a decrease in the availability of volunteers and the concern that the pool of volunteers is not expanding.

A core principle of the public recreation sector is inclusivity, and the District will need to continue to be mindful of strategies to reduce barriers to participation because of the community and individual benefits associated with recreation.

### Challenges to Health and Wellness

- A growing emphasis on preventative health practices is resulting in increased opportunities to collaborate with the health system and potentially to access resources not usually available
- There is an increasing demand for fitness and physical activity opportunities directly linked to the health care through physiotherapists, family physicians, cardiac rehabilitation clinics, surgery recovery clinics, and wellness clinics
- Increased sedentary living, risk factors for chronic disease such as obesity, diabetes and heart disease, and increased mental health concerns are negative trends in health and wellbeing
- There is a growing epidemic in child and youth physical inactivity, and an aging population will be increasingly challenged to stay active and healthy

These trends underscore the importance of offering fun, fitness-oriented recreational programs for all ages as well as seniors outreach programs and therapeutic and rehabilitation support.

### Customer Demands

- National trends related to customer demands include a perception of being rushed, resistance to time commitments, and shifts away from traditional recreation activities
- There is a shift toward more informal and individual activities, with both adults and youth choosing activities that can be done at personally convenient times and places
- The trend is toward drop-in programs and shorter program lengths

### Economic Trends

- Increasing pressure from new residents to Peachland to provide more urban services including recreation and park services
- An increase in population base will provide a larger tax base
- Increasing pressure on the District of Peachland revenue base to fund non-discretionary services, challenging parks and recreation services to have



the resources to meet the demands of “growth”

- Municipalities that suffer losses in their revenue base or with an inadequate tax base to meet core demands, may resort to cutting parks and recreation services. These services however are usually seen as necessary to maintaining a high quality of life. These competing demands are likely to increase in the future
- Continued downloading of responsibilities by senior governments onto local government without accompanying revenues to support services are likely to further increase internal competition for the resources to provide services and infrastructure
- Climate change and policies arising due to climate change will place financial stress on the District

### Technology Trends

- The District of Peachland Community and Recreation Services will be challenged to obtain and utilize state of the art technologies related to customer service, infrastructure maintenance, and data management
- Citizens demand easily accessible information on mobile devices for the community as more and more people are planning their lives on-the-go. This is no longer an enhanced service but a core expectation
- Increased citizen use of virtual reality, streaming, and social networking technologies will tend to further decrease levels of physical activity among all age groups
- The internet and social media, increasingly among older adults, create an opportunity for the District of Peachland to use social media campaigns to increase awareness of the benefits of healthful recreation and the availability of services
- The assumption that technology is a vehicle for communication for all and a reliance on it, will mean that those who do not use this technology or newcomers who are not plugged in, will be left out. Having said that, digital media does provide a means for those who have physical limitations to be engaged

### Infrastructure Deficit and Facility Demand Trends

- Across the country, indoor recreation infrastructure is aging and single-use facilities are being replaced with multi-use facilities
- As growth occurs, recreation facilities owned and operated by the District will be increasingly unable to meet citizen demands
- Citizen concerns and expectations regarding health and safety in public places are increasing
- The need for barrier free recreation environments is increasing with the aging population
- District financial resources available for the development of new recreation facilities will be increasingly limited within the time frame



of this plan. (Amenity contributions expected in the future are beyond the plan time frame)

### Threats to the Natural Environment

- There will be an increase in demand for barrier-free access to the Okanagan Lake shoreline driven by growth and the aging population
- There will be an increase in demand for walking opportunities connecting various parts of the community and access to the natural environment upslope from residential areas
- As more residential growth occurs in previously undeveloped locations, the loss of natural environment in those locations will increase demand for access in other locations
- Large residential developments adjacent to natural open space will increase negative impacts on flora and fauna resulting from increased human activity
- With climate change and desire for access to natural areas, the District will experience increasing risks related to wildfires, including the risk to private property and public safety
- Expansion of the Hwy. 97 corridor may place additional pressure on the Okanagan Lake shoreline, limiting potential future public access to the lake or, alternatively, may impact natural open space or residential areas adjacent to a bypass route
- Development of additional retail outlets in Peachland could further reduce open space in the community and increase the public demands for access to natural open space

### Increased Accountability

- The need for higher levels of engagement, responsiveness, record keeping, and reporting is increasing as well as citizen expectations regarding public accountability

### Growth

- The significant population growth expected in Peachland will create a shift to a more urban (sub-urban) perspective as citizens see themselves as part of a major urban area. This is in contrast to earlier perspective of a somewhat isolated rural community. This perspective could drive an increase in demand for urban services, including parks and recreation services
- To compensate for the impacts of growth, both proponents and opponents of growth will drive demand for greater access to recreation facilities, parks, the waterfront, and natural areas
- The historical growth trend (somewhat lower than national averages) could be replaced by rapid growth well above national averages. This will create rapidly increasing demands for parks and recreation services
- A growing population will likely demand more access to commercial retail within the borders of Peachland. If projections are correct, the area of land required for new retail outlets could have a significant impact on the form and character of Peachland



- New residential developments with private recreation facilities could limit the demand for Peachland to provide such facilities but also create classes of citizens with and without these services
- Growth will create increasing demands for active transportation options, creating a challenge for Peachland due to the Hwy. 97 corridor and the physical geography of the neighbourhoods

**Housing**

- Residents typically live in detached single family homes, a trend that is likely to continue with growth. This is leading to increased demand for programs that build competence in subjects such as landscaping, gardening, and home maintenance
- The sprawl associated with single family detached homes drives increasing demand for walking opportunities between neighbourhoods, and destinations such as commercial facilities, parks, the lakefront, and natural open spaces

**2.3. Considerations from Other Key Documents**

Dozens of documents and bylaws were reviewed to inform this Master Plan. The following are the key documents and considerations:

[Corporate Strategic Plan \(2015 - 2018\)](#) - guides the Districts short and long term corporate management, decision-making and implementation. It defines the following goals for Council’s consideration:

- Affordable parks and recreation services
- Services that meet the greatest needs in the community
- Services that address the changing demographics of the community
- Adequate and safe District buildings and facilities

[Peachland Official Community Plan Renewal Project](#) - a 2 year project to update the 2001 Official Community Plan. The common themes are shown in the graphic below:

*Figure 4: Common Themes from the Renewed OCP Vision*

<b>Sustainable Growth</b>	<b>SMALL TOWN FEEL</b>	<b>NATURAL AMENITIES</b>
Friendly	<b>Jobs</b>	Sense of Community
<b>Population Diversity</b>	<b>LOCAL AMENITIES</b>	<b>Community Spirit</b>
Nature	<b>Clean Water</b>	Beachfront
<b>SCENIC VIEWS</b>	<i>Working together</i>	<b>Safe</b>
<b>Walking &amp; Cycling</b>	<b>Good Design</b>	<b>DOWNTOWN GROWTH</b>
Healthy	Progressive	<b>Grow Responsibly</b>
<b>TOURISM</b>	Transparency	<b>Housing Variety</b>
<i>Entertainment and Gathering Spaces</i>		

Based on the community engagement process, this Parks and Recreation Master Plan is a key activator of many of the OCP visionary elements:

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*A well rounded community with a balanced demographic, a variety of housing, a financially sound district, culture and recreation*  
*A place for people to live healthy and connect with nature*  
*More parks/infrastructure for all ages*  
*Be able to keep a small town feel while growing progressively and responsibly*  
*A town where people live, work and play - appreciating the natural amenities of the area, a community focused on the arts, tourism and sustainable development*  
*(Community Input Summary: Visioning, 2016)*

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**Citizen Survey 2016** - a random survey was conducted May and June of 2016. The following results are most informative for this Plan by highlighting the importance of major elements:

- Beaches - 92.8% said Very Important or Important
- Beach Avenue Walkway - 89% said Very Important or Important
- Parks - 88% said Very Important or Important
- Recreation Trails - 81.5 % said Very Important or Important
- Community Centre - 77.3% said Very Important or Important
- Recreation Programs - 72.3 said Very Important or Important
- Sport Fields - 61.4% said Very Important or Important

**Community Recreation Policy, Effective January 13, 2015** - outlines fees and charges policy and the strategic priorities for community recreation.

**Community Amenities Contribution Bylaw, Effective January 22, 2013** - defines the District of Peachland's community amenity list, the associated costs of the provision of these amenities, and the anticipated amenity contributions provided by substantial residential, commercial, and industrial development. The capital items that are related to parks and recreation include:

- Community Centre upgrade;
- Skateboard Park;
- Trail Development;
- Waterfront Enhancement Phase I and Phase II, and
- Multi-purpose Arena.

**Capital Contributions Recognition Policy, Effective December 2003** - recognizes capital contributions provided by groups and organizations to municipal facilities by providing facility rental credits where the contribution is deemed as having significant merit.

The above foundational touch points were reviewed and integrated into the Master Plan. Re-aligning the Community Recreation Policy (noted above) with the proposed Service Delivery Framework is discussed in the next section. Changes to the Community Amenities Contribution Bylaw are discussed in the Outdoor Recreation chapter.



## 3. Community Engagement

A comprehensive community engagement process was implemented to identify community needs, preferences and values. More specifically data was collected on:

1. Preferred indoor and outdoor recreation activities;
2. Use of parks, trails and recreation spaces;
3. Where community members go to recreate;
4. Degree of satisfaction with parks, trails, beaches, recreation spaces, recreation programs and special events;
5. Age groups with unmet needs;
6. Barriers to participation; and
7. Priorities for improvements.



It was comprised of 6 different methods: a statistically valid survey, an on-line survey, a Key Facility Operator/User Group survey, focus groups, an Open House and Open House feedback form. The statistically valid survey and focus groups worked in tandem. The survey provided rigorous and representative information and the focus groups provided insights into what the data means, the nuances, and potential parks and recreation improvements to respond to the data. The survey data was used as the foundation for focus group discussions to ground the discussion in the community-wide perspective.

Each is described in more detail below.

### 3.1. Surveys

The survey was designed and implemented by Points of View Research and Consulting Ltd. The total sample size is 210 comprised of 112 answering the random survey and 98 using the open access link. The survey was initiated on May 8, 2017 and wrapped up May 29, 2017. The timing was such that those residents who leave the community for the winter were able to participate. A detailed description of the methodology is in Appendix A with the key highlights outlined below.

Due to the significant capital and operating costs, the feasibility of arenas and pools exceed the window of the current ten year Master Plan. Therefore questions related to both were not included in the survey. Two questions specifically focused on the importance of replacing facilities at the Turner Avenue Property and constructing a Splash Park.

#### Statistically Valid Random Survey

The random survey process was comprised of an invitation letter signed by Mayor Cindy Fortin with a unique PIN printed in each letter to ensure that the adult member of only the randomly selected household could participate and could only participate once. The adult member answered on behalf of all members of the household.

Prior to analysis, mathematical weights were applied to selected demographic variables to ensure that the sample is representative of the District's population. Using 2016 Census information, weights were calculated and applied to age bracket within gender and households with and without children.

### On-line survey

The random survey was supplemented by an open access link on the District website for any member of the community to access if he or she wished to answer the survey questions. Ninety-eight (98) residents answered the survey questions using the open access link. Results from the On-line survey are reported on in Appendix A and integrated into the analysis section of each Chapter.

### Margin of Error

The total random sample is 112 respondents and 98 residents answered the survey questions using the open access link. After running comparisons and tests of differences, it was determined that there were relatively few significant statistical differences between the main results of the two samples and so the two groups of survey participants were combined to produce a total sample of 210. The results for the combined sample of 210 has a margin of error of 6.6 at the 95% level of confidence.

The results of the surveys were shared with the focus group participants so that they could understand the perspective of the community as whole and provide insights based on this grounding. The survey data has been included in the analysis section of each chapter to provide an evidence-based rationale for the Plan's recommendations.

## 3.2. Community Meetings

### Focus Groups

Focus groups were held with six (6) groups with a variety of perspectives within and between the groups. A total of 75 community members participated.

- Community-wide group - a cross section of age groups (including young children, youth, adults, service organizations, the arts, newcomers, and long-time residents)
- Parks, Trails, and Open Spaces - participants who wanted to focus specifically on these matters

The remainder of the focus groups had a particular focus area but all aspects including parks, recreation, and the arts were included in the discussion. Participants also represented diverse perspectives as some were long time members of the community, some were children of parents who grew up here, and others were new to the community. Some were very active and others had mobility issues. These focus groups were:

- Parents of Preschoolers, Children, and Youth;
- 50 years of age and older;
- Arts & Heritage; and
- Non-users or lapsed users of District programs

Those that participated were exceptionally helpful to the process. They put the community's best interest first and foremost. They were pragmatic and understood that there were certain opportunities and constraints with living in a small community with a small tax base. The focus group meetings were structured in order to share the community-wide perspective derived from the survey data. The survey data provided a jumping off point for the discussions at each focus group. The dialogue helped the consulting team to further to understand the inherent community values or nuances behind the data and potential strategies that were practical and had the potential to be successful. A common conclusion by all of the focus groups was that the survey data did not surprise them and it resonated with their lived experience. Detailed notes from the focus groups is attached in Appendix A.

### Open House

An Open House was hosted in October to share the key components of the Plan with the community. It was attended by almost 50 people. The feedback reaffirmed the direction of the Plan.

### 3.3. Key Facility Operator/User Group Survey

There are key organizations that play an important role in the delivery of services that enhance health, wellness and social connections in the community. A survey was implemented to understand each of these organizations, the range services they provide, the health of their membership and the quality of the relationship with the District. Twelve (12) organizations responded.





## 4. Pivotal Role of Department in Contributing to Quality of Life

This section provides an overview of the pivotal role the Community Services and Recreation Department plays in the quality of life in Peachland. It outlines key elements to guide the Department to continue to fulfill this role into the next 10 years - vision, strategic objectives, roles, and a service delivery framework.

### 4.1. Vision

The Community and Recreation Services Department's vision is articulated in the following statement:

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*Community Services and Recreation works to inspire groups and individuals to develop and deliver recreation programs and events that engage and empower people of all ages and abilities.*  
*District of Peachland Strategic Plan 2015 - 2018*

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### 4.2. Strategic Objectives

The following strategic objectives define the purpose of the Department over the term of this Parks and Recreation Master Plan (2018 - 2028):

1. To provide recreation and parks services to individuals and groups of all ages contributing to the development of sustainable environments, healthy individuals, and a healthy community.
2. To facilitate individuals and groups to offer programs and services, building community capacity and leveraging local resources.
3. To plan programs, services, assets, and amenities that reflect Peachland's unique character and financial capacity.
4. To protect Peachland natural resources and be a steward of municipal assets.

The vision and strategic objectives emphasize a number of key points that underpin the Department's mandate:

1. The Department's primary focus is on developing the potential of all citizens and contributing to Peachland's quality of life and sense of community. The Department plays a pivotal role in the activation of the Official Community Plan Renewal as seen through the community members' visionary aspirations (See Page 11).
2. It has a number of tools to accomplish this: the District's indoor and outdoor spaces, services, special events, volunteerism, and partnerships.
3. The role the Department plays is comprehensive and includes being a provider (of services), a facilitator (of activities by working through or bringing together others), a planner (undertaking research to inform service delivery), and a regulator (a protector of community assets). A more extensive description and significant outcomes of each role is provided in the next section.

The role of the District as a public sector organization is distinct from the private sector:

- Services are not important in and of themselves. They are vehicles for achieving important individual, family, and community outcomes.

- The Department is committed to meet the needs of the community as a whole (including reaching out to those who have barriers to participation) rather than focusing only on customer demand as the private sector tends to do.
  - It offers a range of services that leads to both personal health and wellness as well as community pride and sense of belonging.
  - The range of services it provides and facilitates offers something for all members of the household and often for family members to recreate at the same time.
  - It facilitates the efforts of other groups and individuals (who share common outcomes) and, through that process, is empowering others to make a difference in their community and leverage a greater range of expertise.
4. It intentionally designs spaces, services, or supports services that remove systemic barriers to being active.
  5. It abides by a core set of principles, strategic priorities and a decision-making framework.

### 4.3. Analysis

An analysis of the District’s strategic priorities in the Community Recreation Policy confirms the intent of most of these statements remain relevant now and over the next 10 year time horizon. They align with the tenets of the recreation sector, best practices research, the goals outlined at a national level in “A framework for Recreation in Canada 2015: Pathways to Wellbeing” (See Chapter 1), and the important benefits that recreation does, and is appreciated for, in Peachland (See Appendix A: Survey Results and Focus Groups Notes).

There will need to be some amendments to the District’s Community Recreation Policy<sup>10</sup> to update the strategic priorities to align with this Parks and Recreation Master Plan including staff roles, service delivery framework, recommendations and decision-making guidelines.

### 4.4. Roles

The following is the vision statement for the Community Services & Recreation Department<sup>11</sup>:

---

*Community Services is a respected team of professionals who lead, connect with and inspire individuals and groups of all ages contributing to the development of sustainable environments, healthy individuals and healthy communities.*

*District of Peachland Strategic Plan 2015 - 2018*

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It is through four distinct roles that Departmental staff will achieve its vision statement, Council’s goals, align with the Community Charter<sup>12</sup>, provide public goods, and leverage limited community resources. The most appropriate role depends on the particular situation.

<sup>10</sup> <https://peachland.civicweb.net/filepro/documents/47?expanded=6648&preview=27577> FIN-035, Effective Date January 13

<sup>11</sup> District of Peachland Strategic Plan 20156 - 2018

<sup>12</sup> The Community Charter is provincial legislation that defines the scope of municipal authority for all municipalities in BC except for the City of Vancouver.

**1) Provider**

The typical role the Department is seen as playing is that of a “**Provider**”. In this role, the staff directly provides recreation services and spaces to support the health and wellness of community members. They plan the program, secure the space, hire the instructors, advertise the program, register customers, and evaluate the success of the program. In some cases, the District may only assume this role if there is no other organization positioned to deliver the services or achieve the same public good as the municipality can. In other cases, the District may play the Provider Role on an interim basis until another service provider becomes available.

**2) Facilitator**

The Department also plays an important role as a “**Facilitator**”. As a facilitator, the District may support non-municipal entities to offer programs (for example other community groups, the private sector, not-for-profits, societies, contractors, service providers, and individuals), providing their visions, goals, and principles are complementary to the District’s. Support can include providing facility space, and maintaining the facility space, contributing knowledge, staff time, and grants etc.

Working together not only helps to move initiatives forward but also casts a broader net for the service delivery system. It helps to give initiatives credibility, builds community capacity and skills, broadens leadership in the community, taps into new expertise, harnesses a unique reach in the community, creates new connections with people, and leverages resources. Examples include the 50+ Centre, the Boys & Girls Club, and the Wellness Centre.

