



THE CITY OF WHITE ROCK



CITY OF WHITE ROCK PARKS MASTER PLAN

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The purpose of this plan is to provide White Rock with a sustainable guide to park acquisition, development and operation until 2021. The work involved:

- a review and analysis of existing parks, park facilities and operations;
- identification of a vision, goals and objectives for parks; and
- recommendations for park acquisition, outdoor recreation facilities, and parks operations.

Public consultation was conducted to ensure that the plan is consistent with the community's vision.

Vision for the Future

A vision, goals and objectives were developed to guide the plan. The following are the Master Plan's goals:

- Develop a system of **parks** that provide a range of outdoor recreation opportunities to the community, recognizing the inter-relationships between White Rock and South Surrey.
- Provide a connected system of **walkways** that provide key linkages throughout the community, building on the recommendations of the Strategic Transportation Plan.
- Improve White Rock's role in protecting the **natural environment**.
- Develop new and improved outdoor **recreation and cultural facilities** to support everyday community leisure needs related to recreation, sports and culture, as well as tournaments and special events that also involve visitors and tourists.
- Cultivate **partnerships** with community organizations, the private sector, other levels of government, and the public.
- Ensure that the parks and recreation system is **cost effective** and **affordable**.

Demographic Analysis

White Rock had a population of 18,755 in 2006 (2006 census), estimated to increase by about 1,000 or 5% over the next 10 years. The City is encouraging more variety in the demographics, specifically more families with children. White Rock will likely retain its over-representation by seniors, however the younger age groups are expected to increase.



Parks and Open Space Summary

In order to evaluate the existing supply, White Rock's parks and open space system was divided into the following categories:

- **City Parks** - draw visitors from the entire municipality and beyond, people specifically travel to spend time "in the park".
- **Urban Parks** - located in commercial areas, may include plazas, ornamental plantings, or seating areas, usually no play equipment.
- **Neighbourhood Parks** - form the visual, physical and social focus of the neighbourhood, typically include play equipment, pathways, grass, and seating, also includes elementary school sites.
- **Neighbourhood Open Spaces** - parks with walkways, benches and grass, providing character to the neighbourhood.
- **Walkways** - parks where the primary function is to provide pedestrian access between two points.
- **Natural Parks** – are mostly natural and may protect environmentally sensitive areas, e.g. forests, riparian areas.
- **Boulevards** – municipally owned land where the primary function is to provide character to the adjacent road.

The following is a summary of the existing parkland supply in White Rock:

Park Classification	Total (ha)	Count
City Park	24.56	2
Urban Park	0.14	1
Neighbourhood Park	4.65	6
Neighbourhood Open Space	3.11	3
Walkway	4.45	37
Natural Park	1.33	1
Boulevard	0.37	7
Total	38.61	57

The City currently has a supply of about 2 hectares of parkland per 1,000 population, which is very low compared to other municipalities in B.C. Parkland covers just under 8% of White Rock's land area, which is also low, though reflective of the fact that the City has no regional or provincial parks. The low supply may be partially compensated for by the large intertidal area and exposure of the community to Semiahmoo Bay.

White Rock's residents are generally satisfied with parks and recreation in the community. However, consultation indicated that residents are aware of certain issues. Special interest groups, in particular, note needs for improvements in parkland supply, development and management.

Recommendations

The following are the key recommendations of the Parks Master Plan:

Overall Park Supply

- Acquire more parkland for neighbourhood parks, particularly on the west side.
- Acquire more parkland in the Town Centre, possibly in conjunction with new development.
- Investigate opportunities to acquire the Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) railway corridor in the long-term if it becomes available.

City Parks

- Prepare and implement a Site Plan for Centennial Park to make best use of the site and to raise the overall quality and character of this City Park.
- Prepare and implement a Site Design for the Promenade to upgrade the infrastructure and address specific needs.
- Work with BNSF on vegetation management along the BNSF right-of-way adjacent to the Promenade.
- Work with the GVRD and BNSF to explore the long-term potential for extension of the shoreline walkway to the east and west.

Urban Parks

- Acquire one urban park in the Town Centre, 1 ha if possible, to include grass, play facilities, walkways and gardens.
- Design urban parks to be attractive and useful to the general public.
- Explore opportunities for future partnerships to complete the special feature proposed for the centre of Hodgson Park.

Neighbourhood Parks

- Acquire and develop a new neighbourhood park in the area between Lancaster and Archibald.
- Increase the sizes of and develop the new portion of the following parks: Barge Park, Emerson Park, Goggs Park, and Rotary Park.
- Develop Sanford Park.
- Continue to work with the school district to enhance elementary school sites to function more like neighbourhood parks.



- Consider whether the City wishes to reduce maintenance levels in certain areas of neighbourhood parks in order to reduce costs. If desired, explore locations where the maintenance requirements can be reduced.

Neighbourhood Open Space

- Complete the pathway in MacCaud Park.
- Add a play area to Rotary Park and play/youth facilities MacCaud Park so they function as neighbourhood parks.

Walkways

- Acquire additional routes for walkways, with particular emphasis on the route from the Town Centre to the shoreline.
- Build walkways and stairs in walkway road allowances that are not yet developed.
- Upgrade or rebuild walkways and stairs where the infrastructure is substandard.
- Add identifiable entry features at walkways, e.g., sign, light, banner pole, special fence.
- Improve the landscape in walkway parks, focusing on naturalized plantings.
- Add more viewpoints and rest areas along walkways.
- Make walkways more universally accessible where possible.
- Include lighting on major walkways.
- Work with private property owners to eliminate encroachment onto road allowances designated as walkways.
- Consider establishing a program such as Partners in Parks to assist in stewardship of walkways.

Natural Parks

- Develop a system of interpretive signs at key natural areas, including the foreshore.
- Develop and publicize codes of conduct for natural areas.
- Increase monitoring of natural areas to reduce vandalism and harmful activities.
- Increase promotion of White Rock's natural resources through events, programs, publicity and displays, including wildlife viewing opportunities.
- Develop a new structure that could serve as an interpretive centre in the vicinity of Bayview Park.





- Seek opportunities to acquire undeveloped land as natural parks.
- Continue to support and participate in programs to manage exotic invasive species.
- Expand volunteer environmental stewardship and education efforts.
- Develop a management plan for dogs.
- Manage stormwater from private properties that is being directed into parks in order to eliminate negative impacts.
- Work with other agencies to protect and enhance the environmental values in Semiahmoo Bay.
- Hire a City Environmental Coordinator to work on protection and enhancement of environmental resources. Coordinate with Surrey's environmental staff.
- Encourage the protection and management of trees per the proposed Tree Management Bylaw, e.g., work with residents and tree services to prevent illegal tree topping in parks.

Boulevards



- Continue to implement a consistent treatment for boulevards and street trees.
- Continue program of boulevard and street tree planting as part of the development process and capital projects.
- Encourage more innovative boulevard designs, similar to Stayte Road.

Parks Maintenance



- Review the existing maintenance levels and their real costs on an annual basis. If funding is insufficient for the existing maintenance levels, either increase funding or consider reducing maintenance levels.

Sports Fields, Ball Diamond and Track

- Explore opportunities to increase sizes of the sports field, ball diamond and track as part of the Centennial Park site planning process.
- Consider charging fees to adult groups for use of sports fields and ball diamonds.
- Make some improvements to field facilities and infrastructure at Peace Arch Park and Centennial Park.
- Explore methods for increasing coordination with Surrey.

Other Park Facilities



- Conduct ongoing consultation with user groups of facilities in parks to review their needs.
- Consider supporting private clubs with facilities in parks in the improvement of their facilities, e.g., lawn bowling, tennis.
- Ensure that there is a sufficient supply and distribution of play areas, with the equipment required to meet neighbourhood needs.
- In the design and upgrading of parks, consult with surrounding residents to determine their interests in particular facilities, including consideration of hard courts, spray parks or youth facilities.
- Review and if necessary improve enforcement of dog regulations.
- Develop a consistent signage system for parks and walkways, including directional, instructional and interpretive information, in coordination with the new City-wide sign system.
- Prepare a new attractive and informative map of parks, walkways, recreation facilities, and other City amenities, potentially in partnership with other organizations.

Arts and Culture



- Continue arts and culture programs.
- Continue to implement and increase opportunities for public art.
- Design with potential for vandalism in mind, e.g., artwork in high visibility locations, materials that spray paint can be removed from easily.

Implementation

Partnerships, community development and marketing are key components of the implementation plan. A phasing plan and cost estimate are provided, as well as a financing strategy. The following is a summary of the cost estimate, except for operational costs. In this table, High Priority refers to items recommended within the first 5 years, Moderate Priority to years 6 to 10, and Low Priority to items recommended for the 11 to 15 year range.

	High Priority	Moderate Priority	Low Priority	Total
Parkland Acquisition	\$7,200,000	\$7,000,000	\$25,000,000	\$39,200,000
Planning and Design	\$160,000	\$45,000		\$205,000
Parks Development	\$2,493,000	\$4,367,000	\$2,289,000	\$9,149,000
Walkway Development	\$307,000	\$1,418,000	\$5,836,000	\$7,561,000
Recreation Development	\$300,000		\$1,000,000	\$1,300,000
TOTAL	\$10,460,000	\$12,830,000	\$34,125,000	\$57,415,000





The following are some of the next steps involved in implementation of the Master Plan:

- Incorporate the recommendations of the Master Plan into the considerations of overall City financial planning.
- Organize fund-raising efforts and submit applications for government funding to support special projects.
- Develop a land acquisition strategy for parkland that targets specific properties that could meet the recommendations of the Master Plan.
- Build up a financial reserve that can be used to acquire appropriate properties when they become available.
- Ensure that adequate operating funds are available to maintain new parks and outdoor recreation facilities.
- Once the Parks Master Plan has been adopted, include its provisions in the update of the Official Community Plan.
- Import the parks and trails map and database into the City's GIS and data management system, and maintain these so they remain accurate over time.
- Consult both the Parks Master Plan and the Strategic Transportation Plan in the implementation of pedestrian and bicycle routes.
- Continue to work with surrounding residents on the programming and design of new and upgraded parks.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Context and Purpose of Project



Parks and recreation services are vital components of healthy communities. Years of experience throughout North America have demonstrated the need for local government to be involved in this service. Local government can provide contributions to community pride and citizen wellness that enhance and complement the types of services typically provided by the private sector and non-profit groups.

Quality of life is one of the key factors in determining where residents choose to live. Individuals and families rank lifestyle as one of the highest priorities other than employment in determining where to reside. With many retirees living in White Rock, combined with family neighbourhoods, there is a high demand to provide a range of parks and outdoor recreation opportunities. It is widely recognized that amenities such as beaches, parks and trails have health and social benefits, and as such they are major contributors to quality of life.

White Rock's Parks Section has the responsibility for acquiring, developing, upgrading and maintaining parks. This is a significant range of responsibilities, especially when population and demands are increasing. In order to ensure that resources are used to their maximum benefit, that parks and their facilities meet expectations to the degree possible, and that the system can be maintained to an appropriate level, it was determined that an updated comprehensive Parks Master Plan was required.

The purpose of this plan is to provide the City with a sustainable guide to park acquisition, development and operation until 2021, with a focus on the first 10 years 2007 to 2016. The work involved:

- a review and analysis of existing parks, park facilities and operations;
- identification of a vision, goals and objectives for parks; and
- recommendations for park acquisition, outdoor recreation facilities, and parks operations.

Public consultation was conducted to ensure that the plan is consistent with the community's vision.



1.2 Previous and Relevant Initiatives

This section identifies the key documents that describe, analyze and provide recommendations related to parks in White Rock.

Early Parks and Recreation Master Plans (1970s and 1980s)

The first Parks and Recreation Master Plan for White Rock was completed in 1978 (Professional Environmental Recreation Consultants Ltd.). This study was then updated twice in the 1980s. These early plans encompassed the Semiahmoo Peninsula, including both the City of White Rock and the South Surrey community. One of the major topics explored was how to jointly manage parks and recreation services between the two municipalities.

Parks, Recreation and Culture Master Plan (1997)

This document (Professional Environmental Recreation Consultants Ltd.) involved a survey of White Rock residents to determine their leisure behaviour patterns and attitudes. The sample noted the very high number of seniors and relatively low number of households with children (16%). The following were the primary survey results related to parks:

- Most residents use the beach and promenade,
- Overall high use of parks,
- General satisfaction with level of service and support for current level of funding,
- Increase opportunities for teenagers and people with disabilities.

