



PARKS AND GREEN SPACES MASTER PLAN

—
CITY OF BEACONSFIELD

SEPTEMBER 11TH 2017

PROJECT 1161601

FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY
—

BC2 |



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INTRODUCTION

In December 2016, the City of Beaconsfield mandated Groupe BC2 to draft a Parks Master Plan for the entire municipality. The last master plan dates back to 1989, and it had therefore become crucial to develop an up-to-date plan. The Parks Master Plan is intended to be used as a decision-making tool in order to help set priorities for investments in city parks over the next 5 to 10 years.

The scope of this study was set out in the parameters of the mandate. It does not include a detailed assessment of compliance with CSA-Z614 playground safety standards, an analysis of cycling infrastructure, a technical evaluation of the condition of pools and park chalets, an analysis of Centennial Park, Angell Woods, nor the two yacht clubs. While these components of the park and green space network were not subject to a detailed inventory, certain recommendations do take into account their impact on the overall provision of outdoor recreational facilities in Beaconsfield.

Short, medium and long terms needs have been determined based on variables such as socio-demographic projections, the current provision of activities within existing parks, as well as trends in sports and recreation, with the goal of bringing to light the specific characteristics of the population of Beaconsfield and residents' use of parks.

Following an analysis of the data, priorities for action have been established taking into consideration criteria such as the current state of facilities, the demand for certain specific activities, the equitable distribution of investments across different parts of the city, the space available within the municipality, and the complementarity between proposed projects. The projects put forward are proposals for new or improved facilities, not the regular maintenance of existing parks.

The proposed projects are numbered and prioritized within an action plan which contains short-term (0 to 5 years), medium-term (6 to 10 years), and long-term (10+ years) investments in the parks network required for the city to continue offering high-quality parks and recreation services, which meet the needs of current and future residents of Beaconsfield.

SECTION 1
SOCIO-
DEMOGRAPHIC
ANALYSIS

1.1 POPULATION TRENDS AND SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROJECTIONS

1.1.1 DEMOGRAPHIC STABILITY

According to the 2016 census data from Statistics Canada, the City of Beaconsfield ranks 25th (out of 35) in the Agglomeration of Montreal in terms of population, with 19,121 residents. According to the previous census, carried out in 2011, the city had 19,044 inhabitants.

As shown in the following table, the population of Beaconsfield has seen a slight decrease of -1% between 2001 and 2016, compared to a 7.1% increase in the Agglomeration of Montreal during

the same time period. More specifically, the City of Beaconsfield saw a slight drop in population between 2001 and 2011, and a very slight increase between 2011 and 2016 (+0.4%).

This is one of the lowest growth rates in the Agglomeration, coming in at 31st place out of 35 cities and boroughs. Even among the demerged suburban cities, Beaconsfield has a low rate of population growth, at 11th out of 15. The stability of the city's population is largely explained by the fact that there have not been any new developments within the municipality over this period.

POPULATION TRENDS 2001-2016, CITY OF BEACONSFIELD

JURISDICTION	2001	2006	2011	2016	CHANGE 2001-2011	CHANGE 2001-2016
City of Beaconsfield	19,287	19,194	19,044	19,121	-1.3%	-0.9%
Agglomeration de Montreal	1,812,723	1,854,442	1,886,481	1,942,044	4.1%	7.1%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001, 2006, 2011, 2016 Census. Analysis: Groupe BC2.

1.1.2 AN AGING POPULATION

Beyond general demographic trends, it is essential to consider the population's age structure when planning park investments in order to ensure that facilities adequately meet the needs. The data used in this study come from the most recent detailed demographic statistics available, which are those from the 2011 Census.

With that in mind, the greatest increase in terms of absolute numbers occurred in the senior population (65+), with a total increase of 1,517 residents. On the other hand, the number of residents aged 19 and under declined between 2001 and 2011, with an absolute decrease of 1,758 residents. These trends are illustrated in the first table to the right.

This relative change in the weight of different age groups is thus characterized by a very notable increase in residents aged 65 and over, with a 66.1% increase between 2001 and 2011. Over the same period of time, this age group grew by only 6.8% in the Agglomeration of Montreal.

The number of young people aged 0 to 19 in the city has declined. The biggest decreases are seen in the 5 to 9 years and 10 to 14 years categories, with decreases of 42.3% and 42.2%, respectively. Within the Agglomeration of Montreal, these groups have dropped by 10.2% and 3.4%, respectively.

Despite these significant changes, the general breakdown of the population has remained relatively stable. However, residents aged 65 and older represent a larger proportion of the population. Indeed, in 2001 this demographic made up almost 12% of the population of Beaconsfield, however, by 2011 they had grown to 20% of the population, or one out of every five residents.

In 2011, the City of Beaconsfield had a significant proportion of young residents aged 5 to 14. This age group constituted a much larger percentage of the population of Beaconsfield when compared to the Agglomeration of Montreal, about 50% higher as a proportion of the population. However, by 2011 this difference had subsided and the proportion of children in the population of the two jurisdictions was more or less comparable.

BEACONSFIELD POPULATION TRENDS BY AGE GROUP- 2001-2011

AGE GROUP	2001	2006	2011	CHANGE 2001-2011
0 to 4 years	1,245	1,048	1,043	-202
5 to 9 years	1,540	893	888	- 652
10 to 14 years	1,530	887	884	-646
15 to 19 years	1,350	1,098	1,092	-258
20 to 24 years	1,035	1,055	1,048	13
25 to 44 years	4,829	4,969	4,933	104
45 to 64 years	5,461	5,394	5,351	-110
65+ years	2,294	3,852	3,811	1,517

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001, 2006, 2011 Census.

RELATIVE POPULATION CHANGE BY AGE GROUP- 2001-2011

AGE GROUP	BEACONSFIELD 2001 - 2011	AGGLOMERATION 2001 - 2011
0 to 4 years	-16.2%	11.2%
5 to 9 years	-42.3%	-10.2%
10 to 14 years	-42.2%	-3.4%
15 to 19 years	-19.1%	6.1%
20 to 24 years	1.3%	-3.8%
25 to 44 years	2.2%	-1.2%
45 to 64 years	-2.0%	14.9%
65+ years	66.1%	6.8%
Total	-1.2%	4.1%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001, 2011 Census.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP - 2001-2011

AGE GROUP	BEACONSFIELD 2001	BEACONSFIELD 2011	AGGLOMERATION 2001	AGGLOMERATION 2011
0 to 4 years	6.5%	5.5%	5.3%	5.6%
5 to 9 years	8.0%	4.7%	5.6%	4.8%
10 to 14 years	7.9%	4.6%	5.2%	4.8%
15 to 19 years	7.0%	5.7%	5.4%	5.5%
20 to 24 years	5.4%	5.5%	7.7%	7.2%
25 to 44 years	25.0%	25.9%	31.7%	30.1%
45 to 64 years	28.3%	28.1%	23.8%	26.3%
65+ years	11.9%	20.0%	15.3%	15.7%

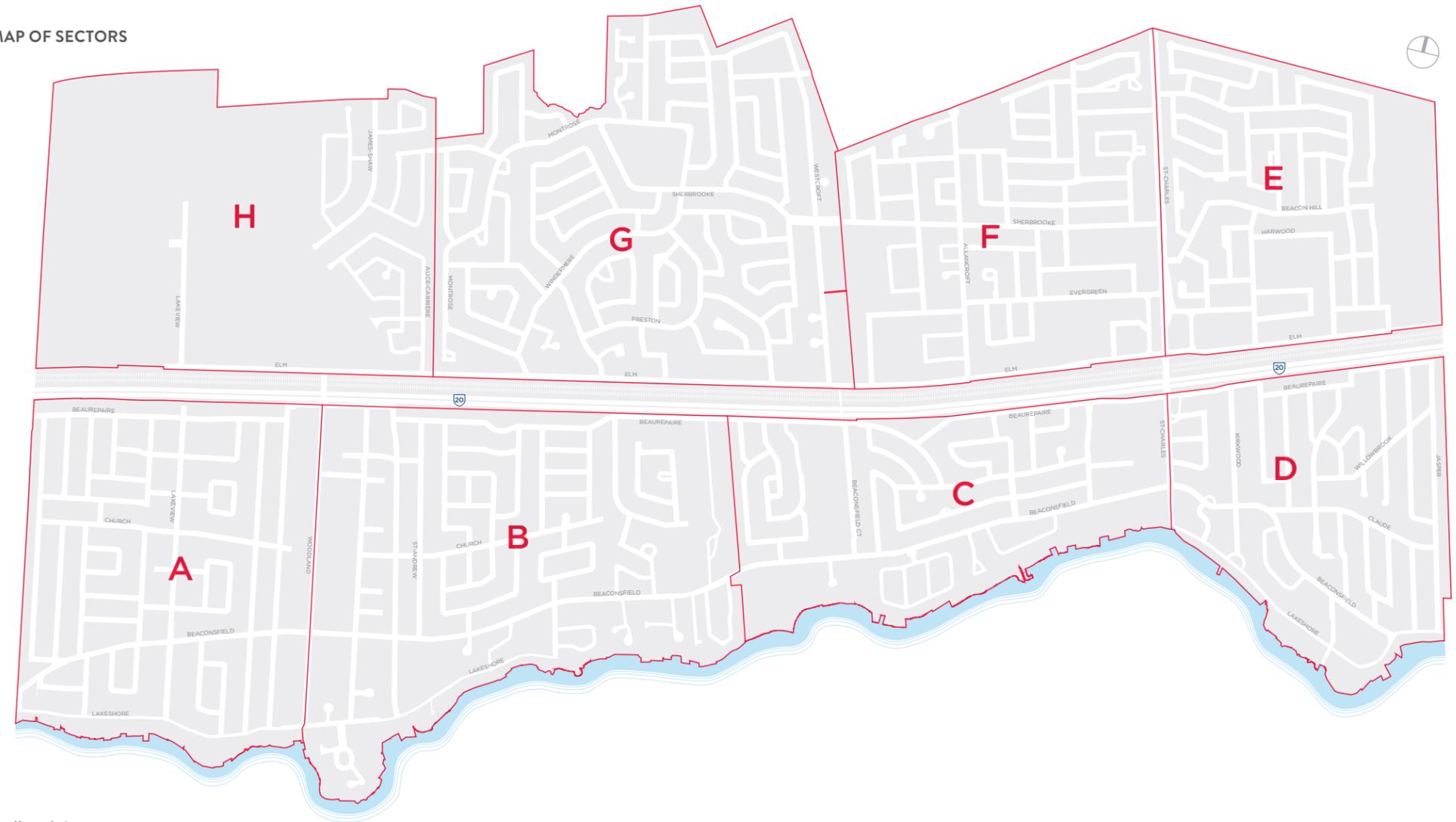
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001, 2011 Census.

DIFFERENT TRENDS ACROSS DIFFERENT SECTORS

Beaconsfield has a relatively homogenous urban fabric across the municipality. It is bounded on the south by the shoreline of Lake St. Louis and a physical and psychological boundary in the middle, a product of the east-west axis created by Autoroute 20 and the railroad.

In the context of the current study, the territory of Beaconsfield has been divided into eight sectors of comparable areas. The criteria used to delineate these sectors are based in part on the physical barriers present such as major streets, a noticeable change in neighbourhood characteristics, as well as planning sectors set out in the first Parks and Green Space Master Plan of the City of Beaconsfield, drafted in 1989.

MAP OF SECTORS



FOUR SECTORS SOUTH OF THE A-20

- › Sector **A**: Between the western border of the city and Woodland Avenue.
- › Sector **B**: Between Woodland Avenue and the eastern border of City Lane municipal parks.
- › Sector **C**: Between the eastern border of City Lane municipal parks and St. Charles Boulevard.
- › Sector **D**: Between St. Charles Boulevard and the eastern border of the city.

FOUR SECTORS NORTH OF THE A-20

- › Sector **E**: Between St. Charles Boulevard and the eastern limit of the city.
- › Sector **F**: Between Westcroft Street and St. Charles Boulevard.
- › Sector **G**: Between the eastern border of Henri Jarry Park and Westcroft Street.
- › Sector **H**: Between the western border of the city and the eastern border of Henri Jarry Park.

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The first two tables display the population trends by age group for 2006 and 2011. The third table shows the change in absolute numbers for each age group, broken down by sector. The most noticeable changes can be observed in sectors B, G and H. Indeed, sectors B and H have experienced the largest growth in population, with an increase of 71 and 128 residents, respectively. This increase primarily comes from those aged 25 and older. On the other hand, Sector G experienced a net loss of 345 residents between 2006 and 2011. This decrease is primarily in the 25 and older age groups.

In terms of the presence of children aged 0 to 14, the sectors south of the A-20 (A, B, C, D) have a higher proportion of these age groups (between 20 and 24% of the population) than the sectors north of the highway (around 18%).

Regarding individuals aged 65 and older, they are most present in the sectors north of the A-20. Thus, as a general rule, the aging of the population is a phenomenon most acute in the sectors north of the A-20.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP AND SECTOR, CITY OF BEACONSFIELD, 2006

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	TOTAL
0 to 4 years	163	151	93	92	124	133	229	63	1,048
5 to 9 years	127	148	78	81	104	111	191	53	893
10 to 14 years	127	150	85	79	101	108	186	51	887
15 to 19 years	147	164	93	97	135	144	249	69	1,098
20 to 24 years	146	164	100	98	124	132	228	63	1,055
25 to 44 years	697	674	436	464	610	651	1,125	312	4,969
45 to 64 years	673	656	421	479	715	764	1,321	365	5,394
65+ years	350	403	223	341	573	613	1,058	291	3,852
Total	2,430	2,510	1,529	1,731	2,486	2,656	4,587	1,267	19,196

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP AND SECTOR, CITY OF BEACONSFIELD, 2011

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	TOTAL
0 to 4 years	164	156	96	91	123	131	212	70	1,043
5 to 9 years	127	152	81	81	102	110	177	58	888
10 to 14 years	127	154	88	79	100	107	172	57	884
15 to 19 years	148	169	96	97	133	143	230	76	1,092
20 to 24 years	146	169	103	97	122	131	211	69	1,048
25 to 44 years	700	692	449	463	602	644	1,040	343	4,933
45 to 64 years	677	674	435	478	707	757	1,222	401	5,351
65+ years	352	415	230	341	567	607	978	321	3,811
Total	2,441	2,581	1,578	1,727	2,456	2,630	4,242	1,395	19,050

POPULATION CHANGE BY AGE GROUP AND SECTOR, CITY OF BEACONSFIELD, 2006 AND 2011

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	TOTAL
0 to 4 years	1	5	3	-1	-1	-2	-17	7	(-5)
5 to 9 years	-	4	3	-	-2	-1	-14	5	(-5)
10 to 14 years	-	4	3	-	-1	-1	-14	6	(-3)
15 to 19 years	1	5	3	-	-2	-1	-19	7	(-6)
20 to 24 years	-	5	3	-1	-2	-1	-17	6	(-7)
25 to 44 years	3	18	13	-1	-8	-7	-85	31	(-36)
45 to 64 years	4	18	14	-1	-8	-7	-99	36	(-43)
65+ years	2	12	7	-	-6	-6	-80	30	(-41)
Total	11	71	49	(-4)	(-30)	(-26)	(-345)	128	(-146)

RELATIVE WEIGHT OF AGE GROUPS AS PART OF THE POPULATION, 2011

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	TOTAL
0 to 4 years	6.7%	6.0%	6.1%	5.3%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.5%
5 to 9 years	5.2%	5.9%	5.1%	4.7%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	4.7%
10 to 14 years	5.2%	6.0%	5.6%	4.6%	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	4.6%
15 to 19 years	6.1%	6.5%	6.1%	5.6%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.7%
20 to 24 years	6.0%	6.5%	6.5%	5.6%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	4.9%	5.5%
25 to 44 years	28.7%	26.8%	28.5%	26.8%	24.5%	24.5%	24.5%	24.6%	25.9%
45 to 64 years	27.7%	26.1%	27.6%	27.7%	28.8%	28.8%	28.8%	28.7%	28.1%
65+ years	14.4%	16.1%	14.6%	19.7%	23.1%	23.1%	23.1%	23.0%	20.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

1.1.3 A STABLE BUT AGING POPULATION

According to the latest projections of the *Institut de la statistique du Québec* (ISQ), the population of the City of Beaconsfield should grow by 0.4% by 2031. This stagnation is similar to what has been observed since 2001 and this situation is explained primarily by the fact that Beaconsfield is a mature municipality that has very little undeveloped land.

According to these demographic projections, the aging of the population will accelerate over the coming years, with an expected increase of residents aged 65 and older.

With the exception of the 0 to 4 year old demographic, it is projected that younger age groups will see decreases ranging from 10.1% to 29.3%.

