

City of Kelowna

Parks Master Plan

Phase 2 Report | 2026



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1. Introduction

The City of Kelowna's Parks Master Plan will guide the growth and management of parks, open spaces, and natural areas over the next 20 years. This plan builds on the open space priorities already established in the Official Community Plan (OCP) and will serve as a roadmap for City Council, staff, and residents when making both long-term planning decisions and immediate development choices for the community's green spaces.

1.1 Purpose of the Parks Master Plan

High-quality parks and public spaces are essential to livability in urban environments. They support our health and wellbeing and the overall health and resilience of our city, connecting us with nature and to each other. Our parks are also an important part of what makes Kelowna unique —showcasing the diverse Okanagan landscapes from the lake to the mountains.

The purpose of Parks Master Plan is to set the long-term priorities for our parks system. The Parks Master Plan establishes a 20-year framework to guide development, management, and investment in public parks and open spaces.

Kelowna is rapidly evolving into a more urban and dynamic regional hub, with a projected increase of between 26,000 and 63,000 new residents from 2025 to 2041.

This growth is accompanied by shifting demographics and increasing and changing demands on parks and open spaces across the community. As a result, the City must carefully consider what park services are provided, where they are located, and how they can be delivered effectively and efficiently in the future.

At the same time, inflation and rising costs related

to land acquisition, materials, and labour present significant financial challenges to park development and expansion. Many existing parks are aging and require renewal, ongoing maintenance, and upgrades, placing additional pressure on the City's limited capacity and resources. Addressing these challenges will require careful planning and strategic investment to ensure the City's parks continue to meet both current and future community service expectations.

The Parks Master Plan integrates research, mapping, analysis, and community engagement to establish a long-term framework for guiding park investment decisions over the next twenty years. The PMP provides a strategic foundation for how municipal parks will support the City's vision and sets the policy direction for future recommendations. These recommendations will require further validation, testing, and refinement through subsequent planning processes and future iterations of the Plan.

The vision of the Parks Master Plan is to create a comprehensive decision-making framework for parks planning that is grounded in principles of sustainability, climate mitigation and adaptation, a people-first approach, innovation, fiscal responsibility, and responsiveness to evolving recreational needs and demographic trends.



1.2 Trends and Drivers

Kelowna's parks need to keep up with growth and be adaptable in the future to continue to meet the needs of residents and visitors for years to come. There are several key trends and drivers for this work that the Parks Master Plan responds to.



1.2.1 Keeping Pace with Growth and Change

Kelowna is on track to add 26,000 to 63,000 people to its population from 2025 to 2041. More parks will be needed to respond to this growth and demographic changes. Our population aging and becoming increasingly diverse, meaning new needs for accessibility, amenities, and programming across Kelowna's parks system. Demand for self-directed leisure activities is growing, including greater demand on natural areas and trails.



1.2.2 Celebrating Kelowna's Unique Sense of Place through Parks

Kelowna is a diverse city. This is reflected in both our cultural diversity as well as the landscapes, ecology and topography of the area. The Parks Master Plan ensures that parks will continue to reflect Kelowna's unique identity and cultures.

1.2.3 Becoming a Sport Tourism and Events Destination

Kelowna is increasingly becoming a key destination for sports and major events. The parks system plays an important role in providing the right amenities and infrastructure to support large volumes of visitors, competitors, and events. A coordinated approach is needed across the city to make it easier to host major events, while still ensuring Kelowna's parks serve local community recreation and cultural needs.



1.2.4 Expanding and Connecting Our Waterfront

One of the Official Community Plan objectives for Kelowna is to create a connected and publicly accessible waterfront along Okanagan Lake. The Parks Master Plan builds on this vision for a comprehensive Sapphire Shoreline through strategic acquisition and amenity development, ensuring Kelowna's waterfront is fully realized as the gem of the city.



1.2.5 Responding to Climate Change

Kelowna's climate is changing, with projected increases in extreme heat and weather events. Parks will continue to be important spaces for cooling down, protecting biodiversity, and supporting resiliency. The Parks Master Plan sets out direction for all parks to ensure natural spaces are protected and communities are resilient to the impacts of a changing climate.

For more details on these trends and drivers, see the Phase 1 Background Report.



1.3 Strategic Alignment

The Kelowna Parks Master Plan implements the direction from Kelowna's 2040 Official Community Plan (OCP) and Imagine Kelowna. The Parks Master Plan is also informed by a number of other city-wide policies and plans and, in turn, informs strategies and policies that provide specific direction on the parks system.

Figure 1: How the Parks Master Plan fits in Kelowna's Planning Framework

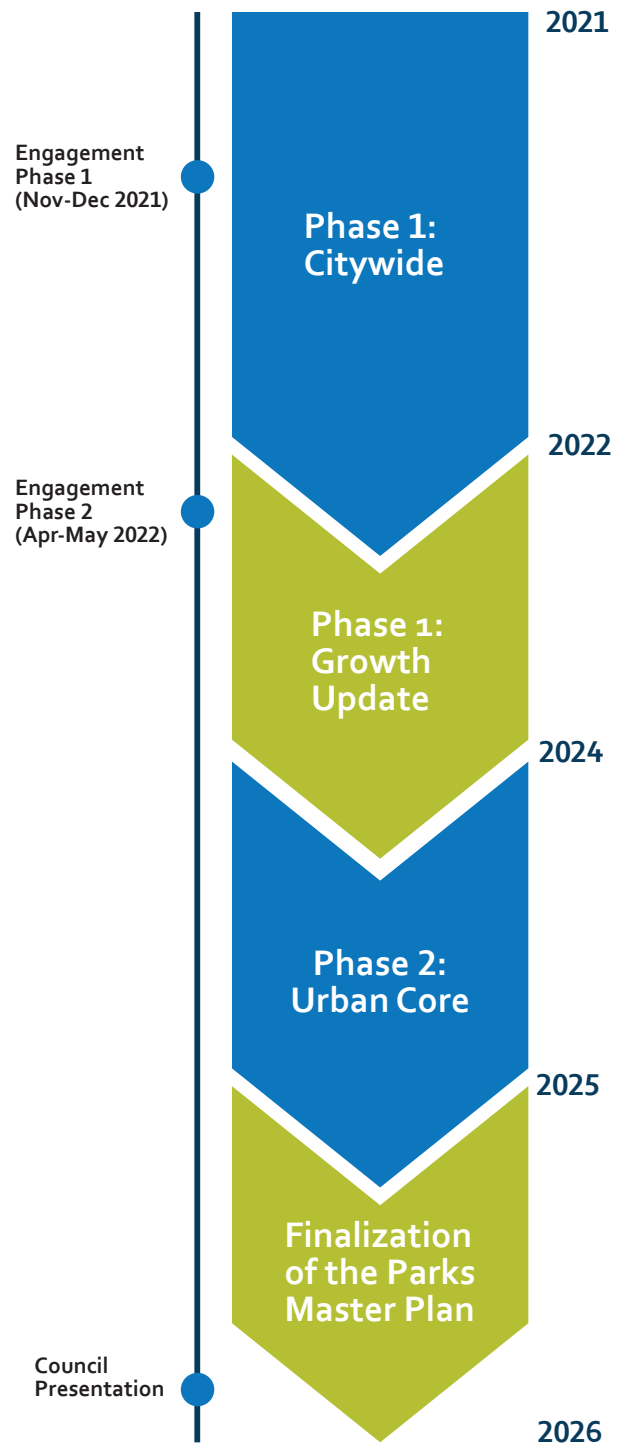


1.4 Process

The Parks Master Plan was completed in two phases:

Phase 1: This phase focused on creating a shared vision for Kelowna’s parks network. The work involved extensive background research, analysis of Kelowna’s parks and amenities, trend analysis, and public engagement to understand community aspirations for the park system. The results of this phase were the preliminary vision statement, guiding principles, goals, and a detailed inventory of Kelowna’s park and open space systems. Details from this phase can be found in the Phase 1 Background Report.

Phase 2: Phase 2 examined community-specific growth, trends, and needs, with particular focus on Kelowna’s Urban Core. Public engagement in this phase supported the identification of opportunities and challenges, park gaps and public space resources. During this Phase, the City projected a new growth scenario based on rapid growth from 2020 to 2024 provincially. This growth scenario was integrated into the analysis of the Parks Master Plan. The results of this phase were consolidated goals, city-wide strategic approaches, spatial direction for the Urban Core, and implementation actions. This is the key work that informed this Parks Master Plan document.



1.5 Public Engagement

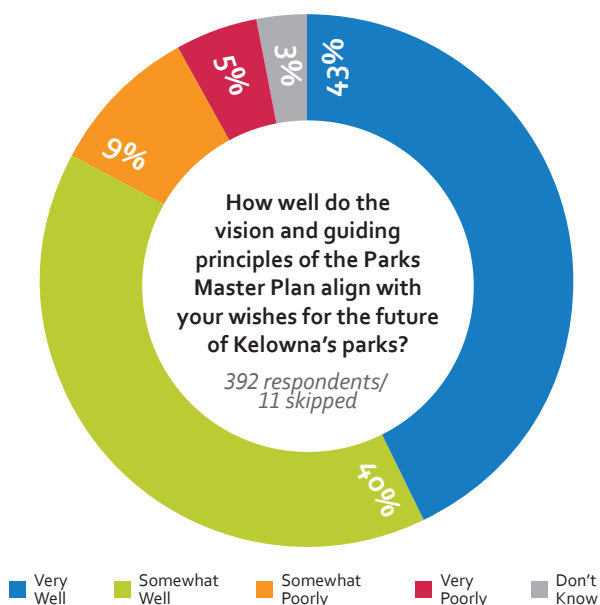
There were two phases of public engagement that informed the creation of the Parks Master Plan. The first phase of engagement took place from November 2 to December 12, 2021. This phase sought ideas and insights to guide future direction for the parks system. The feedback was used to develop the city-wide vision and park priorities.

Phase 2 engagement was hosted from April 26 to June 23, 2023 and included both online and in-person engagement activities. Phase 2 engagement focused on park experiences and priorities in Kelowna's Core Area and five Urban Centres:

- City Centre (Downtown)
- Capri-Landmark
- Midtown
- Rutland
- Pandosy

The engagement also confirmed the vision and guiding principles of the plan (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Phase 2 Level of Support for the Park Master Plan Vision and Guiding Principles



Phase 2 Key Themes

Feedback received in Phase 2 covered a wide variety of experiences and priorities for parks in Kelowna's Urban Centres. More detail can be found in the Phase 2 What We Heard Report.

Providing more green space in densifying communities

We heard that the development of new parks and green spaces in Urban Centres is not always keeping pace with new development and population growth. Many participants felt that smaller and more frequent neighbourhood parks, pocket parks, and green streets are needed to better serve residents in higher density areas. It is also important to provide diverse amenities for residents, including spaces that support physical activity and wellness for families, children, youth, and seniors.

Addressing safety and comfort in parks

Safety was a concern expressed about parks in Kelowna's Urban Centres parks. The feedback highlights the challenges presented by social concerns, as well as a need to ensure the comfort of all users through enhanced/expanded park facilities. Many participants mentioned extreme heat and the need for more year-round washrooms, trees / shade, drinking water, and cooling stations.

Creating more dog-friendly parks / public spaces

We heard that including dogs across the parks network is a priority for many, either through more leashed access in existing parks or through the creation of new off-leash areas in parks. There was a desire for more walkable dog-friendly spaces within Urban Centres. At the same time, there were also concerns about cleanup of dog waste and lack of control of off-leash dogs. This emphasized the need to balance the interests between pet owners and non-pet owners in parks.

Connecting the parks network

We heard that parks should be part of an overall connected green network that includes streets, trails, and other active transportation routes. Participants wanted to see more attention on safe and connected recreational and commuter experiences across Kelowna's park system. Additionally, being able to park near parks is important for those who do not have walkable access to them and for those with reduced mobility, along with vehicle access.

Creating a continuous waterfront experience

We heard that public access to Lake Okanagan and its beaches is the greatest asset of Kelowna's park system. People love existing waterfront parks and want to see more parks along the lake. Waterfront parks were also most often cited as the most crowded or overused park spaces in the Urban Core. This emphasized the need for continued coordinated waterfront planning to provide positive lake experiences for both residents and visitors.

Making parks more universally accessible

Greater accessibility of pathways and park amenities throughout Kelowna's Urban Core was identified as a priority. We heard about the need for more accessible parking at parks, evenly surfaced pathways, washrooms, and seating to enable access for wheelchair users, strollers, and those with limited mobility. There was also a desire to see more accessible playgrounds and beach / water access points. Beyond physical accessibility, it is also important to consider other aspects of accessibility, such as those with different sensory or language needs. This feedback highlighted the need to design parks, and access to them for all ages and mobility levels.

For more details on feedback from Phase 2, see the What We Heard Report (Appendix B).

1.6 Governance

Kelowna's Park Master Plan defines the long-term vision, goals, and management of the City's park system, while its governance structure determines how the Parks Master Plan is developed, implemented, and overseen. The plan and governance are inseparable, as effective governance ensures that the Parks Master Plan is used to make strategic, data-driven decisions.

The Parks Master Plan establishes a 20-year framework for guiding development and investment in public parks and open spaces.

Phases 1 and 2 of the Parks Master Plan focused on five key areas:

- Strategic alignment with community and corporate priorities.
- A parks investment and acquisition framework that identifies current parkland deficiency gaps and future acquisition areas.
- Process improvement in city-wide parks planning and management with context to OCP growth and density patterns.
- Short, medium and long-term implementation actions and metrics of success.
- Capital Plan prioritization and policy direction through measurable criteria and milestones.

The Parks Master Plan promotes a city-wide governance framework with the intention to:

- Simplify decision-making structures and processes for parks as critical City services.
- Reduce complexity for the public using single-point contacts to navigate bureaucracy.
- Ensure efficient park operations that decrease repetitive operational outcomes from multiple sources that result in service improvements.
- Foster relationships with community partners who activate parks and open spaces.

- Provide ongoing updates to Council.
- Work towards continuous process improvements in parks administration to improve the community's use of parks.

Benefits of Collaborative Governance

Parks can be enhanced beyond what is typical by combining the authority, resources, skills, and experience of the City with the local knowledge, creativity, passion, capacity, ambition, resources, and autonomy of a partner organization. While no partnership or collaborative governance arrangement is quite the same, the City of Kelowna always starts the process by asking does the arrangement contribute to, and advance:

- Public benefits.
- The overall vision and mandate of the City's park system.
- City Council's strategic goals.

Corresponding inquiries from the city include ancillary social, economic and ecological benefits that would be achieved through collaborative governance models.

1.6.1 Governance Models

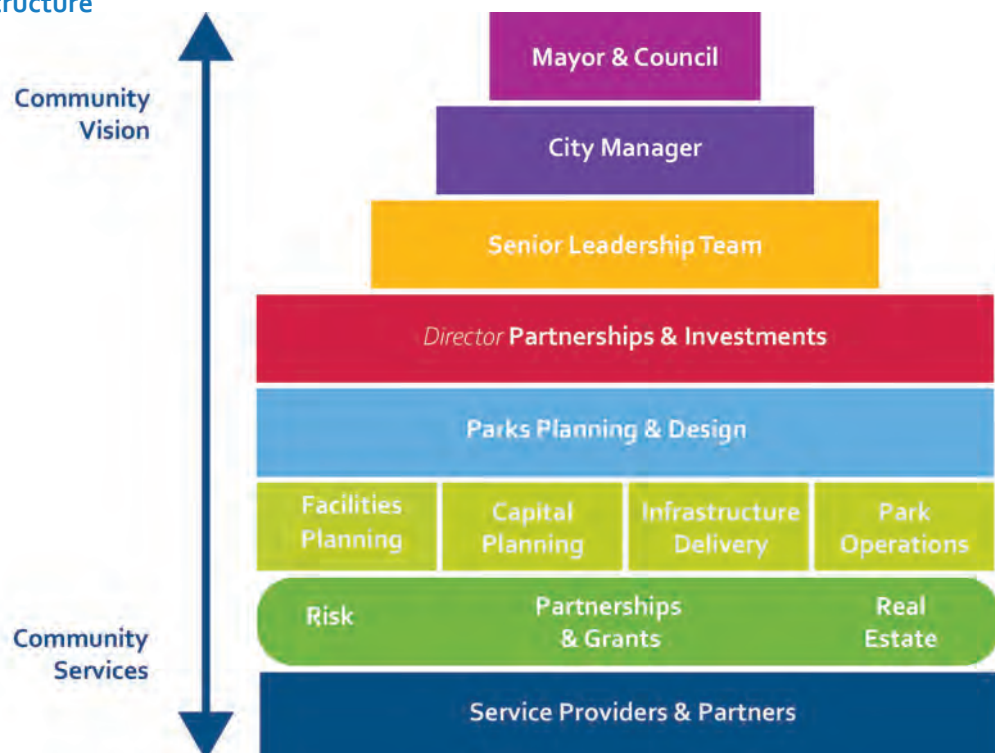
Public parks are planned by Parks Planning and Design and maintained by Parks Operations Departments. The choice of governance model is determined by the local site context, and presence of, or lack of, collaboration partners.

1. **City Administered Parks:** public parks are operated and maintained directly by the City of Kelowna (Parks Operations and Parks Planning and Design Departments). Park permits are granted for events, programming, sports, recreation activities, etc. by the Active Living and Culture Department.
2. **Partnership Models:** parks that are administered by a collaboration between the City of Kelowna and other partners. The City explores park partnerships where there is an opportunity to facilitate capital improvements and/or service enhancements. Park partnerships can take many forms, including donations, collaborative programming,

fundraising, sponsorships, grants, etc. The City will proactively identify specific opportunities within parks, such as amenities within parks, where value can be added through either development and/or services/programming through a partnership approach. These will follow overarching City partnership policies and procedures.

3. **Parks Administered by Third Parties:** public parks that are administered by other government agencies or organizations. Examples may include provincial, regional districts, Indigenous governments, or non-profit organizations. A growing number of new park partnerships are centered around the concept of “collaborative governance”, which is an ongoing relationship between the City and a partner group, typically around a specific park or a series of parks within a specific geographic area.

Figure 3: Governance Structure



1.7 Vision and Guiding Principles

The vision and guiding principles are the foundational direction of the Parks Master Plan. They have been informed by the Official Community Plan (OCP) objectives and public engagement input. All actions identified in the plan must be aligned with the vision and principles.

1.7.1 Vision

The vision sets out the aspirational future for the parks system and what it should look like in 50 years.

Kelowna's parks celebrate and protect the unique landscapes and people of the Okanagan Valley.

From the lake to the mountains, they connect our communities through a network of vibrant destinations that bring people together and foster responsible stewardship.

Our parks support a resilient and active city by providing equitable access to diverse recreational and cultural experiences.

1.7.2 Guiding Principles

The guiding principles set out the important factors that must be considered in all parks decisions and processes.



Stewardship: Natural areas are protected and managed to support ecological health and to provide natural experiences for present and future generations.



Equity: Parks and amenities are provided and designed inclusively for the safety and enjoyment of everyone, including equity-seeking groups.



Connectivity: Parks are walkable and connect our communities by providing recreational and leisure routes to support active living.



Adaptability: Parks and amenities are managed adaptively to respond to changing needs, ensure resiliency, and respond to future opportunities.



Vibrancy: Parks contribute to community vibrancy by supporting a variety of year round activities, experiences, and needs in shared spaces.



Celebration: Parks bring people together, foster a sense of place and community, and express the diverse culture and histories of our region.



Collaboration: The City works with regional partners, community organizations, and the private sector to fund, acquire, develop, and program parks.

1.8 Goals

The goals set out the main city-wide direction and priorities for the Parks Master Plan over the next several decades. The five final goals have been adapted from the Phase 1 report's 14 goals developed in 2022.



Growth

Kelowna's park space and access targets are met through strategic land acquisition and park development, focused on priority growth areas.



Local Parks

Local parks and their amenities are inclusively designed and distributed equitably across Kelowna.



Water Access

Kelowna's waterfront is connected and access is provided to it and Kelowna's creeks and ponds to achieve access across the City to water and water-based activities.



Sports and Recreation

Sports and recreational amenities are expanded and enhanced to support both local sports and Kelowna's role as a sport tourism destination.



Climate and Environment

Healthy and connected ecological network that contributes to the city's climate resilience and biodiversity.



Park Uniqueness

Kelowna's parks are designed to reflect their unique natural and cultural context, including neighbourhoods, urban spaces, arts and culture, and spaces with opportunities for reconciliation for indigenous peoples.

2. City-wide Context



This section provides an overview of the current parks system, the growth context of the City of Kelowna, and how the City is currently meeting the parks targets set out in the Official Community Plan (OCP).

2.1 Kelowna's Park System

Kelowna has a rich and diverse park system, offering a variety of park experiences including local, waterfront, recreation, trails, and natural park spaces.

The city benefits from access to Okanagan Lake and many highly popular waterfront parks. All parks provide a range of different experiences, from sports and recreation and major events to passive leisure and connecting with nature. In addition to City-owned parks, there are school sites, regional parks, and provincial parks.

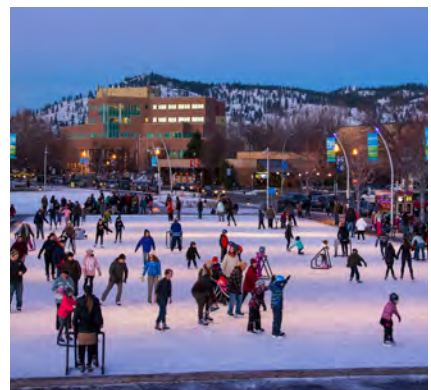
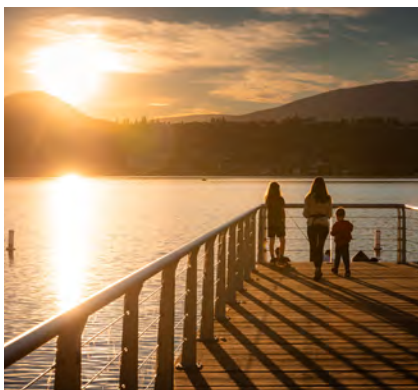
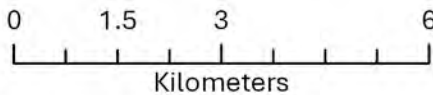
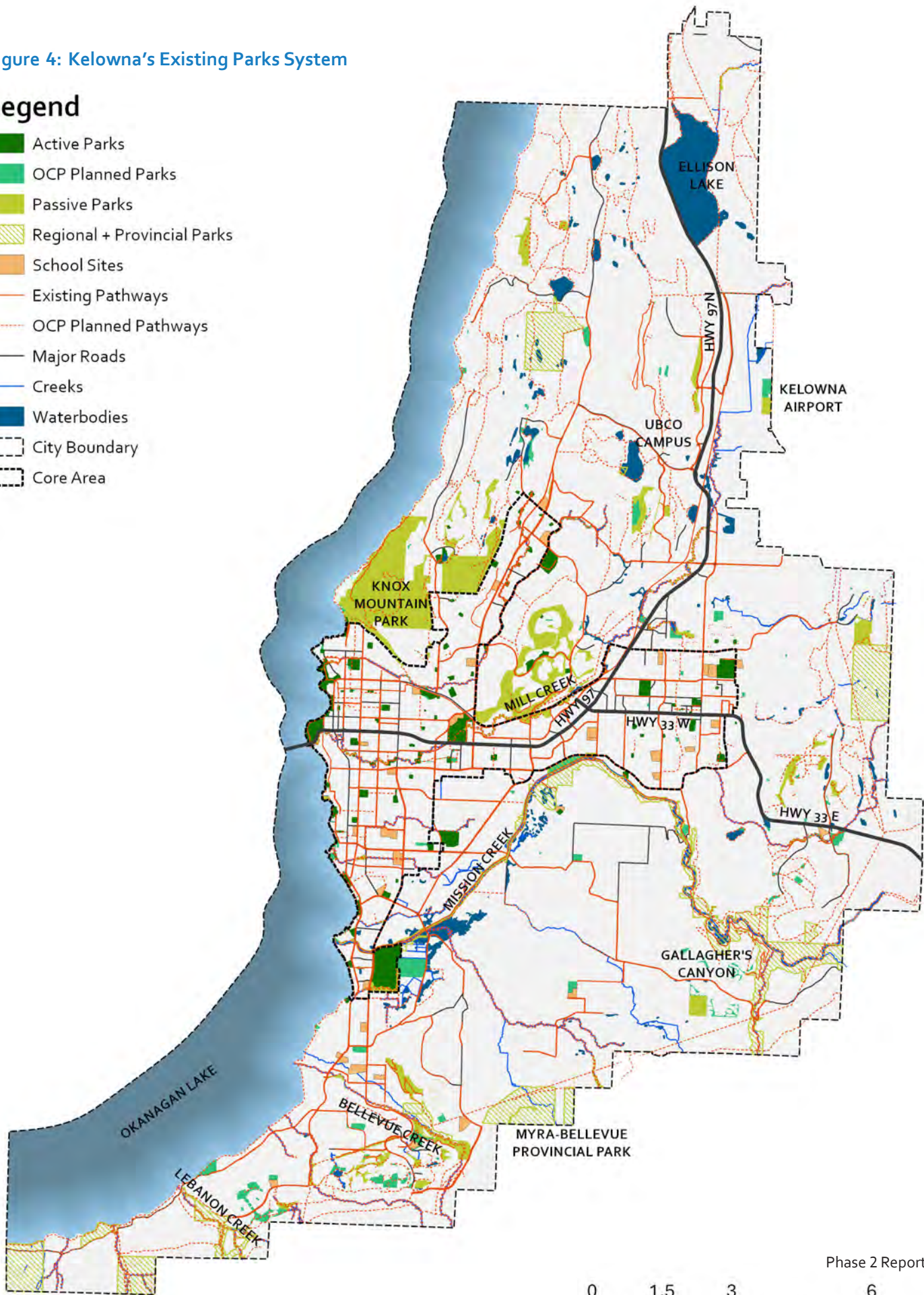


Figure 4: Kelowna's Existing Parks System

Legend

- Active Parks
- OCP Planned Parks
- Passive Parks
- Regional + Provincial Parks
- School Sites
- Existing Pathways
- OCP Planned Pathways
- Major Roads
- Creeks
- Waterbodies
- City Boundary
- Core Area



Types of Parks in Kelowna

The City manages two main types of Parkland: **Active Parks** and **Passive Parks**.

Active parks include Neighbourhood, Community, Recreational, and City-wide Parks, which typically provide a range of amenities to support sports, recreation, and leisure activities.

Passive Parks include Natural Areas and Linear Parks which typically don't include the same level of formal amenities, but often provide trails and seating to support nature-based activities.

There are also many other types of parks in the city that are managed by other jurisdictions, including Provincial Parks, Regional Parks, and school grounds. The Parks Master Plan does not set out direction for these areas beyond collaboration with other institutional and governmental partners.

Figure 5: Types of Open Spaces in Kelowna



Amount of Parkland in Kelowna

There are 2276 total hectares of Open Spaces in Kelowna. Just under half is owned by the City (48%), totalling 1179 hectares. The other 52% of Open Spaces are non-municipal, such as Provincial and Regional Parks or school sites. Of the 1179 hectares of City of Kelowna Parks, 73% are Passive Parks and 27% are Active Parks.

Compared to other municipalities, Kelowna was above average for the percentage of total Open Space that is natural area at 49%, but below several other Canadian cities for the percentage of parkland that is "actively managed" community use and amenities at 15% (Canadian Cities Parks Report, Park People, 2024).

Figure 6: Municipal and Non-Municipal Open Space in Kelowna

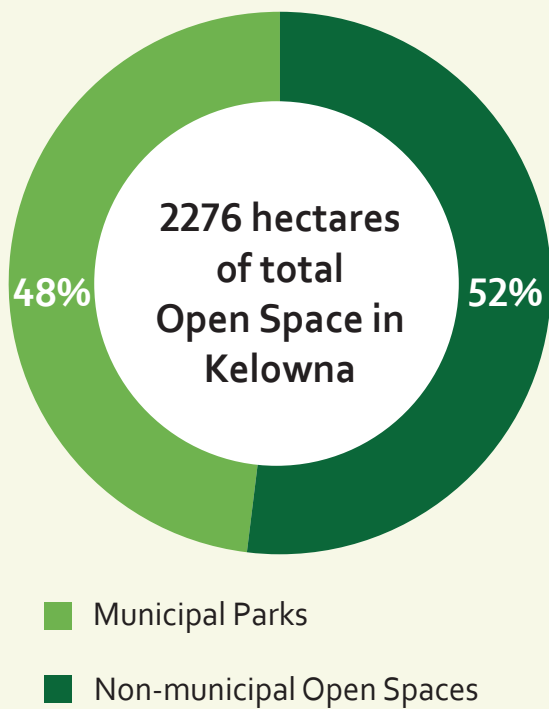


Figure 7: Active versus Passive City Parks

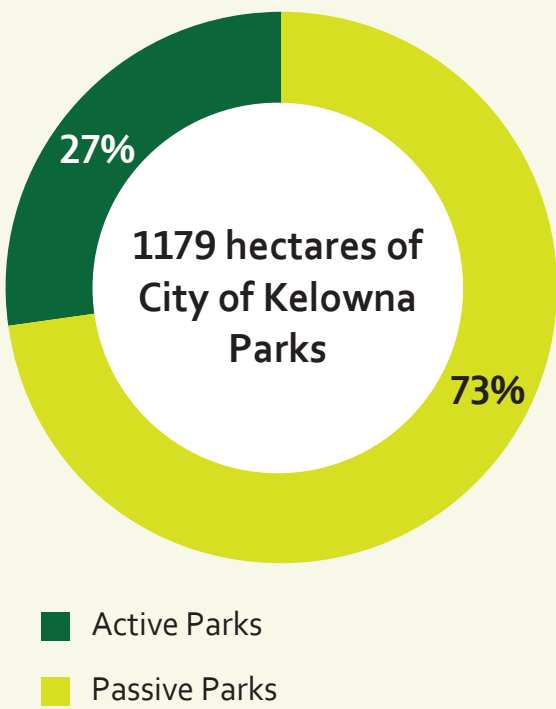


Table 1: Amount of Parkland by Type

	Number of Parks	Land Area (hectares)
All open spaces	279	2,276
Municipal Parks	230	1179
Active Parks	167	321
Passive Parks	63	858
Non-Municipal open spaces	49	1097

Source: Calculations from City Parks GIS data, 2025.

2.2 Growth Context

Kelowna's population in 2025 was 170,300 people (Environics, 2025). From 2025-2041, the city's growth rate will fluctuate depending on levels of economic growth, demographic trends, as well as national and international migration patterns. BC Statistics projects Kelowna's population will grow at an average annual rate between 1.4 and 2.2 per cent over the next two decades.

This will result in the population growing by 26,000 people in a lower growth scenario and up to 63,000 additional citizens in a higher growth scenario between 2025 and 2041. Overall, Kelowna's population is projected to be between 196,000 and 233,000 by 2041 (BC Statistics, 2025). For the purpose of evaluation and planning in the Parks

Master Plan, the high growth scenario is used as the 'future' scenario for estimating future park needs.

Growth will place increased pressure on the City's existing infrastructure and services, including its parks as more people will be using existing park spaces. This pressure will be particularly felt in Urban Centres and surrounding Core Area of the city which, through the Official Community Plan (OCP), are planned to become denser over time. The OCP directs approximately 71% of future residential growth into the Urban Centres and Core Areas, known as the Urban Core. The remaining 29% will be directed to suburban neighbourhoods. The City will need to be strategic to both increase the amount of parkland available in and outside of the Urban Core, while also ensuring that existing parks are maintained and upgraded to continue to meet the needs of existing and new residents.

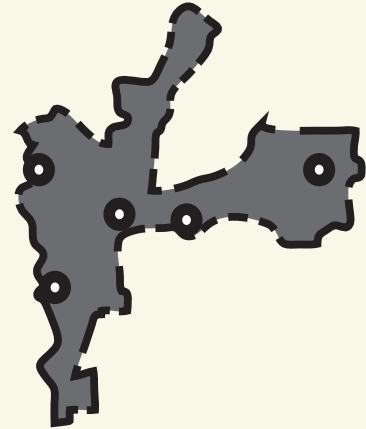


Kelowna's Urban Core

Kelowna's Urban Core is made up of the Core Area and Urban Centres.

Core Area: Includes neighbourhoods that are adjacent to and connecting the 5 Urban Centres within the central part of the city. The Core Area will provide a wide variety of housing forms, focusing primarily on ground-oriented housing, such as smaller homes, house-plexes and row housing, along with low rise apartments along key corridors.

Urban Centres: are key hubs of employment, housing, entertainment, and shopping, that are characterized by compact, mixed-use, higher-density development. Kelowna's five Urban Centres are **Downtown, Pandosy, Capri Landmark, Rutland, and Midtown.**



170,300



233,000

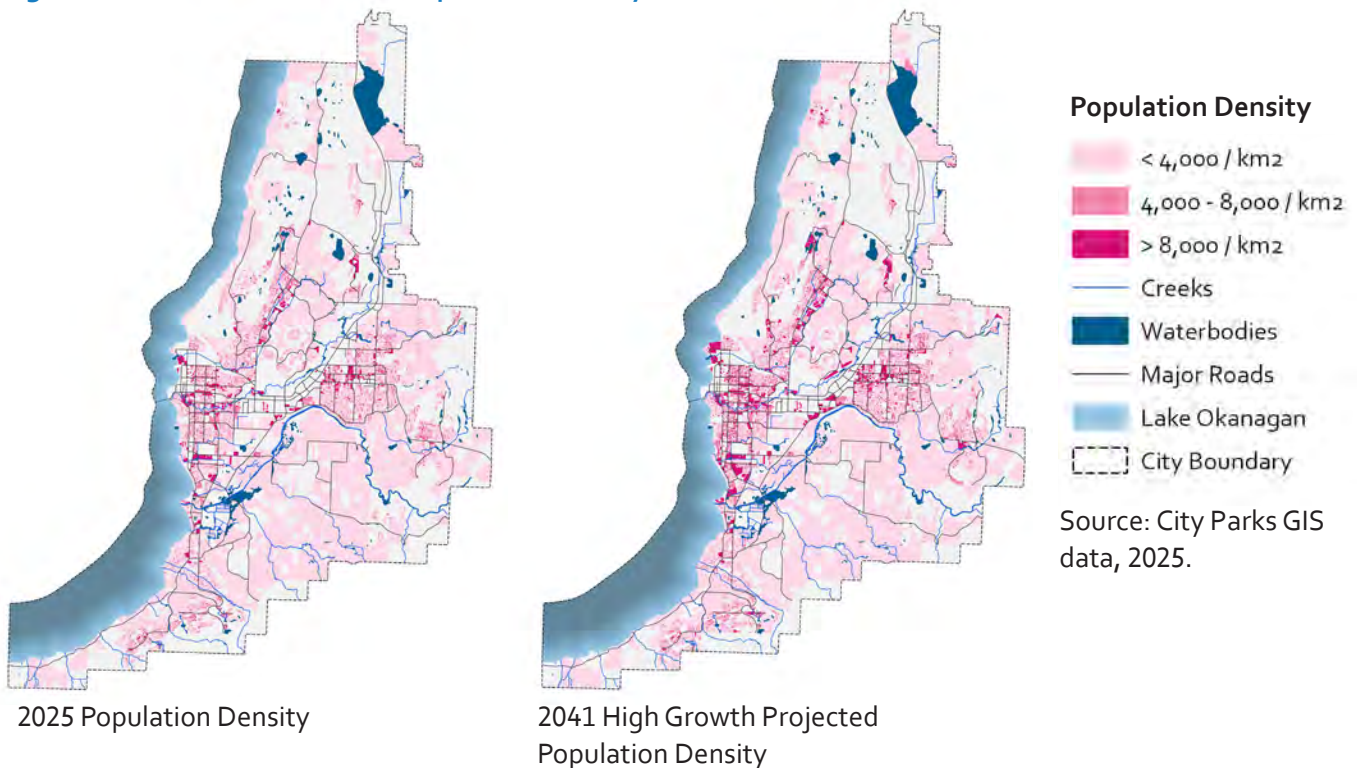
2025 Population

Source: Environics, 2025

2041 High-Growth Scenario

Source: BC Stats, 2025

Figure 8: Current Versus Future Population Density



2.3 Achieving OCP Targets

The Parks Master Plan aligns with existing City planning frameworks including Imagine Kelowna, Council Priorities, and the 2040 Official Community Plan (OCP).

The 2040 OCP lays out a long-term vision to accommodate growth and guides municipal planning, including decisions about near-term capital park projects and future development of parks and open spaces.

High-quality parks and public spaces are essential to support livability in urban environments. The OCP establishes targets for both amount of parkland per person and level of access to parks, to ensure parks remain an integral part of the city as it grows.

Official Community Plan (OCP) Park Targets

Active Parkland target

**2.2 hectares per
1,000 people**

Linear Park target

**1.0 kilometre per
1,000 people**

City-wide proximity to Local or Passive Park target

500 metres

Urban Core proximity to Local Parks target

400 metres

2.3.1 Active Parkland Acquisition Targets

The City's Official Community Plan (OCP) sets out targets for level of service for how much parkland the City should provide relative to its population. The OCP target is 2.2 hectares of Active Parks. Active Parks include Neighbourhood Parks, Community Parks, Recreation Parks and City-wide Parks. More detail on Kelowna's classes of parks can be found in the [Parkland Acquisition Guidelines \(2011\)](#).

Within the Active Parks target, additional guidance is provided on how much of this acquisition should be for each class of park (Table 2).

Active Parkland target

**2.2 hectares per
1,000 people**

Table 2: Official Community Plan Active Parkland Acquisition Targets

Meets Target / Does not meet target

Park Type	Total Parkland (hectares)	OCP Target (hectares per 1,000 people)	Current Provision (2025 Population) (hectares / 1,000 people)	Future Provision (2041 High Growth Scenario) with no new parks acquired (hectares / 1,000 people)
Active Parks	321	2.2	1.88	1.38
Neighbourhood Parks	85	0.25 to 0.35	0.50	0.36
Community Parks	66	0.25 to 0.35	0.39	0.28
Recreational Parks	94	0.6 to 1.0	0.55	0.40
City-wide Parks	75	0.6 to 1.0	0.44	0.32

Source: Calculations from City Parks GIS data, 2025.



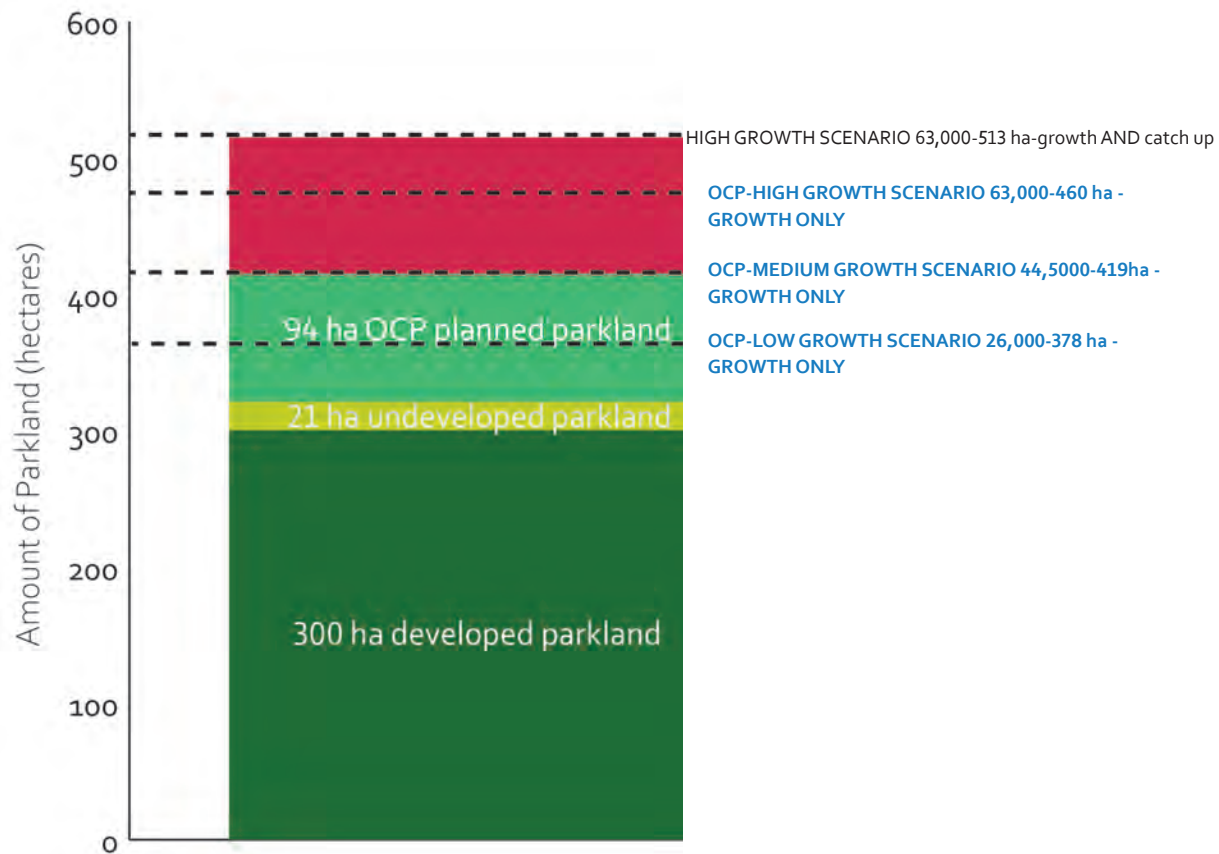


Figure 9: Parkland needed to achieve OCP Targets in various Growth Scenarios

Figure 9 illustrates projections relative to the OCP target for parkland based on anticipated growth scenarios for population to 2041. In the Low Growth Scenario, with 26,000 additional residents in Kelowna by 2041, an additional 57ha of parkland is needed to achieve the OCP target. This is well within the 94 ha currently identified as PARK land use in the OCP. In the High Growth Scenario, with an additional 63,000 residents, an additional 139ha of parkland is needed to achieve the OCP target, representing a deficit of 45ha from what is already identified as PARK land use in the OCP. Should a 'Medium' Growth Scenario result in 2041, with an additional 45,000 residents, an additional 98 ha of PARK land would be needed, representing a deficit of 4 ha of what is currently identified in the OCP. Also shown, for information as a metric, is the amount of parkland that would be needed to achieve 2.2 ha/1000 for current residents and the High Growth Scenario in 2041. This would require 192 additional parkland to achieve this standard. Note that this is a measure for context only. For planning, only anticipated growth is accommodated in the measures for OCP targets.

