

Background

Winnipeg's recreation and parks services and infrastructure contribute to the enjoyment and quality of life for residents and visitors. They improve our health and wellbeing, strengthen our communities, protect nature, and make our city a more attractive place to live, work, and play.

The City of Winnipeg is facing some difficult challenges in maintaining its aging infrastructure and making new investments to meet future needs. As Winnipeg continues to grow and change, the need to make strategic, forward-thinking decisions to ensure the City can deliver high-quality recreation and parks services is essential.

The Winnipeg Recreation & Parks Strategies will provide a 25-year framework to help guide recreation and parks programs, services, policies, standards and procedures, and future investment in existing and new infrastructure.

A comprehensive campaign was undertaken to hear from Winnipeggers. This is a summary of the key findings.



Example of digital display at City of Winnipeg libraries and recreation facilities

Promotion

The first phase of engagement was promoted throughout Spring 2018 using the following methods:

GENERAL:

Project Webpage
Launched April 20

Promotional Video
YouTube
Launched April 20

News Release
April 20 & May 29

Email Notice
Sent to 1,097 stakeholders & email update subscribers
May 31 & June 11

NEWSLETTERS:

Public Engagement Newsletter
5,500+ subscribers
April 26, May 10 & 25, June 7 & 21

Active Net Email
51,300+ subscribers
April 20, May 29 & June 27

LeisureNEWS Newsletter
8,800+ subscribers
April 20, May 29 & June 27

SOCIAL MEDIA:

Facebook Posts
19,900+ followers
April 20 to June 14

Twitter Posts
86,700+ followers
April 20 to June 14

AT LIBRARIES & RECREATION FACILITIES:

Digital displays
April 20 to June 29

Posters
350 locations
May 22 to June 15

Postcards
2,000+ recipients
June 11 to 29

Bookmarks
1,500+ recipients
(Also distributed at workshops, open houses, and pools)
May 10 to June 29

ADVERTISEMENTS:

Newspaper Advertisements
Canstar and LaLiberte
May 30 & June 6

To learn more about the Winnipeg Recreation & Parks Strategies, please visit winnipeg.ca/recandparks

Engagement Activities

Date	Activity	Details
April 14, 2018	Community Centre Stakeholders Workshop	Annual General Meeting (AGM) Workshop April 14 9 a.m. - 12 p.m. Norwood Community Centre Attendees: Approx. 103 people representing 50 of Winnipeg's 63 community centres
April 20 - June 30, 2018	Public Survey	Online & Paper Survey Responses: 9,426 participants Participation: Over 11,700 comments and 188,000 data points
May 10-15, 2018	Invited Stakeholder Workshops	Stakeholder Workshop #1 May 10 9 - 11:30 a.m. City Hall, Susan A. Thompson Building Attendees: 29 organizations Stakeholder Workshop #2 May 15 6:30 - 8:30 p.m. Norwood Community Centre Attendees: 15 organizations
June 4-25, 2018	Stakeholder Outreach	North End Community Renewal Corporation (NERC) Annual General Meeting June 4 4:30 - 8 p.m. Winnipeg Centre Vineyard Church Attendees: Approx. 100 people Lord Selkirk/Dufferin Community Advisory Committee Meeting June 15 12 - 1 p.m. Turtle Island Neighbourhood Centre Attendees: 15 people representing 10 organizations Newcomer Welcome Fair June 16 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. Central Community Centre Attendees: 2,000 people (estimated) Network of War Affected Newcomers (NOWAN) Meeting June 22 9 - 11 a.m. 305 Broadway Attendees: Approx. 20 representative groups Seven Oaks Neighbourhood Resource Network Meeting June 25 2 - 4 p.m. 1050 Leila Attendees: Approx. 20 representative groups
June 12-14, 2018	Public Open Houses	Open House #1 June 12 4 - 7 p.m. Sergeant Tommy Prince Place Attendees: 21 people Open House #2 June 13 6:30 - 8:30 p.m. South Winnipeg Community Centre – Waverley Heights Site Attendees: 25 people Open House #3 June 14 6:30 - 8:30 p.m. Bronx Park Community Centre Attendees: 16 people

Key Findings: Survey & Open Houses

The aim of the survey and open houses was to gain insight into how residents currently use Winnipeg's recreation and parks services, what the largest barriers are that may prevent them from participating in activities, and what their vision is for the future of recreation and parks in Winnipeg.

The following summary outlines key findings gathered through public engagement that will help to inform the development of the Strategies.

9400+
survey
participants

→ See appendices A and B for further details.

CURRENT USE

Based on survey results, parks, recreation amenities, and community activities are all important to Winnipeggers. Outdoor leisure activities are the most popular form of participation and the list of top activities/amenities includes a mix of outdoor activities, indoor facilities, and other gathering spaces.

These findings highlight the need to accommodate a variety of users and needs within the Strategies.

Why do you visit parks?
Why do you participate in recreation?

Family

35% of respondents ranked spending time with family as their #1 reason

Being Active

20% of respondents ranked being active as their #1 reason

Nature

15% of respondents ranked being in nature as their #1 reason

Top Activities

1

Walk, Bike, Hike, Ski

2

Playground

3

Connecting with Nature

4

Outdoor Swimming, Wading Pool, Spray Pad

5

Indoor Swimming, Synchro, Diving, Water Polo

Average Distance to Amenities from Home Address

3.8km
Playground

4.1km
Outdoor Swimming, Wading Pool, Spray Pad

4.8km
Fitness Programs

5.1km
Tobogganing & Skating

5.4km
Indoor Swimming, Diving, Synchro, Water Polo

6.7km
Community Gardens

6.9km
Picnic & BBQ Areas

BARRIERS TO PARTICIPATION

There are always barriers that prevent people from participating in civic events, outdoor recreation, and indoor recreation activities, including:

- **Travel distance and transportation:** Some amenities are too far or difficult for people to easily access – particularly without a car
- **Quality or lack of amenities:** There is a desire to add new amenities to address high demand and to improve existing facilities
- **Weather:** Frequent participation in outdoor activities greatly decreases in the winter months
- **Cost:** Some activities/facilities are too expensive for some people to regularly participate
- **Communication:** Lack of information about opportunities
- **Lack of time:** Inconvenient hours/days of operation can be a barrier for people with limited time available

Top Barriers to Participation

Percentage of respondents that indicated each reason as one of their top two barriers

	Outdoor Activities	Indoor Activities	Civic Gathering
Weather	21%		
Cost		20%	10%
Lack of Time	16%	15%	
Distance	10%	10%	19%
Lack of Amenities	8%	9%	
Quality of Amenities	7%	7%	
Communication	7%		26%
Nothing Limits My Participation	8%	11%	19%

These barriers will inform policies in the Strategies relating to:

- Developing a vision for Winnipeg's recreation facilities and services
- Developing a vision for Winnipeg's parks and open space system
- Guiding the sustainable and equitable provision of recreation facilities and services

- Guiding the sustainable provision and equitable provision of parks facilities and services
- Connecting Winnipeggers to nature
- Establishing standards for the location and amount of recreation and parks facilities across Winnipeg
- Establishing standards for types of facilities and amenities in parks

Key Findings: Stakeholder Sessions

Three stakeholder sessions were held to provide stakeholder organizations with a high-level overview of the project and to identify their key considerations. A short presentation was followed by a table-top exercise to solicit information from stakeholder organizations about their experiences of what is working, the challenges, and the opportunities and visions for the future. While each of the stakeholder sessions had unique conversations (which are captured in the appendices), some common themes and consistent thoughts emerged across all three sessions.

The common ideas included:

- **Physical Connectivity:** Maintaining and improving linkages between existing green space, parks, trails, facilities and active transportation pathways is very beneficial. Although challenges remain, recent investment in this area has resulted in improvements.
- **Balancing Regional & Neighbourhood Amenities:** There is no single solution or 'one-size-fits-all' for the right amenity mix; some services and areas require a neighbourhood focus while other services and areas are more suited to a regional approach. There is a need to balance the mix of amenities as there are benefits and drawbacks to both.
- **Maintenance & Infrastructure Condition:** Concerns about maintenance levels and infrastructure condition were identified for both recreation and parks amenities. Although investment in infrastructure is required, stakeholders indicated we should only build what we can maintain. There are also concerns about accessibility and suitability/limited functionality of existing amenities.
- **Inconsistency of the Community Centre Model:** The benefits, challenges, and overall effectiveness of the community centre model was raised at all three sessions. Facilities, programs and services offered by community centres were seen as inconsistent and inequitable across the city.
- **Newcomers:** Dedicated and ongoing effort is needed to attract and meet the needs of the newcomer population.

- **Collaboration & Partnerships:** With limited resources available, the City, developers, and community organizations need to work collaboratively. Opportunities for partnerships should be actively identified and pursued. Better communication and sharing of information and resources could improve services.

Invited Stakeholder Workshops

Areas of focus that were specific to participants at the two invited stakeholder workshops held in May included:

- Need to provide opportunities for unstructured play
- Concerns about inequity between established and newer neighbourhoods
- Importance and benefits of community gardens and the need to address food security as an important issue
- Opportunity that recreation and parks services offer for meaningful reconciliation with Indigenous people
- The importance of natural areas and concern that they were not being protected and adequately addressed
- Value of off-leash dog areas

Community Centre Stakeholders Workshop

During the table top discussions, key areas that community centre stakeholders identified as challenges and opportunities were:

- Amalgamation, consolidation and infrastructure changes
- Governance and Volunteers – concerns about volunteer burn-out, need for improved communications, planning and sharing of resources.
- Programs and Services – offerings need to evolve to respond to changing demographics and community needs including mental health and wellness.
- Community Connection – community centres need to be hubs in the community and offer programming that extends beyond sport.
- Safety and Security – a proactive approach is needed to respond to increases in addiction, vandalism, etc.

→ See Appendix C and D for further details.

VISION FOR THE FUTURE OF RECREATION AND PARKS

Overall, participants are looking for more out of their recreation and parks – more amenities, better facilities/services, and maintenance of a higher standard. Participants want recreation and parks amenities and services to be easily accessible to everyone (physically and financially) and play an important role in the lives of all Winnipeggers.

Key Findings	Random Sample of Comments
<p>Quality & Supply: Increase the number and improve the quality of recreation facilities and parks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create more parks and open spaces • Create more recreation facilities (e.g. pools, community centres) • Maintain facilities to a higher level of quality • Address status of community centres: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade and modernize local, walkable locations • Combine resources to create large, multi-purpose centres • Increase indoor and winter amenities for year-round use • Facilitate better management/security of facilities
<p>Services & Programming: Improve the operations of recreation and parks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create better programming options and more recreation opportunities • Increase hours of operations (e.g. time, weekends, high-demand periods) • Use technology for online information and reservations • Keep costs low and provide some free options
<p>Access & Transportation: Increase the ease of access to parks and amenities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easy access by various modes (e.g. transit, bike paths, walking) • Connected active transportation routes to amenities and between parks • Access for everyone (e.g. equitable distribution across city, walkable locations) • Create barrier-free access (e.g. paths, facilities, year-round maintenance)
<p>Natural Preservation: Restore and increase natural areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create more natural areas and conserve ecological systems (e.g. species) • Maintain existing parks and limit land development • Increase sustainability – improve environmental and cost benefits
<p>Community & Inclusivity: Ensure amenities are accessible, welcoming, and safe for everyone to gather</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combine social, gathering spaces with parks and recreation amenities • Address the needs of different groups (e.g. children, seniors, families, people with various disabilities, vulnerable populations) • Support opportunities for intergenerational activities • Create more opportunities for cross-cultural interaction and reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples • Ensure those who cannot afford admission still have access (e.g. homeless)
<p>Funding: Invest in recreation and parks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase/manage funding for recreation and parks in communities • Provide funding for maintenance/operations

Takeaways

Based on the findings from the stakeholder and public engagement, there are several key issues that the Recreation & Parks Strategies will need to address moving forward to ensure the future of recreation and parks aligns with the growing needs of all Winnipeggers:

- With the limited funding available, how can the City address the public desire for more, better quality parks and recreation amenities?
- What is the appropriate balance between providing walkable, local amenities versus the consolidation of amenities into larger, regional hubs?
- How should the City determine whether an existing facility/service requires increased maintenance, upgrades, closure, consolidation, or expansion?
- Where are the gaps in recreation and parks servicing (distance, transportation, walkability, etc.) that cause barriers to access for some residents?
- How can the City ensure that the recreation and parks system is inclusive and accessible to everyone?
- How can the City ensure that recreation and parks facilities and services are sustainable into the future?

Next Steps

Along with infrastructure, environmental and technical analysis, population and growth planning, recreation and leisure trends, and financial investment strategies, the insights gathered through the Phase 1 engagement process will be used to inform the development of the draft Strategies.

Phase 2 public engagement is expected to occur in 2019 to gather feedback on the draft Strategies. The Strategies will be finalized following Phase 2 and posted on the project website.

Appendices

Appendix A: Survey Results

Appendix B: Feedback from Public Open House

Appendix C: Feedback from Stakeholder Sessions

Appendix D: Notes from Stakeholder Sessions

Appendix E: Promotional Material, Presentation Boards, & Survey Screens

Appendix A

Survey Results



Survey Overview

An online and paper survey was available on the project webpage from April 20 - June 30, 2018 and included similar questions to the open house activities. The survey was very successful with over **9,400 participants**.

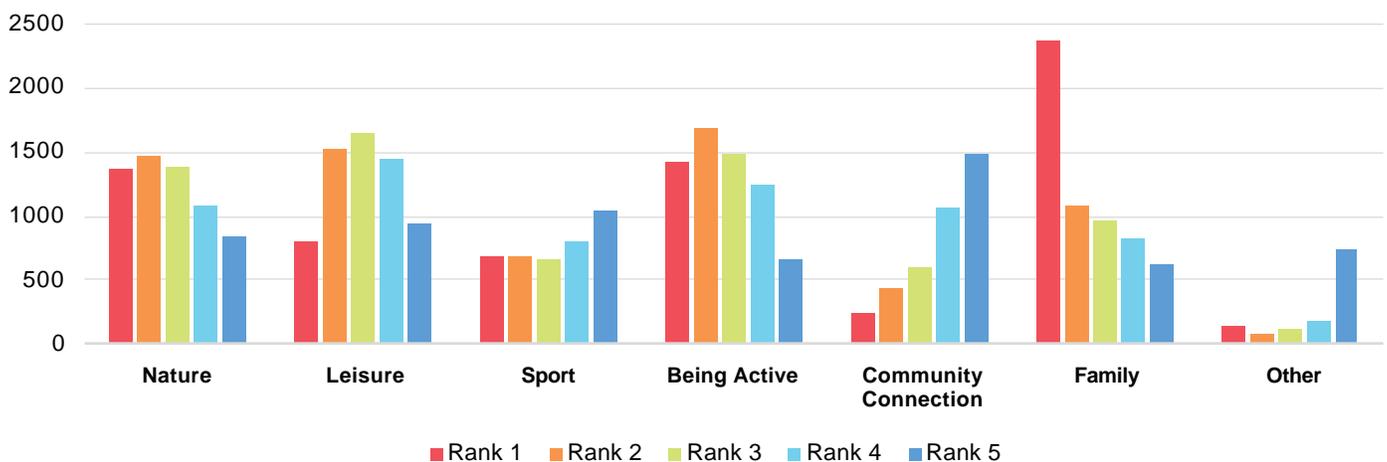
Participants were asked a series of questions where they were required to pick from a list of options or suggest another option using an open text box. The following sections outline and summarize the responses received for each survey question.

Section 1: What is important to you?

Why do you visit parks? Why do you participate in recreation?

Survey respondents were asked to identify and rank the top reasons they visit parks and recreation amenities.

The option ranked #1 by the most participants was **Family**. While most participants between 30-49 also indicated **Family** as their #1 reason, older participants (over 50) indicated that **Being Active** was their primary reason for participation.



Reasons by Age

The charts below highlight the reason residents visit parks and participate in recreation broken out by age.

The number one ranking per age group is highlighted in purple.

19 or Under

	1	2	3	4	5
Nature	1	5	4	0	3
Leisure	2	3	2	2	3
Sport	3	2	3	1	0
Being Active	1	1	1	7	0
Community Connection	2	0	3	3	3
Family	6	2	2	1	3
Other	0	2	0	1	2
	15	15	15	15	14

60-69

	1	2	3	4	5
Nature	161	139	114	84	49
Leisure	92	142	166	110	58
Sport	41	43	37	47	77
Being Active	185	156	105	73	49
Community Connection	21	36	48	110	123
Family	88	72	98	109	85
Other	16	8	17	22	81
	604	596	585	555	522

20 - 29

	1	2	3	4	5
Nature	82	50	51	36	24
Leisure	32	77	65	48	27
Sport	34	16	24	34	49
Being Active	40	75	58	57	27
Community Connection	13	17	32	48	49
Family	67	32	35	32	43
Other	3	2	3	10	37
	271	269	268	265	256

70-79

	1	2	3	4	5
Nature	33	38	37	30	24
Leisure	22	45	49	38	38
Sport	19	16	13	15	14
Being Active	57	42	29	17	21
Community Connection	13	17	13	24	37
Family	27	13	26	35	16
Other	8	5	6	6	32
	179	176	173	165	182

30-39

	1	2	3	4	5
Nature	181	300	282	214	201
Leisure	107	269	319	311	201
Sport	102	143	149	185	223
Being Active	171	349	323	285	134
Community Connection	28	67	126	206	304
Family	746	207	122	77	83
Other	12	11	15	28	120
	1347	1346	1336	1306	1266

80 and Older

	1	2	3	4	5
Nature	3	2	3	4	2
Leisure	2	4	4	2	3
Sport	3	1	0	1	2
Being Active	4	8	4	1	0
Community Connection	3	0	2	4	2
Family	2	3	3	1	1
Other	2	1	0	1	3
	19	19	16	14	13

40-49

	1	2	3	4	5
Nature	237	258	264	225	180
Leisure	109	260	296	290	223
Sport	168	141	139	153	218
Being Active	209	319	298	270	147
Community Connection	39	91	101	193	289
Family	553	244	208	137	74
Other	16	11	9	17	103
	1331	1324	1315	1285	1234

No Age Indicated

	1	2	3	4	5
Nature	481	504	480	368	281
Leisure	309	534	544	484	304
Sport	235	251	244	282	356
Being Active	499	563	519	422	222
Community Connection	86	156	199	344	483
Family	827	398	338	291	217
Other	56	33	50	66	271

50-59

	1	2	3	4	5
Nature	177	167	144	117	79
Leisure	86	178	191	165	83
Sport	77	66	60	72	102
Being Active	246	174	138	99	67
Community Connection	26	48	70	119	191
Family	128	111	131	140	88
Other	26	12	18	22	92
	766	756	752	734	702

Section 2: Where do you go and what do you do?

Where do you go to access Winnipeg’s recreation and parks services?

Participants were asked to place pins on a map to identify their frequent destinations and activities. This information was used to determine the recreation and parks activities that residents use most often.

Top Activities

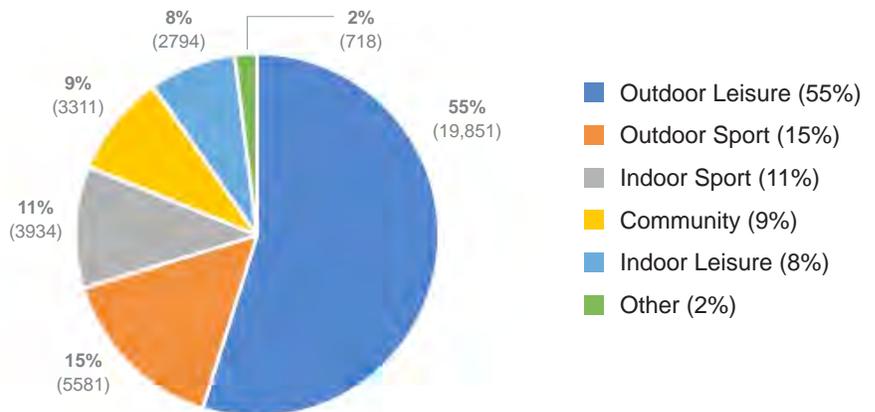
The most frequent activity identified by participants was **Walk/Bike/Run/Hike/Cross-country Ski**. The list of top ten activities includes a mixture of outdoor activities, indoor facilities, and other gathering spaces.

Rank	Activity	No. of Pins
1	Walk / Bike / Run / Hike / Cross-country Ski	7610
2	Playground	2878
3	Connecting to Nature	1945
4	Outdoor Swimming / Wading Pool / Spray Pad	1592
5	Indoor Swimming / Diving / Synchro / Water Polo	1253
6	Soccer	1163
7	Family / Community Gathering	1058
8	Picnic / BBQ	1043
9	Tobogganing / Skating	858
10	Hockey / Ringette / Figure Skating / Skating	835

Activities by Theme

Each activity was categorized under one of six themes: Outdoor Sport, Indoor Sport, Outdoor Leisure, Indoor Leisure, Community, and Other.

Outdoor Leisure accounted for just over half of all activities pinned on the online map (55%). The two outdoor activities combined (**Outdoor Leisure** and **Outdoor Sport**) accounted for 70% of all pins.



Activities by Age

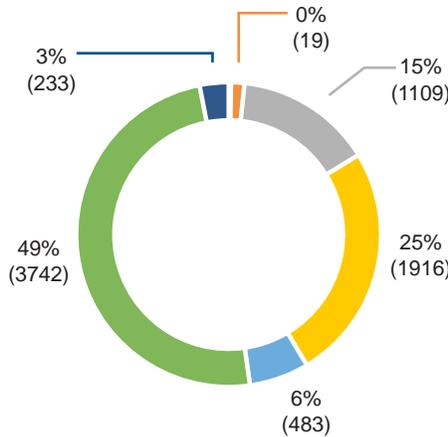
Adults (aged 18-64) were the second highest users for the passive/leisure activities of **Walk/Bike/Run/Hike/ CrossCountry Ski** and **Connecting to Nature**.

After families, children (aged 0-17) were the second most common age group that use neighbourhood park amenities of **Playgrounds** and **Outdoor Swimming/Wading Pool/ Spray Pad**.

Of the top 5 activities, **Indoor Swimming/Diving/Synchro/Water Polo** shows the most diverse range of users across all age groups.

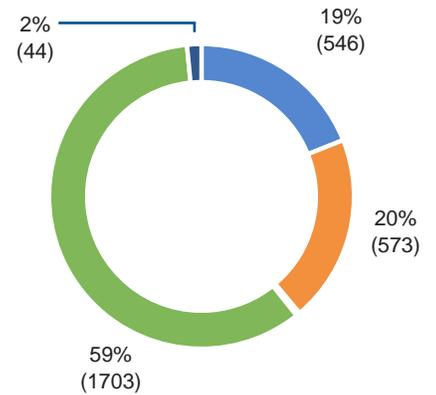
Walk/Bike/Run/Hike/ CrossCountry Ski

Total Number of Pins: 7,610



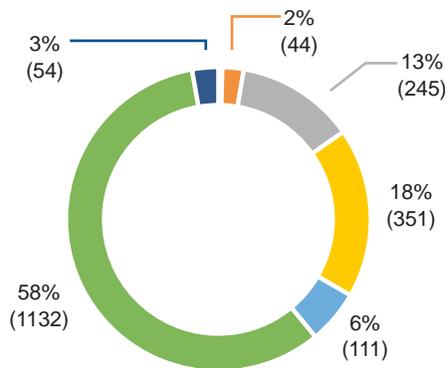
Playground

Total Number of Pins: 2,878



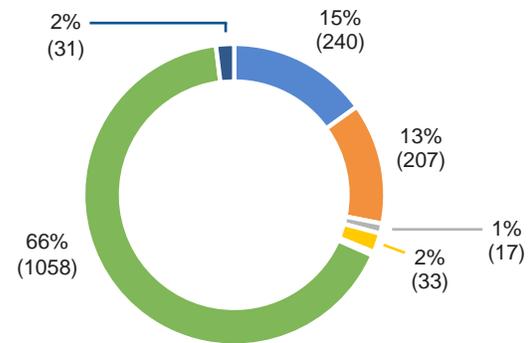
Connecting to Nature

Total Number of Pins: 1,945



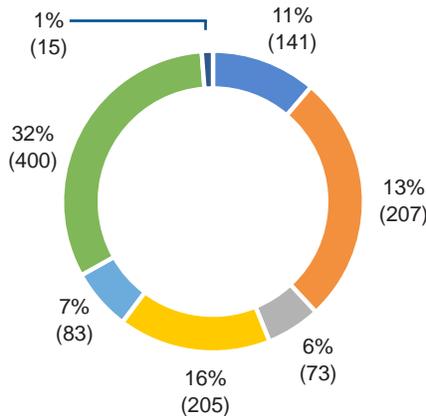
Outdoor Swimming/Wading Pool/Spray Pad

Total Number of Pins: 1,592



Indoor Swimming/Diving/ Synchro/Water Polo

Total Number of Pins: 1,253



- Preschool 0-5 (11%)
- Children/Youth 6-17 (13%)
- Adult Aged 18-39 (6%)
- Adult Aged 40-64 (16%)
- Adult Aged 65+ (7%)
- Family (32%)
- Did not disclose age (1%)

Activities by Distance

The following tables highlight the average longest distances and shortest distances that participants travel to get to the amenities/activities they use. These distances were calculated by cross-referencing the locations participants identified on a map against their stated postal code (assumed to be a home address).