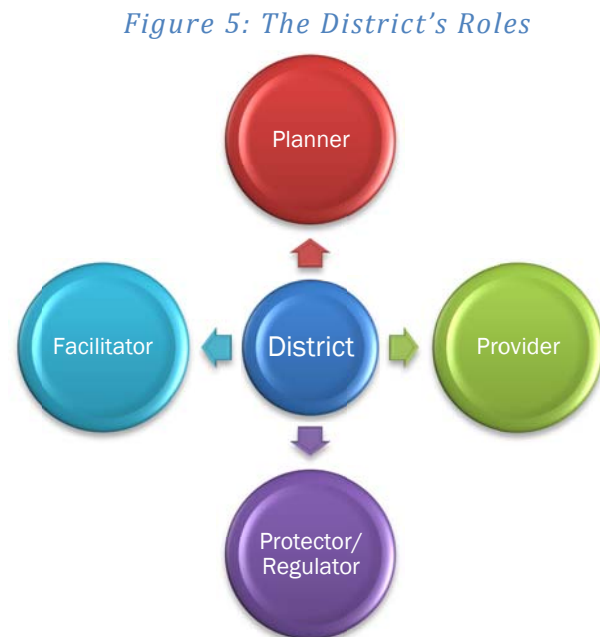
**3) Planner**

In its role as “**Planner**”, the Department plans parks and recreation services in the short, medium, and long term. Through this role, staff need to be grounded in trends, best practices, and data to inform the path forward. Examples include parkland acquisition; planning for parks development and provision of amenities; planning for facility improvement, renovations, and maintenance; and monitoring community recreation needs, preferences, barriers, and priorities.

**4) Regulator/Protector**

As a “**Regulator**” the municipal actions include reviewing booking applications to ensure compliance with local and provincial policies. As a “**Protector**” or steward of municipal assets, the Department plays an important role to protect and maintain indoor and outdoor spaces and the environment.

Each role is an important role and recognized for the specific value it provides the community. The different roles will be defined in the Master Plan recommendations.



### 4.5. Service Delivery System

This section includes an analysis of the current and future parks and recreation assets that serve the citizens of Peachland, financial realities, the survey data, as well as the community’s expectations related to appropriate levels and types of services. On this basis, a service delivery framework is articulated and should be used to ground future decision-making.

*Do not allow this community to get lured in by funding opportunities if it takes us off course with our priorities and depletes resources.*

*Focus Group participant*

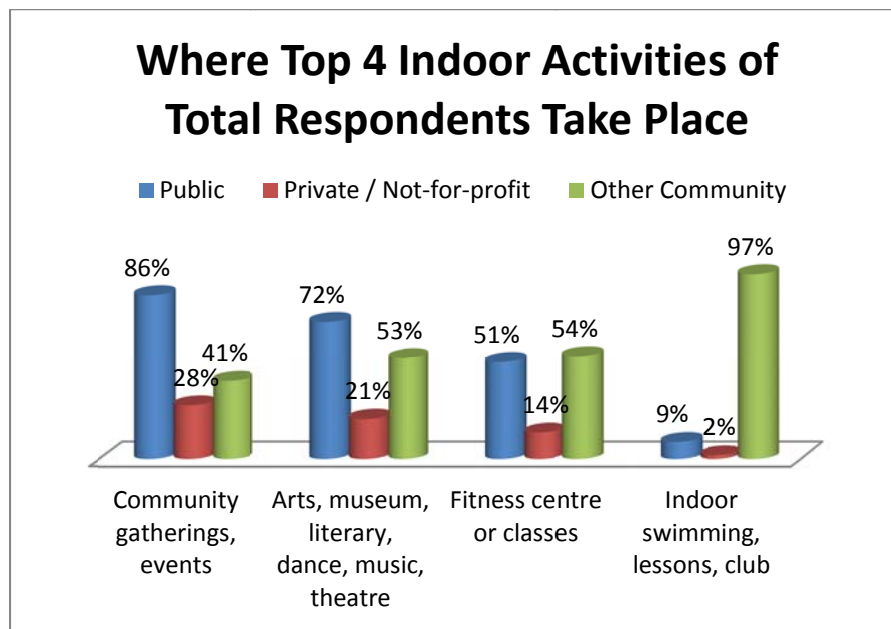
#### Analysis

Trend information in general and community data for Peachland specifically, underscores the elements in the service delivery framework (such as parks, trails, beaches, outdoor recreation and indoor recreation). It also informs the catchment area for each and informs tactics to ensure the District’s investment align with demand and sustainable practices.

Trend and best practices information relating to indoor facility spaces emphasizes the importance of building multi-purpose spaces so that as preferences change, the space can be re-purposed to accommodate these shifts. In small communities, multi-purpose space takes on even more importance so that uses can change hour to hour, day to day, season to season.

In terms of a system of recreation services, the survey data showed that community members are availing themselves of both local and regional opportunities (see chart below). They value being able to easily access services locally and in nearby communities. Some recreate outside of the community because that is where they work. Others travel because a specific activity is only offered elsewhere. The data also shows the importance of community events that are hosted locally.

*Figure 6: Community Survey Results – Where Top 4 Indoor Activities Take Place*



### Proposed Service Delivery Framework

The proposed Framework aligns with trends, best practices, current recreation patterns, visionary direction, core principles, roles the Department should play in the community, and the sensibility of Peachland. This framework was tested with each focus group. There was unanimous support for it and the fundamental principles that emerged from the discussions were “make best use of what we already have, don’t duplicate what is offered in other communities, only invest in what we can afford to operate, don’t build single purpose exclusive use spaces, and focus on activities that reflect our unique assets and strengthen community connections”.

It recognizes the interdependent relationship between municipalities and other service providers (including Health, Education, Post-Secondary institutions, and non-profits) in the region. It provides a rationale for the District’s future decisions based on what is most appropriate and financially viable.

*Table 1: Service Delivery Framework*

	Neighbourhood Services and Facilities	Community Services and Facilities	Regional Services and Facilities (from Penticton to Kelowna)
<b>Partners</b>	District works with Local Service Providers.	District works with Local Service Providers.	District works with adjacent Municipalities and Service Providers.
<b>Focus</b>	On immediate neighbourhood and fosters neighbourliness.	On community and fosters community spirit, connections, and pride.	On community in the context of being within a region. There are specialty services offered and more viable in larger and adjacent communities.
<b>Outdoor facilities and spaces</b>	Neighbourhood parks, playgrounds and access points to the community trail network.	Community parks and amenities that serve the entire community, multiple age groups and interests such as Heritage Park, Lambly Park, sports courts, an interconnected trail network, etc.	Regional and Provincial parks and trails as well as regionally significant Crown lands. Specialized outdoor sport facilities.
<b>Indoor facilities and spaces</b>	Small, flexible, multi-functional indoor spaces located within neighbourhood with minimal operating costs e.g. common spaces in strata buildings.	Medium-sized, flexible and multi-functional spaces that accommodate many uses, concurrent uses, and all ages and abilities. Have minimal operating costs. Examples include: gymnasium, fitness spaces, kitchen for large events/rentals, community schools, etc.	Blend of specialized and multi-purpose spaces with operating budgets that reflect larger tax base.

	Neighbourhood Services and Facilities	Community Services and Facilities	Regional Services and Facilities (from Penticton to Kelowna)
<b>Types of programs and services</b>	General activities that bring neighbours together within walking distance e.g., Block watch, neighbourhood garage sales, public art projects, walking groups.	Beginner and intermediate level with some specialty programs reflecting local talent and interests e.g., Pickleball Programs should target participants from a variety of age groups. Look to combined programs with local assets such as walking clubs who meet at local bistros.	Opportunities for more specialized programs due to larger tax base and catchment area
<b>Community Special Events</b>	Block parties using recreation or arts as vehicles for generating neighbourliness.	Provide and facilitate special events year round to bring the community together and foster community pride.	Major sporting events and tournaments and major cultural events.
<b>Pricing</b>	Low cost based on small number of participants or no cost.	Cost recovery of direct costs with some investment from municipal budget.	Fees can be higher as drawing from larger pool of participants who are willing to pay. If provided by a regional provider, the fees are determined by them.
<b>Examples:</b>	Block parties, neighbourhood walking groups, local neighbourhood parks, and local trails and pedestrian paths.	Community events, community centre, gymnasium, kitchen for large events, skateboard park, community parks, and city-wide trails/ greenways.	Major special events, multiplexes with a variety of single-purpose spaces such as arenas, pools, and theatres. Major outdoor sports parks and tournament facilities.

## 4.6. Partnerships and Collaborations

Working in partnership with local and regional service providers is an essential, on-going process that requires attention to cultivate and maintain those relationships. Partnerships are an essential component of Peachland's service delivery system and recognize the regional context, leverage the expertise of local service providers, and meet the needs of Peachland residents efficiently, cost-effectively and nimbly.

At a regional level, staff currently work closely with adjacent service providers (i.e. Town of Summerland and City of West Kelowna) to be mutually supportive which in turn benefits Peachland residents. For example, District staff contribute daytime gym space to address regional needs and its Pickleball programs are a niche that have a regional draw. West Kelowna and the District are in the process of cross promoting each other programs in their respective Recreation Guides.

The local key partners and renters are:

Partners:

- Peachland Boys and Girls Club
- The Bridge Youth and Family Services
- Chamber of Commerce
- 50+ Activity Centre
- Wellness Centre

Renters:

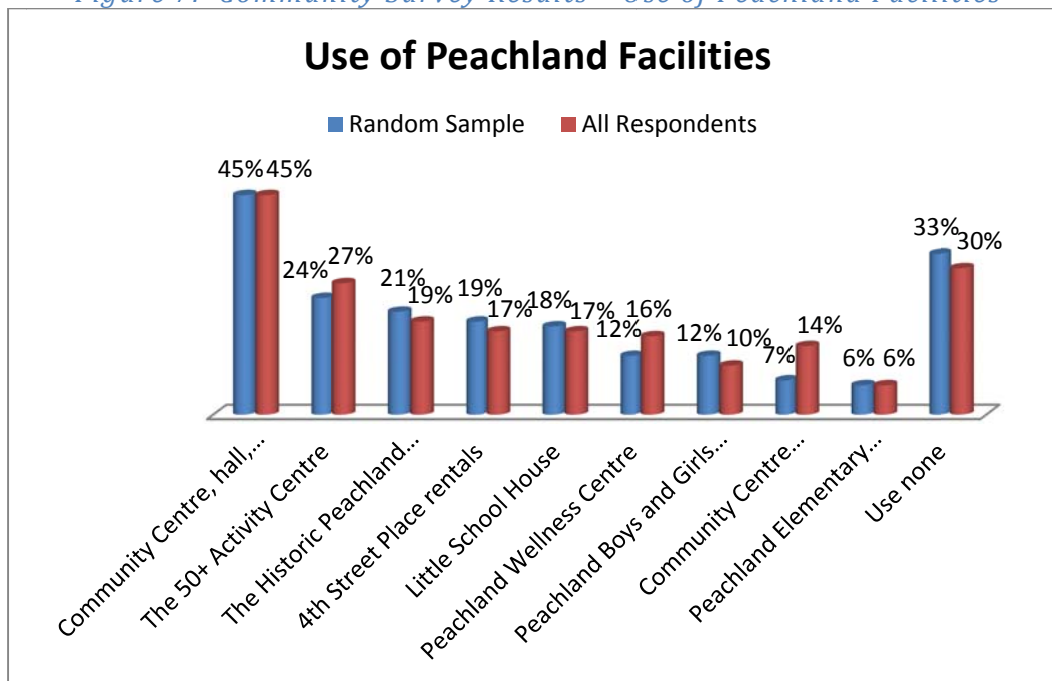
- Girl Guides
- Boxing Club
- Archery Club
- Quilters/Art Group
- Peachland Little Theatre

The District also partners with groups to run events.

**Analysis**

The District’s collaborative relationships with key service providers are positive with the community taking advantage of the facilities they provide and the services they offer (see Survey data below).

*Figure 7: Community Survey Results – Use of Peachland Facilities*



In addition, the participation rate in Key Facility Operator/User Group services is stable or increasing.

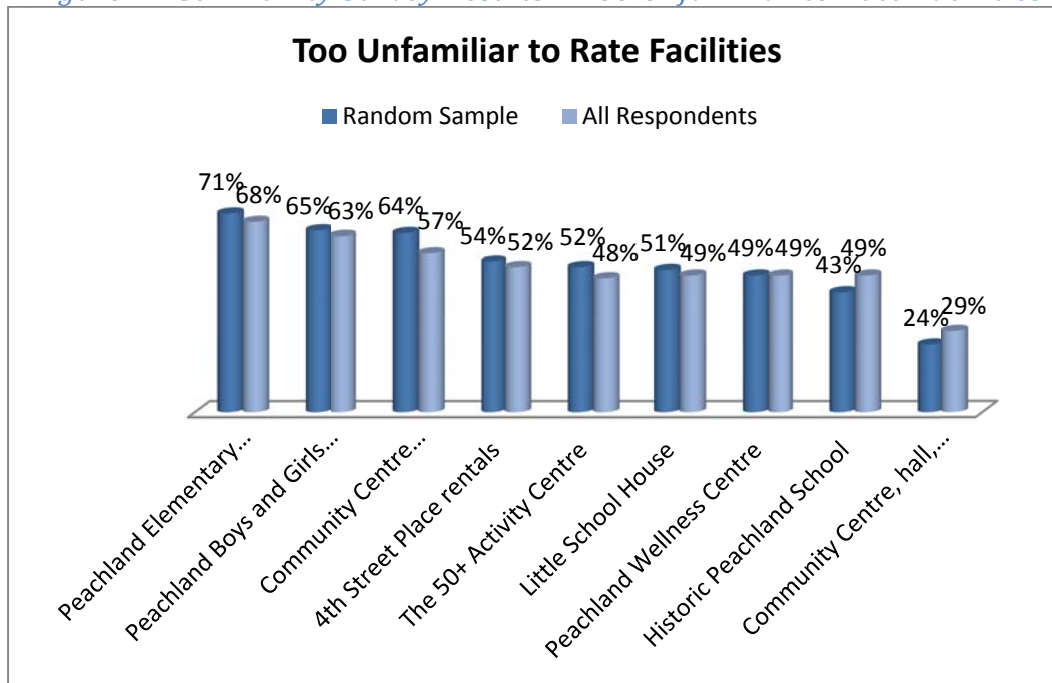
From the service provider perspective, the Key Facility Operator/Lessee Group Survey results show there is a high degree of satisfaction with the relationship with the District. Operationally, the District supports their success a number of ways as noted in the previous section. Strategically, District staff host working meetings called “Community Round Tables” with key service providers to share information and collaboratively work through issues and opportunities. An additional undertaking would be to proactively plan services together to confirm any unmet needs, any overlaps, and strategies to improve community outcomes.

There are two areas for improvement: 1) Maximize District facility use and 2) set the foundation for community use of schools.

- 1) The former is highlighted in the data shown in Figure 7 and 8.



Figure 8: Community Survey Results – Too Unfamiliar to Rate Facilities



The data shows a moderately low degree of facility use and familiarity for all of the facilities except for the Community Centre. With a core service delivery principle being to maximize the use of District facilities, there appears to be some additional capacity.

- 2) The District does not have a cooperative agreement with School District #23, and this is an untapped opportunity. Notwithstanding, District staff has a very open and collaborative relationship with School District staff and there is a genuine spirit of being able to work together should an opportunity arise.

Other municipalities who have agreements with school districts benefit from having access to free indoor space and fields. Some reciprocal agreements offset the free space provided by the School District to municipalities for free registration and booking services, field maintenance, and capital investments. As will be discussed in the Chapter 5: Parks, Trails and Open Spaces and Chapter 6: Indoor Recreation Spaces, such an agreement would make more efficient use of limited and appropriate space that is funded by the taxpayer.

School District #23 does have cooperative agreements with Kelowna and West Kelowna. Conversations with the community underscored a feeling by taxpayers that this resource is a community asset, that the community should have greater access to it, and it makes the best use of existing assets without having to build new. The timing is ideal to be proactive - to put into place a more formal cooperative agreement and set of principles prior to there being an urgent need to address demand.

## 4.7. Recommendations

1. Retain the majority of the priorities outlined in the Community Recreation Policy and fine-tune them to align with the Parks and Recreation Master Plan (2018 - 2028) including the staff roles, service delivery framework, recommendations, and decision-making guidelines.



2. Adopt the roles of Planner, Provider, Facilitator, and Protector as each provides a distinct and important contribution to the service delivery system.
3. Adopt the Service Delivery Framework to plan for and guide the focus for District's investment in services and indoor/outdoor spaces. The key elements being 3 catchment areas (i.e. neighbourhood-based, community-based, and regional) based on interdependencies and sustainability.
4. Facilitate partnerships and collaborative relationships with organizations who share the same community outcomes and have the capacity and expertise to offer quality spaces, programs, and services.
5. Invest in local service providers so that they may continue to contribute to the service delivery system.
6. Work strategically with key service providers to share resources, increase awareness of what is being offered, and collaboratively resolve challenges to improve services to the community.
7. Facilitate a collaborative planning process with other service providers to review trends, share community needs data, and provide a forum to proactively plan services to address unmet needs, remove overlaps, and co-create strategies to improve community outcomes.
8. Initiate discussions between District Council and the School Board to explore the parameters of a cooperative agreement, and do so in advance of the demand for spaces as the population grows.

## 5. Parks, Trails and Beaches

This chapter reviews and analyzes the current state of municipal parks, trails, and beaches in terms of quantity, spatial distribution and amenity supply. Based on this analysis, a parkland classification system is proposed to guide long term planning for parks and a series of strategies are outlined to position trails and the waterfront for the future.

### 5.1. Analysis

#### Parks, Trails and Beaches

In order to evaluate the District of Peachland's parks system a comprehensive analysis was completed, informed by available GIS data, demographic data, park amenity provision in comparable municipalities, and on-site park tours. The analysis included:

- Community input from the community survey and input from the focus group participants;
- Review of the quantity of developed and undeveloped parkland;
- Review of the types of parks and their classification;
- Comparison of parkland area provision with the current OCP standards and Provincial per-capita average;
- Analysis of the spatial distribution of parks, playgrounds, and trails; and
- Comparison of outdoor park amenities provided in the District of Peachland with those provided in other communities in BC of similar size.