2.3.2 Linear Parks Acquisition Target

Linear Parks are based on the Linear Park Master Plan (2009) and are integrated into the OCP. The network links points of interest throughout the city and provides healthy and diverse transportation and outdoor recreation opportunities. Many off-road Linear Parks are along creeks. The Official Community Plan sets out an acquisition target level of service of 1 kilometre of linear parks per 1000 people. Detailed direction for Linear Parks is provided in the [Linear Parks Master Plan](#).

Currently, the city has 29 kilometres of Linear Parks. This is the equivalent of 0.17 kilometres per 1000 people. In the future without any acquisitions, the provision would become 0.12 kilometres per 1000 people, including both the existing population and new residents in the High Growth Scenario. Detailed direction for Linear Parks is provided in the Official Community Plan and trail sections are outlined in the Subdivision and Servicing Bylaw.

Table 3: Linear Parks Provision against OCP Target

Meets Target / Does not meet target

Total Amount of Parkland (km)	OCP Target (km / 1000 people)	2024 Current Population (ha / 1000 people)	2041 High Growth Scenario (ha / 1000 people)
29	1.0	0.17	0.12

Source: Environics Population. City GIS for km of Linear Park.

Linear Park target

1.0 kilometre per 1,000 people



Linear Parks Master Plan

The [Linear Parks Master Plan](#) provides long-term direction for the planning and construction of a well coordinated, sustainable and environmentally responsible trail network spanning the entire city, to provide recreational opportunities and to accommodate alternative transportation for a diverse range of trail users. The trails in the Linear Park Master Plan are included in the Official Community Plan, along with policy of acquisition through purchase or dedication through development.

2.3.3 Park Proximity Targets

In addition to the amount of parkland, the OCP sets out targets for the level of service for the distance residents should be to a park. This target informs where new parks should be acquired and developed to ensure they are a walkable amenity in every neighbourhood.

The park proximity targets are:

- A Local Park (Neighbourhood or Community Park) within 400 metres for residents in the Urban Core (Urban Centres and the Core Area).
- A Neighbourhood, Community, Linear Park, or Natural Area within 500 metres for residents outside of the Urban Core (Urban Centres and the Core Area).

Because of Kelowna's geography and historical growth, parks are not evenly distributed across the city. When considering both Municipal and Non-municipal open spaces, 78% of residents have access

City-wide proximity to Local or Passive Park target

500 metres

Urban Core proximity to Local Parks target

400 metres

Measuring Proximity using Catchment Analysis

A catchment analysis uses the network of roads, sidewalks, and trails to calculate walking routes and uses this to determine how far it takes to travel from a specific feature or park. This is a more useful analysis than a typical "buffer" or "birds eye" catchment, as it takes into account on the ground routes and existing barriers to access.



Buffer: An area reflecting an even 500 metre radius from a park's centre, ignoring urban form and physical obstacles.

Catchment: An area following walkable 500 metre distances along roads and pathways.

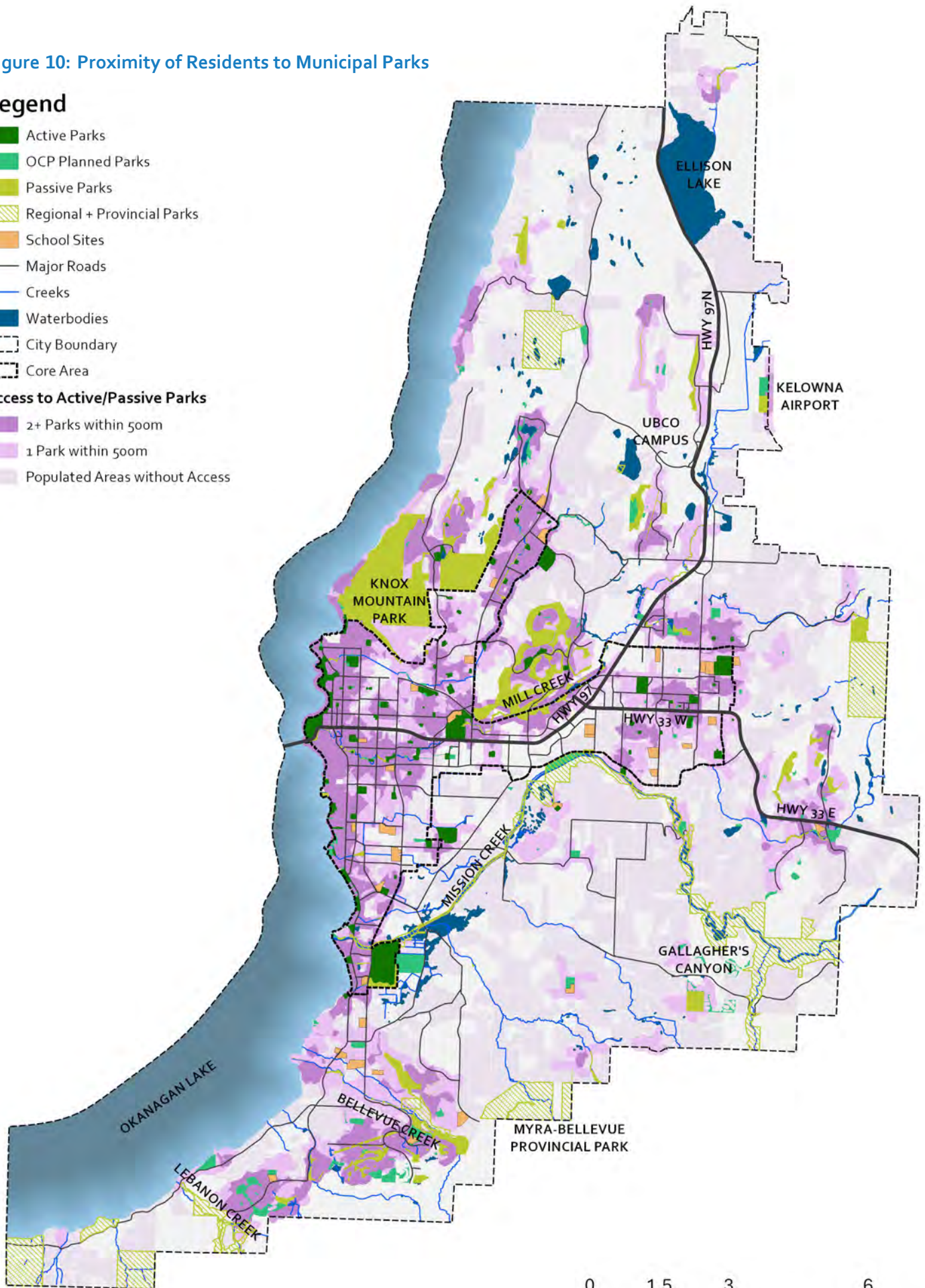
Figure 10: Proximity of Residents to Municipal Parks

Legend

- Active Parks
- OCP Planned Parks
- Passive Parks
- Regional + Provincial Parks
- School Sites
- Major Roads
- Creeks
- Waterbodies
- City Boundary
- Core Area

Access to Active/Passive Parks

- 2+ Parks within 500m
- 1 Park within 500m
- Populated Areas without Access



within 500 metres of their home.

When measuring against the OCP proximity target of having a Neighbourhood, Community, Linear, or Natural Area park within a 500 metre walk from home, 66% of residents are meeting the target.

Any future park acquisitions should be focused in current gap areas; however, due to the availability of land and geographic constraints, it may not be possible to completely fill all park gaps in every area of the city. This makes it crucial to ensure that Kelowna’s network of parks is well-connected, allowing visitors and residents from around the city to get to spaces that provide the services, functions, and experiences they need.

Table 4: City-wide Park Proximity.

Park Type	% of population with access today within 500m (2024)
All Open Spaces	77.57%
OCP Target: Neighbourhood, Community, or Linear Park, or Natural Areas	66.08%

Source: Calculations from City Parks GIS data, 2025.



Local Parks

Local Parks include Neighbourhood and Community Parks.

Neighbourhood Parks are typically 0.6 to 1.2 hectares and typically serve about 2,000 residents within a five minute walk to the park.

Community Parks are typically 2 to 6 hectares and are designed to serve about 12,000 people within a radius of 3 kilometres.

Both types of Local Parks generally include amenities like playgrounds, picnic areas, benches, and non-bookable greenspace. Community Parks can also have some higher intensity recreation uses, such as sports courts and fields.

2.3.4 Amenity Provision

The OCP does not provide specific targets for proximity to amenities. For the purposes of calculating existing access to amenities in Phase 1, each amenity was assigned an overall travel catchment distance. These were generally assigned in accordance with the Parkland Acquisition Guidelines (2011), which set out the types of amenities that should be available in each class of park. Amenities at a 500-metre catchment are typically focused in Local Parks which would be within walking distance. Amenities at a 3-kilometre catchment are often found in Community Parks, but may also be found in City-wide or Recreation Parks. These amenities could be accessed by bike at this distance. Amenities at a 5-kilometre catchment are considered to be city-wide level amenities that would require biking, transit, or driving to access.

The 2041 high growth scenario was used to calculate the approximate percentage of residents anticipated to have access to each amenity (Kelowna GIS, 2025). The results are summarized in Figure 11 and Table 5. More detailed mapping and analysis for each amenity can be found in the Phase 1 Report and Phase 1 Growth Update (Appendix C).

Figure 11: City-wide Access to Amenities (2041 High Growth Scenario)

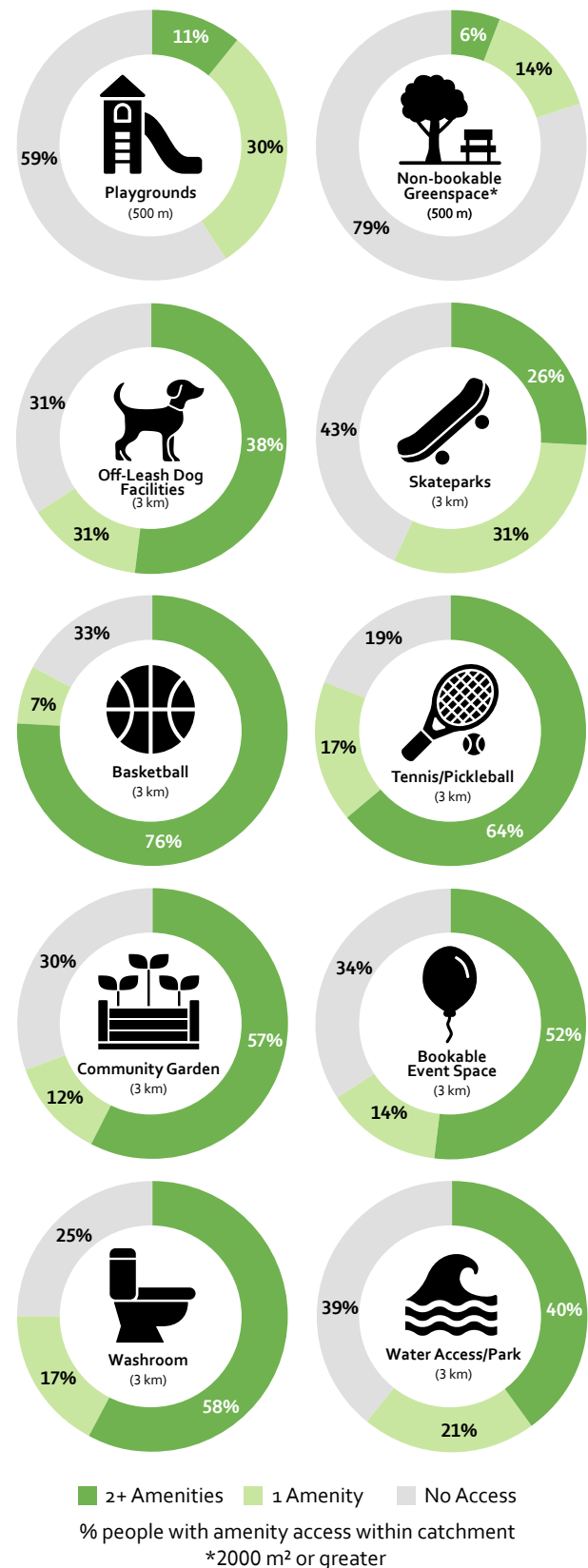


Table 5: Phase 1 High Growth Scenario Amenity Access Analysis

Amenities	Catchment used for analysis	% of population with access (2041 High growth scenario)	Parks they typically are in
Playground	500m	41%	Neighbourhood and Community Parks
Non-bookable greenspace (over 2000 m²)	500m	20%	Neighbourhood and Community Parks
Off-leash dog parks	3 km	69%	Community Parks
Skate park	3 km	57%	Community, Recreation and City-wide Parks
Basketball	3 km	83%	Community and Recreation Parks
Pickleball / Tennis courts	3 km	81%	Community and Recreation Parks
Community garden	3 km	69%	Community Parks
Bookable event space	3 km	66%	Community Parks
Public washroom	3 km	75%	Community, Recreation, and City-wide Parks
Water play (spray park or lake access)	3 km	61%	Community, Recreation and City-wide Parks
Public art	3 km	73%	All parks
Motorized boat launch	5km	88%	City-wide Parks
Baseball / Softball	5km	49%	Recreation Parks
Main event spaces	5km	78%	City-wide Parks
Paved courts	5km	69%	Community, Recreation and City-wide Parks
Sports fields (grass and artificial turf)	5km	93%	Recreation Parks
Volleyball courts	5km	41%	City-wide and Recreation Parks

Source: O2 catchment analysis based on City Parks GIS data 2041 high growth scenario, 2025.

2.4 Natural Areas

Kelowna's natural spaces include environmentally sensitive lands and ecosystems, such as forests, grasslands, creeks, wetlands, and waterfront ecosystems. There are approximately 769 hectares of natural areas in public parks. These areas vary in the community, given the unique geography of the city and locations of important features like creeks.

The OCP doesn't include a target for Natural Areas, as natural areas are a function of location, topography and natural features such as creeks and wetlands. However, broadly, the city has above average amount of parkland that is natural area that according to the Canadian Parks Report (Parks People, 2024).

The Official Community Plan (OCP) also identifies the Okanagan Ecosystem Connectivity Corridor along the southern and eastern edge of the city is part of a larger regional ecosystem extending from Okanagan Mountain Provincial Park to Kalamalka Lake Provincial Park. It connects sensitive terrestrial ecosystems, watercourses and sensitive drainage areas. The Corridor is important for protecting connectivity for biodiversity, climate regulation, species movement, resiliency to environmental disturbance such as climate change, and also ecosystem services that contribute to social well-being.

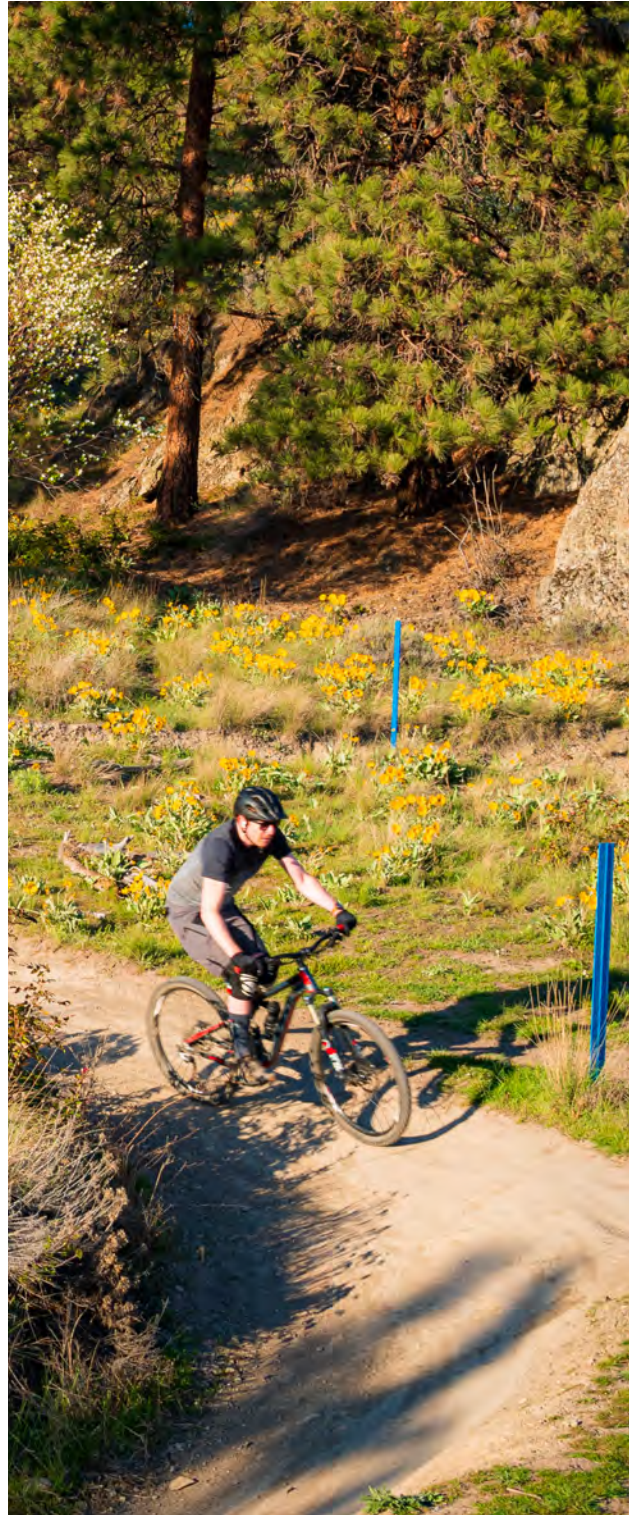
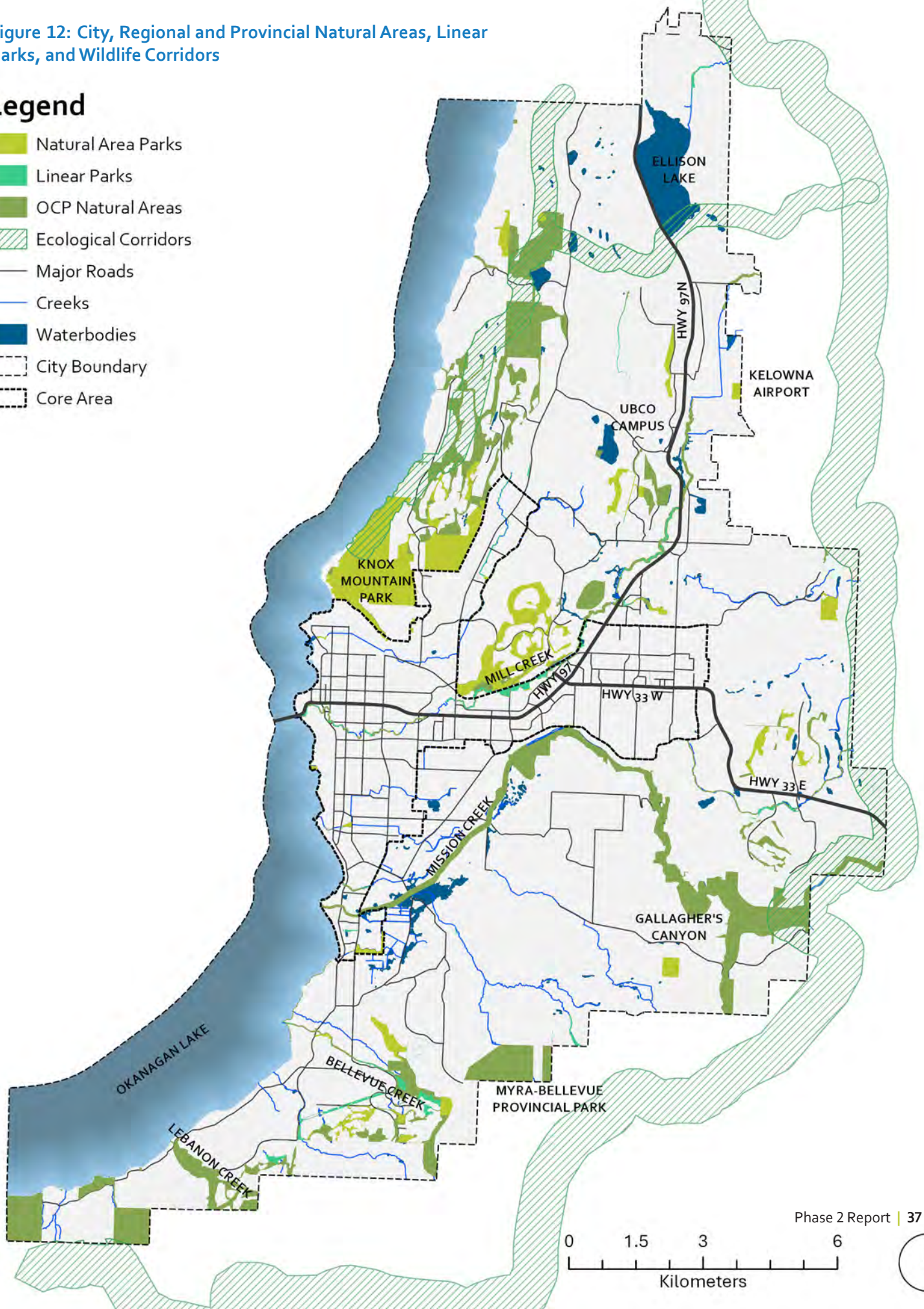


Figure 12: City, Regional and Provincial Natural Areas, Linear Parks, and Wildlife Corridors

Legend

- Natural Area Parks
- Linear Parks
- OCP Natural Areas
- Ecological Corridors
- Major Roads
- Creeks
- Waterbodies
- City Boundary
- Core Area



3. City-wide Strategic Approach



The City-Wide strategic approaches provide direction for the different service areas influenced by parks. These service areas are: Parks Acquisition and Development, Urban Local Parks, Waterfront and Water Access, Sports and Recreation, Culture and Events, and Climate and Environment.

3.1 Acquisition & Development

The following strategic approaches establishes the acquisition and development priority direction for parks over the next 20 years. The acquisition focus will be:

- acquiring parcels of land in the Urban Core of the city to improve access to Local Parks and their amenities
- acquiring larger and more affordable lands on the edges of the city to provide larger city-wide Recreation Parks and amenities
- expanding the network of Linear Parks
- achieving a connected Waterfront



How the City Acquires Parkland

Most of the parkland in Kelowna was acquired many decades ago, either through purchase, donation, or through the subdivision; those particularly of neighbourhoods in the 1950's to 1990's. More recently, the City has been acquiring parkland through direct acquisition by purchase as well as through donation, and dedication through subdivision, particularly for natural areas and designated OCP trails.

Funds to acquire land can come from Development Cost Charges (DCC) combined with municipal sources and reserves, as well as donation. Natural areas, such as steep slopes or riparian areas, often can come to the City through dedication at rezoning and subdivision. Additionally, through recent provincial legislation and the zoning bylaw, widths of 5

metres for linear paths can come to the City through building permit, when designated in the Official Community Plan.

To achieve the Official Community Plan's objective to increase public access to water, the City has acquired strategic purchases of new waterfront destination parks, including Bluebird Beach Park, Kelowna's Newest Waterfront Park, Manhattan Point Beach Park, and the expansion of existing waterfront parks like Strathcona Beach Park, Sutherland Bay Beach Park and Rotary Beach Park; in addition to Linear Park connectivity to Okanagan Lake through acquisition of the former Truswell property.

3.1.1 Acquisition

One of the key approaches to meeting the City's Official Community Plan (OCP) targets for parkland amount and proximity is through strategic acquisition of land for parks.

1. Acquisition Priorities. Park acquisition will focus on the following priorities:

- a. Areas identified as planned parkland in the Official Community Plan.
- b. Areas identified through community consultation within adopted Neighbourhood Plans, Area Structure Plans, and Area Redevelopment Plans.
- c. Local Park acquisitions in the Urban Core to support local needs.
- d. Larger Recreation Park acquisitions on the edges of the city to meet growing city-wide recreation needs.
- e. Opportunities for expanding the Sapphire Shoreline and creating a connected waterfront.

2. Acquisition Selection Considerations. Park acquisition selection will consider the following:

- a. Opportunities for expanding existing parks.
- b. Areas that address existing park provision gaps.
- c. Areas adjacent to existing or planned active transportation and transit corridors.
- d. Areas that can be adequately serviced by City park operations facilities.
- e. Areas that contribute to climate resiliency, such as floodplain or forested areas and parts of the Okanagan Ecosystem Connectivity Corridor in the OCP, and impacts on biodiversity.
- f. Opportunities to achieve multiple City priorities on a site and leverage funding, such as integration of parks with

infrastructure, affordable housing, transportation, or climate resiliency priorities.

g. Sustainable development and long-term operating costs.

h. Connectivity, and associated OCP growth targets.

3. Best Practices. In addition to the Park Master Plan acquisition considerations, consider the Kelowna Park Acquisition Guidelines (2011) and the City's 2040 OCP.

4. Local Park Priorities. Acquisition of Local Parks (Neighbourhood and Community) will focus on:

- a. Areas adjacent or within 500 metres of the highest density neighbourhoods in Urban Centres and the Core Area that have gaps in park provision.
- b. Areas that can be acquired through subdivision in new or established communities as identified through the OCP and / or future neighbourhood or sector plans, that are of an appropriate grade to support local park amenities.

Sapphire Shoreline

The Sapphire Shoreline is a big idea to connect 27 kilometres of Kelowna's waterfront—linking parks, beaches, amenities, and the lake itself to strengthen the four-season experiences our city offers. It strings together the gems of our lakefront: distinctive spaces offering a diversity of activities, where every resident and visitor can find their place along the water.

5. **City-wide Park Priorities.** Acquisition of City-wide Parks will focus on:
 - a. Opportunities to preserve important natural features, wildlife corridors, and distinguishing open spaces, including lake access or hilltop views.
 - b. Opportunities to expand city-wide event facilities or opportunities.
6. **Recreation Park Priorities.** Acquisition of Recreation Parks will focus on:
 - a. Opportunities to expand existing recreation parks.
 - b. Areas with enough flat land to accommodate the clustering of destination level sport amenities, such as fields and sports courts.
 - c. Areas that address existing sports field and pickleball and tennis gaps and align with the Sports Field and Pickleball and Tennis Strategies (Appendix D and E).
 - d. Areas that address water access gaps.
7. **Natural Park Dedications:** Lands not suitable for active park development, such as steep slopes, riparian corridors, and wetlands, through dedication at subdivision and also through the OCP Linear Trails Map policies and procedures, should be accepted as Natural Parks for the purposes of ecological conservation, viewshed protection, and the establishment of linear trail connections.
8. **Acquisition Tools.** Continue to investigate alternate tools and opportunities to acquire land for parks.
9. **Dedication and Donation.** Continue to support voluntary park dedication and donation, in accordance with partnership policies and procedures.
10. **Suburban Park Acquisition.** Work with suburban area developments to acquire parks to serve the neighbourhood and sector.

3.1.2 Alternative Park Spaces

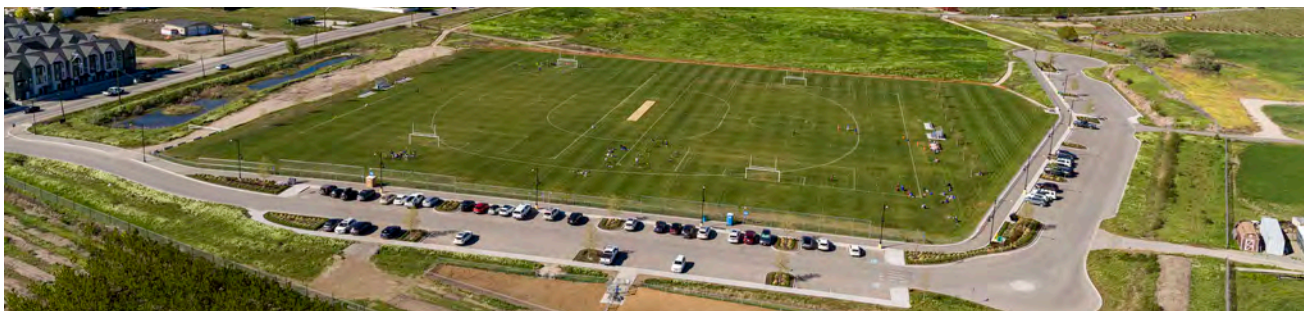
Alternative Park spaces are spaces that provide park-like functions and amenities outside of a municipal park. These creative alternative spaces can help achieve some park goals in areas where acquisition may be difficult or as a compliment to existing park spaces.

1. **Parks on Streets.** Develop Parks on Streets plans and standards to enable more temporary and permanent parks spaces within street and laneway rights of way.
2. **Partnerships.** Continue to partner with schools and other institutions to provide public space, share and maintain amenities, and program spaces.

3.1.3 Park Design and Development

In order for acquired parkland to meet park needs in neighbourhoods, it needs to be designed and developed with amenities. The following direction outlines key priorities for park design and development.

1. **Priorities for Park Development.** Prioritize the development of Local Parks in current gap areas within Core Area, to respond to the increasing population growth of the Urban Core.
2. **Unique Park Character.** Identify the unique features and sense of place of the park at the beginning of the process and opportunities to incorporate them into the park design.
3. **Considerations in Park Design.** Consider the following when designing parks:
 - a. Local amenity needs and gaps identified through engagement and the Parks Master Plan analysis.
 - b. Opportunities to increase climate resiliency, expand tree canopy, and mitigate urban heat



effects.

- c. Opportunities to preserve or restore natural areas and provide access to nature considering regional and local wildlife corridors and linear paths for public and maintenance access.
 - d. Opportunities for reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples.
 - e. Opportunities for arts and culture.
 - f. Operational needs and equipment, including facility gaps.
4. **Utility Location:** Public and private utilities, easements, and above-ground utility boxes should not be located in parks, unless they directly serve park programming and a net public benefit and no net environmental or park loss can be demonstrated.
 5. **Preferred Practices:** Underground utility vaults located adjacent to parks are preferred over above-ground kiosks or installations within park boundaries.
 6. **Operational Standards.** Create park standards which respond to operational needs and equipment.
 7. **Public Access and Focus.** Park lands should focus on public access, and should not be used for private enterprise, unless they meaningfully contribute to parkland activation, animation or reducing tax payer impact, without detracting from the public experience.

3.1.4 Interim and Temporary Park Activation

Prior to full park development, provide opportunities for interim programming and amenities to meet neighbourhood needs.

1. **Interim Park Access.** Open newly acquired parks for public use as early as possible, even if it is to an interim park standard until funding for full development is attained.
2. **Modular Amenities.** Develop and pilot a modular system of temporary park amenities that can be deployed in undeveloped park areas until they are developed. Leverage these amenities for other uses, such as popup parks on streets or flexible park amenities that can adapt as neighbourhood needs change.
3. **Construction Staging:** Undeveloped parkland should not be used for construction staging or material storage to preserve its long-term recreational value and reduce risks to soils and site conditions.
4. **Interim Washrooms.** Consider the provision of portable washrooms in interim parks to support park use.
5. **Advanced Servicing.** Consider the advance provision of servicing to the site to support temporary uses such as food trucks or community gardens, prior to complete park development.

6. **Seasonal and Event Spaces.** Develop temporary public spaces, for example, for seasonal use or for an event, such as Meet Me on Bernard.

3.1.5 Access and Parking for Parks

Parking strategies for parks will need to balance accessibility with land preservation and sustainability objectives, ensuring everyone can safely and conveniently access parks in Kelowna.

7. **Parking Strategy.** Develop a Parking for Parks Strategy, using innovative ways to promote alternative transportation to parks and reduce the overall parking footprint on parks, to maximize space for amenities and greenspace.
8. **Parking Location.** Locate parking on lower-value parcels, such as sites across from beach parks, rather than within high-value recreation areas, and incorporate appropriate pedestrian connections and crossings to the park.
9. **Alternate Access.** Explore innovative access strategies, including shuttle services, valet parking, and designated drop-off areas for rideshare vehicles.
10. **Accessible Parking.** Plan for accessible parking on-site or directly adjacent to the park, connected to accessible pathways.
11. **Bicycle Parking.** Plan bike parking to encourage active transportation to parks, with particular consideration to for planned and existing active transportation routes.
12. **Drop-off Zones.** Incorporate drop-off zones for shared mobility options such as bicycles and scooters.
13. **Electric Vehicle (EV) Parking.** Consider the provision of EV parking stalls at City-Wide and Recreation Parks.



3.2 Urban Local Parks

Urban Local Parks provide spaces for leisure activities that are essential for mental and physical well-being. These spaces provide opportunities for drop-in and unprogrammed recreation, from picnicking to throwing a frisbee. Leisure amenities are typically found in Neighbourhood and Community Parks, but can also be present in City-wide, Recreation, Linear and Natural Parks. Typical amenities are playgrounds, dog parks, community gardens, green space, picnic areas, walking trails, benches. These amenities are often supported by other park infrastructure like washrooms or parking.



3.2.1 Playgrounds

1. **Local Parks.** Prioritize local parks (Community and Neighbourhood Parks) in the Urban Core where access is lacking, in order to support densification and maximize opportunity and function where land is most expensive. Focus on meeting the OCP target and service level of all residents being within 400m of a local park, to improve recreation opportunities, build community, local connection, increase activity and reduce reliance on vehicle trips within the Core.
2. **Playground Provision.** Prioritize the provision of new playgrounds in areas that do not currently have access within 500 metres and high-density areas with limited private open space.
3. **Variety of Play.** As playground structures reach their lifecycle, replace with updated play equipment that provides a greater variety of play opportunities.
4. **Accessibility.** Design playgrounds to accommodate accessible features and consider the range of accessibility needs of both children and adult caregivers, particularly in City-wide and Community Parks.
5. **Destination Playgrounds.** Identify opportunities in City-Wide and Recreation Parks to create destination playgrounds.
6. **Unique Playgrounds.** Identify opportunities during the park design process to design playgrounds in a manner that responds to the unique sense of place of the park.
7. **Passive Supervision.** Locate playgrounds in high visibility and high foot traffic and coordinate with gathering and seating areas to increase passive supervision.
8. **Separation from Roadways.** Design playgrounds with appropriate separation from roadways, through physical distance or fencing.

9. **Natural Material Play Features.** Utilize natural features to encourage tag and similar active games. Boulders or logs are also recommended for climbing or sitting features. These options avoid the use of plastics that will have to be landfilled at the end of their lifecycle and encourage nature-based play.
10. **Low Carbon Parks and Playgrounds.** Advance the climate objectives of the OCP by planning parks with the objective of a low carbon footprint, through the use of local and natural materials, retaining trees where viable, retaining and reusing soils on site, sourcing materials with a low carbon footprint.

3.2.2 Non-bookable Greenspaces

Non-bookable Greenspaces are key elements of Park Design.

1. **Non-bookable Greenspace Provision.** Retain and include non-bookable green spaces in parks to support passive and spontaneous activities like picnicking or lawn games.

3.2.3 Community Gardens

1. **Community Gardens in the Urban Core.** Consider the provision of Community Gardens in the Urban Core.
2. **Community Garden Location.** Include community gardens where infrastructure is available, in demand, and where there is capacity for local community garden associations to operate.
3. **Accessibility.** Where possible, design community gardens to be universally accessible.



3.2.4 Washrooms

Public washrooms are an important supportive amenity in Kelowna's parks.

1. **Park Washroom Strategy.** Develop a Park Washroom Strategy to establish priority locations for additional washroom facilities and establish guidelines for design and maintenance based on current best practice.
2. **Washroom Provision.** Provide and maintain public washrooms in City-wide, Community and Recreation Parks, where possible.

3.2.5 Off-leash Dog Facilities

A dog-friendly park refers to a public recreational area or selected open space where dogs are welcome and encouraged to be with their owners.

1. **Off-Leash Dog Facilities Strategy.** Prepare an Off-Leash Dog Facilities Strategy to assess demand and plan for a range of dog amenities through the City. The Strategy will consider environmental impacts, such as e.coli pollution concentrating in our creeks and lake, as part of the assessment of suitable locations.
2. **Messaging.** Provide community messaging around the different types of dog facilities and the requirements for each.
3. **Natural Area / Dog Conflicts.** Consider and avoid natural area / dog conflicts such as wildlife conflicts, water, plant and soil sensitivity when planning dog parks and facilities.

Dog-Friendly Parks

The City of Kelowna's current inventory of dog-friendly parks and areas consist of:

- **Off-Leash Dog Parks:** designated dog-friendly parks where dogs can roam freely off-leash with their owners, allowing them to socialize and exercise within the park.
- **Dog Off-Leash Beach Accesses:** where dogs can roam freely along the beach without being tethered to a leash, allowing them to socialize and exercise in the water.
- **Designated Public Parks:** where dogs can be tethered to a leash, allowing them to socialize along the public walkway in designated parks, natural areas or linear trails.



3.3 Waterfront and Water Access

Kelowna's diverse shoreline—from sandy and rocky beaches to trails, parks, and urban plazas—supports a range of activities and experiences for residents and visitors in every season. It is one of the most unique features and assets of the city's parks system. The following direction outlines the key priorities for Kelowna's Waterfront, including the vision for a connected and multi-functional Sapphire Shoreline.



3.3.1 Sapphire Shoreline

The Sapphire Shoreline is a big idea to connect 27 kilometres of Kelowna's waterfront—linking parks, beaches, amenities, and the lake itself to strengthen the four-season experiences our city offers (Figure 13). It strings together the gems of our lakefront: distinctive spaces offering a diversity of activities, where every resident and visitor can find their place along the water.

1. **Connecting the Waterfront.** Provide continuous beach access and linear park development along Okanagan Lake, as well as connections to Mission Creek, Mill Creek, Gopher Creek, and Bellevue Creek.
2. **Waterfront Experience.** Provide a comprehensive experience of the Sapphire Shoreline along Kelowna's waterfront.
3. **On-the Water Amenities.** Consider additional social spaces on the water and away from the foreshore, such as water platform docks made popular in Northern Europe and Australia.
4. **Public Use:** Focus on non-bookable, drop-in amenities that serve the general public.

3.3.2 Paddle Trail

The Paddle Trail is a 27 kilometre self guided water travel route along Kelowna's waterfront. It extends from McKinley Beach to Bertram Creek Regional Park and is marked by a series of buoys on the lake. The Paddle Trail is highly popular for paddleboarding, kayaking, and canoing. This water-based trail is an integrated part of the Sapphire Shoreline concept.

1. **Supporting the Paddle Trail.** Continue to promote and improve amenities to support the Kelowna Paddle trail.
2. **Accessibility.** Provide universally accessible paddle craft launches at waterfront parks along the Kelowna Paddle Trail.
3. **Watercraft Rentals.** Enable the provision of short-term non-motorized watercraft rentals in waterfront parks.
4. **Supportive Amenities.** Provide supportive paddle craft amenities such as cable locks, changerooms and foot/watercraft showers) on City-Wide beach parks to support users arriving by paddlecraft.

Kelowna's Sapphire Shoreline



Figure 13: Sapphire Shoreline Concept

3.3.3 Spray Parks

Recognizing that not all areas of the city have the same level of access to Okanagan Lake, spray parks and other water features are important parts of neighbourhoods, allowing residents to cool down in the hot summer months.

1. **Spray Park Provision.** Prioritize the provision of spray parks in the areas of the city that do not have access to Okanagan Lake or an existing spray park.

Water Access

Access to Okanagan Lake is a key attraction for city residents and visitors and an increasingly important amenity for cooling down in the summer heat. The parks network provides essential public access to the water; however, other neighbourhoods lack convenient access to the lake itself. Access to alternative water features, such as creeks and ponds, and amenities such as spray parks and water fountains should be prioritized in these areas of the city to address this gap. With increasing extreme heat events, spray parks can be an effective way to provide cooling and water access in areas without natural water features.

