



## Background Report

### Vision 2025

### A 10-Year Strategic Plan for Recreation, Parks, Arenas and Culture

Prepared by:

**The RETHINK GROUP**

Leisure Services Planning and Management

in association with:

**C. Talbot & Associates**

Community Planning and Management Services

2016



## Table of Contents

	Page
<b>Table of Contents</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Chapter One: Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>
Purpose, Scope, Deliverables and Approach	3
The Link to Vision 2010	6
The 2007 Update of Vision 2010	7
<b>Chapter Two: The Community</b>	<b>13</b>
Introduction	13
Regional Context	13
Current Population	13
Anticipated Population Growth	14
Anticipated Changes in the Age Profile	16
Anticipated Changing Ethno-Cultural Profile	16
Broad Implications for Demand for Leisure Activities in Peterborough and Area	17
Amount and Distribution of New Residential Development and Redevelopment	18
<b>Chapter Three: Strategic Review of Parks, Recreation and Culture Resources, and Service Delivery</b>	<b>21</b>
Introduction	21
The Service Delivery System	21
Parks and Open Space	29
Culture and Recreation Facilities, Programming and Events	43

Appendix A: Publications and Resources	51
Appendix B: Additional Information in Support of Chapter Three: The Community	59
Appendix C: Inventory of Parks and Other Open Space	65
Appendix D: Leisure Trends and Best Practices in Service Provision	77
Appendix E: Summary of the 2013 City of Peterborough Arena Needs Assessment Study	83

### Under Separate Cover

Community and Stakeholder Consultation Report

Household Survey to Support Vision 2025

Survey to Volunteer-based Groups in Support of Vision 2025

Map of Parks and Publicly Available Open Space, City of Peterborough, 2016

## Chapter One: Introduction

### Purpose, Scope, Deliverables and Approach

The terms of reference for this project called for the development of a community-driven, partnership-based, ten-year strategic plan for recreation, parks, arenas and culture for the City of Peterborough. Culture was defined as arts, heritage and multiculturalism. The project, which is titled **Vision 2025**, builds upon the foundation established by the Vision 2010 strategic plan, completed in December, 2000 and updated in 2007.

Community and stakeholder consultation was comprehensive and included the general public, community leaders, elected officials, the local sports council (Sport Kawartha), the local culture council (Electric City Culture Council), community-based sport/recreation/arena/culture groups, festival and community event organizers, youth and older adult-serving agencies, Peterborough Community Health, Fleming College, Trent University, multi-cultural groups, the five advisory committees that relate to this study, and parks and recreation staff in neighbouring communities.

**The scope of work** included the following key elements, as identified in the terms of reference:

- Population and social-demographic analysis;
- Assessment of community needs for the next ten years for recreation, parks, arenas and culture;
- Identification of programs, services and facilities needed to effectively serve the Peterborough community; and
- Identification of partnerships and opportunities for increased co-ordination of service delivery.

**Key outputs** were identified as:

- A long-term (twenty-year) vision for the provision of recreation, parks, arenas and culture in Peterborough and area; and
- A ten-year strategic plan to identify and theme the priorities for action – within the context of the twenty-year vision.

**Key areas of investigation and recommendation** were identified in the terms of reference as:

- Assessment of the implications for culture and recreation services of anticipated population growth and change in the market area.
- Assessment of the way leisure services are provided - with the objective of reducing overlap, and increasing efficiency, service integration and partnerships.
- Assessment of volunteer resources and preparation of a strategy to increase the capacity of volunteers.
- Assessment of parks and open space.
- Assessment of culture and recreation facilities, including implications of aging infrastructure and future plans for facility provision and upgrade.
- Assessment of programming, festivals and community events.
- Determination of current and future demand for culture and recreation services.
- Determination of the strengths, opportunities, challenges and needs to inform the long-term vision and ten-year strategic plan.
- Review of opportunities for new revenue sources and fundraising.

The approach comprised **four phases** as follows:



**Phase One** focused on orientation activities and initiation of the communication and consultation program. **Phase Two** comprised all of the research, analysis and consultation associated with understanding the planning context, reviewing services, and assessing current and future needs – leading to the gap analysis, the Background Report and the Community and Stakeholder Consultation Report. **Phase Three** focused on development of the 20-year Vision,

the Belief Statement and Guiding Principles, the Action Strategy and the Supplemental Recommendations - which will represent the principle deliverables of the strategic planning process. Report production and review comprised **Phase Four**.

## Community and Stakeholder Consultation

Approximately 2,300 individuals and organizations were consulted via three surveys (household, user group and volunteer-based groups), nine forums and workshops, over 50 key informant interviews and sessions with the five advisory committees that relate to Vision 2025. Thousands of residents were represented by groups, agencies and organizations that attended sessions and were interviewed. Over 900 individuals and groups participated in the 2013 Arena Needs Assessment Study, the findings and recommendations of which have been incorporated into Vision 2025. In addition, 64 delegates attended the Community Forum for Vision 2025 to hear about and provide final input into the emerging plan.

The **Community and Stakeholder Consultation Report** (under separate cover) contains the integration of the results of all input opportunities, a detailed record of proceedings from the workshops and forums, and a summary of response to the three surveys. In addition, separate reports are available that include the detailed record of the response to each question in the household survey and the survey of volunteer-based groups.



## The Link to Vision 2010

This year-2000 strategic plan (Vision 2010) was based on similar objectives and followed a similar planning process as Vision 2025. The analysis and community consultation set the planning context and identified the strengths, opportunities and challenges of the current system; and identified and prioritized current and future needs to be addressed in the strategy.

Vision 2010 envisioned a recreation, parks and culture system that ...

- is better co-ordinated and based on partnerships;
- is inclusive, accessible and affordable;
- is dynamic, developing and responsive to everyone;
- better incorporates the heritage of the City;
- fully embraces the arts;
- is well marketed;
- is diversified;
- is cleaner and greener;
- is better connected;
- is the catalyst for downtown revitalization;
- attracts increased investment; and
- is driven and shaped by the personal, social, economic and environmental benefits of parks, recreation and culture.

Vision 2010 also imagined:

- Higher quality culture, recreation and park services that are more customer-focused and better balanced to reflect the values and interests of all backgrounds, abilities and both genders; and
- The essential nature and value of recreation, parks, culture and heritage to the community is widely understood.

The strategy was based on the following belief statements:

- All citizens should have equal access to as wide a range of activities, facilities and resources as possible,

- All public facilities should be available for use by as wide a range of citizens for as much time as possible, and
- The voluntary sector is an essential, integral and equal partner in the planning and provision of leisure opportunities.

Nine areas of focus supported Vision 2010 and framed the strategic agenda:

1. Develop a strategy to improve opportunities for youth.
2. Increase co-operation and collaboration.
3. City-wide/regional facilities.
4. The role of recreation, parks and heritage in a vibrant downtown.
5. Encourage more neighbourhood and family-based leisure opportunities.
6. Fundamental values, beliefs and principles.
7. Continue to enhance the recreational trail and greenway system.
8. Increase the capacity of volunteer resources.
9. Recommended action on other high priority park, facility and program needs.

Four other themes were woven throughout the strategy:

1. Make Peterborough more user-friendly, especially for older adults and persons with disabilities.
2. Public safety.
3. Better utilization of existing resources.
4. Understand our key assets and keep them strong.

Sixteen major new directions and expanded roles/services were incorporated into the strategic plan – ranging from strengthening the leisure delivery system and improving marketing of leisure opportunities to improving neighbourhood-based facilities, and community and city-wide/regional parks and culture and recreation facilities, including trails.

Twenty-eight initiatives were identified for either completion or initiation within the first 36 months of the Plan.

## The 2007 Update of Vision 2010

In 2007, an update of Vision 2010 was undertaken to consult community partners and the community, and to develop priorities and strategic directions for the 2008-2010 period.

The following themes emerged from the consultation, nine of which were similar to what was heard in 1999.

- Develop a strategy to improve leisure opportunities for youth.
- Increase co-operation and collaboration.
- City-wide/regional facilities.
- The role of recreation, parks and heritage in a vibrant downtown.
- Encourage more neighbourhood and family-based leisure opportunities.
- Fundamental values, beliefs and principles.
- Continue to enhance the recreational trail and greenway system.
- Increase the capacity of volunteer resources.
- Make Peterborough more user-friendly, especially for older adults and persons with disabilities.
- Public safety.
- Better utilization of existing resources.
- Understand our key assets and keep them strong.

The 2007 update identified that since 2000, the following had changed and/or had been accomplished (overview):

- The City annexed lands to the north central, northwest, south central and central east, creating significant opportunities for residential growth.
- Increased collaboration, co-operation and partnering among providers of leisure services had taken place, including more joint ventures in facility provision.
- There was an evolving role for the City (leadership, planning, programming, development and management).
- More co-ordinated and focused information about leisure opportunities existed.

- There was improved accessibility and inclusiveness.
- Increased emphasis had been placed on opportunities for children, youth and older adults.
- Increased community involvement had been encouraged, including a revised mandate for the Arenas, Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee, as well as the Arts, Culture and Heritage Advisory Committee.
- Enhancement of natural heritage resources had become an even higher priority, including the Pesticide by-law, a Natural Areas Advisory Committee, a Heritage Tree Program, and wins in the Communities in Bloom competition.
- Enhanced heritage resources, including stabilization, preservation and revitalization of many architecturally significant buildings; Market Hall restoration; acquisition of the Balsillie Collection of Roy Studio images; and annual operating support from the City for the Canadian Canoe Museum.
- Increased emphasis had been placed on trails.
- An increasingly vibrant downtown arts community was emerging.
- Public support had increased for the arts, including an annual City grant to Showplace; the Art Gallery of Peterborough joining the City's Arts, Culture and Heritage Division; and municipal staff playing a larger role as facilitators to this sector.
- The community was hosting more festivals, tournaments and special events.
- Peterborough had become a stronger tourist destination.
- Increased priority had been placed on neighbourhood parks.
- Aquatic facilities had improved (new YMCA, Peterborough Sport and Wellness Centre, with increased capacity for leisure and therapeutic programs).
- Some shifts in emphasis and improvements for ball facilities were taking place.
- Consolidation and improvements to sports fields was taking place.
- Increased consolidation of facilities was becoming more the norm.
- The role and importance of libraries had increased – mostly related to increased Internet access to resources.



- Re-investment had been made in tired public buildings, including the Peterborough Memorial Centre, the Main Branch Library and the Kinsmen Civic Centre.
- There is an increased understanding that investment in leisure services is providing big returns.

### Guiding Principles

The Update identified the following guiding principles:

- To ensure that arts, culture, heritage, recreation and parks are recognized as being key determinants for a community to ensure a high quality of life for its citizens.
- To ensure that the planning and delivery of these services, programs and facilities are integrated into all community planning.
- To plan our community within the context of changing demographics.
- To commit to increased accessibility of these services, programs and facilities to all our citizens.

### Strategic Directions

The following are the seven Strategic Directions that the Update was organized around:

#### 1. Marketing

- Prepare a comprehensive calendar of events.
- Host a Quality of Life Fair/Expo to promote community programming and services.

#### 2. Co-ordination

- Increase planning and collaboration/co-ordination/communication for effective service delivery and duplication avoidance.
- Develop stronger linkages with community agencies that support tourism - built upon the arts, culture, heritage and

recreational opportunities - inclusive of the involvement of other parties.

- Develop a municipal volunteer policy.
- Develop a mechanism that will increase co-ordination for shared training and use of volunteers.
- Improve co-ordination within City departments and between divisions in order to improve service delivery.

#### 3. Facilities

- Maintain and expand facilities that will meet the changing needs of the population.

#### 4. Accessibility and Inclusiveness

- Strive to have financial and physical access to programs, facilities and community resources.

#### 5. Planning

- Review/consolidate the results of City strategic planning documents in order to improve community infrastructure and have consistency between each plan (e.g., Downtown Master Plan, Official Plan Review, Municipal Cultural Plan, Little Lake and Area Master Plan, Transportation Plan, Community Social Plan, Poverty Task Force Plan, Vision 2010, Urban Forestry Plan, Sidewalk Strategic Plan, Heritage District Master Plan)
- Plan for a changing community.
- Develop new neighbourhoods based on the decentralized model that promotes and creates fully integrated service delivery.

#### 6. Programming

- Ensure programs are in keeping with changing trends and accessibility requirements.
- Educate the public about the importance of maintaining and protecting community heritage.
- Attract, support and co-ordinate festivals, especial events, tournaments and multi-cultural events.

## 7. Environment

- Increase commitment to maintaining a healthy environment with initiatives that underscore clean water, clean air, commitment to the natural environment, waste-free parks and facilities, on-going commitment to the pesticide by-law, development of environmental policies, and procedures regarding natural areas.



## National and Provincial Policy Directions

Recently, a national policy paper and a provincial charter were developed to influence the way individuals, communities and decision-makers think about parks, and culture and recreation services - and the critical roles they play in enhancing individual, community and environmental wellbeing.

## A Renewed Framework for Recreation in Canada 2015

**A Framework for Recreation in Canada 2015 and Pathways to Wellbeing** are a companion document that recommend a renewed definition of recreation; a wellbeing-based vision for recreation in Canada; values and principles of operation; and goals and priorities for action. The document also highlights key challenges and opportunities, as well as highlighting the benefits of parks, recreation and culture. It also discusses the convergence and collaboration of various key strategies and frameworks that address interrelated public policy at the national, provincial and local levels. The paper speaks to "the re-visioning of recreation's capacity for achieving wellbeing, and its potential to address challenges and troubling issues such as increasing sedentary living and obesity, decreased contact with nature, and inequities that limit recreation opportunities for some population groups".

The paper notes that to accomplish that "requires a clear understanding and commitment to a shared vision, values and goals, as well as the development and implementation of action plans".

### National Challenges and Opportunities

(to varying degrees, all of these challenges and opportunities apply to Peterborough and area).

- **demographic changes** – an aging population, a population that is increasing in diversity, rapid urbanization (80% of Canadians live in cities), small and decreasing populations in rural areas.
- **challenges to health** – negative trends include increases in: sedentary living/obesity, chronic diseases such as diabetes and heart disease, and mental health (depression and youth suicide).
- **economic inequities** – increasing income inequity is leading to decreasing access to recreation – for those who most need the services.
- **social challenges** – many social changes have compounded feelings of isolation and negatively affected civic involvement, social connectedness, community engagement and social cohesion.
- **new and emerging technologies** – the recreation field is challenged to access and keep up with rapidly changing technologies and the increasingly time spend in sedentary and solitary pursuits.
- **the infrastructure deficit** – most communities have significant infrastructure deficits leading to reduced ability to realize the benefits of recreation.
- **threats to the natural environment** – are reducing nature-oriented spaces and places where people can enjoy recreational experiences. Growing threats to the natural environment have made the role of environmental stewardship increasingly important.

### The Benefits of Recreation

The evidence of the benefits of recreation and exposure to nature suggest that recreation and parks can address existing challenges with policies and practices that:

- Enhance mental and physical wellbeing,
- Help to build strong families and communities,
- Help people connect with nature, and
- Provide economic benefits by investing in recreation.

### A Renewed Definition of Recreation

Recreation is the experience that results from freely chosen participation in physical, social, intellectual, creative and spiritual pursuits that enhance individual and community wellbeing.

### A Wellbeing-based Vision for Recreation in Canada

We envision 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.

### Values

(deeply held beliefs that guide decision-making, management and delivery of policies and practices):

- Public Good (access to all),
- Inclusion and Equity (everyone welcomed and valued),
- Sustainability (the delivery system, and natural and built resources), and
- Lifelong Participation.

### Principles of Operation

(‘rules of the road’ for how the recreation field carries out its business):

- Outcome-driven,
- Quality and Relevance,
- Evidence-based,
- Partnerships and Collaboration, and
- Innovation.

### Goals and Priorities

1. **Active Living:** Foster active living through physical recreation;
2. **Inclusion and Access:** Increase inclusion and access to recreation for populations that face constraints to participation;
3. **Connecting People and Nature:** Help people connect to nature through recreation;
4. **Supportive Environments:** Ensure the provision of supportive physical and social environments that encourage participation in recreation and build strong, caring communities; and
5. **Recreation Capacity:** Ensure the continued growth and sustainability of the recreation field.

### The Charter for Recreation and Parks in Ontario

The national philosophy and policy direction is mirrored by the 2009 Charter for Recreation and Parks in Ontario which, in part, states that: “everyone in Ontario has a right to quality, accessible and inclusive recreation and parks services in their communities – services that are essential for the health of Ontarians, the quality of life in our communities, and the sustainability of our environment”.

Every citizen in Ontario has the right and freedom to:

- **Participation** – in safe, affordable and quality recreation programs that are in harmony with the diversity of the community.
- **Active Living** – be physically active through participation in both organized and informal sport and recreation activities.
- **Access to Nature and the Outdoors** – experience nature and access open spaces within their communities.
- **Enriching Experiences** – experience the arts, cultural heritage, sport and recreation activities in their communities.
- **A Welcoming and Inclusive Community** - be included in activities that build strong communities, engaged citizens and a healthy family life.
- **Engagement** – be engaged in the planning of recreation and parks in their communities and to participate in volunteer activities.

Recreation and parks can help us to overcome the significant challenges facing our communities today, including physical inactivity and the rising cost of health care, a rise in youth violence and the protections of our environment.

## Potential Role for Vision 2025

Vision 2025, although slightly broader in scope than the renewed definition of 'recreation' defined in the Framework for Recreation in Canada 2015, should embrace the important role of enhancing wellbeing for individuals, the community, and the built and natural environments. Vision 2025 should also embrace the intent of the Charter for Recreation and Parks in Ontario.



## Chapter Two: The Community

### Introduction

This chapter provides information about the regional context, the current population, anticipated population growth and change and residential growth areas – looking ahead to 2041 and full build-out. Broad implications for demand for culture and recreation services are also provided.

### Regional Context

The City of Peterborough is located in south central Ontario within the southwestern part of Peterborough County. The County comprises the City of Peterborough, eight townships and two First Nations. Statistic Canada identifies the Peterborough CMA (Census Metropolitan Area) as comprising the City of Peterborough; the townships of Cavan-Monaghan, Otonabee-South Monaghan, Douro-Dummer and Selwyn; as well as Curve Lake First Nation and Hiawatha First Nation. The City and the Peterborough CMA will be referenced in this chapter.

### Current Population

Statistics Canada reported the 2011 population of the City at 78,698, which represented an increase of 4.4% since 2006 or an average of 0.88% per year). That figure does not include non-resident university and college students living in the City at the time of the census (June, 2011). That population is estimated at 10-12,000 people. Statistics Canada reported that the 2011 census undercount averaged 2.9%. With the average undercount factored in, the 2011 population would have been 80,980. Accounting for visiting students, the total population would have been 91,000-93,000. It is estimated that the

current (2016) population is around 85,000, not accounting for visiting students. That figure will be used for Vision 2025.

The 2011 census described a Peterborough population that is older in terms of average age than the provincial average. Compared to the Ontario population, the following differences were noted for the City:

- a lower percentage of children and youth age 0-14, as well as adults age 30-49.
- a higher percentage of young adults age 20-29, as well as older adults age 60+.
- a similar percentage of youth age 15-19, as well as adults age 50-59.

In 2011, the average number of persons in private households in Peterborough was considerably lower than the provincial average (2.3 compared to 2.6), reflecting an older population with an above average proportion of households containing no children.

The age profile of the surrounding townships is older than the City, thus the Peterborough CMA has an even older age profile when compared to the Province - with the following differences by age cohort:

- a lower percentage of age 0-19 and age 25-49.
- a higher percentage of age 20-24 and age 50+.

The profile of the City and the Peterborough CMA populations have both been aging over the past twenty years. Between 2006 and 2011, the median age of the City population increased to 42.7 years from 41.7. For the Peterborough CMA, the median age increased from

40.5 to 44.6 between 2001 and 2011. In 2006, the big Baby Boom generation was age 36-55, and the second largest generation – the Echo generation was age 7-22. By 2011, the Baby Boom generation was age 46-65, while the Echo generation was age 17-32. Today (2016), the Baby Boom generation is age 51-70 and the Echo generation is age 22-37. Refer to **Figure B-2 in Appendix B** where the graphs illustrate the steady decline in percentage of age 0-14 residents, and the corresponding steady increase in the percentage of 15-64 and 65+ residents in the Peterborough CMA since 1996.

More than any other generation in our current age profile, these two, by their sheer numbers, are the most influential regarding demand for leisure.

The 2011 census reported that the parts of the City with the oldest population were north of Parkhill Road to Trent University along both sides of the Otonabee River and in the west central area, west of Monaghan Road – influenced by concentrations of higher density and specialized housing catering to older adults.

### Anticipated Population Growth

Ontario's Places to Grow Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe Planning Area (which incorporates the City and the County of Peterborough) has set municipal growth targets for 2021, 2031, 2036 and 2041. The growth targets were released in May, 2013 and must be adopted as the official projections by municipalities within the Greater Golden Horseshoe Area and be incorporated into official plans. In May, 2016, the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing released the Proposed Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe, 2016 for public consultation. Although the population growth targets (noted below) have not changed, a key message in the proposed new plan is for increased densities in designated greenfield areas, the downtown urban growth centre and within the existing build-up area. The proposal also places increased emphasis on complete communities (from neighbourhoods to entire cities) and

easily accessible community hubs (clustering of community recreation, culture, library, health, emergency and education services). The proposal also speaks to: employment areas, transportation, watershed planning and natural heritage systems, cultural heritage, infrastructure planning, climate change, agriculture, settlement area boundary expansions and excess land identification, and implementation.

Broad implications for Vision 2025 include the following:

- Increasing residential density in established communities and within the downtown will place increased pressure on the existing park system, especially in areas of the City where there are already shortcomings in Neighbourhood parkland.
- Similarly, in areas of new residential development, increased residential density will require more Neighbourhood parkland to be acquired and more intensively developed to optimize available land in order to service the higher concentration of population in each neighbourhood.
- Within the urban boundary and/or nearby, additional Community-level and City-wide/Regional, sports-oriented parkland and associated open space will be required to accommodate the increased number of indoor and outdoor facilities that will be required to meet the needs of a denser population.