Parks Master Plan (2003)

This document was prepared by the City's Planning Department. It includes a description of White Rock's parks and green spaces, and an inventory of parks and walkways. There are 3 proposed parks (North Bluff and Martin Park, Marine Linear Park Extension, and Goggs Park), as well as some proposed open spaces and walkways. Projects to be undertaken over the first 5 years from plan completion are identified, with proposed funding sources. The following lists indicate the status of the recommendations, as of May 2007.

Projects Completed

- Malabar Crescent Walkway extension
- Seymour Stairs replacement (Centennial Park)
- Duprez Upper Trails – restoration
- Duprez Lower Trails – south and middle portions





- Centennial Park Stairs – Phase 1
- Bay Street Walkway stairs
- Duprez Ravine – trail restoration
- Bryant Park improvement
- North Bluff and Martin Park
- Cypress Walkway improvement
- Street Trees – Stayte Road, Columbia, Oxford, North Bluff

Projects in Progress

- Parkland acquisition in west side neighbourhood
- Duprez Upper Trails – bridge
- Anderson Walkway replacement
- Goggs Park Construction
- Street Trees – Johnston, Roper

Projects Not Started

- New signage system for walking routes
- Centennial Park Stairs – Phases 2 & 3
- Sanford Park development
- Martin Walkway – planting
- Marine Drive – retaining wall
- Westbeach expansion
- Gage Park improvements
- MacCaud Park improvements
- Stager Park improvements

Official Community Plan (OCP) (2001)

White Rock's existing OCP includes a section on Parks and Open Space (12.0). This section provides a context, goals and policies related to parks and open space. The overall goal is: "to plan for the provision of parks, open space and leisure facilities that meet the needs of present and future users". The following is an abbreviated version of the policies:

- **Complete a Parks Master Plan that identifies existing and proposed open spaces as part of an interconnected open space system, and that includes policies and objectives for these lands as recreational spaces, natural areas, and walking routes.**



- Acquire open spaces in the Town Centre Apartment area.
- Acquire land: between Bergstrom and Oxford, between Johnston and Finlay, and the BNSF Railway.
- Retain and upgrade unopened street allowances with walkways and other amenities.
- Work cooperatively with the Semiahmoo First Nation regarding Semiahmoo Park.
- Participate with the GVRD in the development of a regional greenways system.
- Of the above recommendations, the Parks Master Plan is being completed, and several unopened road allowances have been upgraded. The other recommendations have yet to be completed.
- The OCP includes other sections with relevance to parks and open space planning:
- Section 10.0 Transportation, includes Policy 10C relating to improved connections between the waterfront and Town Centre, Policy 10D promoting bike routes, Policy 10E supporting safe and convenient pedestrian movement, and Policy 10F regarding a pedestrian network of sidewalks, trails and walkways to promote alternatives to vehicular travel.
- Section 11.0 The Waterfront, includes policies related to respecting the environment of the foreshore and Semiahmoo Bay, including: landscaping along Marine Drive, reduction of traffic impacts on Marine Drive and adjacent streets, landscaping and screening of parking areas, disallowing commercial activity south of Marine Drive, and support for the ecology of the waterfront and special recreation opportunities on the waterfront that respect the sensitivity of the bay and beach.
- Section 13.0 Towards an Environmentally Sound Community, includes policies related to environmental protection, stormwater management, the use of “naturescape” principles in parks and natural areas, environmental impact management, “green building” initiatives, habitat enhancement, and community stewardship programs.

The City's OCP is being updated, with completion scheduled for early in 2008. The process involves an OCP Task Force, public open houses, and a telephone survey of City residents. The purpose is to update the OCP to ensure that it reflects the community's vision for the future. It will outline how growth and development will be managed over the next 10 to 20 years, from the character of city neighbourhoods to the revitalization of the Town Centre.



Leisure Services Master Plan Survey (2006)

A web-based questionnaire was conducted to determine: use patterns, recreation needs, and opinions on the current funding of White Rock's recreation facilities. The following are the key findings of relevance to the Parks Master Plan:

- Most residents use the beach and promenade,
- Trails are a high priority,
- A significant number of residents (35%) use sports fields,
- There is strong interest in outdoor programs,
- Funding priorities: 1. improve existing facilities, 2. improve existing programs, 3. develop new pathways/trails.

The vision of the City of White Rock is to provide citizens with a high quality of life where everyone can live, work and play in an enjoyable atmosphere.

Leisure Services Master Plan (2007)

This Leisure Services Master Plan (2007) adopts a benefits-driven approach to service delivery. The overarching goals are to foster a healthy community and to foster healthy and active citizens.

The Leisure Services Master Plan has 8 strategic directions, within which there are 19 focus areas, to ensure that outstanding programs and services are available, now and in the future, for the residents of the community. Some of the most relevant focus areas include: design and construction of the new Town Centre indoor and outdoor civic spaces; and fundraising, design and construction of the Mel Edwards Centre in partnership with the community.

Strategic Transportation Plan (2006)

The City's Strategic Transportation Plan (Urban Systems) includes recommendations related to bike routes, walkways and waterfront parking, in addition to the road network and transit. The plan is based on a set of goals and objectives developed in consultation with the community.

Some of the recommendations that are relevant to the Parks Master Plan include: expanding the sidewalk standards and sidewalk coverage, improving pedestrian crossings, enhancing sidewalks in key areas, expanding the bicycle network and bicycle parking and other support strategies, and developing a multi-use greenway to run east-west with a connection to the waterfront.



Tree Management Bylaw No. 1567

This bylaw, adopted in 1998, provides for management of tree removal on private lands on or near ravines and watercourses, and in areas containing significant stands of trees. The limitations of this bylaw are that it only relates to three locations within the City. A process is underway to prepare a more comprehensive city-wide tree bylaw.

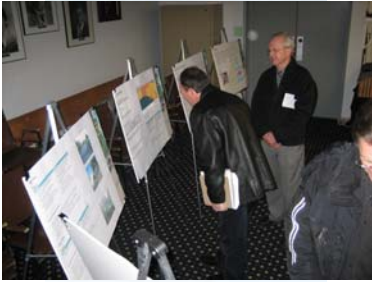
Regional Parks

White Rock residents enjoy a number of regional parks in the vicinity, though none are within the City. Metro Vancouver's Regional Parks and Greenways Plan identifies the goals, strategies and actions related to the regional parks system. The closest regional parks are Campbell River Regional Park to the east, and the Mud Bay/Boundary Bay Regional Parks and Greenways around Boundary Bay to the north and west. .

City of Surrey Parks

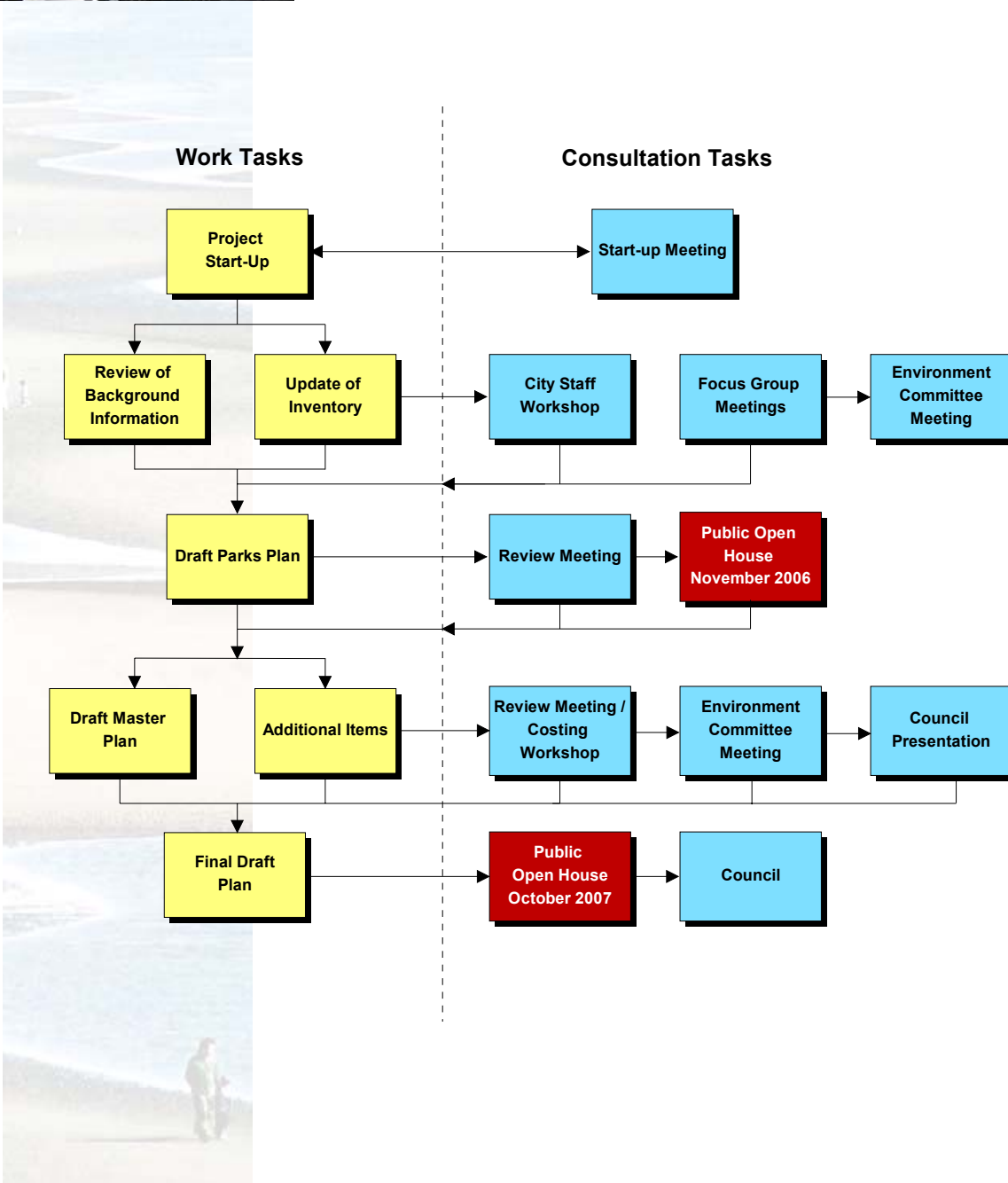
Geographically, the City of Surrey surrounds the City of White Rock on three sides. Because of this, residents often cross the municipal boundaries in both directions, benefiting from each other's parks and recreation facilities. In fact, many residents don't make a distinction between facilities in the two municipalities. The Surrey parks closest to White Rock include: Southmere Village Park adjacent to the north boundary east of 148th Street, and South Surrey Athletic Park a few blocks to the north offering extensive sports and recreation facilities for diverse age groups.

1.3 Planning Process and Consultation Methods



The planning process and consultation methods are illustrated below. Focus groups were held on the topics of:

- overall parks and trails,
- sports fields and other recreation facilities, and
- an interview was conducted with the Semiahmoo First Nation.



1.4 Overview of White Rock



The City of White Rock (City) is a seaside municipality of approximately 19,000 residents. The community fronts upon an eight kilometre long sandy beach and the warm shallow waters of Semiahmoo Bay. There is a small commercial centre and a variety of housing types.

White Rock has 13 park sites, 7 parks that are boulevards, and 37 walkway rights-of-way in about 38 hectares of parkland. The City's signature park is the White Rock Promenade, a 2.2 kilometre long, fully accessible promenade along the waterfront. The heritage pier, train station, and large beached "white rock" are the primary features in this park.

The largest park for active recreation is Centennial Park, which includes tennis, baseball, soccer and a running oval, as well as forested areas with interpretive facilities. Other parks include neighbourhood parks and open space, some of which are very small properties, one urban plaza park, and one natural park.

White Rock has two primary schools within School District 36, White Rock Elementary and Peace Arch Elementary. The secondary schools are located in neighbouring South Surrey.

Because of the City's small size, White Rock has a strong inter-relationship with the surrounding City of Surrey and other parts of the GVRD. The population of south Surrey is growing rapidly, and the White Rock waterfront is a destination for local and regional visitors as well as tourists. This has significantly increased the use of the City's open spaces, particularly the waterfront. Conversely, many residents of White Rock use Surrey's parks and trails. The opportunities for significant expansion of park areas in White Rock are limited due to the limited availability of land and high property values.



