

HALIFAX



COMMUNITY

Facility Master Plan 2

Appendices

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Halifax Regional Municipality

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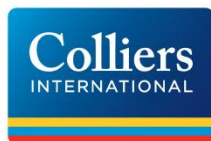
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Appendix A: Objectives & Methodology

A.1. Project Objectives

The 8 project objectives provided by HRM Staff and approved by HRM Council in the spring of 2014 included:

- Objective 1: Review the 2008 CFMP to summarize outcomes and identify outstanding recommendations;
- Objective 2: Perform demographic and current trends data collection and analysis;
- Objective 3: Collect data related to evidence-based development of recommendations;
- Objective 4: Provide best practices comparisons from 5 sample cities;
- Objective 5: Identify gaps, over supply, anomalies etc. compared to sample cities;
- Objective 6: Provide public engagement through conversations related to service delivery expectations, capacity, access, drive times; and
- Objective 7: Develop criteria for the decommissioning of recreation facilities
- Objective 8: Update the 2008 CFMP to create CFMP2.

A.2. Project Methodology

Creating CFMP2 was an extensive effort involving consultants, HRM Staff, external stakeholders and the public. The methodology used to complete CFMP2 was structured as a series of tasks designed to meet the project objectives.

Task 1: The consulting team undertook a review of existing HRM Policy including the HRM Recreation Blueprint, the HRM Regional Plan, the HRM Active Transportation Priorities Plan, HRM's Cultural Plan, the Regional Physical Activity Strategy for the Halifax Region, and the National Recreation Strategy. The review aimed to provide the context for CFMP2 and help guide decision making. A summary of the findings can be found in **Appendix B**.

Task 2: Through a series of interviews, the consulting team analyzed each recommendation in the 2008 CFMP. Since its adoption significant progress was made in completing its recommendations. To date, 52 of the 59 recommendations (88%) were either completed, are ongoing or were reconsidered due to a change in Council direction. The 7 recommendations that were not yet started were reviewed in early 2015 and where appropriate are incorporated into the Community Facility Master Plan Update. A summary of the findings can be found in **Appendix C**.

Ongoing	27
Implemented	18
Reconsidered	7
Not yet started	7
Total:	59

Task 3: The consulting team collected updated Demographic & School Enrollment Data to determine where changes in population are occurring and where facilities may be needed in the medium term. A summary of the findings can be found in **Appendix D & E**.

Task 4: The consulting team reviewed existing HRM Building Assessments to determine future capital, operating and maintenance liabilities. A summary of the findings can be found in **Appendix F**.

Task 5 & 6: The consulting team and HRM compiled existing inventory of facilities for mapping and drive time analysis. A summary of the findings can be found in **Appendix G**

Task 6: The consulting team and HRM compiled and analyzed how and when facilities are utilized. A summary of the findings can be found in **Appendix H**.

Task 7: The consulting team conducted Interviews with HRM staff and six focus groups with provincial sport organizations. A summary of the focus group results can be found in **Appendix I**.

Task 8: The consulting team and HRM updated Regional Councilors on the project's progress and received feedback on opportunities and challenges to consider in CFMP2. A summary of the meetings can be found in **Appendix J**.

Task 9, 10 & 11: The consulting team reviewed facility plans and then interviewed stakeholders at 5 comparable cities to determine how HRM is performing and what new strategies implemented elsewhere could be used here. The consulting team then conducted a gap analysis to compare HRM's provision of facilities. A summary of the findings can be found in **Appendix K**.

Task 12 & 13: The consulting team created and administered phone and web surveys and HRM engaged the public through social media, email and phone. A summary of the findings can be found in **Appendix L & M** respectively.

Task 14: The consulting team and HRM hosted 8 public and 3 private engagement sessions with stakeholders to determine what is working well and where improvements are needed. A summary of the findings can be found in **Appendix N**.

Task 15 & 16: The consulting team reviewed all of its findings with HRM Staff and then developed recommendations for Council's consideration.

Appendix B: Existing Policy, Plans and Guidelines

B.1. 2005 IRFMP and 2008 CFMP

The 2004 Indoor Recreation Facilities Master Plan (IRFMP) created a foundation for future facility development within Halifax. The 2008 Community Facility Master Plan (CFMP) expanded upon the 2004 IRFMP to update and expand upon the municipality's strategic provision of both indoor and outdoor recreation facilities. The 2008 CFMP included updated guiding principles as follows:

- Integrated Planning – The Community Facilities Master Plan must support the building of a strong and healthy community. To serve the needs of its citizens, the Community Development Business Unit must work collaboratively with the community, Council and other business units within the municipality. Council has established a vision within the Regional Municipal Planning Strategy that guides policy and initiatives throughout the municipality. Numerous other planning documents propose initiatives and developments for Halifax. It is important for the Community Development Business Unit to consider these other planning tools to facilitate integration of accepted policies and directions for long term planning of facilities. This integration will ensure compatibility with community vision and existing community plans.
- Distribution of Facilities – Facility planning and development needs to take into account the needs of the population and its distribution within the municipality. All concepts presented should consider HRM's expectations for future development of community centres, multi district centres, sport facilities, event facilities, fields, tracks and diamonds.
- Activity Coverage – The municipality will strive to provide a range of recreation opportunities for its residents and design facilities that promote participation.
- Community based arts and culture – Arts and culture play a vital role in people's lives, therefore program opportunities should be built into facilities wherever feasible. Programming in arts and culture may challenge social exclusion, build communities and spark social action.
- Communities building through asset management – Management models other than municipally operated recreation facilities are strongly encouraged.
- Balance new assets against lifecycle obligations – A balance must be found between investing in new assets and existing facilities. Priority should be given to the maintenance, lifecycle and upgrade of current HRM assets. Older facilities need to be fully evaluated to ensure that lifecycle investment is worthwhile for extending lifespan of the assets.
- Ensure agility in planning to accommodate for future change.

B.2. Recreation Blueprint

The Recreation Blueprint is an internal HRM corporate policy that guides decision making within HRM's Parks and Recreation department. The vision of the Recreation Blueprint (formerly the Community Recreation Services Blueprint) is to provide quality, inclusive and innovative recreation and leisure opportunities, indoors and out. The main focus emphasizes an introductory level of programs and participation with children and youth as the primary target group. All programs and services are to be market driven, affordable and promote holistic and healthy lifestyles. The Blueprint recognizes that

Community Facilities, and their staff, impact the health of all Halifax communities where parks, recreation, sport, fitness, art, and culture are essential to the personal, social, economic and environmental wellbeing. The mission of the Blueprint is to enrich the lives of residents and communities by facilitating and/or providing quality inclusive leisure services, facilities, and programs.

The Blueprint's Values are:

- To provide customer satisfaction through the nurturing of ongoing relationships with citizens and continually striving to exceed the expectation of our citizens;
- To understand the needs of the unique communities across Halifax and to continually seek input into planning and program delivery;
- To support staff by investing in their professional development and recognizing their collective efforts;
- To remain committed to sustainability and fiscal responsibility;
- To value open dialogue and team work and believe in a supportive, respectful, ethical and diverse work environment;
- To provide universal access to recreation services;
- The aim of the Blueprint is to provide Strategic Outcomes including:
 - Healthy citizens.
 - Child and youth development.
 - Support for citizen involvement and volunteers.
 - Enhanced service delivery through the development of partnerships.
 - Desirable and attractive places to play and live.
 - To value the contribution and support of partnerships.

B.3. The Regional Plan

The Regional Plan explains that Halifax's vision for the future is to enhance HRM's citizens' quality of life by fostering the growth of healthy and vibrant communities, a strong and diverse economy, and sustainable environment. The RPMS also seeks to address the needs and views of all sectors of Halifax, recognizing the diversity of its citizens, community and geography. The Regional Plan:

- Provides a framework which leads to predictable, fair, cost-effective and timely decision making;
- Supports development patterns that promote a vigorous regional economy;
- Preserves and promotes sustainability of cultural, historical and natural assets;
- Supports the Regional Centre as the focus for economic, cultural and residential activities;
- Makes the most effective use of land, energy, infrastructure, public services and facilities, and fosters healthy lifestyles;
- Ensures opportunities for the protection of open space, wilderness, natural beauty and sensitive environmental areas; and
- Develops integrated transportation systems in conjunction with the above principles.

B.4. HRM's Making Connections: 2014-2019 Halifax Active Transportation Priorities Plan

Making Connections is Halifax's five year active transportation priorities plan approved by Regional Council in 2014. This plan identifies the projects and initiatives that the municipality will pursue through to 2019 to increase walking and bicycling. The plan highlights the need to locate its own facilities such as recreation centres, libraries and offices in walkable, mixed-use areas, well served by transit. It also recognizes Active Transportation routes can double as recreational amenities and calls for increased programming and support that promotes active transportation.

B.5. HRM's Cultural Plan

The Halifax Cultural Plan aims to achieve sustainable cultural development through a community-based model of planning, investment and support and to enhance the role of community facilities as hubs for cultural program delivery and cultural opportunity. The five strategic directions identified in the plan are:

- Focused Service Delivery & Partnerships
- Cultural Access & Equity
- Promote and Reinforce Community Character & Heritage
- Life-Long Learning & Creative Development
- Investment & Promotion

B.6. The Physical Activity Strategy for the Halifax Region – Stepping Up

The Physical Activity Strategy Committee (PASC), comprised of Capital Health (Nova Scotia Health), Dalhousie University, Halifax, the Halifax Regional School Board, the Heart & Stroke Foundation, the IWK Hospital and Nova Scotia Health Promotion and Protection (Nova Scotia Department of Health and Wellness) developed Stepping Up in 2009. Stepping Up is aimed at promoting action for community agencies, business and government to address and promote physical activity throughout Halifax.

Stepping Up aims to ensure Halifax's residents and community leaders are aware of the benefits and opportunities of physical activity and embrace it as an essential part of daily life and provide inclusive opportunities for Halifax region residents to increase levels of physical activity. The Strategy aims to create and maintain built and natural environments and infrastructure which support and inspire Halifax region residents to be active in all aspects of their daily life and to ensure community organizations, and public, private and non-profit agencies work in partnership to continually plan, implement, evaluate and improve the strategy.

Stepping Up's Guiding Principles are:

- To the greatest extent possible rely on infrastructure, programs and services currently in place.
- To recognize diversity as a combination of differences and similarities among people.
- To become a knowledge base and emphasize interventions that work.
- To encourage a collaborative effort among community agencies, government and non-government partners.

- To adopt a multi-faceted approach.
- To be coordinated to the greatest extent possible with other regional plans.
- To involve all Halifax region.

B.7. The National Recreation Framework

A Framework for Recreation in Canada 2015: Pathways to Wellbeing (the National Framework) is a collaborative effort of the provincial and territorial governments, the Canadian Parks and Recreation Association and the Provincial/Territorial Parks and Recreation Associations. The National Framework recognizes that recreation fosters the wellbeing of individuals and communities, and of our built and natural environments.

The National Framework aims to encourage multiple stakeholders to collaborate in the pursuit of common priorities, while respecting the uniqueness of individuals and communities across Canada. The National Framework describes five goals:

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

The Province of NS has also undertaken a process to develop a provincial recreation framework that is scheduled to be delivered in the fall of 2015. It is expected the provincial strategy will be aligned with the National Framework.

B.8. The Canadian Sport Policy

The Canadian Sport Policy reflects the interests of Canadian sport community, sport organizations and sport agencies. The aim of the Policy is to make the sports more effective and inclusive helping to ensure all Canadians can, and feel welcome to, participate in sport. The policy focuses on achieving the goals of enhanced participation, excellence, capacity and interaction in sport.

B.9. Shared Strategy for Advancing Recreation in Nova Scotia

In 2015, Recreation Nova Scotia and the Active Living Branch of the Nova Scotia Department of Health and Wellness partnered to develop a bold strategy for the advancement of recreation across Nova Scotia. In the strategy, the recreation sector in Nova Scotia fully supports the national framework as a guiding framework. The Strategy aims to foster active living through physical recreation, increase inclusion and access to recreation for populations that face constraints to participation, help people connect to nature through recreation, ensure the provision of supportive physical and social environments that encourage participation in recreation, and help to build strong, caring communities and ensure the continued growth and sustainability of the recreation field.

Appendix C: Status of 2008 CFMP Recommendations

Table C.1 – Status of 2008 CFMP Recommendations		
#	Recommendation	Status
1	Review the Plan	Ongoing
2	CRS Engineer for Facility Assessments	Implemented
3	Multi-pad Arena Complex project be given priority	Implemented
4	Indoor Facility Provision Requirements	Implemented
5	Supply and Demand of Fields, Diamonds, Tracks	Not yet started
6	Coordinated Field Development and Maintenance of HRSB Assets	Not yet started
7	Schedule and Maintenance of Playing Field Inventory	Implemented
8	Increasing Playing Field Capacity	Ongoing
9	Sport Field/Diamond Allocation Policy	Not yet started
10	Improve Field Quality	Ongoing
11	Develop Platform for Community Boards	Ongoing
12	Research Creation of Network of Community Boards	Ongoing
13	Consider External Partnerships for Multi-pad Arena (P3)	Implemented
14	Subsidies for Municipally Operated and Community Board Facilities	Ongoing
15	Cost Recovery Goals for Municipally Operated Facilities	Ongoing
16	Update the Recreation Blueprint	Ongoing
17	Develop a Model of Shared Development and use of Schools with HRSB	Ongoing
18	Maintain and Nurture Synergies with other service providers	Ongoing
19	Facility Implementation Model	Ongoing
20	Integration of Arts and Culture and those initiatives into the CFMP	Ongoing
21	Reconfigure Recreations Areas to align with electoral districts	Reconsidered
22	Community Centre Access Pilot with HRSB	Implemented
23	Joint Development of Community Access Gyms and Art Space	Implemented
24	Eliminate Closing Schools from Community Centre Inventory unless critically needed	Implemented
25	Improve access to school gyms and booking procedures	Ongoing
26	School linkage to pathways	Reconsidered

Table C.1 – Status of 2008 CFMP Recommendations		
#	Recommendation	Status
27	Encourage Outdoor Basketball and Volleyball by providing facilities in schools and community recreation centres	Implemented
28	Community wellness	Not yet started
29	Encourage alignment of Multi-district with Community Centres	Ongoing
30	Community Board Operation of Sackville Sports Stadium	Ongoing
31	Complete Prospect Community Centre, and meet Facility Continuum guidelines	Implemented
32	Complete North Preston Community Centre	Implemented
33	Joint Use Fieldhouse for Dartmouth Sportsplex and Dartmouth High School	Reconsidered
34	Sambro needs assessment	Reconsidered
35	Peninsula Halifax Facility Study	Ongoing
36	Centennial Pool Lifecycle	Implemented
37	Multi-pad Arena RFP (BMO)	Implemented
38	Consolidation of Community Centres	Ongoing
39	Indoor Turf	Implemented
40	Arena Conversion	Implemented
41	Expansion of Arenas: Cole Harbour and Eastern Shore Community Centre	Reconsidered
42	Rural Community Centres	Ongoing
43	Recapitalization Studies Centennial, Spryfield, and Musquodoboit/Eastern Shore	Implemented
44	Construct Joint Use Fieldhouse for Dartmouth Sportsplex and High School	Reconsidered
45	Peninsula Multi-District Facility/Sports Venue (Forum)	Reconsidered
46	Expansion Cole Harbour and Eastern Passage CC	Implemented
47	Arena Replacement, Centennial	Implemented
48	CC Consolidation	Ongoing
49	Indoor Turf Facility Development, Burnside	Not yet started
50	Springfield Lake Wier Field Study	Not yet started
51	Long Term Recapitalization of Assets	Ongoing
52	MDF Development	Ongoing
53	Long Term, Continue and Expand Junior High and High School Access	Ongoing
54	Facility Continuum Model	Ongoing

Table C.1 – Status of 2008 CFMP Recommendations		
#	Recommendation	Status
55	User Fees, Subsidies, and Equitable Cost Recovery	Ongoing
56	Capital Cost Contributions	Ongoing
57	Incorporate CFMP with Planning Documents	Ongoing
58	Include Aging Population in Recreation Blueprint	Ongoing
59	Aging Population Volunteers	Not yet started
	Ongoing:	27
	Implemented:	18
	Reconsidered:	7
	Not yet started:	7
	Total:	59

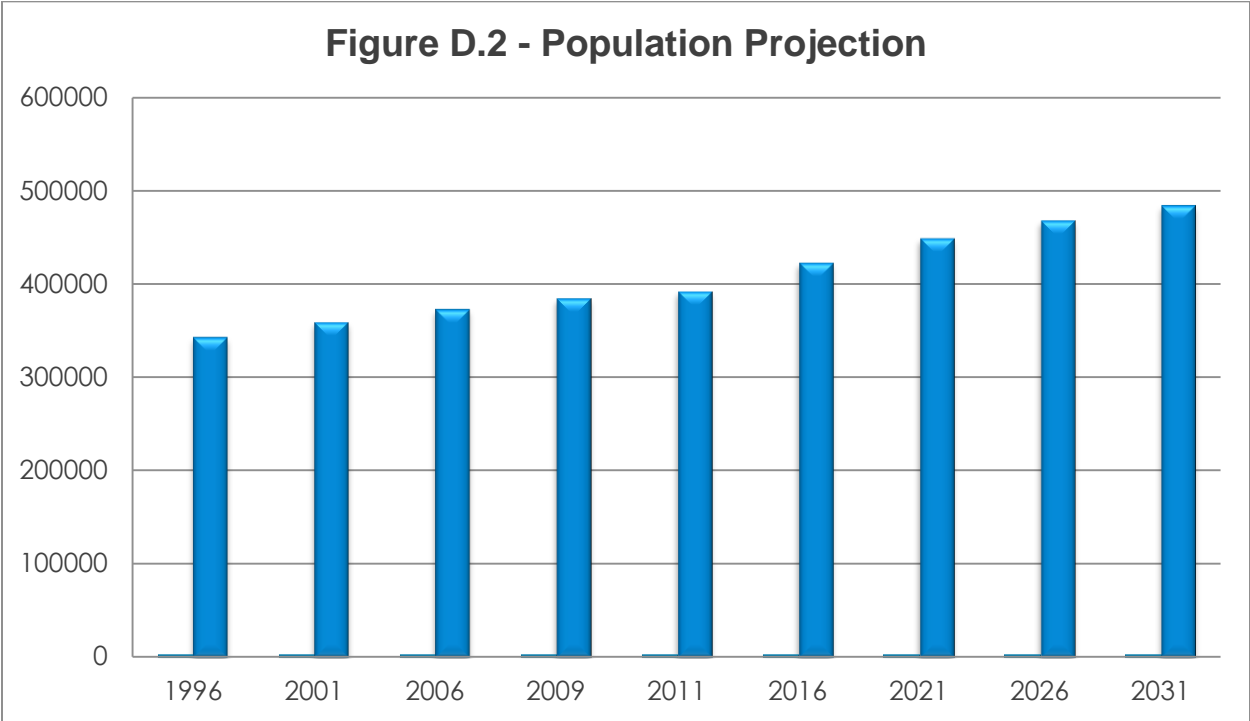
Appendix D: Demographics

In 2011, the population of the Halifax census metropolitan area (CMA) was 390,328, an increase of 4.7% from 2006 (~1.1% annually). In 2014, Statistics Canada estimated the population of Halifax was 414,400, representing a growth of 6.2% over 2011.

To understand historic and future population growth, Halifax's population was evaluated in 2004 by Clayton Research Associates, a study which was updated in 2009 by Altus Economic Consulting. The report was then reevaluated by Stantec and population projections were updated again in the 2013 Quantifying the Costs and Benefits of Alternative Growth Scenarios.

Table D.1 - Projected Growth

	1996	2001	2006	2009	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	Change (2009-2031)
Population	342,975	359,195	372,845	384,491	392,255	422,730	448,735	467,880	484,153	
Change		16,220	13,650	11,646	7,764	30,475	26,005	19,145	16,273	99,662
% Change		4.70%	3.80%	3.10%	2.00%	7.80%	6.20%	4.30%	3.50%	25.90%
Dwelling Units	131,520	144,435	155,140	161,149	165,155	182,730	202,130	220,130	236,870	
Change in DU		12,915	10,705	6,009	4,006	17,575	19,400	18,000	16,740	75,720
% Change		9.80%	7.40%	3.90%	2.50%	10.60%	10.60%	8.90%	7.60%	47.00%



The growth projections show a steady rate of growth with a peaking rate between 2011 & 2021. According to the above projections, by 2031 Halifax can expect a population nearing 500,000 (or a ~26% increase over 2009).

Table D.3 - Projected Growth by Cohort										
Age	2001	2006	2009	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	Change 2001-2031	% Change 2001-2031
0-4	19,935	18,210	19,195	19,855	22,025	23,220	23,065	22,935	3,000	15%
5-9	22,370	19,655	18,940	18,465	20,730	22,700	23,625	24,010	1,640	7%
10-14	23,695	22,345	20,995	20,095	19,525	21,590	23,290	24,635	940	4%
15-19	22,910	24,360	24,110	23,940	22,565	21,645	23,320	23,275	365	2%
20-24	26,565	28,130	29,660	30,680	32,015	29,990	28,240	26,680	115	0%
25-29	26,445	26,020	28,535	30,215	34,185	34,950	32,265	31,665	5,220	20%
30-34	27,600	25,850	26,310	26,615	31,950	35,535	35,790	35,890	8,290	30%
35-39	32,860	27,410	26,755	26,320	28,095	33,055	36,195	38,100	5,240	16%
40-44	31,650	32,760	30,035	28,220	27,845	29,310	33,880	36,825	5,175	16%
45-49	28,070	31,575	32,175	32,575	28,545	27,965	29,235	29,370	1,300	5%
50-54	25,530	28,240	30,060	31,270	32,690	28,580	27,865	27,340	1,810	7%
55-59	18,345	25,085	26,670	27,730	31,040	32,350	28,245	27,205	8,860	48%
60-64	13,680	18,255	21,685	23,975	26,785	29,945	31,175	32,035	18,355	134%
65-69	11,845	13,225	15,910	17,700	23,350	25,980	28,960	30,895	19,050	161%
70-74	9,715	11,025	11,745	12,225	16,530	21,620	24,050	25,335	15,620	161%
75-79	8,060	8,565	9,235	9,680	10,920	14,560	18,945	24,205	16,145	200%
80-84	5,535	6,475	6,510	6,530	7,400	8,405	11,255	14,530	8,995	163%
85+	4,385	5,675	5,970	6,170	6,540	7,340	8,475	9,215	4,830	110%
Total	359,195	372,860	384,495	392,260	422,735	448,740	467,875	484,145	61,410	17%

While the 0-15 youth cohorts show modest growth, the 65+ cohorts show significant increases demonstrating an aging population. The 65+ cohort will double, from 52,305 in 2011 to 104,180 by 2031 according to the projections. Likewise, the population of 'baby boomers' - individuals aged 50-70 - made up 26% of the population in 2011.

Youth's share of the population (~15%) will remain fairly stable while the working age population (15-65) is expected to increase overall; however their share of the total population is expected to decline significantly from ~72% to ~64%.

Table D.4 - Youth Population (0-14) by Census Tract

Census Tract		2006	2011	Growth
Total		60,215	59,620	-1%
1	Halifax	740	765	3%
2	Halifax	835	725	-13%
3	Halifax	275	310	13%
4.01	Halifax	110	80	-27%
4.02	Halifax	215	240	12%
5	Halifax	260	325	25%
6	Halifax	355	310	-13%
7	Halifax	25	40	60%
8	Halifax	70	110	57%
9	Halifax	55	70	27%
10	Halifax	575	500	-13%
11	Halifax	565	500	-12%
12	Halifax	365	335	-8%
13	Halifax	415	445	7%
14	Halifax	450	425	-6%
15	Halifax	705	655	-7%
16	Halifax	425	450	6%
17	Halifax	370	515	39%
18	Halifax	365	380	4%
19	Halifax	450	490	9%
20	Halifax	135	130	-4%
21	Halifax	460	540	17%
22	Halifax	560	505	-10%
23	Halifax	655	660	1%
24	Halifax	665	715	8%
25.01	Halifax	685	705	3%
25.02	Halifax	470	480	2%
25.03	Halifax	690	725	5%
26.02	Halifax	1,615	475	-71%
26.03	Halifax	500	545	9%
26.04	Halifax	0	645	100%

Table D.4 - Youth Population (0-14) by Census Tract

Census Tract		2006	2011	Growth
26.05	Halifax	0	440	100%
27	Halifax	525	880	68%
100	Dartmouth	435	445	2%
101	Dartmouth	470	425	-10%
102	Dartmouth	550	535	-3%
103	Dartmouth	630	550	-13%
104.01	Dartmouth	235	220	-6%
104.02	Dartmouth	1,035	1,215	17%
105.01	Dartmouth	560	515	-8%
105.02	Dartmouth	850	735	-14%
106.01	Dartmouth	760	690	-9%
106.02	Dartmouth	1,005	915	-9%
107	Dartmouth	485	425	-12%
108	Dartmouth	525	515	-2%
109	Dartmouth	375	345	-8%
110	Dartmouth	210	200	-5%
111	Dartmouth	350	260	-26%
112	Dartmouth	320	255	-20%
113	Dartmouth	175	280	60%
114	Dartmouth	955	895	-6%
120	Dartmouth	410	315	-23%
121.02	Dartmouth	595	560	-6%
121.03	Dartmouth	395	345	-13%
121.05	Dartmouth	920	970	5%
121.06	Dartmouth	1,170	1,090	-7%
121.07	Dartmouth	1,010	1,020	1%
121.08	Dartmouth	775	610	-21%
122.01	Dartmouth	625	535	-14%
122.03	Dartmouth	1480	435	-71%
122.04	Dartmouth	525	845	61%
122.05	Dartmouth	385	560	45%
123.01	Dartmouth	820	325	-60%

Table D.4 - Youth Population (0-14) by Census Tract				
Census Tract		2006	2011	Growth
123.02	Bedford	855	745	-13%
123.04	Bedford	550	1,220	122%
123.05	Bedford	550	565	3%
123.06	Bedford	1,495	520	-65%
130.01	Sackville	1,695	1,750	3%
130.03	Sackville	1,060	1,085	2%
130.04	Sackville	695	750	8%
131.01	Sackville	1080	915	-15%
131.02	Sackville	515	590	15%
131.03	Sackville	630	1,015	61%
131.04	Sackville	1,180	475	-60%
131.05	Sackville	1,135	595	-48%
132.03	Sackville	2,180	1,130	-48%
132.04	Sackville	1,190	1,140	-4%
132.06	Bedford	0	1,180	100%
132.07	Sackville	0	1,200	100%
132.08	Sackville	0	1,260	100%
140	Chebucto Peninsula	1,120	1,050	-6%
141	Chebucto Peninsula	1,125	1,130	0%
142.01	St. Margaret's	1,270	1,120	-12%
142.02	Chebucto Peninsula	690	790	14%
143.01	St. Margaret's	930	1,075	16%
143.02	St. Margaret's	925	995	8%
150.01	Halifax County East	1,320	1,255	-5%
150.02	Halifax County East	1,150	1,055	-8%
151	Halifax County East	985	910	-8%
152	Halifax County East	755	720	-5%
153	Halifax County East	965	825	-15%

In 2011, there were 31,260 immigrants (8.1% of the population) living in Halifax.¹ The percentage of immigrants is higher than the rest of Nova Scotia (5.3%).² The Governments of Halifax and Nova Scotia

are actively pursuing policies that promote immigration as a means of cultural and economic development. It is important that services and infrastructure reflect a changing demographic although it is unlikely increased immigration will have a significant impact on community facilities in the near future. Program development is one area that may consider an altered approach to ensure inclusivity for new Nova Scotians.

Most residents of Halifax (90.2%) report English as their mother tongue while the two most common non-English mother tongues were French (2.6%) and Arabic (1.5%).³ Access to multi-lingual services will continue to be an important component of creating an inclusive environment.

Halifax's Household Median Income was \$78,690 in 2011 compared to \$72,240 nationally, ranking it 14th amongst CMA's. A total of 15.1% of the population in private households in Halifax had low income status in 2011 compared to 14.9% in the rest of Canada.⁴

¹ Province of Nova Scotia. (2014). Nova Scotia Community Counts. Retrieved 3 11, 2015, from Data by Community Profile :
<http://www.novascotia.ca/finance/communitycounts/profiles/community/default.asp?gnum=mun91&gview=3&glevel=mun>

² Province of Nova Scotia. (2014).

³ Province of Nova Scotia. (2014).

⁴ Statistics Canada. (2014, 07 23). Median total income, by family type, by census metropolitan area . Retrieved 03 11, 2015, from Statistics Canada: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca>

Appendix E: Development & Growth

The 2006 Regional Plan called for 25%, 50% and 25% of growth to occur in urban, suburban and rural areas respectively, however only 16% of growth occurred in the Regional Centre between 2006 and 2011 (Peninsula Halifax and Dartmouth between the Circumferential Highway and Halifax Harbour). While the 2006 Regional Plan has created modest growth in the Regional Centre where the region was previously experiencing modest decline, the following data shows the majority of population growth has occurred in the suburbs.

	2001	2006	% Change (2001- 2006)	2011	% Change (2006- 2011)
HRM	359,111	372,679	3.80%	390,096	4.70%
Regional Centre	95,347	94,193	-1.20%	95,989	1.90%
Halifax	61,209	60,628	-0.90%	62,899	3.70%
Dartmouth	34,138	33,565	-1.70%	33,090	-1.40%
Suburban	175,828	183,397	4.30%	193,674	5.60%
Halifax	57,915	62,981	8.70%	68,060	8.10%
Bedford	16,433	17,178	4.50%	19,269	12.20%
Dartmouth	30,428	30,818	1.30%	32,762	6.30%
Census SD: A St. Margaret's	5,477	5,396	-1.50%	5,358	-0.70%
Census SD: B Chebucto	2,456	3,576	45.60%	3,873	8.30%
Census SD: C Sackville	28,403	27,812	-2.10%	28,328	1.90%
Census SD: D Suburban Dart.	34,715	35,635	2.60%	36,024	1.10%
Rural	87,969	95,264	8.30%	101,329	6.40%
Bedford	2,814	3,151	12.00%	3,532	12.10%
Dartmouth	1,160	1,250	7.80%	1,248	-0.20%
Census SD: A St. Margaret's	8,842	9,978	12.80%	11,257	12.80%
Census SD: B Chebucto	13,032	13,132	0.80%	13,373	1.80%
Census SD: C Sackville	24,492	28,583	16.70%	32,671	14.30%
Census SD: D Suburban Dart.	6,377	6,539	2.50%	6,702	2.50%
Census SD: E Porters Lake	21,046	22,203	5.50%	22,937	3.30%
Census SD: F Musquodoboit	6,268	6,493	3.60%	6,129	-5.60%
Census SD: G Sheet Harbour	3,939	3,936	-0.10%	3,479	-11.60%

Stantec Consulting. (2013). *Quantifying the Costs and Benefits of Alternative Growth Scenarios*. Halifax: Halifax.

From 2006 to 2011, the trends that emerged show significant change in some Halifax communities, while other communities remain fairly stable. Significant growth occurred in Bedford (along the Bedford Highway and in Bedford West), around Russell Lake in Dartmouth and in Middle and Upper Sackville and

Fall River. Dartmouth area suburbs such as Cole Harbour and Forest Hills declined in population, as have the eastern-most rural areas. Perhaps surprisingly the rural areas east and west of Halifax have remained fairly stable, while significant growth has occurred in St. Margaret's Bay.

The Halifax peninsula has remained fairly stable growing at 3.70% overall, with some census tracts in the peninsula experiencing significant growth (South End) and others experiencing very subtle population decline. Dartmouth's populations declined slightly in population over the 5 year period (-1.4%).

It is expected the 2016 census and household survey will provide Halifax with additional clarity on where growth has occurred since 2011. Speculatively, the Regional Centre is likely to demonstrate an increase in population due to several major developments in both Halifax and Dartmouth. The 2014 Regional Plan targets at least 75% of all new housing units to be located in the Regional Centre and urban communities (communities serviced with publicly managed water and wastewater services outside the Regional Centre), with at least 25% of all new housing units within the Regional Centre by 2031.