Provincial growth targets for the City of Peterborough are as follows:

2021:	90,500 (+11,800, 15.0% increase or 1.5%/year - 2011-2021)
2031:	103,000 (+24,300, 30.9% increase or 1.5%/year - 2011 to 2031)
2036:	109,000 (+30,300, 38.5% increase or 1.5%/year - 2011 to 2036)
2041:	115,000 (+36,300, 46.1% increase or 1.5%/year - 2011 to 2041)

Those provincial targets represent a significant increase over the growth rate of the City over the past twenty-five years, which since 1991, has averaged 0.92% per year. The rationale for the anticipated increase in growth rate was not provided by the Province. However, given past trends, the provincial growth targets appear to be



optimistic. If the City grew by the average of the past twenty-five years, the population in 2021, 2031, 2036 and 2041 would be as noted below, assuming a 2011 population of 80,980 (factoring in the official Statistics Canada undercount of 2.9% for the 2011 census):

2011: 80,980  
 2021: 88,750 (+7,770, 9.6% increase - 2011-2021)  
 2031: 95,500 (+14,520, 17.9% increase - 2011 to 2031)  
 2036: 100,000 (+19,020, 23.5% increase - 2011 to 2036)  
 2041: 104,650 (+23,670, 29.2% increase - 2011 to 2041)

Although the Provincial Places to Grow Plan and the Greater Golden Horseshoe Planning Area population growth forecasts provided population targets for the City and the County of Peterborough to 2041, they did not isolate the Peterborough CMA. Therefore, it will not be possible to project population growth or anticipated changes in the age profile for the Peterborough CMA. However, some clues are provided in the provincial projections for the County which suggest slower growth to 2041 for the Peterborough CMA, compared to the City (average of 1.04%/year for the County, compared to 1.5%/year for the City). Factoring in the 2.9% population undercount for the 2011 population, the following are the growth projections for the County of Peterborough to 2041 (not including the City of Peterborough):

2011: 57,866  
 2021: 63,700 (+5,834, 10.1% increase - 2011-2021)  
 2031: 70,000 (+12,134, 21% increase - 2011-2031)  
 2036: 73,000 (+15,134, 26.2% increase - 2011-2031)  
 2041: 76,000 (+18,134, 31.3% increase - 2011-2036)

Although the rate of growth will vary throughout the County (depending on the conditions for growth), it is likely that the municipalities immediately surrounding the City of Peterborough will grow at a faster rate than the County average, due to the influence of the City and its facilities and services - especially health and education services, and the urban-rural housing price differential.

Factors that could accelerate population growth and business activity in the City and area - beyond the average of the past twenty-five years include the following:

- Completion of Highway 407 to Highway 115 (currently scheduled for 2020);
- Initiation of the Shinning Waters Railway service through Durham Region into Toronto;
- Extension of GO Train service eastward along the lakeshore;
- Less expensive land and labour costs, and the high quality of life in Peterborough and area, which should continue to encourage new business to become established within the City and surrounding area;
- Recent enhancement of the local business environment and significant opportunities for business growth and increased employment (e.g., airport expansion, the innovation cluster and the Research and Innovation Park at Trent University);
- Increasing development pressure south of the Greenbelt within the GTA (and especially Durham Region) - which may lead to residential and other development leapfrogging north over the Greenbelt into the Peterborough area, supported by improved transportation infrastructure and regional services (see **Figure B-4** in **Appendix B** for a map of the Greater Golden Horseshoe Planning Area, including the Greenbelt);
- The continued appeal of the Peterborough area as a tourist destination;
- Much lower housing costs than the Greater Toronto Area; and
- The continued appeal of the Peterborough area as an attractive place to retire, with increasing pressure from the aging Baby Boom generation and eventually from the Echo generation, as it ages into late mid-life and older adult.



## Anticipated Changes in the Age Profile

Hemson Consulting Ltd. produced population projections to 2041 for the municipalities comprising the Greater Golden Horseshoe Planning Area (including the City and County of Peterborough) - in support of population growth targets associated with the Ontario Places to Grow Plan. The Hemson report also projected population change by age group for 2021, 2031 and 2041. The projections provided total population for each ten-year period and associated changes in the age profile of the population. See **Figure B-5 in Appendix B** for the details.

The following are the anticipated shifts in the age profile for the City of Peterborough (2011 to 2041):

- For **children age 0-9**, a significant increase in percentage is anticipated by 2021 and then a gradual decline through 2031 and 2041 to below the 2011 level (anticipated children of the Echo generation). By 2041, the number of children is projected to increase by only 2,500.
- For **youth age 10-19**, a significant decline in percentage is anticipated by 2021 and then a significant increase by 2031, and then a slight decline by 2041 (reflecting the aging of the children of the Echo generation). By 2041, the number of youth is projected to increase by 3,400.
- For **early-age adults in their family-forming years (age 20-44)**, the percentage is anticipated to increase slightly by 2021 and then steadily decline through 2031 and 2041. However, by 2041, the number of early-age adults is projected to increase by 4,900.
- For **mid-age adults (age 45-54)**, the percentage is anticipated to decline through 2021 and 2031 and then increase by 2041 to slightly above the 2011 level. By 2041, the number of mid-age adults is projected to increase by 5,700.

- For the **55-64 age group**, the percentage is anticipated to increase by 2021, decline by 2031 and increase again by 2041 to above the 2011 level. By 2041, the number of age 55-64 adults is projected to increase by 5,900.
- For the **55+ age group**, the percentage is anticipated to increase significantly by 2021, increase slightly by 2031 and stabilize by 2041. By 2041, the number of age 55+ adults is projected to increase by 15,500.
- For the **65+ age group**, the percentage is anticipated to increase slightly by 2021, increase significantly by 2031 and begin to decline by 2041. By 2041, the number of age 65+ adults is projected to increase by 9,650.

As the total population continues to increase through to 2041, it is anticipated that the most significant increases in percentage and number will for the older age groups, with the age 55+ population projected to increase by 15,500. By comparison, the child and youth population is anticipated to increase by only 5,900 by 2041.

## Anticipated Changing Ethno-Cultural Profile

The visible minority and foreign-born population in the City and surrounding area are both well below the national average, and as is the case in large and faster-growing communities. See below for some key information from the 2001, 2006 and 2011 census.

- 2001 City of Peterborough - visible minority population represented 3.3% of the total.
- 2006 Peterborough Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) – visible minority population represented 2.7% of the total (the national average was 16.3%) – the townships within the CMA likely lowered the local average.
- 2006 Peterborough CMA had a foreign-born population of around 11,000 (9.6% of the population). The national average was more

than double at 20.4%. The foreign-born population refers to persons who are, or once were, landed immigrants in Canada.

- 2011 Peterborough CMA – the visible minority population was not reported in the national census. However, the number of residents reporting non-aboriginal, non-official language was 5.1%.

**Looking ahead**, a Statistics Canada study titled 'Projections of the Diversity of the Canadian Population, 2006-2031' (March, 2010), provided an estimate of what the visible minority and foreign-born population could be like in Canada by 2031. The report also provided projections for census metropolitan areas, including the Peterborough CMA.

- The Statistics Canada projections estimate that by 2031, the Peterborough CMA could have a **visible minority** population in the 7.8% range, with the dominant groups being South Asian, Black, Latin American and Chinese. By comparison, the national average is projected to be 30.6% by 2031.
- By 2031, the **foreign-born population** in the Peterborough CMA is projected to increase to around 14,000 and represent about 10.9% of the population. Continent of birth is projected to be distributed approximately as follows: 6,000 from Europe, 4,000 from Asia, 3,000 from the Americas and 1,000 from Africa. Nationally, the foreign-born population is projected to represent 26.5% of the population in 2031.

## Broad Implications for Demand for Leisure Activities in Peterborough and Area

With the population projected to increase by as much as 30,250 between 2016 and 2041, demand will increase from all generations and age groups for most types of leisure pursuits.

The most significant increase in demand should come from the age groups that will exhibit the most growth, namely the 55 and older age

group (plus 15,500). By 2041, the Baby Boom generation will be age 76-95. That implies that over the next 25 years, activities of interest to that generation will increase significantly in demand and the service level of supporting facilities and programming will have to be increased. Activity examples include:

- the performing arts;
- hand crafts and other creative arts;
- attending concerts, festivals and community events;
- walking for fitness and pleasure;
- bicycling;
- all manner of health and wellness programming and therapeutic aquatic programming;
- nature appreciation and associated activities;
- visiting museums and historic sites - and appreciating cultural heritage; and
- gentle individual and team sports (e.g., pickleball, badminton, casual skating, swimming, dancing, walking for pleasure, fitness).

Although the numbers will increase over the next 25 years, the proportion of the population that is under age 55 will decline through that period. As the big Echo generation ages, the 20-44 age group will experience the most significant decline. Therefore, it is anticipated that demand for the types of leisure activities of interest to children, youth, young adults and mid-age adults will continue to grow, but more slowly. Consequently, the service level for facilities that support rigorous individual and team sports should be gradually reduced as the population ages. Some examples include:

- arenas,
- sports fields,
- ball diamonds,
- tennis and other racquet courts, and
- beach volleyball courts.

The service level for gymnasias, fitness centres, indoor walking/running tracks and aquatic facilities should be maintained as all age groups will be significant users – although the types, intensity and timing of uses will change. Demand for golf and curling is already in decline and, unless the younger age groups increase their participation rate, that trend will continue.

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8

Although, in large and fast-growing communities, a high percentage of visible minority and non-European foreign-born residents is negatively impacting demand for some types of activities and increasing the demand for others, the much smaller current and projected future numbers of this population segment for Peterborough and area are not expected to have a significant impact on demand for most leisure activities - although demand should increase for activities such as cricket, swimming lessons, soccer, and ethno-cultural festivals and other events.

1  
2

8

## Amount and Distribution of New Residential Development and Redevelopment

The June 4, 2012 Hemson Consulting Ltd. background study that was prepared to support the update of the City's development charges by-law (planning area-specific) is the most current planning document to identify proposed new development and redevelopment/intensification within the City. The document projects population growth to full build-out of the City, and determines that the 2041 population of 115,000 that is projected by the Provincial Places to Grow Plan can be accommodated within the current City boundaries. As density targets continue to increase, additional population will be able to be accommodated within the current municipal boundary.

Figure 2-1: Growth Areas in the City of Peterborough

## CSRS16-006 Appendix B

The City has eight new growth areas that are anticipated to accommodate 15,747 residential units at full build-out. Outside of these growth areas, the City has identified the potential for an additional 2,914 units to be built on sites that are either zoned or proposed for development, or are under-utilized. Combined, this development potential would provide 18,661 units that would support approximately 49,564 residents. As of January 28, 2016, 2,161 of those units were built, leaving 16,500 defined as 'approved and unbuilt' and 'potential' (estimated population of 43,434). **Figure 2-1** identifies the remaining population anticipated for each growth area (based on the number of low, medium and high density units identified for each area). **Note:** if increased population densities become a requirement, the population that can be accommodated within these future growth areas will increase.

The density of the 15,747 units proposed for the eight growth areas has been assigned as follows:

- Low density (2.9 persons per unit): 61.4%
- Medium density (2.5 persons per unit): 30.5%
- High density (1.7 persons per unit): 8.1%

The density of the remaining 2,914 units that are proposed for outside of the eight growth areas has been assigned as follows:

- Low density (2.9 persons per unit): 33.0%
- Medium density (2.5 persons per unit): 57.2%
- High density (1.7 persons per unit): 9.8%

21.65% (9,138 residents) of the proposed future development is identified for the northern edge of the City, via the following growth areas:

- Carnegie East 788 remaining units/2,093 population
- Carnegie West 652 remaining units/1,723 population
- Chemong East 588 remaining units/1,492 population
- Chemong West 1,449 remaining units/3,830 population

25.58% (10,797 residents) of the proposed future development is identified for the northwestern edge of the City, via the following growth areas:

- Lily Lake 2,800 remaining units/7,400 population
- Jackson 1,230 remaining units/3,397 population

Two other growth areas are identified for new residential development.

- Liftlock (central east edge of the City, east of the Trent Canal from Parkhill Road south to just below Maniece Avenue and east to Television Road) 9.11% of the proposed future development (1,455 remaining units/3,846 population)
- Coldsprings (central south edge of the City, east of the Otonabee River to Wallace Point Road and south from the Peterborough Bypass to Driscoll Road) 29.14% of the proposed future development (4,624 remaining units/12,298 population)

2,914 units representing an estimated population of 7,442 have been identified for outside of the eight designated growth areas. That would include any other development and redevelopment that is already planned or could otherwise take place within the remainder of the City, including intensification within the central/downtown area.

When the 16,500 approved unbuilt and potential new units, comprising an estimated population of 42,209 are combined with the 2011 census population of 80,980 (including the 2.9% undercount), that would produce a total population at full build-out (undetermined date) of approximately 123,000. If residential density increases, that number will also increase.

Since the City does not have a development phasing strategy, development can occur in any of the growth areas as long as servicing exists or can be provided.

## Implications for Parks, Other Open Space, and Culture and Recreation Facilities

The most significant increase in demand for parks, facilities and services will come from the central north and northwest parts of the City (a combined 19,935 residents are anticipated), with increased demand also coming from the southern and eastern extremities of the City (12,000 and 4,000 residents respectively are anticipated). If housing density increases, the number of anticipated residents will also increase in all areas of development and redevelopment.

Through the planning and development of these relatively large areas, there will be opportunities to identify and protect (through parkland and other open spaces) significant natural heritage resources, including wetlands (e.g., Loggerhead Marsh), woodlots, parts of five creeks, and a portion of the Otonabee River shoreline (south of the Peterborough By-Pass).

These new developments also provide opportunities to plan for and develop a more effective public park system that includes smaller and more plentiful Neighbourhood parks, park linkages and trail segments, and larger sport-oriented/active recreation sites. The larger sites will be able to accommodate clusters of sports fields and community hubs of complementary facilities and activities.

The planning and development of these areas also provides the opportunity for the City to continue to work collaboratively with others to acquire and adequately integrate, design and develop complementary public and publicly available open spaces (e.g., education lands, conservation areas and easements, a golf course, and Trent-Severn Waterway lands). There is potential to create an open space system that better linked and more linear in nature.



## Chapter Three: Strategic Review of Parks, Recreation and Culture Resources, and Service Delivery

### Introduction

This chapter includes a high-level review of parks, recreation and culture resources in the City, and the way that parks/open space, facilities, programming and community events are provided. For Vision 2025, parks, recreation and culture resources include:

- indoor and outdoor culture, recreation and sport facilities (including arenas);
- trails and the on-road cycling network;
- parks and other public and publicly available open spaces - including municipal parkland, education lands, Trent-Severn Waterways lands, golf courses, cemeteries, undeveloped city-owned open space and natural heritage areas;
- libraries;
- museums and historic sites;
- the Peterborough Marina;
- the campground in Beavermead Park;
- older adult social/recreation centres;
- culture, recreation and heritage programs; and
- festivals and other community events.

These resources are provided by public, non-profit and commercial entities as described in the next section.

### Definition of Recreation

In 2015, the 'Framework for Recreation in Canada and Pathways to Wellbeing' policy paper recommended a renewed definition of 'recreation' as **"the experience that results from freely chosen participation in physical, social, intellectual, creative and spiritual pursuits that enhance individual and community wellbeing"**. Although focused on the word 'recreation', this comprehensive definition embraces what Vision 2025 encompasses in the title: 'recreation, parks, arenas and culture'.

### The Service Delivery System

#### An Above Average Array of Providers

For a city the size and character of Peterborough, there is an above-average array of providers of parks, recreation, culture and related resources and services within the public, non-profit and commercial sectors - enhanced by strong College, University and Trent-Severn Waterway roles and resources. The latter are providers that most municipalities do not have. In Peterborough, there are other notable providers of parks/open space, and culture and recreation facilities and programming, including:

- three school boards (Kawartha Pine Ridge District School Board; Peterborough, Victoria, Northumberland and Clarington Catholic District School Board; and Conseil scolaire de district catholique Centre-Sud).
- the YMCA of Central East Ontario (Balsillie Branch).
- Otonabee Region Conservation Authority.

- Peterborough Utilities Group (Riverview Park and Zoo).
- numerous commercial fitness facility and gym operators.
- three golf courses (Peterborough Golf and Country Club, Kawartha Golf and Country Club and Liftlock Golf and Country Club).
- older adult facilities and services - three non-profit older adult groups operating facilities and providing programming and related services, namely: Mapleridge (seniors) Community Centre, McDonnell Street Activity Centre (lawn bowling and the Whitlaw Mariners Seniors Club), and Activity Haven Seniors Centre. As well, there are numerous other smaller older adult clubs and groups associated with churches, ethno-cultural communities, retirement residences, etc. The Trent Centre for Aging and Society hosts faculty, students, researchers and community partners who are undertaking studies and completing research on 'aging' – including the Age-Friendly Peterborough study.
- performance facilities such as: Showplace Performance Centre, Market Hall Performing Arts Centre, Peterborough Theatre Guild, the Venue Performance and Event Facility, the Fred Anderson Stage (Del Crary Park) and Peterborough Music Fest, Gordon Best Theatre, Wenjack Theatre, and Fourth Line Theatre (in Cavan Monaghan Township). Another performance venue is emerging at the Mount Community Centre.
- the many volunteer-based groups who support the over one hundred recreation, sport, social and cultural groups - providing programming, community events, and other services related to the culture and recreation sector.
- groups such as Ecology Park, the Camp Kawartha Environmental Centre, Otonabee Conservation and Peterborough Field Naturalists who provide environmental and outdoor education opportunities.

## The Role of the City of Peterborough in Recreation, Parks, Arenas and Culture

The City is the principle provider of parks and other public open space, as well as recreation and culture facilities. Although the City directly provides some culture and recreation programming, its principle role is to encourage and support other entities to provide programming, community events and sport tournaments. Examples of types of programs administered by the Recreation Division include: fitness and health, swimming lessons, day camps, youth/teen centres, instructional programs, family recreation and summer play programs. Programs are also offered and developed by the Arena Division and the Arts, Culture and Heritage Division. The Peterborough Public Library offers some leisure-oriented and educational programming. Annually, the City provides financial support to community groups, including culture and recreation groups. See Community Grants and the Community Assistance Program described later in this chapter. City recreation, parks, arenas and culture services are provided through three departments and numerous divisions as outlined below:

### Community Services Department

- **Recreation Division** – oversees a variety of facilities, programs, services and special events for all ages (including the Peterborough Sport and Wellness Centre, Queen Alexandra Community Centre, the Peterborough Marina, activities at numerous major parks, the two City beaches, water parks and wading pools, four formal picnic areas with pavilions, and over 100 sports fields and ball diamonds. The Division also supports neighbourhood associations, local recreation sport and special event committees, the Peterborough Youth Commission and the Peterborough Youth Council. Programming includes youth/teen drop-in centres, instructional sport programs and summer camps, lifeguard supervision at beaches and wading pools, the Junior Park Program at neighbourhood parks, seniors' services, and fitness and wellness initiatives. The Recreation Division works

co-operatively with special event committees in co-ordinating, promoting and implementing events such as: the Canada Day Parade, the Greater Peterborough Triathlon, Snofest, the Kawartha Wakeboard Competition and many others.

- **Arena Division** – oversees the operation and use of the City's arena facilities.
- **Arts, Culture and Heritage Division** – includes the Art Gallery of Peterborough, the Peterborough Museum and Archives, the Peterborough Public Library and heritage preservation. The division co-ordinates the identification, designation and conservation of local built and cultural heritage, and the development of arts, culture and heritage policies, plans and programs for the City. The division also encourages communication, co-operation and co-ordination among the City's many arts, culture and heritage organizations.

### Utility Services Department

- **Public Works Division** – includes the **Parks Division**, which is responsible for the development and maintenance of parkland. **Urban forestry** is also under this division.
- **Transportation Division** – which includes active transportation (trails and the on-road cycling network) via the Transportation Demand Management function.

### Corporate Services Department

- **Facilities and Special Projects Division** – oversees major City capital projects, as well as facility-specific planning.

### Advisory Committees

The following five advisory committees relate to recreation, parks, arenas and culture. All are committees of Council and members are appointed by City Council. Their roles generally include providing advice to City Council and the various divisions that support this service area (as described above).

- Arenas, Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee
- Arts, Culture and Heritage Advisory Committee
- Museum and Archives Advisory Committee
- Accessibility Advisory Committee - mandated by the Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act (AODA, 2005)
- Peterborough Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee – under the terms of the Ontario Heritage Act

## A Strong Culture of Co-operation, Collaboration and Sharing

There is a strong and strengthening culture of co-operation, collaboration and sharing among service providers - inspired by the necessity to optimize land and other resources, and to increase the opportunity to access grants from senior levels of government. This has led to an above average number of partnerships and other strategic alliances, especially over the past twenty years. The most notable partnerships focus on providing and maintaining indoor and outdoor culture and recreation facilities, and include partnerships between the City of Peterborough, Fleming College, Trent University, the Kawartha Pine Ridge District School Board, Otonabee Conservation and various sports organizations. Given the success of current partnerships and the willingness and necessity to work together, there is capacity for more partnerships and other types of strategic alliances – and for similar alliances to also become more prominent in programming and events, research and planning, integrated facility booking, marketing, staff training, volunteer engagement and bulk purchasing.

There is also an above average level of County-wide and City-County co-operation in planning and service provision for parks, recreation and cultural services - with potential for increased capacity. A recent co-operative venture is the **Municipal Access to Recreation Group**, which was initiated by Peterborough Community Health. Parks and recreation representatives from all of the townships and the City of



Peterborough regularly meet and share in initiatives such as Activate Peterborough which researched common issues and information, as well as training needs.

### Strong Support from the Community

Throughout the consultation with stakeholders and residents for Vision 2025, strong support was expressed for current partnership initiatives around facility development and operation, as well as the general concept of partnering and other types of strategic alliances to effectively provide culture and recreation services.

### Co-ordinating Entities

As was recommended in **Vision 2010**, two key co-ordinating groups were established in the past few years to support sports and the arts. **Sport Kawartha** includes approximately three dozen sport groups, as well as associate members such as the City of Peterborough, the YMCA, the Kawartha Pine Ridge District School Board, Fleming Athletics, the Kinsmen Club and Peterborough Community Health.

With a mission to develop and strengthen the arts, culture and heritage sector in Peterborough and surrounding region, the **Electric City Culture Council (EC3)** is emerging as an important leadership, professional development and advocacy organization.

### Marketing and Awareness of Parks, Recreation and Culture Opportunities

Although residents seemed to be fairly aware of available opportunities, considerable comment was expressed about improving the marketing of parks, facilities, programming and events – with a focus on increased co-ordination of marketing among service providers – leading toward the concept of a single source of accurate and easy to access information about what is available from all service providers (public, non-profit and commercial) that cuts across jurisdictions to provide comprehensive information by market sector.

Currently, information is not always complete or up-to-date, and there are many overlapping sources and numerous information platforms – from on-line sources to traditional print format. Major program providers develop and market their own information vehicles such as the semi-annual City of Peterborough Leisure and Culture Guide, the semi-annual Program Guide produced by the Peterborough Sport and Wellness Centre, and the semi-annual program guide from the YMCA of Central East Ontario (Balsillie Branch).

### Level of Service Integration

Even with the above average level of co-operation and collaboration in Peterborough and area, there is very little **service** integration among providers. However, there is considerable potential to increase the scope and level of integration of some services. The following appear to have the greatest **immediate** potential to explore increased integration among service providers:

- planning for parks/open space, facilities, programming and events – across the city and into the region (Vision 2025, the Municipal Cultural Plan and the Arena Needs Assessment Study, the Age-Friendly Peterborough study, the Healthy Kids Challenge and Activate Peterborough are examples);
- information and marketing of leisure opportunities – by market segment and type of opportunity - city-wide and into the region;
- increased integration of programming, services and facility provision - by age and interest sectors (e.g., older adults, aquatic interests, visual arts groups and interests, performance arts entities, natural heritage interests, and trail-based groups and activities);
- scheduling of facilities and programming, as well as event planning and co-ordinating; and
- volunteer engagement.

## The Importance of Recreation, Culture and Parks to the Community

During the community consultation process in support of Vision 2025, residents noted that recreation, culture and parks are very important to the community, and need to continue to be supported and enhanced.

Respondents to the household survey were asked about the **importance** to their household of six categories of culture and recreation facilities and parks/open spaces. They were asked to rate each category on a four-point scale from 'not at all important' to 'very important'. Respondents indicated that all categories of parks/open space, and recreation and culture facilities are viewed as 'important' to 'very important', with combined scores ranging from 84.8% to 94%. Trails and pathways rated highest, followed by passive parks and open spaces. See **Figure 3-1** for details.