These results show that, on average, residents travel the longest distances to reach certain large-scale recreation amenities (eg. disc sports, indoor soccer, golf). The shortest distances traveled primarily includes local neighbourhood amenities (eg. libraries, playgrounds, wading pools) and common sports amenities (eg. hockey, soccer, court sports, baseball).

Activity	Longest Average Distance
1. Disc Sports	7.9 km
2. Performance/Theater/Concert	7.6 km
3. Golf	7.2 km
4. Dodgeball	7.0 km
5. Indoor Soccer	7.0 km
6. Picnic/BBQ	6.9 km
7. Provincial/National Sporting Event	6.9 km
8. Community Gardening	6.7 km
9. Football/Rugby	6.7 km
10. Canoeing/Kayaking/Paddling	6.5 km

Activity	Shortest Average Distance
1. Library	3.0 km
2. Hockey/Ringette	3.4 km
3. Playground	3.8 km
4. Outdoor Soccer	3.8 km
5. Outdoor Swimming/Wading Pool/Spray Pad	4.1 km
6. Court Sports	4.2 km
7. Baseball/Softball	4.3 km
8. Martial Arts	4.3 km
9. Family/Community Gathering	4.4 km
10. Other Instructional Program	4.5 km

Activities with 30 responses or less were removed from the lists above.

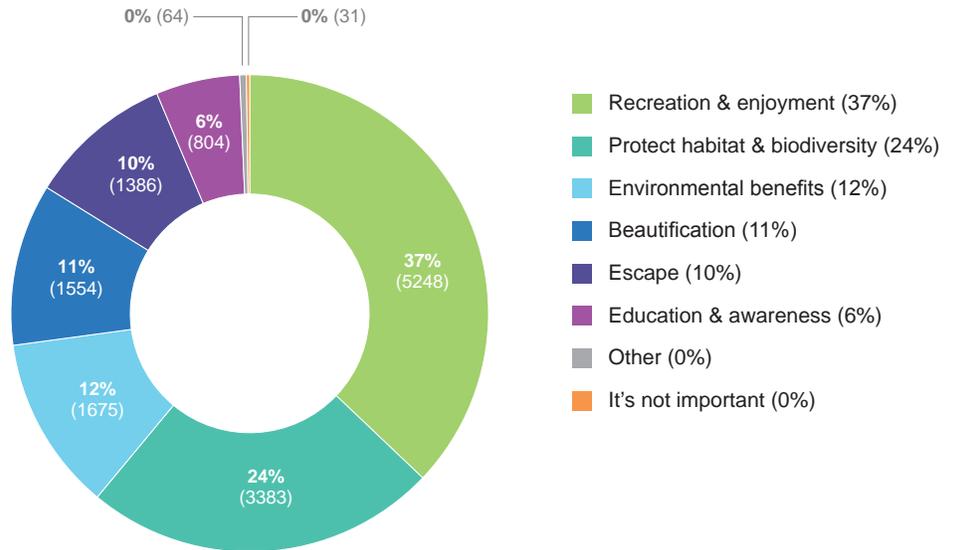
Section 3: Nature

Enjoyment and protection of nature both ranked high among the reasons nature in parks and open space is highly important to participants, highlighting the need for balance between the recreational use of parks for residents with the preservation of natural areas throughout the city.

Why is nature in parks and open spaces important to you?

The majority of participants (37%) indicated “Recreation and Enjoyment” as the primary reason why nature in parks and open space is important to them. “Protect Habitat and Biodiversity” follows as the second most common reason (24%).

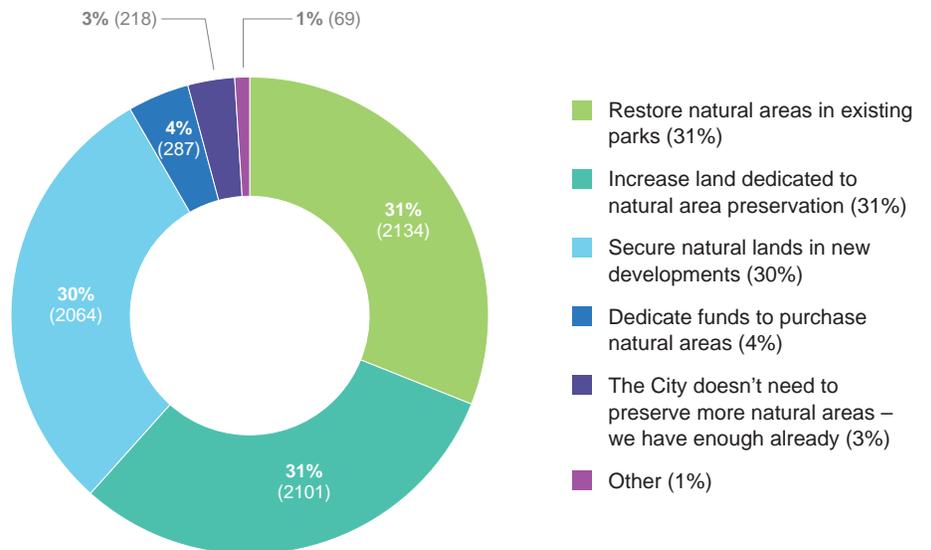
Total Data Points: 14,145



How should the City preserve more natural areas?

Thirty-one percent of participants indicated “Increase land dedicated to natural area preservation” and “Restore natural areas in existing parks” are the two primary methods the City should employ to preserve more natural areas. “Secure natural lands in new developments” follows closely as the third highest recommendation (30%).

Total Data Points: 6,873



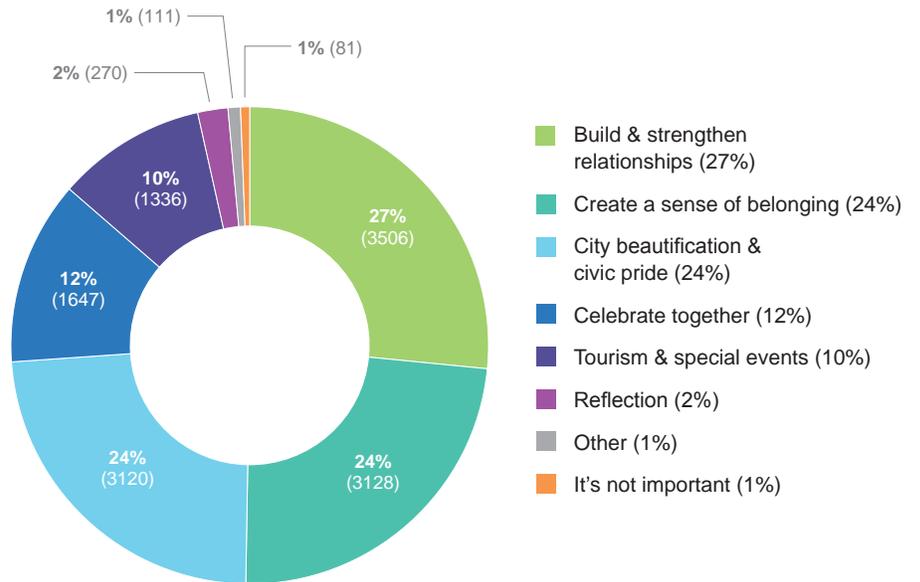
Section 4: Community Connection

Participants indicated that relationships, a sense of belonging, and civic pride were all important reasons to have community gathering spaces, while lack of communication/knowledge was a top barrier to participation in community events.

What are the most important reasons to provide community gathering spaces?

Twenty-seven percent of participants indicated “Build and Strengthen Relationships” as the primary reason to provide community gathering spaces. “Create a sense of belonging” and “City beautification and civic pride” follow closely as the next most popular reasons (24% respectively).

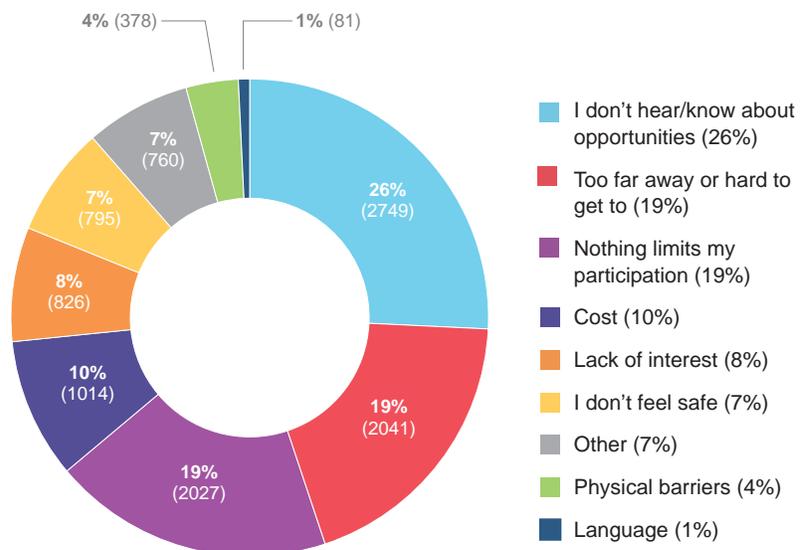
Total Data Points: 13,199



What limits your participation at civic events and gathering spaces?

Twenty-six percent of participants indicated “I don’t hear / know about opportunities” as the primary limiting factor to their participation at civic events and gathering spaces. “Too far away or hard to get to” and “Nothing limits my participation” follow closely as the next most common selections (19% respectively).

Total Data Points: 10,671



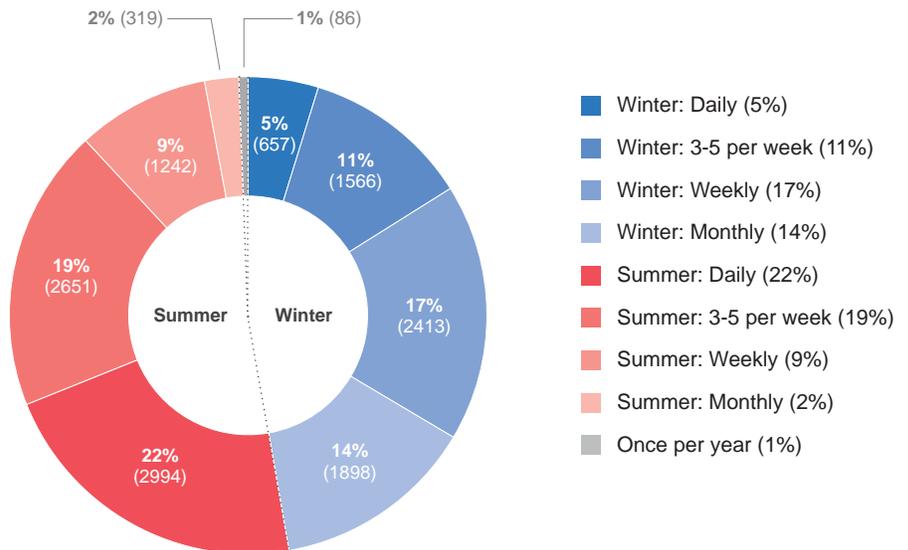
Section 5: Outdoor Activities

People tend to participate in outdoor activities more frequently (daily or 3-5 times a week) in the summer than the winter, and as such, weather was indicated as the largest barrier to participation in outdoor activities. Weather was also indicated as the top barrier by nearly every age group.

How often does your household participate in outdoor activities?

Twenty-two percent of participants indicated “Summer: Daily” as the primary frequency in which their households participate in outdoor activities. “Summer: 3-5 times per week” follows as the second most commonly indicated frequency (19%).

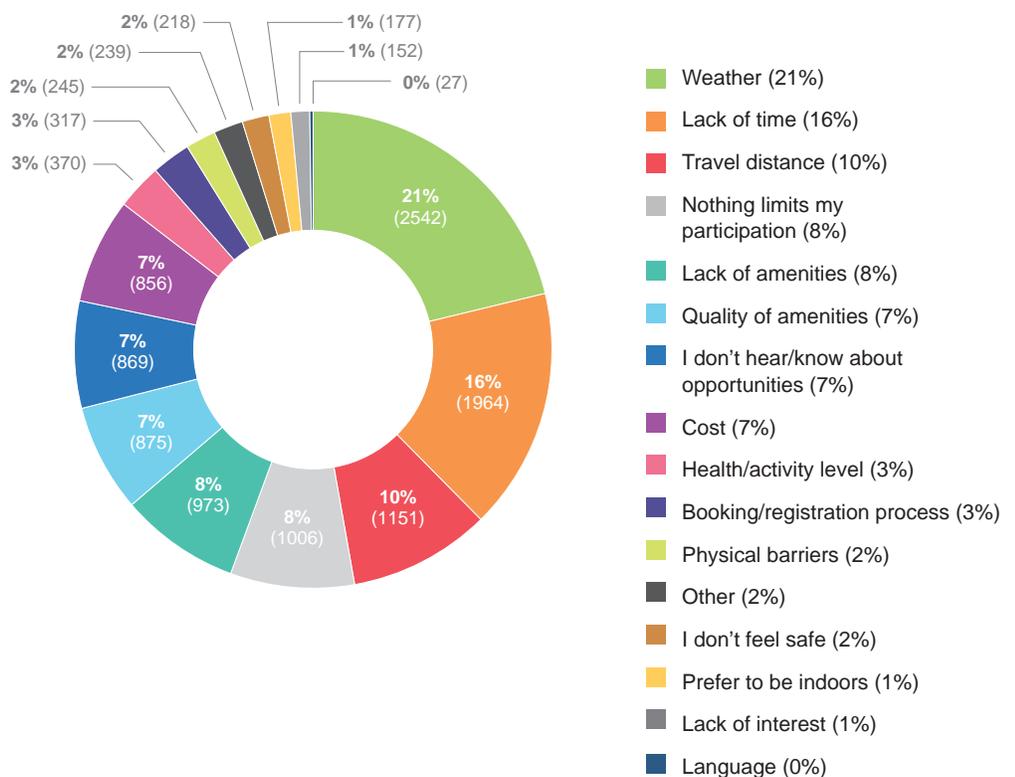
Total Data Points: 13,826



What are the largest barriers to your participation in outdoor activities?

Twenty-one percent of participants indicated “weather” as the primary barrier to participating in outdoor activities. “Lack of time” (16%) and “travel distance” (10%) were the second and third most indicated responses.

Total Data Points: 11,981



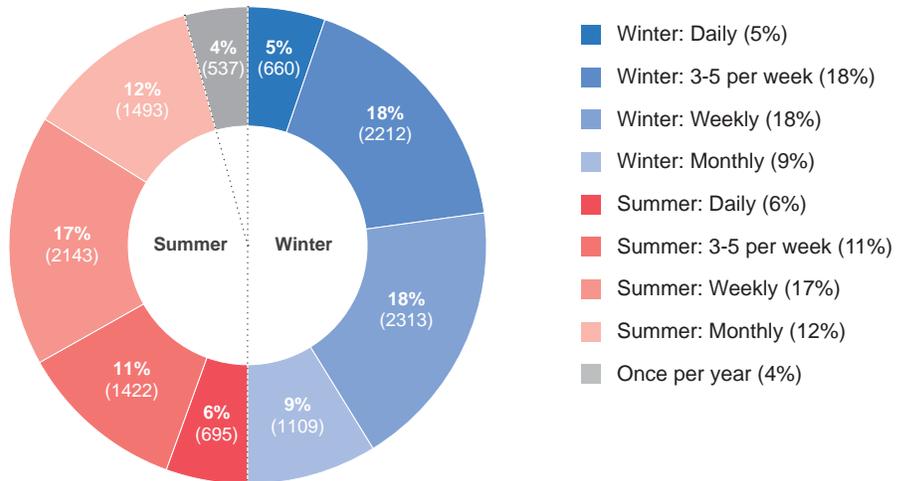
Section 5: Indoor Activities

Unlike with outdoor activities, there is not a large fluctuation in indoor activities from summer to winter months. However, the cost of indoor activities was identified as a significant barrier to participation – and was identified by the majority of respondents under almost every age group.

How often does your household participate in indoor activities?

Eighteen percent of participants indicated “Winter: Weekly” and “Winter: 3-5week” as the primary frequency in which their households participate in outdoor activities. “Summer: Weekly” follows as the third most commonly indicated frequency (17%).

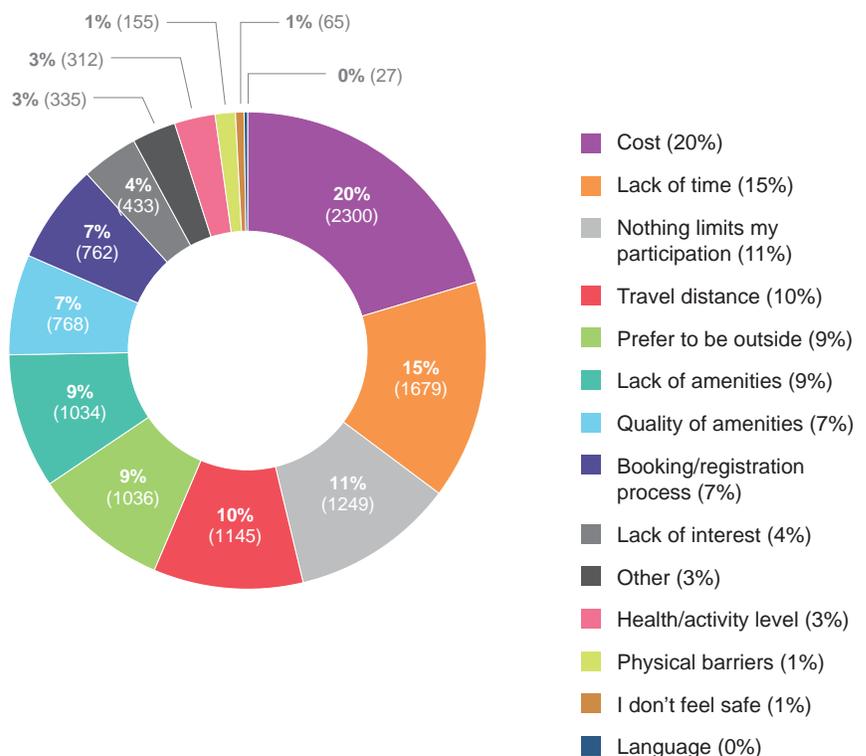
Total Data Points: 12,584



What are the largest barriers to your participation in indoor activities?

Twenty percent of participants indicated “Cost” as the primary barrier to their participation in indoor activities. “Lack of time” follows closely as the next most common barrier (15%).

Total Data Points: 11,300



Section 6: Vision and Values

Respondents were asked to share their vision for the future of parks and recreation in the City, and ideas about how these could be achieved.

Question 1: What is your vision for recreation and parks? (Total Responses: 4593)

Question 2: How do we get there? (Total Responses: 4175)

The comments from both questions have been summarized into five main sections on the following pages:

- **Quality & Supply**
- **Services & Programming**
- **Access & Transportation**
- **Community & Inclusivity**
- **Natural Preservation**

Vision Highlights

To summarize the vision at a high level, the list below highlights some of the most frequent ideas/keywords that emerged from the responses to *Question 1: What is your vision for recreation and parks?*

Based on the comments from Question 1 only. Each comment can be reflected in more than one theme. All percentages are approximate and only intended to indicate the major themes.

Top Vision Ideas/Keywords	Approx. Percentage of Comments
Increase (More) <i>(See details under Quality & Supply and Services & Programming)</i>	39%
Accessibility & Access <i>(See details under Access & Transportation and Community & Inclusivity)</i>	28%
Nature <i>(See comments under Natural Preservation)</i>	20%
Improvement (Better) <i>(See details under Quality & Supply and Services & Programming)</i>	19%
Maintenance <i>(See comments under Quality & Supply)</i>	18%

See the detailed comment summaries on the following pages for more information about the feedback received.

Quality & Supply

What is your vision for recreation & parks?

- **More amenities/facilities:**
 - Parks and park amenities (eg. shelters, washrooms, benches)
 - Recreation amenities (eg. indoor/outdoor pools, community centres, splash pads, disc golf)
 - Locations in new neighbourhoods/growing areas
 - Spaces for children and families (all ages)
 - Spaces for winter use
 - Access to riverfront
- **Better amenities/facilities:**
 - High quality – modernize and update (eg. playgrounds, park beautification)
 - Safety (eg. lighting)
 - Cleanliness (eg. washrooms)
- **Maintain amenities/facilities:**
 - Higher level of maintenance on existing (eg. structures/buildings, paths, playgrounds, pools, arenas, unsafe infrastructure)
 - Winter maintenance
- **Address role of community centres:**
 - Consolidate and create large multi-purpose centres to pool resources
 - Retain and support to keep local/walkable
- **Increase the quality of life for citizens**

How do we get there?

- Quality:
 - Upgrade and maintain facilities
 - Close and build new facilities
 - Better design (eg. facilities, services, equipment)
- Supply:
 - Better distribution of amenities
 - Combine services into larger, multi-use centres
 - Provide local amenities
 - Year-round use (eg. indoor facilities, outdoor activities, snow clearing/maintenance)
- Process/Funding:
 - More funding/responsible use of funding
 - Invest in parks, recreation, and communities
 - Increase maintenance funding (eg. more than new buildings)
 - Support community fundraising and involvement
 - Develop partnerships to address financial gaps (eg. NGOs, public/private, schools)
 - Better public engagement in design process

Sample Quotes:

“Community parks with amenities that support all sports (especially basketball courts & volleyball nets) and that have washrooms with potable water for drinking.”

“Recreation is essential to the promotion of healthy communities. Governments need to reinvest to preserve our aging infrastructure like Norwood Pool. Outdoor pools are essential to our neighbourhoods and bring together people of all ages, of all socio-economic backgrounds and diverse cultures.”

“I know we’d like to have facilities in every small community, but it just isn’t feasible cost-wise. The next best thing is well-upkept full centres in fewer communities that are easy to access via public transport. ...”

“Spaces with unique amenities, natural features or unique events that give people a reason to use the area. Typically many of our parks and open spaces are basic grass fields with limited or no resources and little reason for people to use them.”

“Allocate funds for maintenance of the parks. Get citizens to help with some activities. Organize a day for kids to be pulling out weeds and planting gardens so they take ownership of the parks.”

“Areas need to be assessed for current conditions and an action plan should be drafted for each one. The plans should be ranked by priority and the estimated budget for each one should be determined. Do as much as you can with the allocated budget and hold fundraisers to do more. Community will support the places they enjoy and use. Allow community stewards/volunteers of green spaces and give them the tools to help keep the spaces beautiful and organize spring cleanups and reporting when work needs to be done. This should save budget money from having people drive around checking the parks.”

“Additional funding for operations, maintenance and design.”

“We need to invest in the principle that being active is essential. ... Winnipeg needs to show more progressiveness in motivating people to get outside to be active by actually providing expanding on parks and recreation, as well as updating amenities. ...”

Services & Programming

What is your vision for recreation & parks?

- **Increase recreation programming:**
 - Activities for children (eg. different ages)
 - Activities for seniors (eg. pickleball)
 - Intergenerational activities for all ages/families
 - Winter/year-round activities
 - Availability of programs
 - Diversity of programs
 - Specific types of programs (eg. swim lessons, water park, family-friendly)
 - Balance active and leisure activities
- **Increase hours of operation:**
 - More/longer hours for flexibility (eg. time of day, peak times, different days of the week)
 - Year-round park washrooms
- **Decrease cost of activities:**
 - Ensure services are affordable/accessible
 - Provide free programming
 - Subsidize private programs
- **Improve service process:**
 - Upgrade booking/registration system (eg. online)
 - Improve program promotions and information
- **Address funding gaps:**
 - Do not cut activities/classes funding
 - Increase funding for sports and arts programming
 - Fund staffing at existing locations

How do we get there?

- Improve registration process (eg. create a city-wide pass for all facilities)
- Consider socio-economic barriers (eg. homelessness)
- Increase active recreation programming as part of community life
- Support indoor and outdoor winter activities
- Keep participation costs low
- Create better communications/branding of programs (eg. online updates)
- Improve coordination of community centres

Sample Quotes:

"I have a young family and we love the leisure guide. I wish there were more options especially for parents with small babies. I wish we also didn't have to panic on registration day because everything fills up so fast! We pay for private swimming lessons because registration for swimming is a nightmare with the city. I really would like more accessibility and availability and variety in the programming. ..."

