

CITY OF SURREY

# PARKS, RECREATION & CULTURE STRATEGIC PLAN

## NEEDS ANALYSIS



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the future lives here.

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- Liane Davison, Visual and Community Art Manager
- Ryan Gallagher, Heritage Manager
- Ted Uhrich, Parks Planning and Design Manager

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### **Urban Systems**

Catherine Berris  
Marina Jozipovic  
Bill Gushue  
Rhia Romano

### **Carscadden Stokes McDonald Architects**

Glen Stokes

### **GDH Solutions**

Gabi Haas

### **Judy Oberlander & Associates Inc.**

Judy Oberlander

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“Leisure activities play a very important role in subjective well-being because they provide opportunities to meet life values and needs. Through participation in leisure activities people build social relationships, feel positive emotions, acquire additional skills and knowledge, and therefore improve their quality of life.”

- Brajša-Žganec, “Quality of Life and Leisure Activities: How do Leisure Activities Contribute to Subjective Well-Being”, 2010.



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Surrey's new Parks, Recreation and Culture Strategic Plan (PRC Plan) provides guidance for parks, recreation, and cultural facilities, programs, and services over the next decade. As part of the preparation of this plan, this Needs Analysis was completed to identify gaps in existing facilities, programs, and services.

The Needs Analysis was prepared using a variety of methods and data sources as follows:

- Preparation of an analytic framework to guide the analysis
- Research on emerging local and global trends and next practices
- Review of community engagement
- Collection of data on comparable communities
- Spatial analysis of existing facilities and programs
- Equity analysis of demographic needs
- Analysis of the quantity and quality of City of Surrey assets
- Analysis of programs and services

The findings of this Needs Analysis are summarized below, based on the City's six broad categories of service: arts, community, heritage, parks and the environment, outdoor sports and recreation, and indoor sports and recreation. The following are Surrey's key needs\*:

## Arts

- More and larger exhibit space
- Additional performance and rehearsal space that is flexible for different performance types
- Dedicated arts learning and production facilities
- Specialized facilities and equipment, such as pottery rooms and kilns
- Innovative spaces and programs that support visual art, performance art, and music
- Creative hubs, such as maker spaces and arts incubators
- Meeting and production space for arts organizations
- Funding and other support for local artists and performers
- Comprehensive needs assessment for community art space

## Community

- More youth and seniors' opportunities, including supportive multigenerational spaces
- Collaboration with urban Indigenous organizations to explore new opportunities to provide programs and spaces that meet the unique needs of Surrey's Indigenous residents
- Volunteering opportunities to meet changing needs of volunteers, including short-term, flexible volunteer commitments

\*Some of the needs below are initiatives that the City is already pursuing, as the PRC Plan builds on current work. For that reason "continue to" is not added in front of any of the needs.

- Working with community members and organizations to identify ways to remove accessibility barriers
- Monitoring and responding to the needs of newcomers, particularly refugees
- Monitoring financial barriers to participating in PRC and potentially adjusting programs depending on need
- Seeking ways to better engage with local organizations through existing channels or a special City Liaison role

## Heritage

- Using the land and exterior space of major heritage facilities to showcase Surrey's natural heritage or to create more opportunities for community connection and interaction
- Exploring additional funding and/or partnership opportunities for new heritage opportunities
- Incorporating technology into heritage exhibition
- Improving recognition of Indigenous heritage and culture in Surrey through collaboration with local First Nations and urban Indigenous organizations
- Expanding heritage to reflect the diversity of residents in Surrey
- Decentralized programming and exhibits to engage new audiences and bring heritage to where people are, including near transit stops, along trails and pathways, and at other community facilities
- Increasing coordination with other departments, recognizing that heritage is significant in many contexts, such as in parks, along trails, and at community centres

## Parks and the Environment

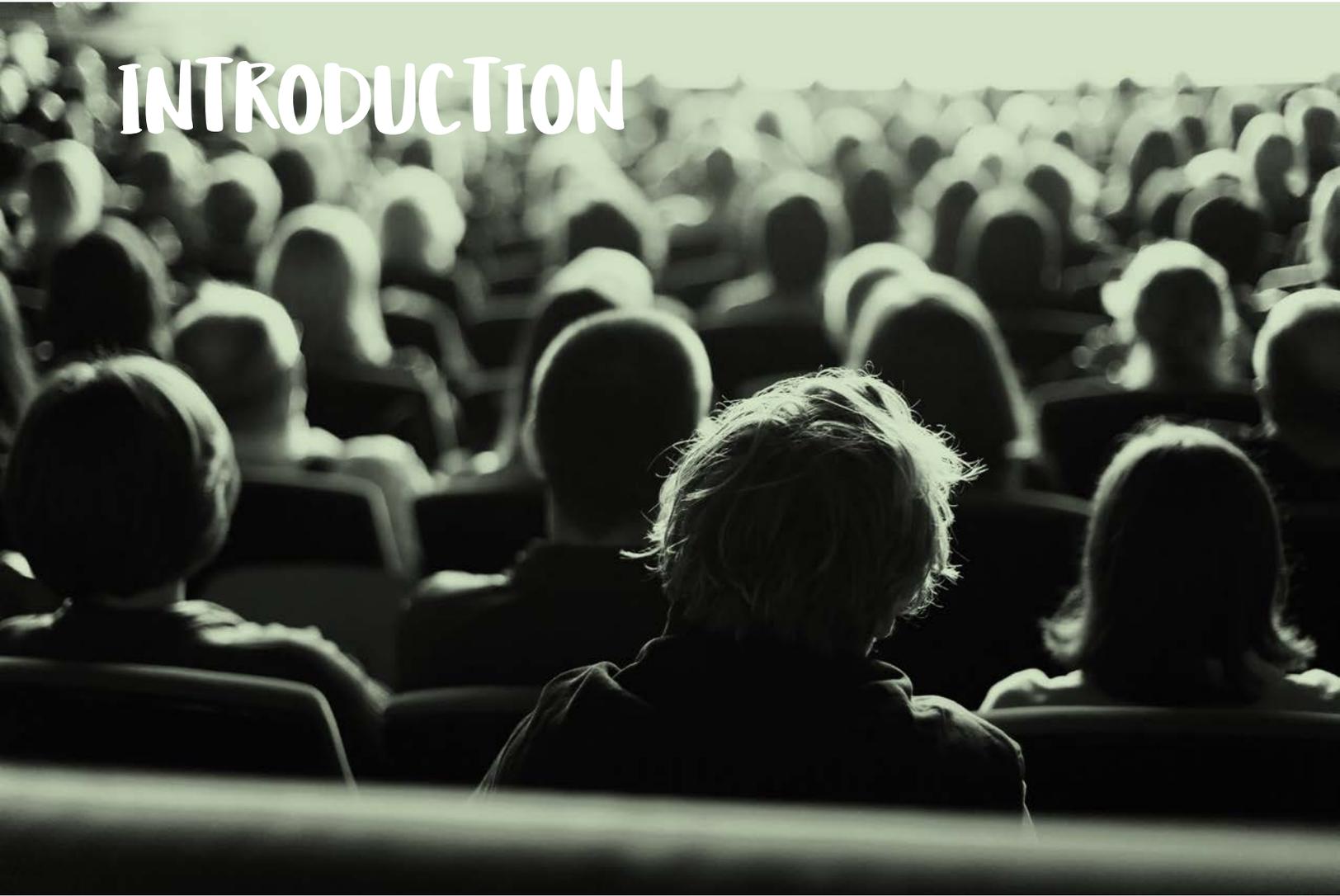
- Acquiring and developing new parks of varied types to support new development and to continue meeting standards
- Expanding parkland and improving park amenities along the City's main waterways
- Additional environmentally sensitive lands as identified in the City's Biodiversity Conservation Strategy
- Integrating green infrastructure within new park projects to address climate change and the potential mitigation parks can offer
- Integrating on- and off-street trails/paths/bike routes, and providing loop trails within parks wherever possible to support active transportation and community interests in trails
- Increasing the types of urban agriculture available in Surrey in keeping with growing interests in food security and disconnects between urban residents and their food sources
- Parks in unique locations, potentially on a temporary basis, e.g., seasonal installations, or to complement events
- Features within parks that encourage and support social connections and recreation for all age groups, particularly in urban areas
- More diverse amenities such as comprehensive signage, washrooms, universal design, CPTED, food, covered shelters, dog off-leash areas, and games
- Drawing more people into parks by programming more events and activities
- Including cultural groups in park planning and design processes

## Outdoor Recreation and Sport

- Sports field throughout the City
- Ball diamonds in Cloverdale
- Shared and dedicated outdoor pickleball courts
- Demand assessment for tennis courts
- Increasing Surrey's tournament hosting capacity, potentially through the development of a stadium and volleyball facility
- New types of outdoor facilities, such as a longboarding park, covered ball hockey court, outdoor stadium, and disc golf course
- Reviewing all major park facilities and amenities, with consideration of current use and community demographics, to identify opportunities for re-purposing, renovating, or decommissioning underutilized facilities and amenities

## Indoor Recreation and Sport

- Arena with sufficient spectator seating to host tournaments
- Investigating need for additional ice time for women's ice sports
- Recreation centre in West Newton to support growing population
- Indoor fieldhouse with artificial turf
- More community spaces
- Incorporating the following in new facilities: integrated community hubs, features that improve family leisure activities, good connections to streets and neighbourhoods, locations on transit routes and trail networks, universal design, sustainability features, and high standards of architecture, landscape, and urban design
- Monitoring and responding to barriers to participation and experimenting with introductory programs and intergenerational programs to meet different needs
- Expanding outreach to partners who can support the development of facilities and delivery of programs
- Preparing a Youth Strategy to improve communication with youth and to understand needs
- Improving access to facilities by walking, biking, and transit



# INTRODUCTION

# 1. INTRODUCTION

The City of Surrey’s new Parks, Recreation and Culture Strategic Plan (PRC Strategic Plan) provides guidance for parks, recreation, and cultural facilities, programs, and services over the next decade. The purpose of the new PRC Strategic Plan is as follows:

- **Set direction:** The Plan identifies the City’s greatest needs and opportunities, and set the direction for the next decade.
- **Accommodate growth:** With an expected 100,000 new residents over the next 10 years, the PRC Strategic Plan considers the needs of new residents while responding to the community’s changing interests.
- **Guide investment:** The PRC Strategic Plan is a guide for important funding and infrastructure decisions, including determining where and how money should be spent.

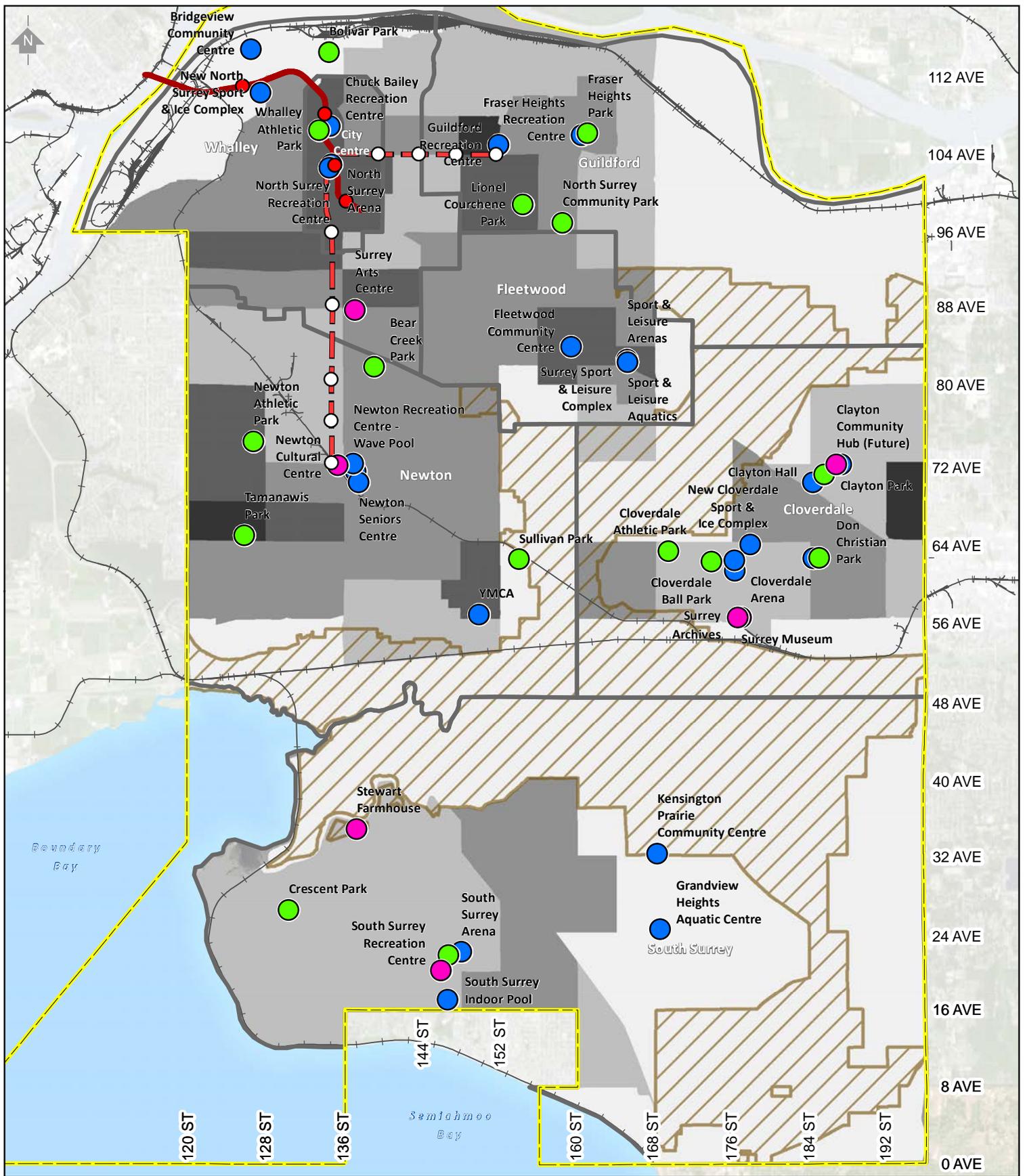
The City of Surrey led the process and prepared the plan, working with consultants on various components. This document, prepared by Urban Systems with subconsultants Carscadden Stokes McDonald Architects, GDH Solutions, and Judy Oberlander & Associates Inc., is the needs analysis, the primary purpose of which was to identify gaps in existing facilities, programs, and services.

## 1.1 CITY CONTEXT

The following is a high-level summary of Surrey that sets the context for the PRC needs analysis:

CHARACTERISTIC	OVERVIEW
Population Size	Surrey is the second largest city in BC by population size. In 2016, Surrey’s population reached 517, 887. For comparison, Vancouver, BC’s largest city, reached a population of 631,486 in 2016. Based on population growth estimates, Surrey is expected to become BC’s largest city by 2041, when it is expected to reach 760,000 residents.
Population Density	As the population grows, density increases. There is currently a wide range of densities across Surrey neighbourhoods (Map 1). The densest neighbourhoods are concentrated in Guildford, around Guildford Recreation Centre; in west Newton, around Tamanawis Park; and in the most eastern portion of Cloverdale. City Centre’s density will rise in coming years and increased density will also follow the development of the planned Light Rail Transit (LRT) lines. Parks, recreation, and culture services will serve the most people when they are located where densities are highest; these are also the locations where land values are highest.

CHARACTERISTIC	OVERVIEW
<b>Growth</b>	<p>Surrey is the fastest growing city in the province, growing by 10.6 percent between 2011 and 2016, and by 18.6 percent between 2006 and 2011. For comparison, Vancouver grew by 4.6 percent between 2011 and 2016. This growth presents challenges and opportunities. With more residents, Surrey is seeing an increase in diversity, demand for different types of facilities and programs, as well as revenue from development. However, meeting the needs of a growing and changing population requires significant capital investment and staff time and resources. Surrey’s growth is accompanied by socio-economic challenges that will need to be a priority in the future to ensure that growth benefits all residents.</p>
<b>Land Area</b>	<p>Surrey is the third largest city by land area in BC. For context, Vancouver, slightly larger than Surrey in population, is just over one-third the geographic size. Surrey has significant areas of Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR) land, dividing the northern from the southern neighbourhoods. This presents unique challenges in building adequate facilities and the transportation infrastructure to reach them. Currently, most residents drive to access the facilities, programs, and services they need.</p>
<b>Geographic Reach</b>	<p>Surrey serves a larger geographic area than its municipal boundaries. It is the largest urban centre among communities in the Fraser Valley. The City’s major facilities draw participants from neighbouring and other Fraser Valley municipalities. Grandview Heights Aquatic Centre, a world-class facility, is seeing regular visits from Americans crossing the border, according to staff at the facility.</p>
<b>Transportation</b>	<p>The 2011 Metro Vancouver Regional Trip Diary Survey offers insight into how people are traveling throughout Metro Vancouver. The following are major findings relevant to this needs analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eighty-two percent of trips in Surrey are made by car (64 percent as a driver and 18 percent as a passenger). Ten percent of trips are by transit and seven percent are by walking. Only 0.6 percent of trips are by bike. These s have remained consistent between 2008 and 2011.</li> <li>• The average trip for social, recreation, or dining purposes for residents of Surrey is 2.2 minutes longer than the Metro Vancouver average of 7.7 minutes.</li> <li>• The average transit trip in Surrey (20.9 minutes) is significantly longer than the average transit trip in Metro Vancouver (12.6 minutes).</li> </ul> <p>Future development of LRT lines in Surrey will play an important role in how residents move around the city and access parks, recreation and culture facilities.</p>



2016 Population Density (people per km<sup>2</sup>)

- 6,250.1 - 10,400
- 4,500.1 - 6,250
- 2,500.1 - 4,500
- 500.1 - 2,500
- 90 - 500

Major Facilities

- Arts & Heritage Facilities
- Major Athletic Parks
- Recreation Facilities

Future LRT Stations

- Future LRT Route
- SkyTrain Stations
- SkyTrain Guideways
- Agricultural Land Reserve

Map 1 - Population Density

## 1.2 METHODS AND APPROACH

To support evidence-based decision-making, this report uses a variety of methods and data sources. These include the preparation of an analytic framework to guide the analysis, research on emerging local and global trends and next practices, summaries of community input, collection of data on a set of comparable communities, and analysis of existing facilities, programs, and services. The methods used are described in more detail below.

### Analytical Framework

The City of Surrey aims to be a “complete community.” This vision for the city is the basis for the analytic framework that is used in the needs analysis. To become a complete community, in terms of parks, recreation and culture, Surrey requires facilities and services at the city-wide and community levels to meet specialized and basic needs, respectively. This is described in more detail below.

The needs analysis is organized around six broad categories of services offered by Surrey PRC:

- Arts
- Heritage
- Community
- Parks and the environment
- Outdoor sports and recreation
- Indoor sports and recreation

These categories relate to the PRC Strategic Plan’s four sections: Culture (including arts, heritage, special events), Parks (including outdoor recreation), Recreation (including indoor and community activities), and Department-Wide.

The analysis of each topic is organized as follows:

- Relevant trends and next practices
- Relevant community input
- Asset analysis, which was supported by site visits to key facilities
- Programs and services analysis
- Summary

### Trends and Next Practices

Trends in parks, recreation, and culture are always evolving, based on new activities, changing cultural interests, and advancing technology. This report includes a review of trends to identify up-and-coming interests, opportunities, and demands. “Next practices” refer to activities that respond to or set trends. They may be emerging ideas or long-established practices, but generally they are activities that are new or not yet fully established. These were reviewed to help Surrey remain progressive and competitive in relation

to cities of similar size and composition. Trends and next practices were collected through a combination of research, accumulated knowledge, and networking.

There has been significant discussion in the literature about the phrase “best practices”. For many trends and challenges that arise in parks, recreation and culture, there is no single, “best” way of responding. Rather, there are good ideas, new ideas, and a need to experiment. The term “next practices” describes the purpose of this exercise; to provide ideas for what Surrey could do next in the new PRC Strategic Plan.

Nordicity, a heritage consulting specialist, investigated trends specific to three areas of heritage in Surrey: partnership, digital technology, and decentralization. Where relevant, the heritage section of this needs analysis incorporates findings from Nordicity’s Stage 1 Preliminary Report.

## Community Input

The PRC Strategic Plan process included a robust community engagement program with multiple methods for seeking input. MODUS Planning, Design & Engagement, a firm specializing in community engagement, led the engagement process, which was comprised of the following three steps:

STEP	PURPOSE	METHODS
<b>Phase 1 Big Ideas</b>	To explore early ideas, issues, and opportunities related to PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stakeholder interviews</li> <li>• Idea fairs</li> <li>• Community survey #1</li> <li>• Pop-up events</li> <li>• Theme-based workshops</li> </ul>
<b>Phase 2 Directions</b>	To dive deeper into key priorities and directions for PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community survey #2</li> <li>• Pop-up events</li> <li>• Theme-based workshops</li> <li>• Youth workshop</li> <li>• Staff workshops</li> </ul>
<b>Phase 3 Check Back</b>	To review key elements of the draft plan and confirm direction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community survey #3</li> <li>• Open house</li> </ul>

Key input from the engagement have been incorporated into the relevant sections of the needs analysis.

## Comparable Communities

Setting standards for the provision of facilities and services is challenging because of the multiple factors that are unique to each community, such as geography, land area, population, modes of transportation, local interests, existing infrastructure, traditional practices, and private and non-profit actors operating in the community. Though standard provision rates have been attempted in the past, there is increasing recognition that standards have limited value for setting policy and investment decisions because they do not take into consideration each community’s unique conditions.

Research on comparable communities can provide information on whether a municipality is providing a level of service that is comparable to others. Comparable communities research can help to identify where the City falls short, and where it excels. The provision rates for comparable communities were calculated and compared with Surrey’s facilities and services.

Six communities were selected based on similarities in population size, growth rate, geography, metropolitan layout, and reputation for innovation. These communities and their relevance to Surrey are described in the table below:

COMMUNITY	2016 POPULATION	LAND AREA	SELECTION CRITERIA
Surrey	517,887	316.41 sq. km.	
Calgary	1,239,220	825.56 sq. km.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reputation for service provision</li> <li>• Comparable growth rate</li> </ul>
Laval	422,993	247.23 sq. km.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reputation for service provision</li> <li>• Comparable population and land area</li> </ul>
Mississauga	721,599	292.43 sq. km.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reputation for service provision</li> <li>• Comparable land area to Surrey</li> <li>• Historically experienced growth comparable to Surrey</li> </ul>
Vancouver	631,486	114.97 sq. km.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proximity to Surrey</li> <li>• Reputation for outdoor recreation</li> <li>• Comparable population</li> </ul>
Minneapolis	413,651	151.3 sq. km.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Top-rated park system in the United States</li> <li>• Reputation for innovation</li> <li>• Comparable growth rate</li> </ul>
Portland	639,863	376 sq. km.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comparable population and land area</li> <li>• Reputation for arts and culture</li> </ul>

A list of questions reflecting the PRC Strategic Plan’s thematic areas was prepared. For basic information on population and land area, Statistics Canada and US Census Bureau data were used. Information on the municipal facilities, programs and services was collected online to the degree possible, and municipal staff were contacted by telephone, with some follow-up by email, for the remaining data.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The questions are in Appendix A. The full comparable communities report is available as a separate document.

## Spatial Analysis

GIS spatial analysis was used to assess the distribution of facilities, programs, and services and their proximity to where people live. Two types of spatial analysis were completed:

1. Key facilities and programs were mapped and analyzed based on the density of facilities and programs in relation to land area, 400 and 800-metre walksheds representing 5 and 10-minute walks, respectively, and 5 and 10-minute drivesheds.
2. Key factors of equity were mapped and analyzed in relation to facility and program locations. This analysis considered higher concentrations of youth, older adults, Indigenous people, immigrants, and low-income residents. These factors were used to identify the locations of greatest equity need in Surrey.

The following were the tasks involved in this analysis:

- Compiling and updating the City's inventory and GIS map of parks and facilities, including planned facilities
- Analyzing program registration data to understand levels of use
- Conducting GIS analysis of population density in relation to facilities and programs, including consideration of walksheds, drivesheds, and transit access (including the distance people need to walk to a transit stop)
- Preparing analytical maps for 16 key topics to assess the current distribution of facilities and services
- Conducting equity analysis to assess distribution of facilities and programs in relation to demographic variables

The spatial analysis was used to determine geographic gaps in the provision of facilities and programs, based on target measures of access.

## Asset Analysis

The asset analysis was based on information in the PRC Strategic Plan Facility and Amenity Inventory. The analysis of facility needs followed the structure, symbols and ratings described below:

COMPONENT OF ANALYSIS	OVERVIEW
<b>Spatial Distribution</b>	<p>A spatial GIS analysis was prepared. Kernel Density analysis was used for most of the maps. This analysis measures the density of facility or program locational points per square kilometre, depending on the map. The proximity of residents to facilities and programs was then analyzed, based on target walking, driving and transit distances. Walking distances were defined as 400 and 800 metre walksheds representing 5 and 10-minute walks, respectively. Driving distances were defined as 5 and 10-minute drivesheds. Analysis of transit access was based on 400-metre walksheds from bus stops that provide service to a facility. Findings from the spatial analysis were included in the quantity ratings and justifications (see below).</p>
<b>City-Wide and Community Level</b>	<p>Facilities, programs, and services were reviewed at two levels: city-wide and community. Definitions and considerations for the two levels were as follows:</p> <p><b><u>City-wide facilities</u></b> provide unique social, cultural, education, and recreation experiences. Location is not a key factor at this level as it is expected that people from within and outside Surrey will travel to these facilities and services.</p> <p><b><u>Community facilities</u></b> are those that enable residents to be healthy, to learn, to be creative, and to connect with others close to where they live. As these spaces and programs help people relate to their neighbourhood and build community spirit, accessibility and equitable distribution are important.</p>
<b>Summary Tables</b>	<p>For each facility type, a summary table shows the City’s current inventory, current per capita provision rate, the average provision rate in comparable communities where available, and an overview of identified gaps. The per capita provision measure is dependent on the type of facility being considered: city-wide assets are measured per 100,000 residents and community assets are measured per 20,000 residents. Provision rates for parks are based on hectares per 1,000 as this is an established measure.</p> <p>Averages for comparable communities include only those communities that report having the facility so as not to skew the averages; outlier results (numbers much higher or lower than the others) are identified where relevant. It is noted when facilities are not provided by some municipalities.</p>

**Quantity and Quality Ratings**

Each facility type was given a quantity and quality rating based on a balance of factors, each applied where relevant, as follows:

Quantity Rating	Quality Rating
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision in comparable communities</li> <li>• Spatial distribution</li> <li>• Community input</li> <li>• Common standards</li> <li>• Trends and next practices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Condition</li> <li>• Architectural assessment of design of facilities, such as character, accessibility, and flexibility</li> <li>• Community input</li> <li>• Common standards</li> <li>• Trends and next practices</li> </ul>

The quantity rating was assigned based on these factors as follows:

- **High** | More facilities than comparable communities or standard practices, and additional needs were not raised in community engagement
- **Medium** | A similar quantity of facilities as comparable communities or standard practices, and additional needs were occasionally mentioned in community engagement
- **Low** | Fewer facilities than comparable communities or standard practices, and significant needs were identified in community engagement

The quality rating was assigned based on these factors as follows:

- **High** | Quality is generally consistent with or exceeds next practices, trends, and community expectations
- **Medium** | Quality needs some improvement to meet next practices, trends, and community expectations
- **Low** | Quality is significantly lacking in relation to next practices, trends, and community expectations

COMPONENT OF ANALYSIS	OVERVIEW								
<b>Justification for Quantity and Quality Ratings</b>	<p>For each rating, the key factors contributing to the overall quantity and quality ratings are provided. The following are the symbols used with the justification for the ratings:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="386 342 1027 625"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="386 342 610 386">Symbol</th> <th data-bbox="610 342 1027 386">Definition</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="386 386 610 449">✓</td> <td data-bbox="610 386 1027 449">Strength</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="386 449 610 512">✗</td> <td data-bbox="610 449 1027 512">Challenge</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="386 512 610 625">⊙</td> <td data-bbox="610 512 1027 625">Neutral (or additional information)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Symbol	Definition	✓	Strength	✗	Challenge	⊙	Neutral (or additional information)
Symbol	Definition								
✓	Strength								
✗	Challenge								
⊙	Neutral (or additional information)								
<b>Other</b>	<p>Unique and infrequent facilities, and facilities that the City does not currently provide but may consider providing, are identified in this section.</p>								

## Programs and Services Analysis

This section includes the strengths, challenges, and opportunities related to programs and services under each topic. This review was conducted at a higher level than the asset analysis, recognizing that PRC departments have significant flexibility in providing programming and that programs and services are regularly changed or added to meet community interests.

“Inclusiveness celebrates diversity as a gift, rather than a deviation from the norm. Inclusive organizations value the perspectives and contributions of ALL people, and strive to incorporate the needs and viewpoints of diverse communities into all aspects of the organization and their services and programs.”

- A Framework for Recreation in Canada, 2015



# EQUITY ANALYSIS

## 2. EQUITY ANALYSIS

The equity analysis identifies the locations of those most in need of services, and compares that with the availability of parks, recreation and culture services in those locations. This is another way of looking at the degree to which the City is meeting the needs of the community, particularly the needs of Surrey's most vulnerable populations.

### 2.1 DATA SOURCES

Multiple data sources were used in the equity analysis:

DATA SOURCE	DATE	WHAT IT IS	HOW IT WAS USED
<b>Census Data</b>	2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National mandatory long-form census</li> <li>Collects statistically significant data on a wide variety of topics, including demographic data, income, and housing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To analyze, by census tract, population density based on the following equity variables:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Older adults (65+)</li> <li>Youth (under 19)</li> <li>Immigrant population</li> <li>Indigenous population</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>National Household Survey</b>	2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Voluntary long-form survey</li> <li>Collects data on a variety of topics, including education, housing, income, and labour</li> <li>Less reliable than the mandatory long-form Census</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To analyze, by census tract, population density based on low-income population (this data was not available for 2016 at the time of the analysis)</li> </ul>
<b>Fraser Health My Health, My Community Atlas</b>	2013/ 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health survey of Metro Vancouver and Fraser Valley</li> <li>Measures health indicators on a neighbourhood level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To identify areas where health challenges are more common</li> <li>As a variable in the overall equity analysis</li> </ul>
<b>Early Development Instrument</b>	2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Questionnaire completed by kindergarten teachers that measures patterns and trends in children's developmental health and measures childhood vulnerability—the potential for children to experience ongoing challenges—in five areas: physical health and well-being, social competence, emotional maturity, language and cognitive development, and communication skills and general knowledge.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To identify areas in Surrey with higher levels of childhood vulnerability where special attention may be needed in the delivery of facilities and programs</li> </ul>

Equity Analysis Data Sources

## 2.2 EQUITY MAPPING

The following pages show the maps and major findings of the equity analysis. Each map addresses one of the factors relevant to considering equity across Surrey. The summary map combines the factors into an overall equity rating that shows where needs for parks, recreation, and culture are highest.

The maps show the relative density of populations with the following characteristics: Indigenous people, youth (ages 0- 19), older adults (ages 65 and older), immigrants, and lower-income residents (using the low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT)). These characteristics highlight unique needs, potential vulnerability, or a higher chance of having barriers to accessing parks, recreation and culture. These findings are considered where relevant in each of the sections of the needs analysis.

The LIM-AT is one of several measures that Statistics Canada uses to calculate low-income populations. It is based on a threshold defined as 50 percent of the Canadian median of adjusted household after-tax income, adjusted for household size. The LIM-AT does not consider affordability differences between Canadian cities and likely underestimates the number of households who are low income in an expensive region such as Metro Vancouver. It is an imperfect measure; however, it likely portrays the areas that have higher densities of low-income households. The thresholds used in the 2011 National Household Survey were as follows<sup>2</sup>:

HOUSEHOLD SIZE	AFTER-TAX INCOME
1 person	\$19,460
2 persons	\$27,521
3 persons	\$33,706
4 persons	\$38,920
5 persons	\$43,514
6 persons	\$47,667
7 persons	\$51,486

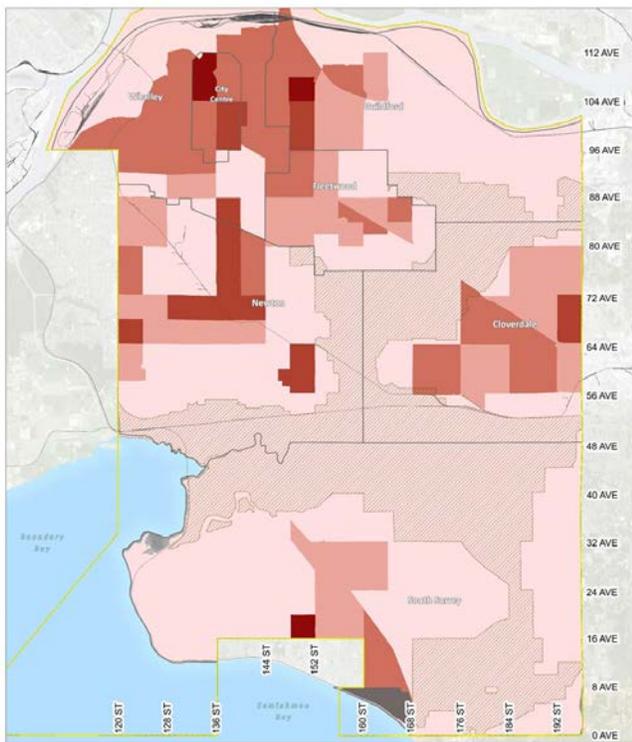
### INDIGENOUS POPULATION

Surrey is located within the traditional territories of the Semiahmoo, Katzie, Kwikwetlem, Kwantlen, Qayqayt and Tsawwassen First Nations. Surrey has the largest urban Indigenous population in Metro Vancouver and Indigenous people make up 2.7 percent of Surrey's population.

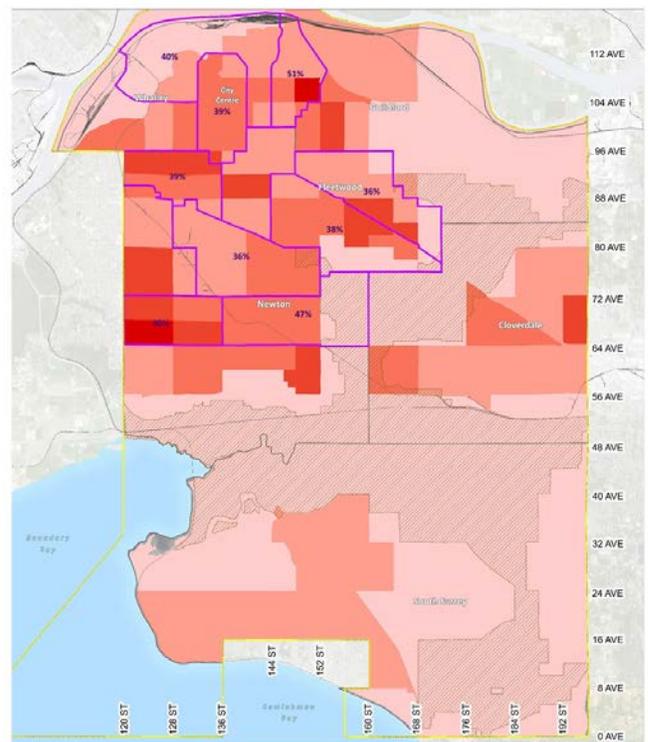
Map 2 shows the density of Indigenous people across Surrey. The highest concentrations are in City Centre, the west side of Guildford, parts of Newton, the east side of Cloverdale, and in the southern part of South Surrey, adjacent to White Rock.

<sup>2</sup> Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey. <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/dict/table-tableau/t-3-2-eng.cfm>

Areas with higher densities of Indigenous individuals and families will benefit from greater collaboration between the City of Surrey and urban Indigenous organizations, as well as facilities and programs that are geared towards Indigenous residents.



Map 2 - Indigenous Population



Map 3 - Youth Population



## YOUTH POPULATION

Map 3 shows the density of youth populations across Surrey. The highest densities of youth are in Newton and Cloverdale, and some neighbourhoods in all Town Centres have higher proportions of youth.

Areas with higher densities of youth will benefit from facilities and programs that are geared towards youth. This may include programs for children, teens, and families, and youth drop-in centres. Facilities, services and programs located nearby are also important, due to challenges with transportation.

