



CITY OF PORT MOODY

Parkland Strategy

June 2025



PORT MOODY
CITY OF THE ARTS

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Territorial Acknowledgement

We carry out our business on the ancestral and unceded homelands of the kʷikwəłəm (Kwkwetlem), səliwətał (Tsleil-Waututh), xʷməθkʷəyəm (Musqueam), Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish), qíçəy (Katzie), qʷa:n̓ ʔən̓ (Kwantlen), qíqéyt (Qayqayt), and Stó:lō (Sto:lo) Peoples, and extend appreciation for the opportunity to work on this territory.

Team Acknowledgment

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 - Metro Vancouver
 - Fraser Health
 - Park People
 - The National Collaborating Centre for Environmental Health (NCCEH)

1.0 Executive Summary



Port Moody's parks and open spaces are essential to community well-being, biodiversity, and climate resilience. As the city continues to grow and evolve, ensuring accessible, high-quality parkland will be critical to maintaining its livability. The Parkland Strategy provides a roadmap for the long-term expansion, enhancement, and connectivity of the park system, ensuring it meets the needs of current and future residents.

With significant growth expected in the coming decades, demand for parks, trails, and recreational amenities will increase. As development intensifies, parkland must be thoughtfully planned to maintain equitable access and high-quality experiences for all residents. This strategy identifies key challenges, including limited land availability, shifting recreational needs, and climate adaptation, and outlines clear actions to address them.

A Comprehensive Parkland Services Assessment

To guide decision-making, this strategy evaluates parkland service levels based on four key considerations:

- **Amount of Parks** – Ensuring sufficient space is dedicated to parks and trails to meet community needs.
- **Access to Parks** – Enhancing walkable and rollable access while strengthening connections between parks, neighborhoods, and key destinations.
- **Amenities and Features** – Providing diverse and well-distributed recreation, social, cultural, and nature-based amenities.
- **Urban Green Spaces and Additional Resources** – Expanding tree canopy, green infrastructure, and publicly accessible private spaces to complement the park system.

Strategic Priorities for the Future

To ensure a resilient, connected, and inclusive park system, the strategy focuses on three core recommendations:

- **Expand** – Increase parkland through strategic acquisitions, partnerships, and planning tools to support future demand.
- **Improve** – Upgrade and renew existing parks and amenities to maximize usability and sustainability.
- **Connect** – Strengthen trails, greenways, and pedestrian-friendly streetscapes to improve access and link parks with neighborhoods.

A Living Strategy: Implementation and Adaptation

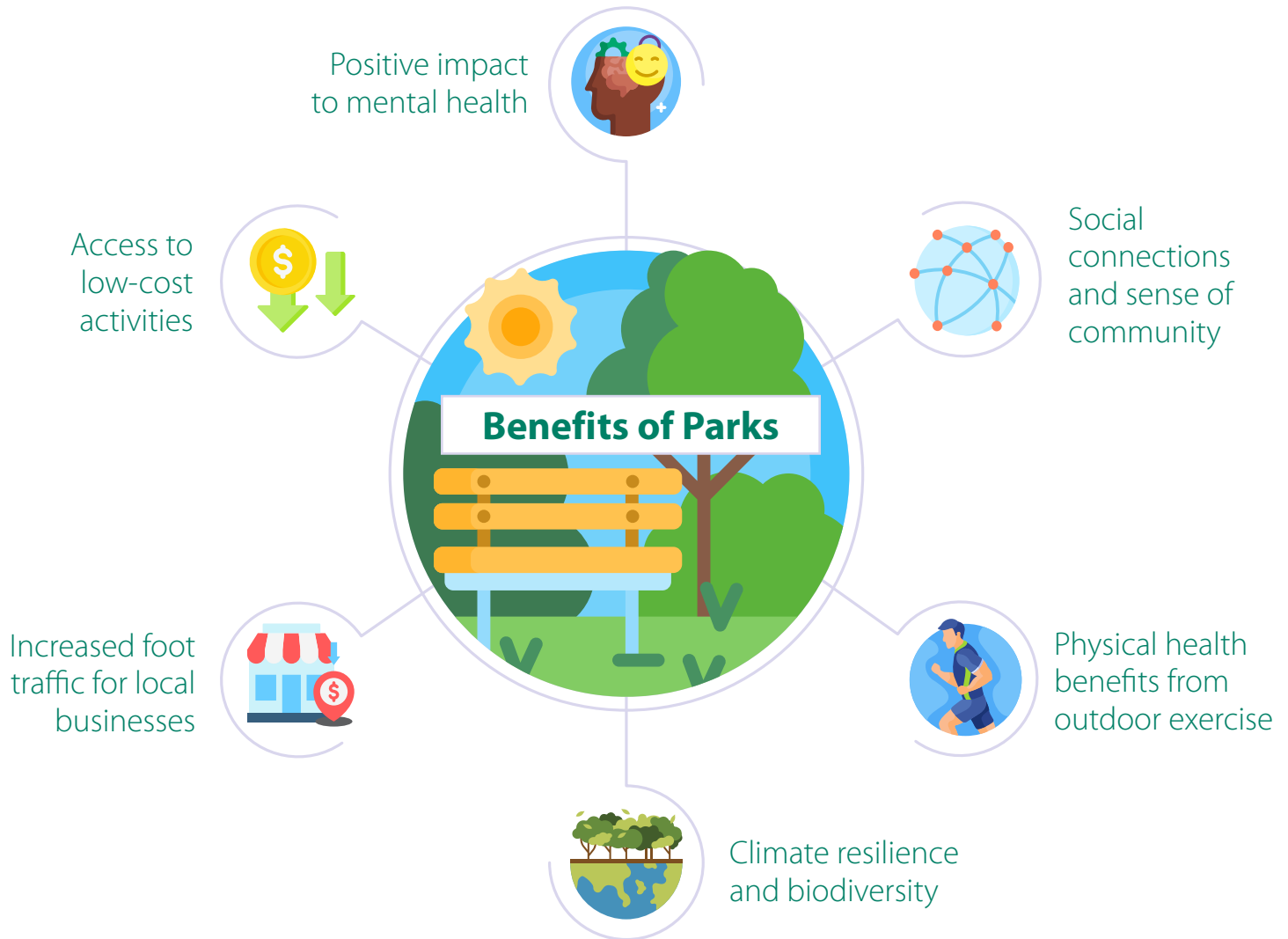
The Parkland Strategy is designed to be adaptive and forward-looking, evolving with changing demographics, recreation trends, and environmental priorities. Progress will be guided by regular tracking, data-driven evaluations, and ongoing community engagement to ensure it remains aligned with the city's needs.

Looking Ahead

By expanding, improving, and connecting its park system, Port Moody is investing in a greener, healthier, and more vibrant future. Through collaborative planning and sustained investment, the city can continue to provide high-quality parks and open spaces that support recreation, social connection, and environmental resilience for generations to come.

2.0 Introduction

Port Moody is known for its extensive network of parks, open spaces, and close ties to nature. Parks play an essential role in community well-being by fostering social connections, supporting biodiversity, and enhancing climate resilience. They offer accessible and affordable opportunities for recreation, exercise, and gathering, which are increasingly important as the city grows and densifies.



Port Moody's population is expected to grow between 29,000–37,000¹, reaching a population in 2050 within the range of 67,900–75,800.² This growth, driven in part by provincial housing legislation introduced in late 2023, will create challenges in maintaining the current level of park service. As high- and medium-density developments expand, pressure on existing parks and amenities will intensify. The Parkland Strategy provides an overview of current parkland levels of service and offers guidance on maintaining and enhancing this service to support the growing population. This strategy is not static; it follows an adaptive management approach, allowing for regular updates and adjustments based on emerging needs, new data, and community feedback to ensure it remains responsive and effective over time.

¹Based on a 2024 population estimate of 38,942 for Port Moody as noted in BC Stats' British Columbia Regional District and Municipal Population Estimates (2011–2024)

²Based on high level population projections conducted in 2024

2.1 Purpose of the Parkland Strategy

The Parkland Strategy aims to guide the equitable growth and improvement of Port Moody’s parkland system through 2050. Its key components include:

- ▶ A vision, guiding principles, and goals that reflect community aspirations for parks.
- ▶ A framework to assess and plan parkland with clear targets and criteria.
- ▶ Recommendations for prioritizing investments to enhance or maintain parkland service levels.
- ▶ Guidance for park master plans, the Official Community Plan (OCP), capital and maintenance plans, parkland and services provisions in development approvals.

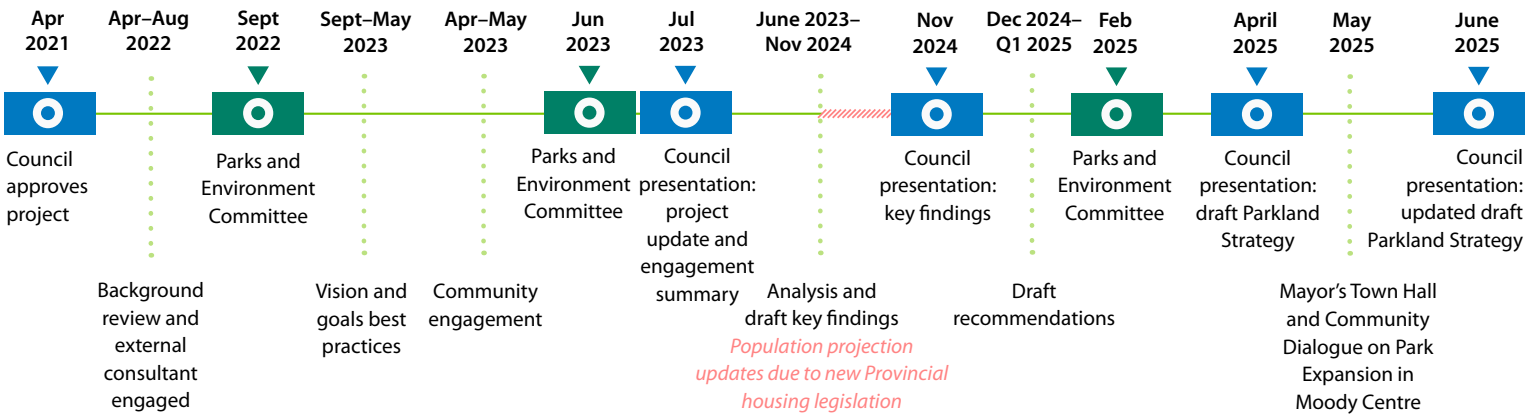
This strategy will assist Port Moody in making informed decisions about long-term parkland planning, ensuring a well-connected and sustainable park system for the future.

The Parkland Strategy will be used to guide actions that support the 2023–2026 Council Strategic Plan in the following strategic priority areas:

 Sustainable Core Services <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prioritize core services• Ensure financial sustainability	 Healthy Community Development <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enhance community well-being	 Resilient Natural Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protect, integrate, and enhance our natural assets• Advance climate change mitigation and adaptation• Enhance and expand parkland and open spaces	 Vibrant and Prosperous Community <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Leverage public spaces
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2.2 Project Process

The Parkland Strategy was developed through a phased approach to build on existing information, evaluate the existing park system, develop clear goals and deliver actionable strategies. These project phases and the project timeline are shown below.



2.3 Policy Context

The Parkland Strategy aligns with current City plans, policies and strategies. Best practices referenced throughout this document were identified through review of strategies, plans, and policies from other municipalities and from the Metro Vancouver Regional District. Key references include:

► City of Port Moody Plan, Policies, and Strategies

- Parks and Recreation Master Plan (2015):** Established standards for parkland provision and identified strategies for expansion and improvement.
- Official Community Plan (OCP):** Guides the development of complete neighborhoods with adequate parks and recreational spaces to promote wellness and community cohesion.
- Parks and Recreation Commission Parkland Acquisition Strategy Working Group Report (December 2019):** The Parks and Recreation Commission Parkland Acquisition Strategy Working Group provided a report to Council highlighting concerns regarding future parkland needs and parkland acquisition. Recommendations include completing this Parkland Strategy, considering alternative targets for neighbourhoods like Moody Centre, regularly reviewing DCC rates, and improving existing parks.
- Climate Action Plan:** Recognizes the role of parks in mitigating climate change impacts by enhancing urban biodiversity, cooling urban areas, and managing stormwater.
- Urban Forest Management Strategy:** Highlights the importance of maintaining and expanding tree canopy coverage within parks and urban areas.