"Improve the number of facilities that offer programming. I drive from North End to Ft Rouge rec center for pottery. And the classes are always full. It would be nice to have more classes available."

"We need more facilities where children and families can spend time together, without it costing a lot of money. All indoor facilities in the city are pay-per-use and offer few activities that can be enjoyed by children of all ages. ..."

"More commitment to our importance of active living - including more civic funding, more education information about amenities, more funding away towards public areas and less to private and profitable sports groups, better initiatives for multi site passes for indoor amenities. ..."

"Put value into having better facilities and opportunities. Must stay with the times and stay current. Winnipeg unfortunately, is very slow to change and wrongly assumes its inhabitants will keep coming to dated, older facilities. If you want to keep young families here, you must get more with the times. Winnipeg is a major city, it's time to act like one."

"... Get the citizens involved in visioning and revitalization. Don't centralize - indeed do the opposite. ... When we recognize faces we start to communicate and swap stories. This leads to good health. When we have company we will exercise more and feel stimulated to try new things."

Access & Transportation

What is your vision for recreation & parks?

- **Support active transportation:**
 - Better connections to parks with active transportation pathways that are accessible year-round for bikes and pedestrians
 - Create more walkable parks and trails connections to residential areas
 - Increase walking and cycling trails within parks and green spaces
 - Ensure safety on pathways
- **Support public transportation:**
 - Create easier access via public transit
 - Increase parking or shuttles for larger city events
- **Consider the distribution of amenities:**
 - Locate amenities within walking distance (eg. smaller amenities more frequently, low income neighbourhoods)
 - Equitable distribution across city
- **Provide water access:**
 - Increase access to water (eg. boat launches, canoe/kayak docks)

How do we get there?

- Create a connected network to recreation and parks:
 - Increase access to trails
 - Better transit connections
 - Better signage
 - Year-round maintenance
- Increase parking at high-demand centres

Sample Quotes:

“A more walkable and bike-able environmentally-friendly city, where paths to and from major gathering points across the entire city are green and safe, including public community gardens to enhance community involvement and wellbeing, and run alongside major transit routes, reducing the need for cars.”

“It should be easy to walk/bike/blade from place to place even if you live in the suburbs. ...”

“I will be a senior at that time, so I would like to live a healthy active lifestyle well into my golden years. I need the city to make leisure spaces (eg outdoor walking and biking paths) accessible, clean (no tripping hazards) and easy to get to. I would like priority seating at all outdoor concerts and events.”

“Connecting more parks and green space. More focus on active transportation, less on cars. Better use of parks, i.e. better groomed and lighted ski trails with updated social media information. Better built trails for mountain biking.”

“To create more parks that are accessible to all whether by public transportation or private vehicles. More bike trails also.”

“Investment in parks - for equipment, for keeping them maintained, for making them more accessible. I'd love to see more protected bike lanes and areas so that folks in certain areas of the city could more easily get to other parks and recreation areas in other areas via cycling. We live car-free, so have to limit our areas of where we can get to by bike (or walking in the winter). Appreciate that there are many options in east West End where we live and thankful for the swimming pools nearby. Unfortunately, our kids can't participate in local soccer or hockey events after age 9, as they are spread out to the outside regions of the city. Would love more local clubs to exist so such sports weren't so dependent on motor transportation.”

Community & Inclusivity

What is your vision for recreation & parks?

- **Ensure everyone is able to access recreation and parks amenities and services** (eg. diversity of cultures, genders, physical abilities, ages)
- **Address differing needs of various age groups:**
 - Spaces and activities for young children, youth, or families of a diverse range of ages
 - Amenities and programs for seniors (eg. seating)
 - Amenities and services for children and adults with disabilities
- **Remove barriers to participation:**
 - Financial: Cost of entry/equipment
 - Physical: Inadequate surfaces/entrances, facilities for different abilities, snow, mosquitoes
 - Transportation: Inadequate connections to parks, lack of trail connections, lack of transit access
- **Identify and fill gaps to meet community needs:**
 - Increase programs/facilities for underserved populations (eg. at-risk youth)
 - Collaborate with community organizations to support vulnerable populations
 - Consider homeless in the development of parks and recreation facilities
- **Strengthen community pride & sense of community:**
 - Celebrate diversity and welcome newcomers
 - Create social spaces alongside recreation amenities (eg. coffee, community gathering)
 - Find more opportunities for cross-cultural interaction and reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples
 - Create Indigenous led/managed spaces

How do we get there?

- Improve walking surfaces and provide maintenance
- Practice universal design
- Provide accessible, barrier-free, gender neutral washrooms
- Incorporate design for children with special needs into play spaces
- Locate facilities in under-served neighbourhoods
- Increase connectivity to amenities and parks
- Support family/multi-generational activities
- Subsidize programming
- Get residents to have a shared responsibility for their local recreation and parks services

Sample Quotes:

“Better services, specifically in low-income areas to help level development amongst all youth in our society.”

“More focus on multi use facilities located throughout the city. Maintain all existing green space. Offer reasonably priced, Not sure how to articulate it exactly...but I feel we’ve spread our selves too thin and need to focus in the next 25 years on providing fewer but improved facilities and natural spaces for citizens.”

“When you have a child with special needs every park becomes a sad place for them because they cannot participate. It breaks my heart to see them left behind.”

“I would love to see more parks and recreational activities and sports available in the inner city -- and to have them and equipment provided as cheaply as possible. I understand last year you closed the only north end inner city hockey rink -- this is extremely unwise and unfair -- these are the children we need to help achieve and stay connected.”

“A city that is known worldwide for its high class green spaces and recreation opportunities. A city where community events have brought people together to become much closer and friendlier. A city where everyone is active due to the diverse range of opportunities available and accessible to them. A city which has fought the urban sprawl that it has begun to be dense and accessible by bike, walking, or bus.”

“More initiatives to provide affordable active living to all ages.”

“Create more green spaces with free activities through out the city that is easily accessible to everyone.”

“All communities need to have safe places where families can participate in FREE recreational activities. All communities should have sidewalks, parks, wading pools or splash pads, community centers that offer a variety of activities to a varied age population. Transportation continues to be a deterrent for many people. Low income, young families and the elderly. Affluent areas may not need the close proximity of recreational centres as much as less affluent areas for obvious reasons.”

Natural Preservation

What is your vision for recreation & parks?

- **Provide more access/connection to nature:**
 - Create more parks in more areas (eg. neighbourhood level, variety of spaces)
 - Provide educational programming
 - Provide naturalized play spaces for children
- **Restore and conserve natural areas and systems:**
 - Plant more trees
 - Plant native species
 - Create habitat for wildlife
- **Support sustainable practices:**
 - Importance of parks to sustainability of city
 - Preserve urban forest
 - Support green infrastructure and renewable energy
- **Improve/maintain parks and open space:**
 - Improve beautification of parks (eg. plantings, upkeep of green spaces)
 - Provide higher level of landscape maintenance for open spaces
- **Limit development:**
 - Protect existing parks and natural areas from development and degradation
 - Decrease infrastructure/buildings in parks

How do we get there?

- Create more natural spaces to restore and relax
- Increase maintenance of existing parks
- Improve planning of new parks to create more parks in new locations (eg. inner city, new developments)
- Limit development in parks to protect/restore natural areas

Sample Quotes:

“As many parks as we can get! They’re very much needed and very well used.”

“That the space currently green will stay green. Have been active outdoors all my life and people who are in these spaces and enjoying same tend to seem/look to be more happy people. Outdoor spaces are good for the soul, good for your mental health, good for exercise, good for togetherness. We need to keep what we have and keep it clean.”

“More natural play spaces! Parks need to have more rocks to climb, trees to scale, hills to explore, etc. There are so many developmental opportunities for toddlers and young children at parks. Let’s bring them back to nature with some new natural materials in our parks!”

“We need more trees. And if we had more of these spaces, with more dedicated staff and involvement of youth in being a part of the community and learning to respect and honour the earth, if we can create a sense of community and belonging, we can minimize crime and foster a sense of worthiness, pride, interdependence and accountability. We need to work together and nature is one of the best ways to bring us back to the roots of simply being, and being good.”

“Natural spaces designed and maintained for people, not ‘image’. I currently avoid parks in summer when the city is spraying pesticides. I’d rather walk on dandelions than a lawn sprayed with herbicide. I see parks as a place to reconnect with nature and appreciate the benefits for body and soul.”

“An equal balance of urbanization and natural habitats where our city is a leader in making the environment a priority”

“More funds allotted to preserving nature and to create family oriented spaces”

“Develop an inventory of natural areas and place priority on the protection of natural areas. Set aside funds to protect natural areas in new developments and enhance existing areas. Dedicate certain open spaces for organized sport and leave other spaces for passive recreation.”

Frequent Activities & Programming Mentioned in Vision Comments

The following chart highlights the top ten activities mentioned in respondents' comments of their vision for recreation and parks? These activities reflect a similar ranking to the results found in Section 2 of the survey.

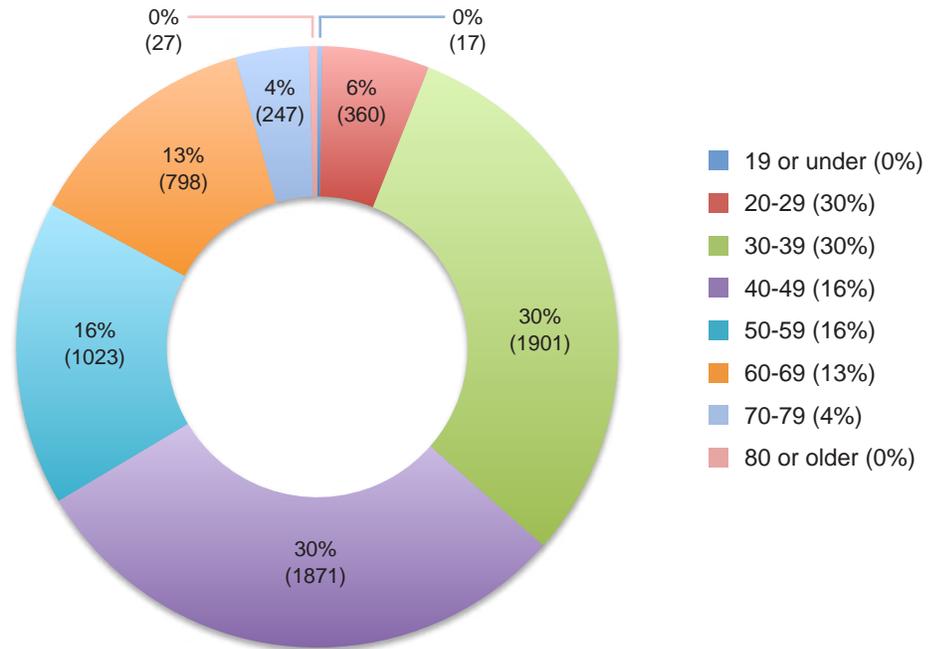
Based on the comments from Question 1: What is your vision for recreation and parks?

Activity	No. of Comments
Walk(ing)	834
Pool	332
Sport	307
Bike	289
Ice	248
Playground	214
Rent	200
Health	163
Swimming	149
Splash	130

Survey Demographics

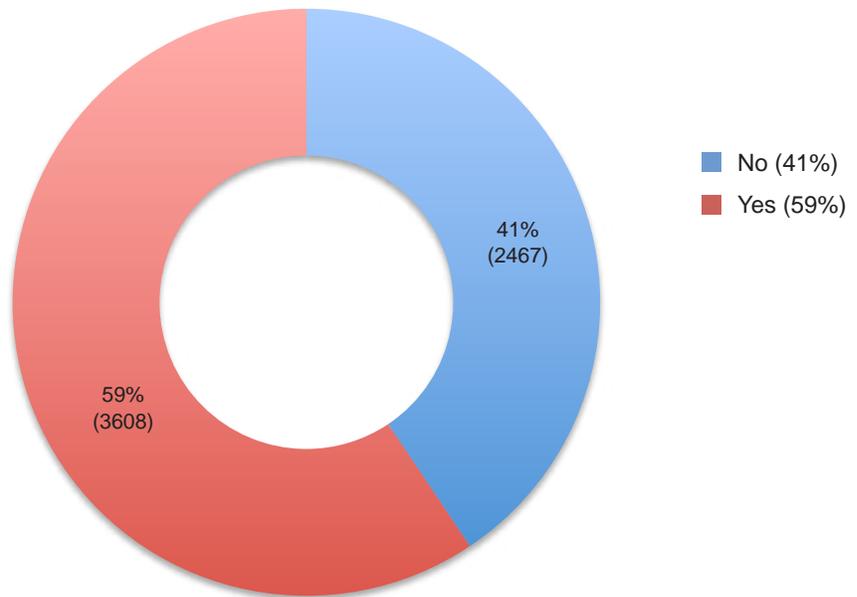
Age of Survey Respondents

Sixty percent of the 6,244 respondents who answered this question, were in the two age cohorts of 30-39, and 40-49, followed by ages 50-59, at 16%.

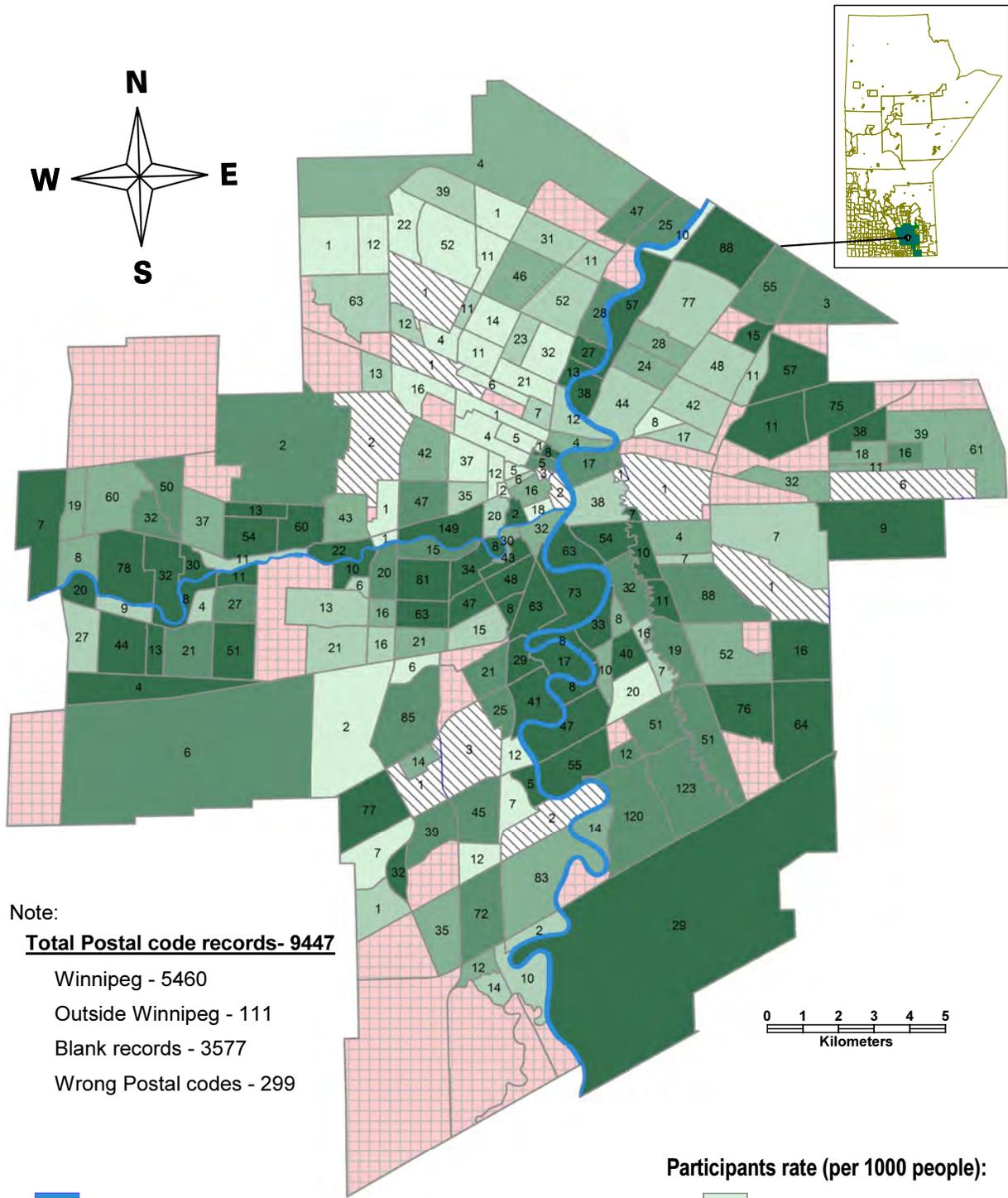


Number of Respondents with Children Living at Home (16 or Under)

Of the 6,075 respondents who answered this question, 59% have children at home (3,608).



Distribution of Survey Respondents



Note:

Total Postal code records- 9447

Winnipeg - 5460

Outside Winnipeg - 111

Blank records - 3577

Wrong Postal codes - 299

-  Rivers
-  Unrepresented Neighbourhoods
-  Unrepresented Neighbourhoods (with population less than 100 people)
-  Represented Neighbourhoods (with population less than 100 people)
- A** Number of Participants

Participants rate (per 1000 people):

-  Rate 3.99 and under
-  Rate 4 to 5.99
-  Rate 6 to 7.99
-  Rate 8 to 9.99
-  Rate 10 and over

Appendix B

Feedback from Public Open Houses



What city provided indoor activities do you like to do?

The top indoor activities indicated by open house participants included **Swimming, Skating, and Walking/Running.**

Activity	June 12, 2018	June 13, 2018	June 14, 2018	Total
Tennis		3		3
Basketball		3	2	5
Volleyball	1	1	1	3
Badminton		2	1	3
Pickleball	1	2		3
Hockey		5	1	6
Ringette		2		2
Figure Skating				0
Skating	3	13	2	18
Indoor Soccer / Futsal	1		3	4
Swimming	7	9	3	19
Diving		1		1
Synchro	1			1
Water Polo		2		2
Martial Arts	1		1	2
Gymnastics	1	2		3
Dodge Ball			1	1
Fitness Program / Yoga / Zumba / Pilates	2	3	4	9
Weight-training / Individual Work-out		3	2	5
Walking / Running	3	10	3	16
Dance / Music	5	4	3	12
Creative Arts / Pottery	2	1	4	7
Cooking	3	2	3	8
Other Instructional Program	3	1		4
Other (Sticky Note)			Bingo & cards Workshops Senior oriented programming	

What outdoor activities do you like to do?

The top outdoor activities indicated by open house participants included **Walking/Running, Biking, Picnic/BBQ, Connecting to Nature, and Swimming.**

Activity	June 12, 2018	June 13, 2018	June 14, 2018	Total
Tennis		2		2
Basketball		2		2
Volleyball		1	1	2
Pickleball	1	2		3
Hockey		3	1	4
Ringette		1		1
Soccer	2	6	3	11
Football / Rugby		1		1
Baseball / Softball	1	1	2	4
Disc Sport		3	3	6
Lawn Bowling / Bocce	1		1	2
Skateboarding / BMX				0
Walking / Running	5	11	4	20
Hiking	2	7	6	15
Biking	3	12	5	20
Cross-country skiing	2	4	5	11
Picnic / BBQ	6	10	4	20
Connecting to Nature	6	9	5	20
Playground	4	7	2	13
Unstructured Play	3	7	3	13
Swimming	5	12	3	20
Wading Pool / Spray Pad	1	8	4	13
Tobogganing	2	9	2	13
Skating	3	9	3	15
Canoeing / Kayaking / Paddling	1	7	3	11
Community Gardening	2	1	3	6
Fitness Stations / Track and Field		1	2	3
Off Leash Dog Areas	4	4	1	9
Other (Sticky Note)	Home gardening Fishing Camping	Snowmobile trails	Archery	

What prevents you from participating in indoor activities?

At the open houses, the top barrier to participating in indoor activities was **Lack of time**.

Prefer to be outside, Don't hear/know about opportunities, and **Inconvenient Scheduling** were other top factors.

Activity	June 12, 2018	June 13, 2018	June 14, 2018	Total
Language	1			1
Cost	2		3	5
Travel distance	2	3		5
Lack of time	2	8	3	13
Lack of amenities	1	3	1	5
Quality of amenities	1	1	1	3
Quality of instruction			2	2
Physical barriers/inaccessible	1	1		2
Lack of interest	1		1	2
Health / activity level	1	1		2
Prefer to be outside		4	4	8
I don't feel safe	3	1	2	6
I don't hear/know about opportunities	2	1	4	7
Booking/registration process	1		1	2
Nothing limits my participation	1	3		4
Too crowded	1	1	2	4
Inconvenient scheduling	1	3	3	7
Other (sticky note)			We have to invest a lot of time to find out what is available and when and where in Winnipeg	

What prevents you from participating in outdoor activities?

At the open houses, the top barriers to participating in outdoor activities included **Weather**, **Lack of time**, **Travel distance**, and **Don't hear/know about opportunities**.

Activity	June 12, 2018	June 13, 2018	June 14, 2018	Total
Language	1			1
Cost	2			2
Travel distance	2	3	1	6
Lack of time	2	3	2	7
Lack of amenities	2	1		3
Quality of amenities	3		1	4
Quality of instruction	1		1	2
Physical barriers/inaccessible		1		1
Weather	1	5	1	7
Lack of interest				0
Health / activity level	1			1
Prefer to be inside	1	1		2
I don't feel safe	1	2		3
I don't hear/know about opportunities	2	2	2	6
Booking/registration process			2	2
Nothing limits my participation		2	1	3
Too crowded		1	1	2
Inconvenient scheduling	1	2	1	4
Other (sticky note)		Need more canoe and kayak facilities		

How far will you travel?

The open house participants indicated that they are most willing to walk up to ten minutes for **Walking/Running/Biking, Washroom Facilities** and **Natural Areas**.

By walking, biking or driving more than ten minutes, **Walking/Running/Biking** remained a top activity, along with **Picnic/BBQ Areas**.

By travelling more than 20 minutes, **Hiking Pathways & Trails** and **Cross-country Skiing Trails** become the top activities.

Activity	June 12, 2018			June 13, 2018			June 14, 2018			Total		
	5-10 min	10+ min	20+ min	5-10 min	10+ min	20+ min	5-10 min	10+ min	20+ min	5-10 min	10+ min	20+ min
Walking/Running/Biking	6	6	2	4	5	1	7	7	1	17	18	4
Hiking Pathways & Trails	3	6	3	2	2	3		1	4	5	9	10
Cross-country Skiing Trails	1	3	1	1		4		2	3	2	5	8
Picnic/BBQ Areas	6	5	1	1	6	1	3	4	1	10	15	3
Washroom Facilities	4	3	1	6	2		6	3	1	16	8	2
Playgrounds	4	2	1	5	4		4			13	6	1
Wading Pools/Spray Pads	4	2	1	2	3		1	2		7	7	1
Outdoor Pools	2	3	1	1	3	1		2	2	3	8	4
Indoor Pools	3	2	1	2	2	3		1	2	5	5	6
Toboggan Slides	3	1	1		1	2		2	1	3	4	4
Canoe/Kayak Docks	1	3	1		1	3		2	2	1	6	6
Community Gardens	4	2	1				3	1	1	7	3	2
Tennis / Pickleball Courts	3	2	1	2		1			1	5	2	3
Basketball Courts	3	3	1	1					1	4	3	2
Volleyball Courts	2	4	1						1	2	4	2
Outdoor Ice Skating Surfaces	2	4	1	4	1			1	1	6	6	2
Outdoor Hockey/Ringette Rinks	2	3	1	2	1	1			2	4	4	4
Indoor Arenas	4	4	1	1	1	3		1	1	5	6	5
Multi-use open green spaces	4	3	1	4	3	1	2		1	10	6	3
Soccer/Football/Rugby Fields	2	3	1	2	1			1	1	4	5	2
Baseball/Softball Diamonds	1	3	1	2	1		1	1	1	4	5	2
Disc Sport Spaces (e.g. ultimate frisbee)	1	3	1		1	1		2	2	1	6	4
Lawn Bowling/Bocce Greens	1	3	1					1		1	4	1
Skateboarding/BMX Parks	1	2	1			1		1		1	3	2
Off Leash Dog Park	2	2	2	1			1	1		4	3	2
Natural Areas	5	2	1	6	3	3	5	1		16	6	4
Indoor Walking Running Tracks	2	2	2	1		1		2		3	4	3
Fitness Facilities	3	4	1	1	3			2	1	4	9	2
Other (Sticky Note)					Curling		Day programs for seniors					

5-10 min: Expect to access by walking **10+ min:** Willing to walk, bike or drive **20+ min:** Willing to drive or take transit

Appendix C

Feedback from Stakeholder Sessions



GCWCC What We Heard Report

During the April 14, 2018 General Council of Winnipeg Community Centres (GCWCC) Annual General Meeting, the City of Winnipeg facilitated a workshop for the Winnipeg Recreation and Parks Strategies project.