**Figure 3-1: The Importance of Recreation, Culture and Parks to the Community**

Categories	Not at all Important	Not Important	Important	Very Important	Don't Know/ Don't Use
<b>Indoor recreation facilities</b> such as arenas, swimming pools, gymnasias, fitness centres, multipurpose activity rooms and senior's activity centres	1.5%	6.8%	32.4%	57.1%	2.2%
<b>Passive parks and open spaces</b> that preserve some of our natural and built heritage	0.8%	4.4%	23.1%	69.6%	2.1%
<b>Trails and pathways</b> (hard surface and natural)	0.68%	3.3%	20.7%	73.3%	2.1%
<b>Outdoor recreation facilities</b> such as ball diamonds, sports fields, tennis courts, skating rinks, sport pads, volleyball courts, toboggan hills and skateboard facilities	5.4%	13.5%	34.4%	42.3%	4.4%
<b>Other recreation facilities</b> such as picnic areas, playgrounds, water play facilities, camp grounds, beaches, boat launches, marinas and the Zoo	1.4%	8.0%	37.8%	49.9%	3.0%
<b>Cultural facilities</b> such as museums and historic sites, performance venues (indoor/outdoor), art galleries, art/artisan studios and libraries	3.2%	9.1%	33.3%	51.4%	3.0%

## The Degree of Satisfaction with Recreation and Culture Facilities and Parks

Household survey respondents were also asked about their household's **satisfaction** with the same six categories of culture and recreation facilities and parks/open spaces. They were asked to rate each category on a four-point scale from 'not at all satisfied' to 'very satisfied'.

Although the response to 'reasonably satisfied' was similar for all categories, the response to 'very satisfied' varied considerably from 34.3% for trails and pathways to only 16.5% for outdoor sport-oriented facilities.

Although it is known that satisfaction is high for some types indoor recreation facilities (e.g., the Peterborough Sport and Wellness Centre), the highest rate of dissatisfaction was expressed for indoor recreation facilities, which includes arenas, gymnasias, multipurpose activity rooms and swimming pools – among other types of facilities.

A considerably high 'don't know' response was recorded for outdoor sport-oriented recreation facilities, underscoring the fact that many respondents do not use these types of specialized facilities and are thus unfamiliar with them. See **Figure 3-2** for details.

**Figure 3-2: Degree of Satisfaction with Recreation and Culture Facilities and Parks**

Categories	Not at all Satisfied	Marginally Satisfied	Reasonably Satisfied	Very Satisfied	Don't Know
<b>Indoor recreation facilities</b> such as arenas, swimming pools, gymnasias, fitness centres, multipurpose activity rooms and senior's activity centres	8.0%	19.5%	47.5%	19.2%	5.9%
<b>Passive parks and open spaces</b> that preserve some of our natural and built heritage	2.6%	14.6%	51.6%	29.9%	1.2%
<b>Trails and pathways</b> (hard surface and natural)	1.8%	15.4%	47.5%	34.3%	1.0%
<b>Outdoor recreation facilities</b> such as ball diamonds, sports fields, tennis courts, skating rinks, sport pads, volleyball courts, toboggan hills and skateboard facilities	3.1%	18.7%	45.3%	16.5%	16.5%
<b>Other recreation facilities</b> such as picnic areas, playgrounds, water play facilities, camp grounds, beaches, boat launches, marinas and the Zoo	1.5%	13.5%	49.8%	30.0%	5.3%
<b>Cultural facilities</b> such as museums and historic sites, performance venues (indoor/outdoor), art galleries, art/artisan studios and libraries	2.5%	19.1%	49.9%	23.2%	5.3%

County-wide research completed in 2016 by the Peterborough Council on Aging for the **Age-Friendly Peterborough** project reported the following about satisfaction with parks and recreation facilities:

- Respondents to the survey of older adults were generally satisfied with public parks and greenspace in the Peterborough region.
- Parks and greenspace were often cited in focus group discussions about 'what is working well' in the Peterborough region.
- 46% of survey respondents indicated that they were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with the 'accessibility of public parks and greenspace'.
- However, there was considerably less satisfaction with the 'availability and diversity of park amenities', with the top three features identified for improvement being: washrooms, seating areas and pathways.

### Accessibility

The need to optimize accessibility to all culture, recreation and heritage resources (parks, facilities and programming/events) was discussed in every stakeholder and community consultation session. 'Accessibility' implied the following:

- access to parks, facilities, programs and events (easily accessed locations, well distributed facilities and parks, improved public transit, and improved access via trails);
- access into and within facilities;
- affordability for an increasing proportion of the community ('lack of money/too expensive' topped the list of barriers to participation – see below); and
- ensuring that leisure opportunities are accessible to and reflect the interests and perspectives of all cultures.

In the household survey, the following were noted as reasons that restricted participation in leisure activities:

- lack of money/too expensive (37%),
- lack of transportation/too far away (17%) and
- facility is not barrier-free (5%).

15% of households identified 'less expensive elsewhere' as a reason for leaving the City to participate in their favourite leisure activities. County-wide research completed in 2016 by the Peterborough Council on Aging for the **Age-Friendly Peterborough** project reported the following about accessibility:

- The household survey and focus group workshop discussions identified concerns about the affordability of some specific programming, particularly recreation programs and gym memberships.

### The Significant Role of Volunteers

A very large and essential role is played by volunteer-based entities in Peterborough and area. There is a volunteer-based club, association or organization supporting almost every type of culture, recreation and sport activity in the community. Volunteering was identified as a leisure activity frequently participated in by 51% of respondents to the household survey for Vision 2025 (9<sup>th</sup> highest participation rate of 68 activities).

**Common Issues:** The survey of volunteer-based groups and the forum that was hosted to discuss the survey findings identified a number of common issues, such as:

1. General recruitment (62%)
2. Finding enough volunteers (49%)
3. Finding leadership volunteers (board, coaches, event co-ordinators) (44%)
4. Burnout with existing volunteers (42%)
5. Finding qualified volunteers (36%)
6. Keeping long-term volunteers engaged (31%)
7. Keeping new volunteer engaged and interested (27%)

## CSRS16-006 Appendix B

8. Orientation and training of volunteers (27%)
9. Dealing with volunteers who are not committed (27%)

Volunteer engagement requires increased leadership and support, just to sustain current capacity. Twenty-five examples of support were suggested by survey respondents. The following are the top five:

1. General recruitment (47%)
2. Finding leadership volunteers (41%)
3. Retention of volunteers and finding qualified volunteers (39%)
4. What funding is available and finding enough volunteers (37%)
5. How to engage youth as volunteers and community-wide promotion (28% each)

With increased effort and investment, there is potential to increase capacity.

County-wide research completed in 2016 by the Peterborough Council on Aging for the **Age-Friendly Peterborough** project reported the following about volunteering:

- Survey comments and focus group discussion indicated that residents perceive the local volunteer sector as quite strong.
- Nearly 69% of survey respondents indicated that they participate in volunteer activities, and almost 48% indicated that they were not looking for volunteer opportunities because they 'do enough already'.
- Comments from surveys and focus group participants spoke to the sense of a strong 'culture of volunteering' in the community, with many varied volunteer opportunities available.
- A number of local volunteer-run programs and committees were singled out as making positive contributions to the community, including breakfast programs, library volunteers, beautification committees and church groups.
- While overall responses identified the presence of a strong volunteer sector, some participants warned of the need to change

and adapt volunteer programming to meet the needs of younger seniors, as well as the new generation of volunteers.

- Advertising and promotion of volunteer opportunities were consistently identified as key barriers to older adult participation in volunteer activities, with 67% of survey respondents identifying 'lack of awareness about opportunities' as a barrier to older adults' participation in volunteer work. Survey and focus group comments identified the need for better advertising of volunteer opportunities in the community. Some focus group participants suggested advertising volunteer opportunities in local newspapers, on local television and on bulletin boards.

### Sources of Financing for the Operation of Municipal Parks, Recreation and Culture Services in Peterborough

Although the principle source of funding for the operation of municipal culture and recreation services in Peterborough is general tax revenues, other sources of funding and support include:

- revenue from rental of indoor and outdoor municipal facilities, as well as parkland (e.g., the mobile food service);
- revenue from programming and events offered by the City;
- revenue from memberships (e.g., the Peterborough Sport and Wellness Centre is self-funded by memberships);
- revenue from sponsorship and advertising sales at City facilities;
- annual grants from senior levels of government and other sources;
- the City is a member of the local chapter of the Canadian Tire Jumpstart Program, assisting with the administration of the program on behalf of Canadian Tire;
- contribution to facility operation from local partners such as Fleming College, Trent University and the Kawartha Pine Ridge District School Board; and
- community fundraising in support of programming and services.

Through the efforts of a large number of volunteer-based groups, a significant 'in-kind' contribution is made to programming and events throughout the year. Additionally, service clubs and other community groups help support the efforts of non-profit culture and recreation groups through their fundraising efforts.

### Community Grants

As outlined below, there are three types of community grants available from the City of Peterborough. The purpose of the grants is to provide financial assistance to non-profit, community-based groups that provide direct programs, services or activities that enhance the quality of life for Peterborough residents in the areas of social services and health, arts, culture, heritage, recreation and the environment.

- **Community Project Grants** – seed money or support for a specific project where the amount requested is \$250-\$1,000 – first-time applicants to the community grants program must receive a Project Grant for two consecutive years before they can apply for a Community Investment Grant.
- **Community Investment Grants** – in support of larger projects and established non-profit groups for an annual grant or up to three-year funding of between \$1,000 and \$15,000/year, and generally not to exceed 33% of the project, program or total operating budget of the group.
- **Community Service Grants** – City recognition and support of community services provided by local, well established non-profit groups who have received at least three Community Investment Grants – annual grants of \$15,000 and up, but generally not to exceed 25% of the organization's total operating budget, excluding flow-through transfers from other sources. These grants are for groups who are providing a service on the City's behalf, receiving transfers from senior levels of government and/or managing municipal capital facilities for the City.

### Community Assistance Program

This partnership program is supported by an annual capital fund of \$70,000, with \$60,000 coming from the capital levy and \$10,000 from partners such as neighbourhood associations, service clubs, sport groups, corporate sponsorships, etc. The Arenas, Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee reviews and prioritizes projects annually for funding. Partners must provide 15% of the cost of each project. This program is the principle funding mechanism for upgrades to existing neighbourhood parks and the development of new neighbourhood parks.

Recent projects include:

- Pickleball courts at Knights of Columbus Park, 2015
- Children's play structures at Stewart Park and Wedgwood Park, 2015
- Disc golf course in Hamilton Park, 2015
- Beach volleyball court expansion in Beavermead Park, 2014 and 2016
- Cricket pitch in Milroy Park, 2014
- Interior road at Nicholls Oval (to support accessibility to the rugby field and clubhouse), 2014
- Children's play structure at Kwartha Co-op, 2014

### Parks and Open Space

The inventory of public and publicly available open space within the City is extensive and comprises City-owned parkland, other City-owned open space (a good deal of which has potential to be officially designated as parkland), education lands, lands owned by Environment Canada/Trent-Severn Waterway, Otonabee Region Conservation Authority lands, Riverview Park and Zoo (Peterborough Utilities Group), Victoria Park and the new 'Old Jail' Park (County of Peterborough), three cemeteries, three golf courses, the Naval Association property, Maple Ridge Community Centre, McDonnell Street Activity Centre and the section of the Crawford Rail Trail corridor that is owned by Lansdowne Place Mall Inc. See **Figure 3-3** and **Appendix C** for more information.

### **Urban Parkland – A Definition Adapted to Peterborough**

An urban park is a tract of land that has been set aside, usually by a public entity, to be used for a wide variety of recreation, culture and heritage purposes – from passive/unstructured/quiet/retrospective activities to intensive/scheduled pursuits - as well as for the appreciation, protection and preservation of natural and/or cultural heritage resources.

Urban parks can serve a neighbourhood or attract use from the entire community and beyond. Parks vary greatly in size and can be as small as a building lot.

An urban park can contain specialized and highly developed facilities and features such as indoor recreation and culture facilities, outdoor sports and related facilities, a zoo, a golf course, a ski or toboggan hill, a campground, a marina, a beach, a picnic pavilion and/or area, an outdoor performance venue, an art gallery, a restaurant or cafe, a fairground and/or agricultural centre, and other similar facilities. Urban parks can also contain museums, historic sites and/or structures, and can comprise cultural landscapes.

The focus or partial focus of an urban park can be on 'natural heritage' and contain or be entirely comprised of features such as wetlands, wooded areas, watercourses, steep slopes and hills, and areas of natural and scientific interest. Parks that are entirely or extensively comprised of natural heritage features are often called natural heritage parks, conservation areas or nature preserves.

Depending on the sensitivity of the features within each site, human interaction is either entirely restricted or, in some cases, limited use is supported, although usually restricted to non-motorized travel along trails, viewing, outdoor education and scientific research.

**Note:** This type of open space most closely aligns with OS.1 zoning in the City's zoning by-law, but, if human interaction is encouraged, it would likely be zoned OS.2.

Urban parkland can be linear in nature as in a linkage to a park or between parks - or between a park and other compatible land uses. Linear parks can be a narrow strip of open space that supports a pathway or formal trail (e.g., a former railway or utility ROW). Linear parks can also comprise a wider and more substantial greenway that could be a wildlife corridor, contain or parallel a watercourse, or contain a linear geological feature such as an esker. Urban parkland can contain an engineered or naturally-occurring storm water management feature, as well as an engineered or fortified water channelization feature.

Many urban parks are a combination of two or more of the above features and functions.

## Analysis of City Parkland and Other Public and Publicly Available Open Space

### City Parkland

Currently, City-owned parkland totals 881.0 acres/356.8 hectares, which does not include Riverview Park and Zoo (51 acres/20.7 hectares). City parkland represents a ratio of 10.36 acres/1,000 residents (4.2 hectares/1,000 residents), which is typical of many urban centres. With River Park and Zoo, the ratio would be 10.96 acres/1,000 residents (4.4 hectares/1,000 residents).

City parkland, education lands and other public and publicly available open space (not including the 639.4 acres of City-owned open space that is **not** designated as parkland) totals 3,677.4 acres/1,488.4 hectares. That represents a ratio of 43.3 acres/1,000 residents (17.5 hectares/1,000 residents), which is above average for urban centres. Lands owned by Trent University comprise 1,374 acres/557 hectares or 37.4% of the total. Most of the 'other City-owned open space' displays attributes that are characteristic of parkland. In many municipalities, these lands would be considered municipal parkland. See **Figure 3-3** on following pages.

### Classification/Hierarchy of City Parkland

City parkland has been classified into the following four-tiered hierarchy:

- **City-wide/Regional Parks** (containing higher-level facilities and features - and serving the entire City and the wider area),
- **Community Parks** (typically larger sites containing intermediate-level facilities – and serving an area larger than a neighbourhood),
- **Neighbourhood Parks** (typically small parks serving a neighbourhood or part of a neighbourhood), and

- **Specialty Parks and Other Recreation Lands** (sites that do not fit into the above three categories; e.g., intersection properties and traffic islands/triangles that are classified as parkland, greenbelts paralleling roads and road rights-of-way, a pioneer cemetery, sites that are largely or totally consumed by facilities and parking lots, and small and undeveloped sites that are classified as parkland).





Publicly Available Parks and Open Space Inventory, City of Peterborough, 2016

Figure 3-3-a: City Parks, Other Culture & Recreation Lands & Other City-Owned Open Space

Land Description	Quantity	Land Size (acres/ hectares)
<b>Parkland</b>		
▪ City-wide/ Regional Parks	24	547.8 ac./ 221.8 ha.
▪ Community Parks	18	136.6 ac./ 55.4 ha.
▪ Neighbourhood Parks	59	149.0 ac./ 60.3 ha.
▪ Specialty Parks and Other Recreation Lands	25	47.6 ac./ 19.3 ha
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>126 sites</b>	<b>881.0 ac./ 356.8 ha.</b>
<b>Other City-owned Open Space (not parkland)</b>	-	<b>601.5 ac./ 243.7 ha</b>
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1,482.5 ac./ 600.5 ha.</b>



Figure 3-3-b: Education Lands

Land Description	Quantity	Land Size (acres/ hectares)
<b>Kawartha Pine Ridge District School board</b>		
▪ Secondary Schools	5	84.9 ac./ 34.4 ha.
▪ Elementary Schools	14	87.1 ac./ 35.3 ha.
▪ Vacant Land	1	6.5 ac./ 2.6 ha.
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>20 sites</b>	<b>178.5 ac./ 72.3 ha.</b>
<b>Peterborough Victoria Northumberland and Clarington Catholic District School Board</b>		
▪ Secondary Schools	2	47.4 ac./ 19.2 ha
▪ Elementary Schools	10	44.4 ac./ 18.0 ha.
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>12 sites</b>	<b>91.8 ac./ 37.2 ha.</b>
<b>Conceil scolaire de district catholic Centre-sud Lands</b>		
▪ Elementary Schools	1	1.5 ac./ 0.6 ha.
▪ Vacant Land	1	7.7 ac./ 3.1 ha.
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>2 sites</b>	<b>9.2 ac./ 3.7 ha.</b>
<b>Fleming College (within City limits)</b>	-	<b>200.0 ac./ 80.9 ha.</b>
<b>Trent University</b>	-	<b>1,373.9 ac./ 556.4 ha.</b>
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1,853.4 ac./ 750.5 ha.</b>

Figure 3-3-c: Other Parks and Public Open Space

Land Description	Quantity	Land Size (acres/ hectares)
▪ Environment Canada/Trent-Severn Waterway Lands	-	269.6 ac./ 109.2 ha.
▪ Otonabee Region Conservation Authority Lands	-	136.0 ac./ 55.0 ha.
▪ Peterborough Utilities Group/ Riverview Park and Zoo	-	51.1 ac./20.7 ha.
▪ County of Peterborough Lands	-	3.5 ac./1.4 ha.
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>460.2 ac./ 186.3 ha.</b>

Figure 3-3-d: Other Publicly Available Open Space

Land Description	Quantity	Land Size (acres/ hectares)
▪ Naval Association Property	-	6.7 ac./ 2.7 ha.
▪ Highland Park Cemetery	-	50.4 ac./ 20.4 ha.
▪ Little Lake Cemetery	-	32.7 ac./ 13.2 ha.
▪ St. Peter's Cemetery	-	10.1 ac./ 4.1 ha.
▪ Peterborough Golf and Country Club	-	125.7 ac./ 50.9 ha.
▪ Kawartha Golf and Country Club	-	187.1 ac./ 75.7 ha.
▪ Liftlock Golfland	-	60.0 ac./ 24.3 ha.
▪ Maple Ridge (seniors) Community Centre	-	1.5 ac./ 0.6 ha.
▪ McDonnel Street Activity Centre	-	2.1 ac./ 0.8 ha.
▪ Crawford Rail Trail (Hawley St. to Monaghan Rd.)	-	2.8 ac./ 1.1 ha.
▪ Leased site north of James Strath Elem, School	-	3.7 ac./ 1.5 ha.
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>482.8 ac./ 195.3 ha.</b>

## CSRS16-006 Appendix B

For some parks, a case can be made for them to be classified under more than one classification. In most instances, the deciding factor in determining their classification is the 'draw' of the park. If a park attracts most of its use from across the City and sometimes beyond, it is classified as 'City-wide/Regional', regardless of size and other characteristics. If the predominant draw of the facilities and features of the park is from beyond a neighbourhood, but not city-wide - or if the park is well above average in size for a Neighbourhood park, it is usually classified as 'Community' in scale (e.g., Kawartha Heights Park at 28.3 acres/11.5 hectares). If most visitors walk to a park, it is classified as 'Neighbourhood'. In Peterborough, some neighbourhood-serving parks are above average in size and, because of that, it is challenging to determine if the park should be classified as Neighbourhood or Community. Examples of over-sized Neighbourhood parks are Stenson, Kiwanis, Maple Ridge and Roper.

### City-wide/Regional Parks

- Total of 547.8 acres/221.8 hectares.
- Ratio of 6.44 acres/2.6 hectares/1,000 population, which is a bit above the norm.
- 24 sites, varying in size from 0.7 to 91.3 acres/0.3 to 36.9 hectares, with 9 sites over 20 acres/8 hectares.
- City-wide/Regional parks are well distributed throughout the City.
- City-wide/Regional parks represent a mix of table land, nature-oriented sites, and a combination of table land and natural heritage features.
- The largest predominantly table land sites include: Nicholls Oval (35.1 acres/14.2 hectares), Eastgate Memorial Park (38.1 acres/15.5 hectares), R.A. Morrow Memorial Park (20.1 acres/8.1 hectares), Kinsmen Park (19.2 acres/7.9 hectares) and the site that will accommodate the new arena/community facility on Pioneer Road (approximately 22 acres/8.9 hectares).
- Bowers Park (20.8 ac./8.42 ha.) is located within the Fleming College campus and therefore, is not included in the City parkland inventory.

- The largest nature-oriented sites include: Harper Park (91.3 acres/36.9 hectares), Jackson Park (83.1 acres/33.6 hectares) and University Heights Park (26.7 acres/10.8 hectares). Several other natural heritage sites are currently classified as 'other City-owned open space', including Downer's Corner Wetland, Loggerhead Marsh and a portion of the lands containing Jackson Creek and other creeks, as well as lands along the Otonabee River.
- There are many other public and publicly-available open spaces that fall within the City-wide/Regional category of open space, including: numerous City-owned open space sites with recreational and/or natural heritage value; lands owned by ORCA, Trent-Severn Waterway lands, Riverview Park and Zoo (Peterborough Utilities Group), Trent University and Fleming College lands, the Naval Association property, the Mapleridge Community Centre site, the McDonnell Street Activity Centre/lawn bowling site, three cemeteries and three golf courses.
- Most of the open space corridors and linkages throughout the City are classified as City-wide/Regional parkland and other publicly available open spaces (e.g., parts of the Otonabee River, Little Lake and the Trent Canal; Jackson Creek and its tributaries, North and South Meade Creek; Harper Creek and Harper Creek North; Byersville Creek; Curtis Creek; Riverview Creek; Bears Creek; and Thompson Creek).

### Community Parks

- Total of 136.6 acres/55.4 hectares.
- Ratio of 1.61 acres/0.65 hectares/1,000 population, which is below the norm.
- Community parks are well distributed throughout the City.
- 15 sites, varying in size from 0.7 to 28.3 acres/0.3 to 11.5 hectares - with five sites over 10 acres/ 4 hectares in size.
- Seven are natural heritage sites, two are highly developed and the remainder are either minimally developed or undeveloped.