Other City of Port Moody plans and policies that shaped the strategy include:



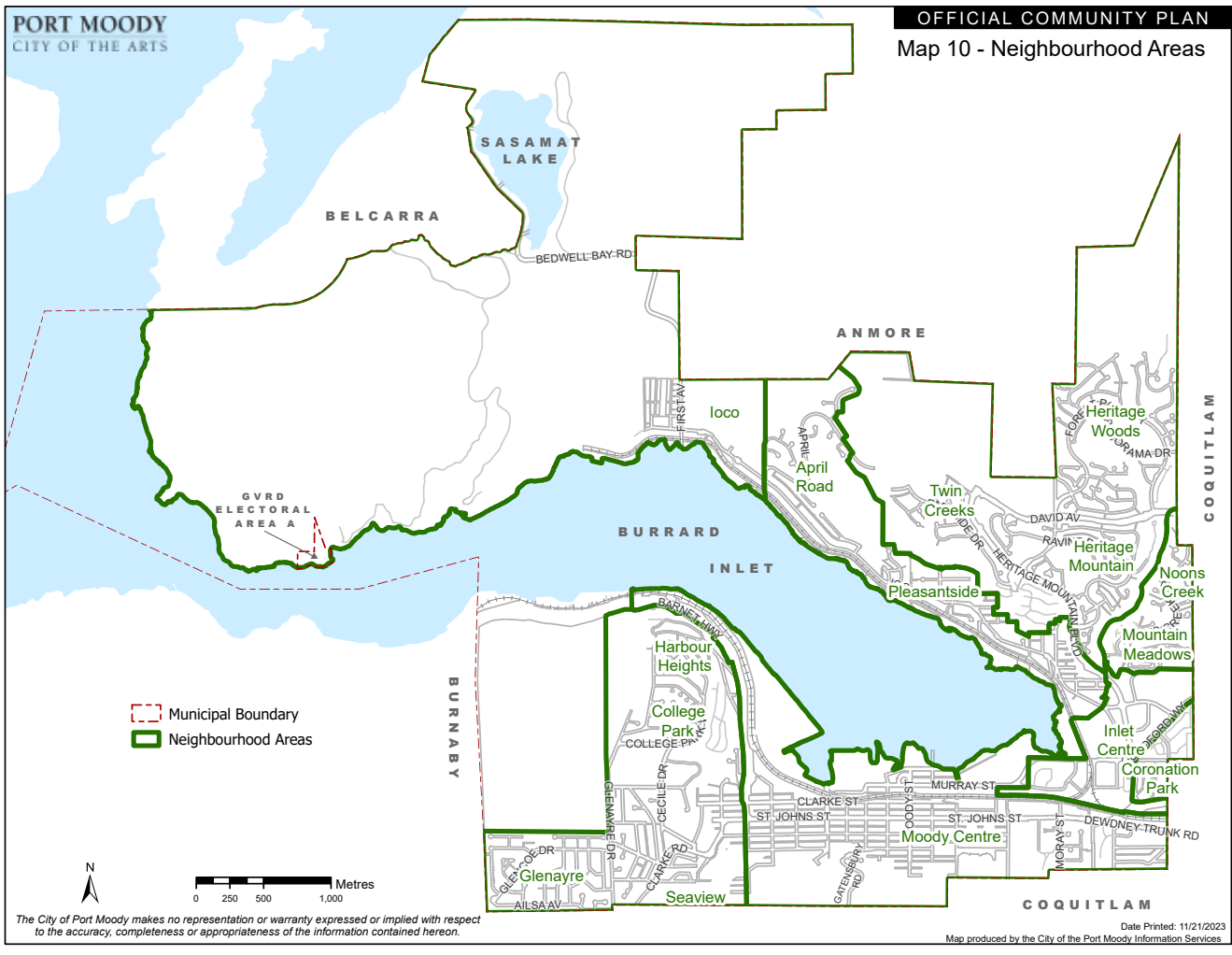
References for best practices include:

- Metro Vancouver’s Parkland Supply Standards Research Report
- Park People Canadian City Parks Reports (2022-2024)
- U.S. National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) Metrics
- Parkland strategies from other Metro Vancouver municipalities, the Metro Vancouver Regional District, Toronto, Mississauga, Seattle, San Francisco, and San Diego

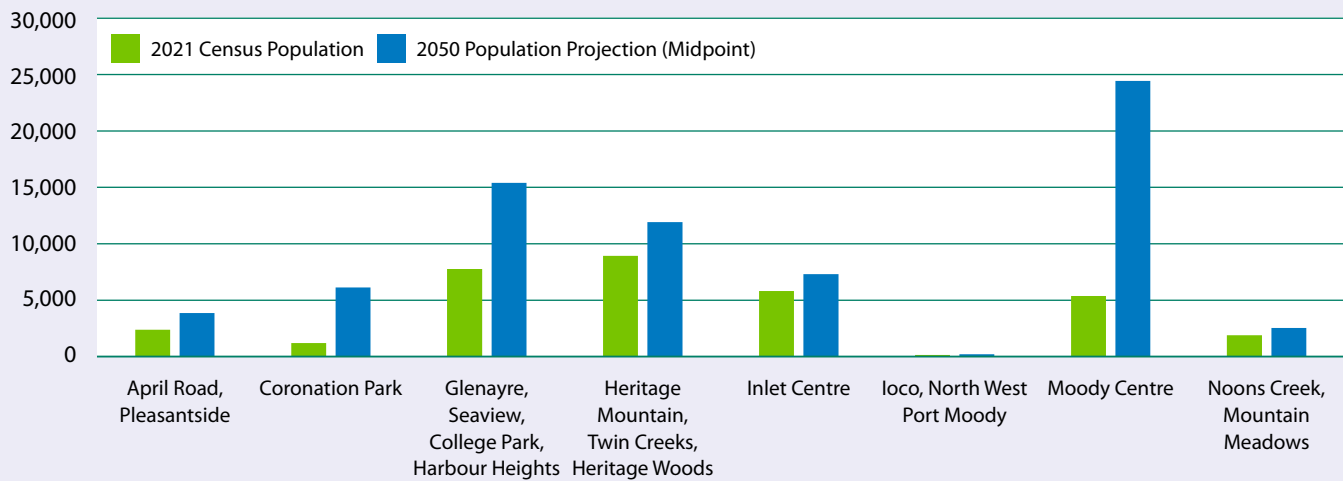
2.4 Growth and Demographics

Port Moody's population is expected to grow to approximately 71,800 by 2050, with significant increases in Moody Centre, Glenayre, Seaview, College Park, and Harbour Heights, and Coronation Park.

Official Community Plan Neighbourhood Areas



Port Moody Population – Current vs. Projected By Neighbourhood



► Projections of the City's age demographics indicate that senior (65+) will account for a higher percentage of the City's population in 2050 compared to current demographics. This demographic shift indicates that there will likely be increased demand for parks to provide opportunities for seniors to remain active and socially connected to the community.

► Changes to patterns of use are expected due to increasing levels of housing density. The amount of private outdoor spaces, such as private backyards, decreases with increased housing density. The decrease in availability of private outdoor spaces leads to a higher level of demand for public outdoor spaces to provide opportunities to exercise, connect with nature, and socialize. This change in patterns of use indicates that parks will need to be able to support higher intensity of use.

► Additional changes to patterns of use are expected due to changes in the popularity of various forms of active recreation. For example, the rise in popularity of pickleball has led to an increased demand for facilities in parks to support this sport.



2.5 Opportunities and Challenges

The following opportunities and challenges reflect the key considerations for planning the future of Port Moody's park system:

► Limited resources

Cities are under increasing pressure to expand and improve their services and facilities to keep pace with population growth and changing community needs, all with constrained resources. In many cities funding historically flowing to parks services is also increasingly being diverted to address other urgent community and social needs, decreasing service levels in parks. Port Moody has maintained a proportionally high investment in parks, but moving forward funding needs will likely exceed supply. The parks system will also be challenged to balance spending on land for new parks, with high acquisition costs, and the need for new and improved park amenities in existing parks. Further, as the city's population grows, and new parks and amenities are added, resources for park maintenance will also need to grow to properly sustain these investments and service levels. Creative solutions, such as leveraging partnerships and seeking alternative funding sources, will be essential to address these constraints.

New density brings new life and increasing needs for park space and amenities to ensure the change is positive for neighbourhoods

–VanPlay: Vancouver's Parks and Recreation Services Master Plan (2018, 2019):

► Limited space

Port Moody's picturesque location wrapped around the Port Moody Arm of Burrard Inlet and surrounded by forested mountains gives the city a strong sense of place and is why many residents choose to live here. The water, the topography and the surrounding municipalities also create challenges for maintaining parkland services to meet the needs of a growing population. Limited space means parkland must be planned and delivered thoughtfully and creatively, connected to neighbourhood and city-wide planning to ensure integration, co-location, partnerships and flexibility.

► Meeting diverse needs equitably

The City's eight neighbourhoods have diverse needs and priorities, due to differences in demographics, topography, and parkland distribution. Tailored planning and investment are required to address these disparities and ensure equitable access to quality parks for all residents.



► Connectivity enhancements

Opportunities exist to expand trails, greenways, and pathways, improving connectivity between neighborhoods and parks. Addressing barriers such as steep slopes, major roads, and railway lines will enhance accessibility and encourage active transportation throughout the city.

► Park amenities

Existing parks often lack the diversity of features needed to meet the evolving recreational preferences of residents. Enhancing amenities such as sports facilities, multi-use trails, and gathering spaces will support a broader range of activities and foster inclusivity.

► Partnerships

Collaboration with regional agencies, schools, and private developers offers opportunities to maximize resources, provide additional amenities, and improve park connectivity. Leveraging these partnerships can address service gaps and enhance the overall quality of the park system.

“85% of cities report that acquiring or expanding parkland to meet growth needs remains a significant challenge.

Cities increasingly rely on innovative tools, such as joint-use agreements with schools and leveraging development cost charges, to meet growing demands for park space.”

—Park People Canadian City Parks Reports (2022-2024):



3.0 Engagement Summary

Community engagement was integral to shaping the Parkland Strategy, ensuring it reflects public values and priorities. Activities included:

- ✓ **Parks and Environment Committee Workshops**
September 2022
- ✓ **Community Survey**
April 5–May 25, 2023
- ✓ **Public Open House**
April 19, 2023
- ✓ **Youth Engagement Session**
May 10, 2023
- ✓ **Youth Open House**
May 31, 2024
Engaged youth on four parks planning projects including the Parkland Strategy, Rocky Point Park Master Plan, Old Orchard Park Master Plan, and Trail Network Plan.
- ✓ **Meetings with Interested Parties**
May–November 2024
Engaged interested parties, including Park People, the National Collaborating Centre for Environmental Health (NCCEH), Fraser Health, School District 43, and Metro Vancouver.
- ✓ **Mayor's Town Hall and Community Dialogue on Park Expansion in Moody Centre**
May 12, 2025
An opportunity to take a closer look at current and future parkland needs in Moody Centre, using the city-wide draft Parkland Strategy's framework to explore how park services could be delivered.



3.1 Summary of Engagement Findings

Council received a draft engagement summary prepared by Lees and Associates at the July 11, 2023 Regular Council Meeting. Below is a summary of these findings, with the full engagement report available at engage.portmoody.ca.