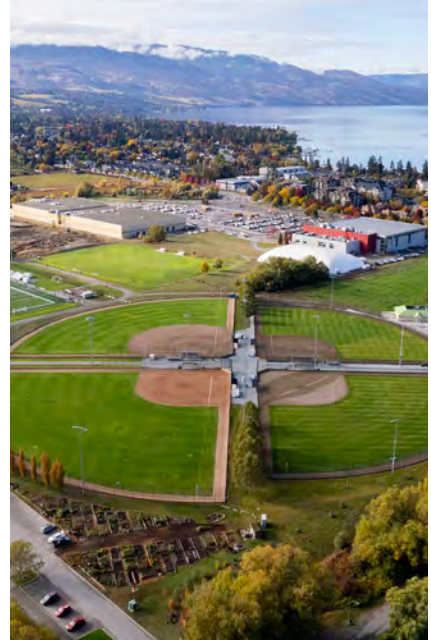




3.4 Sports and Recreation

Sports and recreation activities are important for community health and physical skills development. Kelowna's parks provide a range of amenities to support sports and recreation in the city, including fields and sports courts.

Building upon the direction from the Pickleball and Tennis Strategy (Appendix E) and the Sports Field Strategy (Appendix D), the Parks Master Plan directs a Feature Destination and Satellite Hub delivery model (explained below) for sports and recreation facilities to support both competitive and community level sport opportunities.



3.4.1 Recreation Delivery Approach

Recreation Planning on a city-wide basis ensures a comprehensive and complementary system of amenities to serve residents and user groups.

- 1. Comprehensive Approach:** City-wide recreation amenities should be planned comprehensively, considering site characteristics such as soil conditions, natural features, and connectivity to transit and active transportation networks to ensure efficient use of land and alignment with community recreation needs.
- 2. Community Amenity Integration:** Leisure amenities should be integrated into Recreation Parks to encourage year-round use and support local needs.
- 3. Outdoor Recreation Strategy.** Develop an Outdoor Recreation Strategy to identify suitable locations for additional city-wide stadiums and track and field amenities.

Destination and Hub Delivery Model

Feature destination amenities are intended to be larger facilities at central locations in Kelowna that provide better-quality surfacing, lighting and amenities to accommodate higher level games and tournaments.

Satellite hub are decentralized facilities to improve community access to sports amenities. For pickleball and tennis, these facilities will feature a minimum of four pickleball courts or a minimum of two tennis courts, up to six courts, with fewer amenities compared to feature destinations.

4. **Delivery Model.** Implement a feature destination (city-wide) and satellite hub (community level) delivery model for pickleball and tennis and sports fields at the locations specified in the Pickleball and Tennis Strategy and Sports Fields Strategy (Appendix E and D).
5. **Intensively Planned Parks.** Add drop-in recreation amenities into Community and Neighbourhood Parks to encourage activity, particularly in urban areas.

3.4.2 Sports Fields

1. **Improving Field Use.** Improve existing sports field use through additional outdoor lighting, artificial turf, and providing indoor facilities where appropriate.

2. **Field Design.** Design fields to accommodate a variety of sports, through the use of modular and portable infrastructure such as bleachers, lights, and movable nets.
3. **Maintenance.** Plan for nearby siting of maintenance facilities to feature destination fields and courts to house maintenance equipment.
4. **Supportive Field Spaces.** Encourage the use of areas around fields, such as treed areas, for training and warm up activities.
5. **Support Sport and Cultural Event Venues and Infrastructure.** Support the development of destination sport and cultural events and infrastructure.



Pickleball and Tennis Strategy

The Pickleball and Tennis Strategy (Appendix E) guides policies, planning, and maintenance of the City's tennis and pickleball facilities. These two sports have risen in popularity in recent years and Kelowna is one of many cities in Canada that is responding to growing demand that exceeds capacity.



Sports Fields Strategy

The Sports Field Strategy (Appendix D) outlines a comprehensive approach to addressing the critical shortage and future needs of sports fields in Kelowna. Sports fields are important to community health and development, providing space for a variety of sports and activities. Kelowna's existing sport fields are facing issues related to capacity, use, access and servicing infrastructure.

3.5 Culture and Events

Kelowna is a diverse city. There are many different ways that the parks system supports culture – from major events to local and neighbourhood specific wayfinding and public art. These amenities and events both reflect and enhance the unique sense of place of different areas within Kelowna, creating memorable experiences for residents and visitors alike.



3.5.1 Event Sites

Most park events should stay free and open to all, with limited exceptions for our larger destination parks that can host paid performances. Large sponsored events are appropriate in Kelowna's city-wide destination parks when they prioritize public benefit. Keeping park spaces visually open by avoiding over-commercialization or intrusive franchise signage also helps our parks remain welcoming and connected to their local identity.

1. **Major Event Sites.** Identify locations for future major outdoor event sites (3,000-10,000 people).
2. **Multi-purpose.** Create more multi-purpose event venues that can be converted for different types of events.
3. **Monitoring Event Needs.** Continue to monitor event needs to inform updates to existing event sites and the location of new event sites.
4. **Temporary Street Closures.** Allow for the temporary closure of streets to support events.

3.5.2 Commercial and Leasable Uses

Parks and commerce can complement each other. When supported and highlighted, street vendors can help create iconic public parks and energize those open spaces. In Kelowna, vendors need specific permits (business, health, fire, park use), must meet strict safety codes (fire extinguishers, appliance safety), often have designated spots, and follow City bylaws for location, hours, as well as product type to operate legally, ensuring parks remain safe and enjoyable.

The City of Kelowna's Parks Master Plan supports local markets and small-scale vendors in parks which maintains accessibility, reflects their surrounding context and respects local communities, while overly corporate or commercialized elements can weaken that connection.

1. **Food Trucks and Service.** Continue to enable food trucks in parks. Where feasible, consider other food service options such as cafes and other mobile vendors.

2. **Recreation and Mobility Rentals.** Enable rentals to support mobility, sports/rec, and leisure activities.

3.5.3 Programming

There are several opportunities to support culture through interpretation and events.

3. **Heritage Interpretation.** Incorporate heritage interpretation, including First Nations history, into parks.
4. **Cultural Events.** Encourage and support cultural events in parks.

3.5.4 Public Art

Public art plays a vital role in public parks which aids in shaping the social, cultural, and economic landscape of cities. It fosters community engagement, supports diverse voices, and contributes to a city's collective identity. The impact of public art in parks extends across various sectors from social, cultural and economic impacts to neighbourhood development by elevating its intrinsic aesthetic value. The City's Public Art Strategy will provide more detailed guidance on where and how Public Art should be provided in public spaces.

1. **Public Art Provision.** Provide opportunities for public art in park spaces that are unique to its location, freely accessible, and diverse.
2. **Artist-Driven and Contextual.** Artwork should respond to the specific context of the place—its social, historical, environmental, and economic conditions.
3. **Diverse and Contemporary.** Provide opportunities that reflect the diversity of artistic practices and mediums that are contemporary and relevant to the community. Public art can take a variety of forms, from permanent sculptures to interactive installations and performances.
4. **Truth and Reconciliation.** Advance truth and reconciliation in collaboration with Indigenous Peoples through public art.
5. **Wayfinding.** Support wayfinding and landmarks through public art.

3.5.5 Memorialization

1. Develop a policy for memorialization in parks, including identifying opportunities to incorporate the memorial bench program into new park designs.



3.6 Climate and Environment

Climate resilience in parks involves intentionally designing and managing outdoor spaces as 'green' systems to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change through nature-based strategies, such as green infrastructure, increased tree plantings, or storm water features. By integrating these strategies, City parks will enhance community well-being and improve quality of life while also providing significant environmental benefits, and function as crucial components of broader urban climate adaptation and mitigation efforts.



3.6.1 Water Management

1. **Wise Water Use.** Design in consideration of Kelowna's semi-arid climate. Use xeriscaping principles and water-wise irrigation, including plant species selection and irrigation reduction.
2. **Green Infrastructure.** Use green infrastructure to manage park storm water, including stormwater ponds, rain gardens, deep soil depths and water re-use where possible. Note that parks are not to be used to treat private or general utility or transportation of storm water.
3. **Shoreline Stabilization and Restoration.** Restore natural shorelines and floodplains to help control erosion, improve water quality, improve habitat, and enhance natural flood protection in accordance with City of Kelowna Natural Environment Development Permit standards.
4. **Irrigation Maintenance.** Plan for water efficiency upgrades for advanced irrigation systems and other efficiency measures helps manage water resources, particularly during droughts.

5. **Parks and Streets.** Investigate opportunities to integrate Local Street Improvement Programs with Parks on Streets Projects to ensure irrigation of street trees.

3.6.2 Biodiversity and Habitat

1. **Natural Areas.** Preserve natural areas in parks to protect the Okanagan's native ecosystems.
2. **Linear Parks.** Continue to develop Linear Parks along waterways and natural spaces for the preservation of the natural environment and public enjoyment.
3. **Restoration.** Integrate restoration areas for native trees, shrubs, and wetlands in parks to reduce urban heat, manage park stormwater, and support local biodiversity.
4. **Naturalizing Remnant Space.** Consider naturalizing small remnant spaces in parks that are not suitable for active use or could be better served as natural space or pollinator gardens.

3.6.3 Climate Adaptation and Mitigation

Park planning should align with broader municipal climate adaptation and mitigation strategies.

1. **Tree Canopy.** Increase tree canopy in parks to provide shade, cool urban environments, and improve air quality, in alignment with the Sustainable Urban Forestry Strategy (2024).
2. **Partnering in Tree Provision.** Investigate opportunities to lease school lands to provide additional City maintained trees and vegetation.
3. **Water and Cooling.** Introduce water stations, like water fountains and misting stations, to offer accessible cooling during high temperatures for park users and their pets.
4. **Refuge Areas.** Design parks as refuge spaces and/or evacuation sites during extreme weather or public health events.
5. **Low-Carbon Park Planning.** Incorporate low-carbon principles and options in park design for construction and maintenance.

3.6.4 Stewardship and Interpretation

1. **Indigenous Knowledge.** Incorporate indigenous knowledge and stewardship into park management and climate adaptation strategies.
2. **Indigenous Forest Gardens.** Partner with syilx/ Okanagan communities to identify suitable locations for developing, forest gardens that focus on the cultivation of native and culturally important species of plants for food and medicine.
3. **Interpretation.** Provide interpretation and education about native ecosystems in parks, incorporating many ways of knowing, including indigenous knowledge provided by local knowledge keepers.
4. **Education about Naturalization.** Sign and provide education for naturalization and habitat restoration areas.



4. Kelowna's Urban Core

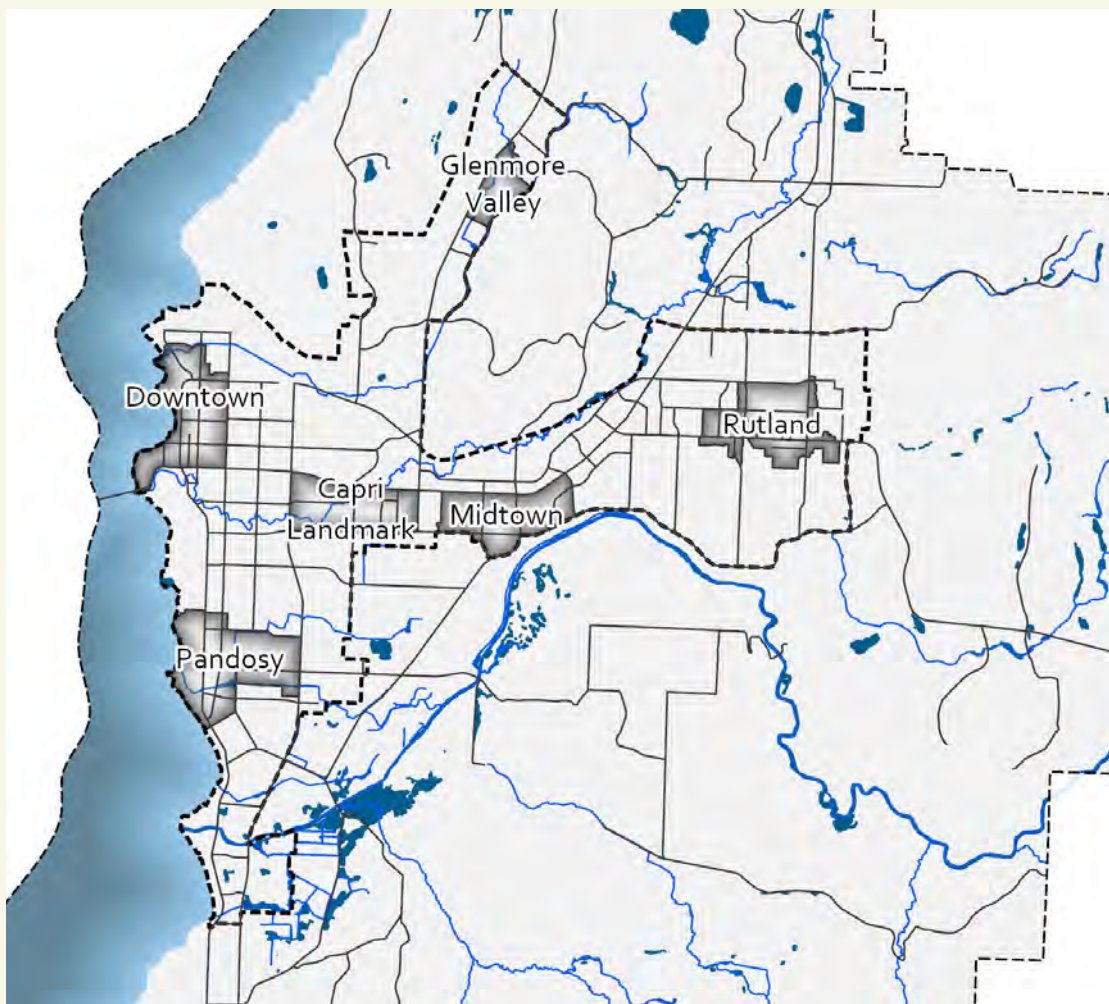


With anticipated growth and higher densities, it will be important to prioritize the provision of parks and amenities in the Urban Core to meet changing needs and provide access to public space. The following section highlights existing gaps and priorities specific to the Urban Core.

Kelowna's Core Area and Urban Centres

Within the Urban Core are Kelowna's five Urban Centres and Core Area, identified by Kelowna's Official Community Plan (OCP). These areas include the highest density areas of the city, which are planned to accommodate about 71% of Kelowna's future growth. These areas will continue to develop as hubs for both employment and residential growth.

Figure 14: Core Area and Urban Centres



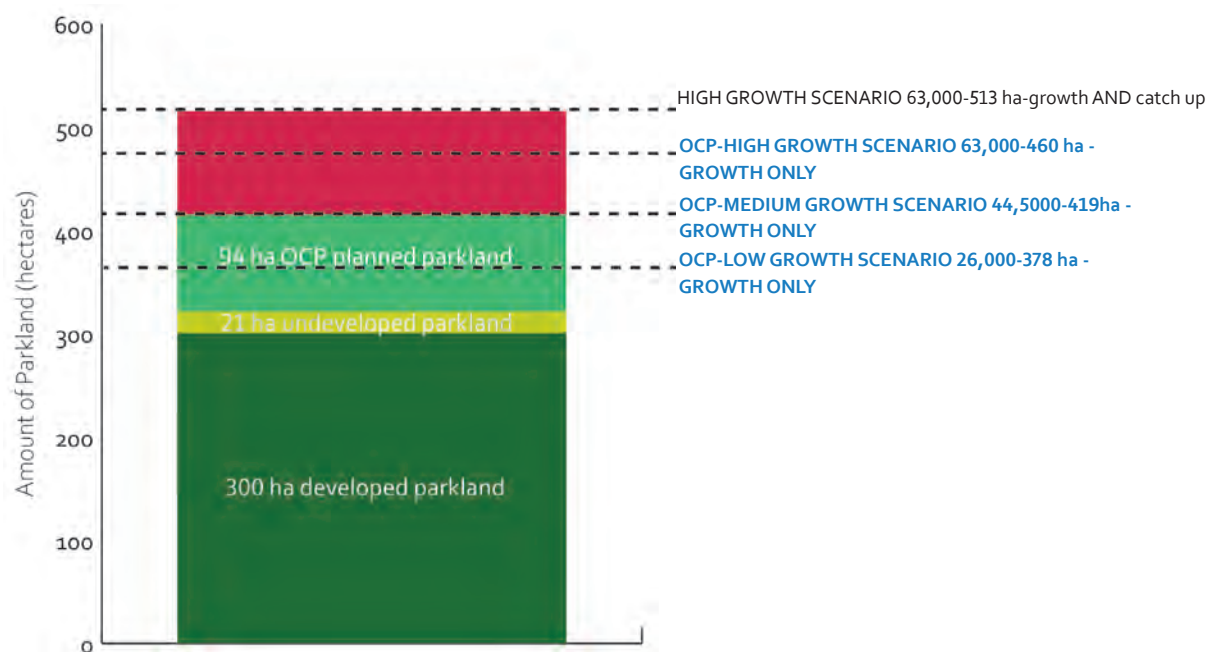
4.1 Urban Core Parkland Acquisition

There are currently 167 hectares of developed Active Parks in the Urban Core, with an additional 2.84 hectares of undeveloped or future land dedicated for parks. Though the OCP provision target of 2.2 hectares per 1000 people is intended to be measured city-wide, applying it to the Urban Core gives a sense of local provision gaps.

Accounting for the current population, there are 2.09 hectares of Active Parks per 1000 people in the Urban Core—just below the OCP target but higher than the city-wide provision rate of 1.88 ha / 1000 people (Chapter 2). The current shortfall in the Urban Core is 8.54 hectares of parkland. Overall, with the current population, the Urban Core is well served.

In the future, the Urban Core is anticipated to have the greatest projected increases in density in the city. Because of this, the overall provision rate per population is projected to drop. For the OCP high growth scenario in 2041, the provision rate would drop to approximately 1.21 hectares per 1000 people without any new parks added to the parks system when including both the High Growth Scenario residents as well as the existing population. The OCP identifies 21.4 hectares of planned parkland in the OCP within the Urban Core, which would help meet some of this gap.

Figure 15: OCP Targets relative to Growth Scenarios



4.2 Urban Core Proximity

The Official Community Plan (OCP) sets out a specific proximity target for the Urban Core of 400 metres to a Local Park to ensure urban residents have access to local park amenities. Half (50%) of Urban Core residents meet the OCP target today. The other half of the population in the Urban Core must travel more than 400 metres to get to a Local Park.

Gaps in Local Park provision occur throughout the Urban Core. There is an area between Midtown and the Rutland Urban Centres that only has access to a school site, with no other walkable Active Parks in the area. There is a similar gap south of Rutland, where there are several school sites, but no walkable parks. North of Rutland, there is another gap; however, the planned OCP Park will help provide some additional access in this area.

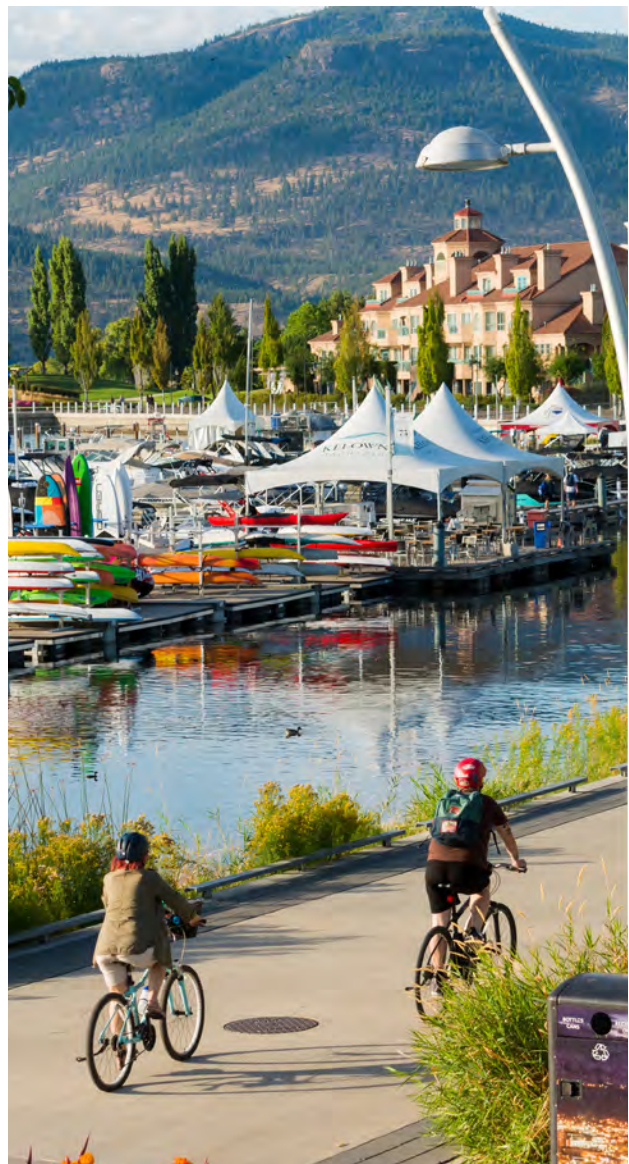
Equally important, there are several gap areas between the Downtown and Capri-Landmark Urban Centres as well as south of Downtown between Ethel Street and Gordon Drive and along the east side of the Pandosy Urban Centre.

The Midtown Urban Centre is another gap. As the community continues to develop and additional new residents move into the area, there will be a need for additional parks, amenities, and trails.

Though parts of the Mission area show as a gap for local parks, these areas have good walkable access to the Mission Recreation Park and strong connectivity to parks and open spaces belonging to the Regional District of Central Okanagan or BC Parks.

**Urban Core proximity to Local
Parks target**

400 metres



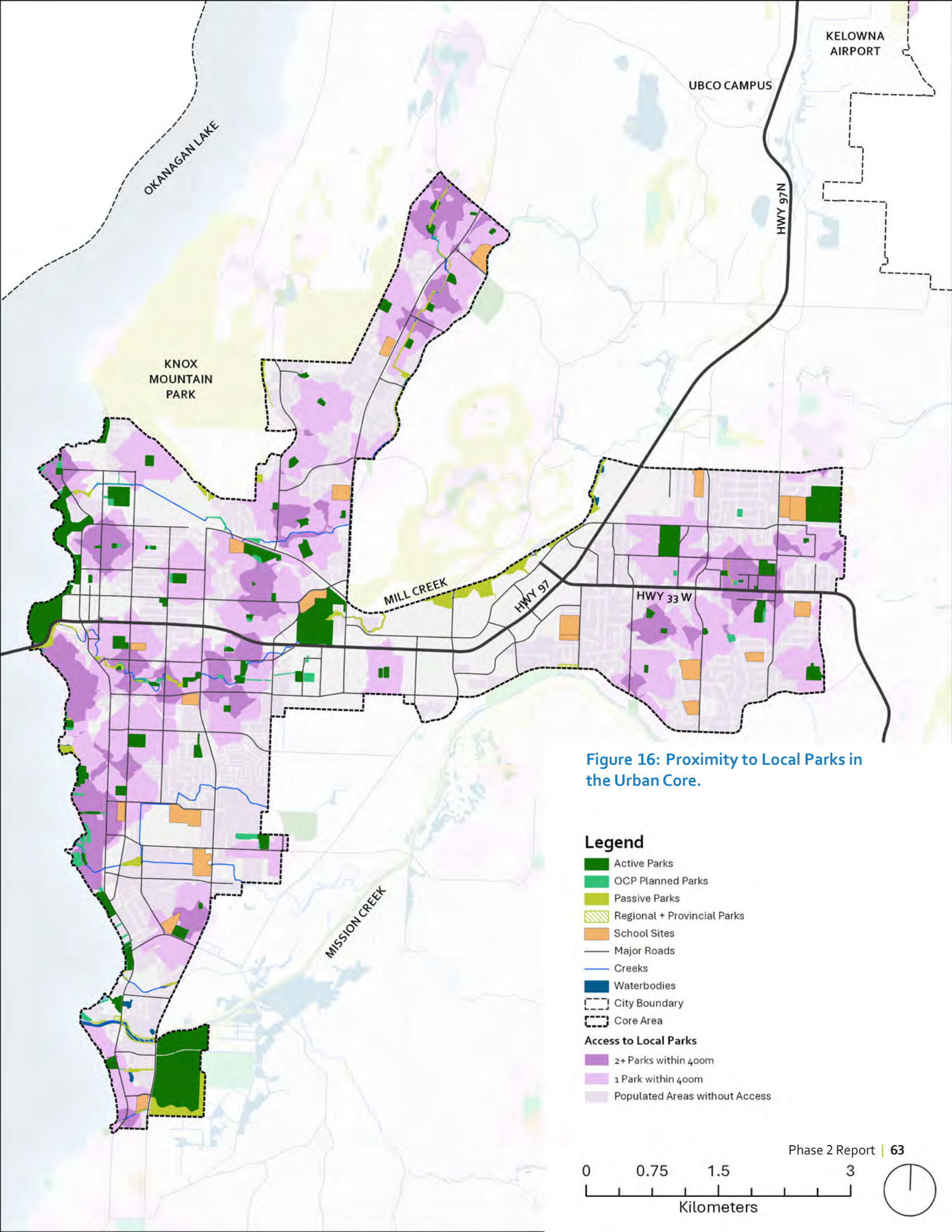


Figure 16: Proximity to Local Parks in the Urban Core.

4.3 Urban Core Amenities

A catchment analysis was completed for the Urban Core to identify local gaps. This analysis was done using the same assigned catchments as the city-wide analysis, using the 2041 high growth scenario population.

Across the whole Urban Core, the most significant gaps are Non-bookable Greenspace and Playgrounds, which were assessed at a 500-metre catchment. These types of amenities are important for leisure and supporting residents in urban areas. The gaps for these amenities generally correspond with the gaps in access to Local Parks.

Most of the 3-kilometre catchment amenities are well provided, but a quarter of Urban Core residents do not currently have access to a skatepark and a fifth do not have access to water, either to the Lake or a Spray Park. The main skatepark gap is north of the Pandosy Urban Centre. Gap areas for water access are the Glenmore Urban Village and surrounding area and the Midtown Urban Centre.

Though Community Gardens are generally well provided for at a 3-kilometre catchment, there are opportunities to increase the number of these to provide more walkable access, particularly in the Pandosy Urban Centre, in the Mission area and between the Midtown and Rutland Urban Centres.

Figure 17: Core Area Amenity Access (2041 High Growth Scenario)

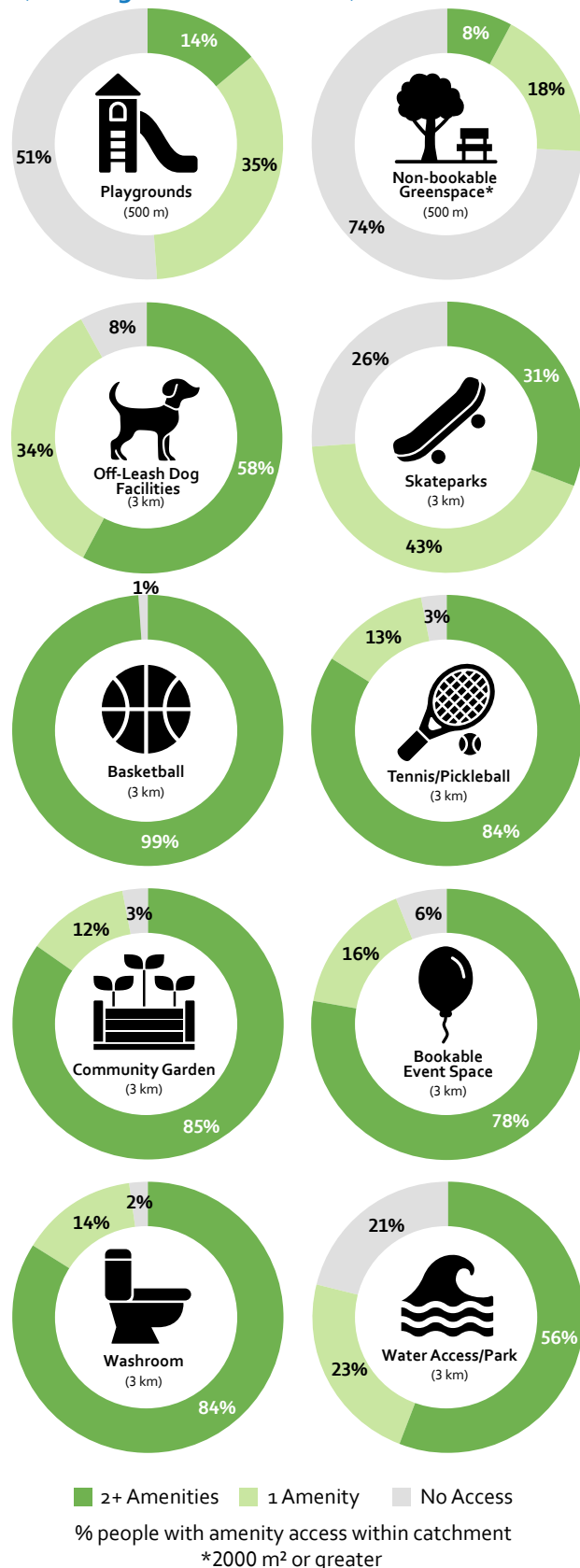


Table 6: Urban Core Amenity Access Analysis (2041 High Growth Scenario)

Amenities	Catchment used for analysis	% of population with access (2041 high growth scenario)	Parks they typically are in
Playground	500m	49%	Neighbourhood and Community Parks
Non-bookable Greenspace (over 2000 m ²)	500m	26%	Neighbourhood and Community Parks
Off-leash dog parks	3 km	92%	Community parks
Skate park	3 km	74%	Community, Recreation and City-wide Parks
Basketball	3 km	99%	Community and Recreation Parks
Pickleball / Tennis courts	3 km	97%	Community and Recreation Parks
Community garden	3 km	97%	Community Parks
Bookable event space	3 km	94%	Community parks
Public washroom	3 km	98%	Community, Recreation, and City-wide Parks
Water play (spray park or lake access)	3 km	79%	Community, Recreation and City-wide Parks

Source: O2 catchment analysis based on City Parks GIS data, 2025.



4.4 Urban Core Strategic Approaches

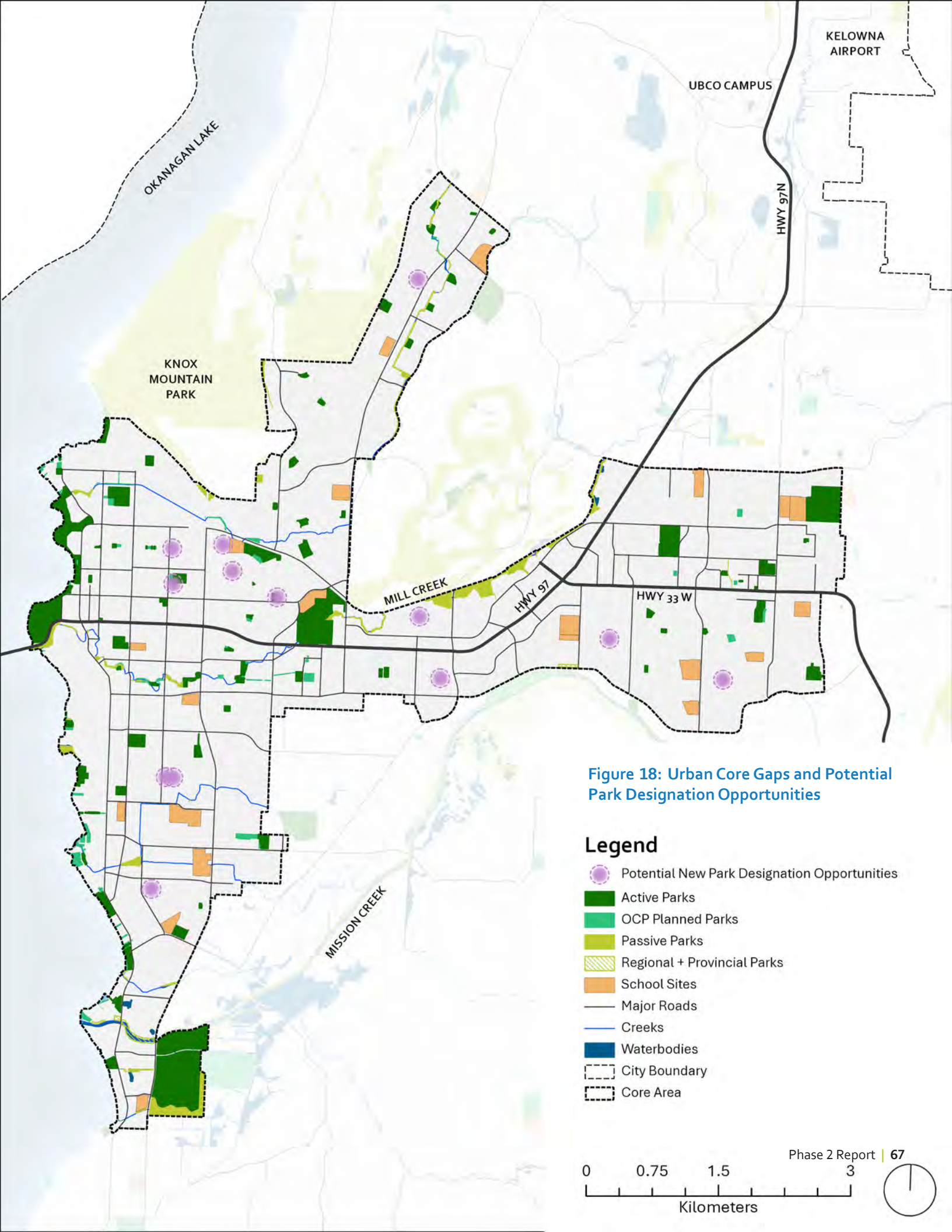
With 71% of future growth expected in the Urban Core, the provision of parks will be critical to the livability and quality of our city. Parks are essential amenities in densely populated urban areas, providing much-needed open space for residents who may lack private outdoor areas.

At the same time, achieving the OCP provision and proximity targets in the Urban Core will be a challenge due to the cost of land and existing developments. Therefore, we must embrace alternative strategies alongside opportunistic acquisitions to ensure parks remain an integral part of our community's growth.

Figure 18 identifies ten areas for acquisition considerations beyond the planned parks in the OCP that can help address the existing access gaps to Local Parks.

Strategic Approaches

1. **Park Upgrades.** Upgrade facilities and amenities in existing parks to support higher demand and use.
2. **Prioritizing Park Development.** Prioritize development of undeveloped parks in the Urban Core.
3. **Prioritizing Local Amenities.** Prioritize the inclusion of amenities in Local Parks to fill gaps in the Urban Core, such as playgrounds, passive green spaces, water access, and skateparks.
4. **Prioritizing Alternative Park Spaces.** Pursue and pilot alternative park spaces, such as streets and lanes in the Urban Core.
5. **Privately Owned Public Spaces.** Work with private developers to provide publicly accessible park space.
6. **Heat Mitigation.** Prioritize the provision of shade and tree canopy in new parks in the Urban Core to mitigate urban heat island impacts.



4.5 Urban Core Sub-areas

The Parks Master Plan divides the Urban Core into seven sub-areas to provide more localized data and direction (Figure 19). These areas are:

- City Centre
- Pandosy
- Mission
- Glenmore Valley
- Capri-Landmark
- Midtown
- Rutland

The following subsections provide details on each of these areas. All future provision statistics and analysis provided are based on the 2041 high growth scenario population.

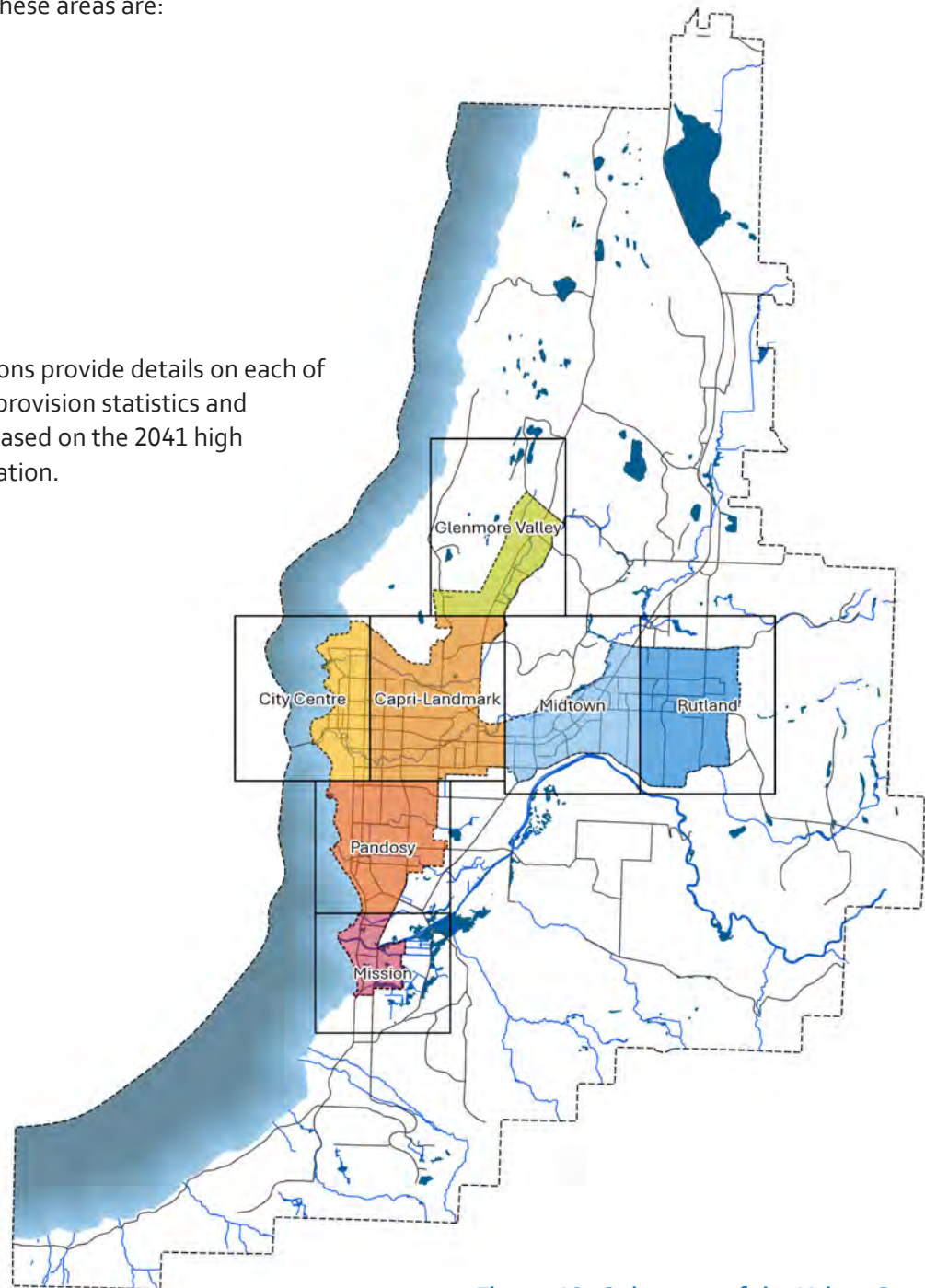


Figure 19: Sub-areas of the Urban Core

Park Legend

All parks within the Urban Core have been numbered for reference on the following maps.

1 Sutherland Bay Park	35 Dayton Park	70 Golfview Park
2 Walrod Park	36 Kinsmen Park	71 Summit Park
3 808 Manhattan Dr	37 Osprey Park	72 Lillooet Park
4 Jack Brow Park	38 Abbott Park	73 Hartwick Park
5 Rotary Marsh Park	39 Munson Pond Park	74 Calmels Park
6 Waterfront Park	40 New Waterfront Park	75 Redlich Pond Park
7 Recreation Avenue Park	41 KLO Sports Field	76 Jack Robertson Memorial Park
8 Laurel Packinghouse Plaza	42 Watt Park	77 Bankhead Park
9 St. Paul Park	43 Boyce-Gyro Beach Park	78 Duggan Park
10 Wilson Avenue Park 1	44 Windermere Park	79 Richmond Park (Extension)
11 Wilson Avenue Park 3	45 Casorso Park	80 Richmond Park
12 Wilson Avenue Park 2	46 Rotary Beach Park	81 Barlee Park
13 Lombardy Park	47 Cook Road Boat Launch	82 1885 Barlee Rd
14 Water Street Boat Launch	48 Mission Recreation Park	83 1893 Barlee Rd
15 Stuart Park	49 Bluebird Beach Park	84 1897 Barlee Rd
16 Kasugai Gardens	50 Hobson Beach Park	85 1915 Barlee Rd
17 Martin Park	51 Central Okanagan Sailing Association	86 Dilworth Soccer Park
18 Kerry Park	52 Terrace Hill Park	87 Davie Park
19 City Park	53 Millard Glen Park	88 Moraine Park
20 Knowles Heritage Park	54 Newport Glen Park	89 Gerstmar Park
21 Anchor Park	55 Wyndham Park	90 Johnson Park
22 Rowcliffe Park	56 Cross Glen Park	91 Sumac Park
23 Mary Ann Collinson Memorial Park NEW	57 Naito Park	92 Wigglesworth Park
24 Mary Ann Collinson Memorial Park	58 Lost Creek Park	93 Rutland Recreation Park
25 Pacific Court Park	59 Matera Glen Park	94 Ben Lee Park
26 Elliot Avenue Park	60 Blair Pond Park	95 Briarwood Park
27 Pacific Court Park NEW	61 Blair Pond Park (corner)	96 Rutland Centennial Park
28 Millbridge Park	62 Glenmore Recreation Park	97 Aurora Property
29 Burne Avenue Park	63 Ballou Park	98 Dougall Property
30 Stillingfleet Park	64 Whitman Glen Park	99 Roxby Square
31 Strathcona Beach Park	65 Sutton Glen Park	100 Rutland Lions Park
32 Cameron Park	66 Cara Glen Park	101 Brighton Park
33 Guisachan Heritage Park	67 Caro Park	102 Hollywood Park
34 Parkinson Recreation Park	68 Selkirk Park	103 Hollydell Park
	69 Sonora Park	104 Belgo Park

4.5.1 City Centre

The City Centre benefits from connected waterfront parks and proximity to Knox Mountain. Though the area meets OCP targets today, it is expected almost triple in population by 2041, becoming significantly more dense and requiring more parkland in the future based on the High Growth Scenario.