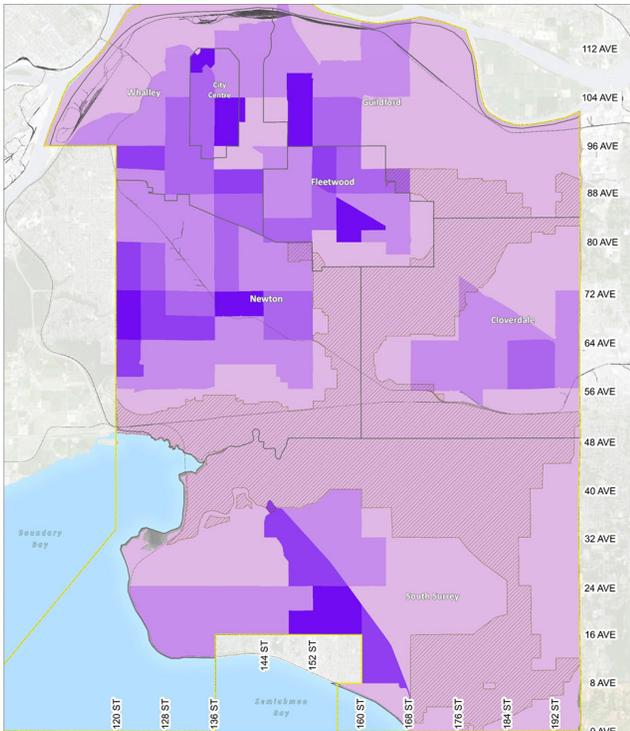
The Early Years Development Instrument (EDI) measures the childhood vulnerability across five scales: physical health and well-being, social competence, emotional maturity, language and cognitive development, and communication skills and general knowledge. Thirty-four percent of children in Surrey District 36 (SD 36) were reported to be vulnerable on one or more scales. Map 3 shows the areas where over 35% of children were reported to be vulnerable on one or more scales. The neighbourhoods of Newton East and Guildford West were identified as having the highest percentage of children vulnerable on one or more scales. The neighbourhood of Whalley North was identified as having the highest percentage of children vulnerable in relation to physical health and well-being.

3 Human Early Learning Partnership. *EDI (Early Years Development Instrument) report. Wave 6 Community Profile, 2016. Surrey (SD 36).* 2016. [http://earlylearning.ubc.ca/media/edi\\_w6\\_communityprofiles/edi\\_w6\\_communityprofile\\_sd\\_36.pdf](http://earlylearning.ubc.ca/media/edi_w6_communityprofiles/edi_w6_communityprofile_sd_36.pdf)

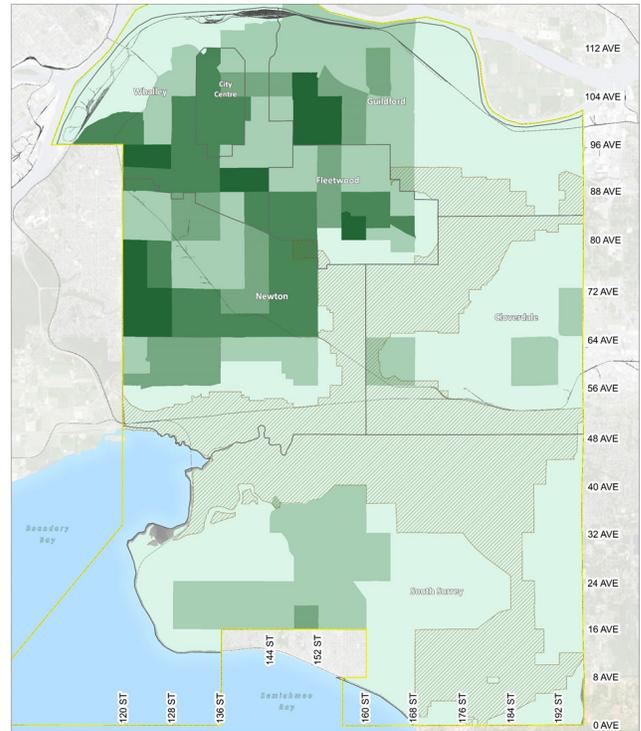
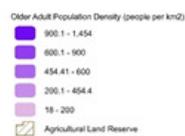
## OLDER ADULT POPULATION

Map 4 shows the density of Surrey’s older adult population, people ages 65 and older. Pockets of higher densities of older adults are found in all Town Centres, except Whalley and Cloverdale. This map uses age 65 for analysis even though Surrey offers seniors’ programming starting at 55 years of age.

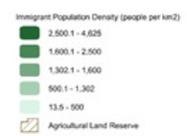
Older adults are a diverse group with a wide range of needs—from active individuals who consider themselves “young at heart” and are trying new sports and activities, to frail seniors who may require modified programs and rehabilitation services. Areas with higher densities of older adults will benefit from facilities and programs that are geared towards these groups. Facilities, services and programs located nearby are also important, due to challenges with transportation.



Map 4 - Older Adult Population



Map 5 - Immigrant Population



## IMMIGRANT POPULATION

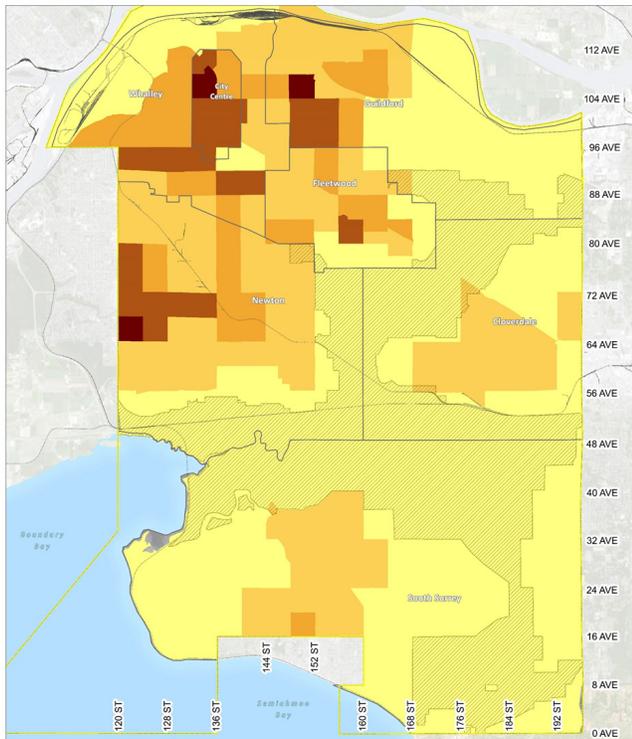
Map 5 shows the density of immigrants in Surrey. The highest densities of immigrants are in the northwest quadrant of Surrey. Cloverdale and South Surrey have lower densities of immigrants compared to the other Town Centres.

Immigrants in Surrey are diverse, including long-term Canadians who are familiar with and comfortable accessing facilities and programs, more recent immigrants who may be learning English and how to navigate local services, and recent refugees who may need targeted supports and special resources. Areas with higher densities of immigrants will benefit from services located nearby that are focused on these groups.

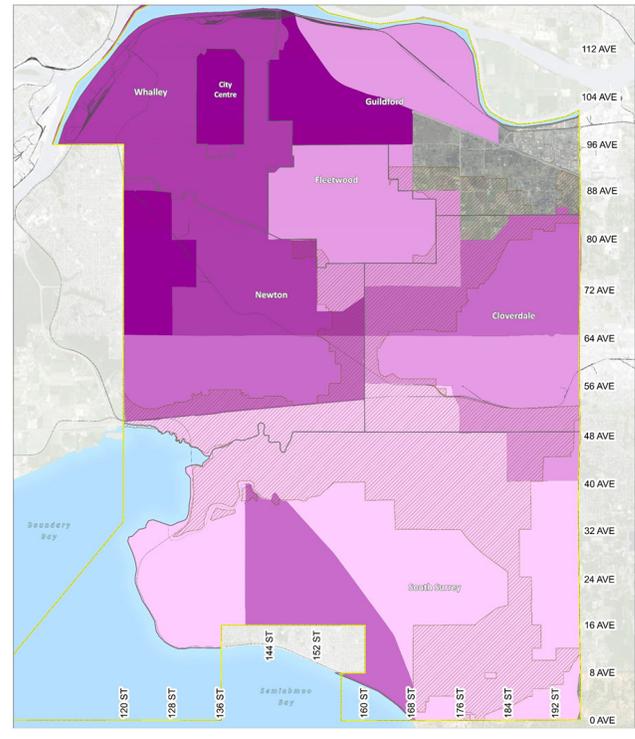
## LOW-INCOME POPULATION

Map 6 shows the density of low-income households in Surrey. This map is based on 2011 National Household Survey data, as 2016 Census income data was not available at the time of this analysis. It uses the low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT) as the threshold for determining the low-income population. The highest densities of low-income households are in City Centre, Newton, and Guildford.

Areas with higher densities of low-income households will benefit from free or inexpensive programs located nearby, and greater communication about the Leisure Access Program and other programs and services offered by the City to make recreation more affordable.



Map 6 - Low-Income Population



Map 7 - Reported Health<sup>4</sup>



## HEALTH

To corroborate the findings of the equity analysis, reported health data from Fraser Health's My Health My Community Survey (2013-2014) was mapped (Map 7). The findings generally confirm that areas with higher equity need report lower general health; the health data is at a coarser scale.

Research on the social determinants of health shows that factors such as limited resources, stress, discrimination, language barriers, and transportation barriers contribute to lower health status.<sup>4 5</sup> The areas identified as having high equity need are areas where residents would benefit from access to facilities and services and staff who identify barriers and work closely with the community to identify solutions and services that meet the unique challenges and needs facing households.

4 Mikkonen, J., & Raphael, D., "Social Determinants of Health: The Canadian Facts", 2010. <http://www.thecanadianfacts.org>.

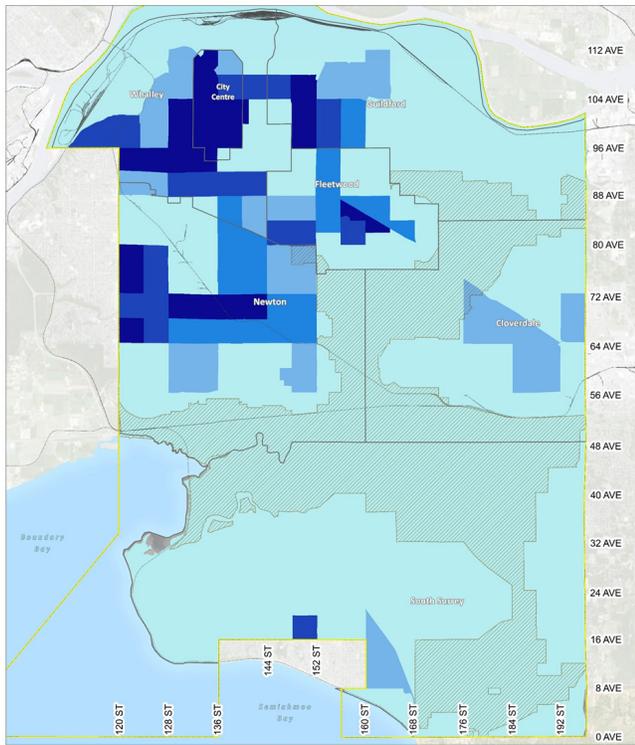
5 Government of Canada, "What Determines Health", 2011. <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/health-promotion/population-health/what-determines-health.html>.

## OVERALL EQUITY

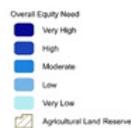
Map 8 is an overlay map that combines the Indigenous, youth, older adult, immigrant, and lower-income equity maps. The health map was not included due to its coarser data. The highest equity need neighbourhoods are in City Centre, Whalley, Newton, Guildford, and Fleetwood.

There is a geographic divide between the north and south areas of Surrey. The highest needs are in the northwest quadrant of Surrey.

6 Fraser Health. "My Health My Community Survey (2013-2014)". 2016. <http://www.fraserhealth.ca/MHMCAtlas/index.html>



Map 8: Overall Equity Need



“People pursue artistic and creative expression through a variety of outlets: formal theatrical performances, sculptures, paintings, and buildings; as well as the less formal arts, music and food festivals, celebrations and informal cultural gatherings, pickup bands, and crafts groups. Together, these formal and informal, tangible and intangible, professional and amateur artistic and cultural activities constitute a community’s cultural assets. These activities—which encompass a diverse set of locations, spaces, levels of professionalism and participation, products, events, consumers, creators, and critics—are essential to a community’s well-being, economic and cultural vitality, sense of identity, and heritage.”

American Planning Association<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> The Role of Arts and Culture in Planning Practice, American Planning Association, Arts and Culture Briefing Paper No. 01, 2011



# ARTS

**“A strong foundation of arts and culture is the hallmark of a thriving City...”**

**Mayor Linda Hepner, City of Surrey<sup>7</sup>**

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<sup>7</sup> City of Surrey. “Art space at 10660 City Parkway opens in City Centre”. 2017. <http://www.surrey.ca/city-government/23930.aspx>

# 3. ARTS

The opportunity to learn, produce, exhibit, and perform art is a critical component of community and culture. Art brings people together; provokes and challenges us; and offers ideas for thinking about the past, present, and future.

The needs analysis for arts in Surrey assesses gaps in the facilities, programs, and services that support performing arts experiences that may include learning, delivering and appreciating. It also identifies opportunities for Surrey to position itself as a cultural leader within the Metro Vancouver and Fraser Valley regions.

Art is not easily separated from other forms of cultural production and it interrelates with some types of recreation. Stakeholders in the arts range across sectors, and audiences, programs, and funders often overlap. A diagram of cultural resources created for the City of Regina illustrates the ways that the arts interrelate with other cultural activities.



Defining Cultural Resources

Source: City of Regina. "Defining Cultural Resources." Regina Cultural Plan. 2016.

# 3.1 TRENDS AND NEXT PRACTICES

## Opportunities for Learning and Producing

Programs that support learning are critical to arts production and they are highly popular. Learning is traditionally offered in formats such as classes and workshops. However, these forms do not always address the barriers to arts education that prevent many people from participating. Innovative program approaches can reduce barriers to learning, while continuing to push the envelope of arts production. The examples below are from municipalities, non-profits, and private companies. Creating healthy and dynamic opportunities for learning and production requires the involvement of all sectors.

### TRENDS AND NEXT PRACTICES

The start-up costs of learning a new skill or producing art, music, or performance can be prohibitive. Free or low-cost lending libraries help make learning and producing more accessible to a wider audience. Lending libraries can offer a wide range of equipment, including musical instruments, cameras, and film equipment.

Fraser Valley Public Library musical instrument library



Workshops on unconventional arts production techniques can engage a variety of learners and expand notions of what art is.

Tin Can Studio ([www.tincanstudio.org](http://www.tincanstudio.org)) offers arts workshops out of a mobile trailer

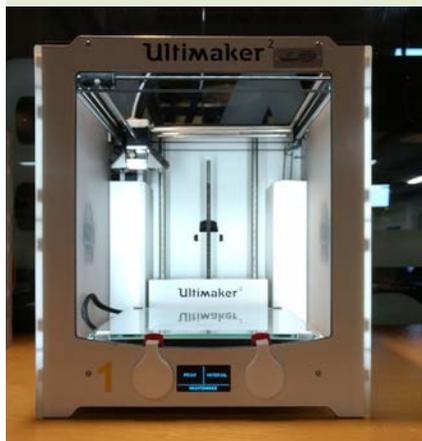
Dedicated programs or spaces, such as carving sheds, can support Indigenous artists and people who want to learn traditional arts and crafts.

Britannia Community Carving Pavilion in Vancouver, BC



“Maker labs” are adaptable studio spaces that are being built in schools, community centres, and private facilities. Some of these community art spaces are used for workshops, programs, or as drop-in spaces.

Surrey’s MakerCube recently opened off King George Boulevard in Surrey <http://www.makercube.ca/>



## Innovations in Exhibition and Performance Space

While traditional galleries and performing arts spaces continue to meet important needs, municipalities around the world are experimenting with flexible and non-traditional exhibition and performance spaces.

## TRENDS AND NEXT PRACTICES

Successful facilities anticipate and enable a diverse range of arts practices and programs and can accommodate a variety of scales of production, exhibition and performance. These spaces can be customized to accommodate audiences, from passive sitting to active participation and dancing.

**Yerba Buena Centre for the Arts in San Francisco, USA, has multiple equipped rooms to support exhibitions, screenings, performances, and participatory and major events**



Collaborative sponsorships can support and inspire innovation in events. BIAs often sponsor commissioning mural projects in urban areas to address various issues

**Arts in the Park in Whitehorse, YK, hosts free music and performances by local and visiting musicians, produced by Music Yukon through community sponsorships**

Adaptable exhibition spaces can maximize use of technology.

**TIFF Bell Lightbox in Toronto, ON, includes theatres, a film archive and research centre, exhibition spaces, and assets such as a green screen in their experiential learning centre**



Alternative viewing options at traditional museums and galleries offer unique experiences. Museum or gallery can offer opportunities for artists to curate exhibitions existing collections, or insert artworks into heritage collections to provide a unique point of view. For example, introducing manacles into a display on the history of industrial metal working.

**Museum London in London, ON, opens their vaults on special occasions, providing in look at the inside workings of a museum**



Flexible exhibition and performance spaces can be designed for local needs and accommodate changing uses in the future.

**La Gaîté Lyrique in Paris, France, is a renovated theatre with two exhibition halls and an auditorium that allow for significant flexibility and modification to meet the needs of exhibits**



Bringing art to the streets can happen through public displays and museum exhibits in high traffic areas.

**McCord Museum in Montreal, QC, sponsors photography street exhibits**



Technology—apps, smart phone-friendly browser pages, and websites—can supplement information about exhibits by connecting viewers to digitized collections and background information. Apps can also be used to link interior and exterior exhibits, for public art collections, or for heritage sites, among others. Augmented reality apps for mobile devices can provide new ways of looking at existing environments.

Chicago Art Institute in Chicago, USA, offers a mobile app with audio tours, “look it up” features for artworks, and location-based interactive maps



Heritage and old utilitarian buildings can be repurposed into cultural hubs/ performance spaces.

Roundhouse Community Centre in Vancouver, BC



Pop-up concerts in public spaces can be supplemented with portable features such as synthetic turf, audio systems, tables, and chairs.

Pop-up concerts in Montreal, QC, sponsored by a local Business Improvement Association



Buildings can be used as canvasses.

Surrey’s UrbanScreen is Canada’s largest non-commercial urban screen dedicated to digital and interactive art



Temporary performance spaces can be located in parks, plazas or other public sites.

Robson Street Plaza in Vancouver, BC, is a popular location for a variety of public events and includes a skating rink that can serve as a dance area or informal amphitheater



Combine arts and social services to reach different audiences.

Roulo-Boulo in Montreal, QC, a pop-up art installation and mobile employment office was by the Carrefour Jeunesse-Emploi Centre-Ville, to support young people ages 16-35

Outdoor performance space can be integrated into parks.

Deer lake Park in Burnaby, BC, uses a natural “bowl” shape to serve as an amphitheatre, supplemented by built-in infrastructure



## Supporting Artists and Cultural Production

Municipalities positioning themselves as cultural hubs are working hard to support local art and cultural producers, as well as creating opportunities to showcase home-grown talent. These types of support depend on local art and cultural communities, and the resources available to the municipality. The following are some trends and examples:

- Mentorship programs with established artists can encourage and connect young and emerging artists.
- Targeted commissioning programs of visual or performing arts can support local artists. Yerba Buena Center for the Arts in San Francisco, USA, offers an artist residency program.
- Artist-in-residence programs can connect local artists and the public with professional artists, including composers with symphonies, writers in libraries, and dancers in schools.
- Workshops can support the development of community arts initiatives.
- Short and long-term workshops can support development of community choirs and celebration creations such as lantern festivals.
- Municipalities can support cultural hubs through reduced property taxes, grants, and other supports. 401 Richmond in Toronto, ON is among the cultural hubs that could benefit from a new property tax category being considered by City Council.
- High-tech arts production spaces and subsidized recording studios can be integrated into community centres. Powderhorn Recreation Centre in Minneapolis, USA, includes a stage and recording studio.
- Makerspaces, maker labs, and arts incubators provide creative, inspiring spaces with the equipment needed to produce art. They also bring people together in support of a local artistic community. A key component of these spaces is equipping artists with the skills they need to make a living with their art. YuKonstruct in Whitehorse, YK, provides access to shared space, quality tools, available expertise, and a collaborative environment to help anyone build anything. Progress Lab PL1422 in Vancouver has four companies sharing a facility with a space for rehearsals, production development, and small performances.
- Free or low-cost live/work studios can help professional artists. The City of Vancouver offers the Artist Live-Work Studio Awards Program and supports multiple live-work venues in different neighbourhoods.
- The City or stakeholders may partner with developers to build creative production spaces. In Montreal, QC, such a partnership led to the Ateliers Créatifs, a non-profit artists space in central Montreal.
- Burgeoning and established artists often need new or specialized equipment that may be prohibitively expensive to purchase individually. Arts production spaces can fill this gap and provide key equipment and support services to artists. VIVO Media Arts Centre in Vancouver offers affordable equipment rentals, editing facilities, software, and production space for artists, in addition to offering skill development and education opportunities.

- Affordable studio space can help to support young and established artists. 221a in Vancouver, BC, is a non-profit artist collective offering a range of studio sizes for rent.

## Linking Art with Community Development

Art and cultural production play important roles in community development and the generation and preservation of neighbourhood identity. As municipalities work to position themselves as attractive places for living and working, art in the public sphere has increasingly become a municipal priority. This aligns with urban planning and design trends oriented towards livability, community connections, inclusiveness, and supporting cultural production. Ideas for linking art and culture with community development focus on using aesthetics and production such as art, music, and film to make ordinary spaces special and to create opportunities for social connection and spontaneity. Engaging the community in the design of public spaces promotes local ownership and encourages collaboration among public, private, and non-profit sectors.

### TRENDS AND NEXT PRACTICES

Community art and neighbourhood enhancement projects can be led by local artists.

**Creative CityMaking Challenge in Minneapolis, USA**



Art and aesthetics can help to regenerate ordinary or neglected outdoor spaces.

**Umbrella Sky in Águeda, Portugal**



Art can be used to respond to and inform important community issues, or create opportunities for cultural learning.

**Mowanjum Aboriginal Art and Cultural Centre in Derby, Australia**

Installing public pianos in parks and along pedestrian corridors can bring music to public spaces and create opportunities for spontaneous interactions.

**Placottoir in Montreal, QC, a pop-up parklet with a piano**



Art can be used to make roads and infrastructure more visually interesting.

**Peace Bridge in Calgary, AB**



Arts-based community events can bring neighbourhoods together.

**Moon Festival in Vancouver, BC**



## TRENDS AND NEXT PRACTICES

Collaborations with local school boards and post-secondary institutions can provide opportunities for young artists to create and showcase work.

Vancouver School Board partners with Emily Carr University to offer after-school arts programming for kindergarten and Grade 1 children led by senior high school students and Emily Carr University students



Pop-up arts can inspire fun and community connectivity.

Quartier des Spectacle in Montreal, QC, includes a children's art studio in a shipping container and a street chess game on the closed section of Saint Catherine Street



## Funding

Funding arts initiatives is a key challenge for Surrey, as it is in most municipalities. Generally, arts initiatives are made possible through direct delivery, enhanced by partnerships, subsidies to support venue needs, sponsorships, and grants, with the following being prime examples:

- Offer grants for art production, civic art (including public art and other forms that support civic goals), theatre, and non-profit development of arts spaces, e.g., Vancouver, Laval, QC
- Offer arts organizations grants for facility development strategies, new construction and maintenance, and rental subsidies for existing facilities
- Create incentives for, and reduce barriers to, fundraising by arts organizations, and their efforts to cultivate future sponsorships, e.g. for flagship facilities through creative special events such as Vancouver Art Gallery's FUSE and Science World After Dark
- Generate revenue by ensuring venues have revenue generating spaces that can be rented, e.g., for filming or private events such as weddings or business functions
- Partner with organizations and businesses for guidance on arts and culture planning including development of cultural precincts and arts facilities (amenity contribution programs)
- Partner with economic development and tourism departments, e.g. Calgary partners with Calgary Economic Development Authority, Calgary Tourism and Calgary Arts Development to implement the Tourism Strategic Plan, Digital and Creative Industries Strategy, and grants programs for arts organizations and artists

## 3.2 COMMUNITY INPUT

### Phase 1

Through the community survey, cultural spaces for children and youth were identified as the highest priorities. Other high priorities included more cultural programs and classes; cultural festivals and events; new major cultural facilities; smaller, local venues for the arts; and preservation of community heritage.

The most popular trends identified through the Idea Fairs were interactive arts and maker labs. Other popular ideas included flexible theatre spaces, public art, and creative hubs.

Survey respondents and Idea Fair participants were invited to submit their own Big Ideas for Surrey. The following were the most common themes:

- More cultural venues, facilities, and attractions
- Support local arts and heritage
- More public art

The following were the key themes from the workshops:

- Participants were excited by the potential for Surrey to become a hub of innovative arts and culture, but noted that funding, infrastructure, and advocacy are needed.
- There is a gap at the City level for arts promotion, visibility, and resources. The new plan must rectify the historical imbalance between parks, recreation, and culture departments.
- Arts and culture are not “frills” but are essential to the community fabric. They should be easy to access for all.
- There is a need for more opportunities for artists to showcase their work, such as competitions, awards, and promotion through a variety of channels.
- There is a need for more venues and more affordable places to create art, connect with other artists, and showcase work.
- There is a need for more partnerships and more opportunities to connect local artists with resources and with each other.

## Phase 2

Survey respondents were asked to prioritize a series of objectives and initiatives. The most popular initiatives are summarized in the table below.

OBJECTIVE	TOP INITIATIVE
<b>Objective 1:</b> Support and promote local artists and art organizations	More funding opportunities for local artists and art groups
<b>Objective 2:</b> Explore innovative ways to promote learning and engagement with the arts	Create and promote more flexible community art programs to encourage residents to make art, and more art classes and programs across the City
<b>Objective 3:</b> Create new venues to support and showcase art and performance	Make better use of new and existing facilities and explore partnerships
<b>Objective 4:</b> Create and strengthen community connections through the arts	Explore partnerships to deliver arts programs and services

### Arts Objectives and Initiatives

Survey respondents were invited to write in comments or ideas related to arts. The following were the most common themes:

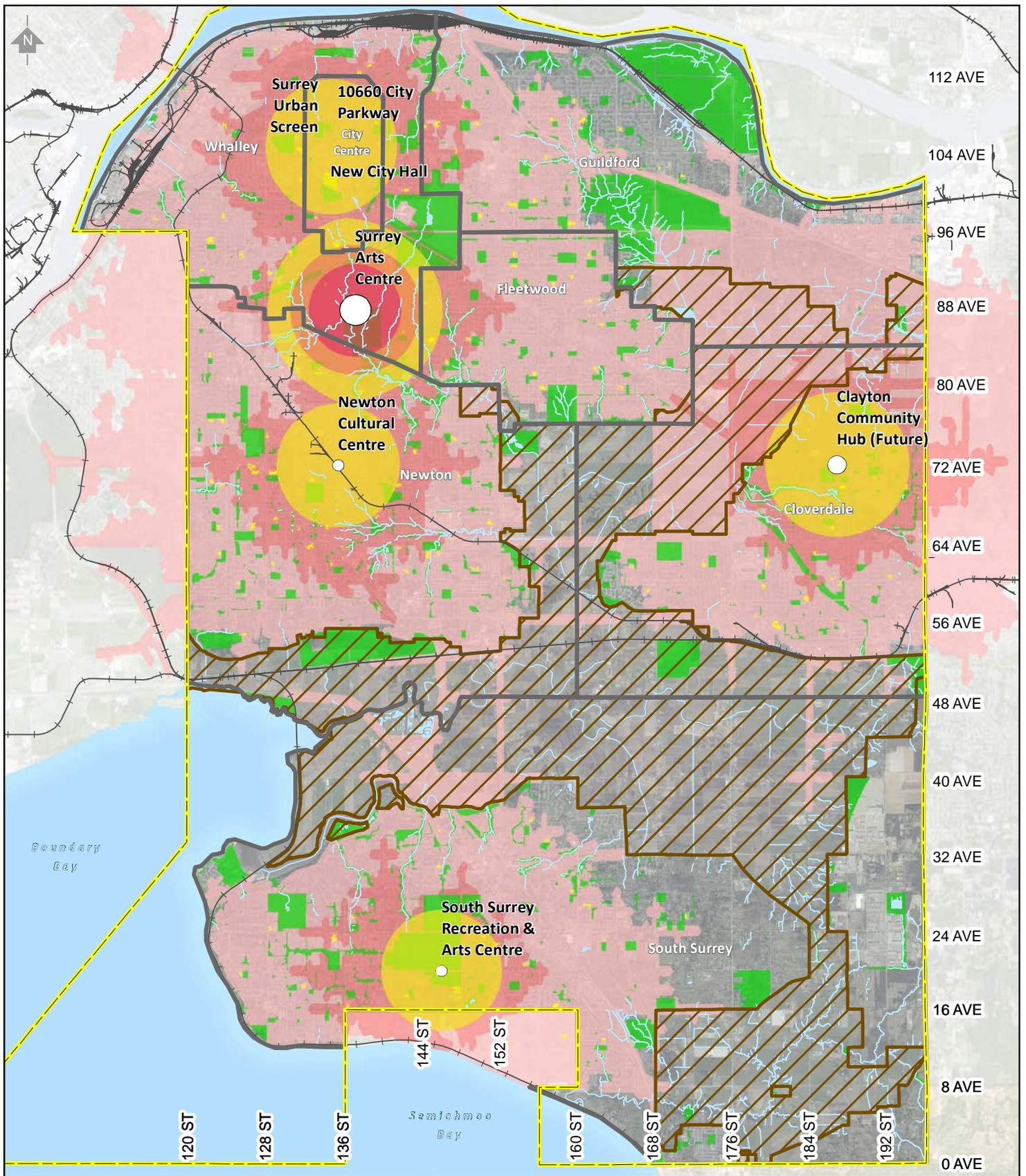
- Need more support for local arts
- Arts programs and events should be inclusive and accessible
- New and improved arts programming and venues should reflect Surrey’s cultural and historical diversity

A number of themes emerged from the workshops, including the following:

- Art is an essential public service like parks and recreation
- City should foster partnerships – with arts organizations, with developers, etc.
- City should promote art and culture and help grow public support for investment in the arts
- City should look at outside-the-box ideas for funding arts (e.g., levies on film industry, development), as well as accessing existing senior government grants
- Support arts education and resources for children and youth

An additional youth workshop identified opportunities to encourage youth participation:

- Partnerships with schools and universities to offer workshops and classes that keep up with trends in art and cultural production
- Showcase local art
- Offer variety of programs and formats
- Make sure programs are easy to access and near transit



Public Arts Performance and Exhibition Facility

- > 70,000 sq.ft.
- 10,001 - 20,000 sq.ft.
- 5,500 - 10,000 sq.ft.

Travel from Dedicated Art Performance Facilities

- 5 Minute Drive
- 10 Minute Drive

Public Arts Performance and Exhibition Sq.Ft. Density

- High
- Moderate
- Low

Parks

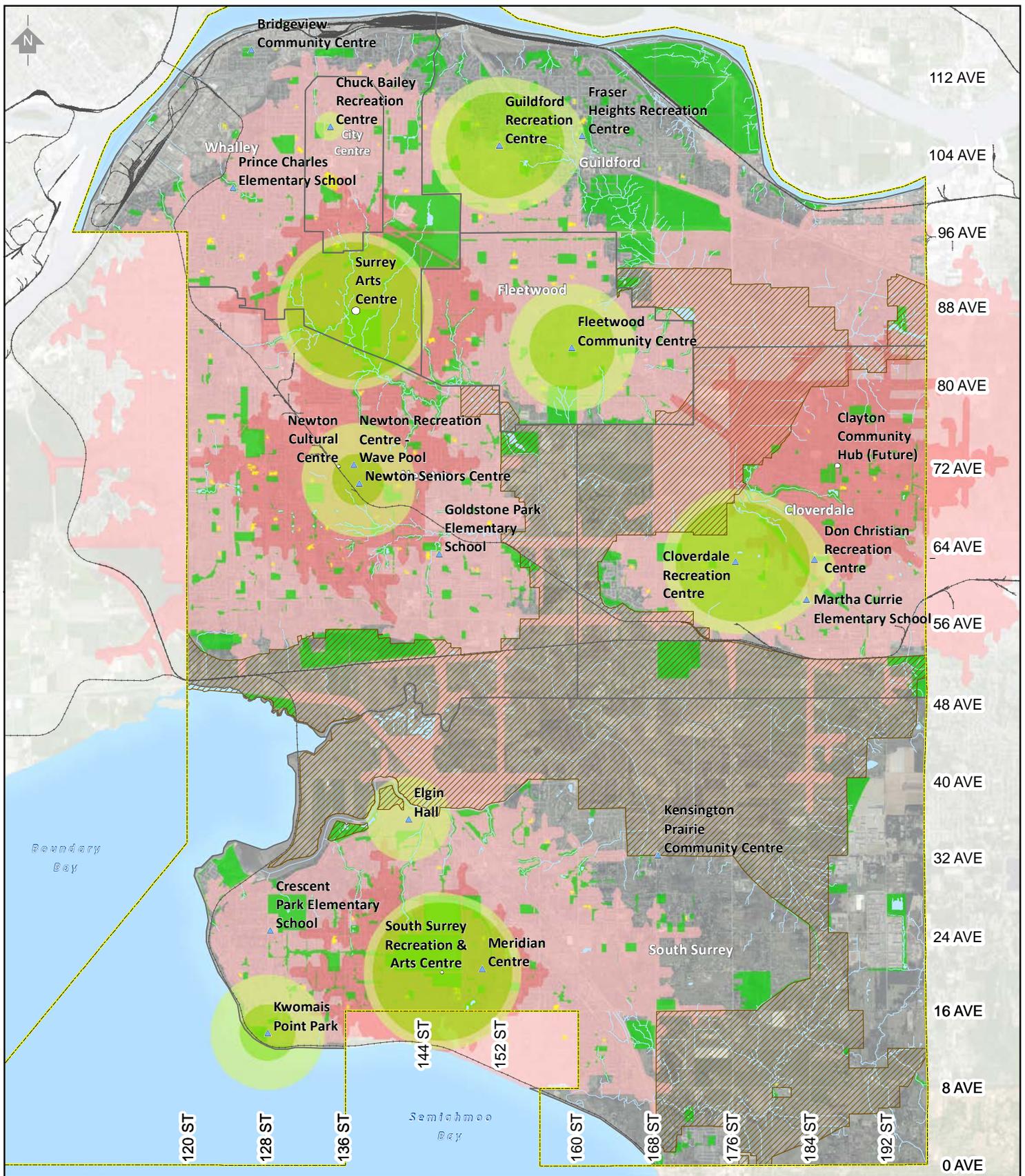
Schools

Schools (Other)

Agricultural Land Reserve

Please Note:  
Kernel Density analysis based on number of points per square km (2000m search radius), weighted by facility square footage

Map 9 - Arts Performance and Exhibition Spaces



Dedicated Public Arts Program Facility

- > 70,000 sq.ft.
- 10,001 - 20,000 sq.ft.
- 5,500 - 10,000 sq.ft.

Public Arts Program

- ▲ Multi-purpose Space
- Travel from Dedicated Arts Programs
  - 5 Minute Drive
  - 10 Minute Drive

Public Arts Program Visit Density

- Moderate
- Low
- Very Low

■ Parks

- Schools
- Schools (Other)
- Agricultural Land Reserve

Please Note:  
Kernel Density analysis based on number of points per square km (2000m search radius), weighted by daily program visits.  
Low: 1 - 10  
Very Low: 0.5-1.0

Map 10 - Arts Program Locations (including both dedicated and non-dedicated arts spaces)

## 3.3 ASSET ANALYSIS

This section provides an analysis of arts facilities in Surrey. Map 9 shows the distribution of art performance and exhibition spaces throughout Surrey. Map 10 shows the distribution of arts programs. These maps are used to assess the distribution of facilities, as well as their proximity to residential areas.

Note that some non-dedicated spaces, such as elementary schools, do not offer many classes each year. Map 10 only shows facilities that offer programming. Some spaces, such as Centre Stage, are not reflected on that map because they host performances but not programs.