► Themes for Vision and Values

- Opportunities to connect with nature; conservation of natural areas and sensitive ecosystems within parkland system; and climate resilience and mitigation
- Increase accessibility and connectivity within parkland system and enhanced opportunities for safe walking and multiuse paths
- Serene/peaceful spaces that are not crowded
- Opportunities to exercise and be active
- Inclusive to all ages and abilities
- Equity of park access and park amenities in neighbourhood parks
- Clean and well maintained

► Themes for Parkland and Amenity Needs

- More amenities within existing parks
- Increased tree canopy for shade and habitat
- Accessible and inclusive playgrounds for multiple age groups
- Off leash dog parks/trails
- Linear greenways to increase connectivity within parkland system
- Increased hiking and biking trails connected to parkland system
- Increased public waterfront access

► Themes from Youth Focused Engagement

- Youth participate in a wide variety of activities in parks including sports, hiking/walking, rollerblading, picnicking, biking, playing at water parks, and playing frisbee.
- Favorite aspects of parks included access to water/shoreline, variety, places to walk, stress relief, places to socialize, natural areas/environment, and sports fields.
- Amenities requested primarily focused on active amenities like skate parks and basketball courts, but also included places to relax.
- There was strong agreement that parks meet youth needs, are safe and welcoming, and are easy to get to. However, the youth also noted that parks are crowded.
- Rocky Point Park was highlighted by several participants as a space that they use often, with comments on the opportunities for events, meeting friends, access to water, kayaking, and the number of different amenities, in general.

4.0 Vision and Guiding Principles

The following Vision and Guiding Principles provide the foundation for the Strategy's recommendations. These elements were shaped by community values identified through engagement, as well as the City's strategic priorities and recent planning initiatives. They aim to guide decision-making over the next 25 years, balancing long-term ambition with adaptability to changing conditions and needs.

- **Vision:** Port Moody's park system is a cornerstone of the city's identity, offering well-connected, inclusive, and sustainable spaces that meet the diverse and evolving needs of the community. Over the next 25 years, the park system will continue to support the health, well-being, and resilience of residents, foster a sense of belonging, and strengthen connections between people, places, and nature. Thoughtful acquisitions and investments will enhance and expand the system to ensure equitable access and sustainability for future generations.

Guiding Principles – Port Moody Parks will:

	Be welcoming and inclusive to people of all ages, abilities, and backgrounds, reflecting the city's commitment to equity and diversity.
	Offer a variety of amenities to support a range of experiences, from quiet reflection to active recreation.
	Be well connected through safe, accessible, active transportation networks that link neighborhoods, parks, and community spaces.
	Demonstrate sustainability, adaptability, and climate resilience by integrating green infrastructure, reducing environmental impact, and preparing for future challenges.
	Provide opportunities to connect with nature , fostering environmental stewardship and enhancing mental and physical well-being.
	Conserve and enhance natural areas, the urban forest, and biodiversity , ensuring they thrive alongside the city's growth.
	Evolve strategically through thoughtful acquisitions that address community needs, support equitable access, and preserve critical ecological and recreational assets.

5.0 State of our Parks System

Port Moody's parks system is essential to the city's livability, offering spaces for recreation, social connection, and access to nature. This chapter introduces an updated framework for classifying parkland and a new approach to measuring parkland service levels. Aligning with best practices, this comprehensive approach captures the range of factors that contribute to the parkland services people experience.

5.1 Classifications

► 5.1.1 Previous Classifications

The previous method for defining parkland, as used in the 2015 Parks and Recreation Master Plan, categorized parkland as either active parkland (ex: Rocky Point Park, Old Orchard/Shoreline Park, Ailsa Park) or natural areas (ex: Bert Flinn Park, Chines Park, Chip Kerr Park). Within the 2015 Master Plan, while the value of trails was acknowledged, trail areas were excluded from calculations.

► 5.1.2 Updated Classifications

While the previous approach provided a helpful foundation, evolving park uses and services provided have highlighted the need for a more nuanced framework.

A key component to evaluating park services and setting targets is categorizing parks based on how they are managed and used. Updated classifications within this strategy aim to align with current best practices and reflect the multiple roles parks play in the community. These definitions were informed by input from public engagement, as well as classifications used in the Parks People 2024 Canadian City Parks Report and the Metro Vancouver Regional Parks Plan.



Actively Managed Parkland – Parkland actively managed, maintained, or programmed by the City for community use. Also includes City-owned playing fields, plazas and other open spaces used for public recreation that are managed by the parks department. Encompasses parkland uses beyond active recreation, such as social gathering, meditation, and a source of connection with nature.

Examples: Old Orchard Park, Queens Street Plaza, North Shore Community Park



Natural Area Parkland – Parkland that received relatively low levels of maintenance and supports natural or naturalizing vegetation. Conservation of natural ecosystems is a priority in natural areas, access to these areas is permitted through trails authorized by the City (see definition below). Access for people through natural areas is limited to reduce negative impacts, such as soil erosion, root compaction and trampling of plants, on sensitive ecosystems.

Examples: Bert Flinn Park, Chines Park



Authorized Trails – Trails authorized by that City that run through Natural Area Parkland. Authorized Trails provide trail-based parkland services, which benefit both physical and mental health, such as access to nature and active recreation.

Examples: Urban Nature Trails within Westhill Park, Nature and Mountain Bike Trails within Bert Flinn Park

Note: trails that run through non-park land and actively managed parkland are shown on maps to show trail connections. However, these trails are NOT included in any numerical calculations using trails.

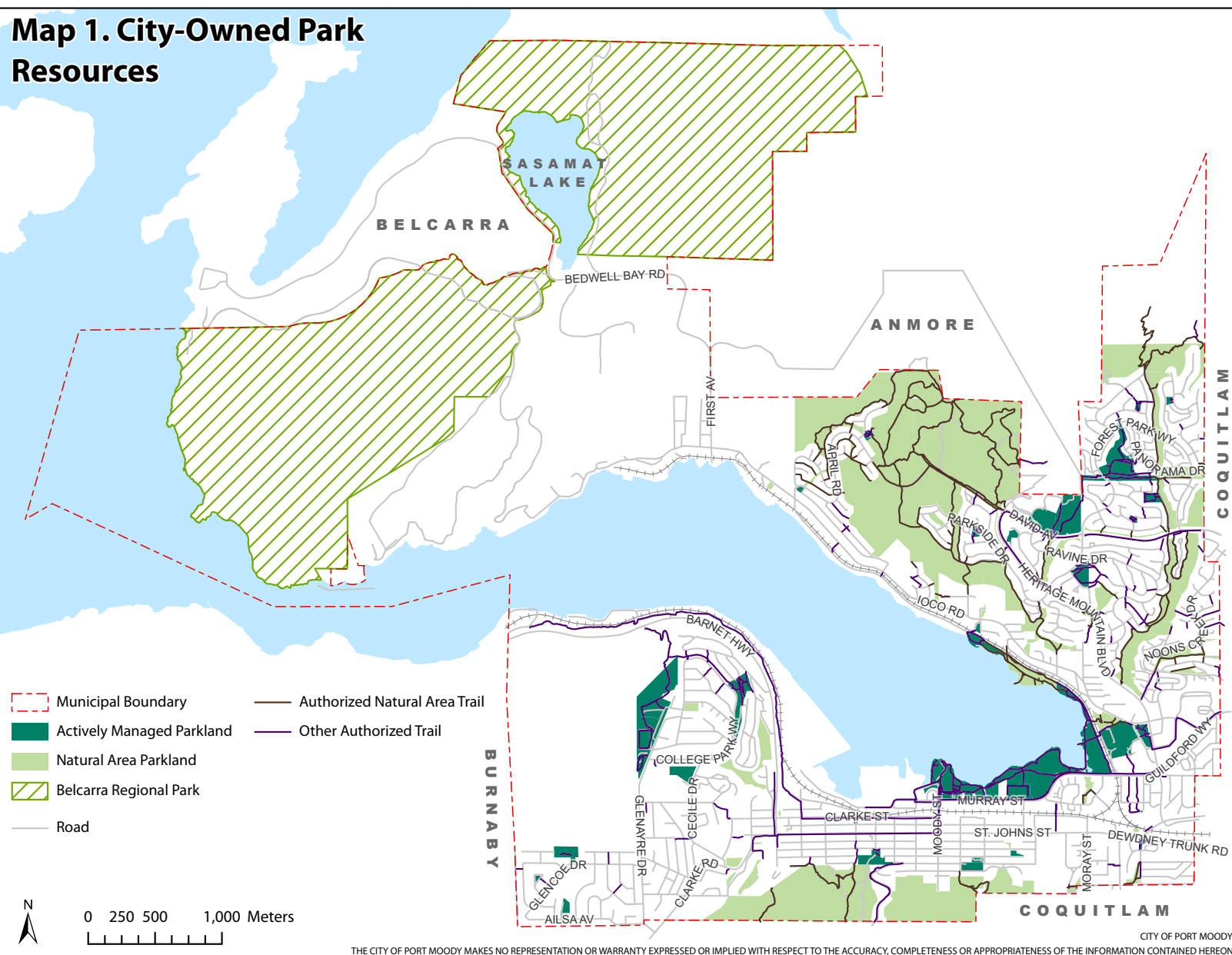
5.2 Current Supply

The current supply of
47 City-owned parks covers
a total area of **365 hectares**:

Actively Managed Parkland – 79 hectares

Natural Area Parkland – 286 hectares (Includes 27 kilometers of Authorized Trails)

Map 1. City-Owned Park Resources



The following resources provide additional recreational amenities and access to nature. However, they are either owned or managed by other entities, the City has a limited role in their long-term planning, use, and management.

► **Resources within the City’s Municipal Boundary:**

School Sites owned by School District 43

- **Joint-use sites:** sites owned by School District 43 that are included within a Joint-Use Agreement between the City and SD43. The City has varying degrees of involvement regarding the management of these sites, which are available for public use under specific conditions. These sites are distinct from actively managed parkland as the City does not have ownership of joint-use sites, which means that the City is not the primary decision-maker regarding current and future management.
- **Non-Joint Use Sites:** sites that are NOT included within a Joint-Use agreement between the City and SD43. While these sites can provide use and amenities to the public, the City is not involved in their management. The City can become more involved in the management of these sites if they are added to a joint-use agreement.

Sites managed by the Metro Vancouver Regional District:

- **Metro Vancouver** is responsible for the management of təmtə́míxw̓tən/Belcarra Regional Park, which provides a substantial amount of natural area parkland within the City’s municipal boundaries.

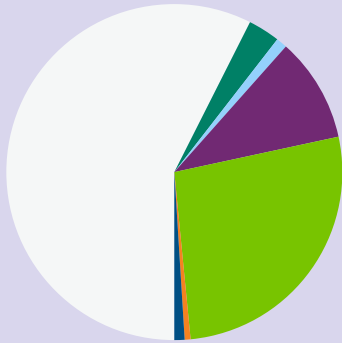
Marine Resources:

- **Port Moody Arm:** this arm of Burrard Inlet provides additional opportunities for a diverse array of recreational activities. The inlet also enhances the experience provided by multiple Port Moody parks by providing access to and views of the water. Management of the inlet falls under the shared jurisdiction of the City of Port Moody, the Port of Vancouver, the province, and the federal government.

Resources outside the City’s Municipal Boundary:

- **Natural Areas in neighbouring municipalities:** Burke Mountain and Burnaby Mountain extend trail connections outside of Port Moody, providing addition opportunities to access nature.