### Neighbourhood Parks

- Total of 149.0 acres/60.3 hectares.
- Ratio of 1.75 acres/0.71 hectares/1,000 population - which is a somewhat lower ratio than most urban communities which are in the 2.0-2.5 acres/1,000 population range.
- 62 sites, ranging in size from 0.2 to 10.5 acres/0.1 to 4.3 hectares.
- 20 sites are 1 acre/0.4 hectares or less in size.
- 19 sites are between 3.0 and 10.5 acres/2.0 and 4.3 hectares in size. By contemporary standards, these are considered over-sized Neighbourhood parks.
- 13 sites have inadequate street frontage, creating poor visibility and inadequate access. Five of these parks are further compromised by also being very small.
- Most Neighbourhood parks are minimally developed, with the only facility in some being a play structure. Not including newly acquired parkland, five Neighbourhood parks contain no facilities. Some parks do not have a sign and most do not have any type of inviting entrance feature. Most Neighbourhood parks are without shade or shade shelters, park furnishings, a water fountain, pathways, plantings and gardens or berms to enhance the setting. Most Neighbourhood parks have not experienced much upgrade since they were first established. This pattern of minimal development has been repeated even with the newest parks. As a result, most Neighbourhood parks display lower appeal than is typical, are utilized less than they should be, and are mostly focused on the needs of children. Consequently, most Neighbourhood parks are not meeting their potential as a valuable public asset.
- The intermittent \$10,000/year Park Signage and Bench Program, which has been in place for a few years, is intended to gradually replace old signs with newly-designed park signs. The program also places signs in parks that do not have a sign.
- There is no priority-based strategy for Neighbourhood park development and redevelopment. Most improvements are

identified and initiated by the neighbourhood and most of the investment is funded through the Community Assistance Program (annual maximum budget for all parks of \$60,000 plus 15% which must be fundraised by the community), and the new Participatory Budgeting Program (\$20,000 annually budget per ward). Most newly acquired parks are also developed this way. These policies limit park upgrade through piecemeal investments and are not necessarily aligned with highest priority need. If a neighbourhood is not motivated to approach the City with suggestions to upgrade their local park or if residents do not think they can raise their share of the capital, a park can be ignored for years.

- Typically, the role of the developer is to grade and seed parks within their development and to plant some trees, usually on the perimeter. Four years ago, the City initiated the Parkland Development Assistance Program to encourage and assist developers to invest more into the completion of parks within the communities that they are building. To date, no developer has accessed this program.
- In most cases, a professional design is not prepared to guide Neighbourhood park development and redevelopment.
- Distribution of Neighbourhood parks is uneven across the City. Through the high level assessment conducted for Vision 2025, over two dozen residential areas have been initially identified as being potentially under-served in Neighbourhood parkland. An in-depth field assessment is required to determine the exact number and extent of the service gap in each identified area. A residential area is deemed to be deficient or under-served if there is no Neighbourhood parkland within a 400 metre walking distance of where people live, if the Neighbourhood park is of poor quality and therefore displays low value, and if a higher level park or an elementary school yard within the neighbourhood has not been developed to adequately meet the roles that are typical of a Neighbourhood park. Busy streets, active railway lines and incompatible land uses create barriers to Neighbourhood parks. A signalized crosswalk or intersection can partially reduce the

barrier effect of a busy road, but parents may still consider the busy street a deterrent for access a park. If a higher level park or an elementary school yard within a deficient area can be developed to a level that one or more of these sites adequately fulfills the function of a Neighbourhood park, the shortfall can be totally or partially mitigated. Purchase of lands (including redundant school sites) to create a park or enlarge a very small Neighbourhood park, as well as conversion and development of other City-owned open space into parkland are two other strategies to reduce or eliminate gaps.

### **Specialty Parks and Other Recreation Lands**

- 25 sites that do not fit well into the other three classifications have been defined as 'Specialty Parks and Other Recreation Lands', totalling 47.6 acres/19.3 hectares.
- 15 of the sites are small islands of green surrounded by a street, an intersection triangle, leftover lands at road intersections and over-sized boulevards (e.g., Royal Crescent, Oriole Crescent, Park and Hunter, Parkhill and Stewart, Cross and McDonnel, and Hilliard Greenbelt).
- Two sites are greenbelts that parallel the route of the proposed Parkway extension, between Cumberland Avenue and Hilliard Street and are formally designated as 'parkland'.
- One site is Pioneer Memorial Cemetery.
- Three sites contain arenas and another contains the Queen Alexandra Community Centre.
- The sites in this classification range in size from 0.1 to 10.7 acres. Ten sites are approximately 0.1 acres in size.
- Once Northcrest Arena is decommissioned, the status of this site as recreational land becomes uncertain. Being adjacent to Bears Creek Common, at least the southern portion of the arena site could be developed to complement that park. Part or all of the remainder of the site may have some linkage value.

### **Other City-owned Open Space**

- There are 639.4 acres/259 hectares of city-owned open space. Many of the sites display parkland attributes. All of the properties should be evaluated and scored for their potential to become parkland, natural heritage lands and linkages.
- In most communities, if these lands display sufficient park-like attributes or potential, they would be designated as parkland, even if they remain undeveloped. In Peterborough, examples include: trail corridors, lands containing creeks and other natural heritage features, land along the Otonabee River and creeks, open space adjacent to parks, and other quality open space sites that would make good parks of all classifications.
- At least 68 acres/27.5 hectares are existing trail routes or corridors that will soon contain trails.
- There are 15 waterfront sites along the Otonabee River.
- 24 sites contain or parallel creeks.
- Numerous sites are entirely or partially comprised of valuable natural heritage assets (e.g., Downer's Corners Wetland, Loggerhead Marsh, Jackson Creek, Thompson Creek, Riverview Creek, woodlots, hills and Otonabee River islands).
- A dozen sites parallel the existing Parkway route or the proposed corridor.
- Eleven sites are storm water management areas and or contain one or more storm water management ponds.
- Seventeen sites (including trail routes) are adjacent to parkland. Depending on their attributes, most or all of those sites would enhance the adjacent park if all or a portion of each site was designated as parkland and developed to compliment the park.

### **Overview of City Parkland and Open Space Assets**

- The large amount of parkland and other public and publicly available open space across all open space categories is an asset - although the ratio of Neighbourhood and Community parkland to population is a little below the norm.
- There are a significant number of natural heritage sites.

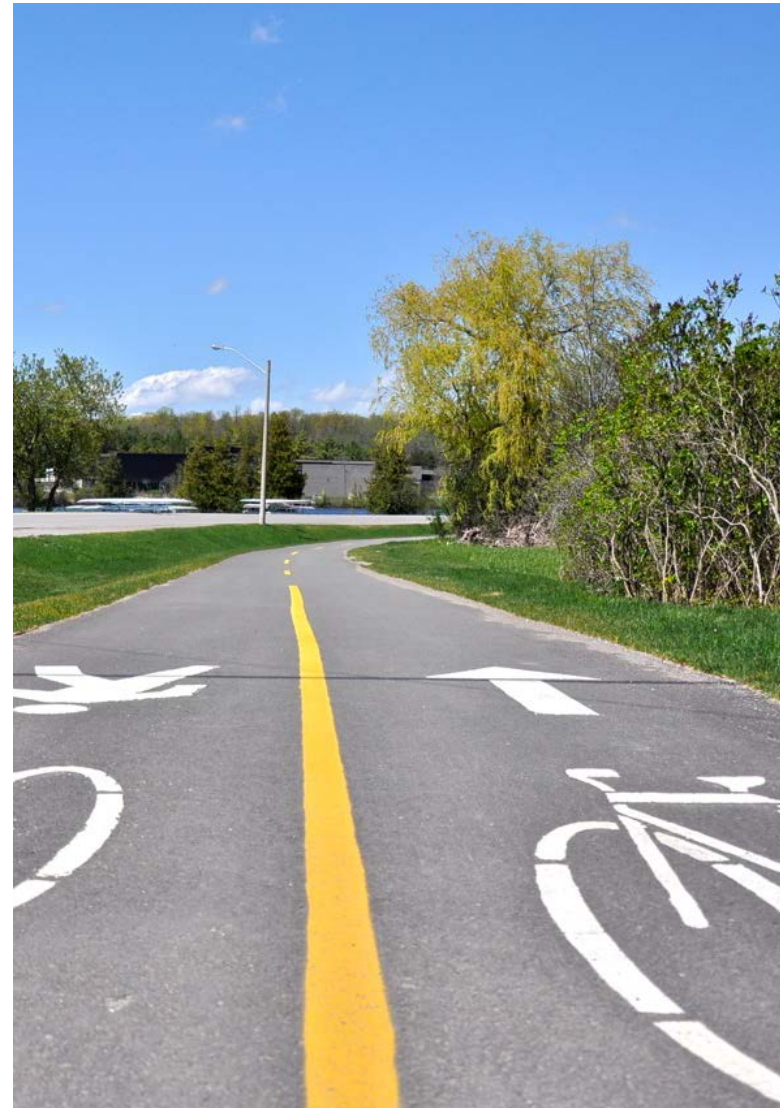
## CSRS16-006 Appendix B

- Numerous sports-oriented parks and other publicly available open spaces, containing outdoor and indoor culture and recreation facilities is an asset – although none of the sites are large.
  - The amount of waterfront public open space is an asset, even though many city-owned open space sites along the Otonabee River are not designated as parkland.
  - The emerging network of trails and open space corridors is an asset.
  - Another potential asset is the large quantity of City-owned open space that has not been officially designated as parkland, but displays potential to become parkland (over 600 acres).
  - Millennium Park, Confederation Square and Riverview Park and Zoo are examples of high quality, well developed high profile parks. Other high profile parks such as Del Crary, Jackson, Morrow, Ashburnham Memorial, Beavermead, Rogers Cove James Stevenson, Rotary, Inverlea, Eastgate Memorial, Bonnerworth, Hamilton and Kinsmen have a good deal of potential to be more fully developed into high quality culture and recreation assets.
  - Other than Jackson Park, the other five high profile natural heritage parks and public open space areas have not been well promoted as quality natural heritage assets within a city. They have not been assessed, planned and developed to protect their assets and support low impact uses that may be appropriate for each. These properties should become celebrated and cherished. The properties include: Harper Park, Downer's Corners Wetland, Loggerhead Marsh, the creek valley to the west of Jackson Park to the City limits, and the islands in the Otonabee River east of Rotary Park.
- Overview of City Parkland and Open Space Shortcomings**
- Although there is an abundance of publicly-available open space within the City, there are shortcomings within the open space system, including deficiencies in some parkland categories. The majority of the publicly-available open space in Peterborough is not provided by City.
- The absence of large (50+ acre) table-land sites that are suitable for the development of outdoor sports facility clusters and large culture/recreation complexes or community hubs is a shortcoming. The largest of this type of park includes: Eastgate Memorial (38.2 acres), Morrow (27.7 acres), the Pioneer Road site of the future twin-pad arena and other facilities (approximately 22 acres) and Kinsmen (19.5 acres).
  - Although improving, linkage among parks and between parks and compatible land uses remains weak. Some of the open space linkages are City-owned lands that have not been classified as parkland (e.g., most of the Riverview Creek lands, the Thompson Creek lands, some of the South Meade Creek lands, some of the Harper Creek lands, some of the Byersville Creek lands, sections of the Otonabee River shoreline, and most trail routes).
  - A number of residential areas have been identified as deficient or poorly-serviced in Neighbourhood parkland (shortcomings of quantity, quality and distribution).
  - With a few exceptions, the overall quality and usability of the City's parks is moderate to poor. As noted above, the level and quality of development of most Neighbourhood parks is below the norm for a city the size and character of Peterborough. Some concern was expressed by stakeholders and residents that the level of park and outdoor facility maintenance has been declining and/or that necessary repairs and restoration are not always completed in a timely manner, if at all. Most parks would benefit from improved aesthetic treatment and additional facilities, improved equipment and features that are suitable to each park (from quality waste receptacles, benches and other park furniture, to display and sensory gardens, signage and entrance features, increased shade, drinking fountains, internal pathways, washrooms and parking).
  - Parks such as Inverlea, King Edward and Millennium would benefit from on-site parking. Parks such as Inverlea, Nicholls Oval, Del Crary and Morrow would benefit from washrooms or improved washrooms.



### An Alternative Parks and Open Space Concept

Rather than the typical array of largely unconnected parks and other publicly available open spaces distributed throughout a city – as is the case in most cities - a more effective parks and open space system is one that contains at least some segments that can be described as **‘nodes and linkages’**. In this open space model, the nodes are strategically located along a pathway or open space corridor or greenway that supports walking and cycling, but also incorporates a variety of activity zones or ‘play pockets’, as well as clusters of natural features. This arrangement of trails, open space corridors and activity nodes or stations are designed to meet the interests of all ages, incomes, abilities and backgrounds – and create particularly strong family environments. A key objective is that the linear components connect to **meaningful destinations** such as playgrounds, all types of parks, schools, housing clusters, community centres, etc. Interest is stimulated through curves, loops and other configurations so everyone ‘works’ to discover the recreation and educational value along the way. An appreciation of community culture and heritage is fostered through built features and informative and attractive story boards that increase visual interest and encourage a sense of adventure and discovery. Natural features such as rock formations, watercourses, wetlands, memorable vistas and other interesting and informative habitats are utilized and showcased. Built features such as manufactured play elements, tunnels, bridges, sitting areas, outdoor art, outdoor fitness gyms, and water play features are infused into the nodes to add visual interest and encourage continuous movement. Routes that are more natural heritage-oriented provide opportunities to bring people to nature. A local example of this open space concept is what is being planned for the reconstruction of Bethune Street and several adjacent streets. It is possible to incorporate this alternative style of parks and open space system into several future development areas in Peterborough.





**Pathways for Play:** On the international stage, an example of this parks and open space concept is 'Pathways for Play', developed by the architect Robin Moore, Director of the College of Design at North Carolina State University. Robin identifies the following **benefits** of this style of open space system:

1. extending play value/types of play (in the physical and socio-dramatic domain),
2. enabling health promotion,
3. expanding inclusion (all abilities, ages, incomes and backgrounds),
4. engaging with nature,
5. reinforcing environmental literacy (learning opportunities from green infrastructure),
6. walkable, bike-able community connectivity, and
7. growing community social capital (bringing residents together through shared lifestyle experiences).

**Design principles** include:

1. infuse play and learning value into pathways,
2. create shared-use, inclusive pathways,
3. connect pathways to meaningful destinations,
4. locate pathways where children live, and
5. apply appropriate themes for learning.

### Other Public Open Space

This public open space category comprises the open space provided by an above average array of public and commercial entities in Peterborough, as described below.

- Education lands (three school boards, Fleming College and Trent University) – total of 1,853.4 acres/750.5 hectares. There are seven secondary schools, 25 elementary schools and two vacant school sites. Seven elementary schools and one secondary school are adjacent to parkland. Thomas A. Stewart Secondary School abuts Conservation Authority land on the north and south

along the Otonabee River. Bowers Park is located on College land and the College retains ownership.

- Parkland/open space owned by Environment Canada/Trent-Severn Waterway totals 269.6 acres/109.2 hectares – comprising four lock stations, the administration centre and other lands along the canal, including Westclox Park.
- Otonabee Region Conservation Authority lands total 136.0 acres/55.0 hectares – comprising ten sites, including the administration office.
- Riverview Park and Zoo (Peterborough Utilities Group) comprises 51.1 acres/20.7 hectare.;
- Victoria Park (County of Peterborough) is 3.5 acres/1.4 hectares. The County will soon add the 'old jail' park behind the Court House (size to be determined).
- Total land in this category: 2,313.6 acres/936.8 hectares.
- Refer to **Appendix C** for more detail.

### Other Publicly Available Open Space

- This open space category comprises non-public open space lands that are accessible to the public, although sometimes through membership (e.g., a golf course). All sites display culture and recreation/public use attributes.
- Included are: three cemeteries (93.2 acres/37.7 hectares); three golf courses (372.8 acres/150.9 hectares); the Naval Association property (6.7 acres/2.7 hectares); Mapleridge Community Centre (1.5 acres/0.6 hectares); McDonnell Street Activity Centre (2.1 acres/0.8 hectares); the Hawley Street to Monaghan Road segment of the Crawford Rail Trail corridor, which is owned by Lansdowne Mall Inc. (2.8 acres/1.1 hectares); and leased land adjacent to James Strath Elementary School and Crestwood Secondary School (3.7 acres/1.5 hectares) that has been developed for recreation.
- In 2013, the City of Peterborough commenced the ten-year process of acquiring the Naval Association site.
- Total land in this category: 482.8 acres/195.3 hectares.

### **Community Perspectives on Parks and Open Space**

Based on the response from the household survey, and the workshops and forums conducted for Vision 2025, the community considers parks and other open space in Peterborough to be very important. Interest was highest for passive and nature-oriented parks, as well as open space corridors that support trails and wildlife. Although strong, interest appeared to be a little lower for parks that are intensively developed and programmed. For the results from the household survey re: importance and satisfaction, refer to **Figures 3-1 and 3-2** on pages 25 and 26. The household survey asked about priorities for investing in recreation and culture facilities and parks. The top three categories were trails (and the open space corridors that support them), nature parks and Riverview Park and Zoo.

From the County-wide workshops conducted for the Age-Friendly Peterborough study, parks and greenspaces were often identified as elements of the community that 'are working well', although there was considerably less satisfaction with the availability and diversity of park amenities of importance to older adults (washrooms, seating areas and pathways). Only 46% of survey respondents indicated satisfaction with 'accessibility' within public parks and greenspace.

### **Planning and Decision-Making for Parks and Open Space**

#### **Park and Open Space Policies**

Parkland and open space policies in the City of Peterborough Official Plan require updating to reflect contemporary parks and recreation planning philosophy and principles. Since the Official Plan is currently being updated, this provides an excellent opportunity to make the required adjustments and to align Official Plan policies with Vision 2025.

### **Park Planning and Development Functions**

The municipal 'parks' function has gradually become less comprehensive in scope and influence since it was moved to Public Works/Utility Services, resulting in a much lower profile for the parks service, a gradual transition to principally a maintenance focus, reduced emphasis on and knowledge about park planning and design, and reduced priority for horticulture.

Across the Community Services Department, the Planning Division and the parks function within the Utility Services Department, additional specialized in-house knowledge about park and open space planning and research would benefit the secondary plan and subdivision review process, decisions about parkland acquisition, and the process for developing and redeveloping parkland. In-house expertise in parks and recreation research and planning would allow the Recreation Division and the Arts, Culture and Heritage Division to regularly track demand and trends re: culture and recreation, and more effectively plan for parks, facilities, programming and community events.

#### **The Need to be More Proactive and a Stronger Advocate for Parks and Public Open Space**

Planning for the acquisition of parkland and other public open space at the time of development and redevelopment is not sufficiently proactive and does not completely reflect contemporary parks and recreation planning philosophy. Secondary plans have not been developed for all future areas of development. The proposed parks and open space systems in some of the secondary plans could be strengthened. To ensure that the future parks and public open space system reflects contemporary parks and recreation planning philosophy and is in the best interests of the community, City staff and Council need to be consistently stronger advocates in planning and negotiating for the acquisition of adequate parks and open space.

## Current and Future Demand

Demand indicators for parks and open space include a compilation of the input from stakeholders and the community that was solicited during the Vision 2025 planning process, as well as best practices and the knowledge of the consulting team and municipal staff. Also factored into the analysis are current trends in participation and predicted demand that is based on changing demographics and other factors (see **Appendix D** for trends and best practices).

From the consultation conducted for Vision 2025, trail-based leisure activities such as walking, jogging, hiking, cycling and cross-country skiing; and the network of trails and on-road cycling routes to support those activities strongly led the list of popular activities and desired facilities. Trails and linear activities were at or near the top of most lists in the consultation sessions that were broadly-based - and particularly, the household survey. Another strong theme was the preservation, enhancement and expansion of the parks and open space system, including natural heritage lands, major open space and other connectors - as well as parks that support high levels of activity from outdoor and indoor sports to concerts and festivals. Parks like Jackson, Riverview Park and Zoo, Beavermead, Morrow, Del Crary and Harper were singled out as important to protect and enhance.

National trends and predicted demand point to increasing interest in nature-oriented parks and public open spaces of all sizes, but especially large natural heritage parks (e.g., Jackson, Harper, Downer's Corners Wetland, Loggerhead Marsh and Whitfield Wetland Conservation Area), waterfront parks (Millennium, Del Crary and Rotary), nature-oriented open space corridors/greenways (valleys, woodland corridors, creeks and rivers – e.g., the Jackson Creek complex, Meade Creek, Thompson Creek and other smaller corridors).

Increasing demand for open space corridors, greenways and linkages is further supported by increasing demand for walking, hiking and bicycling for fitness, pleasure and active transportation. Abandoned railway lines and utility corridors are well suited to trail development, as are waterfront lands and natural heritage open space corridors such as Jackson Creek and the other lesser creek systems within the City.

There is a national trend toward assembling large sports-oriented parks that can accommodate clusters of outdoor facilities (e.g., soccer fields, ball diamonds, tennis courts, support facilities, parking, etc.), as well as multi-facility community complexes or community hubs that support a wide array of culture and recreation activities, as well as other municipal functions. To date, Peterborough has not been able to assemble this type of large park. The largest of this type of park includes Morrow, Eastgate Memorial, Nicholls Oval, Milroy/Fisher and the site of the future twin pad arena on Pioneer Road. There was very strong support from the community for clustering of indoor and outdoor facilities.

The role of the Neighbourhood park is changing. Given the trend over the past couple of decades of increasing interest in higher level, clustered outdoor sports facilities that are best located in Community-level and City-wide/Regional parks, and declining demand for minor/junior ball diamonds and soccer fields, as well as single unlit tennis courts that have typically been located in Neighbourhood parks, there is no longer a need for this level of park to be as large as has been the norm for decades in municipalities across Canada. If less land is set aside for Neighbourhood parks, that will allow more of the parkland dedication to be allocated to Community-level parks, as well as the creation of open space linkages between parks and other compatible land uses.

## Culture and Recreation Facilities, Programming and Events

### Facilities

The array of indoor and outdoor recreation and culture facilities that is available within the City and surrounding area is typical of a City the size and character of Peterborough. For many types of facilities, the quantity and quality is also fairly typical of most communities.

However, for a few types of facilities, the supply and/or quality is above average - and for others, the supply, quality and/or distribution does not meet local needs and/or is below the norm. For some culture and recreation activities, demand is increasing, which will put additional pressure on supply and raise required provision levels over the next twenty years (e.g., trails, natural heritage areas, arts and culture facilities, gymnasiums, multipurpose program rooms and facilities that support wellness).

As described earlier, the array of providers of culture and recreation facilities is more extensive in Peterborough than in most communities, with very significant roles played by Fleming College, Trent University and the YMCA of Central East Ontario (Balsillie Branch). It was also noted that partnerships in facility provision and operation are above the norm - resulting in numerous successful joint ventures to provide the following facilities:

- the Peterborough Sport and Wellness Centre, two artificial turf playing fields and four Level A ball diamonds at Fleming College (partnerships with Fleming College);
- the Trent Community Sport and Recreation Centre, a Premier ball diamond, a Level A natural turf field, and a twin pad arena with a running track and sports training room (and other future facilities to be developed) (partnerships with Trent University);
- an artificial turf playing field with an all-weather running track at Thomas A. Stewart Secondary School (partnership with the Kawartha Pine Ridge District School Board);

- the Peterborough Ruby clubhouse and field at Nicholls Oval (partnership with the Peterborough Ruby Club); and
- the McDonnell Street Activity Centre (partnership with the Peterborough Lawn Bowling Club and the Whitlaw Mariners Seniors Club).
- The Evinrude Centre (partnerships with sports groups).

Over the years, there have been many other examples of smaller joint ventures where community fundraising, investment by the City and sometimes other grants combined to fund projects such as new and upgraded playgrounds, the Hamilton Park Disc Golf Course, enhancements to parks and facilities, etc.