Ten tables, with approximately 10 participants at each table representing the City's various community centres, shared their long-term vision and responded to a series of questions about what they should keep doing, stop doing, and start doing.

During these table-top discussions, the following key themes emerged:

- Amalgamation, Consolidation and Infrastructure Changes
- Programs and Services
- Governance and Communications
- Community Connection
- Safety and Security

The following is a more detailed account of each theme.

1. Amalgamation, Consolidation and Infrastructure Changes

Many community centre representatives stated there needs to be amalgamation or consolidation of some sort and infrastructure changes moving forward. Many centres are past their life span and in need of major repair; and others are unable to earn revenue (i.e. from rental spaces or program fees). Some table groups said it would be beneficial to go to the district or supercentre model and close down some community centres that are under-used or in need of too many repairs. Other tables said it would be beneficial to amalgamate services and administration into a smaller district or community models for cost efficiencies and repurpose or specialize what the smaller centres are used for.

Specific Comments:

- New facilities should be built, with a mix of repurposing of older facilities in specific communities
- Supercentres vs. smaller neighbourhood scale centres – would there be more funds available or more saved if centres amalgamated into larger models?

- There are a lot of facilities in close proximity to one another, so we must be careful with overlap of services, programs and administration – some centres currently use/share resources
- Every neighbourhood or area of the city is different and should be approached as such
- Multi-use, multi-purpose, and versatile facilities and spaces are important – such as outdoor rinks that can be used for basketball/volleyball/pickleball in summer
- The Central Corydon Community Centre model was noted as being very successful and a best practice in the city
- Incorporation with other city services, such as libraries is also a good model

2. Programs and Services

Demographics and needs are changing across the city. Increased numbers of newcomers and seniors will change the programs and services required moving forward. For example, cricket, soccer, and basketball are becoming more and more popular across the city. Mental health and wellness and social connection is equally important.

Specific Comments:

- More affordable and free drop-in programming needed at some centres – and extended programming in evenings and summer vacation
- Client and programming needs are sometimes beyond smaller community centre capacity – social services, human resources, program space, hours of operations
- The City needs to stop running programs, as the community members have a better understanding of the specific community needs
- Registrations should be controlled by facilities that specialize (soccer deals with soccer, hockey deals with hockey, etc.)
- Some community centres provide small amount of resources/funds to other community groups to lead programming where they see a lack of programming or to relieve some pressure on the centre
- There needs to be a greater degree of support from and coordination with other community service providers (CFS, police) for kids at risk without family supports. Could potentially have a community police station in a Community Centre

3. Governance and Communications

Many tables discussed the need for sustainable planning regarding programming, administration, governance, and volunteer succession. Administrative staff at facilities and volunteers are experiencing burn out and require alternative plans for training, recognition, fundraising, and allocation of funding.

Specific Comments:

- Most tables reported they are struggling to get volunteers – need a strategy or management plan
- Community centres need to start moving towards a business-oriented model. Community centres without registration fees or sources of revenue are having trouble
- UFF needs to be revised or new formula/criteria needs to be developed to include programming and other factors related to community centres.
- More on-going training for new volunteers and board members needed
- Community centres stated they needed to work together more – input from other centres is valuable
- City processes were barriers to the development – challenge to fill out forms, apply for funding, too much paper work to the City – funding should be flexible
- Expand and create partnerships with different organizations (eg. WRHA, mental health, newcomers)
- Need a Strategic Plan by GCWCC for each community centre
- Work pro-actively with schools to provide volunteer/work opportunities
- Community centres and districts need to communicate more and frequently regarding ideas and structure of programs
- Guidelines or “recipes” and best practices for successful management and operations should be shared with other centres

4. Community Connection

Community centres need to be a hub in the communities and reflect the community’s wants and needs. Centres should be encouraged to have their doors open as much as possible and act as more of a drop-in facility – a facility *for* the community.

Specific Comments:

- Community centres now need to go beyond sport to offer health and wellness and life skills programming
- Some community centres have started JR Board program to hear from youth, build young leaders and help succession
- Community centres are no longer just sports – each centre needs to get out into the community to determine and respond to local needs of their community
- Multi-generational programming can bring in new/more participants
- Centres should have a community facilitator/liaison who can go out and talk to families about what they offer, why they are/are not coming to the centre or using the programs/services to encourage use and community building. This person could work with community organizations to get people to the centres

5. Safety and Security

Some community centres have seen an increase in criminal activity (drugs, arson, vandalism, etc.) occurring at their sites. A proactive approach of getting into the community, having programming for youth, and sometimes the necessity of banning people who trespass should be looked at to discourage this type of activity. An increased police presence may also be beneficial.

Stakeholder Workshop 1 & 2 Feedback and Responses

On May 10, 2018 and May 15, 2018, the project team facilitated workshops with invited stakeholder representatives. The intent of the workshop was to present a high-level project overview considerations for the Strategies, and to solicit information from stakeholder organizations and agencies about their experience of what is working, what are the challenges, and what are the opportunities for parks and recreation provision and service as they relate to their constituent interests and needs.

Workshop Format

The first workshop was held on May 10, 2018, from 9:00 – 11:30 a.m. at the Susan A. Thompson Building, City Hall. The City invited 29 organizations with 72 stakeholders attending.

A second workshop was held on May 15, 2018 from 6:30 - 8 p.m. at the Norwood Community Centre. Originally, over 180 stakeholders were invited to attend one of three events, however, two workshops were cancelled due to low response rates. Interested participants were contacted and invited to attend the May 15 event resulting in 15 attendees.

Stakeholders in attendance at the two workshops represented provincial and community sports organizations, health and social service agencies, Indigenous organizations, parks and environmental groups, professional associations (architects, landscape architects), resident associations, dog park groups, community centre board members, cultural organizations, and recreation user groups.

Each workshop lasted approximately 2.5 hours and included a presentation followed by a time for questions, facilitated small group discussions with individual comments recorded, a time for reporting out, and individual exercises regarding the distribution of parks and recreation facilities. The workshop concluded with stakeholders providing brief vision statements for recreation and parks. Before leaving, stakeholders were asked to complete an exit survey and provide any additional general comments or questions regarding the material presented and the format of the workshop.

The following is a high-level summary of what we heard in the small group discussions. See the pages following this summary for notes from each workshop.

Experience: What is Working

Participants identified several things they felt were working, including:

- New investment and commitment in recent years such as splash pad replacement for wading pools, new trails and AT improvements and special funds to manage Dutch Elm disease
- Having access to Winnipeg's Open Data Portal
- Good utilization of community centres, which are important assets for families as extensions of our homes
- Retention of smaller, neighbourhood parks
- Resident and community organizations working with the City to maintain and provide programming in parks
- Use of park facilities as important muster points for recreation activities

Experience: Challenges

Participants identified several challenges they have experienced with recreation and parks, including:

- Program delivery at community centre level is inconsistent and impacted by governance, funding, and volunteerism
- Many challenges with older community centre infrastructure from deficit of past generations. Some facilities are unappealing and not accessible
- There are competing interests for infrastructure vs. preserving or creating natural space
- Programming is greatly impacted by lack of investment at city facilities
- The booking process is challenging and it is difficult knowing who to contact to access programming space in city facilities
- There is debate back and forth of local centres vs. supercentre models however there is understanding that there is no 'one-size-fits-all' solution and each neighbourhood had its own unique needs and character

- Walk-bike connectivity between parks and recreation facilities currently does not work and supercenters encourage more driving
- Newcomers may not know what community centres have to offer and community centres could do a better job of servicing different age cohorts (seniors and teens)
- Off-leash dog areas need to be separated from other park users and not multi-use facilities

Experience: What Changes are Needed

Participants identified things they felt needed to change, including:

- The community centre model needs to be renewed to increase relevance
- Two separate and distinct City departments for recreation and parks causes 'silos' and unnecessary difficulties
- The City is both service delivery provider and coordinator and the delivery service should consider all providers
- Community led programs at City facilities should be included in Leisure Guide communications
- Better utilization of small parcels of land for green space and community gardens especially with urban area densification
- Maintenance of many parks and recreation facilities can no longer be deferred from both asset management and public appeal perspective

Parks & Open Spaces Map Observations

- Centrally located amenities do not include natural space and some of the lowest density of park space
- Natural space is not the same as recreation or park space
- School grounds provide community green space and must be part of the solution, with joint use agreements, etc
- Park and open space in new developments often at the developer's interest with the City left to monitor
- Planning standards need to address park, open space, and recreation gaps
- Regional parks not easily accessible by public transit particularly those on the outskirts of the city
- Challenges with connectivity between existing green spaces – opportunity to include golf courses
- Former rail corridors provide valuable green space.
- Older neighbourhoods and inner city lack off-leash dog areas

Recreation Map Observations

- There are many community centres but they are not well programmed because of little program space or poor amenities
- There are facility gaps in new communities, southwest and southeast Winnipeg
- Community centres can offer different or specialized programs suited to their area
- 'Supercentres' may be better justified in new areas not serviced by transit; however, youth access centres by walking or biking if parents cannot provide transportation so multi-use pathways to facilities are important
- Partnerships are important; the Bishop Grandin Greenway is an example where Manitoba Hydro and the Bishop Grandin Greenway Group could work together to secure and maintain the Bishop Grandin Greenway

Distance Willing to Travel

As a separate activity, stakeholders were asked to indicate how far they would travel to reach a variety of amenities and activities in parks and recreation facilities.

Participants indicated that they are most willing to walk up to ten minutes for **Playgrounds, Walking/Running/Biking, and Washroom Facilities.**

The top activities to walk, bike or drive more than ten minutes to were **Wading Pools/Spray Pads** and recreation facilities, including **Outdoor Hockey/Ringette Rinks, Soccer/Football/Rugby Field** and **Baseball/Softball Diamonds.**

By travelling more than 20 minutes, **Special Event/Performance/Theatre Venues, Canoe/Kayak Docks** and **Lawn Bowling/Bocce Greens** as the top activities.

Activity	Stakeholder Workshop 1			Stakeholder Workshop 2			Total		
	5-10 min	10+ min	20+ min	5-10 min	10+ min	20+ min	5-10 min	10+ min	20+ min
Walking/Running/Biking	18	6	4	10	2	2	28	8	6
Hiking/Cross-Country Skiing Trails & Pathways	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	0
Picnic/BBQ Areas	6	17	4	3	9	2	9	16	6
Washroom Facilities	16	7	1	8	3	2	24	10	3
Playgrounds	22	4	1	11	1	1	33	5	2
Wading Pools/Spray Pads	7	18	2	4	7	2	11	25	4
Outdoor Pools	2	15	9	0	8	5	2	23	14
Toboggan Slides	2	12	12	2	6	5	4	18	17
Ice Skating Surfaces	7	16	3	5	5	3	12	21	6
Canoe/Kayak Docks	0	7	20	2	4	7	2	11	27
Community Gardens	12	13	3	10	4		22	17	3
Sports Courts	5	19	3	4	4	5	9	23	8
Outdoor Hockey/Ringette Rinks	4	20	3	4	5	4	8	25	7
Multi-use open green spaces	16	6	6	7	5	2	23	11	8
Soccer/Football/Rugby Fields	5	18	4	3	6	4	8	24	8
Baseball/Softball Diamonds	2	21	3	4	3	6	6	24	9
Disc Sport Spaces	0	15	12	3	7	3	3	22	15
Lawn Bowling/Bocce Greens	1	11	15	0	7	6	1	18	21
Skateboarding/BMX Parks	3	15	9	0	8	5	3	23	14
Places to Commemorate/Reflect	8	11	9	2	5	6	10	16	15
Special Event/Performance/Theatre Venues	1	8	19	1	4	9	2	12	28
Other	5	4	4	7	3	1	12	7	5
Total participants:		72			15			87	

5-10 min: Expect to access by walking **10+ min:** Willing to walk, bike or drive **20+ min:** Willing to drive or take transit

Appendix D

Notes from Stakeholder Sessions



General Council of Winnipeg Community Centres (GCWCC)

2018 Annual General Meeting
Saturday, April 14, 2018 – 11:15 a.m. – noon
Norwood Community Centre

The intent of the workshop was to present a project overview and to capture unique perspective to inform the Strategies' metrics and priorities.

Attendance:

Stakeholders – 78 representatives from Winnipeg community centres

Workshop Format

During the April 14, 2018 GCWCC AGM, the City of Winnipeg facilitated a workshop for the Winnipeg Recreation and Parks Strategies project. Ten tables, with approximately 10 participants at each table representing the city's various community centres, shared their long-term vision and responded to a series of questions about what they should keep doing, stop doing and start doing.

Small Group Exercise

1. What is your vision for community centres in 25 years?
2. In order to achieve this vision, what do we need to:
 - KEEP doing?
 - START doing?
 - STOP doing?
 - Do DIFFERENTLY?
3. What factors should the City use to prioritize limited funding for community centre development / redevelopment?



Table Notes – Detail

The following section includes the detailed table discussion as recorded by table facilitators.

Table 1 Notes

What is your vision for community centres in 25 years?

- Being Viable
 - Getting Volunteers
 - CC needs to be the hub
 - Needs changing – different needs
 - Need for proper access - in proximity where they live
 - Drive now vs walk
 - Where we need these services
 - Expectations are shocking
 - 1800 people signed up for Dakota Community Centre track
 - Place to gather
 - More universal services
 - Need for services
 - Bus services
 - Demographics changing
 - Seniors increasing
 - 25 years – newcomers, seniors
 - Changes to how you promote services
 - New facilities built
 - Is small enough?
 - Infrastructure to support operations
 - Need database
 - People communicate differently
 - Huge social media strategy
 - Dakota Community Centre – all youth sport went up
 - Struggle with getting volunteers
 - Hours of volunteers
 - Volunteer management
 - Recognition, recruit, retention, adding value
 - Coaching
 - Many other resources
 - Staff member to coordinate volunteers
 - CC more deliberate
 - Resources + structure to do it
 - Newcomers, indigenous, how do we reach them?
 - Different ways of engaging communities
 - Complementing programs already in community
 - Be careful of overlap
 - In proximity there are a lot of us
 - Model of constituencies
 - Some people come from far away and from all over
-

- “I don’t know if I should be here”
- Boundaries – for sport only
- Online in changing
- Different towns coming into City community centres
 - People coming from Morris
 - “Not sneaking in”
- Centralized registry
 - i.e. where is pickleball activity first then location
- 25 years
 - Some form of sustainability program
 - Policies on sustainability
 - Environmental
 - Toilets
 - Energy Efficient
 - Hydro Rates
 - Universal Funding Formula (UFF) – barely covers hydro bill

In order to achieve this vision, what do we need to:

KEEP doing:

- More supercentres??
- Gateway – room to expand
- 4-5 or 6 corners of city
- 30,000f sq. ft.
 - 200m track
- 12 courts pickleball every am
- learn to play
- Managers meetings
 - GMs of all centres

Do DIFFERENTLY:

- Dakota Community Centre – supercentre
- Small centres vs. supercentres
 - Develop business
 - Different Level
 - Fundraising
- City sponsorship program not good for Dakota Community Centre
- Network differently

General Comments:

- Dakota Community Centre 30 year old facility + brand new infrastructure
- So much infrastructure deficiency
- Prioritizing where investments going
- Repurposing other spaces
- Small community centre roll and supercentres
- Define roll of every centre
- Aging facility
 - Where do we start?

- Association running sport (i.e. hockey, soccer – where are our fees going?)
- Partners and community centres
- East end – should have had a walking track
- Gateway – needs to be larger
- The old stigma of the boundaries
- Need solid principles
- Making money vs what you do for community
- Need a Sustainable Business Model

Table 2 Notes

Question 1 and 2 feedback:

- Expansion has been a priority for one CC for the past 5-6 years now. They have been advised there is no \$ by all levels of gov't. Gyms allow CC's to increase programs to be "self-sufficient" i.e. large basketball demand in the area, changing demographics and ethnic community.
- Another CC does not foresee a great deal of CC growth. 25 years from now they hope to be meeting the needs of their community. It is and will be a challenge to provide sustainable programming and buildings are aging.
- Another CC felt the community is changing becoming more diverse. They are running out of space. Currently share space with a school next door, not ideal. Need space for a variety of programming. Currently they operate in a building that is basically a "hockey hutch". Tough to generate revenue, no space.
- Another CC has started JR Board program for its programming needs. So they can hear from the children and youth on what they want in terms of programs.
- CC's noted it's tough to get the community engaged and hear from them. The desire to volunteer appears to be changing, many would rather cut a cheque than volunteer.
- CC's stated that communities do not understand the CC model.
- One CC has a relatively new board and she was impressed with the support provided by residents/volunteers. Their programs are full and viable. Their CC is interested in expanding. Felt it would be beneficial. Field Maintenance is a priority.
- CC's stated there are more options for the public now beyond the local CC.
- CC's stated they needed to work together, input from other centre's is valuable. The group indicated the current CC district meetings are not always productive. One centre said they were a "waste of time." And the Communication could be enhanced and at times the information could be shared electronically. CC District meetings do have an element of governance that is important however.
- CC's wanted to know how priorities for capital development occur? Splash pads etc.
- Some CC's stated that certain CC's are treated with favouritism in terms of their development.
- One CC stated they had visions/plans for a kitchen development for small groups, but the City processes were barriers to the development. "Too many hoops" to go through and this is where we will lose CC volunteers.
- CC's stated the boards change frequently and this affects the centers continuity, plans and programs for the CC's.
- CC's acknowledged the importance of speaking with the local politicians so the CC's plans are shared. CC's need to be advocates.

- One CC questioned what became of PLAN 2025? and felt the GCWCC and the City need to be more engaged in terms of development.
- CC's acknowledged the value of GCWCC Board Orientations, but also wanted clarity on responsibilities regarding Universal Funding Formula, i.e. asbestos. CC's stated the Universal Funding Formula favours the City.

Table 3 Notes

What is your vision for community centres in 25 years?

- Buildings will be key
- In 25 years a lot of these buildings won't be around, won't be able to use – need to replace
- Main community centre building vs. smaller sites
 - Supercentre/multiplex
- Most people have cars now and can travel
- Eventually numbers of CCs will decrease to maybe 20, vs 63 (one person indicated when they started there were 108)
- Current model not sustainable – tough decisions
- Remove buildings from inventory that are costing too much money/can't afford
 - Challenge – people have pride in their local CC but this seems to be changing
 - Would rather drive 5-10min to get to a multiplex where there would be something for parents to do while kids are in activities

In order to achieve this vision, what do we need to:

KEEP doing:

- Splash pads
- Aquatic parks like Transcona
- Community based/grassroots
- Things that people are lining up to use
- More conversations like this one

STOP doing:

- Stop investing in things that aren't being used

START doing:

- Look at bigger picture
- Assess field space and maintain what is needed
- Would there be more money for staffing if there are cost savings from consolidating number of centres?
 - Harder and harder to find volunteers and this generation putting their kids in tons of organized activities and then these parents are so busy they don't have time to volunteer
- Challenge – in some areas people don't have cars – are walking
 - Maybe look at it on an area by area basis
 - Keep more smaller centres
 - Every area is different – not a cookie cutter approach
- Feasibility studies for each area

What factors should the City use to prioritize limited funding for community centre development/redevelopment?

- Not just census – demographics of area – do people have access to cars, ability to generate revenue, etc.
- A lot of new Canadians – trends are changing – eg. Away from hockey and towards other sports (eg. Basketball)
 - Need to factor this in when deciding what infrastructure is a priority
 - Multiuse/versatile – outdoor rinks that can be used for basketball/volleyball in summer

Table 4 Notes

What is your vision for community centres in 25 years?

- Volunteer reliance
 - Using same people wearing out
 - Will need to start paying volunteers
 - Universal Funding Formula (UFF) – formula needs to change
 - Population
 - Expansion of facilities needed
 - Difficulty keeping up with demand
 - Amalgamate and consolidate
 - But shed buildings
 - Need bigger, newer
 - How will we pay for staff?
 - Needs have changed
 - CCs that are more engaged with community
 - Not just sports
 - Open all day, as drop in centre – a facility FOR the community
 - All demographics
 - Become more relevant to all ages, demographics
 - How do we get new blood, new volunteers?
 - Challenge to fill out forms, apply for funding, too much paper work to the city
 - Make it easier to be a volunteer
 - Should not be the same as city employees
 - Eliminate/Reduce CC volunteer red tape
 - Eg. Treasurer job is onerous, took 5 years to get a treasurer
 - Still dealing with 1971 Reunification issue
 - Time to move forward and close some CC. – how do we get them closed?
 - There is a CC on every block
 - Amalgamation and mergers
 - Make the hard decisions – too many
 - Look at who's using the CCs if not being used and what CCs are being used for?
 - How do we better use the CC?
 - CC can't be all things to all people
 - Change sport delivery – leave to the sporting organizations
 - Be a CC, not a sports centre.
 - Meet community need
-

- Change how facilities operate, with less focus/need on volunteers
- Some CC are too small to function
- Some have lost connection with the community

In order to achieve this vision, what do we need to:

KEEP doing:

- Youth programming
- Seniors
- Newcomer programming
- Keep what we are good at

Do DIFFERENTLY:

- Tie in with social services
- Expand and create partnerships with different organizations (eg. WRHA, mental health, newcomer organizations)
- Have governments drive programming to newcomers

What factors should the City use to prioritize limited funding for community centre development/redevelopment?

- Clarity
- Look at what the money is for (ex. Building maintenance vs. programming)
- What is a CC? ex. Sportsplex, community gathering space, programmer
- With funding to be flexible
- Prioritize based on current and future trends
- Needs/Programming not based on just the demographics on the existing area, but surrounding area that is served
- City to assist annual survey CC
- Need Strat. Plan by GCWCC for each CC
- Need deadlines set to address the/some unresolved items
- CC need to be given clear “orders” – tell the CC direction/what they should be doing
 - Ex. XX CCs will focus on a, b, + other CCs will focus on different strengths
 - Ex. Satellite sites can manage fields only, but not yoga, pilates, etc.
- Clear direction how
- Need Action (not necessarily perfect decisions)
- Not continuing with the same thing year after year
- Change is needed to reflect new needs, growth, etc.

Table 5 Notes

What is your vision for community centres in 25 years?

- Smaller CC vs. large CC
- What's coaches role
- Large number of high needs population, high usage – need to look at neighbourhood structure (ie. High needs don't have easy access to transportation)
- Can't just have Mega Centre to service all, need to continue with smaller CCs
 - Parallel to parks – can't just have regional parks or would limit access for high needs

- Needs to keep this on radar.
- Currently 3 tier structure and should we keep this?
- Would like to see larger CCs assist smaller to provide access to supercentre
 - Have supercentre at a minimum of 1/per district. They could assist smaller CCs
- Volunteer base is dropping so should see more amalgamations but keep smaller sites as satellites could help in previous suggestion
 - Central Corydon as a great example of these types of amalgamation
 - Don't even require Mega Centre per se
- Also should see amalgamation of resources
- eg. Several CCs retaining one accountant - economy of scale
- Same for programming – i.e. one professional programmer for general sites
- Need mechanism to share – District Board meetings could be a mechanism but not currently occurring
- Currently will refer to other CCs
- Being volunteer base it could be too much to ask for volunteers to come up with solutions, City and GCWCC should be doing this
- Feels this is occurring at their District CCB – lots of joint venture
- Again, feels more amalgamation would free up resource time but don't close sites as they are need for spare
- Need supercentres in future
- CCs becoming more sites for criminal element (ie. Drug dealers, stolen goods) Kids don't listen to adults any more, getting to the point where CCs need to hire security. Possibly station police out of CC?
- Spray pads – June to August water running non-stop 9am – 9pm – waste of water
- West K \$28,000 spray pad water bill.
- City controlled so CC has no way to assist. Everyone wants to see spray pads/wading pools continue but want to see small water use/conservation
- Arena at West K old, costs lots to maintain
- Waverley CC – had to stop open gym nights to stop drug dealers. Had to secure all player boxes, etc. – has since seen tremendous drop in criminal activity
- Also took very proactive approach in legally banning kids/pretty trespass act. Kids saw CC not fooling around
- Also proactively working in schools to provide volunteer/work opportunities
- Working poorly – Universal Funding Formula (UFF) flawed – all about facilities, no help with programs
- CCs typically decide to offer programs vs. fixing city facilities
- CCs not using reno grant?
- Lots of money not being accessed
- Feels small CCs provide a great services to small communities and they need to stay – Doesn't want to see a move to all Mega CCs – transportation is not always available, especially to poor people

Table 6 Notes

What is your vision for community centres in 25 years?