Appendix F: Facility Condition Assessments

F.1. Major Facilities / Community (Recreation) Centres & Offices / Community Halls Assessments (incl. Aquatics / Ice Surfaces / HRM owned Indoor Gyms)

Table F.1.1 – Facility Statistics																	
sq. ft.	Year built / major renovation	~ Annual Energy Costs	~ Annual Hours of Operation	Energy Costs / sq. ft.	Energy Costs / hr. Operation	+ Capital Requirements (with Energy Efficiency) 3 Years (to 2018)	+ Capital Requirements (with Energy Efficiency) +5 Years (2019 - 2023)	+ Capital Requirements (with Energy Efficiency) 10 Years (2024-2034)	Total	Replacement Value	FCI +3 Years (to 2018)	FCI +5 Years (2019 - 2023)	+FCI 10 Years (2024-2034)	Critical Year (Year in which the FCI exceed 0.1 without recapitalization) *2014=2014 or before.	Total	Total Recapitalization / Replacement	
MAJOR FACILITIES																	
Canada Games Centre	170,400	2010	\$606,345	6000	\$3.56	\$101	\$164,513	\$282,719	\$4,422,992	\$4,870,223	\$42,770,440	0.40%	1.00%	11.40%	2029	\$6,038,390	14%
Captain William Spry Centre	49,147	1985	\$291,227	6000	\$5.93	\$49	\$202,339	\$609,508	\$1,783,355	\$2,595,202	\$8,419,437	2.40%	9.60%	30.80%	2021	\$2,722,661	32%
Cole Harbour Place	166,000	1975	\$713,399	6000	\$4.30	\$119	\$2,812,375	\$799,080	\$2,554,150	\$6,165,605	\$28,300,000	9.90%	12.80%	21.80%	2016	\$6,841,809	24%
Dartmouth Sportsplex	132,000	1982	\$372,009	6000	\$2.82	\$62	\$3,312,455	\$966,350	\$2,811,200	\$7,090,005	\$26,628,970	12.40%	16.10%	26.60%	2014	\$7,655,105	29%
Halifax Forum Complex	123,000	1927	-	-	-	-	\$2,059,547	\$1,100,576	\$2,705,174	\$5,865,297	\$23,914,654	8.60%	13.20%	24.50%	2019	\$6,290,432	26%
Sackville Sports Stadium	122,000	1989	\$561,873	6000	\$4.61	\$94	\$804,447	\$769,197	\$1,976,267	\$3,549,911	\$35,288,241	2.30%	4.50%	10.10%	2030	\$4,178,701	12%
St Margaret's Centre	85,400	1985	\$339,859	6000	\$3.98	\$57	\$1,094,725	\$158,715	\$1,951,598	\$3,205,038	\$12,743,400	8.60%	9.80%	25.20%	2020	\$4,377,048	34%
COMMUNITY (RECREATION) CENTRE																	
Chocolate Lake	27,849	1948	\$43,394	5096	\$1.56	\$9	\$318,525	\$328,581	\$455,097	\$1,102,203	\$4,281,784	7.40%	15.10%	25.70%	2019	\$1,422,543	33%
East Dartmouth	21,000	2008	\$40,365	5096	\$1.92	\$8	\$15,663	\$6,204	\$930,647	\$952,514	\$4,061,530	0.40%	0.50%	23.50%	2027	\$952,514	23%
East Preston	16,384	1994	\$28,129	5096	\$1.72	\$6	\$89,876	\$329,884	\$449,039	\$868,798	\$3,102,855	2.90%	13.50%	28.00%	2018	\$901,352	29%
Findlay	22,428	1932	\$27,750	5096	\$1.24	\$5	\$165,561	\$162,667	\$420,953	\$749,181	\$3,448,305	4.80%	9.50%	21.70%	2024	\$768,776	22%
George Dixon	13,160	1969	\$29,631	5096	\$2.25	\$6	\$213,037	\$179,294	\$379,138	\$771,469	\$2,023,350	10.50%	19.40%	38.10%	2014	\$787,039	39%
Gordon R Snow	26,000	2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake Echo	17,256	1995	\$33,500	5096	\$1.94	\$7	\$138,851	\$481,289	\$225,923	\$846,063	\$3,451,200	4.00%	18.00%	24.50%	2019	\$1,048,542	30%
Needham Centre	22,843	1972	\$79,664	5096	\$3.49	\$16	\$326,040	\$235,028	\$173,680	\$734,749	\$3,514,396	9.30%	16.00%	20.90%	2019	\$860,032	24%
North Preston	26,278	2004	\$65,000	5096	\$2.47	\$13	\$80,400	305,406	\$1,084,214	\$1,470,020	\$4,040,243	2.00%	9.50%	36.40%	2023	\$1,470,020	36%
Prospect Road	22,720	2010	\$63,741	5096	\$2.81	\$13	\$35,600	\$0	\$777,385	\$812,985	\$6,638,486	0.50%	0.50%	12.20%	2029	\$863,852	13%
St Andrews	22,880	1956	\$32,960	5096	\$1.44	\$6	\$900,611	308,996	\$716,959	\$1,926,565	\$4,139,142	21.80%	29.20%	46.50%	2014	\$2,263,826	55%
COMMUNITY HALLS																	

Table F.1.1 – Facility Statistics

	sq. ft.	Year built / major renovation	~ Annual Energy Costs	~ Annual Hours of Operation	Energy Costs / sq. ft.	Energy Costs / hr. Operation	+ Capital Requirements (with Energy Efficiency) 3 Years (to 2018)	+ Capital Requirements (with Energy Efficiency) +5 Years (2019 - 2023)	+ Capital Requirements (with Energy Efficiency) 10 Years (2024-2034)	Total	Replacement Value	FCI +3 Years (to 2018)	FCI +5 Years (2019 - 2023)	+FCI 10 Years (2024-2034)	Critical Year in which the FCI exceed 0.1 without recapitalization **2014=2014 or before.	Total	Total Recapitalization / Replacement
Beaverbank Kinsac	32,502 (incl. fire)	2012	\$25,821	2200	\$0.79	\$12	\$27,140	\$84,502	\$597,351	\$708,993	\$6,160,875	0.40%	1.80%	11.50%	2031	\$828,995	13%
Carroll's Corner	5,400	1957	\$6,138	2200	\$1.14	\$3	\$177,248	\$92,181	\$83,768	\$353,197	\$782,481	22.70%	34.40%	45.10%	2016	\$434,183	55%
Dartmouth North	14,023	1996	\$34,600	2200	\$2.47	\$16	\$149,933	\$283,199	\$163,709	\$596,840	\$2,804,600	5.30%	15.40%	21.30%	2020	\$725,405	26%
Grand Desert-West Chezzetcook	4,258	1950	\$4,700	2200	\$1.10	\$2	\$17,013	\$99,872	\$112,544	\$229,428	\$655,093	2.60%	17.80%	35.00%	2019	\$230,928	35%
Harrietsfield Williamswood	5,770	1970	\$8,831	2200	\$1.53	\$4	\$73,109	\$87,145	\$212,789	\$373,043	\$887,714	8.20%	18.10%	42.00%	2019	\$410,793	46%
Hubbards CC	2,000	1960	\$2,505	2200	\$1.25	\$1	\$33,281	\$32,382	\$131,665	\$197,328	\$295,392	11.30%	22.20%	66.80%	2014	\$214,702	73%
Isleville Street	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larry O'Connell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moser River	5,917	1984	\$3,900	2200	\$0.66	\$2	\$86,125	\$49,693	\$137,331	\$273,148	\$909,739	9.50%	14.90%	30.00%	2016	\$320,548	35%
North Woodside	21,321	1929	\$26,517	2200	\$1.24	\$12	\$205,601	481,172	\$254,976	\$941,749	\$3,280,236	6.30%	20.90%	28.70%	2019	\$983,385	30%
Sackville Heights	21,954	1968	\$36,043	2200	\$1.64	\$16	\$212,525	\$85,179	\$628,178	\$925,882	\$3,375,428	6.30%	8.80%	27.40%	2026	\$946,807	28%
Samuel Balcom	4,423	1965	\$7,591	2200	\$1.72	\$3	\$34,966	112,270	\$77,680	\$224,916	\$680,036	5.10%	21.70%	33.10%	2019	\$297,416	44%
Sheet Harbour Lion's Hall	12,240	1970	\$16,300	2200	\$1.31	\$7	\$273,278	92,050	\$328,507	\$693,835	\$1,909,575	14.30%	19.10%	36.30%	2014	\$705,212	37%
Springfield Lake	6,000	1970	\$12,628	2200	\$2.10	\$6	\$46,617	144,268	\$181,676	\$372,561	\$1,050,000	4.40%	18.20%	35.50%	2019	\$421,206	40%
St Mary's Boat Club	12,217	1920	\$12,867	2200	\$1.05	\$6	\$1,323,879	181,925	\$237,554	\$1,743,358	\$2,454,762	53.90%	61.30%	71.00%	2014	\$1,765,858	72%
The Bay	9,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Pavilion & Pool	6,200	1967	\$10,906	2200	\$1.76	\$5	\$428,238	\$17,500	\$175,805	\$621,543	\$1,395,000	30.70%	32.00%	44.60%	2014	\$626,045	45%
Upper Hammonds Plains	5,600	1930	\$12,323	2200	\$2.20	\$6	\$108,319	\$102,459	\$313,697	\$524,475	\$1,260,000	8.60%	16.70%	41.60%	2018	\$534,085	42%
Upper Sackville	4,962	1997	\$5,992	2200	\$1.21	\$3	\$81,720	\$61,270	\$173,474	\$316,464	\$764,148	10.70%	18.70%	41.40%	2016	\$400,963	52%
Wallace Lucasville	3,929	1958	\$6,168	2200	\$1.57	\$3	\$177,313	\$114,244	\$142,838	\$434,395	\$604,476	29.30%	48.20%	71.90%	2014	\$560,776	93%
STAND ALONE SPORT FACILITIES																	
BMO Centre	146,000	2010	\$588,602	6000	\$4.03	\$98	\$0	\$1,202,515	\$3,067,589	\$4,270,104	\$42,064,320	0.0%	2.9%	10.2%	2030	\$4,396,644	10%
Bedford Pool	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table F.1.1 – Facility Statistics

	sq. ft.	Year built / major renovation	~ Annual Energy Costs	~ Annual Hours of Operation	Energy Costs / sq. ft.	Energy Costs / hr. Operation	+ Capital Requirements (with Energy Efficiency) 3 Years (to 2018)	+ Capital Requirements (with Energy Efficiency) +5 Years (2019 - 2023)	+ Capital Requirements (with Energy Efficiency) 10 Years (2024-2034)	Total	Replacement Value	FCI +3 Years (to 2018)	FCI +5 Years (2019 - 2023)	+FCI 10 Years (2024-2034)	Critical Year (Year in which the FCI exceed 0.1 without recapitalization) *2014=2014 or before.	Total	Total Recapitalization / Replacement
Cole Harbour Outdoor Pool & Tennis Court Complex	5,800	1980	\$4,545	1200	\$3.50	\$4	\$82,400	\$124,862	\$178,594	\$385,856	\$656,250	12.6%	31.6%	58.8%	2017	\$385,856	59%
Centennial Arena	28,000	1967	\$113,057	3000	\$4.04	\$38	\$797,005	\$179,025	\$794,873	\$1,770,903	\$4,438,000	18.0%	22.0%	39.9%	2014	\$1,854,928	42%
Centennial Pool	24,145	2011	-	-	-	-	\$824,515	\$503,492	\$957,413	\$2,285,420	\$8,443,790	9.8%	15.7%	27.1%	2016	\$2,316,620	27%
Eastern Shore Arena	32,500	1973	\$112,873	3000	\$3.47	\$38	\$1,449,788	\$115,051	\$1,332,738	\$2,897,576	\$5,151,250	28.1%	30.4%	56.2%	2014	\$3,144,504	61%
Spryfield Arena	39,500	1972	\$79,598	3000	\$2.02	\$27	\$2,093,970	\$81,865	\$799,266	\$2,975,101	\$6,213,200	33.7%	35.0%	47.9%	2014	\$2,983,101	48%
Community (Recreation) Sites																	
Sheet Harbour (Recreation) Site (leased)	3,790	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cole Harbour (Recreation) Site (leased)	5,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Musquodoboit Harbour (Recreation) Site (owned)	8,223	1990	\$20,880	5200	\$2.54	\$4	\$125,200	\$22,984	\$364,424	512,608	\$1,850,175	6.8%	8.0%	27.7%	2024	\$535,012	29%
Adventure Earth Centre (owned)	1,590	1896	\$2,000	1,200	\$1.26	\$2	\$43,140	\$39,450	\$90,866	173,456	\$477,000	9.0%	17.3%	36.4%	2018	\$242,056	51%
BLT Lakeside (Recreation) Site (owned)	14,930	1956	\$32,700	5,200	\$2.19	\$6	\$177,122	\$156,954	\$240,765	574,841	\$2,296,981	7.7%	14.5%	25.0%	2020	\$807,332	35%
Acadia Centre – Sackville (Recreation) Site (owned)	34,410 (incl. library)	1995	\$95,366	5,200	\$2.77	\$18	\$499,928	\$649,487	\$343,391	1,492,805	\$12,043,500	4.2%	9.5%	12.4%	2023	\$1,767,913	15%

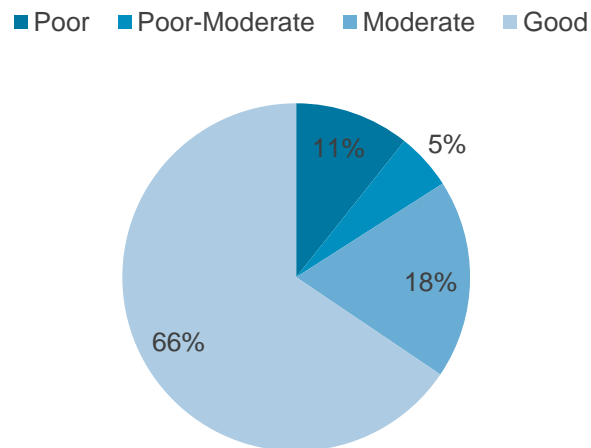
Table F.1.2 – Global Statistics

	Average Year built / major renovation	Total Annual Energy Costs	Average Annual Hours of Operation	Average Energy Costs / sq. ft.	Average Energy Costs / hr. Operation	+3 Years (to 2018)	+5 Years (2019 - 2023)	+10 Years (2024-2034)	Total	Replacement Value	FCI +3 Years (to 2018)	FCI +5 Years (2019 - 2023)	+FCI 10 Years (2024-2034)	Critical Year (Year in which the FCI exceed 0.1 without recapitalization) *2014=2014 or before.	Total	Total Recapitalization / Replacement
Total	1972.5	\$4,612,297	3676.4	\$2.30	\$21	\$22,283,937	\$12,220,486	\$35,941,230	\$70,445,653	\$329,670,454	9.7%	16.8%	32.2%	2019	\$2,899,404	
Total (x1.25 for escalation and soft cost)						\$27,854,921	\$15,275,608	\$44,926,537	\$88,057,066	\$412,088,068					\$3,624,255	

F.2. Playground Condition Assessment

Halifax is responsible for maintaining all playgrounds in HRM, including those located on elementary school sites. Halifax is therefore responsible for almost all playground capital in HRM. (Metropolitan Regional Housing Authority is also responsible for some playground equipment in HRM). The 2014 HRM Playground Assessment showed that approximately one third of Halifax's playground equipment is in need of repair or replacement as shown in Figure 1. Further, only 66 (~5%) of the assessed playgrounds are designed for accessibility.

Figure F.2.1: Playground Equipment Condition



While the assessments occur on an annual basis and are very important in prioritizing capital improvements, the assessments could be improved by obtaining additional information which would then further inform decision making.

- It is unknown how many pieces of playground equipment and playground surfaces are CSA compliant for safety and accessibility.
- The assessment evaluates accessible equipment, but does not evaluate if the playground area is accessible via concrete/asphalt paths.
- The assessments do not classify the playgrounds as Neighborhood, Community, District or Regional in scale. (Generally, a larger playground can be found in larger parks; however this is inconsistent across HRM).
- The assessment does not evaluate security and safety considerations such as sight lines and adherence to crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED principles).
- The assessment does not evaluate proximity to facilities such as washrooms, parking, and other recreation fields such as courts, fields, and splash pads.
- The equipment is not logged for targeted age groups (0-6, 6-12).

The current capital budget allows for the replacement of playgrounds at a rate of ~3% per year so it will take four years to replace all the equipment in poor condition. In four years however, it is expected that some of the equipment currently ranked poor-moderate will then be in poor condition indicating the pressing need for additional investment. Examined another way, at a replacement rate of ~3% per year, it would take ~33 years to replace all playgrounds, but the expected service life of a playground is about 15-20 years. This implies a continued deterioration of playgrounds unless recapitalization funding is increased or the number of playgrounds is dramatically reduced, or some combination of the two.

F.3. Other Facility Condition Assessment

Please note Sport Fields, Ball Diamond, Tennis Court, Skate Park and Lawn Bowl Green Condition assessments are ongoing however a standardized methodology for assessment and ranking is not currently in place.

Appendix G: Facility Inventory

G.1. Major Facilities

Table G.1							
	Arena	Gym	Fitness	Pool	Community Operated	Gross Floor Area	Year Built
Canada Games Centre		✓	✓	✓	Yes	170,040	2010
Captain William Spry			✓	✓	No	49,147	1985
Cole Harbour Place	✓ 2		✓	✓	Yes	166,000	1989
Dartmouth Sportsplex	✓ 1	✓	✓	✓	Yes	132,000	1982
Sackville Sports Stadium	✓ 1		✓	✓	No	122,000	1989
St Margaret's Centre	✓ 2	✓	✓	✓	Yes	85,400	1985

G.2. Community (Recreation) Centres & Sites

Table G.2							
	Gym	Fitness	Pool	Rec Space	Community Operated	GFA	Year Built
Stand Alone Community (Recreation) Centres							
Chocolate Lake Community (Recreation) Centre	✓	✓		✓	No	27,849	1948
Dartmouth (Findlay) Community (Recreation) Centre	✓	✓		✓	No	22,428	1932
East Dartmouth Community (Recreation) Centre	✓			✓	Yes	21,000	2008
East Preston Community (Recreation) Centre	✓	✓		✓	Yes	16,384	1994
Fall River (Gordon R Snow) Community (Recreation) Centre	✓	✓		✓	No	26,000	2008
Halifax (George Dixon) Community (Recreation) Centre	✓			✓	No	13,160	1969
Halifax (Needham Centre) Community (Recreation) Centre	✓		✓	✓	No	22,843	1972
Halifax (St. Andrews) Community (Recreation) Centre	✓			✓	No	22,880	1956
Lake Echo Community (Recreation) Centre	✓			✓	Yes	17,256	1995
North Preston Community (Recreation) Centre	✓	✓		✓	No	26,278	2004
Prospect Road Community (Recreation) Centre	✓	✓		✓	Yes	22,720	2010

Table G.2 (cont.)						
	Gym	Fitness	Pool	Rec Space	Community Operated	Ownership
Community (Recreation) Centres in Schools						
Bedford Hammonds Plains Community (Recreation) Centre	✓			✓	No	HRSB
Eastern Passage (Tallahassee) Community (Recreation) Centre	✓			✓	No	HRSB
Halifax (Citadel) Community (Recreation) Centre	✓			✓	No	HRSB
Porter's Lake(Lake and Shore) Community (Recreation) Centre	✓			✓	Yes	HRSB
Community (Recreation) Sites						
Bedford (Basinview School)	✓			✓	No	HRSB
Beechville Lakeside Timberlea				✓	No	Owned
Cole Harbour				✓	No	Leased
Cherry Brook (Graham Creighton)	✓			✓	No	HRSB
Middle Musquodoboit	✓			✓	No	HRSB
Musquodoboit Harbour		✓		✓	No	Owned
Sackville (Acadia School)				✓	No	Owned
Sheet Harbour		✓		✓	No	Leased

G.3. Community Halls

Table G.3 – Community Halls				
	Facility	Community Operated	GFA	Year Built
1	Beaverbank - Kinsac	No	32,502	2012
2	Carroll's Corner	Yes	5,400	1957
3	Dartmouth North	Yes	14,023	1996
4	Grand Desert-West Chezzetcook (Ste. Therese)	Yes	4,258	1950
5	Harrietsfield Williamswood	Yes	5,770	1970
6	Hubbards	Yes	2,000	1960
7	Isleville Street (Halifax)	Yes	-	-
8	Larry O`Connell (Halifax)	No	-	-
9	Moser River	Yes	5,917	1984
10	North Woodside	No	21,321	1929
11	Sackville Heights	Yes	21,954	1968
12	Samuel Balcom (Port Dufferin)	Yes	4,423	1965
13	Sheet Harbour Lion`s Hall (Indoor Pool Closed)	No	12,420	1970
14	Springfield Lake	Yes	6,000	1970
15	St. Mary's Boat Club	Yes	12,217	1920
16	The Bay (Unicorn Theatre / Head of St Margaret's Bay Community Centre / Elementary)	No	9,600	-
17	The Commons Pavilion	No	6,200	1967
18	Upper Hammonds Plains	Yes	5,600	1930
19	Upper Sackville	Yes	4,962	1997
20	Wallace Lucas	Yes	3,929	1958

G.4. Playgrounds

There are 1,254 pieces of playground equipment in 388 playgrounds distributed throughout HRM in parks, school yards, and other locations such as the Halifax, Dartmouth and Bedford waterfronts.

Table G.4 - Playgrounds	
Neighborhood Parks	<p>Neighbourhood Parks are primarily designed to provide unorganized play activities for children, quiet seating or rest areas and/or linear linkages between other municipal parks or open spaces. These parks typically provide centrally located recreational services for neighbourhoods of 80 - 120 households.</p> <p>Many Neighbourhood Parks are suitable locations for play equipment as people can often walk to them, however not all neighborhood parks are suitable. Neighborhood parks are less efficient to service, may not attract large numbers of users and during parts of the day may not have 'eyes' on them.</p>
Community Parks	<p>Community parks may be designed for organized youth and recreational adult level sports but may also include facilities for play by children. These areas may also be designed for passive recreation and left in a predominantly natural state. Community Parks are primarily intended to serve the recreation needs of a community comprised of three or four neighbourhoods with a population in the range of 1200 persons.</p> <p>Community Parks are ideal locations for play equipment as they are usually well connected to the community, they serve a large number of people, they often include additional amenities for children of all age, and they often enjoy good sightlines to neighboring streets and residential units.</p>
District Parks	<p>District Parks are primarily intended to serve the recreation needs of several communities with a population in the range of 10 000 persons. District Park facilities may provide a range of recreational uses including, but not limited to, walking and cycling trails, sports fields, picnic areas, supervised beaches, and play facilities for children and areas intended for passive recreation uses that are left in a predominantly natural state.</p> <p>Similar to Community Parks, district parks are ideal locations for play equipment. They are well connected to the community, they serve a large number of people, and they often include additional amenities such as washrooms and parking.</p>
Regional Parks	<p>The primary objective of a Regional Park is to preserve and protect significant natural or cultural resources. The essential feature of a Regional Park may include, but not be limited to, open space, wilderness, scenic beauty, flora, fauna, and recreational, archaeological, historical, cultural and/or geological resources. A Regional Park will have sufficient land area to support outdoor recreational opportunities for the enjoyment and education of the public.</p> <p>Regional parks attract a wide variety of visitors and families with children of all ages; however, play equipment may not be appropriate in all HRM regional parks.</p>

G.5. Spray Pools

There are five spray pads located on the Halifax Peninsula. The only other spray pad in HRM is in Sackville.

Table G.5 – Spray Pools
Bayers Westwood Park
Central Commons
George Dixon
Isleville Street Playground
Sackville – Kinsman
Westmount School

G.6. Aquatics – HRM

Table G.6 – Aquatic Facilities				
Municipally owned Indoor Pools		Length	Community Operated	Year Built
1	Centennial Pool (Halifax)	50m	Yes	1967
2	Canada Games Centre (Clayton Park)	25m	Yes	2010
3	Cole Harbour Place	25m	Yes	1975
4	Dartmouth Sportsplex	25m	Yes	1982
5	Sackville Sports Stadium (Sackville)	25m	No	1989
6	Captain William Spry Wave Pool	25m	No	1985
7	Needham Pool (Halifax)	20yd	No	1972
Municipally owned Outdoor Pools				
1	Bedford Outdoor Pool (Bedford)	25m	No	-
2	Commons Pools Central Commons (Halifax)	25m	No	1967
3	Cole Harbour Outdoor Pool and Tennis Complex	25m	Yes	1980
4	St. Margaret's Centre	25m	Yes	1985

G.7. Aquatics - Other

Table G.7 - Other 'Public' Pools:		
1	Dalplex (Halifax) (Indoor)	50m
2	Stadplex (Halifax) (Indoor)	25m
3	Shearwater Fitness and Sports Centre (Eastern Passage) (Indoor)	25m
4	Waegwoltic (Halifax) (Outdoor)	-

G.8. Arenas

Table G.8 - HRM Arenas	Ice Surfaces
BMO Centre - 4-Pad Arena Complex (Hammonds Plains)	4
Centennial Arena (Halifax)	1
Cole Harbour Place	2
Dartmouth Four Pad (4 Future)	(+4)
Dartmouth Sportsplex	1
Eastern Shore Community Centre & Arena	1
Halifax Forum Complex (1 Future)	2 (+1)
Sackville Sports Stadium	1
Scotiabank Centre (Halifax)	1
Spryfield Lions Arena	1
St. Margaret's Community Centre	2
Rocky Lake Dome / Edge Sports Centre (Bedford)	1
Sackville and District Community Arena	1
Shearwater (Eastern Passage)	1
Saint Mary's University (Halifax)	1
Total	25

G.9. Indoor Gyms

Currently, there are 150 gyms available for public access in HRM. The majority are owned and operated by HRSB. All of the HRSB gyms are scheduled by HRM as per the SEA. HRM's gyms are located in Community (Recreation) Centres and Major Facilities.

Table G.9 – Indoor Gym Classification	
Classification	# of HRSB Gyms
A Class Gyms (>500m ²)	29
B Class Gyms (4-500m ²)	28
C Class Gyms (350-400 ²)	16
D Class Gyms (<350m ²)	56

G.10. All-weather Fields - HRM

Table G.10 - Facility	Fields
Mainland Common	2
Bedford / Hammonds Plains	1
Harbour East (Dartmouth)	2
Cole Harbour Commons (Under Construction)	1
Weir Field (Sackville)	1

G.11. All-weather Fields - Other

Table G.11 - Facility	Fields
Wickwire Field (Dalhousie)	1
Huskies Stadium (Saint Mary's)	1
BMO Soccer Centre	2 (Indoor)

G.12. Sport Fields

Table G.12.1 - Classification	#
A	11
B	46
C	38
D	29
Unclassified	6
DND	6
Total	136

Table G.12.2 - Sport Field Inventory

A.J. Smeltzer Junior High	Glenbourne	Portland Estates Elementary # 2
Ash Lee Jefferson Elementary	Gorsebrook	Prince Andrew High
Astral Drive Junior High	Graham Creighton Junior High	Prince Arthur Junior High - Spring / Fall (# 1, # 2, # 3)
Atlantic Memorial	Graves Oakley - Soccer	Prospect Road Elementary
Atlantic Memorial - Terence Bay	Graves Oakley # 1 - Rugby	Purl E. Gilby
Atlantic View Elementary	Graves Oakley # 2 - Rugby	Range Park
Auburn Drive High	Grosvenor - Wentworth Park Elementary	Ravenscraig
Basinview Drive Community School	Halifax North Commons - Cricket (# 10, # 11, # 13, # 14)	Ridgecliff Middle School
Beaver Bank - Kinsac Elementary	Halifax North Commons # 13 - Touch Football	Rockingstone Heights
Beaver Bank - Monarch Drive Elementary	Halifax North Commons # 14 - Touch (# 10, # 11)	Rocky Lake Junior High School (Formerly, Charles P. Allen High)
Beazley	Halifax North Commons # 15 - Fall (# 1, # 2, # 3, # 4)	Romano R. Janc Memorial - Brookside Junior High
Bedford Education Center (Formerly, Bedford Junior High)	Halifax North Commons # 17 - Fall (# 8)	Ross Road School
Bedford South School	Hammonds Plains Consolidated Elementary	Ryan Rosen Park
Beechville Lakeside Timberlea School: Annex (Old Junior High)	Harbour View Elementary	Sackville Heights Elementary
Beechville Lakeside Timberlea School: Main Building	Harold T. Barrett Junior High	Sackville Heights Junior High
Bell Annex	Harrietsfield Elementary	Sackville High
Bell Park Academic Centre	Harry R. Hamilton Elementary	Scotia One
Brownlow Park	Herring Cove Junior High	Seaside Elementary
Carrefour School	Highland Park (Hammonds Plains)	Sheffield Park
Cavalier Drive	Holland Road Elementary	Silversides Residence Association Park

Table G.12.2 - Sport Field Inventory

Chain Lake (Crown Drive)	Ira Settle	Sir John A. Macdonald High
Clayton Park Junior High	J. Albert Walker	Sir Robert Borden Junior High
Colby Village Elementary	J. Eric Davidson (Fort Needham)	South Common #16
Cole Harbour District High	J. L. Ilsley High	Springvale Elementary
Conrose (2 minis)	Kingswood Elementary	St. Agnes Junior High
Craig Blake Memorial (Montebello Park)	Lakefront Consolidated	St. Catherine's Elementary
Craigburn Drive	LeMarchant - St. Thomas Elementary	St. Francis (Inglis Street Elementary)
Dartmouth High	Leslie Thomas Junior High	St. Margaret's Bay Elementary
Don Bayer (Burnside)	Lockview High	St. Stephen's Elementary
Duncan MacMillan High	Madeline Symonds Middle School	Stanley Park
Eastern Passage Education Centre	Merv Sullivan - Fall (Football)	Sunnyside Elementary: Eaglewood Drive
Eastern Shore District High	Metropolitan	Sycamore Lane Elementary
Ecole Beaubassin	Mic Mac #1	Tallahassee Community Centre
Ecole Bois-Joli	Mic Mac #2	Tamarack Hills Park
Ecole Des Beaux-Marais (Formerly, Lakeview Consolidated Elementary)	Millwood Elementary	Tantallon Elementary: Junior
Ecole Secondaire du Sommet	Millwood High	Tantallon Elementary: Senior
Ellenvale Junior High	Musquodoboit Rural High	Tremont # 1 - Fall (potential to subdivide # 2, # 3)
Eric Curry	Musquodoboit Valley Education Centre	W. D. Piercey
Eric Graves Memorial Junior High	Ocean View Elementary	Wagner Sport Field (Scotia Two)
Fairview Junior High	O'Connell Drive Elementary	Wanderers Grounds
Five Bridges Junior High	Oyster Pond Academy	Waverley Memorial

Table G.12.2 - Sport Field Inventory

Fleming Tower - John W. MacLeod	Park West School	Westmount Elementary # 1 - Douglas B. MacDonald
Gaetz Brook Junior High	Porters Lake Elementary	
George P. Vanier Junior High	Portland Estates Elementary 1	

G.13. Baseball & Softball Diamonds

Table G.13.1 – Baseball and Softball Diamond Classification	
Classification	#
AA	5
A	19
B	34
C	42
D	62
Unclassified	25
Total	187

Blue Text = Diamonds with Baseball Mounds

Table G.13.2 – Baseball and Softball Diamond Inventory		
Allen Heights # 1 (R.S. Allen Memorial)	Gaetz Brook Junior High	Nathan Smith Rec. Centre # 1 - Nelson Gaetz
Astral Drive Elementary	Gordie Crowell Memorial (Lawrencetown # 1)	Northbrook
Astral Drive Junior High	Gordon J. Stevens Park	Nova Scotia Home For Colored Children
B.J. Higgins	Gorsebrook Junior High Diamond	Oakfield Park (Grand Lake)
Beaver Bank Kinsac Sports Centre #1	Gorsebrook Junior High Hill	Oldfield Consolidated Elementary
Beaver Bank Kinsac Sports Centre #2	Grand Desert (Duane Ervanowitz Memorial)	Peace Park - Rink Field (Eastern Shore Community Centre)
Beaver Bank Villa	Graves Oakley # 1	Penhorn # 1
Beazley # 1 (Big)	Graves Oakley # 2	Penhorn # 3
Beazley # 2 (Little)	Green Road	Pleasant Valley
Beazley # 3 (Kinsmen)	Greenough	Prince Arthur Junior High # 1

Table G.13.2 – Baseball and Softball Diamond Inventory

Beech Hill	Greenwood Heights	Prince Arthur Junior High # 2
Bell Park Academic Centre (Bell Preston Community Centre)	Grosvenor - Wentworth Park Elementary	Prince Arthur Junior High # 3
Bill Zinck Memorial - Hatchet Lake Park	Halifax North Commons # 1	Richardson Drive Park
Billy Bollong Memorial Park	Halifax North Commons # 10	Riverview (Payzant # 1)
Bissett Lake #1	Halifax North Commons # 11	Riverview (Payzant # 2)
Bissett Lake #2	Halifax North Commons # 2	Riverview (Payzant # 3)
Bissett Lake #3	Halifax North Commons # 3	Riverview (Payzant # 4)
Black Point	Halifax North Commons # 4	Roaches Pond
Bob Hilchie	Halifax North Commons # 7	Robert Kemp Turner Elementary
Bob Norwood Memorial (Wonderland Trailer Park # 1)	Halifax North Commons # 8	Robert Lenihan Memorial
Boutilier's Point	Hammonds Plains (Highland Park) # 1	Robert Morash
Brookside Junior High # 1	Hammonds Plains (Highland Park) # 2	Rockingstone Heights # 1
Brookside Junior High # 2	Harold Cuvelier # 1 (Hartlen # 1)	Rockingstone Heights # 2
Burton Ettinger Elementary	Harold Cuvelier # 2 (Hartlen # 2)	Rost
Canada Games (Commons # 9) South Common	Harold W. Conrad Memorial	S.H. Snowmobile
Carl Morash Memorial - Woodside # 1	Hawthorn Elementary	Samuel R. Balcom Community Centre
Carrolls Corner # 1	Hubbard's Recreation Centre # 1	Schultz (Howe Street)
Carrolls Corner # 2	Hubbard's Recreation Centre # 2	Seabright
Caudle Park Elementary	Humber Park Elementary	Seymore Hankey
Cheviot Hills Community Park	Ira Settle # 1	Shannon Park - DND Land
Chocolate Lake	Ira Settle # 2	Shatford Memorial Elementary School
Colby Village Elementary	J. Albert Walker # 1	Shubie Park

Table G.13.2 – Baseball and Softball Diamond Inventory		
Colonel John Stuart Elementary	J. Albert Walker # 2 - Chebucto Heights Elementary	Silas Quintin Patterson Memorial Park
Conrose	James MacPhee Memorial (Pennant Point)	Smokey Drive Elementary
Cooks Brook Park	Joan Lenihan Memorial	Springfield Lake # 1
Correctional Centre	John MacNeil	Springfield Lake # 2
Cunard Junior High # 1	John Martin Junior High	Springvale Elementary - Edward Drillo
Cunard Junior High # 2	John Russell	St. Francis (Inglis Street Elementary)
Dale Bennet Memorial Park	Julieanne E. O'Brien Memorial (Penhorn # 2)	Sunset Acres
Dartmouth Commons East	Kevin Shea Memorial (Ecole des Beaux Marais / Formerly Lakeview Consolidated # 1)	Tallahassee Community Elementary
Dartmouth Commons West	Kingswood	Tantallon Centennial Park
Dennis Naugle	Lake Of The Woods Park	Terence Bay
Don Bayer (Burnside)	Lakecrest Community Park	Three Villages - DNR Land
Dutch Settlement (Grono Rd)	Lakeside Recreation Center (BLT)	Tommy Davies
Dutch Settlement Elementary	Larry O'Connell	Tremont
East Jeddore Park	Lawrencetown Community Centre (Lawrencetown # 2)	Upland Park
East Preston District Park	Lob Ball (Superstore)	Upper Hammonds Plains Recreation Centre
East St. Margaret's Elementary	LWF # 1 (Fall River & District)	Upper Musquodoboit Consolidated Elementary
Eastern Consolidated Elementary	LWF # 2 (Fall River & District)	Upper Musquodoboit Park
Eastern Shore District High	Main Street (Robert Drive)	W. D. Piercey # 1
Ecole des Beaux Marais (Formerly Lakeview Consolidated School Ballfield # 2)	Mainland Commons Baseball	W. D. Piercey # 2
Ecole du Grand Portage (Gertrude M. Parker Elementary)	Mainland Commons Westridge	Waverley Sport Park
Eddie LeBlanc Memorial # 1	Maybank # 1	Weir Diamond

Table G.13.2 – Baseball and Softball Diamond Inventory		
Eddie LeBlanc Memorial # 2	Maybank # 2	West Dover
Eisenhauer	Maybank # 3	Westridge Drive
Elderbank Park	Meadowbrook # 1	William Ross
Elizabeth Sutherland # 1	Meadowbrook # 2	Williamswood # 1
Elizabeth Sutherland # 2	Meaghers Grant	Williamswood # 2
Flagstone # 1	Mel Braine Memorial Field	Windsor Park # 1 - DND Land
Flagstone # 2	Merv Sullivan (The Pit)	Windsor Park # 2 - DND Land
Flagstone # 3	Mount Edward Elementary	Wonderland Trailer Park # 1 - Bob Norwood
Flinn Park	Musquodoboit Valley Education Centre	Wonderland Trailer Park # 2
		Woodside # 2

G.14. Tennis Courts - HRM

Table G.14 – Municipal Tennis Courts	
Facility	# of Courts
Porter's Lake Community Ctr.	2
Armstong Court	2
Ashburn	1
Beaverbank Court	1
Big Hubley Lake Road Park	1
Brownlow Park	1
Buckingham Common	1
Castle Hill	2
Caudle Park Elementary	1
Central Spryfield School	1
Chocolate Lake	1
Clayton Park Junior High / Duc d'Anville	2
Colby Village Rec. Ctr	2
Cole Harbour Place	4
Conrose	2
Crichton Park	1
Cunard Jr. High	1
DJ Butler	1
Fairview Junior High	1
Ferguson's Cove	1
Fort Needham	2
Fox Hollow Tennis Court	1
Graves Oakley	2

Table G.14 – Municipal Tennis Courts	
Facility	# of Courts
Greenwood Heights	1
Herring Cove Fire Hall (Court Closed-needs capital)	2
Highland Park	2
Highland Park (Hammonds Plains)	1
Hubbards Rec Centre	1
Humber Park	1
J.L. Ilsley High School	1
John W. McLeod School	1
Lake of the Woods	1
Lakeside Recreation Centre	1
Larry O'Connell	2
Lockview Rd (L.A.R.A. Park)	1
Merv Sullivan	1
Metropolitan Field #1 (front)	2
Millwood High School #1	2
Montebello	2
Mount Edward Road	1
Musquodoboit High School Rural Park	1
Northbrook	2
Northcliffe	4
Old Dalhousie School Site	1
Park School	1
Pine Street Park	1
Portland Estates (Birches Park)	2