Under the philosophy of schools as 'community hubs', the Ontario Ministry of Education has recently provided funding to all school boards so they can make indoor and outdoor school space more affordable (and accessible) during after-school hours to non-profit community groups – by reducing rental rates. Community use of school facilities remains subject to availability and may not interfere with scheduled school activities. During the school year, most schools are available Monday through Friday from 6:00 pm to 10:00 pm and on weekends from 7:00 or 8:00 am to 10:00 pm. Elementary schools typically offer single or half gyms and libraries for community use - while secondary schools offer a wider variety of facilities, including single and double gyms, libraries, auditoria, classrooms, lecture halls, cafeterias and sometimes performance facilities.

### Types of Facilities Where Quantity and/or Quality are Above the Norm:

There are four types of facilities in the City that are provided at a level and quality that is above the norm, notably:

- Performing arts facilities (the combined capacity may exceed current demand, but the quality of several facilities could be

improved – e.g., Showplace, the Fred Anderson Stage/Del Crary Park and the Theatre Guild). The Chapel at the Mount Community Centre is emerging as the newest performance facility.

- Water-based facilities and features (particularly lake and river-based resources – including parks/open space, facilities and the waterways).
- Rectangular fields (especially with the recent introduction of three high quality artificial turf fields to complement the Justin Chiu Stadium with its artificial turf field at Trent University).
- Disc sports, particularly disc golf facilities (two public and two private facilities within the City and area).

The following types of facilities are either below the norm in quantity, quality and/or distribution for a community the size and character of Peterborough, or they display notable deficiencies, based on demand patterns that are specific to Peterborough and area. Upward and downward trends in demand have also been factored into the analysis.

- The quality of **visual art and hand craft facilities** (shortcomings include: the quantity, variety, disbursed nature, low profile and poor to moderate quality of most facilities). Many programs and groups operate from private homes and sub-standard facilities, which negatively impacts membership and participation. Demand is trending upward for most activities in this broad category.
- **Insufficient and inadequate storage and rehearsal space** for community-based performance bands.
- The quality of **arenas** (although that will be partially addressed when the new twin-pad facility is completed at Trent University and Northcrest Arena is retired). Eventually, the **Peterborough Memorial Centre** will require replacement. As the population continues to increase, additional ice pads will be required to meet demand. In future, the service level may be able to be reduced if per-capita demand declines a little as predicted.
- The quantity and quality of **indoor aquatic facilities**, particularly to better serve competitive swimming interests, as well as the increasing demand for therapeutic aquatic and fitness-based programming.
- Although improving recently, the quantity, quality and distribution of outdoor **water play facilities** remains insufficient.
- With increasing demand for shade, there is insufficient supply of large and smaller **pavilions** and other types of **sheltered environments** in parks.
- The quantity and quality of Level A and B **ball diamonds** – 4 more of each level are required to meet current needs. If any of the four Level B diamonds are lost at Morrow Park, they will need to be replaced as well. With the completion of the Premier diamond at Trent University, the supply of Premier facilities should meet current demand for that level of facility.
- The quality and quantity of **playgrounds** – quality is inconsistent and some Neighbourhood parks do not have a playground.
- Although improving, the quantity, quality and distribution of **outdoor basketball courts** remains insufficient.
- Shortcomings with **facilities to accommodate older adults** – challenges include: the disbursed nature of the three principle facilities, the full capacity at the Mapleridge facility, the less than ideal Activity Haven facility, the increasing disconnect between the emerging interests/perspectives of the youngest of the older adult market (and future seniors) and the very traditional nature of current facilities and the programming that those facilities can support – as well as the inefficient and competitive delivery model. The rapidly growing and changing older adult market will need to be adequately served. Demand is trending strongly upward.
- Insufficient time available in gymnasiums and other similar facilities to support the growing demand for **indoor pickleball**. The number of outdoor courts appears to be adequate to meet current summer demand. Demand from adults and youth for outdoor and indoor pickleball is trending strongly upward.

## CSRS16-006 Appendix B

- The quantity of **beach volleyball courts**, with a current requirement for at least two more courts. Demand is trending upward.
- The size and quality of the **Art Gallery of Peterborough** (as defined the 2011 Functional Analysis Plan and the 2014 Feasibility Study and the decision to renovate and expand the existing facility). Demand was also expressed for **smaller community galleries** that can display local and amateur art and craft creations. Demand is trending upward.
- The quality and quantity of **branch libraries** – although the central library is being expanded and renovated, the Library Board has recommended that branch libraries are essential components of the current and future delivery model, and more will be required as the population grows.
- Insufficient quantity and size of **indoor running/walking tracks**. Demand is strong and trending upward. Current under-supply will be partially met when the indoor track around one the soon to be built arenas becomes available.
- Insufficient quantity of City-owned/shared **gymnasias**. Demand is trending upward from a variety of sports and other activities, as well as from all ages.
- Insufficient quality **multipurpose programmable space** in public and publicly-available facilities. Demand is trending upward, especially from adults.
- The **Peterborough Museum and Archives** requires updating and expansion, with an improved physical and programmatic connection between the indoor and outdoor environments, as well as a strong physical and marketing connection created to the adjacent Lift Lock and the site of the future Canadian Canoe Museum. Demand for museums and other heritage resources and programming is trending upward - and the presence of the new CCM will generate increased demand for all facilities and related programming and events within the immediate area of the museum.
- The **Peterborough Sport and Wellness Centre** requires expansion and updating. The fitness facility, indoor pool, running/walking track, gymnasium and multipurpose rooms are at capacity - and the facility is not able to meet current or future demand, which is trending upward - bolstered by the growing Fleming College student population and increasing demand from the community.
- The **Peterborough Marina** has reached its capacity, especially for transient boaters – more and larger boat slips are required to meet current and future demand, and the size and nature of the marina building is not able to adequately serve the current demand from boaters and the level of use of Del Crary Park during large events.
- The quantity and quality of **boat launch facilities** is inadequate.
- Some **City-wide/Regional and Community parks** would benefit from on-site parking, washrooms and other amenities (on-site parking at Inverlea, King Edward and Millennium; washrooms (improved or additional) at Nicholls Oval, Del Crary, Beavermead, Millennium and Morrow)
- Insufficient number and size of **multi-facility complexes** (indoor and outdoor) – although, there are a number of smaller outdoor and indoor groupings of facilities throughout the City, community interest in larger and more comprehensive multi-facility complexes and the concept of 'community hubs' is strong and trending upward. This type of facility is becoming commonplace in many communities across Canada.
- The requirement for increased protection of the City's **heritage places and spaces** was a strong message from the community. Demand/interest is trending upward.

The City-based network of multi-use trails and pathways, and the on-road cycling network is good and rapidly improving – with strengthening connections to an improving regional multi-use trail and on-road cycling network. However, the network is not as well developed in the southern and western parts of the City, significant gaps remain, and cyclists noted numerous areas that they perceive to

be unsafe. The recent purchase of the rail line from Lansdowne Street East to Perry Street contributes a key segment. The Transportation Master Plan and the Cycling Strategic Plan provide strategies to continue to enhance the trail, sidewalk and on-road cycling networks.

As introduced above, there was strong support expressed by the community for clustering indoor and outdoor facilities. There was also strong support for utilizing partnerships to provide and maintain major recreation and culture facilities.

Notable interest was also expressed for some type of multi-purpose fieldhouse that would support a wide variety of sports and other activities year-round – from field sports, pickleball, flat track roller derby and tennis - to sports camps, sports training, archery and Ultimate Frisbee.

From the household survey, agreement was split regarding the option of purchasing parkland in the nearby townships and/or partnering with one or more townships to provide suitable-sized parks for the development of clusters of sports and other facilities – due to the shortage of suitable parkland within the City.

57% of households responding to the household survey agreed that the City should increase taxes to significantly improve culture and recreation facilities, with 14% strongly agreeing.

### Programming and Events

The range of recreation and culture programming and community events is typical of a community the size and characteristics of Peterborough, although for some activities, the level is above the norm and for others, the level is below. A wide array of public, non-profit and commercial providers support the seasonal supply of programming, community events and sport tournaments. Over the past couple of decades, the most notable increases in opportunities

have been in the arts and culture sector (including festivals), trail-based and related recreation activities, community events and sport tournaments.

The main factors influencing supply of programs and participation in those programs are:

- Well established traditions – leading to the consistent capture of an above average share of the market for certain population segments and activities (e.g., ice hockey, lacrosse, some seasonal events and sport tournaments, disk golf).
- The level of organization, leadership and marketing by interest area (often leading to cyclical participation patterns – with strong leadership and organization encouraging above-average participation in programs, community events and sport tournaments).
- The quantity and quality of facilities – and their ability or inability to support activities.
- Opportunities presented by unique facilities, settings and environments (e.g., the Dragon Boat Festival, Peterborough Music Fest, high attendance sport events and concerts in the Peterborough Memorial Centre, urban camping, disk golf).
- The characteristics of the local and area population (e.g., age profile, ethno-cultural composition, education and income – which support above or below average interest and participation levels for certain activities).

### Improvements Required in Event Scheduling

Throughout the consultation with stakeholders and the community, there was considerable discussion about how challenging it is to select dates for events so as not to conflict with other events, and overload any particular week or weekend – or to effectively piggy-back on another event, when advantageous. There was also discussion about the need to create an effective mechanism to share information and collaboratively plan for major events, including tournaments.

## Current and Future Demand for Culture and Recreation Facilities, Programming and Events

Demand indicators for culture and recreation facilities and programming include a compilation of all of the input from stakeholders and the community that was consulted during the Vision 2025 planning process, current facility utilization and past patterns, information on anticipated future demand provided by user groups, and the knowledge of the consulting team and municipal staff. Also factored in are current trends in participation and predicted demand, based on changing demographics and other factors. (See **Appendix D** for trends and best practices). Local and regional circumstances can counter national trends. Examples include the higher than average demand for ice hockey, lacrosse, flat track roller derby and disk golf in the Peterborough and area community.

### High to Moderate Expressed Demand

The following are the types of facilities, programming and uses with high to moderate expressed demand (in approximate order of priority):

- linear recreation facilities and activities (trail-based activities and on-road cycling), as well as high interest in linear parks and natural heritage corridors to support those activities
- nature-oriented parks, open space and associated opportunities for leisure activities - including appreciation of nature and the desire for increased protection and enhancement of natural heritage resources
- outdoor concerts and festivals
- aquatic facilities and programs (indoor and outdoor)
- a full-service, mostly visual arts/hand crafts facility – and associated programs, activities and events
- public libraries and associated services

- clustering of culture, recreation and community facilities (indoor and outdoor)
- an enhanced downtown, with a significant role played by parks, trails, and culture and recreation facilities, as well as programming and events
- an enhanced Little Lake and area (development, protection and associated land- and water-based programming, activities and events)
- enhanced art galleries and associated programs, activities and events, including an enhanced and enlarged Art Gallery of Peterborough and smaller community venues
- appropriate programming and services to support existing and future older adults – and associated facilities and service providers
- programs, activities and events associated with arenas (ice-in and ice-out)
- playgrounds
- beaches
- facilities to support youth leisure activities
- more arts programming
- museums, historic sites and built heritage
- outdoor skating and skating rinks
- facilities to support improved health and wellness – including fitness facilities, and indoor and outdoor running/walking tracks
- picnic areas and pavilions
- performance facilities (indoor and outdoor)
- improved/enhanced sports fields and ball diamonds
- a fieldhouse and associated programming
- gymnasias and associated programming



Respondents to the household survey were asked **how their households would like the City to invest in 39 different types of parks, and recreation and culture facilities**. Using a five-point scale that ranged from 'don't spend' to 'definitely spend' (in addition to 'don't know'), respondents were asked about their **degree of support** for municipal investment in each category of facility and park. **Thirty-one of the 39 categories scored 2.5 or higher, putting them on the positive side of the 'support' scale**. 19 categories scored 3.0 or higher, with three scoring over four out of five. See **Figure 3-4** for the ranking of the 31 types of parks and facilities that scored 2.5 or higher.

**Figure 3-4: Response from the Household Survey Question re: Priorities for City Investment in Parks and Facilities**

Priorities with 4.0 to 5.0 score	Priorities with 3.0 to 3.99 score	Priorities with 2.5 to 2.99 score
trails (4.23)	libraries (3.77)	outdoor fitness facilities (2.95)
nature parks (4.14)	playgrounds (3.67)	fitness facilities (aerobic & equipment-based) (2.92)
Riverview Park & Zoo (4.08)	beaches (3.62)	toboggan hills (2.87)
	youth recreation centres (3.54)	multi-purpose activity and meeting rooms (2.84)
	indoor swimming pools (3.51)	rectangular fields (soccer, football, rugby, cricket) (2.82)
	museums & historic sites (3.46)	campgrounds (2.74)
	outdoor skating rinks (3.45)	outdoor basketball courts (2.72)
	picnic areas and pavilions (3.4)	baseball and softball diamonds (2.58)
	older adult recreation centres (3.35)	outdoor running tracks (2.58)
	outdoor water play facilities (3.3)	marinas (2.57)
	creative art/handcraft/artisan facilities (3.21)	boat launches (2.56)
	art galleries (3.21)	skateboard facilities (2.52)
	arenas (3.14)	indoor running tracks (2.5)
	multi-purpose outdoor sport pads (3.14)	
	performance facilities (indoor and outdoor) (3.01)	

**The types of parks and facilities that are the most supported for municipal investment have the following in common:**

- Most are types of parks and facilities that are or could be used by almost all residents.
- Many are types of parks and facilities that support life-long activities.
- Many are types of parks and facilities that support activities that are less structured and more passive in nature.
- Half are low consumers of energy.
- Priorities are influenced by what the majority perceive to be traditionally or historically 'core' municipal responsibilities.
- Priorities reflect the growing and strong interest in arts, culture and heritage, as well as activities associated with trails and the out-of-doors.

**Scoring below 2.5** were: tennis courts, indoor soccer facilities, gymnasias, gymnastics facilities, outdoor ball hockey facilities, year-round lacrosse centre, beach volleyball courts and curling rinks.

**Note:** What should be kept in mind is that for facilities that scored lower, they are still very important to a small and very passionate group of residents – and should not be considered as unimportant. It is likely that the facilities and types of parks that scored highest benefit from widespread support, even if some residents who support increased investment do not actually use those facilities, or use them very much.

**Requested Programming**

From the household survey, the following types of programming were in the highest demand:

- |                                       |         |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| ▪ swimming                            | (14.8%) |
| ▪ trail-oriented activities           | (10.6%) |
| ▪ art                                 | (9.8%)  |
| ▪ sports (in general)                 | (7.3%)  |
| ▪ adult activities                    | (7.0%)  |
| ▪ community events                    | (5.6%)  |
| ▪ bicycling                           | (3.1%)  |
| ▪ older adult programs                | (3.1%)  |
| ▪ concerts                            | (3.1%)  |
| ▪ a variety of sport field activities | (2.8%)  |





## Appendix A: Publications and Resources

The following reports and plans were reviewed to provide context for Vision 2025. The reports and plans that most strongly relate to Vision 2025 are noted below – with commentary. The Vision 2010 documents and the 2007 Update to Vision 2010 were referenced in Chapter One.

1. 2013 Vital Signs, Community Foundation of Greater Peterborough
2. 2014 Vital Signs, Community Foundation of Greater Peterborough
3. 2015 Vital Signs, Community Foundation of Greater Peterborough
4. Community Profiles, 2011, Statistics Canada
5. Canada's Population Estimates: Age and Sex, Statistics Canada, July 1, 2015
6. Projections of the Diversity of the Canadian Population, 2006-2031, Statistics Canada, March, 2010
7. Greater Golden Horseshoe Growth Forecasts, Technical Report Addendum, Hemson Consulting Ltd., November, 2012
8. Little Lake and Area Master Plan, The Planning Partnership, 2010
9. Art Gallery of Peterborough, Functional Analysis Plan, Lundholm Associates and Lett Architects, 2011
10. Art Gallery of Peterborough, Feasibility Study, Lundholm Associates and Lett Architects, 2014
11. City of Peterborough Official Plan, consolidated December, 2014
12. Central Area Master Plan, City of Peterborough Planning Division, 2009
13. Arena Needs Assessment Study, City of Peterborough, The Rethink Group, 2013
14. City of Peterborough Downtown Urban Park, Final Design Report, EDA Collaborative Inc., 2014
15. Vision 2010, A Strategy for Recreation, Parks and Culture, City of Peterborough and Area, The Rethink Group, 2000
16. Appendices to support Vision 2010, A Strategy for Recreation, Parks and Culture, City of Peterborough and Area, The Rethink Group, 2000
17. Update of Vision 2010, A Strategic Plan for Recreation, Parks and Culture, Merriam and Associates, 2007
18. Functional Review of Del Crary Park, The Rethink Group with Basterfield & Associates and the Tourism Company, 2007
19. R.A Morrow Park Masterplan Design Study, Brown + Storey Architects Inc., with Scott Torrance Landscape Architects, 2011
20. City of Peterborough Municipal Cultural Plan, Dialog, 2012
21. Early Development Instrument, Peterborough City and County, Peterborough Family Resource Centre, 2014
22. Peterborough Public Library Feasibility Study, Lundholm Associates Architects, 2014
23. Age-Friendly Peterborough – Consultation Summary Report, Peterborough Council on Aging, January, 2016
24. Pathway to Stewardship, Draft for Public Review, Pathway to Stewardship Steering Committee, March, 2016
25. Sidewalk Strategic Plan, City of Peterborough, 2012
26. Comprehensive Transportation Plan, Morrison Hershfield, 2012
27. Urban Forestry Strategic Plan, City of Peterborough, 2011
28. A Framework for Recreation in Canada, 2015 and Pathways to Wellbeing
29. Charter of Recreation and Parks in Ontario
30. A User Profile of Older Adults Centres in Ontario, Older Adult Centres' Association of Ontario, 2010
31. Pathways for Play – Best Practices Guidelines, Playcore Centre for Professional Development and Robin Moore, Director of the College of Design at North Carolina State University
32. Bridging the Gap Research, Volunteer Canada, 2010 (study about the changing culture of Canada's voluntary sector)
33. Skills-Based Adult Volunteering, Volunteer Canada
34. Organizational Standards Checklist Audit Tool: 14 Standards of Practice for Volunteer Services, Volunteer Canada
35. Volunteer Recognition Study, Volunteer Canada, 2013
36. State of the Sector: Profile of Ontario Not-for-Profit and Charitable Organizations: Volume 1 Sept 19, 2013
37. Imagine Canada: Research Note on the 2010 Statistics Canada Study

## The 2013 Arena Needs Assessment Study, City of Peterborough

This study had the following objectives:

- Determine the nature of a replacement facility for the aging Northcrest arena;
- Examine the City's arena facilities (characteristics, distribution, functionality, use, cost of operation, required capital investment over twenty years); and
- Examine the characteristics and use of arenas in neighbouring communities where city groups rent ice.

The study concluded:

- The City's six ice pads are operating at full capacity in prime time and 25% in nonprime time during the fall-winter season. The level and range of spring-summer use is above the norm.
- In 2013, there was expressed demand for an additional 105-131 hours/week of prime time ice, 5-6 additional hours/week of fall/winter floor time, and 20-22 additional hours/week of spring/summer floor time.
- Significant interest was expressed for a year-round multi-purpose field house type facility or an arena without ice.
- In 2013, quantified unmet demand for prime time ice equated to 1.7-2.1 additional ice surfaces @ 64 hours of prime time/week per ice pad and 95% utilization. Unquantified potential unmet demand pushed requirements to as high as 2.5 ice pads.
- Based on a 2013 estimated city population of 82,500, a provision level of 1 ice pad:10,000 population would be required to fully meet Peterborough demand.
- In 2013, 48 hours of prime time was regularly rented by Peterborough-based groups in the township arenas, and no additional time was available Monday to Thursday evenings, the time period that most groups requested.
- As the City and area population increases and ages, demand for arenas should increase a little above the rate of population growth until around 2030, and then hold steady over at least the following

decade. It is anticipated that the child and youth population will increase between 2018 and 2030-35 if the big Echo generation has enough children.

The study recommended the following:

- To account for over-supply in some of the neighbouring communities and the possibility that some of the requested demand will not materialize, a conservative arena service level of 1 ice pad per 11,000 residents was recommended.
- Based on an annual rate of population growth of between 0.9% and 1.5%, and accounting for the retirement of Northcrest Arena, 2.5 additional ice pads were required in 2013, 2.7-2.9 additional ice pads by 2018, 3.1-3.2 additional ice pads by 2021, and 3.7-4.4 additional ice pads by 2031.
- For the post 2031 period, it was recommended that the service level be adjusted to 1 ice pad per 11,500 residents. That would result in the need for 3.7-4.5 additional ice pads by 2036, 4.1-5.0 additional ice pads by 2041 and 6.6 additional ice pads at full build-out (133,000). Full build-out refers to the population that can be accommodated within the current boundaries of the City, based on the mix of population densities currently identified for the defined growth areas, and including an allowance for any remaining build-out of current development areas, as well as redevelopment/intensification of the downtown and other areas of the City. For more information, refer to the section titled **Amount and Distribution of New Residential Development and Redevelopment** in Chapter Two.
- Depending on the amount of decline in the principal markets (in proportion to the growing population) after 2031, the arena service level may have to be reduced to 1:12,000 or lower. The trend in facility utilization and hours used by group and program will need to be regularly monitored and corresponding adjustments made to the arena service level. **Therefore, it is**

possible that four more ice surfaces (including the replacement for Northcrest Arena) will be sufficient to meet needs to around 2041 or even 2046, especially if the population grows more slowly than predicted in the Ontario Places to Grow Plan.

- A contemporary twin-pad or triple-pad arena facility was recommended to replace Northcrest Arena, with no location identified in the report.
- Other types of facilities that could be included with the next arena or added later were identified for consideration. There was strong support for a multi-facility complex rather than a stand-alone arena facility. It must be emphasized that the requirement for these facilities has not been sufficiently researched to determine if they are required, nor has the scope and specifications been fully developed.
  - a. an off-ice training facility/area – to be defined
  - b. an outdoor turf area and/or sports fields and a running track for summer training
  - c. a multi-purpose facility to support a variety of floor-based sports, large assemblies, trade shows/exhibitions, etc. – available for year-round use - facility options include:
    - i. a large gymnasium/ gymnasium/ assembly hall (double or triple gym in size, with sprung hardwood or rubberized sport floor and retractable bleachers)
    - ii. an arena-style facility without ice - to support year-round floor-based activities suitable for that style of facility, or
    - iii. a field house (100' x 200' playing surface on a concrete floor, with removable artificial turf and possibly retractable bleachers)
  - d. a dedicated gymnastics facility
  - e. an indoor aquatic facility
  - f. a child-minding facility
  - g. a branch library
  - h. an older adult social/recreation centre

- i. medical services (e.g., physiotherapy/sports injury, chiropractic)
- j. a restaurant (if the site size and location/exposure is suitable)
  - ownership and operating model to be determined
- Site requirements were identified as a minimum of 8 acres for a twin-pad arena and larger if more components were included and if more spectator seating is required (with parking implications). For a triple-pad arena, a minimum of 12 acres was recommended.

See **Appendix E** for the full summary of this study.