► **Percentage of Land Base: Parklands and School Sites**

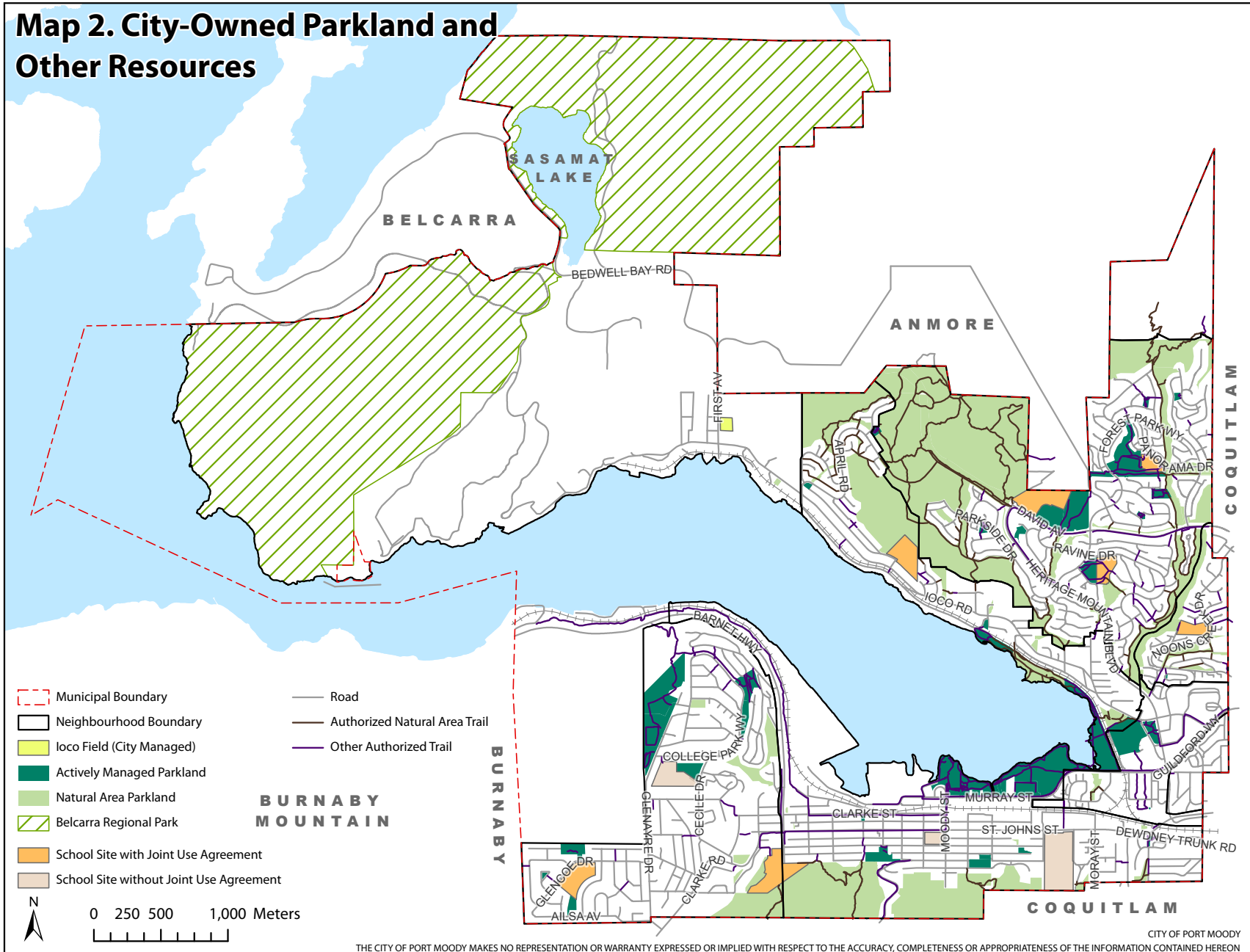


57.4%	Non-Parkland
3.1%	Actively Managed Parkland
1.1%	Authorized Trails (within natural parkland)
10.0%	Natural Parkland (minus trails)
26.8%	Belcarra Regional Park (managed by Metro Vancouver)
0.6%	School Sites without a Joint Use Agreement
1.0%	School Sites with Joint Use Agreements

Note: Total city-wide land base does not include Suncor Property



Map 2. City-Owned Parkland and Other Resources

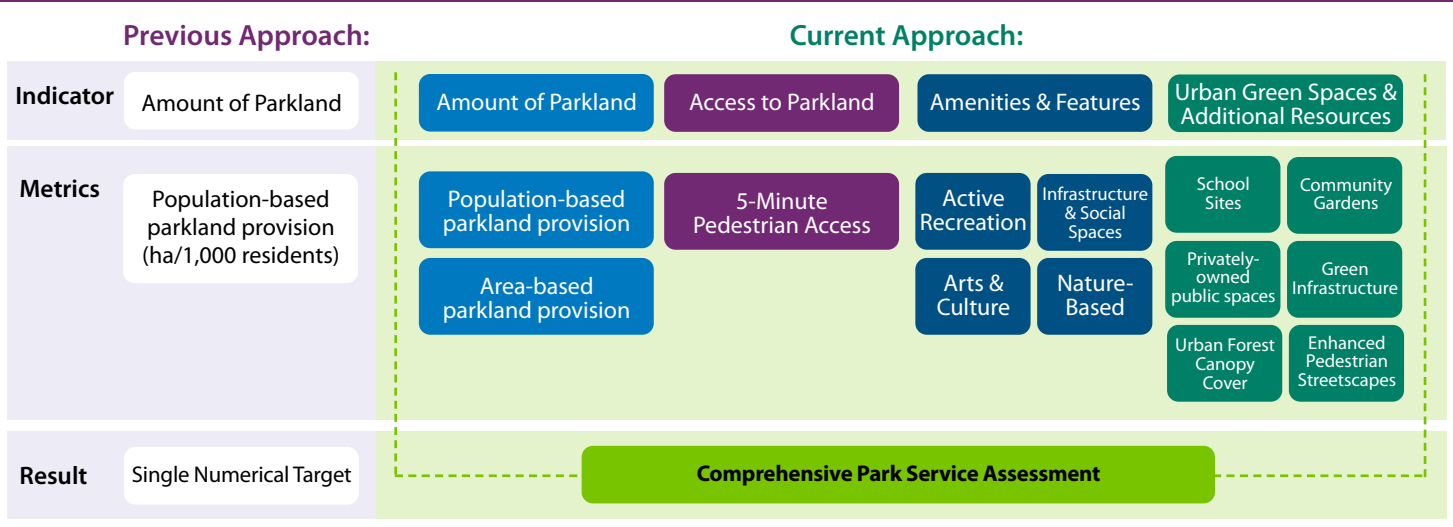


5.3 A Comprehensive Parkland Services Assessment

- Previous Approach – a single measurement** – The 2015 Parks and Recreation Master Plan adopted a population-based parkland provision standard of 2.5 ha of active parkland/1,000 residents , based on a 2006 BCRPA which calculated the average provision of active parkland across BC municipalities at the time. Based on community input received at the time, the 2.5ha/1,000 residents standard only applied to active parkland and excluded natural areas and trail-oriented recreation.
- Developing a comprehensive approach** – A review of current best practices indicates that many municipalities are shifting away from relying solely on population-based targets and are instead adopting more comprehensive approaches to evaluate their parkland level of service. The table below provides an overview of the methods used by other municipalities in Metro Vancouver to measure and/or describe their parkland level of service:

Municipality	 Amount of Parkland	 Access to Parkland	 Parkland Amenities and Features	 Urban Green Spaces and Additional Resources
Bowen Island Municipality	✓	✗	✓	✓
City of Langley	✓	✓	✓	✗
City of Maple Ridge	✓	✓	✓	✓
City of North Vancouver	✓	✓	✓	✓
District of North Vancouver	✓	✓	✓	✓
City of Pitt Meadows	✓	✗	✓	✓
City of Richmond	✗	✓	✗	✗
City of Surrey	✓	✓	✓	✓
City of Vancouver	✓	✓	✓	✓
District of West Vancouver	✓	✗	✓	✓
City of White Rock	✓	✗	✓	✓

This strategy will evaluate parkland level of service based on the four categories of indicators identified through a review of current approaches and best practices. Each indicator is supported by one or multiple metrics, which are used to identify gaps in the City’s parkland level of service:



5.3.1 Amount of Parkland



 Related
Guiding
Principles



- How much parkland do we have relative to the City's Population and the City's Total Land Base?

The amount of parkland in the city are measured with population-based parkland provision (hectares per 1,000 residents) and the percentage of land base designated as parkland. These calculations include both Actively Managed Parkland and Authorized Trails in Natural Area Parkland. Natural Area Parkland, outside of Authorized Trail Areas, are excluded from population-based provision and percentage of land base calculations. Excluding Natural Area Parkland aligns with current best practices, reflecting that the primary focus of these areas is environmental conservation and restoration.

Note: calculations for Authorized Trail areas use a 10-metre trail width to account for the overall nature-based experience provided by trails, and amenities along trail edges such as lookouts and benches.

Measurement 1:

Population-based parkland provision

- Measures the **Quantity** of parkland within a municipality relative to the population. In this report, the measurements for this method are represented using hectares of parkland per 1,000 residents.
- **Aspirational Target:** The 2015 Parks and Recreation Master Plan established a population-based parkland provision standard of 2.5 ha/1,000; the standard established in the 2015 Parks and Recreation Master Plan was based on a 2006 BCRPA which calculated the average provision of active parkland across BC municipalities at the time. While this target no longer the sole standard by which parkland will be measured, the provision of 2.5 ha/1,000 will be kept as an aspirational target. The population-based parkland provision target will be used alongside the other measurement approaches outlined in the following sections of this report.
- **Improvement Factors:** Increasing the area of actively managed especially in areas with high growth.

Measurement 2:

Percentage of Land Base

- This measurement provides spatial context to the **Quantity** of parkland by comparing the total area of parkland to the total land base. Measurements for this method are shown as percentages of the total land base, either City-wide or by neighbourhood.
- **Reference Metric:** At the neighbourhood scale, parkland provision will be measured against a target of 8%. This target will not be applied at a City-wide scale due to the substantial percentage of the City-wide land base that is included within tæmtæmíxwtæn/Belcarra Regional Park.
- **Improvement Factors:** Increasing the area of actively managed parkland.



View the City-Owned
Park Resources Map
(Page 16)

"There is not a single set of standards for parks and recreation that could possibly encompass the uniqueness found in every community across the country."

—U.S. National Recreation and Parks Association
(NRPA) Metrics

City-Wide Amount of Parkland

The table below shows the City’s current and future population-based parkland provision of Actively Managed Parks and Authorized Trails, along with the percentage of land base represented by each category. To illustrate the future need for additional parkland, the 2050 provision was calculated using the current parkland supply with no additional parkland acquisition.