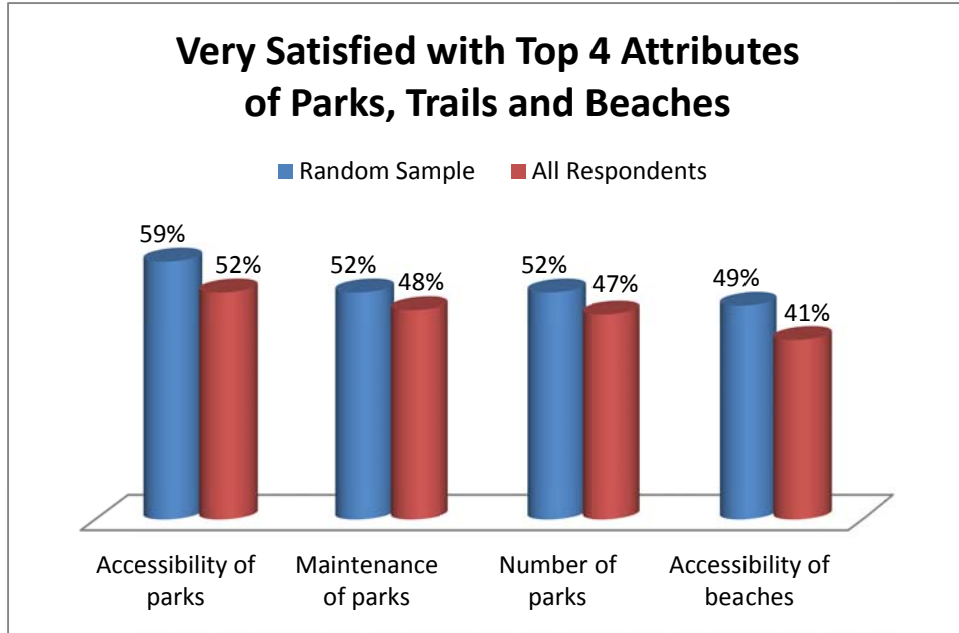
The following sections outline the key findings from this analysis.

#### Community Survey

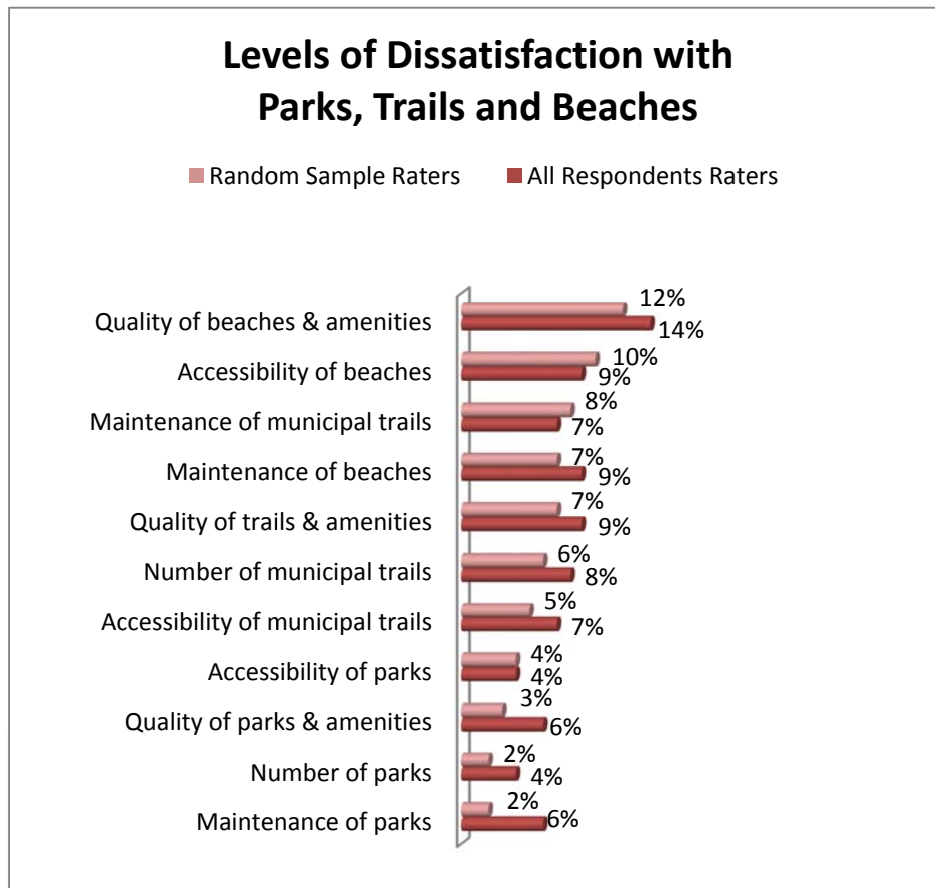
The community survey asked residents to rate their satisfaction with Peachland's parks, trails, and beaches. The following chart shows the results for overall satisfaction which is defined as a combination of very satisfied and somewhat satisfied ratings. Residents report high levels of satisfaction with attributes of parks, trails, and beaches with greatest satisfaction with attributes pertaining to parks in particular: accessibility, maintenance, and number of parks. Dissatisfaction levels are very low with the highest level being 14% dissatisfaction with the quality of beaches and amenities. This suggests that the community is sensitive to the quality of beaches and trails; however, the level of dissatisfaction is relatively low.



*Figure 9: Community Survey Results – Satisfaction with Attributes of Parks, Trails and Beaches*



*Figure 10: Community Survey Results – Dissatisfaction with Parks, Trails and Beaches*



A key question asked in the community survey was in regards to the importance of replacing the outdoor ice rink / sport court and the baseball fields at 6114 Turner Avenue; a privately owned property that is leased by the District and residential development is expected to begin in 2018. In addition, the outdoor recreation amenities at Turner Avenue Property have reached the end of their lifespan. According to the community survey there is significant interest in replacing the outdoor ice rink / sport court with 56% of residents rating this amenity as very important or important. Although slightly less interest, there is also a significant interest in replacing the ballfields with 48% of residents rating this amenity as very important or important. Consultation with local slo-pitch indicated that although they use Turner fields occasionally, the league does not have current demand to occupy an additional field regularly. However, should the District build two fields at one location the league would work towards building capacity.

Another key question asked in the community survey was about the importance of constructing a splash park (sometimes called a water park), and 48% of residents rated this amenity as very important or important. Raters from households with children are almost three times as likely as raters in households with no children to feel that constructing a splash park is very important. Even though the average age in Peachland is older than in other communities a splash park is a valuable amenity, especially for a water-oriented community, because it can be built with accessible features that encourage interaction between grandparents and their grandchildren.

#### Quantity of Parkland

The District of Peachland owns and leases approximately 64.52 hectares of parks, trails, and open space. Of this total, 16.70 hectares are developed parks that provide diverse opportunities for outdoor recreation. The remaining 47.82 hectares of parkland consists of undeveloped natural areas and trails. Although these natural open spaces are undeveloped, they contain a number of informal trails that are used by the community for recreation.

The anticipated development of the Turner Avenue Property means the loss of 3.50 hectares of developed community park, which will bring the total hectares of parks, trails, and open space down to 60.95 hectares, and the hectares of developed parkland down to 5.60 hectares. See the “Peachland Parks and Trails Map” in Appendix C.

Developed parkland, within the context of Peachland, is publically accessibly land that has at least a minimum of basic outdoor recreational amenities, such as signage, benches, trails, and viewpoints.

#### Park Classification System

A park classification system helps guide the long term planning, design, development, and operations of municipal parks. The table below is adapted from Peachland’s “Park and Trail Standards” included in Appendix B.

*Table 2: Park and Trail Classifications*

<b>COMMUNITY PARKS</b>
Centrally located to the community, a 10 minute walk for most residents, near schools, recreation centres, may be connected to other parks with trails.
<b>NEIGHBOURHOOD PARKS</b>
Central to the neighbourhood, 5 to 10 minute walk for local residents, small play area, small grass area to serve the needs of catchment area and demographics.
<b>LINEAR PARKS AND GREENWAYS</b>
Located in key parts of the community, creates links within and to other communities. Serve all forms of non-vehicular movement as part of the transportation network but are not sidewalks, statutory right of ways, or bike lanes.
<b>NATURAL AREA PARKS</b>
Publicly owned parks and open space.
<b>TOWN PLAZA PARKS</b>
Located in areas of high pedestrian activity and gathering places.
<b>WATERFRONT PARKS AND ROAD ENDS</b>
Publicly owned road dedication established to provide public access to Okanagan Lake; serve a variety of recreational functions, both active and passive, swimming, sunbathing, boat launches, dog parks, and beach walking.
<b>REGIONAL PARKS</b>
Publically owned parks that are established within the District of Peachland boundaries where ownership and maintenance responsibilities have been given to the Regional District of Central Okanagan. These parks are not a component of the municipal parks system.
<b>OPEN SPACE</b>
Established to include District owned natural areas which are primarily unsuitable for urban development, e.g. gullies, steeply sloped lands ESA 1 areas. These areas should not be included with the 5% parkland dedication. They often contain informal undesignated trails. Protected lands not publicly accessible can be included but are not a component of the municipal park system.
<b>CULTURAL PARKS/LANDSCAPES</b>
Park space dedicated to protection and celebration of local cultural identity including historically or architectural significant features.
<b>UNDEVELOPED</b>
Held in reserve for future use.
<b>URBAN DOG PARK</b>
Dedicated to off leashed dog socialization in an urban area.
<b>WATERFRONT PROMENADE</b>
Fronting Okanagan Lake; major urban route linking waterfront neighbourhoods.

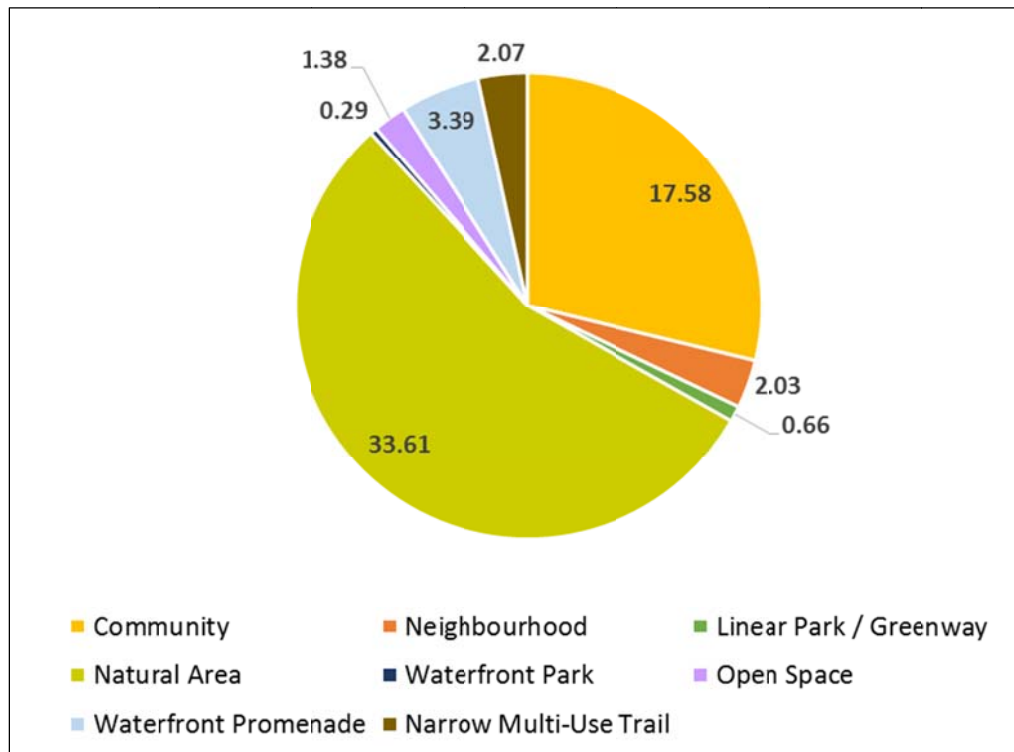
<b>STANDARD MULTI-USE TRAIL</b>
Parks, creek corridors, irrigation flumes. Significant routes through neighbourhoods and secondary routes.
<b>ROADSIDE CORRIDOR TRAIL</b>
Road Corridors. Along Major routes through the District; outside of the road right-of-way (not a sidewalk).
<b>NARROW MULTI-USE TRAIL</b>
Parks, creek corridors, natural areas, ponds, irrigation flumes, locations with space limitations. Connections to major routes.
<b>NATURE TRAILS</b>
Natural and rural areas, creek corridors, lower use locations.

The table below lists the District of Peachland's parks, their existing classification, and proposed new park classification.

*Table 3: District of Peachland Park Inventory*

	<b>PARK NAME AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>EXISTING USE</b>	<b>PROPOSED PARK CLASSIFICATION</b>	<b>AREA (ha)</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Arthur Street Trail</b> Arthur St	Unconstructed Road - Trail	Narrow Multi-use Trail	0.21*
<b>2</b>	<b>Bowes Park</b> Princeton Ave	Neighbourhood Park	Neighbourhood	0.12
<b>3</b>	<b>Burdekin Lane</b> Buchanan Rd	Beach Access / Road End	Waterfront Park	0.17*
<b>4</b>	<b>Centennial Way</b> 1st to 13 <sup>th</sup> Beach Ave	Community Park	Waterfront Promenade	3.39
<b>5</b>	<b>Chevallier Park</b> Desert Pines	Neighbourhood Park	Neighbourhood	0.45
<b>6</b>	<b>Cousins Park</b> 4450-6 <sup>th</sup> St	Community Park	Community	1.19
<b>7</b>	<b>Cove Beach</b> Beach Ave North	Beach Access / Road End	Waterfront Park	0.12
<b>8</b>	<b>Deep Creek Wilderness Park</b> Vernon Ave	Wilderness Park	Natural Area	5.38
<b>9</b>	<b>Eagles View Trail</b> Ponderosa Drive	Walkway	Narrow Multi-use Trail	1.26
<b>10</b>	<b>Elizabeth Warrendorf</b> Bulyea Ave; Stuart and Renfrew	Walkway	Narrow Multi-use Trail	0.31
<b>11</b>	<b>Forest Hill Drive Wilderness Park</b> Forest Hill Drive	Wilderness Park	Natural Area	6.31
<b>12</b>	<b>Gerrie Road Park</b> Gerrie Rd	Wilderness Park	Natural Area	5.14
<b>13</b>	<b>Gillam Crescent Park</b> Gillam Crescent	Neighbourhood Park	Neighbourhood	0.16
<b>14</b>	<b>Hardy Falls</b> Bulyea Ave	Wilderness Park	Natural Area	2.07
<b>15</b>	<b>Heritage Park and Day Use Wharf</b>	Community Park and Day	Community	1.07

	Beach Ave	Use Wharf		
16	<b>Heritage Park Extension</b> Beach Ave	Dug and Pug	Community	0.04*
17	<b>Knoblauch Park</b> Elliott Ave	Neighbourhood Park	Neighbourhood	0.09
18	<b>Lambly Park</b> Hwy 97/San Clemente	Community Park	Community	1.39*
19	<b>Lang Trail</b> Trepanier Bench Rd	Unconstructed Road/ Community Trail	Narrow Multi-use Trail	0.24*
20	<b>Mackinnon Park</b> Mackinnon Rd	Wilderness Park	Community	1.98
21	<b>Morrison Park</b> Morrison Pl	Neighbourhood Park	Neighbourhood	0.09
22	<b>Mountain View Park</b> Princeton Ave	Wilderness Park	Community	7.60
23	<b>Museum</b> 5890 Beach Ave	Unconstructed Hwy/ Community Park	Community	0.08*
24	<b>Peachland Heights Nature Park</b> Clements Cres	Wilderness Park	Natural Area	2.23
25	<b>Sanderson Park</b> Sanderson Ave	Community Park	Community	4.10
26	<b>Silver Court Park</b> Silver Crt	Neighbourhood Park	Neighbourhood	0.20
27	<b>Swim Bay</b> Beach Ave/6 <sup>th</sup> Street	Community Park	Community	0.13
28	<b>Thompson Drive Park</b> Thompson Dr	Neighbourhood Park	Neighbourhood	0.30
29	<b>Trepanier Bay Park</b> Beach Ave/Todd Rd	Emergency Water Pumphouse and Beach Access	Open Space	1.38
30	<b>Trepanier Bench Park</b> Dryden Rd	Neighbourhood Park	Neighbourhood	0.56
31	<b>Trepanier Creek Linear Park</b> Beach Ave & Todd Rd	Community Park	Greenway	0.66
32	<b>Victoria Street Park</b> Victoria Street	Wilderness Park	Natural Area	0.22
33	<b>W. A. Lang Wilderness Park/Pincushion Park (lease)</b> Ponderosa Drive/6 <sup>th</sup> Ave	Wilderness Park	Natural Area	12.26*
34	<b>Wiker Trail</b>	Walkway	Narrow Multi-use Trail	0.05*
<b>TOTAL AREA:</b>				<b>60.95</b>
*Parks that are not currently in the Planning Departments inventory or have not been legally surveyed.				

*Figure 11: Hectares of Parkland per Proposed Classification*

### Parkland Provision

Population-based standards for the provision of parkland provide a guideline and a means to compare with other jurisdictions, help track the change in park quantity over time, and are useful in calculating future park development cost charges. It is important to point out that this is one metric and it should be considered in relation to the community's expressed needs for parks, desired outdoor recreation amenities, protection of natural areas, and the quality of existing parks.

*The District of Peachland has approximately 1.68 hectares of developed parkland per 1,000 people.*

The District of Peachland has approximately 1.68 hectares of developed parkland per 1,000 people, based on the 2016 census population. However, after Turner Avenue Property is developed as residential, which is anticipated to occur in 2018, the District will have approximately 1.03 hectares of developed parkland per 1,000 people. This is below the Provincial average for developed park provision of about 3.5 hectares per 1,000 people. The District has a large supply of undeveloped parkland and natural areas that brings the per capita supply of total parkland provision to 11.24 hectares per 1,000 people. Table 4 below shows the projected hectares per 1,000 for 2027 based on a medium population growth projection of 3.6% and assuming no parkland is acquired. This is a useful projection because it helps determine the amount of parkland that needs to be acquired and/or developed over the next ten years.



*Table 4: Parkland Provision*

	TOTAL AREA OF PARKLAND (ha)	ha/1,000 PEOPLE <sup>13</sup>	PROJECTED 2027 ha/1,000 PEOPLE <sup>14</sup>
<b>DEVELOPED PARKLAND (existing)</b>	<b>9.10</b>	<b>1.68</b>	<b>1.14</b>
<b>DEVELOPED PARKLAND (after the loss of Turner Avenue Property)</b>	<b>5.60</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>0.70</b>
<b>TOTAL PARKLAND (developed + undeveloped, after the loss of Turner Avenue Property)</b>	<b>60.95</b>	<b>11.24</b>	<b>7.62</b>

The District has established standards for the provision of community and neighbourhood parks in the OCP, and these will be revised as part of the OCP update. Table 5 below includes proposed revised OCP standards for the provision of community and neighbourhood parks.