## The 2012 Municipal Cultural Plan

On April 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2012, City Council adopted Peterborough's first Municipal Cultural Plan. There are nearly 150 non-profit arts organizations and over 350 local businesses involved in cultural activity. Cultural richness is above the norm for a community like Peterborough, with its vibrant arts, culture and heritage community; and top cultural assets that include museums, a vibrant theatre scene; hundreds of cultural workers, producers and organizations; a busy festival calendar and well-preserved built heritage. The city's cultural landscape is unique and multi-faceted. It includes: artists, major cultural facilities, built and natural heritage, festivals and events, sports and recreation, local customs, oral histories and much more.

The Plan identified many reasons for investing in culture, recreation and heritage, with many focusing on economic prosperity and high quality of life. Also identified were three goals of municipal cultural planning:

1. The promotion of economic development through culture – creating the environment to attract knowledge-based employment.
2. The creation of liveable and sustainable downtowns – creating communities that are desirable to attract new and retain existing residents, especially highly skilled workers.

3. The creation of vibrant downtowns and healthy neighbourhoods – vital cultural districts that form the backbone of the economy and cultural life of a city.

The 'Creative Cities' movement has revealed the importance to municipal decision-making of encouraging a cross-pollination of ideas; creating strategic partnerships and alliances; and reaching compelling solutions that break down the many traditional silos of city-building – by shifting from the role of planner-provider (i.e., service delivery) toward that of enabler/collaborator/catalyst – creating greater capacity to solve problems and generate new economic opportunities.

The Plan identified eleven **cultural drivers for change – and opportunities** - important factors and forces that shape the direction and development of a MCP.

1. **Post-secondary institutions** - better capture the opportunity of
2. **Cultural assets** – conserve and built upon
3. **Water** – unique historical, emotional and physical connection to the regional water system and environment
4. **Quality of life** – maintain and improve
5. **Sports** – recognize and nurture as part of the cultural life of the city
6. **The downtown** – ensure that it continues to thrive as the cultural centre of the city by leveraging unique and existing assets
7. **Plan alignment** – align existing and proposed policy frameworks to embrace shared vision
8. **Demographic responsiveness** – recognize and respond to diverse needs, values and backgrounds of the City's communities
9. **Economic impact** – measure and understand the economic impact of culture – to strategically leverage resources toward economic development

10. **The regional context** – capitalize on opportunities and address challenges – given the region's geographic location and context
11. **Leadership** – be a leader in facilitating culture by reflecting best practices

### **Vision, Principles and Strategic Directions Recommended in the Municipal Cultural Plan**

**Vision:** Peterborough will be a vibrant city, recognized for the richness of its cultural expressions and the diversity of its population. People will value the city's cultural vibrancy, including its connection to the water; its arts, festivals, heritage buildings and streetscapes; as well as its long-standing history of settlement and industry. Culture will be a fundamental part of city-building, entwined with all aspects of municipal decision-making.

#### **Principles - Guiding Principles and Values**

1. Municipal Decision-Making
2. Placemaking
3. Innovation and Responsiveness
4. Cultural Heritage
5. Cultural Vitality
6. Environmental Stewardship
7. Excellence and Leadership
8. Financially Viable
9. Collaborative and Inclusive
10. Championed by Council

#### **Strategic Directions**

1. Celebrate and Strengthen Our Region's Waterways, and Cultural and Natural Heritage
2. Strengthen the Arts
3. Strengthen Heritage
4. Strengthen the Downtown as a Cultural Hub
5. Incorporate Culture in all Neighbourhoods

6. Encourage Inclusivity and Facilitate Diversity
7. Build the Capacity of the Arts, Culture and Heritage Division

The Vision, Guiding Principles/Values and Strategic Directions of the Municipal Cultural Plan align with what was heard from stakeholders and the community during the consultation conducted for Vision 2025. Vision 2025 will be aligned with the Municipal Cultural Plan.

### The Little Lake and Area Master Plan

This Plan is a comprehensive strategy intended to guide the use, decision making and management of Little Lake and area by the City and its key stakeholders to 2030, providing direction for:

- parks and recreation amenities;
- trails;
- culture, heritage and the arts;
- ramps and wharves;
- economic and tourism development opportunities; and
- environmental management and shoreline restoration.

The study area included Little Lake, the Otonabee River from Hunter Street to below Lock 19, the Trent-Severn Waterway from above the Lift Lock to Lock 19 (including Ashburnham Memorial Park, Rube Brady Park and the Peterborough Museum and Archives), and an area east to Ashburnham Road, west to Alymer Street, south to Lansdowne Street and north to Hunter Street.

Key stakeholders from all of the relative sectors, as well as the wider community were consulted during Phase 1: Context, Phase II: Options and Phase III: Development of the Master Plan.

The following eight over-arching guiding principles were developed to guide the Master Plan:

1. **Connected** – visual and physical access, continuous waterside trail connected to other trails, protected views to the water and from the water
2. **Restored Environment** – a fundamental underpinning (water and shoreline environments)
3. **Public** – available to everyone to enjoy, public ownership of the water's edge, public access must be protected, locate public facilities on or near the water's edge
4. **Balanced** – competing types of water- and land-based uses, active use balanced against the environmental imperative, maintain a safe environment
5. **Managed** – commitment to ongoing maintenance of natural areas and facilities, enhanced maintenance practices to support new environmental enhancement criteria
6. **Tourism and Economic Development** – accommodates opportunities for significant economic development to intensify built-up areas (the downtown and the Hunter Street business area)
7. **Showcase for Arts and Culture** – includes some of the City's most significant cultural facilities
8. **Focus for Recreation** – provide a balance of year-round land- and water-based active and passive parks, open spaces, trails and facilities

The twenty-year Vision Statement spoke to:

- Setting a new environmental standard for environmental stewardship.
- Providing parks and open space around Little Lake that will be the focus of culture and recreation activities - with appealing amenities and high quality facilities, including a continuous trail around the lake edge with connecting links.



## CSRS16-006 Appendix B

- Offering a variety of boating experiences and host year-round festivals and events.
- Intensified development in the downtown and the business district along Hunter Street will provide new opportunities to live and work near the water – incorporating attractive quality streets, lined with interesting uses and public spaces that are linked to the Little Lake shoreline.

Nine broad strategies were recommended:

1. **Restore the environment**
2. **Support nine public parks** - to focus year-round culture and recreation activity
3. **Provide six cultural and heritage hubs** – Little Lake Cemetery, Art Gallery of Peterborough, Trent-Severn Waterway cultural hub (Lift Lock precinct), Lift Lock Visitor Centre, Peterborough Museum and Archives, downtown cultural precinct
4. **Complete the 7 km loop multi-use trail** – prominent, attractive, rich in amenities
5. **Create links** – trail along both sides of the Canal from the Lift Lock to Little Lake; McFarlane Street, Armour Road and Hunter Street and bridge, and north along both sides of the Otonabee River; the railway bridge north of the Holiday Inn; Lansdowne Street/Lock 19/Naval Association
6. **Provide four gateways** – to define the Little Lake area – i) Hunter Street underpass of the Lift Lock, ii) intersection of Maria Street and Ashburnham Drive, iii) George Street at Del Crary Park, and iv) the Hunter Street Bridge
7. **Identify two areas for intensification** – the downtown and along Hunter Street in Ashburnham
8. **Provide dispersed facilities and amenities** – including swimming and water play, playgrounds, sports fields and washrooms

9. **Provide locations to get onto the water** – Mark Street wharf and boat launch, Beavermead Park boat launch, Haggart Street lookout, the T-Wharf, existing and new boat slips at the Peterborough Marina, James Stevenson Park lookout, Jackson Creek lookout, and mooring at Lock 21 (the Lift Lock)

The Master Plan was organized into four quadrants plus Little Lake, as noted below. Each quadrant displays distinct character. Specific directions and plans were provided for each quadrant.

- The Park/Trent-Severn Waterway (including Little Lake Cemetery) – ecology first
- East City – community first
- The Downtown – people first
- The South Shore – community first
- Little Lake – a focus on ‘balance’

### Art Gallery of Peterborough Functional Analysis Plan, 2011

The purpose of the study was to test community consensus with the AGP's long-term vision to be 'a gathering place that engages the community and promotes the arts as a cornerstone of community creativity and development', and to develop the programmatic and facility requirements to achieve of that vision. A demand for exhibitions from the collection, touring exhibitions and local artists was determined, as well as demand for adult, child and youth programs and lectures.

It was concluded that the Peterborough facility is significantly under-sized, compared to other galleries studied, particularly the size of the exhibition gallery (one of the smallest of comparable cities). An improved gallery will significantly raise its public profile. The functional analysis discovered that there are several critical deficiencies that put the collection at risk, frustrate current operations and severely limit improvement or development of what the Gallery

can offer to the public – in the areas of: collections and exhibition preparation, exhibitions, programs, visitor services, technical issues and building orientation within the context of Del Crary Park.

The study recommended seven overriding objectives for the future of the facility, and also identified space requirements that would incorporate visitor services, exhibition galleries, programming space, collection storage, exhibition preparation, and administration and building service. The total net space requirements were calculated to be 17,450 square feet – a 94% increase over the existing space usage. To achieve the net area would require a building with a gross area of about 25,000 square feet.

### Art Gallery of Peterborough Feasibility Study, 2014

This study, which was primarily a needs assessment, focused on an analysis of the facility, a comparison to other galleries, community consultation, identification of facility requirements and recommendations. The study concluded that the current facility does not meet the needs of the community. The building is too small, which limits public programs and services. The inadequate space and technical deficiencies compromise the safety of the collection and make it virtually inaccessible. The building is a significant impediment for the Gallery to fulfill its mandate and develop the full potential of its relationship with and service to the community. The scale of needed accommodation was reported at that time to be in the order of 17,450 square feet (1,620 square metres) of net useable space (gross facility size: 25,000-28,000 square feet or 2,400-2,600 square metres). The accommodations must meet the reported functional criteria as well as the technical requirements, in order to maintain the facility's Class A designation, as well as to meet the requirements of other institutions for loans and travelling exhibitions.

### Peterborough Public Library Feasibility Study, 2013

The purpose of the study was to assess whether current facilities support the Library's existing activities, strategic objectives and future needs for the next 25 years. The main library was found to require approximately 20% more usable space. The De La Fosse branch has serious functional and technical shortcomings and is not recommended for long term retention. The main library was found to have significant potential for improvement and expansion despite a limited site area – particularly by better exploiting the lower level. A preliminary construction budget of approximately \$7 million (2013 \$) was suggested. It was also recommended that once the main library is enlarged and improved, that research on demand and need for branches be undertaken – creating a strategy for a network of branches that could include co-location with other compatible facilities.





## Appendix B: Additional Information in Support of Chapter Three: The Community

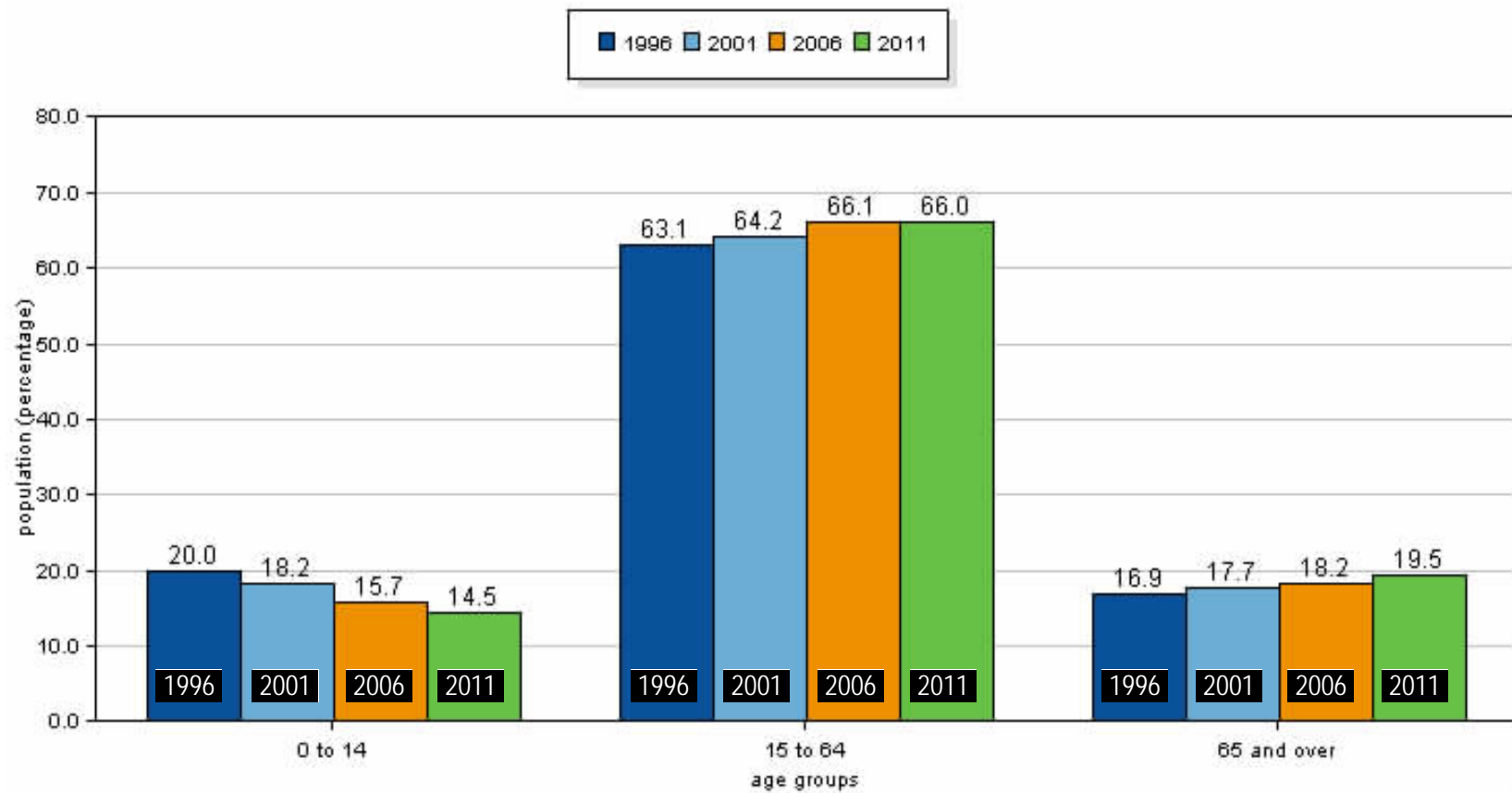
Figure B-1 Peterborough Census Metropolitan Area Age Profile, 2001, 2006 and 2011

Total Population	110,875		116,570		118,975	
Year	2001		2006		2011	
Age Cohort	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-4	5,420	4.9	5,075	4.4	5,665	4.8
5-9	6,875	6.2	5,900	5.1	5,385	4.5
10-14	7,860	7.1	7,370	6.3	6,240	5.2
15-19	8,030	7.2	8,405	7.2	7,840	6.6
20-24	7,040	6.3	8,710	7.5	8,745	7.4
25-29	5,390	4.9	6,000	5.1	7,110	6.0
30-34	6,075	5.5	5,725	4.9	6,005	5.0
35-39	7,955	7.2	6,660	5.7	6,090	5.1
40-44	8,780	7.9	8,455	7.3	6,890	5.8
45-49	8,530	7.7	9,230	7.9	8,795	7.4
50-54	7,860	7.1	8,915	7.6	9,450	7.9
55-59	6,325	5.7	8,310	7.1	9,095	7.6
60-64	5,155	4.4	6,640	5.7	8,460	7.1
65-69	5,065	4.6	5,330	4.6	6,555	5.5
70-74	4,985	4.5	4,880	4.2	4,970	4.1
75-79	4,385	4.0	4,465	3.8	4,435	3.7
80-84	2,845	2.6	3,530	3.0	3,575	3.0
85+	2,300	2.1	2,970	2.5	3,630	3.1
Selected Age Groupings						
5-19	22,765	20.5	21,675	18.6	19,500	16.4
20-44	35,240	31.8	35,550	30.5	34,840	29.3
45-64	58,005	52.3	57,225	49.1	54,340	45.7
65+	19,580	17.7	21,175	18.2	33,165	27.9
Median Age of Total Population	40.5		42.8		44.6	

Refer to **Figures B-2 and B-3** below for a graphic illustration of the 2011 population of the Peterborough Census Metropolitan Area. The 2011 figures have not been adjusted for the census undercount of 2.9%.

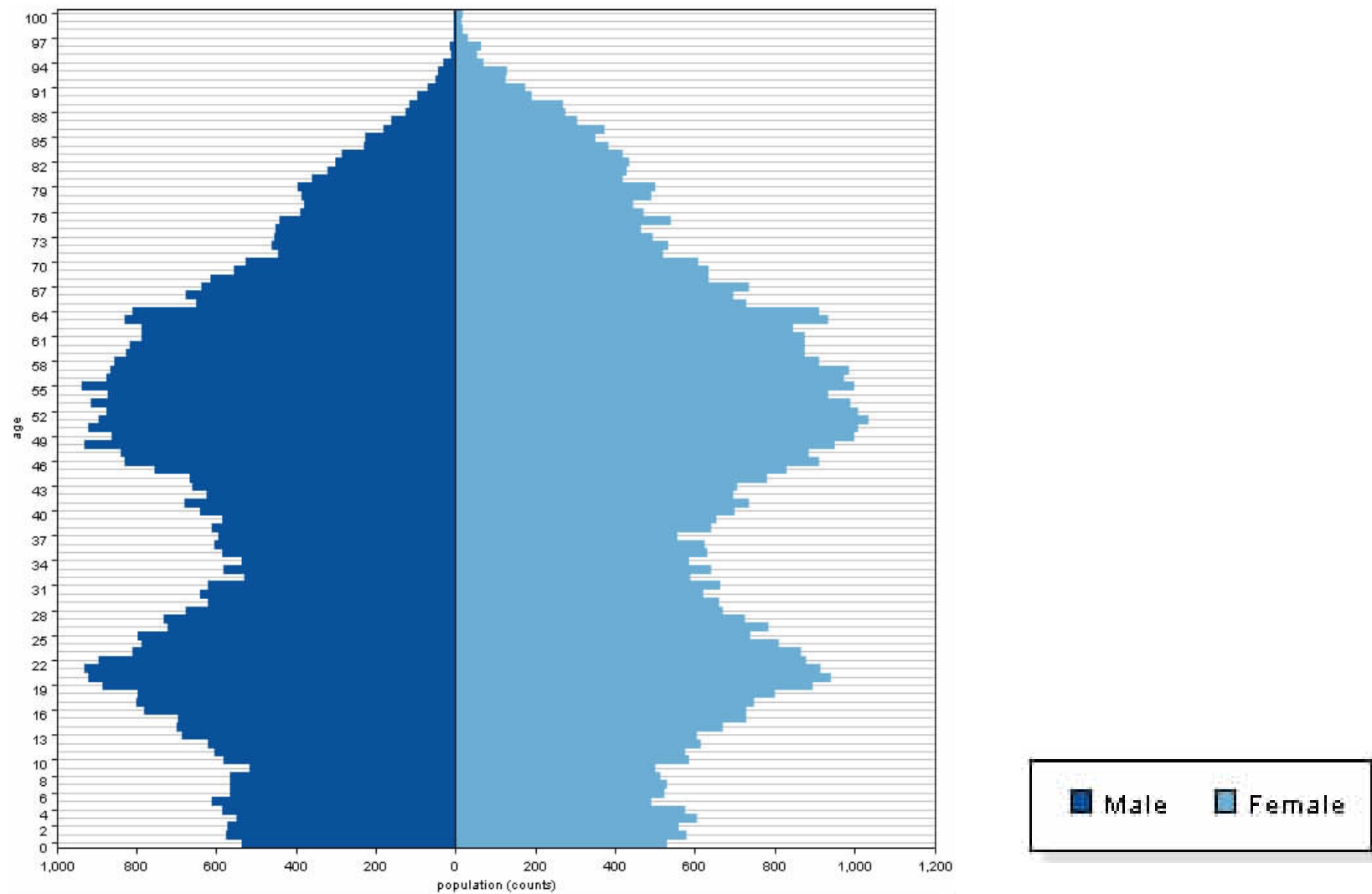
Figure B-2

Percentage of Population by Broad Age Groups, Peterborough Census Metropolitan Area, 1996-2011



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census

Figure B-3  
Population by Single Year of Age and Sex, Peterborough Census Metropolitan Area, 2011



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census

**Figure B-4**  
**Municipalities within the Greater Golden Horseshoe Planning Area - Ontario Places to Grow Plan**



Note: The information displayed on this map is not to scale, does not accurately reflect approved land-use and planning boundaries, and may be out of date. For more information on precise boundaries, the appropriate municipality should be consulted. For more information on Greenbelt Area boundaries, the Greenbelt Plan 2005 should be consulted. The Province of Ontario assumes no responsibility or liability for any consequences of any use made of this map.

Figure B-5 Population Projections by Age Cohort (both sexes), City of Peterborough, 2011, 2021, 2031 and 2041  
Based on the Ontario Places to Grow Targets and Calculations Produced by Hemson Consulting Ltd.

Age Cohorts	2011		2021		2031		2041	
	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
0-4	5.0	3,905	6.0	5,400	4.8	4,960	4.2	4,840
5-9	4.5	3,540	5.6	5,120	5.8	5,970	4.5	5,160
10-14	5.0	3,905	5.1	4,570	5.9	6,100	5.0	5,810
14-19	6.5	5,140	4.4	3,990	5.5	5,620	5.8	6,630
20-24	8.2	6,465	4.6	4,150	4.6	4,780	5.8	6,650
25-29	6.9	5,450	6.2	5,640	4.0	4,160	5.3	6,060
30-34	5.6	4,400	8.0	7,280	4.7	4,810	4.9	5,600
35-39	5.2	4,110	7.2	6,530	6.4	6,600	4.7	5,400
40-44	5.7	4,500	6.1	5,490	8.0	8,270	5.3	6,130
45-49	6.9	5,400	5.5	4,960	7.1	7,320	6.6	7,600
50-54	7.3	5,740	5.9	5,380	6.2	6,400	8.0	9,230
55-59	6.8	5,355	7.0	6,340	6.0	6,150	7.5	8,620
60-64	6.4	5,055	7.3	6,560	6.3	6,470	6.7	7,680
65-69	4.9	3,835	6.2	5,650	6.7	6,920	6.0	6,920
70-74	4.0	3,155	5.3	4,760	6.2	6,330	5.6	6,420
75-79	3.9	3,055	3.5	3,210	4.8	4,910	5.3	6,140
80-84	3.5	2,745	2.5	2,250	3.5	3,650	4.3	5,000
85+	3.7	2,945	3.5	3,190	3.3	3,420	4.6	5,340
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>78,698</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>90,470</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>102,840</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>115,240</b>
<b>Selected Age Groupings</b>								
0-9	9.5	7,445	11.6	10,520	10.6	10,930	8.7	10,000
10-19	11.5	9,045	9.5	8,560	11.4	11,720	10.8	12,440
20-44	31.7	24,925	32.2	29,090	27.8	28,620	25.9	29,840
45-54	14.2	11,140	11.4	10,340	13.3	13,720	14.6	16,830
55-64	13.2	10,410	14.3	12,900	12.3	12,620	14.1	16,300
55+	33.2	26,145	35.3	31,960	36.8	37,850	36.2	41,685
65+	20.0	15,735	21.1	19,060	24.5	25,230	22.0	25,385

**Notes:**

1. The population projections for 2021, 2031 and 2041 are the targets for total population of the City of Peterborough - established by the **Ontario Places to Grow Plan**, amended by Order in Council, May 29, 2013 – and represent an average annual rate of growth of 1.5% since 2011.
2. The projected distribution by age was calculated by Hemson Consulting Ltd., 'Greater Golden Horseshoe Growth Forecasts, Technical Report (November 2012) Addendum'.
3. If Peterborough grows more slowly at around the twenty-year historic 0.92%/year, between 2011 and 2041 (considerably below the projected provincial rate of growth), the population will be older, with fewer children and youth.
4. The 2011 population numbers were not adjusted for the census undercount (officially reported to be 2.9%).