Key Park Projects

Waterfront Promenade | ★ CITY-WIDE

18 Kerry Park 19 City Park

Promenade, playground, pathways and plaza.

North End Waterfront | ★ CITY-WIDE

1 Sutherland Bay Park 3 Manhattan Drive Park

Urban Bundle Parks | ★ LOCAL

10 Wilson Park 17 Martin Park 2 Walrod Park

Kingsway | --- LINEAR PARK

Park on street.

Summary Statistics

	Meets Target Does not meet target	
	CURRENT (2024)	PROJECTED (2041)
Population	9,314	27,472
Total parkland (ha)	34.83	
Total local parkland (ha)	3.43	
Total park provision (OCP: 2.2 ha/1000 people)	3.74	1.43
Additional park acquisition needed* (ha)	(meets target)	21.25
Local park provision (OCP: 0.35 ha/1000 people)	0.37	0.13
Additional local park acquisition needed** (ha)	(meets target)	6.18

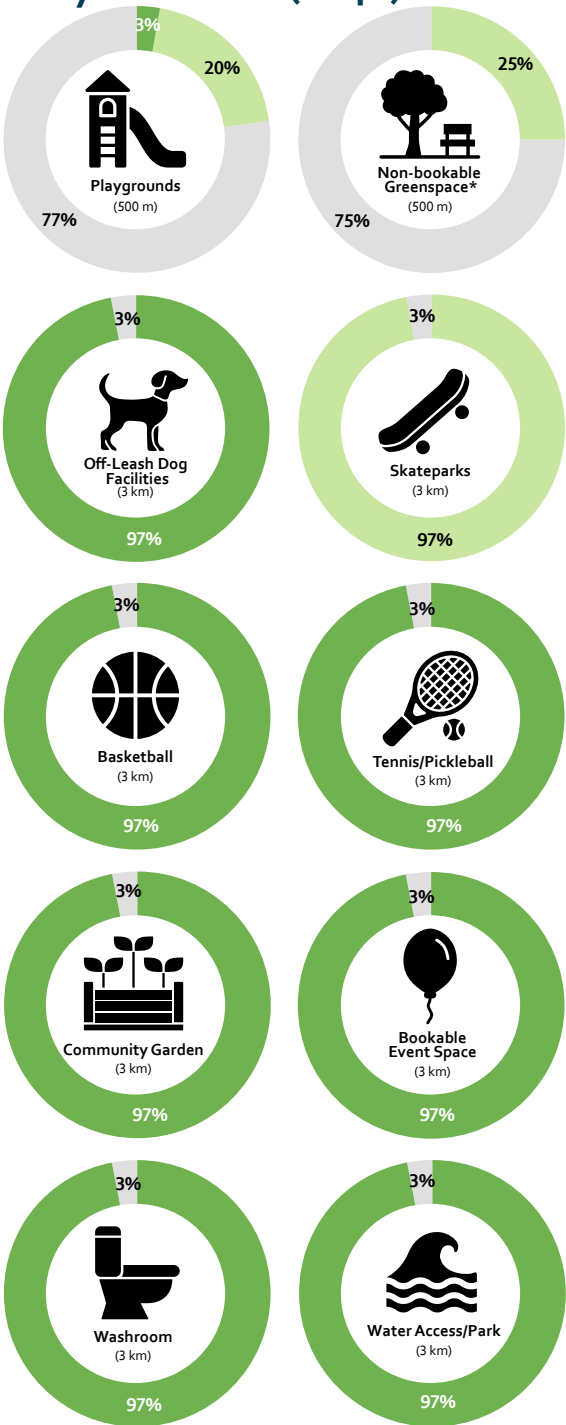
* Beyond proposed acquisitions and OCP Planned Parks.

** Beyond proposed acquisitions.

Strategic Priorities

The OCP identifies 4.35 ha of OCP future park space. In addition, seek opportunistic acquisitions, intensify amenities in existing parks, enhance connections between parks, and pursue alternative strategies such as Parks on Streets.

Amenity Priorities (2041)

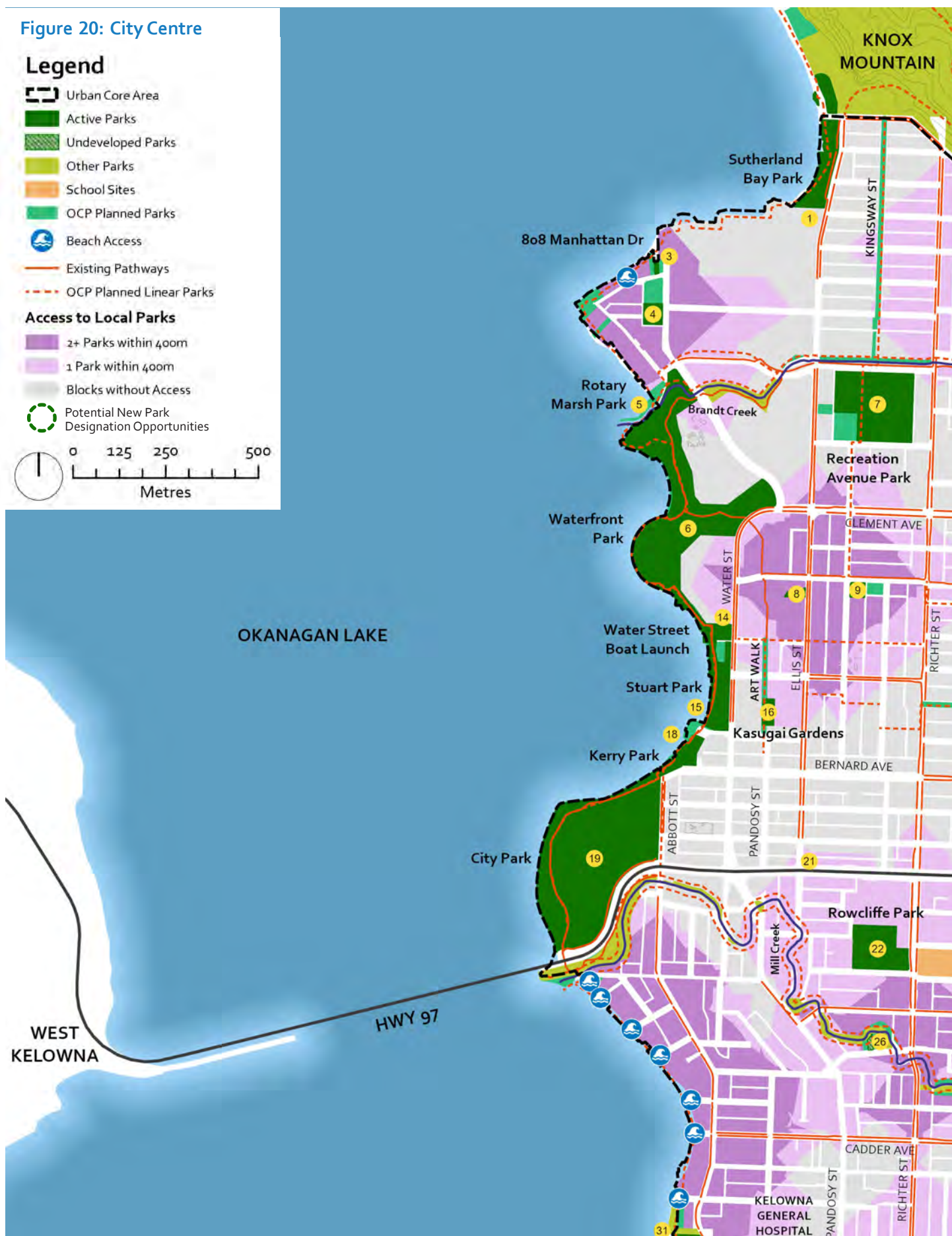


■ 2+ Amenities ■ 1 Amenity ■ No Access

% people with amenity access within catchment

*2000 m² or greater

Figure 20: City Centre



See Page 85 for full list of numbered parks.

4.5.2 Pandosy

Pandosy benefits from multiple waterfront parks like Boyce-Gyro Park and Strathcona Beach Park. Additional parkland is needed to meet current population needs and this gap will increase as the area grows based on the High Growth Scenario.

Key Park Projects

- 31 Strathcona Park Expansion | ★CITY-WIDE**
Park expansion and accessible playground.
- 40 Kelowna’s New Waterfront Park | ★CITY-WIDE**
Phase 2 park development.
- 38 Abbott Park Expansion | ★CITY-WIDE**
Connect waterfront to Pandosy Urban Centre.
- Waterfront Park Improvements | ★CITY-WIDE**
- 46 Rotary Park**

Summary Statistics

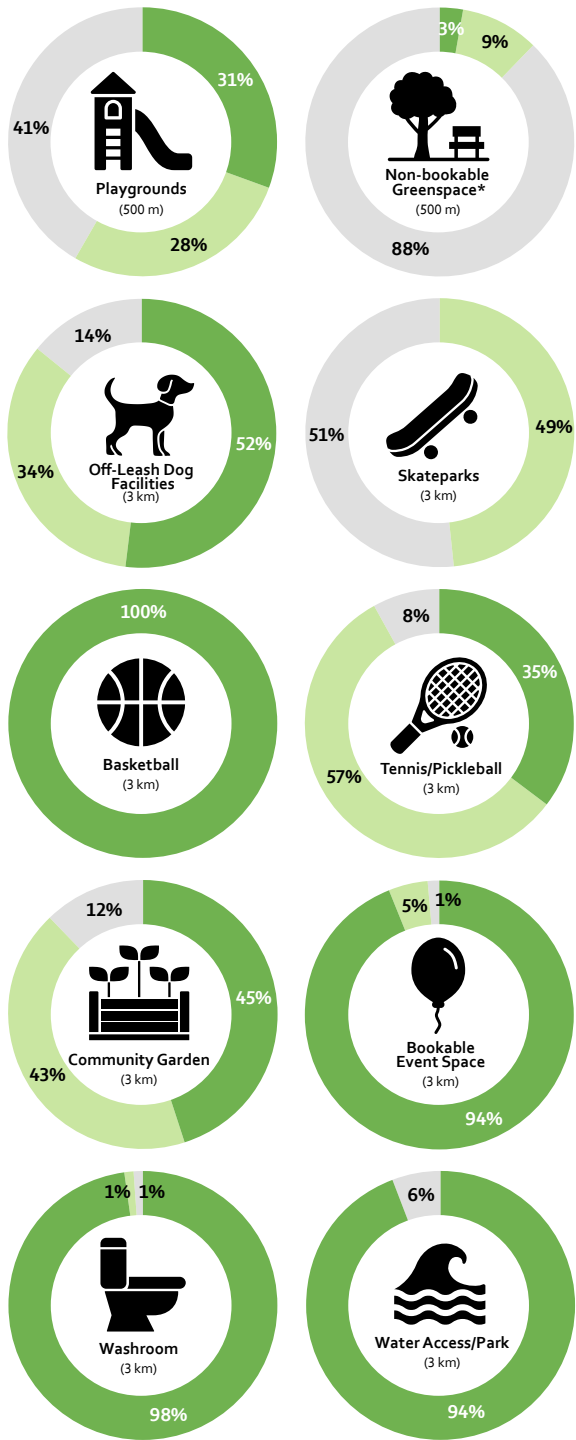
	CURRENT	PROJECTED (2041)
Population	14,150	21,198
Total parkland (ha)	16.66	
Total local parkland (ha)	3.43	
Total park provision (OCP: 2.2 ha/1000 people)	1.18	1.22
Additional park acquisition needed* (ha)	14.47	20.74
Local park provision (OCP: 0.35 ha/1000 people)	0.60	0.45
Additional local park acquisition needed** (ha)	(meets target)	(meets target)

* Beyond proposed acquisitions and OCP Planned Parks.
** Beyond proposed acquisitions.

Strategic Priorities

The OCP identifies 8.25 ha of future park space. In addition, seek opportunistic acquisitions, intensify amenities in existing parks, enhance connections between parks, and pursue alternative strategies such as Parks on Streets.

Amenity Priorities (2041)



■ 2+ Amenities ■ 1 Amenity ■ No Access
% people with amenity access within catchment
*2000 m² or greater

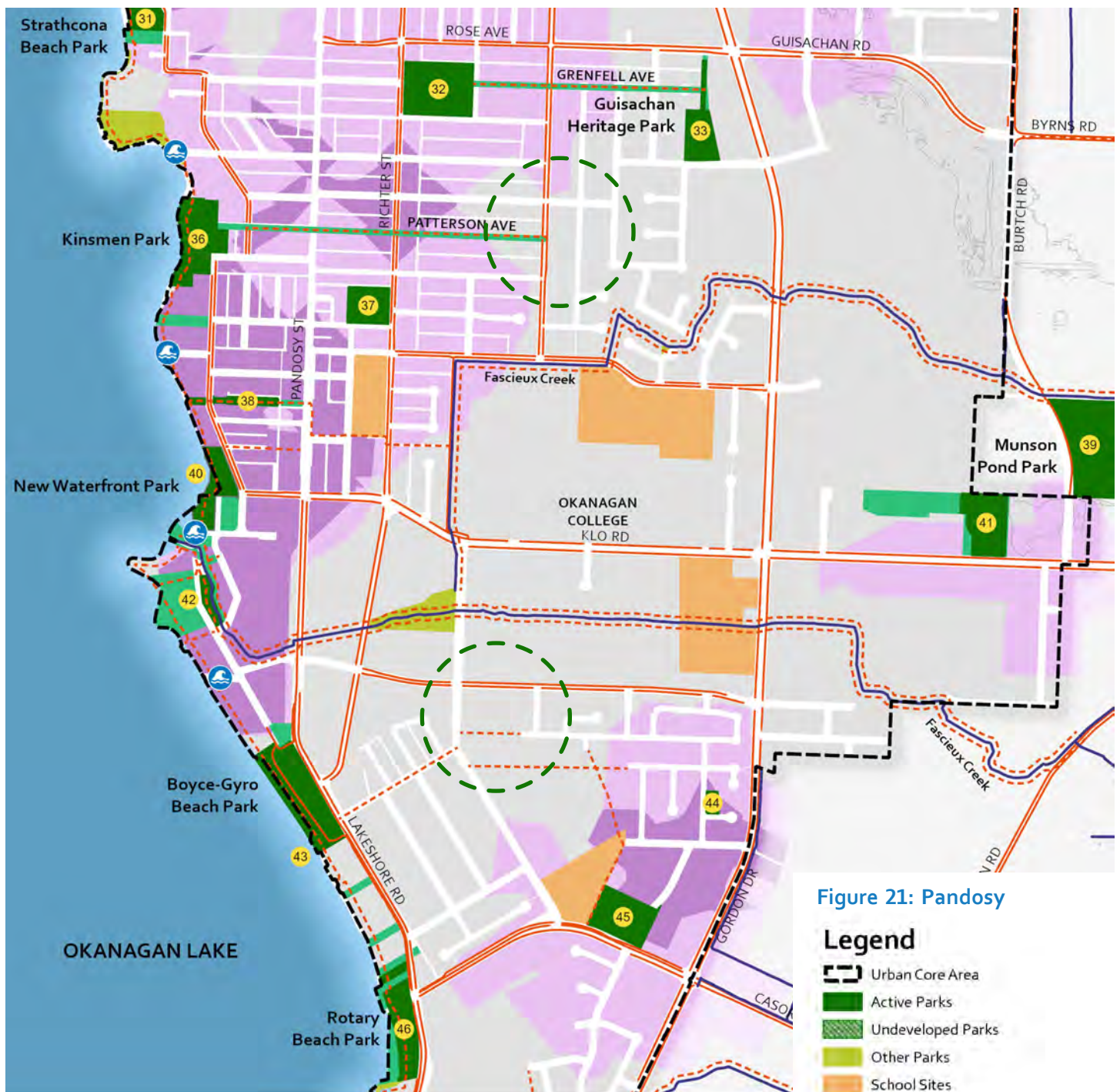


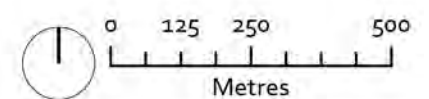
Figure 21: Pandosy

Legend

- Urban Core Area
- Active Parks
- Undeveloped Parks
- Other Parks
- School Sites
- OCP Planned Parks
- Beach Access
- Existing Pathways
- OCP Planned Linear Parks

Access to Local Parks

- 2+ Parks within 400m
- 1 Park within 400m
- Blocks without Access
- Potential New Park Designation Opportunities



4.5.3 Mission

Mission benefits from several waterfront parks as well as access to Mission Recreation Park. The area currently meets OCP targets and will continue to meet them even as the area grows, although it is lacking in local parks based on the high Growth Scenario.

Key Park Projects

Waterfront Park Improvements | ★ CITY-WIDE

49 Bluebird Park 50 Hobson Park

48 Mission Recreation Park | ⚽ RECREATION

Youth plaza and trails improvements.

Urban Bundle Parks | ★ LOCAL

46 Casorso Park

Rotary Park to Gyro Park | --- LINEAR PARK

Mission Creek to Okanagan Lake | --- LINEAR PARK

Summary Statistics

	CURRENT	PROJECTED (2041)
Population	3140	5187
Total parkland (ha)	47.38	
Total local parkland (ha)	0.21	
Total park provision (OCP: 2.2 ha/1000 people)	15.09	9.42
Additional park acquisition needed* (ha)	(meets target)	(meets target)
Local park provision (OCP 0.35 ha/1000 people)	0.07	0.04
Local park acquisition needed** (ha)	0.89	1.60

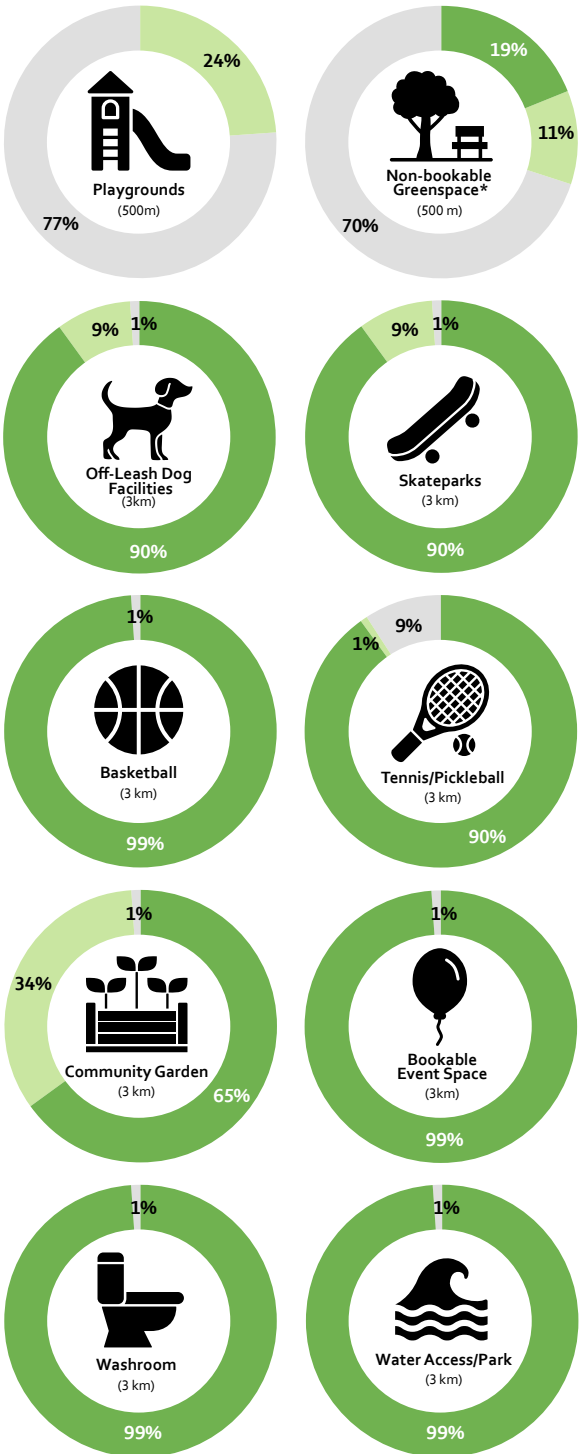
* Beyond proposed acquisitions and OCP Planned Parks.

** Beyond proposed acquisitions.

Strategic Priorities

The OCP identifies 1.49 ha of future park space. In addition, provide amenity priorities in City-wide and Recreation Parks to meet the needs of the growing population, and effective connections from park to park.

Amenity Priorities (2041)



■ 2+ Amenities ■ 1 Amenity ■ No Access
% people with amenity access within catchment
*2000 m² or greater

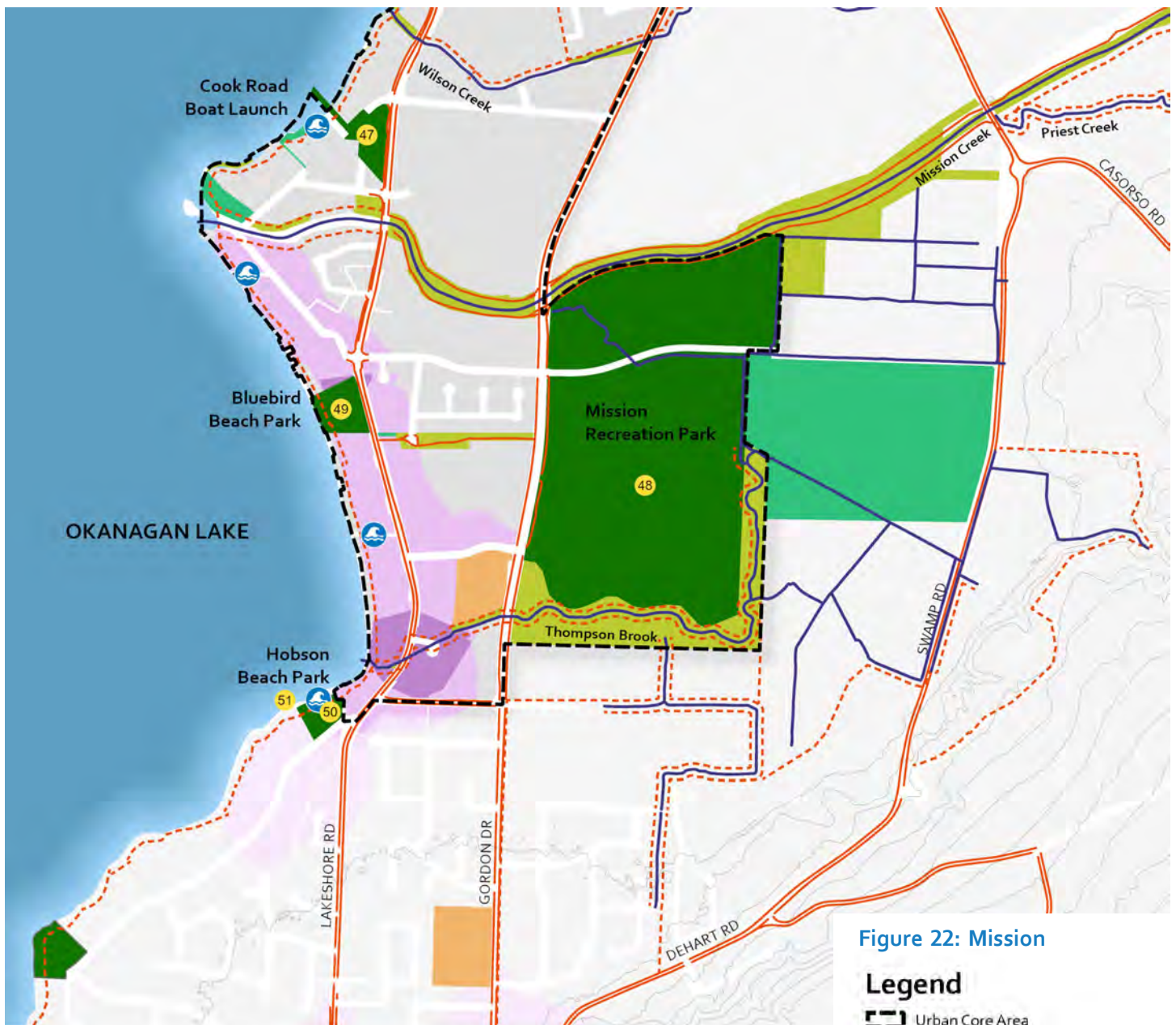


Figure 22: Mission



4.5.4 Glenmore Valley

The Glenmore Valley benefits from access to Brandt’s Creek Linear Park and Glenmore Recreation Park. The area is currently not meeting OCP parkland targets, and this gap will increase based on the high Growth Scenario.

Key Park Projects

62 Glenmore Recreation Park | RECREATION
Complete this full-service recreation and community park with expanded courts, an activity centre, fitness areas and sports fields.

Knox Mountain Park | LINEAR PARK
Link Knox Mountain Park to Knox Mountain East Park.

Summary Statistics

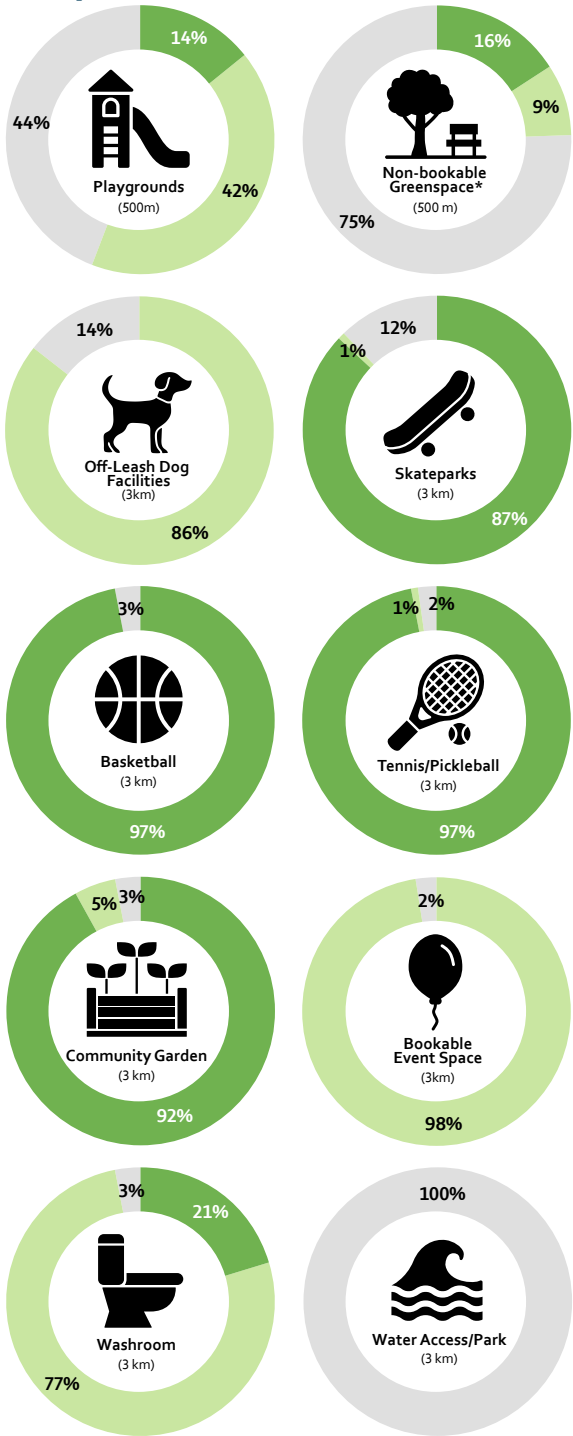
		Meets Target
		Does not meet target
	CURRENT	PROJECTED (2041)
Population	9,250	12,002
Total parkland (ha)	6.49	
Total local parkland (ha)	5.72	
Total park provision (OCP: 2.2 ha/1000 people)	0.70	0.73
Additional park acquisition needed* (ha)	13.86	17.63
Local park provision (OCP: 0.35 ha/1000 people)	0.62	0.54
Additional local park acquisition needed** (ha)	(meets target)	(meets target)

* Beyond proposed acquisitions and OCP Planned Parks.
** Beyond proposed acquisitions.

Strategic Priorities

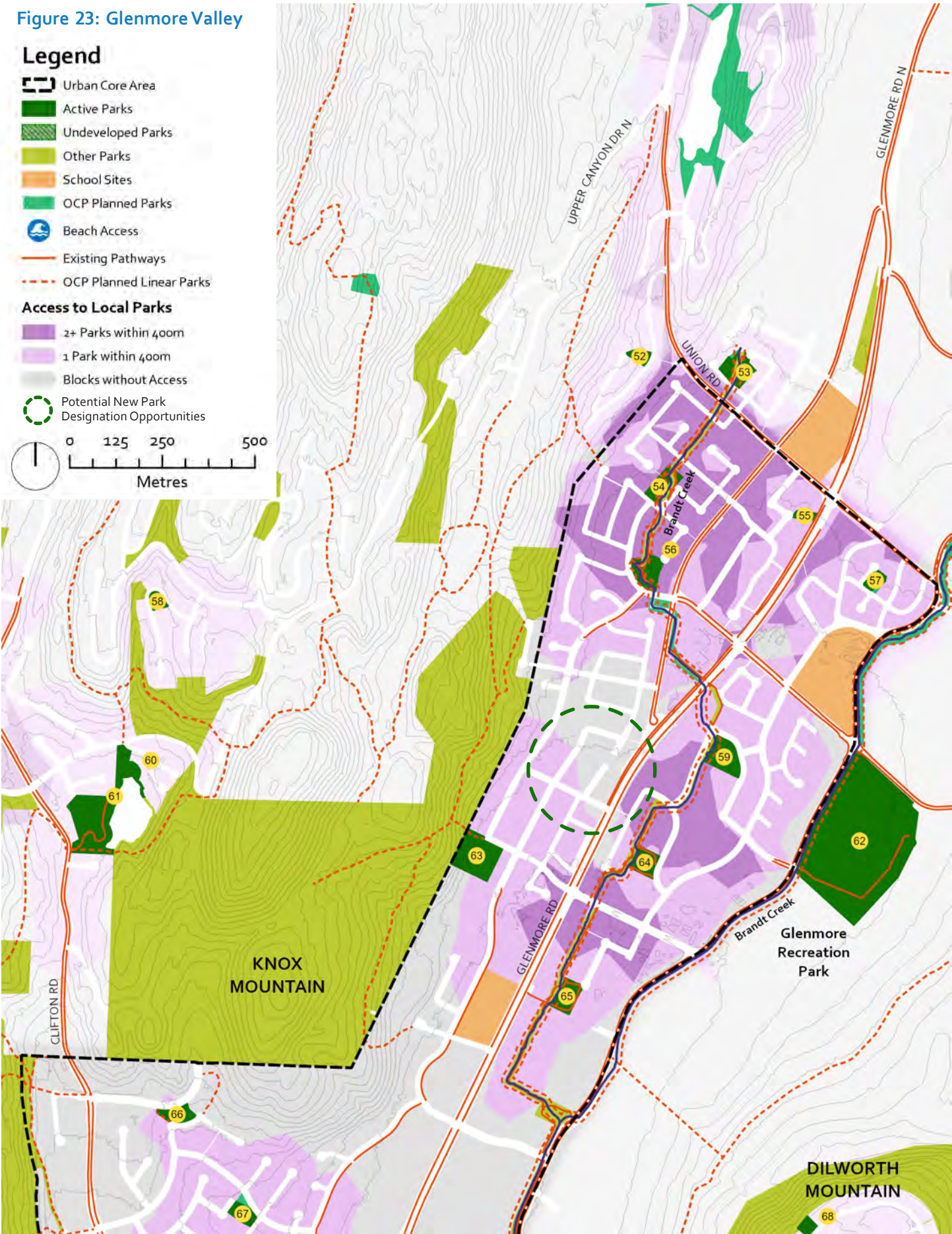
The OCP identifies 1.47 ha of future park space. In addition, provide amenities in Glenmore Recreation Park, seek opportunistic acquisitions, intensify amenities in existing parks, enhance connections between parks, and pursue alternative strategies such as Parks on Streets.

Amenity Priorities (2041)



2+ Amenities 1 Amenity No Access
% people with amenity access within catchment
*2000 m² or greater

Figure 23: Glenmore Valley



See Page 85 for full list of numbered parks.

4.5.5 Capri-Landmark

Capri-Landmark benefits from access to Parkinson Recreation Park and Mill Creek Linear Park. The area is currently not meeting OCP targets for park provision, and this gap will increase as the area grows based on the High Growth Scenario.

Key Park Projects

- Urban Bundle Parks | ★ **LOCAL**
- 82 Barlee Park
 - 24 Mary Collinson
 - 35 Dayton Park
- Linear Park Bundle | --- **LINEAR PARK**
- 25 Pacific Court Park, Mill Creek Linear Park
- 34 Parkinson Recreation Park | ⚽ **RECREATION**
- Sports fields and sport courts.

Summary Statistics

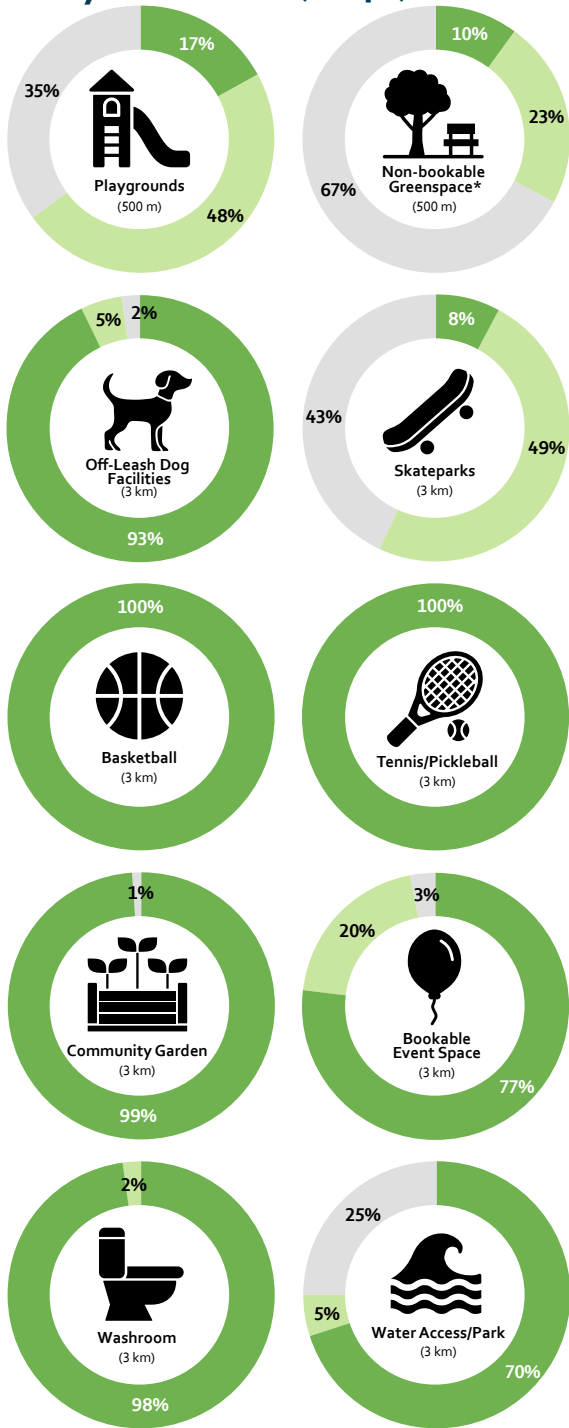
	CURRENT	PROJECTED (2041)
Population	22,240	37,935
Total parkland (ha)	36.83	
Total local parkland (ha)	16.86	
Total park provision (OCP: 2.2 ha/1000 people)	1.66	1.24
Additional park acquisition needed* (ha)	12.10	36.41
Local park provision (OCP 0.35 ha/1000 people)	0.76	0.55
Local park acquisition needed** (ha)	(meets target)	(meets target)

* Beyond proposed acquisitions and OCP Planned Parks.
** Beyond proposed acquisitions.

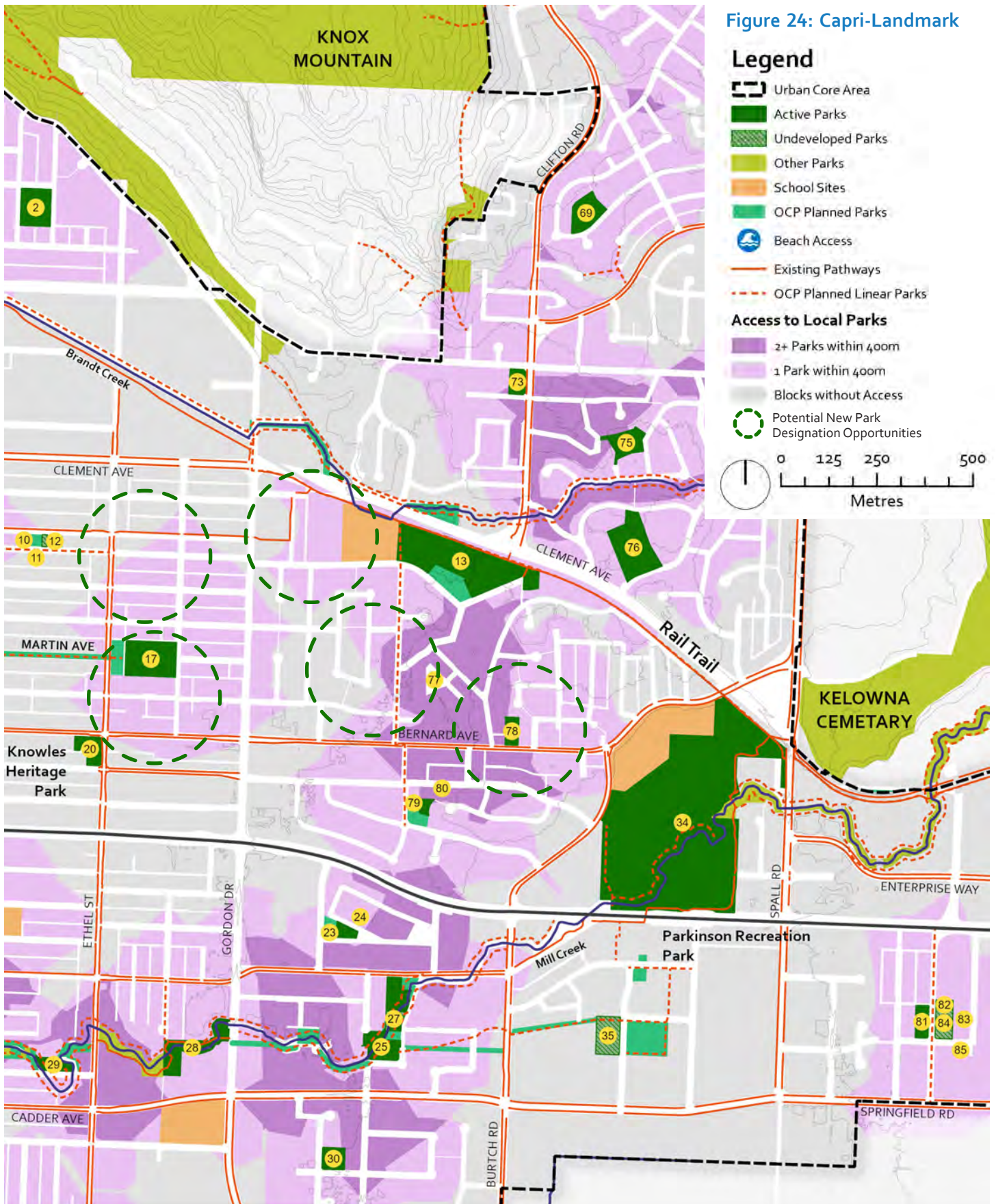
Strategic Priorities

The OCP identifies **6.30 ha** of future park space. In addition, seek opportunistic acquisitions to fill Local Park access gaps.

Amenity Priorities (2041)



■ 2+ Amenities ■ 1 Amenity ■ No Access
% people with amenity access within catchment
*2000 m² or greater



4.5.6 Midtown

Midtown is evolving to become more of a residential and mixed use community and is significantly lacking green space. New parks will need to be acquired or provided through alternative strategies to meet OCP targets. Policy should be developed to require the provision of local parks through development should properties over 1 hectare transition from commercial or industrial use to mixed use or residential. The results below are based on the High growth Scenario.

Key Park Projects

Upper Mill Creek Linear Park | --- LINEAR PARK
Linear Park Strategic Plan.

Alternative Strategies

Work with partners to create innovative park spaces.