*Table 5: Community and Neighbourhood Parkland Provision (Based on Proposed Park Classifications shown in Table 3)*

	TOTAL AREA OF PARKLAND (ha)	ha/1,000 PEOPLE <sup>15</sup>	PROJECTED 2027 ha/1,000 PEOPLE <sup>16</sup>	CURRENT OCP STANDARD ha/1,000 PEOPLE	PROPOSED OCP STANDARD ha/1,000 PEOPLE
<b>COMMUNITY PARKS (developed)</b>	<b>3.86</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>3.04</b>	<b>2.50</b>
<b>COMMUNITY PARKS (developed + undeveloped)*</b>	<b>17.58</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>2.19</b>		
<b>NEIGHBOURHOOD PARKS (developed)</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>0.50</b>
<b>NEIGHBOURHOOD PARKS (developed + undeveloped)**</b>	<b>1.97</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.25</b>		

\* Undeveloped community parks include the Heritage Park Extension, MacKinnon Park, Mountain View Park and Sanderson Park.  
\*\* Undeveloped neighbourhood parks include Bowes Park, Silver Court Park, Thompson Drive Park and Trepanier Bench Park.

<sup>13</sup> Based on Statistic Canada's 2016 Census Profile for the District of Peachland, population 5,428.

<sup>14</sup> Based on a medium population growth projection of 3.6% resulting in 8,009 people in 2027.

<sup>15</sup> Based on Statistic Canada's 2016 Census Profile for the District of Peachland, population 5,428.

<sup>16</sup> Based on a medium population growth projection of 3.6% resulting in 8,009 people in 2027.

In addition to District owned parkland, there are many other parks and open spaces that provide additional outdoor recreational opportunities for residents. Hardy Falls Regional Park and Trepanier Creek Greenway Regional Park provide approximately 12.65 hectares of RDCO parkland within the District of Peachland. Also Peachland Elementary School provides a playground and playfields. In addition, the community is surrounded by easily accessible Crown land, and Peachland is near other larger population centers with public parks and open spaces. In summary:

- The District of Peachland has a significant quantity of undeveloped parkland.
- The District is not meeting current OCP standards for provision of community and neighbourhood parks.
- The anticipated loss of the Turner Avenue Property lease further lessens park supply.
- To meet the proposed OCP standard for community parks of 2.50 ha/1,000 the District will need to develop 7.36 ha of land over the next ten years, plus an additional 3.5 ha when Turner Avenue Property is lost. This can be met by developing MacKinnon Park, Mountain View Park, a portion of Sanderson Park, converting the Heritage Park Extension to a park, and through the development process, particularly at New Monaco.
- To meet the proposed OCP standard for neighbourhood parks of 0.50 ha/1,000 the District will need to acquire and develop 3.2 ha of land over the next ten years. This can be met by developing undeveloped parkland such as Thompson Drive Park, purchasing developable land and acquiring parkland through the development process, particularly at New Monaco and Turner Avenue Property.



*Table 6: Undeveloped Parkland*

UNDEVELOPED COMMUNITY PARKS (PROPOSED CLASSIFICATION)	AREA (ha)	UNDEVELOPED NEIGHBOURHOOD PARKS (PROPOSED CLASSIFICATION)	AREA (ha)
<b>Heritage Park Extension</b>	0.04*	<b>Bowes Park</b>	0.12
<b>MacKinnon Park</b>	1.98	<b>Huston Park</b>	0.06*
<b>Mountain View Park</b>	7.60	<b>Silver Court Park</b>	0.20
<b>Sanderson Park</b>	4.10	<b>Thompson Drive Park</b>	0.30
		<b>Trepanier Bench Park</b> (consider disposition)	0.56
<b>TOTAL AREA:</b>	<b>13.72</b>	<b>TOTAL AREA:</b>	<b>1.24</b>
*Parks that are not currently in the Planning Departments inventory or have not been legally surveyed.			

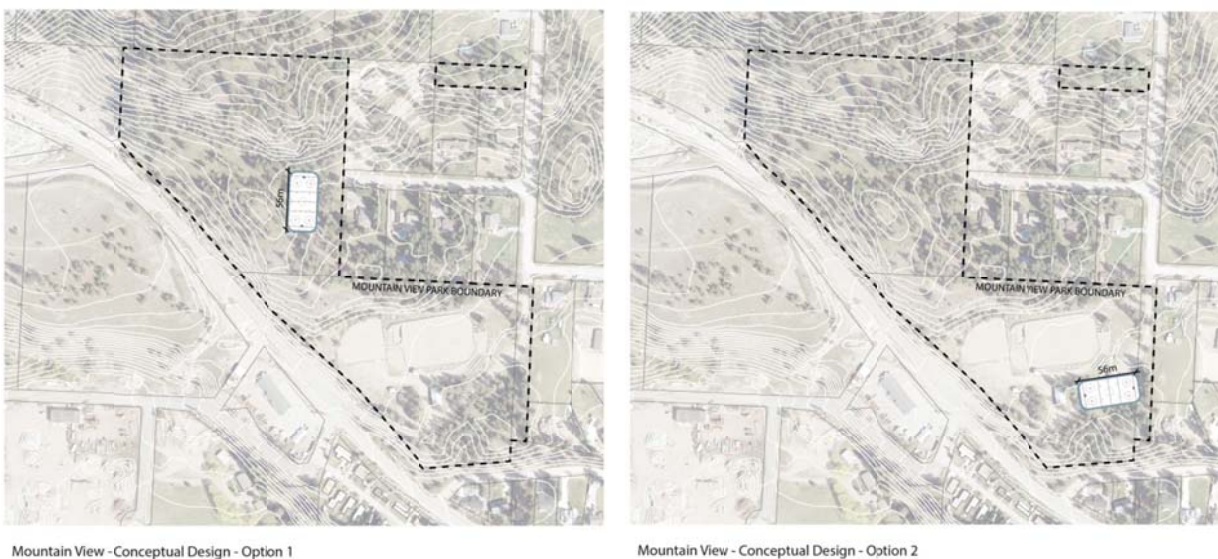
### Community Parkland Development Feasibility

The feasibility of developing an outdoor ice rink at Mountain View Park (see recommendation 26) and developing ballfields on a portion of Sanderson Park (see recommendation 27) were tested through production of preliminary conceptual design graphics. These graphics do not represent final approved design but they do suggest that these recommendations to develop community parkland are indeed feasible. Further planning, design and community and stakeholder engagement will be needed.

*Figure 12: Preliminary Conceptual Design Graphics for Sanderson Park*



*Figure 13: Preliminary Conceptual Design Graphics for Mountain View Park*



### Spatial Distribution of Parks

The spatial distribution of parkland is nearly as important as the quantity of parkland when it comes to providing equal access to open space, daily opportunities for outdoor activities, enhancing the character of the community, and contributing to quality of life. One of the most commonly used metrics for assessing the spatial distribution of parks is to show 5 minute and 10 minute walking distances (400 and 800 meters respectively), as a radius from parkland, shown “as the crow flies<sup>17</sup>.” Although this metric does not take into account the steep topography in Peachland, it is a useful way to illustrate distribution of parkland across the community. This spatial analysis was conducted for developed and undeveloped parks separately to show how development of undeveloped lands will be key to enhancing the park service delivery over the next ten years as the population expands. See the “Peachland Parks and Trails Map” in Appendix C. In summary:

- Existing developed parkland and undeveloped parkland is well distributed across the District.
- The Upper Princeton, Lower Princeton and Ponderosa neighbourhoods are lacking in developed parkland compared to other neighbourhoods; however, residents in these neighbourhoods have access to open space and Crown land to the west.
- The Buchanan neighbourhood is lacking in developed parkland; however, residents have access to Okanagan Lake.
- The Hardy Falls neighbourhood is lacking in municipal parkland, however residents have access to Hardy Falls Regional Park.
- The future New Monaco neighbourhood will need to include a sufficient amount of developed parkland to serve the population in this area as well as the adjacent Buchanan neighbourhood.

### Spatial Distribution of Playgrounds

As a general metric, all residents should be within a ten minute walk (about 800m) of a public playground or a ten minute drive in rural communities. The “Peachland Parks and Trails Map” in Appendix C, in combination with the numbers in Table 6, show that Peachland has an above average supply of playgrounds and they are well distributed across the District; however, there are gaps in the spatial distribution. Neighbourhoods that contain a municipal playground include Downtown, Trepanier Bench (two playgrounds), and Upper Princeton.

The Clements neighbourhood contains a playground at the Peachland Elementary School. In summary:

- Neighbourhoods that are lacking in playgrounds within a ten minute walk to residents include Beach Ave, Buchanan, Hardy Falls, Lower Princeton, and Ponderosa.
- The future New Monaco neighbourhood will bring increased demand for playgrounds.



<sup>17</sup> i.e. a straight line, not considering road and trail networks.



### Park Amenities Provision

The provision of some key park amenities in Peachland including playgrounds, a splash park and off leash dog sites, was compared to other similarly sized communities in the BC interior (see Table 6).<sup>18</sup> More information on outdoor recreation amenities provision is available in the outdoor recreation section. Although useful in terms of a rough comparison, it should be noted that these metrics don't relate to the quality of the amenities or to Peachland's specific needs based on the community survey or participation rates in various sports and activities.

*Table 7: Key Park Amenities Provision*

	Peachland (5,428)	Sparwood (3,667)	Golden (3,701)	Fernie (4,502)	Armstrong (4,815)	Osoyoos (4,845)	Merritt (7,113)	Revelstoke (7,139)	Ladysmith (7,921)
Playgrounds	4	5	2	4	3	2	4	4	-
Splash park	0	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1
Off leash dog site	4	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	-

Based on the comparison to eight similar communities, Peachland has an **above average supply** of playgrounds (located at Chevallier Park, Heritage Park, Knoblauch Park, and Morrison Park) and off leash dog sites (Sanderson Park, W.A. Lang Wilderness/Pincushion Park, MacKinnon Park, and the Doggy Beach at the "T" Boat Launch). The Doggy Beach at the "T" Boat Launch is not owned or leased by the District of Peachland; however, the Ministry of Transportation allows public use of this community amenity.

Based on the comparison to eight similar communities, Peachland has a **below average supply** when it comes to a splash park as there is currently no splash park in Peachland; however, this is based on comparison to only three communities. As mentioned earlier, in response to the community survey, 48% of residents rated a splash park as very important or important. Raters from households with children are almost three times as likely as raters in households with children to feel that constructing a splash park is very important.

In addition, Swim Bay is a valuable park amenity that is unique to the community of Peachland. Swim Bay supports outdoor recreation, enhances access to the water and is a community gathering space that encourages social interaction.

### Analysis of Trails

Based on available GIS data, there are approximately 26 km of formal trails within the District of Peachland. In addition there are a number of informal trails that have not yet been mapped and included in Peachland's GIS inventory. Also, there are a number of roads that do not have separated pedestrian pathways which have been identified as formal trails, for example along Ponderosa Drive and Beach Ave (north of the public washroom).

Gaps in the formal trail network were assessed based on a 10-minute walking radius (800m) to established trails within the District of Peachland, see "Peachland Trails Spatial Analysis" in Appendix C.

<sup>18</sup> Based on 2013 data from CivicInfo BC. It should be noted that this data has not been verified in the field and is provided only for municipalities of a similar size that responded to the survey request.

As part of the Sidewalk and Pedestrian Connectivity Plan, the public identified key missing connections in the existing trail networks, see “Peachland Parks and Trails Map” in Appendix C. In summary:

- A key missing connection is along the waterfront connecting the downtown to neighbourhoods in the southern half of the District;
- One of the key missing trail connections identified by the public is an interconnected trail in the uplands that runs from Mountain View Park through Forest Hill Drive Wilderness Park and Sanderson Park to Gerrie Road Park; and
- Trail connections will be needed to connect the future New Monaco neighbourhood with downtown Peachland to the south-west and to Goat’s Peak Regional Park to the north-west.

### Analysis of the Waterfront

The community of Peachland is centered on Okanagan Lake. The waterfront provides tremendous recreation opportunities and serves as an important tourism role, providing significant economic benefits to the community. Peachland has 11 kilometres of water frontage. Of that, approximately 4 kilometers, primarily in the Downtown and the Beach Ave neighbourhood, is publically accessible.

Key recreational features along the waterfront include:

- 2 marinas: one is a lease to the yacht club and one is private;
- 3 boat ramps;
- Day-use wharf for boaters to access downtown;
- 19 swim and boat docks (prior to the 2017 flood) for ease of swimmers access to the water;
- Swim Bay, which includes washrooms/change rooms, concession, summer lifeguards and accessible features for those with mobility issues, supports swim lessons and lifeguard training;
- Space for community events such as polar bear swim and rattlesnake island swim;
- 3 designated swim beaches; and
- 1 off leash dog beach at ‘T’ Boat launch.



The District holds a Head Lease agreement with the Province for management of the waterfront. Portions of the waterfront particularly fronting Trepanier and Lambly Creeks have recorded ecologically sensitive fish habitat which limits future development options. According to the Province of BC’s Habitat Wizard:

- Brook Trout, Kokanee, Mountain Whitefish, Prickly Sculpin and Rainbow Trout have been observed at the mouth of Peachland Creek near Hardy Falls Park;
- Burbot, Kokanee, Mountain Whitefish, Prickly Sculpin and Rainbow Trout have been observed at the mouth of Trepanier Creek;
- Prickly Sculpin has been observed on the north side of the ‘T’ Boat Launch; and
- Floater Mussels have been observed near the mouth of Drought Creek.



The beaches tend to be more pebble/gravel composition than sand as a result of long fetches of open water and associated wave action. Previous attempts to develop sand beaches have not been successful as a result of wave action. The District has an ongoing program of protecting and reinforcing the shoreline against erosion. In summary:

- The lakefront park system/ waterfront promenade is a tremendous community asset; a gathering place for the community, place for special events, physical activity, and also a destination for tourists;
- Swim Bay is a good approach to providing swim lessons in a community without a pool. It also provides suitable lake access for those with limited mobility;
- The swim docks are a successful approach to improve access to the lake over the rocky shore; and
- While some community input expressed a desire for more sandy beaches, due to wave action and provincial permitting, development of sand beaches is not possible.



## 5.2. Recommendations

### Parks

9. Adopt a standard of 2.50 hectares/1,000 people for community parks. Acquire and/or develop existing parkland to establish community parks that are a destination for the entire community to meet the new standard.
10. Adopt a standard of 0.50 hectares/1,000 people for neighbourhood parks. Acquire and/or develop neighbourhood parks as the population grows over the next ten years.
11. Explore the potential of building a new outdoor rink in Mountain View Park (to replace the existing outdoor rink at 6114 Turner Avenue). Consult the public and stakeholders on proposed changes to Mountain View Park. Consider negotiating a new lease with the Peachland Riding Club.
12. Develop a portion of Sanderson Park as a community park with outdoor recreation amenities. Consider developing ballfields based on monitoring demand/need for these amenities.
13. Develop Mackinnon Park as a community park with outdoor recreation amenities, improved vehicular and pedestrian access, and parking.
14. Develop the currently undeveloped Thompson Drive Park, to serve the Upper Princeton Neighbourhood, with amenities that are appropriate for the neighbourhood and site such as a nature playscape, viewpoint, benches, picnic table, and signage.
15. Investigate the District of Peachland's ownership of the W.A.Lang Wilderness Park/Pincushion Park and ensure that public access is secured. Formalize this park as a nature park and improve wayfinding and signage.

16. Rebuild the landscaping along the Centennial Way bioswale by removing the bluegrass and replanting low maintenance, drought tolerant, and native plants.
17. Create an inventory and assessment of park furniture (benches, picnic tables, picnic shelter, garbage bins, etc.).
18. Incorporate additional public washrooms within any future civic buildings, and/or private buildings where appropriate such as the future fire hall at San Clemente and 13<sup>th</sup> Street.
19. Create an "Art in Parks" strategy and engage local artists to incorporate public art and art-themed events in parks.

**Play spaces:**

20. Develop a splash park in the Downtown or Beach Ave neighbourhood. Ensure that accessible and intergenerational features are incorporated for parents and grandparents.
21. Develop a playground either at Gillam Crescent Park or as part of the future Turner Avenue Property redevelopment to serve the Lower Princeton neighbourhood.
22. Ensure all new developments incorporate play spaces.

**Trails:**

23. Building on the work completed for the Sidewalk and Pedestrian Connectivity Plan, undertake a comprehensive Trails Network Plan that establishes a vision for the Peachland trail network with proposed trail alignments.
24. Work with the community on plans to develop the lakeside promenade with beach access opportunities from 13<sup>th</sup> Street to Todd Road.
25. Create a formal trail from Ponderosa Drive through the former Ponderosa Golf Course land to Somerset Ave. Work with private land owners to establish a trail right of way or easement if trail acquisition is not feasible.
26. Connect the Trepanier Creek Linear Park to the RDCO Greenway and Ponderosa neighbourhood along Clements Crescent.
27. Pursue establishment of a formal trail connecting Mountain View Park to Forest Hill Drive Wilderness Park to Sanderson Park to Gerrie Road Park.
28. Investigate the possibility of establishing a formal trail connecting MacKinnon Park, along the east side of Trepanier Creek to Okanagan Lake.
29. Develop and distribute new trails maps.
30. Encourage the Visitors Centre to work with local stewardship groups to promote trails in and around Peachland.
31. Work with the Province to ensure public access on Crown land is secured.

32. Work with the Province to improve and maintain Pincushion Mountain trail, including improving access and signage.
33. Work with the Province to create a new trailhead with kiosk at Forest Hill Drive Wilderness Park, a gateway to the trail network on Crown land connecting to McCall Lakes.
34. Work with RDCO and West Kelowna to establish a trail connection to Goat's Peak Regional Park.
35. Increase maintenance standards for trails and follow Peachland trail standards.
36. As part of an Active Transportation Plan, work with the Province to develop a bike lane on or off Highway 97 from Peachland to West Kelowna and from Summerland to Peachland.

**Beaches:**

37. Where opportunities exist, develop more accessibility features (ramps, handrails, and hard surface walkways) along the waterfront for people with mobility issues.
38. Continue to provide a Wibit style waterpark through collaboration with local entrepreneurs. Consider other opportunities to partner with local business to provide amenities and services along the waterfront.
39. Expand the size and capacity of the swim docks and explore the potential of adding accessibility features when rebuilding the facilities following the 2017 flood event.
40. Explore the potential of adding more play features at Swim Bay, such as a slide.

**Signage:**

41. Improve signage and wayfinding throughout the parks, trails and beaches system. Establish signage standards that are consistent with Peachland branding.