As shown in the following table, the ISQ appears to predict the arrival of new young families in the municipality, as demonstrated by increases in the 25 to 44 years and the 0 to 14 years age groups.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROJECTIONS, CITY OF BEACONSFIELD, 2016-2031

AGE GROUPS	2016	2021	2026	2031	CHANGE 2016-2031
0 to 4 years	820	825	885	925	12.8%
5 to 9 years	1,035	955	920	930	-10.1%
10 to 14 years	1,290	1,120	1,000	935	-27.5%
15 to 19 years	1,485	1,360	1,175	1,050	-29.3%
20 to 24 years	1,615	1,515	1,470	1,325	-18.0%
25 to 44 years	4,105	4,350	4,695	5,045	22.9%
45 to 64 years	5,925	5,635	5,120	4,630	-21.9%
65+ years	3,460	3,900	4,435	4,965	43.5%
Total	19,735	19,660	19,700	19,805	0.4%

Source: Projected population by age group, Quebec municipalities, Scenario A, Reference 2011-2013, Institut de la statistique du Québec.

1.1.4 OTHER POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

- › 55% of households have a family income of more than \$100,000
- › 83% of households are made of up 2 to 4 individuals
- › 56% of households are made up of a couple with children at home
- › 69% of residents have a post-secondary degree
- › 76% of the population is non-immigrant
- › 73% of the population speaks English, 21% French, 6% other

Source: Centris.ca

KEY FACTS

The take-way facts are as follows:

- › A situation of demographic stability, as shown by a drop in population of 0.9% between 2001 and 2016.
- › A noticeable aging of the population between 2001 and 2011.
- › A significant increase in the population aged 65 years and older, combined with a comparable decrease of young people aged 0 to 19 years old.
- › The ISQ projects a modest 0.4% population increase by 2031.
- › The ISQ predicts the arrival of new families in the coming years, which will lead to a 12.8% increase of children aged 0 to 4 and a 22.9% increase of adults aged 25 to 44 years.
- › The sectors to the south of the A-20 have a higher proportion of children aged 0 to 14 years than the sectors north of the A-20.
- › Park projects must take into account the major increase in the senior population given that people 65 and older will make up one out of 4 residents in 2031, as well as the projected 12.8% increase of children aged 0 to 4 years over the same period.

SECTION 2
INVENTORY

2.1 OVERALL SERVICE PROVISION

This inventory of Beaconsfield parks has been developed in a comprehensive manner, in order to better evaluate the distribution of parks across the municipality, based on types of park and their catchment areas. The classification system of parks is explained as well as the different types of facilities generally found in each type of park.

2.1.1 CLASSIFICATION OF PARKS AND GREEN SPACES

The City of Beaconsfield has 57 parks and green spaces. Moreover, it has 10 school-parks, 4 outdoor pools, 2 yacht clubs and one civic centre, as well as a future nature park.

The parks are classified into categories based on different criteria such as their dimensions and the presence of sports and recreational facilities. Parks can thus be classified based on their size, their role, and their scope, into the categories of regional park, municipal park, district park or neighbourhood park.

Besides parks, the city also has a number of green spaces that are spread across the territory of the municipality. These green spaces, some of which are sizeable, are conducive to relaxation and offer the opportunity to appreciate nature within the urban environment.

CLASSIFICATION OF PARKS

	SIZE	ROLE	AMENITIES	CATCHMENT AREA
REGIONAL PARK / NATURE PARK	More than 10 ha	Provide access to nature, extensive activities	Multipurpose trails (hiking, snowshoeing, cycling, cross-country skiing), nature observation, relaxation	Entire municipality to regional
MUNICIPAL PARK	Large size (up to 30 ha)	Sports, recreational, socio-cultural and nature-oriented activities	Major service building, cultural facilities, major sports facilities that meet regulatory standards with lighting, bleachers, etc.	Entire municipality 1,200 metres
DISTRICT PARK	Surface area of 1.5 to 2, ha (15,000 to 20,000 m ²)	Meet recreational and leisure needs at the neighbourhood level	Service building, important sports facilities, play facilities for users of all ages, space reserved for relaxation and outdoor activities	800 metres
NEIGHBOURHOOD PARK	Surface area of approximately 0.5 ha (5,000 m ² or less)	Meet the needs of the immediate vicinity, and be accessible to children without having to cross dangerous zones	Playground for children, multi-use grass areas	400 metres
GREEN SPACE	Variable	Meet the recreational needs of the sector	Light infrastructure with furniture for people of all ages	400 metres
SCHOOL-PARK	Surface area of 0.5 ha (5,000 m ² or less)	Meet the recreational and sports needs of the school and nearby residents. These fields often offer activities that are complementary to parks	Playground for young children, multi-use grass areas, basketball courts, soccer fields, multi-use paved areas (dodge ball, chalk games, hopscotch, jump rope, etc.)	400 to 800 metres
DOG PARK	Variable	Provide space for dog owners to let their pet run freely without negatively impacting other park users	Fenced space with furniture (optional)	Entire municipality 1,200 metres

2.1.2 GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF RECREATIONAL FACILITIES BY AGE GROUP AND TYPE OF PARK

TYPES OF RECREATIONAL FACILITIES		PRIMARY USERS					TYPE OF PARK			
		18 MONTHS - 5 YEARS	5 - 12 YEARS	TEENAGERS	ADULTS	SENIORS	NEIGHBOURHOOD	DISTRICT	MUNICIPAL	REGIONAL
18 MONTHS TO 5 YEARS PLAYGROUND	Play facilities composed of a variety of structures intended to develop balance, coordination, and motor skills of children aged 18 months to 5 years and whose landings are generally less than 1.2 m high	✓					✓	✓	✓	
5 TO 12 YEARS PLAYGROUND	Play facilities composed of a variety of structures intended to develop balance, coordination, and motor skills of children aged 5 to 12 years (swings, see-saws, slides, springs, geodesic domes, etc.)		✓				✓	✓	✓	
FREE PLAY AREA	Play area contains a minimum of non-structured equipment which allows for various activities such as informal ball games, frisbee, etc.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
OUTDOOR POOL	Artificial basin intended for swimming	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
WADING POOL	Shallow basin of water reserved for young children	✓						✓	✓	
WATER PLAY AREA	A series of water jets configured on a hard surface that does not allow for the accumulation of water.	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	
SKATE PARK	Surface dedicated to skateboarding, rollerblading and BMX. The space contains different units upon which users can ride, slide, jump, etc.		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
EXERCISE AND WORKOUT AREA	Series of units designed to develop the motor skills of users			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
PETANQUE, BOCCE AND LAWN BOWLING	Flat field, made up of one or many alleys, upon which two teams of players throw metals balls, attempting to get them as close as possible to a small metal ball that serves as a target				✓	✓		✓	✓	
SHUFFLEBOARD	A flat, smooth surface, upon which players push weighted discs, attempting to get them as close as possible to a smaller disc				✓	✓		✓	✓	
BASKETBALL COURT	Rectangular court with variable dimensions covered in asphalt and equipped with a net basket at each end		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
BEACH VOLLEYBALL	Sport derived from volleyball that is played outdoors on a sand court			✓	✓			✓	✓	
TENNIS COURT	Hard surfaces divided in two by a net, used to play tennis. The courts are fenced in		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
BASEBALL / SOFTBALL FIELD	Natural grass surface (outfield) and a dirt surface (infield) including the bases for the game of baseball or softball		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
SOCCER FIELD	Natural or synthetic surface that has a goal at each end which is used to play soccer		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
MINI SOCCER FIELD	Natural or synthetic surface that has a goal at each end which is used to play mini soccer	✓	✓				✓	✓		
FOOTBALL FIELD	Natural or synthetic surface that has a goal at each end which is used to play football		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
RUGBY FIELD	Natural or synthetic surface that has a goal at each end which is used to play rugby		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
RUNNING TRACK	Flat surface in an oval shape, with different lanes, used for track and field sports including sports such as shot-put, javelin throw, running, etc.		✓	✓	✓				✓	
TEMPORARY OUTDOOR SKATING RINK	Surface of frozen water upon which one can skate or play ice hockey.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
PERMANENT OUTDOOR SKATING RINK	Surface of frozen water on a hard surface, upon which one can skate or play ice hockey during the winter or rollerblade during the summer	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
TOBOGGAN HILL	Slope equipped for sliding. For various demographics of users depending on the height and angle of the slope	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
CROSS-COUNTRY SKI / SNOWSHOE TRAILS	Relatively flat, snow-covered trails, sometimes mechanically groomed	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
BICYCLE PATH OR SEPARATED MULTI-USE PATH	Off-road trails with a solid surface allowing for easy travelling on foot, by bicycle, etc.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
HIKING TRAILS	Long trails, paved or not, that can be used for walking, cross-country skiing, snow shoeing, etc.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓

2.1.3 COMPARISONS

The *National Recreation and Park Association* of the United States no longer publishes normative data on the supply of parks. For the past few years it has instead used statistical data that allows comparisons between different parks and recreational organizations, while at the same time taking into consideration the distinctiveness of communities they serve. Thus, according to the data from the 2017¹ report, cities with less than 20,000 inhabitants have a ratio of 4.4 to 18.1 hectares of park space per resident and one park for every 787 to 2,146 residents.

Beaconsfield has one park for every 796 residents, which places it among the cities of a comparable size with the most parks per residents. However, when comparing the number of hectares of parks per resident, Beaconsfield only provides 1.77 ha per resident or 4.08 ha of green space per resident, which ranks it in the lowest quartile of cities of a comparable size. We can thus conclude that while Beaconsfield has an excellent provision of parks, the parks themselves are considerably smaller in size than the average when compared with similar American cities.

2.1.4 SURFACE AREA OF EXISTING PARKS

LIST OF MUNICIPAL PARKS

SECTOR	NAME	AREA (M ²)
B	City Lane 1	15,149
B	City Lane 2	11,817
B	City Lane 3	16,524
B	City Lane 4	16,287
C	Centennial/Memorial	43,721
TOTAL		103,498

LIST OF DISTRICT PARKS

SECTOR	NAME	AREA (M ²)
A	Rockhill	11,389
B	Christmas	20,531
C	Drummond	6,744
D	Briarwood	16,452
E	Beacon Hill	31,872
F	Beaconsfield Heights	22,103
G	Shannon	13,573
G	Windermere	33,702
TOTAL		156,366

LIST OF NEIGHBOURHOOD PARKS

SECTOR	NAME	AREA (M ²)
A	Devon	632
B	Brookside	13,508
B	Meadows	6,529
C	Highridge	1,359
D	Jasper	2,488
D	Sweetbriar	3,144
F	Taywood	6,247
G	Montrose	18,053
G	Royal	12,660
H	Henri-Jarry	13,285
H	Stephen-Walsh	1,285
TOTAL		79,190

TOTAL PARKS 339,054

LIST OF GREEN SPACES

SECTOR	NAME	AREA (M ²)
A	Angell	760
A	Darbyson	1,421
A	EV (1)	459
A	EV (2)	628
A	Lakeview	3,310
A	Woodland	378
B	EV (3)	603
B	James Armstrong	2,066
B	St. Andrew	4,879
B	St. Louis	4,530
C	EV (4)	769
C	EV (5)	376
C	Heroes Park	3,410
C	Wildtree	2,451
D	EV (6)	730
D	EV (7)	482
D	Prairie	1,920
D	St. James	9,189
D	Willowbrook	3,327
E	Bruton	4,415
E	EV (10)	290
E	EV (8)	534
E	EV (9)	1,130
E	Rutland	4,227
F	Applewood	3,765
F	Biscayne	2,582
G	Jean Charlebois	4,764
H	Angell Woods	301,323
H	EV (11)	17,580
H	EV (12)	421
H	EV (13)	4,801
H	Dog Park	11,014
H	Luger Triangle	10,169

TOTAL GREEN SPACES 408,703

OTHERS

SECTOR	NAME	AREA (M ²)
C	Lord Reading Yacht Club	20,352
D	Beaconsfield Yacht Club	12,394

TOTAL YACHT CLUBS 32,746

GRAND TOTAL PARKS & GREEN SPACES 780,503 m² (78 ha)

2.1.5 COMPARISON WITH OTHER MUNICIPALITIES

The following table identifies municipalities that are comparable to Beaconsfield in terms of population in the 2011 Census. Comparing the number of parks as well as their total surface area is useful in making a rapid evaluation of the current supply of parks within the City of Beaconsfield. According to the available data, we can conclude that the city has less park space in terms of surface area than comparable Quebec cities.

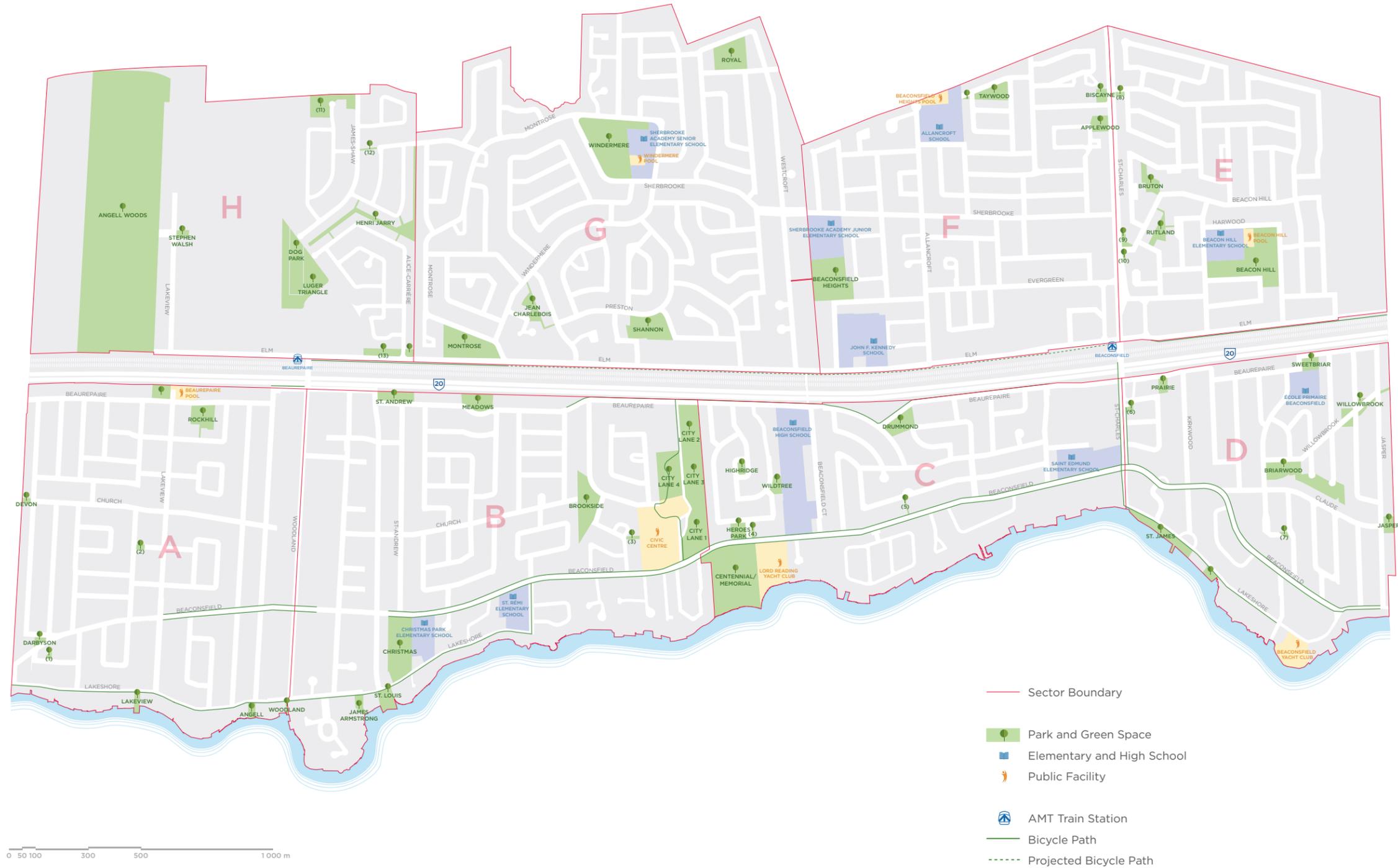
COMPARISON PARK SURFACE AREAS

COMPARABLE CITIES	POPULATION (2011)	EXISTING PARKS	TOTAL AREA OF EXISTING PARKS
City of Kirkland	21,253	26	40.6 ha (406,325 m ²)
City of Candiac	19,876	14	57.6 ha (575,645 m ²)
City of Beaconsfield	19,044	24	33.9 ha (339,054 m²)

Note: Existing parks counted in the total only include municipal, district and neighbourhood parks. Public spaces and green spaces are not counted in the comparative table.