### City-Wide Level

#### DESTINATION PERFORMANCE AND EXHIBITION SPACES

Surrey Arts Centre is the City's only destination performance and exhibition centre; it includes the Surrey Art Gallery and Civic Theatre's Main Stage and Studio Theatre



## QUANTITY RATING

LOW	MED	HIGH
<p><b>X</b> Surrey provides fewer destination performance and exhibition spaces per capita than the average among comparable communities.</p>	<p><b>✓</b> There are two professional-level school theatres that are available for rent to arts organizations: the Bell Performing Arts Centre (SD 36) and Chandos Pattison Auditorium (Pacific Academy).</p>	
<p><b>X</b> Compared to exhibition space in comparable communities, Surrey Art Gallery, at 3,500 ft.<sup>2</sup>, is relatively small and is the only professional art gallery in the City. For example, Vancouver Roundhouse Community Arts &amp; Recreation Centre offers 7,800 ft.<sup>2</sup>, and is one of multiple other professional public and private art galleries, including the Vancouver Art Gallery and the Contemporary Art Gallery. Mississauga Galleria (Living Arts Centre) offers 4,896 ft.<sup>2</sup>, and is also not the only venue in that City. Laval's Salle Alfred-Pellan has 4,300 ft.<sup>2</sup>.</p>	<p><b>✓</b> The City is exploring opportunities for an interactive Arts museum in City Centre. Though this is not yet in the planning stage, such a facility could be an innovative and attractive arts destination for the region.</p> <p><b>✓</b> The City is planning for the longer-term development of a new performing arts centre in City Centre.</p>	

## QUALITY RATING

LOW	MED	HIGH
<p><b>X</b> The Surrey Art Gallery is relatively small and this limits the size of exhibits and the ability to achieve significant audiences.</p>	<p><b>✓</b> The Surrey Art Gallery provides traditional exhibition space and high-tech capability for a variety of exhibits. It is a high-quality facility.</p>	
<p><b>X</b> The workshop space associated with the Surrey Civic Theatres is too small to fully meet the needs of theatre users and to support in-house production.</p>	<p><b>✓</b> Civic Theatres' Main Stage is a high-quality facility.</p> <p><b>✓</b> Civic Theatres' Studio Theatre offers quality space for smaller productions.</p>	

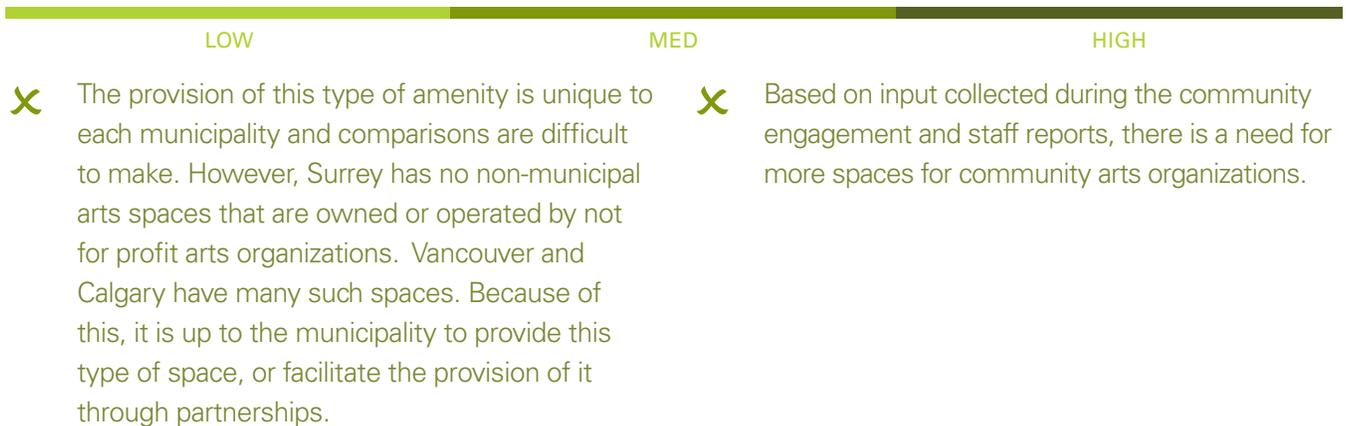
## MEETING, PRODUCTION, AND REHEARSAL SPACES FOR ARTS ORGANIZATIONS

The following spaces are considered here:

- Surrey Arts Centre, which can be rented for meeting and rehearsal space
- Newton Cultural Centre, which houses the Arts Council of Surrey
- South Surrey Recreation and Arts Centre, which houses the Semiahmoo Arts Council
- 10660 City Parkway, which hosts the Royal Canadian Theatre Company and Streetrich Hip Hop Society for production and rehearsal only



### QUANTITY RATING



### QUALITY RATING



# Community Level

## ARTS LEARNING SPACES

The following spaces are considered here as dedicated arts learning spaces:

- Surrey Arts Centre - art studios (2), and pottery studio
- South Surrey Recreation and Arts Centre - art studio, and pottery studio
- Museum of Surrey - Hooser Weaving Room

While some of these are listed as multi-purpose rooms, they are located within dedicated arts facilities and are primarily used for arts learning purposes (as opposed to multi-purpose rooms in community centres). The City also hosts arts programming throughout Surrey in multi-purpose spaces in community and recreation centres, schools, community halls, and other public facilities.



\*Per 20,000 Residents  
 Information for Minneapolis was not available.

### QUANTITY RATING



- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>X</b> Other municipalities have more private and non-profit providers of arts learning spaces and do not require as many municipally-provided spaces. This is common in larger centres such as Vancouver and Calgary.</p> <p><b>X</b> Mississauga (10) and Portland (15) provide significantly more arts learning spaces than Surrey.</p> | <p><b>X</b> Even when non-dedicated facilities are considered, only 20 percent of residents have</p> <p><b>✓</b> Surrey's provision of arts learning spaces is similar to the average among comparable communities.</p> |
|---|---|

## QUALITY RATING



LOW

MED

HIGH

**X** Historically, focus has been on building multi-purposes spaces. However, dedicated arts spaces better serve programs that are messy or require specialized equipment (e.g., pottery).

**✓** The existing arts learning spaces are well used and support arts programming.

**✓** All of the facilities are new or recently renovated and are high-quality civic facilities.

## COMMUNITY PERFORMANCE AND EXHIBITION SPACES

The following spaces are considered community performance and exhibition spaces:

- Centre Stage, City Hall – dual-purpose performance space with theatre-standard lighting and sound
- South Surrey Recreation and Arts Centre – community art gallery
- Newton Cultural Centre – black box performance space with theatre lights and community gallery



\*Per 20,000 Residents  
Information for Minneapolis was not available.

### GAPS

- More community performance and exhibition spaces are needed to promote Surrey as a cultural hub
- Opportunities to co-locate performance and exhibition spaces with other civic facilities

## QUANTITY RATING



LOW

MED

HIGH

**X** Surrey provides fewer community performance and exhibition spaces than the comparable communities average.

**X** Surrey provides fewer community performance and exhibition spaces than all other comparable communities, except for Laval (3).

**✓** SD 36 has 14 theatres, which provide additional opportunities to students involved in music and theatre as part of their school programs.

## QUALITY RATING



LOW

MED

HIGH

**X** Due to its dual-purpose nature and layout, Centre Stage is somewhat limited in terms of the types of performances it can accommodate.

- ✓** All of the facilities are new or recently renovated and are high-quality civic facilities.
- ✓** South Surrey Recreation and Arts Centre is an excellent example of integrating arts spaces into other civic facilities.

## REHEARSAL AND WORKSHOP SPACES

The following facilities are considered in this section:

- Surrey Civic Theatres - studio
- 10660 City Parkway - rehearsal space and workshop/studio space
- Newton Cultural Centre - black box performance/rehearsal space

### REHEARSAL SPACES



### WORKSHOP SPACES



### TOTAL SPACES



### GAPS

- More rehearsal and workshop spaces are needed

\*Per 20,000 Residents  
Information for Minneapolis was not available.

## QUANTITY RATING



LOW

MED

HIGH

**X** Surrey provides significantly fewer rehearsal and workshop spaces than the comparable communities average.

**X** Community input indicated that local artists and arts organizations need more rehearsal and workshop spaces.

**X** 10660 City Parkway is not available for rent because it is fully utilized by the current tenants. However, current tenants can sublet or partner with other groups on programming to utilize the times/space they do not need.



LOW

MED

HIGH

- ✓ All of the facilities are new or recently renovated and are high-quality civic facilities. They are secure and built to current earthquake and accessibility standards, with functional heating, cooling, lighting, plumbing, and power.

## Opportunities for New Types of Arts Spaces

Recognizing that the City and many community stakeholders would like to see Surrey become a regional cultural hub, the City may consider providing the following additional facilities:

To create opportunities for artists and cultural producers for arts production:

- Maker spaces, to provide spaces and equipment for artists and other members of the community
- Arts incubator spaces, where local artists can develop their skills and market their work
- Artist studios for rent, to provide spaces for local artists to produce art and be around other artists
- Technology studio lab, to support local artists wishing to experiment with technology in artistic production
- Multi-media lab, to support local artists experimenting and creating with different media types
- Specialized facilities for exploring new media, e.g., digital arts, glass blowing, textiles, animation, multi-media labs

To support artists' livelihoods:

- Artist live/work spaces, to encourage artists to stay in or move to Surrey
- Artist residencies, to support local artists with employment, to support artists in engaging residents in local art, and to provide mentorship to young artists

To expand the reach of art exhibits:

- Major public art that contributes to Surrey's identity
- Interactive art facility that provides state-of-the-art technological capability, offering something unique in the region

## 3.4 PROGRAMS AND SERVICES ANALYSIS

The City of Surrey offers a number of arts programs and services to the public, artists, and arts organizations. This section examines the broader departmental activities that facilitate learning opportunities, exhibits, and performances that residents and visitors enjoy.

### Strengths

<b>Arts &amp; Recreation Integration</b>	<p>Surrey has excellent examples of integrating arts learning and exhibition programs and spaces into civic facilities, e.g., co-locating recreation operations and Semiahmoo Arts.</p>
<b>PRC Commitment to Arts</b>	<p>City staff are committed to expanding opportunities for artistic learning, producing, exhibiting, and performing. This is reflected in the creation of community hubs and bringing innovative exhibits to Surrey.</p> <p>This is also evident in the Recreation Guide, which draws attention to arts programming, rather than placing arts programs under general interest programming like many other communities.</p>
<b>Strong Distribution of Programming</b>	<p>Introductory arts courses and workshops are offered at community and recreation centres, community halls, and schools as well as at its dedicated arts facility. This means that most residents, particularly children, have access to some form of introductory arts training.</p>
<b>Cultural Grants Program</b>	<p>The City’s Cultural Grants Program supports and enhances arts and heritage in Surrey by providing very modest grant funding for the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building organizational capacity and sustainability of existing and new local cultural organizations</li> <li>• Investing in community-based cultural activities that promote awareness, access, participation and appreciation of arts and heritage</li> <li>• Encouraging collaborative opportunities and partnerships</li> </ul>
<b>Special Events Team in Culture</b>	<p>Moving the Special Events team into the Culture section of the Department promises efficiency and alignment of cultural events with cultural programs. It may offer an opportunity to design “pilot” programs, which can be delivered, evaluated and altered to suit changing community needs and interests.</p>

## Challenges

<p><b>Limited Dedicated Space for Programs</b></p>	<p>The City’s dedicated arts facilities are few and not in each town centre; so they are difficult to access for many residents. The lack of dedicated space means that there are few hubs and no identifiable cultural district. One of the key components of artistic vibrancy is having energetic hubs where artists can meet, create, and showcase their work.</p>
<p><b>Distribution of Programs</b></p>	<p>The proportion of residents that enjoy arts programming at the community level—that is, within walking distance of their home—is very low.</p>
<p><b>Evaluating the “Success” of a Program</b></p>	<p>Evaluating programs can be a challenge, depending on expectations and the criteria of “success”. Working with diverse community partners to design, develop, deliver and animate programs is challenging in that it makes it more difficult to evaluate results.</p>
<p><b>Lack of Professional Staff</b></p>	<p>While the City has professional staff to support the operation of professional theatre venues, it does not provide support for the development and production of original theatrical productions. It also supports professional staff to operate a professional public art museum and its curatorial programming.</p> <p>Local arts organizations have limited resources and no arts organization in the City has paid, full-time professional staff or arts administrators. This limits the ability of the City and local groups to expand arts events and programs, or for the arts organizations themselves to undertake and commit to long-range plans for growth or undertake extensive financial development.</p>

## Opportunities

<p><b>Experiment with Arts Programs</b></p>	<p>Cities benefits from experimental arts programming that is timely and engaging; for example, programming that is concurrent with other events, such as the Olympics, major anniversaries, or responding to issues or world events. Partnerships between City arts operations and other organizations—including through the provision of incentives, such as special project funding and subsidized facility access—can provide additional benefits to community building and audience development.</p>
<p><b>Arts Leadership Programming</b></p>	<p>Recognizing long-standing and systemic capacity constraints at local arts organizations, there is a need and an opportunity for the City to provide capacity-building and leadership tools and development programming. An option could be that the City develops a program for experienced practitioners to provide workshops or other methods to share their knowledge and/or mentor up-and-coming arts professionals in Surrey. Cultural grant funding and dedicated staff resources from the City is key to supporting the ongoing leadership needs of the not for profit sector.</p>

<p><b>Expand Partnerships</b></p>	<p>There are numerous ways for the City to consider expanding partnerships. The following are a few examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand the model for program delivery used at South Surrey Recreation and Arts Centre when other facilities are developed in the City.</li> <li>• Provide facilities for housing arts organizations, and support the ongoing development of arts organization as tenants including their staff and boards, as well as their programs.</li> <li>• Build internal capacity to create sponsorship and donation opportunities for private sector stakeholders who wish to contribute to Surrey’s cultural scene. These resources could also provide support to local arts organizations to increase their capacity to accept sponsorships and donations.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Connecting Arts Programs to Needs of Newcomers</b></p>	<p>As part of offering programming that resonates with residents, the City could continue exploring opportunities to offer arts programming that is relevant and exciting for newcomers, including refugees. From showcasing the work of Surrey residents, to offering programs that teach traditional arts, there are many opportunities for Surrey to tap into local talent. Partnering with local groups and organizations that serve Canadian immigrants and newcomers is one way to achieve this.</p>
<p><b>Funding for Local Arts and Arts Organizations</b></p>	<p>If Surrey wants to pursue the goal of becoming an artistic hub in the region, more grant funding and subsidized facility support for local artists and art groups will be needed. As identified by staff, there is presently a lack of capacity and support at local organizations. However, this can be nurtured over time with financial and staff resources, and access to space.</p>
<p><b>Supporting the Work of Diverse Partners</b></p>	<p>The City cannot be the sole, or even primary, driver of arts in Surrey. As experiences in other municipalities show, a vibrant arts scene is the product of numerous stakeholders contributing in a range of ways. Part of the City’s role will be supporting, facilitating, and reducing barriers to arts organizations in forming and developing. This could take the form of reducing administrative hurdles that may impede organizations from securing space, or connecting different organizations that may not have previously collaborated.</p>
<p><b>Support Non-Profit Partners in Developing Studio and Rehearsal Spaces</b></p>	<p>The development of arts space can involve many actors. The City of Surrey can support key non-profit partners, such as BC Artscape, in developing and operating affordable art studios, rehearsal spaces, and flexible space for growing arts organizations.</p>
<p><b>Work with Planning Department</b></p>	<p>The City could work with the Planning Department to incorporate the provision of community art space as a recognized Community Amenity Contribution (CAC) through private developments.</p>

<b>Awards for Local Artists</b>	An award program could create opportunities to showcase the work of local artists and bring media attention to the Surrey arts scene.
<b>City Liaison Role</b>	A City Liaison can support local artists in many ways, e.g., to access grant funding, establish new programs, encourage new partnerships, host events and provide mentoring as well as contribute to ongoing planning work for the arts.
<b>Flexible Arts Programs</b>	Increasing interest in arts, or introducing new activities or media, may require more flexible art programs, such as drop-in classes and short or single-day workshops.
<b>Surrey Art Laureate/Artist-in-Residence Program</b>	Creating a Surrey Art Laureate role, or an Artist-in-Residence program, can raise the profile of arts in Surrey through community projects and mentorship opportunities. Surrey already has a Poet Laureate program that could be used as a model.
<b>Supporting Local Artists</b>	The City can further support local artists by developing programs that result in commissioning artists to create work for civic facilities and hosting opportunities for artists to exhibit and sell their work.
<b>Supporting Local Musicians</b>	Local musicians can be supported through initiatives such as access to practice and rehearsal space; small, affordable performance space; and marketing opportunities. The City does not necessarily have to be involved in all of these, but could facilitate the creation of spaces and venues, provide funding, or share information about performances through social media. The City can also consider partnering with an organization such as the Surrey Board of Trade to initiate a Music City program for Surrey

## 3.5 NEEDS SUMMARY

THEME	KEY NEEDS
<b>Exhibit Space</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More and larger exhibit space is needed. Consideration should be given to the distribution of exhibit space throughout Surrey. Trends and next practices offer numerous ideas for spaces that accommodate a wide variety of exhibits and viewers.</li> </ul>
<b>Performance Space</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional performance and rehearsal space was identified as a need. Flexible performance space may offer opportunities for different types of performances and various audience experience needs (i.e. dancing to live music).</li> </ul>
<b>Arts Programming Spaces</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a need for dedicated arts learning and production facilities owned and operated by the City. Arts programming has high registration with primarily introductory level training met through community centres,</li> <li>Specialized facilities and equipment, such as pottery rooms and kilns, were identified as a particular need.</li> </ul>

THEME	KEY NEEDS
<b>Creative Spaces</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Innovative spaces and programs are needed to support the production of visual art, performance art, and music by Surrey artists. The City may wish to explore opportunities to provide high-tech and specialized facilities to support cutting-edge arts production.</li> <li>Creative hubs, such as maker spaces and arts incubators, are needed to provide local artists with an opportunity to experiment with media. Such spaces can be critical to creating connections among artists and supporting strong arts communities that organically lead to local initiatives.</li> </ul>
<b>Space for Arts Organizations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A need for meeting and production space for arts organization was identified. It should be well distributed throughout the city, particularly in relation to high-density areas and transportation options.</li> </ul>
<b>Expanding Partnerships</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non-municipal actors are needed to help in the creation of arts spaces and the delivery of arts programming and services. A strong arts scene requires the involvement of a wide range of stakeholders. The City may wish to explore how it can expand its use of partnerships to deliver cultural services.</li> </ul>
<b>Capacity Building</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Groups need support in capacity building; opportunities to do this include offering additional grants to help organizations hire more staff, organizing leadership training for arts leaders, and facilitating knowledge-sharing among organizations.</li> </ul>
<b>Supporting Local Talent</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional ways to support local talent could help to build on the success of the City's existing awards and recognition programs. There are many ways this can be done, including offering additional awards and grants programs; making it easier for local artists and musicians to access production, performance, or exhibit space; and connecting with post-secondary institutions to collaborate on projects with students.</li> </ul>
<b>Arts Space Needs Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A comprehensive needs assessment for community art space may be an appropriate way to prioritize potential opportunities and align them with local needs. There are multiple directions the City could pursue to meet these needs.</li> </ul>



## 4. COMMUNITY

The facilities, programs, and services in this section are those that facilitate participation in parks, recreation and culture by residents in Surrey, particularly those that face barriers. These include programs such as child care and culturally relevant opportunities, such as Indigenous programming. This section reviews initiatives that are not addressed in other sections.

### 4.1 TRENDS AND NEXT PRACTICES

#### Reconciliation

A number of pivotal events are changing the landscape for how local governments think about and respond to the needs of Indigenous peoples:

- The publication of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's final report in 2015
- The federal government's commitment to the UN Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)
- The BC government's commitment to adopt UNDRIP

It is increasingly important to consider how facilities, programs, and services respect Indigenous cultures, satisfy the needs of urban Indigenous people, and respect the relationship between the City and the nations with traditional territories in the area, including Semiahmoo, Katzie, Kwikwetlem, Kwantle, Qayqayt, and Tsawwassen First Nations. As Surrey is home to the largest Indigenous population in Metro Vancouver, the City has taken the call to action by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada seriously through initiatives such as the Surrey Urban Indigenous Social Innovation Strategy.

Truth and Reconciliation efforts are being prioritized in other communities. In Vancouver, the City has supported Indigenous community spaces and initiated a program to employ Indigenous youth in civic recreation facilities.

#### Inclusivity and Accessibility

Inclusion and accessibility are pillars of parks, recreation and culture. As a public service, PRC must serve a wide range of needs. The following are some of the inclusivity and accessibility trends and ideas that are emerging:

- Community centres that adapt to neighbourhood needs, such as an inner-city centre with more free or subsidized programs, and support services for youth and families that are struggling. In Vancouver, community centres adapt programming to the needs of the neighbourhood.
- More accessible communication materials, such as online documents that conform to accessibility standards to aid people who use assistive electronic devices and software. In Ontario and other jurisdictions, changes to human rights legislation has pushed municipalities to change how they prepare materials.

- Initiatives to support the inclusion of people who are trans\* or of non-conforming gender. In Vancouver, the Board of Parks and Recreation created the Trans\* and Gender Variant Inclusion (TGVI) Steering Committee which “works to create safe, inclusive, and welcoming spaces for trans\* and gender-variant individuals”
- PRC communication materials in commonly-spoken languages and translation services, to support the inclusion of people for whom English is a second language. Community facilities can also host programs that are of interest to different cultural groups and provide gathering spaces that are attractive to immigrants and newcomers.
- As discussed in other sections, many new facilities are being built to provide universal accessibility.

## Creating Community Spaces

Effective community spaces can be of many different shapes and sizes. There are ways that municipalities can make their spaces more welcoming and increase the number of people and uses.

### TRENDS AND NEXT PRACTICES

Permanent and/or moveable seating in both indoor and outdoor public spaces can make civic facilities more attractive places to spend time in.

**City Hall in Kitchener, ON, uses colourful seating in the street-facing plaza to activate a space that had previously been underused**



Cafés in civic facilities are especially popular. Particularly in neighbourhoods without extensive retail opportunities, having a small coffee shop in a community centre can make it feel more of a community hub and a place to spend time in.

**South Surrey Recreation and Arts Centre includes a café that, combined with the arts and recreation opportunities, makes this centre a community hub**



Facilities are becoming increasingly integrated. Communities are experimenting with bringing recreation, cultural, civic, and library services together, and breaking down walls that traditionally separate these uses.

**Hillcrest Centre in Vancouver, BC, includes an aquatic centre, arena, fitness facility, library, and café, all located in a park close to highly walkable neighbourhoods**



## Life-Long Participation

Some parks, recreation and culture needs stay the same throughout life, while others change and evolve. The following are some of the trends seen in supporting life-long participation in PRC:

- Increasingly, facilities and programs are working towards attracting youth and young adults, and keeping them active. A combined indoor/outdoor youth space can be a place where youth in the community go and have fun year-round.
- Many cities are experiencing an aging population trend. However, the message from older adults across communities is clear: the needs of older adults are not all the same. Meeting the needs of older adults from 55 to 100 requires a diversity of programs and facilities, including opportunities to play and compete in sports, therapeutic services, and social events.
- Communities are experimenting with intergenerational programming to meet the needs of different age groups and create opportunities for social connections. Partnering seniors and youth can create unique social connections and offer cross-generational mentorship and learning.
- Parents spend significant time and resources on activities and sports to keep children healthy, active, and developing. However, this can be time consuming and often at the cost of the parent's active lifestyle. Co-locating programs and facilities for both parents and kids, as well as offering support systems such as childcare, can increase participation.

## Volunteering

Volunteerism has changed over the years. The following are some of the key trends that are affecting how people volunteer and how organizations interact with volunteers:

- There has been a decline in the number of people volunteering, and how much time they are contributing to volunteering. Short-term commitments may make it easier for people to fit volunteering into their schedule.
- Volunteering demographics are changing. Traditionally, many volunteer roles were filled by retirees. However, the nature of retirement is changing, with many people working later or choosing to use their time to travel or pursue new interests. Young people are increasingly volunteering to meet school requirements or build their resumes. Many organizations are seeing fewer long-term volunteers, and more episodic or project-specific volunteers.
- People are looking to contribute specialized skills through volunteering. Increasingly, volunteers want to contribute in a specific way, rather than filling specific gaps an organization may have.
- Many communities offer a centralized volunteering database that provides information on organizations operating locally, as well as vacancies for volunteering positions. Websites such as [www.govolunteer.ca](http://www.govolunteer.ca), managed by a non-profit organization, offer a one-stop shop for volunteering. Some municipalities will have a volunteering page that shows all available opportunities.

## 4.2 COMMUNITY INPUT

Many of the themes about community services that emerged from community engagement are discussed in other sections of this report. The community input here focuses specifically on some of the specialized categories of facilities, programs, and services that are not fully addressed in other sections.

### Phase 1

The most popular ideas identified for community services through the Idea Fairs were community-driven festivals and events, mini-sessions or one-day workshops, and programs for the whole family.

The following were the key themes from the workshops on community programs and special events:

- Volunteers, community groups, and non-profits are essential to community programming and events.
- A City liaison is needed to work directly with community members and organizations.
- There are barriers to volunteering such as time and cost involved, fatigue, competition for scarce resources, need for training, and complicated processes such as criminal record checks. One idea that emerged for responding to these challenges is the creation of a central communication hub to support and retain volunteers, share information and resources, and maximize community participation in programming and events.
- Programs and events need to be inclusive of diverse participants, including intergenerational, intercultural, all income levels, and all abilities. Ideas to improve inclusion and accessibility include free transportation or shuttles to events, free or reduced admission for specific groups, gender neutral washrooms, and advertising and promotion through partner organizations.

### Phase 2

Survey respondents were asked to prioritize a series of community development objectives and initiatives. The top priority was supporting an active, accessible, and inclusive community. The most popular initiatives for each of the objectives are summarized in the table below.

OBJECTIVE	TOP INITIATIVE
<b>Objective 1:</b> Support an active, accessible, and inclusive community	Ensure community events are affordable and easy to access
<b>Objective 2:</b> Strengthen community relationships and engagement	Work with the community to host events that strengthen community connections
<b>Objective 3:</b> Create distinctive public and cultural spaces	Create more beautiful and meaningful spaces across the City

Community Development Objectives and Initiatives

Survey respondents also provided comments and ideas, and the following are the most common themes that emerged:

- Recognize and celebrate Surrey’s diverse populations and cultures
- Create walkable community-oriented hubs in the neighbourhoods
- Provide more programs and support for vulnerable populations
- Designate more funding and support for community organizations and initiatives
- Ensure community events and programs are affordable and accessible to all

## 4.3 ASSET ANALYSIS

This section provides an analysis of community facilities in Surrey.

### Youth Spaces

While all recreation facilities offer youth programming, youth drop-in lounges, which may support different users at different times, in the following facilities are considered here:

- Chuck Bailey Recreation Centre
- Don Christian Recreation Centre
- Fleetwood Community Centre
- Fraser Heights Recreation Centre
- Guildford Recreation Centre
- Newton Recreation Centre
- South Surrey Recreation & Arts Centre

The City is moving towards multi-generational spaces that can accommodate different types of programming, instead of dedicated spaces for specific age groups. Surrey currently provides fewer dedicated youth spaces than the average among comparable communities. Programming in multi-generational spaces will need to ensure that the needs of this particularly age group are met.

### Seniors’ Spaces

In addition to the dedicated Newton Seniors Centre, seniors’ drop-in lounges in the following facilities are considered here:

- Chuck Bailey Recreation Centre
- Cloverdale Recreation Centre
- Fleetwood Community Centre
- Guildford Recreation Centre
- South Surrey Recreation & Arts Centre

In addition to these dedicated, indoor seniors' spaces, park pavilions are used informally as gathering spaces for seniors, even though these are available for general community use.

Consistent with the City is moving towards multi-generational spaces, a full analysis of dedicated seniors' spaces is not appropriate. Surrey provides fewer dedicated seniors' spaces than the average among comparable communities. Programming in multi-generational spaces will need to ensure that the needs of this particularly age group are met.

## CHILDCARE/PRESCHOOL SPACES

Preschool rooms in the following facilities are considered here:

- Bridgeview Community Centre
- Chuck Bailey Recreation Centre
- Cloverdale Recreation Centre (2)
- Don Christian Recreation Centre (2)
- Fleetwood Community Centre (2)
- Fraser Heights Recreation Centre (2)
- Guildford Recreation Centre (2)
- Kensington Prairie Community Centre
- Newton Recreation Centre
- North Surrey Recreation Centre
- South Surrey Recreation & Arts Centre
- Surrey Sport & Leisure Complex

Generally, the programs held in these spaces are childcare for families using recreation facilities, and daytime programs for preschool-aged children. The provision of childcare offers an important service for families that reduces barriers to accessing PRC services and promotes a community atmosphere and civic centres.



\*per 20,000 Residents  
Only Minneapolis provided information on preschool rooms (2).

**GAPS**

- It is difficult to determine the appropriate quantity of facilities that should be provided as each community approaches childcare in a unique way.

**QUANTITY RATING: NOT APPLICABLE**

-  There may be greater demand for preschools that meet the needs of Indigenous families than there is supply.
-  There are 507 public and private childcare facilities in Surrey. SD 36 offers 50 daycare facilities.
-  There is an Indigenous preschool in North Walley.
-  The provision of preschool rooms supports early childhood programming and childcare at recreation facilities, which may reduce barriers for families who want to participate in recreation.

**QUALITY RATING**



-  The facilities where preschool rooms are located are generally of a high quality.

## 4.4 PROGRAMS AND SERVICES ANALYSIS

### Strengths

<b>Successful Cultural Events</b>	<p>The City hosts successful major events that attract many visitors and Surrey residents, in addition to many smaller events. The major events include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Canada Day</li><li>• Party for the Planet</li><li>• Surrey Fusion Festival</li><li>• Surrey International Children’s Festival</li><li>• Annual Christmas Tree Lighting</li><li>• Surrey Doors Open</li><li>• Culture Days</li><li>• Youth events, such as Surrey Steps Up, Surrey Youth Showcase, Surrey Rides, Surrey Youth Fest, Band-Aid, Youth Week, Youth Speak Up</li></ul>
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<p><b>Awards and Recognition Programs</b></p>	<p>The City runs award programs that spotlight the contributions of Surrey residents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beautify City Award, which recognizes those improving public spaces</li> <li>• Green City Award, which recognizes those who enhance the natural environment</li> <li>• Heritage in the City Award, which recognizes those who contribute to heritage identification, preservation, and promotion</li> <li>• Surrey Poet Laureate, who serves as an ambassador for Surrey and advocate for literary arts and literacy</li> <li>• Surrey Civic Treasure Award, which celebrates contributors to the city’s cultural sector</li> <li>• SASSY (Service Above Self Surrey Youth) Awards, a local Rotary scholarship awards program that recognizes youth ages 15 to 21 living or studying in Surrey or White Rock</li> </ul>
<p><b>Programs for Refugees</b></p>	<p>The City, in partnership with local organizations, provides support to new refugees settling in Surrey. The following are examples of initiatives currently underway:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Immigration Partnership</li> <li>• Advocacy for the elimination of the Refugee Transportation Loan Program</li> <li>• Refugee Housing Study</li> </ul>
<p><b>Programming Targeted at Different Age Groups</b></p>	<p>The City of Surrey provides numerous programs to meet the unique needs of residents throughout their lives. From supporting parents with childcare at recreation facilities, to youth and senior drop-in lounges, these programs and spaces fill an important need and reduce barriers to participation in PRC services.</p>
<p><b>Leisure Access Program</b></p>	<p>The Leisure Access Program helps reduce financial barriers to participation.</p>
<p><b>City-Wide Volunteering System</b></p>	<p>Many Surrey residents are passionate about their city and neighbourhoods, and are involved in volunteering.</p>

## Challenges

<b>Accessibility</b>	Advocates for people with special needs reported that a lack of safe transportation options was a major obstacle to attending special events. There may also be gaps in physical accessibility at events that prevent people with disabilities from participating. Even if accessibility has been considered, it may not be well communicated to the general public.
<b>Affordability</b>	Community engagement revealed that some people were not able to participate in community events and other parks, recreation and culture activities due to financial barriers.
<b>Barriers to Volunteering</b>	Community engagement found that there are numerous barriers to volunteering, such as cost, transportation, and complicated administrative processes.
<b>Funding for Community Organizations</b>	Workshop participants indicated that more funding was needed for community organizations.
<b>Meeting the Needs of Different Age Groups</b>	The City is shifting away from providing dedicated youth and seniors spaces, and seeking to provide multi-generational spaces where programming can be maximized. The City will need to ensure that this change does not negatively affect youth and seniors who have relied on dedicated spaces to meet specialized needs.

## Opportunities

<b>Indigenous Spaces</b>	There is an opportunity to work in partnership with Indigenous organizations to create spaces that meet the unique recreation and cultural needs of individuals and families.
<b>City Liaison Role</b>	Community members suggested a City Liaison to work with residents and organizations. This person could be a contact point at the City on inclusivity and accessibility issues and someone who could share information on City initiatives with community organizations.
<b>Improve Affordability and Accessibility of Community Events</b>	The City's work with community event organizers to improve affordability and accessibility is appreciated and should continue. This may include providing professional input on accessibility, subsidies for entry, or connecting community event organizers with advocacy groups. Effort should be made to clearly communicate if an event is or is not accessible, and if there are any assistance programs available.
<b>Assess Reach of Assistance Programs</b>	The City offers some programs to make recreation more affordable to users, but affordability gaps remain. The City should consider assessing the reach of the assistance programs and determining if the level of assistance is adequate and if information about the programs is reaching those in need.

<b>Review Funding Programs for Community Organizations</b>	Community engagement revealed that more funding may be needed for community organizations. The City should review the existing programs and engage recipients to identify gaps and opportunities to provide better assistance.
<b>Collaborate to Remove Barriers</b>	The City should continue reaching out to local organizations—for example, advocacy groups for people with disabilities—to identify barriers to participating in PRC and opportunities to remove those barriers.
<b>Increasing Volunteerism</b>	There may be an opportunity to increase volunteerism through the development of a city-wide volunteering system.

## 4.5 NEEDS SUMMARY

THEME	KEY NEEDS
<b>Indigenous Programs and Spaces</b>	There may be opportunities for the City to collaborate with urban Indigenous organizations to provide programs and spaces that meet the unique needs of Surrey’s Indigenous residents. The success of the Indigenous-focused preschool indicates that such initiatives may be desired but not currently provided.
<b>Volunteering</b>	The City should consider that many volunteers are looking for short-term commitments that use their specialized skills or meet specific interests, rather than long-term commitments.
<b>Refugees</b>	The City should continue to monitor and respond to the needs of newcomers, particularly refugees. There may be a need to expand targeted programming and adjust services to promote an inclusive atmosphere.
<b>Youth and Seniors Spaces</b>	More youth and seniors’ spaces are needed to keep up with needs. There may be an opportunity for additional multi-generational spaces that bring together different age groups.
<b>Affordability</b>	The City should continue to monitor financial barriers to participating in PRC and potentially adjust programs depending on need. Some communities offer more free or lower-cost programs at community centres in high-need areas.
<b>Working with Community Organizations</b>	The City should continue looking for ways to better engage with local organizations, through existing channels or through a special City Liaison role. While the City has a strong role to play, community organizations can provide more direct contact with residents who need specific services.
<b>Accessibility</b>	Some residents continue to experience accessibility barriers to participating in PRC. The City should continue working with community members and organizations to identify ways to remove barriers.

“One sign of a healthy community is its simultaneous ability to preserve and invent its culture—that is, to conserve its history and heritage while developing new expressions for current times. Often, the concept of preservation is interpreted as meaning stagnation when, in fact, heritage and history can be the basis for innovation and advancement. Moreover, heritage and history are frequently essential sources of meaning that give a place character and resonance.”

American Planning Association<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Community Heritage and Culture: How the arts and cultural sector strengthen cultural values and preserve heritage and history, American Planning Association, Arts and Culture Briefing Papers No. 02, 2011

# HERITAGE



## 5. HERITAGE

The City of Surrey’s heritage facilities, programs, and services form an important part of preserving, presenting, and celebrating Surrey’s rich history and culture. Bringing the past, present, and future together through shared stories and cultural experiences is foundational to creating a unique sense of place that evolves as the community grows.

A needs analysis of heritage and cultural facilities, programs, and services must look to the past and the future, at what has been done and what opportunities can be embraced. Heritage can be experienced inside and outside traditional institutions such as museums, heritage sites, and archives, as well as through shared experiences such as story-telling and community celebrations. Technology has and will continue to be a game-changer. Looking ahead to the next decade, the City of Surrey has a great opportunity to build on its past while working creatively with the private sector, non-profit organizations, and community groups to make cultural resources an accessible and integral part of civic life.

The International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) established objectives for the interpretation and presentation of heritage that provide a foundation for heritage preservation and programming<sup>10</sup>. The objectives below are relevant to heritage protection in Surrey:

1. Facilitate understanding and appreciation of cultural heritage and foster public awareness and engagement in protecting and conserving heritage.
2. Communicate the meaning of cultural heritage to a wide audience by documenting its recognized significance.
3. Where possible, safeguard the value of cultural heritage sites and preserve stories and experiences in the natural and cultural setting and social context where these take place.
4. Support inclusiveness in the types of tangible and intangible heritage that are recognized and preserved, and facilitate the involvement of stakeholders and associated communities in the development and implementation of interpretive programs.

### 5.1 TRENDS AND NEXT PRACTICES

This section reviews trends and next practices related to the challenges and aspirations identified by Surrey staff, heritage stakeholders, and residents. The themes found in this section reflect changing ideas of heritage; the need to better recognize Indigenous culture and heritage and overall cultural diversity in Surrey; interest in moving heritage beyond the four walls of museums and buildings; and the desires of residents and visitors to have authentic cultural experiences.

Some of the examples in this section are based on research completed by Nordicity, a consultant engaged to provide research on heritage opportunities related to partnerships, digital technology integration, and

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<sup>10</sup> ICOMOS, “The ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites”, 2008. [http://icip.icomos.org/downloads/ICOMOS\\_Interpretation\\_Charter\\_ENG\\_04\\_10\\_08.pdf](http://icip.icomos.org/downloads/ICOMOS_Interpretation_Charter_ENG_04_10_08.pdf).

decentralization. This needs analysis focuses on broader heritage themes, with reference to Nordicity's work where relevant.

## Collaboration with Indigenous Communities

Collaborating with Surrey's land-based First Nations and urban Indigenous communities to foster deeper understanding, encourage learning, and promote language and protocol are empowering and integral long-term processes needed for reconciliation. Urban development in Canadian cities has often led to the destruction and displacement of Indigenous protocol and cultural traditions, as well as heritage sites and artifacts. As part of reconciliation efforts, the City of Surrey must collaborate with land-based First Nations and urban Indigenous communities to preserve the rich heritage and cultural practices, both contemporary and historical, in Surrey. The following are some of the initiatives:

- Cultural programming led by Indigenous elders and members that share stories and skills to foster cultural understanding.
- Acquisition and retention of oral histories of elders to help ensure that the knowledge, skills, and customs are preserved for future generations, e.g., Semiahmoo First Nation's oral history project
- Promoting the visibility of Indigenous culture and heritage in the urban landscape to teach residents and visitors about the history of Indigenous society in the area, e.g., the Ogimaa Mikana Project is working to restore Anishinaabemowin place-names to the streets and pathways of Gichi Kiiwenging (Toronto)<sup>11</sup>

## Connecting Heritage to Present Needs

Repurposing heritage buildings into new community facilities can reinvigorate the concept of heritage for a new generation, and bring a wider range of stakeholders on board. There are numerous examples of successful repurposing efforts. Heritage is, by definition, unique and it emerges out of a specific time, place, and circumstance. Preservation and celebration of heritage is dependent on a number of factors, including political will, availability of funding, enthusiasm of partners, and engaged residents. Comparable examples can provide ideas, but implementation will be rooted in Surrey's unique context.