- There needs to be a shift towards larger community centers. The local sites are not effective in delivering programs and services.

- Community centers need to amalgamate with the decline in volunteers.
- Community centers need to rely less on volunteers and more on user/registration fees.
- Parents prefer to pay a fee rather than volunteer.
- Community centers need to start moving towards a commercialized or business oriented model. Community centers without registration fees are having trouble.

In order to achieve this vision, what do we need to stop, start and keep doing:

- The City needs to start providing more support for volunteers to run community centers like a business model. Many volunteers do not have that level of knowledge of experience.
- The City needs to stop spending money on aging infrastructure, as it is too expensive to upkeep.
- The City needs to start investing in new, but fewer assets.
- The City needs to stop running programs, as the community members have a better understanding of the community needs.
- The City needs to start amalgamating City and community assets, like the Fort Rouge Rec Center that combines a library, gymnasium, meeting room, community center under one roof with a shared parking lot.
- The City needs to stop providing a list of City-approved contractors to community centers.
- The City needs to start taking care of IT, HR, legal, snow plowing and sanding for community centers using its existing internal staff.

What factors should the City use to prioritize limited funding for community centre development/redevelopment?

- Number of users, demand and proximity to other facilities with similar uses need to be considered when prioritizing and allocate limited funding.
- Sites with similar uses that are close together can be repurposed, for example into a seniors resource center.
- The City needs to sell off older assets for to private developers for houses, condos or other uses to generate revenue.
 - Facility condition should be considered when determining whether to sell or repurpose an old asset.
 - Old assets in poor condition should be sold.
 - Old assets in good condition should be kept and repurposed.
- People are no longer supporting community centers at the grass roots level and there would be minimal opposition.

Table 7 Notes

What is your vision for community centres in 25 years?

- Need more CC gardens for newcomers, and facilities such as skate parks
- More outdoor activities, more seniors programs
- Become more self sustaining, getaway from government grants
- Need to tie together generations – multi-generational programming
- Outdoor rinks may be affected by Climate Change – season reduced
- Immigration could change traditional sport offerings – need more cricket
- Naturalizing areas to reduce maintenance and water – hardy plants and wild flowers

- Extremes in temperatures could affect landscaping
- Summer “free programming” – affordable drop-in style
- CC model needs to evolve – city to put paid staff in place but board still runs – support
- Good balance keep costs low
- CC model is failing to do the lack of parent involvement – trying to get parents out is failing
- Green Team Kids – grants are available but again need volunteers to support programs
- Everyone is burnt out or nearing burn out
- Volunteer bonds or canteen fee is preferred by parents instead of volunteering
- Program costs are higher as no parent volunteers
- Paying for running the fields and refs?
- Go back to grass roots – get away from paid association sports
- On alternative paid staff – continuity is important – not just seasonal
- Paid CCs have different issues
- Need grants to survive and they are a lot of work
- There is a need city free programs have 125 kids coming for space of 65
- Ralph Brown Seniors program left – could use them
- No soccer or hockey at Ralph Brown

In order to achieve this vision, what do we need to stop, start and keep doing:

- Districts – maybe CCs need to specialize in the districts – if you have the rinks, run hockey, sports fields, run soccer – do not spread around and try to do it all
- Stop having 63 centres if we are not using all of them
- Start – charging outside user groups market rates
- Start – charging the adult leagues market rates
- Start - paying for GMs of facilities to bring in revenue
- Need for consistency of rates in charging clubs – need to be self sustaining
- Have to be viable
- Start – sharing best practices between the various centres
- Start – providing other centre information in the Leisure Guide – why can’t their programs be advertised
- City should provide more training for volunteers
- Keep promoting sustainable and cost saving improvements - lighting changed – MB Hydro bulb exchange to save money – interior LED powersaver program – improve communication about such programs
- More unified sport – expert advice
- Need better training for volunteers and board members in how to operate and manage the CC
- There is a lot of luck in regard to getting good knowledgeable people to run things

Table 8 Notes

What is your vision for community centres in 25 years?

- The length of time is unrealistic as needs change. The time frame should be 5-10 years
- Community centres should consolidate. The smaller clubs consolidate with the bigger busier community centres

- The City needs to start this by having the third models consolidate with other community centres
- Sell off the smaller less busy community centres and have the profits invested to the bigger centre in that area
- Do not close the smaller community centres, only amalgamate them
- The sporting organizations are taking the sporting programs away from the community centres. This is affecting community centre participation.
- Community centres and districts need to be more communicative regarding ideas and structure of programs
- The City should pay all utility bills directly, and only supply programming funding
- The City should pay for all facility repairs as they are City assets.
- Difficult to get volunteers and conveners
- Registrations should be controlled by facilities that specialize (soccer deals with soccer, hockey deals with hockey, etc.)
- We should be asking what services our communities want in their community centres
- City should drive the amalgamation – if left up to the centres, it won't happen
- Amalgamate services and admin but don't close down the facilities, repurpose them so that they remain the community
- Guidelines or "recipes" should be shared with other centres for successful programs
- Application process for grants should be easier in order to access funds – City should look at criteria for getting funds and perhaps they should be looser
- Less than 10% of grants are allocated – why?
- List of grants available should be provided to community centres
- Facilities should have a community facilitator/liaison who can go out and talk to families about why they are/aren't coming to the centre or using the programs/services to encourage use and community building (example of successful program community centre has done)
- This person could work with community organizations to get people to the centres
- Utilities at centres have gone up (water) which make it difficult to even open doors for some events
- Some centres have free water, some others have gone up exponentially
- Community centres can accept donations, but City is one to issue charitable receipts. City should advertise the ability to accept donations
- Discount given to community programs to develop in the community to help relieve some pressure on the centres (another example of successful programs/services/allocation of funds that centres are doing where they see a lack of programming)
- Some after hour programs have security issues (arson, etc.) where facility has to pay for the repairs, not covered by City or insurance – this can make the centres take a big financial hit

Table 9 Notes

What is your vision for community centres in 25 years?

- Community Hub – integration – youth and seniors, fresh air, community space, community coming together

- Look at volunteer model – we are suffering
- CC can offer skills to community and run properly
- CCs take a level of skill to run – need to look at model – work with partners to run CC. Participants could obtain certification from volunteering at a CC. – looking at volunteerism
- Core area:
 - Need a CC to walk to
 - Smaller CCs vs larger ones
 - Have to be there for the community
 - Remain small and effective
 - People get left behind
- Need a tiered centre – not all the same – don't duplicate different hubs
- Don't delete the volunteers
- Same area – do different things
- District level CCs need to talk more about what their doing
- Look at demographics – who can do what
- Hope to be here in 25 years
- Sustainability important and foot traffic through the building very important
- Need doors open as much as possible
- More connection to nature and people – facilitate community communication again
- Have to encourage city money to help with more free programming for those centres that really need
- Parks and greenspace really intertwined with the CC. Not just sports focused. Have people milling in/out
- Sport associations are taking the volunteers – not as many people
- CCs need to be open, accessible, need to balance need to make some money (revenue)
- CCs need to make money – need a balance
- Need revenue generating and bring in people
- Pulling in different age groups
- Get people back into the Community Centres – slow down
- Parks and groups that use the CCs need to work together to offer programs to the citizens
- CCs need greenspace to be able to use at no charge for families to use is needed
- CCs and parks are linked
- CCs need more age groups in the facilities – not just cater to seniors, etc.
- Every community has different needs – CC needs to be relevant to community that their in – may not need recreation and sports
- May be emotional/spiritual health, may be focus for some, maybe need a change in focus to go beyond sport
- Better education to public of how community centres are run and funded
- Need youth to get involved now – to plan for 25 years down the road
- Hopefully will stay
- Give life skills

In order to achieve this vision, what do we need to:

KEEP doing:

- Working on volunteer base

- Appreciation – Monday bring back
- City of Winnipeg volunteer appreciation
- Keep offering programming – keep trying new things – what else out there?

START doing:

- More drop in sport programs for those that won't join a team
- CCs working together as one but CC – less autonomy and more inclusion in the neighbourhood of the centres
- Stop fighting for funds in the same area
- Stop duplicating and working more together
- More collaboration between CCs
- Maybe district boards need to work more together
- Re-look at the district board and constitution of district boards
- Need more messages of inclusiveness and open door policy (sign no loitering)
- Safe place for people to go
- More collaboration like today between CCs and City
- Start planning from grassroots up
- Concerns about newcomers – limited English – how will they get feedback – will they understand the survey or how to even access
- More district focus groups

STOP doing:

- Nickel and diming CCs
- Have to pay for so much
- Funds, need more
- Stop working in silos – concentrate more on community
- Stop focusing on just sports
- Focus on what we are doing – and getting acknowledged for what we do
- Great first step – happy to be part of this conversation
- Riverview CC – their AGM has similar discussions as today
- CCs should maintain the character of the community
- Offer opportunities for HR and learn skills
- A lot of time and effort goes into helping sports associations
- Focus more on what is important to community
- Focus is not always just sports – this is important
- Recognize demographics in 25 years will be very different
- 25 years people will come to our centres to be reconnected
- feel some youth, feel some energy
- disconnect from technology – connect more with nature
- need patterning with schools
- Deer Lodge – would like to be part of the future discussions

Table 10 Notes

What is your vision for community centres in 25 years?

- That smaller community centres, which are close to homes and easy for people to physically access, will be more relevant again with increased neighbourhood use/support.

- That there will be less small centres and funds are consolidated to create larger centres with a broader range of amenities.
- Given the two conflicting visions above – the facilitator suggest the following ‘shared vision’ which was supported by the table: Community Centres need to have a mix of facility sizes and amenities - one size of community centre does not fit all neighbourhoods.
- Follow-up comments from the table then included: Not all community centres can be large facilities with a full complement of amenities. In some neighbourhoods, it’s more important to have access to programming space that people can easily walk to even if it’s means the amenities/spaces/facility is more modest. (Example - we can’t have indoor swimming pools on every corner).
- Community centres continue to reflect and contribute to neighbourhood identity.
- More free programs for youth – especially youth-at-risk.
- Community centre model where the community centre board and volunteers are responsible for the programming but the City maintains/operates the building.
- That the City provides sufficient funding to community centres to pay for programming staff.

In order to achieve this vision, what do we need to:

KEEP doing:

- Investing in smaller, neighbourhood centres.
- Having pro-active conversations about future plans/investments.

START doing:

- Be more attentive to the level of bureaucracy that volunteers contend with.
- Listen more to residents and provide more opportunities for input.
- On facility maintenance front - plan and operate as a ‘system’ rather than individual centres so resources can be shared.
- More promotion and outreach to reach new immigrants – to explain what a community centre is and can offer.
- Increased funding.
- Universal Funding Formula (UFF) needs to provide funds for facility and program staff.
- Find more ways to bring people into the building.
- Community Centres increasingly need to work in partnership with each other. Plan and jointly program with neighboring centres.

STOP doing:

- Spending money on things like the Diversity Gardens and opening Portage & Main.
- Planning and undertaking facility repairs/maintenance as individual community centres but rather work together so resources can be used more effectively – example is school divisions – if they’re renting a lift to change lights they do the lights in multiple schools not just one.

Do DIFFERENTLY:

- Invest in existing community amenities instead of the Diversity Gardens and opening Portage & Main.
- Find ways to help community centres retain staff – other service providers are able to pay more and centres have a hard time competing (example - City is able to pay their

seasonal summer staff more so centres like Luxton lose all the students who've helped with programs over the fall/winter).

- Plant more perennials instead of annuals.
- Provide opportunities for sport participation that are more affordable.
- Reduce the travel distance for sport participation – shouldn't have to travel all over the city to play recreational level sports.
- Need a different connection to sport associations. Sport associations are making local community centres unsustainable and actually reducing sport for many – too expensive, don't play with kids from your neighbourhoods, prioritize development and competitive programs over recreational participation, must travel all over the City to participate, schedules that vary all the time (no set day of the week) and unreasonable time commitments.
- Need increased support at a neighbourhood level from other community service providers (CFS, police) for kids at risk or with limited family supports. Example – what do we do when it's time to close the community centre for the night and we have young kids that haven't been picked-up/have no-where to go? When we call CFS or police they're too busy to respond.

What factors should the City use to prioritize limited funding for community centre development/redevelopment?

- Facility usage is one factor that should drive investment.



Stakeholder Workshop #1

Thursday, May 10, 2018 – 9 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.
Susan A. Thompson Building, 510 Main Street

The intent of the workshop was to present a project overview and to capture external stakeholders unique perspective to inform the Strategies' metrics and priorities.

Attendance:

Stakeholders – local organization representatives

Abbie Bajon	Corydon Community Centre
Amanda Froese	Food Matters Manitoba
Amanda Daurie	Sport Manitoba
Andi Sharma	Government of Manitoba
Chris Brown	Canadian Red Cross
Chris Sobkowicz	City of Winnipeg Access Advisory Committee
Cindy Fernandez	City of Winnipeg
Damon Johnston	Centre for Aboriginal Human Resource Development Inc.
Denis DePape	Trees Winnipeg
Edward (Sonny) Albert	Sport Manitoba
Jocelyn Macleod	Government of Manitoba
Kathy Turner	Corydon Community Centre
Leigh-Anne Bowles	United Way of Winnipeg
Mark Cohoe	Bike Winnipeg
Marty Kuilman	Manitoba Association of Architects
Meaghan Fillion	Sport Manitoba
Michael Falk	Terracon
Michele Kading	Save Our Seine
Mile Rendulic	Winnipeg School Division
Monique Ireland	Winnipeg Public Library Board
Ronna Goldberg	All Seniors Care
Roy Mulligan	Physical Activity Coalition of Manitoba
Samantha Anderson	Society for Manitobans with Disabilities
Sandra Kloss	Council of Women Winnipeg
Sarah Prowse	Winnipeg Regional Health Authority
Shauna Curtin	Winnipeg Police Board
Shawn Feely	Canadian Red Cross
Susan Russell	McGowan Russell Group
Tamara Rae	Winnipeg Arts Council

City of Winnipeg – project team

Sandra Sawatzky	Lori Nichols	Pam Chaves
Donna Beaton	Ken McKim	Brett Andronak

Consultant Team

Andrew Palmiere	O2 Planning & Design
Chris Hardwicke	O2 Planning & Design
Michael Rac	O2 Planning & Design
Maureen Krauss	HTFC Planning & Design
Danielle Loeb	HTFC Planning & Design
Monica Giesbrecht	HTFC Planning & Design
Adam Kroeker	HTFC Planning & Design
Greg Hasiuk	Number TEN Architectural Group

Workshop Format and Agenda

The 2.5 hour workshop included a presentation followed by a time for questions; facilitated small group discussions with individual comments recorded; a time for reporting out; and individual exercises regarding the distribution of parks and recreation facilities. The workshop concluded with stakeholders providing their brief vision statements for recreation and parks.

Agenda

1. Welcome & Introductions

Powerpoint Presentation by O2 Planning & Design

A twenty minute presentation included the project video, project background and context, timeline, recreation and parks strategies drivers and public engagement points

2. Table Activity 1 – Recreation Parks Experience

This activity was a round table discussion where participants were asked to discuss and share their division/department experience. A table facilitator asked questions and recorded responses and discussion. The discussion was followed by a reporting out sharing from each table.

Questions included:

- Tell us about what your organization does well? (keep doing)
- Why are your services important and what are the benefits of these services?
- What are your challenges in delivering these services? What should the City stop doing to mitigate or alleviate these challenges?
- From your organization's perspective what should the City start doing for improved recreation and parks provision?

3. Table Activity 2 – Parks and Recreation Facilities Provision Maps

At the tables, participants were presented with a map indicating City parks and a second map identifying City recreation facilities. The series of questions were asked of the participants.

Responses and discussion were recorded on the maps and paper and questions included:

- What do you see? What are some of the organizing features of parks – does this align with your experience?
- Do you think we are oversupplied or under supplied in some areas?
- What does equitable access to park and open space mean to you?
- What do you see? Looking at disbursement of recreation facilities across the city are there apparent recreation programming gaps in neighbourhoods? Does this align with your experience?
- Considering the demographic and immigration trends, how can the City best accommodate a diversity of recreation and leisure needs?
- Which City facilities do you think represent a good standard for neighbourhood (local)/community/ or regional serving facility

4. Individual Activity 3 – Parks Proximity – How Far Will You Travel?

Participants were provided with a worksheet of park amenities and a range of travel distances and asked how far they are willing to travel. From the list of park amenities, decide which amenities should be provided in local neighbourhood parks and what amenities are best provided at the community or regional level. Worksheets were collected for recording and compilation.

5. Individual Activity 4 – Vision Exercise

In this activity participants were asked to reflect and write their vision/priorities for each study area – parks and recreation on a card. Participants were welcome to discuss as a group. The vision statements were collected for recording.

6. Closing Remarks & Next Steps

Before leaving, participants were asked to complete a feedback form and provide any additional general comments or questions regarding the material presented and the format of the workshop. Twenty-three feedback forms were collected.

Summary of Findings

Experience: What Is Working

Participants noted that improvements to trails, paths and greenways across the city have occurred in recent years. Participants feel that families are consistently using community centres, and the amount of infrastructure is adequate for users.

Experience: Challenges

The most challenging issue is managing resources both in parks and recreation: program delivery and governance of community centres is a challenge due to lack of funding and a decrease in volunteerism. It is challenging to meet the programming and infrastructure needs of each unique community, align the political will of decision makers with the community wants, and to balance the amount of green space and facilities to maximize the recreation opportunities that communities value. There is a clear divide between the idea of recreation “supercentres” and local community centres. Changing demographics are creating different demands on recreation facilities and the City is slow to react to those needs.

Experience: What Changes Are Needed

Participants suggest big changes are needed, such as increased taxes to fund new infrastructure and repairs and maintenance to existing facilities and amenities; a revamped community centre model to increase relevance of the centres within their communities and the programs and services they offer; combine the City departments in order to increase and share resources, both financially and administratively; and create incentives or programs to reduce the cost to low-income families. Joint-use agreements should be explored with schools and other groups, as there is great opportunity to share costs, infrastructure, and amenities between groups.

Parks & Open Spaces Map Observations

Centrally located amenities do not include City owned natural space. School grounds play a major role in recreation and should be recognized. There is limited access to parks via public transportation and AT linkages. Less quantity in northwest quadrant and northeast has small parks and new developments in southwest. Winnipeg does not have specific standards for the parks and open spaces in new developments, unlike other cities. Greenways are great ways to add green space to areas of the city that cannot accommodate large parks.

Recreation Maps Observations

There are large gaps in recreation facilities in new developments (south end). The development of new facilities focus on elite sports that are high in cost to participants. Mega-centres kill neighbourhood amenities and limit access to programs and services for those who cannot afford to participate. Programming is geared towards youth and there are not many options for older adults. Youth sports have first priority for facility bookings.

Park Amenities and Distance To Travel Worksheet

The consolidated park amenities worksheets revealed that participants indicated they are most willing to walk up to 10 minutes for walking, running, biking, and playgrounds.

The top activities to walk, bike, or drive more than ten minutes to were baseball or softball diamonds; soccer, football, or rugby fields; outdoor hockey and ringette rinks; sport courts; and, adding pools and spray pads.

By travelling more than 20 minutes to access to canoe/kayak docks and special event and performance venues as the top activities.



Table Notes – Detail

The following section includes the detailed table discussion as recorded by table facilitators.

Table 1 Notes

Experience: What Is Working

Tell us about your organization's experience related to recreation and parks programs, services, and infrastructure. From your organization's perspective, what are the benefits of these services (and/or what's working)?

- Historically created infrastructure located within neighbourhoods
- Winnipeg's Open Data portal is helpful
- Some trails & paths across the city (particularly in the south end) have improved in recent years
- Special fund to remove Dutch Elm diseased trees

Experience: Challenges

- Open Data data set has removed Golf Courses – it should not do this because golf courses are still an ecological resource
- Recreation mega-centres increase dependency on vehicles
- # of garden plots available does not align with population size
- Program delivery at Community Centre level is inconsistent – impacted by funding and volunteerism
- CC governance is a challenge
- Access to green space is inequitable
- Funding focused on play structure development, which is very expensive. Instead should prioritize natural space development.
- Funding for community investment does not recognize unique neighbourhood needs
- There are competing interests for infrastructure vs. preserving or creating natural space
- Investment -> capital vs. operating
- How to create opportunities of divergent communities to pool resources?
- Developer interests often triumph over community needs (soccer fields not accessible as they are on private land)
- Political decisions do not align with community needs
- Effective engagement is not occurring regularly
- Natural spaces are not seen as assets -> seen primarily as a dollar value
- We live with the infrastructure deficit of past generations

Experience: Changes Needed

- Increase taxes
- Renew CC model to increase relevance
- Why are Parks and Recreation two different departments? The City's system of separating related departments causes self-imposed pain.
- Need a Community Services Card, which would give low-income rates for transit passes and recreation: Low income residents should only need to prove they are in need of support once. Right now, they have to prove this again and again every time they apply

for a different rec program. This is humiliating for applicants and takes up resources administratively.

Parks & Open Spaces Map

Looking at how park provision is distributed across the city, what are your initial observations? Do you see any patterns? From your understanding of the City, does this align with your experience? Are there areas undersupplied with parks and open spaces?

- Centrally located amenities do not include natural spaces
- School grounds do provide community green space -> they have to be part of the solution, with joint use agreements, etc.
- Recognize that natural space is not the same as recreation or park space
- Planning standards needed to address gaps
- Limited bus services to parks – why? Very hard to access major parks such as Kilcona Park, John Blumberg Park, etc. (Kildonan Park has good access off of Main St. but it is a long way into the park)
- Winnipeg does not have specific standards for park and open space in new developments, unlike other cities. We are left with monitoring what the developer wants to do.
- Highest density of Indigenous and newcomers is in the North End / West End – this area has some of the lowest density of park space in the city.

Recreation Map

Looking at disbursement of recreation facilities across the city, what are your initial observations? Do you see any patterns? From your understanding of the City, does this align with your experience? Are there apparent recreation programming gaps in neighbourhoods?

- Families requiring financial assistance should be unified throughout all service providers - > GCWCC, seniors, transit
- Delivery strategy needs to include all service providers
- City needs to provide service delivery coordination
 - What should the City be responsible for program delivery vs. coordination?
- Recreation areas are being planned for tournaments rather than daily use -> there are significant disadvantages to this and they require much more land
- “We cannot play in our communities anymore” – we have to drive the way sports are organized (now taking place at major hubs rather than smaller fields in the community)
- Are recreation centres in new developments following the COW plan of 1 recreation centre per 15,000 people?
- There is a debate between super-sizing recreation hubs vs. walkable local centres.
 - Not one model fits all
 - Still need programs in smaller CCs which are needed to serve the needs of low-income residents, particularly in the core area
- Map should look at quality of facilities (e.g. date built) and then add a layer showing average household income -> would likely show that new facilities are mainly being built in wealthier areas

Table 2 Notes

Experience: Challenges

Tell us about your organization's experience related to recreation and parks programs, services, and infrastructure. From your organization's perspective, what are the benefits of these services (and/or what's working?)

- Who should you contact to access programming space in City facilities?
 - [Departments are] Siloed / disjointed
 - Booking process is challenging
 - Non-responsive
 - Not accessible – can't get responses
 - Outdoor rinks are under-used
 - Enjoy City golf courses – affordable and accessible
 - For seniors
 - Right size / length
 - How do we encourage participation from Indigenous community?
 - Wpg Indigenous Executive Circle
 - Niigan Centre
 - Survey and stakeholder meeting would both be valuable
 - Indigenous people don't see space as their own
 - Similar question should be asked for newcomers
 - Short-term living [situations] - hard to tap into programs when they arrive
 - Difficult for newcomers to apply to Youth subsidy / Kidsport
 - Read the application / where to submit?
 - Environment is important
 - Food council – how to make green spaces more productive?
 - Community gardens, healing gardens, orchards – currently looking at City Bylaws to remove barriers and access to water
 - Also tie to programming
 - Might want to create larger recreation centres (like in Calgary) for communities of less economic means it can be more workable and cost effective to go to one place
 - Active transportation to one larger centre
 - Debate goes back and forth: local vs. supercenter
 - Doesn't have to be one-size-fits all [solution]
 - Smaller centres may have limited programming: bingo / socials
 - City has a lot of departments – Transit needs to be part of the conversation
 - Be more strategic and creative – not just about building super centres – need to get there
 - Can't rely on funds continuing in the same manner for other levels of government
 - Winnipeg has the largest indigenous population in Canada
 - Opportunity to benefit from Federal funds / Truth and Reconciliation
 - Challenge of political leadership changing
 - Citizens need to be aware / involved to counteract
 - Work on partnership with Winnipeg Community Sport Policy
 - Stick to the plan
 - Positive – appetite at citizen level increasing
-

Parks & Open Spaces Map

Looking at how park provision is distributed across the city, what are your initial observations? Do you see any patterns? From your understanding of the City, does this align with your experience? Are there areas undersupplied with parks and open spaces?