1. 2017 NRPA Agency Performance Review

PARKS AND GREEN SPACES



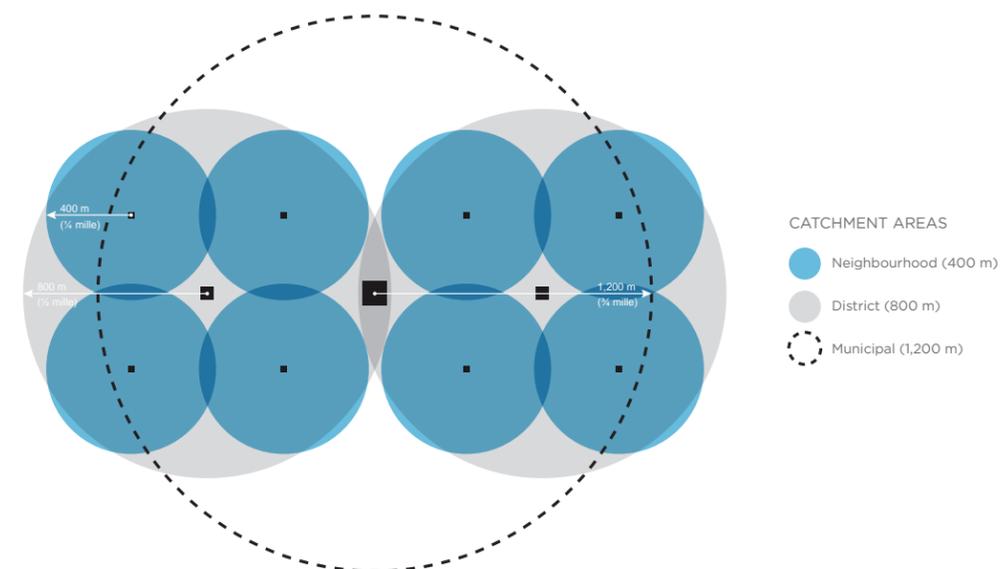
FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY

2.1.6 DISTRIBUTION OF PARKS ACROSS THE MUNICIPALITY

The map on the following page provides a portrait of the distribution of parks across the municipality's territory. Referring to this illustration, the following distribution by sector can be observed:

- › Sector **A**: The south-west portion of this sector does not have any neighbourhood parks. However, there are a few green spaces that could be converted into neighbourhood parks. The area has good district park coverage.
- › Sector **B**: This sector is where the highest concentration of major parks and facilities are found. Access to neighbourhood parks is also very good.
- › Sector **C**: The eastern portion of Sector C does not have any official neighbourhood park, but the St. Edmund school-park meets the needs of the sector. Drummond Park serves the entire sector as a district park.
- › Sector **D**: The western portion of sector D does not have any official neighbourhood park, but the presence of the École Primaire Beaconsfield meets the needs of the sector. Briarwood Park serves the entire sector as a district park.
- › Sector **E**: Beacon Hill Park serves the sector as a district park. The sector does not have any neighbourhood parks. The green spaces in the sector are located along St. Charles Boulevard, in surroundings that are either not suitable for creating a neighbourhood park, or are located in rear lots behind residences.
- › Sector **F**: The south-east of Sector F lacks a neighbourhood park, but the densely built environment does not allow for the creation of new parks. Beaconsfield Heights Park serves the area as a district park. Three schools are also located there.
- › Sector **G**: Sector G is very well served by district and neighbourhood parks.
- › Sector **H**: This sector contains Angell Woods, including a portion that was acquired by the Agglomeration of Montreal and which is slated to be included in the Montreal nature park network, with a connection to the Anse-à-l'Orme Woods. This future regional park will service the entire City of Beaconsfield as well as neighbouring municipalities. Part of the woods remains private property.

THEORETICAL MODEL



KEY FACTS OVERALL PROVISION

- › Major sports facilities are concentrated in Sector B, south of Autoroute 20.
- › District parks are uniformly distributed across the municipality (1 park per sector), except in the north where there are two district parks in Sector G and none in Sector H.
- › The territory is densely developed, which limits the possibilities of constructing new parks to meet identified shortfalls.
- › Angell Woods has considerable potential for recreational development, but is under the responsibility of the Agglomeration of Montreal.

CATCHMENT AREA OF EXISTING PARKS (SEE ANNEX)



FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY

2.2 PARK INVENTORY

A comprehensive inventory of facilities available across the city's parks and green spaces was carried out with the help of data provided by the city as well as maps. This inventory is summarized in table 1 (annex 1), for each sector and for the entire municipality.

Parks, facilities, and educational institutions that were visited in order to ascertain their current state are indicated in white in the following tables. Inventory cards were completed for each park and certain parks in gray received a summary visit in order to gain a clearer picture of the current provision of parks.

PARKS AND GREEN SPACES

SECTOR	NAME	TYPE
A	Angell	Green Space
A	Darbyson	Green Space
A	Devon	Neighbourhood Park
A	EV (1)	Green Space
A	EV (2)	Green Space
A	Lakeview	Green Space
A	Rockhill	District Park
A	Woodland	Green Space
B	Christmas	District Park
B	Brookside	Neighbourhood Park
B	City Lane 1	Municipal Park
B	City Lane 2	Municipal Park
B	City Lane 3	Municipal Park
B	City Lane 4	Municipal Park
B	EV (3)	Green Space
B	James Armstrong	Green Space
B	Meadows	Neighbourhood Park
B	St. Andrew	Green Space
B	St. Louis	Green Space
C	Drummond	District Park
C	Centennial/Memorial	Municipal Park
C	EV (4)	Green Space
C	EV (5)	Green Space
C	Highridge	Neighbourhood Park
C	Heroes Park	Green Space
C	Wildtree	Green Space
D	Briarwood	District Park
D	EV (6)	Green Space
D	EV (7)	Green Space
D	Jasper	Neighbourhood Park
D	Prairie	Green Space
D	St. James	Green Space
D	Sweetbriar	Neighbourhood Park
D	Willowbrook	Green Space
E	Beacon Hill	District Park
E	Bruton	Green Space
E	EV (10)	Green Space
E	EV (8)	Green Space
E	EV (9)	Green Space
E	Rutland	Green Space
F	Beaconsfield Heights	District Park

SECTOR	NAME	TYPE
F	Taywood	Neighbourhood Park
F	Applewood	Green Space
F	Biscayne	Green Space
G	Shannon	District Park
G	Windermere	District Park
G	Montrose	Neighbourhood Park
G	Jean Charlebois	Green Space
G	Royal	Neighbourhood Park
H	Angell Woods	Green Space
H	EV (11)	Green Space
H	EV (12)	Green Space
H	EV (13)	Green Space
H	Henri Jarry	Neighbourhood Park
H	Dog Park	Green Space
H	Stephen Walsh	Neighbourhood Park
H	Luger Triangle	Green Space

POOLS AND OTHER FACILITIES

SECTOR	NAME
A	Beaurepaire Pool
B	City Lane (Civic Centre)
C	Lord Reading Yacht Club
D	Beaconsfield Yacht Club
E	Beacon Hill Pool
F	Beaconsfield Heights Pool
G	Windermere Pool

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

SECTOR	NAME
B	Christmas Park Elementary School
B	St. Rémi Elementary School
C	Saint Edmund Elementary School
C	Beaconsfield High School
D	École Primaire Beaconsfield
E	Beacon Hill Elementary School
F	John F. Kennedy School
F	Allancroft School
F	Sherbrooke Academy Junior Elementary School
G	Sherbrooke Academy Senior Elementary School

The current study does not include an assessment of compliance with CAN/CSA-Z614 playground safety standards. While a complete formal evaluation was not carried out, a summary evaluation was conducted in order to obtain a general overview of the state of facilities and to establish action priorities.

The information gathered to produce the inventory were analyzed using the following criteria:

- › Park Amenities
 - Atmosphere and spatial layout
 - Vegetation
 - Accessibility and comfort
 - Shoreline parks
 - Furniture, signage and lighting
 - Park chalets
 - Management and maintenance
- › Green spaces
- › Facilities
 - Children
 - Youth
 - Adults
 - Seniors
 - Absent facilities

2.2.1 PARK AMENITIES AND LAYOUT

ATMOSPHERE AND SPATIAL LAYOUT

In general, Beaconsfield parks are organized in an informal fashion. Many do not have walking paths and the various sports and other facilities are accessible via grassy areas. Trees are often planted randomly or in a manner such as to create wooded areas, and lighting, when present, is concentrated on sports facilities. The general atmosphere is rustic and unstructured.

District parks are generally very dense. Various facilities are juxtaposed next to each other without a global vision. Sports facilities are sometimes superimposed on top of each other and there is not any space dedicated to socialization.

Many neighbourhood parks have very few amenities. There are often a few play units for children in a sandy area without a defined border, a grassy play area, and a few trees. These neighbourhood parks are often located on small residual spaces between houses and offer little appeal.

VEGETATION

The best feature of Beaconsfield's parks is the presence of large, mature trees. The City of Beaconsfield was mainly developed in the '60s, growing from 6,600 residents in 1957 to 16,800 in 1967. The parks and green space network was developed during the same era, which means that a large proportion of existing trees are almost 50 years old or even more in the case of woods that were preserved during the creation of parks. Thus, many of Beaconsfield's parks offer a peaceful environment where the tree cover offers coolness and greenery to users. This mature urban forest is located in neighbourhoods where trees on private property are also almost 50 years old, which gives Beaconsfield a rural appearance that is very much appreciated by residents.

Beyond large trees grass, there is little vegetation in the city's parks. Flowerbeds and shrubs are mainly located near civic buildings and, with a few exceptions, they are not part of the standard layout of parks.

ACCESSIBILITY AND COMFORT

Beaconsfield is made up almost entirely of single-family homes of medium size. Density is low across the board and traffic in residential streets is light. Most streets do not have sidewalks and are drained by ditches. All users share the pavement. Parks can be accessed by travelling in the street, with the exception of a few boulevards and collector roads where a sidewalk is present on at least one side of the road. Parks are thus accessible by foot and bicycle via the street. This arrangement generally works because of the fact that automobile traffic is light.

The absence of sidewalks and walking paths is also noticeable in the majority of parks, and particularly so in neighbourhood parks and green spaces. This approach makes it difficult for people with reduced mobility to get around inside parks, given that the only available surface to walk on is the grass. The lack of formal walking paths also limits access when grassy surfaces are wet, making walking less pleasant for all users. Moreover, all the children's playground areas have sand, which makes them totally inaccessible for users in wheel chairs. There are very few benches and those that are present are often located directly on the grass, reducing their accessibility.

User comfort is also affected by the ambient noise in parks. There is a great disparity in terms of noise levels from one park to the next. While most parks are in a calm environment within quiet residential areas, some are in a very different environment. Parks located along the shore of Lake St. Louis are in a very peaceful environment where the sound of the water contributes to the quality of the experience. In contrast, the parks located adjacent to A-20, the railroad or St-Charles Boulevard are subjected to a noisy environment which has a negative impact on the quality of the users' experience.

Ultimately, the presence of large trees in most parks adds to users' comfort by offering shade and coolness during hot days.

SHORELINE PARKS

Beaconsfield is located along Lake St. Louis, but private residences occupy the majority of its shore, which has the effect of hiding the lake. The only major visual access towards the lake is on Lakeshore Road, along the shoreline promenade of St. James Park (300 m). The other major shoreline park is Centennial Park. It offers a significant access to the water's edge (200 m), but one has to enter the park and approach the shore in order to see the lake.

The other public shore access points are small green spaces (3) located between houses on the far west end of Lakeshore Road. They are equipped with a boat launch ramp and a minimum of furniture and landscaping. These spaces are devoted to launching boats into the water and offer little in terms of amenities for leisure and contemplation. James Armstrong Park is an exception, as there is no launch ramp. Unfortunately, the shoreline is less than 10 metres, which limits visual and physical access to the water.

The city is the owner of the sites on which two yacht clubs are located. The Lord Reading Yacht Club (LRYC) is adjacent to Centennial Park. The lease between the club and the City expires in 2019, which offers the possibility of re-evaluating how the site is used. The Beaconsfield Yacht Club is located near the eastern boundary of the city in a location that is less visible than the LRYC and is open to the community. They offer a sailing school for youth.

Access to the shore is thus limited and the City has no services directly connected to the shore. There is no official beach.

FURNITURE, SIGNAGE AND LIGHTING

The furniture present in the parks is of a functional nature. It does not contribute to creating a distinctive signature for the City's parks. It often varies from one park to the next and is arranged in an informal fashion.

Drinking fountains are also absent from parks, even those with sports facilities. Access to drinking water during intense physical activity or just on a hot day is an important public service. They can also have a positive environmental impact by reducing the consumption of bottled water.

Park signage is made up of simple, very discreet, wooden signs. However, a few parks and many green spaces don't have any identification whatsoever.

The majority of Beaconsfield parks are not equipped with lighting, except for certain parks that have sports facilities as well as a handful of major parks. This limits the length of time parks may be used, particularly when the days are shorter and certain users might feel unsafe after dark. However, Beaconsfield is generally perceived as being safe and the issue of lighting must be considered in a holistic manner, taking into consideration the peace and tranquility of adjacent residents.

PARK CHALETs

Neighbourhood parks all have a small chalet, which normally contains toilets, a drinking fountain, a small change room generally used during the winter for putting on ice skates, a small office, and a small storage area. The architecture of these buildings is minimalist and functional, without ornamentation. Their interior spaces are often dark, with few windows. The chalets are normally open on a limited schedule, which limits access to sanitary services and water. The layout of chalets does not allow for organized activities inside. They are only service buildings with the exception of the chalet in Windermere Park, which includes a multi-purpose room and the chalet in Beacon Hill Park, which includes a multi-purpose room and a kitchenette.

The state of repair of the chalets varies from one park to the next. The Shannon chalet is currently being renovated, and others are overdue for renovation. The majority are nevertheless in acceptable condition.

MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

In general, park maintenance is adequate. The sites are clean, well kept, and even if many facilities are old, they are maintained in good condition. There isn't graffiti or other signs of vandalism. This generally good upkeep contributes to the sense of security in public spaces and the quality of the environment in Beaconsfield in general.

2.2.2 GREEN SPACES

LARGE GREEN SPACES

The park network is completed by green spaces in a variety of sizes. The largest is Angell Woods as well as Heroes Park and Centennial Memorial Park. These large green spaces offer a huge potential for activities such as walking, relaxing, and contemplation.

Angell Woods is considered to be a wooded area of relevance in the Regional Land Use Plan. The Agglomeration of Montreal acquired portions of Angell Woods. There is no formal development on the site at the moment, but the intention is to integrate the woods into the Agglomeration's nature park network and potentially connect it to the Anse-à-l'Orme nature park via a passageway over Autoroute 40.

SMALL GREEN SPACES

The other green spaces are made up of a mosaic of small spaces of variable dimensions, featuring only grass and a few trees. Many of these spaces are in locations that make them feel very private and difficult to integrate facilities that would lead to greater use. The pertinence of keeping such sites should be evaluated. Some could be sold in order to finance required investments in more accessible parks.

PARKS, GREEN SPACES, POOLS, SKATING RINKS AND MARINAS, EXPENDITURES (2017)

2017 OPERATING BUDGET - PARKS AND GREEN SPACES

DESCRIPTION	MAINTENANCE	STAFF	
Exterior Skating Rinks	12,000	143,769	
Pools, Marinas	50,000		
Activities in Parks	53,900	75,308	
Playgrounds	6,500		
Facilities and chalets	27,300	21,405	
Tennis	31,500		
Track and Field	53,000		
Other Sports Facilities	9,000		
Green Spaces	757,000	254,703	
Parks	135,600	202,002	
Lawn Bowl	5,500		
	1,135,800	697,187	1,832,987

COMPARISON NRPA* VS BEACONSFIELD 2017

POP. : 19,982

REFERENCE INDICATOR (CITIES WITH A POPULATION OF LESS THAN 20,000)	NRPA	BEAC.
Annual operating expenditures per resident	\$115.26	\$91.73
Annual operating expenditures per hectare (Parks and green spaces, excluding Angell Woods)	\$25,285	\$38,508
% of operating expenditures dedicated to staff remuneration	55%	38%

* NRPA: National Recreation and Park Association Performance Review 2017

FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY

2.2.3 FACILITIES

CHILDREN

The presence of play facilities for children is one of the main reasons for visiting neighbourhood parks. These play facilities are intended to help develop children's social and motor skills in a safe environment that is appropriate for their age group. The purpose of such equipment is to simulate children through various activities with a suitable level of difficulty. Exterior play also promotes children's psychomotor development, the ability to socialize with others, solve problems and develop their imagination.

The play facilities in Beaconsfield parks are very repetitive. Most play units are in the form of "poles and platforms" popular from the '70s to the '90s. These units are generally accompanied by swings, games on springs, seesaws and climbing units. This type of facility does not offer many challenges for children, who quickly lose interest and who, moreover, do not have the option of going to the next park over to try something new, since the layout is similar from one park to the next.

While a formal evaluation of playgrounds was not carried out in the present study, we observed that many playgrounds are not up to current standards, particularly in regards to protective surfaces and required clearances between installations. Units appear to be well maintained, which prevents them from becoming unsafe, but they are worn and not very attractive for children.