## Appendix C: Inventory of Parks and Other Open Space

### City-Owned Parkland, Other Recreation Lands and Other City-Owned Open Space

#### A. City-wide/Regional Parks (24 sites)

Park Name	Area (acres)	Area (hectares)	Notes
1. Ashburnham Memorial Park and Ruby Brady	50.8	20.6	Ruby Brady park comprises northwest corner (1.9 ac./0.8 ha.)
2. Auburn Reach	3.3	1.3	
3. Beavermead	53.5	21.7	
4. Bonnerworth	7.2	2.9	
5. Confederation Square	2.0	0.8	
6. Crescent Street	2.0	0.8	Wide boulevard between Crescent Street and the lake
7. Del Crary	8.7	3.5	
8. Eastgate Memorial	38.2	15.5	
9. Farmcrest	40.0	16.2	Dog park
10. Goose Pond	0.7	0.3	
11. Hamilton	5.4	2.2	
12. Harper	91.3	36.9	
13. Jackson	83.1	33.6	
14. James Stevenson	13.5	5.5	
15. Johnson	1.4	0.6	
16. Kinsmen	19.5	7.9	
17. Millennium	3.6	1.5	
18. Nicholls Oval	35.1	14.2	
19. Pioneer Road (site of new arena complex)	22.0	12.1	Approximate size
20. R.A. Morrow Memorial	20.1	8.1	Not including the 7.6 ac. portion east of Roger Neilson Way
21. Rogers Cove	7.6	3.1	
22. Rotary	8.6	3.5	
23. Quaker	3.5	1.4	
24. University Heights	26.7	10.8	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>547.8</b>	<b>221.8</b>	

**B. Community Parks (15 sites)**

Park Name	Area (acres)	Area (hectares)	Notes
1. Bears Creek Woods	13.2	5.3	Contains Bears Creek
2. Burnham Point	3.3	1.3	
3. Cedargrove	5.7	2.3	Storm water management site developed into parkland
4. Chemong and Sunset	9.8	4.0	
5. Corrigan Hill	17.7	7.2	
6. Fisher	5.9	2.4	
7. Fleming	0.7	0.3	
8. Franklin and Hilliard	2.6	1.0	
9. Inverlea	7.6	3.1	
10. Kawartha Heights	28.3	11.5	
11. King Edward	5.9	2.4	
12. Knights of Columbus	3.5	1.4	
13. Milroy	14.8	6.0	
14. Newhall	5.8	2.4	
15. Sherbrooke Woods	11.8	4.8	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>136.6</b>	<b>55.4</b>	

**C. Neighbourhood Parks (62 sites)**

Park Name	Area (acres)	Area (hectares)	Notes
1. Applewood	0.7	0.3	Very limited street frontage, access and visibility
2. Barlesan and Leighton	1.1	0.4	Very limited street frontage, access and visibility
3. Barnardo	3.0	1.2	
4. Bears Creek Common	1.9	0.8	Contains Bears Creek
5. Bears Creek Gardens	5.7	2.3	Contains Bears Creek
6. Blodgett	2.0	0.8	Very limited street frontage, access and visibility, minimal development
7. Bridlewood	7.2	2.9	
8. Brinton Carpet	2.5	1.0	
9. Cameron Tot Lot	0.6	0.3	

## CSRS16-006 Appendix B

Park Name	Area (acres)	Area (hectares)	Notes
10. Centennial	1.5	0.6	Very limited street frontage, access and visibility
11. Chandler Crescent & Goodwin Terrace site	0.8	0.3	Not officially named, undeveloped
12. Chelsea Gardens	4.6	1.9	
13. Collison	0.7	0.3	
14. Corrigan	0.2	0.1	
15. Dainard	1.3	0.5	Minimal development
16. Denne	1.4	0.6	Minimal development, very poor access and visibility from neighbourhood
17. Dixon	1.4	0.6	
18. Dominion	0.3	0.1	
19. Earlwood	1.0	0.4	Very limited street frontage, access and visibility
20. Edmison Heights	0.6	0.2	Very limited street frontage, access and visibility
21. Fairbairn and Poplar	1.7	0.7	
22. Giles	3.6	1.5	
23. Glenn Pagett	0.4	0.1	
24. Golfview Heights	3.9	1.6	
25. Grove	1.3	0.5	Very limited street frontage, access and visibility
26. Hastings	1.2	0.5	
27. Humber	0.4	0.2	Very limited street frontage, access and visibility
28. Ireland Drive and Bianco Crescent site	0.3	0.1	Not officially named
29. John Taylor Memorial	0.9	0.4	
30. Keith Wightman	3.1	1.3	Very limited street frontage, access and visibility
31. Kiwanis	7.9	3.2	
32. Manor Heights	1.2	0.5	Very limited street frontage, access and visibility
33. Mapleridge	7.0	2.8	Oversized for a Neighbourhood park, largely wooded
34. Marsh Avenue site	2.6	1.1	Not officially named – adjacent to a storm water management area – joint development potential
35. Meadowvale	0.8	0.3	
36. Nevin	0.8	0.3	Minimal development
37. Northland	3.0	1.2	
38. Oakwood	2.3	0.9	

## CSRS16-006 Appendix B

Park Name	Area (acres)	Area (hectares)	Notes
39. Olympus	4.5	1.8	Very limited street frontage, access and visibility
40. Queen Alexandra	1.2	0.5	Minimal development
41. Raymond and Cochrane	1.3	0.5	Very limited street frontage, access & visibility, undeveloped, adjacent to undeveloped city-owned open space to the east
42. Redwood	3.2	1.3	Largely wooded
43. Rideau	0.5	0.2	Very limited street frontage, access and visibility
44. Roland Glover	2.8	1.1	
45. Roper	7.6	3.1	Oversized for a Neighbourhood park
46. Settlers Ridge site	2.3	0.9	Not officially named – adjacent to city-owned open space containing Riverview Creek – joint development potential
47. Sherbrooke	1.2	0.5	
48. Simcoe and Bethune	1.0	0.4	
49. Stacey Green	3.3	1.3	Adjacent to Crawford Rail Trail
50. Stenson	10.5	4.3	Oversized for a Neighbourhood park, contains storm water retention area, partially wooded
51. Stewart	0.7	0.3	
52. Turner	1.7	0.7	
53. Union	0.5	0.2	
54. Valleymore	2.7	1.1	
55. Vinette	1.0	0.4	
56. Walker	5.5	2.2	
57. Wallis Heights	3.6	1.5	
58. Waverley Heights	5.6	2.3	
59. Wedgewood	3.4	1.4	
60. Weller	0.4	0.2	
61. Wentworth	1.2	0.5	Adjacent to undeveloped City-owned open space
62. Whitefield	2.4	1.0	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>149.0</b>	<b>60.3</b>	

## D. Specialty Parks and Other Recreation Lands (25 sites)

Park Name or Land Description	Area (acres)	Area (hectares)	Notes
1. Barnardo and Wolsely	0.1	0.0	Traffic island, community floral garden
2. Cabot and Keewatin Green Belt	3.3	1.3	Parallels the Parkway route on north side
3. Charlotte and Park	0.1	0.0	Traffic island
4. Clonsilla and Lansdowne	0.6	0.3	
5. Cross and McDonnel	0.1	0.0	
6. Cumberland Park	10.7	4.3	Parallels the Parkway route on south side
7. Evinrude Centre Site	7.9	3.2	
8. Hilliard Greenbelt	1.7	0.7	
9. McCormick Property	0.3	0.1	Traffic island
10. Memorial Centre Site	7.6	3.1	Portion of Morrow Park east of Rodger Neilson Way
11. Nicholls Place	0.2	0.1	Traffic island
12. Northcrest Arena Site	5.4	2.2	The future of this site is uncertain after the arena is retired
13. Oriole Crescent (and walkway)	0.2	0.1	Traffic island, walkway from Cross St. to Bear Creek Gardens
14. Park and Hunter	0.1	0.0	Traffic island
15. Parkhill and Stewart/Smith Town Hill	0.1	0.0	Traffic island, historic site
16. Peace Crescent	0.2	0.1	Traffic island
17. Pioneer Memorial	5.4	2.2	Pioneer cemetery
18. Queen Alexandra Community Centre Site	1.4	0.57	
19. Queen and Hunter	0.1	0.0	
20. Reid and McDonnel	0.1	0.0	
21. Romaine and Monaghan	0.1	0.0	
22. Royal Crescent Park	0.3	0.1	Traffic island
23. Rubidge and Reid	1.4	0.5	2 sites that contain Jackson Creek and Trans Canada Trail
24. Sherin Boat Ramp	0.1	0.0	
25. Tinker Property	0.1	0.0	undeveloped
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>19.3</b>	

**Total City Parkland and Other Recreation Lands      881.0      356.8**

## E. Other City-Owned Open Space

Land Description	Area (acres)	Area (hectares)	Notes
675 Johnston Drive	1.7	0.7	Waterfront site
999 Hilliard St	0.5	0.2	
Cumberland Greenbelt and walkway	1.3	0.5	Parallels Cumberland Ave. on south side
Downer's Corners Wetland	86.8	35.2	
Former Railway Lines	29.6	12.0	Not developed as trail routes yet
Monaghan Road Boat Ramp	0.2	0.1	
North of Parkhill (Rotary Trail Link)	3.8	1.5	
North of Parkhill (Rotary Trail)	29.8	12.1	
Open Space adjacent to Raymond & Cochrane Park	1.9	0.8	Undeveloped, linked to excess open space along Parkway route between Chemong Road and Fairbairn Street
Rail Trail to McDonnel	4.8	1.9	
Riverview Creek – West Branch	7.3	3.0	Adjacent to a new Neighbourhood park on south side
Thompson Creek Properties	22.9	9.3	
Other City-Owned Open Space	448.8	181.8	Many sites of various sizes
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>639.4</b>	<b>259.0</b>	

<b>Total City Parks and Open Space</b>	<b>1,520.4</b>	<b>615.9</b>
--	----------------	--------------

## Educational Lands

## A. Kawartha Pine Ridge District School Board (KPRSB)

Secondary Schools (5 sites)	Area (acres)	Area (hectares)	Notes
1. Adam Scott Secondary	15.1	6.1	
2. Crestwood Secondary	22.2	9.0	
3. Kenner Collegiate Secondary	17.7	7.1	
4. Peterborough CVS	2.0	0.8	
5. Thomas A. Stewart Secondary	28.0	11.3	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>34.4</b>	

Elementary Schools (14 sites)	Area (acres)	Area (hectares)	Notes
1. Armour Heights Public	3.8	1.5	Scheduled to close in near future
2. Edmison Heights Public	8.6	3.5	
3. Highland Heights Public	5.1	2.1	
4. James Strath Public	8.8	3.6	
5. Kawartha Heights Public	6.2	2.5	
6. Keith Wightman Public	5.3	2.2	
7. King George Public	6.0	2.4	
8. Otonabee Valley Public	5.7	2.3	
9. Prince of Wales Public	8.0	3.2	
10. Queen Elizabeth Public	7.0	2.8	
11. Queen Mary Public	3.9	1.6	
12. R.F. Downey Public	8.5	3.5	
13. Roger Neilson Public	5.0	2.0	
14. Westmount Public	5.0	2.0	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>35.3</b>	

Other KPRSB Lands	Area (acres)	Area (hectares)	Notes
1. Vacant Site	6.5	2.6	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	

Total KPRSB Lands	178.5	72.3	
-------------------	-------	------	--



**B. Peterborough, Victoria, Northumberland and Clarington Catholic District School Board (PVNCCDSB)**

<b>Secondary Schools (2 sites)</b>	<b>Area (acres)</b>	<b>Area (hectares)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
1. Holy Cross Secondary	28.9	11.7	
2. St. Peter Secondary	18.4	7.5	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>19.2</b>	

<b>Elementary Schools (9 sites)</b>	<b>Area (acres)</b>	<b>Area (hectares)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
1. Immaculate Conception	2.5	1.0	
2. Monsignor O'Donoghue Elementary	6.0	2.4	
3. St. Alphonsus Separate	5.0	2.0	
4. St. Anne's Elementary	3.5	1.4	
5. St. Catherines Separate	8.9	3.6	
6. St. John's Elementary	3.1	1.2	
7. St. Patrick's Separate	4.9	2.0	
8. St. Paul's Elementary	6.3	2.6	
9. St. Teresa's Separate	4.4	1.8	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>18.0</b>	

<b>Total PVNCCDSB Lands</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>37.2</b>
-----------------------------	-------------	-------------

Other Lands	Area (acres)	Area hectares)	Notes
Future School Site	7.7	3.1	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	

#### D. Post Secondary Education

Trent University	Area (acres)	Area (hectares)	Notes
Trent University Symons Campus	1,373.9	556.4	
Subtotal	1,373.9	556.4	

Total Education Lands	1,853.4	750.4
-----------------------	---------	-------

## Other Public and Publicly Available Open Space

Environment Canada	Area (acres)	Area (hectares)	Notes
Trent-Severn Waterway Lands, including Westclox Park (8.4 acres/3.4 hectares)	269.6	109.2	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>269.6</b>	<b>109.2</b>	

Otonabee Region Conservation Authority	Area (acres)	Area (hectares)	Notes
East Bank Otonabee Park	5.4	2.2	
McMann Park	7.1	2.9	
ORCA Head Office	1.2	0.5	
Whitlaw Park	1.0	0.4	
Whitfield Wetland Conservation Area	36.6	14.8	
Jackson Creek properties	83.0	33.6	
Other Lands	1.7	0.7	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>136.0</b>	<b>55.0</b>	

Peterborough Utilities Group	Area (acres)	Area (hectares)	Notes
Riverview Park and Zoo	51.1	20.7	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>20.7</b>	

County of Peterborough	Area (acres)	Area (hectares)	Notes
Victoria Park	3.5	1.4	
Old Jail Park	TBD	TBD	Under development, size yet to be calculated
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	

<b>Subtotal: Other Public Open Space</b>	<b>460.2</b>	<b>186.3</b>
--	--------------	--------------

CSRS16-006 Appendix B

Other Publicly Available Open Space	Area (acres)	Area (hectares)	Notes
Naval Association facility and property	6.7	2.7	The City is in the process of acquiring this property over a ten-year period (to be completed by 2023)
Highland Park Cemetery	50.4	20.4	
Little Lake Cemetery	32.7	13.2	
St. Peter's Cemetery	10.1	4.1	
Peterborough Golf and Country Club	125.7	50.9	
Kawartha Golf and Country Club	187.1	75.7	
Liftlock Golfland	60.0	24.3	
A segment of the Crawford Rail Trail - from Hawley St. to Monaghan Rd.	2.8	1.1	Owned by Lansdowne Mall Inc. (remainder of Crawford Rail Trail is owned by the City)
Maple Ridge Community Centre site	1.5	0.6	Contains older adult recreation facility
McDonnell Street Activity Centre site	2.1	0.8	Including the Peterborough Lawn Bowling facility
Leased site north of James Strath Elem. School	3.7	1.5	Developed for sports facilities
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>482.8</b>	<b>195.3</b>	

**Total Other Public and  
Publicly Available Open Space**

**940.0+**

**381.6+**

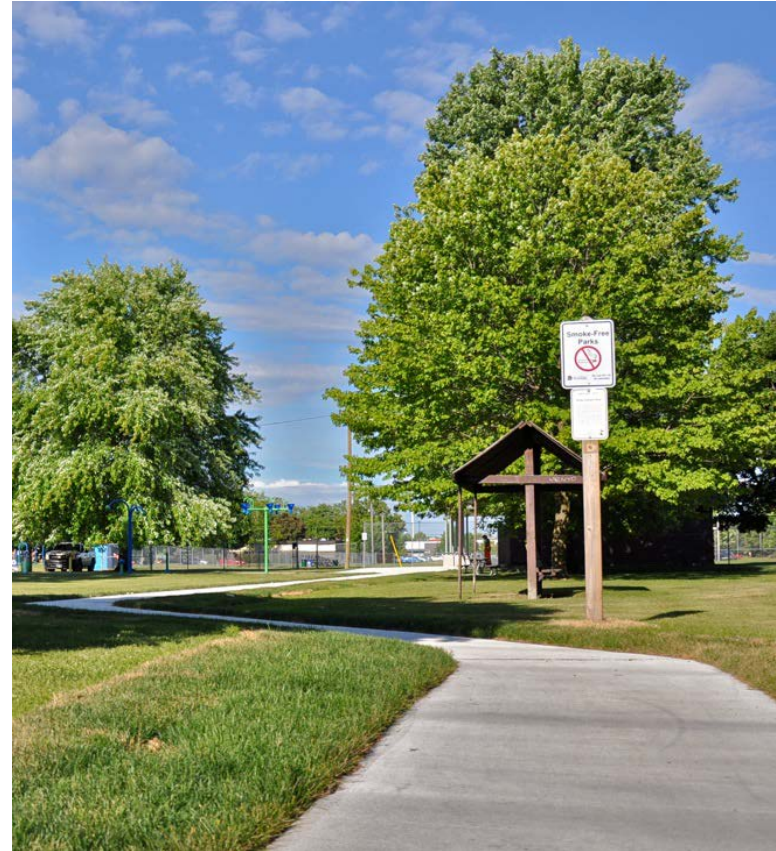


## Appendix D: Leisure Trends and Best Practices in Service Provision

Due to the relatively slow-growth that the City has experienced over the past several decades and is anticipated at least into the next few years, the generic/provincial leisure trends will generally apply to the community. It is important to remember that the influence of the values and interests of the big Baby Boom generation (age 51-70 in 2016) and the smaller, but still quite large Echo generation (age 22-37 in 2016) will strongly influence demand for leisure by younger and older adults, as well as service expectation and the way in which services should be provided.

If the rate of population growth excretes, the upward and downward trends will be muted a little, since the overall age of the population will gradually become younger than average. Communities that grow rapidly, tend to attract young families and a more culturally diverse population.

Interest is increasing the most for linear recreation activities, fitness/wellness pursuits, arts and culture, intellectually-stimulating and learning-based activities, low impact physical activities, life-long pursuits (such as swimming and walking), and a wide variety of nature-based pursuits. Participation is stabilizing or declining for all manner of child and youth activities, as well as strenuous sports and recreation pursuits. **Figure D-1** provides a summary of the upward and downward trends in leisure activities that are expected over the next decade or two.



**Figure D-1 Upward and Downward Trends in Leisure Activities - based on: Provincial Trends and the Influences of the Current and Anticipated Future Characteristics and Growth Potential of the Local Population**

Leisure Activities Trending DOWNWARD	Leisure Activities Trending UPWARD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ most arena activities - especially minor hockey and figure skating as the Echo generation ages into their young adult years, and eventually into older adult hockey as the Baby Boom generation ages out – However, there should continue to be an increase in girls hockey until the participation rate peaks (but the numbers will be relatively small compared to the decline in child and youth male participation) – and there should be an increase in young adult hockey as the Echo generation ages into their young adult years – but their participation rate will be lower than for minor hockey</li> <li>▪ child and youth softball</li> <li>▪ hardball</li> <li>▪ children's camps (except for specialty camps)</li> <li>▪ Scouting and Guiding</li> <li>▪ swimming lessons for children (except in younger and ethnically diverse communities)</li> <li>▪ badminton</li> <li>▪ volleyball</li> <li>▪ basketball</li> <li>▪ golf</li> <li>▪ curling</li> <li>▪ mountain biking</li> <li>▪ long distance bicycling</li> <li>▪ water skiing</li> <li>▪ tobogganing</li> <li>▪ snowmobiling (unless the sport can find ways to retain enough of the aging market through sled design and other attractions)</li> <li>▪ hunting</li> <li>▪ attending sporting events (except for horse racing which will be driven by the growing appetite for gambling)</li> <li>▪ watching sporting events on TV</li> <li>▪ volunteering (the Baby Boom generation is less likely to participate in the way that the current older adult market has, and they will</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ nature appreciation/nature study activities, orienteering/adventure travel and eco-tourism</li> <li>▪ gardening</li> <li>▪ visiting botanical/display gardens and related facilities</li> <li>▪ reading</li> <li>▪ walking and hiking</li> <li>▪ tennis, racquetball and squash (although the trend in these sports has been down for a decade or two, if the Echo generation is encouraged to take up tennis, racquetball and squash, and adequate facilities are provided and promoted, demand could grow). Of the racquet sports, tennis has the greater potential for growth.</li> <li>▪ cross-country skiing on shorter and gentler trails (influenced by an aging population)</li> <li>▪ alpine skiing (although the trend has been down for a decade or two, if the Echo generation is encouraged to take up alpine skiing, demand could grow)</li> <li>▪ going on self-guided/directed tours (local and travel-oriented)</li> <li>▪ lacrosse (varies by community and is influenced by recent increasing interest in professional lacrosse)</li> <li>▪ fitness and related activities that support health and holistic wellness – mental and physical well-being</li> <li>▪ fitness/wellness programs for all ages, influenced by the desire for improved health</li> <li>▪ swimming for pleasure</li> <li>▪ therapeutic and health-related aquatic programs</li> <li>▪ outdoor soccer (across Canada, the participation rate is peaking – youth participation appears to have peaked, but there is still some growth in girls and women's soccer and participation by men)</li> <li>▪ indoor soccer (demand is increasing dramatically from competitive youth and adults, house league children and youth, and adult recreational, especially women – for some time, demand will be driven by the availability of facilities)</li> </ul>

Leisure Activities Trending DOWNWARD	Leisure Activities Trending UPWARD
<p>participate less than when they were younger – unless volunteer engagement practices change dramatically to entice this and younger generations into sustained volunteering).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ultimate Frisbee (relatively new sport with growing interest – demand will be driven by the availability of indoor soccer facilities and excess time at suitable outdoor fields)</li> <li>▪ other Ultimate sports, especially Frisbee golf</li> <li>▪ in-line hockey (relatively new sport with growing interest)</li> <li>▪ recreational in-line skating (relatively new sport with growing interest)</li> <li>▪ attending theatre and concerts</li> <li>▪ participating in creative art and hand craft activities</li> <li>▪ attending multi-cultural events/festivals</li> <li>▪ attending handcraft exhibitions/shows</li> <li>▪ visiting art galleries/attending art shows</li> <li>▪ visiting museums and historic sites</li> <li>▪ attending historic re-enactments and heritage festivals</li> <li>▪ bowling (if up-scaled and packaged with other complimentary facilities/activities that also appeal to people in their 40s and 50s)</li> <li>▪ pickleball (relatively new sport of interest to all ages)</li> <li>▪ cricket (culturally-based)</li> <li>▪ casual/recreational skating, especially in attractive, amenity-rich outdoor settings</li> <li>▪ dancing (ballroom, line, square, Scottish, etc.)</li> <li>▪ bicycling</li> <li>▪ fishing and fishing tournaments</li> <li>▪ camping</li> <li>▪ boating</li> <li>▪ eating out</li> <li>▪ driving for pleasure</li> <li>▪ computer and Internet use</li> <li>▪ gambling</li> </ul>



## Other Related Trends

There are other **trends in facility and open space planning, and service provision** that are shaping the future of open space and facility provision, and leisure delivery systems in communities across Canada. These trends are responding to the shifts in demand, the role of service providers, the economy, and community values and attitudes. They are also responding to:

- the desire for increased operational efficiency and revenues;
- the need for improved programmability and usability;
- increasing desire for one-stop-shopping for facilities, information, registration, etc.;
- increasing understanding of the value of creating a higher physical profile for public leisure facilities (location, visibility and critical mass);
- increasing desire for extended-season and year-round participation in some sports;
- heavy promotion to potential young participants for some sports (e.g., softball 'Blast Ball', baseball, slo-pitch, lacrosse, rugby, tennis);
- increasing demand for activities that require large nature-oriented spaces;
- increasing desire to protect lands that are environmentally sensitive, and the trend toward ecosystem-based planning that acknowledges the link between natural systems, communities and people;
- the need to create open space networks and greenway corridors to support healthy ecosystems and low-impact linear recreation activities;
- increased understanding that integrated open space systems can provide essential environmental and health benefits; and
- increased understanding that park systems and other leisure services provide valuable personal benefits; are essential to a high quality of life; help to build strong, attractive communities; and help to grow and sustain the economy.