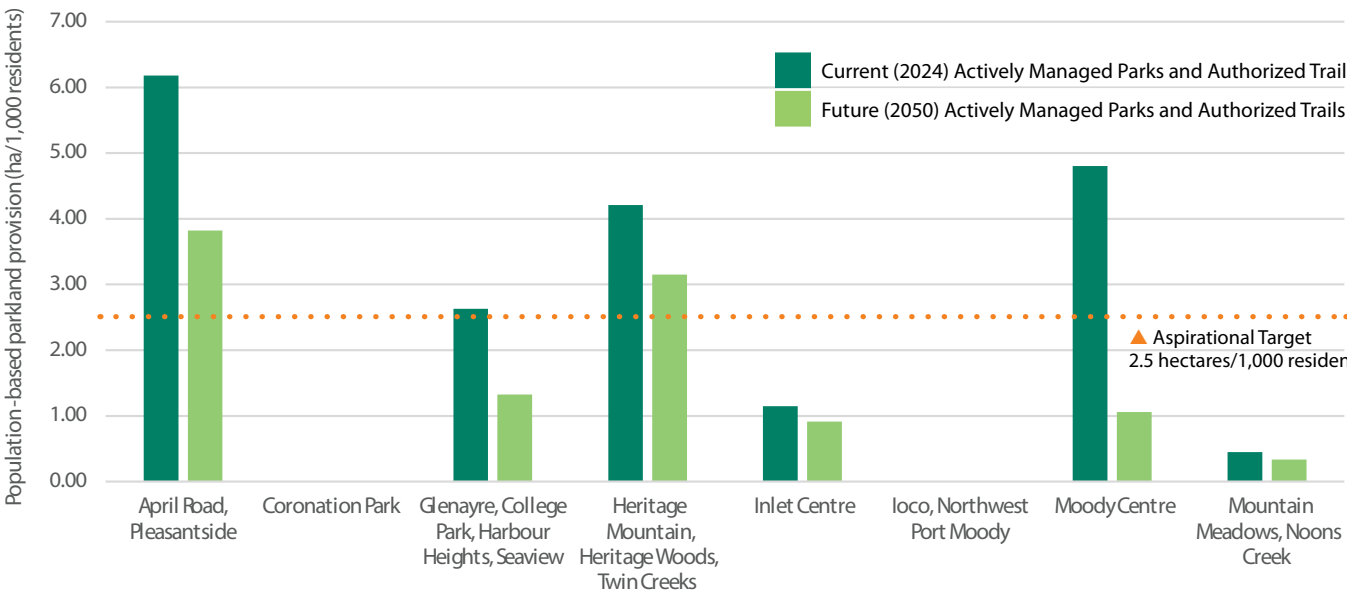
	Current Parkland Supply (ha)	Percent of total land base	Current Provision (ha / 1,000 people)	2050 Provision (ha / 1,000 people)*
Population			33,505	71,800**
Actively Managed Parks	78.8	3.1%	2.5	1.1
Actively Managed Parks + Authorized Trails	106.1	4.2%	3.2	1.5

* Based on the assumption that no new park is added
** Midpoint of high-level projected population range for 2050, conducted in 2024

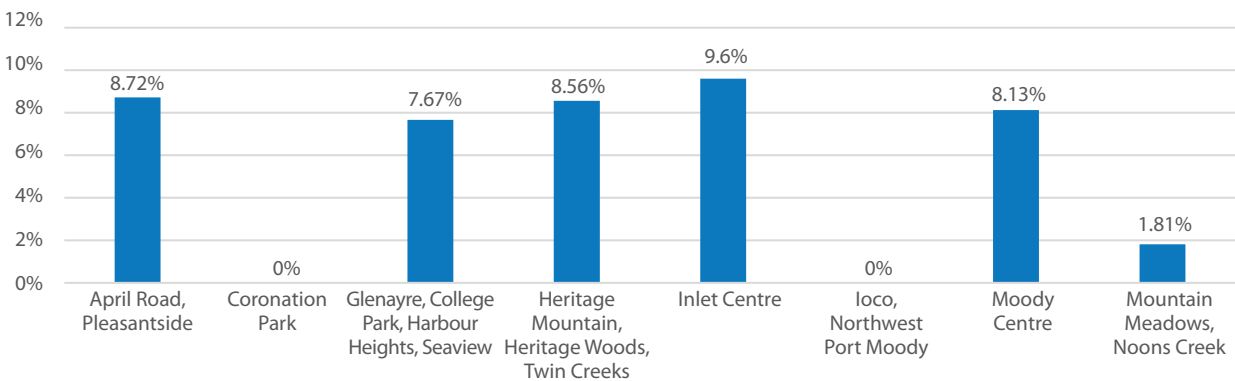
Neighbourhood Population-Based Provision

The graph below demonstrates the current population-based parkland provision compared to the projected future provision if no additional parkland is acquired. All neighbourhoods are expected to experience changes to the population-based parkland provision, which indicates that additional parkland acquisition will be necessary to maintain the current level of service. **Note:** only current parkland supply was included within these measurements, parkland to be provided in the future by approved developments has not been included.

Population-Based Parkland Provision (Current vs. Future) ▶



2024 Area-Based Parkland Provision by Neighbourhood (Includes Actively Managed Parks and Authorized Trails) ▶



5.3.3 Parkland Amenities and Features



Related
Guiding
Principles



► What activities do our parks support?

Description: Parkland amenities and features shape the quality, functionality, and experience of public spaces, supporting a diverse range of recreational, social, cultural, and ecological activities. This section evaluates the quantity, diversity, and distribution of amenities to ensure they meet the evolving needs of the community. Amenities and features included in this section of analysis are divided into four categories, as shown below.

Recreation Amenities						
◀ Sports Fields ▶		◀ Sports Courts ▶				
Grass	Synthetic	Basketball*	Tennis	Pickleball**	Sports Boxes	Bike and Skate Parks
Playgrounds	Spray Parks	Swimming Pools and Beaches	Outdoor Exercise Equipment	Dog Off-Leash Areas	Walking Tracks	Boat Launch

* Single hoops and full courts ** All locations currently share space with tennis courts

Social Amenities and Infrastructure			
Picnic Tables and Areas	Water Fountains	Washrooms	Reflecting/Healing Gardens

Arts and Culture Features		
In the Presence of Ancestors House Posts	Art Installations (eg: murals, sculptures)	Performance Spaces

Nature-based features	
Climate Resilient Garden Beds	Biodiversity Features (eg: bat boxes)

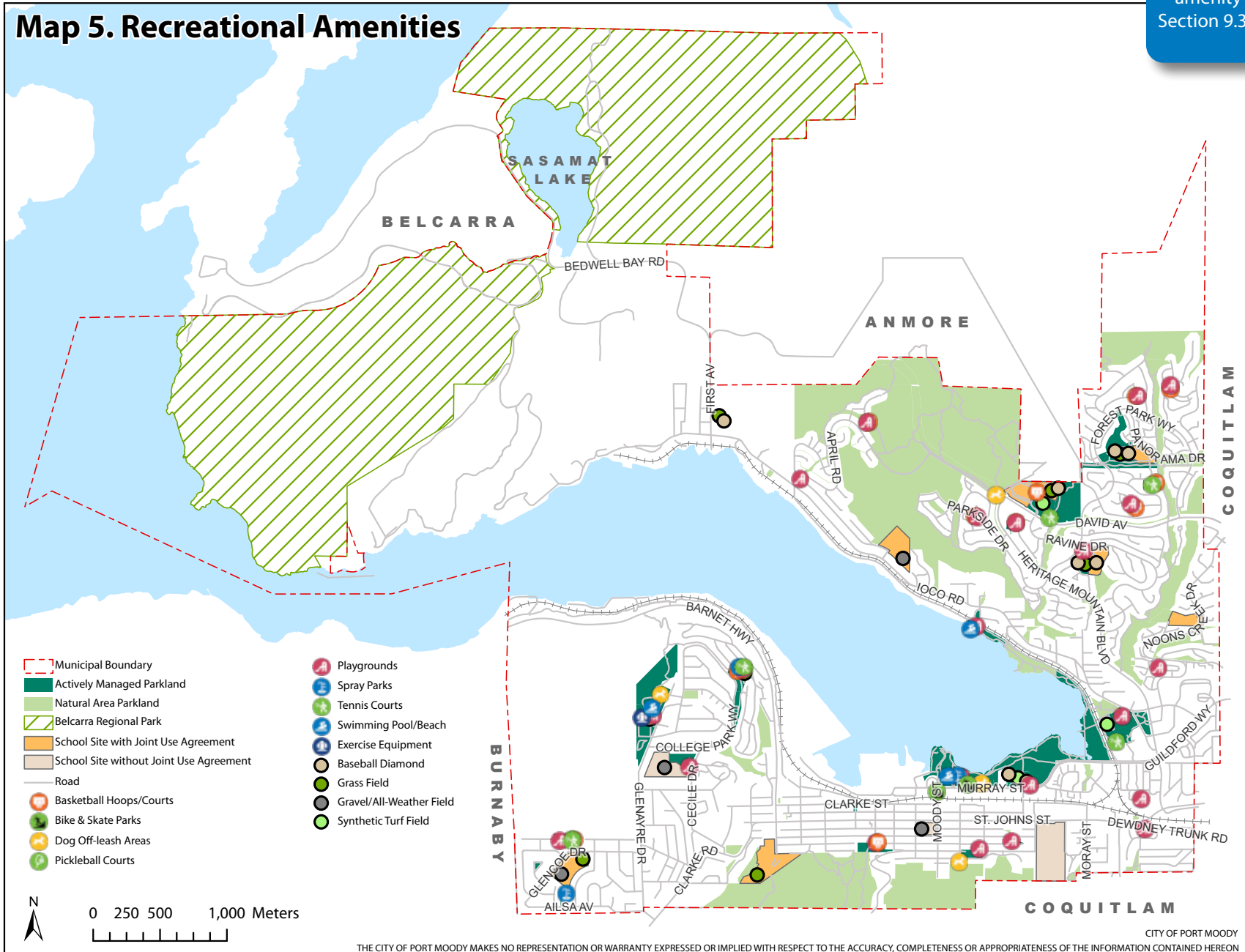
Note: Amenities and Features that are not on City-owned parkland are excluded from this section and are included within Section 5.3.4.

- **Goal:** A variety of amenities and features that are equitably distributed citywide and at the neighborhood level, meeting diverse recreational, cultural, and ecological needs.
- **Improvement Factors:** Increasing the supply and renewal of amenities.

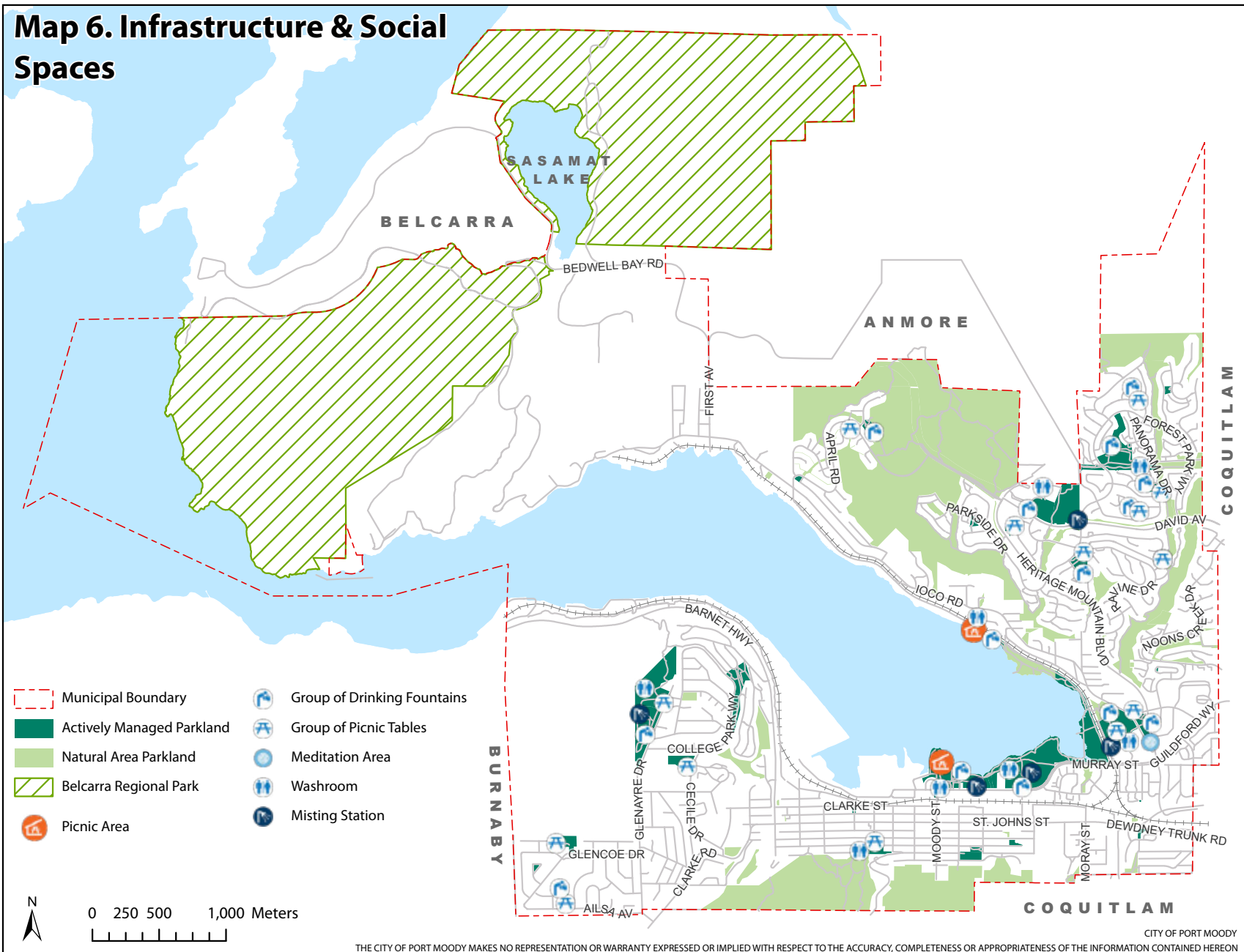


View individual
amenity maps in
Section 9.3 (Page 53)

Map 5. Recreational Amenities




Map 6. Infrastructure & Social Spaces



5.3.4 Urban Green Spaces and Additional Resources



 **Related Guiding Principles**



- What resources, other than City-owned parkland, provide parkland or park-like experiences?