Finally, not a single playground was designed in such a way as to be universally accessible. Play surfaces made of sand do not allow for access in a wheelchair or with other walking aids and, generally there are no paths allowing users to reach the play areas.

YOUTH

Sports facilities are often associated with younger users aged 8 to 25 years. The City's provision of sports facilities for soccer, football, basketball, baseball, volleyball, as well as pools and skating rinks is enumerated in a later chapter. Among other facilities often associated with youth, Beaconsfield also offers a skate park constructed of prefabricated units on an asphalt surface. This facility is primarily frequented by the teenager and young adult demographic.

Bicycle paths are also part of the amenities needed by young people, as they allow them to travel around the city in a safe manner.

ADULTS AND SENIORS

Adults and seniors use facilities that are intended for the entire population such as bicycle paths and pools. Adults are also users of certain sports facilities such as tennis courts and ball diamonds. The use of sports facilities by adults gradually decreases with age.

Lawn bowl greens, located at the Civic Centre, are the only facility specifically intended for seniors in Beaconsfield. However, the use of this facility has greatly decreased over the past years.

During the winter skating rinks are used by adults, though much less by seniors. However, there are no cross-country ski or snowshoe trails, which could be enjoyed by the adult and senior demographics.

WINTER ACTIVITIES

As for winter activities, there are a few small toboggan hills that are only interesting for very young children. There is no major site. Skating rinks are distributed across the entire municipality and are subject to a specific assessment in section 2.3.5.

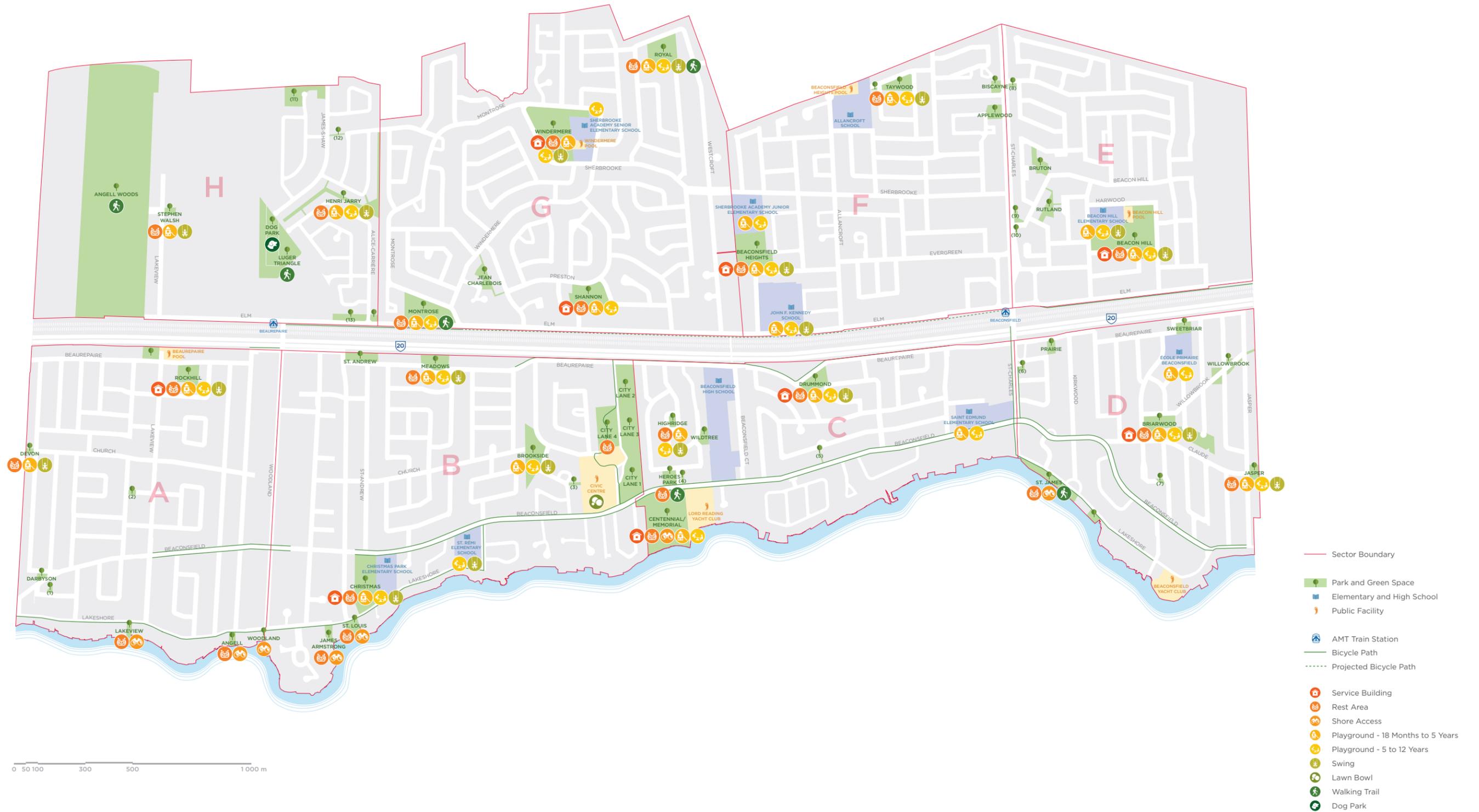
ABSENT RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Certain recreational facilities commonly found in municipal parks are absent in Beaconsfield.

There are no:

- › Community gardens
- › Shuffleboard, petanque, croquet or bocce courts
- › Outdoor drinking fountains
- › Water play areas
- › Exercise and work out areas
- › Walking, cross-country ski or snowshoe trails
- › Major toboggan hill

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES



FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY

The Ministry of Recreation, Hunting and Fishing (*Ministère du Loisir, de la Chasse et de la Pêche, MLCP*) standards date back to 1989, the MCRSFD (Ministry of Culture and Recreation Sports and Fitness Division) standards come from Ontario, and the NRPA (National Recreation and Park Association) is American. These standards are not regularly updated and could be considered to be out-dated. What is more, community needs can be dramatically different from one municipality to the next. With this in mind, current trends are considered in this study. As an example, provincial trends are a good indicator of the evolving preferences of the population in relation to sports and recreation.

In the current analysis the Ontarian standard will be given priority over the other two standards. It better corresponds to the geographic and recreational reality of Beaconsfield than the American standard. It is also more up to date and in line with current trends than the Quebec ministerial standard.

In order to correctly ascertain the need for sports facilities, one must first obtain an accurate portrait of sports practices by evaluating the real needs based on local and regional trends as well as Beaconsfield socio-demographic analysis.

On the other hand, an analysis of the availability of sports facilities in relation to the population is based on the maximum number of people a facility can serve. This exercise helps identify the population's needs and avoid both the overcrowding of facilities (see the thematic maps of sports facilities, winter activities, and other facilities) and the construction of facilities beyond anticipated needs.

2.3 INVENTORY OF SPORTS FACILITIES

This section aims to assess the discrepancy between the current provision of services and the demand for sports fields and facilities in the City of Beaconsfield. The different types of fields and sports facilities considered are generally recognized as being integral parts of the provision of services of a well functioning municipality. Thus, the following specific elements were analyzed:

- › Pools, wading pools, and outdoor water play areas
- › Ball fields
- › Outdoor tennis courts
- › Soccer and football fields
- › Outdoor skating rinks

2.3.1 POOLS, WADING POOLS AND OUTDOOR WATER PLAY AREAS

The City of Beaconsfield has 4 outdoor pools and 4 wading pools intended for use during the summer season. In all four cases the two facilities are built next to each other on the same site. The following table shows an inventory of pools and wading pools in the municipality. The municipality owns three of these aquatic facilities and one is owned by a non-profit organization.

While a significant proportion of Beaconsfield residents own a private pool, the outdoor pools nevertheless have 3,300 users, which corresponds to the approximate amount of members enrolled in 2016 in the pools. The four pools/wading pools are managed by non-profit organizations and membership fees are charged.

Outdoor pools are intended for all age groups, but particularly for young people aged 5 to 19 years. The City of Beaconsfield does not have any water play areas. Wading pools and water play areas are both intended for children aged 6 months to 9 years.

When considering normative ratios and various points of reference, the City of Beaconsfield is well equipped in terms of outdoor aquatic facilities.

According to the ratio established by the MLCP, the ratio of the number of pools to population should be one per 7,000 residents. This same ratio applies to wading pools and water play areas. Based on the current population of the City of Beaconsfield the ratio is one pool and one wading pool per 4,800 residents.

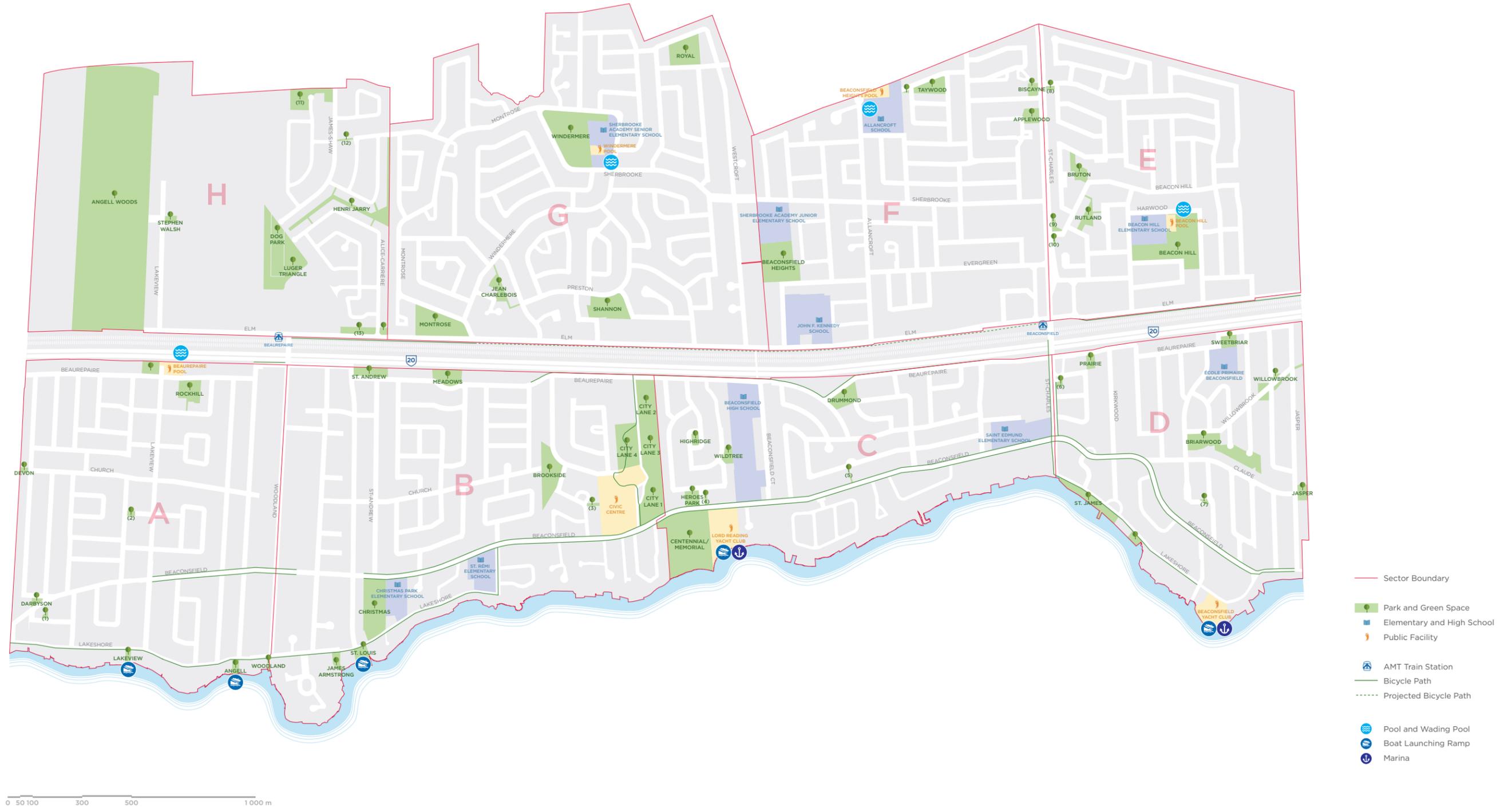
The inventory of outdoor pools of the City of Beaconsfield compares favourably to that of the City of Montreal and nearby boroughs. In the City of Montreal's Master Plan for Aquatic Facilities, the city determined that it offers 59 m² of outdoor pool space per 10,000 residents, on a city-wide basis. The City of Beaconsfield has 947 m² per 10,000 residents using this form of calculation, which is based essentially on surface areas. The boroughs of Lachine and St. Laurent have 191 m² and 105 m² per 10,000 residents, respectively.

While the general provision of outdoor aquatic facilities is overall quite extensive, only one of these facilities is located in a sector south of the A-20, the Beurepaire Pool in sector A. Sectors, B, C, and D do not have outdoor aquatic facilities.

INVENTORY OF POOLS AND WADING POOLS

SECTOR	NAME	PROPERTY	POOL	WADING POOL
A	Beurepaire	Municipal	✓	✓
E	Beacon Hill	Non-Profit	✓	✓
F	Beaconsfield Heights	Municipal	✓	✓
G	Windermere	Municipal	✓	✓

BOATING AND AQUATIC FACILITIES



FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY

2.3.2 BALL FIELDS

The City of Beaconsfield provides 7 ball fields to its residents, 2 of which are equipped with lighting systems that allow use over a longer period of time. According to the analysis in the 2015-2025 Baseball Policy Action Plan of the City of Montreal, fields with lighting can be used up to 50.5 hours a week, compared to 33 hours a week for fields that are not lit.

According to the information contained in the following table, the 7 fields are currently used at capacity; the number of hours of weekly use of each field corresponds to its maximum potential.

Furthermore, the table titled Membership shows that the number of participants in organized ball sports activities has increased over the last four years. In 2017, the Baseball Association had 239 participants over 18 years of age and 412 below 18.

* The Men's Slo-Pitch League and the Girls' Softball League had approximately 350 players in 2017.

Both Baseball and Girls' Softball associations come under the Lakeshore banner which includes Kirkland, Baie d'Urfé, Senneville and Sainte Anne de Bellevue.

In 2017, Beaconsfield residents made up 39% of members of the Lakeshore Baseball Association, 65% of men's slo-pitch league participants and 32% of girls' softball league participants. The increase in popularity over the past few years put significant pressure on existing facilities.

INVENTORY OF BALL FIELDS

SECTOR	PARK	NUMBER	LIGHTING	CATEGORY	HOURS PER WEEK - ORGANIZED SPORTS - 2017
B	Christmas	1	■	PeeWee (12 to 13 years) Self-pitch softball	53
B	City Lane 3	1	□	Atom (8 to 9 years)	32
D	École Primaire Beaconsfield	1	□	Rookie (7 years and less) Softball	32
E	Beacon Hill	1	■	Junior Midget (16+ years)	48
F	Beaconsfield Heights	2	□	Softball	32 32
G	Windermere	1	□	PeeWee (12 to 13 years) Softball	32

MEMBERSHIP – BASEBALL, GIRLS' SOFTBALL, AND MEN'S SLO-PITCH ASSOCIATIONS

USER GROUP	NUMBER OF ENROLLMENTS			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
LAKESHORE BASEBALL ASSOCIATION				
Rookie (7 years and younger)	45	51	63	72
Atom (8 to 9 years)	44	62	73	98
Mosquito (10 to 11 years)	64	48	49	70
PeeWee (12 to 13 years)	46	55	67	59
Bantam (14 to 15 years)	49	41	43	41
Midget (16 to 17 years)	57	51	46	72
Adults	244	251	267	239
Total	549	559	608	651¹
LAKESHORE GIRLS' SOFTBALL ASSOCIATION				
Total	ND	ND	299	262²
BEACONSFIELD MEN'S SLO PITCH LEAGUE				
Total	84	84	84	84³

1. 39% Beaconsfield residents

2. 32% Beaconsfield residents

3. 65% Beaconsfield residents

FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY

2.3.3 OUTDOOR TENNIS COURTS

The City of Beaconsfield has 6 parks with surfaces that can be used to play outdoor tennis, for a total of 18 tennis courts across the municipality.

Each of these 6 parks offers 3 tennis courts as well as a court converted for basketball and ball hockey.

The supply of tennis courts is extensive. As a comparison, the City of Beaconsfield offers a ratio of one outdoor tennis court per 1,062 residents. As shown in the table to the right, this ratio is much more advantageous than many other cities such as Repentigny and Blainville, two municipalities recognized for providing high-quality outdoor tennis programs.