<sup>11</sup> Nordicity

## TRENDS AND NEXT PRACTICES

Old, and often empty, utilitarian buildings can be preserved by repurposing them into aesthetically interesting environments for special events or permanent use. Often former workspaces, such as factories and warehouses, provide excellent art studios and galleries because they provide large, open spaces with high ceilings.

The Hearn Power Plant in Toronto, ON, hosts the annual Luminato Music Festival



Physical artifacts can be integrated into community spaces, such as recreation centres, visual and performing arts centres, or park spaces.

Yaletown Roundhouse Community Arts and Recreation Centre in Vancouver, BC



## Technology and Heritage

A common theme in the community engagement was using visual digital technology to enhance access to archives and museum collections and engage new audiences.

Online heritage databases are being recognized as a way to meet a variety of heritage needs, such as increasing the accessibility of historic materials, streamlining research, and preserving knowledge of artifacts even when the physical specimens may degrade. There are numerous ways that technology can be used to protect and promote heritage:

- Apps or mobile-friendly websites can make it easier for people to access heritage information. Virtual reality apps can provide a glimpse into the past with heritage photos superimposed on camera views based on the user's location, e.g., the MTL Urban Museum app created by McCord Museum in Montreal, QC. Apps can also be used to share archives, e.g., Los Angeles County Museum of Art in Los Angeles, USA.
- Exhibits can incorporate interactive elements such as touch screens or allow audience members to participate with their smart phone, e.g., Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto, ON, has an eight-foot touch screen.
- Incorporating social media sharing into heritage activities can increase interactivity and expand the audience participating in conversations about heritage, e.g., Royal Ontario Museum offers a selfie guide and encourages sharing selfies through its hashtags.
- Virtual reality (VR) can be used to create immersive heritage experiences, e.g., Museum of Ontario Archeology in London, ON.
- Exhibits can be shared online to increase accessibility, e.g., Glenbow Museum in Calgary, AB.
- Crowdsourcing can be used to collect community histories, e.g. Story of M is an initiative in Mississauga, ON, to capture the city's entire history.
- Local history can be shared through podcasts, e.g., Edmonton Heritage Council, AB.

## Passive Versus Immersive Heritage Experiences

Heritage and culture can be experienced in many ways and programming is increasingly incorporating new methods of educating and engaging diverse audiences. Innovative passive experiences can integrate heritage components into everyday experiences:

- Hosting community events in historic spaces exposes visitors to local heritage, e.g., Kingston Business Improvement Association in Kingston, ON, sponsors outdoor movies in the city's historic Springer Market Square.

- Interpretive signage along trails, in parks, and near transit hubs can integrate stories about local history into people’s everyday routines.

Innovative immersive experiences can also get participants actively involved in learning about culture and heritage:

- Heritage-focused skills classes, such as weaving and tool-making, can support knowledge of skills that are no longer common. These types of classes also tap into the Maker Movement and the popularity of Do-It-Yourself activities.
- Music and culinary traditions are fun and meaningful ways to share and learn about cultural traditions.
- Oral history programs can be used to capture the voices of residents on a regular basis, e.g., preserving stories today for future heritage. This type of program can take the form of a “living archive”, tapping into the stories, skills, and experiences of seniors and unique individuals to share with a wider audience.

## Partnership Opportunities

Few heritage facilities or programs are implemented through municipal efforts alone. There are often numerous stakeholders interested in projects and willing to volunteer time or provide funding. Partnerships with a variety of actors have successfully supported heritage efforts:

- Municipalities are supporting heritage through strategic partnerships with stakeholders such as Indigenous communities, Business Improvement Areas, community and cultural groups, non-profit organizations, post-secondary institutions, and local newspapers. Arts Underground in Whitehorse, YK, is a community space dedicated to visual arts and heritage made possible through partnerships among arts and heritage groups and funding by a private company.
- Heritage displays can be installed at community centres with locally relevant themes, e.g., neighbourhood history, local sports heroes, community activities, contemporary issues, sustainability, and major city events.
- Communities are working to cultivate a culture of philanthropy in the public, private, and non-profit sectors to support heritage and cultural programming.

## Decentralization

The decentralization of heritage—breaking heritage out of the traditional museum or heritage building, and engaging new audiences through innovative programming and exhibits in unexpected places—is another trend researched by Nordicity:

- Pop-up programming and displays in public spaces and local businesses bring heritage to people’s normal routines. In Montreal, QC, a photography and sculpture exhibit was hosted along Sherbrooke Street.

- Outdoor movie nights can be introduced by archival content or re-enactment.
- Homes from different eras can be converted into museums—and not only “heritage” homes over a hundred years old, people are increasingly interested in seeing artifacts from mid-century and into the present, depending on the stories they tell and personal/communal relevance.
- The City can work with different heritage holders to curate exhibits, introduce new programs and special events, and other learning opportunities. Examples include Indigenous communities, South Asian organizations and other cultural groups.
- To engage younger generations, host tours and talks with music, food, and drinks.
- As municipalities have grown, changed, and/or amalgamated over time, local heritage is often regional. There may be opportunities to coordinate with neighbouring municipalities on bus tours of regional heritage sites.
- The City could work with local architects or students to showcase examples of important and relevant architecture throughout Surrey.
- Murals and other public artworks can be used to identify historically significant sites and celebrate intangible or lost heritage.
- In situ interpretation, such as signs and displays, can be used to interpret and present stories throughout the city, bringing artifacts, stories, archives, and images outside of the four walls of the museum.
- Images and stories can be used to make roads and infrastructure more visually interesting, e.g., archival images of local buildings and streetscapes enliven recycling and garbage cans in Victoria, BC.

## 5.2 COMMUNITY INPUT

### Phase 1

The community survey found that cultural (including heritage) festivals and events were among the top three priorities for respondents.

The most popular ideas related to heritage that emerged from the Idea Fairs were cultural tourism and repurposing older buildings for social good. Other popular ideas included new cultural celebrations or events, digital technology, and public exhibits.

The following are the key themes from the workshops:

- Participants want Surrey to be recognized for heritage and culture.

- Heritage is part of attracting visitors from within the region and abroad through unique and affordable attractions, regional events, exhibits and tours.
- Technology was identified as a critical component of making heritage more accessible, engaging different demographics, particularly younger audiences, and integrating perspectives that have been historically ignored or are emerging.
- Heritage includes natural and human history into the present, as well as physical sites and buildings.
- Partnerships were identified as key to preserving and celebrating Surrey’s diverse heritage and culture.

## Phase 2

Survey respondents were asked to prioritize a series of objectives and initiatives related to heritage. Promoting and celebrating Surrey’s heritage was identified as a key objective for heritage services. The most popular initiatives for each objective are summarized in the table below.

OBJECTIVE	TOP INITIATIVE
Objective 1: Promote and celebrate Surrey’s heritage	Host more guided tours and talks related to Surrey’s history
Objective 2: Provide more heritage facilities and programs across the City	Develop self-guided interpretive trails and signage related to Surrey’s historic neighbourhoods, buildings and landscapes.
Objective 3: Develop partnerships to engage more people in Surrey’s heritage	Engage more young people through in-school heritage programs
Objective 4: Use technology to engage people around heritage	Increase access to archives and museum collections online

### Heritage Objectives and Initiatives

Survey respondents also wrote a number of ideas and comments about heritage in Surrey; the following are the most common themes:

- Heritage should better reflect Surrey’s diversity
- Protect heritage of the built environment
- Heritage attractions should be low-cost and accessible to everyone

The following themes emerged from the workshops:

- Use existing plans for a strong shared vision and plan for heritage
- Engage more people in local heritage
- Work with citizens to identify what types of experiences are desired
- Work with developers and provide incentives to help protect heritage

An additional youth workshop identified the following opportunities to encourage youth participation in heritage:

- Partnerships with schools
- Offer volunteer opportunities
- Engage youth through promotion in schools and on social media
- Host youth performances to showcase different cultures
- More outdoor events and festivals

## 5.3 ASSET ANALYSIS

This section provides an analysis of heritage facilities in Surrey. The map in Map 11 is used to assess the distribution of heritage sites and assets—including museum facilities, noted heritage buildings, heritage trees, and historic transportation routes—and their proximity to residential areas.

### City-Wide Facilities

#### CIVIC HERITAGE SITES AND MUSEUM FACILITIES

This section examines major civic heritage and museum facilities and sites in Surrey that draw audiences from across the city. The three facilities and sites considered here are the Historic Stewart Farm, Museum of Surrey of Surrey, and Surrey Archives.



\*Per 100,000 Residents

#### GAPS

- Major facility or site dedicated to Indigenous heritage
- Potential to expand programming on Historic Stewart Farm to demonstrate natural and intangible heritage of land
- Layout of Museum of Surrey outdoor space could better maximize neighbourhood use or integrate historic log cabin
- Long-term capacity of Surrey Archives, including investment in digital capacity

## QUANTITY RATING

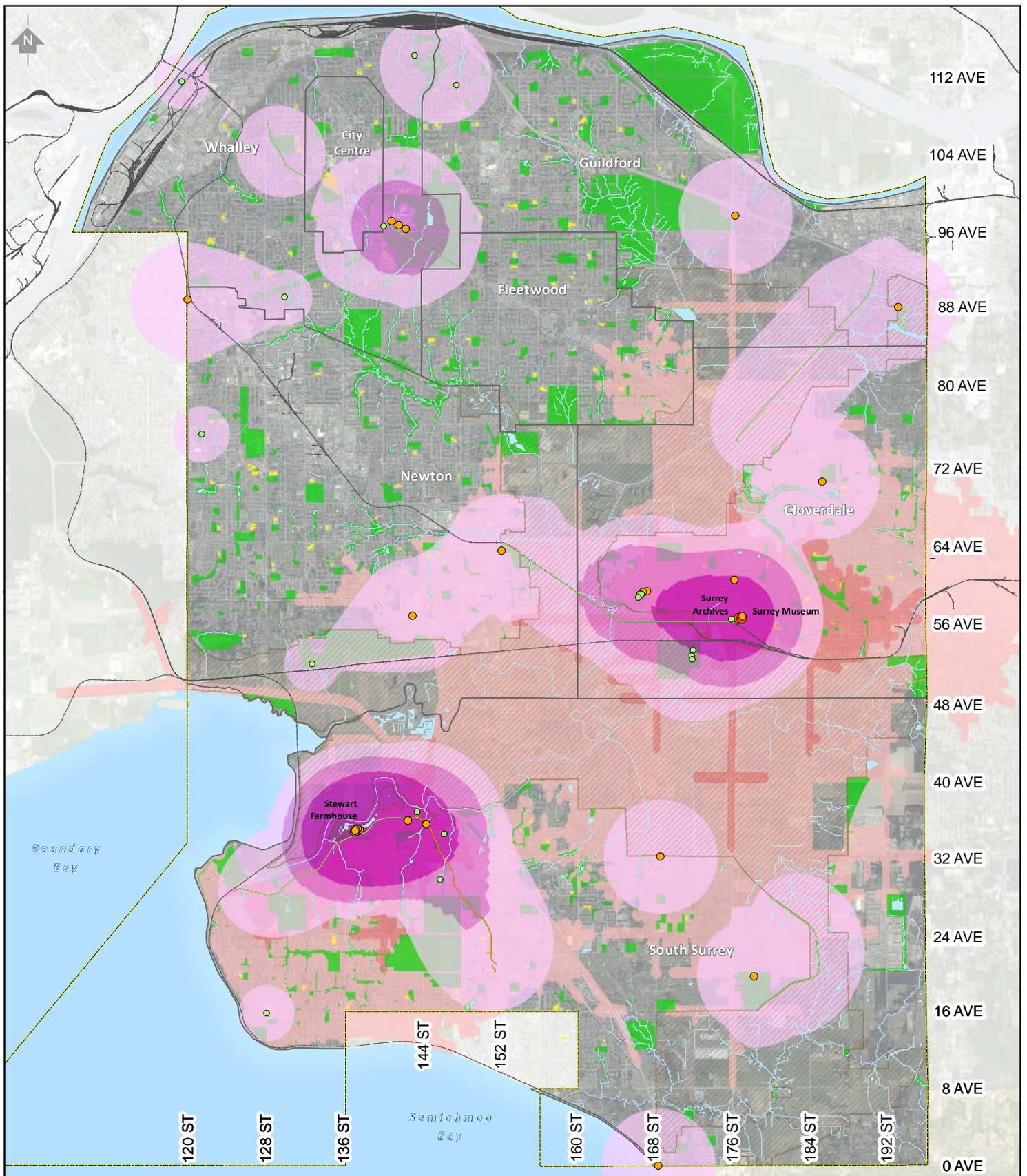


LOW	MED	HIGH
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Concentrated around two sites</li> <li> Far from high density areas of the city</li> <li> May be difficult to access by public transportation</li> <li> Most neighbourhoods are more than ten minutes away by car</li> <li> Information for Laval, Minneapolis, and Portland was not available.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Other municipalities likely have a higher number of civic heritage sites and museum facilities that are run by private or non-profit organizations.</li> <li> Higher provision rate than average of comparable communities</li> <li> Major expansion planned for Museum of Surrey will add significant new exhibition and programming space to the City's inventory, as well as outdoor public spaces for programming and events</li> </ul>	

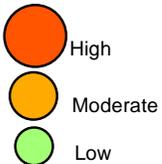
## QUALITY RATING



LOW	MED	HIGH
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Current layout of Museum of Surrey does not orient towards the street or maximize casual usage</li> <li> There are few examples of preserved, non-European heritage in the City's inventory.</li> <li> Historic Stewart Farm land is underutilized, with potential to share natural and intangible heritage, as well as host community events.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Museum of Surrey expansion will improve quality of exhibition spaces and offer opportunities for more and different types of programming, both inside and outside</li> <li> Historic Stewart Farm is an excellent example of a site and building preservation.</li> <li> Surrey Archives represents a successful repurposing of a heritage building for new purposes.</li> <li> Surrey Archives is anticipated to have sufficient capacity over the next ten years.</li> <li> Civic facilities preserve primarily European-heritage buildings and historic sites</li> </ul>	



**Heritage Site Ranking**



**Heritage Route Ranking**



**Heritage - Kernel Density**



- Parks
- Schools
- Schools (Other)
- Agricultural Land Reserve

Please Note:  
Kernel Density analysis based on number of points per square km (2000m search radius) weighted by heritage rank (10, 20, 50)  
High: 25 - 75  
Moderate: 10 - 25  
Low: 2 - 10

Map 11 - Heritage Sites

Facilities were weighted by ranking of the significance of the sites. More important facilities are ranked higher and show as a darker shade

# Community Facilities

## NON-MUSEUM HERITAGE EXHIBITION SPACE

This section examines indoor exhibition space, outside of traditional museums, where visual displays can be hosted. The Historic Stewart Farm and the Surrey Nature Centre are identified as the only facilities offering this.

**2** CURRENT INVENTORY

**0.08** CURRENT PROVISION\*

\*Per 20,000 Residents

**GAPS**

- Multi-purpose spaces that can be adapted for different purposes
- Use of 'pop-up' heritage spaces in high traffic areas of the city, such as community centres, libraries, parks, and others

### QUANTITY RATING



 Information from comparable communities was not available.

 Limited dedicated heritage exhibition space outside of major facilities.

### QUALITY RATING



 Limited use of non-traditional spaces to exhibit heritage.

 The exhibition space is visually interesting and flexible for different uses.

## MUSEUM AND HERITAGE PROGRAMMING SPACES

This section examines spaces that can be programmed for recreation or educational heritage programming. The two facilities with programming space are the Historic Stewart Farm and Museum of Surrey. Surrey Archives also offers programs, but the building does not offer program space that can be adapted to different needs.

**2** CURRENT INVENTORY

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**0.08** CURRENT PROVISION\*

\*Per 20,000 Residents

**GAPS**

- Potential to use minor heritage buildings to offer programs and services

### QUANTITY RATING



### QUALITY RATING



## OTHER FACILITIES AND FEATURES

Surrey has other facilities and features showcasing local heritage that are on Surrey’s Community Heritage Register. They are not included in the analysis above because they are mostly privately owned and/or operated, and not currently used for programming and exhibitions. They are well distributed throughout Surrey, though there are gaps. The following are some examples:

- 1912 Municipal Hall
- Red Rankin House
- Christ Church
- Red Cedar Stump
- The Clova Theatre
- Sullivan Community Hall
- Fleetwood Memorial United
- James Creighton House
- Michale Morrissey House
- Pillath House
- Tynehead Community Hall
- St. Helen’s Anglican Church
- St. Oswald’s Church
- Brooksdale Estate
- “The Caste” – Baron von Mackensen House
- Cobblestones

A major theme among heritage sites in Surrey is that they reflect European-settler heritage. This is significant for many residents and heritage organizations. However, there is a lack of heritage-designated sites within Surrey that reflect the heritage and culture of the Indigenous communities of the region, as well as the diverse South Asian populations. There may be opportunities to work with Semiahmoo, Kwantlen, and Katzie First Nations, as well as local urban Indigenous communities in this regard. Community feedback also reflected the importance of preserving and celebrating the histories of different cultural groups, such as Surrey’s South Asian and Korean populations.

## 5.4 PROGRAMS AND SERVICES ANALYSIS

This section identifies broad strengths, challenges, and opportunities for programs and services related to heritage. Many of the opportunities identified in the trends and next practices research, community input, and city-wide and community-level analysis pointed to ways that programming and services could maximize the use of traditional heritage facilities, museums, and other spaces.

### Strengths

<b>Historic Re-enactment Programming</b>	Surrey has been recognized for its historic re-enactment programming, having won the 2015 BC Parks and Recreation Associations’ Program Excellence Award. The program operates at venues and festivals across Surrey. This type of programming is popular with audiences.
<b>Community Engagement</b>	The community engagement process for the PRC Strategic Plan demonstrates the City’s commitment to connecting with individuals and organizations involved in heritage and culture. The stakeholders who participated will be key to growing heritage in Surrey.

<b>Museum of Surrey Programming</b>	Museum of Surrey has maximized its physical space and initiated many popular and innovative exhibits and programs. The Museum has recently been focusing on reflecting Surrey's Indigenous communities, as well as offering cultural programming that is representative of Surrey's diverse population.
<b>Surrey Archives and Museums Online Access (Online)</b>	Surrey offers online public access to the City's Archives and Museums, including over 40,000 historical photographs and more than 2,000 artifacts.
<b>Cultural Programming</b>	Surrey has seen real success through cultural programming that celebrates the city's diversity, particularly through its festivals.
<b>Local Heritage Groups</b>	The City benefits from strong relationships with local heritage groups.
<b>Cultural Grants Program</b>	<p>The City's Cultural Grants Program supports and enhances arts and heritage in Surrey by providing funding for the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building organizational capability and sustainability in existing and new local cultural organizations</li> <li>• Investing in community-based cultural activities that promote awareness, access, participation and appreciation of arts and heritage.</li> <li>• Encouraging collaborative opportunities and partnerships</li> </ul>

## Challenges

<b>Securing Financial Support</b>	Many of the ideas identified through the needs analysis will take investment and experimentation. Securing financial support for new efforts will be a challenge. This is a common challenge facing municipalities.
<b>Capacity Issues at Local Heritage Groups</b>	City staff report that local heritage groups are not taking advantage of cultural funding opportunities provided by the City; this may be due to lack of interest (e.g., the grant funding does not fund the activities needed), unclear definitions of what activities can be funded, or lack of capacity (e.g., group volunteers or staff due not have the time or knowledge to apply for grants and implement funding). These groups may need to build internal capacity and connect with other groups to expand heritage activities.
<b>Narrow Scope of Heritage</b>	Like many municipalities, Surrey's approach to heritage has focused on the buildings and artifacts of European-heritage settlers. These buildings and artifacts, as well as the programming that brings them to life, is significant for many audiences. However, to stay meaningful, heritage must continue to evolve to reflect the stories of all residents and the diverse cultures present within Surrey.

**Coordination with Other Departments**

Heritage is significant in many contexts, such as parks and trails (natural heritage), sports (historic sports s), and community events (culinary heritage, music, art). Better coordination with other departments is essential.

## Opportunities

**Coordination Across Departments**

The PRC Strategic Plan presents a unique opportunity for the Department to lead an integrative internal approach to cultural resources within recreation facility planning, social planning, community planning and urban design, as well as the design and programming of the public realm.

**Expanding the Definition of Heritage**

Notions of whose culture is represented under the umbrella of “heritage” and what counts as heritage can be expanded to better reflect Indigenous heritage and culture, and the cultural diversity present in Surrey today.

Heritage includes protocol, storytelling, music, culinary arts, visual arts, and performance. There are opportunities to incorporate heritage into cultural activities already underway.

**Breaking Out of the Box**

Cultural artifacts, images, and narratives can be integrated into a wide variety of spaces. Some of the potential opportunities include heritage and cultural displays near transit stops, in public squares, and at community centres; housing heritage artifacts in public spaces like recreation centres; and interpretive signage that tells the story of natural or intangible heritage in important areas.

**Building Partnerships with Heritage Stakeholders**

Partnerships with heritage stakeholders will be key to the success of many of the ideas identified in this needs analysis.

<p><b>Partnerships to Enhance Programming</b></p>	<p>There are many opportunities for partnerships to expand the reach of programming, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partnering with schools, universities, religious organizations, and others to engage young people</li> <li>• Creating a Surrey Heritage Network that is a forum for heritage groups to meet and collaborate</li> <li>• Partnering with other municipalities on heritage tours and events</li> <li>• Partnering with Cemetery Services to deliver heritage programming</li> <li>• Increasing partnerships with Surrey Libraries in programs, special events, and exhibits.</li> <li>• Working with Surrey Tourism to expand programming and tours</li> <li>• Collaborating on special events to integrate heritage and cultural components</li> <li>• Working with partners to create a “Surrey Culture Pass” that makes it easy and affordable for residents to visit and participate in heritage</li> <li>• Partnering with Business Improvement Associations to integrate programming into sponsored events</li> </ul>
<p><b>Sponsorships</b></p>	<p>Over the next decade, the development of strong networks among Surrey’s public, private, and non-profit cultural leaders will benefit the entire community. Investing in programs, people, and partnerships will create a philanthropic environment whereby individuals, families, businesses and foundations can contribute to the enhancement of their community. Local government does not need to be the sole funder; it can leverage funds and facilitate collaboration to the benefit of all parties.</p>
<p><b>“Animator” Role</b></p>	<p>An effective way to build engagement with a variety of groups and provide creative activation of spaces is through the role of an “animator.” Someone working in this role would focus on building long-term relationships between the City and different heritage stakeholders, and working with these stakeholders to develop innovative programs. A Community Heritage Coordinator could fill this function.</p>
<p><b>Using Technology</b></p>	<p>There are a variety of technologies that the City could use to enhance programming. A key factor will be the willingness to invest and experiment in the variety of tools available to see what works for Surrey.</p>

<b>Critical Role of Marketing</b>	<p>While this needs analysis has generated numerous ideas for programming, one of the key components of success will be successful marketing of new opportunities.</p>
<b>Build on Successful Cultural Events</b>	<p>Surrey’s success with cultural festivals, such as Surrey Fusion Festival, provides a strong foundation for making heritage and culture reflective of the City’s population. Opportunities exist to integrate programming into ongoing events, particularly festivals, through food, music, display of historic artifacts, and sharing stories and narratives, among many other potential activities. Many of these activities are already occurring, but may not be under the umbrella of Heritage.</p>
<b>Connecting Heritage to Present Needs</b>	<p>A major opportunity to connect Surrey’s heritage to the current wave of immigration driving the City’s growth is finding ways of capturing the stories of newcomers and their experiences (for example, through capturing oral histories). The current growth rate is a significant event in the City’s history, as well as part of previous waves of immigration, and there is an opportunity to consider how this moment in history is being captured for future generations. Such an initiative may be City-supported or initiated and would likely involve partnership with storytellers or researchers with expertise in this area.</p>
<b>Re-implement Heritage Fair</b>	<p>A heritage fair offers an opportunity to experiment with different ideas, bring a variety of stakeholders on board, and reach new audiences who may not be familiar with existing heritage facilities and programs. It is also a great way to engage more young people.</p>

## 5.5 NEEDS SUMMARY

The following are the findings of the needs analysis of heritage facilities, sites, and programs:

THEME	KEY NEEDS
<b>Indigenous Collaboration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is an opportunity to improve recognition of Indigenous heritage and culture in Surrey through collaboration with local First Nations and urban Indigenous organizations.</li> </ul>
<b>Expanding the Scope of Heritage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The City can support the expansion of heritage to reflect the diversity of residents in Surrey.</li> </ul>
<b>Beyond Heritage Sites</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decentralized programming and exhibits offer significant opportunities for engaging new audiences and bringing heritage to where people are, including near transit stops, along trails and pathways, and at other community facilities.</li> <li>• There is potential to use the land and exterior space of major heritage facilities to showcase Surrey’s natural heritage (in the case of the Historic Stewart Farm) or to create more opportunities for community connection and interaction (in the case of Museum of Surrey).</li> <li>• As part of breaking heritage out of the box, there are many opportunities to bring heritage programming into multi-purpose spaces and outdoor public spaces throughout the city.</li> </ul>
<b>Internal Coordination</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is an opportunity to increase coordination with other departments, recognizing that heritage is significant in many contexts, such as in parks, along trails, and at community centres.</li> </ul>
<b>Partnerships</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Securing funding is a challenge facing many communities. Implementing ideas that are a departure from previous facility investments and types of programming may require new partnerships and sponsorships. Further investigation of options within the Surrey context will be required.</li> </ul>
<b>Technology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Innovative uses of technology are key to keeping up with trends.</li> </ul>

# PARKS & THE ENVIRONMENT



“People have an inherent need to connect with the natural world and the recreation field plays a vital role in meeting that need. Connecting with nature is associated with improved cognitive, mental, and physical health, enhanced creativity and positive social behaviours... For many people, urban parks may be one of the few connections that they experience with the natural world. Because of this, urban parks play an essential role in public health and wellbeing. Urban parks can serve as restorative environments in which individuals have the ability to view nature, to be active in nature, to observe plants and gardens, and to observe and encounter animals (both pets and wildlife).”

CPRA, “A Framework for Recreation in Canada 2015: Pathways to Wellbeing, 2015.

# 6. PARKS & THE ENVIRONMENT

As density increases in urban areas, parks and natural areas become the heart and lungs of the community. Parks are where people connect with the natural world. The clean air, sights and smells of vegetation and soil, experiences of wildlife, and absorbent ground have well-proven health and spiritual benefits.

Nature makes us happy and more generous.<sup>12</sup> For example, urban residents living near natural environments tend to know more of their neighbours, feel a stronger sense of community belonging, and have a more positive view of their neighbourhood. A study of a major US city found that residents of neighbourhoods with parks had higher levels of mutual trust and willingness to help one another than their counterparts living in neighbourhoods without parks<sup>13</sup>.

Parks and green space are also the setting for outdoor play, sports, gatherings, and events. As our society becomes increasingly bound to technology, children in particular are suffering from what Richard Louv calls “nature-deficit disorder.”<sup>14</sup> There is extensive research available on the physical and mental health, crime reduction, economic, and social benefits of outdoor activities and experiences of nature.<sup>15</sup>

## 6.1 TRENDS AND NEXT PRACTICES

### Parks are Key to Quality of Life

One of the top five trends for 2017 identified by the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) is the growing recognition that parks are key to quality of life. Parks improve neighbourhood desirability. Research increasingly shows that living close to green parks is a proven factor in good health and longevity.<sup>16</sup>

### Prioritizing Conservation

Urban development is reducing open space—at a rate of 6,000 acres per day in the US—and climate change is decreasing the health and diversity of wildlife and landscapes. Protecting the natural values of parks is a key method of adapting to climate change. Parks lower urban temperatures, protect habitats and biodiversity, naturally manage stormwater, and retain cleaner air and water. The public is increasingly vocal in advocating for the protection of green space and natural areas.

### Balancing CPTED and Nature

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) is a generally accepted and necessary way to design and maintain parks to make them feel more safe and secure. However, the application of CPTED principles to the extreme can reduce the habitat and aesthetic value offered by vegetation in parks. CPTED should be balanced with the enhancement of natural features.

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12 Weinstein, Netta; Przybylski, Andrew K.; and Ryan, Richard M., “Can Nature Make Us More Caring? Effects of Immersion in Nature on Intrinsic Aspirations and Generosity”, *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 2009.

13 Kuo, F. and Sullivan, W., “Aggression and violence in the inner city: Effects of environment via mental fatigue”, *Environment and Behavior*, 2001.

14 Louv, Richard, *Last Child in the Woods: Saving Our Children From Nature-Deficit Disorder*, 2008.

15 Alberta Recreation & Parks Association, “The National Benefits Hub”, 2016. [www.benefitshub.ca](http://www.benefitshub.ca).

16 NRPA, “NRPA’s Top 5 Predictions for Parks and Recreation in 2017”, 2017. Accessed August 22, 2017. <https://www.nrpa.org/blog/nrpas-top-5-predictions-for-parks-and-recreation-in-2017/>

## Active Transportation

Cities are investing in active transportation opportunities. Advocacy groups and municipal departments are changing the fabric of streets by redesigning them to better accommodate pedestrians, cyclists, and public transit. Examples include bike lanes, bike routes, wider sidewalks, and even ski trails in places such as Whistler. Community input shows that active transportation infrastructure is a priority for residents across Metro Vancouver:

- Pedestrians and cyclists increasingly ask for walking paths and trails along and separated from streets.
- Trails that connect parks, facilities, and other destinations encourage active transportation. Off-road cycling and walking make these activities more accessible to all ages and levels.
- Food options along trails, including pop-up cafes and food trucks, are popular and make using trails more enjoyable for both exercise and socializing.
- A consistent system of signage, including wayfinding, trail rating, regulatory, and interpretive signs makes trail use safer and more enjoyable.

## Reclaiming Urban Space

Community groups and municipalities are reclaiming urban space from cars for pedestrians. This strategy offers opportunities for integrating cultural, recreation, and natural opportunities into the existing fabric of the city. Reclaiming urban space is about much more than physical space. It provides opportunities for social connections, spontaneity, and experiences that are a little out of the ordinary.

### TRENDS AND NEXT PRACTICES

Pop-up or permanent parklets and seating in place of parking spaces can attract pedestrians to sit and socialize. Parklets can also be programmed with recreation or cultural programming.

Vancouver, BC



Parks can be built on old overpasses or railways, effectively reusing these old spaces and adding visual interest.

Highline Park in New York City, USA



Streets can be temporarily or permanently closed to create plazas.

Robson Street in Vancouver, BC



Community gardening is a form of recreation and community building. Community gardens can be built through reclaiming lawns or planting beds for food production. Urban agricultural demonstration gardens and community kitchens can build social connection and food skills.

Jardin Gamelin in Montreal, QC, is a collaboration between the City of Montreal and non-profit organizations to promote urban gardens and cultural programs



## Innovation in Play

Playgrounds and play areas are becoming more innovative, with unique, accessible, and interactive play environments for kids. Creating opportunities for children to problem-solve and learn to navigate natural or unique surfaces and features offers developmental benefits. Communities are experimenting with ways to encourage self-organized play, including elements of risk, and to reduce barriers to participation.

### TRENDS AND NEXT PRACTICES

Adults are looking to socialize and be active alongside their kids, but not necessarily with them. Recent years have seen many parents spend their leisure time watching their kids play sports. Adult participation in sports and fitness opportunities is increasingly a priority.

**Fitness equipment next to playgrounds**



Accessible playgrounds can offer opportunities for all abilities and ages.



Interactive play elements, especially water features, are popular and add visual interest.

Park in Auckland, New Zealand, with interactive water features



To encourage more kids to use parks and try different sports, communities are investing in sports and play equipment libraries, which are stored in locked boxes in the park. These make it easier for kids and adults of all income levels to participate in sports.



Unique, out-of-the-ordinary play spaces are being built with the recognition that playgrounds can look like public art, offer children problems to solve, be fun for all ages, or change over time.



There is emerging interest in natural playgrounds and play areas made of natural materials that incorporate trees and plants, slopes, or features that participants can modify. These offer opportunities for children to climb, jump, explore, and play.



# Innovation in Park and Open Space Design

Creativity and innovation in the design of parks and open spaces, especially in urban areas, is one way of increasing vibrancy to counterbalance the reduction in the amount of green space in some cities.

## TRENDS AND NEXT PRACTICES

Large flat areas are not necessary to create interesting parks, as recent park innovations have shown.

Underground in abandoned utility or transportation spaces

On the roofs of large buildings

In large towers built as urban sculptures

Below overpasses of highways and major roads



Lighting technology can help to activate neglected or underused public spaces, improving a sense of safety, adding visual interest, and supporting wayfinding. Lighting can be useful for extending the use of major trails and parks after dark, which is especially important in parts of the world like the Lower Mainland where the sun sets early in colder months.



Moveable furniture allows users to adapt their environment to their needs and enhances social opportunities in parks. Large-scale games can further enhance public spaces and draw users to stay and hang out.

Giant chess game in Seattle, USA



Public art can be incorporated into seating, play features, and other park or public space elements.

Seating on Robson Street in Vancouver, BC



## Evolving Outdoor Activities

According to parks and recreation surveys, interest and participation in outdoor activities such as walking, biking, running, hiking, and enjoying nature are growing. This trend is particularly significant in Metro Vancouver and the Fraser Valley, where residents place a high value on outdoor recreation opportunities.<sup>17</sup> A key feature of these activities is that they are self-directed or organized by private groups. Trails continue to be one of the most popular amenities in many communities; public input from Surrey residents confirmed this. High-endurance versions of many outdoor activities are becoming increasingly popular, such as long-distance running and biking.

Dog off-leash areas are a relatively recent park feature, and many cities now have destination dog off-leash areas due to their popularity. Pop culture is inspiring new activities; 2016 saw Pokémon Go take the world by storm. Cultural interests also influence trends, such as the high use of picnic shelters in Fraser Valley communities.

## 6.2 COMMUNITY INPUT

### Phase 1

The following are the highest priorities, in order, from the community survey:

- Off-road walking and cycling trails
- Natural areas and green spaces
- Picnic areas
- Events in parks

The most popular trend identified through the Idea Fairs for parks and natural areas was natural playgrounds. Other popular trends popular included the following:

- Converting old railway corridors to trails
- Green infrastructure
- Interactive spaces in parks for play and learning
- Food growing in parks
- Sustainable features such as solar panels or rainwater capture

Survey respondents and Idea Fair participants were invited to submit their own Big Ideas related to parks in Surrey, with the following as the most common responses:

- Host more activities, features, and events in parks
- Expand parks and natural areas
- Preserve and maintain parks and natural areas

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<sup>17</sup> Metro Vancouver & Fraser Valley Regional District, “Regional Outdoor Recreation Opportunities Study”, 2011.