- Regional parks – not accessible by bus (especially if they are outside [or on outskirts of] the city)
- Older neighbourhoods – less large parks, lots of smaller parks
- Gateway
 - Connected and integrated right into the neighbourhood – linear park connected to destination
 - Visibility encourages participation
- New neighbourhoods have walking paths, biking trails, retention ponds
 - Good for neighbourhood but not as good for everyone to use
- Enjoy destination parks – drive to and experience different parks (increasing as it gets older?)
- How does Winnipeg's park space compare to other places in Canada?
 - Difference in Winnipeg is our parks are not as connected
- Parks to help protect natural areas
 - Education [needs to be built] into parks – cultural and natural history
 - Development puts pressure on natural areas
- Spray pads / wading pools
 - Wading pools not always busy – low participation
- Winter use
 - Windsor Park only lit cross country trails
 - How do we encourage winter participation? Need places to warm up, etc. Cost of participating in the winter can be higher – paying to do things inside
- New neighbourhoods vs. older neighbourhoods
 - Are there less facilities in the inner city? Is that true or false?
 - Maybe it's not less, it's the quality of them?
- Advantage of Winnipeg
 - Cost of development is lower here than in some cities (Toronto)
 - Allows for more investment in amenities
- Other
 - Time spent with family
 - Parks connected to shopping destinations
 - Balance of programmed vs. self-directed leisure
 - Perceptions of safety / real safety concerns may drive focus on program

Recreation Facilities Map

Looking at disbursement of recreation facilities across the city, what are your initial observations? Do you see any patterns? From your understanding of the City, does this align with your experience? Are there apparent recreation programming gaps in neighbourhoods?

- Community centres
 - There are lots of community centres but they are not well programmed
 - They are inequitable and inconsistent in providing services
 - Amenities at some are poor – very little programming space in some
 - Some centres are very hard to find [wayfinding issue]

- Newcomer organizations may use spaces / facilities but not appealing
- City vs. private providers of recreation
 - Swimming access and facilities are better through private providers (Rady Centre)
 - Quality of skating lessons is very poor
 - Quality of instruction is poor – willing to pay more for programs if the quality is better
 - Events are appealing but City programs / facilities are not appealing – use other providers
 - Happy to support city facilities via taxes
 - Need to have a minimum level of service / quality – not everyone can leave the city in summer, etc.

Table 3 Notes

Experience: Challenges

Tell us about your organization's experience related to recreation and parks programs, services, and infrastructure. From your organization's perspective, what are the benefits of these services (and/or what's working)?

- Joint-use agreements with schools
 - Permitting/rental of fields and gyms
- Policing/crime prevention through safe design
 - The need for safe spaces to create vibrant communities
 - Perception of safety
 - Police stations are in need of revitalization to support communities
- Manitoba policy for recreation opportunities
 - Created three years ago
 - Twenty-one actions all about neighbourhoods, social connections, community pride and identity
- Canadian Park and Recreation Association's Framework for Recreation
- Customer Service Act – related to accessibility, creating personal connections
- Art in public spaces
 - Winnipeg Arts Council aims to integrate art into neighbourhoods, four programs
 - Art can be linked with sports and recreation facilities
 - Art that is accessible and barrier free

Experience: Challenges

- Inequality in the level of maintenance in recreation facilities/parks across the city
- Physical as well as socio-economic accessibility
 - Disability Act – programs and buildings will frequently not meet requirements
- Benefits of recreation and parks is hard to measure/quantify
 - Difficult to quantify return on investment
- Lack of money for research
- Need to create positive spaces
- Community endowment fund
- Link operations and maintenance with capital projects/budgets
- Need to get kids involved early

Parks & Open Spaces Map

Looking at how park provision is distributed across the city, what are your initial observations? Do you see any patterns? From your understanding of the City, does this align with your experience? Are there areas undersupplied with parks and open spaces?

- High park area does not necessarily ensure high park quality
- Significant access barriers, such as train yards
- It's important to have certain park amenities within walking distance to make it convenient to use
- Some areas of the city, e.g. those with backyards, may need a lower parkland supply
- Cash-in-lieu from new development should be able to be used where it is needed and for recreation facilities
- Golf courses might be able to accommodate more uses
- Improved school yards
- Connect parks with active transportation
- Improve public access along the rivers
- Need more watercraft launches
- Improved safety/security within parks
- Distributing resources where it is needed most, e.g. the core

Recreation Facilities Map

Looking at disbursement of recreation facilities across the city what are your initial observations? Do you see about any patterns? From your understanding of the City, does this align with your experience? Are there apparent recreation programming gaps in neighbourhoods?

- Spray pads are great when they are free and accessible
- Recreation facilities need to be accessible by frequent transit
- Improve active transportation connections to recreation facilities
- Private companies need to do better job of supporting the City
- City should seek out opportunities for partnerships and fundraising
- Create community hubs where leisure and recreation is grouped with various community services
- Daycares/nurseries at recreation centres
- The project needs to engage newcomers
- Support leadership development
- Seed money for community groups that is consistent
 - Enabling communities to create their own solutions

Table 4 Notes

Activity 1

Tell us about your organization's experience related to recreation and parks programs, services and infrastructure. From your organization's perspective, what are the benefits of these services (and/or what's working)?

- Hockey programs
- Challenges with participation
 - Awareness?
 - Barriers?

- Greenspace (not just parks)
 - Connectivity, maintenance (no-mow areas)
 - Canoe Club survey (birdwatching, picnic, etc.)
 - Need innovative ideas – goats to mow!
- Schools using parks for educational ops (need to consult)
- CCs struggle with infrastructure
 - Space concerns / limited
 - Volunteers declining
 - \$\$ limited (need for affordability)
 - Registration for hockey / ringette now lies with other sport orgs (revenue mainly goes here)
- Run other programs in parallel
- Soccer stable (slight decline) in registration
- Baseball / basketball increasing participation
- Girls seem to want the social aspect (just be with friends!)
- Good seniors participation
- Challenges with engaging teens
- Parks – how can we engage politicians, as seem to receive “smaller piece of the pie” (roads funding increased)
- Need to borrow ideas from other cities
 - App for tree planting and carbon sequestration
- Need smaller CCs in inner city for programming
- Build pools with proper amenities (leisure, lap swim, etc.)
- How do we pick / choose in order to fund them?
 - Should we close some facilities (CCs) to create regional facilities where possible
 - Start fresh again – blow some up!
 - Needs are different in different areas of the city
- Connectivity can be used to reduce # of parks
- Build only what we can maintain
- Find vehicle to create partnerships
- Good rec + parks = good communities!
- Ecological lens for parks

Parks & Open Spaces Map

Looking at how park provision is distributed across the city, what are your initial observations? Do you see any patterns? From your understanding of the City, does this align with your experience? Are there areas undersupplied with parks and open spaces?

- North end shy in parks
- Downtown area – limited parks
- Golf courses can be used for activities other than golf
- On amenities?
 - About what condition they are in
- Trails should be considered park space
- Need for green corridors to connect major parks / recreational facilities
 - [Create a] “Ring road” of active transportation
 - City needs to take responsibility for major active transportation corridors
- Partnerships

- Developers are making decisions about what they're developing for parks. Parks and developers need to work together
- Partnership with Hydro and Rail companies to assist with providing active corridors. How do we get this conversation started?
- Work in partnership for maintenance
- Ecologically significant lands need to be protected.
- Developers are not a bottomless well of \$ to support these services
- City should continue to create easements / buy lands to create connectivity
- Everyone should live within "x" m of a park
 - Difficult to have a hard / fast guideline, requires flexibility
- When planning, also work with existing amenities
- Mindful of equity and people's ability to travel

Recreation Facilities Map

Looking at disbursement of recreation facilities across the city, what are your initial observations? Do you see any patterns? From your understanding of the City, does this align with your experience? Are there apparent recreation programming gaps in neighbourhoods?

- Need to have splash pads / wading pools as walkable
- Lack of amenities in southwest and southeast – underprovided
- If limited funding, then where to invest?
 - Regional facilities may not be seen as a destination of interest to all; prefer / comfortable in smaller facilities
- Partnerships
 - Look at U of M and other "private" facilities as opportunities to provide service - Not necessarily accessible
 - Private / public partnerships
 - Example of developer wanting to maintain ownership of parks, but city in resistance to give "credit"
 - Need to provide avenue for building these relationships between City, developers and land owners
 - Working together with others in other communities to provide services
 - Need to facilitate this – open the dialogue
 - Winnipeg is a small city – everyone knows someone who knows someone – work together!
 - Bishop Grandin Greenway is a good example of what we should be striving for – extend and create more of!
- Provide for amenities that have multiple uses
- Change programming to serve changing demographics
 - Multi-generational facilities
 - Be sure to consult with community and work with them regarding needs

Table 5 Notes

Activity 1

Tell us about your organization's experience related to recreation and parks programs, services, and infrastructure. From your organization's perspective, what are the benefits of these services (and/or what's working)?

- Parkway and linear parks
- Access to parks
- Natural experience
- The volume of parks
- Low costs / affordability
- Large inventory of indoor spaces within a close distance
- Retention of neighbourhood parks
- High usage rates
- Opportunities to meet neighbours
- Health benefits
- Proximity to nature
- Multi-use of parks and recreation

What is not Working

- Access to parks thru handi-transit
 - Different hours past 10 pm – EQUITY
- A lot of parks and facilities are geared towards youth – not aging population
- Closure of small local facilities
- More seating around splash pads for seniors
- How do you engage non-traditional population in recreation programs (e.g. inner city, new Canadians)
- Walk-bike connectivity
- AT pathway snow clearing
- Move towards mega-centres encourages driving
- Old facilities do not have great cycling facilities (e.g. bicycle racks)
- Overall costs of mega centres – additional roadways
- Accessibility remains a challenge – not just physical (cognitive, hearing, etc.)
- Erosion of riverbanks = loss of paths

Parks & Open Spaces Map

Looking at how park provision is distributed across the city, what are your initial observations? Do you see any patterns? From your understanding of the City, does this align with your experience? Are there areas undersupplied with parks and open spaces?

- Fort Richmond very different than St. Vital
- White bands around new neighbourhoods – so lack of connectivity to other green spaces
- Working with the rivers for AT connectivity and park connectivity is an opportunity
- Privately-owned green spaces close after specific times, which isn't great for commuting
- School grounds in newer communities are woven into the fabric
- Smaller parks are neglected with maintenance
- Lack of connectivity
- Transcona Bioserve not accessible
- Gap in northwest of city and central
- Neighbourhood groups an opportunity to look after parks (e.g. peanut park)
 - Gut equitability concerns
- Equitability – provide access to everyone

- City needs to make the public aware that volunteers are needed
 - Training, support and active recruiting of volunteers
- Aging in place
 - Not having to move out of your community
- Not a lot of access to water life-saving equipment in parks along waterways

Recreation Facilities Map

Looking at disbursement of recreation facilities across the city, what are your initial observations? Do you see any patterns? From your understanding of the City, does this align with your experience? Are there apparent recreation programming gaps in neighbourhoods?

- Facility gap in new communities
- Programming is geared to youth and not older adults
 - Youth come first when booking facilities (e.g. youth hockey a priority over bocci ball)
 - Not equitable
- Smaller community centres in older neighbourhoods
- Perception of danger and crime
 - Need to feel comfortable
- Larger centres provide multiple opportunities for different age groups to use at the same time
- Balance community service and business opportunities
- Finances
 - Support through taxation
 - Support through endowment fund (e.g. Sistena)
- New Canadians may not know what community centres are for
 - Cultural centres have a role
 - Could combine efforts instead of work at odds
- Fitness equipment for adults

Table 6 Notes

Activity 1

Tell us about your organization's experience related to recreation and parks programs, services, and infrastructure. From your organization's perspective, what are the benefits of these services (and/or what's working)?

- CC utilization great
 - Great local assets for families
- Infrastructure
 - Amount is great!
- COW multi-accessible org
 - Award winning
 - #1 in Canada
 - Work must double -> 20 years
- Willingness and desire to do something – but need a plan!
- Some new investment over last several years – commitment
- Be careful – invest and build wisely for the long-term – not short

- Multi-use sites are appreciated (CC, ice, parkland, wadding pools, spray pads, social spaces)
- Can't afford to have all of these spaces – but – we can't afford NOT to have them
- Spray pads good and poplar replacement for wadding pools. More active play value and accessible.

Challenges

- Volunteers
- Community buy-in for participation and utilization
- Programming is greatly affected by lack of \$\$ Investment / cash flow
- Time – family / volunteers
- Willingness

Solution

- Multi-use everywhere
 - If people willing to pay – take it!
- Fix / invest in infrastructure
- Plans are critical
- Consolidation
 - Into regional centres
- Transparency
- Diversity of services and amenities

Parks & Open Spaces Map

Looking at how park provision is distributed across the city, what are your initial observations? Do you see any patterns? From your understanding of the City, does this align with your experience? Are there areas undersupplied with parks and open spaces?

- Kildonan Park
 - Huge community / family uptake
- Current state reflection of pre-unicity times
- Core
 - No green space
 - Comparison to other cities would be similar
- Winnipeg loves our green space, but do we have density to support it?
- Demographics are changing
 - May support community park initiatives / pride as in the past.
 - Edmonton does well – make it good for everyone – they will come
- Value in park space – trend is increasing again
- Forks
 - Although Federal, should be considered greenspace
- Suburbs
 - Realities of suburbs – cars, superstores and malls, local amenities are dying
 - Need balance!
- 25 years out – consider automation of transportation and accessibility of same
 - Effects entire city planning
- Have lots more opportunity for use (schools) but no partnerships

Recreation Facilities Map

Looking at disbursement of recreation facilities across the city, what are your initial observations? Do you see any patterns? From your understanding of the City, does this align with your experience? Are there apparent recreation programming gaps in neighbourhoods?

- South – lacking facilities
- Level of service – neighbourhood or regional?
 - Mega-centres have killed neighbourhood amenities and equality for all – they cater to the elite
 - \$ focus has been on elite sport support
 - Unsupervised play does not happen anymore (helicopter parenting, safety, etc.)
 - Too much structure – kids need freedom and free play.
 - Safety today = huge
- Look 25 years back to get to 25 years into the future
 - Climate change affecting outdoor rink utilization
- Ideal CC?
 - Multi-use programmable space
 - Smaller gyms, more meeting and sitting rooms / areas
 - Hall and room rentals – demand is huge!
 - Lack of gym space currently, basketball, pickleball, etc.
 - Cannot use gym for everything
 - Need more rooms and space dedicated to other things
 - CCs not / should not be all about hockey
 - Lack of unstructured indoor play opportunities in Winnipeg.

Winnipeg Recreation & Parks Strategies – Vision for Recreation

Our vision for recreation facilities in Winnipeg is...

- art (community creative expression) is integrated into all recreation facilities and programming and that they reflect community identity and are accessible.
- that they are sustainable community hubs that promote and support connection to learning, nature, and active living.
- all have access to quality recreation programs and facilities to ensure positive recreation experiences that contribute to the building of success: both individual and communal.
- must be programmed, staffed, financed, and have leaders to attract the community and have easy transportation.
- strategic planning to support potentially life-saving education programs (e.g. swimming and water safety) for non-traditional user groups.
- recreational facilities are easily accessed by walking or biking and provide safe and secure bike parking to encourage sustainable transportation to the facilities.
- multi-generational; provide exercise services in each facility; opportunities for social engagement amongst the various generations; perhaps some party events can take

place so people meet each other, not just people in a specific class.

- to have open, affordable and accessible spaces available in multiple areas throughout the city.
 - equity and support in programming for all ages.
 - more emphasis on improving recreation facilities and long term budget in place with plans that balance ecology, best practices, community engagement.
 - to upgrade. This will allow for program delivery without the burden of aging infrastructure. Bigger multi-centres is the way to go.
 - to have accessible and "culturally relevant" facilities and programming for the Indigenous population in the city and must be determined by the Indigenous community.
 - start new, replace old with strategic new developments. Combine regional and local delivery. One size does NOT fit all.
 - for them to be accessible to everyone - safe, affordable, etc.
 - facilities and programming that meets the needs of the community (as defined by the community) that supports vibrant and cohesive communities.
 - diverse, good quality locally attuned recreation programming and facilities that are accessible within 15 minutes to all Winnipeggers.
 - more accessible to active and public transit, more equitable (not just equal).
 - to be accessible, inclusive, flexible, attractive, and visible by the whole community.
 - that residents can access facilities and services meeting their needs in an accessible fashion (financial, geographic, etc.) with a focus on quality of life and active lifestyles.
 - accessible, multi-use facilities that accommodate a variety of programming activities for all members of our city of all ages.
 - a mixture / combination of high quality regional centres of excellence and local recreation centres that support community / neighbourhood building, active lifestyle, family activities, unstructured play and fitness.
 - quality construction, with appropriate budgets to ensure less demand on maintenance budgets for diverse and multi-use facilities that allow all generations and demographic groups to participate simultaneously.
 - affordable, accessible, culturally appropriate facilities in all parts of Winnipeg relative to the demographic, social, and economic status.
 - to continue to work together to offer programming (low cost or free) for all people who live in Winnipeg.
-

- inclusive, equitable, safe, holistic and accessible.
- easier way to book facilities that look and feel vibrant and welcoming to our populations with the warm and inviting atmosphere.
- to have equitable and accessible programming and facilities for individuals and community group use that are well-maintained.

Winnipeg Recreation & Parks Strategies – Vision for Parks

Our vision for parks and open space in Winnipeg is...

- that they are safe, healthy spaces that meet the needs, values, and expectations of Winnipeg citizens.
- connected, accessible to all, positive and safe.
- art (community creative expression) is integrated into parks in meaningful ways.
- parks are accessible through the city's walk and bike network and also provide direct routes through the parks as an integrated part of the walking and cycling networks.
- having diversified spaces, i.e. leisure, nature, sporting, picnics, etc. that are within 5 minutes walking distance to bring youth, adults and communities together.
- integrated access to water safety / water rescue equipment with development of waterfront parkways.
- would encourage Winnipeg to retain the small neighbourhood parks and encourage more activities in them; snowshoeing, bocce ball, yoga, dodgeball, whatever. People need to inter-relate as our population increases, advertise these neighbourhood gems and promote safety.
- keep green spaces open and free with multi-use space available with key accessibility features (designated accessible parking, smooth walkways, washrooms).
- to be accessible with nearby designated parking for handicapped, with wide walkways and frequent seating.
- connecting corridors between parks - river corridors, hydro corridor. Enhance and restore mature areas. Use the services of ecologists and landscape architects with a green lens. A beautiful green leafy city with healthy waterways that provide a home for people, animals, and birds - if it is appealing to these, it will be appealing to tourists, economic development and benefit our health.
- to maintain what we currently have and ensure new developments incorporate parks and open space.
- to have safe and accessible parks and open spaces for all Indigenous families and youth.

- access for all, regardless of social and economic circumstances, to natural spaces for unstructured and structured play and activity reflective of cultural diversity and needs.
- 1. Connectivity between green space. 2. Maintain quality of green space.
- accessible, collaborative, shared, culturally diverse.
- tree covered public green space is within a 10-minute walk for every Winnipegger.
- community gardens, urban agriculture (farming), urban garden is largely included, made more of a priority. (is lack of people doing it currently because of lack of opportunities rather than lack of interest?)
- that residents have access to a wide range of parks and open space amenities (natural, developed areas, water and land based) through active transportation links at both a local and regional level.
- to be accessible, inclusive, flexible, attractive and visible by the whole community.
- new and innovative amenities that offer a variety of activities to take place at one site, situated all over our city.
- continue to develop better access to park and green space in the downtown through new land use and / or acquisition and better walkable linkages between those amenities. This will help encourage and support residential growth and quality of life in the downtown.
- many small and diverse yet unique spaces to serve multiple participants as opposed to fewer and larger spaces with less "perceived" community ownership.
- complementary to our need to manage climate change and other detrimental impacts on our environment and the health of citizens.
- foster inclusion, health and well-being, environmental stewardship and productive green spaces (e.g. orchards), all while providing a safe space to build community.
- equal access to all Winnipeggers available by walking or biking.
- attractive and can be utilized whenever we can with a welcoming yet privacy of our own leisure / program experience.
- to have well-maintained accessible parks and open spaces for all individuals and community groups to have access to use for self-directed activities and / or programmed use.
- all riverbanks accessible to the public (no private ownership of Winnipeg riverbanks). Equitable access to natural spaces (walking distance).

Stakeholder Workshop #2

Thursday, May 15, 2018 – 6:30 p.m. – 8:30 p.m.
Norwood Community Centre

The intent of the workshop was to present a project overview and to capture external stakeholders unique perspective to inform the Strategies' metrics and priorities.

Attendance:

Stakeholders – local organization representatives

Attila Katona	Central European University
Colin Lang	WinDog
Natalie James	Spence Neighbourhood Association
Jeff Henry	WinDog
Ruth Rob	Red River College
Michael Ori	Assiniboine West Recreation Association Inc.
Adrian Alphonso	Manitoba Cycling Association
Julie Eccles	Rainbow Stage
Guy Dowhy	Manitoba Nursery Landscape Assoc.
Rod Kueneman	University of Manitoba
Kevin Nichols	Charleswood Broncos Football
Dennis Cunningham	Riverview Community Centre
Kathy O'Flaherty	Archwood Community Centre
Donna Henry	WinDog
Bryanna Spina	Fort Rouge Community

City of Winnipeg – project team

Sandra Sawatzky	Brett Andronak
Lori Nichols	Jonina Ewart

Consultant Team

Maureen Krauss	HTFC Planning & Design
Danielle Loeb	HTFC Planning & Design
Rachelle Kirouac	HTFC Planning & Design

Workshop Format and Agenda

The 2 hour workshop included a presentation followed by a time for questions; facilitated small group discussions with individual comments recorded; a time for reporting out; and individual exercises regarding the distribution of parks and recreation facilities. The workshop concluded with stakeholders providing their brief vision statements for recreation and parks.

Agenda

1. Welcome & Introductions

Powerpoint presentation by HTFC Planning & Design

A twenty minute presentation included the project video, project background and context, timeline, recreation and parks strategies drivers, and public engagement points

2. Table Activity 1 – Recreation Parks Experience

This activity was a round table discussion where participants were asked to discuss and share their division/department experience. A table facilitator asked questions and recorded responses and discussion. The discussion was followed by reporting from each table. Questions included:

- Tell us about what your organization does well? (keep doing)
- Why are our services important and what are the benefits of these services?
- What are your challenges in delivering these services? What should the City stop doing to mitigate or alleviate these challenges?
- From your organization's perspective what should the City start doing for improved recreation and parks provision?

3. Table Activity 2 – Parks and Recreation Facilities Provision Maps

At the tables, participants were presented with a map indicating City parks and a second map identifying City recreation facilities. The series of questions were asked of the participants. Responses and discussion were recorded on the maps and paper and questions included:

- What do you see? What are some of the organizing features of parks – does this align with your experience?
- Do you think we are oversupplied or under supplied in some areas?
- What does equitable access to park and open space mean to you?
- What do you see? Looking at disbursement of recreation facilities across the city are there apparent recreation programming gaps in neighbourhoods? Does this align with your experience?
- Considering the demographic and immigration trends, how can the City best accommodate a diversity of recreation and leisure needs?
- Which City facilities do you think represent a good standard for neighbourhood (local)/community/ or regional serving facility

4. Individual Activity 3 – Parks Proximity – How Far Will You Travel?

Participants were provided with a worksheet of park amenities and a range of travel distances and asked how far they are willing to travel. From the list of park amenities, decide which amenities should be provided in local neighbourhood parks and what amenities are best provided at the community or regional level. Worksheets were collected for recording and compilation.

5. Individual Activity 4 – Vision Exercise

In this activity participants were asked to reflect and write their vision/priorities for each study area – parks and recreation on a card. Participants were welcome to discuss as a group. The vision statements were collected for recording.

6. Closing Remarks & Next Steps

Before leaving, participants were asked to complete a feedback form and provide any additional general comments or questions regarding the material presented and the format of the workshop. Fifteen feedback forms were collected.

Summary of Findings

Experience: What Is Working

Neighbourhood demographics are changing and community centres are changing with them, offering more programming, accessibility, and services. Community gardens are an excellent resource and neighbourhoods could benefit from more. The riverbank and waterways are excellent examples of access to nature and should be enhanced and maintained as naturalized areas. Partnerships with the City and neighbourhood organizations help maintain green space and combine resources for programming.