**Acquisition:**

42. Update the DCC Bylaw to reflect the recommendations in this plan for parkland acquisition and development.
43. Establish formal park and trail acquisition criteria. Prioritize acquisition of waterfront land, flat land that is developable for neighbourhood parks and playgrounds, land for trail connections, and protection of sensitive ecosystems. Prioritize acquisition of developable land in the following neighbourhoods: Upper Princeton, Lower Princeton, Ponderosa, Buchanan, and New Monaco.
44. Work with partners and private land owners to secure trail rights of way and trail easements where acquisition is not feasible.
45. Explore the potential of transferring the District of Peachland's parkland adjacent to Hardy Falls Park to RDCO to manage as one comprehensive parcel.

## 6. Outdoor Recreation

This chapter provides a summary of the outdoor recreation patterns of Peachland residents, a comparison to other similarly-sized interior communities, and provides recommendations to address recreational future needs that fall outside those addressed in the Parks, Trails and Beaches chapter.

*We do indoor recreation as an alternative to outdoor recreation  
(Focus group participant, 2017).*

### 6.1. Analysis

#### Community Survey

The community survey asked residents about their participation in outdoor recreation activities. The top six outdoor activities that Peachland residents participate in are going to the beach, hiking or walking, gardening, swimming outdoors, picnicking or social gatherings, and dog walking. This data is aligned with the general trends towards more informal and individual activities and away from more traditional recreation activities. There is also an emphasis on activities that connect people with nature and, especially, the water. Traditional organized team sports while still important forms of recreation and community gathering, see less participation with 15% of Peachland residents participating in baseball/softball and 9% participating in soccer. It is important to continue to monitor participation in these activities and to consult the public on demand for these outdoor amenities.

Figure 14: Community Survey Results – Participation in Top 6 Outdoor Activities

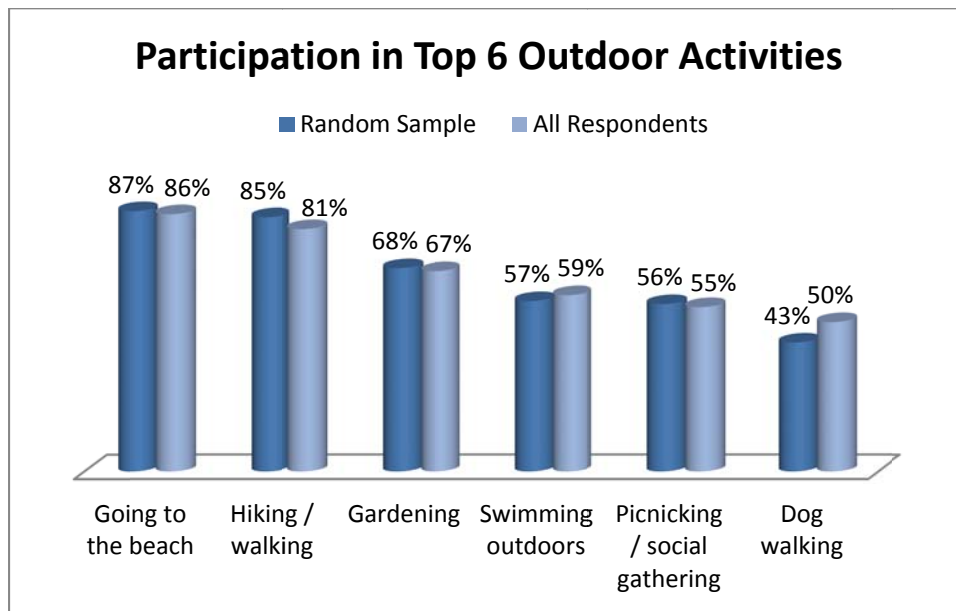


Figure 15: Community Survey Results – Participation in Outdoor Activities

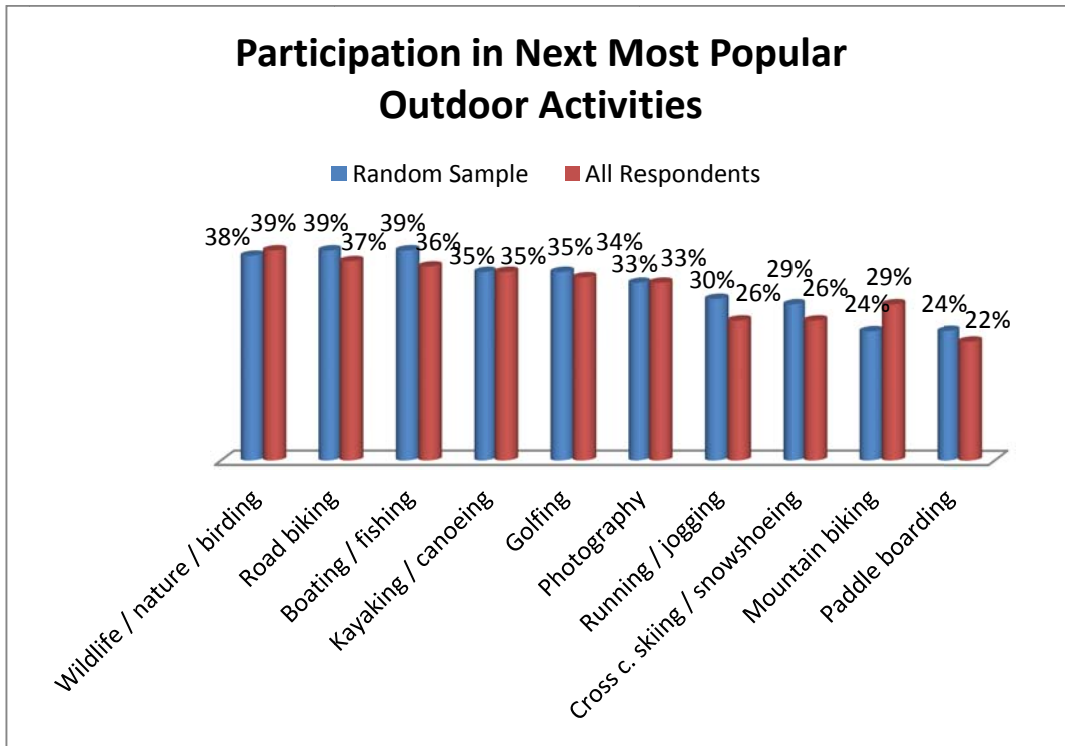
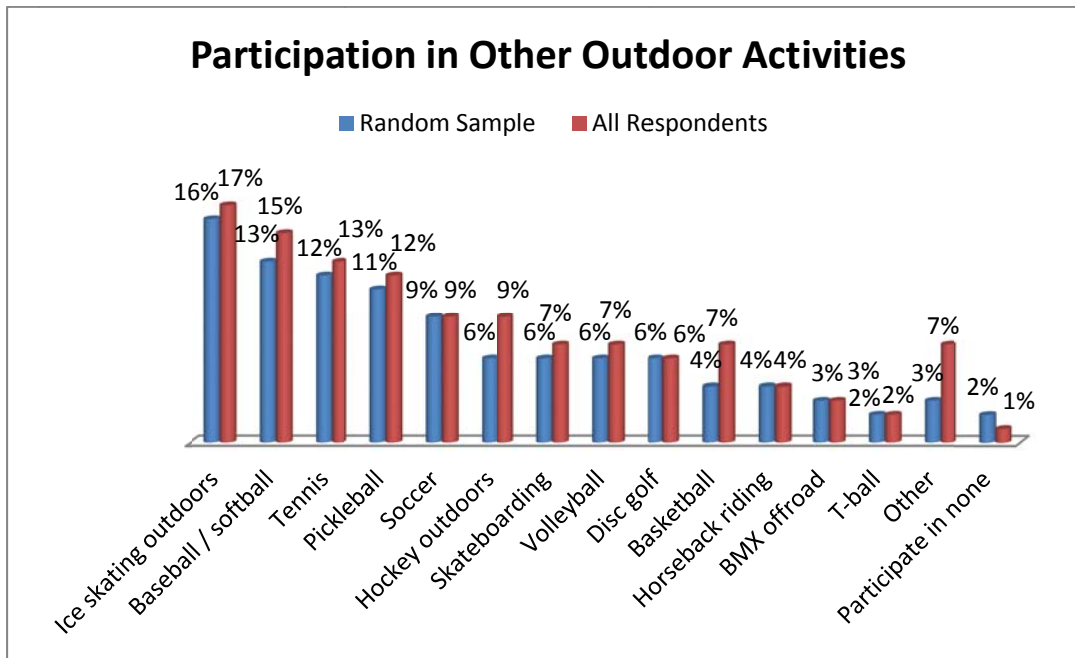


Figure 16: Community Survey Results – Participation in Top Outdoor Activities



### Outdoor Recreation Amenities Provision

Peachland's outdoor recreation amenity supply was compared to other similarly sized communities in the BC Interior (see Table 5).<sup>19</sup> Although useful in terms of a rough comparison, it should be noted that these metrics don't relate to the quality of the amenities or to Peachland's specific needs based on the community survey or participation rates in various sports and activities.

The recent loss of the Turner Avenue Property lease has had a significant negative impact on the provision of outdoor recreation amenities as this was the site of the outdoor ice rink / sport court and two ballfields. As mentioned earlier, in response to the community survey, significant interest was expressed in replacing the outdoor ice rink / sport court with 56% of residents rating this amenity as very important or important.

Cousins Park has one slo-pitch diamond and, by today's standards, it is undersized and underutilized. The slo-pitch diamond at Cousins Park is currently used approximately 3% of the time available. In addition, two diamonds rather than one is preferred to support slo-pitch events. It is recommended that the District continue to monitor the demand/need for baseball/softball fields and if demand warrants it to develop two baseball/softball fields to replace the fields at Turner Avenue Property and Cousins Park.

*Table 7: Outdoor Recreation Amenities Provision*

	Peachland (5,428)	Sparwood (3,667)	Golden (3,701)	Fernie (4,502)	Armstrong (4,815)	Osoyoos (4,845)	Merritt (7,113)	Revelstoke (7,139)	Ladysmith (7,921)
Tennis courts/ Pickleball courts	4	4	3	4	1	2	4	2	1
Skatepark	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bike park	0	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Multi-use sports box	0	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Soccer fields	0	1	2	3	-	3	1	4	1
Baseball/ softball fields	1	5	4	-	2	6	5	7	5
Beach volleyball courts	0	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Equestrian centre	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-

Based on the comparison to eight similar communities, Peachland has an **above average supply** of the following amenities:

- Tennis/pickleball courts – two new courts were recently built in Lambly Park, bringing the total to four courts in Lambly Park;
- Skatepark – Peachland's skatepark in Lambly Park is in good condition and is a unique, destination amenity in the Region; and

<sup>19</sup> Based on 2013 data from CivicInfo BC. It should be noted that this data has not been verified in the field and is provided only for municipalities of a similar size that responded to the survey request.



- Equestrian centre – leased to the Peachland Riding Club in Mountain View Park.

Based on the comparison to eight similar communities, Peachland has a **below average supply** of the following amenities:

- Basketball courts – due to the loss of the basketball court across from the Community Centre and the loss of the sports court in Turner Avenue Property;
- Bike park – there is currently no bike park in Peachland; however, there is one in Kelowna and this is a Regional amenity;
- Multi-use sports box – due to the loss of the outdoor ice rink / sport court at Turner Avenue Property;
- Soccer field – there is currently no municipal soccer field in Peachland, but there is a field at Peachland Elementary;
- Baseball/softball fields – due, in part, to the loss of two ballfields at Turner Avenue Property; and
- Beach volleyball courts – there are currently no beach volleyball courts in Peachland.

## 6.2. Recommendations

### Outdoor Recreation:

46. Build a small, multi-use sports court in the Downtown, Beach Avenue or future New Monaco neighbourhood.
47. Develop a beach volleyball court preferably along the waterfront or Lambly Park.
48. Monitor the demand/need for baseball/softball fields.
49. Monitor the demand/need for soccer fields.
50. Monitor participation in mountain biking and potential interest in a future bike park.
51. Update the Community Amenities Contribution Bylaw to include outdoor recreation amenities such as an outdoor ice rink and multi-use sports court.

## 7. Indoor Recreation Spaces

The following section provides an inventory, evaluation and assessment of Peachland's primary indoor recreation facilities and the ability to meet current and future demand. A comparative analysis with towns and districts of similar population size, a review of the facility's condition, assessment of future capacity, and the results of community input have all guided the recommendations in this report.

### 7.1. Analysis

#### Inventory and Description

The District of Peachland provides seven (7) indoor recreation facilities (Table 8). Of those, the District directly operates the Community Centre and the 4th Street Place building; all other facilities are leased to community groups to operate.

**Table 8: List of Indoor Recreation Facilities**

Name of facility	Operator	Services/ Programs offered
Peachland Community Centre	District of Peachland	Recreation health and fitness programs, community gym, banquet and facility rentals
50+ Activity Centre	Peachland and District Retirement Society	Activity centre for 50+ plus adults in the region; bookings rentals, special events
Peachland Historic School	Peachland Chamber of Commerce Peachland Boys and Girls Club	Visitor information services, youth programs, art gallery, community meeting space, Yuma Bat Roost
4th Street Place	District of Peachland	Fitness classes, boxing club, archery, rentals, theatre performances
Peachland Little Schoolhouse	Peachland Little Schoolhouse Society	Artistic, cultural and community events; community meeting space, rentals
Riding Clubhouse	Peachland Riding Club	Single use facility for riding club
Peachland Wellness Centre	Peachland Wellness Centre Society	Education and support programs, information, referral and outreach services for people living in Peachland

Overall, facilities are well maintained and in good condition. The District provides a high level of maintenance of the leased building to protect their infrastructure. However, facilities are aging particularly the Community Centre and 4th Street Place which will require additional maintenance and ongoing capital improvements to maintain services. A detailed assessment of each facility is included in Appendix D.

Some preliminary work has been done on energy usage and an energy policy is in place, but comprehensive energy audits and energy retrofits have not been undertaken, with the exception of the Peachland Historic School.

This community- based service delivery model, in which the department works with the community groups to facilitate the delivery of services has many strengths over the more traditional model of the public sector being the sole source for services. Benefits include:

- Greater range of services;
- Lower cost of services and programs;
- Empowers and engages the community;
- Promotes volunteerism; and
- Builds on the strengths and resources of the community

Based on the strengths and benefits, the current community based service delivery model should continue. A collaborative approach will ensure that facilities and programs are well utilized, and it will also provide a more rewarding experience for the users.

### Indoor Facility Supply

There are no nationally adopted guidelines for the provision of recreation facilities in Canada. Instead municipalities have adopted a more community-specific planning approach based on demand, level of use, financial ability to provide services, consideration of other facilities available on a regional scale, and facilities provided by the private sector.

Table 9 provides a comparison on indoor recreational facilities available within seven (7) B.C. communities of a similar population size<sup>20</sup>.

**Table 9: Comparison of Indoor Recreation Facility Supply by Population**

City (Population)	Peachland (5,428)	Oliver (4,597)	Osoyoos (4,845)	Fernie (5,249)	Trail (7,681)	Smithers (5,351)	Creston (RDCK) (5,306)
Arena		1	1	1	2	2	1
Art centre	Art gallery			1	1		
Community Centre	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
Curling rink		1	1	1	1	1	1
Indoor pool		Seasonal outdoor	1	1	1	1	1
Museum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Senior centre	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Youth centre	1		Included above	Included above		Included above	

Direct comparisons are made difficult through interpretation of the size of a facility and the interpretation of the amenities and services provided within any facility. In response, an alternative metric is to examine the gross floor area of community centres in relation to population, as shown in

<sup>20</sup> Based on information accessed from CivicInfo, city websites and Stats Canada

Table 10. While this measure only considers community centre space and not supplemental support facilities, it gives a standardized comparative measure of the key service in a community.

*Table 10: Recreation Facility Space per Capita*<sup>21</sup>

Community	Population	Complex	Size (Gross Sq. Ft.)	GSF/Capita
Peachland	5428	Peachland Community Centre	16,828	3.1
Osoyoos	4845	Sonora Community Centre	20,000	4.1
Oliver	4597	Community Hall	20,970	4.5
Fernie	5249	Centennial Community Centre, Max Turyk Community Centre	22,000	4.2
Kent	6067	Community Recreation and Culture Centre	24,970	4.1

In addition to the number and amount of facilities, the final measure is the current use of facilities and their capacity to meet future demand. While detailed facility usage data is not kept for all facilities, interviews and survey of facility lease holders/operators indicates that facilities are being used to near capacity, particularly during prime-time hours. Further, lease holders indicate that they expect participation rates to remain stable or to increase slightly. Of the two facilities operated by the district:

- Community Centre is booked approximately 80% to capacity during its prime-time season from September to May and approximately 60 % during non-prime-time summer season. Overall, currently the centre is able to meet demand, but within the timeframe of this study, growth and increased demand will exceed capacity. Also, capacity exists on the weekends but this is key time for private bookings for weddings, birthdays, special events, celebrations of life, etc. Programming on the weekends or extending the hours of operation would help meet recreation program demand but will require additional staff and another facility to support community rentals.
- 4<sup>th</sup> Street Place is booked about 50% of capacity. Approximately half of the space is currently dedicated to the boxing club. Interior facility décor improvements may help increase use.

The three analyses highlight that, compared to municipalities of similar size, Peachland has one of the lowest provision of recreation facilities and the lowest amount of community recreation facility space. Further, that the facilities are currently operating near capacity. However, Peachland has been effective in providing indoor recreation facilities to the residents through its service delivery framework and role as facilitator, helping other groups to meet community needs.

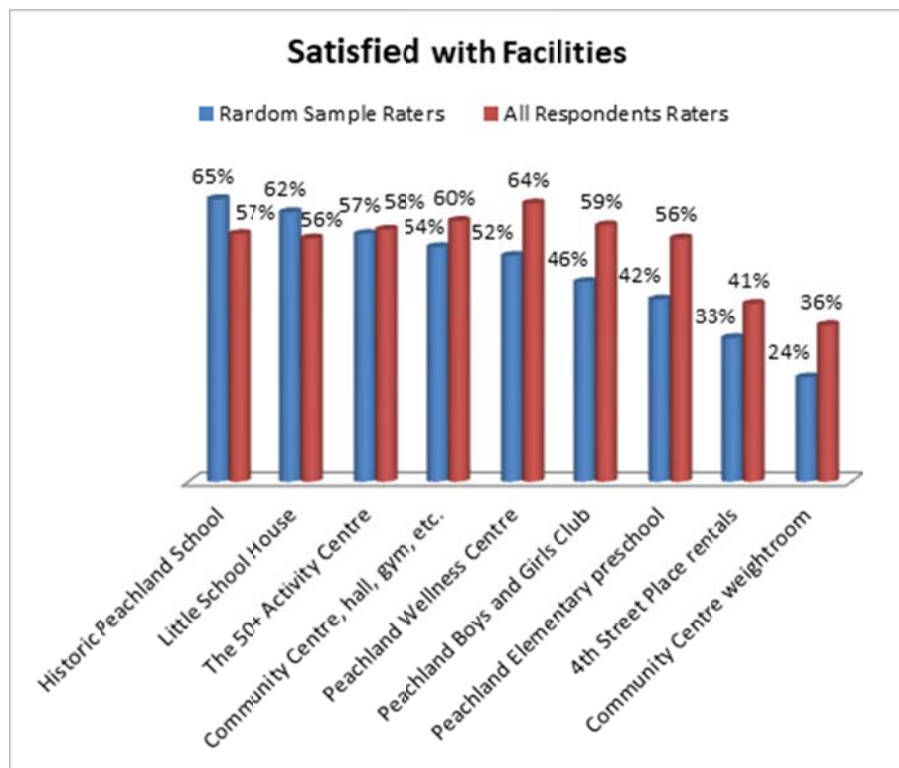


<sup>21</sup> Data from municipal websites

### Community Survey

The community survey asked residents to rate their satisfaction with Peachland's public facilities and types of programs. The following chart shows the results for overall satisfaction, which is defined as a combination of very satisfied and somewhat satisfied ratings. Residents report high levels of satisfaction for the majority of buildings with greatest overall satisfaction with the Peachland Historic School, the Little School House, 50+ Activity Centre, Community Centre, Wellness Centre and the Boys and Girls Club.