Table G.14 – Municipal Tennis Courts	
Facility	# of Courts
Portugese Cove	1
Purcell's Cove	1
Quintin Silas Patterson Memorial	1
Ridgevale Park 2	1
Rockmanor Dr. Courts	1
Sambro Elementary School	1
Seaside Elementary	1
Shubie	1
South Commons	5
Springvale	1
St. Francis	3
St. Mary's Boat House	3
Sunset Acres Park	1
Sylvania Terrace Highland Park	1
Teachery 1	2
Transom Dr. Courts	2
Tremont	1
Uplands Park	1
Westmount	2
Westwind Park/Westwood Hills	1
White Hill Run Court	1
Winslow Drive Park	1
Woodlawn Tennis Court	1
Total	103

G.15. Tennis Courts - Other

Figure G.15 – Other Tennis Courts	
Facility	# of Courts
St George's Tennis Club	4
Waegwoltic Club	10
South End Tennis Club	3
Haliburton Hills Tennis Club	2
Indian Point Tennis Club	2
Riverview Tennis Club	6
Dalhousie University	2
Northcliffe Tennis Club	6
Daniel Nestor Indoor Facility	6 (8 future)
Total	41

G.16. Skate Parks

Table G.16 – Skate Parks
A Class
Captain William Spry (Spryfield)
Cole Harbour
Dartmouth Commons
Gordon Snow (Fall River)
Halifax Common
Hubbards
Metropolitan Field (Sackville)
B Class
Beechville Lakeside Timberlea
Caledonia Road (Dartmouth)
Eastern Passage
Hubbards
Sackville Beaverbank / Kinsac
Sheet Harbour
St. Margaret's Bay Arena

G.17. Lawn Bowl Greens

Table G.17 – Lawn Bowl Greens
Bedford Lawn Bowls Club
Wanderers Lawn Bowl Club (Halifax)
St. Mary's Lawn Bowl Club (Halifax)
Dartmouth Lawn Bowls Club

G.18. Other HRM Facilities (Recreation / Heritage / Educational)

Table G.18 – Other HRM Facilities
Adventure Earth Centre (St. Augustine's Chapel)
Bedford Leisure Centre (& Bedford Lawn Bowls Club)
Bengal Lancers Club
Bicentennial Theater (Musquodoboit Valley Bicentennial Theatre and Cultural Centre)
Crichton Avenue Daycare
Evergreen House
Kinap Canoe (Athletics) Club
MacPhee House
Moirs Mill Power House
North Star Rowing Club (Oakwood House)
Quaker House
Scott Manor
Spencer House

Appendix H: Facility Utilization

H.1. Aquatics

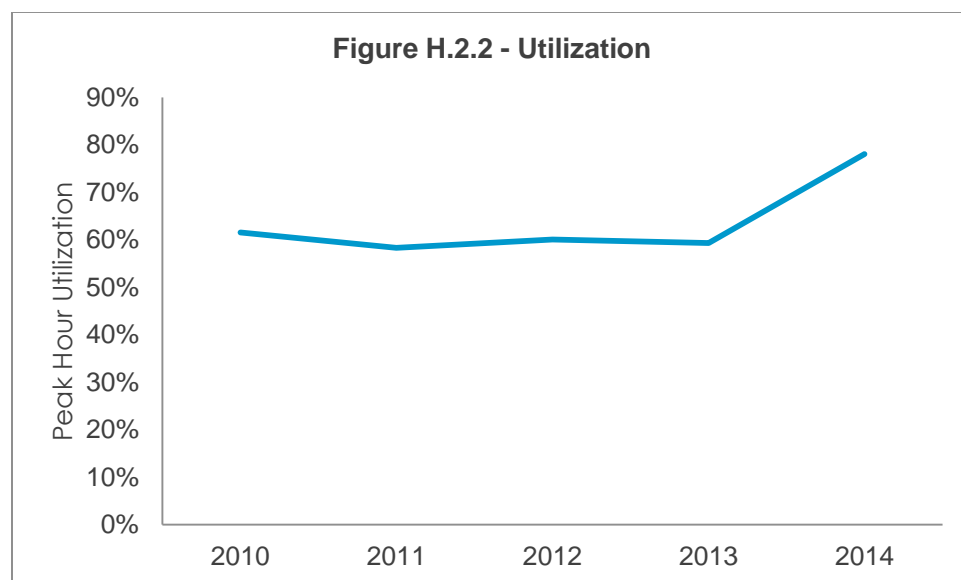
Table H.1 – Aquatic Facilities													
Municipally Owned Pools	Classification	Fall Session (# of weeks)	Days	Hours of Programming (not incl. Swimming Lessons) and Free Swim Offered (Fall Session only)	# of Attendees for Programming (not incl. Swimming Lessons) and Free Swim (Fall Session only)	# Attendees / hour of programming (Fall Session Only)	# of Spots available for Swimming Lessons (Fall Session only)	# of Swimming Lessons Participants (Fall Session only)	Utilization Rate (Fall Session Only)(# of Hours made available to Swim Teams / Clubs (Fall Session only)	# of Hours utilized by Swim Teams / Clubs (Fall Session only)	Utilization Rate (Fall Session Only)(
1	Centennial Pool (50m)	Sport Facility	16	112	228	4480	20	24	23	96%	732.5	702.5	96%
2	Canada Games Centre	Major Facility	16	112	960	16000	17	1500	1500	100%	152	152	100%
3	Cole Harbour Place	Major Facility	14	98	752.5	1725	2	1622	1356	84%	112	112	100%
4	Sackville Sports Stadium	Major Facility	18	126	1151	7423	6	2599	1701	65%	646	273	42%
5	Captain William Spry Wave Pool	Major Facility	16	112	2555	8398	3	2423	1727	71%	11	4	36%
6	Needham Pool, *Closed for 6 weeks.	Community (Rec) Centre	13	91	344	4370	13	737	439	60%	-	-	-
7	Dartmouth Sportsplex	Major Facility	10	70	1020	22500	22	-	1200	-	153	153	100%
Summer Only													
8	St. Margaret's	Outdoor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Cole Harbour Tennis and Pool	Outdoor	8	-	664	-	60	168	232	138%	232	232	100%
10	Bedford Pool	Outdoor	8	56	350	7611	22	1512	986	65%	187	187	100%
11	Commons Pool (no fees)	Outdoor	9	63	372	3388	9	170	121	71%			
					8,397	75,895	9	10,755	9,285	86%	2,226	1,816	82%

H.2. Indoor Gyms

The utilization of indoor gyms were evaluated assuming prime time hours: M-F: 6pm-10pm, S-S: 8am-8pm (44 hours per week / gym) to be consistent with the 2014 Gymnasia Analysis - Peninsula Halifax. The use of gymnasium hours was fairly consistent over the last 5 years, with a significant uptick in 2014.

Table H.2.1 - HRM Centrally Scheduled Indoor Gym Utilization

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Average
Average	62%	58%	60%	59%	78%	63%



*Includes: Bedford-Hammonds Plains, Basinview, Chocolate Lake, Citadel, Findlay, George Dixon, Gordon R. Snow, LeBrun, Needham, North Preston, St. Andrews, Tallahassee

Table H.2.3 – HRSB Indoor Gym Inventory

Summary	Size	Quantity	2010-2014 Average Utilization
A Class Gyms	>500m ²	29	25%
B Class Gyms	400-500m ²	28	30%
C Class Gyms	350-400m ²	16	36%
D Class Gyms	<350m ²	56	26%

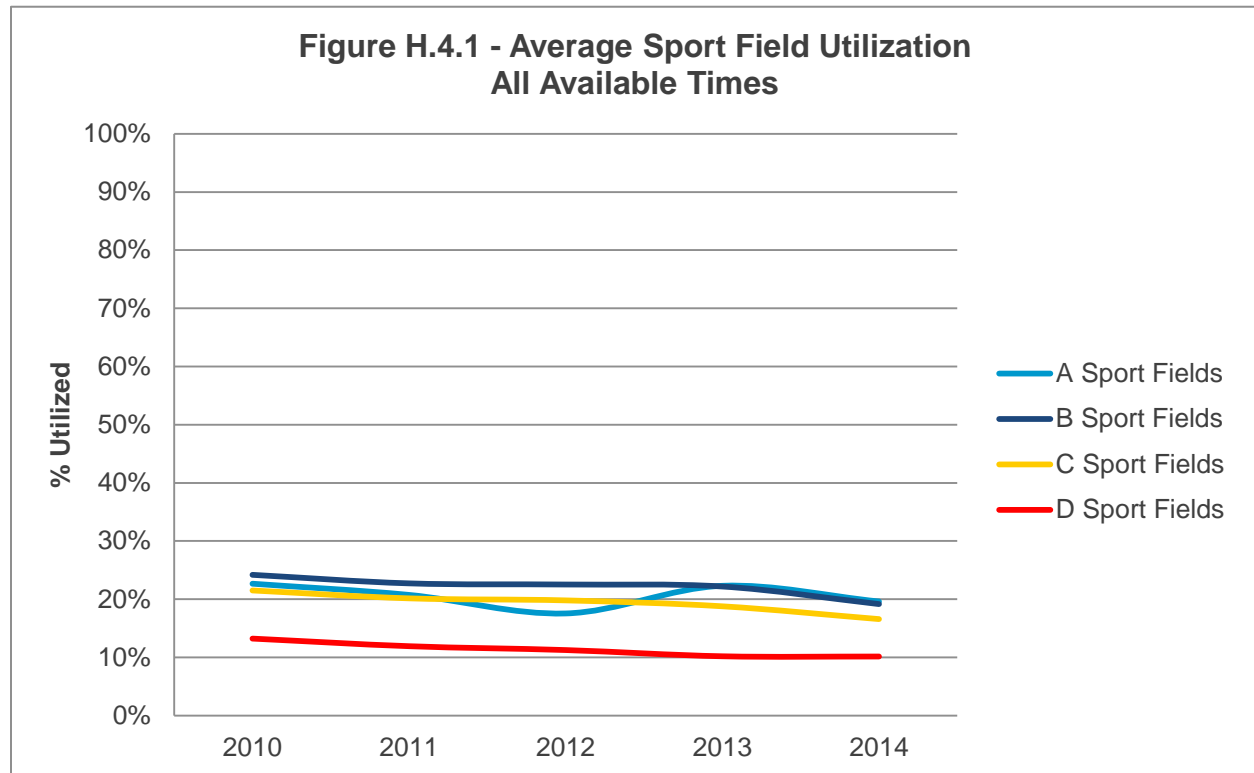
H.3. All-weather Sport Fields

Table H.3 – All-weather Sport Fields					
2010-2014	All-Weather Sport Fields	A Sport Fields	B Sport Fields	C Sport Fields	D Sport Fields
Average Scheduled use / field	1,103 hours / year	184 hours / year	198 hours / year	173 hours / year	101 hours / year

All-weather sport fields were compared to natural field use. Despite being more expensive, on average all-weather fields are scheduled 6 times more than class A natural sport fields and 11 times more than class D natural sport fields. The significant discrepancy is in part due to increased playability and preference for all-weather fields to avoid weather cancellations, as well as the lights at all-weather fields which extends their usability into the evening.

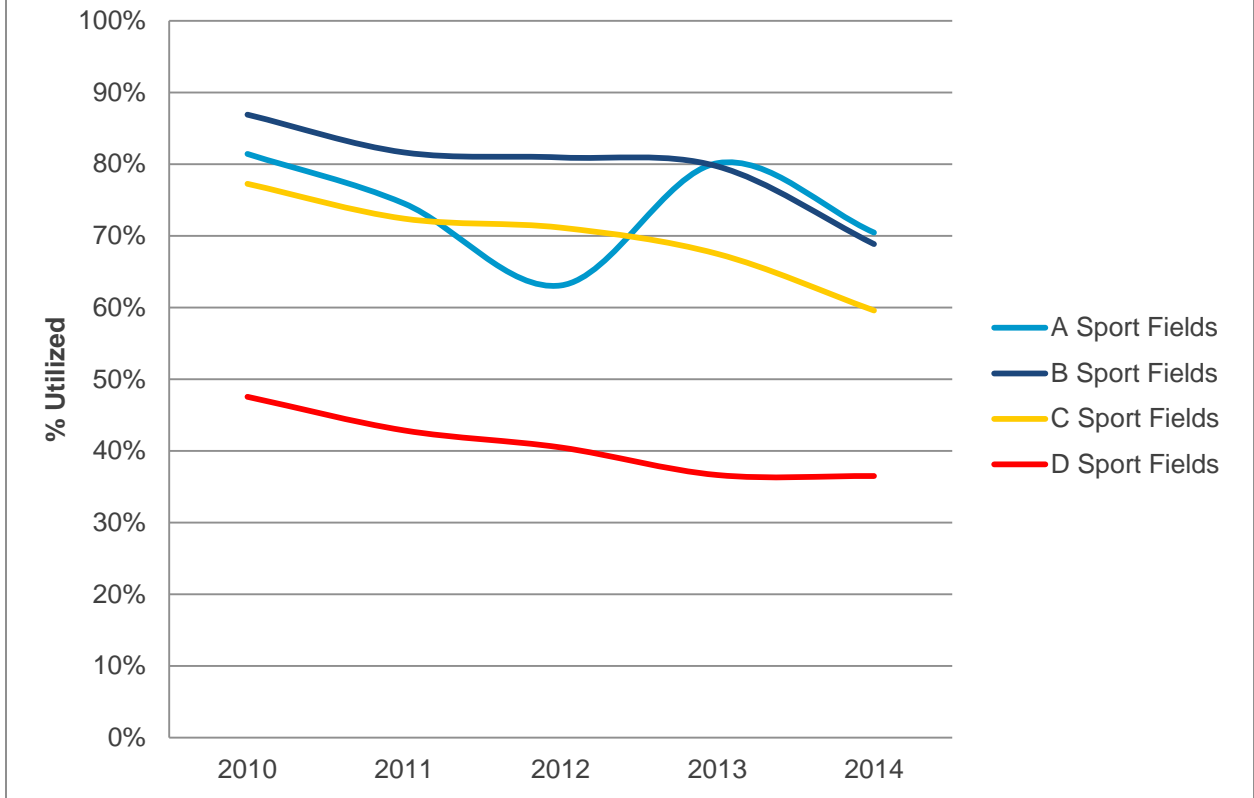
H.4. Sport Fields

Sport fields were evaluated assuming 893 peak hours are available per season. (Monday to Friday from 5pm to 9pm and Saturdays and Sundays from 8am to 5pm. The primary season for field sports comprises 23.5 weeks between the long weekend in May and the first week of November. Rain cancellations are not accounted for. All scheduled hours are assumed to be during peak times.



For preservation of good field conditions, the total use of each field should be limited. Best practice is to allow two consecutive days of rest per week (with no bookings) and to limit plan on the balance of the days. Further, field use should not start until late May after the fields have dried out from the winter and the grass has started to actively grow. Similarly, use should stop in early to mid-September when the grass starts to become dormant. In addition, use should be restricted when the field is saturated or during periods of drought. This generally leads to a useful capacity of about 200 – 250 hours per year for bookings. Figure H.4.1 shows the utilization based on 250 hours of available time,

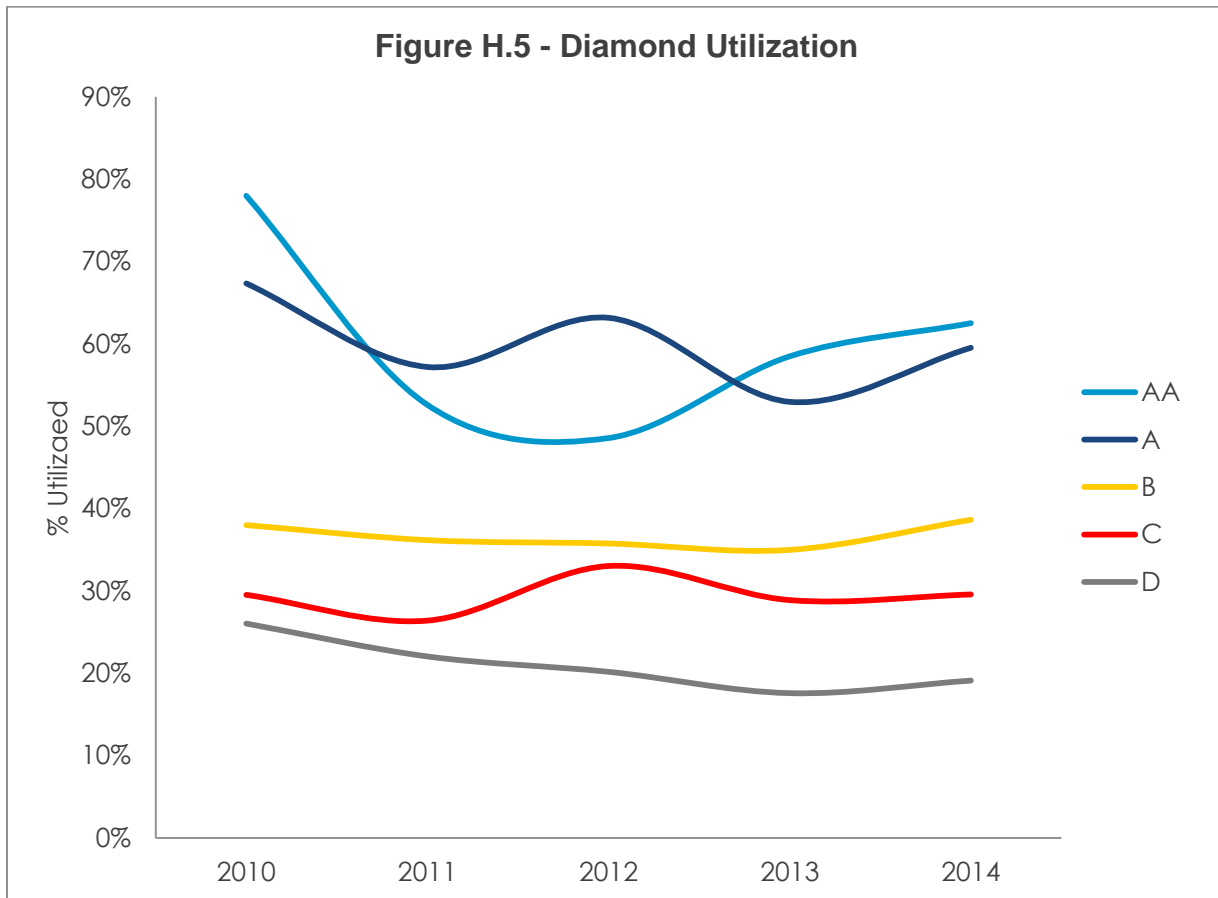
**Figure H.4.2 - Average Sport Field Utilization
Field Condition Restrictions**



A and B class sport fields are highly used and are close to the peak utilization on average. This understates the fact that many fields exceed the average utilization and are thus vulnerable to damage from over-use. The utilization may also be understated because it is not currently possible to track non-scheduled use including unorganized games and unstructured play as well as those fields scheduled by local associations.

H.5. Baseball Diamonds & Softball Diamonds

Baseball diamonds were evaluated assuming 893 peak hours are available per season. All scheduled hours are assumed to be during peak times. (Monday to Friday from 5pm to 9pm and Saturdays and Sundays from 8am to 5pm). The primary season for field sports comprises 23.5 weeks between the long weekend in May and the first week of November. Rain cancellations are not accounted for.



AA and A class ball diamonds fairly well used (~60%) however there is sufficient capacity to accommodate additional use. It should be noted it is not currently possible to track non-scheduled use including unorganized games and unstructured play as well as those diamonds scheduled by local associations.

H.6. Major Facilities

Utilization Rates will be evaluated as a component of the MDF review process, however the facilities are considered fairly well used, with operators noting good attendance for most programs at the 6 facilities.

H.7. Ice Surfaces

Utilization Rates are described in the Long Term Arena Strategy. The strategy determined 24 ice surfaces in HRM will meet the needs of the community in the medium to long term.

H.8. Other Facilities

Currently playground, splash pad, tennis court, skate park and lawn bowl green usage is not tracked. While HRM staff and community members are able to provide insight into usage rates, there is no statistical data on which to base decisions. Future analysis should account for facility utilization.

Appendix I: Focus Groups

In early 2015, focus groups were undertaken with provincial and some regional sport organizations to understand their concerns, needs and desires for the growth of their sport.

I.1. Arena Users (Ice and non-Ice)

Representatives from Speed Skating NS, Hockey NS, Skate Canada NS, Ringette NS and Lacrosse NS attended the focus group. Generally, participants preferred centralized facilities included multi-pad arenas that can be easily accessed from a number of communities; however they would need to be designed to host multiple sports (such as painting lines for ringette). The groups' most pressing concern was the cost and availability of ice time. One suggestion to address this was online booking to see what is available when and for which rates. Other concerns included lack of seating, lack of dry land training and lack of storage space for items such as speed skating pads. Ringette and Lacrosse users noted the need to provide their own nets which were not provided by the facilities.

I.2. Gymnasia Users I

Representatives from Handball and Racquetball NS, Anchor City Rollers, Volleyball NS (indoor and outdoor), Basketball NS (including wheelchair) and the Halifax Sport and Social Club attended the focus group. Volleyball NS and Basketball NS representatives noted a significant interest in their sport, with Anchor City Rollers noting a keen interest amongst local women and girls. Generally, users preferred HRM provided facilities due to reasonable pricing and welcoming staff. The cost and availability of private and HRSB facilities was cited as a concern, limiting clubs ability to expand. Some of the groups' other concerns included the inability to book online, but also the inability to see online which facilities are available. Improved communications with users, a better understanding of alternative sport groups' needs, help with promotion and beginner programs, and matching users' needs to the 'right' facility were all noted as opportunities for improvement.

I.3. Gymnasia Users II

Representatives from Archers NS, Sport NS (representing Archers NS), Gymnastics NS, Wrestling NS and Sport NS (representing Karate NS & Field Hockey NS) attended the focus group. Many of the participants noted concern regarding equipment, storage, set-up and take down. The need for mats and gymnastics equipment requires storage and to set up and take down equipment before and after each use takes a lot of time. Users noted that schools should be made available for the public and prices should reflect what non-profits can afford to pay. Youth programs designed to promote alternative sports, unstructured 'drop-ins', assistance in providing equipment, help from HRM Parks and Recreation staff, reduced prices and subsidized programs, and accountable facility allocation policies were cited as ways HRM could help further. A common website where events can be promoted, facilities scheduled, and an ability to provide feedback to HRM staff was also suggested.

I.4. Aquatics

Representatives from Synchronized Swimming (Synchro) NS, Water-polo NS, Diving NS and Swim NS attended the focus group. Generally, participants perceive gaps in the provision of pools that can be used for aquatic sports. All groups reported a wide range of interested age groups, reporting participants from 4 to 80 years old, and growing numbers year over year. Some swim clubs are reporting wait lists that cannot be accommodated due to a lack of pool time. A new aquatic facility was highlighted as a means of addressing the group's concerns. A new facility could include spectator seating, sufficient deck space, dry-land training, gyms, judging space, warmup pools, an adjacent 'sport' school and classrooms. The facility would be the first of its kind in Atlantic Canada, and allow for National competitions. Other opportunities for improvement included consistent rental fees, improved scheduling transparency and procedures, reduced costs at existing facilities. Likewise, affordability was cited as more important than location and condition.

I.5. Outdoor Active

Representatives from Rugby NS, Cycling NS, Disc NS, Softball NS, Football NS, Cricket NS, Baseball NS, Tennis NS and Sport NS (representing Track NS) attended the focus group. Generally, participants' perception was an adequate supply of facilities at a reasonable cost, but that conditions of facilities needed to be improved. The representatives from Tennis NS, Softball NS, Disc NS and Baseball NS noted that there is no centralized facility with multiple assets, capable of hosting large events with spectators.

Many of the comments were related to existing conditions. The representative from Disc NS noted the need to have slightly larger fields with the appropriate line work that would help to grow the sport. For softball, crushed gravel fields are acceptable but not preferable. Artificial turf is considered a good opportunity for expanding playability and extending the season both into the evenings and into the shoulder seasons; however rugby players prefer turf that is irrigated. Proper drainage for fields was also noted. Cricket NS representatives noted that there is only one pitch which is fully used on the weekend and that they would use a second pitch and/or indoor/outdoor practice facility.

All users noted the need to promote sport tourism which could bring considerable economic benefits. New BMX parks and mountain bike trails were also seen as opportunities for new infrastructure. Likewise, the need to combine outdoor facilities with other amenities such as washrooms, active transportation routes, and indoor facilities for offseason training and play were also noted. Access to on-line booking information and also to book fields/facilities was desirable, along with the urgent need for a more equitable approach to field and diamond allocation. Aligning scheduling so soccer games are not scheduled on football fields, when other soccer fields are available, would be a more appropriate approach as an example. As well, addressing the grandfathering of booking times in a more transparent manner was sought.

Appendix J: Council Consultation

Consultation with small groups of Councillors was undertaken to discover what Councillors were hearing from constituents in regards to opportunities and challenges for community facilities in their neighborhoods.

J.1. Opportunities

- The CFMP2 represents an opportunity to develop a useful document that will plan projects for future implementation.
- There is an understanding of the ongoing maintenance and recapitalization costs associated with community facilities. It was noted properly maintaining infrastructure saves money in the long run and gives Halifax a competitive advantage.
- It was noted that public consultation will help determine what changes are needed in community facilities.
- Community centres were identified as important meeting and gathering places with an important role in the community and not comparable to major facilities in their community feel.
- There is an opportunity for unorganized recreation, apart from sport, that is less expensive to provide.
- Building efficient buildings and facilities make them more affordable to operate. It is important Council understands life cycle costs when making decisions about building new.
- It is important to balance functionality with operational and recapitalization costs when making decisions about facilities.
- Recapitalization is important to prolong the life of a facility but only if the facility is a functional one. It was noted that building something new is not always the best solution and a lack of maintenance shortens the lifecycle of a building.
- Halifax is unique in that it provides sport facilities for both the province and the City and this represents opportunity but also requires balance between recreational users' and sport users' requirements.
- Legacy projects (such as the oval) are important to the City but need to be evaluated consistently when they are considered by Council.
- Youth should be the focus of the plan; however the changing demographic that includes an aging population also needs to play a significant role.
- The aging population is the largest demographic; they want to be active and increasingly demand municipal recreation services.
- Intergenerational space where people can gather and learn from each other is needed.
- There is a need to expand the successful ice allocation policy to fields and diamonds.
- The importance of St. Mary's Boat Club was noted as providing a unique service, important to local culture.
- There may be efficiencies accomplished by centralizing management for a number of facilities (such as all the facilities near the Halifax Commons / Centennial Pool).
- Completed Citadel community centre should be considered as a space for youth and seniors.

- There is an opportunity for Halifax to play a more significant role in providing affordable child care, through camps, daycares, facilities and grants.
- 'Home Fields' could be 'adopted' by sports groups such as rugby who can then support maintenance and recapitalization.
- There is a need for more multi-purpose space that can be used for a variety of activities including hard to house sports such as floor hockey.
- There is an opportunity to develop the forum site into something unique including a variety of activities that will provide more than one reason to visit the facility.
- It is important to design facilities with the idea of repurposing and clustering activities so as trends change, facilities can adapt.
- Artificial fields, if they can provide greater field availability, and make sense from a business case, will be in demand. Allowance for football and other sports on artificial fields is required.
- Facilities should be adaptable so they can be used for multiple purposes during multiple seasons.
- Opportunities to include the food industry, new concessions, retailers and merchandise should be pursued by facilities.
- Older facilities, such as unused ball diamonds, can be rejuvenated and spark interest in the facilities, but new and rejuvenated facilities should be designed to integrate with the existing community.
- If future build out is considered when selecting sites, there is a potential for easier expansion.
- With increased divestment, there is an opportunity to reinvest proceeds into facilities.
- Community Halls serve an important function in social recreation. If municipalities don't provide them, it is unlikely other levels of government will. When there isn't enough density to provide another service, a hall should fill the gap.
- There is an opportunity to find a better balance between cost recovery requirements and service delivery. It is important facilities are accessible to everyone.
- Increasing sport tourism and hosting events is desired but the City may not be able to afford specialized facilities.
- Moveable bleachers may help groups host tournaments. Improved web presence and internet infrastructure is needed to capture and webhost tournaments may also help.
- Family facilities (change rooms, bathrooms, showers) that work well are those in which families can go with children under 12 to change and yet have privacy (ex. Dal Plex).

J.2. Challenges

- Concern was raised about field use allocation. There is a need to understand what fields are open, their classification and their maintenance schedule.
- There was concern that the Provincial Sport Organizations did not consult with their members prior to consultation on the plan, but it was noted members would have an opportunity to participate during the public consultation phase.
- Adequate notice prior to consultation is needed and it was advised that local papers should be used with at least two weeks' notice.
- Citizens should know playgrounds will be discussed as a component of this plan prior to public consultation.
- There is a need to integrate CFMP2 with the Parks and Open Space Plan, especially in regards to playgrounds and trails, due to their importance in regards to recreation. Biking and walking to facilities is an important consideration.

- Consultation should include talking to paddling and rowing clubs who are very active throughout the municipality.
- There is a need for an up-to-date list of community facilities.
- Facilities need to address safety in a more comprehensive way.
- The cost of facilities, programs and services needs to be a consideration.
- There is a concern that maintenance and mowing contractors are not performing well.
- There is a need to understand the community that is engaged during public consultation. This will require telling people what is already there. Let the community identify the gaps.
- There is a need to ensure facilities are accessible (both physically) but also in terms of access to booking, entry, lights etc.
- There is a significant need to address the poor design of the Dartmouth North Community Centre.
- There is a need for the Metro Regional Housing playgrounds to be properly maintained.
- Playground allocation could be placed on density, demographics, local open space and access to individual yards.
- The online booking system known as Reconnect is not functioning as intended and it is out of date.
- While CFMP2 is under development it is important projects are not sidelined and progress is not delayed on existing projects and pressing issues.
- There needs to be a consideration of specialized groups with particular needs. Everything cannot be offered everywhere, but certain locations can offer Regional Services. One example is women's only gyms.
- There is a need for more access to information about what is happening in facilities in regards to finance, governance, programs and management.
- There is a need to balance small and large facilities in the community based on what the community uses and requires.
- Encouraging people of all ages to become healthier and fit should be a priority but there is a need to motivate people. Offering a variety of services, close to home, with lower fees is possible.
- Accessibility to facilities and playgrounds can be improved. There is a need to adopt more inclusiveness for persons with disabilities, mobility issues or other barriers to access.
- There is a need for a framework and criteria to deal with the closure of a facility, including a communication strategy to explain the rationale.
- Prior to accepting new project requests, it is important Council understands what is already being provided and how the proposal will meet the health and wellness requirements of all citizens. Providing a unique service should benefit the community as a whole.
- It is important proposed private facilities asking for municipal support do not compete with or 'draw' from other facilities. It is important these proposals show the benefit and value of the proposed project.
- There is a need for improved data management so all facilities report in the same way and at the same frequency.
- There is recognition of inventory shortages of some general amenities, like washrooms and change rooms at outdoor facilities. Outdoor facilities require washrooms, safety considerations, adequate parking, and security measures.
- Facilities should respond to gender realities – for safety and cultural/religious reasons having facilities and/or programs that allow for only one gender presence are important.
- Bathrooms/change facilities that are not gender specific should respond to transitioning transgender people.
- Inclusive signage is required.

Appendix K: Benchmarking

K.1. Introduction

The following benchmarking was completed as an early deliverable and in draft form to inform further discussion in regards to community facility provision throughout Halifax. MHPM and Asbell Management benchmarked 5 sample municipalities for comparison with Halifax including:

K.2. Summary of Benchmark Municipalities

K.2.1. SAANICH (& GREATER VICTORIA)

The District of Saanich (Saanich) is a district municipality on Vancouver Island in British Columbia, within the Greater Victoria area. It is the most populous municipality in the Capital Regional District. The Capital Regional District (Greater Victoria) includes a mixture of urban and suburban communities. Like peninsular Halifax, Downtown Victoria is constrained by its geography and its harbour. It is the provincial capital, home to the University of Victoria, historic, wealthy, aging and urban. Saanich is a suburban community just North of Victoria and was referenced in the 2008 Community Facility Master Plan. It has many progressive planning policies and a strong record of Community Facility Planning. Within Saanich, the Township of Esquimalt hosts Canada's Pacific Fleet, and many residents utilize both public and DND recreation infrastructure.

Source: Saanich Parks, Recreation & Culture Master Plan (2013)

K.2.2. EDMONTON

The Edmonton Recreation Facility Master Plan 2005-2015 has 50 recommendations that can be tracked now that the plan is nearing the end of its 10 year planning horizon. Edmonton is another provincial capital consisting of urban and suburban communities. While Edmonton has emerged as a hub for oil and natural gas industries, it does however continue to be challenged in other areas with social issues such as crime and poverty. Edmonton continues to invest in recreation infrastructure and like Halifax, utilizes the multi-district facility model.

Source: City of Edmonton Recreation Facility Master Plan (2004) & City of Edmonton Medium Term Recreation Facility and Sports Field Plan (2007) & City of Edmonton Recreation Facility Master Plan Update (2009)

K.2.3. WINNIPEG

Winnipeg has a similar population to Halifax and its demographics are also comparable. Winnipeg is much smaller geographically than Halifax but is similar in many ways; it is the provincial capital city, the economic hub of the province and home to two large universities. Winnipeg is used extensively in the 2008 Community Facility Master Plan as a comparator to Halifax. It has a good record of recreation facility planning which can be tracked and compared with Halifax's recreation planning practices.

Source: Winnipeg Public Use Facilities Study (2004)

K.2.4. HAMILTON

Hamilton is a harbour city in Ontario. It has a long history of industry and manufacturing, but like Halifax, has recently emerged as a City focused on reinventing itself. The 2015 Pan Am Games increased downtown redevelopment. New transportation infrastructure creates the potential for further investment in the downtown core. A culturally diverse city with a growing population, Hamilton is investing in new recreation infrastructure guided by several recent strategic planning documents including the 2011 Outdoor Recreation Facilities & Sports Field Provision Plan.

Source: Use, Renovation and Replacement Study of Hamilton Recreation and Public-Use Facilities (2008) & City of Hamilton Outdoor Recreation Facilities & Sports Field Provision Plan (2011)

K.2.5. AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND

Considered a sample of international best practices in the provision and management of recreation facilities, Auckland is the largest and most populous urban area in New Zealand with a population of 1,413,700. Auckland is an important port city with a diverse population and high standard of living.

Source: Auckland Sport and Recreation Strategic Action Plan (2014)

MHPM and Asbell Management Innovations used a combination of desktop research and interviews with key staff at the municipalities to conduct our research. The interviews were conducted in July and August, 2015. The tables below provide a summary for the provision of infrastructure compared to relevant population cohorts. Please note this exercise was not completed for Auckland, as sporting and recreation interests vary significantly. For example, arenas and ice surfaces are not in high demand; and rugby and cricket venues are very popular. As an alternative, we considered Victoria, Saanich and Greater Victoria in greater detail.

The second set of tables provides a summary of our findings which are more qualitative in nature. It is important to note that the information was obtained from discussion and desktop research of documents that in some cases are several years old. The accuracy of the information may therefore not indicate the current state which is continually changing.