**Key Features**

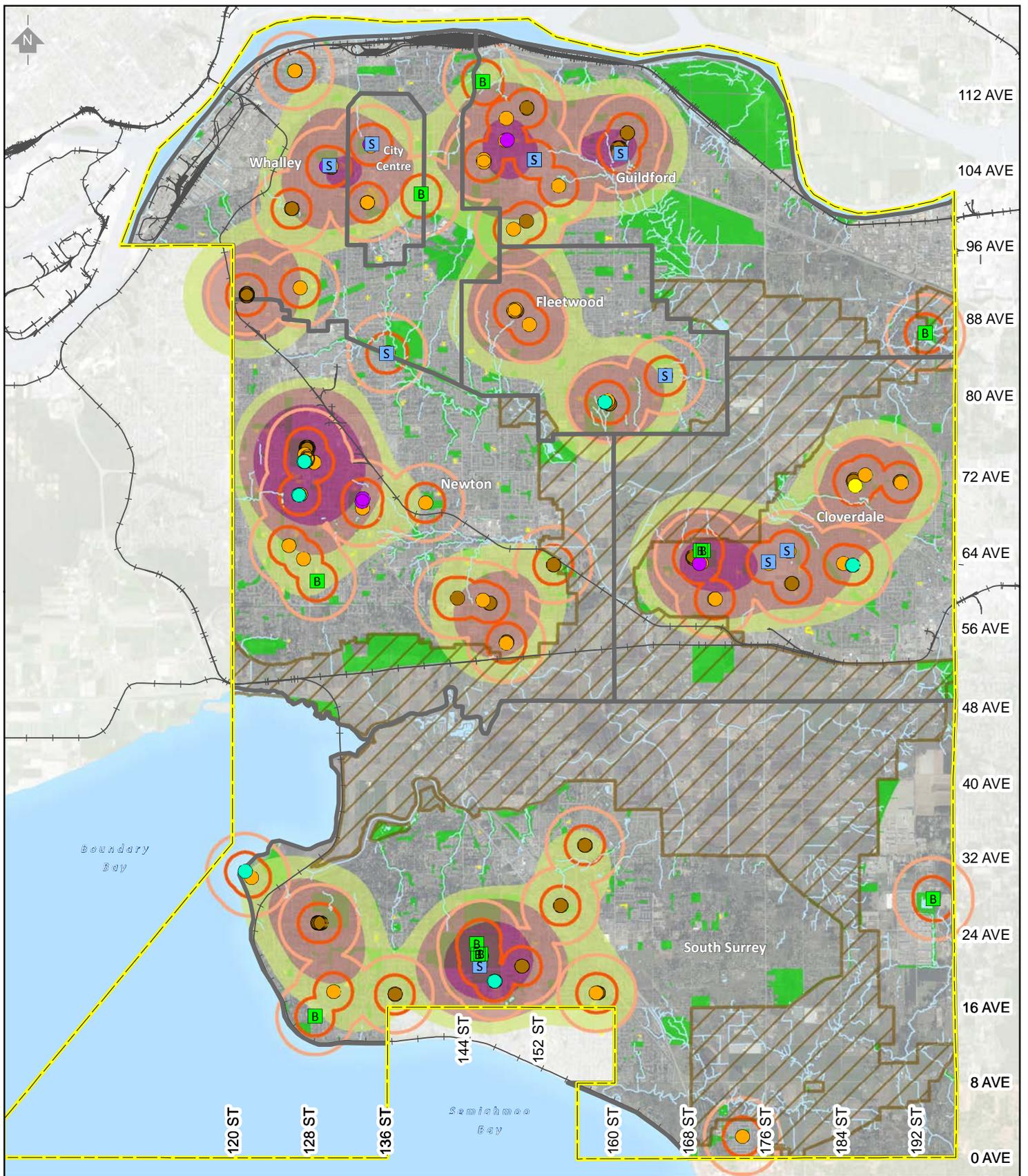
- Viewpoint / Lookout
- Pedestrian Bridges
- Boardwalks

- Nature Trails and Paths
- Other Trails and Paths
- Parks - Natural Areas

- Natural Areas and Trails Distance**
- 0 - 400m
- 400 - 800m

- Parks
- Agricultural Land Reserve

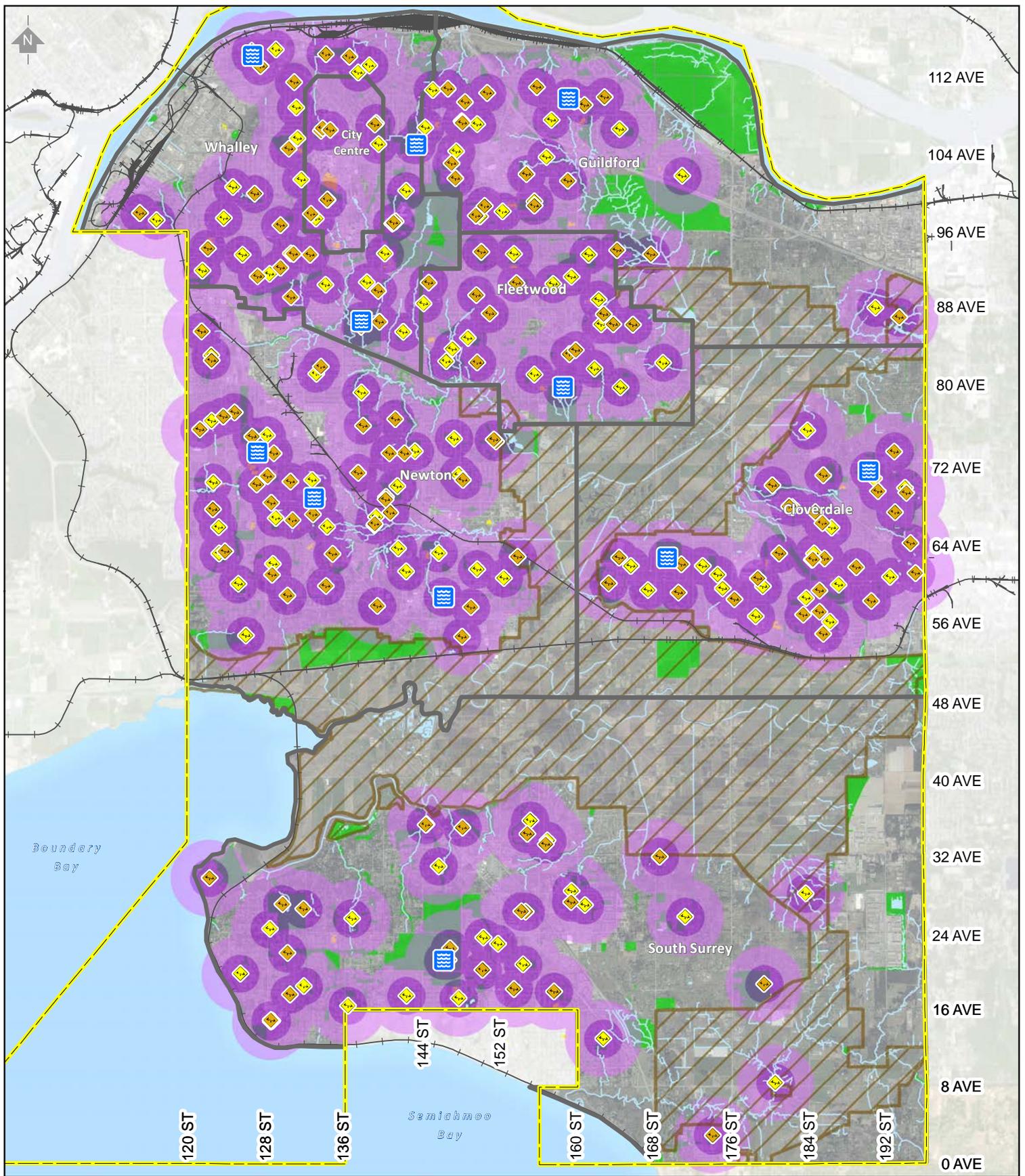
Map 12 - Natural Areas and Trails



- |   |   |  |   |   |
|---|---|--|---|---|
| <b>B</b> Bike Park  | <span style="color: cyan;">●</span> Courts - Volleyball | Outdoor Active Play Facility Distance  | Outdoor Active Play Facility Density  | <span style="color: green;">■</span> Parks  |
| <b>S</b> Skate Park   | <span style="color: orange;">●</span> Courts - Games    | <span style="border: 1px solid red; border-radius: 50%; width: 10px; height: 10px; display: inline-block;"></span> 0 - 400m      | <span style="background-color: purple; border-radius: 50%; width: 10px; height: 10px; display: inline-block;"></span> High    | <span style="background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid black; width: 10px; height: 10px; display: inline-block;"></span> Schools                    |
| <span style="color: yellow;">●</span> Courts - Bocce        | <span style="color: brown;">●</span> Courts - Tennis    | <span style="border: 1px solid orange; border-radius: 50%; width: 10px; height: 10px; display: inline-block;"></span> 400 - 800m | <span style="background-color: brown; border-radius: 50%; width: 10px; height: 10px; display: inline-block;"></span> Moderate | <span style="background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid black; width: 10px; height: 10px; display: inline-block;"></span> Schools (Other)            |
| <span style="color: purple;">●</span> Courts - Lacrosse Box |   |  | <span style="background-color: green; border-radius: 50%; width: 10px; height: 10px; display: inline-block;"></span> Low      | <span style="background-color: #cccccc; border: 1px solid black; width: 10px; height: 10px; display: inline-block;"></span> Agricultural Land Reserve |

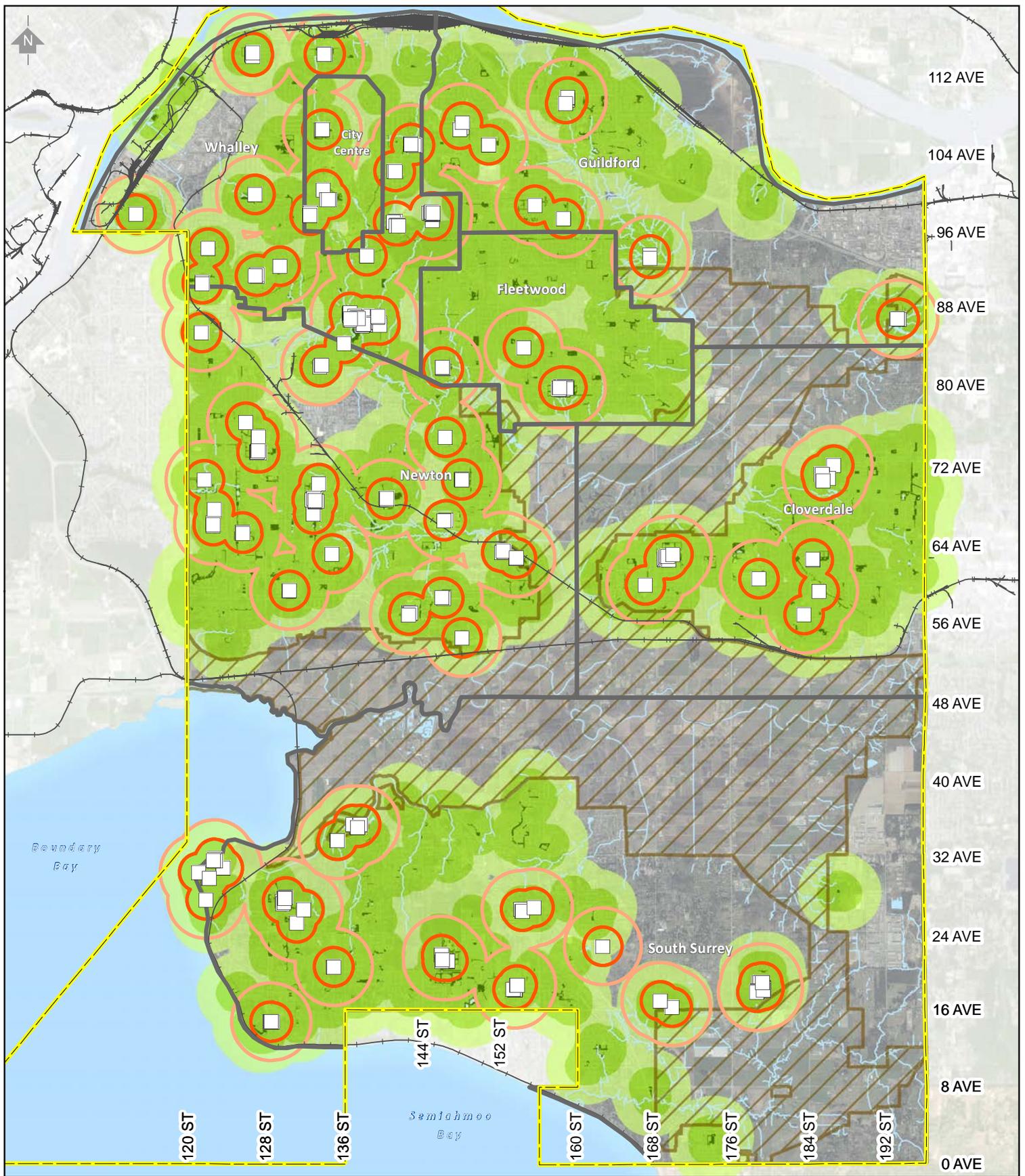
Please Note:  
 Kernel Density analysis based on number of points per square km (2000m search radius) of bike parks, skate parks, and courts  
 High: 2.0 - 3.5  
 Moderate: 1.0 - 2.0  
 Low: 0.5 - 1.0

Map 13 - Active Play Locations



-  Spray Parks
-  Park Play Areas
-  School Play Areas
-  Play Area Distance  
0 - 400m
-  400 - 800m
-  Parks
-  Schools
-  Schools (Other)
-  Agricultural Land Reserve

Map 14 - Children's Play Areas



- Shelters and Tables
- Picnicking Shelters and Tables Distance
- 0 - 400m
- 400 - 800m
- Passive Grass Areas Distance
- 0 - 400m
- 400 - 800m
- Parks - Passive Grass Areas
- ▨ Agricultural Land Reserve

Map 15 - Passive Areas and Picnicking Locations

The following are the key themes from the workshops:

- Parks need to be accessible, safe, and well-maintained
- Public safety in parks and on trails
- Better park maintenance would help make spaces more welcoming and safe
- Wayfinding and interpretive signage would support use of parks and trails
- Preserving parks, green spaces, and natural areas
- More research and public education is needed on Surrey’s natural environment
- Programming in parks is of interest to some participants, including natural play spaces, community events and activities

## Phase 2

The most popular objective for parks and natural areas was preserving and expanding parks, trails, and natural areas throughout the City. The most popular initiatives for each objective are summarized in the table below.

OBJECTIVE	TOP INITIATIVE
Objective 1: Preserve and expand parks, trails, and natural areas throughout the City	Provide enough parks, park amenities and natural areas to match the pace of growth
Objective 2: Ensure our parks are safe, accessible, and well-maintained	Ensure all parks and public spaces are designed with safety in mind
Objective 3: Integrate more amenities and features in parks for recreation, relaxation, and play	Develop more nature playgrounds and outdoor play features
Objective 4: Host events and programming that help connect people and nature	Work with community partners to expand natural stewardship and education

Parks and Natural Areas Objectives and Initiatives

Survey respondents were invited to submit comments and ideas related to parks, with the following as the most common themes:

- Preserve and increase Surrey’s parks and natural areas
- Ensure parks are accessible and inclusive for all
- Improve safety and cleanliness of Surrey’s parks

The following themes emerged from the workshops:

- Parks have significant value in supporting physical and mental well-being
- Parks are a source of community pride
- There are many opportunities for partnerships, programming, and public education and stewardship. Potential partners include schools, businesses, developers, NGOs, community organizations, etc.
- Parks need to serve a variety of uses across all stages of life
- Better park maintenance and accessibility is needed

A youth workshop was held to generate ideas on increasing youth participation:

- Parks should have seating and places to hang out, e.g., hammocks
- Fun amenities like giant board games, bubble soccer, scavenger hunts, or geocaching
- Basic amenities like washrooms, lighting, and signage
- Supportive amenities such as phone charging stations, outdoor speakers, and free WIFI

## 6.3 ASSET ANALYSIS

This section provides an analysis of parks and park amenities in Surrey. Maps 12 through 15 are maps that were used to assess the distribution of PRC facilities and their proximity to residential areas.

### City-Wide Parks

#### PARKLAND

The City’s parkland inventory uses five classifications to describe parks: city, community, neighbourhood, habitat corridor, and biodiversity preserve. City parks, habitat corridors, and biodiversity preserves are considered city-wide or destination-level facilities and are addressed in this section. Neighbourhood parks and community parks are addressed in the Community Level section.

CLASSIFICATION	DEFINITION	FACILITIES/AMENITIES
City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Places for city-wide celebration or areas of unique significance</li> <li>• Serve day-to-day needs and large festivals and cultural events</li> <li>• Includes the City’s Urban Forests and large natural areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Walking and cycling paths</li> <li>• Playgrounds</li> <li>• Sports fields</li> <li>• Gardens</li> <li>• Forest trails</li> <li>• Washrooms</li> </ul>
Habitat corridor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designation to protect intrinsic value of natural areas with a focus for ensuring habitat connectivity between larger ecosystems</li> <li>• Parks that are predominantly sensitive ecosystems, such as creeks and riparian areas</li> <li>• The size and location of habitat corridors depend on significance of the natural area and the ecosystems being protected</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest trails</li> <li>• Viewing areas</li> </ul>

Biodiversity preserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designation to protect the largest and most ecologically sensitive ecosystems, and to protect large areas for wildlife habitat</li> <li>• Often includes notable natural features such as wetlands, creeks, and old field meadows</li> <li>• Public access is limited to forest trails, boardwalks, and viewing platforms, and only in less sensitive areas or by means outlined within a site-specific management plan</li> <li>• The size and location of Biodiversity Preserves depends on the location of the sensitive ecosystem they serve to protect</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest trails</li> <li>• Boardwalks</li> <li>• Viewing platforms</li> </ul>
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The quantitative analysis reviews city parks only, as these provide important recreation opportunities. Habitat corridors and biodiversity preserve protect existing natural systems and quantitative standards do not apply.



\*per 1,000 Residents

### QUANTITY RATING



- ⊙ Surrey's parkland makes up a smaller percentage of total land area than parkland in all other comparable communities, except Laval. However, this is due to the size of Surrey in relation to its density, and the significant amount of agricultural land.
- ✓ Total city-wide provision of parkland is higher than average among comparable communities.
- ✓ Provision of City parks is higher than current City standard.

## QUALITY RATING



LOW

MED

HIGH

✗ Given the City's extensive shoreline on rivers and the ocean, there are relatively few opportunities to experience these shorelines and to access the water.

- ✓ Surrey has multiple City-wide parks that offer a range of activities and environments.
- ✓ Green Timbers, one of the City's two urban forests, includes a Nature Centre with an interactive indoor space, outside adventure space, and a nature play area.

## City-Wide Park Amenities

Some park amenities are relatively unique, and are evaluated at a city-wide scale, as these amenities are not expected to be provided close to all residents.

### PARKOUR PARKS

The City's has two parkour parks in Hazelgrove Park and Frank Hurt Park.

2

CURRENT INVENTORY

0.39

CURRENT PROVISION\*

\*Per 100,000 Residents

#### GAPS

- No gaps identified.

## QUANTITY RATING



LOW

MED

HIGH

- ✓ One of the few municipalities with outdoor parkour parks in Metro Vancouver.

## QUALITY RATING



LOW

MED

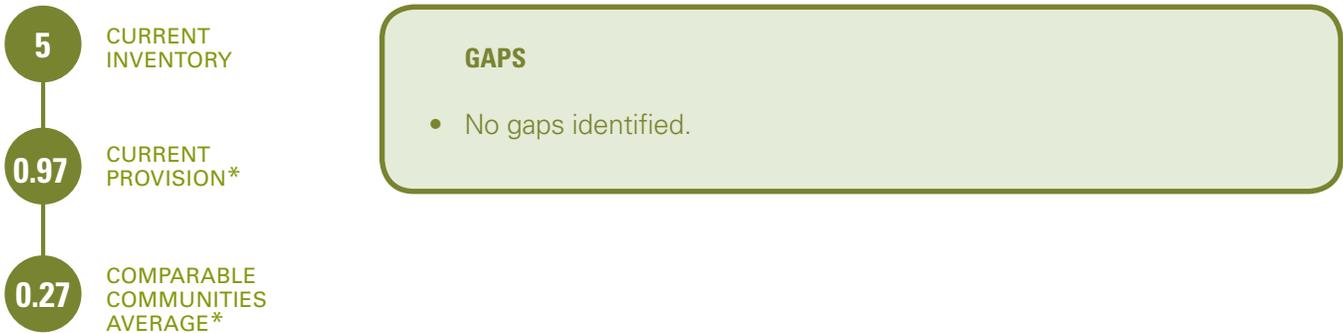
HIGH

- ✓ Recently built facilities offering a specialized amenity.

## OUTDOOR VENUES FOR MAJOR PUBLIC EVENTS

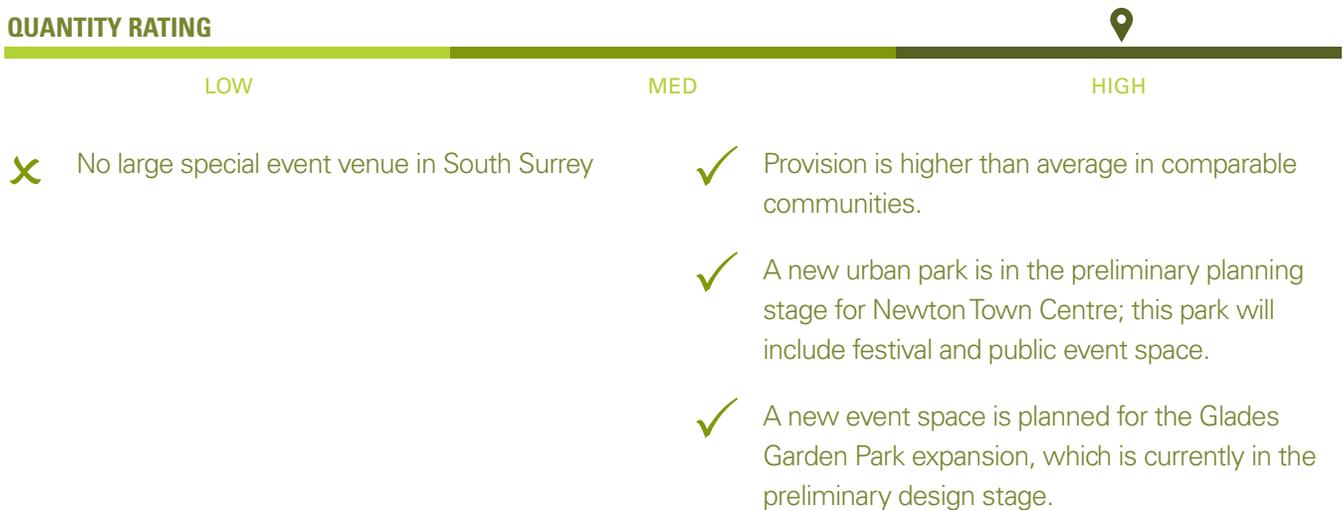
The following facilities are considered here (Section 4.4 lists the major events):

- Bill Reid Millennium Amphitheatre
- City Hall Plaza
- Bear Creek Park
- Holland Park
- Cloverdale Fairgrounds



\*Per 100,000 Residents  
Information for Portland was not available

### QUANTITY RATING



### QUALITY RATING



## GROUP COOKING SHELTERS



\*Per 100,000 Residents

**GAPS**

- More cooking shelters, depending on demand.

### QUANTITY RATING



○ Surrey offers cooking shelters and picnic facilities (see Community Level section) for family and community gatherings in parks, which are a popular pastime among immigrant communities.

✘ Vancouver offers 12 designated picnic sites for large groups, with and without shelters, with cooking facilities, seating, and other amenities.

### QUALITY RATING



✓ Surrey provides an adequate standard for this type of amenity.

## DESTINATION PLAYGROUNDS

The City has three playgrounds that have unique features and may be considered destination attractions. Accessible playgrounds are found at Holly Park and Redwood Park. A nature playground is located at the Surrey Nature Centre at Green Timbers.



\*Per 100,000 Residents

**GAPS**

- Opportunity to provide additional destination playgrounds

## QUANTITY RATING



- ✓ The City is working to improve its provision of destination playgrounds.

## QUALITY RATING



- ✓ As these playgrounds were recently built, the quality is high.

## OTHER CITY-WIDE AMENITIES

The City also offers the following city-wide amenities:

- Lawn bowling facility, in partnership with the Surrey Lawn Bowling Club
- Destination urban plaza, City hall
- Three boat launching facilities

## Community Level

### COMMUNITY PARKS

DEFINITION	FACILITIES/AMENITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contain a wide variety of amenities that attract people of all ages from throughout the community</li> <li>• Both passive and active recreation amenities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sports fields, spray parks, and sport courts</li> <li>• Washrooms</li> <li>• Concessions</li> <li>• Parking lot</li> </ul>



\*Per 1,000 Residents

**GAPS**

- No gaps identified.

## QUANTITY RATING



LOW

MED

HIGH

✓ The current provision is higher than the City's standard.

✓ Ninety-seven percent of residents live within 800 metres of a community or neighbourhood park.

## QUALITY RATING



LOW

MED

HIGH

✓ As these playgrounds were recently built, the quality is high.

## NEIGHBOURHOOD PARKS

DEFINITION	FACILITIES/AMENITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Serve the day-to-day needs of residents and are within walking distance of an immediate neighbourhood</li> <li>• A small, local park, a linear park connection with pathways, or a mini-plaza</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Typically include walking trails and playgrounds</li> <li>• Grass sports fields</li> </ul>



\*Per 1,000 Residents

### GAPS

- Twenty-four percent of residents are not within a five-minute walk of a neighbourhood or community park.

## QUANTITY RATING

LOW

MED

HIGH

✗ The current provision is lower than the City's standard.

✓ Seventy-six percent of residents live within 400 metres of a community or neighbourhood park.

✗ Twenty-four percent of residents are not within 400 metres of a community or neighbourhood park.

## QUALITY RATING



- ✓ Surrey's neighbourhood parks meet typical standards.

## NATURAL AREAS



\*Per 1,000 Residents

**GAPS**

- Not all of Surrey's important natural areas are protected within parks and there may be potential to acquire additional environmentally sensitive lands as identified in the City's Biodiversity Conservation Strategy

## QUANTITY RATING



- ✓ Surrey's total land coverage of natural areas is high.

## QUALITY RATING



- ✗ Managing invasive species and the impacts of high use are challenging.
- ✓ The natural areas have some mature trees and varied ecosystems.

## TRAILS AND PATHS



\*Per 1,000 Residents

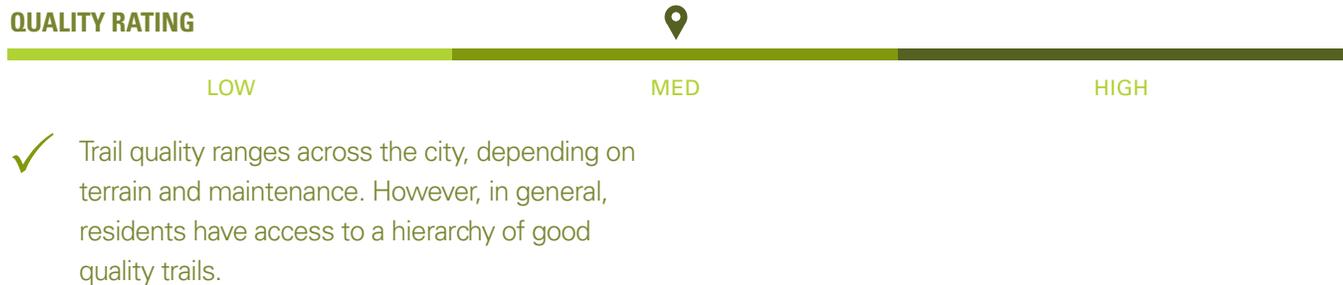
**GAPS**

- No gaps identified.

## QUANTITY RATING



## QUALITY RATING



## DOG OFF-LEASH AREAS

The following dog off-leash areas are considered in this section:

- Blackie Spit Park
- Bolivar Park
- Clayton Dog Off-Leash Park
- Dogwood Park
- Freedom Dog Park
- Forsyth Park
- Kennedy Park
- Panorama Park
- Serpentine Dog Off-Leash Park
- Tannery Park
- Wills Brook Park

Tynehead Regional Park, a regional park owned and operated by Metro Vancouver, includes a dog off-leash area that is used by Surrey residents. It is not included in this analysis because it is not managed by the City.



\*Per 20,000 Residents

<sup>18</sup> Note that Calgary is an outlier, with 150 dog parks. However, even if Calgary is excluded from the comparable communities (the average is then 0.60), Surrey still falls short.

## QUANTITY RATING



## QUALITY RATING



## YOUTH PARKS

Youth parks include skateboard parks and BMX/bike parks. The following parks are considered in this section:

SKATEBOARD PARKS	BMX/BIKE PARKS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bear Creek Park</li> <li>• Chuck Bailey Recreation Centre</li> <li>• Cloverdale Athletic Park</li> <li>• Fleetwood Park</li> <li>• Fraser Heights YPark</li> <li>• Guildford Recreation Centre</li> <li>• Kwantlen Park</li> <li>• South Surrey Athletic Park</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cloverdale Athletic Park</li> <li>• Fun Fun Park</li> <li>• Invergarry Park</li> <li>• Latimer Park</li> <li>• Newton Athletic Park</li> <li>• Panorama Park</li> <li>• Port Kells Park</li> <li>• South Surrey Athletic Park</li> </ul>

### SKATEBOARD PARKS

8

0.31

0.30

### BMX/BIKE PARKS

8

0.31

not asked

CURRENT INVENTORY

CURRENT PROVISION\*

COMPARABLE COMMUNITIES AVERAGE\*

### GAPS

- Some users may find it difficult to access these facilities because of distance

\*Per 20,000 Residents

## QUANTITY RATING



LOW

MED

HIGH

**X** Only 18 percent of residents are within 800 metres of a bike or youth park. This means that most youth and young adults—the primary audience for these facilities—would have to drive, or be driven, to one of these facilities.

**✓** Provision of skateboard parks is in line with the average among comparable communities.

## QUALITY RATING



LOW

MED

HIGH

**✓** The quality of Surrey's youth parks is comparable to other communities.

## PLAYGROUNDS

In addition to the City-owned playgrounds addressed in this section, School District 36 has an inventory of 261 playgrounds on their properties, which are typically open to the public during non-school hours.



\*Per 20,000 Residents

### GAPS

- No gaps identified, but continue to assess demand

## QUANTITY RATING



LOW

MED

HIGH

**X** Surrey provides fewer playgrounds per capita than the average among comparable communities.

**✓** Eighty-three percent of residents live within 400 metres of a municipal playground.

**✓** Lower municipal provision is balanced by the number of playgrounds provided by SD 36. When both municipal and school district playgrounds are considered, 95 percent of residents are within 400 metres of a playground.

<sup>19</sup> Inventory says “more than 130”.

<sup>20</sup> This average is skewed by Calgary which provides far more playgrounds than the other comparable communities. However, if Calgary is excluded from the comparable communities (the average then becomes 2.86), Surrey still provides fewer per capita.

## QUALITY RATING



✓ Surrey's playgrounds meet typical standards.

## PICNIC FACILITIES

### PICNIC TABLES

241

9.31

### PARK SHELTERS

63 CURRENT INVENTORY

2.43 CURRENT PROVISION\*

#### GAPS

- No gaps identified

\*Per 20,000 Residents

## QUANTITY RATING



✓ Sixty percent of residents live within 800 metres of a picnic shelter or table.

✓ Ninety-eight percent of residents live within 800 metres of either a picnic shelter, table, or passive grass area that can be used for picnicking (min. 1,000 sq. foot open space).

## QUALITY RATING



✓ The quality of picnic amenities provided by the City is consistent with trends in other municipalities.

## URBAN AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY GARDENS

### GARDENS

8

0.31

### GARDEN PLOTS

384 CURRENT INVENTORY

14.83 CURRENT PROVISION\*

Surrey manages eight community gardens and two orchards. There are also 19 community gardens managed by religious institutions, community organizations, and schools. Surrey has not yet incorporated other forms of urban agriculture within the parks system, e.g., community-based food production planting beds on municipal sites, demonstration and teaching gardens.

\*Per 20,000 Residents

The quantity and quality of these amenities were not assessed. It is common for community organizations and other stakeholders to provide or initiate community gardens, in addition to municipal provision. The City should continue to monitor demand and work with local stakeholders as needed to develop new community gardens.

## WATER/SPRAY PARKS



\*Per 20,000 Residents

**GAPS**

- More water/spray parks

### QUANTITY RATING



### QUALITY RATING



## 6.4 PROGRAMS AND SERVICES ANALYSIS

Programs and services that occur in parks are captured through the section on outdoor recreation and sport.

## 6.5 NEEDS SUMMARY

The following are the key findings of the needs analysis of parks and environment:

THEME	KEY NEEDS
<b>Parkland</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acquisition and development of all park types will be needed to support new development and to continue meeting standards.</li> <li>• There is an opportunity to expand parkland and improve park amenities along the City's main waterways.</li> </ul>

THEME	KEY NEEDS
<b>Natural Areas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There may be opportunities to acquire additional environmentally sensitive lands as identified in the City’s Biodiversity Conservation Strategy.</li> </ul>
<b>Park Design for Sustainability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It will be important for the City to integrate green infrastructure within new park projects to address climate change and the potential mitigation parks can offer..</li> <li>• There is a need to integrate on- and off-street trails/path/bike routes, and to provide loop trails within parks wherever possible to support active transportation and community interests in trails.</li> <li>• There is an opportunity to increase the types of urban agriculture available in Surrey in keeping with growing interests in food security and disconnects between urban residents and their food sources.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are opportunities to consider parks in unique locations, potentially on a temporary basis, e.g., seasonal installations, or to complement events.</li> </ul>
<b>Park Design for Social and Recreation Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It will be important for Surrey to recognize and incorporate features within parks that encourage and support social connections and recreation for all age groups, particularly in urban areas,</li> <li>• More diverse amenities such as comprehensive signage, washrooms, universal design, CPTED, food, covered shelters, dog off-leash areas, and games can enable all people to feel comfortable and to stay longer in parks.</li> <li>• There are opportunities to recognize parks as places for living by incorporating a variety of settings, from large active to quiet contemplative spaces.</li> <li>• There are opportunities to draw more people into parks by programming more events and activities.</li> <li>• Including cultural groups in park planning and design processes can help to meet their needs.</li> <li>• The City will need to track trends to meet new needs on an ongoing basis as activities are always evolving..</li> </ul>
<b>Urban Design for Nature Experiences</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Park design that incorporates nature, playgrounds that support nature play, and protecting and enhancing the urban forest are ways to offer benefits derived from experiencing nature.</li> </ul>

# OUTDOOR RECREATION & SPORT



# 7. OUTDOOR RECREATION

There is extensive literature on the benefits of sports, including mental and physical health benefits. Outdoor recreation and sports offer the additional benefit of breathing fresher air and connecting participants with the natural environments. Outdoor recreation and sports provide numerous opportunities for residents to stay active throughout the year.

For example, the most recent Canadian Health Measures Survey found that that only 15% of Canadian adults and 7% of Canadian children and youth get the recommended amount of physical activity. (Heart & Stroke Foundation, 2011). Reduced time outdoors and declining participation in sports are major concerns among health and recreation professionals.

## 7.1 TRENDS AND NEXT PRACTICES

### Improving Quality of Outdoor Recreation Amenities

Improving the quality of outdoor recreation facilities, and providing amenities that make it easier and more comfortable for users to participate in sports are objectives of many communities. Guided by the Sports for Life model, it is important to balance the investments needed to support athletes, with the amenities needed to involve children in learning a sport. The following are some ways that the quality of outdoor recreation can be improved through facilities and amenities:

- Artificial turf provides a more consistent playing experience for many users, and greatly extends the hours of play and playing season beyond what can be offered on a grass field.
- Safe, accessible, and sufficient washrooms reduce barriers to participation across ages and abilities.
- Spectator seating, including temporary and moveable seating, is a welcome addition near sports fields and ball diamonds.
- Many communities are investing in high-level sports fields and complexes to attract regional tournaments and sports tourism.

### Changing Sports Participation

Trends influence the types of sports that are popular, and the numbers of people participating. There have been recent decreases in participation in organized sport by children and adults, though some sports are increasing. The trend of declining participation may be related to several factors. Many sports are seen as overly competitive and focused on winning, pushing children to specialize at a young age, despite research showing the pitfalls of early specialization. This has been linked to children voluntarily quitting sports due to the stress of competition. Other factors include the commitment needed to participate in rigid sports schedules, challenges in transportation for working parents, and costs of the programs and equipment needed. The following are some of the trends:

- Organizations like Sport for Life have been advocating a Long-Term Athlete Development framework to promote sport participation across levels.
- Increased interest in unstructured, self-initiated activities such as running, walking, hiking, cycling and climbing are shifting participation away from organized sports.
- Millennials and others are interested in experiences. There is a rise in popularity of outdoor, high-endurance and adventure sports, e.g., trail running, mountain and road biking, non-motorized boating, stand-up paddle-boarding (SUP).
- Parkour is a relatively new activity that began in urban areas, was first accommodated formally indoors, and is now occurring in dedicated parks outdoors. While parkour is a new trend, participation requires a high level of fitness. Municipalities will need to track participation to understand how many people take advantage of parkour parks. It is also challenging to build parkour parks that support a range of skill levels, e.g., the Vancouver parkour park in Hastings Park is not suitable for beginners nor advanced participants, only those at a moderate skill level.
- Some municipalities are moving away from providing municipal outdoor pools because many of these are aging, maintenance and operating costs are high, and the season of use is short; these are often replaced with spray parks. However, outdoor pools are often popular social spaces, communities are very upset when these are closed, so larger cities are retaining and rebuilding their outdoor pools. There are recent examples of outdoor pools being integrated into larger destination recreation facilities, e.g., the Aldergrove Credit Union Community Centre in the Township of Langley will include a canopied outdoor pool and waterpark, as well as an arena, fitness centre, indoor walking surface, and multi-purpose rooms.

## New, Established and Re-Emerging Sports

Sports trends are constantly evolving and recent years have seen explosive growth in new sports, as well as the re-emergence of historic favourites:

- Participation in pickleball has exploded across the country, and the provision of indoor and outdoor pickleball facilities has not kept up with demand.
- Tennis had fallen out of fashion but is now making a comeback, with participation rising nationally. Tennis players are now protesting the addition of pickleball lines to tennis courts. The most popular tennis facilities are those with multiple courts where groups can hold lessons or tournaments.
- Soccer is growing rapidly in popularity, as it is less expensive than hockey, available year-round, and popular among many immigrants.
- Lacrosse, played outdoors on fields and in “boxes”, as well as indoors, is increasing in popularity, and it is of particular interest to Indigenous communities, many of whom have lacrosse leagues.
- Once Canada’s national sport, cricket is experiencing a resurgence in popularity, partly due to the large international audiences watching cricket matches online.

- Ultimate and disc golf are both seeing increases in participation, with many communities designating fields for ultimate, and seeing disc golf courses installed.
- Pop culture is influencing sports, e.g., Quidditch emerged from the popularity of Harry Potter.
- Some municipalities are building dedicated longboarding facilities to meet demand in their communities, and to remove longboarding from public streets where it is dangerous.