INVENTORY OF OUTDOOR TENNIS COURTS

SECTOR	PARK	NUMBER	NUMBER OF COURTS CONVERTED TO BASKETBALL AND BALL HOCKEY	SURFACE	LIGHTING
B	Christmas	3	1	Asphalt	■
C	Drummond	3	1	Asphalt	■
D	Briarwood	3	1	Asphalt	■
E	Beacon Hill	3	1	Asphalt	■
F	Beaconsfield Heights	3	1	Asphalt	■
G	Windermere	3	1	Asphalt	■

RATIO – NUMBER OF EXTERIOR TENNIS COURTS PER RESIDENT

CITY	POPULATION	NUMBER OF EXTERIOR TENNIS COURTS	RATIO
Repentigny	84,288	34	1 : 2,478
Blainville	56,177	20	1 : 2,809
Beaconsfield	19,121	18	1 : 1,062

2.3.4 SOCCER AND RUGBY FIELDS

The practice of soccer has seen a huge upswing in popularity over the past few years in Quebec. In 2011 more than 12% of young people aged 5 to 18 were enrolled in soccer programs.

In 2016 the Lakeshore Soccer Club had 3,138 participants under the age of 18 and 674 adult participants. This high level of participation shows the vitality of the club, particularly since the creation of the amalgamated, inter-municipal organization including the communities of Baie-d'Urfé, Kirkland, Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue and Senneville.

The following table shows that the City of Beaconsfield has 13 soccer fields, 7 of which meet the regulatory standards for 11 player games. These fields have a natural grass surface and the number of hours that they are used on a weekly basis constitutes a risk that could compromise their quality. It is generally recognized that natural grass field should not be used more than 15 hours a week in the case of fields that have drainage systems, and 10 hours of use for others. Moreover, these natural surfaces should not be used during the spring thaw or during the fall, as their capacity for regrowth is compromised during these periods.

Rugby remains a more marginal sport. Its popularity in the Lakeshore region (290 enrolled in 2016, see table titled Membership) accounts for around 10% of players in Quebec, according to Rugby Quebec.

Despite the predictable decline of children and teenagers, the primary users of these facilities, the conversion of some of the fields into synthetic grass surfaces would allow for longer use during both a given week and throughout the year, primarily at the start and end of the seasons. This type of field could thus be used as a tool with which to manage the entire network of fields, by helping to protect the quality of natural grass fields and adjusting their usage based on their capacity.

MEMBERSHIP

GROUPS	NUMBER OF ENROLLMENTS			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
LAKESHORE SOCCER CLUB				
U4 to U6	720	634	610	ND
U7 to U10	968	975	985	ND
U11 to U18	1,693	1,593	1,543	ND
Senior	486	631	674	ND
Total	3,867	3,833	3,812¹	ND
BEACONSFIELD RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB				
Junior (U14)	77	61	60	77
Minor (U18)	127	116	109	126
Major (18+)	69	107	81	87
Total	273	284	250	290²

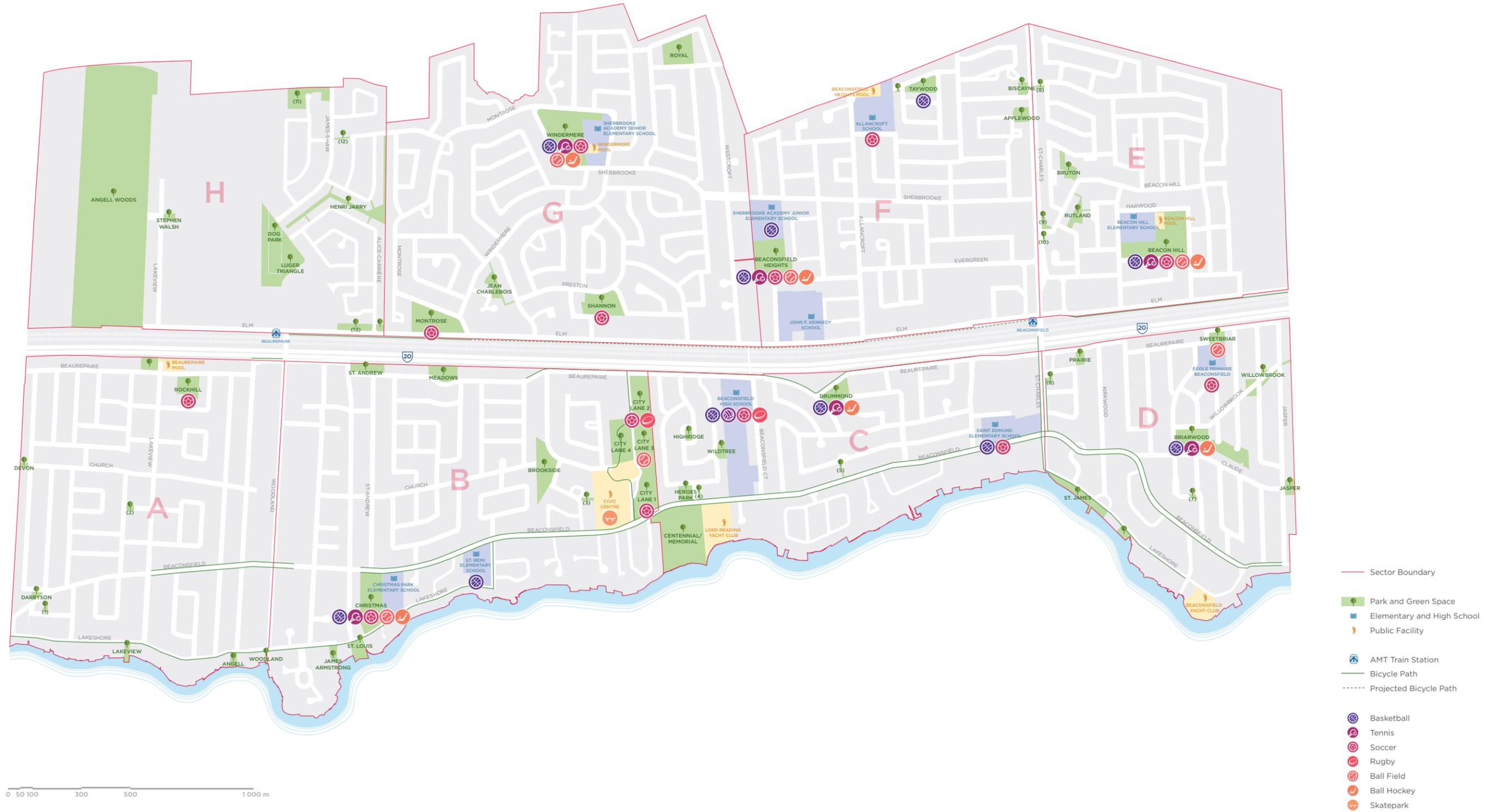
1. 38% Beaconsfield residents
2. 26% Beaconsfield residents

INVENTORY OF SOCCER/RUGBY FIELDS

SECTOR	PARK	SOCCER	RUGBY	LIGHTING	NUMBER OF HOURS OF WEEKLY USE - ORGANIZED SPORT	TYPE OF SURFACE	NOTES
A	Rockhill	✓		☐	32	Conventional natural	1 field (7 players)
B	Christmas	✓		☐		Drained natural	1 field (7 players) Not used, conflict with the ball field
B	City Lane 1	✓		■	53	Conventional natural	1 field (11 players)
B	City Lane 2	✓	✓	☐	34	Conventional natural	1 field (11 players)
C	Saint Edmund Elementary School	✓		☐	32	Conventional natural	1 field (7 players)
C	Beaconsfield High School	✓	✓	☐	33	Conventional natural	1 field (11 players)
D	École Primaire Beaconsfield	✓		☐	32	Conventional natural	1 field (7 players)
E	Beacon Hill	✓		☐	32	Conventional natural	1 field (11 players) Summer camp 30 hours per week for 4 weeks
F	Beaconsfield Heights	✓		☐	32	Conventional natural	1 field (11 players)
F	Allancroft School	✓		☐	28	Conventional natural	1 field (7 players)
G	Montrose	✓		☐	32	Conventional natural	1 field (7 players)
G	Shannon	✓		■	46	Conventional natural	1 field (11 players)
G	Windermere	✓		☐	32	Conventional natural	1 field (11 players)

FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY

SPORTS FACILITIES



FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY

2.3.5 OUTDOOR SKATING RINKS

The population of Beaconsfield has access to a well-developed network of outdoor skating rinks during the winter season. A total of 19 rinks are located across 6 of the 8 sectors of the municipality. Each of these six sectors has a large rink equipped with boards. Only sectors A and H, in the west of the City, do not have an ice rink in the winter. Municipal services perform maintenance on 15 rinks, and 4 small rinks are maintained by volunteers through the adopt-a-rink program.

In the winter of 2015 to 2016, the ice rinks were open to the public for around fifty days. Variations in temperature during the winter complicate the continuous operation of outdoor rinks. For this reason, many Quebec municipalities are turning to skating rinks with built-in refrigeration systems. As well as permitting continuous operation over a

longer period, these rinks ensure a better quality skating surface. Moreover, while outdoor skating rinks are considered a local service, various experiments show that these facilities can attract users from a wide distance. For example, the city of Drummondville has a refrigerated rink as part of a network of 25 outdoor rinks. Since opening, the attendance at this rink accounts for approximately 50% of the total use of the city's rinks.

Thus, considering the upkeep and maintenance costs of outdoor rinks, the construction of a refrigerated rink represents an interesting alternative.

INVENTORY OF OUTDOOR SKATING RINKS

SECTOR	PARK	SIZE		BOARDS		TYPE		NUMBER OF DAYS AVAILABLE	
		LARGE	SMALL	LARGE	SMALL	MUNICIPAL	ADOPT-A-RINK	2014-2015	2015-2016
B	Brookside		✓				✓	-	-
B	Christmas	✓	✓	✓		✓		61	52
C	Drummond	✓	✓	✓		✓		68	50
C	Highridge		✓				✓	-	-
D	Briarwood	✓	✓	✓		✓		66	52
D	Jasper		✓				✓	-	-
E	Beacon Hill	✓	✓	✓		✓		65	50
F	Beaconsfield Heights	✓	✓	✓		✓		64	50
F	Taywood		✓			✓		-	-
G	Montrose		✓			✓		-	-
G	Royal		✓				✓	-	-
G	Shannon		✓			✓		-	-
G	Windermere	✓	✓	✓		✓		69	50

2.3.6 OTHER FACILITIES

BASKETBALL AND BALL HOCKEY

Beaconsfield has 11 basketball courts across the city, including 6 that are in the same enclosure as a tennis court and 5 located in various schoolyards. There is no data available on the number of users of these facilities as organized basketball is practiced primarily in gymnasiums whereas the outdoor courts are used on an informal basis. Nevertheless, the large number of courts available meets demand, and certain courts can also be used for ball hockey.

SKATEPARKS

A skatepark is a facility users frequent in an unstructured manner. Thus, there is no attendance data available. Observations reported by municipal employees confirm that the users are primarily male and that the age range of users is becoming wider as veteran skateboarders are now being joined by younger enthusiasts.

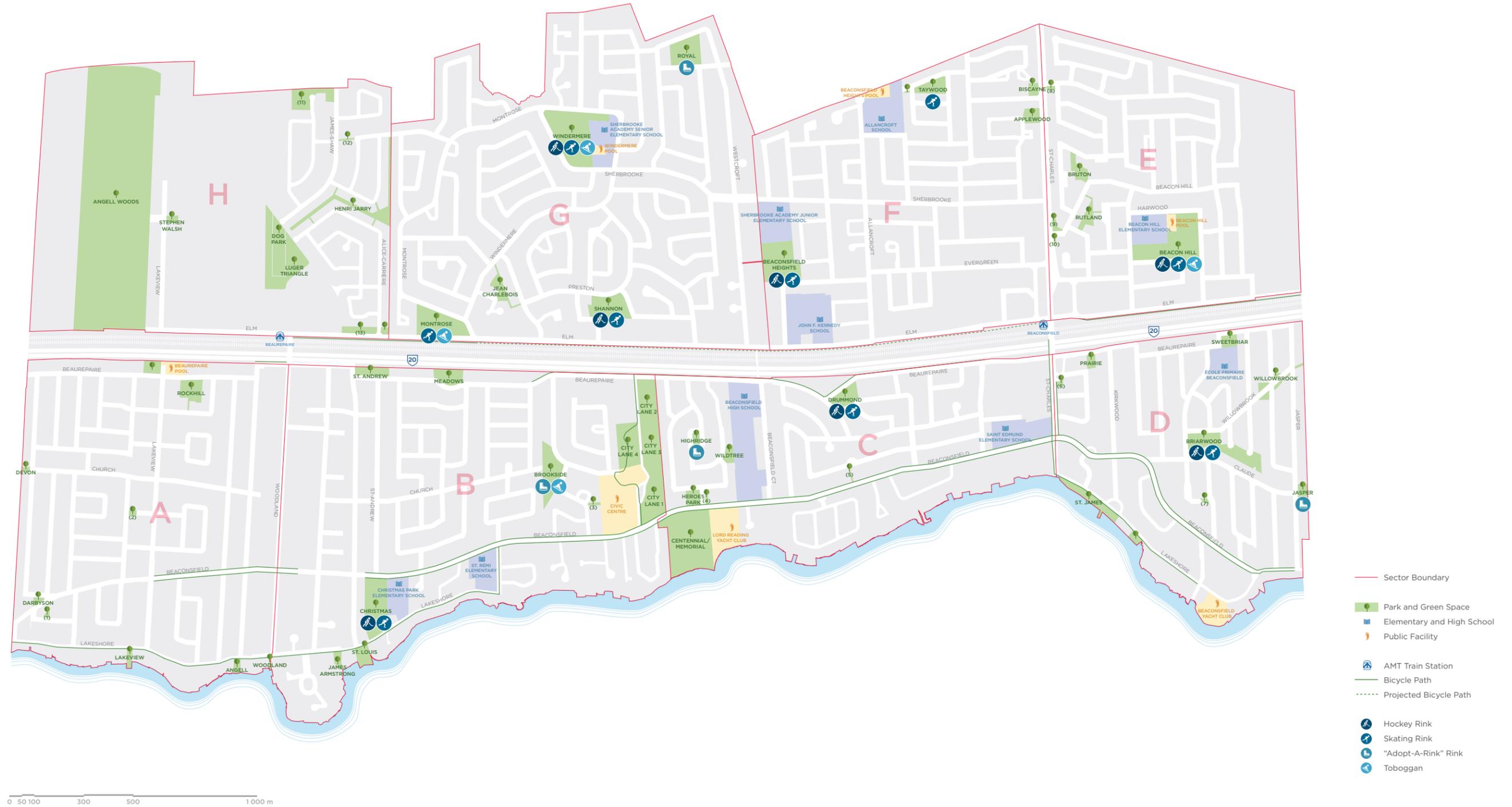
2.3.7 ABSENT SPORTS FACILITIES

Beaconsfield's provision of sports facilities is extensive in many regards, but certain common facilities are not present in the municipality such as:

- › Football field
- › Beach volleyball court
- › Running track

A study of potential users should be carried out in order to determine the interest level for building such facilities.

WINTER FACILITIES



FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY

SECTION 3

**CURRENT TRENDS
IN PLANNING,
SPORTS AND
RECREATION**

The renovation of existing parks as well as the repair or replacement of park amenities are delicate responsibilities for City managers. They are often faced with a variety of requests and limited resources. However, innovative approaches in park planning offer design tools and viable options to meet the varied needs of the community. These approaches also allow for environmental issues and security concerns to be addressed, all while successfully attaining capital and maintenance budgetary objectives over the long term.

Thus, the current trend is to adopt a more holistic approach to park design and renovation, taking into account the needs of park users, existing and projected demographic, cultural and ethnic influences, the municipality's ability to perform maintenance as well as the budgets available for construction expenses.

The main trends to consider in regards to the design of parks and sports facilities are presented in order to ensure that they are taken into consideration when planning for the future parks in Beaconsfield.

3.1 SOCIAL TRENDS

A number of studies carried out over the past 5 years have shown that participation rates in active recreation remain steady, though there is an observable decline in the practice of organized sports activities in favour of more informal free play. According to the *Observatoire québécois du loisir*, this trend can be in part explained by the fact that people have busier schedules and are less able to partake in structured activity on a regular basis. The aging of the population also contributes to this phenomenon, since participation in organized sports has a tendency to progressively decline with age.

The most common physical activities practised by Quebecers 15 years and over are those that are practiced outside of a formal context (56%) and those that are inexpensive. Thus, self-directed activities, practiced in a non-structured context and which can easily fit into schedules are a major growth segment in terms of recreation. According to a survey administered in 2014, walking (84%), jogging or running (49%), and cycling (49%) are the most popular activities.

In this context where time for recreation is limited among the active population, leisure activities with the family, where parents and children can both enjoy the activity, are often prioritized, whether it is parents and children participating in the same activity or creating social connexions or other conditions that ensure that all members of the family present during an activity have a pleasant experience.

The growing popularity of electronic games has had an impact on participation in physically active recreational activities. Virtual games are in competition with outdoor activities, which now must remain enticing to attract people outdoors by offering a quality experience.