Summary Statistics

		Meets Target	Does not meet target
	CURRENT	PROJECTED (2041)	
Population	7,697	14,120	
Total parkland (ha)	0.90		
Total local parkland (ha)	0.90		
Total park provision (OCP: 2.2 ha/1000 people)	0.12	0.16	
Additional park acquisition needed* (ha)	16.03	28.79	
Local park provision (OCP 0.35 ha/1000 people)	0.12	0.15	
Local park acquisition needed** (ha)	1.79	2.88	

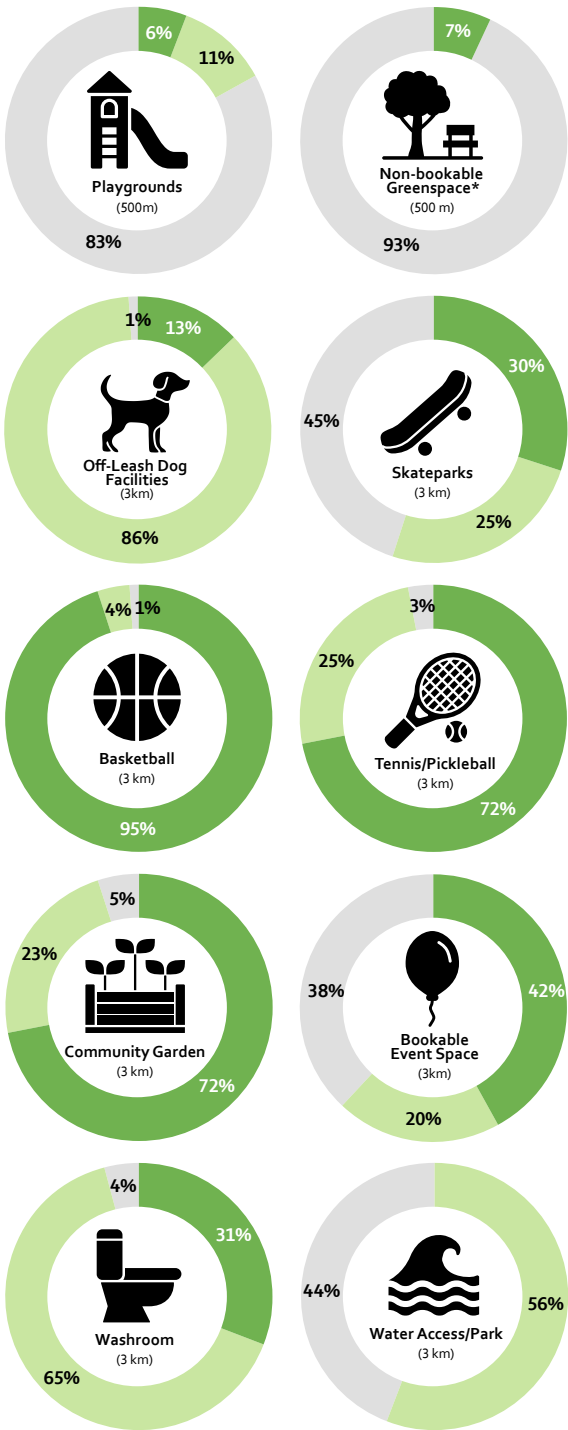
* Beyond proposed acquisitions and OCP Planned Parks.

** Beyond proposed acquisitions.

Strategic Priorities

The OCP identifies **0.21 ha** of future park space. In addition, seek opportunistic acquisitions, develop policy to require local parks in redevelopment over 1 hectare, enhance connections between parks, and pursue alternative strategies such as Parks on Streets.

Amenity Priorities (2041)



■ 2+ Amenities ■ 1 Amenity ■ No Access
% people with amenity access within catchment
*2000 m² or greater

Figure 25: Midtown



See Page 85 for full list of numbered parks.

4.5.7 Rutland

Rutland is the furthest east area of Kelowna’s Urban Core, with access to Ben Lee, Rutland Recreation Park, Rutland Centennial and Rutland Lions Parks. The area is currently under the OCP target for parkland and this gap will increase as the population grows based on the High Growth Scenario.

Key Park Projects

- Urban Park Bundle | ★ LOCAL
- 97 Aurora Park
- 100 Rutland Lions Park | ★ LOCAL
- Renew pathways and playground.
- Linear Park Bundle | --- LINEAR PARK
- Expand Chichester Park.

Summary Statistics

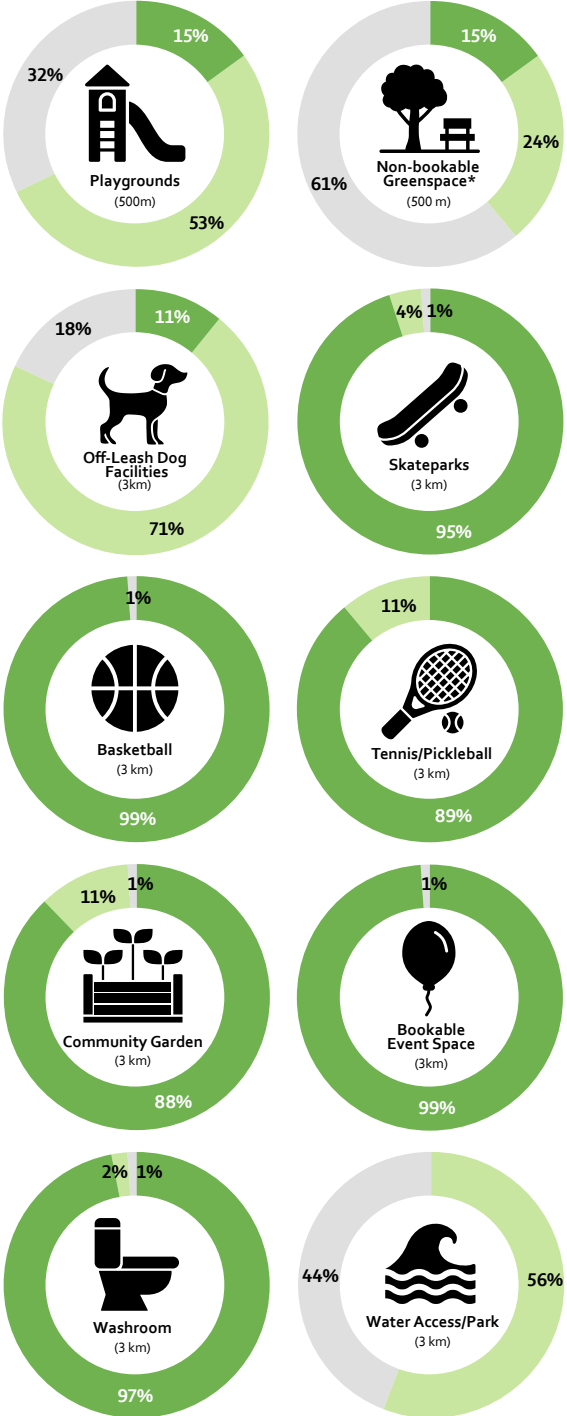
	CURRENT	PROJECTED (2041)
Population	16,005	23,442
Total parkland (ha)	30.07	
Total local parkland (ha)	15.51	
Total park provision (OCP: 2.2 ha/1000 people)	1.88	1.41
Additional park acquisition needed* (ha)	5.14	18.43
Local park provision (OCP: 0.35 ha/1000 people)	0.97	0.69
Additional local park acquisition needed** (ha)	(meets target)	(meets target)

* Beyond proposed acquisitions and OCP Planned Parks.
** Beyond proposed acquisitions.

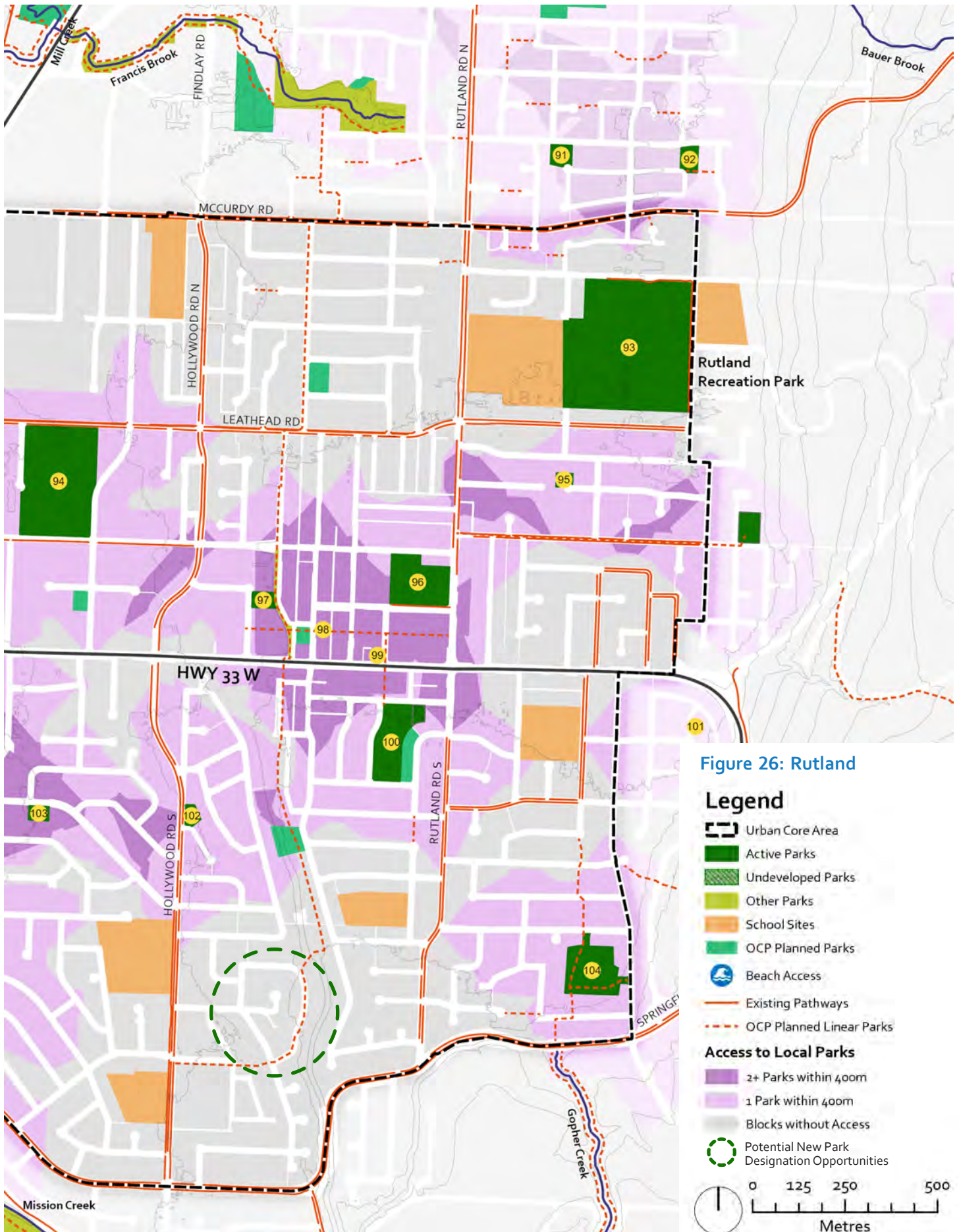
Strategic Priorities

The OCP identifies 2.39 ha of future park space. In addition, seek opportunistic acquisitions, intensify amenities in existing parks, enhance connections between parks, and pursue alternative strategies such as Parks on Streets.

Amenity Priorities (2041)



■ 2+ Amenities ■ 1 Amenity ■ No Access
% people with amenity access within catchment
*2000 m² or greater



5. Kelowna's Suburban Areas

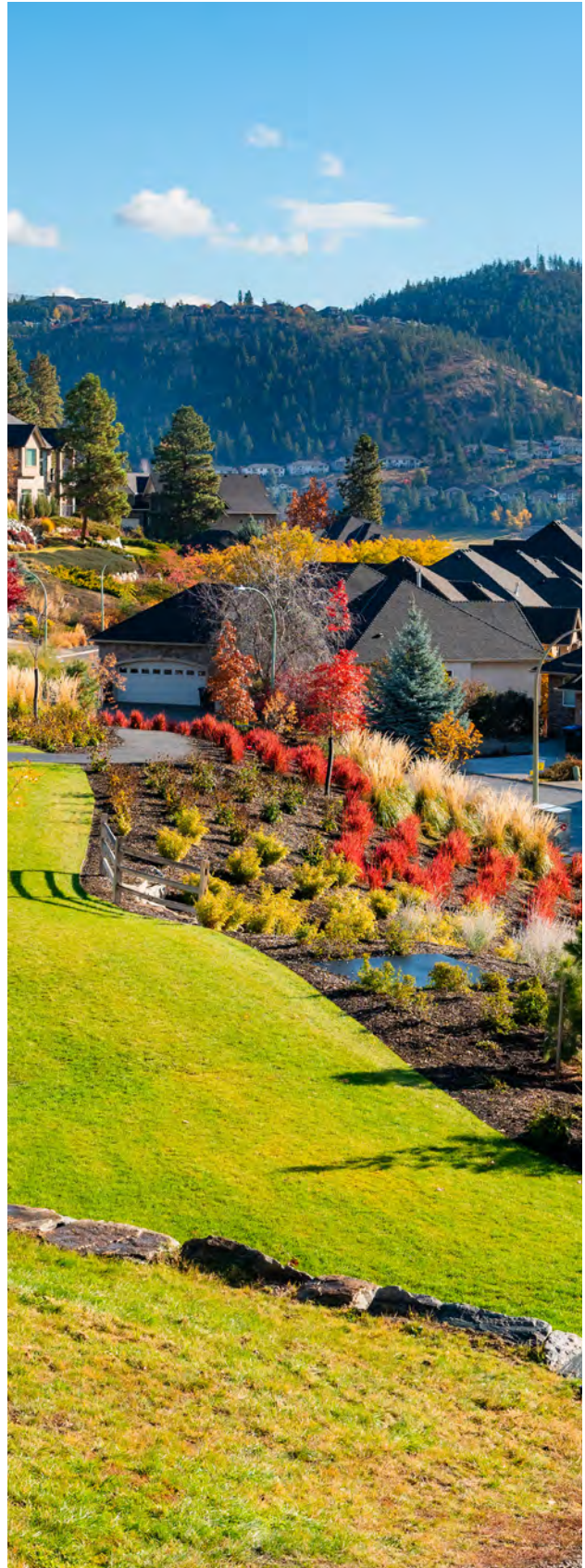


Kelowna is experiencing a growing need for parks and open spaces as urbanization continues. At the same time, suburban parks are becoming increasingly important for recreation, ecological preservation, and cultural heritage.

5.1 Suburban Area Context

Kelowna benefits from the beauty of natural ecosystems and views from the hillsides surrounding the city. Trends are showing that linear park systems integrated into suburban development are a popular amenity. These linear park systems also benefit the preservation of rare ecosystems and contribute to interconnected habitat corridors. These parks aim to balance recreation with biodiversity and conservation, creating a more sustainable and inclusive park network for Kelowna.

However, implementing these interconnected systems is complex. Jurisdictional challenges arise because suburban parks and open spaces often involve multiple authorities, including regional, provincial, as well as non-profit and First Nations lands. Coordinating across these boundaries requires careful parks planning and collaboration to ensure that different public parks serve diverse objectives while respecting statutory control over land and water resources. Regional trail systems already provide access to Kelowna's parks, but expanding these networks into fully integrated systems demands effort and cooperation among stakeholders.



5.2 Suburban Area Strategic Priorities

Historically, suburban parks have been limited in amenities to playgrounds and open space. As the city grows, there is opportunity to provide additional drop-in amenities in suburban parks, creating more opportunities for community connection and recreation. To address this, the Parks Master Plan proposes the following strategies.

- 1. New Park Locations.** Advance parks that have been previously identified through existing Area Structure Plans, and incorporated into the current Official Community Plan (OCP). These parks are reflected in this plan through the OCP planned parkland.
- 2. Recreation Opportunities.** Design suburban parks to offer Neighbourhood and Community Park level drop-in recreation opportunities, such as basketball half-courts, multi-sport boxes, and tennis and pickleball courts. Fully structured recreational opportunities will still be found in recreation parks throughout Kelowna.

- 3. Development Timeline.** Align the development of suburban parks to follow the timeline of subdivision developments.
- 4. Natural Parks:** Integrate natural parks through land dedication during development where there is pedestrian and maintenance access provided through dedicated trails.
- 5. Linear and Natural Area Parks.** Continue to acquire and develop linear parks in accordance with the OCP Linear Park Map and the Linear Park Master Plan, as well as acquire Natural Parks to support recreation and ecological preservation.

These measures aim to create a more connected and responsive suburban park system that meets recreational needs while preserving ecological and cultural values.

6. Implementation



The Implementation Plan outlines how the Parks Master Plan will be carried out over the next decade. It translates the direction set out in the earlier chapters into specific actions the City can use to guide the delivery of new parks, amenities, and experiences that reflect community needs.

6.1 Implementation Actions Table

The Implementation Actions Table provides the detailed action list resulting from the Parks Master Plan.

Actions are divided into categories and by timeframe. Each action is linked to the goals that it helps achieve. The actions in the table draw directly from the City-Wide, Urban Core, and Suburban Strategic Approaches. Together, they establish a clear path for park acquisition, development, reinvestment, cultural and recreational programming, interim park activation, and improvements to natural areas and Kelowna's waterfront.

Timeframes

Ongoing

Short term: 1-3 years

Medium-term: 4-10 years

Long-term: 10+ years

Parks Master Plan Goals

1) **GROWTH:** Local parks and their amenities are inclusively designed and distributed equitably across Kelowna.

2) **WATER ACCESS:** Kelowna's waterfront is connected and access is provided to it and Kelowna's creeks and ponds to achieve access across the City to water and water-based activities.

3) **LOCAL PARKS:** Kelowna's park space and access targets are met through strategic land acquisition and park development, focused on priority growth areas.

4) **SPORTS AND RECREATION:** Sports and recreational amenities are expanded and

enhanced to support both local sports and Kelowna's role as a sport tourism destination.

5) **CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT:** Kelowna's parks support a healthy and connected ecological network that contributes to the city's climate resilience and biodiversity.

6) **PARK UNIQUENESS:** Kelowna's parks are designed to reflect their unique natural and cultural context, including neighbourhoods, urban spaces, arts and culture, and spaces with opportunities for reconciliation for Indigenous Peoples in Canada.

6.1.1 Relationships and Engagement

	Implementation Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Goals
1	Collaborate on the integration of Indigenous art in parks, as per the Draft Public Art Strategy and the OCP.	Ongoing	Parks Planning & Design	1,6
2	Update City GIS public web mapping to include Parks Master Plan park and amenity catchment analysis layers.	Short	Parks Planning & Design	All
3	Update the City's website to reflect the completed Parks Master Plan and progress on key projects.	Short	Parks Planning & Design	All

6.1.2 Process and Monitoring

	Implementation Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Goals
1	Record park acquisition and development data annually.	Ongoing	Parks Planning & Design	All
2	Create an internal dashboard to track Park Master Plan metrics of success.	Short	Parks Planning & Design	All

6.1.3 Park Acquisition and Development

	Implementation Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Goals
1	Investigate alternative park acquisition mechanisms available through provincial legislation and other partnerships.	Ongoing	Parks Planning & Design	All
2	Pursue park additional funding opportunities through external grants.	Ongoing	Parks Planning & Design	All
3	Investigate options for park provision through large lot rezoning, OCP amendments and subdivisions.	Ongoing	Parks Planning & Design / Long Range Planning and Development Planning	1, 3
4	Create destinations, particularly in the Urban Core, with inclusive play equipment and supporting infrastructure	Ongoing	Parks Planning & Design	1
5	Complete the Urban Park Bundle parks design and development.	Medium to Long	Parks Planning & Design	1,3
6	Investigate alternative options for suburban park provision through neighbourhood and sector plan studies	Ongoing	Parks Planning & Design / Long Range Planning and Development Planning	1,3
7	Define and develop a new large scale event location (10,000 people).	Medium	Parks Planning & Design / Active Living and Culture	1,6
8	Investigate acquiring land to meet Local Park gaps in the Urban Core.	Medium to Long	Parks Planning & Design	1, 3
9	Continue to acquire Natural Area Parks through a variety of mechanisms, including but not limited to through subdivision, Linear Parks, purchase and donation.	Ongoing	Parks Planning & Design / Development Planning	1, 5, 6

6.1.4 New Strategies and Guidelines

	Implementation Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Goals
1	Prepare a Park Parking Strategy.	Short	Parking Services / Parks Planning & Design	1
2	Prepare an Alternative Park and Public Space Strategy.	Medium	Parks Planning & Design	1,3
3	Prepare a Recreation Avenue Park Strategic Plan	Short	Parks Planning & Design	1, 4
4	Prepare a Park Signage Strategy.	Short	Parks Planning & Design	2, 6
5	Prepare a Park Washroom Strategy.	Short	Parks Planning & Design	1
6	Prepare Park Design Guidelines and Development Standards.	Short	Parks Planning & Design	All
7	Prepare a Memorialization Strategy and Guidelines for Parks.	Medium	Parks Planning & Design	6
8	Create a toolkit and process guide for developers outlining the requirements of parks.	Short	Parks Planning & Design	All
9	Prepare an Off-Leash Dog Parks Strategy.	Medium	Parks Planning & Design	1
10	Prepare a City-wide Shoreline Stabilization Plan and Standard.	Medium	Parks Planning & Design	5
11	Develop a Recreation Parks Strategic Plan.	Medium	Parks Planning & Design	1, 4
12	Prepare a Carbon Reduction Strategy for Parks.	Medium	Parks Planning & Design	5
13	Collaborate in the development of a Sport Event Hosting Strategy.	Medium	Active Living & Culture / Parks Planning & Design	4
14	Prepare a Highway Monumentation and Boulevard and Median Development Strategy.	Medium	Parks Planning & Design	6

6.1.5 Internal Collaboration

	Implementation Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Goals
1	Collaborate on the implementation of the Waterfront Habitat Balance Strategy.	Ongoing	Parks Planning & Design	5
2	Collaborate on the implementation of the park specific actions in the Community for All Accessibility Strategy.	Ongoing	Parks Planning & Design	1
3	Collaborate on the implementation of the Sustainable Urban Forest Management Plan actions and expansion of tree canopy in Parks.	Short	Parks Planning & Design / Long Range Planning	5
4	Collaborate on the implementation of the Public Art Strategic Plan actions.	Short	Parks Planning & Design	1, 6
5	Collaborate with City Planning staff to involve park design and review earlier in the development process.	Short	Parks Planning & Design / Development Planning	1, 3, 6
6	Collaborate on funding opportunities with other City departments, such as Transportation, Climate, Infrastructure, and Transit that align with Park Master Plan priorities.	Short	Parks Planning & Design	All

6.1.6 Existing Plan and Policy Updates

	Implementation Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Goals
1	Continue to implement the Linear Parks Master Plan.	Ongoing	Parks Planning & Design	1, 3, 5
2	Continue to implement the Lower Mill Creek Strategic Plan.	Ongoing	Parks Planning & Design	5
3	Continue to implement the Pickleball and Tennis Strategy.	Ongoing	Parks Planning & Design	1, 4
4	Continue to implement the Sports Field Strategy.	Ongoing	Parks Planning & Design	1, 4
5	Update the Official Community Plan Policy 10.1.4. Park Acquisition Targets to 2.2 hectares of active parks per 1,000 total population from the current term 'new population'.	Short	Parks Planning & Design	1, 3
6	Update the Official Community Plan Policy 10.1.5. Proximity to Parks to change Outside of Urban Core target to 500 metres walking distance to any Active Park, Linear Park, or Natural Area from the current terminology 'Local Park, Linear Park or Natural Area'.	Short	Parks Planning & Design	1, 3
7	Continue to collaborate with other City Departments to establish policy for acquisition of parks through rezoning and OCP Amendments for parcels over 1 hectare.	Ongoing	Parks Planning & Design	1, 3

6.1.7 10-Year Capital Plan

	Implementation Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Goals
1	Align the 10-year Capital Plan with the priorities identified by the Parks Master Plan.	Short	Parks Planning & Design	1, 4
2	Complete Mission Recreation Park enhancements.	Short	Parks Planning & Design / Facilities Planning & Design / Infrastructure Delivery	1, 4
3	Develop Glenmore Recreation Park.	Short	Parks Planning & Design / Facilities Planning & Design / Infrastructure Delivery	1, 6
4	Develop Parkinson Recreation Park Field Realignment.	Short	Parks Planning & Design / Facilities Planning & Design / Infrastructure Delivery	1, 4
5	Complete Rutland Lion's Park upgrades.	Short	Parks Planning & Design / Infrastructure Delivery	1, 2
6	Conduct Rutland Recreation Park Field Realignment.	Short	Parks Planning & Design / Infrastructure Delivery	1, 2
7	Develop Kelowna's New Waterfront Park Phase 2	Medium	Parks Planning & Design / Partnerships Office / Infrastructure Delivery	1, 2
8	Complete Strathcona Beach Park improvements.	Medium	Parks Planning & Design / Infrastructure Delivery	1, 2
9	Complete Manhattan Point upgrades and expansion.	Medium	Parks Planning & Design / Infrastructure Delivery	1, 2
10	Complete Rotary Beach improvements.	Medium to Long	Parks Planning & Design / Infrastructure Delivery	1, 2

6.2 Metrics of Success

The metrics of success provide key indicators to track the overall progress of the Parks Master Plan. Data should be collected annually, and compiled at 3, 5 and 10 year increments.

Table 7: Metrics of Success

Goals	Metrics	Success
Overall	number of implementation actions completed	↑ increasing
GOAL 1: Local parks and their amenities are inclusively designed and distributed equitably across Kelowna.	- percent of population within 500m proximity to a park - percent of population within 400 m proximity Local Park in the Urban Core - percent of population with access to each amenity within its catchment	↑ increasing ↑ increasing ↑ increasing
GOAL 2: Kelowna's waterfront is connected and access is provided to it and Kelowna's creeks and ponds to achieve access across the City to water and water-based activities.	- percent of population with access to the Lake or water play within 3 km - metres of connected trail along the waterfront' - metres of publicly accessible waterfront	↑ increasing ↑ increasing ↑ increasing
GOAL 3: Kelowna's park space and access targets are met through strategic land acquisition and park development, focused on priority growth areas.	- number of parks - total area of Active Parks per 1000 people - total km of Linear Parks per person - total area acquired	↑ increasing Achieve 2.2ha / 1000 people Achieve 1.0km / 1000 people ↑ increasing

Goals	Metrics	Success
GOAL 4: Sports and recreational amenities are expanded and enhanced to support both local sports and Kelowna's role as a sport tourism destination.	• percent of population with access to sport amenities within its catchment • number of sporting events hosted in the city • total capacity of bookable sport facilities	↑ increasing ↑ increasing ↑ increasing or meeting total demand
GOAL 5: Kelowna's parks support a healthy and connected ecological network that contributes to the city's climate resilience and biodiversity.	• % natural areas in parks • % Tree canopy in parks • Hectares of natural area restored	↑ increasing ↑ increasing ↑ increasing
GOAL 6: Kelowna's parks are designed to reflect their unique natural and cultural context.	• Natural site elements and community character incorporated into park designs	↑ increasing

6.3 Updating the Plan

The Parks Master Plan should be updated within the same cycle as the Official Community Plan every five years to ensure continued alignment. At this stage, the catchment analysis should also be updated to reflect any new park acquisitions and amenities and report on the status of the metrics of success.

Appendices

- A. Glossary
- B. Phase 2 What We Heard Report
- C. Phase 1 Growth Update
- D. Sports Field Strategy
- E. Pickleball and Tennis Strategy

Appendix A

Glossary

Active Parks: Active Parks include City-wide Parks, Recreation Parks, Community Parks, Neighbourhood Parks, Urban Plazas and Pocket Parks. Definitions for each park type are below.

Active Transportation: Transportation modes focussed on non-motorized modes such as walking and cycling, but also include micro-mobility modes such as electric bikes and scooters.

Amenity: Amenities are useable features in parks. The main amenities considered in Phase 1 and 2 of the Parks Master Plan include: non-bookable greenspace (over 2000 metres squared), playgrounds, basketball courts, bookable event spaces, community gardens, off-leash dog parks, pickleball / tennis courts, public art, skate park, public washroom, water play and access (spray park or lake access), motorized boat launch, baseball / softball fields, main event spaces, paved courts, sports fields (grass and artificial turf), and volleyball courts.

City-wide Park: Variable City-Wide Parks are parks of special recreational, environmental or cultural significance. They may be designed to accommodate active programming (e.g. sports fields, tennis courts, etc.), passive programming (e.g. picnicking, playgrounds, etc.), or a combination of both. Park amenities vary but are typically of sufficient importance to attract people from throughout the city as well as tourists. Examples include waterfront parks, hilltops, mountainsides, and significant viewpoints

Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED): The physical aspects of design to reduce crime (i.e. street lighting, building orientation).

Core Area: The Core Area includes neighbourhoods that are adjacent to and connecting the 5 Urban Centres within the central part of the city. The Core Area will provide a wide variety of housing forms, focusing primarily on ground-oriented housing, such as smaller homes, house-plexes and row housing, along with low rise apartments along key corridors.

Ecosystem Connectivity Corridor: A linked network of natural areas through which wildlife and ecosystem processes can move, flow, and interact. Maintaining ecosystem connectivity is crucial for supporting ecological processes that sustain our wildlife and human populations.

Ecosystem Services: The benefits arising from the ecological functions of healthy ecosystems. Such benefits accrue to all living organisms, including animals and plants, rather than to humans alone. Examples of ecosystem services include purification of air and water, maintenance of biodiversity, decomposition of wastes, soil and vegetation generation and renewal, pollination of crops and natural vegetation, groundwater recharge, seed dispersal, climate mitigation, and aesthetically pleasing landscape.

Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA): Those parcels of land that already have, or with restoration or enhancement could become natural features. These features contribute to the retention and/or creation of wildlife habitat, soil stability, water retention or recharge, vegetative cover and similar vital ecological functions. Environmentally sensitive areas range in size from small patches to extensive landscape features. They can include rare or common habitats, plants and animals. Environmentally sensitive areas may

overlap hazardous condition areas.

Equity: Equity is the fair distribution of opportunities, power, and resources to meet the needs of all people, regardless of age, ability, gender, culture or background. To foster equity, local governments should redistribute the resources to those who need it most in order to reduce inequities.

Equity-Seeking Groups: Equity-seeking groups are those that experience barriers to equal access, opportunities and resources due to disadvantage and discrimination and actively seek social justice and reparation. This marginalization could be created by attitudinal, historic, social and environmental barriers based on age, ethnicity, ability, economic status, gender, nationality, race, sexual orientation and transgender status, etc. Individuals can experience intersectional marginalization by identifying with more than one equity-seeking group

Feature Destination: Amenities are intended to be larger facilities at central locations in Kelowna that provide better-quality surfacing, lighting and amenities to accommodate higher level games and tournaments.

Green Infrastructure: Enhanced and engineered ecological assets designed to mimic and maintain connectivity with natural systems. By integrating ecological principles, green infrastructure techniques aim to deviate from natural processes as little as possible, delivering social and economic benefits, and building resiliency to the pressures of climate change.

Heat Wave/Extreme Heat: A period with more than three consecutive day of maximum temperatures at or above 32 degrees Celsius.

High Density: Residential and/or commercial development that advances the development of neighbourhoods that achieve between 150-250 combined residents and jobs per hectare.

Invasive Species: Any non-native species which has the potential to pose negative or detrimental impacts on humans, animals, or ecosystems.

Linear Park: 10 metre trail corridor width (minimum) The term Linear Parks refers to the network of on- and off-road trails that are developed to serve all forms of non-vehicular movement. The network links points of interest throughout the city and provides healthy and diverse transportation and outdoor recreation opportunities. Where Linear Parks run off-road they often parallel creeks. Linear Parks along creek corridors are located outside the Riparian Management Area (some exceptions apply in mature areas due to site constraints). They are generally a minimum of 10 metres wide, with additional 5 metre buffer zones on each side. Trail corridors may be wider to reflect topographic challenges and to respond to specific on-site conditions. The City's Linear Park Master Plan identifies existing and proposed linear parks and various trail classifications, Linear parks are included in the OCP, and development classifications and standards are outlined as required in the Standards and Servicing Bylaw 7900.

Local Park: Local Parks include Neighbourhood and Community Parks.

Low Density: Residential and/or commercial development that advances the development of neighbourhoods that achieve up to 30 combined residents and jobs per hectare.

Municipal Park: A park owned and managed by the City of Kelowna.

Native Vegetation: Any plant indigenous to the Southern Interior British Columbia forests, grasslands, or wetlands, as recognized by the Province of BC.

Natural Area Park: Variable Natural Area Parks are publicly owned parks that, for the most part, remain in their natural state. Wetlands, hillsides, ravines, significant natural landscapes, and other environmentally sensitive areas are typical characteristics of Natural Areas Parks. They have areas established for public access and recreation; however, they typically also include ecological conservation or preservation areas. In some instances, where appropriate, Natural Area Parks

may include environmentally sensitive park development. Sustainable park management plans may be necessary to ensure the recreational and environmental park functions work in concert with one another.

Neighbourhood Park: Typically 0.6 to 1.2 hectares Neighbourhood Parks are centrally located within a neighbourhood and typically serve 2,000 residents within one kilometre or a five minute walk to the park. They may include playgrounds, nonbookable recreation spaces, trails, picnic areas, and passive recreational open space for children, families, seniors and others to enjoy. The park design is not expected to generate or accommodate significant traffic or noise. Neighbourhood Parks may be built in conjunction with a school, or developed to address a site-specific need such as a heritage park, or preservation of a unique ecological feature.

Non-bookable Greenspace: Non-bookable greenspace, measured at a minimum of 2000m², in an active park, typically with irrigated turf. It may have other associated amenities such as benches, pathways and picnic tables.

OCP: City of Kelowna Official Community Plan.

Paddle Trail: The Paddle Trail is a 27 kilometre self guided water travel route along Kelowna's waterfront. It extends from McKinley Beach to Bertram Creek Regional Park and is marked by a series of buoys on the lake.

Passive Parks: Passive Parks include Natural Parks and Linear Parks. Definitions for each of these park types are below.

Passive Recreation: Recreational activities that do not require prepared facilities like sports fields or equipment and have minimal impacts on the site, such as trails in natural areas.

Recreation Park: Approximately 30 hectares Recreation Parks are primarily active in their design. They typically include high activity sports fields, recreation centres, arenas, court facilities, swimming pools and multi-recreational trails. They

attract large numbers of participants and spectators and must accommodate such access demands with supportive vehicle, transit, cycling and pedestrian infrastructure. Passive recreational uses (e.g. picnicking, rest areas, playgrounds, etc.), for all ages are also typically incorporated into the design.

Recreation Parks are designed to serve 45,000 people within a radius of approximately 5 kilometres; however, the nature of the park facilities typically attracts residents from across the city and beyond. Community Parks Size: Approximately 2 to 6 hectares Community Parks are designed to serve 12,000 people within a radius of approximately 3 kilometres. They feature higher intensity recreation uses such as multi-recreational courts (i.e. tennis, basketball, hockey, lacrosse), sportsfields with minimal bookings, and infrastructure to meet vehicle, transit, cycling and pedestrian access needs. They may also include playgrounds, open space for unstructured activities, and other uses typical of a neighbourhood park.

Resilience: The ability of a system and its component parts to anticipate, absorb, accommodate, or recover from sudden or unexpected changes.

Riparian Area: The area adjacent to watercourses that supports the features, functions and conditions vital to the health and integrity of the watercourse, and which is to remain free of development.

Sapphire Shoreline: A concept within the Parks Master Plan to create a continuously connected shoreline in Kelowna along Okanagan Lake, integrating parks, water access, linear parks, and the Paddle Trail.

Satellite Hub: Decentralized facilities to improve community access to sports amenities. For pickleball and tennis, these facilities will feature a minimum of four pickleball courts or a minimum of two tennis courts, to a maximum of six courts, with fewer amenities compared to feature destinations.

Shoreline: The part of the shore between the high and low water marks.

Suburban Neighbourhoods: One of the five Growth Strategy Districts. Suburban Neighbourhoods are characterized by primarily lower density residential neighbourhoods within the Permanent Growth Boundary but outside of the Core Area and Urban Centres.

syilx/Okanagan: The distinct and sovereign Indigenous inhabitants of Kelowna and surrounding region, today comprised of seven member communities: Westbank First Nation, the Okanagan Indian Band, the Osoyoos Indian Band, the Penticton Indian Band, the Upper Nicola Band, and the Upper and Lower Similkameen Indian Bands. The Colville Tribe in the United States is also part of the syilx/Okanagan nation.

Urban Centre: One of the five Urban Centres as outlined in the City of Kelowna OCP: Downtown, Pandosy, Capri Landmark, Rutland and Midtown.

Urban Forest: The total collection of trees and their growing environments found within our communities and their surrounding areas. This can include treed environments in both public and privately owned lands and can be both cultivated and managed landscapes or completely natural areas. The urban forest refers to any tree within the City's boundary.

Urban Forest Canopy: The coverage of the canopy created by the urban forest, either across the entire City boundary or within a specific district or neighbourhood.

Urban Heat Island Effect: Closely packed buildings and paved surfaces in urban areas trap heat more effectively than natural ecosystems and rural areas, which are often shaded by trees and vegetation and cooled by evaporating moisture. In addition, urban areas also generate their own heat, which is released from sources such as furnaces, air conditioners, and vehicles.

Village Centre: A secondary activity of hub of commercial and residential activity, as outlined in Chapter 3: Future Land Use.

Appendix B

Phase 2 What We Heard Report

Appendix C

Phase 1 Growth Update

Phase 1 Growth Update

In 2024, the City of Kelowna updated the growth projections for in the Official Community Plan due to higher than anticipated growth rates. To ensure that the Parks Master Plan is remained current and aligned with the 2021-2041 growth assumptions of the Official Community Plan, a project update was completed to revisit the original analysis from Phase 1 of the Parks Master Plan, which was completed in 2023.

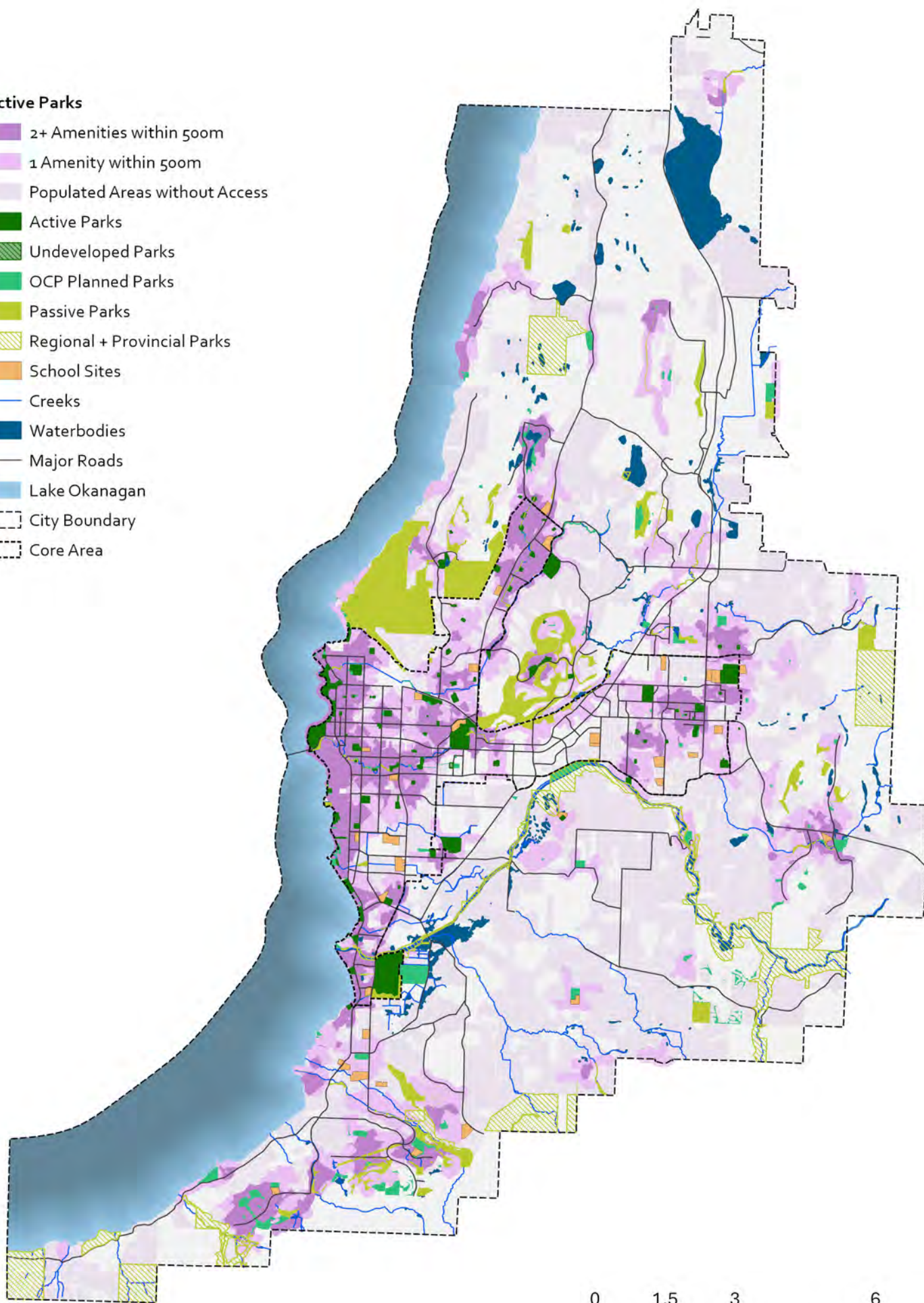
New catchment analysis maps and statistics were completed for all of the Phase 1 amenities and are included in this Appendix. The Table is based on the revised high growth scenario population and spatial distribution for 2041.