2.0 VISION FOR THE FUTURE

Through consultation with the White Rock community, the following vision, goals and objectives for the Parks Master Plan were developed.

2.1 Vision

The following is a vision statement related to parks and open space in White Rock. It is expressed in the present tense since it represents how it is hoped that the parks system will be described in the future.

White Rock is a vibrant community where health and well-being are valued. Some of the essential elements of quality of life in White Rock are the unique and dynamic waterfront promenade, the large and diverse Centennial Park, several other attractive parks, and the ability to move throughout the community using a variety of non-vehicular modes of transportation.

There is sufficient parkland and recreation facilities to serve the growing population, with opportunities for all age groups. An interconnected network of trails supports accessibility through the community. The extensive and accessible system of parks and trails add to health, enjoyment and community pride.

The parks and open spaces in White Rock include both colourful horticultural displays and protection and enhancement of the natural and environmental features that make the area unique. The City has high standards in their care of the landscape. The stunning scenery and views of Semiahmoo Bay are enhanced with viewpoints at strategic locations.

The parks and recreation system is developed and operated in an economically responsible manner. This means ensuring that funding is available to maintain facilities to expected standards, and to upgrade and expand park facilities.

2.2 Goals and Objectives

Develop a system of **parks** that provide a range of outdoor recreation opportunities to the community, recognizing the inter-relationships between White Rock and South Surrey.

- Increase the supply of parkland to better meet a range of recreational needs and to add more character and identity to the community.
- Revitalize the promenade by upgrading older infrastructure and designing for the high level of use.
- Continue to improve sports facilities to support an active population.



- Provide a range of experiences in parks, ranging from urban to natural to waterfront.
- Design new parks with consideration for CPTED principles, balanced with environmental objectives



Provide a connected system of **walkways** that provide key linkages throughout the community, building on the recommendations of the Strategic Transportation Plan.

- Expand and improve the hillside walkway system.
- Link the walkway system with existing and proposed on-road bicycle lanes.
- Provide a strong pedestrian and bicycle connection between the Town Centre and the beachfront promenade.
- Develop a new directional signage system to improve way-finding.



Improve White Rock's role in protecting the **natural environment**.

- Protect key natural features and areas within public natural areas.
- Consider environmental resources and values in all park acquisition, planning and design.
- Encourage stewardship through education and programs.
- Provide more information and promotion about natural resources in White Rock's parks.



Develop new and improved outdoor **recreation and cultural facilities** in parks to support everyday community leisure needs related to recreation, sports and culture, as well as tournaments and special events that also involve visitors and tourists.¹

- Upgrade facilities to maximize efficiency and potential levels of use.
- Ensure that all age groups are provided with appropriate opportunities.
- Improve coordination and promotion of activities and events at the various venues.
- Plan for more events during the cooler months to attract more visitors and provide more vitality year-round.



¹ Recommendations related to recreation and cultural facilities are noted here due to their importance within parks. Facility management and programming is within the mandate of Leisure Services; refer to the Leisure Services Master Plan.



Cultivate **partnerships** with community organizations, the private sector, other levels of government, and the public.

- Increase coordination with Surrey with regard to parks planning.
- Cultivate a broad range of partners to assist in supporting parks and recreation, from large corporations to individual volunteers.
- Ensure that information about parks and recreation is reaching residents, and that their needs are being communicated and addressed.



Ensure that the parks and recreation system is **cost effective** and **affordable**.

- Pursue a variety of options for funding the parks and recreation system, including: ongoing review and update of DCCs, user fees, bequests, and sponsorships.
- Ensure that appropriate land use planning tools are utilized to secure parkland and amenities.
- Ensure that funding is available for appropriate maintenance of existing and proposed facilities.

3.0 DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

These key characteristics of the community fabric come from the 2001 census for the City of White Rock. At the time of writing this report, only the overall population, 18,755, is available from the 2006 census.

Population Distribution

The population increased by 6% between 2001 and 1996. The population growth rate increased slightly when compared to the period between 1996 and 1991 (5.5%). In contrast, growth rate for the Greater Vancouver Regional District (GVRD) slowed from 14.3% in the previous five years, to 8.5%. The highest growth rate was in Surrey and Port Moody (14.2%).

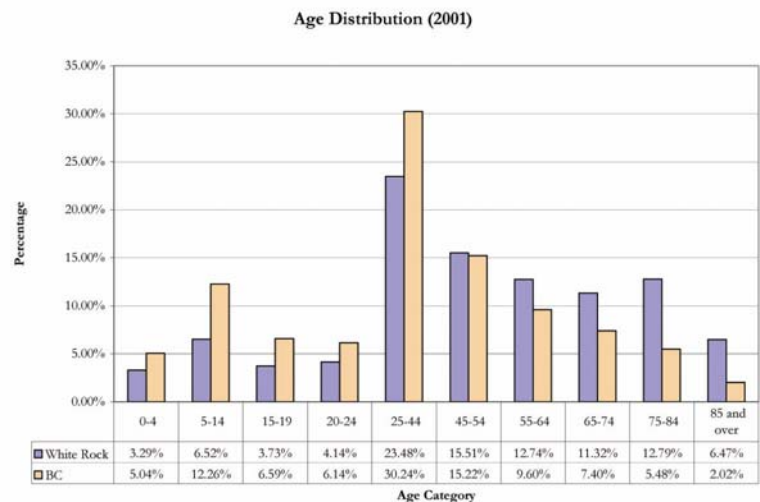


Figure 1: Age Distribution

Age Distribution

The population segments that are lower than the BC profile are in the children, youth and young adult category. Conversely, the age categories that are higher than the BC profile are those relating to older adults (see Figure 1). The median age of White Rock’s population is 50.9. White Rock has the second highest median age nationally (for those municipalities over 5,000 in population).

Language

The community experienced a decrease in the proportion whose mother tongue is English between 1996 and 2001 (98% to 94). Most other communities in the region also experienced a decline in the proportion that speaks English. The proportion of people in White Rock who speak English is higher than the proportion for the GVRD (83%).



Household Information

The community tends to have fewer households with children than BC as a whole. Additionally, there are more one person households. This relates to the fact that White Rock has an older adult population (see Figure 2) and a smaller proportion that are lone parents (3.5%). The information also indicates that 900 people work from home.

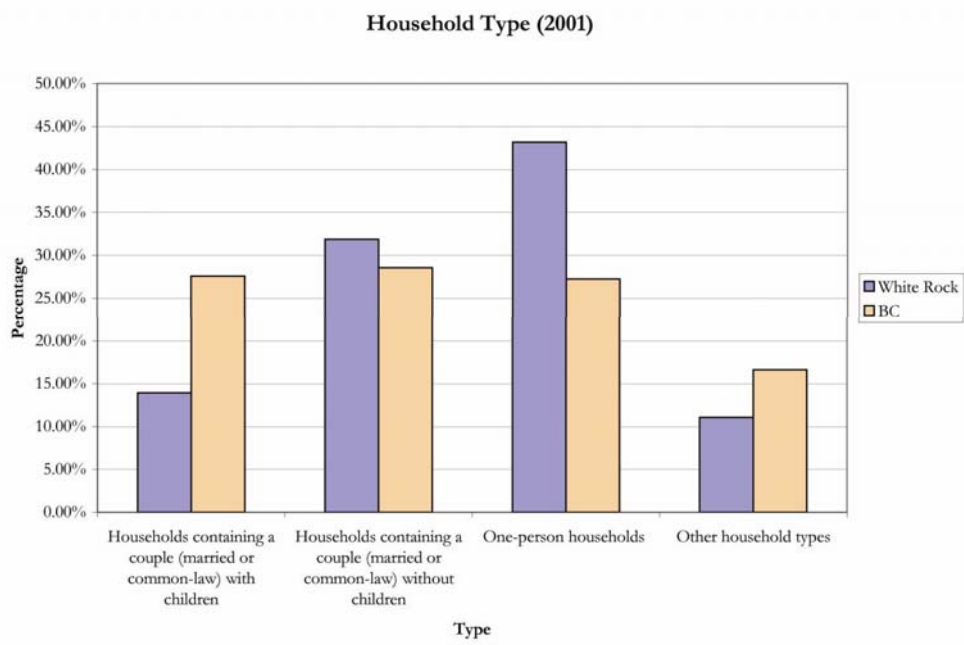


Figure 2: Household Type

Household Income

The average household income across all White Rock households was slightly lower than BC (see Figure 3). When this information is combined with the information in the table below (i.e. higher incomes for one or more person households) it appears that many individuals are not living in household situations (i.e. care homes) and therefore this brings the overall average down.

Attributes	White Rock	BC
Median household income, (2000) - All households	\$44,691	\$46,802
Median household income, (2000) - One-person households	\$26,460	\$23,703
Median household income, (2000) - Two-or-more-persons households	\$63,410	\$57,773

Figure 3: Household Income



Projections

The City has not prepared official population projections, however information can be ascertained by reviewing proposed development projects and City policies. With two large new developments proposed for the Town Centre, there will be an increase of 542 housing units, or about 1,000 people, resulting in a 5% increase in population. This is consistent with the proposed density in the OCP.

The City, through its design guidelines in the Town Centre and OCP policies, is encouraging more variety in the demographics, specifically more families with children. White Rock will likely retain its over-representation by seniors, however the younger age groups are expected to increase.

4.0 PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

4.1 Parks and Open Space Types and Supply

Trends

There have been significant changes evident in park and open space planning in North America over the last decade as communities strive to recognize and protect environmental resources and to meet the social needs of their citizens. The following are some of the primary trends:

- Communities are identifying and protecting natural areas within the parks and open space system. This is occurring because people are recognizing the importance of protecting environmentally sensitive areas and the needs that humans have to experience nature within the urban environment. Typical land development patterns are not protecting sufficient natural areas and the park system offers an appropriate mechanism to achieve a high level of protection. Many communities have conducted environmentally sensitive area studies that assist in identifying natural areas requiring protection.
- Greenways of open space networks are being developed to provide linear open space corridors that meet environmental and recreational objectives. These are often interconnected corridors of natural areas, some of which include trails.
- Trail systems are being provided throughout communities to provide transportation options, recreation opportunities, and to reduce the use of vehicles. Hiking, walking, dog walking and cycling are among the most popular activities in every community.
- Youth parks with a variety of facilities are being provided in highly visible areas, preferable close to community centres, to provide opportunities for youth.
- The needs of seniors are being recognized in the park system with specific facilities for their use in appropriate locations, and by providing seating and horticultural areas in urban parks.



Overall Park Supply

In order to evaluate the existing supply, White Rock's parks and open space system has been divided into categories based on the various functions of each type of park and open space. These are consistent with typical municipal parks classification systems in B.C., adapted to the types of parks and open space that occurs in White Rock. The classification system and definitions are as follows (see Map 1 at back of report and Figure 4):

- **City Parks** regularly draw visitors from the entire municipality and beyond. People may visit these parks due to the natural features or the facilities and opportunities offered. City parks draw the general public who specifically travel to spend time "in the park". Park features can be natural, such as beaches or important forests. They can also be built features, such as major walkways and recreation facilities. Examples – White Rock Promenade, Centennial Park.
- **Urban Parks** are located in commercial areas. They may include plazas, ornamental plantings, or seating areas. Urban parks may accommodate use and/or provide the visual features that add character to core areas. They are distinct from neighbourhood parks in that play equipment is not typically included. Examples – Hodgson Park, Town Centre.
- **Neighbourhood Parks** are meant to form the visual, physical and social focus of the neighbourhood. Park development typically includes play equipment, pathways, mowed grass, seating, and may include other recreational amenities. Some sites that are planned for future development may be called undeveloped neighbourhood parks. Elementary school sites are considered neighbourhood parks, because they function as such. Examples of neighbourhood parks – Barge Park, Emerson Park.
- **Neighbourhood Open Spaces** are parks with walkways, benches and grass, where the primary functions include walking, resting, and providing character to the neighbourhood. These are distinct from neighbourhood parks because play equipment is not included. Examples – Rotary Park, MacCaud Park, Bryant Park.
- **Walkways** are parks where the primary function is to provide access between two points. Walkway parks may be developed (with a walkway) or not. Landscape plantings and benches may be included. Examples – Balsam Walkway, Vidal Walkway.
- **Natural Parks** retain a mostly natural condition and may protect environmentally sensitive areas, e.g. forests, riparian areas. Facilities include trails and staging areas for trails. Examples – Coldicutt Park.
- **Boulevards** are municipally-owned land where the primary function is to provide character to the adjacent road. There is minimal use of these sites, but the visual characteristics are important. Examples – roundabouts.