Newcomers and other immigrants bring new activities or increase the popularity of certain activities, e.g., Surrey invested in a field for Kabaddi, a contact team sport popular in South Asia.

## New Types of Amenities

New amenities are arising to accommodate sports trends:

- Some new amenities focus on integrating multiple uses into facilities.
- Rubberized tracks are sometimes being built around artificial turf fields to accommodate more uses. Locating these next to secondary schools keeps them busy for many hours of the day.
- Sports courts can be built to accommodate ball hockey, roller hockey, kids on all forms of wheeled toys and bikes, and basketball. Larger ones can also support lacrosse.
- Some communities are building youth parks that include a range of amenities such as multi-sport courts, skate parks, and bike parks. It is important in youth parks to have well-positioned seating and gathering space and paths for those not participating. A recent trend is covering all or a portion of youth parks with a roof.
- Beach volleyball began on beaches, but is now being supported by building sand volleyball courts in parks.
- Though some municipalities are moving away from providing outdoor pools, some are investing in outdoor pools with natural filtration and nature features.

## Outdoor Fitness

Fitness trends have seen many traditionally indoor activities move outdoors:

- In the warmer seasons, it is now common to see yoga and fitness boot camps in parks.
- Outdoor fitness equipment and its placement is evolving. This amenity helps provide exercise opportunities to busy people who prefer unstructured, self-directed activities. The choice of equipment is important and providing a variety of levels can keep users interested. There is now higher quality equipment, with variable resistance, and catering to rehabilitation and different abilities. Placement should complement other facilities and amenities, e.g., outside community centres, by running tracks, or in/near playgrounds.

## 7.2 COMMUNITY INPUT

### Phase 1

Respondents to the community survey identified sports fields, outdoor sports courts, and running/walking tracks as key priorities for outdoor recreation and sport.

The top outdoor fitness trends identified through the Idea Fairs were new and emerging sports, such as pickleball, disc golf, and parkour; and high endurance sports, such as ultramarathon running and rock-climbing.

Survey respondents and Idea Fair participants were invited to submit their own Big Ideas related to outdoor recreation and sport in Surrey; the following are the most common themes:

- All-ages activities
- Community events to bring people together
- Arts, music, theatre, and cultural events
- Activities for specific age groups
- Planning for a diverse community
- An inclusive and accessible community

The following are the key themes from the workshops (some of them overlap with indoor recreation and sports):

- The City's Sport Tourism Strategy needs an update and should consider a long-term plan for hosting international events and a large multi-plex venue. Participants want the City to start smaller with sports tourism and first make Surrey a regional destination.
- Participants want the City to stay at the forefront of new and growing sports such as pickleball, badminton, martial arts, and rock-climbing.
- Partnerships are considered essential to sports tourism and event hosting.
- Participants like multi-use facilities.
- There is interest in connecting facilities with trails to support active transportation and long-distance running and cycling.
- Facilities should be inclusive for people of all ages, incomes, abilities, cultures, and gender expressions. Programming for specific groups is needed to support participation. The City should work with cultural groups, immigrants and newcomers' groups, and accessibility groups to support participation.

### Phase 2

Survey respondents were asked to prioritize a series of objectives and initiatives related to recreation and sport (the survey did not differentiate between outdoor and indoor). The objective that was identified as the number one priority was 'support access to a wide range of indoor and outdoor recreation across the City'. The following are the most popular initiatives for each objective:

OBJECTIVE	TOP INITIATIVE
Objective 1: Support access to a wide range of indoor and outdoor recreation across the City	Make sure that residents have access to a balanced range of recreation and sports facilities within walking distance or a short drive or transit trip.
Objective 2: Ensure recreation programs/facilities are accessible and inclusive for all	Ensure all facilities are universally accessible (i.e., accessible for all ages and abilities)
Objective 3: Develop innovative facilities and amenities to serve the City's needs	Develop integrated facilities with multiple amenities and community services all in one place
Objective 4: Promote Surrey as a destination for sports tourism and hosting	Enhance new and existing parks and facilities to support tournament hosting, e.g., new artificial turf fields, outdoor beach volleyball facility

Survey respondents provided comments and ideas related to recreation and sport, and the following are the most common themes:

- Build new and upgrade existing sport and recreation infrastructure
- Recreation should be inclusive and accessible
- Need for more variety in indoor and outdoor recreation, health, and wellness programs

The following themes emerged in the workshops:

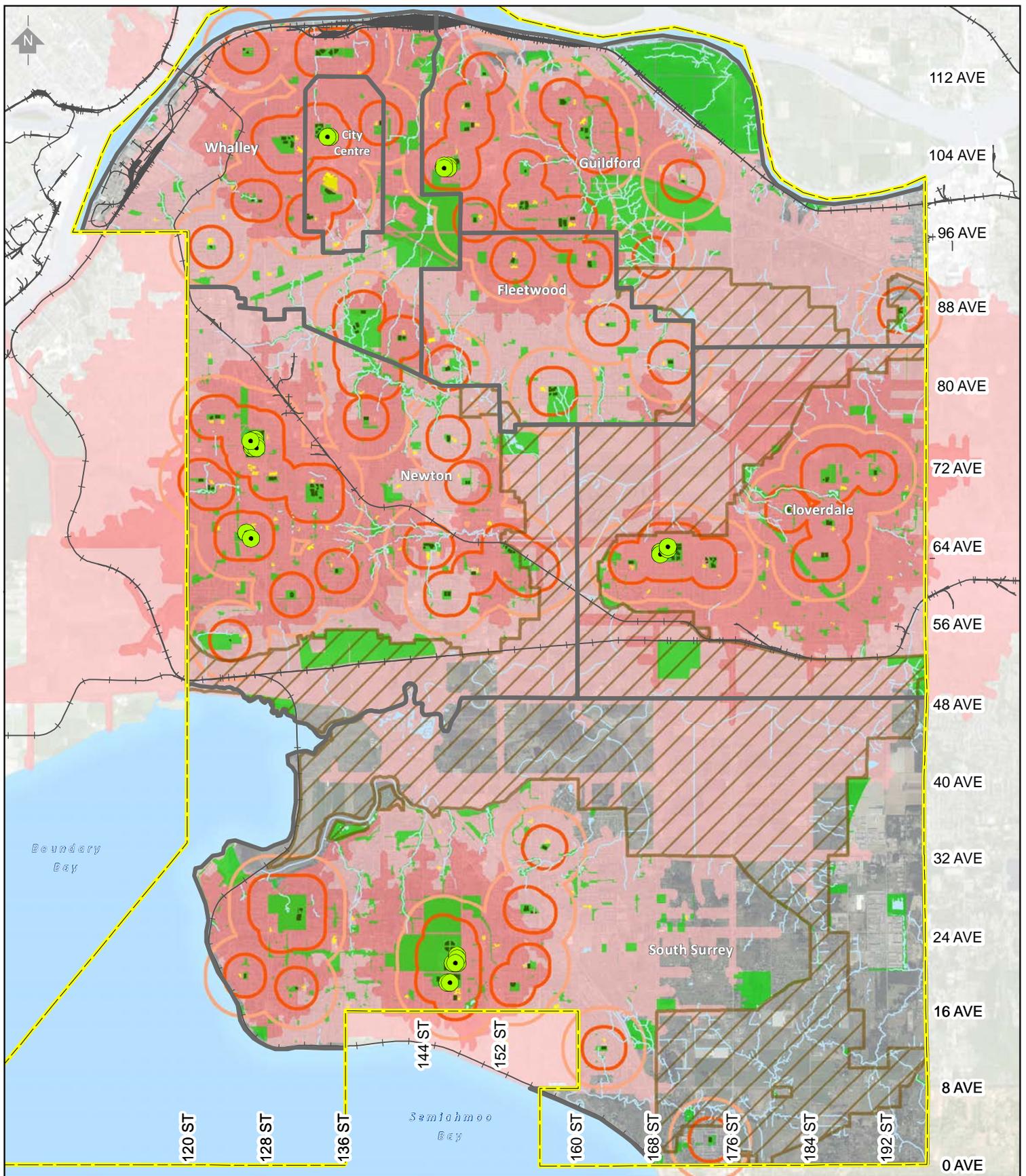
- Take advantage of opportunities to share resources with different groups and organizations
- Provide indoor and outdoor multi-use facilities
- Promote opportunities for physical activity for all ages, abilities, and income levels

An additional youth workshop was held to identify opportunities to support youth participation:

- New amenities to make Surrey a destination for sports and recreation, e.g., beach volleyball, beach soccer courts, soccer stadium, archery tag, trampoline parks
- More amenities across the board
- More supporting features for outdoor facilities, e.g., sound systems, food and drink venues
- More team-oriented, family/group activities
- Host more inter-city sports events

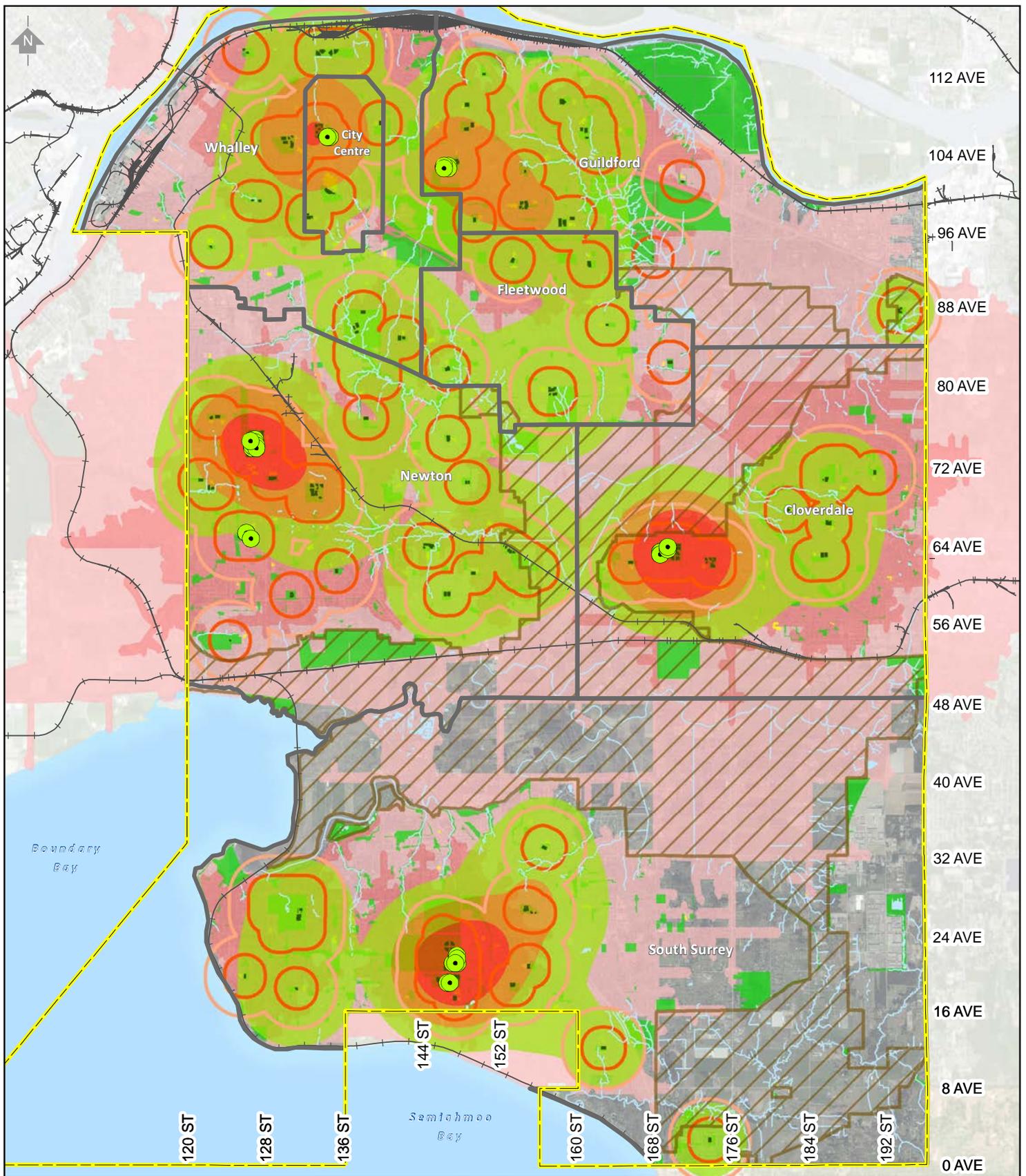
## 7.3 ASSET ANALYSIS

This section provides an analysis of outdoor recreation and sport facilities in Surrey. Map 16 shows the distribution of outdoor field sports facilities, including walksheds for all locations and drive sheds for major athletic parks. Map 17 shows how rentals of outdoor field sports facilities are distributed throughout the city.



- Artificial Turf
- Park Sports Fields
- Travel from Major Athletic Parks
  - 5 Minute Drive
  - 10 Minute Drive
- Outdoor Sports Fields Distance
  - 0 - 400m
  - 400 - 800m
- Parks
- Schools
- Schools (Other)
- Agricultural Land Reserve

Map 16 - Outdoor Field Sports



- Artificial Turf
- Park Sports Fields
- Travel from Major Athletic Parks
  - 5 Minute Drive
  - 10 Minute Drive

- Outdoor Sports Fields Distance
  - 0 - 400m
  - 400 - 800m

- Sports Fields - Daily Rental Density
  - High
  - Moderate
  - Low

- Parks
- Schools
- Schools (Other)
- Agricultural Land Reserve

Please Note:  
 Kernel Density analysis based on number of points per square km (2000m search radius) of bike parks, skate parks, and courts  
 High: 10.0 - 20.0  
 Moderate: 5.0 - 10.0  
 Low: 0.5 - 5.0

Map 17 - Outdoor Field Rentals

## City-Wide Level

This section examines major outdoor recreation and sport facilities that serve the entire city. These facilities offer higher-end opportunities, supporting competitions and advanced athletes, and participants and spectators willing to travel to these destinations.

### ARTIFICIAL TURF FIELDS

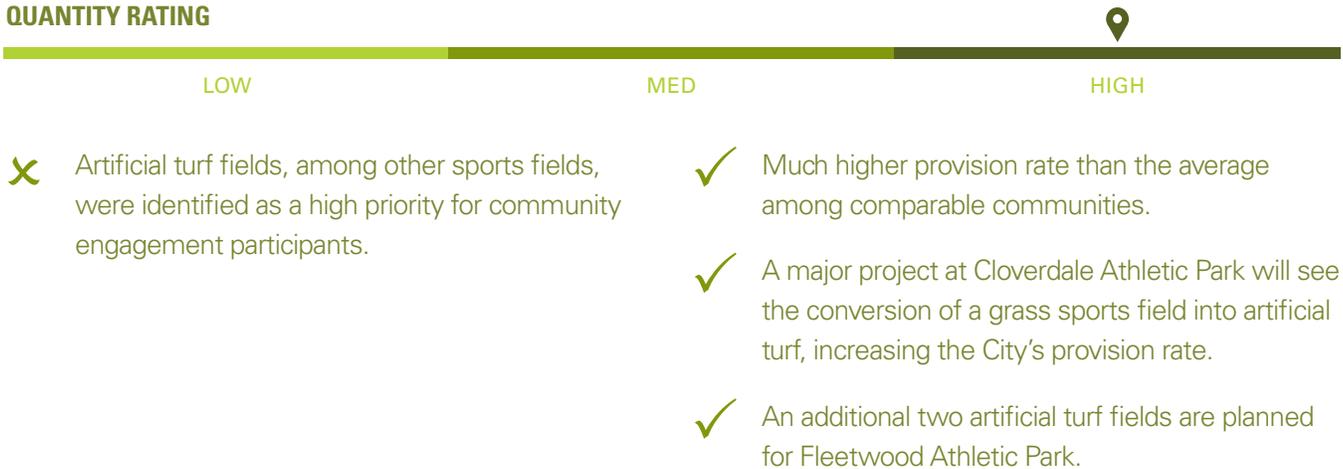


\*Per 100,000 Residents  
Information on artificial turf fields for Minneapolis and Portland was not available.

#### GAPS

- Unmet demand for additional turf fields; however, there is a need to manage community expectations as this is a higher cost facility generally intended for higher-level play. Actual needs must be evaluated by reviewing use, schedules, and all available fields
- More artificial turf fields to support tournament hosting in the future

### QUANTITY RATING



### QUALITY RATING



## ATHLETIC PARKS

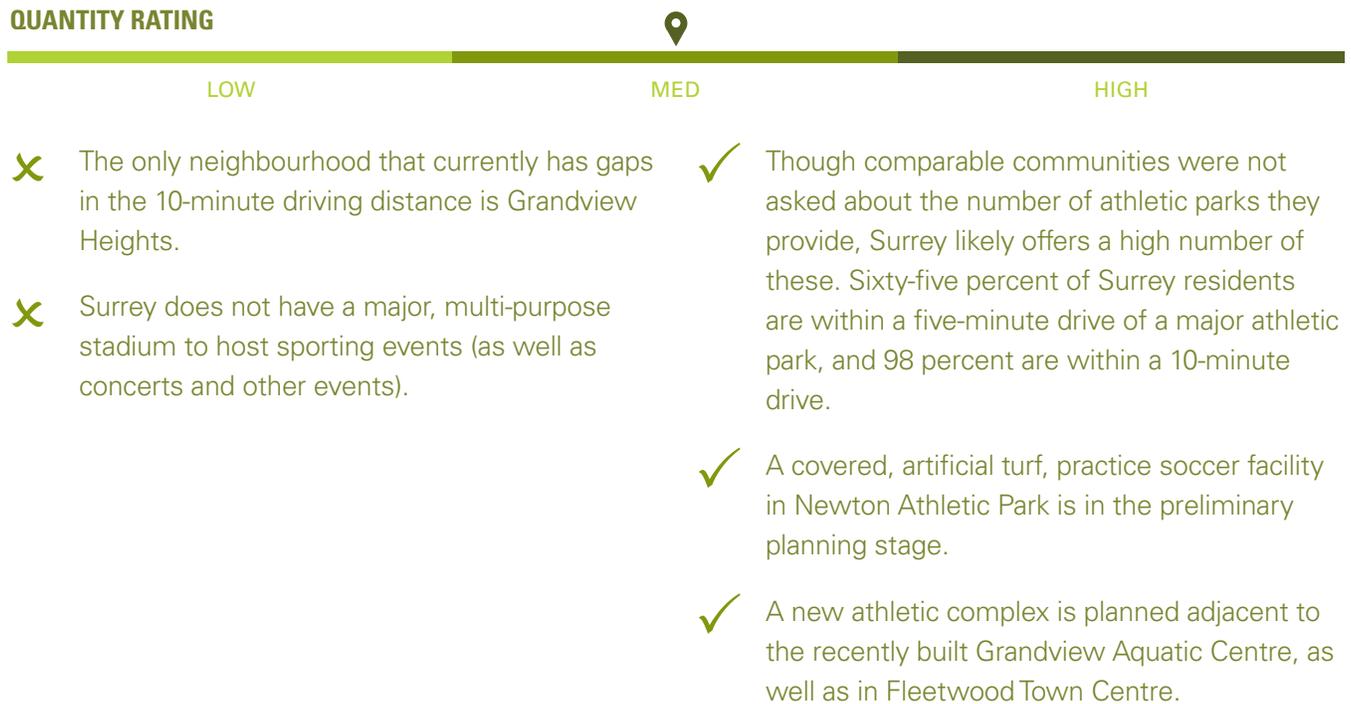
The following athletic parks are considered here:

- Cloverdale Athletic Park
- Newton Athletic Park
- South Surrey Athletic Park
- Whalley Athletic Park

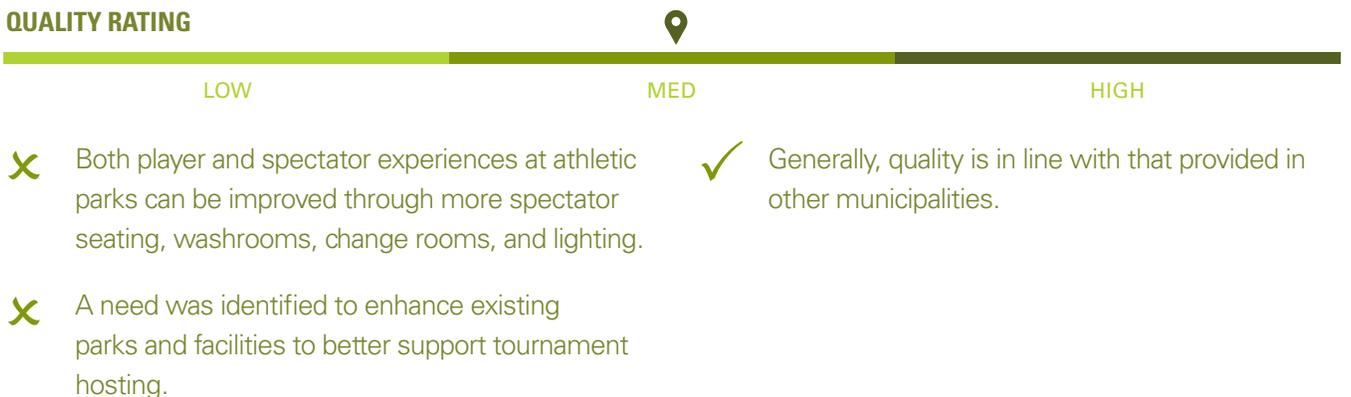
There are other parks that offer high concentrations of sports fields but are not officially classified as athletic parks.



### QUANTITY RATING



### QUALITY RATING



## CRICKET PITCHES

Dedicated cricket pitches at the following parks are considered here:

- Newton Athletic Park (2)
- South Surrey Athletic Park (1)

An additional four multi-use fields support cricket and those are also included in the analysis.



### QUANTITY RATING



- ⦿ This is a specialty facility and it is not possible to determine adequate provision based on a set standard.
- ✓ Surrey and Vancouver are the only municipalities among the comparable communities that provide these facilities.

### QUALITY RATING



- ✓ Surrey's provision meets the requirements of this sport and is aligned with municipal provision of this type of facility.

## DOWNHILL MOUNTAIN BIKE FACILITIES

The Invergarry Mountain Bike Park is considered in this section.



## QUANTITY RATING



- The provision of downhill mountain bike facilities is based on unique factors within a community, such as terrain and the existence of local interest groups. Because of this, the quantity is not comparable to other communities.

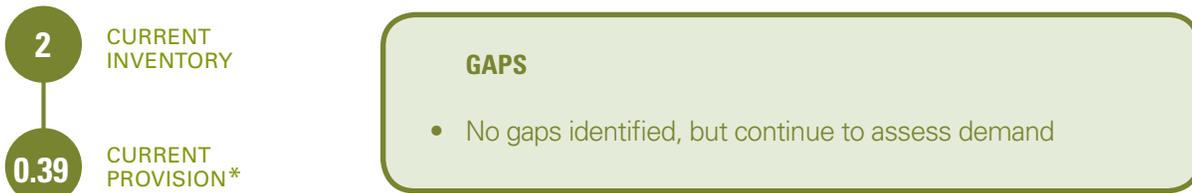
## QUALITY RATING



- ✓ This bike park is suitable for a range of ages and abilities, and provides for elite-level training.

## FIELD HOCKEY FIELDS

Tamanawis Park holds two artificial turf fields dedicated to field hockey.



\*Per 100,000 Residents

## QUANTITY RATING



- This is a specialty facility and adequate provision cannot be determined based on a set standard.
- ✓ Among comparable communities, Calgary and Mississauga are the only two that provide field hockey fields.

## QUALITY RATING

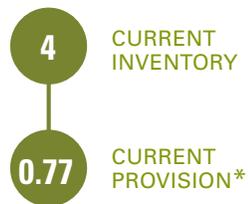


- ✓ The two fields are dedicated artificial turf fields, which is a high-quality standard.

## RUGBY AND FOOTBALL FIELDS

Fields at the following parks are considered here:

RUGBY FIELDS	FOOTBALL FIELDS
South Surrey Athletic Park (1)	South Surrey Athletic Park (1)
	Cloverdale Athletic Park (1)
	Bear Creek Oval (1)



\*Per 100,000 Residents

**GAPS**

- No gaps identified, but continue to assess demand

### QUANTITY RATING



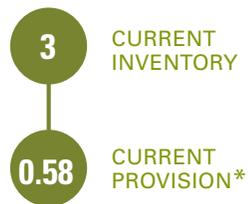
This is a specialty facility and adequate provision cannot be determined based on a set standard.

### QUALITY RATING



✓ Surrey's provision meets the requirements of these sports and is aligned with municipal provision of this type of facility.

## OUTDOOR FITNESS EQUIPMENT



\*Per 100,000 Residents

**GAPS**

- Continue to assess demand over time
- New equipment should allow for multiple levels of difficulty

## QUANTITY RATING



LOW

MED

HIGH

- ✓ In the Metro Vancouver region, Surrey is among the few that provide fitness equipment in parks. The others are Burnaby, New Westminister, and Vancouver.

## QUALITY RATING



LOW

MED

HIGH

- ⊙ Burnaby provides high quality equipment in the Central Park outdoor fitness circuit. Vancouver also has a high quality outdoor gym.

## LACROSSE FACILITIES

The following parks have dedicated lacrosse boxes:

- Cloverdale Athletic Park (1)
- Royal Kwantlen Park (1)
- Unwin Park (2)
- Holly Park (1)

Lines for lacrosse are also permanently painted on the following artificial turf fields: Hjorth Road Park Field #1, Newton Athletic Park Field #4, and Tom Binnie Park. These are not included in the analysis as they are not dedicated facilities.

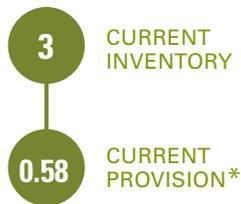
### LACROSSE BOXES



### LACROSSE GRASS PITCH



### NON-DEDICATED FIELDS



### GAPS

- No gaps identified, but continue to assess demand

\*Per 100,000 Residents

## QUANTITY RATING



✓ Surrey likely provides a high number of facilities for its population.

## QUALITY RATING



✓ The dedicated facilities appear to adequately meet the needs of box lacrosse players.

✓ The availability of artificial turf fields for lacrosse is not common and appears to meet the needs of Surrey's field lacrosse players.

## OUTDOOR POOLS

The following outdoor pools are considered here:

- Bear Creek Park Outdoor Pool
- Greenaway Park Outdoor Pool
- Sunnyside Park Outdoor Pool
- Hjorth Road Park Outdoor Pool
- Holley Park Outdoor Pool
- Royal Kwantlen Park Outdoor Pool
- Port Kells Park Outdoor Pool
- Uniwn Park Outdoor Pool



### GAPS

- No gaps identified

\*Per 100,000 Residents

## QUANTITY RATING



⊙ Surrey's outdoor pools are operated and programmed by a third-party provider

✓ Surrey's provision of outdoor pools is similar to the comparable communities' average.

## QUALITY RATING



✓ The City's facilities are similar in quality to those in other communities.

## RUBBERIZED RUNNING OVALS



**GAPS**

- No gaps identified

\*Per 100,000 Residents  
Information for Minneapolis was not available.

### QUANTITY RATING



✓ Surrey provides more rubberized running ovals than the comparable communities average.

### QUALITY RATING



✓ As newer facilities, the quality of these is generally high.

## SAND VOLLEYBALL FACILITIES



**GAPS**

- Beach volleyball facility capable of hosting leagues and tournaments

\*Per 100,000 Residents

## QUANTITY RATING



LOW

MED

HIGH

✘ Vancouver offers significantly more outdoor volleyball courts (nine sand courts and 68 beach courts), based on significant beaches in the city.

✔ Surrey offers more sand volleyball courts than Calgary (seven sand courts).

⦿ As a speciality facility, not all municipalities provide sand volleyball courts.

## QUALITY RATING



LOW

MED

HIGH

✘ The user group would like facilities for hosting leagues and tournaments.

⦿ The quality of courts is adequate.

## OTHER CITY-WIDE AMENITIES

The City also offers some other outdoor sport and recreation facilities, including the following:

<b>Kabaddi field (1)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The City is no longer providing this amenity as the sport is not inclusive of all community members.</li></ul>
<b>Lawn bowling facility (1)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>This facility is operated by a private club.</li></ul>

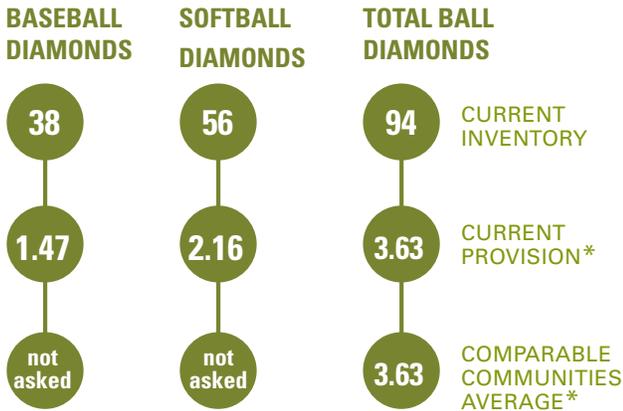
## Opportunities for New Types of Outdoor Recreation Facilities

There are some additional facilities that Surrey is considering based on trends, gaps, and interests in the community.

<b>Outdoor Stadium</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>To support tournament hosting within Surrey</li></ul>
<b>Covered Sports Court</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Would support year-round use</li><li>Could be multi-use</li></ul>
<b>Longboarding Facility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Support for off-road longboarding, providing a safer experience for longboarders who otherwise use roads</li></ul>

# Community Level

## BALL DIAMONDS



**GAPS**

- Ball diamonds in Cloverdale Town Centre

\*Per 20,000 Residents

### QUANTITY RATING



- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>X</b> Cloverdale needs ball diamonds. There are reports that players are joining leagues in other cities because of shortage of space.</p> <p><b>X</b> Twenty-eight percent of residents do not have a sports field or baseball diamond within 800 metres of their residence.</p> | <p><b>✓</b> City's provision is in line with the average among comparable communities.</p> <p><b>✓</b> Generally, Surrey has a good distribution of ball diamonds to meet demand.</p> |
|---|---|

### QUALITY RATING



- ✓** The quality of ball diamonds ranges widely. Generally, Surrey provides a level of quality that is consistent with the needs of this sport.

## GRASS SPORTS FIELDS

The City has 68 regulation-size grass sports fields, some of which can be subdivided into multiple smaller fields. When these overlapping fields are considered, the City has 154 grass fields. However, overlapping fields have less capacity to meet the requirements of practice and competitive play is limited. Only non-overlapping grass fields are considered in the table below, similar to those of comparable communities. The City also provides 11 gravel fields, which have low use; gravel fields are unpleasant to play on and have essentially been replaced with artificial turf.

The City's inventory is supplemented through joint use agreements with SD 36. SD 36 has 108 grass sports fields, and 64 gravel sports fields.

### GRASS SPORTS FIELDS



\*Per 20,000 Residents

#### GAPS

- Based on demand, distribution, and standards in comparable communities, there is a need for more sports fields.
- Potential sports fields were identified for Sunnyside Saddle Club Park and Clayton Park.
- The City may consider exploring a partnership with SD 36 to develop new sports and recreation facilities.

### QUANTITY RATING



### QUALITY RATING



## TENNIS COURTS

In addition to the tennis courts in the following table, Surrey provides eight tennis practice walls.

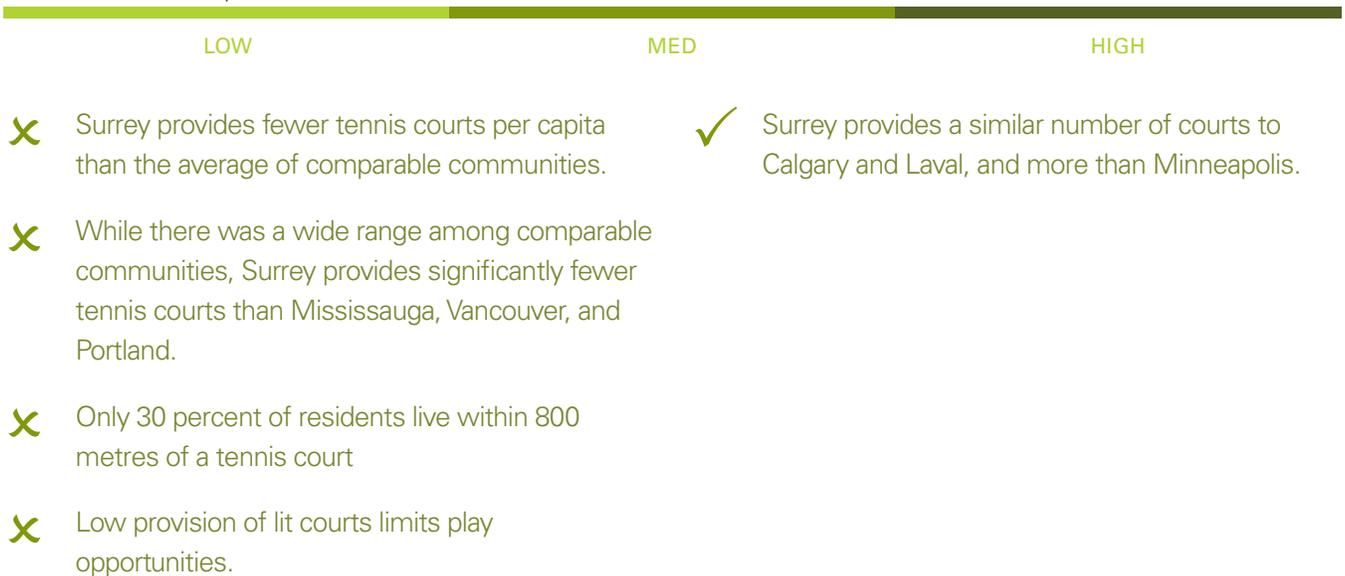


### GAPS

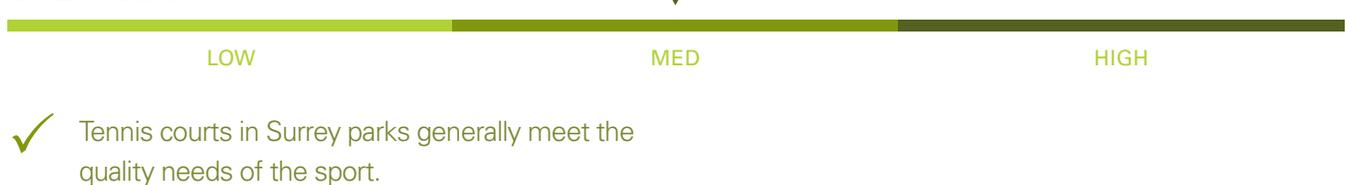
- Need for more tennis courts unknown, depends on community interest in tennis and supply that may be addressed by private facilities
- Potential to increase number of lit courts, depending on demand

\*Per 20,000 Residents  
 \*\*28 of these courts are lit.

### QUANTITY RATING



### QUALITY RATING



## PICKLEBALL COURTS

All of the pickleball courts in Surrey’s inventory are dual-purpose tennis/pickleball courts.



**GAPS**

- There is demand for dedicated pickleball courts
- As pickleball has gained popularity, and participation in tennis is starting to rise again across Canada, conflicts between users may emerge if additional facilities are not provided

\*Per 20,000 Residents  
Information for Laval and Portland was unavailable.

### QUANTITY RATING



- ✗ Local demand surpasses availability of courts.
- ✗ The community engagement process identified a need for a dedicated pickleball facility.

- ✓ Provision rate is higher than the average among comparable communities.

### QUALITY RATING



- ✗ No dedicated facilities.
- ✗ No facilities for hosting tournaments.

- ✓ The quality of dual-purpose tennis/pickleball courts generally meets the needs of this sport.

# PROGRAMS AND SERVICES ANALYSIS

Participation for outdoor sports are based on data available from 1997 to 2015. General participation trends are considered here, but may not be fully up to date as data from 2016 and 2017 is unavailable.

## Strengths

<b>Soccer</b>	The popularity of soccer has grown rapidly. Driving this trend is the affordability of the sport compared to other Canadian staples such as hockey. Soccer has a truly international reach and it is a familiar way to stay active for many immigrants.
<b>Adult Softball</b>	Though participation has fluctuated over the years, participation in adult softball has been strong over the past few years. High demand in the Cloverdale area is putting pressure on existing facilities.
<b>Opportunities for Self-Directed Activity</b>	Surrey's outdoor recreation inventory provides numerous opportunities for self-directed fitness activities, including fitness circuits, running trails, rubberized ovals, and informal use of sports fields and ball diamonds.

## Challenges

<b>Keeping Up with Demand</b>	Over the years, the popularity of some sports wanes while others skyrocket. Changing participation trends put pressure on municipalities to keep up with demand. While soccer has regained popularity among youth and adults, ball sports have generally seen declining participation.
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## Opportunities

<b>Increase and Diversify Program Offerings</b>	There is an opportunity to develop an outdoor recreation program to offer more formal recreation and wellness services in parks. Consideration should be given to meeting interest in fitness trends and experimenting with new program offerings.
<b>Water Sports</b>	The City may wish to consider water-based sports programming in Surrey's waterways, such as kayaking, canoeing, and stand-up paddle boarding. Generally, these types of programs are offered by private providers, but the City could facilitate the development of such programming.
<b>Partnerships</b>	The City could expand partnerships with non-profit organizations and private businesses to create more diverse program offerings in City parks. There is also an opportunity to work with community partners to advance adventure sport opportunities within Surrey.