**Table 8: Phase 1 Future Amenity Access Analysis
(2041 High Growth Scenario)**

Amenities	Catchment used for analysis	% of population with access (2041 high growth scenario)	Parks they typically are in
Playground	500m	41%	Neighbourhood and Community Parks
Non-bookable greenspace (over 2000 m²)	500m	21%	Neighbourhood and Community Parks
Basketball	3 km	83%	Community and Recreation Parks
Bookable event space	3 km	66%	Community Parks
Community garden	3 km	69%	Community Parks
Off-leash dog parks	3 km	69%	Community Parks
Pickleball / Tennis courts	3 km	81%	Community and Recreation Parks
Public art	3 km	73%	All parks
Skate park	3 km	57%	Community, Recreation and City-wide Parks
Public washroom	3 km	75%	Community, Recreation, and City-wide Parks
Water play (spray park or lake access)	3 km	61%	Community, Recreation and City-wide Parks
Motorized boat launch	5km	88%	City-wide Parks
Baseball / Softball	5km	49%	Recreation Parks
Main event spaces	5km	78%	City-wide Parks
Paved courts	5km	69%	Community, Recreation and City-wide Parks
Sports fields (grass and artificial turf)	5km	93%	Recreation Parks
Volleyball courts	5km	41%	City-wide and Recreation Parks

Active Parks

- 2+ Amenities within 500m
- 1 Amenity within 500m
- Populated Areas without Access
- Active Parks
- Undeveloped Parks
- OCP Planned Parks
- Passive Parks
- Regional + Provincial Parks
- School Sites
- Creeks
- Waterbodies
- Major Roads
- Lake Okanagan
- City Boundary
- Core Area

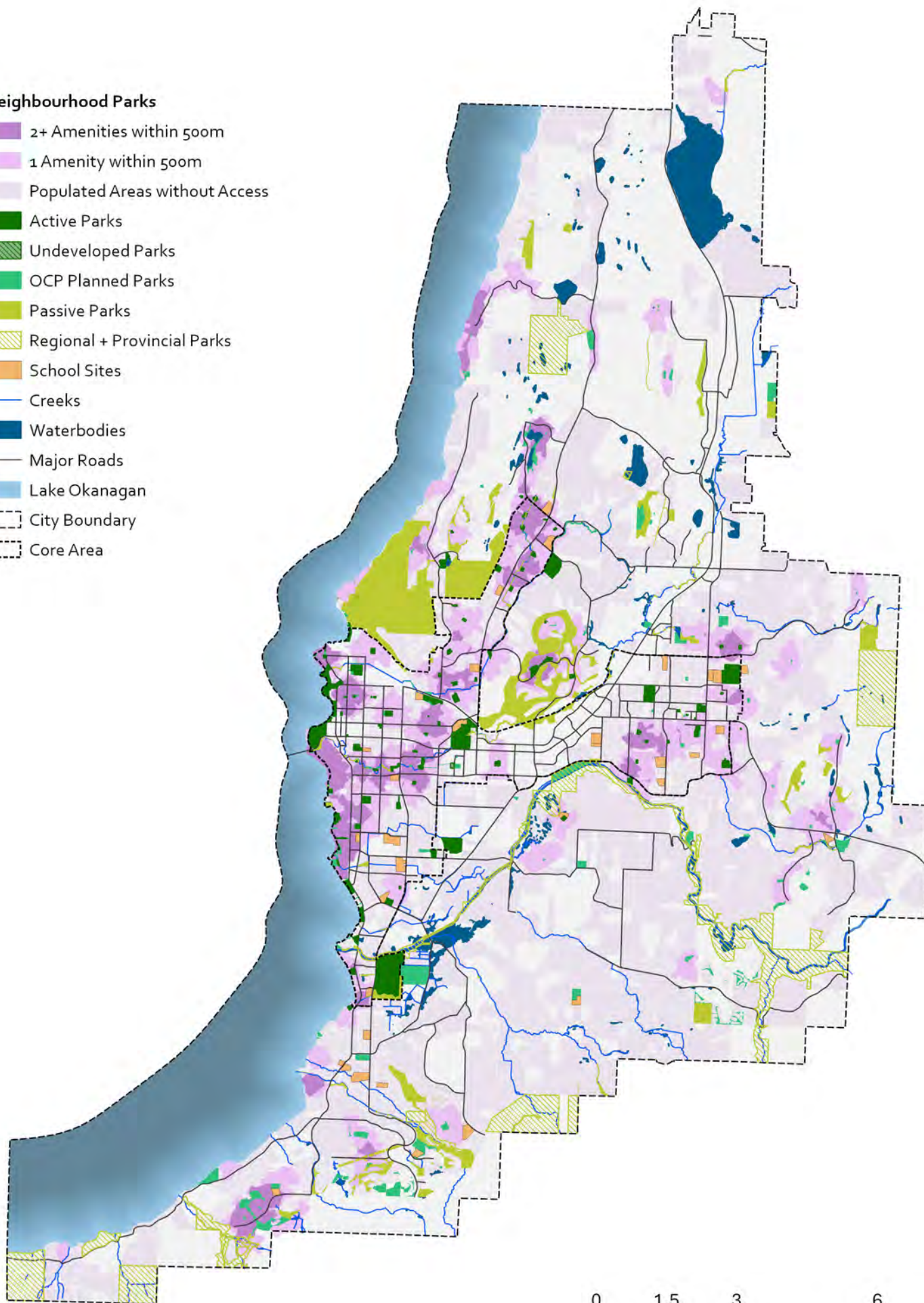


0 1.5 3 6
Kilometers



Neighbourhood Parks

- 2+ Amenities within 500m
- 1 Amenity within 500m
- Populated Areas without Access
- Active Parks
- Undeveloped Parks
- OCP Planned Parks
- Passive Parks
- Regional + Provincial Parks
- School Sites
- Creeks
- Waterbodies
- Major Roads
- Lake Okanagan
- City Boundary
- Core Area

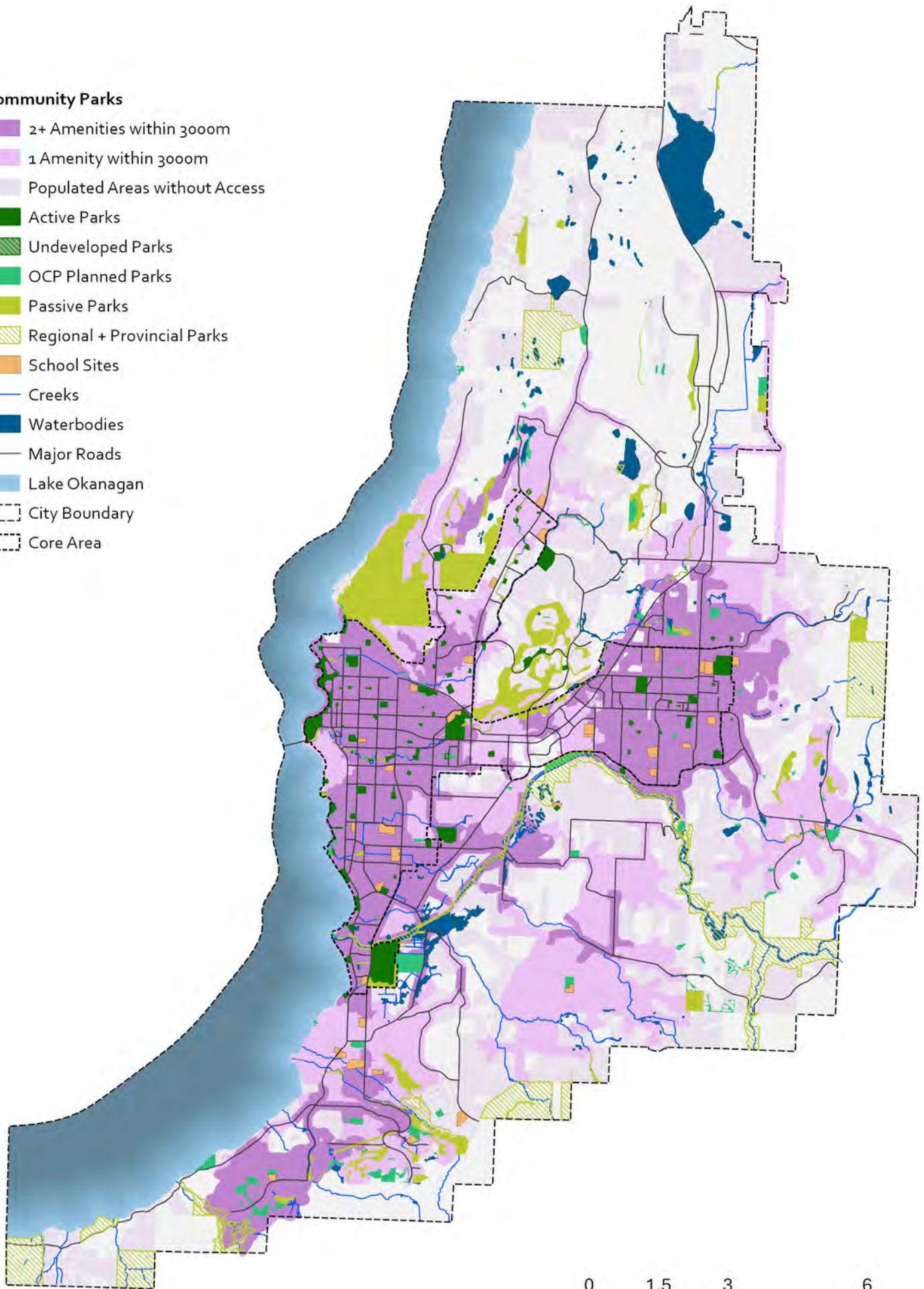


0 1.5 3 6
Kilometers



Community Parks

- 2+ Amenities within 3000m
- 1 Amenity within 3000m
- Populated Areas without Access
- Active Parks
- Undeveloped Parks
- OCP Planned Parks
- Passive Parks
- Regional + Provincial Parks
- School Sites
- Creeks
- Waterbodies
- Major Roads
- Lake Okanagan
- City Boundary
- Core Area

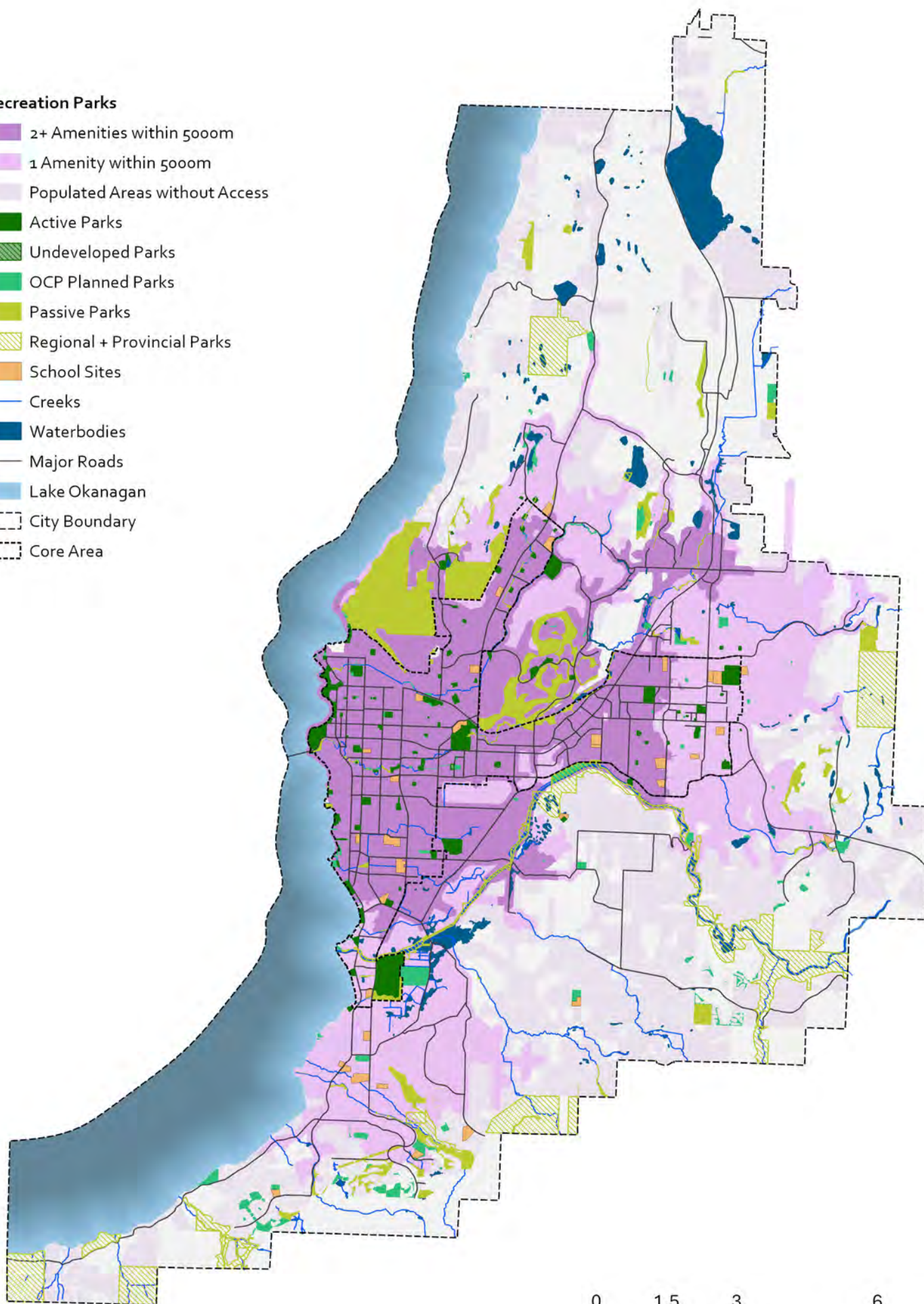


0 1.5 3 6
Kilometers



Recreation Parks

- 2+ Amenities within 500m
- 1 Amenity within 500m
- Populated Areas without Access
- Active Parks
- Undeveloped Parks
- OCP Planned Parks
- Passive Parks
- Regional + Provincial Parks
- School Sites
- Creeks
- Waterbodies
- Major Roads
- Lake Okanagan
- City Boundary
- Core Area

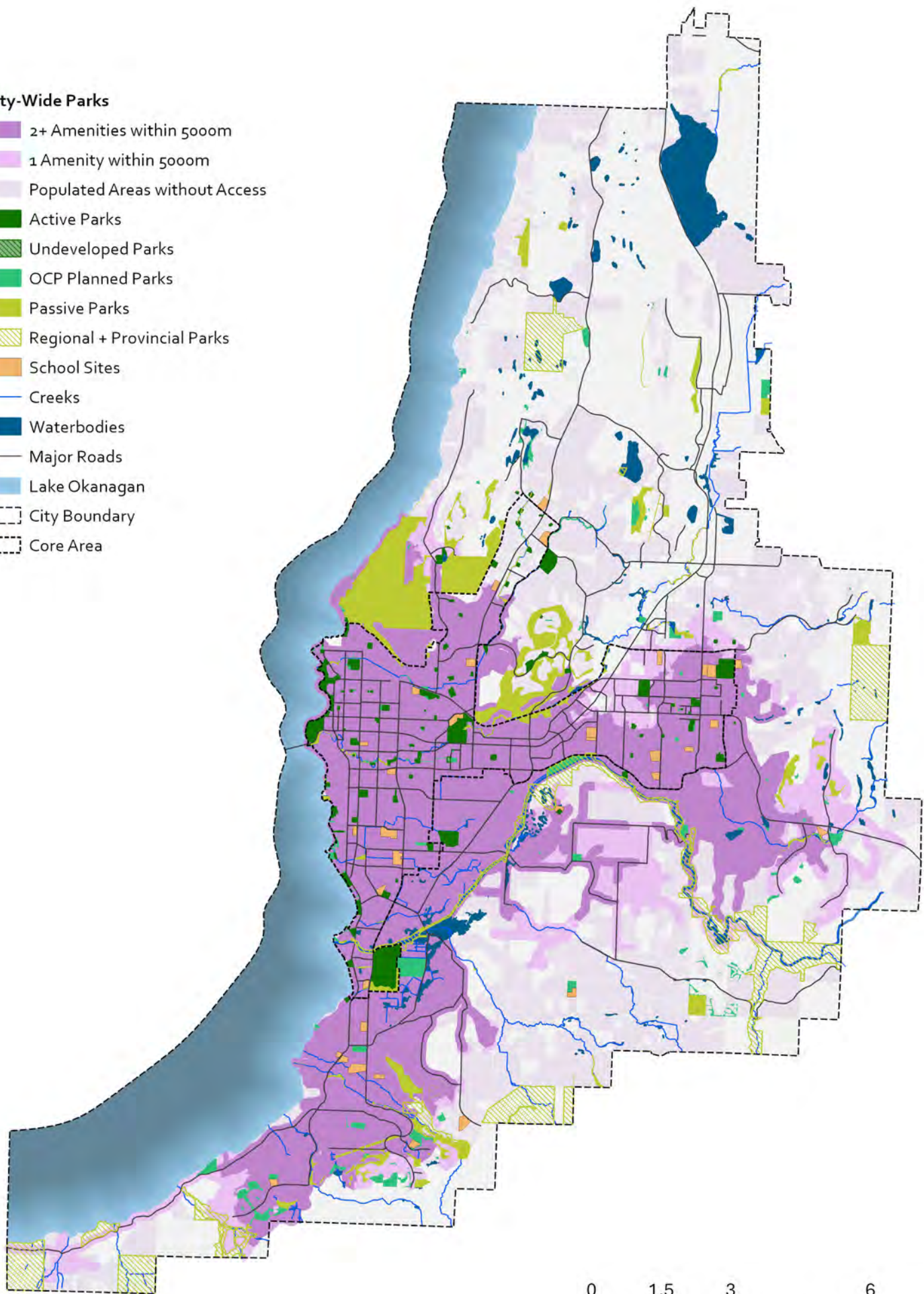


0 1.5 3 6
Kilometers



City-Wide Parks

- 2+ Amenities within 500m
- 1 Amenity within 500m
- Populated Areas without Access
- Active Parks
- Undeveloped Parks
- OCP Planned Parks
- Passive Parks
- Regional + Provincial Parks
- School Sites
- Creeks
- Waterbodies
- Major Roads
- Lake Okanagan
- City Boundary
- Core Area

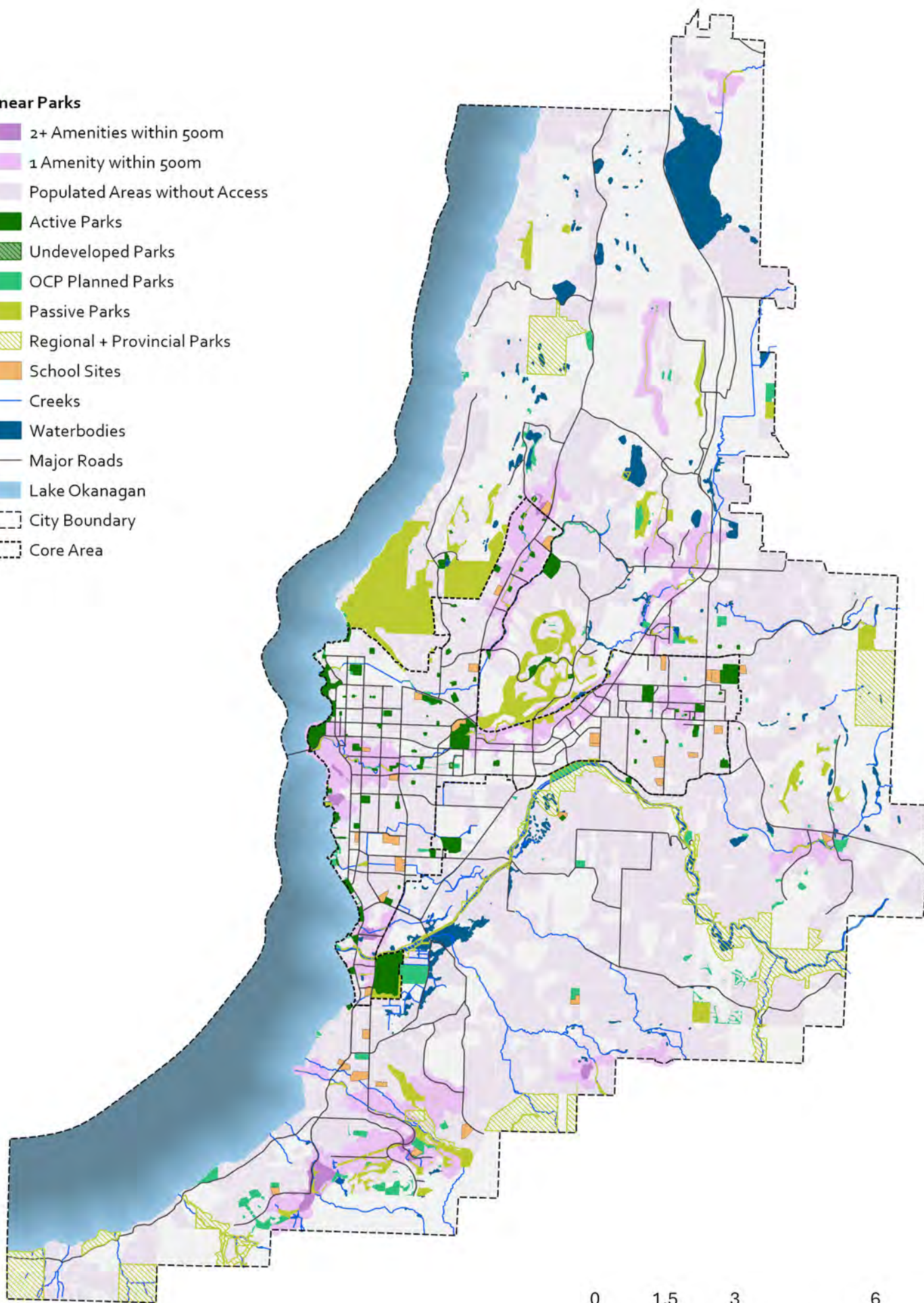


0 1.5 3 6
Kilometers



Linear Parks

- 2+ Amenities within 500m
- 1 Amenity within 500m
- Populated Areas without Access
- Active Parks
- Undeveloped Parks
- OCP Planned Parks
- Passive Parks
- Regional + Provincial Parks
- School Sites
- Creeks
- Waterbodies
- Major Roads
- Lake Okanagan
- City Boundary
- Core Area

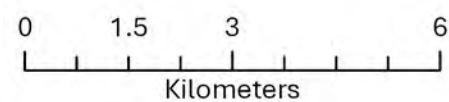
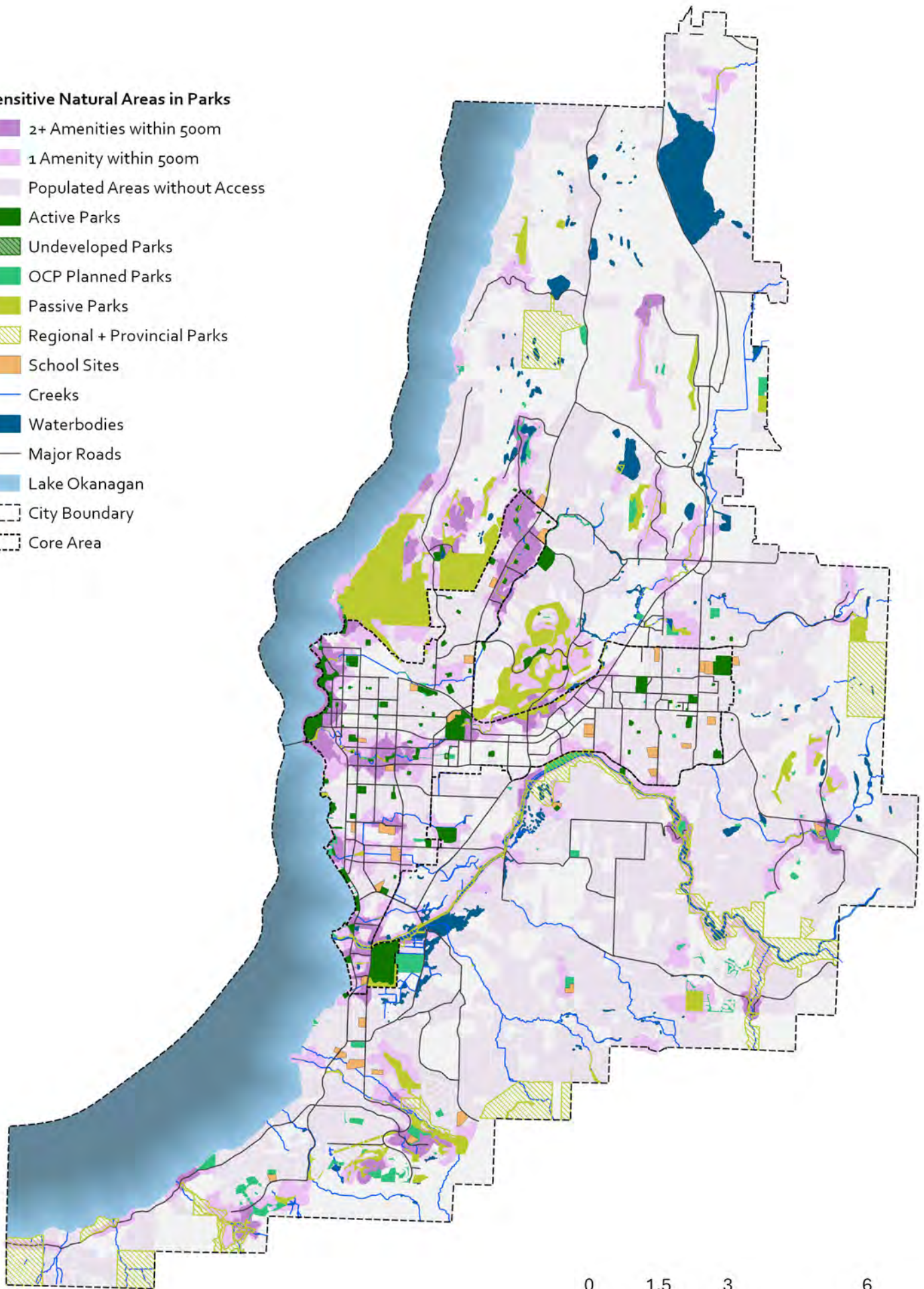


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Kilometers



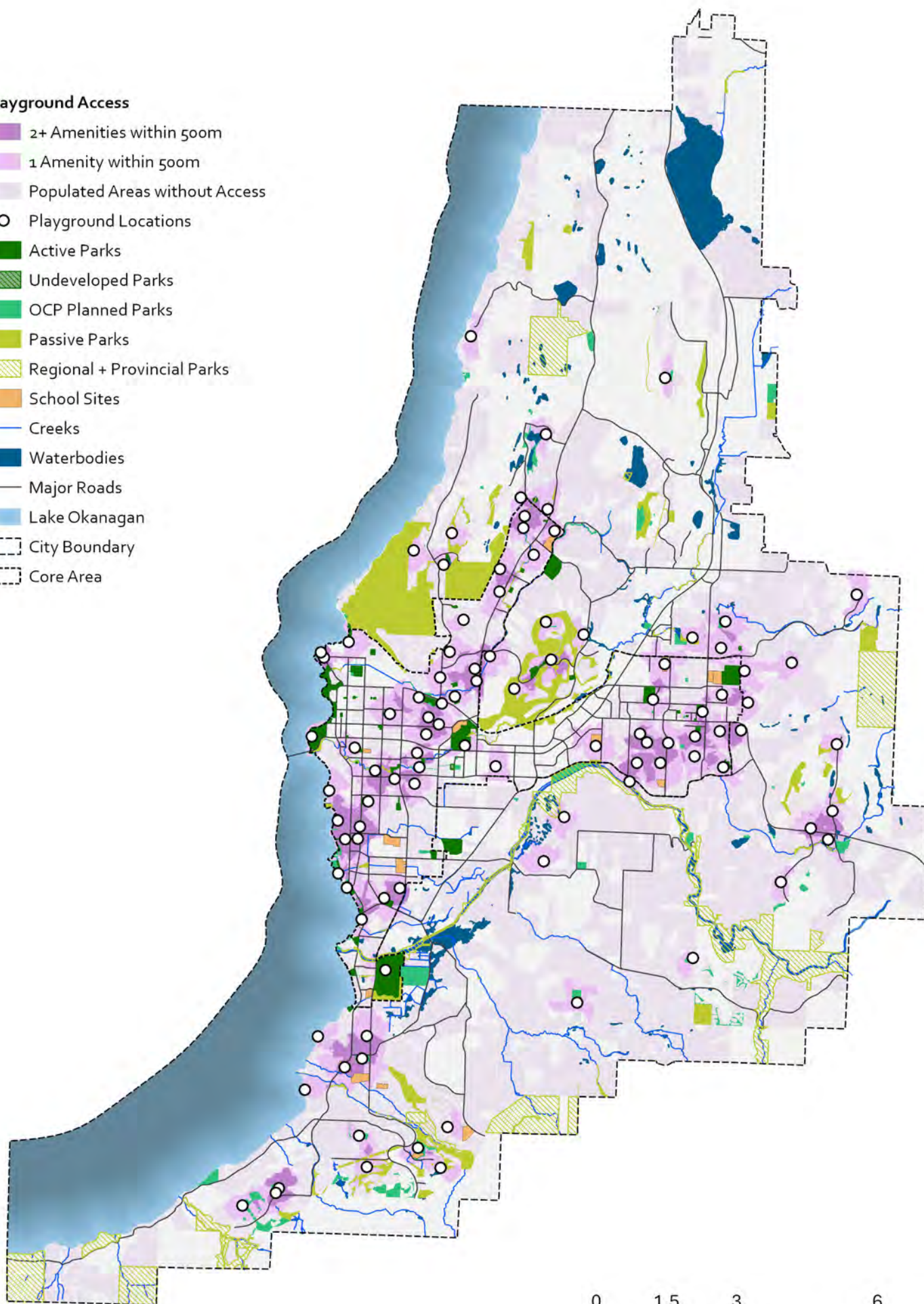
Sensitive Natural Areas in Parks

- 2+ Amenities within 500m
- 1 Amenity within 500m
- Populated Areas without Access
- Active Parks
- Undeveloped Parks
- OCP Planned Parks
- Passive Parks
- Regional + Provincial Parks
- School Sites
- Creeks
- Waterbodies
- Major Roads
- Lake Okanagan
- City Boundary
- Core Area



Playground Access

- 2+ Amenities within 500m
- 1 Amenity within 500m
- Populated Areas without Access
- Playground Locations
- Active Parks
- Undeveloped Parks
- OCP Planned Parks
- Passive Parks
- Regional + Provincial Parks
- School Sites
- Creeks
- Waterbodies
- Major Roads
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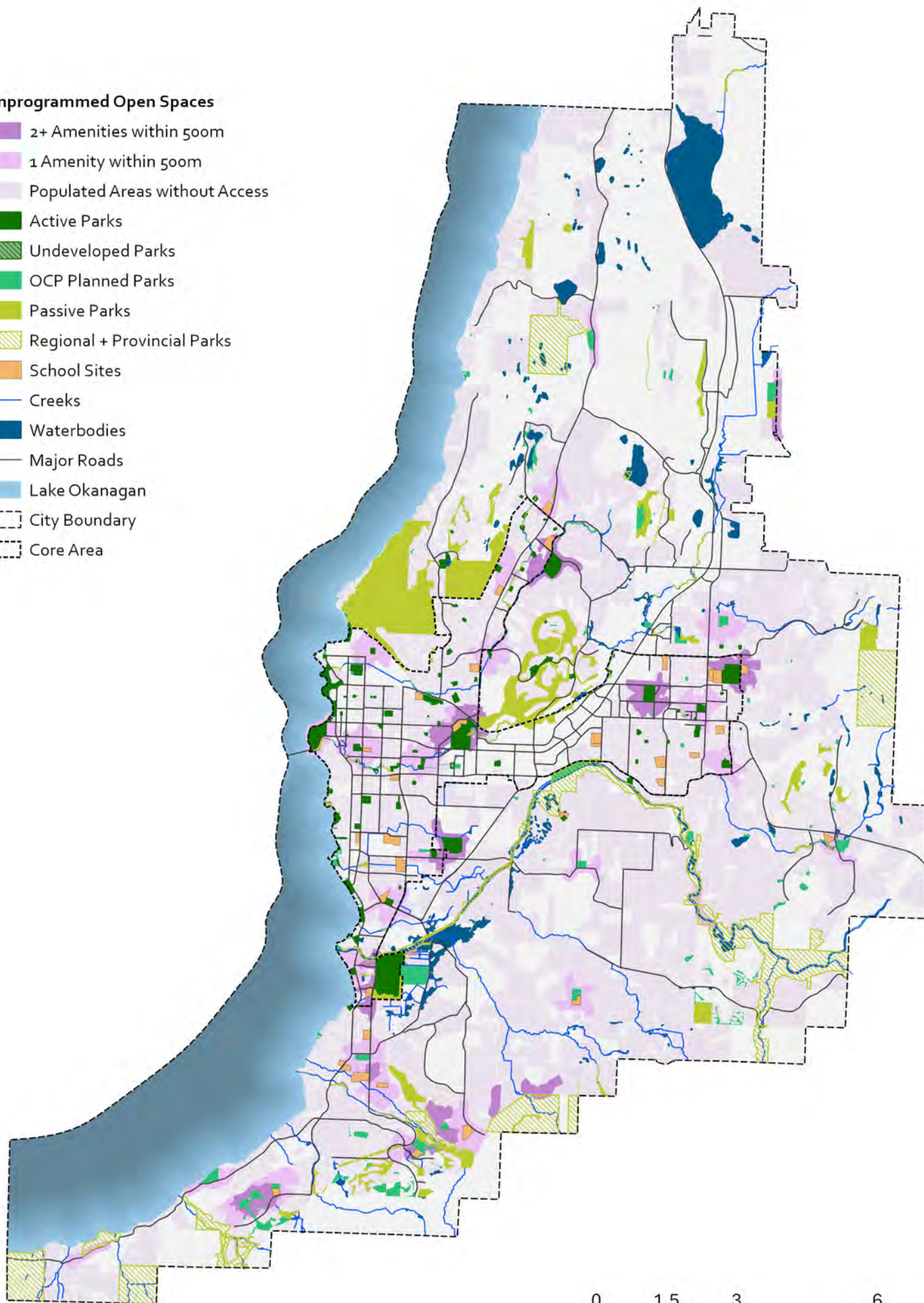


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Unprogrammed Open Spaces

- 2+ Amenities within 500m
- 1 Amenity within 500m
- Populated Areas without Access
- Active Parks
- Undeveloped Parks
- OCP Planned Parks
- Passive Parks
- Regional + Provincial Parks
- School Sites
- Creeks
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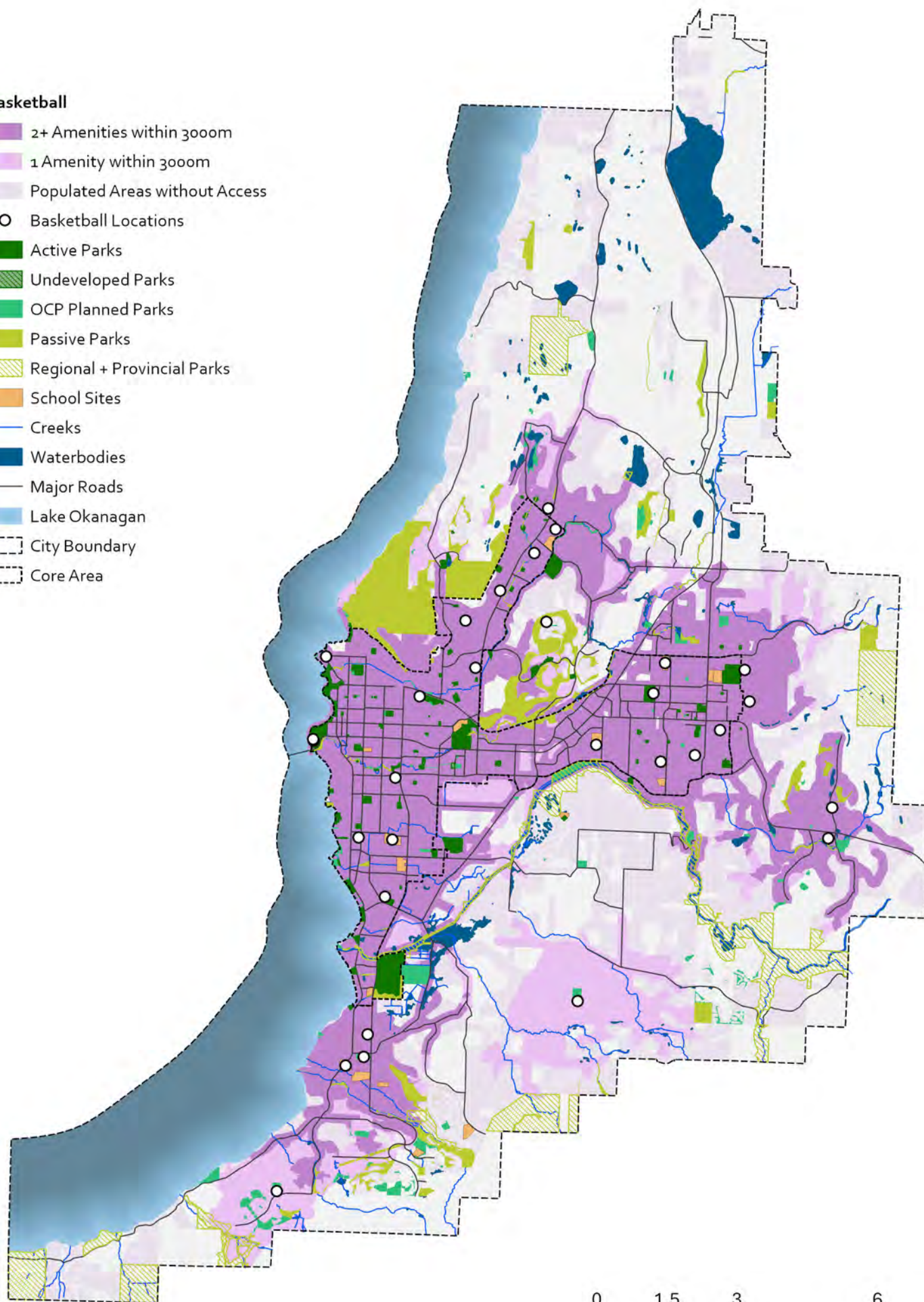


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Basketball

- 2+ Amenities within 3000m
- 1 Amenity within 3000m
- Populated Areas without Access
- Basketball Locations
- Active Parks
- Undeveloped Parks
- OCP Planned Parks
- Passive Parks
- Regional + Provincial Parks
- School Sites
- Creeks
- Waterbodies
- Major Roads
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- Core Area