Park Classification	Total (ha)	Count
City Park	24.56	2
Urban Park	0.14	1
Neighbourhood Park	4.65	6
Neighbourhood Open Space	3.11	3
Walkway	4.45	37
Natural Park	1.33	1
Boulevard	0.37	7
Total	38.61	57

Figure 4: Parkland Supply

The City of White Rock has never had standards for parkland supply. Even in jurisdictions where they exist, standards are usually a guide rather than a definitive requirement. Park supply standards can be applied in a flexible manner to ensure that a full range of park types are available to all residents. They can also be an indicator considered as one of several analytical tools.

Many municipalities have standards for park supply that relate active parks to population. The premise is that for a higher population, more parkland that can support play and other outdoor activities is required. For this type of calculation of supply, City and neighbourhood parks would be included, because of the activities they support, but not natural areas.

Figure 5 provides White Rock's parkland supply in relation to population, based on the 2006 population of 18,755. Because of the relative high use of the City's parks, neighbourhood open space, natural parks, and walkway parks are included. Even with these included, White Rock has a very low supply of parkland in relation to population compared to a typical standard of 4 hectares per 1000 population.² To meet a typical standard, about 39 ha of additional parkland would be required. For the extra 1,000 people anticipated in the future, 4 hectares more would be required.

Classifications	City Parks (incl. Urban)	Neigh'hood, N'hood Open Space, & Natural Parks	Walkway Parks	Total
# of Park Sites	6	10	37	53
Area (ha)	24.7	9.09	4.45	38.24
Supply (ha/1000 pop)	1.32	0.48	0.24	2.04

* 2006 Population of 18,755

Figure 5: 2006 Parkland Supply by Population

It is acknowledged that a population-based standard is difficult to achieve in urban areas due to the high land values and limited available land. White Rock is unique in that it has a minimal amount of undeveloped land. At the same time, as people live at increasingly higher densities in urban areas, it

is important to provide them with parks and open space opportunities close to home.

Another typical standard for parkland supply is in relation to land area. Some municipalities have standards such that 10% or 12% of their total land area should be occupied by protected areas, consistent with provincial standards. This measure would typically include natural areas and parks managed by other jurisdictions. White Rock's only parkland owned by others is the school district land. Figure 6 illustrates the parkland supply by area.

	Area (ha)	% of the City
Parks	38.24	7.1
Schools (less bldgs)	3.63	0.7
Pier	0.45	0.1
Total	42.32	7.9

Figure 6: Parkland Supply by Area

Another way to consider the supply of parkland is to consider service areas, or the distance people have to walk to access a park. A typical standard is that everyone should have a city park within a 10 minute walk (or 1 kilometre), and a neighbourhood park within a 5 minute walk (or 0.5 km). Map 2 illustrates this spatial analysis. This is an approximate assessment since distance from parks is measured in straight lines, when in fact routes can be circuitous. The analysis illustrates that White Rock lacks access to neighbourhood parks over much of the west side.

The following is an analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the parkland supply, followed by recommendations:

Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General satisfaction with park and recreation services in White Rock may indicate that the general public is not aware of a parkland deficiency. The expanse of adjacent ocean and large intertidal area at low tide may help to compensate for the low parkland supply. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parkland supply is very low compared to other communities by population-based standard, and population is projected to increase significantly per OCP, especially in the Town Centre; this will lower the supply even more unless new parkland is acquired. West side is particularly low in active parkland supply. Public may be becoming more aware of parkland deficiency.

² Total parkland/1000 residents per sample standards: 4.2 ha (City of Surrey), 3.4 ha (City of Abbotsford), 4 ha (Greater Vernon), 3.9 (Maple Ridge and Pitt Meadows).

Recommendations

- Acquire more parkland for neighbourhood parks, particularly on the west side.
- Acquire more parkland in the Town Centre, possibly in conjunction with new development.
- Investigate opportunities to acquire the BNSF railway corridor in the long-term if it becomes available.

4.2 City Parks

Description

White Rock has two City Parks; Centennial Park, and the White Rock Promenade and Beach, made up of two separate parcels sometimes identified as Bayview Park and Marine Drive Linear Park.

Centennial Park is White Rock's largest green space (18.6 ha), including indoor and outdoor recreational facilities as well as trails through forested areas, one of which is Duprez Ravine. Acquired in stages over a number of years, portions of Centennial Park were previously called Mann Park, Grant Park, and Ruth Johnson Park. The northern portion of the park includes: an arena, curling rink, fitness circuit, tennis courts, ball diamond, soccer field, lacrosse box, horseshoe pitch, and lawn bowling club. The tennis and lawn bowling clubs lease their land and maintain the facilities inside their fences. This portion of the park has many horticultural beds of annuals and a butterfly garden built with environmental groups using money bequested to the City.

The south portion is forested, with trails, picnic tables, and benches. The trail through Duprez Ravine on the west side of the park was recently restored after a storm water pipe was built through the ravine. Anderson Ravine runs down the east side of the park.

White Rock's Promenade and Beach (5.69 ha) functions more like a regional park, drawing visitors from across the GVRD as well as frequent use by residents. The waterfront features a continuous, wheelchair accessible promenade approximately 2.2 km in length that follows the beach from Finlay Street to Bay Street. Almost all of the land is leased from the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad, which runs 10 to 12 trains daily along the track.

Although not officially a park, the portion of Semiahmoo Bay fronting White Rock is a large marine area under lease to White Rock for the purposes of conservation and recreation. In combination with the Promenade and Pier, the foreshore functions as a regional park, especially at low tide. Residents make extensive use of the beach and large intertidal area for lounging, wildlife viewing, walking, beach-combing, and other activities. Even at high

tide, Semiahmoo Bay is used by people in small boats such as kayaks, canoes, and sailboats; the bay also has high visual value, providing a scenic attraction adjacent to the developed area.

Analysis

Both Centennial Park and the Promenade offer many benefits to the City. Both are popular destinations supporting many different types of activities. These parks, however, are in need of some capital improvements to ensure that they meet the expectations of visitors.

Centennial Park does not have a Site Plan. The park's incremental development over time, combined with limited improvements in recent years, have resulted in issues such as: unattractive, inefficient and confusing vehicular circulation system; recycling bins at park entry focal point; uncoordinated and unsightly signs; undersized soccer field and asphalt track; undersized baseball diamond; deteriorating trails and steps. In addition, there are management issues such as: damage by mountain biking; major vandalism concerns; and significant invasive species.

The Promenade is also in need of upgrading. Its infrastructure is aging, and it would benefit from: new railing with no gap at museum, new wider path, new benches, new retaining walls, new irrigation system, new trees, and more naturalized plantings. It also suffers from vandalism, and the City has concerns about the railway's use of chemicals use to control weeds.

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centennial Park has some excellent facilities which are well used, and a large natural area with trails. The butterfly garden in Centennial Park is attractive and unique. Promenade is unique, well used, beautiful, positive for City's image, good for business, accessible to many people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centennial Park suffers from lack of a Site Plan and limited improvements in recent years. Centennial Park suffers from a number of management challenges. Promenade infrastructure needs upgrading and replacement. Promenade suffers from vandalism. Railway uses chemicals on landscape. Promenade doesn't connect to east or west.

Recommendations

- Prepare and implement a Site Plan for Centennial Park, in collaboration with Leisure Services, to make best use of the site and to raise the overall quality and character of this City Park. Address the issues noted above and consider the following among potential future uses in Centennial Park: community gardens, multi-purpose hard court, spray park, youth park, dog off-leash area.
- Prepare and implement a Site Design for the Promenade to upgrade the infrastructure and address needs noted above. Include the “hump” in the Plan, since it has a strong connection with the Promenade and there are differing opinions on how it should be treated. Consider a play area and other facilities at the east end of the Promenade.
- Work with BNSF on vegetation management along the BNSF right-of-way adjacent to the Promenade.
- Work with the GVRD and BNSF to explore the long-term potential for extension of the shoreline walkway to the east and west.

4.3 Urban Parks

Description

White Rock has only one urban park at this time; Hodgson Park. The developer provided the land, and the City partnered with Kiwanis Club to build the park. The park provides seating and horticultural displays around a plaza. It is anticipated that there will be more urban parks in White Rock as the town centre is redeveloped, e.g., a plaza is planned for the Miramar Village development.

Analysis

Hodgson Park is an urban park in the Town Centre, however it is used primarily by residents of the adjacent development, and offers limited facilities or programs for the general public. A right-of-way intended as a connecting pedestrian route through the development to Hodgson Park is not marked as such and appears like private land. A special feature planned for the centre of Hodgson Park has not been built.

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hodgson Park provides some needed open space in the Town Centre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The City lacks a major urban park in the Town Centre. Hodgson Park does not fulfil that role.

Recommendations

- Acquire one urban park in the Town Centre, 1 ha if possible, to include grass and some play facilities, as well as walkways and gardens.
- Design urban parks to be attractive and useful to the general public.
- Explore opportunities for future partnerships to complete the special feature proposed for the centre of Hodgson Park.

4.4 Neighbourhood Parks

Description

White Rock has 6 neighbourhood parks, including the green portion of the two elementary school sites, occupying a total of 4.65 ha. The school sites are large enough to include sports fields, play areas, and a range of other activities. All of the other sites are extremely small, with the largest being the undeveloped Sanford Park. Most of the City's neighbourhood parks are the size of one residential lot, and they contain a small play area, small patch of grass, a couple of benches, and some horticultural planting beds.

Analysis

The spatial analysis described in section 4.1 illustrates White Rock's needs for additional neighbourhood parks. Given the difficulty acquiring new land, the role of school sites as neighbourhood parks is important. This is challenging because the City has limited control over school sites.

Typical standards for neighbourhood parks in other municipalities indicate that the minimum size should be 1 to 2 ha. All of White Rock's neighbourhood parks fall far below that standard, with the typical size being 0.08 to 0.12 ha. Many communities would classify these as tot lots. There is a trend away from tot lots as they have been found to be expensive to maintain in relation to the value that they contribute to neighbourhoods.

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The City has not received requests for more or larger neighbourhood parks.• The existing neighbourhood parks are attractive and well maintained.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are not enough neighbourhood parks to meet typical service area standards.• Neighbourhood parks are too small to meet a variety of needs typically accommodated at this level.• There is minimal vacant land available for park acquisition.• School sites can function as neighbourhood parks, but the



	City has limited control over them.
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Recommendations

- Acquire and develop a new neighbourhood park in the area between Lancaster and Archibald, including consideration of connecting walkways.
- Increase the sizes of and develop the new portion of the following parks: Barge Park, Emerson Park, Goggs Park, and Rotary Park.
- Develop Sanford Park.
- Continue to work with the school district to enhance elementary school sites to function more like neighbourhood parks.

4.5 Neighbourhood Open Spaces

Description



White Rock has 3 parks totalling 2.84 ha that are classified as neighbourhood open space; Bryant Park, MacCaud Park, and Rotary Park. Bryant Park is a grassy treed area with a walkway through, located in the Town Centre. It provides needed green space in an urban setting. Funding has been secured and a design is in place to improve Bryant Park. MacCaud Park contains the Kent Street Activity Centre, and is otherwise trees and grass, with a walkway through the north half. A previous play area in the park was removed. Rotary Park is highly manicured in the north portion, and more treed in the south; the park contains a walkway and seating areas.

Analysis

The neighbourhood open space could assist in meeting needs for neighbourhood parks if more facilities were provided, subject to the desires of the surrounding residents.

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The neighbourhood open spaces provide important green space. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some of these parks could serve more needs as neighbourhood parks.



Recommendations

- Complete the pathway in MacCaud Park.
- Add a play area to Rotary Park and play/youth facilities MacCaud Park so they function as neighbourhood parks and meet the needs of surrounding residents.

4.6 Walkways

Description

There are 10 km of walkways and trails in parks in White Rock. Walking and hiking are cited as the most popular activities in most recent parks and recreation surveys, and these activities are particularly popular with seniors. Provision of an interconnected trail system offers many benefits related to health and reduction in vehicle trips. In White Rock, the extreme importance of the promenade has led to a desire for walkways connecting the neighbourhoods to the beach.