K.3. Quantitative Analysis

Table K.3 – Quantitative Analysis

		Saanich	Victoria	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Hamilton	HRM
Total Population (2011)		109,752	80,017	812,201	663,617	519,949	390,096
Greater Victoria (2011)		344,630					
Youth Population 0-4 2011 (assumed to be 4-8 in 2014)	#	4,560	2,820	50,560	36,860	27,430	19,965
	%	4%	4%	6%	6%	5%	5%
Youth Population 0-9 2011 (assumed to be 4-13 in 2014)	#	9,485	5,125	92,880	72,785	55,425	39,120
	%	9%	6%	11%	11%	11%	10%
Youth Population 5-14 in 2011 (assumed to be 9-18 in 2014)	#	10,490	4,460	84,875	75,000	58,285	39,640
	%	10%	6%	10%	11%	11%	10%
Population 0-54 in 2011 (assumed to be 4-58 in 2014)	#	73,430	53,755	627,090	485,470	372,135	287,985
	%	67%	67%	77%	73%	72%	74%
Senior Population 55-79 2011 Census (assumed to be 59-83 in 2014)	#	38,745	25,885	217,270	197,825	164,175	120,385
	%	35%	32%	27%	30%	32%	31%
Major Facility	# of Major Facilities *=Combination of Major Facilities and Community (Recreation) Centres **=Includes Dartmouth Sportsplex, Canada Games Centre, St. Margaret's Centre, Cole Harbour Place, Sackville Sports Stadium, Captain William Spry Centre & Pool	1	1	5	12	16*	6**
	Persons per Major Facility (2011)	109,752	80,017	162,440	55,301	32,497	65,016
	Target Provision	-	-	40,000-80,000	-	30,000	TBD
Community	# of Community (Recreation) Centres	3	7***	15*	19	16**	15

Table K.3 – Quantitative Analysis

		Saanich	Victoria	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Hamilton	HRM
(Recreation) Centre	***=Does not include 3 Senior Centres **=Leisure Centres *=Combination of Major Facilities and Community (Recreation) Centres						
	Persons per Community (Recreation) Centre (2011)	36,584	11,431	44,241	34,927	32,497	26,006
	Target Provision	-	-	40,000-80,000	-	30,000	TBD
Community Hall	# of Community Halls *=Represents the number of Community Leagues with Halls	-	-	125*	73	28	20
	Persons per Community Hall (2011)	-	-	6,498	9,091	18,570	19,505
	Target Provision	-	-	<20,000	-	-	TBD
Playgrounds	Playgrounds *=Does not include elementary school playgrounds	56	28*	248	757*	249*	388
	Persons per Playground	1,960	2,858	3,275	877	937	1,005
	4-13 years olds (2014) per Playground	169	183	375	96	223	101
	Target Provision	-	-	-	-	500m of residential area	TBD
Spray Pads (incl. Spray Parks and Wading Pools)	# of Spray Pads	1	1	9	95	69	5
	Persons per Spray Pad (2011)	109,752	80,017	90,245	6,985	7,535	78,019
	4-8 years olds (2014) per Spray Park	4,560	2,820	5,618	388	398	3,993
	Target Provision	-	-	-	-	1 for every 1100 residents (0-9)	TBD

Table K.3 – Quantitative Analysis

		Saanich	Victoria	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Hamilton	HRM
Skate Parks	# of Skate Parks <small>*=Includes new Dartmouth Commons Park</small>	5		6	9	5	14*
	Persons per Skate Park (2011)	37,954		135,367	73,735	103,990	30,007
	4-18 year olds (2014) per Skate Park	4,466		22,573	12,429	17,143	4,258
	Target Provision	-	-	-	-	1 community level facility for every 7,500 (ages 10-19) & 1 neighborhood level facility for every 15,000 (10-19)	TBD
Tennis Courts	# of Tennis Courts <small>**=Includes locations only, # of courts may be higher. *=Includes all courts in the City</small>	21*	30	76	178**	91	103
	Persons per Tennis Court (2011)	2,667	2,667	10,686	3,728	5,721	3,787
	Target Provision	-	-	-	-	6,500	TBD
Lawn Bowl Greens	# of Lawn Bowl Greens <small>*=In the Greater Victoria Area (pop. 344,630 (2011), pop. 123,530, 55-79, (2011))</small>	9*		4	7	4	4
	Persons per Lawn Bowl Greens (2011)	38,292		203,050	94,802	129,987	97,524
	59-84 years olds (2014) per Lawn Bowl Greens	13726*		54,318	28,261	41,044	30,096
	Target Provision	-	-	-	-	4 Total (Based on Need)	TBD

Table K.3 – Quantitative Analysis

		Saanich	Victoria	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Hamilton	HRM
Ball Diamonds	# of Ball Diamonds <small>*=Does not include private, club or school diamonds.</small>	11*	3*	130	243	262	187
	Persons per Ball Diamonds (2011)	9,977	26,672	6,248	2,731	1,985	1,798
	4-58 year olds (2014) per Ball Diamond	6,675	17,918	4,824	1,998	1,420	1,540
	Target Provision	-	-	-	-	1 for every 75 registered part. (all ages) = 2416	1:3,350, 1:100 part. (2008 CFMP)
Sport Fields	# of Sport Fields <small>*=Does not include private, club or school fields</small>	14*	18*	360	410	211	136
	Persons per Sport Fields (2011)	7,839	4,445	2,256	1,619	2,464	2,868
	4-58 year olds (2014) per Sport Field	5,245	2,986	1,742	1,184	1,764	2,118
	Target Provision	-	-	-	-	1 for every 100 registered part. (all ages) = 2328	1:2,750, 1:100 part. (soccer). Other standard varies.
Total Pools	# of Total Pools <small>*=Includes university, DND pools, etc. **=In the Greater Victoria Area (pop. 344,630 (2011))</small>	7*, **		21*	24*	27*	14*
	Persons per Pool (2011)	49,233		38,676	27,651	19,257	27,864

Table K.3 – Quantitative Analysis

		Saanich	Victoria	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Hamilton	HRM
Indoor Pools (incl. all pool lengths and types)	# of Indoor Pools <small>*=Includes university, DND pools, etc. **=In the Greater Victoria Area (pop. 344,630 (2011))</small>	7*,**		16*	13*	17*	10*
	Persons per Indoor Pool (2011)	49,233		50,763	51,047	30,585	39,010
	Target Provision	-	-	40,000	-	30,000	TBD
Outdoor Pools (incl. all pool lengths and types)	# of Outdoor Pools	0	0	5	11	10	4
	Persons per Outdoor Pool (2011)	-	-	162,440	60,329	51,995	97,524
	Target Provision	-	-	-	-	1 for every 12,500 (ages 5-19)	TBD
Indoor 50m Pools	# of Indoor Pools <small>* = In the greater Victoria Area (pop. 344,630 (2011))</small>	-	1*	3	4	1	2
	Persons per Indoor Pool (2011)	-	80,017	270,734	165,904	519,949	195,048
	Target Provision	-	-	-	-	-	TBD
Arenas (Ice Surfaces)	# of Arenas (Ice Surfaces) <small>* = In the greater Victoria Area (pop. 344,630 (2011), pop. 236,455, 0-54, (2011))</small>	10*		25	40	32	25
	Persons per Arena (Ice Surfaces) (2011)	34,463		32,488	16,590	16,248	15,604
	4-58 year olds (2014) per Arena (Ice Surface)	23,646		25,084	12,137	11,629	11,519
	Target Provision	-	-	25,000	-	1 for every 4,100 (ages 5-19)	TBD

Table K.3 – Quantitative Analysis

		Saanich	Victoria	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Hamilton	HRM	
Indoor Gyms	# of Indoor Gyms	-	-	327	152	27	150*	
	# of School or YMCA Gyms	-	-	322	79**	19****	139*	
	*=Does not include small HRSB gyms, church gyms and new gyms approved for construction (Dartmouth Sportsplex, YMCA, Eastern Passage High School, New Halifax Elementary, New Dartmouth P-9, New Duncan MacMillan). **=Represents the number of schools in the Winnipeg School District. ****=Only includes school gyms attached to a municipal recreation centre							
	# of Municipal (non-school) Gyms	1	-	5	73***	8	11	
	***=Represents the number of Community Centers (most have some form of gym)							
	Persons per Indoor Gym (2011)	-	-	2,484	4,366	19,257	2,601	
	4-58 year olds (2014) per Indoor Gym	-	-	1,918	3,194	13,783	1,920	
	Persons per Municipal (non-school) Gym (2011)	109,752	-	162,440	9,091	64,994	35,463	
	Target Provision (non-school gyms)	-	-	50,000	-	50,000	TBD	

The benchmarking uses the following classifications:

Major Facilities

Canada Games Centre
Dartmouth Sportsplex
St Margaret's Centre
Cole Harbour Place
Sackville Sports Stadium
Captain William Spry Centre

Community (Recreation) Centres

Chocolate Lake
George Dixon
Needham Centre
Prospect Road
St Andrews
East Dartmouth
Findlay
East Preston
Lake Echo
North Preston
Gordon R Snow
Citadel
Tallahassee
Lake and Shore

Community Halls

North Woodside
Sackville Heights
Dartmouth North
Beaverbank Kinsac
Grand Desert-West Chezzetcook
St Mary's Boat Club
The Bay
Upper Hammonds Plains
Springfield Lake
Upper Sackville
Wallace Lucas
Carroll's Corner
Moser River
Samuel Balcom
Harrietsfield Williamswood
Isleville Street
Larry O`Connell
The Pavilion (Halifax Common) & Pool
Sheet Harbour Lion`s Hall
Hubbards
Bedford Hammonds Plains

K.4. Organization & Governance

What are the criteria for making capital planning decisions for new or re-capitalized facilities or closing or amalgamating facilities?

Table K.4.1 – Capital Planning Criteria				
Saanich	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Hamilton	Auckland
<p>Saanich relies on the completion of demographic studies; volume and type of public or private facilities serving population in a specific area. Utilize an ad-hoc review for new opportunities than a fully defined series of documents.</p>	<p>Edmonton completes demographic studies; volume and type of public and or private facilities; areas of growth current and forecasted for the future to serve specific population. Criteria for new facility development based upon population – 4 new regional recreation facilities constructed since 2010.</p> <p>Forecasted use by approximately 85,000 per facility. Acceptable travel times are 15-20 minutes (active), 15-20 minutes (transit) and 10-15 minutes (car) to district facilities.</p> <p>Aquatic Facilities are provided at ratios of 1:40,000 persons however participation trends and population growth help guide their geographic location. New pool design is aimed at both leisure and sport users depending on the offerings at nearby facilities.</p> <p>Up until 2010 most previous facilities constructed in partnership with either the YMCAs or Kinsman clubs as examples. Also previously heavily reliant on success of</p>	<p>Detailed requirements are laid out in a series of documents including an Arena Strategy, the Recreation Facility 2004 Study and an Active Policy Framework. The City is working on a plan for 2025 for developing additional or renovating existing facilities. Considering demographics and district distribution, there are 15 wards in Winnipeg and efforts are made at equitable distribution of centres and facilities. In addition, each of Winnipeg's 12 Community Characterization Areas (CCAs) is assigned a community campus.</p> <p>Demographics play a significant consideration as do service provision to identified groups. The City no longer wishes to own, manage and operate arenas as they believe the private or community sectors are better managers in providing efficient, effective facility services. Majority of growth occurs in conjunction with Community Groups through expression of interests. The City evaluates submissions to determine best fit, location and business plans. All business</p>	<p>The Indoor Facility 2008 Study provides specific direction for facility developments, condition management, what to build in the future and where. Specific attention on arenas with no new single pad arenas. In 2011 Hamilton approved the Outdoor Recreation Facility and Sports Field Provision Plan which outlines standards. Hamilton recreation also supports the Active Hamilton Priorities Plan which includes facility access and space provision as key elements. Utilization rates are a factor in decision making. Utilization rates vary from 91% of available hours utilized to 2%. Facility utilization varies greatly from 0.6 visits per square foot to 2.5 visits per square foot. Capacity is available in all but 1 facility. The target ratios listed in the plan may not apply to areas with significant socio-economic needs.</p> <p>There is recognition that old, 6 lane flat water pools should be modernized or consideration given to new build considered leisure water. The Study identifies the need for \$11 to \$15 million for sustainability and</p>	<p>Auckland Plan 2015 identifies focus on sports fields for improvement. From internet research it appears there have been numerous studies to identify need; seek input and use demographic forecasting for service provision standards and too ensure Auckland's existing facilities are kept up to scratch (renewals). Making better use of the network assets may mean disposing of poorly utilised or non-performing assets in order to fund new assets and/or reduce the renewals requirements. Funding constraints mean that Auckland will not be able to maintain all of its parks and community assets in their optimal condition.</p> <p>Auckland reviews asset portfolios to ensure that they are achieving the best value for money. The aim is: To maintain overall levels of maintenance of parks and cleaning of associated facilities; To introduce a more community empowered approach to delivering activities, including funding community groups to deliver more (with local boards playing an active role in this); To focus new capital</p>

	<p>application for major games bids to help build new sport infrastructure.</p> <p>Edmonton may focus efforts on 7 District Activity Parks which are adjacent to major facilities and include fields, diamonds, skate parks, tracks, and tennis, volleyball and basketball courts as well as nearby amenities such as washrooms and change rooms.</p>	<p>plans require lifecycle consideration planning.</p> <p>The 2004 Public Use Facilities Study contemplates developing 5 urban oases leisure pools geographically distributed throughout the City. The oases would be used primarily for recreation and leisure with associated amenities. As the urban oases are developed the city would undertake rationalization and closure of existing indoor pools. The City of Winnipeg would aim to close its outdoor pools in conjunction with the construction of the urban oases due to their high cost to recapitalize.</p>	<p>starting in 2009 new construction of \$65+ million. Rec centres vary from district to district because of amalgamation which occurred in 2000. The amalgamated city brought 5 different communities together with varying recreation facilities.</p> <p>There is antiquated recreation facility stock but no desire to close any due to political realities. Equitable geographic distribution amongst 9 defined communities is targeted also. In the previous report there has been no rationale for closing facilities unless complete failure of infrastructure. Strong preference to build new large scale, regional multipurpose facilities for the future. Dedicated to outdoor pools. All outdoor pools have been renewed.</p> <p>Facilities may be provided in areas where local soccer participation rates are high, public demand is high, (survey), foreign-born populations are higher.</p>	<p>expenditure in locations guided by their spatial priorities, and also where growth is occurring, funded where possible by development contributions; To meet the council's commitments and responsibilities in co-governance arrangements.</p>
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Does the City operate / fund specialized facilities used for specific sports such as indoor sports fields, speed skating ovals, handball courts, Olympic sized ice surfaces & cycling facilities?

Table K.4.2 – Specialized Sport Facilities				
Saanich	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Hamilton	Auckland
<p>There is a 50m pool in Victoria and a 50m pool (and dive well) in Saanich, both operated by the City. The University of Victoria operates specialized facilities including a track, artificial fields, a field hockey field and a large recreation complex. In Colwood, an external organization operates a velodrome.</p>	<p>Citywide facilities, including 50m competitive pools with spectator seating over 1000 are provided on a citywide basis. Other specialty facilities such as multi-court gyms and indoor soccer fields are provided for populations ranging from 150,000 to 200,000. These facilities respond to specific interest groups and are outside the City's core scope. The City of Edmonton also operates the Kinsmen Sports Centre, a unique sport training and fitness facility that supports high performance users and recreational users. The City operates several outdoor rinks and an outdoor speed-skating oval. The City of Edmonton also operates the City Arts Centre, several golf courses; and attractions such as an amphitheater, a conservatory and a zoo. External organizations operate BMX courses and velodromes.</p>	<p>The City operates ~40 outdoor rinks and there is 1 outdoor speed-skating oval. Several recreation centres offer indoor running tracks. There are three municipal golf courses. Through its community centre network, Winnipeg operates 2 indoor soccer facilities. Winnipeg hosts 4, 50m pools and 1 dive well.</p>	<p>The City does not provide indoor turf or tennis however several private sector facilities operate in the City. The City of Hamilton operates 60 natural ice outdoor arenas and 1 artificial ice surface.</p>	<p>Partnerships with many sport organizations to directly operate facilities. Budget identifies financial support provided. Regional Facilities Auckland operates major community wide facilities.</p> <p>Auckland has 43 major recreation and community facilities for the population. Population was 1,413,700 in 2015; average of 32,876 for a major recreation facility.</p>

Are there different tiers of Community Facilities (local, neighbourhood, regional)?

Table K.4.3 – Tiers of Community Facilities				
Saanich	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Hamilton	Auckland
<p>In Saanich and Esquimalt facilities are regional in nature, with multiple activities and facilities in one location. Victoria has major facilities and smaller community centres which serve local communities in the City. The Community Centres in Victoria are operated independently from major facilities.</p>	<p>The City of Edmonton operates major facilities (rec centres), community centres and leisure centres (including pools and arenas). The facilities are further classified as citywide, specialty, district, and neighbourhood.</p>	<p>Community Facilities include Community Centres (some with Satellites), Leisure Centres, Youth Centres, Family Centres, Senior Centres and Sports Recreation Facilities including Multi-purpose Facilities, Arenas and Pools.</p> <p>There is a large new campus being developed in the SW area of the City with the YMCA. The new campus will be jointly funded 1/3 by the City, 1/3 by the Province and 1/3 by the YMCA. The facility will have a 75,000 SF leisure water centre, a high school with a library community spaces, gyms and associated amenities on a 50 acre site.</p>	<p>Hamilton has 16 large community centres (Indoor Pools, Recreation Centres and Arenas) and 28 community halls.</p>	<p>Auckland has leisure centres throughout the City. The leisure centres tend to be large, multi-purpose facilities, often co-located with pools.</p>

Which of the City’s Community Facilities are operated directly by the City? Which of the City’s Community Facilities are operated by Community Associations / Non Profits? Which of the City’s Community Facilities are operated by Private Sector Partners?

Table K.4.4 – Operations by Partners				
Saanich	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Hamilton	Auckland
<p>The City of Victoria operates its own major facilities.</p> <p>The District of Saanich operates 3 recreation centres and 1 major facility.</p> <p>The Township of Esquimalt operates The Esquimalt Recreation Centre which is a multi-purpose wellness and community recreation facility.</p> <p>In Saanich, the Cedar Hill Arts Centre and The Silver Threads Senior Centre are operated by non-profit groups supported by the Municipality .A public arts centre is also operated by a non-profit group. The Municipality provides limited support through access to the facility. The Arts group is responsible for all costs of operation and facility maintenance.</p> <p>Saanich partners with horticultural group to operate some parks or major trails; these are called “Friends Of”. Most provide labour to keep park looking good; municipality provides equipment and support. The YMCA also operates a large multi-purpose facility in Victoria.</p>	<p>The City of Edmonton operates its own facilities. Other groups, profits and non-profits operate complimentary facilities but do not operate Edmonton’s assets. Facilities are designed to be Community Hubs to respond to specific geographic areas of approximately 40,000 to 80,000 people. The facilities are therefore multi-purpose in design.</p> <p>City recreation facilities are in complexes with community arts and cultural facilities as well as compatible health, social and community service facilities to increase opportunities for integration of services.</p> <p>The YMCA operates 4 Health and Fitness Centres. Y facilities were previously jointly funded by the City and Y. Now all newly constructed facilities are operated directly by the City. Commonwealth Stadium facility is operated in conjunction with the Eskimos Football Club. Over the past few years the City has moved toward city operated facilities. Contracts have been created with program service providers who offer specialized services. In this manner</p>	<p>The City of Winnipeg uses a combination of direct provider, partner, and facilitator in the development of community campuses to provide community facilities, as well as a direct provider of aquatic facilities.</p> <p>Many facilities are operated by volunteers groups – either staffed by or governed by. Only city wide facilities like Pan Am Pool are operated by the City. Community Centres are operated by the Community.</p> <p>Partner organizations include 66 Community Centre Executives. Regional facilities are not operated by Community Executives.</p> <p>In addition to the City-owned facilities, there are 4 YM/YWCA locations</p> <p>Minimal private sector involvement in operation of facilities. Primarily community driven/volunteer led and operated facilities are the hallmark of Winnipeg business management practices. The City works in partnership with the Community Boards funding development and providing debt financing for building the facilities. Normally all new</p>	<p>All major facilities are directly operated by the City in each of the districts. Community volunteers serve as advisors and offer recommendations to City staff. The only facilities operated by volunteers may be small park buildings that are Memorial Halls. The City provides grants to the community groups to cover expenses. Publics Works covers maintenance.</p> <p>In addition to the City-owned facilities, the YM/YWCA owns five facilities and the Kiwanis Boys and Girls Club operates a municipally-owned facility in Lower Hamilton.</p> <p>Kiwanis operate 2 centres; the YWCA operates 2 senior centres and there is a P3 partnership for a Quad Arena Complex with NuStadia. There are no other P3 projects envisioned, nor any other further external partners for operating or developing recreation infrastructure. The City strongly prefers operating its own facilities</p>	<p>An Auckland Council controlled organization provides a regional approach to running and developing Auckland’s major arts, culture and heritage, sport and leisure sector. Regional Facilities Auckland (RFA) provides a regional voice to advocate for the sector and lead strategic thinking that contributes to making Auckland a vibrant and prosperous city in which to live and visit.</p> <p>Regional Facilities Auckland (RFA) manages more than \$1 billion worth of major regional facilities and landmark venues across the city, including: ANZ Viaduct Events Centre, Aotea Centre, Aotea Square, Auckland Art Gallery Toi o Tamaki, Auckland Town Hall, Auckland Zoo, Bruce Mason Centre, Mt Smart Stadium, The Civic, QBE Stadium and Western Springs Stadium.</p> <p>Many of the major recreation and sports facilities are managed by independent third parties in addition to the Council. There are at least 3 parties operating community facilities: 2 for profit and the YMCA operate pools and leisure centres.</p>

	<p>programming is enhanced.</p> <p>City has 2 focuses – either business focus with possibility of defined and targeted % of cost recovery (these are normally larger scope or newer facilities) or facility focused on provision of common or public good model.</p> <p>Cost recovery for newly constructed major regional centres exceeds 100%. Target was set at 90%. Highest grossing centre is above 130% of cost with limited lifecycle considerations.</p>	<p>development is split 1/3 x 3: City, Province and debt financing by volunteer group. Debt financing is an equity guarantee by the City.</p>		
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For facilities not directly operated by the City, how are performance indicators mandated, monitored and reported?

Table K.4.5 – Performance Indicators				
Saanich	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Hamilton	Auckland
<p>Reporting mechanism is once per year for community halls receiving support. Application process with some limited details on use is required for future funding. Special case requests if any organization finds itself in a financial crisis. Soccer which has a home field status is a large organization with ample resources for contacts in funding.</p> <p>West Shore Park & Recreation is governed by the West Shore Parks & Recreation Society's Board of Directors made up of representatives from the City of Colwood, the City of Langford, the District of Metchosin, the District of Highlands, the Juan de Fuca Electoral area and the Town of View Royal. Facilities in the participating municipalities are operated by the Board.</p>	<p>The YMCAs operate independently although some of the more regional facilities were jointly funded in the past. The Ys are responsible for all operations. The Go Centre and Soccer centres are operated independently although the facilities may have received some funding. There are no criteria for reviews. Groups become responsible for operations and on-going maintenance of the assets that are shared.</p> <p>The Community Services Advisory Board provides advice to Council and the Community Services Department regarding a long term plan for community services in Edmonton. The Board raises issues and offers advice related to the scope of the department's mandate (social policy, arts, cultural, multicultural, parks, recreation, and sports). The Board also has the responsibility to recommend the allocation of funds under legislation and applicable Community Investment Grants and other awards.</p>	<p>The General Council of Winnipeg Community Centres (GCWCC) provides support services to community centres through a cooperative partnership between GCWCC and the City of Winnipeg Community Services Department. The General Council provides ongoing leadership support to the 64 Community Centre's Executives and Volunteers including policies and standards. Policies and standards include financial reporting requirements, insurance and claims requirements employee-employer guidelines, job descriptions and standard agreements, amongst many others.</p> <p>Strong relationship between the City, the Boards and the General Council. Business plans are required which include sufficient sums designated for lifecycle. Legal documents are created with each board/group. Seed money may be provided for stipulated contracts for development and operation. Project management is supported by the City. Not for profit groups receive training and support from City and</p>	<p>Contracts with all entities; financials are monitored and assurances of identified and agreed upon shared goals for services. There are no formalized performance indicators. It is recognized that Hamilton cannot make money on recreational services so it is a service that is supported by Council. Budget is approximately \$45 million presently with only approximately \$15 million in revenue.</p>	<p>Budget information reviewed indicates no major concern for revenue.</p>

		Association of Community Centres. There are accountability frameworks with budgets, monthly bank statements required, annual reports and listing volume of use and statistics. The City has been forced to take over a few Centres and turn the groups previously operating into advisory boards only. This is not the preferred model for operation.		
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What are the objectives with respect to cost recovery / subsidy?

Table K.4.6 – Cost Recovery				
Saanich	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Hamilton	Auckland
<p>Saanich has a goal of 60% cost recovery for indoor centres.</p> <p>Community service programs have a goal of 50% cost recovery. This is fully based on a public good and accessibility model with no real criteria verification needed.</p>	<p>New regional centre achieve a higher cost recovery, some exceeding 100%. New density facilities targeted to generate 90% recovery. Community centres in the inner city are projected at a 70% recovery while Kinsman Sports Centre is forecasted at 65% recovery.</p>	<p>Winnipeg believes in a Value for Money approach but does not subsidize volunteer driven community centres.</p>	<p>Minimal emphasis on cost recovery across the system. Revenue typically meets 30% of total operating expenditures throughout the systems. Hub oriented facilities have a greater opportunity for revenue rather than the small reduced hours facilities which feed the larger centres.</p>	<p>Budget investigation indicates substantial subsidies for benefit of livability.</p>

What mechanisms are used if service levels or financial performance do not meet targets?

Table K.4.7 – Performance Correction				
Saanich	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Hamilton	Auckland
<p>The City monitors financial performance of owned and operated Centres. Most have a goal of 60% recovery but no confirmed mandate.</p>	<p>Centres work together to share info on what is working well. A research component is provided as support; the lead of the entrepreneurial group also has capacity to make small investments to stimulate action. A strong business focus is evident to grow revenue and control costs. Strong monitoring and team cohesion is required to build a business and maintain public good.</p>	<p>On-going monitoring, reporting and communications. Groups are trained in financial management and required to demonstrate business acumen through budgeting process. If required the City will take a more active role, such as if reporting is not consistent nor if groups meet business plan targets without provision of strong efforts to achieve their identified targets.</p>	<p>There is no recourse.</p>	<p>There is likely no recourse. Contracts with providers are confidential.</p>

K.5. Accessibility & Equity

Are outdoor facilities expected to run on full cost recovery?

Table K.5.1 – Outdoor Cost Recovery				
Saanich	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Hamilton	Auckland
<p>Capital costs may be shared with the majority of improvements paid by the group operating the facility. Rental costs are monitored by the Municipality.</p> <p>Saanich deploys a “home field user arrangement” with some clubs. The clubs invest in upgrades to the fields with club-houses or other facility improvements. Revenue flows to groups who must also provide public access.</p>	<p>Very little focus on revenue generation. General outdoor facilities are seen in the public good other than major event focused facilities such as major ball diamonds and soccer pitches. Direct staffing costs always charged out for events.</p>	<p>Outdoor facilities are a hybrid of sorts. The City will support outdoor ice operations with a small grant for operation. The City works with sport specific and community groups to operate as many of the fields as possible. Fields are designated on a category system. Subsidies are provided to the groups to assist with maintenance – equipment and supplies are given and groups rely on volunteers for service provision. Large sport groups handle all responsibilities for their fields and turf. City assists with lighting lifecycle and operation as well as fencing. The Winnipeg Soccer Association has developed a second quad facility with a 50 year lease on City owned land.</p>	<p>Access is deemed far more important than revenue production. Minimal revenue from any facility. Class C fields are charged out at \$2.50 per hour. Greatest level of subsidization is for children but adults are also subsidized. Artificial turf is most expensive rental at approximately \$75 per hour. In essence all recreation facilities within Hamilton are highly subsidized to ensure access for lower income and new immigrant populations.</p>	<p>Currently there are 747 sports fields in Auckland, the new Sports Field Capacity Development Programme will add fields.</p> <p>Over the next 10 years, Auckland Council is investing \$190m into developing, upgrading and renewing sports fields across the Auckland region. Council's aim is to increase sports field capacity so it can meet at least 80 per cent of the projected demand in all areas by 2022.</p> <p>The program is a combination of regionally funded projects and local board identified and funded projects. It will include installing artificial turfs and sand carpet fields, renewing existing fields, lighting, draining and new field development.</p>

What percentage of costs is typically recovered by fees?

Table K.5.2 – Fee Revenue				
Saanich	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Hamilton	Auckland
Target is not met. This is seen as partnering good servicing and seen as public good.	Above 20% of direct costs is seen as a target and not adjusted on an annualized basis so may vary.	Minimal recovery for any field; revenue is not a priority.	Very low recovery. Target volume fluctuates without identified requirement other than in yearly budgets.	Relatively low, although consistent data is not available.

Are indoor facilities expected to run on full cost recovery?

Table K.5.3 – Indoor Cost Recovery				
Saanich	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Hamilton	Auckland
60% target appears to be the norm in the region; non-profit groups operating facilities may be put under greater pressure to operate without subsidy.	As identified above there are two focuses: business generator where focus is at minimum 70% of cost recovery to above 100% for newly constructed buildings. Target is 90% for business focus with range based upon demographics of facility location, age of asset. Public good model facilities are targeted to reach at minimum 30% of cost recovery. These are primary smaller, older facilities in higher needs neighborhoods. Most new facilities in Edmonton are focused on large scale with a focus on business generation.	There are no expectations if operated by City staff. Community centres rely on canteen revenues, bingo, socials and other fund raising mechanisms to ensure sustainability and self-sufficiency for operations. City staff assist some groups in provision of direct programming or support and provide general counsel. There are three tiers of community driver facilities: weak, medium and strong. City provides insurance for all centres as they are City owned facilities.	No. All recreation facilities receive substantial subsidization. Ice is subsidized at 50% and no full cost recovery form any adult focused program. Indoor pools receive a "very large subsidization". Access is the key element. Low income priority neighborhoods receive at least 1 free swimming session each week.	No, subsidization is included for service provision.

Do memberships give access to all other similar City facilities?

Table K5.4 – Scope of Membership				
Saanich	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Hamilton	Auckland
<p>Municipalities work together to provide a Regional Pass that provides unlimited access to 15 Regional Recreation Centres. Revenues are kept by organizations selling the passes to reduce confusion with transfer of money. The totals are tracked by each municipality and facility. An annual review is conducted to assess success. No targets for sharing revenue.</p>	<p>The City of Edmonton has 3 tiers of membership. The 'Facility Pass' includes self-directed activities (i.e. public swim, lane swim, fitness centre) at facilities and all outdoor pools. The 'Facility Plus Pass' includes drop-in instructor-led programs at 15 facilities and an 'All Facility Pass' is valid for all facilities.</p>	<p>Memberships to Community Centre clubs provide access only to the facility for which it is purchased however fees are consistent across the municipality. A Facility Pass for general admission to any City of Winnipeg Aquatic or Fitness Facility is also available.</p>	<p>Memberships to Community Centre clubs provide access only to the facility from which it is purchased. Each Community has a defined catchment area, which you must live in to register for programs.</p>	<p>No, memberships are only useable for the facility in which they're purchased.</p>

Is there programming to target minority groups / new Canadians / low income groups?

Table K.5.5 – Targeted Programming				
Saanich	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Hamilton	Auckland
<p>Saanich and Victoria, Esquimalt and West Shore Parks & Recreation participate in the L.I.F.E. program which assists individuals and families living on a low income to access recreation programs and services. The L.I.F.E. Program is designed for individuals and families who are living on a low income or on B.C. Benefits.</p>	<p>The Leisure Access Program offers access to Recreation Centres, Arenas, Outdoor Pools, Golf Courses and select City owned Attractions. The program includes unlimited, free admission to facilities and 75% discounts on programming. Qualifications include but are not limited to individuals on income support, new immigrants (less than a year in Canada), children in government care and low household income.</p>	<p>Winnipeg residents in financial need can request a fee subsidy to participate in Community Services Departments' programs and services. An application with verification of need is required.</p>	<p>The City of Hamilton offers instructional recreation developed specifically for persons with disabilities and/or special needs. Age requirements and fees will be clearly noted and may vary according to program. Specialized spaces are also available which are barrier free and where individuals with disabilities and/or special needs can explore and develop their senses and skills.</p> <p>Hamilton offers a wide variety of opportunities for seniors ages 55 and older. There are free drop-in programs for children 6 to 12 years of age at local parks including games, sports, crafts and special events.</p> <p>A Recreation Fee Assistance Program provides City of Hamilton residents living with a low income the opportunity to participate in organized sports and recreation programs.</p>	<p>Free swimming for all children under 16 was introduced in 2013. Special consideration is given to local Maori population, including specific and special considerations within the planning regime. All documents are printed in multiple languages.</p>

What scheduling policies are in place to ensure equity is amongst minorities and genders?

Table K.5.6 – Scheduling for Equity				
Saanich	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Hamilton	Auckland
Primarily historical use and based upon participation as well as most appropriate location for holding activity. Registration info showing gender and number of participants are required. Gym pressures are growing. Few purpose built facilities.	The city ensures all city facilities have an equitable booking system in effect for male and female sport and activity. Consideration given to low income and targeted groups for subsidization.	Specific times guaranteed for aboriginal programming. New Canadians swim times are a consideration.	Focus is on support for low income and new Canadians. Examples of scheduling support are swim programs for ladies only and free cooking classes scheduled around times that are convenient to people who work shift work. Immigrant support is an important consideration when designing new programs.	Equity a major issue and concern. Maori service support provided in many communities.

Are Community Facilities scheduled on a first-come, first served basis or are annuity clients prioritized?

Table K.5.7 – Scheduling Priorities				
Saanich	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Hamilton	Auckland
<p>In Victoria, programs are registered for online on a first come, first served basis. Facilities are scheduled by the facility operator. In Victoria, the permitting allows teams and leagues the annual assurance of a consistent location to carry out regular scheduled play. Unorganized games do not require a Park Permit. Tennis Courts are on a first come, first served basis with the exception of group reservations and lessons.</p> <p>Saanich Parks provides a range of opportunities for everything from picnics through to competitive youth and adult leagues. Saanich encourages partnerships with Home Clubs, who invest substantial amounts of volunteer time and funds toward the operation, enhanced maintenance and special projects in Parks.</p>	<p>Facilities are typically scheduled by facilities operators. Recreation programs are scheduled online.</p> <p>The City of Edmonton schedules City-operated sports facilities including arenas, school gyms, city sport fields and city tennis courts.</p> <p>The Home Base Program is a partnership between a sport organization and the City of Edmonton to provide consistent 'home fields' to these organizations. As part of this agreement, the organization may agree to develop or upgrade and then maintain the sports field to a "premier level" or better. Organizations can also build new facilities at the sports field or upgrade existing ones. When the site is not in use by the Home Base group, the City can schedule additional users.</p>	<p>Rentals are conducted by individual facilities with the exception of arenas which are scheduled on a City wide basis. Casual ice rentals are scheduled by the facility. Rental rates for pools are based on site amenities, space requested and the costs for required staff.</p> <p>The City of Winnipeg has a select number of athletic fields available for casual rentals for the general public. Rental requests are accepted on an annual basis. All other athletic fields not on the casual rental list are scheduled by sport associations, community centres, and adult groups through the Community Services Department.</p>	<p>Pool, gym or meeting room rentals are handled by each facility. City wide fees are in effect and based on the 'quality' of facility. Arenas are scheduled through central booking. Renewal rentals are prioritized.</p> <p>A number of agencies are involved in the scheduling of public sports fields, including the City, school boards, volunteers, and organizations. In order to rent a City diamond or field, an application form must be completed and sent to central booking in order to obtain a Permit/Contract. Renewals are prioritized.</p>	<p>Consideration is given based upon the historical use for both indoor and outdoor. For outdoor services most facilities are purpose operated by specific sport groups.</p>

Is there a difference in scheduling processes for on-off events, for leagues, for profit seeking ventures?

Table K.5.8 – Variations in Scheduling				
Saanich	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Hamilton	Auckland
On-going leagues and uses get higher priority. Not for profit organizations receive discounts.	Higher fees for commercial users; community groups given first priority in community facilities.	Higher fees for commercial users; community groups given first priority in community facilities.	Higher fees for commercial users; community groups given first priority in community facilities.	Yes, higher fees apply for for-profit groups and major events.

K.6. Programming

HOW DOES PROGRAMMING AT COMMUNITY FACILITIES RECEIVE AND RESPOND TO NEW AND ONGOING TRENDS AND REQUESTS?