Experience: Challenges

The access to, and amount of, certain types of recreation opportunities remains a challenge for most neighbourhoods. For example, denser, older neighbourhoods are lacking green space and dog parks, but have an over abundance of outdoor skating rinks that are underused. Open, transparent communication between the City, community centres and local residents needs to occur so that people who are willing and ready to help with volunteering, maintenance, etc. know how to do so. There is a decrease in participation and program enrolment, further decreasing potential revenue from those types of activities and increasing the deficit.

Experience: What Changes Are Needed

Participants suggest increasing Leisure Guide partnerships to share programs and services. The Leisure Guide should also have a community section so that you know what is offered in your neighbourhood or section of the city so that participation can be based on location.

Parks & Open Spaces Map Observations

Wading pools are not the best use of space and resources as they are under used, use significant resources, and have limited hours, reducing accessibility. New infrastructure should be

developed based on community needs. There needs to be a wider range of activities for a large age range. For example, there are not many amenities for teenagers. Parks and green space should be connected to each other, creating a system of spaces through the use of trails, riverbanks and greenways. There should be a wider range of green spaces and they should be determined based on community needs.

Recreation Maps Observations

The needs for recreation facilities vary by neighbourhood and there should be a range of facilities based on need, from mega-centres with lots of amenities centrally located, to smaller community centres for finer grained communities. Centres should be easily accessible by walking, biking or bus, and should offer after school and evening programming. A Task Force/committee should be established to identify sports and skill development opportunities for Indigenous people. The City should apply to host the North American Indigenous Games.

Park Amenities and Distance To Travel Worksheet

The consolidated park amenities worksheets revealed that participants indicated they are most willing to walk up to 10 minutes for walking, running, biking, playgrounds, and community gardens.

The top activities to walk, bike, or drive more than ten minutes to were bar-b-cue and fire pits, outdoor pools, and skateboarding and BMX parks.

By travelling more than 20 minutes to access to canoe/kayak docks and special event and performance venues as the top activities.



Table Notes – Detail

The following section includes the detailed table discussion as recorded by table facilitators.

Table 1 Notes

Experience:

Tell us about your organization's experience related to recreation and parks programs, services, and infrastructure. From your organization's perspective, what are the benefits of these services (and/or what's working)?

- Need accessibility for children to run, play and jump
- Extension of our homes (CCs)
- Changing neighbourhoods
 - 2 rinks of ice but little participation
 - Kids don't like to practice outdoors
- Community comes out for special events but not in b/w (birthday parties, etc.)
- Active seniors group w/ courses, exercise classes, theatre -> help to keep club going
- Chief Peguis Trail has provided connection to Kildonan Park
- Rainbow Stage
 - Increased accessibility at Rainbow Stage
 - New visitors (each year 30? Visitors haven't visited before)
 - RS holds camps and other educational opportunities
 - Planning needed for parking, water sources, building concerns
 - Hoping to expand seasons of use
- Off-leash dog parks
 - Need for off-leash dog areas (OLAs) in local neighbourhoods
 - Concerns with dogs off-leash along pathways
 - Off-leash dogs area plan will fit in with Park Strategy – how so?
 - Need to support separation of off-leash dogs from other park users
 - Majority of OLAs are multi-use which creates concerns for dog safety
 - Would prefer single-use
 - No funding in City budget available – would like to see more tax payer dollars going to OLAs.
 - Do not support increased license fees to support this
 - Dogs help to keep their owners active and social at OLAs (Seniors)
- Changing demographics
 - Increase in children
- Concerns with infill limiting availability of green space
 - Children playing in the streets
 - Need a strategy for ensuring suitable greenspace is available with infill through new options – green walls, community gardens
- Need for communication re: how to get involved in green spaces
- Maple Grove Park
 - Little funding provided
 - Users love the park and have fundraised to support events / activities
- Value of natural areas for unstructured play

- Community centres
 - Often just used for rentals from outside community, but would like to be able to support local community
 - Differences between CCs with paid vs. volunteer staff
 - Providing for communication (consistent), fundraising
 - Riverview CC community kitchen provides revenue
 - Great community involvement
 - Could do a better job of servicing different age demographics (seniors, teens, etc.)
 - Multi-generational neighbourhood
 - Landscaping and nursery community donation program
 - Will the City allow? Would like to be involved

Parks & Open Spaces Map

Looking at how park provision is distributed across the city, what are your initial observations? Do you see any patterns? From your understanding of the City, does this align with your experience? Are there areas undersupplied with parks and open spaces?

- Does infrastructure replace parks?
 - E.g. downtown wading pools replace park space?
 - Based on neighbourhood needs
- Wading pools
 - Limited hours of wading pools makes them inaccessible to many
 - Wading pools use significant resources
 - Water, staff
- Activities for teenagers?
 - Hang out behind CCs or at skateparks
- Green spaces
 - Green spaces along rivers / streams provide for wildlife
 - Tree canopies seem to provide the “feeling” of a greenspace even if park space is not nearby
- Connectivity
 - Challenges with connectivity between existing green spaces
 - Accessibility along rivers increases in winter due to river trail
 - On Marion, why are 2 lanes used for parking? Limits bike access.
 - Fortunate to have rivers running through our city
 - Need to maximize many benefits
 - Perhaps lease spaces from golf courses to create connectivity between green spaces
 - Keep / promote naturalized trails with low maintenance requirements
 - Make bigger buffers between manicured and naturalized areas (create naturalized paths) e.g. Broadway corridor & Bonnycastle Park

Recreation Facilities Map

Looking at disbursement of recreation facilities across the city, what are your initial observations? Do you see any patterns? From your understanding of the City, does this align with your experience? Are there apparent recreation programming gaps in neighbourhoods?

- Larger super-sized centre vs. many smaller CCs

- Opportunities to make a larger centre with multiple amenities
- Needs are different in different communities
- Kids need after-school program options often available in smaller centres
- Can kids access centres by walking / biking? Parents not always able or willing to provide transportation
- Opportunities
 - Interest in Louise Bridge Park a potential increase to park lands
 - Old rail corridors provide valuable green space
 - La Barriere Park poorly maintained
 - La Salle River Greenway potential opportunity for green corridor connecting to La Barriere Park.

Table 2 Notes

Experience:

Tell us about your organization's experience related to recreation and parks programs, services, and infrastructure. From your organization's perspective, what are the benefits of these services (and/or what's working)?

- Dog parks
 - Lack of \$ for dog parks
 - Inability to recognize private sponsors (e.g. Kilcona Dog Park)
 - Single-use areas for dogs (Multi-use offleash does not work)
 - Look to Calgary
- Connectivity
 - Parks should be accessible by bicycle and multiple modes of transportation
 - Private ownership of riverfront property is a problem
- Lack of maintenance
- Cycling
 - Duck pond at Assiniboine Park a good muster point for MB Cycling Association
 - Have washrooms, water
 - Skills development sites for biking (e.g. Sherwood Park in Edmonton)
 - Supervision is easy and access to services
 - Cycling routes are needed with points of interest / popular destinations along the way
 - Need to use rail bridges, waterways, etc.
 - Bicycle can be an alternative to getting a driver's license
 - Schools run cycle programming for credit
- Community gardens
 - Community gardens are excellent and should be scaled up
 - Community gardens can be private spaces that are open to the public
 - E.g. gardens at Red River College
- Rivers / waterways
 - Riverbank naturalization is good
 - Cheaper
 - Aesthetics
 - Need to use our rivers more

- Seasonality of public spaces is important – e.g. river trail and multi-uses in the winter
- Red River College uses Brookside Cemetery for walking
- Need short trail walks around nursing homes

Parks & Open Spaces Map

Looking at how park provision is distributed across the city, what are your initial observations? Do you see any patterns? From your understanding of the City, does this align with your experience? Are there areas undersupplied with parks and open spaces?

- Western half of the city is well-served with trails
- Along Red River in south end is more problematic and so bike paths along Pembina need to be constructed
- Greenways are critical for connectivity
- Seine River Trail lacks connectivity
- Winter
 - Golf courses provide opportunity for winter activities
 - Dog walkers and fatbikers create network of winter trails
 - Winter opens up more connections with rivers frozen
- North End lacks green space
- Need to reconsider older retention ponds
 - Goose problem
- Densification would open more space up for green space
- Parks and recreation must be part of the development plan

Recreation Facilities Map

Looking at disbursement of recreation facilities across the city what are your initial observations? Do you see about any patterns? From your understanding of the City, does this align with your experience? Are there apparent recreation programming gaps in neighbourhoods?

- Indigenous community
 - Winnipeg should apply to host North American Indigenous Games
 - A Task Force / committee should be established to identify sports and skills development opportunities for Indigenous people
 - Lacrosse
 - Education is largest part of reconciliation
- Newcomers
 - United Way is knowledgeable of newcomers needs
- Community Gardens
 - Community gardens lead to resilience from a disruption in the food chain
 - Community gardens also provide life skill development
- Small parks
 - A small park that is naturalized offers much more to children's imaginations

Table 3 Notes

Experience:

Tell us about your organization's experience related to recreation and parks programs, services, and infrastructure. From your organization's perspective, what are the benefits of these services (and/or what's working)?

- Spence Neighbourhood Association
 - Works with city to maintain parks - community gardens on other plots
- AWRC
 - Multiple sites / fields
 - Community centre: Buchanan and Morgan sites
- Charleswood Broncos
 - Football programs – lack of players
 - Lease park / fields from City – Charleswood Parkway (Wilkes)
 - Challenge is competing with dog parks
 - Investment in field lights, clubhouse, pads for bleachers
 - Challenge is declining enrolment
 - Would love to see chance to promote in Leisure Guide
 - More camps and development programs
 - Fundamental programs for young kids
- Sustainable South Osborne
 - Need smaller pieces of land suitable for growing gardens
 - What can we do with under-utilized spaces? Teach people how to co-operate, grow food, etc.
 - Under-used piece of ball diamond at Riverview Community Centre – put in hoop house – took time, but it is very successful
 - Good working relationship with city
 - Opportunity to create more diversity and food capacity that really exceeds what the city would do on their own – would be incredibly expensive – Food Council
 - Community networks growing
 - Bio-diversity is increasing
 - All city land
 - Summer market at Lord Roberts C.C.
 - Can help rehabilitate and restore brownfields
 - - Can help with wood chips
- Community organizations
 - Community organizations can leverage more than City can do – access grants, etc. – ways of stretching City budgets
- Importance of community events – free is a necessary piece

Challenges

- Infrastructure deficit
 - Shocked to see infrastructure deficit graph in presentation, with Rec & Parks so close to Bridges & Roads
 - Deferred maintenance is a very big problem
- Declining enrolment / participation numbers

- Magnus Eliason Recreation Centre
 - Good partnership with City and Spence Neighbourhood Association (SNA) but SNA would like to do things in different ways if possible (gender neutral washrooms, safe injection sites, letting in intoxicated participants, condom dispensers, etc.)
- Community gardens
 - Can't access water for gardens. South Osborne pays / meters water from neighbours
 - Access to power is also a challenge for community gardens
 - Difficult to negotiate these things with the city
 - Multiple departments – water and waste is hard to connect with
 - Need a streamlined process
 - City needs to be more flexible
 - Can't re-purpose use of fields – even if not used (e.g. for ultimate Frisbee)
 - Happy about having bees, but need to protect those assets
 - Permitting process difficult to navigate
 - Gets better after a few years – work out the kinks

Do Differently

- Would like to make use of Leisure Guide partnerships – shared programs
- Community section for Leisure Guide

Parks & Open Spaces Map

Looking at how park provision is distributed across the city, what are your initial observations? Do you see any patterns? From your understanding of the City, does this align with your experience? Are there areas undersupplied with parks and open spaces?

- Use a lot of school fields
- Questions about variety of green spaces
- Green corridor is well-used
 - Sturgeon Creek – flooding in Spring
 - Ness Bridge
- What is most usable green space?
 - Different solutions for different neighbourhoods
 - Need a mix
 - Sport fields need larger spaces
 - Wildlife corridors
 - Connection between corridors
 - Reflect mature neighbourhoods
 - Active transportation routes very important
 - Little neighbourhood parks help create connections
 - Cycling map has been really helpful to find them
 - Access to parks is more important than quality of space
- Challenge is City would like to keep taxes low but still provide services
 - Value of free or low-cost access
- Quite a few facilities on old landfills
- Dog parks
 - Old neighbourhoods / inner city lacks off-leash dog parks
 - Vimy Ridge Park – past discussion about dog park

Recreation Facilities Map

Looking at disbursement of recreation facilities across the city, what are your initial observations? Do you see any patterns? From your understanding of the City, does this align with your experience? Are there apparent recreation programming gaps in neighbourhoods?

- Community centres
 - Community centres can offer different programs
 - Super-centres would be limited if they are “specialized”
 - Neighbourhood CCs are local and accessible – creates a sense of community
 - New areas are not serviced by transit – super-centre may be justified
 - Would more flexible leases help distribution?
- Income
 - Income gap could have something to do with differences – see splash pad distribution
- Why was Vimy Arena shut and new ice sheets affect ability to play all sports & genders?

Winnipeg Recreation & Parks Strategies – Vision for Recreation

Our vision for recreation facilities in Winnipeg is...

- that they are accessible (both spatially and economically) and encouraged to be used
 - determine both short and long-term needs of Winnipeggers and meet them in a timely manner
 - to ensure a safe and green place for our community: young and old
 - in tune with the needs of an aging society
 - accessible, affordable facilities
 - establish some sort of balance between small community centres and services they provide vs. large campus complexes that can handle larger populations
 - encourage community and belonging
 - bicycle development areas for all skill levels to build confidence and knowledge about this life skill. Many people use bicycles as transportation and recreation
 - places where we can learn new skills and take care of our bodies
 - onward and upward
 - spaces that meet the needs of all generations and cultures in Winnipeg, that are adequately funded and well-maintained
 - low-cost, well-serviced facilities accessible to everyone
 - accessible, affordable
-

Winnipeg Recreation & Parks Strategies – Vision for Parks

Our vision for parks and open space in Winnipeg is...

- that they are more natural, more varied and there is better connectivity between them (public transport, cycling) - keeping seasonality (e.g. winter, frozen rivers) in mind
 - greater number and diversity of off-leash areas throughout the city
 - that it is accessible to all and keep up. Happyland Park got a refresh and it is lovely
 - more and better off-leash dog parks. Small, medium and large: neighbourhood and regional
 - better connectivity of green spaces. Better communication regarding available City and publicly accessible green space and purposes. Reduce inputs (mowing, maintenance) and increase naturalization of green spaces. Education and benefits of biodiversity, low impact development, etc.
 - accessible, well-maintained, lit, multi-functional spaces
 - maintain and increase Winnipeg's natural beauty
 - 4-season access to all sports
 - vibrant, inclusive, fun spaces where community can gather, learn and grow good food
 - onward and upward
 - for well-maintained facilities easily accessible to everyone
 - food productive, bio-diverse, caring community, mutual aid
 - spaces that promote health and well-being for all citizens, that meet the needs of all generations and add value to our communities and neighbourhoods
 - parks that users can choose from that meet their needs. More high-quality off-leash dog parks
 - link and naturalize and expand parks and open space
-

Appendix E

Promotional Material, Presentation
Boards, & Survey Screens



Promotional Materials

Public Open Houses



Public Open House Advertisement



Winnipeg
Recreation & Parks
Strategies

Public Open House – Help Shape the Future!

The Winnipeg Recreation & Parks Strategies will provide a 25-year framework to guide programs, services and investments. You are invited to an open house to share your input on what you want from recreation and parks services and infrastructure and where your priorities lie. Your input will help shape the Strategies.



<i>Date & Time</i>	<i>Location</i>
Tuesday, June 12, 2018 4 p.m. – 7 p.m.	Sergeant Tommy Prince Place 90 Sinclair St.
Wednesday, June 13, 2018 6:30 p.m. – 8:30 p.m.	Waverley Heights Community Centre 1885 Chancellor Dr.
Thursday, June 14, 2018 6:30 p.m. – 8:30 p.m.	Bronx Park Community Centre 720 Henderson Hwy.

For more information and to take the survey, visit
winnipeg.ca/recandparks.

For inquiries or for those who require alternate formats or interpretation in order to participate, please contact Maureen Krauss at 204-944-9907 or recandparks@winnipeg.ca by June 6, 2018.



Stratégies sur
les loisirs et les parcs
de Winnipeg

Portes ouvertes – Aidez-nous à façonner l'avenir !

Les stratégies sur les loisirs et les parcs de Winnipeg établiront un cadre d'orientation sur 25 ans pour les programmes, les services et les investissements se rapportant aux loisirs et aux parcs. Nous vous invitons à des portes ouvertes lors desquelles vous pourrez parler de vos priorités et dire ce que vous attendez des services et des aménagements qui touchent les loisirs et les parcs. Vos commentaires nous aideront à élaborer les stratégies.



<i>Date et heure</i>	<i>Lieu</i>
Le mardi 12 juin 2018 De 16 h à 19 h	Sergeant Tommy Prince Place, 90, rue Sinclair
Le mercredi 13 juin 2018 De 18 h 30 à 20 h 30	Centre communautaire de Waverley Heights, 1885, promenade Chancellor
Le jeudi 14 juin 2018 De 18 h 30 à 20 h 30	Centre communautaire du parc Bronx, 720, chemin Henderson

Pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements et répondre au sondage, visitez
winnipeg.ca/loisirsetparcs.

Si vous avez des questions, ou si vous avez besoin d'un format de présentation différent ou de services d'interprétation afin de rendre votre participation possible, veuillez communiquer avec Maureen Krauss, au 204-944-9907, ou à recandparks@winnipeg.ca, au plus tard le 6 juin 2018.

Presentation Boards

Public Open Houses



It's time to refresh & recharge.



Winnipeg Recreation & Parks Strategies

Help shape the future of Winnipeg recreation and parks for the next 25 years.



Il est temps de faire peau neuve.



Stratégies sur les loisirs et les parcs de Winnipeg

Aidez à façonner l'avenir des loisirs et des parcs de Winnipeg pour les 25 prochaines années.



Why are the Recreation & Parks Strategies needed?

Recreation and parks contribute to the enjoyment and quality of life for residents and visitors

As Winnipeg continues to grow and change, the need to make strategic, forward-thinking decisions to ensure the City can deliver high-quality recreation and parks services is essential. The strategies are needed to guide programs, services, policies, standards and procedures, and future investment in existing and new infrastructure.

The City of Winnipeg faces the challenge of balancing the maintenance of existing recreation and parks infrastructure with the investment in future needs.



Aging Infrastructure

Much of the City's recreation and parks infrastructure is over 45 years old. Many facilities and their building systems are at, or near, the end of their useful life cycle.

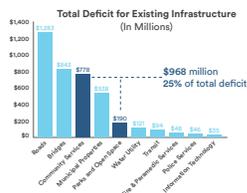
What has been accomplished?

In 2015, three arenas that were between 40-50 years old and in poor condition were closed. New, more financially sustainable ice sheets were built to replace them at multi-pad arena sites.



Growing Infrastructure Deficit

Due to aging infrastructure, limited resources, and competing priorities, an additional \$968 million is needed to maintain the existing recreation and parks infrastructure over the next 10 years.



Pourquoi les Stratégies sur les loisirs et les parcs sont-elles nécessaires?

Les loisirs et les parcs contribuent au plaisir et à la qualité de vie de nos résidents et de nos visiteurs.

Comme Winnipeg continue de se développer et de changer, le besoin de prendre des décisions stratégiques et progressistes est essentiel pour que la Ville puisse offrir des services de loisirs et de parcs de grande qualité. Les Stratégies sont nécessaires pour guider les programmes, les services, les politiques, les normes, les procédures et les futurs investissements dans les infrastructures existantes et à venir.

La Ville de Winnipeg fait face au défi de trouver l'équilibre entre l'entretien de son infrastructure de loisirs et de parcs existante et la réalisation d'investissements visant à répondre à ses futurs besoins.



Infrastructure vieillissante

Une grande partie de l'infrastructure de loisirs et de parcs de la Ville a plus de 45 ans. Beaucoup d'installations et leurs systèmes de construction arrivent à la fin de leur durée de vie utile ou en approche.

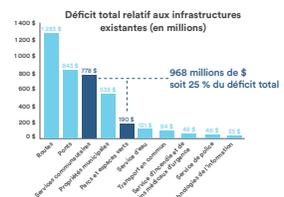
Qu'est-ce qui a été accompli?

En 2015, trois arènes en mauvais état ayant entre 40 et 50 ans ont fermé. De nouvelles patinoires plus viables financièrement ont été aménagées dans des arènes polyvalentes pour les remplacer.



Déficit infrastructurel croissant

En raison du vieillissement des infrastructures, des ressources limitées et de la concurrence des priorités, 968 millions de dollars supplémentaires sont nécessaires pour l'entretien des infrastructures de loisirs et de parcs existantes au cours des 10 prochaines années.





A Changing City

Winnipeg's population is growing.

- From 2011 to 2016, Winnipeg's population increased by 6% to over 700,000 people
- Winnipeg's population is projected to increase by more than 200,000 people over the next 25 years.

Winnipeg's population is becoming more diverse.

- From 1996 to 2011, the population of visible minorities doubled to 1-in-5 residents
- Winnipeg has the largest urban Indigenous population of any Canadian city (11% of the population)
- Over 100,000 residents, or 15% of the population, is 65 years or older which equals the number of residents aged 20-29.



Declining Volunteerism

Winnipeg's 63 community centres are unique from other Canadian cities, as they are not staffed by the City, but are organized, operated, and programmed by volunteers.

However, volunteerism has been declining in Winnipeg and across Canada in recent years.

What has been accomplished?

14 Community Centres have chosen to amalgamate in order to strengthen program and facility offerings.



Evolving Trends and Preferences in Recreation, Sport, & Leisure

As Winnipeg's population becomes more diverse, programs and services that strengthen community connections and create a sense of belonging are increasingly important.

Winnipeggers have changing preferences in leisure and recreation interests and priorities. Certain activities are growing in popularity – such as spray pads, skateboard parks, cricket, pickleball, and ultimate frisbee.

What has been accomplished?

21 new accessible spray pads have been constructed to replace 18 wading pools at the end of their useful lifecycle.



Limited and Declining Resources

There are limited and declining resources available to address the often competing needs and desires of our developing city. As our city continues to grow, new parks and recreational spaces have been added with little to no increase in the operating budgets available to maintain them. Over the long term, this has resulted in declining service levels throughout the City as limited resources become more thinly spread.

What has occurred?

Resources have been reallocated to core services such as grass mowing and litter collection, resulting in service reductions in other areas. For example, between 1938 and 2011, floral displays in Fisher Park have been largely removed.



winnipeg.ca/recandparks



Une Ville qui change

La population de Winnipeg se développe.

- De 2011 à 2016, la population de Winnipeg a augmenté de 6 % et a dépassé les 700 000 personnes.
- D'après les prévisions, Winnipeg devrait compter plus de 200 000 nouveaux habitants d'ici 25 ans.

La population de Winnipeg devient plus diverse.

- De 1996 à 2011, le nombre de minorités visibles a doublé pour représenter un habitant sur cinq.
- Winnipeg a la plus grande population autochtone urbaine de toutes les villes canadiennes (11 % de la population).
- Plus de 100 000 résidents, soit 15 % de la population, ont 65 ans ou plus. C'est autant que le nombre de résidents ayant entre 20 et 29 ans.



Baisse du bénévolat

Les 63 centres communautaires de Winnipeg sont différents de ceux des autres villes canadiennes, car ils n'ont pas d'employés municipaux, mais sont organisés, gérés et programmés par des bénévoles.

Cependant, le bénévolat est en baisse à Winnipeg et dans le reste du Canada depuis quelques années.

Qu'est-ce qui a été accompli?

Quatorze centres communautaires ont choisi de fusionner pour renforcer leurs offres de programmes et d'installations.



Évolution des tendances et des préférences dans les loisirs et les sports

À mesure que la population de Winnipeg devient de plus en plus diverse, les programmes et les services qui renforcent les liens communautaires et créent un sentiment d'appartenance prennent de plus en plus d'importance.

Les préférences des Winnipeggois changent en ce qui concerne leurs intérêts et leurs priorités en matière de loisirs. Certaines activités, comme les aires de jets d'eau, les planchodromes, le cricket, le pickle ball et l'ultimate gagnent en popularité.

Qu'est-ce qui a été accompli?

Pour remplacer 18 pataugeoires arrivant à la fin de leur durée de vie utile, 21 aires de jets d'eau accessibles ont été aménagées.



Ressources limitées et en déclin

Les ressources disponibles pour s'occuper des besoins et des désirs — souvent concurrents — de notre ville qui se développe sont limitées et se font de plus en plus rares. À mesure que notre ville a continué de grandir, de nouveaux parcs et espaces récréatifs ont été ajoutés sans que les budgets de fonctionnement n'augmentent, ou très peu. Sur le long terme, cela a fait que les niveaux de service ont baissé en raison de la dilution des ressources déjà limitées de la Ville.