The Greater Vancouver Regional District shows a regional greenway along the shoreline of White Rock. The City's Strategic Transportation Plan includes a map of on-road bicycle routes, one of which is a shoreline route, and it also addresses needs for improved walkways and expanded sidewalks.

Although there are 57 sites, mostly road allowances, designated as walkway parks, many of the walkways within them are still undeveloped. The levels of development in the parcels are as follows:

- Low (undeveloped) – 44 parcels
- Medium (some form of walkway or steps) – 8 parcels
- High (fully developed walkway with landscape) – 5 parcels

Analysis

Given the importance and popularity of walking, an ideal plan would be to have a trail at least 1 km long within a 5 minute walk (0.5 km) of every resident. Map 3 shows the analysis of the existing residences with that proximity to trails. It also illustrates shorter paths (over 200 m long), assuming that these would appeal to residents within 0.2 km due to their shorter lengths.





Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The promenade and the trails in Centennial Park are destination walks, particularly Duprez which is in an attractive natural setting. • Some additional walkways are developed. • Walkway sites have significant opportunities for achieving a connected pedestrian network. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many walkways are still undeveloped. • Some walkways are old and require rebuilding. • There is no directional sign system for the walkways to support wayfinding. • There are no entry features to help identify walkways. • The steep grades are a challenge to accessibility. • Private properties are encroaching onto some walkway road allowances.

Recommendations



- Acquire additional routes for walkways as shown on Map 5, with particular emphasis on the route from the Town Centre to the shoreline.
- Build walkways and stairs in walkway road allowances that are not yet developed.
- Upgrade or rebuild walkways and stairs in walkway road allowances where the infrastructure is substandard.
- Add identifiable entry features at walkways, e.g., sign, light, banner pole, special fence.
- Improve the landscape in walkway parks, focusing on naturalized plantings.
- Add more viewpoints and rest areas along walkways.
- Make walkways more universally accessible where possible.
- Include lighting on major walkways.
- Work with private property owners to eliminate encroachment onto road allowances designated as walkways.
- Consider establishing a program such as Partners in Parks to assist in stewardship of walkways.

4.7 Natural Parks

Description

Only one park, Coldicutt Park (1.33 ha), has been classified as a natural park. It is a forested ravine with a trail down to the beach. Centennial Park, although classified as a city park because of its diversity, also has a large natural area, larger than Coldicutt Park. There are few other natural areas in White Rock; the cliffs along the west shoreline, and some small stretches of riparian area on the west side of the community.

Although not officially a park, the portion of Semiahmoo Bay fronting White Rock is a large marine area under lease to White Rock for the purposes of conservation and recreation. Semiahmoo Bay, which is part of Boundary Bay, is a highly important marine habitat. It is designated an Important Bird Area, and it is exceptional for the number of birds supported. The Little Campbell River Estuary which fronts White Rock, is a diverse ecosystem supporting salmon and other important species, all requiring clean water and a healthy habitat.

Natural areas are important in communities for a number of reasons. This type of open space visually provides relief from the hard surfaces and formal patterns of development, particularly in the urban area. Natural areas protect features in the landscape that give form and identity to the area, e.g. creeks, ravines, cliffs, foreshore. Natural parks can protect environmentally sensitive areas, providing important habitat and corridors that support fish and wildlife. They also provide opportunities for stormwater management, enabling modification of the water quality and rate of runoff from developed sites. Natural areas can provide corridors that are suitable for trails, provided that the trails can be incorporated without causing undue harm to environmental resources.

White Rock has an enthusiastic contingent of open space/naturalist groups who work on conservation and education projects, e.g., Friends of Semiahmoo Bay Society, the Surrey-White Rock Naturalists. These groups have worked as advocates for the environment for many years, and they have interests in contributing to stewardship and environmental education projects.

Analysis

White Rock has relatively few natural areas, particularly large interconnected corridors, a result of the City's small size combined with the extent of the developed area. Its most important natural area is Semiahmoo Bay. The bay suffers from some uses that have negative impacts on the natural resources, partly due to lack of information and education. There are significant opportunities in White Rock to engage with environmental groups in improving attention to and management of natural areas. It would also be a benefit if the City had staff to work on environmental matters.





Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • White Rock has some exceptional natural values, particularly the marine area. • There are enthusiastic and knowledgeable members of the community interested in working on environmental projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is little information, education or programming in relation to natural values. • There are invasive species in parks, with little management. • There are uses that harm natural resources, particularly off-leash dogs. • Stormwater runoff from private properties is directed into natural parks, causing erosion and slides. • Trees are sometimes topped illegally in parks by residents wanting to improve views. • City has limited resources to address environmental matters.

Recommendations



- Develop a system of interpretive signs at key natural areas, including the foreshore (see section 5.2).
- Develop and publicize codes of conduct for natural areas.
- Increase monitoring of natural areas to reduce vandalism and harmful activities.
- Increase promotion of White Rock's natural resources through events, programs, publicity and displays, including wildlife viewing opportunities.
- Develop a new structure that could serve as an interpretive centre for groups and as a picnic shelter, with good access to the shoreline and Centennial Park. To accommodate this, the proposed location is in the vicinity of Bayview Park and the area west of the developed park.
- Seek opportunities to acquire undeveloped land as natural parks.
- Continue to support and participate in programs to manage exotic invasive species.
- Expand volunteer environmental stewardship and education efforts by environmental and youth groups.
- Develop a management plan for dogs, considering possible off-leash parks and publicizing and enforcing current regulations.
- Manage stormwater from private properties that is being directed into parks in order to eliminate negative impacts.
- Work with other agencies to protect and enhance the environmental values in Semiahmoo Bay.



- Hire a City Environmental Coordinator to work on protection and enhancement of environmental resources. Coordinate with Surrey's environmental staff.
- Encourage the protection and management of trees per the proposed Tree Management Bylaw, e.g., work with residents and tree services to prevent illegal tree topping in parks.

4.8 Boulevards

Description



There are 6 park properties covering 0.35 ha that are classified as boulevards. These are very small sites that are typically grass with trees, with some having special signs or monuments. In addition, the City's Parks Department maintains all boulevard trees.

The City is currently revising its Subdivision Control Bylaw with regard to boulevard treatment and street trees. Typically, developers of major projects are required to develop the boulevard as part of their project. White Rock developed one innovative boulevard along Stayte Road, where curb cuts, swales and permeable paving reduce the amount of stormwater flowing into pipes.

Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Boulevards add aesthetic value and identity to the City.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Boulevard parcels are spread out, and in the past there was no consistent treatment.

Recommendations

- Continue to implement a consistent treatment for boulevards and street trees, in accordance with the profile of the site or street.
- Continue program of boulevard and street tree planting as part of the development process and capital projects.
- Encourage more innovative boulevard designs, similar to Stayte Road.



4.9 Parks Maintenance

Description

The City of White Rock has three maintenance classes for parks. The criteria for those classes, type of maintenance, and number of parks within each class are as follows:

- Class A - includes all areas with formal flower beds. Parks are maintained to the highest standard, fertilized and watered during the growing season, and maintained weekly (cut, string trimmer, edging, trash removal). There are 19 sites maintained to Class A, including city-wide, urban, and neighbourhood parks; boulevards; neighbourhood open space, and walkways.
- Class B - Include all areas without formal flower beds; fertilized and watered as required, maintained as required (usually every 3 to 5 weeks). There are 17 sites maintained to Class B, including mostly portions of city-wide parks; boulevards; neighbourhood open space, walkways, and natural parks.
- Class C - Include all areas without formal flower beds, all areas maintained by contractors; fertilized and watered as required, maintained as required (usually every 4 to 6 weeks). There are over 11 sites maintained to Class C, including mostly walkways and boulevards.

Analysis

The maintenance levels of White Rock's parks are a source of community pride, and there is strong political support for this approach, e.g., the City participates in Communities in Bloom. On the other hand, the City is finding it difficult to meet the maintenance expectations, with rising costs.

As an example, neighbourhood parks in White Rock are maintained to a level beyond the typical standard for neighbourhood parks. Most municipalities do not have the budgets to maintain ornamental displays in neighbourhood parks. This may be because White Rock has such a small amount of parkland, because of the older population, and because it has become the expectation. Of course, there is nothing wrong with this approach, provided that the City recognizes the needs for sufficient operational costs.

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There is community pride in the flower displays and the manicured approach to maintenance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintenance of parks to the existing levels is expensive.

Recommendations

- Review the existing maintenance levels and their real costs on an annual basis. If funding is insufficient for the existing maintenance levels, either increase funding or consider reducing maintenance levels, e.g., in certain areas of neighbourhood parks consider limiting plantings of annuals and perennials, limiting mowed grass areas, and/or increasing native shrub and tree plantings.



5.0 OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

Whereas the previous section reviewed parkland primarily in relation to the supply of the land itself, this section addresses specific facilities within parks. The planning and management of outdoor recreation facilities is undertaken in collaboration with Leisure Services; they determine the demand and needs for recreation facilities.

5.1 Sports Fields, Ball Diamonds and Track

Description

White Rock has 2 sports fields, located at Centennial Park and at Peace Arch Park/Peace Arch Elementary School. Both are sand-based grass fields without lights, and they are highly used facilities, in excellent condition. The Peace Arch field, a newer facility built and managed in partnership with the School District, supports soccer, and softball on an overlapping ball diamond. At Centennial Park, the sports include: soccer, track (on a track surrounding the soccer field), and softball and baseball on an adjacent ball diamond.

Analysis

The supply of sports fields and ball diamonds is low in relation to White Rock's population³. However, the sports groups are all based in the South Surrey/White Rock area, so use spans the two municipalities. In addition, White Rock's high percentage of seniors may result in lower demand for these facilities than in some communities. With White Rock's limited land base, it is unlikely that space will become available for an additional sports field.

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sports fields and ball diamonds are premier facilities in general. • Sports fields are well maintained. • Facility booking system (CLASS) works well. • City has good relationship with sports groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sports field, ball diamond and track at Centennial Park are undersized (see City Parks section). • Demand for sports use exceeds supply. • No revenue is obtained from sports use. • Both fields would benefit from

³ Typical ranges are as follows: Softball: 1 diamond for 3,000 – 7,500 population, Baseball: 1 diamond for 7,500 – 10,000 population, Soccer: 1 field for 2,800 – 6,000 population.



	<p>some improvements to infrastructure and facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vandalism of facilities is a problem. • More coordination with Leisure Services would be beneficial. • More coordination with Surrey would provide a more consistent experience for sports groups.
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Recommendations

- Explore opportunities to increase sizes of the sports field, ball diamond and track as part of the Centennial Park site planning process.
- Consider charging fees to adult groups for use of sports fields and ball diamonds.
- Make some improvements to field facilities and infrastructure, potentially including: Scoremaster goals at both fields, washrooms/change rooms at Peace Arch, higher outfield fence (or longer field) at Centennial ball diamond.
- Explore methods for increasing coordination with Surrey.

5.2 Other Facilities and Services

Tennis

White Rock has 5 public tennis courts in Centennial Park, and 3 private courts at “Mann Park”, which is a part of Centennial Park. None of the courts have lights, and they are all in good condition. The private tennis club leases the land and conducts its own maintenance.

Tennis is stable or even declining in popularity. However, it remains a popular activity among seniors. As is the case in White Rock, clusters of courts are better at supporting a viable tennis community, providing opportunities for lessons, tournaments and a significant level of participation, than individual or double courts. In many communities, covered courts also help to retain interest in the sport.

Play Areas, Hard Courts and Lacrosse

White Rock has 5 full playgrounds, where the play equipment is excellent and use is high. Three of these sites are parks, and two are schools: Centennial Park, Barge Park, Emerson Park, Peace Arch Elementary, White Rock Elementary. The previous play equipment at MacCaud Park has been removed. There is also play equipment along the Cypress Street walkway, but the quality of equipment and use are lower. The spatial analysis shows

major gaps in supply, based on a desired 5 minute walk (0.5 km) to a playground (see Map 4).



Play areas perform an important function in terms of providing opportunities for children to engage in outdoor recreation on an unscheduled basis, and in providing young families with opportunities to gather and socialize. None of the facilities enable use by people with disabilities. There are no spray parks or youth parks.