Description: While city-owned parkland is a key part of Port Moody's green network, it is not the only resource that provides opportunities for connecting with nature, recreation, and social gathering. This section highlights additional elements that contribute to park-like experiences throughout the city, including urban forest canopy cover, green streets, and publicly accessible trails and plazas within private developments. Together, these spaces complement formal parks, enhancing the city's network of open spaces and strengthening connections between neighbourhoods, with nature, and to community destinations.

Resources within this section are divided into the following two categories based on the park-like qualities that they contribute:

1. Additional resources that provide park-like spaces



School Sites



Privately Owned Public Spaces (POPS)



Privately Owned Publicly Accessible Trails



Enhanced Pedestrian Streetscape



Private Amenities

2. Urban green spaces that provide access to nature and enhance climate resilience



Green Infrastructure



Urban Forest Canopy Cover



Community Gardens



► **Goal:** To enhance and expand a network of urban green spaces that complement city-owned parkland, providing residents with increased access to nature, recreation, and social gathering spaces. This includes strengthening green infrastructure, urban forest canopy, enhanced pedestrian streetscape, and publicly accessible private spaces to support climate resilience, connectivity, and overall community well-being.

► **Improvement Factors:** Enhance pedestrian-friendly streetscapes, urban forest canopy, green infrastructure and other climate resiliency features. Expand partnerships with the School District and private land owners.

6.0 Neighbourhood Overviews

This section provides a neighborhood-level analysis using a comprehensive parkland service assessment. By considering each area's unique context, geography, development patterns, and community needs, the summaries highlight current parkland services, what's working, and key challenges.

Through understanding what's working and where challenges exist, an acquisition target is recommended for each neighborhood. This target follows a multi-variable approach that considers the full suite of potential parkland services and opportunities, including access, park amenities and features, and urban green spaces. It also accounts for land suitability for active parkland and availability over the next 25 years.

Land is only one piece of the puzzle – other Focus for the Future strategies also play a role in achieving strong parkland service levels. Enhancing access, improving amenities, and strengthening urban green spaces are all important in ensuring an inclusive and high-quality park experience for all residents.



View the Official
Community Plan
Neighbourhood
Areas Map (Page 9)

► The following aspirational target and reference metrics, as outlined in Section 5.3, guide the assessment:



Amount of Parkland

Measures the amount of actively managed parkland and authorized trails per 1,000 residents, as well as its proportion relative to the neighborhood's total land area.

- Aspirational target for population-based provision: 2.5 hectares per 1,000 residents
- Reference metric for percentage of land base: 8%



Access to Parkland

Evaluates how easily residents can walk or roll to actively managed parkland and authorized trails.

- Reference metric: at least 85% of residents to be within a 5-minute walk of actively managed parkland or authorized trails.



Parkland Amenities and Features

Assesses the quantity, diversity, and distribution of amenities within parks to ensure they meet current and future needs. Amenities are grouped into four categories:



Recreation Amenities – Includes play spaces (playgrounds, spray parks, playing fields) and sports amenities (courts, fields, walking tracks, sport boxes, and outdoor exercise equipment).



Social Amenities and Infrastructure – Gathering spaces, picnic areas, washrooms, and seating.



Arts and Culture Features – Public art, performance spaces, and cultural features.



Nature-Based Features – Biodiversity gardens, tree canopy, and climate-resilient landscapes.



Urban Green Spaces and Additional Resources

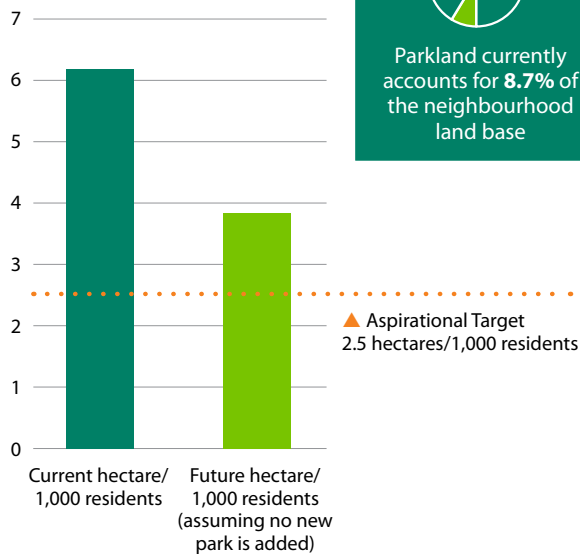
Captures elements that complement parkland, such as urban forest canopy, green infrastructure, privately owned public spaces (POPS), and private amenities, which enhance the public realm.

6.1 April Road – Pleasantside

► **Neighbourhood Characteristics:** April Road - Pleasantside is a neighborhood of mostly single-family homes, many with private outdoor spaces and some with waterfront access. The area has steep terrain and is split by loco Road, a busy major road with limited crosswalks. Nestled between Bert Flinn Park and Burrard Inlet, the neighborhood includes good access to nature, including the Shoreline Multi-Use Path at Old Orchard Park.



Population Based Parkland Provision



Parkland currently accounts for **8.7%** of the neighbourhood land base



83.2% of the neighbourhood within 5-minutes of actively managed parks or authorized trails



Recreation Amenities:

- 3 Play Spaces
- 1 Sports Amenity
- 1 Swimming Beach



Social Amenities and Infrastructure

- Picnic Area and Washrooms



Arts and Culture Features

- *In the Presence of Ancestors* House Posts (coming soon)



Nature-based Features

- Educational Signage and Bat Boxes



47% Urban Forest Canopy Cover

42.0 ha Natural Area Parkland

Urban Green Spaces and Additional Resources:

- Pleasantside Elementary (with joint use agreement)



What's working:

- Sufficient park space relative to the neighborhood's size and population
- Waterfront access with a swimmable beach at Old Orchard Park
- Proximity to extensive trail networks in Bert Flinn Park and along Shoreline Trail
- Private properties with yards support outdoor activities while contributing to the pedestrian experience, enhancing the neighborhood's streetscape



What are the challenges:

- Steep terrain and road network limit safe and comfortable movement without a vehicle
- Limited flat land restricts the types and scale of recreational amenities



Focus for the future:

- Improve access where feasible
- Ensure consistent service levels through the renewal of current recreation amenities
- Implement the Old Orchard Park Master Plan
- Maintain and enhance green open spaces in the private realm
- Maximize access to the waterfront

6.2 Coronation Park

► **Neighbourhood Characteristics:** Coronation Park is Port Moody's smallest neighbourhood, which currently lacks parkland. In the future, it is envisioned as a transit-oriented, mixed-use community with a centrally located urban public park and a series of trails.



82.8% of the neighbourhood within 5-minutes of actively managed parks or authorized trails

No City-owned amenities or features



24% Urban Forest Canopy Cover

0.0 ha Natural Area Parkland

Urban Green Spaces and Additional Resources

- None



What's working:

- Proximity to Inlet Centre and Moody Centre provides residents with access to parks and amenities in nearby neighborhoods



What are the challenges:

- Small neighbourhood size limits the scale of parks
- High demand anticipated for parks due to projected population growth



Focus for the future:

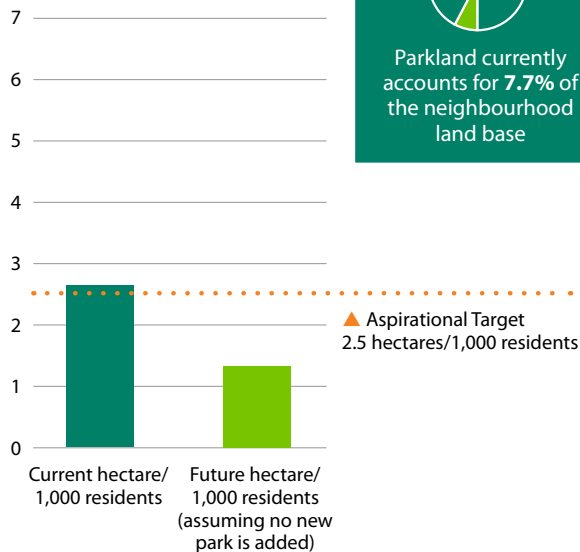
- Acquire parkland within the neighbourhood. An acquisition target of 2 hectares is recommended, preferably as 2 neighborhood parks
- Strongly encourage the provision of high quality publicly owned private spaces (POPS) in future redevelopments
- Further improve access to parks in adjacent neighborhoods (Inlet Centre and Moody Centre)
- Develop multi-functional, high-quality and diverse amenities in new parks
- Increase urban forest canopy cover and expand green infrastructure

6.3 Glenayre – College Park – Harbour Heights – Seaview

► **Neighbourhood Characteristics:** This neighbourhood includes a mixture of single-unit homes and multi-unit complexes, with a wide variety in the amount of private outdoor spaces available to residents. The area has steep terrain, including streams and ravines. This neighbourhood is also split by Clarke Road, which has limited pedestrian crossings. Westhill, Easthill, and Art Wilkinson Parks provide a diverse array of park amenities within this neighbourhood.



► Population Based Parkland Provision



Parkland currently accounts for **7.7%** of the neighbourhood land base



68.8% of the neighbourhood within 5-minutes of actively managed parks or authorized trails



Recreation Amenities:

- 6 Play Spaces
- 8 Sports Amenities
- 1 Outdoor Swimming Pool
- 1 Dog Off-Leash Area



Social Amenities and Infrastructure

- Picnic Tables
- Washrooms



Arts and Culture Features

- Murals



Nature-based Features

- Climate Resilient Garden Beds



What's working:

- A diverse range of amenities available in the larger neighborhood parks



What are the challenges:

- Steep terrain and the road network limit safe and comfortable movement without a vehicle
- High demand anticipated for parks due to projected population growth
- Large redevelopments are unlikely and limit new parkland opportunities



33% Urban Forest Canopy Cover

15.2 ha Natural Area Parkland

Urban Green Spaces and Additional Resources:

- Recreational amenities and green courtyards in multi-family developments
- Seaview Elementary School (no joint-use agreement)
- Glenayre Elementary School (with joint-use agreement)
- Port Moody Secondary (with joint use agreement)*



Focus for the future:

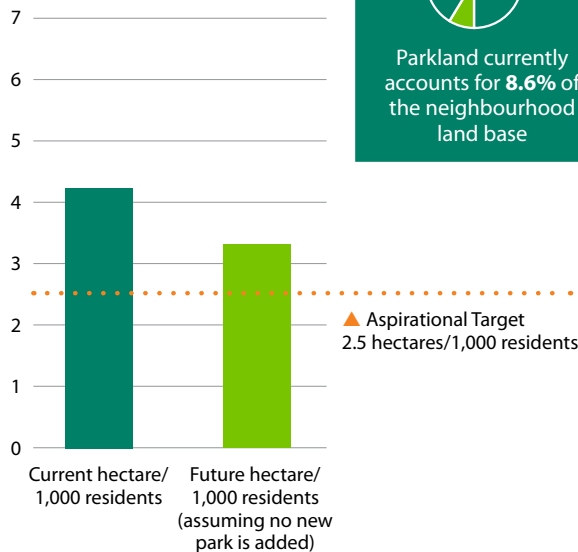
- Acquire parkland within the neighbourhood. An acquisition target of 4 hectares is recommended, which could take the form of two neighbourhood parks, pocket parks, and/or expansions of existing parks where feasible
- Improve access and pedestrian connectivity where feasible
- Adapt to evolving neighborhood needs through the addition of new amenities and features
- Expand urban forest canopy cover
- Maintain and augment green open spaces in the private realm

6.4 Heritage Mountain – Heritage Woods – Twin Creeks

► **Neighbourhood Characteristics:** This neighbourhood is a relatively new, master planned community, it contains a mix of single-unit homes and townhouses, and some apartments. Large natural areas, such as Bert Flinn Park, provide access to an extensive trail network, while Heritage Mountain Boulevard and David Avenue, major roads with limited pedestrian crossings, divide this neighbourhood.