Qu'est-ce qui s'est passé?

Les ressources ont été réaffectées aux services essentiels comme la tonte de la pelouse et le ramassage des ordures, et les autres services ont par conséquent connu des réductions. Par exemple, entre 1938 et 2011, les compositions florales du parc Fisher ont presque toutes disparu.



winnipeg.ca/loisirsetparcs



Why are recreation & parks services and programs important?

- Support activities that keep people active, and contribute to physical and mental health
- Support communities by providing space for people to gather and socialize
- Boost tourism by acting as destinations and make our city a more attractive place to work and live
- Contribute to inclusion, local culture and history, and economic vitality
- Contribute to the revitalization of surrounding neighbourhoods

Additional benefits:

- Provide a broad range of physical skill development from beginner to competitive
- Support high profile sporting and athletic events that draw people from around the world
- Promote social development which trains future leaders and maintains a strong, healthy, vibrant community
- Provide outdoor spaces for all people to enjoy
- Protect nature by providing wildlife food and shelter
- Absorb rain and stormwater and clean the air

Can you think of other benefits?



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Pourquoi les services de loisirs et de parcs sont-ils importants?

- Ils appuient les activités qui permettent aux gens de rester actifs, et contribuent à la santé physique et mentale.
- Ils appuient les collectivités en offrant des espaces où les gens peuvent se retrouver.
- Ils stimulent le tourisme en servant de destinations et font de notre ville un endroit attirant où il fait bon travailler et vivre.
- Ils contribuent à l'inclusion, à la culture et à l'histoire locales, ainsi qu'à la vitalité économique.
- Ils contribuent à la revitalisation des quartiers environnants.

Avantages supplémentaires :

- Ils permettent de développer une vaste gamme de compétences physiques, pour les débutants comme les compétiteurs;
- Ils appuient les événements sportifs et athlétiques de haut niveau qui attirent des personnes du monde entier;
- Ils promeuvent le développement social, lequel forme les leaders de demain et entretient des collectivités fortes, saines et dynamiques;
- Ils fournissent des espaces en plein air dont tout le monde peut profiter;
- Ils protègent la nature en offrant de la nourriture et un abri à la faune;
- Ils absorbent la pluie et les eaux de ruissellement et nettoient l'air.

Voyez-vous d'autres avantages?



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Winnipeg's Parks & Open Space



Winnipeg's parks system, totaling more than 3,500 ha and comprised of almost 1,200 parks and open spaces, encourages and promotes healthy lifestyles, cleaner environments, civic pride and urban beautification.

Winnipeg's parks system includes:

305,257 Boulevard & Park Trees	280km Trails & Pathways
3,757 Benches	234 Garden Plot Rentals
1,257 Floral Planters	128 Tennis Courts
661 Athletic Fields	25 Toboggan Runs
499 Play Sites	15 Skateparks

Hectares of Parkland per 100,000 People

399 ha Winnipeg
255 ha Maintained Parkland
144 ha Natural Parkland
281 ha Toronto
153 ha Maintained Parkland
128 ha Natural Parkland
741 ha Regina
674 ha Maintained Parkland
67 ha Natural Parkland
495 ha Hamilton
267 ha Maintained Parkland
228 ha Natural Parkland

Parkland in Winnipeg as a Percent of Total Municipality Area

6.2% park area

12.8% Toronto | 9.1% Regina | 2.4% Hamilton

Source: Municipal Benchmarking Network Canada, 2016 (PRK320)

Annual Operating Costs of Parks in Winnipeg

\$9,905 per hectare

\$23,642 Toronto | \$10,731 Regina | \$10,868 Hamilton

¹hectare is approximately the size of half a football field

Source: Municipal Benchmarking Network Canada, 2016 (PRK320M)

Source: Municipal Benchmarking Network Canada, 2016 (PRK320, PRK321, PRK321)

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Les parcs et les espaces verts de Winnipeg



Le réseau de parcs de Winnipeg, représentant plus de 3 500 ha et composé de presque 1 200 parcs et espaces verts, encourage et promeut des modes de vie sains, des environnements propres, la fierté civique et l'embellissement urbain.

Le réseau de parcs de Winnipeg comprend :

305 257 arbres dans des parcs et sur des boulevards	280 km de pistes et de sentiers
3 757 bancs	234 parcelles de jardin locatives
1 257 jardinières	128 courts de tennis
661 terrains de sport	25 pistes de luge
499 aires de jeux	15 planchodromes

Hectares de parcs par 100 000 personnes

399 ha Winnipeg
255 ha Parcs entretenus
144 ha Parcs naturels
281 ha Toronto
153 ha Parcs entretenus
128 ha Parcs naturels
741 ha Regina
674 ha Parcs entretenus
67 ha Parcs naturels
495 ha Hamilton
267 ha Parcs entretenus
228 ha Parcs naturels

Parcs de Winnipeg en pourcentage de la superficie totale de la municipalité

6.2% parcs

12,8% Toronto | 9,1% Regina | 2,4% Hamilton

Source: Réseau d'évaluation municipal du Canada, 2016 (PRK320)

Dépenses de fonctionnement annuelles pour les parcs de Winnipeg

9 905 \$ par hectare

23 642 \$ Toronto | 10 731 \$ Regina | 10 868 \$ Hamilton

¹hectare représente environ la moitié d'un terrain de football

Source: Réseau d'évaluation municipal du Canada, 2016 (PRK320M)

Source: Réseau d'évaluation municipal du Canada, 2016 (PRK320, PRK321, PRK321)

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Winnipeg's Recreation Services



Winnipeg's recreation services help people live active and healthy lives. The majority of recreation facilities pre-date the 1970's and are now at or near the end of their useful lifecycle. Considerable growth in new areas of the city is also creating demand for new recreation facilities and services.

Programs & Participation

Annually	2014	2015	2016
Number of Paid Aquatics, Recreation & Leisure Courses	10,889	11,641	11,623
Number of Learn to Skate Visits	57,354	59,774	63,214
Number of Visits to Indoor Pools	1.77 M	1.56 M	1.78 M
Free & Subsidized Programs			
Number of Visits to Outdoor Pools	99,100	101,706	128,087
Value of Subsidies Provided for Visits & Course Registrations	\$725,734	\$827,770	\$1.57 M

* Promotion of Fee Subsidy Program introduced in March 2016

Total Cost for Recreation Programs & Facilities in Winnipeg

\$17.30 per participant visit

\$7.60 Toronto | \$25.90 Calgary | \$13.30 Hamilton

Source: Municipal Benchmarking Network Canada, 2016 (SREC307)

Winnipeg's recreation facilities includes:

- 81** Wading Pools
- 21** Spray Pads
- 13** Indoor Pools
- 10** Outdoor Pools
- 14** City-operated Arenas
- 14** Recreation & Leisure Centres
- 63** Community Centres with 80+ Locations and 140+ Outdoor Rinks

Operating Cost of Recreation Programs per Person



Source: Municipal Benchmarking Network Canada, 2016 (SREC302)

Recreation User Fees as a Percent of Operating Cost



Source: Municipal Benchmarking Network Canada, 2016 (SREC302)

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Services de loisirs de Winnipeg



Les services de loisirs de Winnipeg permettent aux gens de vivre des vies actives et saines. La plupart des installations de loisirs de la Ville datent d'avant les années 1970 et arrivent maintenant à la fin de leur durée de vie utile ou en approchent. La croissance considérable dans de nouvelles zones de la ville crée également une demande pour la création de nouvelles installations de loisirs et des services.

Programmes et participation

Annuellement	2014	2015	2016
Nombre de paiements pour sports nautiques et cours récréatifs	10 889	11 641	11 623
Nombre de visites pour apprendre à patiner	57 354	59 774	63 214
Nombre de visites dans des piscines couvertes	1,77 M	1,56 M	1,78 M
Programmes gratuits et subventionnés			
Nombre de visites dans des piscines de plein air	99 100	101 706	128 087
Valeur des subventions fournies pour les visites et les inscriptions aux cours	\$725 734	\$827 770	\$1,57 M*

* Promotion du programme de subvention lancé en mars 2016

Coût total des programmes et des installations de loisirs de Winnipeg

17,30 \$ par visite de participant

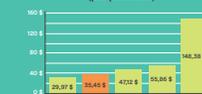
\$7.60 Toronto | \$25.90 Calgary | \$13.30 Hamilton

Source: Municipal Benchmarking Network Canada, 2016 (SREC307)

Les installations de loisirs de Winnipeg comprennent :

- 81** patageoires
- 21** aires de jets d'eau
- 13** piscines couvertes
- 10** piscines en plein air
- 14** arènes gérés par la Ville
- 14** centres récréatifs et de loisirs
- 63** centres communautaires avec plus de 80 emplacements et plus de 140 patinoires en plein air

Dépenses de fonctionnement pour les programmes (par personne)



Source: Réseau d'évaluation municipal du Canada, 2016 (SREC302)

Droits payés par les usagers des services de loisirs en pourcentage des dépenses de fonctionnement



Source: Réseau d'évaluation municipal du Canada, 2016 (SREC302)

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What have we heard from you so far?



Have you completed the online survey?

If not, talk to the project team and complete it today!

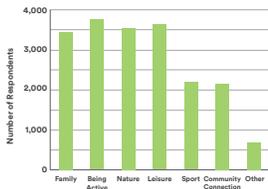
Or visit winnipeg.ca/recandparks

At three stakeholder workshops this past spring, key stakeholder and user group representatives have provided information about opportunities, ideas, and issues related to recreation and parks services.

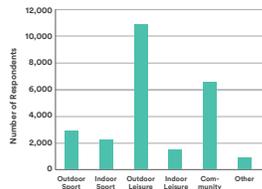
Since April 20 over 5,500 people have completed the online survey and shared what they value most, how they currently use recreation and parks, and how they want to use recreation and parks in the future.

Initial Online Survey Results

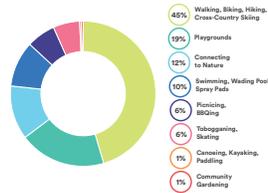
Why do you visit parks and why do you participate in recreation?



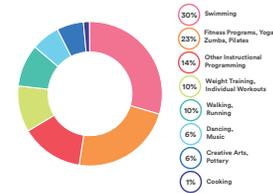
What activity categories do you participate in?



Which outdoor leisure activities do you participate in?



Which indoor leisure activities do you participate in?



winnipeg.ca/recandparks



Qu'avons-nous entendu de votre part pour l'instant?



Avez-vous rempli le sondage en ligne?

Si ce n'est pas le cas, parlez à l'équipe de projet et remplissez-le aujourd'hui!

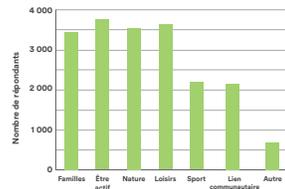
Ou rendez-vous sur winnipeg.ca/loisirsetparcs

Lors de trois ateliers pour les parties prenantes tenus au printemps dernier, des représentants de parties prenantes clés et de groupes d'utilisateurs ont fourni des renseignements sur les possibilités, sur les idées et sur les questions relatives aux services de loisirs et de parcs.

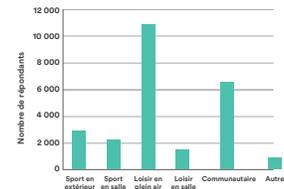
Depuis le 20 avril, plus de 5 500 personnes ont rempli le sondage en ligne et fait part de ce qui est le plus important à leurs yeux, de la façon dont ils utilisent les loisirs et les parcs à l'heure actuelle, et de la façon dont ils veulent s'en servir dans le futur.

Résultats initiaux du sondage en ligne

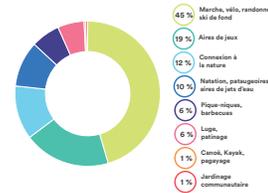
Pourquoi allez-vous dans les parcs et pourquoi participez-vous aux loisirs?



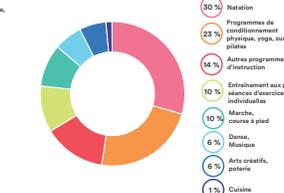
À quelles catégories d'activités participez-vous?



À quelles activités de loisirs en plein air participez-vous?



À quelles activités de loisirs en salle participez-vous?



winnipeg.ca/loisirsetparcs



How can I stay involved?

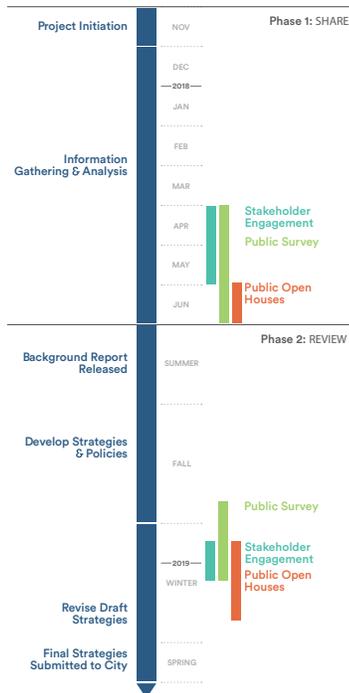
Over the course of the 18-month planning process, Winnipeggers are being asked what they want out of their recreation and parks services and infrastructure and where their priorities lie.

Have you completed our online survey?

Complete one today, or visit winnipeg.ca/recandparks

Want updates?

winnipeg.ca/recandparks
recandparks@winnipeg.ca



winnipeg.ca/recandparks



Comment puis-je continuer de participer à ce projet?

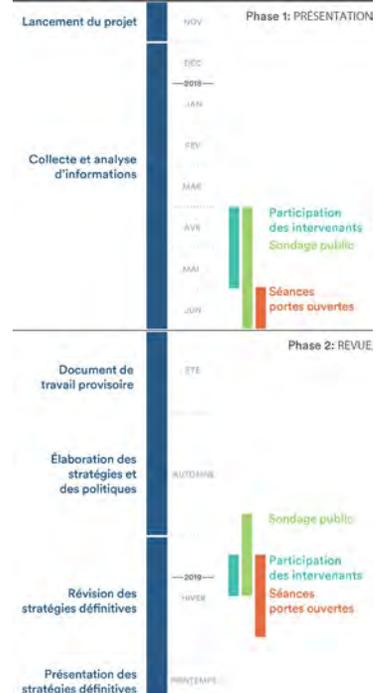
Au cours du processus de planification, qui a duré 18 mois, nous avons demandé aux Winnipeggois de nous dire ce qu'ils attendaient de leurs services et de leurs infrastructures de loisirs et de parcs, et de nous communiquer leurs priorités.

Avez-vous rempli notre sondage en ligne?

Remplissez-en un aujourd'hui, ou rendez-vous sur winnipeg.ca/loisirsetparcs

Si vous voulez des mises à jour, rendez-vous sur winnipeg.ca/loisirsetparcs

loisirsetparcs@winnipeg.ca



winnipeg.ca/loisirsetparcs



Thank you for attending & sharing your input!

We need to work together to envision innovative and inclusive solutions to the challenges our recreation and parks services and infrastructure face.

Next Steps

The project team will:

- Compile a Discussion Paper or Background Document
- Compile public input into a **What We Heard Report**, which will help shape the Strategies
- Prepare the **vision statement, policies and priorities** for the draft Recreation Strategic Plan, the draft Parks Strategic Plan and the draft Regional Park Investment Strategy
- Develop **strategies and decision-making tools** to guide future investments in recreation and parks infrastructure, programs and services

At the next public engagement opportunity you will be invited to:

- Provide feedback on the draft Recreation & Parks Strategies and the draft Regional Park Investment Strategy
- Contribute ideas about how the Strategies should be implemented



winnipeg.ca/recandparks

Winnipeg

Merci de votre participation et de nous avoir fait part de vos rétroactions!

Nous devons travailler ensemble pour trouver des solutions innovatrices et inclusives aux défis auxquels font face nos services et nos infrastructures de loisirs et de parcs.

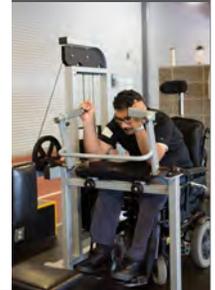
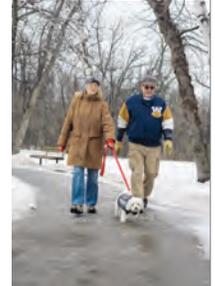
Prochaines étapes

L'équipe de projet :

- rédiger un document de travail ou un rapport de synthèse;
- compiler les rétroactions du public dans un rapport sur ce que nous avons entendu, qui aidera à façonner les Stratégies;
- préparer l'énoncé de vision, les politiques et les priorités pour l'ébauche du Plan stratégique sur les loisirs, celle du Plan stratégique sur les parcs et celle sur la Stratégie d'investissement pour les parcs régionaux;
- élaborer des stratégies et créer des outils de prise de décisions pour guider les futurs investissements dans les infrastructures, les programmes et les services de loisirs et de parcs.

Lors de la prochaine séance de participation publique, nous vous inviterons :

- à fournir vos rétroactions sur les ébauches de stratégies pour les loisirs et les parcs, ainsi que sur la Stratégie d'investissements pour les parcs régionaux;
- à donner vos idées sur la façon dont les Stratégies devraient être mises en place.



winnipeg.ca/loisirsetparcs

Winnipeg

MetroQuest Screens

Public Survey



◀ We want to hear from you!

WELCOME

Help Shape the Future of Recreation and Parks in Winnipeg

The Winnipeg Recreation and Parks Strategies will provide a 25-year framework to guide programs, services and investments. We are asking for your input on what you want from recreation and parks services and infrastructure and where your priorities lie. Your input will help shape the Strategies.

Français Begin



Winnipeg's recreation and parks services and infrastructure contribute to the enjoyment and quality of life for residents and visitors. They improve our health and wellbeing, strengthen our communities, protect nature and make our city a more attractive place to live and work.

2 WHAT IS IMPORTANT?

3 WHERE DO YOU GO?

4 TELL US MORE

5 STAY INVOLVED



◀ Nous voulons votre avis!

BIENVENUE

Façonnez l'avenir des loisirs et des parcs de Winnipeg

Les Stratégies sur les loisirs et les parcs de Winnipeg fourniront un cadre de travail de 25 ans qui permettra de guider les programmes, les services et les investissements. Nous vous demandons votre avis sur les services et infrastructures de loisirs et de parcs, ainsi que vos priorités.

English Commencer



Les loisirs et les parcs de la Ville de Winnipeg contribuent au plaisir et à la qualité de vie de ses résidents et de ses visiteurs. Ils améliorent notre santé et notre bien-être, renforcent nos collectivités, et font de notre ville un endroit attirant où il fait bon vivre et travailler.

2 SERVICES IMPORTANTS

3 OÙ ALLEZ-VOUS?

4 EN DIRE PLUS

5 RESTEZ IMPLIQUÉS



WELCOME

WHAT IS IMPORTANT?

2 Which services do you use?

What to do Next Task

3

4 TELL US MORE

5 STAY INVOLVED

- 1 Leisure
- 2 Nature
- 3 Sport

Order your top 5 items above this line

Community Connection

Being Active

Family

Other

Suggest another

Sport



I enjoy spending time in spaces and doing activities that support organized or programmed sport and active play.

Comment

BIENVENUE

SERVICES IMPORTANTS

2 Quels services utilisez-vous?

Marche à suivre : Prochaine tâche

3

4 EN DIRE PLUS

5 RESTEZ IMPLIQUÉS

- 1 Loisirs
- 2 Famille
- 3 Lien communautaire

Sélectionnez votre préféré 5 éléments au-dessus de cette ligne

Autre

Être actif

Sport

Nature

En suggérer un autre

Lien communautaire



J'aime passer du temps dans des espaces de rassemblement intérieurs et extérieurs et des lieux favorisant les activités et les interactions communautaires.

Commentaire

Winnipeg Recreation and Parks Strategies

Progress

← 2 3 **What do you do?** ? What to do → Next Task 4 5

WELCOME
WHAT IS IMPORTANT?
WHERE DO YOU GO?
TELL US MORE
STAY INVOLVED

Please drag and drop at least 3 markers on the map.

- Outdoor Sport
- Indoor Sport
- Outdoor Leisure
- Indoor Leisure
- Community
- Other

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Loisirs et des Parcs de Winnipeg Stratégies

Progrès

← 2 3 **Que faites-vous?** ? Marche à suivre : → Prochaine tâche 4 5

BIENVENUE
SERVICES IMPORTANTS
OÙ ALLEZ-VOUS?
EN DIRE PLUS
RESTEZ IMPLIQUÉS

S'il vous plaît, glissez et déposez au moins 3 jalons sur la carte.

- Sport extérieur
- Sport de salle
- Loisirs extérieurs
- Loisirs intérieurs
- Civique
- Autres

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WELCOME

WHAT IS IMPORTANT?

WHERE DO YOU GO?

TELL US MORE

What to do

Next Task

Tell us more

Nature

Community Connection

Outdoor Activities

Indoor Activities

Vision & Values

Why is nature in parks and open spaces important to you? Pick two:

Protect Habitat and Biodiversity Recreation and Enjoyment

Education and Awareness Beautification Escape

Environmental Benefits It's not important Other

How should the City preserve more natural areas? Pick one:

Secure natural lands in new developments

Increase land dedicated to natural area preservation

Dedicate funds to purchase natural areas

Restore natural areas in existing parks

The City doesn't need to preserve more natural areas - we have enough already

Other

[Next](#)

STAY INVOLVED

BIENVENUE

SERVICES IMPORTANTS

OÙ ALLEZ-VOUS?

EN DIRE PLUS

Marche à suivre :

Prochaine tâche

En dire plus

Nature

Lien communautaire

Activités de plein air

Activités d'intérieur

Vision et valeurs

Citez deux raisons pour lesquelles la nature dans les parcs est importante :

Protéger l'habitat et la biodiversité Loisirs et plaisir

Éducation et sensibilisation Embellissement Évasion

Bienfaits environnementaux Pas important Autre

Donnez une raison de préserver les zones naturelles :

Garantir des terrains naturels

Davantage de terrains dédiés à la préservation de la nature

Fonds pour acheter des zones naturelles

Restaurer les zones naturelles des parcs existants

Pas besoin de préserver plus de zones naturelles, il y en a déjà assez

Autre

[Suivant](#)

RESTEZ IMPLIQUÉS

5 Stay Involved! What to do

WELCOME

2 WHAT IS IMPORTANT?

3 WHERE DO YOU GO?

TELL US MORE

STAY INVOLVED

Thanks for your input!

Would you like to receive project updates and information for participating in other surveys and public events for the Winnipeg Recreation and Parks Strategies Project?

Join the project mailing list by clicking the link below!

Tell us about yourself.

Age
Select...

Gender
Type...

Children living at home (16 or younger)
Select...

Postal Code
Type...

[Submit Final Questions](#) [Skip](#)

Winnipeg Recreation & Parks Strategies

Sign up for project updates

Your personal information is being collected under the authority of 36(1)(b) of The Freedom of Information and Protection Privacy Act. This information will be used to contact you with project updates if you wish and will not be used or disclosed for any other purposes, except as authorized by law. Your contact information will not be made public. If you have any questions about the collection or use of this information, contact the Corporate FIPPA Coordinator by mail to City Clerk's Department, Susan A. Thompson Building, 310 Main Street, Winnipeg MB, R3B 1B9, or by telephone at 311.

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5 Restez impliqués! Marche à suivre :

BIENVENUE

2 SERVICES IMPORTANTS

3 OÙ ALLEZ-VOUS?

EN DIRE PLUS

RESTEZ IMPLIQUÉS

Merci!

Voulez-vous recevoir des mises à jour et des renseignements sur le projet pour participer à d'autres sondages et événements publics sur les Stratégies sur les loisirs et les parcs?

Cliquez sur le lien ci-dessous pour vous inscrire!

Parlez-nous de vous.

Âge
Sélectionner...

Genre
Écrire...

Enfants dans le foyer (16 ans ou moins)
Sélectionner...

Code postal
Écrire...

[Envoyer les dernières questions](#) [Sauter](#)

Stratégies sur les loisirs et les parcs de Winnipeg

Inscrivez-vous

Vos renseignements personnels sont recueillis en vertu de l'article 36(1)(b) de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information et la protection de la vie privée (LAIPVP). Ils seront utilisés pour vous communiquer des mises à jour relatives au projet si vous le souhaitez, et ne seront ni divulgués à d'autres fins, sauf celles prévues par la loi. Vos coordonnées ne seront pas rendues publiques. Si vous avez des questions sur la collecte de vos renseignements ou sur leur utilisation, communiquez avec le coordonnateur de la LAIPVP par courriel au Bureau du greffier, Bâtiment administratif - 510, Main, Winnipeg (Man.) R3B 1B9, ou par téléphone au 311.

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