<b>Affordability and Inclusion</b>	<p>The City can work with sports groups to monitor levels of affordability and the availability of subsidies for low-income families, given that costs associated with registration, equipment, and transportation can be barriers.</p> <p>The City may also review existing programs and services to identify and address barriers for key groups with notably lower participation, e.g., youth, people with disabilities, lower income households, Indigenous children and families, seniors.</p>
<b>Self-Directed Activities</b>	The availability of equipment and facilities is key to supporting residents in meeting their fitness goals on their own time. Examples of this are more running loops, outdoor fitness circuits in parks, etc.
<b>Supporting Indigenous Youth Participation</b>	The City may consider partnering with the Indigenous Sport, Physical Activity & Recreation Council (ISPARC) of British Columbia to develop a strategy for increasing Indigenous youth participation in sports in Surrey.

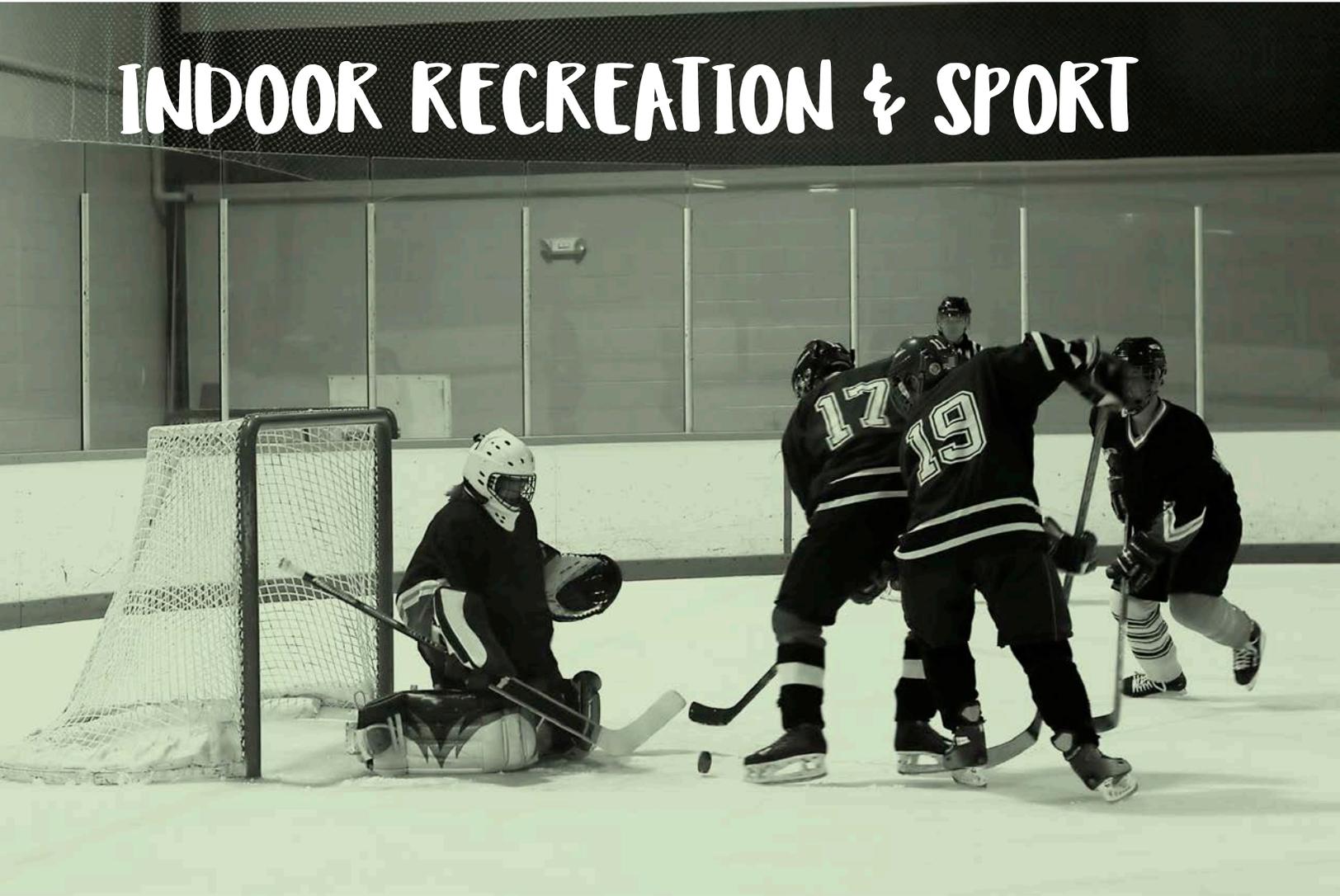
## 7.4 NEEDS SUMMARY

THEME	KEY NEEDS
<b>Sports Fields</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a need for additional sports field throughout the City.</li> </ul>
<b>Ball Diamonds</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More ball diamonds are needed in Cloverdale.</li> </ul>
<b>Pickleball Courts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is demand for additional and dedicated outdoor pickleball courts.</li> </ul>
<b>Tennis Courts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The provision of tennis courts is low but demand is unknown. Assessment is needed to confirm demand.</li> </ul>
<b>Tournament Hosting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is interest in developing Surrey’s tournament hosting capacity, potentially through the development of a stadium and volleyball facility.</li> </ul>
<b>Other Facilities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The City may wish to provide new facilities that are not currently in its inventory: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Longboarding park</li> <li>• Covered ball hockey court</li> <li>• Outdoor stadium</li> <li>• Disc golf course</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Facility Review</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A need was identified to review all major park facilities and amenities, with consideration of current use and community demographics, to identify opportunities for re-purposing, renovating, or decommissioning underutilized facilities and amenities.</li> </ul>

**“Recreation is the experience that results from freely chosen participation in physical, social, intellectual, creative and spiritual pursuits that enhance individual and community well-being.”**

**- A Framework for Recreation in Canada, 2015**

# INDOOR RECREATION & SPORT



# 8. INDOOR RECREATION & SPORT

Indoor recreation and sport comprise a large share of the recreation opportunities in Surrey. This needs analysis looks at the facilities, programs and services involved.

## 8.1 TRENDS AND NEXT PRACTICES

### Demographic Trends

Demographic trends play an important role in the delivery of recreation and sport services. Key demographic trends provide insight into whose needs are targeted by municipal facilities, programs, and services.

- Surrey is home to Metro Vancouver’s largest concentration of millennials and a quarter of the region’s youth under the age of 19.<sup>21</sup>
- Across Canada, the proportion of older adults is increasing and has been for some time.
- The compositions of families are increasingly diverse, and people are marrying and starting families later.
- Surrey is among the fastest growing communities in BC.
- Surrey has long been a culturally-diverse city.
- Surrey is a major destination for newcomers, including refugees, in the Lower Mainland.

### Health and Activity Trends

- There is a national health crisis caused by physical inactivity and unhealthy eating habits. Growing evidence indicates that for the first time in history, the current generation of young people will not have the longevity or quality of life that their parents had. Most municipalities adopt a mandate to promote healthy lifestyle behaviours.
- In recent years, inactivity among children and youth has been identified as a critical health issue. Only nine percent of young people ages 5 to 17 are meeting daily physical activity guidelines.<sup>22</sup> Canada does not have a strong culture of prioritizing and incorporating physical activity into daily life.
- Though overall activity is low among children and youth, more than 77 percent of young people ages 5 to 19 participate in organized sport. This is significantly higher than a decade ago.<sup>23</sup>
- Older adults today are generally healthier than previous generations.

<sup>21</sup> Business Vancouver, “Surrey’s Massive Millennial Workforce Makeover”, 2016. Accessed August 24, 2017.

<https://www.biv.com/article/2016/7/surreys-massive-millennial-workforce-makeover/>

<sup>22</sup> ParticipAction, Global Comparisons, 2016.

<sup>23</sup> ParticipAction, Global Comparisons, 2016.

- A healthy lifestyle is increasingly seen as desirable and a social norm. Fitness professionals can spend less time educating people about the benefits of healthy living and more time supporting active living and healthy habits.
- Participation in organized sports is declining. Drop-in programs and activities that support varied or unstructured schedules are on the rise for all age groups.

## Inclusion and Accessibility

- Meeting the needs of lower-income individuals and families who face competing priorities for disposable income is now a common strategy. Affordability is a key factor in attracting participants to facilities and programs. Portland, USA, offers a Summer Free for All Program that includes free, accessible, family-friendly activities such as movies, concerts, fitness classes, and swimming. The City offers free lunch to encourage participation, the schedule is provided in nine languages, and the program is made possible through numerous private sponsorships.
- Universal design of facilities supports a wide variety of user needs, including making facilities more comfortable for families, those with disabilities, and non-binary individuals and trans\* people.
- Recreation departments are increasing their focus on youth at risk by providing outreach, innovative programming and safe spaces for youth. Sauga at Play, in Mississauga, ON, is a no-cost drop-in after-school program for 10-18-year-olds at community centres in Mississauga.
- Newcomers interested in trying sports and activities that are popular in Canada may face barriers such as language, cost, or the insecurity that comes with trying something new. Staff can help mitigate this by providing information and encouraging new visitors to join sports and activities at recreation facilities. Free or inexpensive introductory or beginner programs can provide a first step for getting involved. The City of Vaughan's Recreation and Culture Department "develop programs that facilitate cultural expression and invite groups and citizens to participate in these programs to foster community pride and participation" as part of Vaughan's diversity strategy.
- People are increasingly living alone. Recent studies point to this as a contributing factor to mental and physical health issues. Facilities and programs that focus on opportunities for structured and unstructured gathering can provide an opportunity for social interaction and community building.
- Community recreation facilities have generally focused on meeting the needs of families with young children and older adults. However, it is increasingly clear that teens and young adults have their own unique needs and are more likely to use facilities if programming is oriented towards their interests.
- Municipalities are experimenting with new methods of program design and delivery, as well as different service delivery methods and marketing techniques to better reach older adults. The City of Mississauga provides extensive recreation services for older adults outlined in their specialized online and print brochure "Recreation Active + for Adults and Older Adults". It includes sport leagues for older adults; fitness and wellness programs; therapeutic programs; and information on the seniors' centre, events, libraries, museums, and arts. The City of Vaughan has an Older Adult Recreation Strategy that recommends that older adults be served through flexible multi-use spaces within community/recreation centres rather than stand-alone older adult facilities.

- Municipalities are working on increasing youth participation and focusing on youth at risk. Freedom Pass offers unlimited free transit and free public swimming at Mississauga indoor and outdoor pools for 12 to 14-year-olds.
- Community halls provide easily accessible space within neighbourhoods where individuals and groups can host events and self-initiated programs. Traditionally they served as social hubs, but this use has declined in most locations.

## Evolving Fitness Trends

Changing trends in fitness are affecting how municipalities provide programs and facilities, with a rapid evolution in the types and diversity of fitness programs offered.

- Fitness centres in many municipalities, especially larger ones, are experiencing a decline in participation rates, likely due to the increased competition from private facilities that have the latest equipment, low fees, or offer specific “boutique” activities, e.g., various fitness chains, Cross-fit, yoga, Pilates.
- Interest in small group activities or training is growing in response to a desire for personal training but prohibitive costs. Having one trainer lead a small group allows great participation while offering more one-on-one support.
- The move towards unstructured activities is creating new roles for fitness staff. People want to be educated on what to do so they can work out on their own time.
- Programming is changing to meet the needs of busy people who often report a lack of free time to engage in fitness activities. Families are looking for “concurrent programs” for the adults, while the children participate in activities. They are also seeking intergenerational programs where parents and children can be active together. Examples include shorter classes, lunch-hour classes, drop-in programs, self-programmed activities, mini sessions, and one or two-day workshops.
- Fitness interests are based on generational needs, cultural preferences, and other factors. Marketing of fitness is increasingly being targeted to specific groups such as older seniors, boomers, or millennials.
- Interest in holistic wellness is influencing fitness programs. Fitness professionals support exercise goals and broader wellness goals such as work-life balance and mindfulness.
- Specialized fitness programs are provided for different health needs. Consumers are increasingly seeking to meet their specialized needs within fitness facilities. Rehabilitation providers (e.g., physiotherapy) are locating within recreation centres to benefit their patients. Fitness programs targeted towards injuries or health traumas (e.g., post-heart attack classes) are being provided at aquatic and fitness centres. Post-heart attack classes are offered in partnership with private rehabilitation providers and the provincial health authority in North Vancouver
- Fitness classes are constantly changing to keep participants engaged. New activities and hybrid classes are common. Trendy classes include variations on already popular activities such as yoga and spinning.

## Changing Sports Trends

Sports trends are changing as active individuals are seeking new and stimulating experiences.

- Interest in high-endurance sports is rising. Specialized equipment and spaces in some city-wide facilities are meeting these needs.
- Some municipalities are developing indoor tennis and indoor pickleball facilities, sometimes with community partners, due to the increasing popularity of both sports. . The demand for pickleball outweighs the availability of indoor spaces. Kelowna has developed a Tennis Strategy for the development of indoor and outdoor courts.

## Technology and Fitness

Technology is playing a bigger role in how fitness participants meet their personal goals and the types of activities they choose.

### TRENDS AND NEXT PRACTICES

Municipal fitness centres are increasingly enhancing WIFI and incorporating technology into fitness programming to meet consumer demand. Examples include the provision of virtual classes from celebrity fitness instructors, virtual personal training (at home and in the studio), and the use of fitness apps for individual workouts.

Nike Fitness App



Interactive projections can be used to promote play and activity for children and families.



Technology can be used to make fitness centres more environmentally friendly through online registration, fitness equipment that captures energy, and drinking stations that reduce use of bottled water.

People are increasingly using technology to support their fitness goals.

Fitbit  
WiiFit



Municipalities are using social media to promote activities and challenges, and to engage participants.

North Vancouver  
Ladysmith  
Vancouver

## Interest in Alternative Wellness Approaches

Fitness facilities are increasingly expected to meet a range of alternative wellness approaches:

- Programs and spaces for mindfulness and meditation
- Leisure and sport as part of individual personal growth
- Integration of therapeutic facilities into community centres, such as therapeutic pools or rehabilitation equipment
- Specialized programming that meets specific health needs, such as aquatic programs for injury rehabilitation and fitness programs for improving heart health
- Integration of massage and physiotherapy clinics into community centres

## Innovations in Facility Design

Design trends continue to evolve for community facilities, and Surrey is an example of a municipality providing leading edge facilities that are practical and beautiful.

### TRENDS AND NEXT PRACTICES

“Loose Fit” is a general trend that allows for flexible use. For example, buildings can be designed with structural and envelope systems that accommodate radical internal layout changes and renovations without adversely affecting expensive, integral components. Exterior spaces are designed similarly to allow changes to components.

Roundhouse Community Centre



Facilities are designed to address the whole experience – making recreation facilities beautiful, welcoming spaces with social hubs, prioritizing natural ventilation and light, and considering cleanliness, durable materials, and accessible design. Enjoyable and well-loved facilities are also better maintained and tend to have longer lifespans.

Gleneagles Community Centre



Universal accessibility is increasingly a priority. Accessibility has expanded from code-mandated minimum clearances, to enhanced accessibility to allow access for a wide range of disabilities. Gender identity is a more recent consideration as design changes to allow for inclusive, welcoming, and safe environments.

Universal Change Rooms - Kelowna YMCA



## SERVICE DELIVERY TRENDS

The ways that programs and facilities are delivered are also evolving:

- Many municipalities are focusing on building partnerships with community organizations. The City of Mississauga has a community development unit that works with partners to increase capacity for engaging more residents in recreation pursuits. Vancouver is in the process of redeveloping the Vancouver Sport Network, the official advisory body representing sports in Vancouver. Through strong partnerships, the VSN acts as the voice of sport in the City, and works to support a better sport experience.
- Recent years have seen community centres integrated into high density projects. Recreation and culture are more often becoming “Tenant Improvements” to shell spaces at the base of towers. This is sometimes funded through a Community Amenity Contribution and can be delivered in either turn-key or shell building arrangements from the developer.

## 8.2 COMMUNITY INPUT

### Phase 1

Respondents to the community survey identified sports, recreation, and wellness programs as a priority for indoor recreation and sport. Other high priorities included swimming pools, gymnasium and fitness facilities, and services in facilities, e.g., child care.

The most popular indoor recreation trends identified through the Idea Fairs were new and emerging sports, such as pickleball; and therapeutic services, such as therapeutic pools and rehabilitation programs.

Survey respondents and Idea Fair participants were invited to submit their own Big Ideas related to recreation and sport in Surrey; the following are the most common themes:

- More and improved outdoor sport facilities and amenities
- More and improved indoor recreation facilities and amenities
- More fitness, health, and wellness facilities and programs

The following are the key themes from the workshops:

- The City’s Sport Tourism Strategy needs an update and should consider a long-term plan for hosting international events and a large multi-plex venue for hosting.
- Participants want the City to start smaller with sports tourism and first make Surrey a regional destination.
- Participants want the City to stay at the forefront of new and growing sports such as pickleball, badminton, martial arts, and rock-climbing.
- Partnerships are considered essential to sports tourism and event hosting.
- Participants like multi-use facilities.

- There is interest in connecting facilities with trails to support active transportation and long-distance running and cycling.
- Use of existing facilities should be maximized for a variety of purposes. For example, ice arenas should be used as courts for pickleball or volleyball during summers.
- Facilities should be inclusive for people of all ages, incomes, abilities, cultures, and gender expressions. Programming for specific groups is needed to support participation. The City should work with cultural groups, immigrants and newcomers' groups, and accessibility groups to support participation.

## Phase 2

Survey respondents were asked to prioritize a series of objectives and initiatives. The objective that was identified as the number one priority the most times was 'support access to a wide range of indoor and outdoor recreation across the City'. The most popular initiatives for each objective are summarized in the table below.

OBJECTIVE	TOP INITIATIVE
Objective 1: Support access to a wide range of indoor and outdoor recreation across the City	Make sure that residents have access to a balanced range of recreation and sports facilities within walking distance or a short drive or transit trip.
Objective 2: Ensure recreation programs/facilities are accessible and inclusive for all	Ensure all facilities are universally accessible (i.e., accessible for all ages and abilities)
Objective 3: Develop innovative facilities and amenities to serve the City's needs	Develop integrated facilities with multiple amenities and community services all in one place
Objective 4: Promote Surrey as a destination for sports tourism and hosting	Enhance new and existing parks and facilities to support tournament hosting, e.g., new artificial turf fields, outdoor beach volleyball facility, etc.

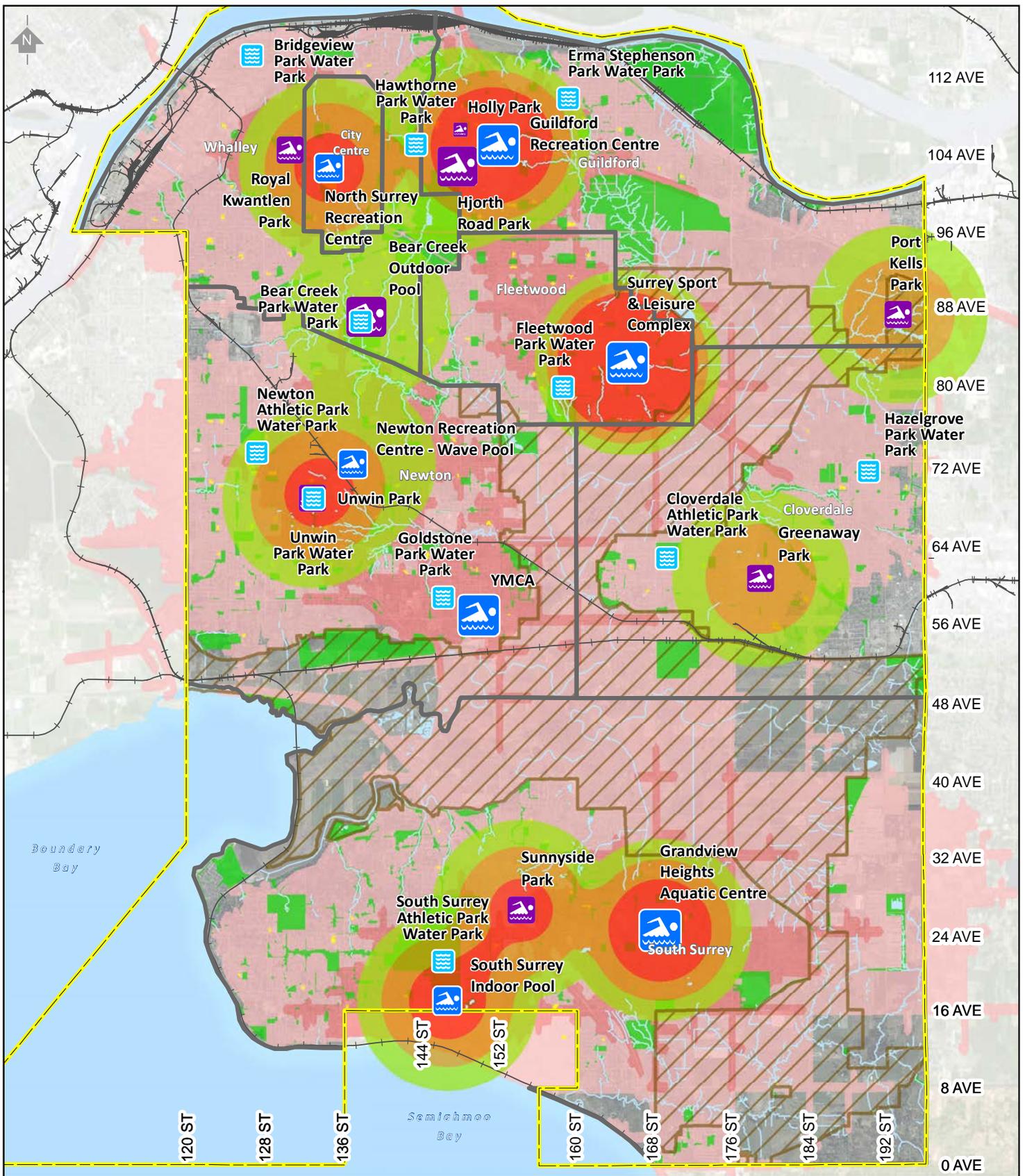
### Recreation Objectives and Initiatives

Survey respondents provided comments and ideas related to recreation and sport; the following are the most common themes:

- Build new and upgrade existing sport and recreation infrastructure
- Recreation should be inclusive and accessible
- Need for more variety in indoor and outdoor recreation, health, and wellness programs

The following themes emerged in the workshops:

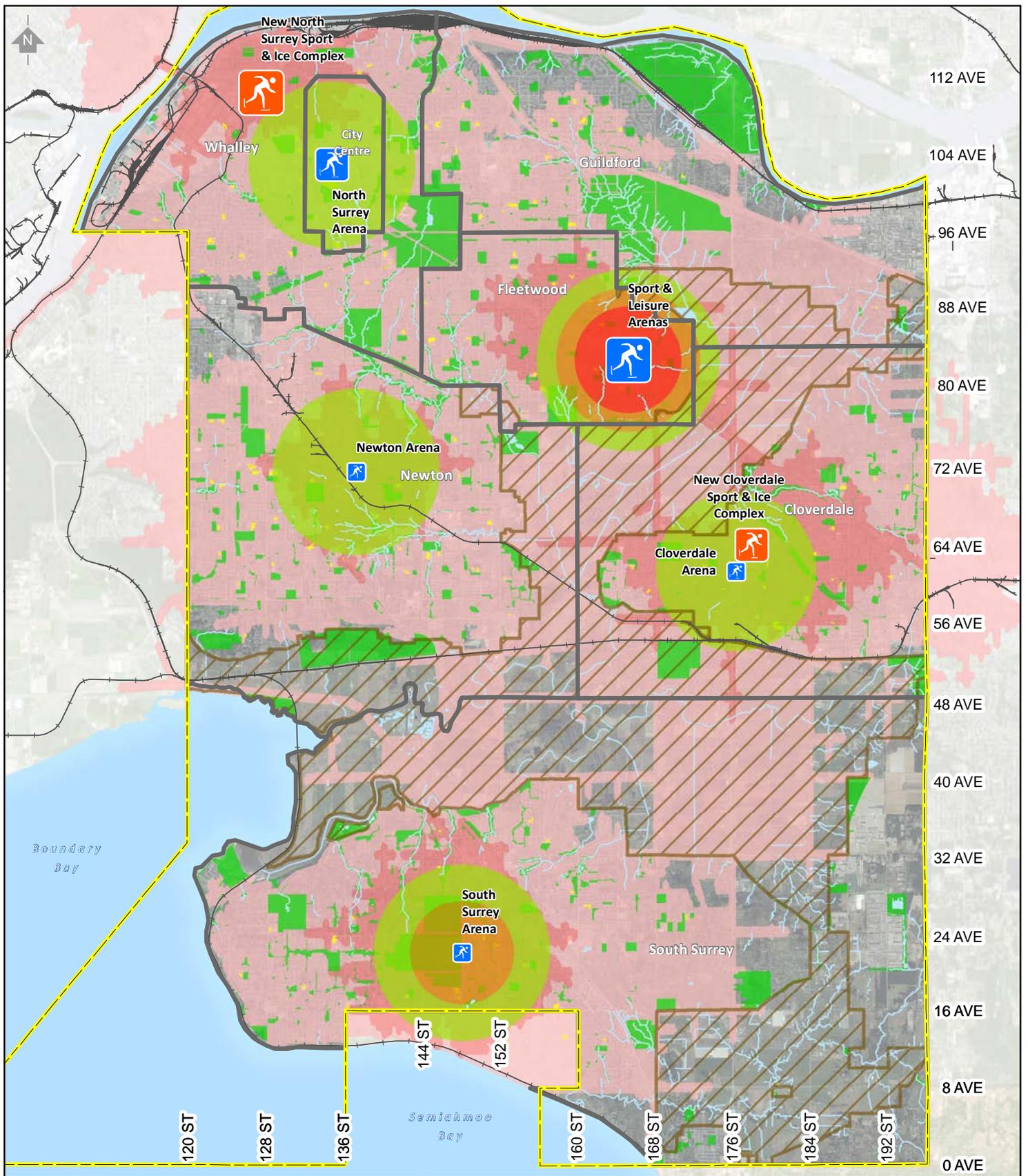
- Take advantage of opportunities to share resources with different groups and organizations
- Provide indoor and outdoor multi-use facilities
- Promote opportunities for physical activity for all ages, abilities, and income levels



- |   |  |   |   |
|---|--|---|---|
| <b>Indoor Aquatic Facilities</b><br>< 25,000 Sq Ft<br>25,000 - 50,000 Sq Ft<br>50,000 - 100,000 Sq Ft | <b>Outdoor Aquatic Facilities</b><br>< 3,600 Sq Ft<br>3,600 - 4,600 Sq Ft<br>> 4,600 Sq Ft | <b>Travel from Indoor Aquatic Facilities</b><br>5 Minute Drive<br>10 Minute Drive<br><b>Aquatics - Program Visit Density</b><br>High<br>Moderate<br>Low | Spray Parks<br>Parks<br>Schools<br>Schools (Other)<br>Agricultural Land Reserve |
|---|--|---|---|

Please Note:  
Kernel Density analysis based on number of points per square km (2000m search radius) weighted by daily program visits

Map 18 - Aquatics Facilities



**Existing Ice Arenas**

- 1 Sheet
- 2 Sheets
- 3 Sheets

**Proposed Ice Arenas**

- 1 Sheet
- 2 Sheets
- 3 Sheets

**Travel from Ice Arenas**

- 5 Minute Drive
- 10 Minute Drive

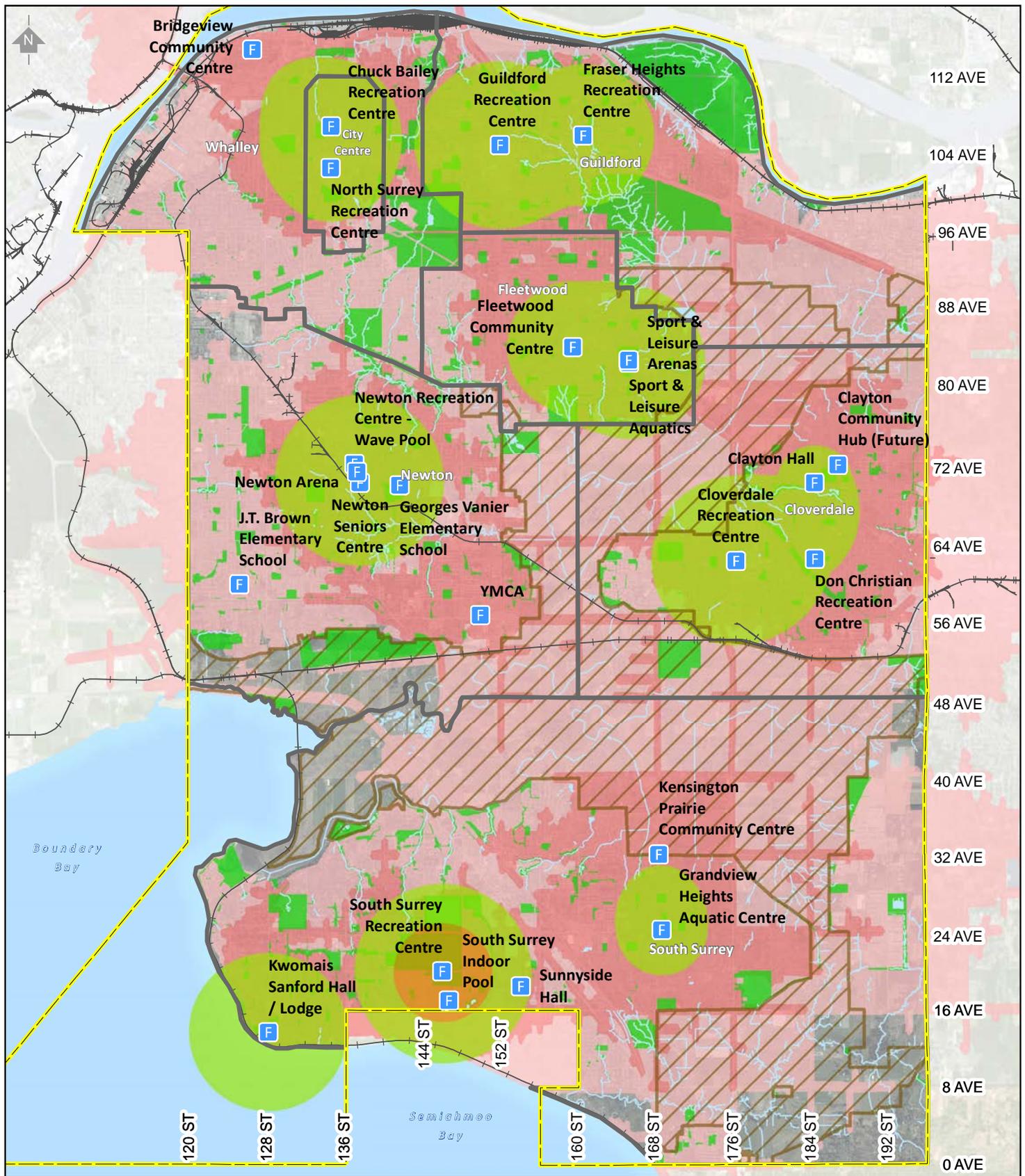
**Ice Arenas - Program Visit Density**

- High
- Moderate
- Low

- Parks
- Schools
- Schools (Other)
- Agricultural Land Reserve

**Please Note:**  
 Kernel Density analysis based on number of points per square km (2000m search radius), weighted by daily program visits.  
 High: 25.0 - 200.0  
 Moderate: 10.0 - 25.0  
 Low: 0.5 - 10.0

Map 19 - Ice Sheets

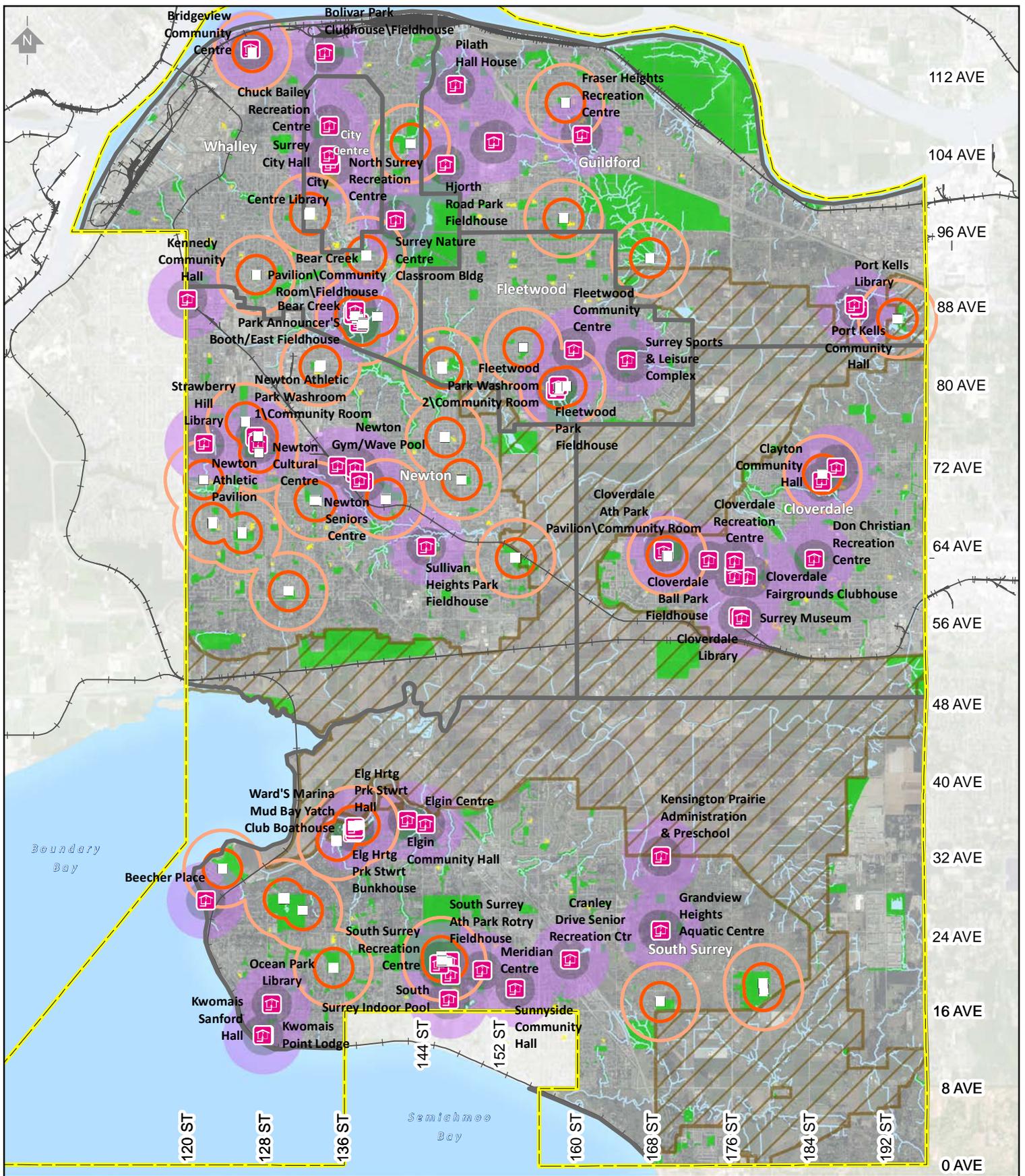


- F Community Facility
- Travel from Community Facilities
  - 5 Minute Drive
  - 10 Minute Drive

- Fitness and Wellness - Program Visit Density
  - Moderate
  - Low
- Parks
- Agricultural Land Reserve

Please Note:  
 Kernel Density analysis based on number of points per square km (2000m search radius) weighted by daily program visits.  
 Moderate: 10.0 - 25.0  
 Low: 0.5 - 10.0

Map 20 - Fitness and Wellness Facilities



Map 21 - Community Spaces

An additional youth workshop was held to identify opportunities to support youth participation:

- New amenities to make Surrey a destination for sports and recreation, e.g., beach volleyball, beach soccer courts, soccer stadium, archery tag, trampoline parks
- More amenities across the board
- More supporting features for outdoor facilities, e.g., sound systems, food and drink venues
- Extended hours for recreation centres
- More team-oriented, family/group activities
- More integrated facilities with multiple amenities, conference rooms, and integration of arts
- Host more inter-city sports events

## 8.3 ASSET ANALYSIS

This section provides an analysis of indoor recreation and sport facilities in Surrey. Map 18 through 21 show the maps used in the asset analysis, including the distribution, density, and distance analysis for aquatic facilities, ice sheets, fitness and wellness facilities, and community spaces.

### City-Wide Facilities

#### INDOOR POOLS

Indoor pools at the following facilities are considered here:

- Grandview Heights Aquatic Centre
- Guildford Recreation Centre
- Newton Recreation Centre
- North Surrey Recreation Centre
- South Surrey Indoor Pool
- Surrey Sport and Leisure Complex



#### GAPS

- No gaps identified.

\*Per 100,000 Residents  
Minneapolis did not report any indoor pools.