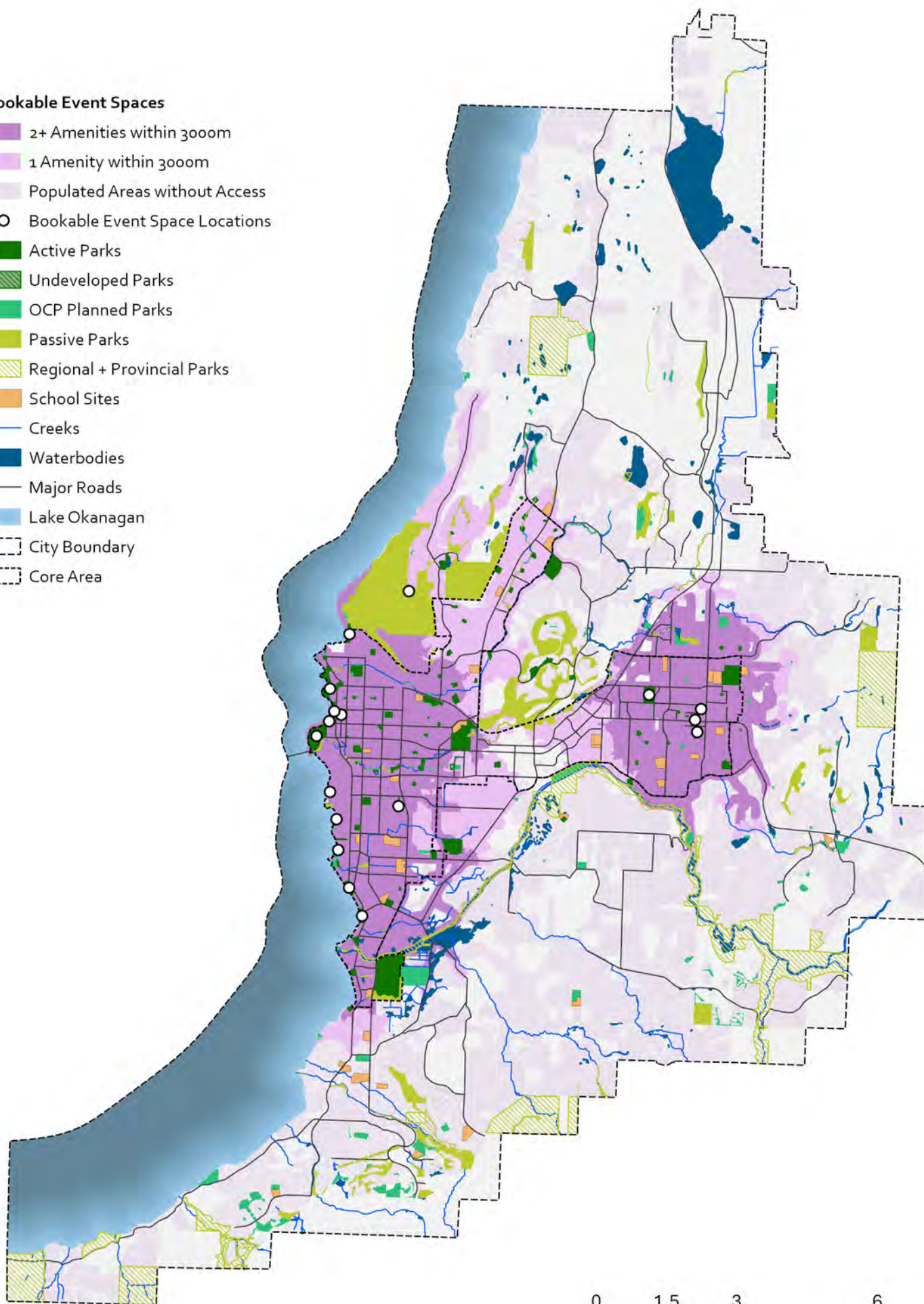


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Bookable Event Spaces

- 2+ Amenities within 3000m
- 1 Amenity within 3000m
- Populated Areas without Access
- Bookable Event Space Locations
- Active Parks
- Undeveloped Parks
- OCP Planned Parks
- Passive Parks
- Regional + Provincial Parks
- School Sites
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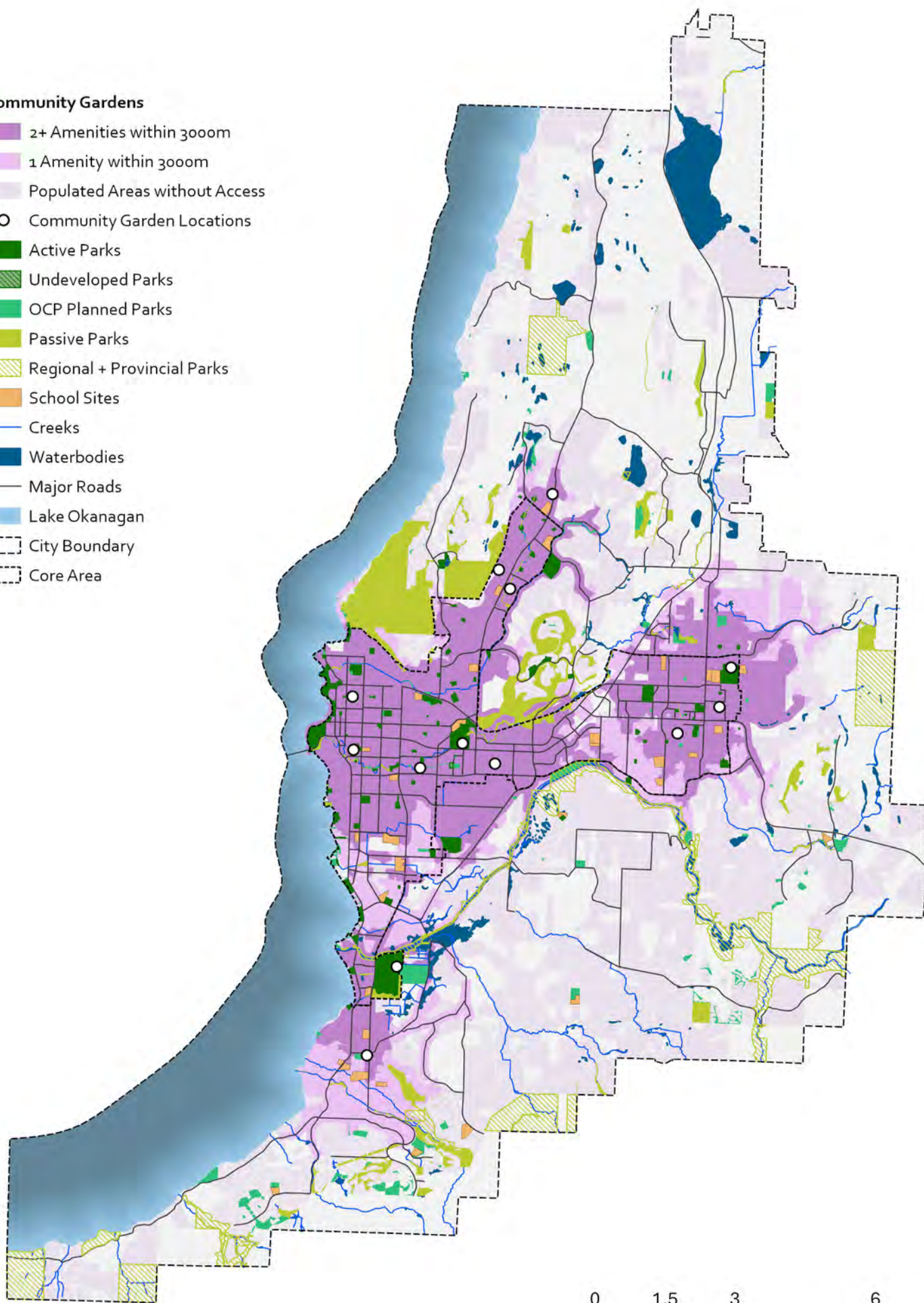


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Community Gardens

- 2+ Amenities within 3000m
- 1 Amenity within 3000m
- Populated Areas without Access
- Community Garden Locations
- Active Parks
- Undeveloped Parks
- OCP Planned Parks
- Passive Parks
- Regional + Provincial Parks
- School Sites
- Creeks
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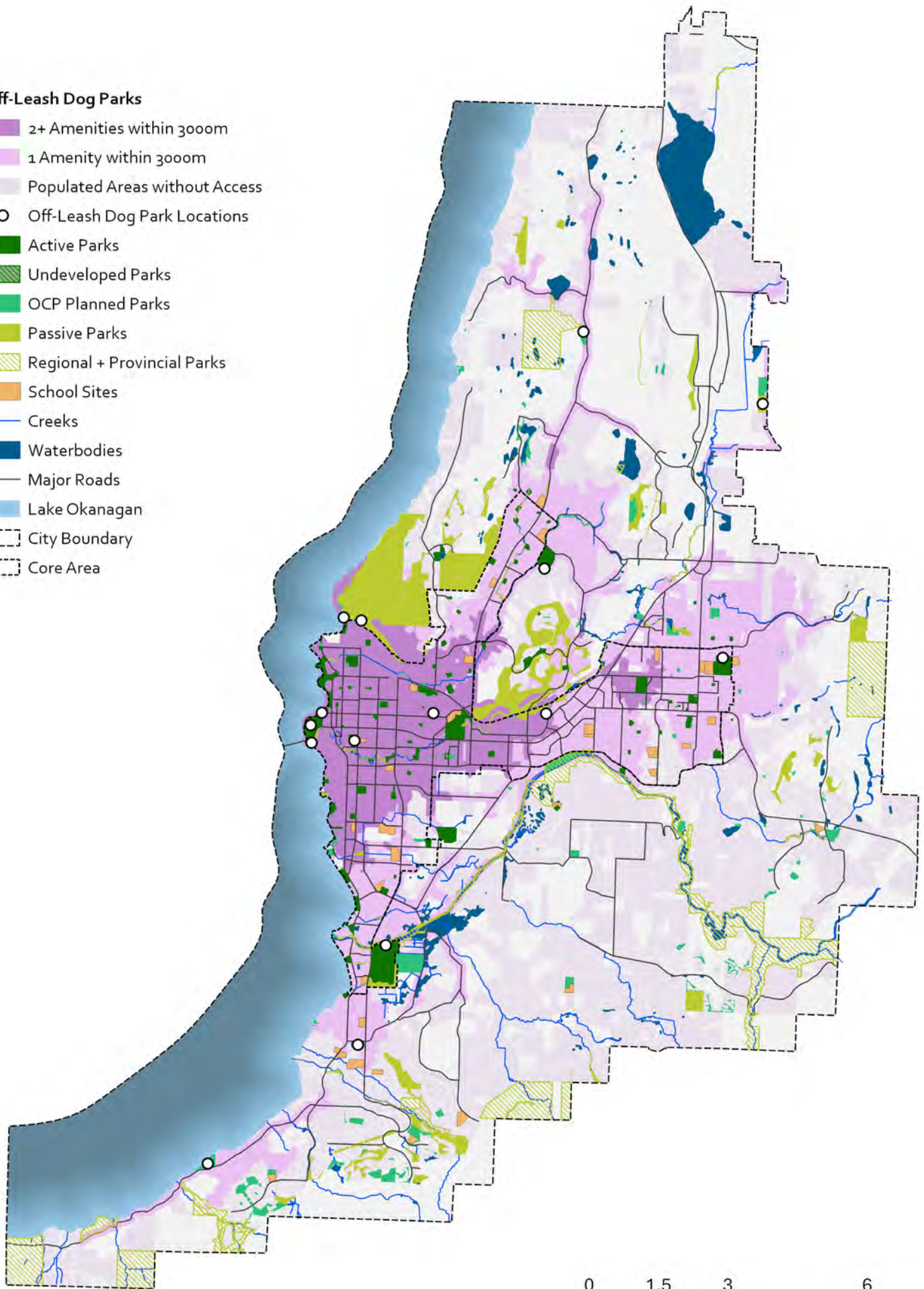


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Off-Leash Dog Parks

- 2+ Amenities within 3000m
- 1 Amenity within 3000m
- Populated Areas without Access
- Off-Leash Dog Park Locations
- Active Parks
- Undeveloped Parks
- OCP Planned Parks
- Passive Parks
- Regional + Provincial Parks
- School Sites
- Creeks
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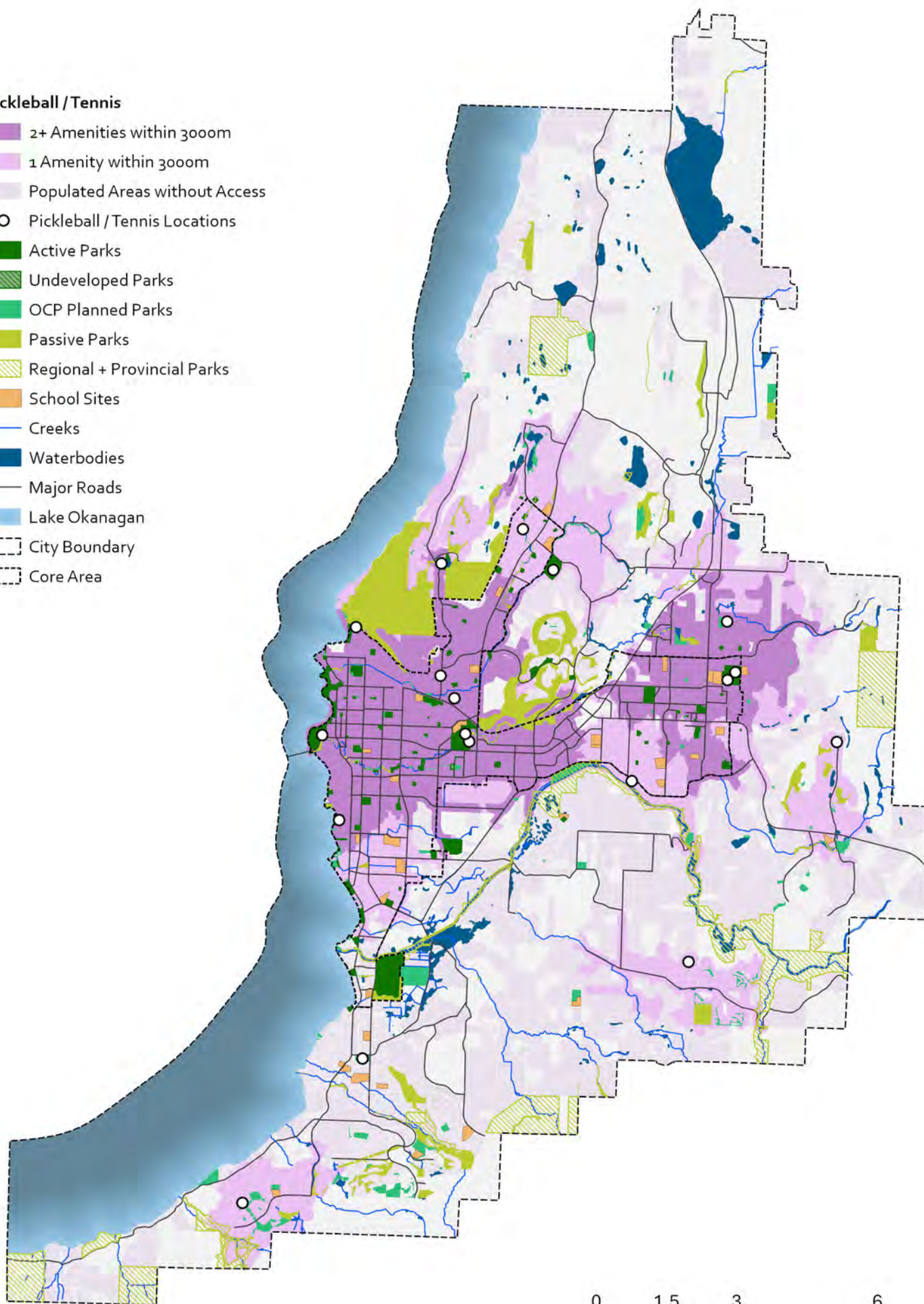


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Kilometers



Pickleball / Tennis

- 2+ Amenities within 3000m
- 1 Amenity within 3000m
- Populated Areas without Access
- Pickleball / Tennis Locations
- Active Parks
- Undeveloped Parks
- OCP Planned Parks
- Passive Parks
- Regional + Provincial Parks
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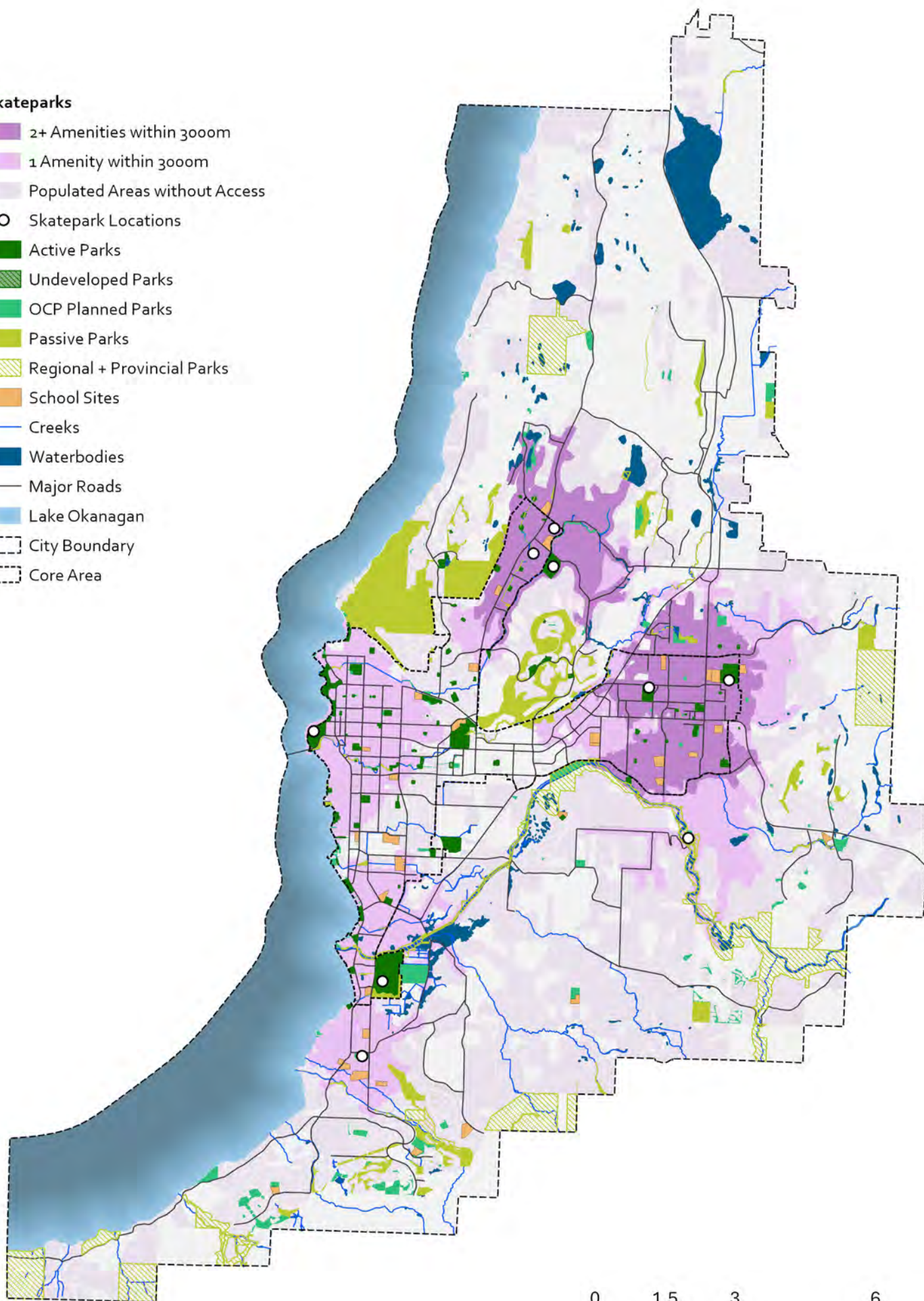


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Skateparks

- 2+ Amenities within 3000m
- 1 Amenity within 3000m
- Populated Areas without Access
- Skatepark Locations
- Active Parks
- Undeveloped Parks
- OCP Planned Parks
- Passive Parks
- Regional + Provincial Parks
- School Sites
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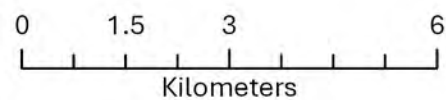
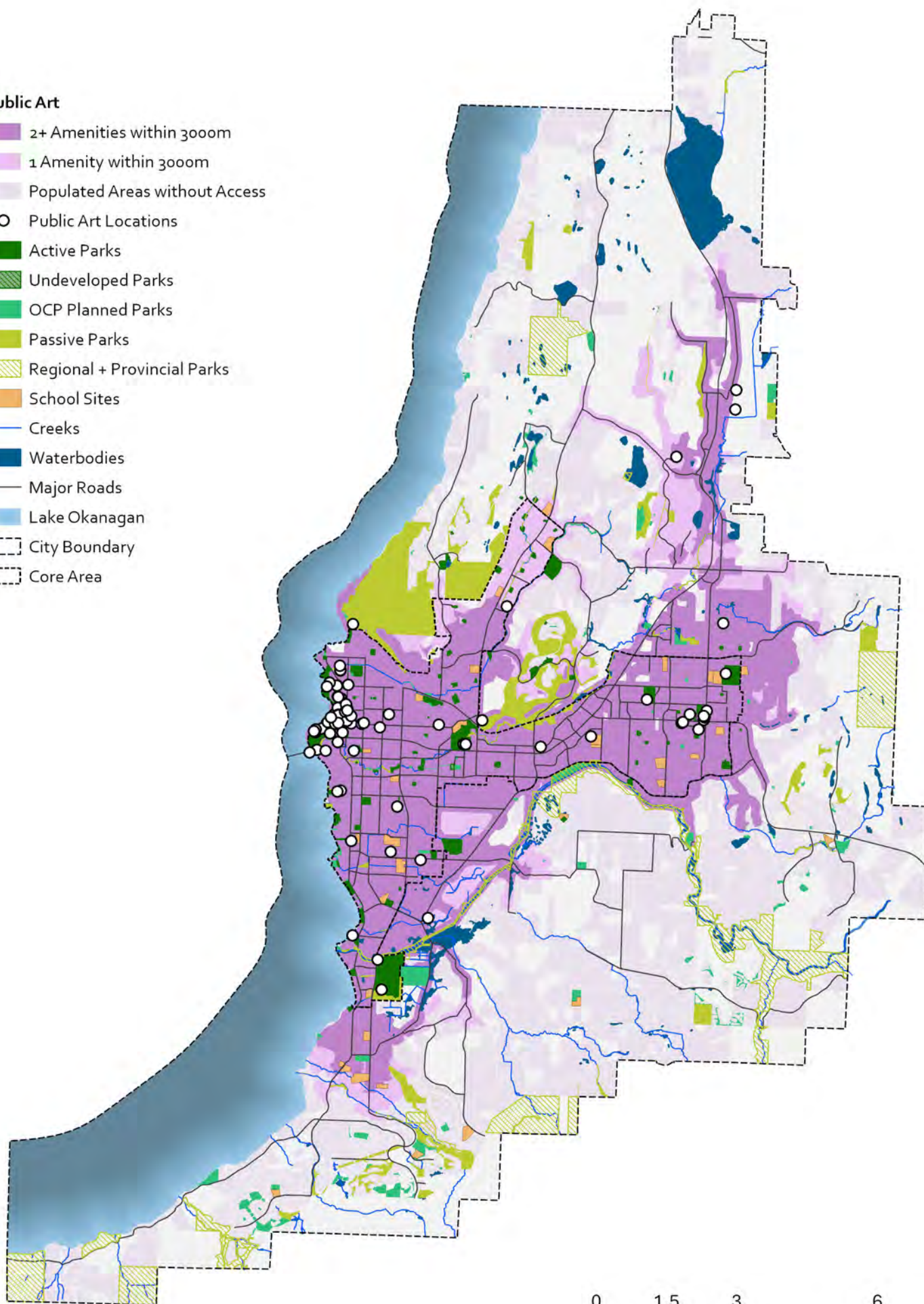


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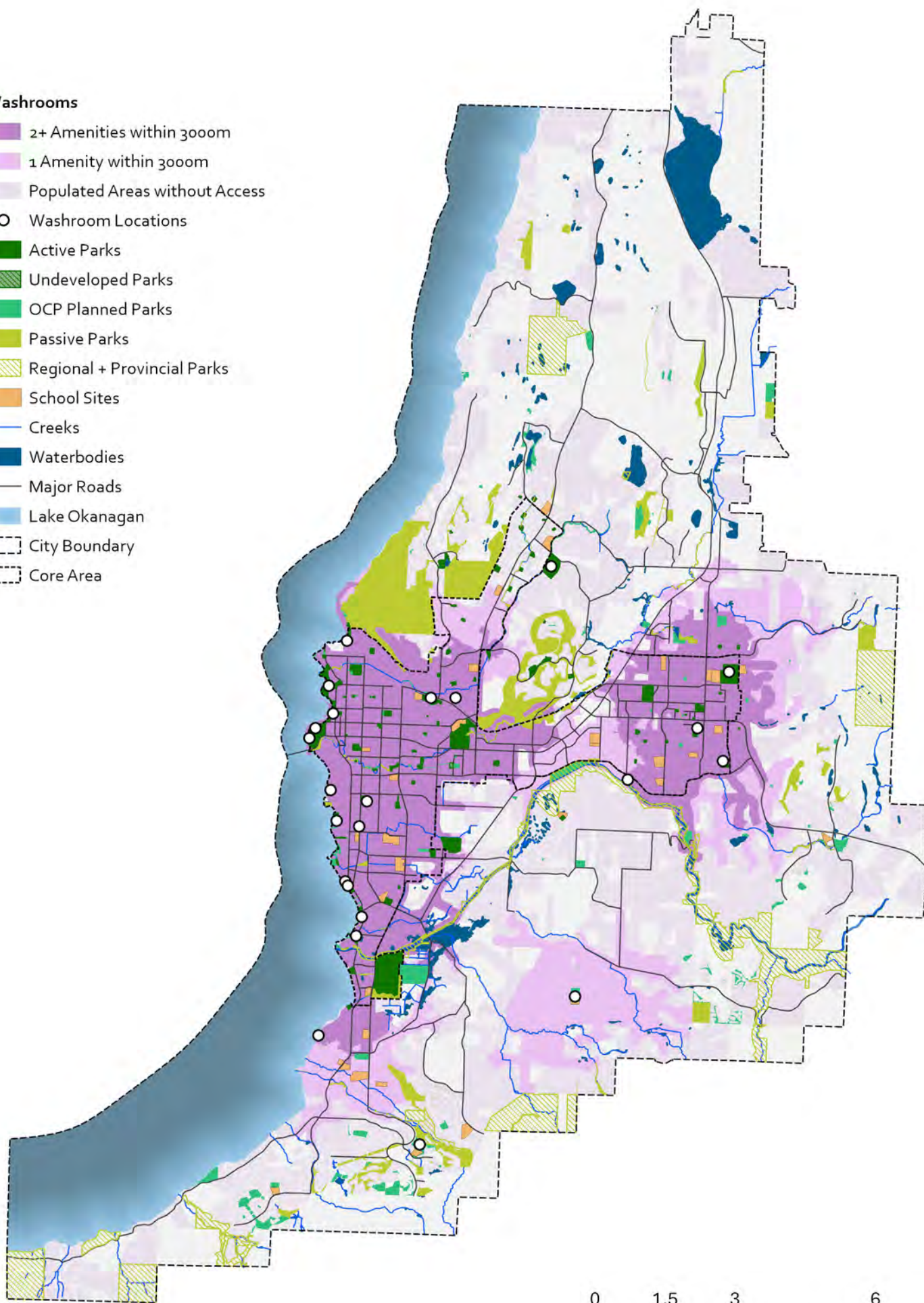
Public Art

- 2+ Amenities within 3000m
- 1 Amenity within 3000m
- Populated Areas without Access
- Public Art Locations
- Active Parks
- Undeveloped Parks
- OCP Planned Parks
- Passive Parks
- Regional + Provincial Parks
- School Sites
- Creeks
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Washrooms

- 2+ Amenities within 3000m
- 1 Amenity within 3000m
- Populated Areas without Access
- Washroom Locations
- Active Parks
- Undeveloped Parks
- OCP Planned Parks
- Passive Parks
- Regional + Provincial Parks
- School Sites
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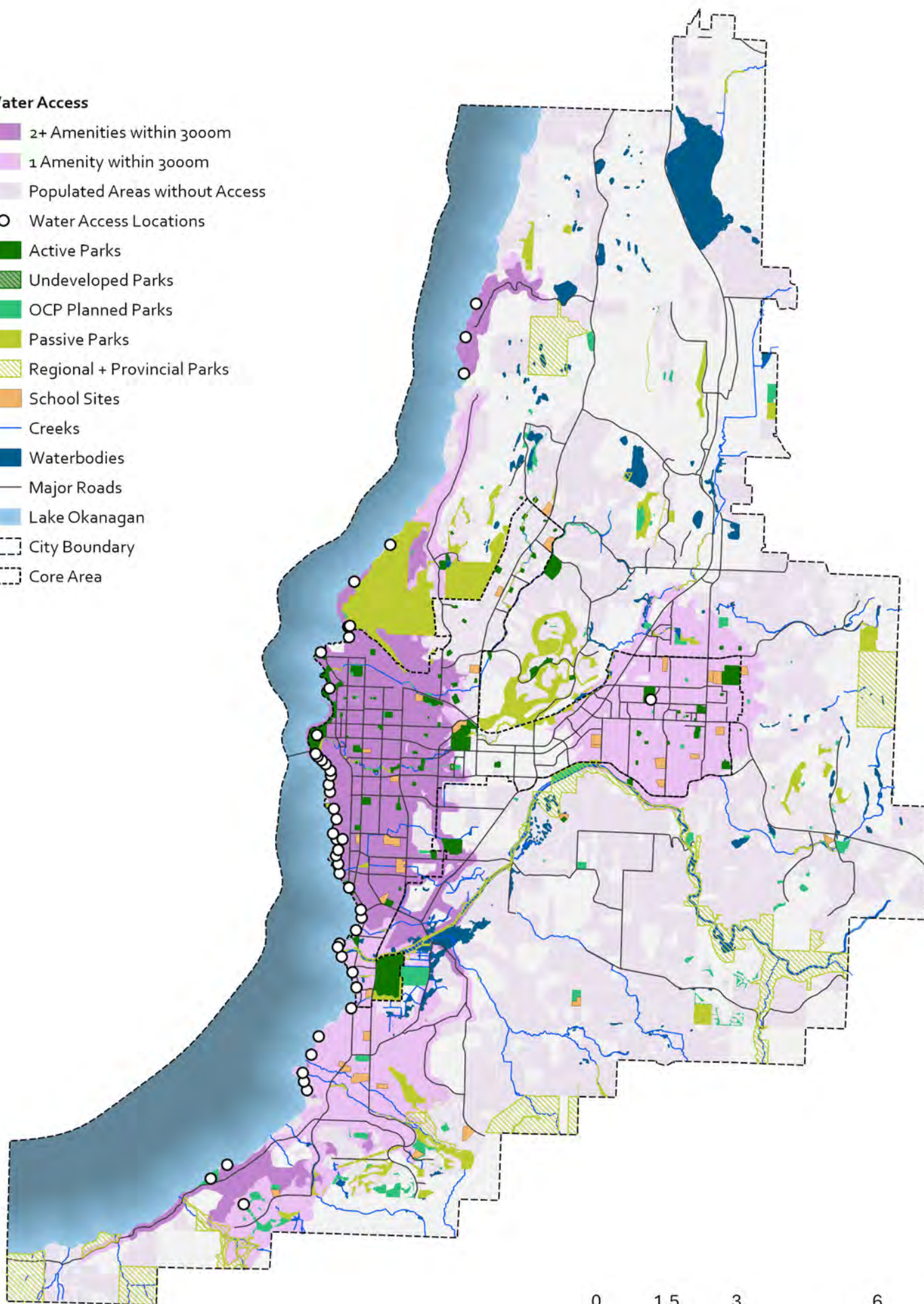


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Kilometers



Water Access

- 2+ Amenities within 3000m
- 1 Amenity within 3000m
- Populated Areas without Access
- Water Access Locations
- Active Parks
- Undeveloped Parks
- OCP Planned Parks
- Passive Parks
- Regional + Provincial Parks
- School Sites
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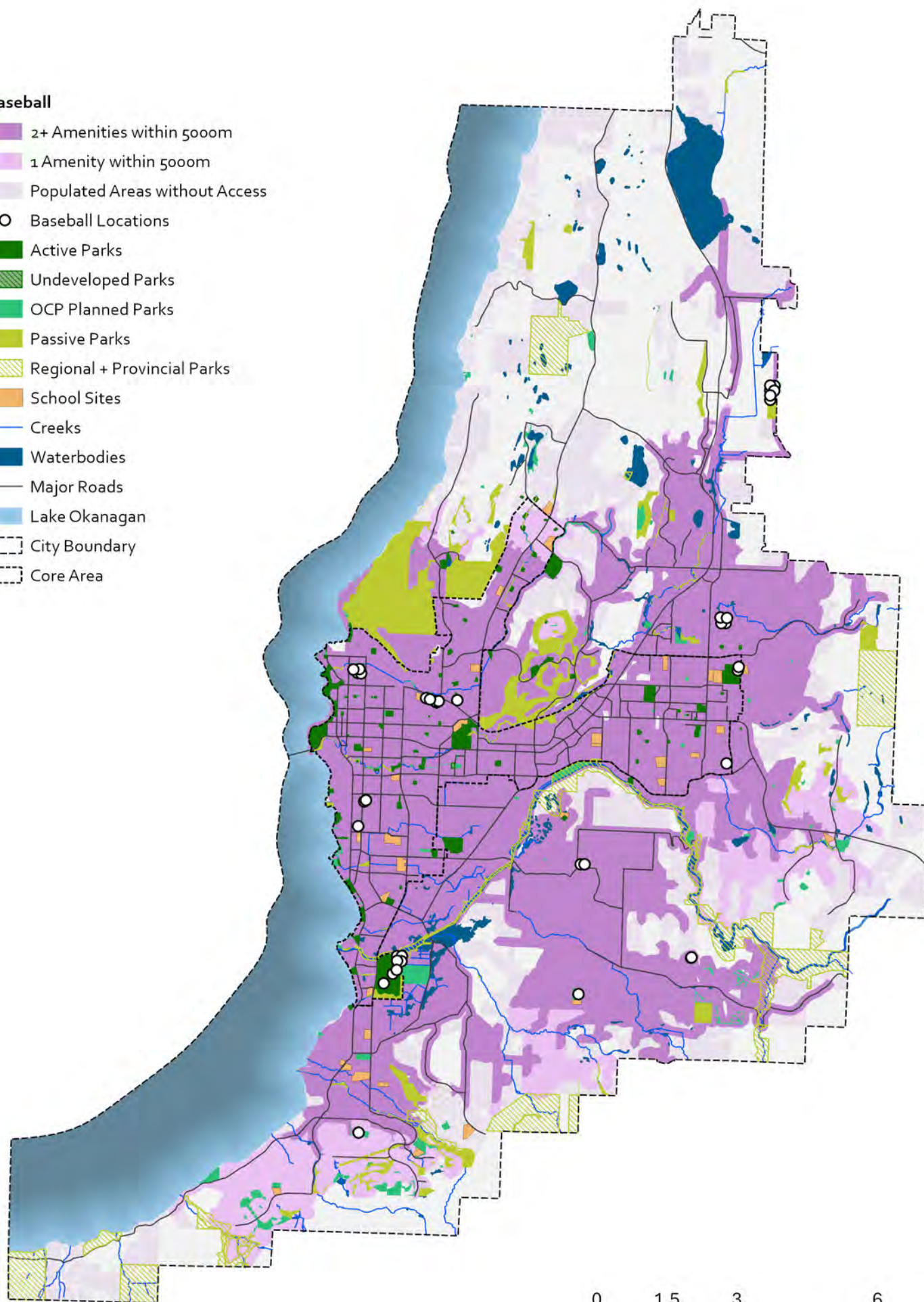


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Kilometers



Baseball

- 2+ Amenities within 5000m
- 1 Amenity within 5000m
- Populated Areas without Access
- Baseball Locations
- Active Parks
- Undeveloped Parks
- OCP Planned Parks
- Passive Parks
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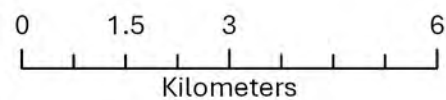
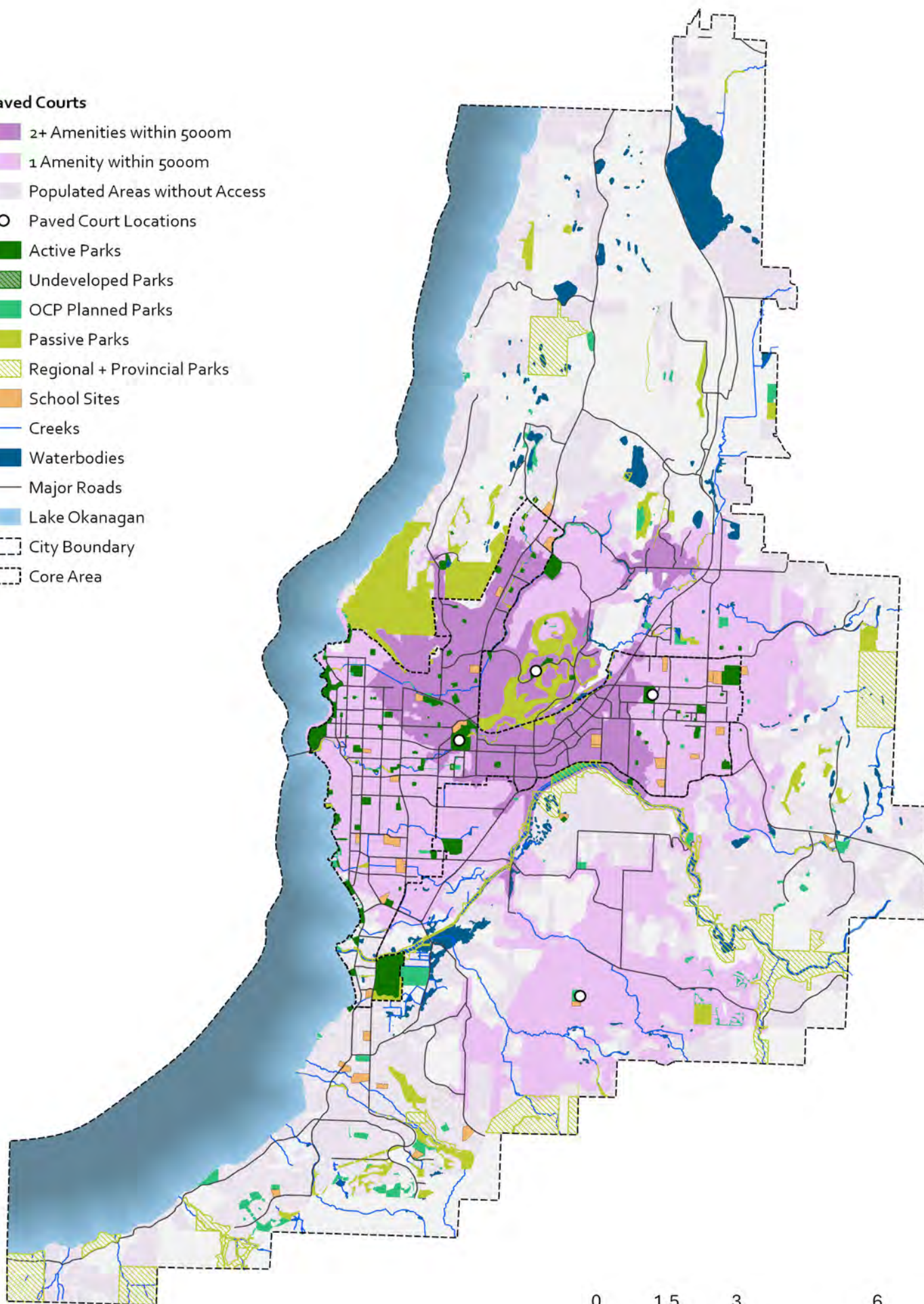


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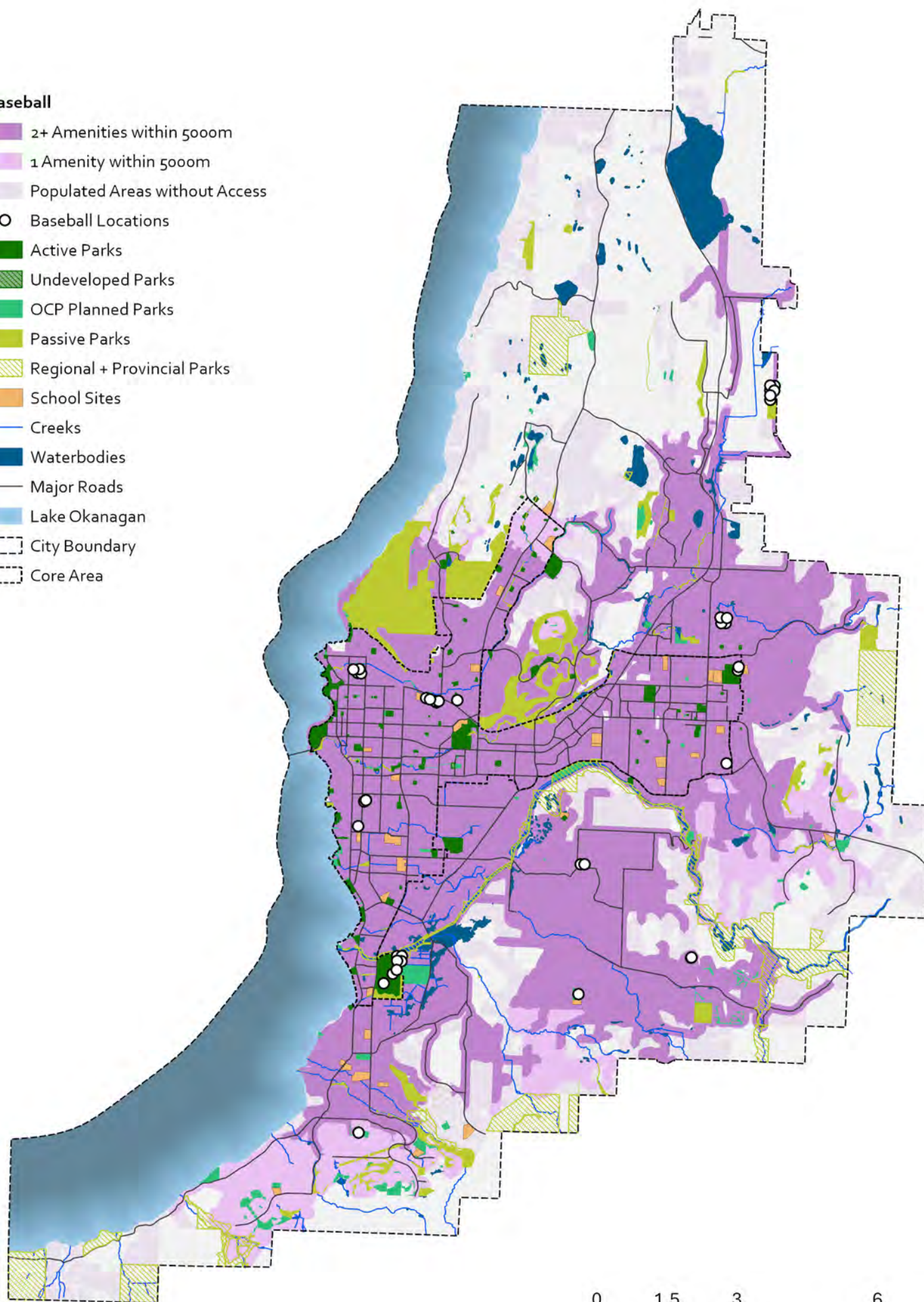
Paved Courts