3.2 TRENDS IN PLANNING AND FACILITIES

3.2.1 DIVERSIFIED OFFER WITHIN THE PARKS NETWORK

Including the parks network in urban planning processes helps facilitate active transportation in the city so that residents, even children, can reach a number of parks in their neighbourhoods, not just the one closest to their home, unless there is an important physical barrier such as a large boulevard, highway, railroad, etc. This new dynamic makes it all the more important to vary the amenities offered from one park to the next so that different activities and experiences can be had in different parks.

It is important to develop park programming and facilities that are complementary to each other within a given sector. Facilities are complementary when they allow for different types of activities, offer particular challenges, and can also include a specific theme. Thus, a unique experience is created within each park and users are encouraged to use different parks depending on the type of activity they want to do and the sort of environment they are seeking.

3.2.2 UNIVERSAL ACCESS AND INCLUSIVE DESIGN

In 2016 the City of Beaconsfield adopted an action plan for the inclusion of people living with handicaps. However, Beaconsfield's parks were constructed before the adoption of this policy and the large majority of them are not accessible. The absence of formal walking paths in most parks is a limiting factor in terms of accessibility for people with reduced mobility. Many play areas are built using sand, which makes it impossible to reach the equipment, which, at any rate is not adapted for people with limited mobility.

Over the past few years, the notion of accessibility has evolved towards inclusive design of play facilities for children. Playgrounds surfaced in mulch or rubber make it easier to access the facilities, and play structures are adapted in order to be useable by everyone regardless of ability without needing facilities specifically for children with limited mobility. This guideline can be extended to other

types of facilities such as exercise equipment, park chalets, pools, etc.

The best course of action is to design a few parks to be entirely accessible, instead of scattering small sporadic equipment throughout a large number of parks. The goal is to offer total universal accessibility for persons with reduced mobility, from the parking lot all the way to the various facilities in the park.



FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY

3.2.3 VERSATILITY

Building a park is a significant investment for a municipality. One way to optimize this investment is to construct versatile, multi-purpose facilities that can be used for different activities, meeting the needs of different categories of users, as well as being usable across different seasons. As an example, certain multi-sport surfaces can be used to play hockey in the winter, and then for dance or cultural events in the summer, even when it rains. This allows the City to maximize space and resources by reducing the number of different facilities required for each activity. Beaconsfield already uses this principle, for example using certain tennis courts to create skating rinks during the winter.

Facilities and installations should also aim to serve multiple categories of users. Certain facilities, such as exercise stations, hiking trails and bicycle paths, are aimed at a wide swath of the population, not a specific demographic. By maximizing the number of potential users of different facilities, the City can thus better respond to the recreational needs of the population as well as encourage coexistence and interaction between different groups, instead of isolating different activities.

3.2.4 SYNTHETIC FIELDS AS A MANAGEMENT TOOL

Large sports fields such as those used for soccer, football and rugby are generally made of natural grass and are subjected to intense use during gameplay. This restricts their potential use, as they must be given time to regenerate between uses in order to maintain a high-quality playing surface. Moreover, grass surfaces are more susceptible to degradation when they are soggy. There is a lot of pressure on municipalities to use their fields for more than the maximum number of hours recommended for them to stay in good condition (10 to 15 hours per week).

Synthetic surfaces do not have these same restrictions and can be used continuously during the entire season. The addition of synthetic fields to a network of sports fields can be used as a management tool to help better meet demand by reducing the pressure on natural surfaces. This can

also be done instead of building new natural surfaces to meet needs, which can be expensive, or as in the case of Beaconsfield, impossible due to the lack of space for building new sports facilities.

These synthetic surfaces should ideally be designed to be able to host more than one type of sport in order to fully take advantage of the high capacity of this facility.

3.2.5 WATER PLAY AREAS

The arrival of water play facilities in Quebec goes back to the '90s and their popularity has continued to grow ever since. They are particularly popular with young children. Water play areas offer many benefits for municipalities, because the lack of a basin where water collects eliminates the risk of drowning and the need for constant supervision, as is the case with pools. This allows free access to the facility, instead of having to limit access to periods when supervision is available. This also allows the season to be extended into the spring and the fall. Moreover, water play areas are universally accessible to all users.

The provision of water play areas is complementary to pools, which are still necessary to learn how to swim, for competitive swimming, and aquatic physical training, which is particularly enjoyed by the adult and senior demographics.

Current trends in the construction of water play areas are as follows:

- › Building play areas adapted for very young children, in a location away from high traffic.
- › Using play units that have a more abstract style which is less likely to go out of style and easily integrates into the rest of the park, like a sculpture.
- › Building facilities that consume less water and that have integrated systems to capture lost water, without water treatment facilities.
- › Building aquatic complexes that combine a pool and a water play area during the pools operating hours, but which still leave the water play area accessible outside of the pool's operating hours.



FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY

3.2.6 PARK CHALETS

Certain common characterizes can be observed in newer projects that include the construction of park chalets.

- › The majority of new chalets are designed as community buildings, with a multi-purpose room that can host groups of up to 40 or 50 people.
- › Other services commonly present include:
 - Sanitary services and drinking water fountains both inside and outside
 - Park warden office
 - Janitor station and furniture/equipment storage area
 - Wi-Fi access and indoor/outdoor sound systems
 - Catering equipment, kitchenette, vending machines
 - Changing rooms (when there is a pool)
 - In certain cases, equipment rental and maintenance services
- › The design of multi-purpose spaces is generally very open with large windows, oriented towards the outside environment.
- › Buildings are located at the same height as the site, without stairs or other physical obstacles that reduce accessibility.
- › These buildings, often of high architectural design, become a signature element of the overall plan.

3.2.7 CONCRETE STREET PLAZA SKATEPARKS

First considered to be a passing fad, skateboarding continues to gain popularity, particularly among the 12 to 19 year old demographic. According to a study by the *Institut national de santé publique du Québec*, in 2004 348,000 people had practiced skateboarding over the course of the previous year, compared to 432,00 who had practiced baseball. This statistic shows that skateboarding is well established as a popular recreational activity.

New approaches in skatepark design have developed far beyond original skatepark facilities based on simple, modular units. In fact, these units no longer meet standards used in major cities. Skateparks are no longer perceived as marginal, and are now proper recreational infrastructures in their own right. The creation of a street plaza style skatepark is a good example of the evolution and continued development of the sport. These new skateparks combine an urban appearance with

structural elements necessary for practicing the sport. For many years relegated to the periphery of parks, skateboarding facilities are more and more frequently used to turn parks into lively public spaces.

Skateparks are also increasingly used by scooter riders. Combining a board with two wheels and a bidirectional handlebar, a scooter allows the rider to perform many of the same acrobatic tricks as a skateboarder but is easier to control and allows young children to use skate-parks. Certain BMX users, as well as some rollerbladers also use skateparks. This dynamic means that skateparks have the potential to bring together a wider range of users who practice similar activities where younger users can learn by observing older counterparts.



3.2.8 OUTDOOR WORKOUT EQUIPMENT

Outdoor workout activities have also seen a significant increase in popularity, in terms of both structured activities such as outdoor cardio, yoga, tai-chi, and dance, but also individual, work outs that take advantage of new equipment designed for parks. Everyone, with the exception of young children, can use these facilities and they are often complementary to other activities such as jogging or walking. Their location within the site can affect their popularity, and they should be located in peaceful environments far from automobile traffic, without being completely isolated. Being located in close proximity to playgrounds can also offer the advantage of allowing parents to work out when accompanying their children to the park.

In terms of organized courses, the presence of a structure offering a space sheltered from the sun and rain can also be a benefit for encouraging the practice of such activities. Access to electricity and the installation of sound systems are also a plus.

FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY

3.2.9 REFRIGERATED OUTDOOR SKATING RINKS

The changes in climate observed over the past years have a direct impact on the practice of ice-skating on outdoor rinks. Many mid-winter thaws of recent years make it very difficult to adequately maintain the ice skating surface for longer than a few weeks a year, while at the same time requiring more and more maintenance.

New refrigerated outdoor systems have been available for a few years and they allow better quality ice for a longer period (mid-November to mid-March), even during unfavourable weather conditions. These outdoor refrigerated rinks can help meet citizens' demands while also reduce long-term maintenance expenses. This type of infrastructure can also allow administrators to rationalize the number of rinks across the city without reducing the level of service offered to residents.

Surfaces can be covered or not. This choice must be made at the outset, as the addition of a roof on an existing rink has an important impact on associated amenities such as lighting, bleachers, etc., which means that the later addition of a roof can require significant additional costs.



The main benefits of a covered surface in winter are:

- › Protection from the sun, which softens and melts ice
- › Protection from snow and reduction of snow-removal needs
- › Overall increase in possible use time.

In the summer, the benefits are:

- › Protection from the sun and intense heat
- › Protection against rain
- › Creation of a multi-use protected space
- › Overall increase in possible use time.

Disadvantages of refrigerated ice systems

- › Expensive initial investment
- › Ideally, the upkeep should be done with specialized equipment, in order to produce higher quality ice

3.2.10 EMERGING ACTIVITIES

New activities appear each year. It is difficult to correctly identify which will remain popular in the long-term and which will end up being fads that wane in popularity. Here are a few notable emerging activities:

- › **Pickleball:** a new racket sport that has appeared in Quebec over the past few years. A hybrid between tennis, ping-pong and badminton, pickleball is played on a badminton court with a perforated plastic ball the size of a tennis ball and a racket similar to a ping-pong racket but larger. The sport has the advantage of moving less quickly and requiring less strength than tennis or badminton. It allows young children to become accustomed to racket sports, and it can be a less demanding alternative to other racket sports for people who are not very agile. It also has the advantage of being able to be played indoors or outdoors. The Quebec Pickleball Federation has about twenty clubs and associations across the province.
- › **Disc Golf:** this sport is based on the same concept of golf, but is played with a frisbee instead of a club and a ball, and with baskets instead of holes. There is a Disc Golf Association in Quebec and about 20 official courses across the province, of which 7 are located in Montreal and Montérégie regions. This sport has the advantage of being affordable and accessible to all ages.
- › **Parkour:** This high intensity sport uses only the body to navigate around obstacles. Parkour was developed as an outdoor sport, using obstacles present in the environment as the basis for developing a course. The sport has been slowly gaining popularity in Quebec and is taught in a few places but there currently is not an official outdoor course in the province. While generally practiced by young adults, this sport could be accessible to people of a wider range of ages depending on the difficulty of the obstacles and the course.
- › **Electric Bicycle, Skateboard and Scooter:** The addition of an electrical motor to these devices increases possible travel distance and reduces the effort required to get around, allowing a wider range of users to use bicycle infrastructure and to increase their mobility without depending on automobiles.
- › **Futsal:** This more compact version of soccer is played on a handball court (20 m by 40 m) with five players per team instead of 11. The same general rules as soccer apply, though the small field makes the gameplay rapid and intense. The ball is smaller and less bouncy. This sport was created as an indoor winter option to complement conventional outdoor soccer, but it has enthusiasts in its own right. There are a number of futsal leagues in the greater Montreal region, including one in Pierrefonds. It can be played indoors within the same space as a permanent skating rink. This sport is primarily played by teenagers and young adults.
- › **Speedminton:** As the name suggests it is a variation on badminton in which the equipment has been modified to allow outside play. It can be played in an informal manner, on any type of surface (tennis court, grass, sand, even snow). A version with formal rules also exists. In this case the court is composed of two squares that measure 5.5 m each side, spaced 12.8 m apart. This sport is adapted for everybody, depending on the intensity with which it is played.
- › **Dog Obstacle Course:** Contrary to popular perception, these courses don't only give dogs physical activity; they also require their owners to exercise during training. Certain playground manufacturers now offer dog obstacle course units for installation outdoors.
- › Many other more marginal activities are also making an appearance :
 - Urban stilts
 - Pogo stick
 - Fat bike and other variations on the standard bicycle (unicycle, step bicycle, etc.)

It is currently difficult to determine the impact that these new sports will have on outdoor physical activity and on future needs for park amenities.

3.2.11 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

No trend has been more prominent in parks planning over the past 5 years than the adoption of practices inspired by sustainable development principles. Municipalities are often very conscious of the potential impact parks and green spaces can have on the environment. It is thus increasingly important that responsible and prudent sustainable development practices be put in place during different projects.

These principles are primarily applicable to new parks, but many of them can also be applied during the renovation of existing parks.

LANDSCAPING

Plants greatly contribute to the site, and they offer many environmental benefits. Beyond the creation of a distinctive environment through planting contrasting trees and plants, landscaping optimizes green spaces by maximizing biomass and mitigating the effect of urban heat islands caused by large paved surfaces. Thus, well planned landscaping should be based on conservation and preservation of existing foliage on the site, and the integration of large growing trees to combat heat islands.

The choice of plants is very important and in keeping with the spirit of sustainable development. The species chosen must be resistant, well adapted to the location, free of diseases and not require specific maintenance. The use of grass varieties that grow slowly and that do not require frequent mowing are also an important aspect to consider. Planting from seeds instead of laying down sod, whenever possible, contributes to reducing transportation costs and respects the principles of sustainable development while also offering a greater amount of choice in terms of species adapted to specific conditions.

The integration of native plant species in parks not only encourages biodiversity by offering habitats which suit the needs of existing wildlife, but it also provides a great opportunity to incorporate native plant species within urban areas. The conservation of existing forests plays a crucial role in maintaining biodiversity in urban areas.

Another issue is controlling invasive plant species. Certain exotic species are particularly opportunistic and can invade nature environments and destroy native fauna. It is thus very important to identify these species (buckthorn, phragmites, etc.) and eradicate them from parks in order to avoid further propagation.

LIGHTING

Current trends in sidewalk, bicycle path and park lighting aim to create lighting on a human scale, compared to older practices mainly oriented toward creating lighting for transportation, such as automobiles. The Dark Sky movement has contributed to raising awareness about the problem of light pollution. This movement is a campaign led by individuals who work to reduce light pollution in order to better see the night sky, to reduce the impact of artificial light on the environment, and to reduce energy consumption.

Lighting in public spaces is now designed for people and is quite different from lighting designed for the road network or highways. Smaller, and more compact, these new light technologies offer higher performance lighting, while at the same time reducing energy consumption. Moreover, a wider range of models and sizes are now available, and these fixtures are better able to blend into their environment. Solar-power lampposts are also available, as are lamps that can be programmed at different levels of intensity or outfitted with movement sensors.

Another trend in outdoor lighting is ambiance lighting, the concept being to adapt the lighting to create a specific ambiance within a given space. Recent research shows that ambiance lighting not only helps to calm users, but it also increases security and reduces the risk of vandalism. Installing ambiance lighting has very rapidly become standard practice in most outdoor projects.

New developments in lighting systems have also had an impact on the design of sports facilities. Bidirectional or asymmetric lighting can be used to concentrate light towards a sports field and away from nearby houses. Moreover, the intensity of sports field lighting can now be modulated in order to adapt the light level to the activity under way. For example, the light intensity could be lower during a soccer practice than during an actual game, which would result in significant energy cost savings. Lighting could also be reduced to a minimum to ensure surveillance when the field is not being used.

3.2.12 CONNECTIVITY

Technologies that connect people are becoming more and more a part of daily life and there is an increasing demand for their accessibility during outdoor activities. The installation of equipment to provide Wi-Fi in parks as well as charging stations are now common in outdoor public spaces.



FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY

3.3 SPORTS AND RECREATION TRENDS BY AGE GROUP

Sports and recreational activities are very popular in Quebec. According to the *Institut national de santé publique du Québec*, in 2009-2010, more than 93% of people aged 6 to 74 participated in at least one sport or recreational activity during the previous year. Of course, this percentage varies greatly among the different age groups surveyed, as shown in the table on the following page. As people age, they become less likely to participate in new activities.

3.3.1 CHILDREN

Children's increasingly sedentary lifestyle is a public health concern. The use of electronic devices is starting younger and younger as a result of the availability of intuitive devices such as tablets and smart phones. It is thus important to encourage children to develop an active lifestyle early on in order to avoid health problems such as obesity, high blood pressure, and diabetes.

It is recommended that children engage in at least one hour of structured physical activity and one hour of free play every day. The accessibility of stimulating play equipment, adapted to their needs and located close to where they live, is an important part of making sure that children get more physical activity on a daily basis.

3.3.2 YOUTH

Over the last few years there has been an observable increase in the practice of soccer as well as a variety of other recreational activities such as bicycling and swimming. These activities are practiced across all younger age groups, i.e. from 6 to 24 years old. For the youngest, the most popular recreational activity available in parks continues to be free play in playgrounds. Water play and swimming also continue to be popular activities among youth.