Figure 17: Community Survey Results – Satisfaction with Facilities

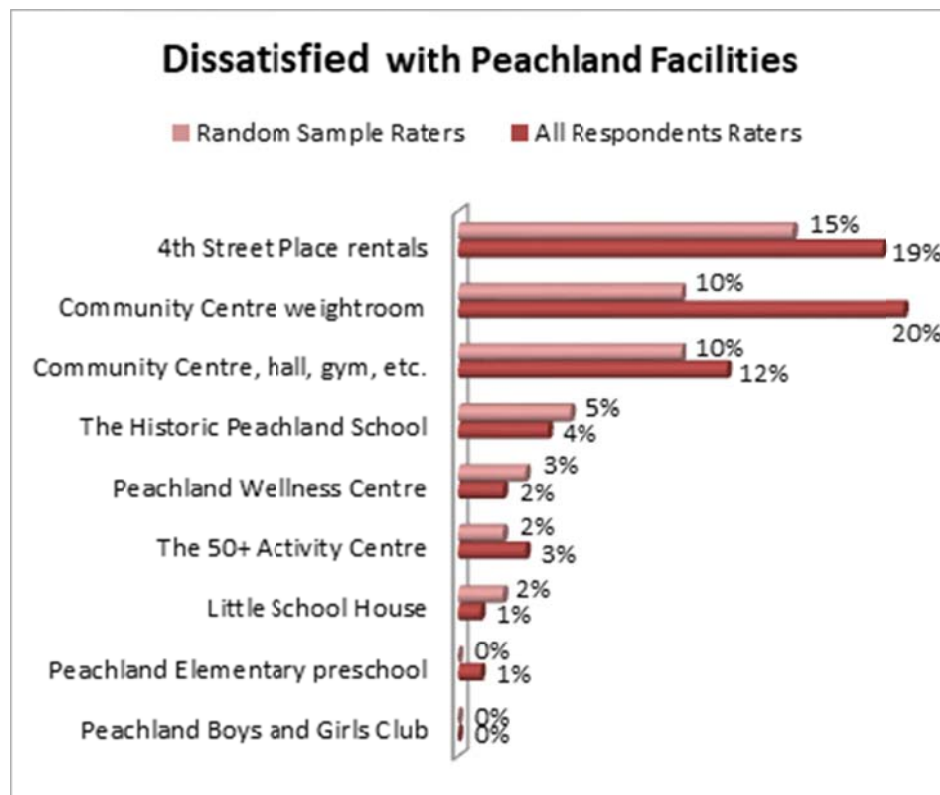


The following chart shows levels of community dissatisfaction with facilities and programs; most notably expressed for:

- 4th Street Place; and
- Community Centre portable weightroom.

Also of note from the community survey is the data shown in section 4.6 Figure 11 reporting the residents surprising high level of non-use and unfamiliarity of civic facilities.

Figure 18: Community Survey Results – Dissatisfaction with Facilities



The 4th Street Place, which is an old converted bowling alley, functions as an adjunct to the Community Centre, but its interior/ exterior décor, isolated setting and lack of programs diminishes the overall appeal and utility.

Recent notable improvements to the weight room trailer have been made, but it too lacks the atmosphere found within an active community centre. The facility is isolated, with limited space, limited equipment and limited hours of operation. Greater participation levels and increased revenue generating potential exists with an enhanced facility, especially when integrated into the Community Centre.

In order to achieve the principles and strategic priorities contained within this plan, some expansion of indoor recreation space will be necessary as the population grows. Trend and best practices information relating to indoor facility spaces highlight the importance of building spaces that are multi-purpose so that as preferences change, the space can be re-purposed to accommodate these shifts. In small communities, multi-purpose space is even more important to meet community expectations with minimal costs.

In order to provide the same amount of indoor space in ten years when the population grows by 3,000 new residents, an increase of 10,000 square feet will be required. Ideally a community centre should be integrated as a single destination facility that serves the entire community rather than decentralized services. One multi-use centre with core features for everyone would increase community use levels, support greater services to the community and increase revenue generating opportunities. However, redevelopment of other existing district-owned facilities such as the 4<sup>th</sup> Street Place or the 50+ activity centre can be effective within a small community.



## 7.2. Recommendations

### **Overall Indoor Recreation Spaces:**

52. Ensure all facilities are leased to the highest and best use to serve the community.
53. Explore options with facility operators and lease holders to provide more time for recreation programming.
54. Implement a facility maintenance management program to help extend the serviceable life of buildings, particularly for aging facilities.

### **In the short term:**

55. Expand the hours of operation of the weight room by installing a card access system and closed-circuit video monitoring and monitor results.
56. Add windows to the weight room trailer.
57. Implement interior and exterior upgrades to 4<sup>th</sup> Street Place.
58. Implement improvements to the Community Centre stage to support multi-use, while retaining the functionality of the stage.
59. Expand contributions and funding towards the facility replacement reserve.

### **In the long term:**

60. Relocate the weight room to the Community Centre in conjunction with the relocation of Council Chambers to another location.
61. Expand the Community Centre by adding a minimum two multi-purpose rooms equalling about 5,000 sq. ft. of new floor space.
62. If any future additions to Cousins Park are contemplated, first consider the potential expansion requirements for the Community Centre as a priority.
63. Assess the costs and benefits of eventually closing 4<sup>th</sup> Street Place and adding the additional space to the Community Centre when it is expanded.

## 8. Indoor Recreation Services and Special Events

The term “recreation” is used to include all things people do in their leisure and therefore this section outlines a number of strategies related to general recreation, indoor sport, fitness, arts, health, wellness, and special events<sup>22</sup>. It focuses on reaffirming those aspects that are working well and providing solutions for areas that could be strengthened. Any opportunities to reduce services where there isn’t a demand or where there is an overlap with other service providers were considered.

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*“Great variety of classes that are affordable and close to home”*  
*Focus Group participants*

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### 8.1. Analysis

The analysis of indoor recreation and special events is based on a review of:

- Best practices and trends;
- The findings from the statistically valid survey, online survey, and focus group discussions;
- An assessment of the opportunities and challenges in delivering the benefits of recreation to citizens of Peachland; and
- An assessment of the alignment Department’s purpose and the Master Plan’s recommended roles, principles, and service delivery framework (Refer to Chapter 4).

#### *Service Delivery Approach is Effective*

The graph showing “Where Top 4 Indoor Activities Take Place” is in Chapter 4. The survey results show that people are participating in a variety of activities and those activities are being provided by a range of service providers (i.e. Public, Private/Not for profit, and other community organizations). When combined with high level of satisfaction, these results confirm this service delivery system is not only pragmatic for the District but works for those it serves.

What is interesting to note and speaks to the diversity of recreation options is the survey data on “Frequency of Use” (See Appendix A: Survey Report). Typically researchers ask this question because higher frequency of use is associated with a healthy lifestyle. The survey data shows that participation in indoor programs and activities is significantly lower than frequent participation in outdoor activities. The popularity of outdoor activities relative to indoor activities is common to most municipalities. This is because people can do those activities on their own, outdoor spaces are readily available, no specialized equipment or instruction is required and there is no cost. What is noteworthy is the low level of participation in activities (other than fitness related programs in which 24% do this activity 3 times a week). The relatively lower rates were explained by the focus groups as reflecting the fact that Peachland residents do many things more than 3 times a week, just not the same activity. Having a wide range of options to be active and having the community availing themselves of those activities is an ideal situation.

The Key Facility Operator/User Group Survey confirmed that the wide range of activities is the result of multiple service providers addressing different niches. As shown in the graph below, the suite of services is wide in scope and depth.

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<sup>22</sup> Arts programs are provided by the Arts Council.

Figure 19: Key Facilitator Operator/ User Groups Survey – Focus of Organization



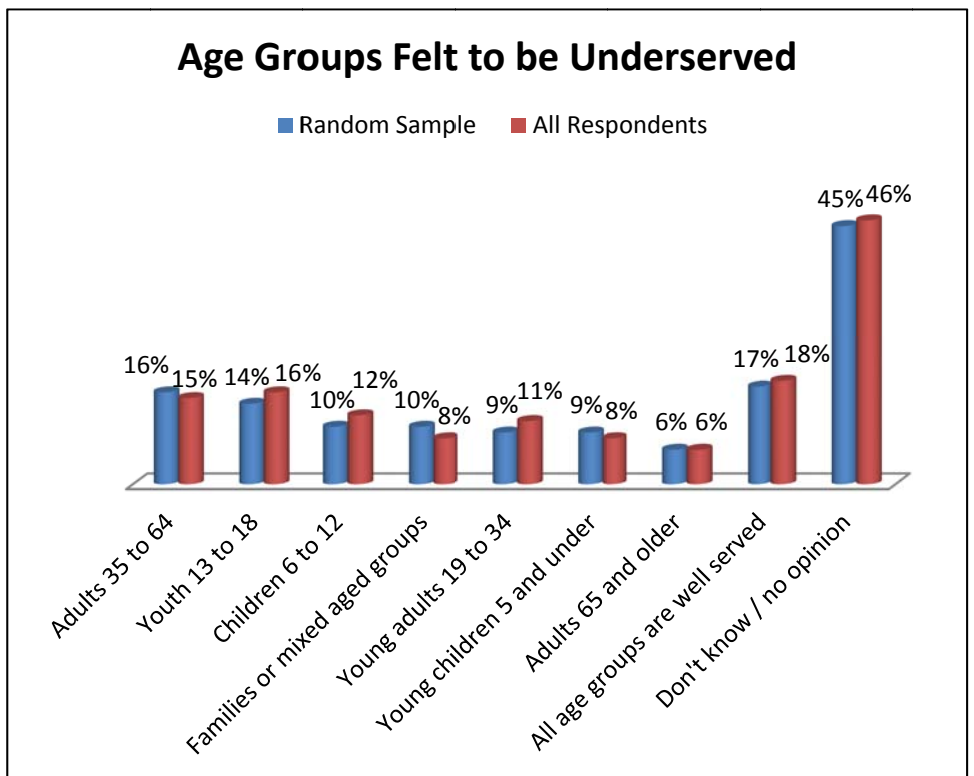
**Age Groups are Well Served**

The current service delivery model is comprised of the District contracting with or investing in other service providers to provide programs and services for specific age segments. (See graphic to the right).

The survey data shows that the community is satisfied with the current levels of service and that no one age-group is underserved. When asked about community special events, arts and culture activities, volunteering, general recreation programs, indoor sports, fitness programs, outdoor swimming programs, and the weight room, the highest levels of overall satisfaction were found for:

- community, cultural events, and special

Figure 20: Community Survey Results – No Underserved Groups



events (66% satisfied); and

- arts and culture programs and activities (66%).

With only one exception, just over half to two in five raters gave all of the other types of programs and activities satisfied ratings (either very or somewhat satisfied). The exception receiving the lowest percentage of satisfied ratings (at 37%) and the highest percentage of dissatisfaction ratings (at 25%) from random sample respondents was the weight room. (See Appendix A for chart)

### Facilitate Community-Driven Programs

Consistent with the “Facilitator Role” outlined in Chapter 4, staff’s role in recreation programming is currently not limited to “direct program delivery” but already includes a focus on facilitation. Direct program delivery involves staff identifying a need, designing a program to meet the need, establishing a fee consistent with the fees and charges policy, recruiting and supervising instructional staff, promoting the program, and registering customers in that program.

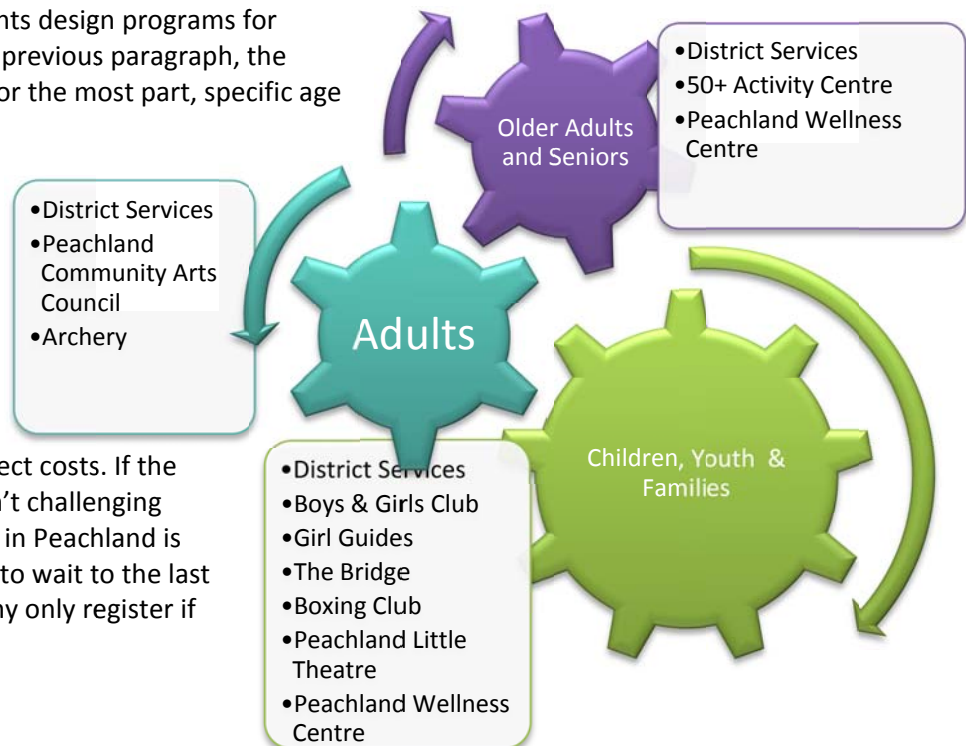
In addition to direct programming, staff has and should continue to be facilitating community-driven programs when the situation arises.

Reflecting back on the survey data, this approach helps to address the barrier of “my interests are not reflected” as those who have an interest in a particular activity have the option to offer it and the range of activities is not limited by staff capacity. It also addresses the challenge of finding qualified instructors that meet professional programming requirements.

### Strengthening Interest-based Programs

Most recreation departments design programs for specific age groups. In the previous paragraph, the survey data showed that, for the most part, specific age segments in the District are served well for a community of its size.

Notwithstanding, having a small catchment area makes the viability of age-based programs difficult in terms of having sufficient paying customers to offset the direct costs. If the small catchment area wasn’t challenging enough, the added nuance in Peachland is that many customers tend to wait to the last minute to register and many only register if their friends do.



One strategy that the District has been successful in fitness and Pickleball is to design and promote programs and drop-in opportunities that focus on shared interests versus age-groups. This approach should continue in other programming areas as new programming ideas emerge.

- It harnesses the unique niche of Peachland and as such reflects the amended strategic priorities which states that there should be a focus on “advanced skill development where there is a unique niche”.
- It broadens the number of potential customers because it appeals to families, grandparents and grandkids, and individuals who don’t have a friend to recreate with. With more registrants the need to cancel programs would be reduced and confidence in programs would increase.
- It fosters social connections, strengthen families, foster intergenerational relationships.
- It provides something for grandparents to do with their visiting grandchildren and this would be a great added value to grandparents in the community.
- Arts and Crafts programs (such as chalk art, or crafts projects using natural elements and incorporating learning about nature), when there is the capacity to do so, fits nicely with outdoor activities at the neighbourhood and community level. This aligns with the proposed service delivery framework.

### Family-based Opportunity

What sets public recreation services apart from the private sector is the broader scope of services that the public sector offers (i.e., from fitness, health, wellness and social connections) and that spaces are multi-purpose (i.e., uses can change hour to hour, day to day, season to season). Peachland’s Community Centre is no different and has endless potential to support families and friends to recreation together. Ideally, youth could be working out in the weight room, while one parent is taking a spinning class, and another is playing drop-in Pickleball.

This shift requires enough programmable space in the Community Centre and an approach that thinks about the family unit as a whole. When these two aspects align, staff is able to schedule concurrent activities at times when families have leisure time. Not having convenient programs was the second highest ranking barrier to participation (See graph next page). For families with young children that might be Saturday morning. For families with youth this might be after 8 pm.

Maximizing programmable space is addressed in the previous chapter where it is noted that the benefits that should be derived from the Community Centre are not being fully realized. There isn’t adequate core programmable space which will be resolved when the weight room is relocated within the Community Centre, the stage area is improved to support multi-use as well as performance space, and more multi-purpose space is added.

Maximizing the use of space is also accomplished by promoting non-prime time seasonal use of the facility when there is no other entry-point program that is viable. Potential uses could include high performance training for sports groups.

### Align Opening Hours and Services with Leisure Time

The survey data revealed the most important barrier to participation was “no time, too busy”. This barrier is experienced by a third of the community (31%). The 2<sup>nd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> most important barriers were “Program times are inconvenient” (29%) and “Facility open hours inconvenient” (17%). The focus group participants echoed the same concern.