Hard surface multi-purpose courts are a type of facility that has become popular in public parks recently. These are paved courts, usually surrounded by fences, with space for hockey nets, and basketball hoops. These are useful facilities because of the range of activities that can be accommodated, e.g., roller hockey, ball hockey, skateboarding for beginners, general cycling, hopscotch and ball play. Hard courts can also offer activities for a wide range of age groups, from small children to teenagers. White Rock does not have any multi-purpose courts.

There is a lacrosse box that was built in Centennial Park in 2001. The association is considering the addition of lights, at its own expense.

Lawn Bowling



White Rock has 2 lawn bowling clubs; Mann Park Lawn Bowling, with 165 members and facilities on leased land in Centennial Park, and White Rock Lawn Bowling, with 242 members and a City-leased facility at a Dolphin and Royal (not a City park). White Rock is renowned for its lawn bowling, with these 2 clubs ranking 4th and 5th in terms of membership in the Lower Mainland. One club has no lights, and the other has inappropriate lighting. Additional and better lights could extend opportunities for play. Access to some artificial turf would also be a benefit for this activity. The private clubs are typically responsible for their own facilities.

Dog Off-leash Parks

Dogs in White Rock are required to be on-leash at all times. Dogs are not allowed on the Promenade or the beach, except that leashed dogs are allowed on the foreshore west of Bay Street, only from September to May. An issue in White Rock is off-leash dog use of the foreshore, where dogs can damage habitat and disturb wildlife. Dogs access the foreshore from the Semiahmoo First Nations land, and from Bayview Park and points west of that. Some interest was expressed by the public for dog off-leash parks, however there currently is not a suitable site for that purpose.





Community Gardens

White Rock does not currently have any community gardens. These are typically most needed and successful in higher density neighbourhoods where residents do not have private yards for gardening. In White Rock, community gardens would therefore be most appropriate near the Town Centre. They would not fit within a new urban park because space will be limited, however there may be an opportunity to include a community garden within Centennial Park when it is redesigned.

Signs

Signs in White Rock have been designed and prepared on an ad hoc basis, with some effective signs, but no coordinated approach. In some locations, there are many signs of different styles, leading to confusion and presenting an unsightly appearance. Many signs are needed for the parks system, including directional (way-finding), instructional and interpretive information. The City is working towards a City-wide sign strategy that will establish a broad context for signs linked with the City corporate identity “branding”. The signs will include City entrance signs, neighbourhood signs, leisure facility signs, commercial areas, way-finding, bicycle routes, etc.

Map

White Rock’s parks and walkways are important for visitors and residents. An attractive and legible map of parks and trails can lead to significant economic benefits, as well as providing important information to residents on how to be active and healthy. Opportunities exist to partner with other organizations on the production of such a map, e.g., Business Improvement Association, Chamber of Commerce.

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply of tennis courts is consistent with typical standards. • The quality of most courts is good. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More play areas are required. • There are no hard courts, spray parks or youth facilities. • Dogs may be causing impacts to intertidal natural resources. • There are no dog off-leash opportunities and no suitable sites for that purpose. • A coordinated signage system is lacking. • A user-friendly, attractive map of parks and walkways is lacking.



Recommendations

- Conduct ongoing consultation with user groups of facilities in parks to review their needs.
- Consider supporting private clubs with facilities in parks in the improvement of their facilities, e.g., lawn bowling, tennis.
- Ensure that there is a sufficient supply and distribution of play areas, with the equipment required to meet neighbourhood needs.
- In the design and upgrading of parks, consult with surrounding residents to determine their interests in particular facilities, including consideration of hard courts, spray parks or youth facilities.
- Review and if necessary improve enforcement of dog regulations.
- Develop a consistent signage system for parks and walkways, including directional, instructional and interpretive information, in coordination with new City-wide sign system.
- Prepare a new attractive and informative map of parks, walkways, recreation facilities, and other City amenities, potentially in partnership with other organizations.

5.3 Arts and Culture



White Rock has been involved in some programs integrating arts and culture into the parks system. These include: banner program, several heritage signs, heritage stones with interpretive signs, and painting of garbage containers by school children. These programs have generally been very successful, and they foster a sense of involvement and community pride.

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arts and culture programs have been successful. • Public art policy has had positive results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vandalism is an issue.



Recommendations

- Continue arts and culture programs.
- Continue to implement and increase opportunities for public art.
- Design with potential for vandalism in mind, e.g., artwork in high visibility locations, materials that spray paint can be removed from easily, etc.

6.0 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

The Parks Master Plan will be implemented in many ways by government and their various partners. The implementation strategy provided here highlights some key aspects required for successful implementation of the Plan.

6.1 Partnerships

In these fiscally constraining times, many Parks Departments are looking to partnerships as an integral component of community development and as a way to make limited municipal funds go farther in the development and operation of facilities and services. One of the challenges is that the public's willingness to pay for parks and recreation services is not always consistent with their demand for these services. Working with partners to deliver parks and recreation services enhances and supports community spirit and vitality, and the "investment" of all of those involved in helping to provide appropriate recreation experiences.

There are many opportunities for partnerships, some of which are already occurring. Volunteerism is one of the primary ones. Opportunities for volunteers include: "adopt a park, trail or street", managing projects, planning for new projects and programs, and advising on committees. They can also be involved in support activities such as providing transportation, fund-raising, and problem-solving.

Volunteers are a huge asset to the community and it is important to recognize them as such. As the community expands its volunteer network, it will be most successful if sufficient resources are provided for volunteers, e.g. provision of materials, covering expenses, appropriate volunteer recognition.

Associations and organizations of different types also provide partnership opportunities. Partnership with the tourism and business sector can assist in the development and promotion of facilities and events, and publication of information. Partnership with the health industry can help to encourage an active lifestyle, e.g. Heart and Stroke Foundation's "walk for health". Organizations such as the Rotary Club have interest in building facilities within parks. Schools and colleges can supply students who can learn and provide community services through special projects.



Community Development



Community development is a process of meaningful citizen participation in decision-making, in actively helping to carry out those decisions, and in the evolution of the community. It is well proven that community development and community engagement processes are successful in contributing to a strong sense of community pride and community cohesiveness.



Community development is also a complex process, often involving more resources than are typically anticipated or available. There are different types of communities. Some are based on “place”, such as neighbourhoods. Other communities are based on interests, such as a specific activity or event.

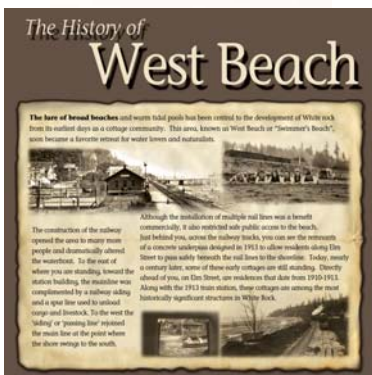


If White Rock becomes more involved in community development, it will be important to have policies and procedures that allow for timely public involvement. There will need to be a system that enables discussion, the identification of problems, and the cooperative development of solutions. Some potential techniques include local advisory groups, local meetings, interest group meetings, public meetings, workshops, mail-outs and surveys.

In some communities, citizens are unaware of the benefits of community development, and can perceive some activities as “downloading”. To prevent this, it is important to have a communication strategy that articulates why community development is being implemented, including the concepts behind the philosophy and past success stories.

Community development requires resources. If White Rock is to be successful in promoting and expanding community development, available staff with the appropriate skills will be required.

Marketing



Marketing and communication is an important tool for maximizing awareness and use of the community's services and facilities. Done well, it enhances relationships with citizens and conveys the image and the benefits of the parks and recreation system.

Signage says a lot about the provider of the service, and establishes a ready means of identification. As discussed elsewhere in this plan, parks and trails in White Rock are in need of a new, integrated signage system within a broader City-wide system.



The marketing approach and provision of services in general needs to ensure that all members of the community feel welcome to participate. This includes people with disabilities, people of all cultures, all genders, and those who are economically disadvantaged.



Recommendations

- Pursue and cultivate a variety of partnerships as outlined in other sections of this plan.
- Adopt a process and culture of community development, and provide the City support needed to encourage citizen participation.

6.2 Phasing and Costing

Sheet 6 at the back of this report provides a detailed phasing plan and cost estimates for planning studies, parkland acquisition, development and operations over the next 10 years. Figures for 2007 are based on the adopted financial plan. The following are some of the parameters used in the cost estimate:

- Higher priority items are identified as happening in the shorter term.
- Planning studies, parkland acquisition, and parkland and facility development costs are stated as typical 2007 costs.
- An inflation figure of 10% per year is applied only to ongoing capital improvements, e.g., signs, walkway upgrading, based on escalation rates in 2005 to 2006.
- Operations costs are assumed to be 5% of development costs. Operating costs are increased by 2% annually.

Figure 7 provides a summary of the cost estimate by category, except for operational costs, which are included on Sheet 6 . In this table, High Priority refers to items recommended within the first 5 years, Moderate Priority to years 6 to 10, and Low Priority to items recommended for the 11 to 15 year range.

The timing of proposed parkland acquisition and development are far from ideal, at least from a parks planning perspective. The phasing plan is based on anticipated budgets in the next 10 years. Escalating land and development costs will likely make the plan ever more difficult to achieve as time goes on. This is a risk of delaying implementation of the recommendations.

	High Priority	Moderate Priority	Low Priority	Total
<i>Parkland Acquisition</i>				
Neighbourhood Park - west side	\$1,200,000		\$2,000,000	\$3,200,000
Increase size of existing neighbourhood parks			\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000
New Urban Park in Town Centre	\$6,000,000			\$6,000,000
Acquire natural parks		\$7,000,000	\$14,000,000	\$21,000,000
Acquire BNSF railway corridor				tbd
Total - Parkland Acquisition	\$7,200,000	\$7,000,000	\$25,000,000	\$39,200,000
<i>Planning and Design</i>				
Promenade Master Plan	\$40,000			\$40,000
Centennial Park Master Plan	\$50,000			\$50,000
Dog Management Plan		\$25,000		\$25,000
Map of Parks, Walkways, Features	\$70,000	\$20,000		\$90,000
Total - Planning and Design	\$160,000	\$45,000		\$205,000
<i>Park Development</i>				
Promenade	\$1,520,000			\$1,520,000
Centennial Park		\$1,500,000		\$1,500,000
Neighbourhood Park - west side		\$500,000	\$700,000	\$1,200,000
Neighbourhood Park expansions/development	\$560,000	\$200,000	\$1,300,000	\$2,060,000
New Urban Park in Town Centre		\$2,100,000		\$2,100,000
Bayview/Promenade Interpretive Centre (50%)	\$250,000			\$250,000
Trails in natural parks	\$120,000		\$200,000	\$320,000
Trail along BNR				tbd
Parks Sign System	\$43,000	\$67,000	\$89,000	\$199,000
Total - Parks Development	\$2,493,000	\$4,367,000	\$2,289,000	\$9,149,000
<i>Walkway Development</i>				
Anderson	\$20,000			\$20,000
Johnston/Victoria with Foster viewpoint		\$300,000		\$300,000
Cypress with viewpoint		\$300,000		\$300,000
Terry with viewpoint		\$300,000		\$300,000
Other walkways			\$5,100,000	\$5,100,000
Upgrade existing walkways	\$232,000	\$447,000	\$643,000	\$1,322,000
Sign System	\$55,000	\$71,000	\$93,000	\$219,000
Total - Walkway Development	\$307,000	\$1,418,000	\$5,836,000	\$7,561,000
<i>Recreation Facility Development</i>				
Washrooms plus at Peace Arch	\$300,000			\$300,000
Hard court, spray park			\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Total - Recreation Development	\$300,000		\$1,000,000	\$1,300,000
TOTAL	\$10,460,000	\$12,830,000	\$34,125,000	\$57,415,000

Figure 7: Cost Estimate Summary

Figure 8 provides a summary of an optimistic view of potential land acquisitions for the first 10 years, and the following period:

Potential Acquisitions	2007 - 2016 (ha)	2017 - 2021 (ha)	Comment
Neighbourhood Park - west side	0.14	0.14	2 large or 4 small lots
Barge Park - increase size		0.13	2 lots
New Urban Park - Town Centre	1.00		1 large lot
Goggs Park - increase size		0.15	2 lots
Emerson Park - increase size		0.08	2 lots
Natural Parks	1.57	0.86	natural areas
Rotary Park - increase size		0.2	1 lot
Total (ha)	2.71	1.56	

Figure 8: Proposed Property Acquisitions

(Note: Cost estimate includes only 0.8 ha of natural parks acquired in the first 10 years.)