Table K.6.1 – Programming Response to Trends

Saanich	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Hamilton	Auckland
<p>Saanich supports the sport for life programming model. It is primarily focused on community based recreation with introductory activities. Groups then offer more focused, targeted programming. Municipalities facilitate opportunities and ensure a wide spectrum of sport and active living options.</p> <p>Saanich offers ongoing and online customer satisfaction surveys to measure programs including instructor led programs, skating lessons, skating drop-ins, preschool groups and swimming programs with instructors. Saanich offers high performance sport support at Commonwealth Place with service provided by others.</p>	<p>Edmonton studies trends in community, demographics and recreation patterns. Staff responsible for review and determination for programming.</p> <p>Studying different models of service provision including contracting out some programming to an aquatics provider whose sole focus is aquatics swim lessons. The indoor facilities group has a research function that studies trends and also explores relationships with outside providers for programming services. The group is prepared to enter into a business relationship with whoever is deemed best at providing service to the citizens provided there is a defined set of criteria for service provision. Normally shared revenue or direct cost repayment with built in profit for the provider.</p> <p>Strong emphasis on an entrepreneurial approach to program delivery in markets that can generate revenue.</p> <p>Edmonton adjusts program type</p>	<p>Most community centres are community driven and thereby have a pulse on their respective communities. City supports with demographics and info on programming. Community representatives actively listen to the neighborhood; City staff also advise when requested.</p> <p>Each community centre follows their business plans; they also tap into volunteers to keep costing as low as reasonably possible. Each community operates slightly differently based upon community interests and needs as well as capability.</p> <p>First Nations groups get support with a provincial grant to assist with ice time access.</p>	<p>Focus has gone more and more into wellness as well as integration of new immigrants. Staff engage community to learn of their interests and also study trends effecting recreation, quality of life and design accordingly.</p> <p>Hamilton periodically surveys members and participants to provide feedback on recreational services, facilities, pricing, promotion and/or other aspects of program delivery.</p>	<p>Commercial operators and YMCA operate majority of the 43 major facilities. Each group responds to local community and stays abreast of programming needs and opportunities.</p>

	<p>and costs to specific target communities.</p> <p>Community surveys, ear to the ground type of contact with the community to keep abreast of interests and needs. Good on line presence for department. Work in conjunction with other city departments to listen and learn.</p>			
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Does recreation programming include programmes in the arts/culture/heritage realm?

Table K.6.2 – Programming for Arts and Culture				
Saanich	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Hamilton	Auckland
<p>The Saanich Arts Centre at Cedar Hill offers a range of programs for all ages and levels in visual arts, ceramics, dance and performing arts. The Centre hosts exhibitions in galleries and showcases, as well as hosting special arts-based events.</p> <p>Victoria offers significant arts programming in creative and performing arts including dance, music, sewing and painting. Activities are focused on preschool, youth, adults and 50+.</p>	<p>The City Arts Centre offers art programs in a dedicated facility and at a variety of recreation centres throughout the city. Programs and camps include painting, drawing, pottery, dance, stained glass, cooking, and silver-smithing for adults and children. The Centre’s aim is to make art fun and affordable.</p> <p>New city recreation facilities are located in complexes with community arts and cultural facilities.</p>	<p>The majority of programming is focused on sports however some facilities offer classes or programs in activities such as dancing, woodworking, scrapbooking and art classes. The majority of these programs are directed at adults.</p>	<p>Programming includes art, music, drama, cooking, sewing, baking, knitting and science amongst others and for all age groups. Neither cultural facilities nor community theatres are operated by Recreation.</p>	<p>Arts, culture and heritage are a major consideration. The municipality also operates major cultural facilities in Auckland. Major focus on livability is culture so a strong focus for service provision throughout facilities studied.</p>

K.7. Partnerships

What is the relationship between the City and schools for sharing of facilities (indoor and outdoor) and what operational agreements are in place?

Table K.7.1 – Relationship with Schools				
Saanich	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Hamilton	Auckland
<p>Saanich School District and Victoria School District provide community access to its facilities including classrooms, gyms, multi-purpose rooms and fields directly.</p>	<p>The City of Edmonton has a central booking agent for gymnasiums within the Edmonton school system and the City of Edmonton Recreation Facility gyms. The Joint Use Agreements include the City of Edmonton, Edmonton Public Schools, Edmonton Catholic Schools and Conseil scolaire Centre-Nord. The Agreements provide access to school facilities for community groups after school hours, use of City recreational facilities (arenas, pools, etc.) by students during school hours, and shared use of sports fields by students and community sport groups.</p>	<p>In Winnipeg, school facilities are scheduled through the School Board Permitting Clerk. There are multiple school districts in Winnipeg providing good evening access as a reciprocal for Recreation Centre's providing access to their facilities during the day time. The City allows free ice provision to schools during the day time on a predetermined, scheduled basis. City and Schools meet regularly to ensure the relationship is truly reciprocal and is reconciled when required. Evening school use is currently charged out at \$30 per hour for the janitorial services. Custodian problems exist as the costs have been rising and availability is diminishing on schools with fewer janitors.</p>	<p>Reciprocal use agreements with the School Boards for the use of outdoor facilities are not currently in place. Public access is provided 4pm to 10pm weekdays. There is no exchange of money for Recreation – reciprocal use of ice and gyms – Recreation gets 3 hours of gym time for each hour of ice time provided. The Hamilton School Board does provide rentals directly to users. There are three partnerships with schools and community facilities to serve as recreation centre/ community hubs. Site specific terms and conditions agreements are crafted. The agreements identify site conditions inherent in each facility. The School District and City have 2 joint committees for school use. A Property Liaison group is held quarterly to review site conditions and a Political Liaison committee includes the Mayor/ council members, and School District officials.</p>	<p>Strong relations with many community groups, sport organizations and others are used to operate facilities. School system provides gym access.</p>

Are there additional costs for school use (i.e. scheduling fee, caretaker)?

Table K.7.2 – Fees for Use of School Gyms

Saanich	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Hamilton	Auckland
<p>In Saanich, facilities range from \$17.25 / hour to \$84 / hour depending on the quality and size of facility. Fields range from \$15.50 to \$23.50. Additional fees are incurred for table and chair rental and floor hockey. Large events and events that require custodian services incur further fees.</p> <p>In Victoria, facilities range from \$18.75 / hour to \$56.25 / hour depending on the quality and size of facility. Fields range from \$6.25 to \$31.25. Additional fees are incurred for table and chair rentals. A \$31.25 custodian fee is added if custodial staff are not scheduled with a minimum of 4 hours on the weekend.</p>	<p>Groups are eligible to schedule school gymnasiums through the City of Edmonton and the Joint Use Agreement. School gyms vary in cost, but costs are dependent on the size of gym. Fees range from a high of \$27 per hour to a low of \$3.30 per hour. Rates vary by adult and youth. Public good model is reflected in the use of gym space.</p>	<p>City normally pays the school division about \$20,000 to \$25,000 per year for ensuring access. The fee for Community Use is \$50/hour. If a custodian is needed, there is an additional \$35 to \$50 charge per hour. An extensive application is required including a list of all participants with their home addresses to ensure participants are local.</p>	<p>Hamilton charges a wide range of fees depending on the user group, the facility, the size of facility and the amount of time required. There are subsidies for youth groups and non-profits. Custodial staff, security and stage technicians (for theatres) all incur additional charges and higher charges on weekends.</p> <p>Individualized agreements are by school.</p> <p>If any school/centre joint use agreement is severed, the costs are paid back to funding party as non-depreciated assets.</p>	<p>Shared use facilities are highlighted in many documents. New facilities are developed in cooperation and with support of other levels and types of government including the school system.</p>

K.8. Implementation

How is the planning for new facilities incorporated into municipal official plans?

Table K.8.1 – Recreation Facilities in Official Plans				
Saanich	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Hamilton	Auckland
<p>The Saanich Official Community Plan recognizes recreation facilities enhance community livability and personal health. The Plan stresses the need to provide accessible, affordable, and inclusive recreation programming, ranging from sports and fitness opportunities to arts and culture, and the organization of special events.</p> <p>The plan requires facilities and programs are accessible to people of all ages, ethnicity, incomes, and abilities. The plan also calls for improved coordination with schools and other parties including the shared use of lands and facilities for recreation and community use.</p> <p>The plan also calls for adherence to the Parks and Recreation Master Plan. The plan was updated in 2013. Primary concern at the moment for facilities is the growing interest in new sports such as pickle ball and over the use of outdoor playing fields requiring upgrading – many groups trying to move to 12 month per year use. The fields are not designed</p>	<p>The City of Edmonton Municipal Development Plan includes an entire section dedicated to Parks and Public Facilities. The plan promotes the creation of attractive, livable and compact neighbourhoods with housing, jobs, shopping, community services and recreational opportunities all within convenient walking distance of a node. The plan requires major recreation facilities are retained in the downtown, be close to transit and active transit routes, and that future recreation facility development is in accordance with the Recreation Facility Master Plan. The Master Plan identifies the location of future facilities.</p> <p>The City of Edmonton will take municipal reserve, school reserve or municipal and school reserve from developers or cash-in-lieu during subdivision and rezoning and can use the land or money for community facility purposes.</p>	<p>The City of Winnipeg’s official development plan ‘Our Winnipeg’ ensures new facilities are universally accessible, including play areas. The plan calls for integration of community facilities and schools and using consultation to determine community needs so they can be integrated in facility planning and service delivery.</p> <p>Developing strong strategic alliances with service providers, engaging youth and identifying barriers to participation in recreation, culture and leisure services are also highlighted. There is ongoing support for developing community centres with public, not-for-profit and private partners. The plan calls for a program to help low income families participate in recreation, cultural and physical activity opportunities.</p> <p>The plan requires the use of existing facilities, including converting or consolidating to meet emerging community needs while minimizing operating costs. Using population trends to properly fit recreation facilities including a</p>	<p>Hamilton’s plan calls for preserving and improving access to community facilities/services in established neighbourhoods, and providing for a full range of community facilities in areas experiencing growth through partnerships with other levels of government and other parties.</p> <p>The plan calls for equitable and efficient access, distribution, and integration of community facilities/services which meet the needs of people of all ages, backgrounds, and capabilities including barrier free facilities.</p> <p>All new public buildings shall comply with urban design policies and be connected to active transportation routes. The plan also calls for Major new facilities in specific areas in the City. Shared use of sites and buildings, including clustering/co-locating of facilities into campus-like settings with shared parking facilities is encouraged. All new public buildings and public community facilities/services shall be designed to reflect and enhance local community character, image, identity, and sense of place; and be</p>	<p>The Auckland Plan 2015 sets out goals, objectives and strategies to fulfill help achieve Auckland’s overarching goal. Auckland’s vision is to become the world’s most livable city. Emphasis placed on stimulating active, healthy and more livable community. Community cohesion and position for achieving social outcomes are goals. Facilities are clustered and promote shared use with schools etc. Priority is on existing infrastructure with more financial concern going to Auckland wide facilities, then sub-regional and then local service.</p>

<p>for that extensive use pattern – drainage is an issue; greater need for artificial turf.</p> <p>Playgrounds/spray park replacements have a rolling replacement program with 2 or 3 replaced each year. Community engaged and highly encouraged to assist in labour and fund development.</p>		<p>network of regional sports fields to community needs, including potential multi-use and inter-generational needs is also noted.</p> <p>The plan seeks opportunities to support environmental sustainability, such as naturalization and green turf care and requires new facilities be built to green building standards.</p>	<p>encouraged to include public art as part of overall site and/or building design.</p> <p>Uniquely, the plan indicates new development should take into account the availability and location of existing and proposed public community facilities/services, and be phased so new public community facilities/services can be provided efficiently, effectively, and in a logical fashion.</p>	
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What mechanisms are in place to ensure new development helps pay for growth in community infrastructure?

Table K.8.2 – Payment for Growth-Related Infrastructure				
Saanich (& Greater Victoria)	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Hamilton	Auckland
<p>In Saanich and Victoria, Development Cost Charges for specific developments and subdivisions include parkland development charges.</p>	<p>The City of Edmonton will take municipal reserve, school reserve or municipal and school reserve from developers or cash-in-lieu during subdivision and rezoning and can use the land or money for community facility purposes.</p>	<p>The City of Winnipeg is not able to charge development fees for growth related to development. Subdivisions and development agreements capture parkland and or payment in lieu.</p>	<p>Hamilton charges development charges to new construction. The fees are organized into 18 categories including Recreation Facilities. A Single-Detached Dwelling pays ~\$40,000 in development charges including \$2,102 for recreation facilities and \$1,369 for parkland development.</p>	<p>Social infrastructure and transport needs must be integrated in any redevelopment or new development. This includes the way they design neighbourhoods and streets, and the creation of community hubs where facilities are provided close to transport connections. Developments have a formula for contributions for infrastructure.</p>

Appendix L: Web and Phone Survey

MHPM Project Leaders Community Facility Master Plan Research Studies Final Report

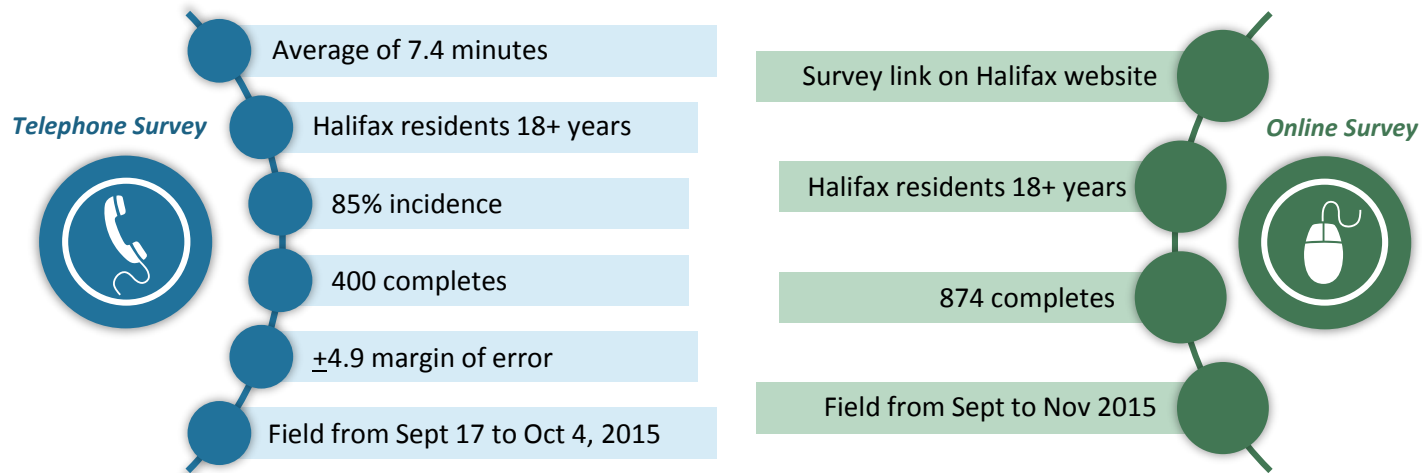
November 2015

Prepared for MHPM by:



Introduction

As part of its Community Facility Master Plan development for the City of Halifax, MHPM Project Leaders (MHPM) commissioned Corporate Research Associates (CRA) to conduct the **Community Facility Master Plan Research Studies**. These studies aimed to explore the public's perceptions of community facilities and recreation services in Halifax. To meet project objectives, and also allow for community engagement input, a multi-modal research approach was implemented, comprising both telephone and online surveys. More specifically, a random telephone survey of Halifax residents was undertaken, supplemented by an online survey posted on the Halifax website. The following outlines the methodology employed for each component of the study.



The following report presents the results of both studies. Throughout the report, results presented in *blue* represent findings from the telephone survey, while results presented in *green* represent findings from the online survey. As well, the corresponding data table numbers for each study's results are indicated throughout the report, with the telephone survey data tables labelled as TP, and the online survey data tables labelled as OS.

Of note, subgroup comparisons across several key demographic variables are made throughout this report where possible, however small sample sizes warrant caution in the interpretation of those subgroup analyses.

Research Methodology Considerations

A number of research methodology considerations warrant mention:



Telephone Survey

- When administering the telephone survey, soft age, gender and regional quotas were implemented to ensure data collection best aligns with the actual population distribution. Subsequently, the data, was also weighted by age and gender.



Online Survey

- The online survey was designed by CRA in consultation with MHPM and Halifax, with many questions aligned with those asked in the telephone survey. The survey was programmed in-house by staff at the City of Halifax and data collection was achieved by posting a link on the Halifax website, which was available to all visitors of the site.
- As a sample of convenience, the online methodology does not allow for a margin of error to be applied to the data. Accordingly, results for this study should be considered an engagement input rather than statistically reliable data.
- The data for the online study was processed by CRA. In processing the data file sent to CRA, a number of adjustments were required in order to ensure a more accurate representation of Halifax residents' perceptions. More specifically, programming allowed for all questions to be asked of all survey participants, regardless of facility and recreation program usage. To provide an accurate assessment of satisfaction with facilities, data was run to ensure that anyone who indicated that they have *never* used a particular facility was excluded. Similarly, individuals who responded *don't know/unsure* in Q9 were excluded from Q10, those who responded *no* in Q16 were excluded from Q17, those who selected codes 1 – 3 in Q19 were excluded from Q20, and those who reported that they do not have any children under the age of 18 years in Q23 were excluded from Q24a-c.
- In addition, it is important to note that programming allowed all questions to be optional in the survey. As such, the sample sizes may not necessarily reflect the proportion of individuals who *should* have provided a response for a given question.

Research Summary: Highlights

The following offers a summary of key findings from the 2015 Community Facility Master Plan study:

Considered a top priority for the region, Halifax's recreation programs and facilities are highly regarded overall.

Residents are satisfied with the overall quality and operation of Halifax's recreational services and facilities, particularly with respect to accessibility, variety of programs offered, physical condition, and the level of service received from indoor facility staff. Deemed an important priority for the region, community programming and facilities are viewed as an affordable and accessible recreation option that promote healthy lifestyles and instill a sense of community.

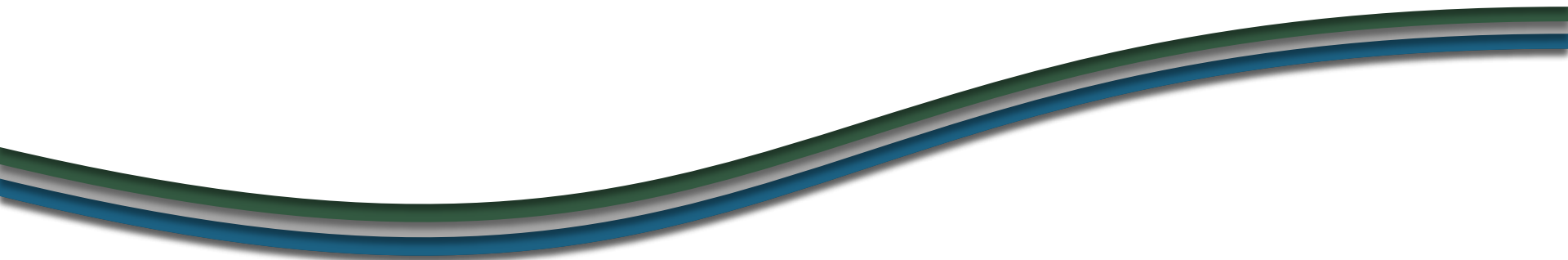
Use of recreation facilities would be encouraged by improved convenience, quality, and quantity of programming.

While current use of community centres is moderate, particularly for outdoor spaces, residents express a desire for improved convenience, quality, and quantity of programs and facilities. In terms of convenience, most residents drive to recreation programs and would be willing to travel **up to 20 minutes** to visit larger recreation complexes. With respect to programming, residents are divided in terms of their preference for unstructured or structured recreational programming, and as such, it is recommended that both formats be offered. Specific programs of interest include sports, arts and craft classes, children and teen programming, and swimming. In developing additional programs and facilities, Halifax should primarily cater to youth under 17 years of age.

Residents express strong levels of support for new or improved recreation facilities and would be willing to personally contribute to some extent.

Support for new or improved recreation facilities is strong, with most online survey respondents willing to pay up to \$40 more per year in property taxes in order to fund such projects. That said, the telephone survey results suggest there is little appetite for increased property taxes to fund such endeavours. Residents are more inclined towards alternative funding activities, such as community fundraising events or to a lesser degree, increased user fees. Funding should focus on the development or improvement of indoor community recreation centres or indoor swimming pools, with the majority indicating complete support for such initiatives.

Use of Community Facilities





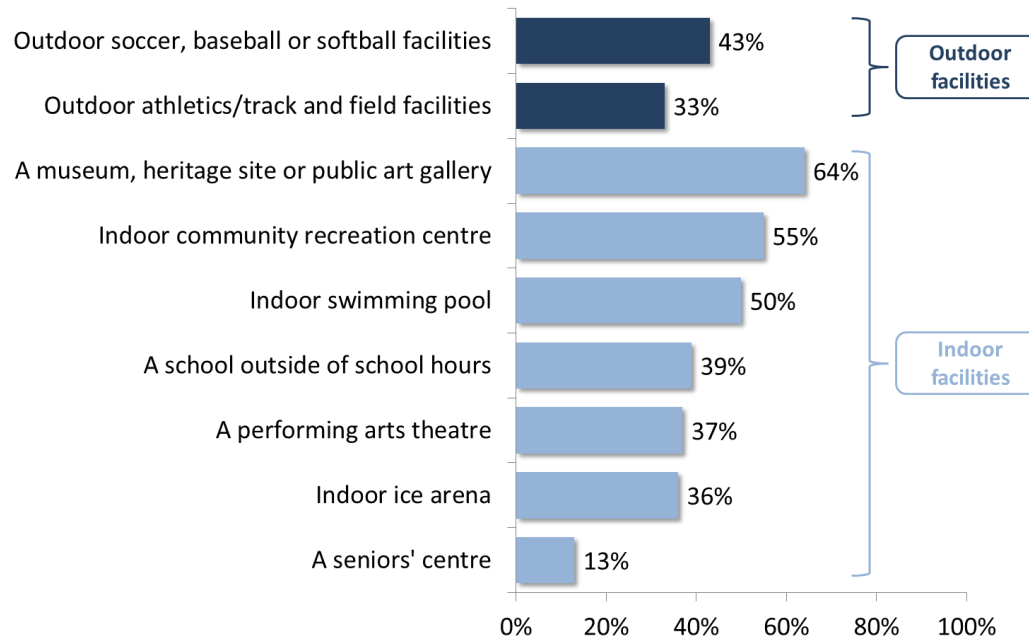
Use of outdoor recreation facilities among the general population is relatively low compared to indoor recreation facilities.

Museums, heritage sites or public art galleries and **indoor community recreation centres** are the most popular types of community facilities used by residents. Meanwhile, a notable minority have visited an **indoor swimming pool, performing arts theatre, or a school outside of school hours.**

Overall, younger residents and those with children under 18 years of age are more likely to use the various recreational facilities. (Table TP:2)

Recreational Facilities Used in the Past Year

% Saying "Yes"



Q.2a-i: In the past year, which of the following recreation facilities have you or anyone in your household used? (n=400)

Frequency of Use of Community Facilities



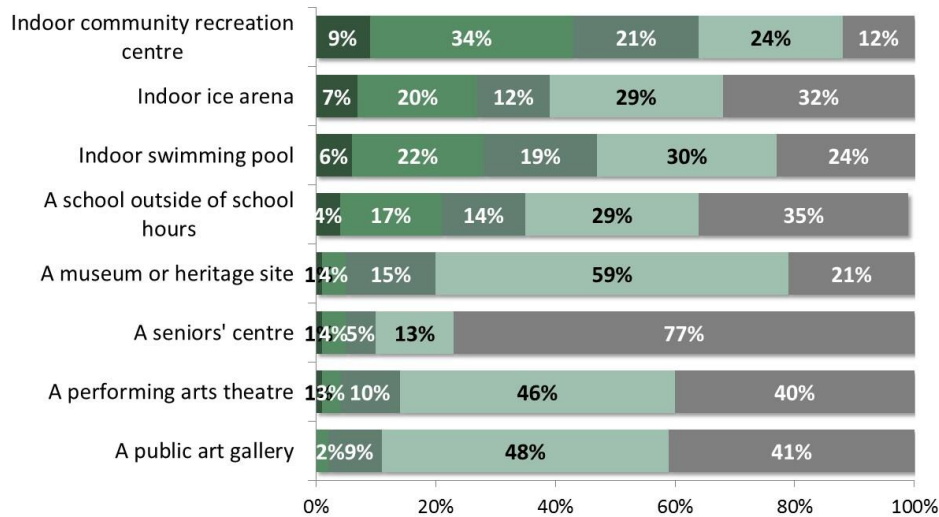
Indoor community facilities are more often used than outdoor facilities.

When assessing frequency of facility usage on the online study, findings show that indoor **recreation centres**, **ice arenas**, and **swimming pools** are most commonly visited, while use of any other indoor facilities is less common. Meanwhile, use of outdoor spaces such as **sports fields** or **athletics tracks** is more moderate, with the majority reporting having *never* used such facilities.

Overall, consistent with telephone survey findings, younger residents and those with children under 18 years of age are more likely to use the various recreational facilities on a regular basis. (Table OS:1 & 4)

Frequency of Using Indoor Facilities

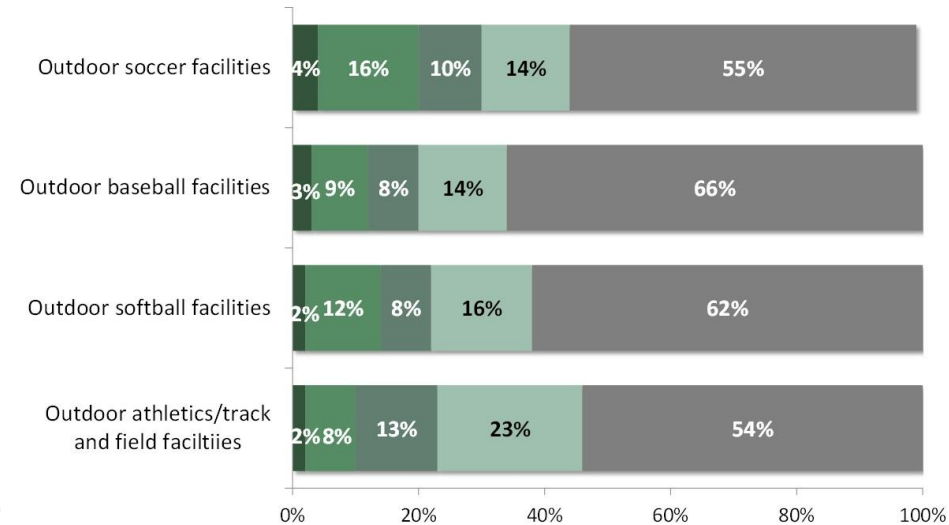
Legend: Daily (darkest green), Weekly (medium green), A few times a month (light green), Less than once a month (pale green), Never (grey)



Q.4a-h: How often do you or members of your household use each of the following types of indoor facilities within the Municipality? (n=874)

Frequency of Using Outdoor Facilities

Legend: Daily (darkest green), Weekly (medium green), A few times a month (light green), Less than once a month (pale green), Never (grey)



Q.1a-d: How often do you or members of your household use each of the following outdoor facilities within the Municipality? (n=874)

Increasing Involvement and Use of Facilities

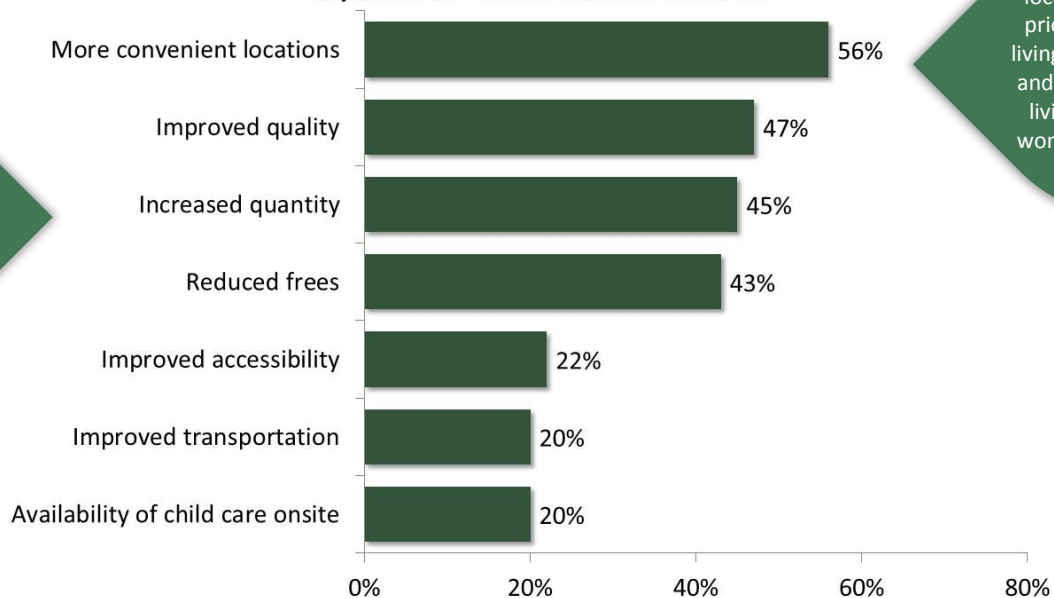


A variety of changes would encourage residents to increase their use and involvement of Halifax's recreation services, such as more convenient locations, improved quality, and more programming and facilities.

Reportedly, residents would be more inclined to use and become more involved in recreation programs and facilities if there were **more convenient locations**. As well, just under half express a desire for **improved quality** and an **increased quantity** of programming and facilities, along with **reduced fees**. Other suggestions, mentioned to a lesser extent, include improved accessibility, transportation, and availability of child care onsite. (Table OS:8)

What Would Encourage You to Use Recreation Programs/Community Facilities More Often

Key Mentions From Total Aided Mentions



More convenient locations is a greater priority for residents living outside of Halifax and Dartmouth, those living in rural areas, women, and residents under 35

Younger residents are more likely to mention improved quality, reduced fees, and availability of child care onsite

Q.8: What, if anything, would encourage you to become more involved in recreation programs and/or utilizing community facilities more often in the Municipality? (n=874)

Interest in Additional Recreation Programming



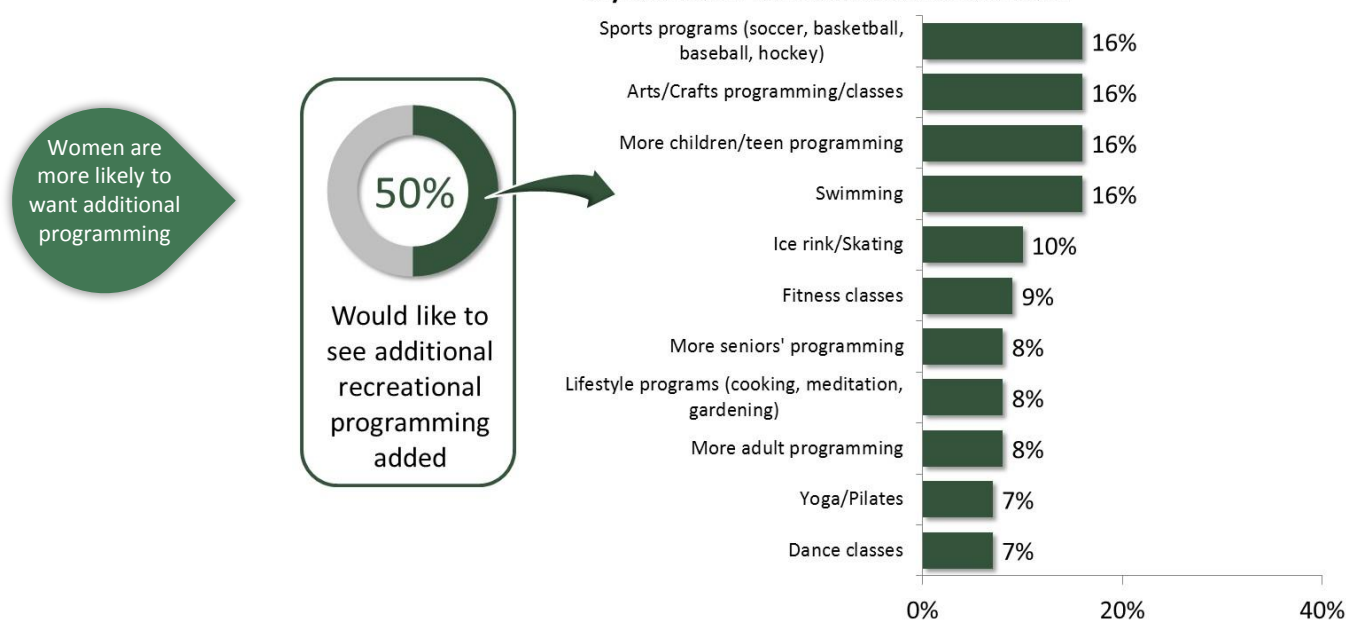
Half of residents express an interest in additional recreational programming, most notably sports, arts and crafts, and children and teen programming.

Overall, one-half of online survey respondents would like to see additional recreation programming added, while the other half feels otherwise. Top of mind suggestions for programs include **sports, arts and crafts classes, children and teen programming, swimming**, and more which are cited by one in ten or fewer. (Table OS:9a & 9)

Additional Recreation Programs Would Like to See

Among Those Who Would Like to See Additional Recreational Programming

Key Mentions From Total Unaided Mentions



Q9a: Would you like to see additional recreational programming added? (n=874)

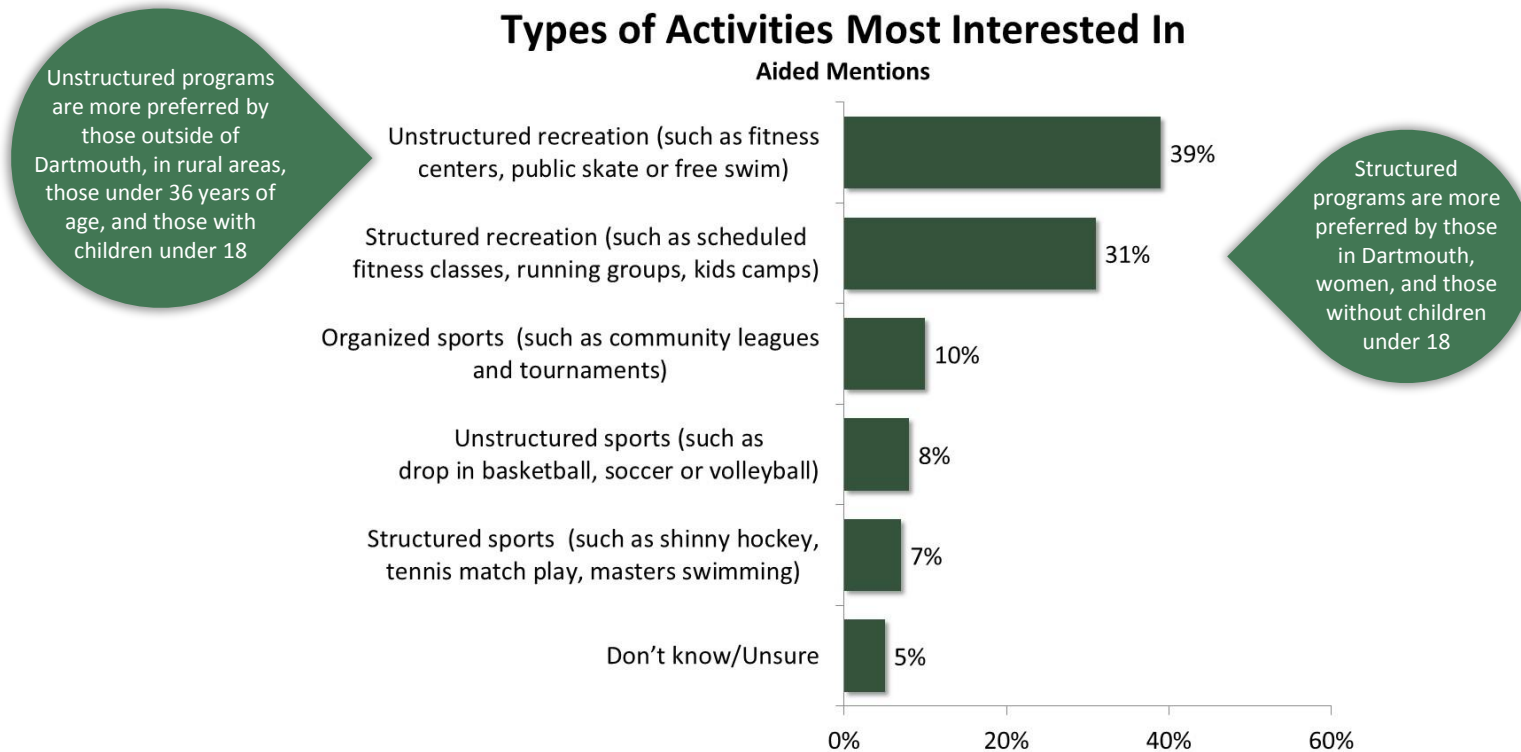
Q.9: [IF 'YES' IN Q.9a] Please let us know what additional programming you would like to see. (n=434)

Interest in Additional Recreation Programming



Residents preferences for unstructured or structured recreation programming are divided.