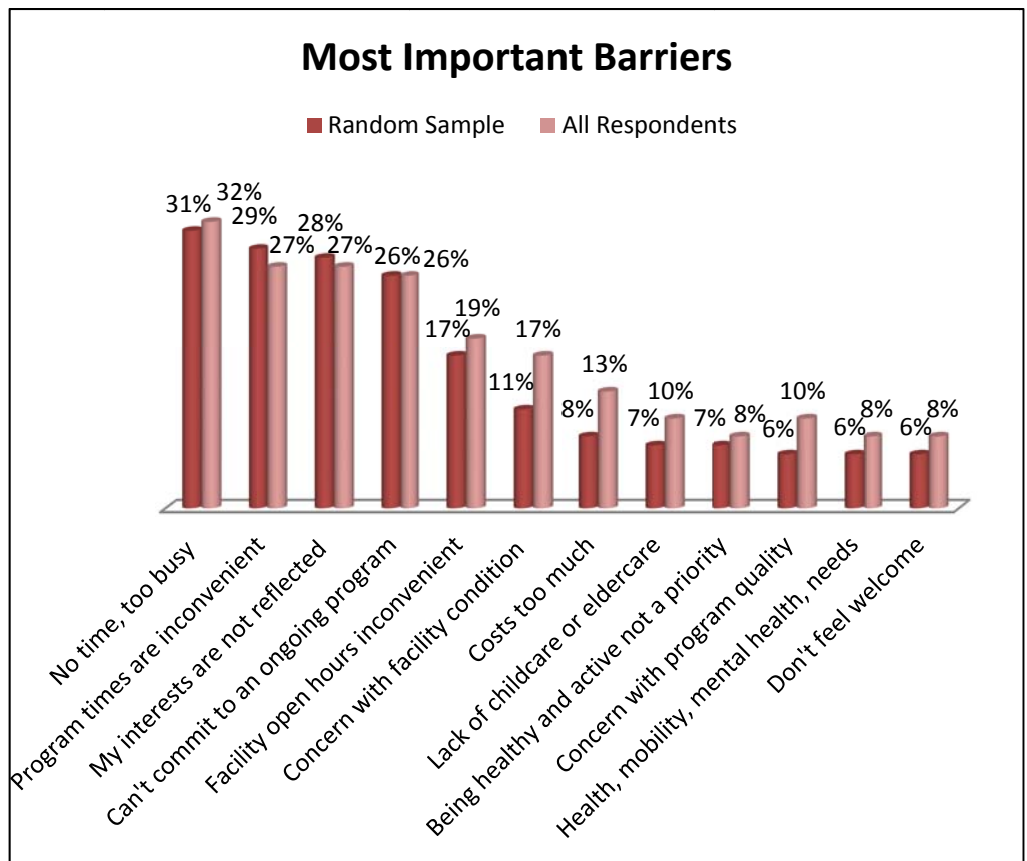
While on the surface, addressing the lack of time is not something that can be addressed by staff. However when the three barriers are looked at in totality, there is a solution and it is around aligning services with leisure time. Leisure time in Peachland is tricky. There is high demand for services at the Community Centre during the week between 8 am and 4 pm. There is also a segment of the community that wants leisure options after 8 pm. So the span of demand is wide and not contiguous. On the

weekends, when many families have leisure time, the Community Centre is an important rental space for large community functions. There is some opportunity for programming on Sundays.

There are two solutions to align options in the short term and a minor increase in staffing resources (which would allow staff the ability to offer the right service at the right time and with the right number of people to engage).

In the previous chapter, a card access system for the weight room is recommended which gives the community greater access. In the previous section, it is recommended that youth be trained to use the weight room on their own with staff having the technology to use video supervision. Both tactics allow greater access without direct staffing costs.

Figure 21: Community Survey Results – Barriers



Expanding the staffing complement by up to 5 hours a day in high demand seasons (September to March) addresses the current unmet demand, ties staffing with demand, and the program revenue will help to offset the costs. A more detailed analysis of staffing levels and costs is in Chapter 9: Implementation.

**Continue to Invest in a Corps of Excellent Instructors**

Finding quality instructors is a challenge in both the public and private sector. It is a critical success factor to participation rates and program continuity.

For a community the size of Peachland, the staff has done a remarkable job in attracting excellent instructors in the area of fitness and Pickleball. It has developed a reputation as an employer of choice. The current practice is critical to the District’s success and must be continued. It is comprised of:

- Reaching out to other service providers to, instead of been seen as competing, work with a genuine commitment to collaboration and an understanding of each other’s niche;
- Sharing instructors where possible;
- Investing time to build and sustain relationships with instructors; and
- Paying instructors at a rate that retains them while adhering to the cost recovery formula.



The recruitment strategy noted above will position the District to continue to harness new talent and offer new programs quickly to respond to need. Another approach is to actively recruit youth and older adults as instructors.

- For youth, this is an opportunity to provide entry level employment opportunities in recreation and add to the youth's skill development and resumes. A best practice that exists in Peachland is the Ambassador program which is very successful in connecting with youth using skill development as an entry point; and
- The same approach could be used with older adults to support their re-entry into the work force and have a corps of instructors that a majority of the community can relate to.

#### **Brand an Employee Wellness Program**

Many municipalities bundle and brand their existing services as an Employee Wellness Program. The District could develop a brochure that targets those who live, work or are self-employed in Peachland. This could be done through the Chamber of Commerce, social media and the business license process. This is a no cost initiative that aligns with the District role in fostering healthy citizens, leverages the assets the District already has and increases the customer base.

#### **Build Independence for Youth in Weight room**

The focal point for most youth who live in Peachland is in West Kelowna in and around the high school. Focus group participants said it was very hard to get youth involved locally as there are many options for them in West Kelowna.



Weight rooms in other municipalities are the type of facilities that resonate with youth and contribute an important activity to their health, wellness, and independence. Some municipalities have developed training and orientation programs that build competency in youth (13 - 15 years of age) to be able to use the weight room on their own. This is a program and privilege - one that is based on staff having developed a relationship with the youth.

Providing this type of program for youth is possible should a fob/video system be installed in the weight room or at such when the weight room moves into the Community Centre could prove to be a unique fitness opportunity that would appeal to local youth, offer a healthy activity close to home that they can do on their own, provide an important health benefit and contribute to leisure literacy early in life. Safety and supervision are important elements, therefore, a volunteer program should be established to provide supervision at peak times.

#### **Set the Foundation for Neighbourhood-based Recreation**

Socio-demographic information shows that Peachland's population is shifting. New neighbourhoods are emerging and the demographic is aging.



There are two compelling reasons for neighbourhood-based services: 1) Sense of community and 2) barrier-free recreation.

- Research in the community development field concludes that the most powerful way to create a sense of community is at the neighbourhood level. The focus group discussions highlighted that new residents do not necessarily feel “plugged into the community”.
- A related learning from the survey and focus groups was that for older adults, transportation is a barrier to participation. While most people drive, there is a segment of the population who do not. While there is handi-dart, those who use this service don’t use it for getting to recreation programs. They don’t feel they should be using this service for leisure purposes.

These two factors (the importance of neighbourliness and a transportation barrier) combined with the growth pattern of Peachland, suggests there is tremendous value to having recreation and social programs nested in one’s neighbourhood. Neighbourhood-based services provide a focal point for neighbours to meet neighbours. It also addresses the transportation issue as community members can walk to those services.

There is an opportunity for the District to enter into agreements with stratas or neighbourhood associations in conjunction with residential development projects. The agreements would have language that provides free-access to amenity spaces for recreation programs. Having services in one’s buildings or in close proximity would be a highly valued attraction for buyers and provide recreation close to home.

### Special Events

Special events provide an important opportunity for people of all ages and from across the entire region to recreate, meet new people, socialize with friends and family, and foster a sense of community. They are a positive punctuation point in community life. The current number of District-run Special Events is eleven (11):

1. Volunteer Recognition Breakfast - April
2. Civic Awards Night - May
3. Peachland Beach Run - July
4. Canada Day Celebration - July
5. Glow Run - September
6. Halloween Party - October
7. Christmas Light up - December
8. Breakfast with Santa - December
9. Christmas Celebration - December
10. New Year’s Day Polar Bear Swim - January
11. Polar Bear Walk/Run - January

There are many other local special events which have staff support:

- Low Impact Events - events that require 1 hour or less of staff support total 34 events
- Medium Impact Events - events that



require 1 - 5 hours of staff support total 13 events

- High Impact Events - events that require 5 or more hours of staff support total 6 event

The community supports special events (See Appendix A). There is a desire to have special events year round to provide something for the community to look forward to and to bring community members together in an informal setting.

Planning and staffing special events require a tremendous investment in time irrespective of whether or not they are municipally-run. To ensure events are of a high quality and align with the values of Peachland, a special events policy should be implemented. The policy would define the type of events that support the District's desired outcome, the role staff play in different types of events, the actual costs associated with hosting events and schedule for those events. For events that are not municipally run, a special events budget would ensure there is adequate staff capacity and resources to support them.

In addition, the Civic Events Policy should be reviewed to explore the value of providing seed money for start-up events that meet the special events policy criteria.

## 8.2. Recommendations:

64. Collaborate with other service providers to leverage their expertise and reach with age groups and to offer a wide range of interests.
65. Activate and support programs and services through the "facilitation role". In addition, work with local service providers so that District staff can be a much needed source of program information for organizations that do not have a store-front presence.
66. Explore and respond to general recreation programming opportunities for interest-based programming that inspires families, intergenerational relationships, and individuals to recreate together.
67. Expand facility opening hours and align program schedules with the community's leisure time.
68. Maximize the concurrent programming opportunities that are typically associated with a community centre.
69. Identify opportunities to fine-tune scheduling, priorities, and time allocation for programs in the Community Centre. Promote non-prime time season use of the facility for non-traditional uses when no other community use is viable.
70. Collaborate with other service providers to recruit and share instructors and continue to foster a corps of excellent instructors.
71. Actively recruit and train instructors who are youth and older adults.
72. Encourage local businesses to leverage existing District programs to support employee wellness.
73. Explore the opportunity to provide a weight room certification program that allows youth (13 to 15 years of age) to use the weight room on their own. In combination with a

Fob/video surveillance system, establish a volunteer program to ensure the space is safe and adequately supervised.

74. Enter into agreements with residential stratas or neighbourhood associations to provide free-access to multi-purpose space for neighbourhood-based recreation programs.
75. Shift the responsibility of special events to partners where special events align with their operational mandates. Create policies to support this mandate.

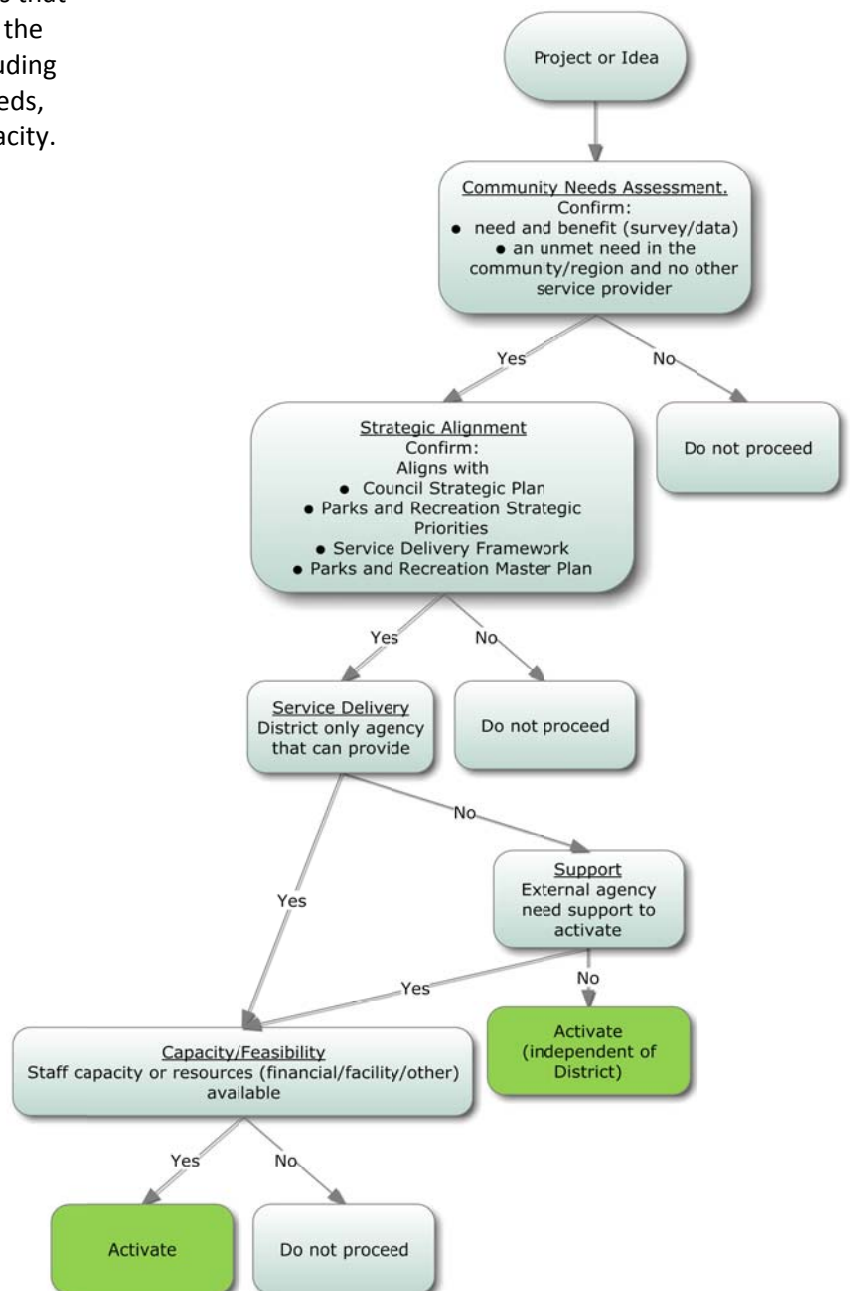
## 9. Implementation

This chapter outlines the key tactics to activate the Master Plan and ensure the District operates within the philosophical foundation for the delivery of public recreation. It brings together the key elements in the previous chapters to guide decision-making for day to day service delivery opportunities and for facility development. It also provides an overall framework for priorities in the short, medium and long term that includes the financial investment associated with each recommendation.

### 9.1. Decision-making Guideline

A decision-making tree has been prepared to evaluate service delivery opportunities that may arise day to day. It ties decisions to the core parameters in this Master Plan including alignment with mandate, community needs, the service delivery framework, and capacity.

Figure 22: Service Delivery Decision-making Tree



## 9.2. Resource Strategy

### Recreation Staffing - Current Approach

Chapter 4 defined the recommended service delivery framework that provides a focus for District's contribution to service delivery, harnesses the expertise of local and regional service providers, and outlines 4 roles the Department must play (i.e. Planner, Provider, Facilitator and Regulator).

To fulfill the Recreation mandate, there are three full-time staff members to achieve operational and strategic work.

- The Director of Community Services is a full-time exempt position. The position is responsible for all operational and Human Resources functions of parks, recreation, culture and facilities; department leadership; administration; and budget. At a strategic level, this position makes an important contribution to the District's senior management team and also leads much of the strategic relationship-building for community services at the community and regional level.
- There are two full-time union employees - the Recreation Program Coordinator and the Recreation Cashier. The Coordinator position is responsible for all recreation programs, recruiting and supporting instructors, community special events, facility operation (Community Centre and 4th Street Place), volunteer management, marketing and advertising, resource management, support community planning and budget planning, and office administration. Currently, to meet operational demand the Recreation Program Coordinator also diverts time to backfill the cashier duties when the cashier is not working.

The Cashier is responsible for all facility, park and resource bookings, front desk customer service, registrations, marketing material management (i.e., posters, website, bulletin boards, highway sign, and electronic sign), office supply management, records management, administration/clerical, support of department director, and office administration.

As a result of the program demand and facility opening hours, the Director and Coordinator also provide front desk customer service and registration when the Cashier is not working and to step-in to assist with Cashiering duties when there are line-ups for service. This amounts to approximately 4.5 hours a day.

Looking forward, additional staffing hours are core to activating and sustaining the recommendations in Chapter 7 and 8 related to planning, providing and facilitating recreation services; being a key community conduit for all service providers; aligning facility hours with leisure time; expanded service hours; and maximizing facility use.

There are two key tactics to address the current staffing approach: 1) capacity; and 2) staffing model.

### *Capacity*

Currently, the operational demands exceed staff capacity. All three staff are stretched but their passion for customer and community service is going along way to make up for the capacity issue. This is not sustainable. To support and leverage the community's role in service delivery and to increase facility opening hours (i.e. leverage an assets that already exists but hasn't been maximized), it is prudent to invest additional staff hours in the high demand season which is September to March. In the short term this could be addressed by an additional 5 hours of Cashier time on the weekends and an additional 5 hours during the weekday evenings.

### ***Recreation Staffing Model - Responding to current and future demand***

To respond to the increase demand for recreation services, the operational needs may be better addressed by shifting from the two current operational positions (Coordinator and Cashier) to three (Coordinator, Recreation Program Assistant (entry level programmer) and a Cashier). By reallocating program administrative duties to a program assistant, the Coordinator can focus on higher order work. And, the Program Assistant would be better suited to assisting with Cashier duties in high demand times.

The impact on the Department's budget would be minimal. The additional programs and higher participation rates resulting from additional staffing hours would offset the staffing costs.

### **9.3. Recommendations:**

76. Add minimal staffing hours between September and March to expand operating hours and to activate Master Plan recommendations.
77. Align job descriptions with operational demands.
78. Continue to monitor staffing needs as part of the District's Annual Budget process.

### **9.4. Financial Investment and Priorities**

This Plan provides recommendations for improvements to the parks and recreation system over the next 10 years with some having financial implications. Council's adoption of the Parks and Recreation Master Plan (2018 - 2028) represents agreement in principle, but is not a commitment to spend. Specific financial decisions are made by Council as part of the defined budget process and over the course of ongoing deliberations. This section includes priorities and costs for the recommendations.

#### **Priorities**

The Community Survey identified the community's priorities. The two first choice priorities of the largest percentages of random survey respondents were:

- improved trails and amenities; and
- improved parks and park amenities.

Next were:

- improved indoor recreation and arts spaces;
- improved outdoor sports amenities; and
- improved general recreation programs.

When all choices (1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup>) are taken into account, the relative order of improvements shifts somewhat in comparison with first choice improvements. There is not a statistical difference among the following improvements chosen by the largest percentages of respondents:

- improved indoor multi-purpose recreation and arts spaces;
- improved trails and trail amenities; and
- improved parks and park amenities.

The fourth priority is improved outdoor sports amenities.