- 2+ Amenities within 500m
- 1 Amenity within 500m
- Populated Areas without Access
- Paved Court Locations
- Active Parks
- Undeveloped Parks
- OCP Planned Parks
- Passive Parks
- Regional + Provincial Parks
- School Sites
- Creeks
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- City Boundary
- Core Area



Baseball

- 2+ Amenities within 5000m
- 1 Amenity within 5000m
- Populated Areas without Access
- Baseball Locations
- Active Parks
- Undeveloped Parks
- OCP Planned Parks
- Passive Parks
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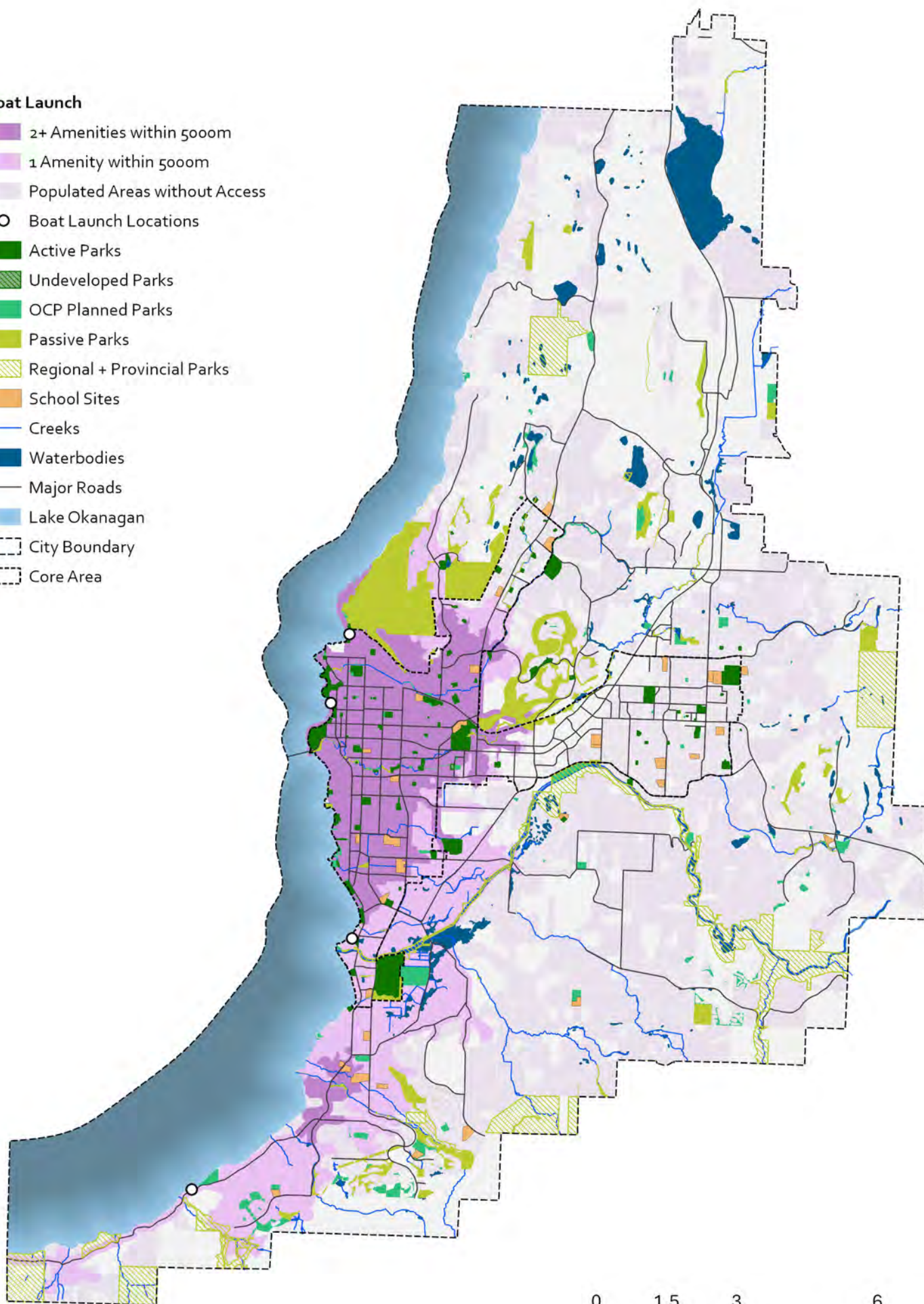


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Kilometers



Boat Launch

- 2+ Amenities within 500m
- 1 Amenity within 500m
- Populated Areas without Access
- Boat Launch Locations
- Active Parks
- Undeveloped Parks
- OCP Planned Parks
- Passive Parks
- Regional + Provincial Parks
- School Sites
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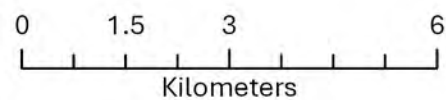
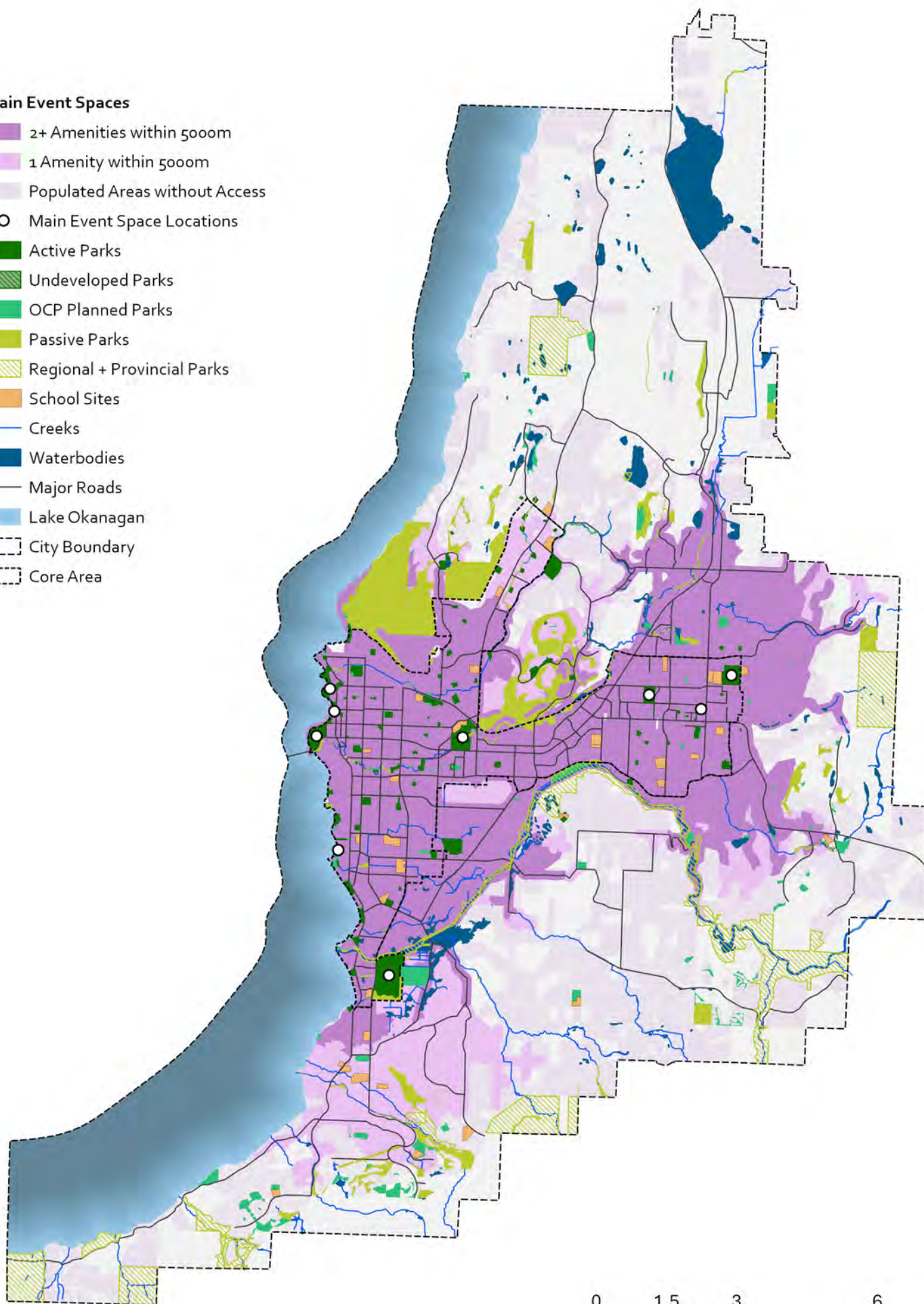


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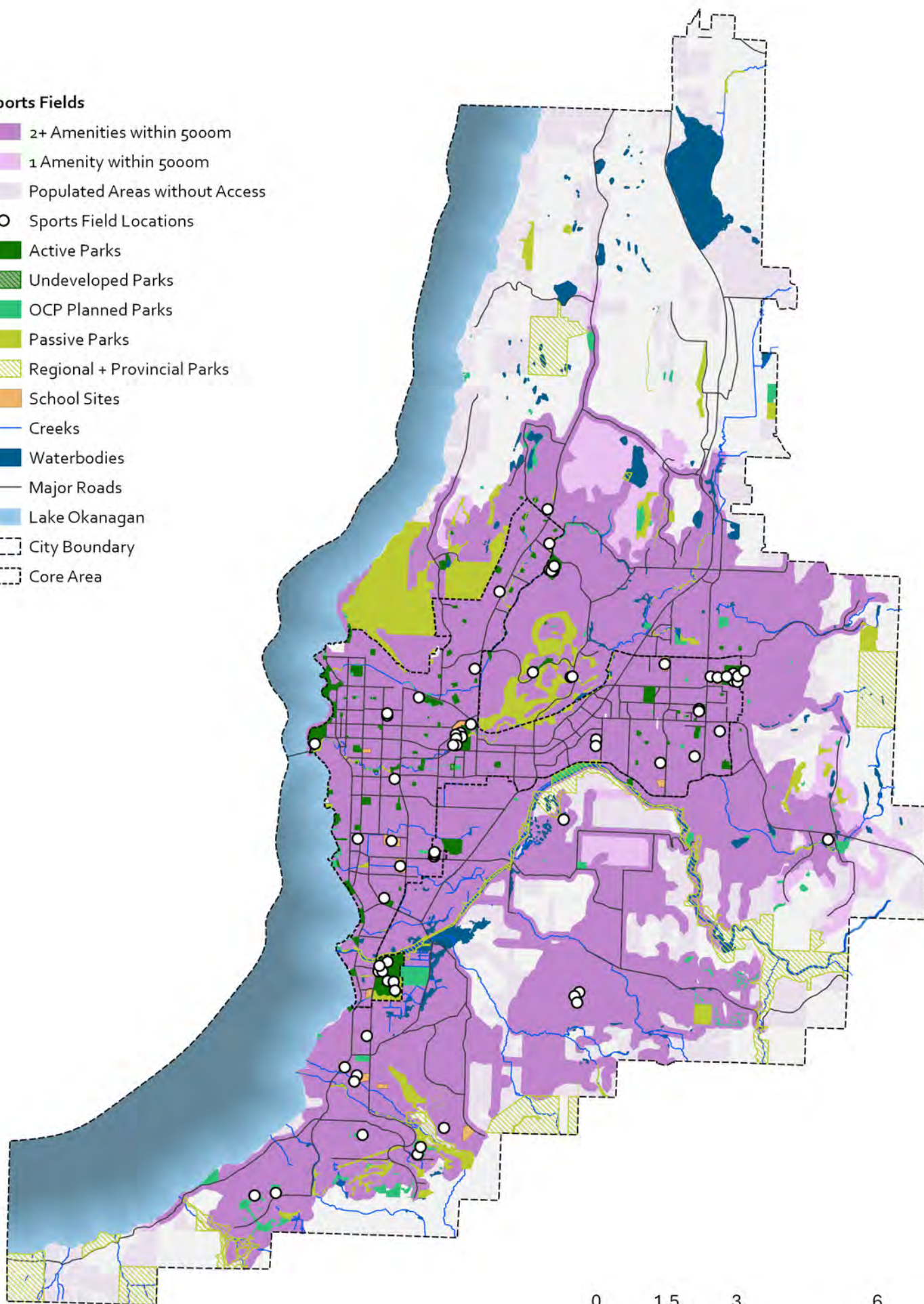
Main Event Spaces

- 2+ Amenities within 500m
- 1 Amenity within 500m
- Populated Areas without Access
- Main Event Space Locations
- Active Parks
- Undeveloped Parks
- OCP Planned Parks
- Passive Parks
- Regional + Provincial Parks
- School Sites
- Creeks
- Waterbodies
- Major Roads
- Lake Okanagan
- City Boundary
- Core Area



Sports Fields

- 2+ Amenities within 5000m
- 1 Amenity within 5000m
- Populated Areas without Access
- Sports Field Locations
- Active Parks
- Undeveloped Parks
- OCP Planned Parks
- Passive Parks
- Regional + Provincial Parks
- School Sites
- Creeks
- Waterbodies
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- City Boundary
- Core Area

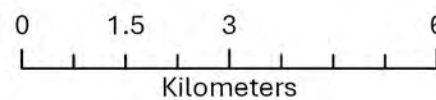
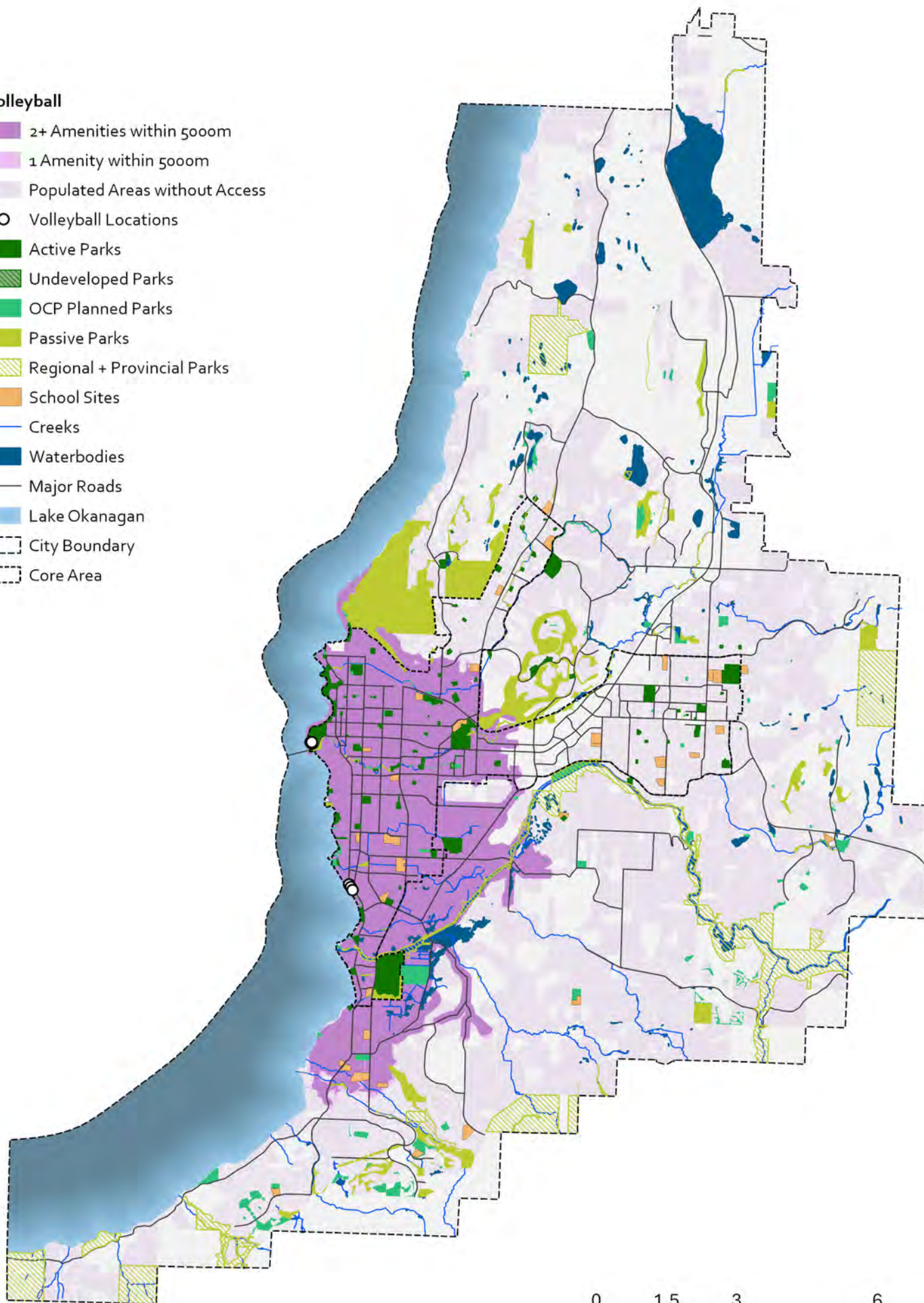


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Kilometers



Volleyball

- 2+ Amenities within 500m
- 1 Amenity within 500m
- Populated Areas without Access
- Volleyball Locations
- Active Parks
- Undeveloped Parks
- OCP Planned Parks
- Passive Parks
- Regional + Provincial Parks
- School Sites
- Creeks
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- Core Area



Appendix D

Sport Field Strategy

Benefits

Sports fields offer a holistic range of benefits, encompassing physical, mental, social, and community aspects, making them valuable assets for individuals and society. They offer vital physical and mental health benefits as well as key community advantages that sports fields can offer:

Physical Fitness and Motor Skills Development	• Exercise: provides a designated space for physical activities, promoting regular exercise and helping individuals maintain a healthy lifestyle. • Cardiovascular Health: engaging in sports improves heart and lung function.
Social Interaction	• Team Building: team sports encourage collaboration, communication, and team spirit, fostering a sense of unity and camaraderie. • Friendship and Community: sports fields serve as gathering places that bring people together and foster social connections within communities.
Mental Health	• Stress Reduction and Mood Enhancement: regular physical activity through sports reduces stress and anxiety, promotes mental well-being, improves mood and reduces the risk of depression.
Youth Development	• Character Building: sports play a role in character development by instilling values such as discipline, perseverance, and sportsmanship among young participants. • Healthy Habits: involvement in sports from a young age encourages the development of healthy lifestyle habits that can be carried into adulthood. • Leadership and Strategy: team sports offer opportunities for individuals to develop leadership skills, strategic thinking, and decision-making abilities.
Economic Impact	• Tourism and Revenue: well-maintained sports fields can attract provincial and national-level tournaments and events, bringing tourism and revenue to local businesses.
Environmental Impact	• Green Spaces: sports fields contribute to the creation of green spaces, providing environmental benefits by improving air quality and supporting biodiversity.

Challenges & User Demands

The relationship between the City of Kelowna's natural setting and its urban development has been a long-standing challenge particularly in the development of additional sports fields. The relatively few areas of level terrain found within Kelowna's municipal boundaries are often within the Agriculture Land Reserve (ALR).

At present, the Agricultural Land Commission (ALC), a provincial government agency, responsible for preserving agricultural land and encouraging farming has placed rigorous land use limitations on these flat areas and largely precluded any sports field development on them. Thereby, leaving only difficult geography for the City of Kelowna to construct our present sports field inventory upon.

Difficult geography can include steep terrain, rocky surfaces, marshy areas, or other natural obstacles. Although designing sports fields in difficult geography poses unique challenges, it can also

offer opportunities for creative solutions.

Current user demands and local growth in membership surpass the City of Kelowna's existing outdoor sports field inventory. This demand for additional sports fields parallels other growing user requests to:

- i. Build indoor facilities that permit year-round play.
- ii. Advance athlete development and attract coaches through enhanced amenities; and,
- iii. Host national and provincial-level tournaments.

A limited sports field inventory has presented several challenges for Kelowna's participants and sports organizations. Some challenges include:

Overcrowding	• Too many users are competing for available field spaces, which has led to overcapacity and user group conflicts. • Each of the city's current sports fields has a maximum 550 hour playing limit. Commonly, these sports fields exceed their maximum playing limits and incur increased maintenance problems.
Access	• Challenges between different groups for access.
Maintenance Issues	• Overuse of existing sports fields has resulted in quicker turf deterioration, requiring more maintenance and stoppage for field repairs and compulsory recuperation. • Each sports field experiences a mandatory 3-week stoppage for sod renewal. • The city is considering decreasing annual maintenance requirements for all sports fields to help increase maximum playing hours.

Sports Field and Ball Diamond Types

Key amenities and identifying traits for current city sports fields and ball diamonds include:

Field Type	Description
'A' fields	Full size fields, Sports lights, Shale infields, Outfield fences, Adjacent washrooms
Modified 'A' fields	Less than full size fields, Fewer structural amenities than 'A', Sports lights
'B' fields	Full size fields, Shale infields, Large backstops, Groups of fields
'C' fields	Less than full size fields, Grass infields, Small backstops, Limited fencing, Limited uses, Low maintenance, Multi-purpose area(s).



Recommendations

The following recommendations are intended for the improvement or development of additional sports fields in the City of Kelowna. These recommendations also address deficiencies within existing sport groups, current and projected user needs and gaps, required field sizes and current inventory, crucial supportive amenities (e.g. changerooms, washrooms, bleachers, parking, etc.), level of maintenance efforts, as well as anticipated sports growth over the next 10 to 20 years.

Our recommendations are found below:

1. **Multi-purpose Fields:** designating fields for multiple sports helps to maximize their utility when not in use and caters to a broader audience (e.g. fields for soccer, football, and other sports).
2. **Community Partnerships:** collaboration with School District 23, community organizations, and private entities to share and maintain sports facilities to expand the number of available fields and increase maintenance resources.
3. **Private-Public Partnerships:** involvement with private businesses in the development of sports fields on their lands (e.g. industrial or commercial) in exchange for usage rights or other land use benefits to greatly alleviate the city's financial burden through costly land acquisitions.
4. **Optimize Existing Spaces:** underutilized areas can be converted into temporary or permanent sports fields (e.g. converting vacant lots or repurposing areas within existing parks).
5. **Encourage Alternative Sports:** promotion of sports that require less space or equipment (e.g. running, jogging, or calisthenics) can reduce the demand in traditional sports fields.
6. **Adaptive Field Design:** adapt the layout and design of new sports field to fit the natural contours of the land. Consider multi-level fields, tiered seating, or staggered playing areas to make the most of the available outdoor space.
7. **Artificial Turf Fields:** are more resistant to challenging conditions and require less maintenance in comparison to natural grass which struggles from overuse. Artificial turf will extend seasonal use approximately three times as much during the year as natural grass.
8. **Lighting:** install more lights on both artificial turf and current 'B' fields grass fields, which can extend play time, particularly in early and late season.
9. **Modular and Portable Infrastructure:** use modular and portable infrastructure for seating, washrooms, and other facilities to minimize overall footprint and impacts to environments.
10. **Invest in Indoor Facilities:** Build indoor and sheltered sports facilities that can be used year-round, regardless of weather conditions and that can accommodate a variety of sports and activities.

Feature Destination and Satellite Hub Sports Fields

The creation of Feature Destination and Satellite Hub Sports Fields are planned to help meet current and expected user needs and be aligned with existing capital and operational funding identified through the City's 10-Year Capital Plan.

Feature Destination Sport Fields: will allow the purposeful development of new and enhanced fields at central locations in Kelowna. These fields would showcase better-quality sports amenities and vital supportive infrastructure such as lighting, shelters, washrooms, changerooms, and bleachers; plus, conformance to provincial sports association dimensions and standards; in addition to, applicable field quantities required to host tournaments.

Satellite Hub Sport Fields: are intentionally decentralized to best serve participants in community or neighbourhood parks through increased hours of availability that do not compete with local sports clubs for outdoor field times. Satellite hubs will consist of one or two sports fields or ball diamonds whose supportive infrastructure is not as robust as those found at feature destinations to help safeguard a combination of community, team and drop-in informal public use.

The current inventory of sports fields in the City of Kelowna has been designated as follows:



Parkinson Recreation Park

Feature Destination	Satellite Hub	Current Amenities	Required Amenities
Football	Minor Football and Flag Football	• 8 Grass Fields • Apple Bowl Grandstand • Lights – East Field • Apple Bowl Track • Storage • Long Jump • Track & Field Throw Area • Changerooms • Washrooms • Parking	• Additional Lights – Grass Fields • Additional Artificial Turf Fields • Increased Storage • Additional Washrooms (temporary and permanent) • Upgraded Grandstand w/ bleacher extensions • Additional Changerooms • Improved Media Infrastructure
Minor Soccer	Field hockey		
Adult Soccer	Outdoor basketball - multi-sport		
Ultimate Frisbee	Rugby		
Lacrosse – field and box			
Track and Field (at Applebowl)			
Running clubs – various			
Wheelchair Sports - various			

Mission Recreation Park

Feature Destination	Satellite Hub	Current Amenities	Required Amenities
Flag & Minor Football	Adult Soccer	• 6 Grass Fields • 1 Artificial Turf Field • 6 Adult Slo-Pitch • 2 Adult Slo-Pitch (Softball) • Lights – Artificial Turf • Lights – M9 Grass Field • Kinsmen Field House • Temporary Bleachers • Parking	• Additional Lights – Grass Fields • Additional Artificial Turf Fields • Increased Storage • Additional Washrooms (temporary and permanent) • Grandstand w/ bleachers • Additional Changerooms • Media Infrastructure
Field Hockey	Junior Football and High School Football		
Minor Soccer	Ultimate Frisbee		
Adult Slo-Pitch	Lacrosse		
Sand Volleyball - future	Outdoor Basketball - future		

Glenmore Recreation Park

Feature Destination	Satellite Hub	Current Amenities	Required Amenities
Cricket	Minor Soccer	• 2 Grass Fields • Dog Park • Parking	• Additional Lights – Grass Fields • Field House w/ washrooms • Batting Cage (Cricket)
Adult Soccer	Minor Football		
	Field Hockey		
	Outdoor Basketball - future		
	Sand Volleyball - future		

Rutland Recreation Park

Feature Destination	Satellite Hub	Current Amenities	Required Amenities
Adult Soccer	Minor Baseball	• 4 Grass Fields • 2 Baseball Fields (Mosquito) • BMX Track • 4 Pickleball • Community Garden • Dog Park • Parking	• Additional Lights – Grass Fields • Additional Lights – Artificial Turf Field • Additional Artificial Turf Fields • Increased Storage • Field House w/ washrooms • Bleacher Extensions
Rugby	Lacrosse - field		
Minor soccer	Field Hockey		
BMX Biking	Ultimate Frisbee		

Park Locations	Satellite Hub Sports Fields
Belgo Park	Minor Baseball and Minor Fastball
City Park (South Field)	Adult Soccer and Temporary Adult Sports
South Kelowna/ Centennial Park	Minor Soccer, Minor Baseball and Lacrosse (box)
Lillooet Park	Minor Soccer and Lacrosse (box)
Red Ridge Park	Adult Soccer and Minor Soccer
Jack Robertson Memorial Park	Minor Baseball and Adult Softball
Ben Lee Park	Ultimate Frisbee and Lacrosse (box)
Quarry Park	Adult Soccer, Minor Soccer and Minor Baseball
Rutland Centennial Park	Minor Soccer
Canyon Falls Park	Adult Soccer and Minor Soccer
Dilworth Park	Minor Soccer
KLO Park	Minor Soccer

Baseball, Fastball, Softball and Slo-Pitch

The sports of baseball, fastball, softball and slo-pitch have had the largest user demands with respect to the City of Kelowna's limited sports field inventory. The increasing popularity and local growth in membership within these sports has placed significant burdens on our current recreation park facilities to deliver improved user experiences. At present, the City's immediate needs for the sports of baseball, fastball, softball and slo-pitch are for the design and implementation of:

- 1 Adult Field (Baseball)
- 1 Midget Field (Baseball)
- 2 Adult Slo-Pitch Fields (Lighted)

When dealing with limited land availability there are several strategies and design considerations that the city will utilize to maximize current and future ballfield development. Below are recommendations intended to enhance additional field development for the sports of baseball, softball and slo-pitch:

1. **Multi-purpose Fields:** designating fields for multiple sports helps to maximize their utility when not in use and caters to a broader audience (e.g. fields for soccer, football, and other sports). Artificial turf fields allow for more frequent use and reduce maintenance requirements.
2. **Community Partnerships:** collaboration with School District 23, community organizations, and private entities to share and maintain sports facilities to expand the number of available fields and increase maintenance resources.

3. **Adaptable Field Layouts** (for adult practice events only or modified for minor league play):
 - a. **Compact Practice Fields:** with shorter base paths, shallower outfield, diminished outfield fence perimeter and smaller overall footprint.
 - b. **Infield-only Practice Fields:** constructing an in-field only field and includes core elements such as bases, pitcher's mound and modified infield.
4. **Vertical Space Utilization:** incorporates elevated seating or other features to make use of vertical space and compensate for limited horizontal footprints.
5. **Modular and Portable Infrastructure:** use modular features such as movable bases or temporary outfield fencing to adapt to different outdoor space constraints. The use of portable infrastructure for seating, washrooms, and lighting also helps to minimize overall footprint.

The current inventory of ball diamond fields in the City of Kelowna has been designated as follows:

Recreation Avenue Park

The park is the principal site for Kelowna's amateur baseball associations. The most familiar association is the Kelowna Falcons who play their home games at Elks Stadium. Elks Stadium has a seating capacity of ~1,200 and has had renovations in recent years including new lights, backstop and grandstand seating to allow for a better user experience. The Okanagan College Coyotes of the Canadian College Baseball Conference (CCBC) also play their home games at Elk Stadium.

Feature Destination	Satellite Hub	Current Amenities	Required Amenities
Junior Baseball -(Falcons) Elks Stadium		• 1 Baseball - Midget - Elks	• Additional Turf Fields
College Baseball – Elks Stadium		• 1 Baseball – Pee Wee	• Additional Lights – Artificial Turf
High School and Minor Baseball – Lions Field		• 1 Baseball – Bantam	• Bleachers
Adult Fastball and Adult Softball – King Stadium		• 1 Baseball – Adult Practice	• Additional Changerooms
Adult Baseball - Elks Stadium		• Elk Stadium Grandstands • Lights • Changerooms • Washrooms • Parking	• Upgraded Batting Cage • Media Infrastructure • Netting • Scoreboard

High Noon Park

Feature Destination	Satellite Hub	Current Amenities	Required Amenities
Minor Fastball		• 4 Fast Ball • 2 Fast Ball	• 5yr upgrade plan for new Fields bleachers
		• Washrooms • Parking	

Lombardy Park

Feature Destination	Satellite Hub	Current Amenities	Required Amenities
Minor Baseball	High School Baseball	• 5 Baseball: • 1 Midget (Adult) • 1 Bantam • 1 Pee Wee • 2 Mosquito • Washrooms • Parking	
	College Baseball		

East Kelowna Park

Feature Destination	Satellite Hub	Current Amenities	Required Amenities
Adult Slo-pitch		• 2 Softball: • 2 Adult Slo-Pitch • Washrooms • Parking	• Netting • • Scoreboard

Edith Gay Park

Feature Destination	Satellite Hub	Current Amenities	Required Amenities
Minor Baseball		• 4 Baseball: • 1 Midget (Adult) • 1 Bantam • 1 Pee Wee • Washrooms • Parking	• Netting • Scoreboard

Cameron Park

Feature Destination	Satellite Hub	Current Amenities	Required Amenities
	Minor Fastball	• 2 Baseball: • 2 Bantam • Washrooms • Parking	• Netting • Scoreboard
	Minor Baseball		
	Temporary Adult Sports – various		

Osprey Park

Feature Destination	Satellite Hub	Current Amenities	Required Amenities
	Minor Baseball	• 2 Baseball: • 2 Pee Wee • Parking	• Netting • Scoreboard
	Temporary Adult Sports – various		

South Kelowna Park

Feature Destination	Satellite Hub	Current Amenities	Required Amenities
	Minor Baseball	• 1 Baseball: • 1 Pee Wee • 1 Baseball • 1 Mosquito • Parking	• Netting • Scoreboard
	Minor Soccer Temporary Adult Sports – various		

Conclusion

Sports fields play a crucial role in fostering physical, social, and mental well-being in Kelowna and contribute greatly to the overall health and vibrancy of our city. While a limited sports field inventory and steep geography may pose challenges, creative planning and adaptation can turn these limitations into unique opportunities for diverse and engaging sports and recreational activities.

By adopting a combination of the above-mentioned recommendations provided, the City of Kelowna can work towards equitable access and incremental growth and expansion for both new and existing sport fields.



Appendix E

Pickleball and Tennis Strategy

Pickleball and Tennis Strategy

The sports of pickleball and tennis are easy to learn, fun to play and exceptionally social. These user characteristics have accounted for a dramatic rise in new memberships within both sports and retains active players that maintain their lifestyle well into their 80's and 90's, while simultaneously attracting younger enthusiasts to both sports.



User Demand

Current recreational user demand surpasses the City's existing outdoor court inventory. Within the 2015 Kelowna Tennis Strategy, a standard of one public tennis court per 4,180 population was recommended which converts to 34 courts based on the 2021 census to meet the City's current needs but does not account for future use. Likewise, the rapid increase in user demand for more outdoor courts in Kelowna coincides with matching service requests for creation of indoor pickleball and tennis court facilities that permit year-round play and to host tournaments. Tennis Canada has a standard for provision of indoor tennis courts of one indoor

court per 12,500 population, which converts to 11 indoor courts to meet current needs in Kelowna.

In Kelowna there are presently 20 existing pickleball courts and 26 existing tennis courts throughout the city's park system, along with a club operated tennis facility at Okanagan Mission Tennis/ DeHart Park. In addition, there were a minimum of nine new pickleball and three new tennis courts being added to our city inventory at Glenmore Recreation Park but still will not meet current user needs.

Pickleball in Kelowna

The origins of pickleball in Canada started in the early 1970's, when 'snowbirds' returned to Canada along with descriptions of playing pickleball in the southern United States and wishing to continue playing back home. Over the past fifty years user demand has intensified and pickleball remains one of the fastest growing sports in the country. With our warmer temperatures, British Columbia has become a national 'hotspot' for pickleball, and the BC Pickleball Association has witnessed a 600% increase in membership since its inception in 2017.

Throughout British Columbia and Kelowna, the sport continues to be popular with older adults who typically play during the week. Though, pickleball is now also attracting younger, working adults during evening hours and weekends. The age group showing the fastest rate of growth are players aged 18 to 34 (Pickleball Canada). The gender split in pickleball is slightly higher for females except for the 55+ age group, where the

number of males participating exceeds the number of females.

At the end of 2022, the BC Pickleball Association reported a total membership of 13,025 players participating in 82 affiliated and associated clubs including those established in Kelowna. Pickleball Kelowna membership is currently held at 600, but their numbers are adversely limited by the lack of available court facilities in the city. Club registration for both the 2023 and 2024 seasons sold out within 15 minutes of their term openings and the club retains an annual waiting list of over 100 people. Additionally, the pickleball clubs' membership is also limited in total available court hours as they must share with public use.

Tennis in Kelowna

The origins of tennis in Canada began in 1875 with the formation of the Toronto Tennis Lawn Club. By the 1880s, clubs had formed in most of the major cities throughout Canada. Tennis Canada, the national governing body of the sport, was founded in 1890. Tennis BC was established in 1881 almost a decade earlier than its national counterpart making it nearly as old as the country itself. Over the ensuing century, the provincial association reported more than 22,000 members by the end of 2022, served 76-member clubs including those located in Kelowna, and sanctioned more than 350 tennis events in British Columbia per year.

The sport of tennis has experienced a 250% growth in frequent adult players over the past decade and a 300% growth in frequent players under the age of 12 (Tennis Canada). This resurgence in popularity is due in large part to the international success of young Canadian tennis players such as British Columbia's own Vasek Pospisil (from Vernon) or Calvin Thalheimer (and other high-level athletes here in Kelowna), as well as other prominent young Canadians like Bianca Andreescu, Francoise Abanda, Dennis Shapovalov, and Felix Auger Aliassime.

These national and provincial statistics validate similar sports trends that have emerged in Kelowna over the past decade, where user demand has intensified yet our outdoor court provisions have not kept pace. Currently, there are several tennis associations within the local region, with the Okanagan Mission Tennis Club being the longest serving organization. Okanagan Mission Tennis Club was established in 1907 with tennis being played on their courts for over 100 years. At the end of 2021, the Club had over 400 players and enjoyed a 10 percent increase year-over-year in membership. Of note, there is also an active tennis association for disabled players in Kelowna who make use of available outdoor courts and return to

the Parkinson Recreation Centre gym for indoor play over the winter months.

Lastly, there is also a for-profit racquet sport facility located in Kelowna which offers premiere programs and services for their private membership. Their facility features the only three indoor tennis and pickleball courts found in the city and experience a long waiting list.



Recommendations

The increasing popularity and local growth in membership within the sports of pickleball and tennis is putting pressure on our current park inventory to deliver further access to both outdoor and indoor courts that can accommodate tournament play, athlete development, as well as improved overall user experience for the public. In direct response to these mounting user demands, a future court provision has been conceived to meet immediate and future growth needs for both sports that is aligned with the City's program delivery model, and includes:

1. Feature Destination Courts (centralized); and,
2. Satellite Hub Courts (decentralized in neighbourhoods).

Feature Destination Courts: will allow the purposeful development of new and enhanced facilities at central locations within Kelowna. These courts would showcase better-quality sports surfacing, lighting and key amenities such as shelters, washrooms, changerooms, and spectator bleachers, plus conformance to provincial sports association dimensions and standards, in addition to applicable court quantities required to host tournaments. The feature destination courts are intentionally situated beside primary transportation routes, are close to nearby ancillary tourism services such as hotels, restaurants, stores, etc. which are crucial for national and provincial tournament consideration, as well as the provision of suitable transit facilities, proper on-site parking and proximity to regional trail connections.

The following pickleball court location is designated as a 'feature destination':

- Parkinson Recreation Park

The following tennis court location is designated as a 'feature destination':

- Mission Recreation Park

These two central locations will benefit from shared amenities associated with future sports and recreation facility developments in the City's 10-year Capital Plan, such as the CNC Expansion and Activity Centre projects in Mission Recreation Parks or the Kelowna Community Centre project in Parkinson Recreation Park.

Satellite Hub Courts: are intentionally decentralized to best serve the citizens of Kelowna at the community or neighbourhood park-level through increased hours of court availability, which does not compete with local clubs for outdoor court time. Satellite hub courts will feature a minimum of 4 pickleball courts or a minimum of 2 tennis courts with supportive amenities not as robust as those found at feature destinations to safeguard short-term and informal use for public use.

Existing pickleball and tennis courts already found in our city inventory will comprise much of the proposed satellite hub courts but will be balanced with newer courts developed in upcoming community and neighbourhood parks, such as those at DeHart Community Park or under construction at Glenmore Recreation Park. Furthermore, the city's annual Parks Operations budget allows existing local courts to be modernized through court resurfacing or twinning opportunities such as the recent resurfacing of Hartwick Park in 2023.

Currently, the City has partnered with Tennis Clubs of Canada to deliver five courts at the Mission Recreation Park which will be public outdoor courts from May to September and club indoor courts from October to April annually.

The current pickleball court locations are designated as 'satellite hubs':

- Glenmore Recreation Park
- Rutland Recreation Park
- DeHart Community Park
- Quilchena Park (converted)
- Cross Glen Park (converted)
- Edith Gay Park (converted)
- Gersmar Park (converted)

The current tennis court locations are designated as 'satellite hubs':

- Parkinson Recreation Park
- Glenmore Recreation Park
- Rutland Recreation Park
- DeHart Community Park
- Okanagan Mission Tennis Club (1 court)
- Quilchena Park
- Kinsmen Park
- City Park
- Knox Mountain Park
- Blair Pond Park
- Cross Glen Park
- Hartwick Park
- Edith Gay Park
- Gersmar Park
- Birkdale Park

Conclusion

The City of Kelowna recognizes the growing user demand within the sports of pickleball and tennis in British Columbia, as well as our evident local need for more provisions for outdoor courts. Our long-term park planning initiative creating 'Feature Destination' Courts and 'Satellite Hub' Courts throughout the city, is an immediate response to this call-to-action. Furthermore, this park planning initiative will allow incremental growth and expansion for both new and existing pickleball and tennis facilities that are coordinated with existing capital and operational funding.