With regards to the popular activities practiced in parks by teenagers aged 12 to 19, walking, cycling, swimming, baseball, running, rollerblading, volleyball, baseball and hockey are the most common. Basketball is also popular not only among teenagers but also among younger age groups. Baseball is currently experiencing an upswing in popularity, which has been going on for the past few years and which will likely continue. Likewise, skateboarding and rollerblading continue to gain popularity among teenagers.

In terms of the most popular winter activities, ice-skating remains very popular. However the practice of this activity is sometimes made difficult by weather conditions.

3.3.3 ADULTS

Walking, cycling, and swimming are the most widely practiced activities among adults. Gardening, exercising at home, and social dance are also common activities. In terms of activities practiced in parks, adults enjoy rollerblading, running, ice skating, baseball, volleyball, tennis, hockey and basketball, albeit in more modest numbers. Physical training and fitness are also popular activities, including stretching and using exercise equipment in parks.

3.3.4 SENIORS

Seniors are a rapidly growing group and they generally have more time to dedicate to one or more recreational and sports activities. However, contrary to other age groups, seniors are less likely to try new activities. The activities preferred by active people in this age group tend to be non competitive, such as walking, cycling and swimming.

POPULARITY OF SPORTS AND RECREATION ACTIVITIES BASED ON PRACTICE AT LEAST ONCE DURING THE YEAR BY AGE, AMONG POPULATION AGED 6 TO 74, QUÉBEC, 2009 TO 2010

ACTIVITIES	6 to 11 years		12 to 17 years		18 to 24 years		25 to 34 years		35 to 74 years	
	ESTIMATED POPULATION	%	ESTIMATED POPULATION	%	ESTIMATED POPULATION	%	ESTIMATED POPULATION	%	ESTIMATED POPULATION	%
WALKING AS EXERCISE	237,000	46.3	272,000	47.4	395,000	61.0	648,000	68.1	2,818,000	73.5
RUNNING AND JOGGING	98,000	19.2	178,000	31.0	351,000	54.3	322,000	33.9	527,000	13.8
CYCLING	406,000	79.3	332,000	57.9	321,000	49.5	516,000	54.2	1,730,000	45.1
ROLLERBLADING ^a	134,000	26.1	134,000	23.3	159,000	24.6	168,000	17.6	289,000	7.5
SKATEBOARDING	54,000	10.6	64,000	11.2	43 000	6.6	16,000	1.7	4,000	0.4
SWIMMING	411,000	80.2	367,000	64.1	354 000	54.7	564,000	59.3	1,585,000	41.3
SOCCER	203,000	39.6	145,000	25.3	139 000	21.5	117,000	12.3	207,000	5.4
BASEBALL/SOFTBALL	43,000	8.4	34,000	5.9	67 000	10.3	64,000	6.7	135,000	3.5
FOOTBALL ^b	17,000	3.4	64,000	11.2	86 000	13.4	47,000	4.9	50,000	1.5
GOLF	28,000	5.6	44,000	7.6	93,000	14.3	160,000	16.8	629,000	16.4
ICE HOCKEY	108,000	21.2	146,000	25.5	167,000	25.8	170,000	17.9	287,000	7.5
ICE SKATING	295,000	57.7	199,000	34.8	183000	28.2	259,000	27.2	810,000	21.1
SNOWBOARDING	46,000	9.0	112,000	19.6	142,000	21.9	81,000	8.5	54,000	1.4
ALPINE SKIING	116,000	22.7	132,000	23.0	85,000	13.2	138,000	14.5	511,000	13.3
CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING	45,000	8.7	43,000	7.5	56,000	8.7	86,000	9.0	480,000	12.5
SNOWSHOEING	98,000	19.1	67,000	11.6	131,000	20.3	212,000	22.3	757,000	19.7
PHYSICAL TRAINING	57,000	11.1	195,000	34.1	394,000	60.8	432,000	45.4	1,386,000	36.1
BASKETBALL ^b	63,000	12.3	118,000	20.5	111,000	17.2	61,000	6.4	66,000	2.0
VOLLEYBALL ^b	19,000	3.8	75,000	13.1	116,000	18.0	103,000	10.9	91,000	2.8
RACKET SPORTS	79,000	15.5	116,000	20.3	197,000	30.5	197,000	20.7	378,000	9.9
COMBAT SPORTS	71,000	13.8	42,000	7.3	69,000	10.6	46,000	4.9	76,000	2.0
WATER ACTIVITIES	62,000	12.1	76,000	13.2	137,000	21.2	197,000	20.7	614,000	16.0
OFF-ROAD VEHICLES										
ALL TERRAIN VEHICLE (ATV)	99,000	19.3	97,000	16.9	164,000	25.4	218,000	22.9	588,000	15.3
SNOWMOBILE	65,000	12.8	57,000	9.9	92,000	14.3	121,000	12.7	330,000	8.6

a Among 6 to 44 year olds
b Among 6 to 64 year olds

Source: Institut national de santé publique du Québec

SECTION 4
RECOMMENDATIONS

Taking into account the combined information presented in the socio-demographic analysis, the parks inventory and the trends analysis, we are able to identify priorities for the City of Beaconsfield's park network which can be translated into concrete projects.

4.1 COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING

The construction of parks in Beaconsfield was largely carried out in the '60s and '70s, and the planning approach that characterized that era largely consisted of juxtaposing various facilities without having a true comprehensive plan. This continues to be the case today in many parks. In order to prevent this situation from continuing to be the norm, we recommend that proposed projects be concentrated as much as possible in only a few parks, and that the selected parks be thoroughly renovated, based on a comprehensive plan that puts forth a holistic vision for activities and amenities throughout the park.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- › Avoid piecemeal projects scattered across many parks and instead concentrate investment in a few selected parks.
- › Plan projects so as to create a coherent whole, optimizing space and creating an environment that encourages social interactions.
- › Identify one neighbourhood park and one neighbourhood park per sector in which to concentrate projects on a short-term basis.

4.2 NEW PARKS

The current provision of parks is generally excellent, with the exception of neighbourhood parks in the south of Sector A and the south-east of Sector F.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- › Transform a green space in the south of Sector A into a neighbourhood park.
- › No space is available for a park in the south-east of Sector F.
- › Make representations to the Agglomeration of Montreal in order to ensure that Angell Woods nature park comes to fruition as soon as possible.

4.3 SPORTS FACILITIES AND POOLS

Detailed recommendations for sports facilities are given in Chapter 2.3, and are summarized as follows:

RECOMMENDATIONS

- › Outdoor pools and water features:
 - Carry out a detailed technical study on the current state of repair of pools and evaluate the relevance of keeping all pools open based on the current condition of facilities.
 - Add a major water play area to one of the parks in the south of the city.
- › Ball fields:
 - Add lighting at the Windermere field in order to increase its capacity.
 - Expand the City Lane 3 field and add lighting.
- › Outdoor tennis courts:
 - Diversify the provision of space for racket sports by building multi-use racket courts in the north and south of the city.
- › Synthetic surface:
 - Install a synthetic multi-sport field (soccer, rugby, football), with lighting, in order to better meet current demand and take pressure off existing natural surface fields.
- Evaluate the potential for developing the sport of futsal as a way to respond to the demand for soccer, while reducing pressure on synthetic fields.
- › Outdoor skating rinks:
 - Evaluate the potential for installing a refrigerated skating rink near the arena, and to streamline the number of outdoor skating rinks.
- › Beach volleyball court:
 - Construct a beach volleyball court as part of the renovation of a shoreline park.
- › Skatepark:
 - Renovate the skatepark to redevelop it as a focal point of the Civic Centre in order to instill more energy into the space, and make it accessible to scooters and BMX bicycles in order to increase use.
- › Basketball and ball hockey courts:
 - No information is available regarding the use of these facilities.
 - Carry out a study on the use of these courts to determine the potential for converting them or the need for more facilities.

4.4 INCREASING THE PROVISION OF NON-STRUCTURED ACTIVE RECREATION

Improving amenities available for non-structured recreational activities will help better meet the needs of a large part of the population for whom access to recreation is limited by busy schedules. This improvement could be made both by upgrading existing facilities and by adding new ones.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- › Work with the appropriate authorities in order to build trails (walking, snowshoeing, cross-country skiing) in Angell Woods, and linking with other nature parks in the Anse-à-l'Orme axis.
- › Develop the bicycle network along a north-south axis.



4.5 VERSATILITY, MULTI-GENERATIONS, FAMILIES

Over the next years, the City of Beaconsfield will undergo a gradual transformation, as the current aging population will be replaced by a new, younger, population. Parks planning must keep in mind not only current realities, but also future demographic developments. This transition will occur over a number of years, at a rate that is difficult to predict. In this context, it is all the more important to put in place flexible and multi-purpose facilities that can meet the needs of users of a variety of ages and that will better equip the municipality to meet the needs of the entire population, without having to radically repurpose facilities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- › Add to and improve facilities serving various populations:
 - Build outdoor workout facilities (teens, adults, and seniors)
 - Install pickleball courts (children, adults, seniors, families, elementary schools)
 - Disc golf (everyone)
 - Improve the bicycle network (everyone)
 - Add walking, snowshoeing, and cross-country skiing trails in nature (everyone)

- › Improve recreational experiences by concentrating them in a central location to allow families to maximize their time together and enjoy social interactions:
 - Create a major, intergenerational recreational complex at the City Lane Civic Centre.
- › Study the possibility of installing a covered, multi-sport surface (refrigerated rink):
 - Evaluate potential year-round needs, based on sport and cultural activities that could be held in such as space.

4.6 INFRASTRUCTURE OPTIMIZATION

The lack of undeveloped locations upon which to build new parks in Beaconsfield means that space available within existing parks must be optimized and that existing facilities must be adapted to better meet increasing demand.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- › Comprehensive planning of the City Lane Civic Centre:
 - The City of Beaconsfield owns a large amount of land on both sides of City Lane. Many public buildings are located on this land (City Hall, library, recreation centre, public works buildings, storage) as well as a number of important recreational facilities (2 soccer fields, 1 ball field, 1 skatepark, 2 lawn bowling greens), different green spaces, and a parking lot. However, this space is broken up and a comprehensive planning process could optimize its use. For instance, the public works storage area, located north of the lawn bowling greens, occupies a central place in the park which could be put to better use. This would also allow for the creation of a link connecting it to the City Lane 4 sector, via the wooded area along Celtic Drive. A comprehensive plan would allow for this space to be used in a more efficient, optimal manner, while also adding certain facilities that are lacking.

- › Install a synthetic soccer/rugby/football surface in order to optimize play time and reduce the pressure on natural fields.
- › Install lighting on ball fields (Windermere and City Lane 3) in order to increase the length of time the field can be used (20 more hours per week).
- › Convert two tennis courts (one in the north and one in the south) into multi-sport courts, by making them more flexible and accessible to different types of racket sports (pickleball, speedminton, ping-pong) ;
- › Study the relevance of residual green spaces to determine if they could be rationalized (Possibility of being sold off in order to finance other investments in the park network).

4.7 IMPROVING PROVISION OF PLAY FACILITIES FOR CHILDREN

Many parks' playgrounds are out-dated. Replacing them must be a priority in parks where facilities have been determined to be of low quality. New play structures must be chosen with the goal of offering a wider variety of play and challenges, adapted to different age groups of children. Particular attention must be given to creating inclusive play areas in certain locations throughout the municipality.

In parks where facilities are in acceptable condition, new facilities that are complementary to existing ones can be added in order to update lesser-attended parks at a relatively low cost. It is important to ensure that new or renovated play areas meet recognized safety standards.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- › Replace at least one playground per sector on a short-term basis, prioritizing those that have been identified as being in poor condition.
- › Put in place a park renovation program in order to bring all play facilities up to standard within 10 years.
- › Vary the amenities offered from one park to the next in order to offer a greater variety of activities and challenges.

4.8 ACCESSIBILITY

Improve accessibility within parks through the creation of formal pathways with stable walking surfaces. When renovating, gradually replace the playground surfaces from sand to mulch or rubber.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- › Make all neighbourhood parks accessible.
- › Make parks and green spaces universally accessible when major renovations are undertaken.
- › Identify one accessible playground in the north and one in the south of the city.

4.9 PARK CHALETS

Many park chalets need to be renovated. Evaluate the relevance of rebuilding them according to current trends, including a multi-purpose room that can be used to host different groups and activities within the park.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- › Carry out a technical evaluation of all park chalets and establish an action plan for renovating or rebuilding them (as part of the Sustainable Development Plan).
- › Evaluate the need for community spaces in nearby sectors before renovating a park's chalet.



4.10 FURNITURE

Current Park furniture is often mismatched and without a specific design. The creation of a special visual signature for each type of park would help create a sense of unity, rationalize the number of furniture models and streamline maintenance. Each line of furniture corresponds to a specific use and to the character of the site.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- › Municipal parks, neighbourhood parks and public squares:
 - This line of furniture has a specific visual signature, is of high quality, and contributes to defining the style of the park while still being functional and durable.
- › Neighbourhood parks:
 - This line is more functional and affordable, yet nevertheless durable, aesthetically pleasing, and adapted to the rustic character of the parks.
- › Sports facilities
 - A very functional line made for intense usage by a large number of people.
- › Install outdoor water fountains in parks with sports facilities.

4.11 LIGHTING

Installing lighting in parks allows residents to use them for a longer period of time, but can also be an annoyance for nearby residents. For this reason it is recommended that the City only install lighting in municipal and neighbourhood parks where none currently exists. The lighting should cover walking paths and sports facilities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- › Ensure that adequate lighting is installed in municipal and neighbourhood parks during major renovations.
- › Do not install lighting in neighbourhood parks.

4.12 SIGNAGE

The existing signage in parks is small and not very visible. New signage would help clearly identify public parks and contribute to improving the brand image of Beaconsfield.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- › Develop a new model of sign for parks and gradually install them when renovation or maintenance work is done in the parks.

4.13 LANDSCAPING

The majority of Beaconsfield parks have large, mature trees that greatly contribute to the rural appearance of the city. This is a precious heritage that must be preserved and improved. However, there are few shrubs and perennial plants.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- › Maintain the program to treat ash trees against the emerald ash borer.
- › Preserve and enhance existing wooded areas.
- › Evaluate the health of trees in parks and anticipate the need for replacement if necessary.
- › Evaluate the possibility of involving citizens (horticultural clubs or others) in creating and maintaining ornamental planted spaces in neighbourhood and neighbourhood parks (adopt-a-garden) in order to improve the quality of Beaconsfield's landscape.

4.14 WATER ACTIVITIES

As a water front city, Beaconsfield has the possibility of offering citizens a range of activities that take advantage of the presence of Lake St. Louis.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- › Streamline the number of motor boat launches and redevelop these parks to offer better shore access for people and small boats (canoes, kayak, paddleboat).
- › Evaluate the possibility of creating a municipal water activities program within one of the shoreline parks or yacht clubs.
- › Improve direct contact with the water's edge by eliminating certain concrete walls and creating more accessible shores.

4.15 WINTER ACTIVITIES

The only winter activity available in the municipality is ice-skating. The few toboggan hills that exist only meet the needs of very young children. It is important to offer a wider range of winter activities in order to encourage year-round physical activity.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- › Build a major toboggan hill in the municipality.
- › Make representations to the appropriate authorities in order to promote the construction of multi-purpose paths (walking, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing) in Angell Woods as well as a passage to Anse-à-l'Orme.

4.16 OTHER

Many other activities are possible within city parks. However, it is important to gauge the interest level of citizens before putting in place these activities. Citizen demand is an essential part of successful investments, be it for new facilities for adults such as shuffleboard, petanque, community gardens, futsal, obstacle courses for dogs, or other emerging activities. Choosing which amenities to install in a park should be done by consulting citizens and keeping in mind the objective of choosing facilities that serve the widest range of residents possible.

4.17 MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

Each new facility must be properly maintained in order to ensure long-term usability. It is very important to consider the municipality's ability to maintain proposed facilities and adjust operating budgets accordingly. This ensures the long-term viability of these facilities as well as users' safety.

SECTION 5
ACTION PLAN

This Action Plan identifies the main priorities based on the inventory of facilities and the analyses contained in the preceding chapters. Projects to be carried out on a short-term basis are identified and detailed while the rest of the action plan is summarized in a brief table. The budget amounts mentioned excluding taxes are listed in today's (2017) dollars.

5.1 CRITERIA FOR PRIORITIZING PROJECTS

The criteria used to establish action priorities are as follows:

SHORT-TERM (0 TO 5 YEARS)

- › Replacement of facilities determined to be in poor condition
- › Remedy a shortcoming in service provision
- › Possibility of adding new major facilities or renovating existing ones
- › Equitable distribution across the city
- › Neighbourhood Park
- › Proximity to schools
- › Chalet renovation

MID-TERM (5 TO 10 YEARS)

- › Improvement of service provision in certain sectors
- › Addition of new facilities or new activities
- › Replacement of facilities in fair condition
- › Major project requiring significant planning
- › Park chalet renovation (cont.)