Figure 23: First Choice Priorities for Improvements

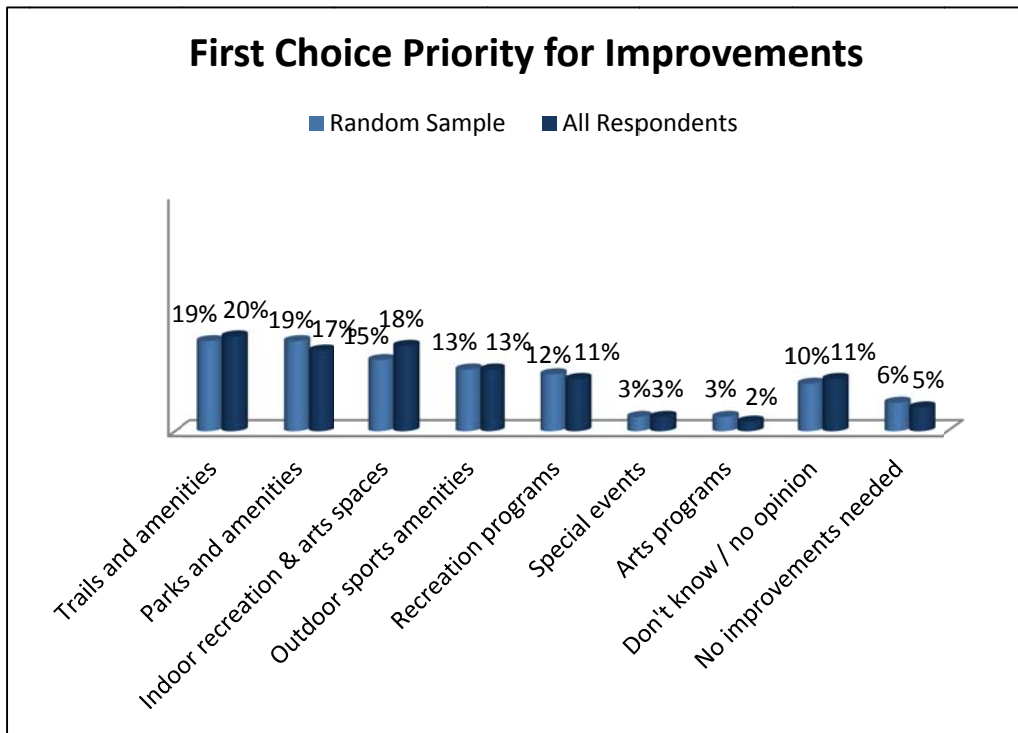
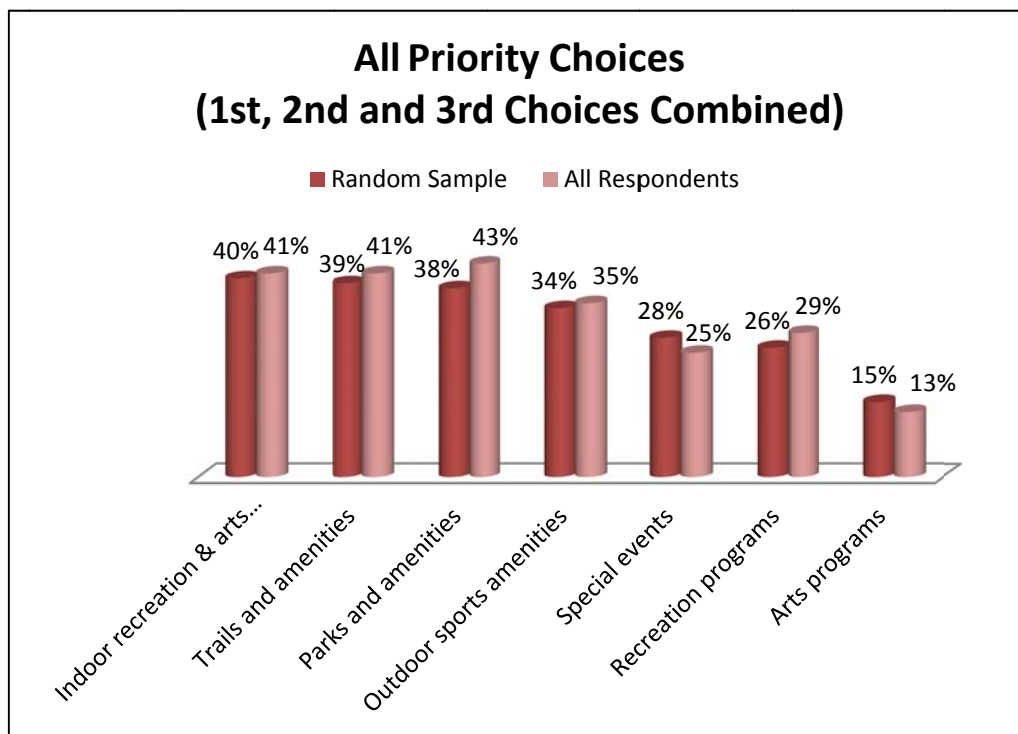


Figure 24: All Priority Choices for Improvements



Priority setting for the master plan, took into consideration the community's perspective as well as technical considerations. The terms used in the summary table are:

- **Priorities** are indicated as 1, 2 or 3, with 1 being the highest priority.
- **Phasing** has been indicated as ongoing, short (within 3 years), medium (4-7 years), or long term (beyond 7 years).
- **Cost** has been identified where an action is likely to require capital costs or a significant budget allocation for external consultants or specialists. If no costs are indicated, the recommendations are expected to be completed by existing staff by incorporating them into work plans.
- The 2017 Capital and Operating Budgets have been reviewed and existing budget estimates for known capital projects have been incorporated into the implementation tables, such as the development of McKinnon Park, development of a Splash Park and extension of the waterfront promenade from 13<sup>th</sup> Street to Todd Road.
- The District of Peachland has a Municipal Park Land Acquisition Reserve, with an estimated balance of \$680,000. Recommendations related to adopting community park and neighbourhood park standards include capital cost estimates, to be funded by the Municipal Park Land Acquisition Reserve.

The summary table includes key recommendations (including those without cost implications) and all of those recommendations that have associated costs.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS <sup>23</sup>	PRIORITY 1 = High 2 = Medium 3 = Low	TIMELINE Short = 2020 Medium = 2027 Long = Beyond 2027 Ongoing - means effort and attention is continuous	OPERATIONAL COSTS	CAPITAL COSTS	NOTES
<b>KEY PHILOSOPHICAL RECOMMENDATIONS</b>					
1. Retain the majority of the Strategic Priorities outlined in the Community Recreation Policy and fine-tune them to align with the service delivery framework.	1	Short/Ongoing	Staff Time	-	
2. Adopt the roles of Planner, Provider, Facilitator and Protector as each provides a distinct and an important contribution to the service delivery system.	1	Short/Ongoing	Staff Time	-	
3. Adopt the Service Delivery Framework to guide the focus for District’s investment in services and indoor/outdoor spaces.	1	Short/Ongoing	Staff Time	-	
4. Facilitate partnerships and collaborative relationships with organizations who share the same community outcomes and have the capacity and expertise to offer quality spaces, programs and services.	1	Short/Ongoing	Staff Time	-	
5. Initiate discussions between District Council and the School Board to explore the parameters of a cooperative agreement and do so in advance of the demand for spaces as the population grows.	1	Short/Ongoing	Staff Time	-	

<sup>23</sup> The numbers in the rows do not correspond to recommendations in the document.

PARKS RECOMMENDATIONS					
6. Adopt a standard of 2.50 hectares/1,000 people for community parks. Acquire and/or develop existing parkland to establish community parks that are a destination for the entire community.	1	Ongoing	Staff Time	\$100,000	Capital cost estimate based on need for 8.6ha of additional community parks over the next ten years. Approximately half to be development of existing parkland, approximately one quarter to be acquired through development processes and approximately one quarter to be acquired at about \$50,000/acre.
7. Adopt a standard of 0.50 hectares/1,000 people for neighbourhood parks. Acquire and/or develop neighbourhood parks as the population grows over the next ten years.	1	Ongoing	Staff Time	\$50,000	Capital cost estimate based on need for 3.2ha of additional neighbourhood parks over the next ten years. Approximately one third to be development of existing parkland, approximately one third to be acquired through development processes and approximately one third to be acquired at about \$50,000/acre.
8. Explore the potential of building a new outdoor ice rink in Mountain View Park (to replace the existing outdoor ice rink at 6114 Turner Avenue).	1	Short	\$1,000 annually	\$20,000	Capital cost estimate for a basic outdoor ice rink plus operational costs to account for increased staff time for maintenance.
9. Develop a portion of Sanderson Park as a community park with outdoor recreation amenities. Consider developing ball fields based on monitoring demand/need for these amenities.	2	Medium	\$3,000 annually	\$250,000	Capital cost estimate to develop two basic softball fields plus operational costs to account for increased staff time for maintenance.
10. Develop Mackinnon Park as a community park with outdoor recreation amenities, improved vehicular and pedestrian access, and parking.	2	Medium	\$3,000 annually	\$50,000	Based on estimate in the 2017 Capital Budget. Operational costs to account for increased staff time for maintenance.
11. Develop the currently undeveloped Thompson Drive Park, to serve the Upper Princeton Neighbourhood, with amenities that are appropriate for the neighbourhood and site such as a nature playscape, viewpoint, benches, picnic table and signage.	3	Medium	\$500 annually	\$25,000	Capital cost estimate to develop a neighbourhood park plus operational costs to account for increased staff time for maintenance.

12. Investigate the District of Peachland's ownership of the W.A.Lang Wilderness Park/Pincushion Park and ensure that public access is secured. Formalize this park as a nature park and improve wayfinding and signage.	2	Medium	Staff Time	-	-
13. Rebuild the landscaping along the Centennial Way bioswale by removing the bluegrass and replanting low maintenance, drought tolerant and native plants.	2	Short	\$1,000 annually	\$20,000	Capital cost estimate based on unit cost of landscaping at approximately \$15 per linear meter. Operational cost to account for increased staff time for maintenance.
14. Create an inventory and assessment of park furniture (benches, picnic tables, picnic shelter, garbage bins, etc.).	2	Short	Staff Time	-	-
15. Incorporate additional public washrooms within any future civic buildings, and private buildings where appropriate such as the future fire hall at San Clemente and 13th Street.	1	Medium	\$5,500 annually	\$200,000	Based on estimate in the 2017 Capital Budget.
16. Create an "Art in Parks" strategy and engage local artists to incorporate public art and art-themed events in parks.	3	Medium	-	\$10,000	Consultant time to develop an "Arts in Parks" strategy.
<b>PLAY SPACES RECOMMENDATIONS</b>					
17. Develop a spray park in the Downtown or Beach Ave neighbourhood. Ensure that accessible and intergenerational features are incorporated for parents and grandparents.	1	Short	\$5,000 annually	\$210,000	Based on estimate in the 2017 Capital Budget. Operational cost for spray park maintenance.
18. Develop a playground either in Gillam Crescent Park or as part of the future Turner Avenue Property redevelopment to serve the Lower Princeton neighbourhood.	1	Short	\$500 annually	\$50,000	Based on estimate in the 2017 Capital Budget. Operational cost for playground maintenance.
19. Ensure all new developments incorporate play spaces.	2	Short	\$1,000 annually	-	Based on estimate in the 2017 Capital Budget. Operational cost for playground maintenance.
<b>TRAILS RECOMMENDATIONS</b>					
20. Building on the work completed for the Sidewalk and Pedestrian Connectivity Plan, undertake a comprehensive Trails Network Plan	1	Medium	-	\$40,000	Consultant time to develop a "Trails Network Plan."

that establishes a vision for the Peachland trail network with proposed trail alignments.					
21. Work with the community on plans to develop the lakeside promenade with beach access opportunities from 13th Street to Todd Road.	2	Medium	\$22,000 annually	\$1,325,000	Based on estimate in the 2017 Capital Budget.
22. Create a formal trail from Ponderosa Drive through the former Ponderosa Golf Course land to Somerset Ave. Work with private land owners to establish a trail right of way or easement if trail acquisition is not feasible.	2	Medium	TBD	TBD	Capital costs will be dependent upon whether acquisition in fee simple is pursued or if a right of way or easement is established.
23. Connect the Trepanier Creek Linear Park to the RDCO Greenway and Ponderosa neighbourhood along Clements Crescent.	2	Medium	Staff Time	\$60,000	Based on estimate in the 2017 Capital Budget.
24. Pursue establishment of a formal trail connecting Mountain View Park to Forest Hill Drive Wilderness Park to Sanderson Park to Gerrie Road Park.	2	Long	Staff Time	TBD by Design	
25. Investigate the possibility of establishing a formal trail connecting MacKinnon Park, along the east side of Trepanier Creek to Okanagan Lake.	2	Long	Staff Time	-	Internal feasibility study.
26. Develop and distribute new trails maps.	1	Ongoing	\$5,000	-	Operational costs for design and production of trail maps and promotional material.
27. Encourage the Visitors Centre to work with local stewardship groups to promote trails in and around Peachland.	2	Ongoing	\$5,000	-	Operational costs for production of promotional material.
28. Work with the Province to ensure public access on Crown land is secured.	1	Ongoing	Staff Time	-	-
29. Work with the Province to improve and maintain Pincushion Mountain trail, including improving access and signage.	2	Medium	Staff Time	\$20,000	-
30. Work with the Province to create a new trailhead with kiosk at Forest Hill Drive Wilderness Park, a gateway to the trail network on Crown land connecting to McCall Lakes.	2	Medium	Staff Time	\$3,000	-



31. Work with RDCO and West Kelowna to establish a trail connection to Goat's Peak Regional Park.	3	Long	Staff Time	TBD by Design	
32. Increase maintenance standards for trails and follow Peachland trail standards.	1	Ongoing	\$10,000 annually	-	Operational cost estimate based on an increase of approximately \$400/km of trail on top of existing operational budgets.
33. As part of an Active Transportation Plan, work with the Province to develop a bike lane on or off Highway 97 from Peachland to West Kelowna and from Summerland to Peachland.	2	Long	TBD	\$50,000	Capital cost estimate for engineering services for planning and design.
<b>BEACHES RECOMMENDATIONS</b>					
34. Where opportunities exist, develop more accessibility features (ramps, handrails, and hard surface walkways) along the waterfront for people with mobility issues.	1	Ongoing	\$500 annually	\$20,000	Operational costs for enhanced maintenance of additional accessibility features.
35. Continue to provide a Wibit style waterpark through collaboration with local entrepreneurs. Consider other opportunities to partner with local business to provide amenities and services along the waterfront.	2	Short	Staff Time	-	Potential revenue source
36. Expand the size and capacity of the swim docks and explore the potential of adding accessibility features when rebuilding the facilities following the 2017 flood event.	1	Medium	\$2,000 annually	\$100,000	Based on estimate in the 2017 Capital Budget for parks related waterfront infrastructure improvements. Operational costs for enhanced maintenance of new swim docks.
37. Explore the potential of adding more play features at Swim Bay, such as a slide.	3	Medium	\$500 annually	\$15,000	Operational costs for maintenance of additional play features. Need a dock enhancement to accommodate slide.
<b>SIGNAGE RECOMMENDATIONS</b>					
38. Improve signage and way finding throughout the parks, trails and beaches system Establish signage standards that are consistent with Peachland branding.	1	Ongoing	Staff Time	\$15,000	Approximate cost based on \$1,000 per sign.
<b>ACQUISITION RECOMMENDATIONS</b>					
39. Update the DCC Bylaw to reflect the recommendations in this plan for parkland acquisition and development.	1	Short	Staff Time	-	-

40. Establish formal park and trail acquisition criteria. Prioritize acquisition of waterfront land, flat land that is developable for neighbourhood parks and playgrounds, land for trail connections and protection of sensitive ecosystems.	1	Ongoing	Staff Time	-	-	
41. Work with partners and private land owners to secure trail rights of way and trail easements where acquisition is not feasible.	2	Ongoing	Staff Time	-	-	
42. Explore the potential of transferring the District of Peachland's parkland adjacent to Hardy Falls Park to RDCO to manage as one comprehensive parcel.	3	Medium	Staff Time	-	-	
<b>OUTDOOR RECREATION RECOMMENDATIONS</b>						
43. Build a new outdoor ice rink (see recommendation 8).	1	Short	-	-	-	Operational and capital budget estimates are in recommendation 7.
44. Build a small, multi-use sports court in the Downtown, Beach Ave or future New Monaco neighbourhood.	1	Medium	\$1,000 annually	\$50,000	-	Capital cost for a small, multi-use sports court. Operational costs for sports court maintenance.
45. Develop a beach volleyball court preferably along the waterfront or consider Lambly Park.	2	Medium	\$1,000 annually	\$20,000	-	Location to be determined
46. Monitor the demand/need for baseball/softball fields (see recommendation 9).	3	Ongoing	Staff Time	-	-	
47. Monitor the demand/need for soccer fields.	3	Ongoing	Staff Time	-	-	
48. Monitor participation in mountain biking and potential interest in a future bike park.	3	Ongoing	Staff Time	-	-	
49. Update the Community Amenity Contribution Bylaw to include outdoor recreation amenities such as an outdoor ice rink and multi-use sports court.	1	Short	Staff Time	-	-	
<b>INDOOR RECREATION SPACES RECOMMENDATIONS</b>						
50. Implement a facility maintenance management program to help extend the serviceable life of the buildings, particularly for aging facilities.	1	Short		\$30,000		Capital funding for consultant study. Potential long term cost savings.
51. Expand hours of weight room by installing a card access system and closed-circuit video	1	Short		\$6,000		Offset by potential to increase revenues

monitoring and monitor results.					
52. Add windows to the weight room trailer.	1	Short		\$5,000	
53. Implement interior and exterior upgrades to 4th Street Place.	2	Short		\$10,000	Minor upgrades would improve appeal and use of the facility
54. Implement improvements to the Community Centre stage to support multi-use, while retaining the functionality of the stage.	1	Short		\$15,000	Asbestos mitigation requirements
55. Relocate the weight room to the Community Centre in conjunction with the relocation of Council Chambers to another location.	1	Long		\$15,000	
56. Expand the community centre by adding a minimum two multi-purpose rooms equalling about 5,000 sq. ft. of new floor space.	2	Medium		\$3,000,000 - \$5,000,000	Potential to increase revenues
57. If any future additions to Cousins Park are contemplated, first consider the potential expansion requirements for the Community Centre as a priority.	2	Medium		N/A	
58. Assess the costs and benefits of eventually closing 4th Street Place and adding the additional space to the Community Centre, when it is expanded.	2	Medium		N/A	Potential revenues from sale of the property and reduced operating costs
<b>INDOOR RECREATION SERVICES + SPECIAL EVENTS</b>					
59. Encourage local businesses to leverage existing District programs to support employee wellness	2	Medium			Brochure costs which will be offset by increased participation and revenue
60. Shift the responsibility of special events to partners where special events align with their operational mandates. Create policies to support this mandate.	1	Short	Staff Time		Reduce current excess demand on staff time and leverage community capacity to lead events
<b>RESOURCE STRATEGY</b>					
61. Align job descriptions with operational demands	1	Short	Staff Time		Have staff tasks align with future demand, expertise and role
62. Add staffing hours between September and March to expand facility operating hours and to activate Master Plan recommendations	1	Short	\$15,000		Costs partially offset by additional program revenue

## 9.5. Recommendations:

79. That Council adopts the Parks and Recreation Master Plan (2018 - 2028) as the foundation for decision-making for parks and recreation matters.
80. Secure the funding to support the Master Plan Recommendations.