When presented with several types of activities and asked to choose one that they would be most interested in, online survey respondents most commonly selected **unstructured recreation (such as fitness centres, public skates, or free swims)**, while slightly fewer would prefer **structured recreation (such as scheduled fitness classes, running groups, or kids camps)**. (Table OS:10)



Q.10: Which one of the following types of activities would you be most interested in? (n=496)

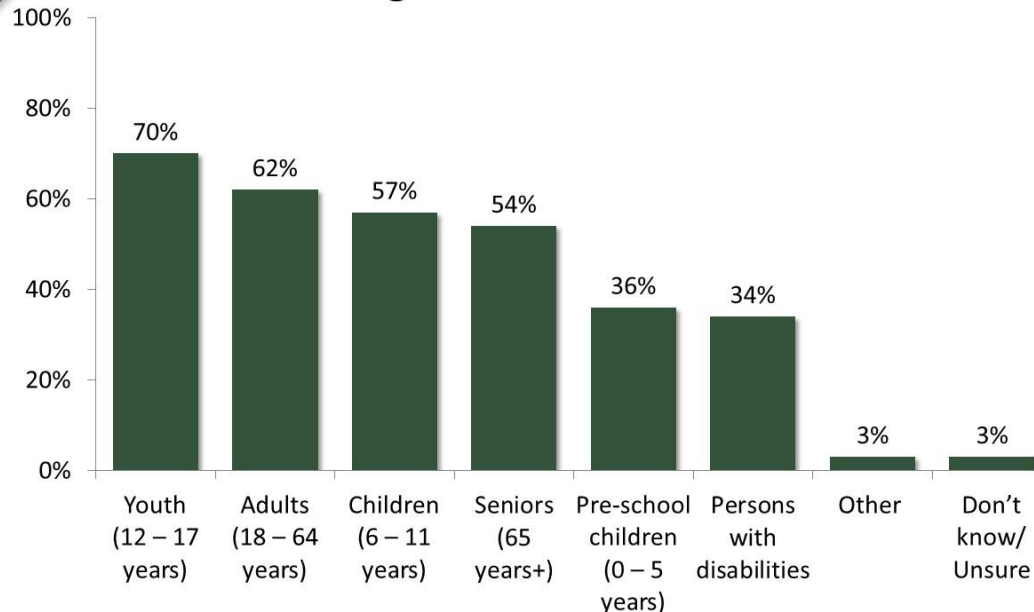


Residents desire additional programming and facilities for all ages.

When adding additional programs and facilities, findings of the online survey suggest that Halifax should primarily focus on youth between the ages of 12 and 17 years old. That said, a number of other age groups are also considered priorities to the majority of residents. (Table OS:11)

Older residents are more likely to deem seniors and adult programs a priority, while those with children are more likely to believe programs for younger children should be a priority.

Focus Resources on Audiences for Additional Programs and Facilities



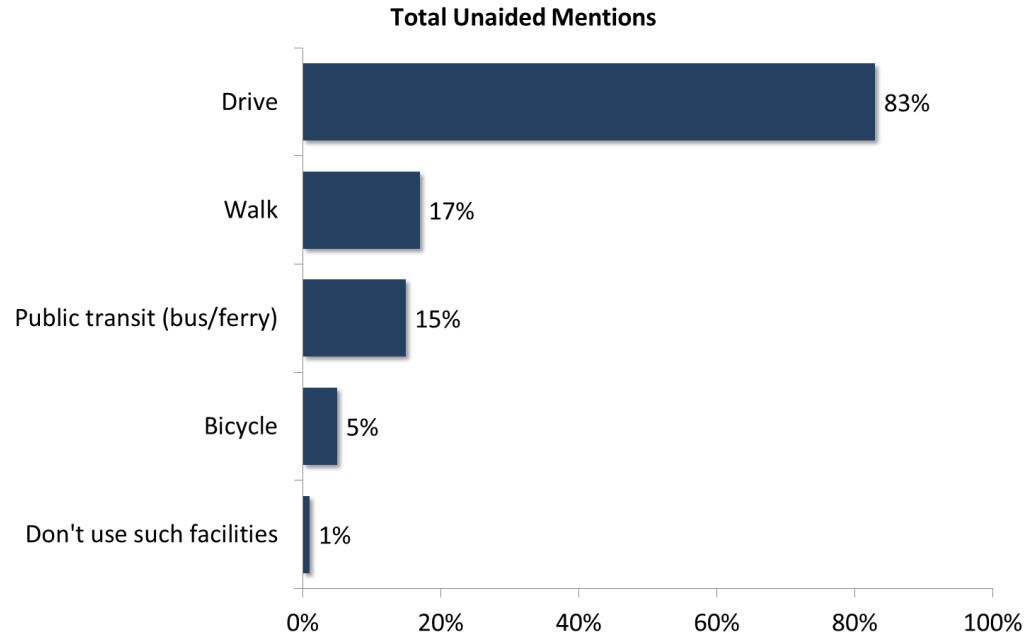
Q.11: Which of the following audiences do you believe the municipality should focus resources on for additional programs and facilities? (n=874)



Halifax residents typically drive to recreation facilities.

Transportation to and from recreation facilities varies throughout the region. While most residents overall would travel by **car** if they were participating in recreation programs, those living in Halifax and Dartmouth are more likely to use alternative modes of transportation by comparison, such as **walking**, or taking **public transit**. Meanwhile, one in ten Halifax residents would travel by **bicycle** compared to just a few of those living elsewhere. Use of any other means of transportation aside from driving to recreation programs is uncommon outside of Halifax and Dartmouth. Variances are also found across ages, with travel by car increasing with age, and walking or taking public transit decreasing with age. (Table TP:7)

Method of Travel to Recreation Facilities if Taking Part in Recreation Programs



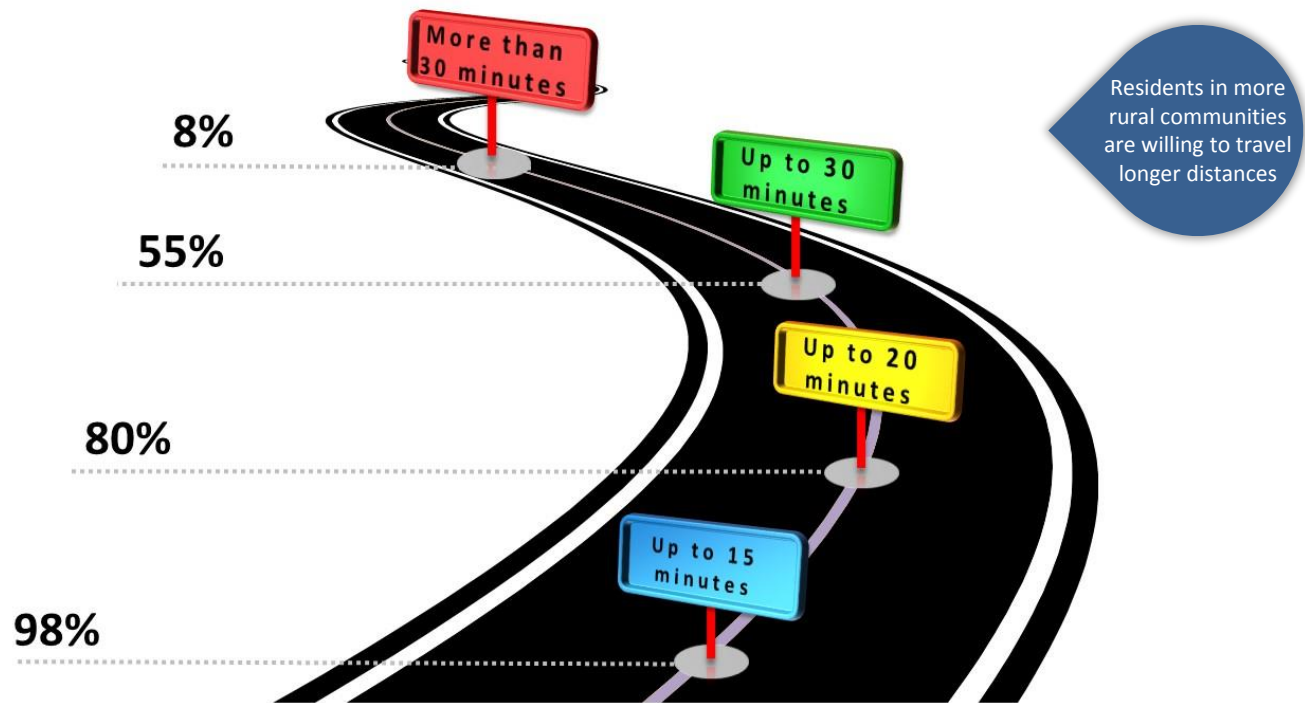
Q.9a: In How would you typically travel to recreation facilities if you were taking part in recreation programs? (n=400)



Most residents would be willing to travel up to twenty minutes to visit a larger recreation complex.

Overall, with respect to travel times to larger recreation complexes, one-half of residents would be willing to travel up to **half an hour**, while eight in ten would be willing to travel up to **twenty minutes**. Nearly all would be willing to travel **less than fifteen minutes**. This suggests that realistically, a 20 minute travel time is best suited for residents. (Table TP:8)

Acceptable Time to Travel by Vehicle to Larger Regional Community Recreation Complexes



Q.9: Given the cost of providing larger regional community recreation complexes, these facilities cannot be located in every Halifax community. Knowing this, what would you consider to be the maximum acceptable time, in minutes, to travel by vehicle to a regional indoor or outdoor recreation play field complex? (n=400) (Note: %s reflect the sum of those willing to travel each distance)

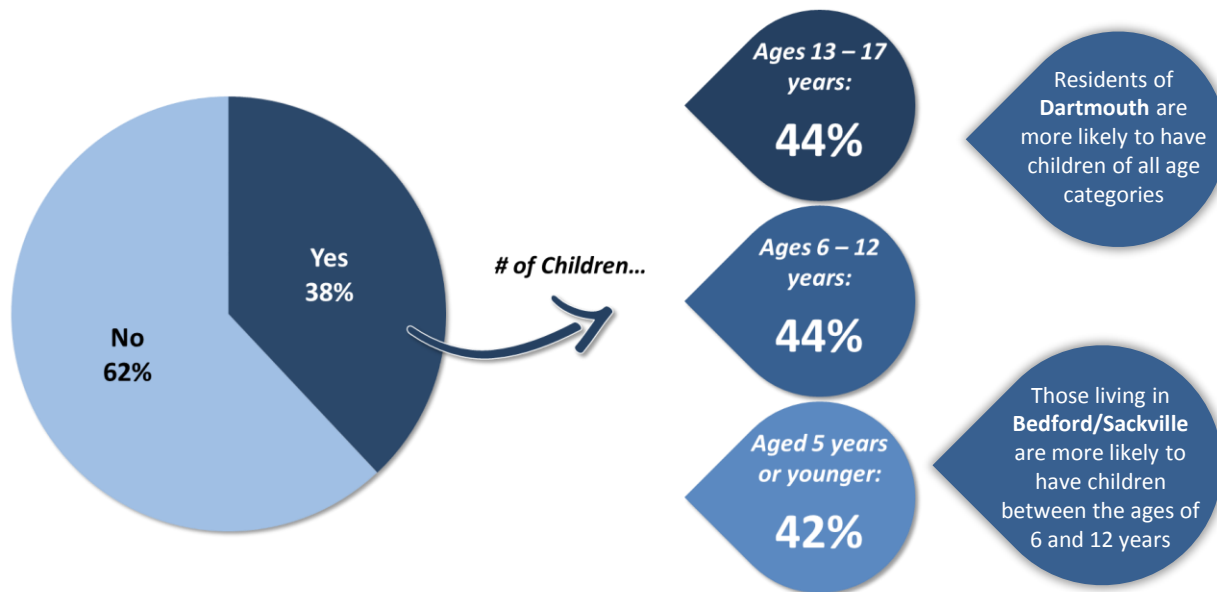
Households with Children Under 18 Years of Age



Among members of the general population, four in ten have children in their household under 18. The distribution of children across varying ages is evenly divided.

Overall, four in ten residents have children under 18 years in their household, including over four in ten with children across all age categories such as 5 years or younger, between 6 and 12 years of age, or between 13 and 17 years of age. As discussed below, the incidence of children across age groups varies somewhat by community. When considering these findings, it is important to note that the telephone survey results are statistically representative of the population of Halifax. (Table TP:10 & 11)

Children in Household Under Age 18



Q.11: Does your household currently include any children under the age of 18? (n=400)

Q.12a-c: [IF Q.11=YES] How many children in your household are: between the ages of 13-17/between the ages of 6-12/aged 5 years or younger? (n=141)

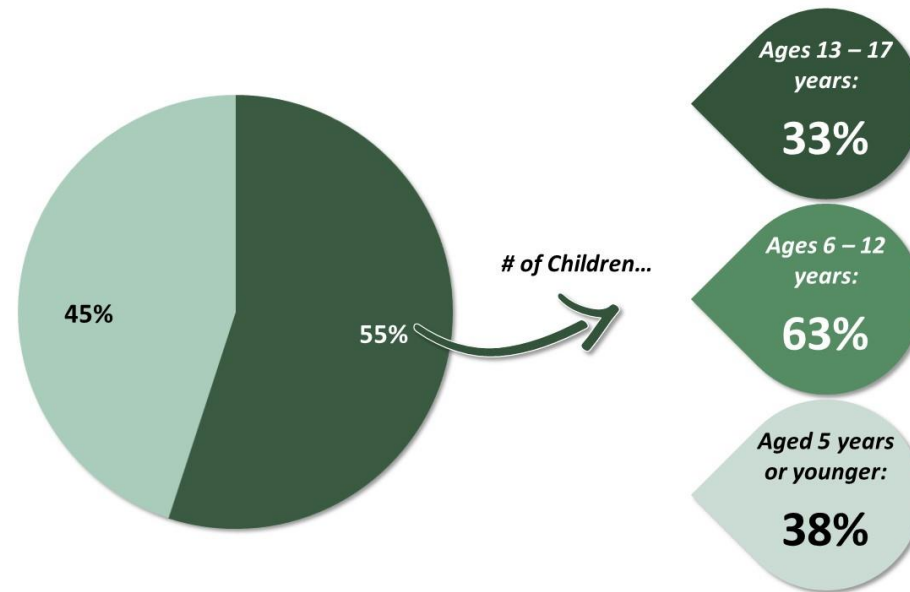
Households with Children Under 18 Years of Age



Over half of online participants live with children under the age of 18, including nearly two thirds with children between the ages of 6 and 12 years.

Findings show that online survey respondents were more likely to have children in their household. This is perhaps not surprising, given that they may have been more inclined to take part in public engagement initiatives due to a potential vested interest in recreation facilities. Among those who completed the online survey, more than half have children under 18 years of age, with children primarily being between the ages of 6 and 12 years. Comparatively, four in ten have children who are 5 years or younger, while one third have children who are over the age of 13. (Table OS:23 & 24)

Children in Household Under Age 18



Q.23: Does your household currently include any children under the age of 18? (n=874)

Q.24a-c: [IF 'YES' IN Q.23] How many children in your household are: between the ages of 13-17/between the ages of 6-12/aged 5 years or younger? (n=478)

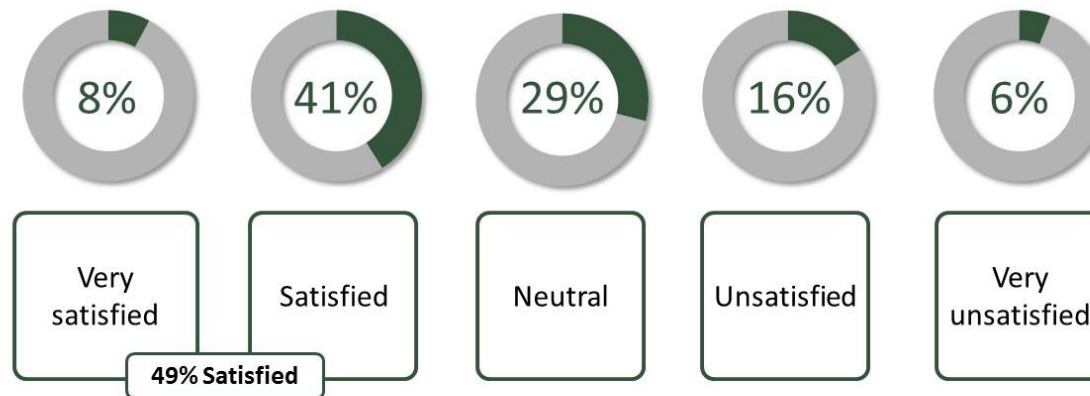
***Perceptions of Community
Facilities
&
Recreation Programs***



Residents are generally satisfied with the overall quality of the municipal recreational service.

One half of online survey respondents are satisfied with the overall quality of Halifax's recreational services, while two in ten feel otherwise. Meanwhile, three in ten hold neutral opinions. (Table OS:18)

Level of Satisfaction with Overall Quality of Municipal Recreational Service



Those living outside of Halifax and Dartmouth and in rural areas are least satisfied in this regard, while Dartmouth and urban residents are most satisfied

Q.18: What is your level of satisfaction with the overall quality of the municipal recreational service? (n=874)

Overall Satisfaction with Operation of Recreation Facilities



The operation of Halifax's recreation facilities by municipal staff is well regarded.

A majority of online survey respondents express some level of satisfaction with the municipal operation of recreation facilities, with only two in ten reporting otherwise. At the same time, neutral opinions are reported by two in ten. (Table OS:15)

Level of Satisfaction with Operation of Recreation Facilities by Municipal Staff

Those living outside of Halifax and Dartmouth and in rural areas are less satisfied with the operation of facilities by municipal staff, while Dartmouth and urban residents are most satisfied



Women are more satisfied than men in terms of the operation of Halifax's recreational facilities by municipal staff

Q.15: Overall, what is your level of satisfaction with the operation of recreation facilities by municipal staff? (n=874)

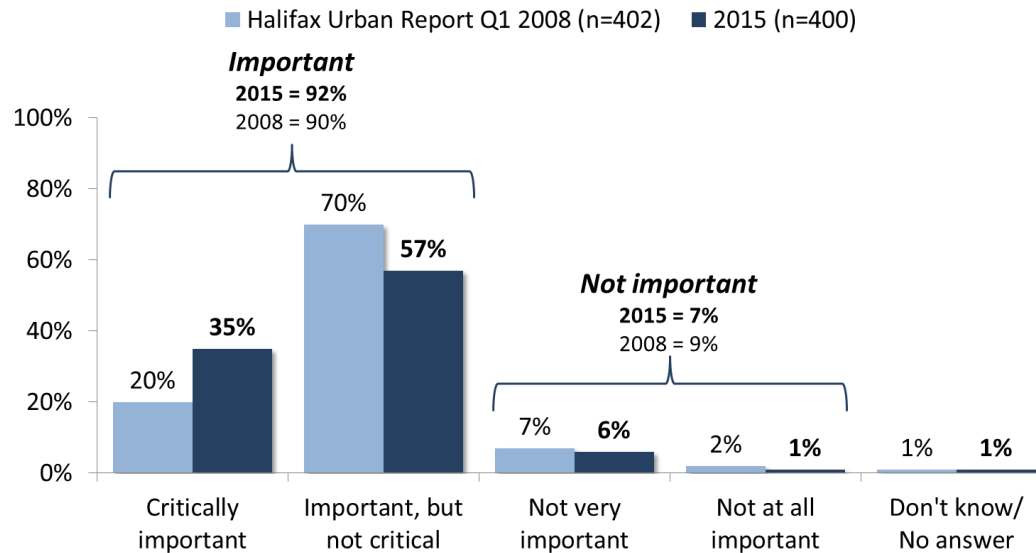
**Due to rounding.*



Residents strongly believe that providing community recreation facilities should be a priority for Halifax.

Members of the general population believe that the provision of community recreation facilities should be an important priority for Halifax, and more than one third who feel that such a priority is **critically important**. This same question was asked in 2008 on CRA's Urban Report. Compared to previous results, residents now feel more strongly about the provision of community recreation facilities as a priority for Halifax. (Table TP:6)

Importance for Halifax to Provide Community Recreation Facilities as a Priority



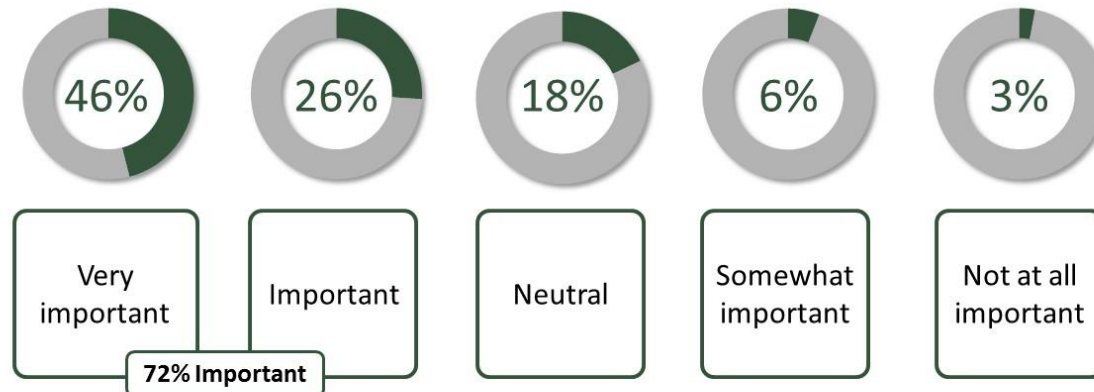
Q.6: Some say providing community recreation facilities should be a priority for Halifax. Keeping in mind there are many different demands for Halifax funds, do you think providing indoor and outdoor recreation facilities (such as playing fields, tennis courts, skate parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, etc.) should be a critically important, important but not critical, not very important, or not at all important Halifax priority? **Note: Slight change of survey wording from 2008.*



The municipal operation of recreation facilities is deemed to be important for Halifax.

Nearly one half on online survey respondents feel that municipal operation of recreation centres is **very** important, while one quarter believes it is important. On the other hand, only a few feel otherwise, while two in ten hold neutral opinions on the topic. (Table OS:19)

Level of Importance That the Municipality Operates Recreational Centres



Municipal operation of recreation centres is considered less important by those living outside of Halifax or Dartmouth and in rural areas

Q.19: All things considered, how important is it that the Municipality operates recreation centres? (n=874)

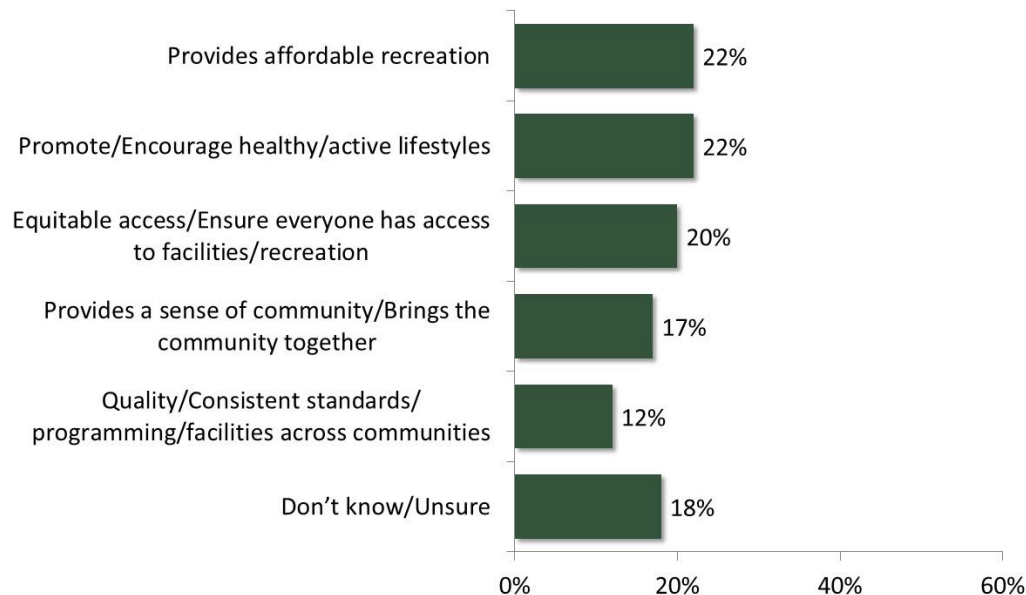


Municipally operated recreation centres are viewed as affordable recreation options that promote healthy lifestyles and provide equitable access for everyone.

Residents believe that it is important that the municipality operates recreation centres for a variety of reasons, including the perception that such facilities provide **affordable recreation**, **promote health lifestyles**, **ensure equitable access to recreation for everyone**, and **provide a sense of community**. (Table OS:20)

Reasons it Is Important That the Municipality Operates Recreation Centres

Key Mentions From Total Unaided Mentions, Among Those Who Gave a Rating of 4 or 5 in Q.19



Q.20: [IF RATING OF 4 OR 5 IN Q.19] Why is it important to you that the Municipality operates recreation centres? (n=630)

Satisfaction with Aspects of Community Facilities



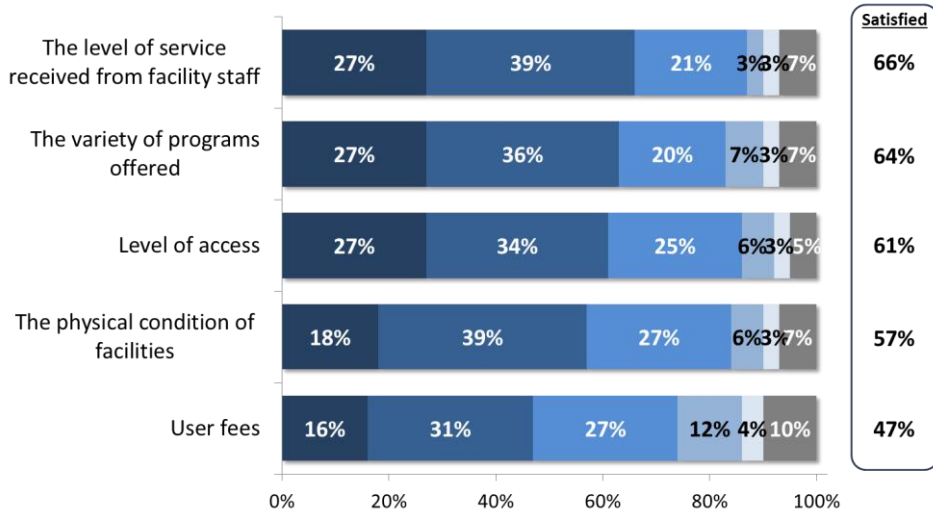
For the most part, residents are satisfied with indoor and outdoor community facilities in the region.

Residents of Halifax are generally satisfied with community facilities in terms of **accessibility, physical condition, variety of programs offered**, and the **level of service received from facility staff (within indoor facilities)**. Satisfaction is less pronounced with regard to user fees, where fewer than half are satisfied in this regard. Nonetheless, results are positive with any level of dissatisfaction with aspects related to community facilities (including user fees) being uncommon. Generally speaking, younger residents, those living in Halifax, and those with children under 19 are more satisfied with the various aspects of service related to community facilities. (Table TP:4 & 5)

Rating of Satisfaction with Indoor Community Facilities

Rating on 5-pt Scale: 1=Completely dissatisfied, 5=Completely satisfied

■ 5 ■ 4 ■ 3 ■ 2 ■ 1 ■ Don't know/No answer

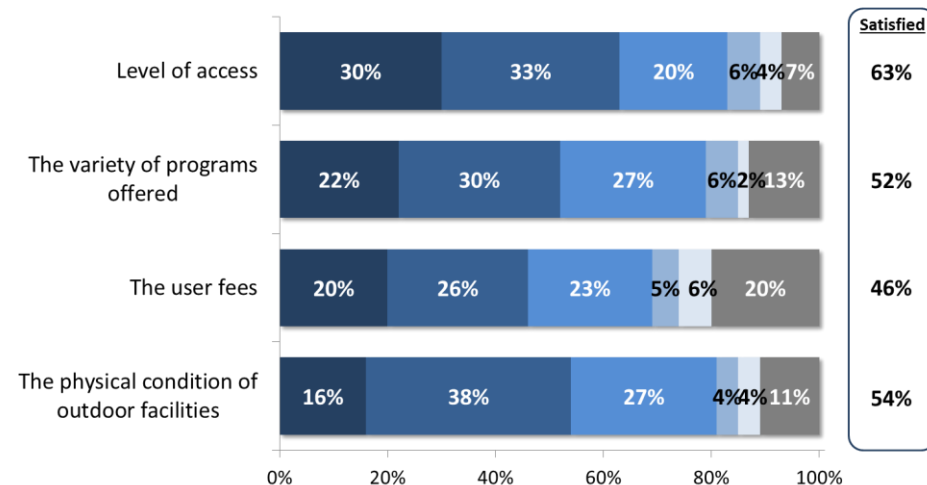


Q.5a-e: Thinking about the indoor community facilities in Halifax [if required: this would include indoor swimming pools, indoor ice arenas, community recreation centre, etc.], and using a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 is "completely dissatisfied", and 5 is "completely satisfied", overall how satisfied are you with Halifax's indoor community facilities terms of: ...? (n=400)

Rating of Satisfaction with Outdoor Community Facilities

Rating on 5-pt Scale: 1=Completely dissatisfied, 5=Completely satisfied

■ 5 ■ 4 ■ 3 ■ 2 ■ 1 ■ Don't know/No answer



Q.4a-d: Thinking about the outdoor community facilities in Halifax [if required: this would include outdoor soccer facilities, outdoor baseball facilities, outdoor athletics/track and field facilities, etc.], and using a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 is "completely dissatisfied", and 5 is "completely satisfied", overall how satisfied are you with Halifax's outdoor community facilities terms of: ...? (n=400)

Satisfaction with Types of Community Facilities



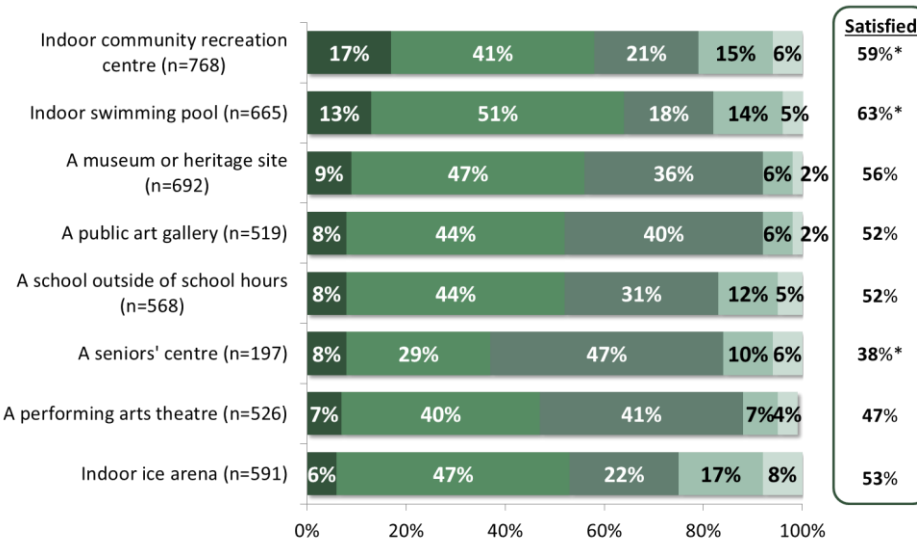
Among those who have used each of the various community facilities, residents' perceptions of outdoor spaces are more moderate compared with indoor centres.

Those using various facilities were asked how satisfied they were with the facilities used. Overall findings show that satisfaction levels are higher with indoor facilities than outdoor facilities. When considering indoor facilities, most express some level of satisfaction, although satisfaction with seniors' centers is less pronounced. Overall, dissatisfaction to any extent is uncommon, although it is most evident with outdoor facilities and indoor ice arenas. Those outside of Halifax and Dartmouth, in rural areas, and younger residents are generally less satisfied with indoor facilities. Meanwhile, Dartmouth residents, those living in urban areas, and women are more satisfied with outdoor facilities. (Table OS:2 & 5)

Satisfaction with Indoor Facilities

Among Those Who Have Used Each Type

Very satisfied Satisfied Neutral Unsatisfied Very unsatisfied

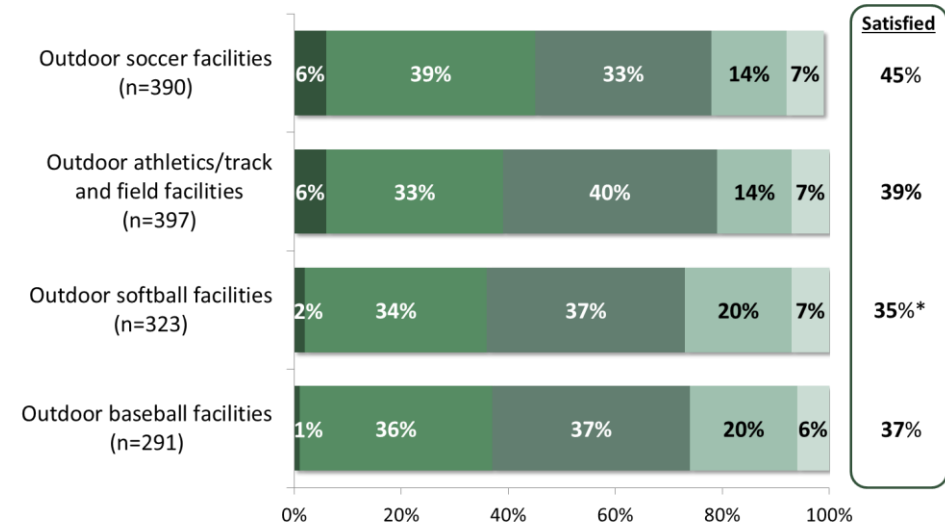


Q.5a-h: [GREATER THAN NEVER IN Q.4] Please rate your satisfaction with the following types of indoor facilities.
*Due to rounding.

Satisfaction with Outdoor Facilities

Among Those Who Have Used Each Type

Very satisfied Satisfied Neutral Unsatisfied Very unsatisfied



Q.2a-d: [GREATER THAN NEVER IN Q.1] Please rate your satisfaction with each of the following types of outdoor facilities.
*Due to rounding.