► Population Based Parkland Provision



What's working:

- Multiple actively managed parks, from large to small, provide sufficient park space relative to the neighbourhood's size and population
- Amenities are relatively diverse and evenly distributed
- Nearly all residents are within a 5-minute walk to actively managed parks or trails
- High urban forest canopy cover
- Private properties with green front yards contribute to the pedestrian experience, enhancing the neighborhood's streetscape



99.7% of the neighbourhood within 5-minutes of actively managed parks or authorized trails



Recreation Amenities:

- 10 Play Spaces
- 10 Sports Amenities
- 1 Dog Off-Leash Area



Social Amenities and Infrastructure

- Picnic Tables
- Washrooms
- Water Fountains



Arts and Culture Features

- Sculptures
- Mural



Nature-based Features

- Climate Resilient Garden Beds



57% Urban Forest Canopy Cover

140.8 ha Natural Area Parkland

Urban Green Spaces and Additional Resources

- Heritage Woods Secondary School (with joint-use agreement)
- Heritage Mountain Elementary (with joint-use agreement)
- Aspenwood Elementary School (with joint-use agreement)



What are the challenges:

- Steep topography, multiple ravines, and protected streams limit the amount of flat land available for active recreational spaces



Focus for the future:

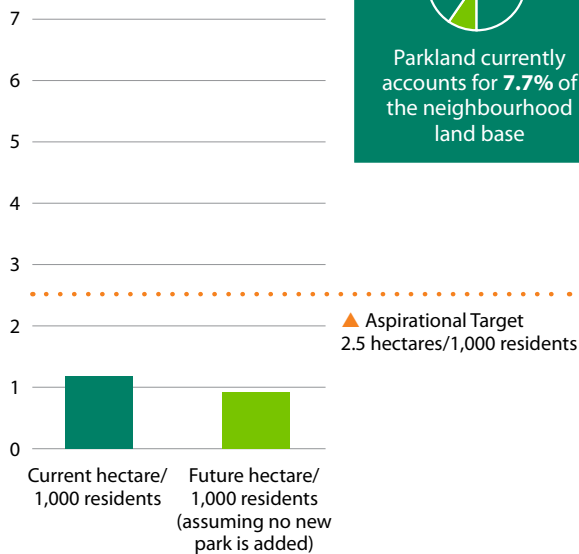
- Ensure consistent service levels through the renewal of existing amenities
- Maintain the current urban forest canopy cover
- Maintain and enhance green open spaces in the private realm

6.5 Inlet Centre

► **Neighbourhood Characteristics:** Inlet Centre is a vibrant, transit-oriented neighborhood with high-density housing and a mix of residential, commercial, and public spaces. Home to key community facilities such as City Hall, the Recreation Complex, and Inlet Centre SkyTrain Station, it serves as a central hub connecting the north and south shores. Pioneer Memorial Park and Town Centre Park are the larger parks in the neighborhood, providing green open spaces while supporting recreation and community gathering.



► Population Based Parkland Provision



Parkland currently accounts for **7.7%** of the neighbourhood land base



97.2% of the neighbourhood within 5-minutes of actively managed parks or authorized trails



Recreation Amenities:

- 4 Play Spaces
- 1 Tennis Court (multi-court)



Social Amenities and Infrastructure

- Reflecting/Meditation Garden
- Washrooms
- Picnic Tables



Arts and Culture Features

- Sculptures
- Mural
- Community Banners



Nature-based Features

- Climate Resilient Garden Beds



What's working:

- Access to diverse amenities and events through the Recreation Complex/Town Centre Park and Civic Centre
- Access to a network of greenways and trails, including the Shoreline Multi-Use Path



What are the challenges:

- Due to the small neighbourhood land area, which includes high-density developments and essential services, there is limited land available for new parkland



27% Urban Forest Canopy Cover

0.0 ha Natural Area Parkland

Urban Green Spaces and Additional Resources:

- Community Garden
- A range of POPS and private amenities within Suter Brook, Newport Village and other mixed use or multi-unit developments

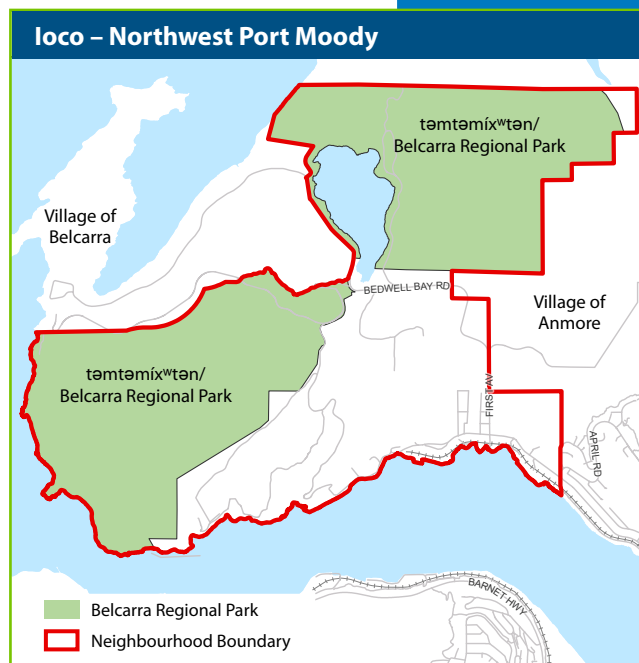


Focus for the future:

- Acquire parkland within the neighbourhood. An acquisition target of 1 hectare is recommended, which could take the form of two neighbourhood parks, or a combination of pocket parks and a neighbourhood park
- Develop multi-functional, high-quality, and diverse amenities in new parks
- Increase urban forest canopy cover and expand green infrastructure
- Continue to enhance outdoor landscapes at the Civic Complex
- Strongly encourage providing high quality POPS in future redevelopments

6.6 loco – Northwest Port Moody

► **Neighbourhood Characteristics:** loco – Northwest Port Moody is primarily composed of single-unit homes, many of which have private waterfront access. This neighbourhood also includes large areas of natural parkland and sections t̓əmt̓əx̓w̓tən/Belcarra Regional Park. While loco – Northwest Port Moody is the largest neighbourhood by land area, it currently has the smallest neighbourhood population.



691 ha (61%) of this 1,129 ha neighbourhood is covered by t̓əmt̓əx̓w̓tən/Belcarra Regional Park

No City-owned amenities or features



79% Urban Forest Canopy Cover
0.3 ha Natural Area Parkland

Urban Green Spaces and Additional Resources

- loco Sports Field



What's working:

- Access to nature through t̓əmt̓əx̓w̓tən/Belcarra Regional Park



What are the challenges:

- Limited pedestrian infrastructure
- Small developable land area



Focus for the future:

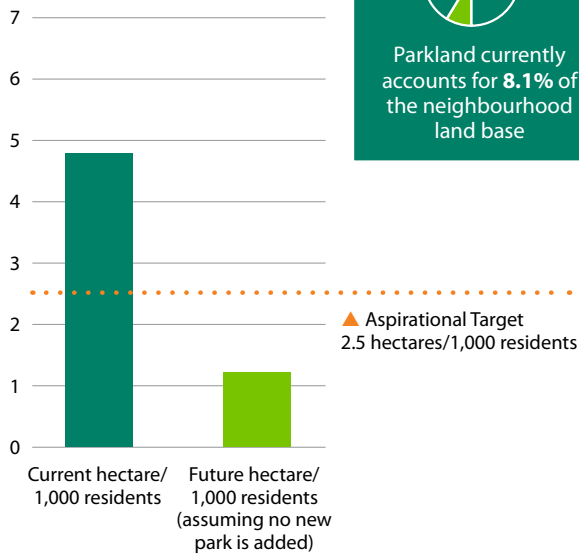
- Maintain current canopy cover
- Continue partnerships that provide community access to loco Field Site
- Investigate opportunities for acquisitions to deliver a larger sports amenity and/or a marine recreation amenity.
- Maximize access to the waterfront

6.7 Moody Centre

► **Neighbourhood Characteristics:** Moody Centre blends a variety of land uses, including residential, commercial, industrial, and heritage areas. It includes a mix of housing types, from single-family homes to apartments, with ongoing redevelopment shaping its future. The area is home to small manufacturers, breweries, and businesses along Murray and Spring Streets, while St. Johns Street serves as a key transportation and commercial corridor. Rocky Point Park is a regional waterfront destination, connecting to Shoreline Park and Old Orchard Park. South of St. Johns St., Kyle Park and Chip Kerr Park offer a few additional active recreational amenities



► Population Based Parkland Provision



82.6% of the neighbourhood within 5-minutes of actively managed parks or authorized trails



Recreation Amenities:

- 7 Play Spaces
- 4 Sports Amenities
- 2 Dog Off-Leash Areas
- 1 Outdoor Swimming Pool
- 1 Boat Launch



Social Amenities and Infrastructure

- Picnic Tables
- Washrooms
- Water Fountains



Arts and Culture Features

- *In the Presence of Ancestors* House Posts (coming soon)
- Performance Stage
- Sculptures and Murals



Nature-based Features

- Climate Resilient Garden Beds



44% Urban Forest
Canopy Cover (29% excluding Chines Park)

52.4 ha Natural Area Parkland

Urban Green Spaces and Additional Resources

- Community Gardens
- Climate Resilient Garden Beds
- A range of POPS and private amenities in multi-unit developments
- Port Moody Secondary (with joint use agreement)*
- Moody Middle School (no joint use agreement)
- Moody Elementary School (no joint use agreement)

6.7 Moody Centre (continued)



What's working:

- Waterfront access with marine recreation amenities at Rocky Point Park
- Three school sites provides additional recreational opportunities
- Chines Park contributes significant urban forest canopy cover



What are the challenges:

- High demand anticipated for parks due to projected population growth
- Access to parkland prohibited by steep topography, railway and major roads
- Amenities concentrated in Rocky Point Park with fewer amenities distributed throughout the neighborhood



Focus for the future:

- Acquire parkland within the neighbourhood. An acquisition target of 12.5 hectares is recommended, which could take the form of one to two neighborhood parks, expansions of existing parks, and new pocket parks
- Ensure consistent service levels through the renewal of current amenities
- Expand joint use agreement with the School District
- Advance the implementation of OCP policies to prioritize parkland dedications, open spaces, and trail connections, particularly within the Oceanfront District
- Maximize access to the waterfront
- Enhance connectivity to provide biodiversity corridors between the waterfront and Chines Park
- Continue requiring ample parks and open spaces, trails, green infrastructure and other private amenities in redevelopments
- Continue advocating for enhanced pedestrian streetscapes
- Develop multi-functional, high-quality and diverse amenities in new parks
- Increase urban forest canopy cover and expand green infrastructure in both public and private realms
- Implement the Rocky Point Park Master Plan