LONG-TERM (10+ YEARS)

- › Foresee the replacement of facilities currently in good condition (in 2017), but which will be at the end of their service life in 10 or more years
- › Add new facilities according to the development of demand

PROVISIONAL BUDGET

No detailed technical study has been carried out in order to evaluate the cost of renovating or reconstructing park chalets and pools. For the purpose of the current Action Plan budget, the following general amounts have been used:

- › Park chalet: \$550,000
- › Pool: \$3,350,000

5.2 SHORT-TERM PROJECTS

The proposed short-term (0 to 5 years) projects are the following:

SECTOR A | DARBYSON PARK:

Build a neighbourhood park in the Darbyson green space. This project would reduce the shortage of neighbourhood parks in this sector.

Proposed actions:

- › Install a playground for 18 months to 5 year-olds
- › Install a playground for 5 to 12 year-olds
- › Ensure safety measures along Beaconsfield Boulevard
- › Incorporate walking paths and furniture

Total budget: \$400,000

SECTOR A | LAKEVIEW PARC:

Small park near the water with great potential.

Proposed actions:

- › Walking paths and relaxation areas
- › Ornamental landscaping

Total budget: \$30,000

SECTOR B | MUNICIPAL PARK AND CITY LANE CIVIC CENTRE:

Develop a comprehensive plan for municipal land around the Civic Centre, i.e. City Lane Parks 1 to 4 and the public works site, in order to optimize the use of space and integrate major facilities such as converting a natural soccer field into a multi-sports synthetic field, improving lighting for the ball field, building a major water play area, transforming the skate-park into a skate plaza, adding a refrigerated skating rink, installing inclusive play structures for children, adding exercise units and parking, with all these elements integrated in a way that encourages users to coexist.

Planning budget:
Comprehensive plan only: \$100,000

Short and long-term project budget:
\$8,500,000 to \$10,000,000

SECTOR B | CHRISTMAS PARK :

Christmas Park is generally in good state, but there is great potential for improving its facilities. The proposed projects are:

- › Converting the tennis courts into multi-racket courts
- › Adding safety netting
- › Rehabilitation of the mini soccer field
- › Walking paths, relaxation areas, lighting, furniture, signage
- › Renovation of the chalet

Total budget: \$1,000,000

SECTOR C | CENTENNIAL PARK MEMORIAL LRYC:

This sector is not part of the current study. However, we recommend providing a budget for a comprehensive plan in order to clearly define the vocation of the park and develop design guidelines in order to better use this site that has great potential.

Planning budget:
Comprehensive plan only: \$50,000

SECTOR C | HIGHRIDGE PARK:

The swings in the park are at the end of their service life and replacing them must be a top priority.

- › Replace the swings and the 18 months to 5 years play structure

Total budget: \$150,000

SECTOR D | JASPER PARK:

Certain play facilities in Jasper Park are at the end of their service life and replacing them must be a top priority. The proposed projects are:

- › Replace the swings
- › Walking paths and furniture

Total budget: \$75,000

SECTOR D | PAIRIE PARK:

Since new condominiums will be built on the adjacent site, this green space should be converted into a neighbourhood park. The following amenities are proposed for the park:

- › Playground for 18 months to 5 year-olds
- › Walking paths, furniture, and relaxation areas

Total budget: \$165,000

SECTOR E | BEACON HILL PARK:

Beacon Hill Park is the only park serving Sector E, the others being difficult to access or having a high level of noise. In this context, it is important to provide quality facilities in this sector. The proposed projects are:

- › Draft a comprehensive plan
- › Improve the playground for 18 months to 5 year-olds
- › Improve the playground for 5 to 12 year-olds
- › Add an outdoor drinking fountain
- › Walking paths, relaxation areas, furniture
- › Lighting for walking paths
- › Park chalet

Total budget: \$1,000,000

SECTOR F | BEACONSFIELD HEIGHTS PARK:

This neighbourhood park also plays the role of a neighbourhood park for a large area where there is no available space to create another neighbourhood park. It is vital that this park adequately meet the needs of the nearby population and provide high-quality activities. The proposed projects are:

- › Comprehensive plan and complete park renovation
- › New playground for 18 months to 5 year-olds
- › New playground for 5 to 12 year-olds
- › Conversion of tennis courts into multi-sport racket courts (lines, nets, equipment)
- › Enhancement of the wooded area: add workout equipment, walking trails
- › Furniture and signage
- › Drinking water fountain
- › Ornamental landscaping
- › Various maintenance work

Total budget: \$1,350,000

SECTOR G | WINDERMERE PARK:

The recommended projects in this park include a general upgrade as well as the improvement of ball fields. The proposed projects are as follows

- › Comprehensive plan
- › New playground for 18 months to 5 year-olds
- › New playground for 5 to 12 year-olds
- › Installation of lighting on the ball diamond
- › Installation of a drinking water fountain
- › Enhancement of the wooded area: add workout equipment, walking trails
- › Furniture, signage, various maintenance work
- › Chalet

Total budget: \$1,350,000

SECTOR H | ANGELL WOODS:

Angell Woods has significant potential to offer a wide range of outdoor activities currently lacking in Beaconsfield, and developing it as a nature park should be a priority. However, as this park belongs to the Agglomeration, it is only that level of jurisdiction that has the power to develop the site. The City of Beaconsfield should thus make representations to the Agglomeration to encourage the park project to go ahead as soon as possible, even if only partially.

SECTOR H | LUGER TRIANGLE:

This green space is one of the few in Beaconsfield that has enough space to be able to build major new facilities. It also has a dog park. The following projects are recommended:

- › Build a major toboggan hill
- › Add a dog obstacle course to the dog park.

Total budget: \$110,000

TOTAL BUDGET

The total cost of short-term investments (0 to 5 years) is \$9.2 million. Medium-term investments (5 to 10 years) total \$13.5 million and long-term investments (10+ years) are estimated at \$7.6 million for a grand total of \$30.3 million.

The mid-term and long-term recommendations are detailed in the table on the following page.

	PARKS & GREEN SPACES						
		PRIORITY	COMMENTS	COST ESTIMATE	0-5 years	5-10 yeras	10+ years
A	Angell	3		\$0			
A	Darbyson	1	Build new neighbourhood park	\$400 000	\$400 000		
A	Devon	3	Upgrade playgrounds, park furniture, park sign	\$100 000			\$100 000
A	Lakeview	3	Development of a relaxation area, path, ornamental planting	\$30 000	\$30 000		
A	Rockhill	2	Overall planning, replacement of playgroung modules, path, lighting, drinking fountain, park furniture, public convenience building	\$1 000 000		\$1 000 000	
B	Christmas	1	Convert tennis to multi-racquet, add ball net, repair micro-soccer, park furniture, path lighting, public convenience building	\$1 000 000	\$1 000 000		
B	Brookside	2	Training equipment, replacement of some play structures	\$250 000		\$250 000	
B	James Armstrong	2	New relaxation area, paths and ornamental planting	\$30 000		\$30 000	
B	Meadows	2	Replacement of some playground structures, paths	\$165 000		\$165 000	
B	St. Louis	3	Remove boat launch ramp and redevelop as water front park	\$500 000			\$500 000
B	City Lane Civic Center	1	Overall planning	\$100 000	\$100 000		
B	City Lane 1 (SOCCER)	2	Lit synthetic soccer field, drinking fountain	\$2 150 000		\$2 150 000	
B	City Lane 2 (SOCCER/RUGBY)	2	New parking, park furniture, drinking fountain	\$200 000		\$200 000	
B	City Lane 3 (SOFT-BALL)	2	Enlarge and light ball field	\$350 000		\$350 000	
B	City Lane 4 (REPOS)	3	Refrigerated ice rink (with roof 2,8M\$, without roof 1,5M\$)	\$1 650 000			\$1 650 000
B	City Lane Civic Centre	2	Overall reorganization and optimization, removal of City Lane, reorganization of PW sites, new splash pad, accessible playgrounds, skate plaza and outdoor training equipment	\$4 350 000		\$4 350 000	
C	Centennial/Memorial/LRYC	1	Not within current mandate	\$50 000	\$50 000		
C	Drummond	3	Public convenience building	\$550 000			\$550 000
C	Highridge	2	Replace swings	\$150 000	\$150 000		
D	Briarwood	3	Planting, public convenience building	\$1 000 000		\$450 000	\$550 000
D	Jasper	1	Replace swings, spring toy and climber	\$75 000	\$75 000		
D	Prairie	1	New path, 18-5 years playground, planting	\$165 000	\$165 000		
D	St. James	3	Park furniture, park sign	\$50 000			\$50 000
D	Sweetbriar	3	Park furniture, park sign	\$25 000			\$25 000
E	Beacon Hill	1	Overall planning, upgrade playground equipment, drinking fountain, path, lighting, public convenience building	\$1 000 000	\$1 000 000		
E	Bruton	3	Improve accessibility, path, relaxation area, park furniture, disc golf	\$100 000			\$100 000
F	Beaconsfield Heights	1	Playground areas, outdoor training equipment, path, drinking fountain, conversion of tennis to multi-racquet, public convenience building	\$1 350 000	\$1 350 000		
F	Taywood	3	Upgrade playground equipment, path, park sign	\$250 000			\$250 000
G	Shannon	2	Overall planning, play structures, path, park furniture, lighting, park sign	\$550 000		\$550 000	
G	Windermere	1	Overall planning, play structures, drinking fountain, path, outdoor training equipment, furniture, lighting, park sign, public convenience	\$1 350 000	\$1 350 000		
G	Montrose	1	New play structures, path, outdoor training equipment in woodland, park sign	\$550 000		\$550 000	
G	Jean Charlebois	3	Paths, park sign	\$50 000			\$50 000
G	Royal	2	Replace playground equipment, paths, park sign	\$150 000		\$150 000	
H	Angell Woods	1	Approach the Agglomeration for the development as a Regional Park.	\$0			
H	Henri Jarry	3	Replace some of the play structures, park furniture, park signs, various work	\$200 000			\$200 000
H	Dog Park	1	New agility obstacle course	\$50 000	\$50 000		
H	Luger Triangle	1	Large tobogganing hill, disc golf	\$60 000	\$60 000		
H	Stephen Walsh	2	Replacement of play structures	\$250 000			\$250 000
	Outdoor pools		Refurbishment of three swimming pools	\$10 050 000	\$3 350 000	\$3 350 000	\$3 350 000
				\$30 300 000	\$9 130 000	\$13 545 000	\$7 625 000

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CONCLUSION

Over the next few years the main challenges that Beaconsfield faces in terms of parks and recreation are demographic changes in the population, replacing aging facilities, the lack of space upon which to build new parks, as well as changing demands in terms of recreational activities.

The proposed response to these challenges is to adopt an approach that prioritizes versatile facilities that can be adapted to different uses and that meet the needs of a wide range of users. The lack of space to develop new parks makes optimizing the use of existing parks crucial. Converting current single-use facilities, into multi-purpose facilities is a necessary solution that will allow for a wider range of activities for a more diverse range of users.

Adopting a comprehensive planning approach is essential for maximizing parks' potential, ensuring easy movement between facilities and promoting harmonious coexistence of uses. That is why we recommend that projects be concentrated as much as possible in a select group of parks, so that a thorough planning process can be carried out before adding or transforming facilities. This planning must also take into consideration the facilities offered in neighbouring parks with the aim of offering complementary services. A thorough overhaul of the park's amenities is also an opportunity to put in place measures to improve universal accessibility, in line with the objectives of Beaconsfield's policy for an accessible environment for all.

The City Lane Civic Centre represents a special opportunity to optimize space by reorganizing it into a major centre for activities for people of all ages. By developing all the municipally owned sites in the sector in an integrated manner, it will be possible to group together major municipal facilities, create a vibrant public space, and offer services that are complementary to those offered in existing facilities such as the library and the recreation centre.

The proposed investments total approximately one to two million dollars a year over the next 10 years. It is important that capital investments be accompanied by the necessary adjustments to maintenance budgets in order to ensure that these new facilities remain in good condition.

By implementing this Action Plan, The City of Beaconsfield demonstrates its commitment to maintain a high-quality environment for its residents, one that is attractive, safe, and conducive to an active and healthy lifestyle.

SECTION
ANNEXES

ANNEXE 1: INVENTORY

PARKS AND GREEN SPACES				Pool & Wading Pool	Marina	Boat Launching Ramp	Waterfront Footpath	Service Building	Rest Area	Walking Trail	Swing	Playground - 18 Months to 5 Years	Playground - 5 to 12 Years	Lawn Bowling	Dog Park	Basketball - Full Court	Basketball Practice - 1 Net	Volleyball	Tennis	Ball diamond	Rugby	Soccer - 11 players	Soccer - 7-a-side	Ball Hockey	Skatepark	Toboggan	« Adopt-A-Rink »	Hockey Rink	Skating Rink
SECTOR	PARK	TYPE	AREA																										
A	Angell	Launch Ramp / Green Space	760 m ²			X	X	X																					
A	Darbyson	Green Space	1,421 m ²																										
A	Devon	Neighbourhood Park	632 m ²					X		X	X																		
A	EV (1)	Green Space	459 m ²																										
A	EV (2)	Green Space	628 m ²																										
A	Lakeview	Launch Ramp / Green Space	3,310 m ²		X	X		X																					
A	Rockhill	District Park	11,389 m ²					X	X		X	X	X										X						
A	Woodland	Green Space (Access to Shore	378 m ²				X																						
B	Christmas	District Park	20,531 m ²					X	X		X	X	X			1		3	X				X	X			X	X	
B	Brookside	Neighbourhood Park	13,508 m ²								X	X	X														X	X	
B	City Lane 1	Municipal Park	15,149 m ²																			X							
B	City Lane 2	Municipal Park	11,817 m ²																		X	X							
B	City Lane 3	Municipal Park	16,524 m ²																	X									
B	City Lane 4	Municipal Park	16,287 m ²						X																				
B	EV (3)	Green Space	603 m ²																										
B	James Armstrong	Green Space	2,066 m ²				X	X																					
B	Meadows	Neighbourhood Park	6,529 m ²					X		X	X	X																	
B	St. Andrew	Green Space	4,879 m ²																										
B	St. Louis	Launche Ramp / Green Space	4,530 m ²		X	X		X																					
C	Drummond	District Park	6,744 m ²					X	X	X	X	X	X			1		3					X				X	X	
C	Centennial/Memorial	Municipal Park	43,721 m ²				X	X	X			X	X																
C	EV (4)	Green Space	769 m ²																										
C	EV (5)	Green Space	376 m ²																										
C	Highridge	Neighbourhood Park	1,359 m ²					X		X	X	X															X		
C	Heroes Park	Green Space	3,410 m ²					X	X																				
C	Wildtree	Green Space	2,451 m ²																										
D	Briarwood	District Park	16,452 m ²					X	X		X	X	X			1		3					X				X	X	
D	EV (6)	Green Space	730 m ²																										
D	EV (7)	Green Space	482 m ²																										
D	Jasper	Neighbourhood Park	2,488 m ²						X	X	X	X															X		
D	Prairie	Green Space	1,920 m ²																										
D	St. James	Green Space	9,189 m ²				X	X	X																				
D	Sweetbriar	Neighbourhood Park	3,144 m ²																	X			X						
D	Willowbrook	Green Space	3,327 m ²																										
E	Beacon Hill	District Park	31,872 m ²					X	X		X	X	X			1		3	X		X		X			X	X	X	
E	Bruton	Green Space	4,415 m ²																										
E	EV (10)	Green Space	290 m ²																										
E	EV (8)	Green Space	534 m ²																										
E	EV (9)	Green Space (Potential)	1,130 m ²																										
E	Rutland	Green Space	4,227 m ²																										
F	Beaconsfield Heights	District Park	22,103 m ²					X	X		X	X	X			1		3	2		X		X				X	X	
F	Taywood	Neighbourhood Park	6,247 m ²					X		X	X	X				1												X	
F	Applewood	Green Space	3,765 m ²																										
F	Biscayne	Green Space	2,582 m ²																										
G	Shannon	District Park	13,573 m ²					X	X		X	X										X					X	X	
G	Windermere	District Park	33,702 m ²					X	X		X	X	X			1		3	X		X		X			X	X	X	
G	Montrose	Neighbourhood Park	18,053 m ²					X	X		X	X										X				X	X	X	
G	Jean Charlebois	Green Space	4,764 m ²																										
G	Royal	Neighbourhood Park	12,660 m ²					X	X	X	X	X															X		
H	Angell Woods	Green Space	301,323 m ²							X																			
H	EV (11)	Green Space (Basin)	17,580 m ²																										
H	EV (12)	Green Space	421 m ²																										
H	EV (13)	Green Space (Potential)	4,801 m ²																										
H	Henri Jarry	Neighbourhood Park	13,285 m ²					X		X	X	X																	
H	Dog Park	Green Space (Dog Park)	11,014 m ²												X														
H	Stephen Walsh	Neighbourhood Park	1,285 m ²					X		X	X																		
H	Luger Triangle	Green Space	10,169 m ²							X																			

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