Satisfaction with User Fees

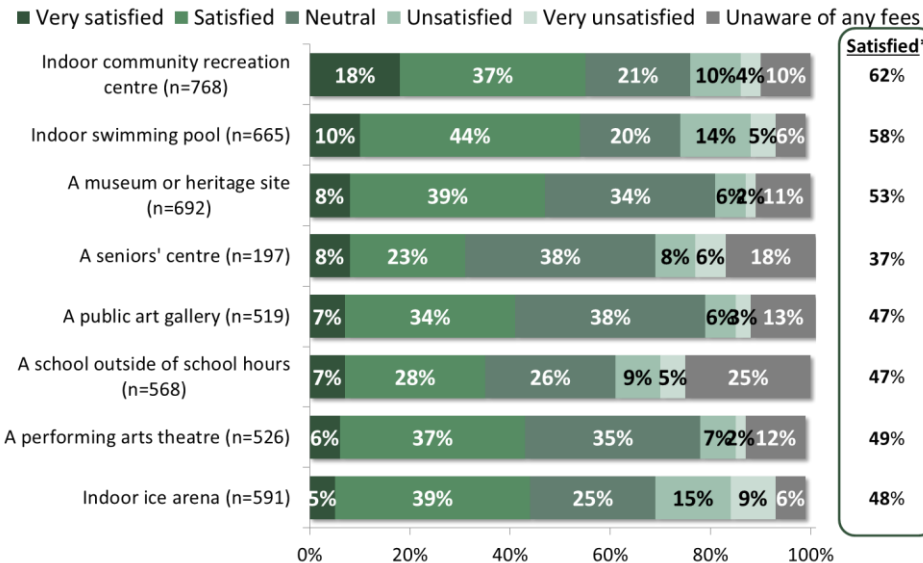


Satisfaction with the user fees for various community facilities are generally positive, although there is a notable lack of awareness with respect to user fees for outdoor facilities among those who have visited each location.

For the most part, facility users are generally satisfied with user fees for recreation facilities. In fact, low satisfaction with user fees is uncommon among residents who have visited the various types of community facilities, with one quarter or fewer indicating any level of dissatisfaction with respect to fees for indoor or outdoor types of facilities. Dartmouth residents and those in urban areas are most satisfied with user fees overall. Women and older residents are more satisfied with indoor user fees, while those with kids under 18 are more satisfied with outdoor user fees. (Table OS:3 & 6)

Satisfaction with User Fees for Indoor Facilities

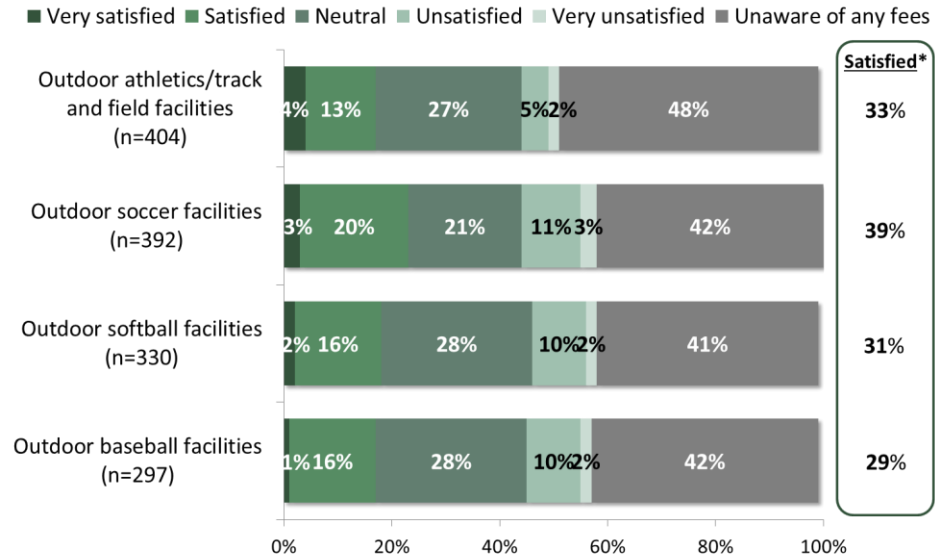
Among Those Who Have Used Each Type



Q.6a-h: [GREATER THAN NEVER IN Q.4] Please rate your satisfaction with the user fees for the following types of indoor facilities. *Note: Unaware of any fees not included in satisfied calculation.

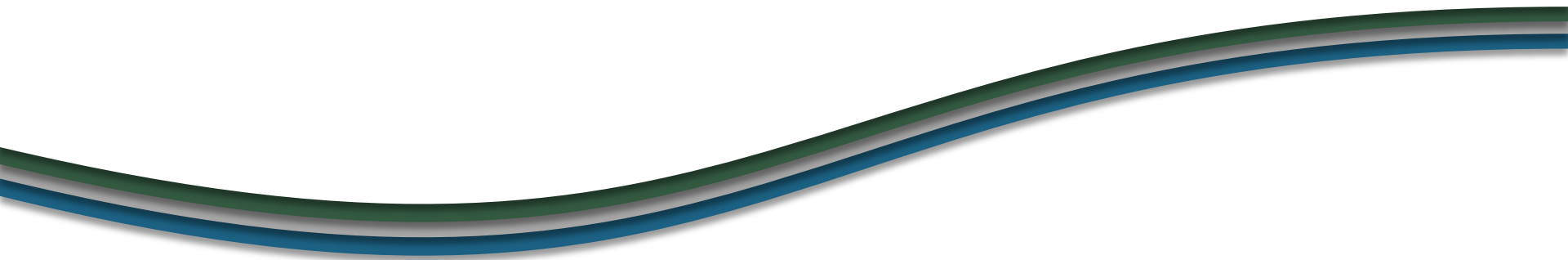
Satisfaction with User Fees for Outdoor Facilities

Among Those Who Have Used Each Type



Q.3a-d: [GREATER THAN NEVER IN Q.1] Please rate your satisfaction with the user fees for the following types of outdoor facilities. *Note: Unaware of any fees not included in satisfied calculation.

Facility & Program Improvements



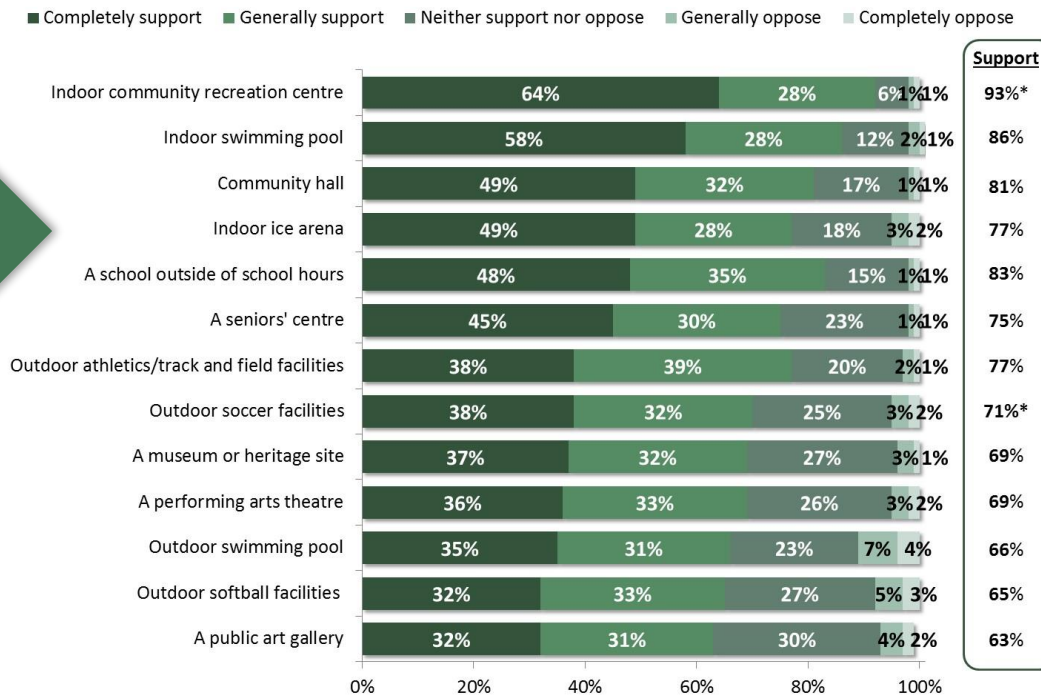
Support for Community Facility Improvements



There is strong support for various types of new or improved facilities.

Overall, residents are most interested in seeing a new or improved **indoor community recreation centre**, followed by an **indoor swimming pool**. This high degree of support is generally widespread across the population, with the exception of men and households without children under 18 years of age, who cite greater opposition in this regard. Meanwhile, a high degree of interest is also observed for a new or improved **community hall, indoor ice arena, or school outside of school hours**. (Table OS:7)

Opinion of Types of New or Improved Facilities



Halifax residents are least supportive of outdoor softball facilities, athletics fields, and an indoor ice arena, while those living outside of Halifax or Dartmouth are least supportive of a museum or heritage site, performing arts theatre, and a public art gallery

Men are somewhat less supportive of all types of facilities compared to women

Those over the age of 55 years are most supportive of a museum or heritage site

Q.7a, c-n: Looking forward, please indicate your level of support or opposition for each of the following types of new or improved facilities: ...? (n=874) *Due to rounding.

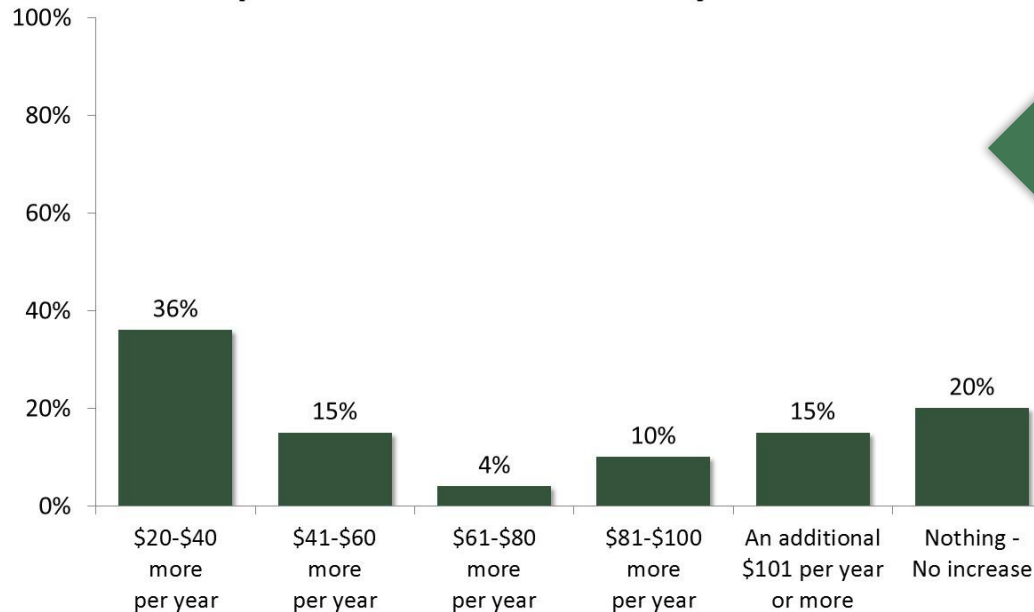
Willingness to Pay More for Funding



The vast majority of online survey respondents would be willing to pay at least \$40 in additional property taxes each year to fund new or improved community facilities.

In order to fund new or improved public community facilities, online survey respondents were asked how much they would be willing to pay in property tax increases. **One third indicated that they would be willing to pay between \$20 - \$40 more per year, while nearly two in ten would be willing to pay between \$41 and \$60 more per year.** On the other hand, only two in ten would not be willing to pay *any* more in annual property taxes to fund new or improved community facilities. (Table OS:12)

Increase in Property Tax Per Household to Fund New or Improved Public Community Facilities



Men are more likely than women to be willing to pay an additional \$100 per year or more

Q.12: How much more would you be prepared to pay in property tax (per household) to fund new or improved public community facilities? (n=874)



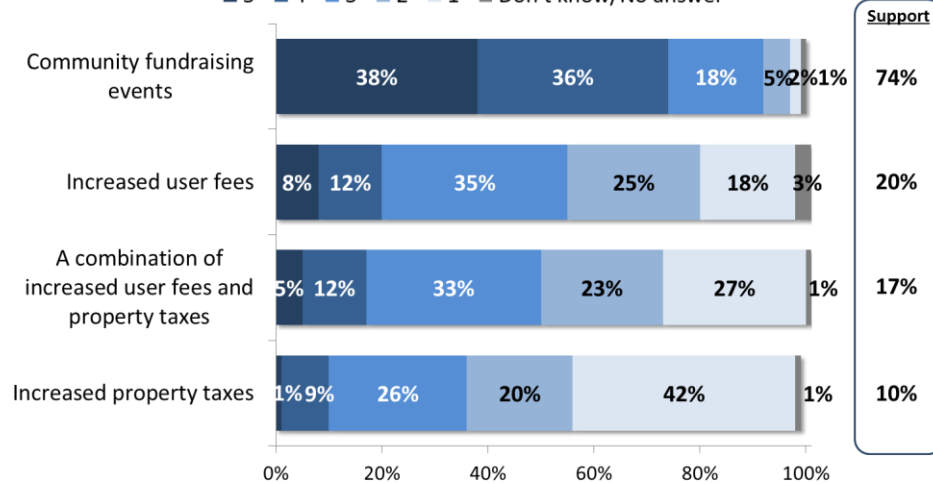
Residents are most supportive of community fundraising events to raise money for new or improved recreational complexes.

Residents were asked their opinion regarding different types of funding activities for building or operating new recreation facilities. **Community fundraising events are most supported, while activities that would result in incurred costs to residents are less supported.** Of note, contrary to online survey results, findings from the telephone survey suggest there is minimal receptivity to increased property taxes to fund new or improved recreational complexes. The extent to which residents are averse to activities where they would personally face increased costs varies, with a greater degree of opposition found for increased property taxes compared to increased user fees. (Table TP: 9/OS:13)

Opinion of Funding Approaches for New or Improved Recreational Complexes

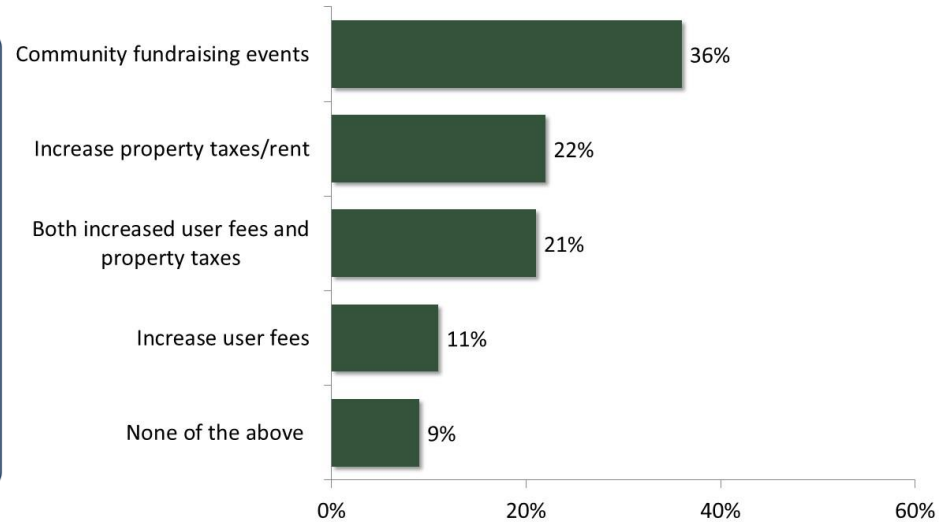
Rating on 5-pt Scale: 1=Strongly oppose, 5=Strongly support

■ 5 ■ 4 ■ 3 ■ 2 ■ 1 ■ Don't know/No answer



Funding Activities Most Likely to Support in Order to Build or Operate New Community Facilities

Aided Mentions



Q.10a-d: Again, using a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 is "strongly oppose", and 5 is "strongly support", to what extent do you oppose or support the following funding approaches for new or improved recreational complexes: ...? (n=400)

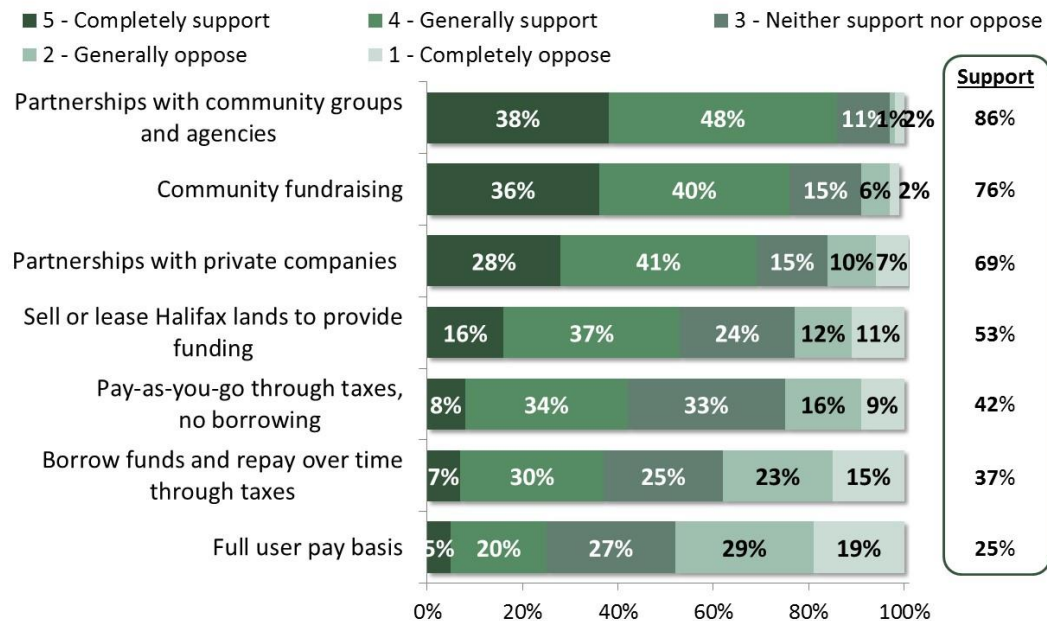
Q.13: Which one of the following funding activities would you be most likely to support in order to help build or operate new community facilities? (n=874)



Partnerships with community groups and agencies is the most preferred approach to funding for new or improved facilities.

Additional funding approaches supported by the majority of online survey respondents include community fundraising, partnerships with private companies, and selling or leasing Halifax lands. (Table OS:14)

Opinion of Funding Approaches for New or Improved Facilities



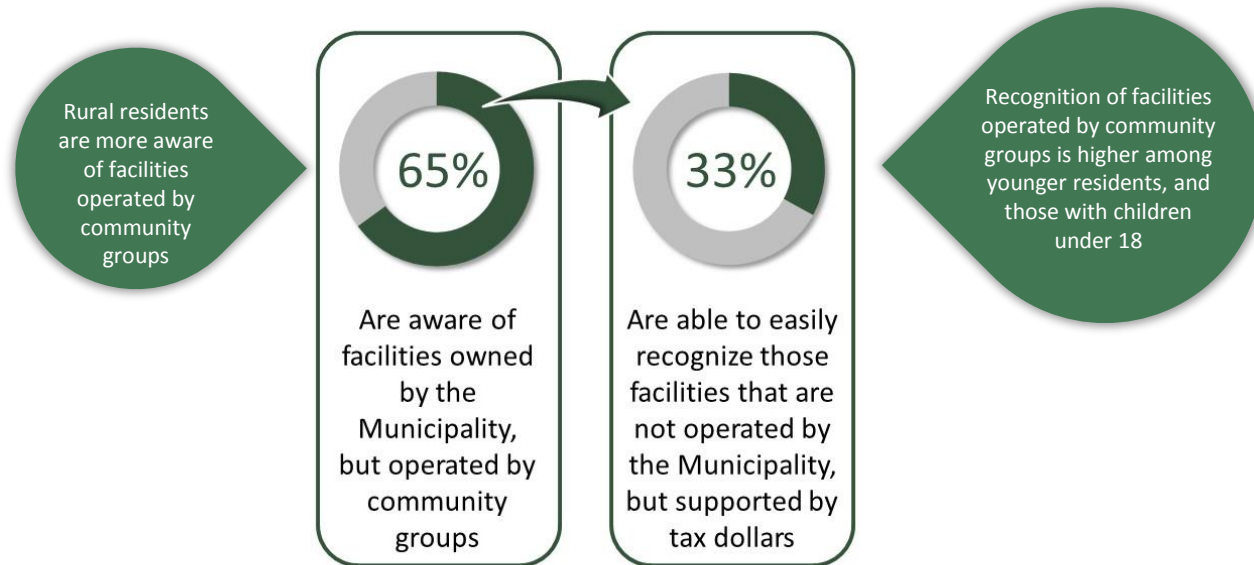
Q.14a-g: Please indicate your level of support for the following funding approaches for new or improved facilities. (n=844-863)



Awareness of facility operation by community groups is strong, however residents are unable to distinguish which facilities are supported by tax dollars.

Two thirds of residents overall are aware that there are facilities owned by the Municipality, but operated by community groups. Of those, one third are able to easily distinguish between facilities that are not municipally operated, but are supported by tax dollars. (Table OS:16 & 17)

Facilities in Halifax



Q.16: Prior to today, were you aware that there are facilities in the Municipality, owned by the Municipality, but operated by community groups? (n=874)

Q.17: [IF 'YES' IN Q.16] Are you able to easily recognize those facilities that are not operated by the Municipality but are supported by tax dollars? (n=566)

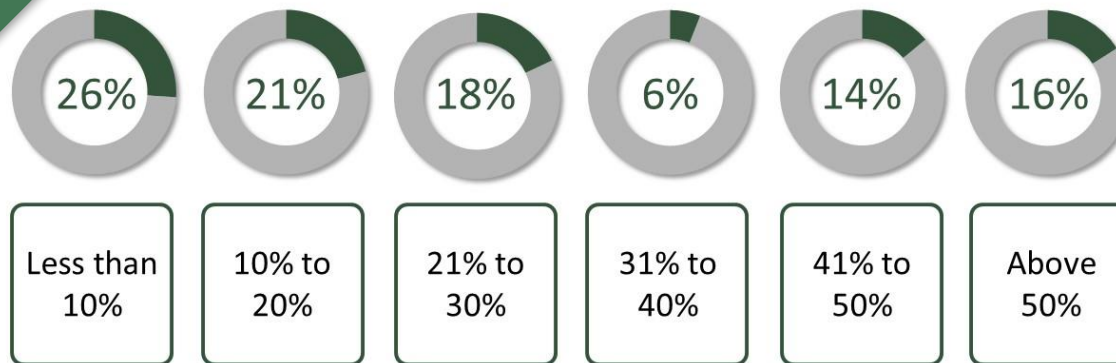


Residents opinions are divided with respect to the proportion of operation costs that should be supported by property taxes for community operated facilities.

Generally speaking, two thirds believe that thirty percent or less should be supported by property taxes, while one third believes that property taxes should support greater proportion of the costs. (Table OS:21)

Those living outside of Halifax and Dartmouth, rural residents, and those over 56 years are more likely to indicate that a lower proportion of property taxes should be dedicated to non-profit operation of recreation facilities

Percent of Operation Costs for Community Non-Profit Groups that Should be Supported by Property Taxes



Q.21: For municipal recreation facilities operated by community non-profit groups, what percentage of the costs should be supported by property taxes? (n=874)

Appendix M: Public Consultation

M.1. African Nova Scotians (Focus Group)

Connectivity:

- Church is the community hub now, should be used to HRM's advantage
- Thrive! Program is great and should be expanded

Diversity & Inclusion:

- No program evaluations- Basketball & Swimming – to provide feedback
- Halifax Water has limited use of lakes and parks
- No engagement from HRM with parents
- No program evaluations- Basketball & Swimming
- Lucasville needs new bases for baseball field
- North Preston needs green space
- Upper Hammonds Plains CC- building too old, needs maintenance, more storage
- Lucasville- have grant for walking trail from HRM
- Need playground
- Transportation difficult to get to
- No youth space at Upper Hammonds Plains CC
- Affordability
- Unable to use Lake Major
- CGC too expensive
- Need splash pads
- Regular programming
- Lack of space for youths
- Need more green space
- More activities involving local culture (African dance, drumming)
- No children's programming

Facility Operations:

- Diversity of staff is needed
- Regular programming
- Need more green space
- More activities involving local culture (African dance, drumming)
- More available opening times (Sunday afternoons are great for families)
- Volunteers run hall and do a good job with limited resources.

Facility Development:

- Lucasville needs community centre and more programming at hall
- North Preston and Area needs parks, fields, hoops, etc.
- Cherry Brook needs more facilities including park space, fields, etc.

M.2. Musquodoboit Harbour

Connectivity:

- Roads are unsafe for bikes
- Distance to Facilities in rural areas is a problem
- Multi use trail system needs to connect facilities
- Have amenities along the way such as washrooms
- Transit Service needed to connect facilities
- Seniors don't have access to facilities if they don't drive
- Poor communications from HRM
- Facilities are too far away
- Sidewalks and safe connections needed
- Take the programming to the people
- Bring city people to rural area for outdoor recreation
- Better communications needed from facilities and from HRM
- Better trails and paths to facilities required
- Accessible / free transportation to Cole Harbour place
- Better transportation
- Cheaper transportation
- Use local newspaper / newsletters to inform the people
- Implement and publicize public codes of conduct and policies
- Build facilities with connections to sidewalks and trails and transportation

Diversity & Inclusion:

- No wheelchair accessible facilities
- Concerned about price difference between HRM Rec and HRM owned / CORC operated
- Playgrounds should have space for young children
- Need accessible playground sites
- More opportunities for intergenerational interaction
- Provide diverse programming
- Some programs are too expensive
- Provide introductory free programs as trials
- More programs for a variety of age groups
- Discounted prices for off peak hours
- Reasonable price
- Don't focus on elite sport
- Better internet locally to register for programs and get information online
- Provide money directly to groups that already exist
- Provide more grants
- Offer free use of HRM facilities
- Free trial programs that do not require registration
- Provide better physical accessibility in new facilities
- Focus resources where crime rates are higher
- Provide Universal Accessibility in new facilities
- Provide child care at facilities
- Provide youth activities where parents can also participate at the same time
- Offer a variety of programs.

Facility Development:

- Facilities should be allocated more fairly when compared to urban areas
- Need a tennis court
- Not enough ice time. Ice plant can support another rink
- Sheet Harbour needs a rink as it is too far away from Eastern Shore Arena
- Eastern Shore Arena is outdated
- Need proper fitness centre. Could be at rink and collocated with library and community centre
- Need a community centre in Musquodoboit
- Fitness centre should be expanded
- Need public washrooms
- Ball fields are working well, just need more
- Pool is needed in Sheet Harbour
- Sheet Harbour fitness centre building is aging
- No lacrosse field
- Skate Board Park needed
- Artificial soccer fields too far away
- Indoor soccer too far away
- No football field
- Need a pool close by
- Need a large fitness center
- Squash courts needed
- Curling rink needed
- Ball fields need bathrooms, bleachers, benches
- Expand fitness facilities to include showers and locker rooms
- Facilities should be co-located with schools so they're used in the day
- Seaside CC is too old and unappealing
- Make a campus of ball diamonds to host tournaments
- Consolidate service at rink – library, fitness, park and ride, metro-x
- Improve condition of facilities
- Build modern facilities
- Include safe parking
- Capitalize on new schools
- Public community kitchen for farmers market
- Public input and needs assessment and cost benefit analysis prior to making decisions
- Plan for future growth in community
- Amalgamate services under one roof
- Take into account ongoing operational costs when developing facilities
- Build big and good enough so you can close other facilities so volunteers and people are not pulled in different directions
- Facilities should be near the ocean so they are collocated for swimming and water sports
- Make facilities multipurpose
- Needs assessment and community input is needed
- No more volunteer based facilities should be implemented
- Centralized facilities are better
- Alternative energy and solar panels are needed
- Include sustainability considerations
- Include washrooms, change rooms and showers
- Include bleachers

- Build multi-purpose for diverse group of users

Facility Operations:

- Value outdoor recreation but need amenities and support so they are safe and accessible, snow is cleared, lighting, parking, washrooms etc.
- No Showers at Fitness Centre. No change rooms. Not open Sunday. Need early morning hours
- Programming not community oriented
- Fitness facility not suitable for all programming due to small space
- Too much pressure on volunteers
- Space for art and culture, non-traditional recreation is working well
- School gym and fields are underutilized
- Ball fields need upgrades/repairs/better maintenance
- Access to schools needed
- Library hours not enough
- Arena needs proper dressing room, laundry facilities
- Rink hours could be expanded with improvements to ice plant / rink
- Stop asking volunteers to do all the work
- Registration space is not always available for programs
- Do a needs assessment to determine demand for programs prior to implementing
- Extended hours, earlier openings at fitness centres
- Expand programs at rink to make available to other users other than hockey
- Use rink in offseason for indoor events, lacrosse, soccer, tennis, etc.
- Provide newer equipment
- Make schools more accessible
- Use existing community partners more when planning and developing programs
- Provide staff with expertise
- Coordinate with existing groups to determine what is needed
- Provide better Wi-Fi
- Financial support should be regional; not facility by facility
- Needs assessment and community input is needed to improve operations and programming
- Culturally appropriate programs

M.3. Cole Harbour

Connectivity:

- Need better marketing
- Better advertising and communication required
- Need sidewalks to access facilities
- Better transit service to facilities needed
- Improve bike lanes and access to facilities and fields
- Improve advertising and promotion
- Subsidize transit
- Better communications in schools
- Host annual community events to get people interested
- Increase lighting
- Better snow maintenance
- Put facilities in communities, not in remote locations
- Improve accessibility through transit and walking

Diversity & Inclusion:

- Need more dance classes, activities for seniors
- Hearts and Motion should be expanded to other facilities
- Memberships cost too much
- Accessible facilities are needed
- Dartmouth East CC is too expensive to rent
- Reduce fees in CORC facilities to align with HRM facilities
- More cooperation between HRM and community facilities
- More senior / toddler programs for grandparents/grand kids
- Easier access for groups and teams to HRM and HRSB facilities
- More day time programs for seniors
- Summer camps for children with special needs
- Continue special rates for seniors
- Offer free access
- Fee structure based on family income
- Child care for parents who want to participate
- Culturally appropriate programs
- More outreach into communities with people not using facilities
- Better communications
- Men's and Women's only times for fitness and swimming
- Tax credits for volunteers
- More grants
- Assistance to access grants that already exist
- Encourage more seniors to offer talent and experience to run programs
- More subsidies
- More accessible parking sports
- Better security and policing
- Increased lighting
- Better snow maintenance
- More arts and culture space
- Recognize different genders
- Diverse programming including continuing education programs

Facility Development:

- Each community is different. Need specific considerations for each community
- Indoor facilities such as soccer and walking tracks sought
- Need more playgrounds in rural areas
- Want curling club
- Multiple tenants, such as skate sharpening and library should be included
- CHP should have a gym
- Ball fields need lights
- Lake Echo CC underutilized, doesn't have resources to operate properly
- Understand communities' needs and users concerns before making decisions
- Build facilities for multiple uses and future expansion
- Encourage community groups like the Lion's club to use HRM facilities so many groups are sharing
- Welcoming environment desired
- Physical accessibility

- Facilities should have arts and culture space
- Consult with the community and understand their needs
- Take a cost/benefit approach
- Develop a business case but don't just include costs to HRM, include costs to users such as driving costs when facilities are far away or spread apart
- Include multipurpose space in which adults and youth can both participate, parents can watch kids and participate in an activity at the same time
- Include room for spectators
- Take into account growing communities
- More sustainability considerations such as solar power
- More efficient designs
- Include funding for quality staff, internships and technical expertise
- Provide multipurpose space
- Provide gathering space
- Connect facilities with schools
- Facilities should be mixed use, business, industry, schools, even hotels which will help create revenue
- Repurpose existing facilities
- Use modern and up-to-date design techniques

Facility Operations:

- Booking and registering is too complicated and difficult
- Some facilities are in poor condition (tracks, skate parks, fields, diamonds): lines, mowing, cracks in pavement, rocks in fields, drainage
- Fields are overused
- Lake Echo CC should have weight rooms, programs for seniors, be open for more hours.
- Lake Echo CC cannot afford to stay open. Funding should be Regional. Standard maintenance procedures should be conducted by HRM
- Gym time is not available locally during peak times
- Unstructured activities outside the school hour
- Access to school facilities needs improvement
- Understand communities' needs and users concerns for programming decisions
- Maintain facilities, make them clean and make them safe
- Let tennis courts be used for pickle ball and ball hockey
- Get access to more Provincial lottery money
- Secure more corporate sponsorship
- Consult with the community and understand their needs
- More sustainable operations
- Retain quality staff and technical experts
- Include internship programs

M.4. Dartmouth

Connectivity:

- Recruit and listen to community volunteers
- Better PR
- Listen to what the community has to say- they know where they live
- Fundraising- selling garden produce, special music events, auctions

- Programs aimed at newcomers to Canada (Sports popular in other countries, languages)
- Take Action Society very in touch/engaged with children in North Dartmouth
- ESL
- Contacting groups that have a need for exercise (seniors, students)
- Is the facility the heart of the community?
- Reflection of the community
- Showcase local art/artists
- Getting overweight youth involved in fitness in a fun way
- Better advertising
- Need a “Rec guide” where everything is laid out

Diversity & Inclusion:

- Affordable
- Variety of programs
- All inclusive
- Well trained instructors
- Seniors club
- Playground
- Preschool programs
- Great location
- Cross country skiing great at Gorsebrook- need in Dartmouth
- Smaller facilities = safer environment
- Family gym time
- Proximity to parks
- Oval is great
- No splash pads in Dartmouth
- Small facility is great
- Good hours
- There are more free programs at smaller centres
- Cancelling adult fitness classes at Findlay- bad
- Swims too expensive
- Skating rink & pool within walking distance in North Dartmouth needed
- more daytime classes for seniors
- More after school programs
- Better hours for skate & swim
- Centre not big enough for demand
- picking up/ dropping off at Sportsplex very difficult when there’s large event
- Horseshoe club open to public
- Better lighting at horseshoe.
- Horseshoe pits need repair
- More parking at Findlay
- No senior centre at Sportsplex
- More parking at the oval
- More online presence- schedules, maps
- Bike lanes aren’t working- not bike friendly
- Sportsplex too expensive
- CHP & Sportsplex should have joined membership
- Booking fields difficult

- Findlay summer camps great
- More pickle ball
- Free workshops
- Need bike rentals
- Northbrook Park is underutilized (used for the wrong purpose)
- Indoor sports for winter
- Open houses for each facility.
- One municipal pass for all large facilities.
- Continuity in staff like Findlay- they know the community, approachable
- Listen to what the community has to say- they know where they live.
- Weekend programs- Cards, lectures on home maintenance, movies, education classes.
- Scent free policy
- Fundraising- selling garden produce, special music events, auctions
- Better funding- corporate assistance for lower income
- Volunteers of all ages
- Bus routes
- Advertising programs offered
- Programming year-long, not just by season.
- Multipurpose pass
- Free toy library
- Healthy food
- Comfortable change rooms
- Shuttle service for seniors
- More organized equipment swaps
- Suggestion box in centres
- Affordable childcare
- Registration using postal codes- local get priority over out of area
- Programs aimed at newcomers to Canada (Sports popular in other countries, languages)
- Programs located close to elementary schools so children can walk there after school.
- Accessibility for certain programs very hard (preschool) - have to have a credit card, online account, time to register immediately.
- Make surveys more detailed
- Continuing education
- Hard to register online for older, offline seniors.
- More variety of sports e.g. Flag football, ultimate
- Accessibility-biking (lanes, trails), walking, car, bus
- Affordability
- Bike racks, repair
- Covered horseshoe pits- rain or shine play
- Upgrade current facilities instead of building new in faraway places.
- Babysitting/childcare so parents & kids can attend
- Healthy eating
- Need meeting spaces, not solely sports facilities.
- Traveling fitness trainers/instructors
- Getting overweight youth involved in fitness in a fun way.