Figure 9 provides a summary of the population-based supply of parkland based on the estimated 2016 population and the Figure 8 acquisitions in the next 10 years. This analysis indicates that the City will stay in the same range as the existing population-based supply (2.04), unless acquisitions are increased.

Classifications	City Parks (incl. Urban)	Neigh'hood, N'hood Open Space, & Natural Parks	Walkway Parks	Total
# of Park Sites	7	12	37	56
Area (ha)	25.70	10.80	4.45	40.95
Supply (ha/1000 pop*)	1.30	0.55	0.23	2.07

* 2016 Population of 19,755

Figure 9: Projected Population-based Parkland Supply, 2016

6.3 Financial Strategy

White Rock currently has limited funds for implementing the Parks Master Plan. The following are recommendations for obtaining funds:

- Revise the Development Cost Charge bylaw and rates for parkland acquisition based on the Parks Master Plan. This can be easily justified by the rate of proposed growth, and the relative small amount of existing parkland. White Rock's existing Development Cost Charges are currently very low in relation to other Lower Mainland municipalities, reflecting that the City is largely developed with little room for growth.
- Institute a Development Cost Charge (DCC) bylaw for parkland development. The Local Government Act permits DCCs for "providing fencing, landscaping, drainage and irrigation, trails, rest rooms, changing rooms and playground and playing field equipment on parkland". Due to the constraints on taxation and the difficulty in



providing capital funding for new projects, the DCC review should establish a DCC for parkland development.

- Charge user fees to adult groups for the use of sports fields. Surrey charges for adult use of sports fields and ball diamonds, and because of the combination of South Surrey and White Rock in sports groups, a consistent approach would be appropriate. Review Surrey's fees and charges, and develop a complementary system.
- Continue to acquire parkland through new development projects. Identify opportunities, and in collaboration with Development Services, negotiate with developers to obtain City parkland, and to have the developers pay for park construction where possible. Consider using tools such as density transfer and density bonus to obtain parkland.
- Sell some properties acquired for parkland but not suitable for that purpose, to enable purchase of other properties for parkland.
- Develop a program to encourage and support bequesting of parkland.
- Explore "adopt a" programs for some areas within parks, especially new parks, e.g., adopt a flower bed, adopt a trail.
- Consider a special levy for parkland acquisition and/or development. This levy could be applied against all land and improvements in White Rock, as the provision of parkland is a long term investment in the community.
- Tax increases to support parkland acquisition and/or development are another opportunity, if possible within the context of overall budget planning. It can be considered in the future, especially if support for more and better parkland develops.

6.4 Next Steps



The sections above and the other recommendations in this Parks Master Plan provide a strategic direction for the future of parks and outdoor recreation in the White Rock area. Because of the fiscal challenges of achieving the recommendations within the next 10 years, many of the recommendations are currently slated for the 11 to 15 year time frame. In order to meet even those targets, the City will need to build the financial reserves required, in accordance with the financial strategy outlined above.

The following are some of the next steps involved in implementation of the Master Plan:

- Incorporate the recommendations of the Parks Master Plan into the considerations of overall City financial planning.
- Organize fund-raising efforts and submit applications for government *funding to support special projects.

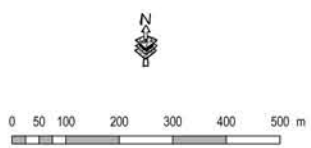




- Develop a land acquisition strategy for parkland that targets specific properties that could meet the recommendations of the Parks Master Plan, including a strategy for tracking the ownership and potential opportunities for purchase of these properties. Given that the City does not have anyone responsible for Properties and that certain sites would be ideal park sites, one option might be to establish a relationship with a real estate agent who can inform the City of appropriate properties that may be available for purchase. A supplement to this plan provides staff a map of potential property acquisitions.
- Build up a financial reserve that can be used to acquire appropriate properties when they become available.
- Ensure that adequate operating funds are available to maintain new parks and outdoor recreation facilities.
- Once the Parks Master Plan has been adopted, include its provisions in the update of the Official Community Plan.
- Import the parks and trails map and database into the City's GIS and data management system, and maintain these so they remain accurate over time.
- Consult both the Parks Master Plan and the Strategic Transportation Plan in the implementation of pedestrian and bicycle routes, considering the routes connecting parks that are illustrated in the Parks Master Plan.
- Continue to work with surrounding residents on the programming and design of new and upgraded parks.



Plot Date: January 29, 2007



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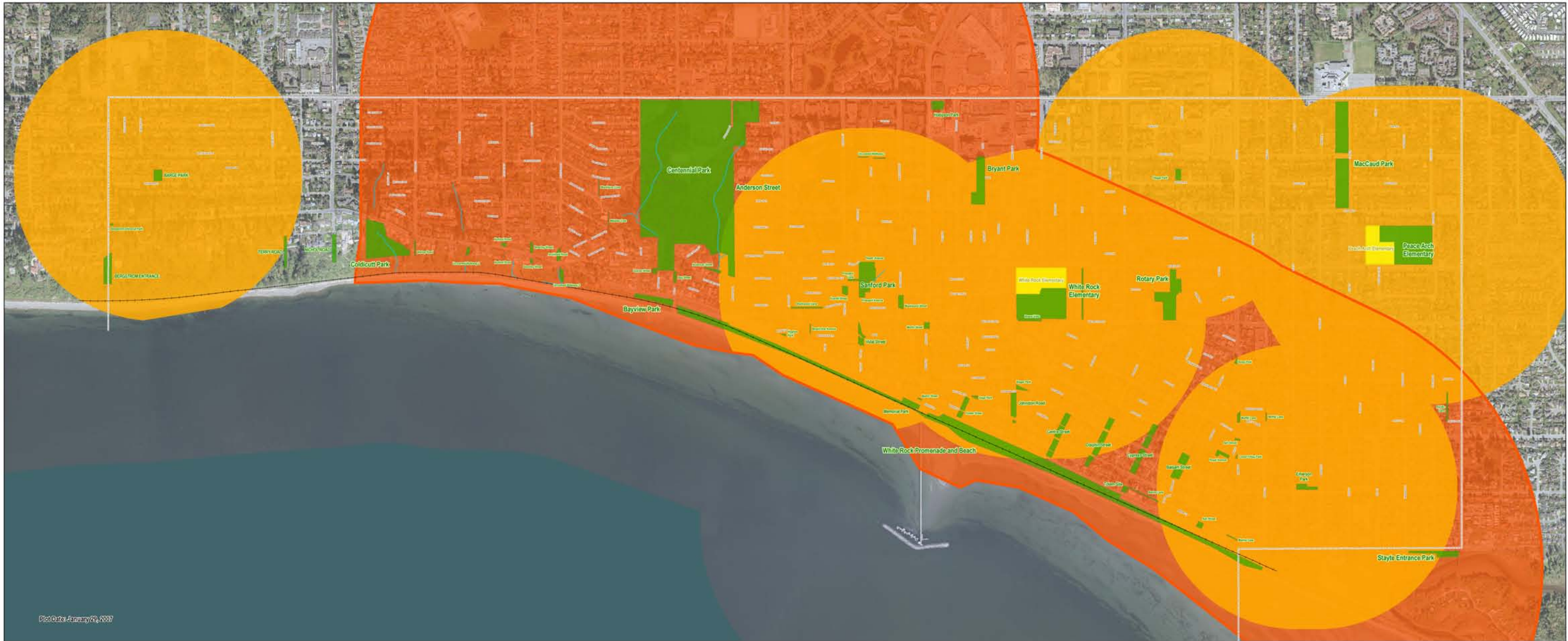
Legend

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| — bridge; culvert; ramp | — Municipal Boundary | ■ Schools | ■ Neighbourhood Park |
| — sidewalk | — Bike Route | ■ Park Classifications | ■ Neighbourhood Open Space |
| — stairs | — Railway Track | ■ City Park | ■ Natural Park |
| — stream | — Stream | ■ Urban Park | ■ Walkway |
| — trail | ■ Playground | ■ Boulevard Park | |

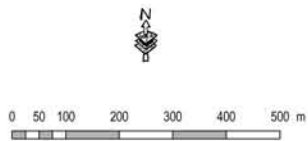


Map 1: Existing Parks and Trails

City of White Rock Parks Master Plan



Plot Date: January 29, 2007



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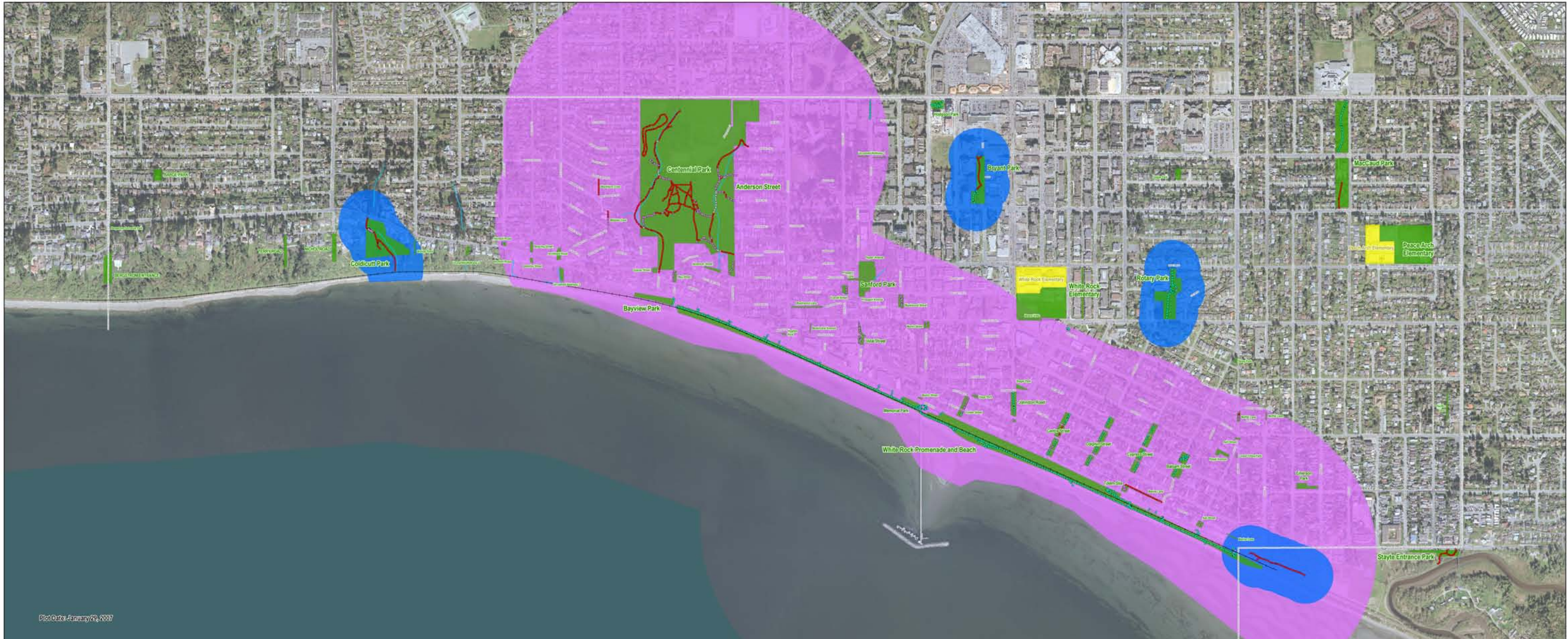
Legend

- Municipal Boundary
- Railway Track
- Stream
- Schools
- City Parks
- Neighbourhood Parks Catchment (0.5 km)
- City Parks Catchment (1.0 km)

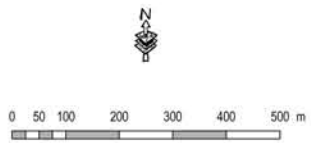


Map 2: Spatial Analysis of City and Neighbourhood Parks

City of White Rock Parks Master Plan



Plot Date: January 29, 2007



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Legend

- bridge; culvert; ramp
- sidewalk
- stairs
- trail
- Municipal Boundary
- Railway Track
- Stream
- Schools
- City Parks
- Park Paths >1,000m Catchment (0.5 km)
- Park Paths 200-1,000m Catchment (0.1 km)