## QUANTITY RATING



LOW	MED	HIGH
<p><b>X</b> Surrey currently provides fewer pools per capita than the average among comparable communities.</p> <p><b>X</b> The North Surrey Recreation Centre is near the end of its useful life.</p> <p><b>X</b> Few of the indoor pools are easily accessible by walking, cycling, or public transit.</p>	<p><b>✓</b> A new pool is going to be developed in City Centre through a partnership with the YMCA.</p> <p><b>✓</b> With the new pool, the provision rate will be increased to 0.34 indoor pools per 25,000 residents.</p> <p><b>✓</b> With three 50-metre pools, the provision of competition-size facilities is high.</p>	

## QUALITY RATING



LOW	MED	HIGH
<p><b>✓</b> The aquatic centres constructed and renovated in the last decade are world class.</p> <p><b>✓</b> The City of Surrey is on trend with recent projects and has built high quality facilities with a wide array of casual and structured options for a range of ages.</p>	<p><b>✓</b> New facilities have integrated accessibility features, universal changing opportunities, and leisure pools.</p>	

## ICE SHEETS

The following facilities are considered here, with the number of ice sheets in parentheses:

- Cloverdale Arena (1)
- Newton Arena (1)
- South Surrey Arena (1)
- Surrey Sport & Leisure Complex (3)
- New North Surrey Sport & Ice Complex (3) (will replace North Surrey Arena (2))
- New Cloverdale Sport & Ice Complex (2)

North Surrey Arena, Cloverdale Arena, and Newton Arena are also used as dry floor surfaces in warmer months.



### GAPS

- No large spectator arena (2,500 plus seats)
- Newton Arena is aging (44 years old) and may be a candidate for a double ice surface
- Long-term strategic review (audit) of existing ice arenas

\*Per 100,000 Residents

\*\*Accounts for facilities that are currently under construction. Information for Minneapolis and Portland was not available.

## QUANTITY RATING



LOW	MED	HIGH
<p><b>X</b> Demand for women’s ice sports, including ringette and women’s hockey, is increasing, but facility availability may be limiting the growth of these sports.</p> <p><b>✓</b> Surrey provides a similar number of ice sheets per capita as the average among comparable communities.</p>	<p><b>✓</b> Two major projects are contributing to the high provision rate: North Surrey Arena will be replaced with a three-sheet arena; the Cloverdale area will get an additional two sheets of ice.</p> <p><b>✓</b> South Surrey Arena offers one of two Olympic-size ice sheets in the Lower Mainland.</p>	

## QUALITY RATING



LOW	MED	HIGH
<p><b>X</b> There are currently gaps in quality, specifically the older facilities of Cloverdale Arena and Newton Arena.</p> <p><b>○</b> Additional study is needed to examine the life-cycle and functional use of arenas, and to determine capital allocation for major renovations, redevelopment, and/or decommissioning. Sites to be addressed include Newton Arena, North Surrey Arenas, Cloverdale Arena, Surrey Sport and Leisure Complex, Cloverdale Sport &amp; Ice Complex</p>	<p><b>✓</b> Overall quality is rated high because new facilities are on the horizon and it is expected that the new North Surrey and Cloverdale Arenas will be of very high quality similar to other new facilities in Surrey.</p> <p><b>✓</b> The Surrey Sports and Leisure facility is the most well-used and maintained existing flagship facility.</p> <p><b>✓</b> Though arena facilities range in quality, from pragmatic practice rinks to major spectator arenas, the City of Surrey generally provides higher quality ice facilities than other communities.</p>	

## INDOOR TENNIS COURTS

The Surrey Tennis Centre includes six indoor hard courts, as well as six outdoor clay courts. It is a private facility located on City land. Programs are offered in partnership with the City and advertised through the Recreation Guide.



**GAPS**

- No gaps identified.

\*Per 100,000 Residents

## QUANTITY RATING



LOW

MED

HIGH

- ✓ Surrey and Portland are the only municipalities among the comparable communities that provide indoor tennis facilities.

## QUALITY RATING



LOW

MED

HIGH

- The trend for municipal indoor tennis courts has been the provision of medium quality facilities, generally in partnership with a private provider.
- ✓ The current facilities represent adequate quality for indoor tennis, and are comparable to the quality in other communities.

## COMMUNITY AND RECREATION CENTRES

The following facilities are considered in this section:

- Bridgeview Community Centre
- Chuck Bailey Recreation Centre
- Cloverdale Recreation Centre
- Don Christian Recreation Centre
- Fleetwood Community Centre
- Fraser Heights Recreation Centre
- Guildford Recreation Centre
- Kensington Prairie Community Centre
- Newton Recreation Centre
- North Surrey Recreation Centre
- South Surrey Recreation & Arts Centre
- Surrey Sport and Leisure Complex

12

CURRENT INVENTORY

2.32

CURRENT PROVISION\*

\*Per 100,000 Residents

### GAPS

- Major recreation facility in west Newton Town Centre, near Tamanawis Park
- Improved, street-oriented recreation facility in City Centre (planned)
- Expand the Fleetwood Community Centre to include additional recreation amenities
- Expand the Chuck Bailey Community Centre to include additional recreation and community amenities
- Long-term strategic review (audit) of community centres

## QUANTITY RATING



LOW	MED	HIGH
<p><b>X</b> Newton is the only town centre with only one recreation and community centre.</p> <p><b>X</b> Though one of the highest density areas in Surrey, and an area of high equity need, there are no major recreation facilities in west Newton Town Centre, near Tamanawis Park.</p> <p><b>X</b> North Surrey Recreation Centre is near the end of its useful life.</p> <p><b>X</b> Conversely, 23 percent of residents do not live within a convenient walking distance of a bus route to a community or recreation centre.</p> <p><b>X</b> Though residents with vehicles have relatively convenient access to this type of facility, residents that walk, bike, or take transit to recreation facilities likely face significant challenges because of the broad distribution of facilities over a large area, the fact that many larger centres are located in parks (additional walking time from transit stops), and inconvenient access directly from residential areas due to major road crossings.</p>	<p><b>O</b> A standard of one recreation centre per 25,000 residents has been used in the past to measure provision. However, facilities have become larger with more uses under one roof, making it possible that the current provision adequately meets needs.</p> <p><b>✓</b> Most of Surrey's six town centres have two recreation and community centres each.</p> <p><b>✓</b> A new community centre is planned in the Grandview Heights community.</p> <p><b>✓</b> 60 percent of residents are within a five-minute drive of a community or recreation centre, and 99 percent are within a 10-minute drive.</p> <p><b>✓</b> Seventy-seven percent of residents are located within 400 metres of a bus stop that can take them to a community or recreation centre.<sup>24</sup></p>	

## QUALITY RATING



LOW	MED	HIGH
<p><b>X</b> North Surrey Recreation Centre, located in City Centre and near a SkyTrain, is not well-oriented towards neighbouring residential areas, which may discourage walking and cycling to the facility.</p> <p><b>X</b> A need was identified for further study of community and recreation centres, including swimming pools, to examine life-cycle and functional use, and to determine capital allocation for major renovations, redevelopment, and/or decommissioning.</p> <p><b>✓</b> New Surrey, facilities are excellent in quality and scope, e.g., South Surrey Recreation Centre Expansion, Clayton Heights Recreation and Cultural Centre (currently in design).</p>	<p><b>✓</b> There are plans to build a new facility through a partnership with the YMCA. Major improvements in the quality of the facility and its orientation to the street are expected.</p> <p><b>✓</b> The South Surrey Recreation and Arts Centre is an example of a successful integration of recreation and arts facilities into a community hub.</p> <p><b>✓</b> The Clayton Recreation and Culture Centre is a new community hub planned for Clayton Park. This facility will combine arts, library, recreation, and outdoor space, providing a leading example of multi-use.</p>	

<sup>24</sup> This is an estimate based on route and stop mapping. It does not consider the possibility of bus routes that skip stops (e.g., express buses) or the frequency of bus service.

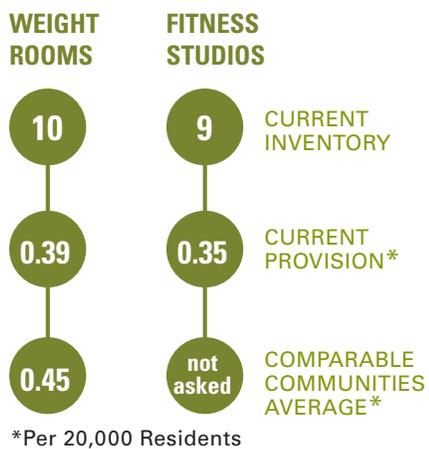
# Community Level

## FITNESS FACILITIES

The following fitness facilities are considered in this section:

FACILITY NAME	FITNESS STUDIO	WEIGHT ROOM
Cloverdale Recreation Centre	1	1
Fleetwood Community Centre	2	1
Surrey Sport & Leisure Complex	1	1
Fraser Heights Recreation Centre	1	1
Guildford Recreation Centre	1	1
Newton Recreation Centre	1	1
North Surrey Recreation Centre	1	1
Grandview Heights Aquatic Centre	0	1
South Surrey Recreation & Arts Centre	1	1
South Surrey Indoor Pool	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>

Fitness programs may also be held in a variety of other multi-purpose spaces.



**GAPS**

- Improving access by transit, cycling, or walking

## QUANTITY RATING



LOW

MED

HIGH

**X** Convenient access by transit, cycling, or walking is a key gap in Surrey, due to the city's large geographic area and distribution of homes.

**⊙** There are 45 private fitness studios or gyms in Surrey.

**✓** Surrey provides a similar number of fitness facilities per capita as the average among comparable communities.

**✓** When both fitness centres and fitness studios are considered, 70 percent of residents live within a five-minute drive of a City fitness facility and 99 percent live within a ten-minute drive.

## QUALITY RATING



LOW

MED

HIGH

**⊙** Municipalities generally aim to provide facilities that are of medium quality to complement the private sector that often provides the higher-end facilities.

**✓** These spaces are often components of larger facilities and feature the same trends in quality noted above.

## GYMNASIUMS

Gymnasiums in the following facilities are considered here:

- Cloverdale Recreation Centre (3)
- Fraser Heights Recreation Centre (2)
- Guildford Recreation Centre (3)
- Newton Recreation Centre (1)
- Kensington Prairie Community Centre (1)
- South Surrey Recreation & Arts Centre (3)
- Bridgeview Community Centre (1)
- Chuck Bailey Recreation Centre (1)

In addition to gymnasiums in City facilities, there are 140 gymnasiums across SD 36 schools, which are used for community programs and public rentals during some hours of the week.



### GAPS

- More gymnasium space

\*Per 20,000 Residents

## QUANTITY RATING



**X** The City is experiencing demand for additional gymnasium space, especially in Fleetwood.

## QUALITY RATING



**⊙** Gymnasiums are used for both sports and hosting community events. Access to views, natural light, storage, kitchens, and exterior gathering spaces supports a variety of uses, in addition to traditional sports.

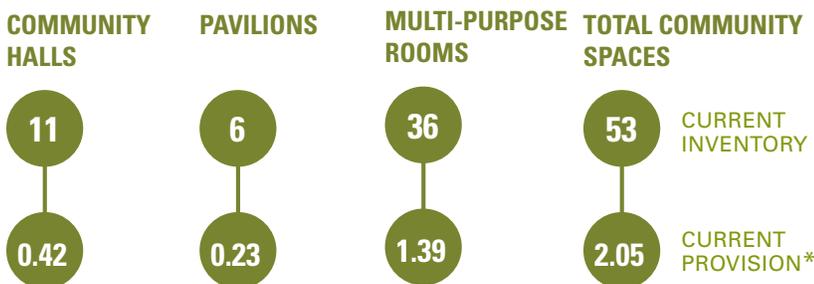
**✓** These spaces are often components of larger facilities and feature the same trends in quality as noted above.

## COMMUNITY SPACES

Community spaces serve diverse needs and are an important part of community development as they offer rooms for City programs and activities initiated by residents and organizations. The following are some of the uses of the community spaces discussed here:

- Community meeting space
- Venues for neighbourhood-level events
- Space for City programs
- Space for programs run by third-party organizations

SD 36 also rents out gymnasiums, multi-purpose rooms, cafeterias, theatres, and classrooms for community use.



\*Per 20,000 Residents

### GAPS

- Distribution of community spaces
- Access to community spaces for residents who walk, bike, or take transit
- Aging community halls

## QUANTITY RATING



LOW

MED

HIGH

- X** Though there are community spaces in all town centres, there are many neighbourhoods where such spaces are not within walking distance.
- X** Only 36 percent of residents are within 800 m of a community space. Though there are many benefits to locating such spaces in larger, multi-use facilities, this may limit access.

- ✓** Surrey likely provides an adequate number of community spaces.
- ✓** The new North Surrey Sport & Ice Complex and Cloverdale Sport & Ice Complex will include multi-purpose spaces.

## QUALITY RATING



LOW

MED

HIGH

- X** Community halls are an older type of facility and many are aging and may require repair or replacement soon.
- Some community halls are operated by community associations.

- As community halls age, they are being replaced by spaces within larger facilities, rather than by stand-alone halls, which are expensive to operate and maintain.

## Opportunities for New Types of Indoor Recreation Facilities

The City may consider providing the following facilities, which are currently lacking in Surrey:

<b>Major Spectator Arena</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tournament hosting is of high interest to the sports groups</li> </ul>
<b>Sports Fieldhouse</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indoor facility to support year-round sports</li> <li>• Common facility in a large city</li> <li>• Could be incorporated into a community/recreation centre</li> </ul>
<b>Squash/Racquetball Courts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provided by some municipalities</li> <li>• Dependent on local demand</li> </ul>

## 8.4 PROGRAMS AND SERVICES ANALYSIS

This section identifies the broad strengths, challenges, and opportunities for programs related to indoor sport and recreation; these are not rated.

### Strengths

<p><b>Comprehensive Information and Registration System</b></p>	<p>The Recreation Guide is published four times per year and provides a comprehensive listing of programs. Online registration is available for virtually all programs.</p>
<p><b>Free Opportunities</b></p>	<p>Surrey offers opportunities to get introduced to different sports and activities for free. Free weekly swim lessons are offered to beginners of all ages. Free youth drop-in programs allow youth who may face financial barriers to participate without the barriers of applying for special programs. Free “try it” sessions are offered on programs for all ages and are indicated with a “FREE” symbol throughout the Recreation Guide.</p>
<p><b>I AM Game/Long-Term Athlete Development</b></p>	<p>I Am Game offers sports programs designed to enhance physical literacy and prepare participants of all ages and abilities for life-long enjoyment of sport and physical activity. I AM Game is based on Canadian Sport for Life’s Long-Term Athlete Development model.</p> <p>Sport for Life’s Long-Term Athlete Development Program is promoted in the Recreation Guide. Levels One through Four offer basic introductions to physical activities and various sports, fundamental skills development through sport, basic skills and rules that support sports participation, and “sports for life” for adults. These progressions through sport are based on science, research and decades of experience that support children and adults to get active and stay active and even reach the highest level of sport achievement.</p>
<p><b>Adapted Programs Offered in Partnership with Community Agencies</b></p>	<p>Adapted Programs are offered in partnership with several community partners including Surrey Association for Community Living, Canucks Autism Network, BC Wheelchair Sports, Community Living BC, Sportability BC, and Wheelchair Basketball.</p> <p>Existing opportunities include drop-in and registered programs offered in pools, arenas and gyms.</p> <p>Multiple programs are available for babies to seniors, some free or low cost.</p>
<p><b>Arts and General Interest</b></p>	<p>These include theatre, dance, crafts, visual arts, personal development and general interest.</p>

## Challenges

<p><b>Reducing Barriers</b></p>	<p>Barriers to participation include cost, timing, lack of information, availability of space in programs, and access to transportation. These are common issues facing municipal recreation departments, and were highlighted in the community engagement. Some, such as timing of programming, are within the scope of PRC. Others, such as transportation, will require working with others.</p>
<p><b>Supporting Inclusion</b></p>	<p>The public has a desire for more inclusive programs for all ages and programming for specific groups. Advocates for people with disabilities indicated that there were significant barriers to participating in recreation activities and community events, as well as safety issues related to getting to community facilities (transportation) and being there (lack of supports).</p>
<p><b>Keeping Up with New and Emerging Sports and Activities</b></p>	<p>The City could offer programming to introduce participants to self-directed sports they may not have much experience with, such as long-distance running or disc golf.</p>
<p><b>Ensuring Equitable Access Throughout Surrey</b></p>	<p>The challenge is to ensure that those who may be interested in sports, recreation and wellness programs are aware of what is available and accessible to them. People are looking for flexible programming for all ages.</p>
<p><b>Affordable Access to Basic Skill Development</b></p>	<p>Low cost or free access to basic recreation programs may not be reaching all Surrey children and youth to enable them to master basic physical skills such as swimming, throwing, catching, and jumping. Many families are unable to pay to have all members participate in recreation. When children are prioritized, parents may not have access to the activities that can keep them healthy.</p>
<p><b>Meeting Needs of Youth</b></p>	<p>Youth participants in the public engagement indicated a need for extended hours at recreation centres along with more flexible time slots for sports drop-in programs. They want more fun and safe activities in the evenings and on weekends. They also felt that more opportunities for family and group activities were needed.</p>

## Opportunities

<b>Partnerships</b>	Partnerships with non-profit organizations help subsidize sport and recreation programs for those unable to pay. Partnerships with the private and public-sector support additional programs and services, including wellness and therapeutic programs. Surrey already has many partnerships helping to deliver indoor sport and recreation services. Expanding partnerships will enable Surrey to strive to meet the needs of all residents.
<b>Youth Strategy</b>	The development of a Youth Strategy, in partnership with appropriate agencies, will help guide the Department in addressing the needs and interests of youth in recreation services, including physical activity, as well as the arts and social programming. Access and transit will need to be examined as part of this.
<b>Intergenerational Programming</b>	There is an opportunity to work with the diverse population of Surrey to offer family-oriented, intergenerational programs, structured and unstructured, at locations across the City. These programs could include all aspects of leisure activities – sports, recreation, arts, and heritage appreciation.

## 8.5 NEEDS SUMMARY

The following are the findings of the needs analysis of indoor sport and recreation:

THEME	KEY NEEDS
<b>Spectator Arena</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The city lacks an arena with sufficient spectator space to host tournaments.</li> </ul>
<b>Arena Capacity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community input indicated that women’s ice sports may be limited by current capacity. This requires investigation.</li> </ul>
<b>West Newton</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A recreation centre is needed in west Newton to support the growing population.</li> </ul>
<b>Sports Fieldhouse</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An indoor fieldhouse with artificial turf, and potentially other surfaces, is needed for soccer and other sports.</li> </ul>
<b>Community Space</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More community space may be needed for a more equitable distribution of access to programs and community gathering spaces.</li> </ul>
<b>Facility Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New facilities should incorporate integrated community hubs, features that improve family leisure activities, good connections to streets and neighbourhoods, locations on transit routes and trail networks, universal design, sustainability features, and high standards of architecture, landscape, and urban design.</li> </ul>

THEME	KEY NEEDS
<b>Introductory and Inclusive Programs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introductory programs are a good way to keep up with emerging sports and to inspire more participation in sport and recreation. City staff have the opportunity to continually seek to understand barriers to participation and to take action to address these and to expand intergenerational opportunities.</li> </ul>
<b>Partnerships</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The City has an opportunity to continue expanding its outreach to partners who can support the development of facilities and the delivery of programs.</li> </ul>
<b>Youth Strategy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A Youth Strategy could help the City improve communication with youth and to know what facilities and services could better engage the youth population.</li> </ul>
<b>Accessibility by All Modes of Transportation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to facilities by walking, biking, or transit should be a priority, particularly in neighbourhoods that are lower-income or where car use may not be high.</li> </ul>

# APPENDIX



# APPENDIX A: QUESTIONS FOR COMPARABLE COMMUNITIES

**Community Info:**

Municipality name:  
Population:

Contact name(s):  
Land area:

## Part 1 – Arts

**What trends has your municipality experienced relative to arts facilities and programs?**  
(e.g., changing needs; organization/workplace trends; sustainability; design of facilities; service delivery)

**What innovative art facilities, programs or services do you have (City owned)?**  
(e.g., efforts you are undertaking to attract or create new artists and art groups; unique public art installations/initiatives; programs/opportunities for emerging/established artists and performers; funding strategies for new civic arts facilities; strategies to attract residents and/or visitors to local arts facilities, programs, and events)

**What types of partnerships are you engaged in regarding the arts community?**  
(e.g., engaging partners to deliver civic arts programming, or to provide affordable community art space e.g. non-profit art studios, maker spaces etc.; partnerships with educational institutions)

**How many of the following facility types do you have?**

FACILITY TYPE (CITY OWNED AND MANAGED)	VISUAL ARTS	PERFORMING ARTS
Performance and exhibition space – destination		
Performance and exhibition space – community level		
Production and rehearsal space (purpose built, usually rented)		
Learning spaces (for the general public – e.g., pottery/ dance class)		

## Part 2 – Community Development (social focus)

**What trends has your municipality experienced relative to community programs and events?**  
(e.g., changing needs; organization/workplace trends; sustainability; design of facilities; service delivery?)

**What innovative community facilities, programs or services do you have (city owned)?**

(e.g., unique events, venues (e.g., tool library, social hub), programs; dedicated spaces for First Nations (e.g., program space, ceremony space, production space); services for specific age groups or types of residents; municipal-wide system for volunteering; settlement program or facilities for refugees and new immigrants; strategies to attract residents and/or visitors to local community events; City Community Engagement Strategy or Framework for staff)

**What types of partnerships are you engaged in regarding community development?**

(e.g., partnering with not-for-profits; partnering with schools; community engagement specialists)

**How many of the following facility types do you have?**

FACILITY TYPE (CITY OWNED AND MANAGED)	NUMBER
Seniors' centres	
Venues for major indoor events	
Youth spaces/centres	
Preschool centres	
Number of major events annually	

**Part 3 – Heritage**

**What trends has your municipality experienced relative to heritage?**

(e.g., changing needs; organization/workplace trends; sustainability; design of facilities; service delivery?)

**What innovative heritage facilities, programs or services do you have (city owned)?**

(e.g., use of technology such as online access to municipal archival and museum collections; management/interpretation of Indigenous heritage sites; heritage learning opportunities; strategies to attract residents and/or visitors to local heritage facilities, programs, and events; distribution of heritage resources throughout the community; cultural tourism/features)

**What types of partnerships are you engaged in regarding heritage?**

(e.g., partnerships with local First Nations; sponsoring heritage related events, community groups delivering services e.g., walking tours)

**How many of the following facility types do you have?**

FACILITY TYPE (CITY OWNED AND MANAGED)	NUMBER
Municipal museums	
City-managed heritage sites (e.g., archives, farmstead)	
Heritage exhibition space outside museums (e.g., satellite facilities)	
Museum and heritage programming space	

## Part 4 – Parks and Natural Areas

### What trends has your municipality experienced relative to parks and natural areas?

(e.g., changing needs; organization/workplace trends; sustainability; design of facilities; service delivery?)

### What innovative facilities, programs or services do you have in this area?

(e.g., multi-age playgrounds (adult/child); bike skills parks; nature playgrounds; Parkour parks; nature centre; dog off-leash trails/beaches; outdoor fitness equipment; longboarding parks; beach volleyball facility (urban beach); urban agriculture; unique food services in parks; wifi in parks; cricket fields; field hockey fields; multi-purpose sports courts; disc golf; rails to trails; pop-up parks)

### What types of partnerships are you engaged in regarding parks and natural areas?

(e.g., partnering with community groups re: urban agriculture; partnering with food service providers; volunteer groups or environmental stewardship partnerships)

### How many or how much area of the following do you have?

PARK OR FACILITY TYPE (CITY OWNED AND MANAGED)	HA OR NUMBER
Community parkland (ha)	
Neighbourhood parkland (ha)	
Dog parks	
Outdoor youth parks	
Sports fields - grass	
Sports fields – artificial turf	
Ball diamonds	
Tennis courts	
Pickleball courts	
Spray parks	
Venues for major outdoor events	

## Part 5 – Sports & Recreation

### What trends has your municipality experienced relative to indoor and outdoor sports and recreation?

(e.g., changing needs; organization/workplace trends; sustainability; design of facilities; service delivery)

### What innovative facilities, programs or services do you have in this area?

(e.g., covered outdoor sports facilities; recreation and health services in one centre; unique aquatic centres; unique ice features; therapeutic recreation services; high endurance sports facilities or programs)

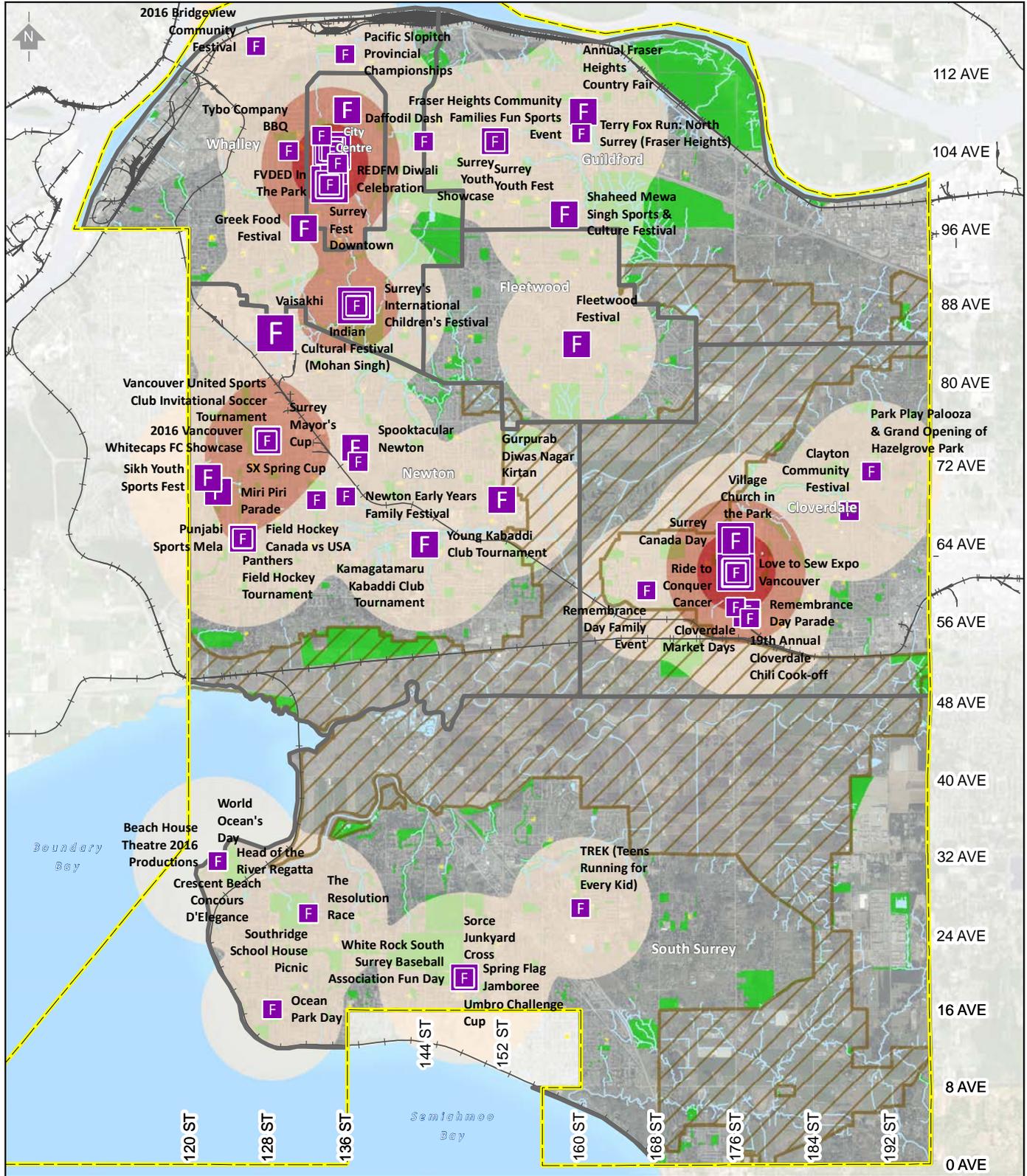
**What types of partnerships are you engaged in regarding sports and recreation?**

(e.g., sponsoring recreation sports leagues; partnering with community organizations, co-funding major facilities; third party operations of civic facilities)

**Please indicate how many of the following facility types are owned/managed by your municipality?**

FACILITY TYPE (CITY OWNED AND MANAGED)	NUMBER
Multipurpose outdoor stadium with spectator seating (+/- 5,000 capacity)	
Indoor pools / aquatic centres	
Outdoor swimming pools	
Arenas – Indoor ice sheets	
Fieldhouses/indoor sports fields	
Rubberized running tracks (ovals)	
Indoor tennis centres	
Fitness centres	

# APPENDIX B: OTHER MAPS

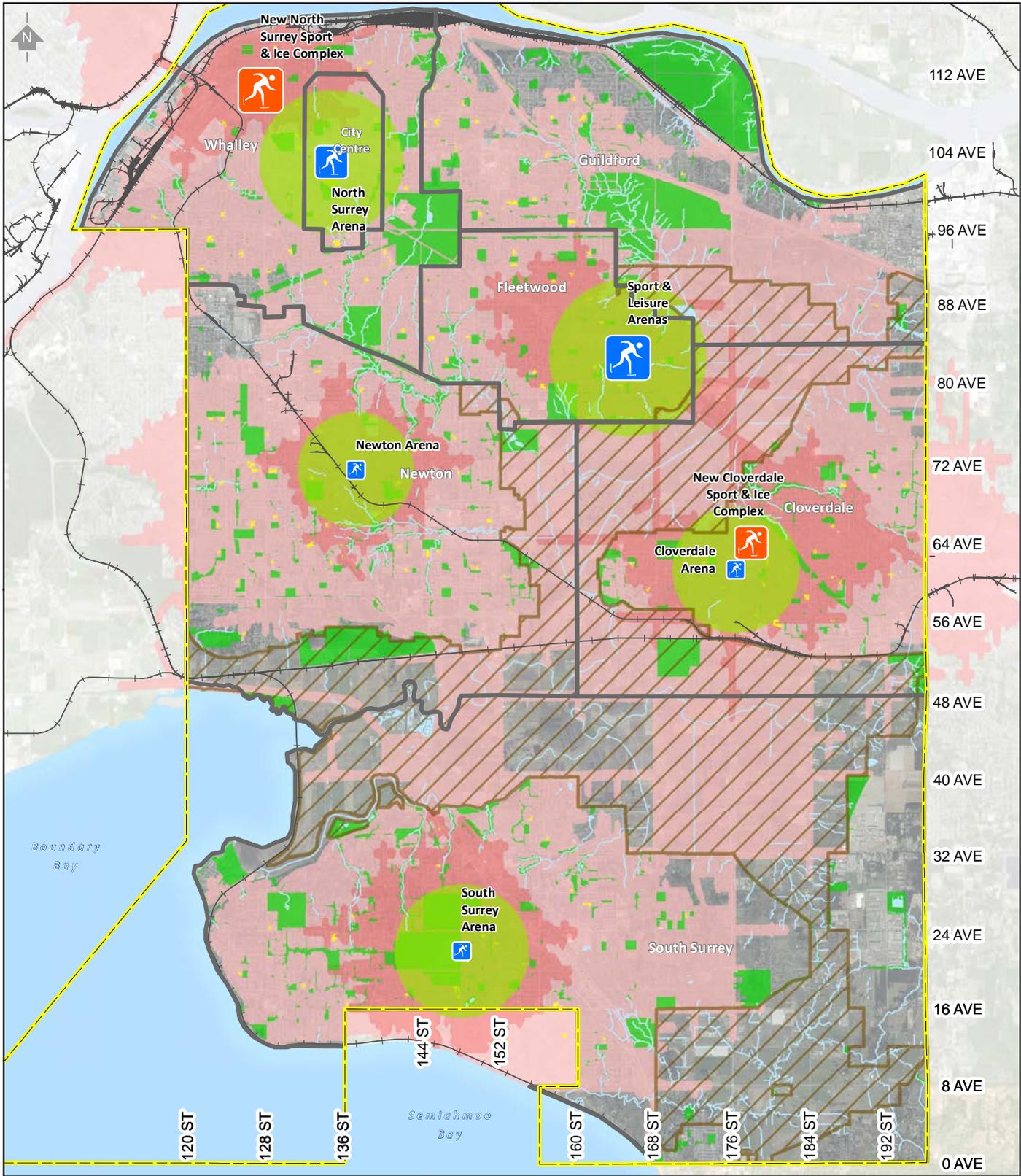


- Festival Events (2016)**
- F** Large Event (250 - 1,999)
  - F** Major Event (2,000 or more)
  - F** City Level Event (2,000 or more hosted by the City)

- Festival Event Density**
- High
  - Moderate
  - Low

- Parks
- Schools
- Schools (Other)
- Agricultural Land Reserve

**Please Note:**  
 Kernel Density analysis based on number of points per square km (2000m search radius) weighted by priority ranking (10, 20, 50)  
 High: 75.0 - 300.0  
 Moderate: 25.0 - 75.0  
 Low: 0.5 - 25.0



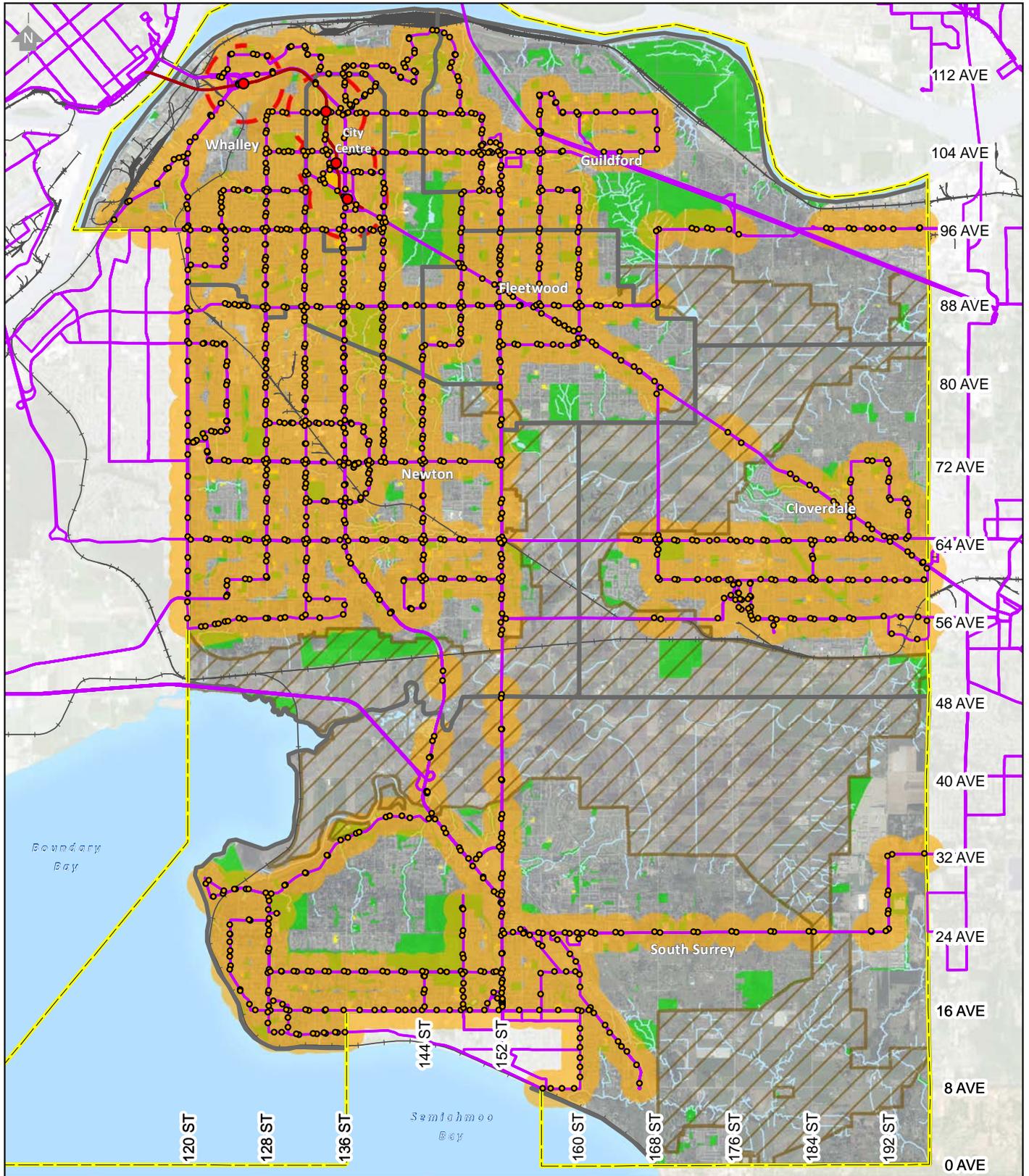
- Existing Ice Arenas**
- 1 Sheet
  - 2 Sheets
  - 2 Sheets

- Proposed Ice Arenas**
- 1 Sheet
  - 2 Sheets
  - 2 Sheets

- Travel from Ice Arenas**
- 5 Minute Drive
  - 10 Minute Drive
- Ice Arenas - Daily Rental Density**
- Low

- Parks
- Schools
- Schools (Other)
- Agricultural Land Reserve

**Please Note:**  
 Kernel Density analysis based on number of points per square km (2000m search radius) weighted by daily rental hours.  
 Low: 0.5 - 5.0



Transit Coverage



Report Produced By Urban Systems LTD.