Facility Operations:

- Snow removal bad

- Air conditioning needed for many facilities.
- Maybe Dartmouth Minor Baseball maintains the fields- HRM pays
- Continuity in staff like Findlay- they know the community, approachable
- Bowles & Grey Arena could be used for lawn bowling/ pickle ball in day, soccer/baseball at night.
- Maintenance of Ira Settlement & Shubie Diamonds
- Programming year-long not just by season.
- Heating issues with Findlay- heat on in early fall too soon
- Practical hours
- Proper Staffing
- Maintenance of surrounding area- sidewalks, parking lots
- Sustainable- solar panels, passive heat, wind.
- Upgraded equipment at all facilities, lockers

Facility Development:

- More playgrounds
- Need playground at Lake Banook
- Need meeting spaces, not solely sports facilities

M.5. Halifax

Connectivity:

- More community gardens
- Centres acting like hubs are too small & poorly used. Captain Spry good uses- trails, libraries
- More and ongoing PR
- Community gardens at each facility
- Centennial pool Aquacise program is fantastic!
- Visitors centre in HRM for locals & visitors
- Needham has sense of community – staff are accommodating but need updated facility- keep pool!
- Art facilities lacking- need more broad programs to encourage/engage young & old people
- George Dixon waterpark working very well- used by community
- Community open houses- Free programs, tours
- Advertise- door to door- community awareness
- Survey to see what programs the community wants
- Nature based programs
- Closer to bus routes
- Include Art /murals/sculptures by local artists
- Multi-generational programs to engage everyone

Diversity & Inclusion:

- CGC too expensive
- School gyms not accessible
- Playgrounds poorly designed for all ages-more open design & creativity
- CGC not friendly/social hub
- Clayton Park- no local centre to put posters
- More seating (particularly for seniors)
- More awareness of equipment availability

- No spaces for Anchor City Rollers (ACR) to practice consistently (4-6H/week)
- Should be a community centre in every district- some have closed
- Multiple rooms for variety of activities
- Lack of access to size appropriate fields for specific sports
- Scheduling- unable to see what's available when
- Tennis Courts- some used well (St. Mary's club) but others look rarely used (Commons)
- Visitors centre in HRM for locals & visitors
- Needham very accessible for taking young children
- Great scheduling for Needham swims, cost effective
- More playgrounds in walking distance of homes
- ACR moving from facilities because of inconsistencies with renting/availability – need a home space.
- Some members of ACR using oval & services (rentals) from there- would like service extended through fall
- Improve Oval rental times.
- No cost events- free skates at the oval therefore there should be free swims in winter at pools
- Wheelchair accessibility needed
- Introduce idle free policy around rec facilities
- More parking
- Snack bar needed
- Needham- basketball net in pool gone
- Bring a friend reward/discounts
- Benches & outdoor spaces
- First class free program
- Too expensive- make more affordable for community
- Inaccessibility
- Map of all facilities needed- see Moncton
- Multi use facilities needed- no more 4 pads
- No more monopolies on scheduling at facilities
- Need more engaging seniors programs
- More media presence (Twitter, Facebook, etc.)
- Childcare options
- Provincial sporting organizations are booking up all facilities to hold monopoly on the sport
- Childcare
- Women's only pool
- Mobility issues prevent people from accessing facilities
- Affordability (see St John's R.E.A.L subsidies)
- Variety of programs
- Gender neutral washrooms/change rooms
- Equitable allocation policy of fields/facilities
- LGBTLQ inclusive spaces are needed
- More PR, less directed as "Youth Basketball"- too restrictive.
- Closer to bus routes
- Closer to communities (not like Dartmouth's 4pads.)
- Glass walls
- Urban Farm
- Prayer Space
- Pool

Facility Operations:

- Space in Library well used
- George Dixon not maintained
- Needham is great- affordable, hours, staff welcoming, location, size, walkability, variety of programs, summer camps, multi-racial/age/ability/socioeconomic
- Shower rooms too small
- Facilities prejudice against ACR- they bring all of their own removable/non marking equipment, have over 100 members.
- Grass in poor condition- need to aerate, put more money into maintenance
- Indoor space not comparable to outdoor space, inequivalent
- St. Mary's club enjoyable, badly damaged in winter 2014/15- needs more protection.
- Moldy locker rooms- deteriorating building
- Reduced cost/price open swims for kids in summer
- Oval is amazing- well lit & kept well
- Variety of schedules at Needham works for families
- More garbage bins on fields
- More outdoor public washroom.
- Outdoor basketball courts not being maintained
- Needham dressing rooms too small
- Horseshoe club at Findlay centre is overgrown
- Summer/March break camps for kids
- Poor ventilation in sport facilities
- Equitable allocation policy of fields/facilities

Facility Development:

- Build around existing facilities
- Upgrade Commons pool like Victoria Park
- One facility with multiple gyms, fields, courts
- Sustainability

M.6. Beechville Lakeside Timberlea (Focus Group)

Connectivity:

- Teachers complaining about using schools for recreation
- Seniors committed to fitness
- Greenwood Heights works with REC to improve ball fields
- BLT trails- volunteers help with upkeep
- Not included in HRM rec guide
- Better Advertisement

Diversity & Inclusion:

- Ball fields/soccer fields working well
- No facility for summer camps- have been using classrooms
- CGC too expensive
- Seniors committed to fitness
- Greenwood Heights works with REC to improve ball fields
- Volunteer led programs great

- BLT trails- volunteers help with upkeep
- Not affordable
- Need more programs
- BLT Centre is outdated
- No teen facilities/skate parks
- Need for dog park
- Affordable- William Spry & PRCC
- Not included in HRM rec guide
- More outdoor development
- Lack of programming for Ages 1-3
- Need outdoor field
- Indoor/outdoor playground needed
- Program space
- Demographics
- Private sponsors/partners for funding

Facility Operations:

- Want buildings to be LEED Certified
- Clean, bright, welcoming space

Facility Development:

- Model new centre after PRCC

M.7. Bedford Hammonds Plains

Connectivity:

- Public transportation
- Oval & Skate park are great
- Hammonds Plains baseball field fantastic, popular
- Partnership with universities would be beneficial
- Shared memberships
- Focus on mental wellness programs
- Roller Derby needs to be able to grow as a sport- especially in a male dominated area (sports)

Diversity & Inclusion:

- Utilize school establishments more effectively
- Public transportation
- Oval & Skate park are great
- Using Spryfield Lion's Club for Derby practice is great
- More support for emerging sports
- Affordability would help to access childcare options
- "Standard of Fair Play" policy enacted to space allocation
- Gender neutral washrooms
- Non ice space for roller derby with good ventilation
- Difficulty getting swimming lessons for kids outside of HRM

- Community schools hard to get in because they are bumped by school users who have priority
- Commons space- hard to have access- kicked out by baseball players
- Lack of transportation
- Needs to be easily accessible (Transit close by)
- Ideal location downtown/north end
- Roller derby leagues unable to use facilities
- More storage in facilities
- LeBrun should be repurposed
- Address difference in membership fees
- Cost/affordability – make a “cheap/pay what you can day”?
- Accessible- needs to be near bus routes
- Affordable childcare options
- Online booking process?
- Partnership with universities would be beneficial
- Shared memberships
- More lighting for safety
- Focus on mental wellness programs
- Clean, upgraded facilities- good ventilation/air quality
- Gender neutral facilities
- All ages facilities
- More splash pads- kids & parents love them!
- Evenings hours of operation

Facility Operations:

- “Standard of Fair Play” policy enacted to space allocation
- Non ice space for roller derby with good ventilation
- Hammonds Plains baseball field fantastic, popular
- Wider hours of operation including evenings & weekends
- More lighting for safety
- Follow library’s lead for programming/use of facilities
- New locker rooms.

Facility Development:

- LeBrun should be repurposed
- New Facilities needed in HRM

M.8. St. Margaret's Bay

Connectivity:

- Run well by Rec Association
- Has been used for over 20 years
- Not enough thought going into non-traditional sports/activities
- So many volunteers- awesome!
- Estabrooks Centre needs to be properly recognized and funded
- Increase programming with community's help
- Consult community/user groups before construction
- Community feedback for arts & culture programs
- Community Funding events
- Roller Derby is growing rapidly- can really take a mutually beneficial relationship between them & HRM facilities

Diversity & Inclusion:

- Unicorn Theatre attracts kids from all over HRM- well attended
- Affordable
- Small washrooms/prop room
- Run well by Rec Association
- Has been used for over 20 years
- Need more space
- Aging facility could cause health issues
- More seating in theatre
- Oval does not meet safety standards to hold national events (Speed skating)
- Summer availability mediocre for Roller Derby
- Facilities too small
- Not close to transit routes
- Skate parks & Oval great for cross training (Roller Derby)
- Inaccessibility for Roller Derby- facilities think they will ruin the space
- Bike jump park is great
- No swimming pool west of CGC
- New facility needed in Timberlea
- So many volunteers- awesome
- Allocation of ice times doesn't meet appropriate development requirements
- Estabrooks Centre needs to be properly recognized and funded
- Inaccessible
- Not affordable
- Availability limited
- Increase programming with community's help
- More advertisement
- Business friendly – Wi-Fi, meeting space
- Very few facilities underutilized
- Consult community/user groups before construction
- Lower fees for non-profits groups
- Boutilier's Point Ball field not used

- Hubbard's rec building too small
- Need more facilities for seniors
- Hammonds Plains Community Centre- kitchen is waste of space
- More marketing
- Really need a new theatre
- Educational programs
- Arts space lacking
- Safe space for LGBTQ Community to host events and programs
- More affordable
- Transgender/neutral washrooms
- Extended hours of operation
- Multipurpose programming for maximizing use of facility
- Sound proofing in theatre
- More seating with the intention of having national/international events
- Roller Derby is growing rapidly- can really take a mutually beneficial relationship between them & HRM facilities
- Proper theatre seating (tiered)
- Increased lighting
- Wi-Fi
- Adult non-competitive sports

Facility Operations:

- Need new theatre
- Small washrooms/prop room
- Cold auditorium
- Oval does not meet safety standards to hold national events (speed skating)
- Inconsistencies with booking & keeping rental space/times
- Ceilings not in good shape
- Really need a new theatre
- More road access to BCC
- Variety of programming
- Upgrade technology
- Roller Derby is growing rapidly- can really take a mutually beneficial relationship between them & HRM facilities
- Better winter maintenance
- Allow BCC to go forward with the renovation plans

Facility Development:

- Funding promised 5 years ago for Prospect Rd, never materialized
- New theatre.
- More road access to BCC
- Upgrade technology.
- A new theatre- only two are Chester & Halifax

M.9. Spryfield (Public Meetings #1 and #2)

Connectivity:

- Facilities website lacking- more interactive maps- what every facility offers
- Major facilities needs to be connected to trails, sidewalks
- Public transit nearby
- Awareness of what programs are available
- Oval is the greatest thing HRM has done.
- New building looks fantastic & looks like it will work out well with scheduling, equipment, availability
- Better programming for all ages, youth at playgrounds
- Allow some youth lead programs to take off- youth helping youth
- Need programs to introduce women & girls to sport
- Need separation between players & parents- fence around players' bench?

Diversity & Inclusion:

- Affordability
- Available practice times limiting
- Locked out/kicked out of practices
- No indoor places to skate when weather poor/winter
- Multi-use facilities sought
- BMX trails
- Dalplex- affordable well equipped
- Struggle for space- ACR
- Harrietsfield needs more bathrooms
- Commons needs washroom facilities
- More maps showing what is where
- More bike accessibility (racks, repairs, rentals)
- Multi use facilities
- Roller derby track- multi use- older people are able to use it to walk around the track.
- Storage lockers needed
- Public transit nearby
- More advertising of when facilities are available
- Awareness of programs
- Chocolate Lake is great- free swimming lessons, washrooms
- Gym times are hard to get
- Unable to access gym (for volleyball, basketball)
- Herring Cove densely but no facility
- Playground at Chebucto Heights is on a hill, hard to access for children
- Focus on building a healthy community- crime free
- Gender accessibility- usually facilities are historically used by males

Facility Operations:

- Available practice times limiting
- Lights for nighttime play in ball fields
- Better maintained fields, fences, benches
- Need more dedicated staff to keep buildings up to standards
- Incorporate community groups to help with maintenance
- Elizabeth Sutherland has a drainage issue
- Unable to access gym (for volleyball, basketball)
- Drop in programs where people are able to try different sports
- Link between health care system (physicians) to refer their patients to active leisure choices

Facility Development:

- Splash pad sought
- New rink needed because of growth of Chebucto Minor Hockey
- More ice surface in Spryfield
- Need protected gym for youths
- Use existing facilities or make them multi use
- More seating outdoor fields for spectators

M.10. Sackville

Connectivity:

- Wide range of age groups/activities is great
- Interest in beach volleyball, skate park, oval, roller derby increasingly popular
- Roller Derby facility- they give back to the community
- Roller Derby is incredibly welcoming of ALL
- Central communications
- Social media to advertise (FB, Twitter)

Diversity & Inclusion:

- First Aid spaces could be bigger
- Travel costly- nobody wants to travel unless in competitions
- Interest in beach volleyball, skate park, oval, roller derby increasingly popular
- Need more multi use facilities in Dartmouth
- Several gyms don't have proper height basketball nets- update
- Accessibility- has to be on bus route not industrial park
- Dartmouth Lakers basketball need more gyms, affordable
- Unable to find out what gyms are available and when
- Need more focus on seniors
- Halifax Transit's "Access-a-bus" program is difficult to use
- BMX trails
- Recreation call centre – not just 311
- Need indoor soccer facility for winter
- Sackville Sports Stadium is really great & clean!
- Better access to Sackville Sports Stadium (transit)

- Find a way to use schools as facilities instead of building new ones
- Weir field too far & neglected care
- Library in Sackville works well
- CGC expensive
- City run service to “recycle” sports equipment
- Online database for rentals
- Roller Derby facility- they give back to the community
- Data examined on what fields are being used vs not used- repurpose unused fields
- More free programs- first class/course/sport is free
- Elevators in facilities with more than one floor
- Tented areas to use in multiple locations
- “Protected time”- seniors only, men or women only
- Central communications needed
- Affordability- low income families don’t have the money to spend getting to facility & paying for programs
- Demographics should be used to evaluate need
- Accessibility
- CGC has to change its image- too sterile, needs more personality.
- Convenience of location- getting in & out of
- Sustainability
- More parking (especially in Spryfield)
- Senior population growing- they are curling more

Facility Operations:

- Weir Field & soccer fields not maintained.
- Sportsplex family change room very dated & unclean
- Tennis courts well maintained
- Schools should be controlled by third party who oversees all coordination for evening/weekend events.
- Improved hours
- Concessions for events
- DSP in terrible condition

Facility Development:

- Multi use facilities needed
- Data examined on what fields are being used vs not used- repurpose unused fields
- Incorporate first aid rooms
- Demographics

Appendix N: Procedures

The following procedures were developed in consultation with HRM staff and best practice as defined by the benchmarking. The procedures are meant to be illustrative, but could be used by HRM in the interim. HRM is encouraged to refine these procedures to direct the future design and re-development of new and existing Facilities.

N.1. Proposal Evaluation

Procedures for Evaluating Requests for New Facilities (or Facility Additions)

From time-to-time, HRM receives requests from community groups and others for support with projects they are pursuing that are in addition to the service provisions described in HRM's Community Facility Master Plan. It is important such projects are fairly evaluated on a consistent basis and in steps that are clear to the proponents.

Evaluation Procedures:

Screen 1:

- All requests (community members, Council, developers, not-for-profits, for-profits etc.) are to be directed to a designated planner in Parks and Recreation (the Planner) who will keep an updated master list of existing, potential, planned and current proposals.
- A preliminary business case must be presented by the proponent demonstrating alignment to HRM's Parks and Recreation mandate, as well as market / social need and demand as well as trends in participation. The Planner will assist proponents in gathering information as well as sharing information that HRM has already collected.
- If there is no clear market demand or no clear alignment with HRM's Parks and Recreation mandate, the project will be rejected. The Planner will inform the proponent in writing.

Screen 2:

- A detailed development and operating plan will be required in Screen 2. Development cost and schedule, as well as operating and staff costs will be required. The operating plan will require a management plan, a capital and operating financing plan and a clear representation of what contribution from the municipality is sought in terms of both capital and operational funding and support.
- If the Project is deemed viable by the Planner, the Planner will prepare a report to Council using the criteria outlined below (in Screen 3), and outlining the proponent's project along with a recommendation for support. The report will include any submissions made by the proponent, as well as expected impacts to future capital and operating budgets.
- If Council supports the project, it does not mean it will be implemented immediately. The project must be balanced against other competing capital projects.

Screen 3:

- Approved projects will then be prioritized along with other competing capital projects using consistent and weighted criteria to be determined during the annual capital planning process. Criteria to consider may include confirmed capital and operational funding, service gap, emerging need, improving current service, neutral or positive revenue, or meeting a special population need.

N.2. Decommissioning Procedures

Procedures for Evaluating the Improvements to, Consolidation of and Decommissioning of, Community (Recreation) Centres, Parks Recreation Offices & Community Halls

HRM is often required to balance the maintenance needs of community facilities with the potential for expanding or developing new facilities. It is important such projects are fairly evaluated on a consistent basis.

Evaluation Procedures:

- All Community (Recreation) Centres, Parks and Recreation Offices & Community Halls will be evaluated for viability as they near the end of their useful life when they require significant investment (when maintenance costs over a 3 year period > 25% of replacement costs). The criteria noted in O.4 below should be used as a component of the evaluation.
- Each evaluation is to be conducted by a designated planner in Parks and Recreation (the Planner). The Planner will be responsible to determine if the facility should be maintained, replaced, enhanced, or decommissioned and subsequently make a recommendation to Council.
- The Planner will evaluate functionality including:
 - User demand (interests, trends, demographics, utilization, surveys, etc.)
 - Standards (Health and safety, accessibility, sports, etc.).
 - Servicing Levels from nearby facilities.
- The Planner will conduct a financial analysis including:
 - Determining the operating and capital impacts and benefits of maintaining, replacing, enhancing or decommissioning.
- The Planner will conduct a 'mandate analysis' including:
 - Assessing social impact and how the facility's services align with HRM's Parks and Recreation's mandate.
- The Planner will consult with the community, users and stakeholders prior to making a recommendation to Council.

N.3. Playground Evaluation

Procedures for Evaluating Playground Allocation and Decommissioning

Evaluation Procedures:

- A criteria evaluation tool was developed to guide decision-making on the construction of new playgrounds (N.6). New playgrounds will score higher if they are above 800m from existing playgrounds, along with other evaluation criteria. Upgrades of existing playgrounds will be further evaluated even if they are within 800m (10 minute drive time in rural areas).
- Playgrounds at new elementary school sites will be partially funded by HRM to leverage provincial / HRSB funding.
- All requests (311, community members, Council, staff, HRSB, capital planning, developers etc.) are to be directed to a designated planner in Parks and Recreation (the Planner) who will keep an updated master list of existing, potential, planned and current playgrounds.
- If HRM funding is requested as a part of a cost sharing project, the proposed budget must be submitted as well as a signed commitment letter that confirms the cost sharing commitment. All projects should be required to submit the information, with a description of how the proposed project will meet those criteria.
- Projects will be reviewed by the Planner on a first come first serve within 20 business days of application. The analysis will measure the proposal against the criteria.
- The result of the evaluation will be communicated to the proponent and if the project is deemed viable, the steps required for design approval, capital planning approval, as well as a proposed schedule will also be communicated to the proponent. Note that even if a project is deemed viable, it does not ensure completion, as the project will be ranked against all other proposed projects on an annual basis. It could take

several years before a project is implemented if other projects continue to score higher.

- The Planner will review and approve all playground designs to ensure compliance with the Site Layout, Landscaping and Design Guidelines for all future playground upgrades and installations.

When a playground is to be decommissioned, the following procedures will guide HRM staff.

Decommissioning Procedures:

- The public will be notified using signage 3 months prior to decommissioning. The public will be provided the contact details of the Planner.
- Playground equipment on decommissioned sites will be evaluated by Parks and Recreation maintenance staff to determine if it can be recycled or reused in other playgrounds.
- Depending on the feedback received, the Planner may choose to host a public meeting to demonstrate why the playground is being decommissioned and where alternative playgrounds can be found.
- Depending on the feedback received, the Planner may choose to consult with the public to determine future use of the site including transition of playground spaces to passive recreation space such as picnic areas or community gardening.

N.4. Draft Criteria for Provision of Facilities

In considering the need for, and location of, new recreation Facilities, evaluate options in accordance with the following Facility-specific criteria and notes, and the general criteria discussed below.

N.4.1. FACILITY-SPECIFIC CRITERIA

Facility-specific criteria are recommended considering:

- The current rate at which Facilities are provided;
- The range of rate of Facilities in benchmark municipalities;
- Feedback from the public and sports organization on the sufficiency of current Facilities;
- An allowance for generally a higher intensity of facilities on a population basis for rural areas because otherwise the long travel times would make Facilities less accessible.
- A high-level analysis of the implications of establishing a standard for development in rural areas.

Table N.4.1 – Facility-Specific Criteria						
Facility	Criteria	Benchmark Range	Current Rate	Regional Core	Urban Community	Rural
Major Facility	Population per facility	30,000–160,000	70,000	70,000		
	Drive time			20 min	30 min	60 min*
	Includes: Arena, gym, pool, multi-purpose rooms, skate park, playground structure, tennis courts. New facilities are unlikely to be required.					
Community (Recreation) Centre/Site	Population per facility	12,000-45,000	30,000	35,000	30,000	20,000
	Drive time			10 min	15 min	30 min*
	Includes: gym, multi-purpose rooms, fitness room, skate park, playground structure, tennis courts or multi-sport court, small skate park. May include pool, arena or outdoor ice facility. Where required re-investment is greater than cost of new facility, consider replacement and potential re-location to optimize distribution and effectiveness of clusters.					
Community Hall	Population per facility	7,000-20,000	20,000	N/A	TBD	5,000
	Drive time			N/A	N/A	20 min
	Includes: reception hall, kitchen, playground structure. May include multi-purpose room, outdoor ice facility. Where required re-investment is greater than cost of new facility, consider replacement and potential re-location to optimize distribution and effectiveness of clusters.					

Table N.4.1 – Facility-Specific Criteria

Facility	Criteria	Benchmark Range	Current Rate	Regional Core	Urban Community	Rural
Indoor Pool	Population per facility	30,000–50,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	20,000
	Drive time			20 min	30 min	60 min*
	For rural areas where travel time to an indoor pool is greater than 30 minutes, consideration should be given to providing a Spray Park.					
Spray Park	Child Population (under 12)per facility	800 – 10,000	8,000	8,000	7,500	5,000
	Potential long term target child population (under 12) per facility			3,000	2,500	2,000
	Consider location to meet needs not met by outdoor and indoor pools. Locate in district or regional parks, or in a Community (Recreation) Centre or Major Facility that does not have a pool. For rural areas, consider locations at Community (Recreation) Sites or Community Halls.					
Arena	Youth population age 5 – 19 per ice surface	2,200 – 5,400	2,400	2,500	2,500	2,000
	Drive time			20 min	30 min	60 min*
	Youth population is the preferred metric because youth needs determine prime time limits. For rural areas with travel times more than 30 minutes, consideration should be given to providing Facilities for outdoor skating in collaboration with community groups to flood and clear the ice, possibly with artificial refrigeration.					
Gym	Population per facility	2,200 – 4,400	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800
	Drive time			10 min	15 min	20 min*
	More than 90% of Halifax gyms are located in schools with limited availability. Provide gyms in all new Major Facilities and Community (Recreation) Centres/Sites unless local schools are meeting the current need.					
Playing Field	Population per field	1,600 – 6,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000
	Registered players per field	100/field	N/A			
	Registered-players-per-field is the preferred metric because it can be more directly related to the wear on natural fields. A rate of 150 registered players per field would result in an average of 5-7 games per field per week. Artificial turf fields could accommodate about 25 games per week would be provided at a population of 15,000 per field.					
Ball Diamonds	Population per field	1,800 – 10,000	2,200	2,500	2,000	1,500
	Registered players per field	75/diamond	N/A			
	Registered-players-per-field is the preferred metric because it can be more directly related to the wear on natural fields. Rate of provision must consider baseball vs. softball requirements.					

Table N.4.1 – Facility-Specific Criteria						
Facility	Criteria	Benchmark Range	Current Rate	Regional Core	Urban Community	Rural
Tennis Courts	Population per public court	2,500 – 11,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	3,000
	Drive time			10 min	15 min	30 min*
	Locate tennis courts in pairs at Community Halls, Community (Recreation) Centres/Sites or other facilities with available washrooms. Create at least one facility with 8-10 courts for tournaments. May retain under-used facilities but limit re-investment until retirement is required.					
Skate Park	Youth population (5 – 19) per park	4,000 – 22,000	4,260	4,500	3,700	3,000
	Transit travel time			30 min	30 min	N/A
	Drive time			10 min	15 min	30 min*
	Scale of Skate Park will vary with smaller facilities in rural locations.					
Lawn Bowls	Population per facility (6 lanes)	40,000 – 200,000	100,000	400,000+	0	0
	Preference for a facility with 8 lanes to accommodate tournaments					

Note that for rural target travel times (marked with an asterisk), it is not expected that every person will be within the target travel time. The target should be to have 90% or more of the population of the catchment area to be within the target travel time. Travel times assume good weather and normal road conditions.

N.4.2. GENERAL CRITERIA

Clustered vs. Dispersed Facilities

- The following facilities should be dispersed across the municipality:
 - Playground Structures;
 - Spray parks;
 - Gyms;
 - Skate Parks;
 - Indoor Pools.
- The following facilities should generally be grouped but with some dispersed facilities to reduce travel times in rural areas:
 - Playing Fields – generally grouped with at least two fields together and at least one location with 8-10 fields together for tournaments;
 - Ball Diamonds - generally grouped with at least two fields together and at least one location with 8-10 fields together for tournaments;
 - Ice Surfaces – generally grouped with 2 or 4 rinks in the same location but with single rink arenas to meet travel time criteria in rural areas;

- Tennis courts – generally grouped with at least two courts together and with at least one location with 10 – 12 courts for tournaments.
- Lawn Bowls facilities should be centralized because the demand does not warrant more than one or two Facilities.

City-building

- New Facilities should be located in active areas such as near commercial areas to contribute to the creation of nodes in the community that can create community identity and enhance the opportunities for public transit.
- New Facilities should be located on Active Transportation routes.
- New Facilities should be located near the Green Space Network to make it easy for users of the Network to access the Facility and to enhance the recreational use of the Green Space Network.

Efficiencies

- Stand-alone arenas or pools should be avoided. These functions should be integrated into Major Facilities or Community (Recreation) Centres.
- Stand-alone Facilities for Playground Structures, Spray Parks, Skateboard Parks, Tennis Courts and Playing Fields/Ball Diamonds should be avoided. These functions should be integrated with other similar functions, ideally with Community Halls or Community (Recreation) Centres/Sites or other facilities that can share amenities like parking and washroom facilities.
- Wherever possible, Arenas should be co-located with other Facilities that can take advantage of the waste heat generated by the cooling plant. This can contribute significantly to reducing energy costs in facilities. Pools can usually meet most of the water heating requirements using waste heat from an ice plant.
- Facilities identified to be retired (whether under-used or at the end of their useful life) the following options should be considered:
 - Retain the Facility but stop investing in repairs if the operating cost and risk are minimal. For example, an under-used tennis court could continue to be used for tennis for several years without maintenance, which would defer the costs of conversion or demolition.
 - Re-purpose the Facility if feasible. For example, an under-used tennis court could be used for ball-hockey, basketball or other similar activities at almost no additional cost. An arena that has a sound envelope and structure but failed ice plant could be used as an indoor multi-purpose space. In Hamilton, the flat surface of a retired Lawn Bowls green was used as an outdoor skating rink.
 - Decommission the Facility if the continued operating costs would be excessive. A Lawn Bowls green that was no longer required would need some work to remove potential hazards such as the boundary boards before it could be used for other purposes.

N.5. Facility Evaluation Decision Aid

The following table illustrates a potential tool for evaluating proposed locations for Community (Recreation) Centres. It applies point scoring to the criteria that have been identified as relevant for selection of sites. Such a decision aid would require testing and refinement before being used.

Table N.5 – Community (Recreation) Centre Decision Aid			
Evaluation Criteria for proposed Community (Recreation) Centres (either new or potential upgrade) & to evaluate existing:	1 Point	3 Point	5 Point
Population Density	100/km ² - 500/km ² within a 5km radius. (7,850 – 39,250 persons within an 5km radius)	500/km ² -1,000/km ² within a 5km radius. (>39,250 & <78,500 persons within an 5km radius)	>1,000/km ² within a 5km radius. (>78,500 persons within an 5km radius)
Proximity to Another Similar Facility (drive time)	Regional Centre <10 minutes	Regional Centre 10-15minutes	Regional Centre >15 minutes
	Urban Community<15 minutes	Urban Community 15-20 minutes	Urban Community >20 minutes
	Rural<30 minutes	Rural 30-40 minutes	Rural >40 minutes
	1 Point	2 Point	3 Point
Connectivity	Not Connected to active transportation routes such as sidewalks or trails.	Connected from 1 direction to active transportation routes and or transit routes.	Connected from 2+ directions to active transportation routes and or transit routes.
Adjacent Amenities	Adjacent (within 200m) to 0-1 additional recreation amenities (school, courts, fields, diamonds, etc.).	Adjacent (within 200m) to 2-3 additional recreation amenities (school, courts, fields, diamonds, etc.).	Adjacent (within 200m) to 3+ additional recreation amenities (school, courts, fields, diamonds, etc.).
Additional Evaluation Criteria for proposed (either new or potential upgrade) only:	1 Point	3 Point	5 Point
Capital Cost Sharing (Provincial, Community, etc.)	<50% Cost Shared	50-75% Cost shared	>75% Cost Shared
Additional Evaluation Criteria for Existing only:	1 Point	3 Point	5 Point
Utilization	< 50% of peak hours are utilized	50-75% of peak hours are fully utilized	>75% of peak hours are utilized.
Condition	The FCI index is greater than .25	The FCI Index is between .10 and .25	The FCI index is less than .10

N.6. Playground Evaluation Decision Tool

Similar to the Decision Tool for Community (Recreation) Centres above, the table below illustrates an approach to a site scoring tool for Playground Structures. As above, this decision tool would need to be tested and validated before being used as a public-facing decision tool.

Table N.6 – Playground Evaluation Decision Tool			
Evaluation Criteria for proposed playgrounds (either new or potential upgrade) & to evaluate existing Playgrounds:	1 Point	3 Point	5 Point
Population (see Appendix D)	<10% of Census tract population are ages 0-14.	10-20% of Census tract population are ages 0-14.	>20% of Census tract population are ages 0-14.
Population Density	< 500/km ² within an 800m radius. (< 1000 persons within an 800m radius)	500/km ² -1,000/km ² within an 800m radius. (1000 -2000 persons within an 800m radius)	>1,000/km ² within an 800m radius. (>2000 persons within an 800m radius)
Proximity to Another Playground *Exclude any playgrounds slated for decommissioning.	> 600m (>10 minute drive in rural areas)	600 - 800m (10-15 minute drive in rural areas)	>800m (>15 minute drive in rural areas)
	1 Point	2 Point	3 Point
Regional Centre	Not located in the Regional Centre	-	Located in the Regional Centre.
Connectivity	Not Connected to active transportation routes.	Connected from 1 direction to active transportation routes.	Connected from 2+ directions to active transportation routes.
Adjacent Amenities	Adjacent to 0-1 additional recreation amenities (courts, fields, diamonds, etc.).	Adjacent to 2-3 additional recreation amenities (courts, fields, diamonds, etc.).	Adjacent to 3+ additional recreation amenities (courts, fields, diamonds, etc.).
Park Classification / Location	Neighbourhood, Other	Community, District, Elementary School	Regional
Washrooms	No Public washroom within 500m	Public washroom within 500m	Public Washroom within 100m
Parking	No parking is available and it is not reasonable most people will walk / bike to the playground.	On-street / off-street parking is available within 50m and it is not reasonable most users will walk / bike to the playground.	The site is located on a site, where it is reasonable that most users will walk / bike to the playground.
Additional Evaluation Criteria for proposed playgrounds (either new or potential upgrade) only:	1 Point	3 Point	5 Point
Capital Cost Sharing	<50% Cost Shared	50%-75% Cost shared	>75% Cost Shared
Additional Evaluation Criteria (Existing Playgrounds only)	1 Point	3 Point	5 Point
Utilization*	Not well used.	Fairly Well Used.	Well Used (If a playground is at an elementary school it is considered well used).
Condition	The majority of existing playground equipment is in poor or poor-moderate condition.	The majority of existing playground equipment is in moderate condition.	The majority of existing playground equipment is good condition.

Table N.6 – Playground Evaluation Decision Tool			
	1 Point	2 Point	3 Point
Sightlines	0-50% of playground seen from adjacent road	50%-75% of playground seen from adjacent road	75%-100% of playground seen from adjacent road
Play Value	1 play structure	2-3 play structures	4+ play structures
Accessibility	No Accessible Equipment	1 Piece of universally accessible equipment	2+ Pieces of universally accessible equipment
Safety	No CSA compliant equipment.	Some CSA compliant equipment.	All CSA compliant equipment.

***In the absence of a utilization survey, staff may need to use indicators such as trash can use to determine utilization.**

N.7. Draft Site Layout, Landscaping and Design Guidelines for Playgrounds

The following Site Layout, Landscaping and Design Guidelines were adapted from the City of Surrey and are meant to be illustrative, but could be used by HRM in the interim. HRM is encouraged to refine these guidelines or develop its own to direct the future design and re-development of new and existing Facilities.

Accessibility

- Fibre or rubber mats should be used to facilitate accessibility.
- The mats must be connected to sidewalks or parking areas via wheel chair accessible routes, including drop curbs.
- Pathways should not exceed 5%.
- Signage should include braille.
- Aim to ensure playground equipment is 70% accessible.

Siting and Configuration

- Avoid linear playgrounds that cannot be easily monitored by parents.
- Separate play equipment targeting 6-12 year olds away from equipment targeting 0-5 year olds.
- Ensure playgrounds are configured to meet CSA spacing requirements.
- Choose gently sloping terrain or terrain that is well drained.
- Ensure playground surfaces are connected to sidewalks and paths to avoid trampling.
- Locate parking so there is no need to cross the road.
- Signs should indicate the name of the playground and the community it is in, to help build the sense of ownership.
- Signs should indicate who to contact for maintenance (311).

Surveillance and Safety

- Ensure clear sightlines from the street and residential buildings.
- Avoid dense hedges and shrubs.
- Do not locate playgrounds surrounded by or adjacent to more than 1 side of forest.
- Provide a buffer between playgrounds and forest.

Play Equipment and Surfaces

- Meet all CSA safety standards for equipment and surfaces.
- Choose equipment for both 6-12 year olds and 0-5 year olds.
- Consider durability, maintenance, safety and cost when choosing equipment.
- Choose equipment that encourages mobility, strength, dexterity and socialization.
- Avoid large expanses of horizontal equipment.
- Swings and moving equipment should not be in high traffic areas, such as entrances.

- Seating should also be provided for groups of care takers and positioned to watch children.
- Shade trees should be in conjunction with benches.

Landscaping

- Areas around playgrounds should be informal or undulating to encourage running and playing.
- Drainage should be a top priority.
- Plantings should be drought tolerant and durable.
- Grass should be avoided wherever possible to reduce maintenance costs.
- Trees should be situated so fall litter does not fall on equipment, making clean-up difficult.