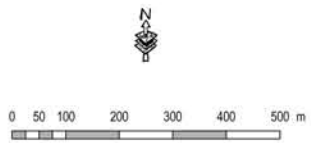


Map 3: Spatial Analysis of Trails and Walkways

City of White Rock Parks Master Plan



Plot Date: January 29, 2007



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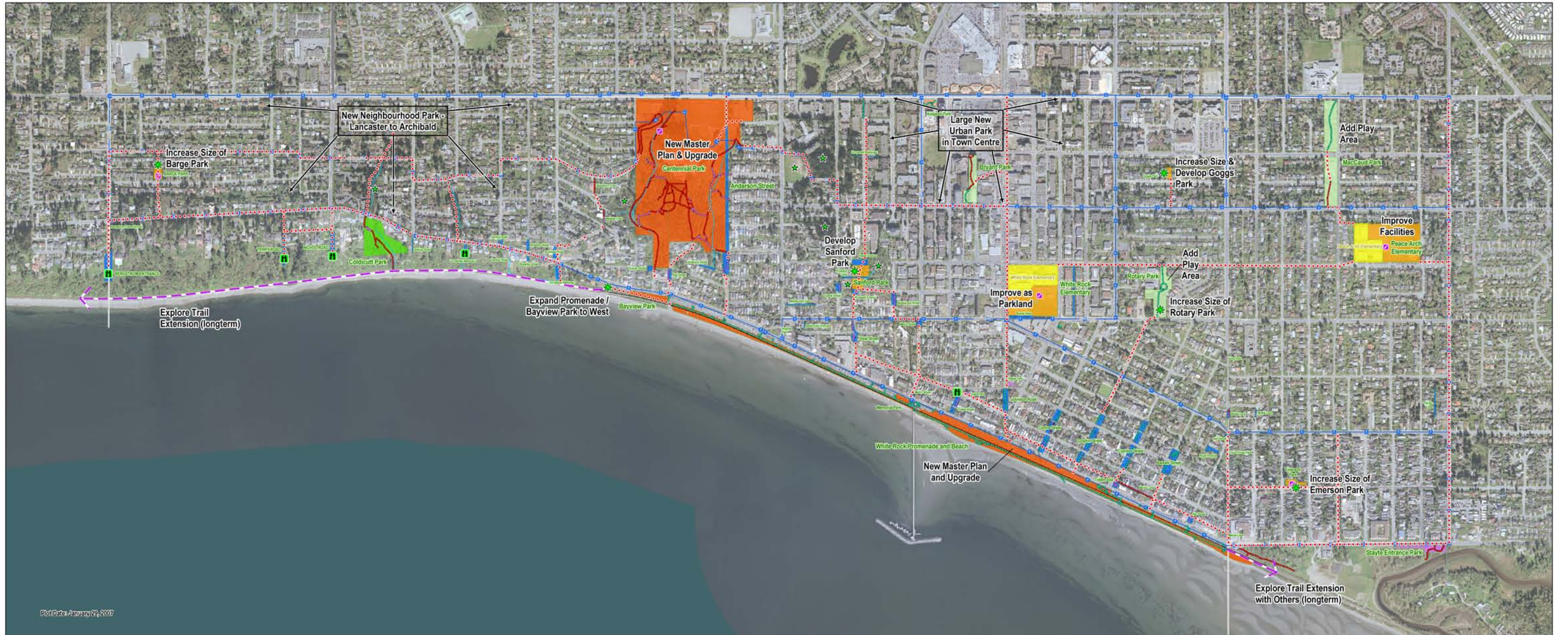
Legend

- Municipal Boundary
- Railway Track
- ~ Stream
- Schools
- City Parks
- Playground Catchment (0.5 km)

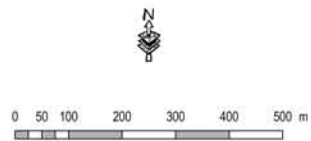


Map 4: Spatial Analysis of Playgrounds

City of White Rock Parks Master Plan



Plot Dates: January 29, 2007



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Legend

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| — bridge; culvert; ramp | — Municipal Boundary | ■ Schools | ■ Neighbourhood Park | ★ Park Recommendation |
| — sidewalk | — Bike Route | ■ Park Classifications | ■ Neighbourhood Open Space | ★ Explore Parkland Potential |
| — stairs | — Railway Track | ■ City Park | ■ Natural Park | ■ Viewpoint Opportunity |
| — stream | — Stream | ■ Urban Park | ■ Walkway | — Potential Walkway |
| — trail | ■ Playground | ■ Boulevard Park | | — Explore Trail Extension (longterm) |



Map 5: Parks Master Plan

City of White Rock Parks Master Plan

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total 10 years	11-15 yrs
<i>Parkland Acquisition</i>												
Neighbourhood Park - west side	\$600,000	\$600,000									\$1,200,000	\$2,000,000
Barge Park - increase size												\$2,000,000
New Urban Park in Town Centre					\$6,000,000						\$6,000,000	
Goggs Park - increase size												\$2,000,000
Emerson Park - increase size												\$2,000,000
Acquire natural parks										\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$14,000,000
Rotary Park - increase size												\$3,000,000
Acquire BNSF railway corridor												tdb
Total - Parkland Acquisition	\$600,000	\$600,000			\$6,000,000					\$7,000,000	\$14,200,000	\$25,000,000
<i>Planning and Design</i>												
Promenade Master Plan		\$40,000									\$40,000	
Centennial Park Master Plan		\$50,000									\$50,000	
Dog Management Plan						\$25,000					\$25,000	
Map of Parks, Walkways, Features		\$50,000			\$20,000			\$20,000			\$90,000	
Total - Planning and Design		\$140,000			\$20,000	\$25,000		\$20,000			\$205,000	
<i>Park Development</i>												
Promenade	\$20,000		\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000						\$1,520,000	
Centennial Park						\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000			\$1,500,000	
Sanford Park					\$500,000						\$500,000	
Neighbourhood Park - west side						\$500,000					\$500,000	\$700,000
Barge Park - new portion												\$700,000
New Urban Park in Town Centre						\$700,000	\$700,000	\$700,000			\$2,100,000	
Goggs Park	\$60,000										\$60,000	\$300,000
Emerson Park - new portion												\$300,000
MacCaud Park - play area/youth facilities						\$100,000					\$100,000	
Rotary Park - play area							\$100,000				\$100,000	
Bayview/Promenade Interpretive Centre (50%)		\$250,000									\$250,000	
Natural parks - trails					\$120,000						\$120,000	\$200,000
Trail along BNR												tdb
Parks Sign System		\$10,000	\$10,500	\$11,025	\$11,576	\$12,155	\$12,763	\$13,401	\$14,071	\$14,775	\$110,266	\$88,647
Total - Parks Development	\$80,000	\$260,000	\$510,500	\$511,025	\$1,131,576	\$1,812,155	\$1,312,763	\$1,213,401	\$14,071	\$14,775	\$6,860,266	\$2,288,647
<i>Increased Parks Operations</i>												
Promenade	\$1,000	\$1,020	\$26,040	\$51,561	\$77,592	\$79,144	\$80,727	\$82,342	\$83,989	\$85,668	\$569,084	
Centennial Park							\$25,000	\$50,500	\$76,510	\$78,040	\$79,601	\$309,651
Sanford Park					\$25,000	\$25,500	\$26,010	\$26,530	\$27,061	\$27,602	\$157,703	
Neighbourhood Park - west side						\$25,000	\$25,500	\$26,010	\$26,530	\$27,061	\$130,101	
Barge Park - new portion												
New Urban Park in Town Centre						\$35,000	\$70,700	\$107,114	\$109,256	\$111,441	\$433,512	
Goggs Park	\$3,000	\$3,060	\$3,121	\$3,184	\$3,247	\$3,312	\$3,378	\$3,446	\$3,515	\$3,585	\$32,849	
Emerson Park - new portion											\$0	
MacCaud Park - play/youth facilities						\$5,000	\$5,100	\$5,202	\$5,306	\$5,412	\$26,020	
Rotary Park - play area							\$5,000	\$5,100	\$5,202	\$5,306	\$20,608	
Bayview/Promenade Interpretive Centre		\$25,000	\$25,500	\$26,010	\$26,530	\$27,061	\$27,602	\$28,154	\$28,717	\$29,291	\$243,866	
Natural parks - trails					\$6,000	\$6,120	\$6,242	\$6,367	\$6,495	\$6,624	\$37,849	
Trail along BNR											\$0	
Total - Parks Operations	\$4,000	\$29,080	\$54,662	\$80,755	\$138,370	\$231,137	\$300,760	\$366,775	\$374,111	\$381,593	\$1,961,243	n/a
<i>Walkway Development</i>												
Anderson	\$20,000										\$20,000	
Johnston/Victoria with Foster viewpoint						\$300,000					\$300,000	
Cypress with viewpoint								\$300,000			\$300,000	
Terry with viewpoint										\$300,000	\$300,000	
Martin												\$600,000
Balsam												\$600,000
Vidal												\$600,000
Bay												\$600,000
Archibald												\$600,000
Un-named 2 with viewpoint												\$700,000
Nichol with viewpoint												\$700,000
Bergstrom Entrance with viewpoint												\$700,000
Upgrade Walkways		\$50,000	\$55,000	\$60,500	\$66,550	\$73,205	\$80,526	\$88,578	\$97,436	\$107,179	\$678,974	\$643,077
Sign System	\$10,000	\$10,500	\$11,025	\$11,576	\$12,155	\$12,763	\$13,401	\$14,071	\$14,775	\$15,513	\$125,779	\$93,080
Total - Walkway Development	\$30,000	\$60,500	\$66,025	\$72,076	\$78,705	\$385,968	\$93,926	\$402,649	\$112,210	\$422,693	\$1,724,753	\$5,836,156
<i>Walkway Operations</i>												
Anderson	\$1,000	\$1,020	\$1,040	\$1,061	\$1,082	\$1,104	\$1,126	\$1,149	\$1,172	\$1,195	\$10,950	
Johnston/Victoria with Foster viewpoint						\$15,000	\$15,300	\$15,606	\$15,918	\$16,236	\$78,061	
Cypress with viewpoint								\$15,000	\$15,300	\$15,606	\$45,906	
Terry with viewpoint										\$15,000	\$15,000	
Martin												
Balsam												
Vidal												
Bay												
Archibald												
Un-named 2 with viewpoint												
Nichol with viewpoint												
Bergstrom Entrance with viewpoint												
Upgrade Walkways		\$2,500	\$5,300	\$8,431	\$11,927	\$15,826	\$20,169	\$25,001	\$30,373	\$36,339	\$71,015	
Sign System	\$500	\$1,035	\$1,607	\$2,218	\$2,870	\$3,566	\$4,307	\$5,097	\$5,937	\$6,832	\$13,257	
Total - Walkway Operations	\$1,500	\$4,555	\$7,947	\$11,710	\$15,880	\$35,496	\$40,902	\$61,852	\$68,700	\$91,208	\$339,750	n/a
<i>Recreation Facility Development</i>												
Washrooms plus at Peace Arch		\$300,000									\$300,000	
Hard court, spray park												\$1,000,000
Total - Recreation Development		\$300,000									\$300,000	\$1,000,000
<i>Recreation Facility Operations</i>												
Washrooms plus at Peace Arch		\$15,000	\$15,300	\$15,606	\$15,918	\$16,236	\$16,561	\$16,892	\$17,230	\$17,575	\$146,319	
Total - Recreation Operations		\$15,000									\$15,000	n/a
<i>Summary</i>												
Acquisition Total	\$600,000	\$600,000			\$6,000,000					\$7,000,000	\$14,200,000	\$25,000,000
Planning and Design Total		\$140,000			\$20,000	\$25,000		\$20,000			\$205,000	tdb
Development Total	\$110,000	\$620,500	\$576,525	\$583,101	\$1,210,281	\$2,198,123	\$1,406,689	\$1,616,050	\$126,281	\$437,467	\$8,885,018	\$9,124,804
GRAND TOTAL	\$710,000	\$1,360,500	\$576,525	\$583,101	\$7,230,281	\$2,223,123	\$1,406,689	\$1,636,050	\$126,281	\$7,437,467	\$23,290,018	\$34,124,804

Operations Total	\$5,500	\$48,635	\$62,609	\$92,465	\$154,249	\$266,633	\$341,662	\$428,628	\$442,811	\$472,801	\$2,315,993	n/a
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