## Key Leisure Facility Trends

- Toward multi-purpose indoor leisure facilities and away from single-purpose facilities.
- Toward the co-location of complementary facilities such as a library, health and public service centres with leisure-oriented complexes.
- Toward clustering of similar major (often lighted) outdoor facilities into a multi-facility complex with appropriate support facilities (e.g., ball diamonds, soccer fields and tennis courts).
- Toward a greater percentage of natural turf outdoor sports facilities being irrigated and lighted to support increased frequency of use and to survive severe summer weather and the trend toward pesticide-free maintenance.
- Toward increasing use of artificial turf for playing fields to extend the playing season and allow various sports to utilize the facilities. However, many minor sports groups cannot afford the associated higher rental fees.
- Since aquatic facilities continue to be one of the most requested facilities and it has become clear that most people like to swim for pleasure *and* fitness, pool designs have become more supportive of the wider range of swimming interests, including leisure swimming, health/wellness programs and the needs of the less mobile. Aquatic facilities that cater well to a wide range of needs generate more revenue than traditional designs. Another trend that will continue to gain momentum is the increasing demand for a therapeutic tank and associated rehabilitation and wellness programming within an aquatic facility.
- Interest in cultural facilities and spending on the arts has been growing, supported, in part by growing awareness, and an increasing adult market that is better educated and more affluent. Arts and culture have a positive impact on the economy of a community and help to increase the overall appeal of a community to business and residents. With the reduction of arts programming in schools, responsibility is shifting to other public,

community and commercial providers to ensure balance in the growth and development of children and youth.

- Gymnasiums are increasingly being provided by municipal leisure service agencies as part of larger multi-purpose complexes. This has been influenced in part by continued difficulty in accessing school facilities in a way that is consistent and affordable. In addition, municipal leisure service agencies are appreciating the flexibility of a gymnasium to accommodate a wide variety of leisure and other activities, as well as the benefit of having programming control at all times.
- Emerging sports are demanding more and different types of facilities. For example, sports such as Ultimate Frisbee, organized ball hockey, in-line hockey, recreational in-line skating, floor ball, cricket, field hockey, pickleball, roller derby, rugby, and indoor soccer are gaining in popularity. Some of the emerging sports are able to utilize existing facilities in 'slow' or off-season times, while others are placing increased prime time pressure on already heavily utilized facilities (e.g., Ultimate Frisbee, field hockey, field lacrosse, rugby, roller derby, box lacrosse). Some activities require new types of facilities.
- Toward an increasing number of revenue-generating ancillary spaces in public community centres (e.g., arcades, ATM machines, food and drink dispensers, enhanced food services, licensed food services and pro shops).
- Throughout Ontario, there are many leisure facilities that were built in the 1960s and 1970s that are inaccessible or have limited accessibility, are outdated, are inefficient and large consumers of energy, and are in need of considerable repair and refurbishing or replacement.

## Key Park and Open Space System Trends

- Toward increased linking of parks, other public open spaces and other complementary land uses to create open space networks and open space greenways – at the local, community and municipality-wide/regional levels.
- Increased desire to protect and enhance natural heritage resources such as wetlands, woodlots, valley lands, Environmentally Significant Areas, and Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest. There is an increasing desire to include/protect 'locally significant' natural heritage assets into the public open space system in urban areas.
- Toward increased habitat protection and naturalization of parkland.
- Increased desire to acquire and/or protect or restore as open space, waterfront lands along lakes, rivers and creeks in urban areas.
- Toward locating major community leisure facilities and sports-oriented parks on high profile, visible sites with good frontage, rather than hiding them away on lower cost, less visible sites, sometimes with little street frontage.
- Toward creating large sports parks that can accommodate clusters of high quality, lit outdoor and indoor facilities – supported by ample parking, a service building(s) and amenities (e.g., picnic area, a playground, water play feature, walkways, ponds).
- Changing role for neighbourhood parks with less emphasis on junior/minor sports facilities and tennis courts – leading to smaller sites with more parkland allocated to larger community and higher level parks (see above).

## Key Leisure Delivery System Trends

- Toward an increasing number of facility, operational and programming partnerships and other types of strategic alliances among municipal and other leisure-oriented providers, health organizations, educational institutions, organizations serving older adults, commercial operators, etc.
- Toward increased and improved promotion of community leisure opportunities, and more joint ventures among leisure service providers to promote leisure opportunities and enhance the concept of an 'integrated single point of information'.
- Toward an increasing role in facilitation/indirect provision and a return to a 'community development' approach.
- Toward fewer combined parks and recreation departments and a lower profile for leisure service operations (in many communities, traditional parks and/or recreation operations are being incorporated into departments such as community services, people services, environmental services, public works and operational services).
- Even though recreation demand may be stabilizing or declining for younger age groups, many municipalities are still playing catch-up to bridge the gap between demand levels and current supply for many types of facilities.
- Increasingly, residents are expecting higher quality in programming, facilities and parks - influenced in part by higher rental rates and program fees.
- There is an increasing need for specially trained staff that are experienced in research and planning, fund development, volunteer engagement, special events and marketing.
- Toward a more professional and better funded approach to volunteer engagement, founded on contemporary philosophy and best practices.
- Toward non-traditional and more aggressive revenue-generating initiatives, as well as fund development programs such as 'adopt-a-park', program and facility sponsorship, naming rights, advertising in public buildings and on equipment, gift catalogues, planned giving, etc.
- Toward an increasing appreciation of the significant economic and social benefits of sports tournaments and regional/provincial Olympic events; major cultural, seasonal and arts events; major leisure-oriented trade shows; and the development of leisure venues that are of a scale to support sports tourism.
- Toward an understanding that the annual net operating costs associated with parks and leisure facilities are an ongoing *investment* in our communities and the local economy, rather than thinking about these ongoing costs as a *deficit*.

## Appendix E: Summary of the 2013 City of Peterborough Arena Needs Assessment Study

### Study Objectives

- Determine the nature of a replacement facility for the aging Northcrest Arena.
- Examine the City's arena facilities (characteristics, distribution, functionality, use, cost of operation, required capital investment over the next 20 years).
- Examine the characteristics and use of arenas in neighbouring communities where City groups rent ice.
- Identify the number of ice surfaces required to meet current needs.
- Establish a service level for arenas that accounts for unique local conditions, and provides a benchmark that indicates what to provide today and how to calculate future requirements.
- Predict future arena needs, as the City grows toward full build-out

### Main Information Sources

- City files
- Statistics Canada data
- information from neighbouring municipalities
- stakeholders and user groups
- leisure trends and industry best practices
- population growth and change projections

### Community and Stakeholder Consultation

- first community forum (June 19, 2013)
- user group survey
- community-wide on-line survey (362 responses)
- user group workshop (September 18, 2013)
- submissions (individuals and groups)
- interviews with key stakeholders
- second community forum (December 3, 2013)

- three presentations to the Arenas, Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee
- two presentations to City Council

### Research and Analysis Activities

- Prepared a community profile of the City and area (past and current).
- Examined population growth projections to 2041, including anticipated changes in age profile and ethno-cultural composition – and implications for arena demand.
- Examined where future residential development is planned within the City and the population calculated for each area.
- Solicited public perception and opinion.
- Researched arena operating costs (expenses, revenue, net cost – past five years), and determined what impacts efficiency of operation
- Examined anticipated capital investments (to 2023 and 2033) to keep facilities safe and in good operating condition.
- Researched past and current use of City arenas (fall-winter and spring-summer seasons - hours rented by group/program over the past five years, and percentage utilization in prime and non-prime time per ice surface).
- Researched the current use of arenas in neighbouring municipalities that are used by City groups, and hours rented per week by those groups.
- Examined relevant leisure trends and industry best practices.
- Researched current and predicted unmet/underserved demand for prime ice and floor time (quantified and potential – focused on prime time in the fall-winter season, but also researched unmet demand for spring-summer ice and floor time).
- Calculated current arena shortfall and predicted likely future need for arenas.

### The City's Arena Facilities

There are six ice pads, comprising four facilities, with three ice pads located in southern half of the City. The newest facility is the Evinrude Centre (twin pad, 1996). The other three arena facilities include: the Peterborough Memorial Centre (single pad, 1956), Northcrest Arena (single pad, 1967), and the Kinsmen Civic Centre (twin pad, 1972). Northcrest Arena has been identified for closure, as soon as a replacement facility is available. The PMC and Kinsmen Civic Centre have undergone major upgrades in the past decade. Compared to contemporary arenas, shortcomings have been identified in all four facilities, and the three remaining facilities will require significant investments over the next decade and beyond to ensure they remain safe and in good operating condition.

City arenas are operating at full capacity in prime time and at 25% capacity in non-prime time during the fall-winter season. During the spring-summer season, City arenas are used more than is the case in most communities – due to much higher than typical demand for box lacrosse. The other spring-summer uses of arenas are similar to other medium size communities.

**Prime time** in City arenas is 4:00 pm-11:00 pm Monday to Friday, and 7:00 am-11:00 pm on weekends.

Current Fall-Winter Prime Time Ice Needs that Cannot be Accommodated in City Arenas	Hours/ week
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To fully support current programs (half of the requested hours are rented in rural arenas)</li> </ul>	80 to 81
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Anticipated hours to expand and/or add programs</li> </ul>	19.5 to 42.5
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>99.5 to 123.5</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New fall-winter tournaments (167 – 199)</li> </ul>	Av. of 6 to 8
<b>Total</b>	<b>105.5 to 131.5</b>

In addition, there is an **undetermined amount of potential demand** for prime ice and floor time from other uses - factoring in growing trends in demand for many established and emerging activities, and a desire to reduce the scheduled use of the PMC to better accommodate regular users, concerts and other big events.

There is also expressed demand for 5-6 prime time hours/week of fall-winter **floor time**, which is not included in the above numbers.

There are requests for additional **spring-summer ice and floor time** (20-22 hours/week of ice and up to 66 regular hours of floor time/week, plus an undetermined amount of time for other activities). However, there is considerable Friday evening and weekend time available, as well as early and later weekday evening time, which is not appealing in the summer season.

During the study, significant interest was expressed in a **year-round multi-purpose field house-type facility or an arena without ice** for lacrosse, flat track roller derby, roller skating, ball hockey, soccer, trade shows, large social events and concerts, etc. (on both carpet and concrete).

### Ice Surfaces Required to Meet Current Demand

The requirement for ice surfaces to support the Peterborough market is influenced mostly by the requirement for prime time ice in the 30 week fall-winter season.

To incorporate only the quantified unmet demand for 106-132 prime time fall-winter hours/week equates to **1.7-2.1 ice surfaces @ 64 hours/week per ice surface** or about 95% utilization (**1.6-1.9 ice surfaces** without new tournaments). However, when the un-quantified potential demand is considered, the current shortfall could be as high as **2.5 ice surfaces**. Based on a 2013 estimated population of 82,500, a provision level of around **1 ice surface:10,000 residents** would be required to fully meet Peterborough demand.

### Use of Rural Arenas

In excess of 48 prime time hours/week is currently rented on a regular basis to City-based groups in neighbouring rural arenas (twelve ice pads as far away as Bewdley, Ops, Apsley and Havelock) - mostly Monday to Thursday evenings for practices. The Douro and Warsaw arenas are used the most (39 hours/week). Although not all of the rural arenas included in the study are operating at near full capacity in prime time, there is no additional time available at the times most requested by City groups.

### Implications of Population Growth and Change Projections on Demand for Arenas

Over the next thirty years, the City is expected to grow at a rate somewhere between the historic average of just under 1% and the official provincial target of 1.5% per year. That would result in a 2031 population of between 95,500 and 103,000. By 2041, the population could be between 104,500 and 115,000.

The age profile of the community will be greatly impacted by the big Baby Boom generation, the Echo generation (the children of the Baby Boom) and the children of the Echo generation (which will swell the child and youth ranks between 2018 and 2030-2035). Each of these big generations is separated by a 10-20 year period of declining population, which has resulted in and will continue to result in cycles of increasing and decreasing demand for arenas. The **age 5-19 market** is projected to increase significantly in number and percentage between 2021 and 2031, and then steadily lose its share of the population over the next decade to fall well below the 2011 level by 2041. The **age 20-44 market** is projected to increase in number and percentage until around 2021 and then rapidly lose its share of the population to fall below the 2011 level by 2031 and well below by 2041.

Therefore, demand for arenas should increase a little above overall population growth for the next 18-20 years, and then hold steady over at least the following decade, but the share of the overall population that the child, youth and young to mid age adult markets represent will decline after around 2031.

Due to small current and anticipated future numbers, the impact of the growing ethno-cultural population on demand for arenas should be small in the Peterborough and area market.

### Current Ratios of Ice Surfaces to Population

- For the City, the ratio of ice surfaces to population is **1:13,750**.
- In the rural communities where Peterborough groups use arenas, the ratio varies from **1:3,100** to **1:9,000**.
- For the Peterborough CMA (City and immediate surrounding municipalities), the ratio is **1:10,600**.
- To meet all current City needs – the provision ratio would need to be about **1:10,000**.

### Recommended Service Level and Requirement for Arenas

Based on current use, expressed/quantified demand, an estimate of un-quantified potential demand, and the desire to schedule the PMC less, an arena service level of around **1 ice surface:10,000 residents** could be justified. That would translate into 2.25-2.5 additional ice surfaces, not accounting for the eventual retirement of Northcrest Arena. However, since some of the expressed and estimated demand may not materialize, it would be risky to advocate that level of supply. In addition, if all or most of the demand from City groups and programs is accommodated within City facilities, there would be little demand left to make use of the rural arenas within the immediate vicinity of the City.

### Therefore, a more conservative arena service level of 1 ice surface per 11,000 residents is recommended, which will:

- meet *most but not all* current unmet demand (current and expanded programs, plus growing and emerging interests for ice and floor activities, and reduced scheduled use of the PMC),
- account for the anticipated slight increase in demand over the next 18-20 years,
- maintain a role for nearby township facilities, and
- provide some leeway, in case some of the expressed and anticipated demand does not materialize.

It is recommended that this service level be used until around 2031.

### The Requirement for Ice Surfaces to Meet Current and Future Needs to 2031

The recommended arena service level would produce the following requirement for ice surfaces **to 2031** (based on the upper and lower range of predicted population growth and assuming that Northcrest Arena is retired, leaving five ice surfaces in the City).

Year	Population	Ice Surfaces Required
2013	82,500	7.5 (+2.5)
2018	84,775 to 87,250	7.7 to 7.9 (+2.7 to 2.9)
2021	88,775 to 90,500	8.1 to 8.2 (+3.1 to 3.2)
2031	95,500 to 103,000	8.7 to 9.4 (+ 3.7 to 4.4)

### The Requirement for Ice Surfaces after 2031

Since the portion of the population that comprises the principal markets for arenas is expected to decline after 2031, the arena service level will have to be reduced by that time. If it was reduced to **1:11,500**, the requirement for ice surfaces **after 2031** would be the following (based on the range of predicted population growth and assuming that Northcrest Arena is retired, leaving five ice surfaces in the City).

Year	Population	Ice Surfaces Required
2036	100,000 to 109,000	8.7 to 9.5 (+ 3.7 to 4.5)
2041	104,650 to 115,000	9.1 to 10.0 (+4.1 to 5)
At Full Build-out	128,000	11.1 (+ 6.1)

**‘Full build-out’** refers to the population that can be accommodated within the current boundaries of the City, based on the mix of population densities currently identified for the defined growth areas, and including an allowance for any remaining build-out of current development areas, as well as redevelopment/intensification of the downtown and other areas of the City. Refer to **Section 2.3.4** for more information.

Depending on the amount of decline in the principal markets (in proportion to the growing population) after 2031, the arena service level may have to be reduced to 1:12,000 or lower. The trend in facility utilization and hours used by group and program will need to be regularly monitored and corresponding adjustments made to the arena service level. **Therefore, it is possible that four more ice surfaces (including the replacement for Northcrest Arena) will be sufficient to meet needs to around 2041 or even 2046, especially if the population grows more slowly than predicted in the Ontario Places to Grow Plan.**

The way in which future ice surfaces are provided and the relationship of new facilities to the remaining arena facilities will be defined by the provision strategy defined in the Feasibility Study that is recommended to follow this study.

## Emerging Characteristics of a Community-scale Arena Facility to Replace Northcrest Arena

Based on opinions expressed by user groups and residents during this study, as well as the nature of contemporary arenas being built across Ontario, the following picture is emerging of a community-scale arena to replace Northcrest Arena. This picture will be further refined and illustrated by conceptual design as key deliverables of the Feasibility Study to follow.

- a twin-pad or triple-pad facility, *depending on the provision strategy recommended in the Feasibility Study* (NHL size 85' x 200' ice surfaces) – with capability for summer ice
- six adult-size, secure dressing rooms per ice surface (with stick holders and white boards), with one dressing room per ice surface dedicated to female customers, and at least two dressing rooms associated with one of the ice surfaces to accommodate persons with disabilities
- an ample lobby with food court/cafe, social space/sitting areas, views of the ice surfaces, information boards/electronic signs and water bottle refill stations
- comfortable seating for 300-400 per ice surface - and depending on intended use, more seating may be required in one pad
- a running/walking track around the top of one of the pads
- offices and storage for major user groups
- a first aid room
- male and female referee rooms – of sufficient size to accommodate four-person crews – referee's rooms should be located in isolation of dressing rooms
- multi-purpose program and meeting rooms – initial allowance of 4-5,000 square feet
- wide hallways and automatic sliding doors (main entrance and dressing rooms)
- bright and airy – lots of windows
- an adequate sound system and an easy-to-use scoreboard
- Wi-Fi throughout the building

- air conditioning in one or more of the pads - to encourage summer floor use
- a pro shop or sports store
- an energy-efficient building
- adequate parking with a drop-off zone (including bus parking)

### Potential Complementary Facilities

User groups, stakeholders and residents collectively suggested other types of facilities that could be included with the next arena or added later. The following facilities were mentioned most often. There was strong support for a multi-facility complex rather than a stand-alone arena facility. It must be emphasized that the requirement for these facilities has not been sufficiently researched to determine if they are required, nor has the scope and specifications been fully developed.

- an off-ice training facility/area – to be defined
- an outdoor turfed area and/or sports fields and a running track for summer training
- a multi-purpose facility to support a variety of floor-based sports, large assemblies, trade shows/exhibitions, etc. – available for year-round use - facility options include:
  - a. a large gymnasium/assembly hall (double or triple gym in size, with sprung hardwood or rubberized sport floor and retractable bleachers)
  - b. an arena-style facility without ice - to support year-round floor-based activities suitable for that style of facility, or
  - c. a field house (100' x 200' playing surface on a concrete floor, with removable artificial turf and possibly retractable bleachers)
- a dedicated gymnastics facility
- an indoor aquatic facility
- a child-minding facility
- a branch library
- an older adult social/recreation centre
- medical services (e.g., physiotherapy/sports injury, chiropractic)
- a restaurant (if the site size and location/exposure is suitable) – ownership and operating model to be determined



## Minimum Requirements for Size of Site and Preliminary Capital Cost Estimate

Although the characteristics and scale of the emerging arena facility could change, along with associated complementary components and overall facility size, preliminary minimum site requirements and a preliminary estimate of capital cost have been provided within this 'arena needs assessment' study. And, since it is not known at this point if the centre-piece of the next facility will be a twin- or triple-pad arena, the requirements of both are outlined below.

### If a Twin-Pad Arena Facility

(as described above, but not including any of the potential complementary facilities)

<b>Site Requirement</b>	minimum of 8 acres - more for a larger facility, additional spectator capacity, irregular-shaped site, etc.
<b>PRELIMINARY cost estimate</b>	\$20-26 million, depending mostly on the level of fit, finish and sophistication (based on 93,180 square feet and \$210-\$275/square foot).

### If a Triple-Pad Arena Facility

(as described above, but not including any of the potential complementary facilities)

<b>Site Requirement</b>	minimum of 12 acres - more for a larger facility, additional spectator capacity, irregular-shaped site, etc.
<b>PRELIMINARY cost estimate</b>	\$27-36 million, depending mostly on the level of fit, finish and sophistication (based on 129,300 square feet and \$210-\$275/square foot).

## Other Recommendations

### Establish a Formal Ice and Floor Allocation Policy

It is recommended that the City develop a formal policy that would establish criteria for allocation of ice and floor time based on level of play and other criteria, and that would consider the needs of new or relatively recent user groups and programs (e.g., girl's hockey and Women's Flat Track Roller Derby) with the same consideration to accommodate as is the case for long-standing traditional users (e.g., minor hockey and figure skating). As arena capacity is increased, it will be easier to more equitably accommodate the needs of all groups and also include a base number of appealing hours for open public skating sessions.

### Definition of Prime Time

It is recommended that the weekday 3:00-4:00 pm time slot be redefined as non-prime time and the price reduced to non-prime time rates. This price adjustment may increase use of this less busy late afternoon period.

### Collect and Track Registration and Arena Use Data

As part of the seasonal rental agreement, collect comprehensive registration data from all user groups and programs. From City files, add the hours of prime and non-prime time rented per season by each group and program. Create spreadsheets to track this data annually to identify trends, and to ensure accurate information is available to support the ice/floor allocation calculations. Ask groups to predict future participation numbers, and hours of prime and non-prime ice and floor time that they anticipate will be required in the near future (along with the rationale for those predictions).

### Annual Forum with User Groups

Establish an annual User Group Forum to provide information and discuss concerns, as well as policy and other matters that would impact groups.

**Ongoing Meetings with the Peterborough Pete's Hockey Club**

Via the recently established facility committee, continue the dialogue with the Peterborough Pete's Hockey Club to discuss and better understand their facility requirements, and other issues and concerns of mutual interest.

**Morrow Park Master Plan**

As part of the city-wide arena provision strategy to be included in the upcoming feasibility study, consider the viability and potential timing of adding an ice pad to the Peterborough Memorial Centre, within the context of other identified facilities proposed in the Morrow Park Master Plan.