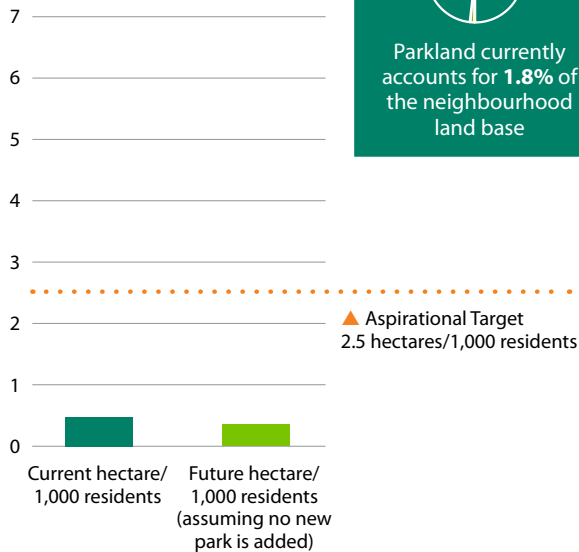


6.8 Mountain Meadows – Noons Creek

► **Neighbourhood Characteristics:** Mountain Meadows – Noons Creek contains a mixture of single-unit homes and multi-unit complexes, with varying amounts of private outdoor space. This neighbourhood has steep terrain, with streams and ravines. Noons Creek Drive, which is a busy road with limited pedestrian crossings, divides this neighbourhood. Parkland within this neighbourhood is primarily natural areas, with a small actively managed park along Appleyard Court.



► Population Based Parkland Provision



Parkland currently accounts for **1.8%** of the neighbourhood land base



87.2% of the neighbourhood within 5-minutes of actively managed parks or authorized trails



Recreation Amenities:

- 1 Play Space



41% Urban Forest Canopy Cover

8.3 ha Natural Area Parkland

Urban Green Spaces and Additional Resources

- Mountain Meadows Elementary School



What's working:

- Access to nature along Noons Creek



What are the challenges:

- Steep topography and ravines limit the amount of flat land available for active recreation spaces and connectivity to adjacent parks



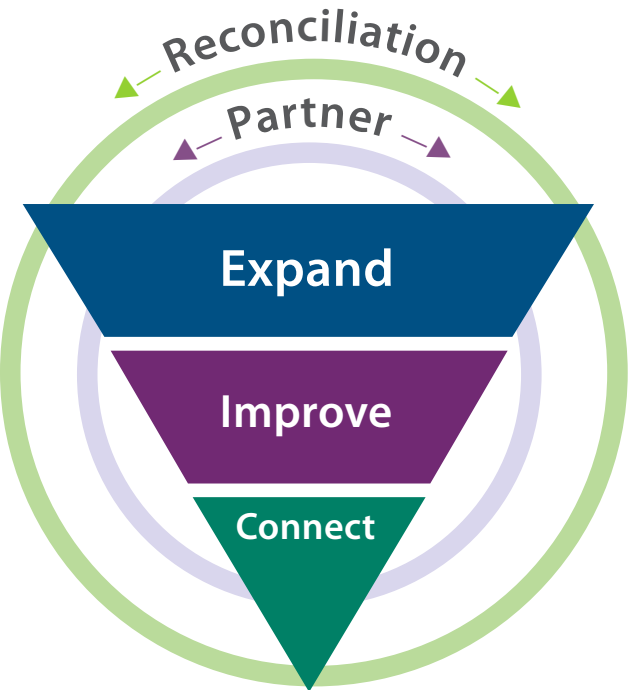
Focus for the future:

- Acquire parkland within the neighborhood. An acquisition target of 2 hectares is recommended, which could be in the form of a neighborhood park, pocket parks, and/or expanding existing school fields and play areas.
- Enhance pedestrian connectivity where possible
- Maintain partnership with SD43

7.0 Strategies

To guide the development of Port Moody’s parks system over the next 25 years, three interconnected recommendation themes have been established: **Expand, Improve, and Connect**.

- **Expand** focuses on increasing parkland through strategic acquisitions to meet the needs of a growing population and ensure equitable access.
- **Improve** emphasizes enhancing the quality and functionality of existing parks to accommodate intensive use and evolving community needs.
- **Connect** prioritizes improving links between parks and green spaces to create a cohesive network that promotes active transportation and accessibility.



While Expand is the priority, recommendations under these three themes work together to achieve the targeted parkland level of service. Additionally, reconciliation and partnerships are embedded across all three themes. Indigenous knowledge and cultural connections will be incorporated to better reflect the land’s history and ongoing stewardship, while collaboration with external organizations, private landowners, and the School District will further support the City’s ability to achieve parkland goals efficiently and effectively.

	Related Guiding Principles	Related Indicators
Expand		Amount of Parks, Access to Parks, Amenities and Features, Urban Green Spaces and Other Resources
Improve		Amenities and Features, Urban Green Spaces and Other Resources
Connect		Access to Parks, Urban Green Spaces and Other Resources

7.1 Expand

Increase parkland through acquisition. Expanding Port Moody's parkland requires strategic planning and resource management. The following strategies guide the acquisition strategic thinking and process:

1. Prioritize investment in acquisition.

Parkland acquisition will be prioritized as the primary focus of investment to address long-term parkland needs, ensure equitable access, and secure opportunities before rising land costs and development pressures reduce availability. While maintaining and improving existing parks plays a vital role in meeting service targets, the City will focus its capital investments on strategic land acquisition to expand the park system.

2. Acquire parkland that improve equity while remaining opportunistic.

Focus on priority neighborhoods or areas that are identified through the multi-factorial analysis for parkland provision, while maintaining flexibility to acquire parcels that align with parkland criteria, even if they are outside priority areas.

3. Target large, contiguous parcels.

Direct resources toward acquiring larger parcels that can support a variety of active and passive park amenities to meet the diverse needs of residents. Large, contiguous parcels are often the most difficult to acquire due to size and cost. In addition, while some parcels may still be obtained through dedication during the rezoning or subdivision process, the City should consider options such as cash-in-lieu where appropriate so that funds can be combined for acquiring larger parcels.

4. Acquire and secure lands adjacent to existing parks, particularly in high-growth areas.

To improve programming potential, enhance connectivity, and accommodate more activities and users, the City will prioritize acquisition of parcels adjacent to existing parks. This includes opportunities identified in the 2015 Parks and Recreation Master Plan of continued high priority to the public – including significantly expanding Rocky Point Park as well as expansion of Kyle Park, and Chip Kerr Park – where feasible.

5. Acquire land early.

Purchasing parkland early ensures long-term acquisition potential, even if park improvements are deferred until funding is available. In the interim, land can be leased to generate revenue or temporary use

6. Maximize acquisition tools and funding sources.

Given the high cost of land—estimated at \$25-27.5 million per hectare citywide based on 2024 BC Assessment data—securing new parkland requires a diverse set of funding tools. This cost is likely to increase as new provincial housing legislation reshapes land values. Leveraging a combination of primary and secondary tools will be essential to optimizing acquisition opportunities.

► Primary Tools:

- **Development Cost Charges (DCCs):** Port Moody collects DCCs from new developments, as authorized by the Local Government Act. These charges fund growth-related infrastructure, including parkland acquisition and development. DCCs must be allocated to projects that directly serve the new development, ensuring that parks and amenities are located nearby. It's important to ensure regular updates to reflect current land values and acquisition costs, with annual minor updates and major reviews every five years. The purchasing power of collected DCC funds erodes if not used, as land costs increase. By updating DCCs regularly, the erosion of purchasing power can be minimized. Incremental increases are also easier to implement through incremental adjustments.
- **Parkland Dedication:** Under the Local Government Act (LGA), the City may require developers to dedicate 5% of land for park purposes or provide cash-in-lieu (CIL) when a subdivision creates three or more additional new lots. This requirement applies only to subdivisions and does not extend to other forms of development, such as rezoning or building permit applications, unless secured through other agreements. Funds collected through CIL are reserved for acquiring or improving parkland in areas of greatest need. While effective for securing neighborhood parkland, this tool has limitations in high-density developments where population growth often outpaces available park space. To address these gaps, Parkland Dedication contributions must be supplemented with other funding mechanisms, ensuring the City can secure sufficient park space and amenities to meet long-term community needs.

► Secondary Tools:

- **Borrowing and Financing:** Consider municipal borrowing / debt-funding to help address funding gaps, minimize opportunity costs, maximize the value gained from acquisition funds, and offset the cost of acquisitions and improvements. The City can employ municipal borrowing to fund acquisitions and then use DCCs or earnings from the properties to pay back loans. This approach can minimize opportunity costs by allowing the City to act early and be nimble in its acquisition approach. It will also help offset the acquisition costs over time by purchasing lands ahead of when they are needed and earning value until park improvements are implemented.
- **Heritage Reserve Fund and Land Sale Reserve Fund:** The Heritage Reserve Fund receives 30% of proceeds from land sales and was originally created to preserve land value by maintaining financial reserves equivalent to City-owned land holdings. Over time, its scope expanded to support strategic property acquisitions, providing a potential funding source for parkland purchases.

The Land Sale Reserve Fund, funded by land sales, serves as another potential source for acquisitions. Given the increasing demand for parkland, the City may consider increasing the percentage of land sale proceeds allocated to the Heritage Reserve Fund or exploring alternative mechanisms to ensure funds retain their value. However, because reserve funds lose purchasing power over time as land values rise, strategies to protect their long-term effectiveness should also be considered.
- **Land Management and Strategic Purchases:** The City's Land Management Strategy allows for the purchase and sale of lands to address municipal needs, including parkland acquisition. This strategy supports proactive measures, such as acquiring properties identified for future parks when they become available, even if immediate development is not warranted. Leasing properties until they are ready for park use or redeveloping underutilized land can further enhance flexibility and cost-effectiveness. This approach ensures that land identified as critical for future parks becomes part of the City's "reserves" to be developed as population growth and needs evolve.
- **Amenity Cost Charges (ACCs):** ACCs are negotiated during the rezoning process and provide an additional source of funding for parkland improvements and amenities not covered under the DCC bylaw. These contributions can complement other funding sources but should not overlap with DCCs or be exchanged for bonus density without clear guidelines. Though limited, the City has opportunities to recognize and integrate ACCs as part of a broader parkland acquisition strategy.

7. Continue to collaborate with the School District (SD 43).

Work with SD 43 to further establish sites for joint-use agreements, collaborate on planning new school sites, and explore other partnership opportunities.

8. Advocate for large contiguous public parks in major redevelopment areas.

For large redevelopment sites with comprehensive planning opportunities, prioritize the inclusion of a large, contiguous public park as part of the development. These parks should be centrally located to maximize accessibility and designed to serve as focal points for the surrounding community, supporting diverse recreational and social activities. Collaborating with developers during the early planning stages ensures that parkland is integrated effectively .

9. Maximize public waterfront access and explore opportunities for new or expanded waterfront parks.

In alignment with the Official Community Plan and 2015 Parks and Recreation Master Plan, enhance public access and recreational use of the waterfront by pursuing a more connected and continuous system of waterfront parkland along the Inlet.

10. Conduct detailed neighborhood assessments to identify sub-areas for parkland acquisition.

Build on the evaluation and initial acquisition proposals outlined in the Analysis chapter by conducting more detailed neighborhood-level assessments. These assessments will go beyond parkland provision metrics to include factors such as real estate opportunities, land suitability, and community needs. Where appropriate, consider identifying and designating future parkland in the Official Community Plan (OCP) to support long-term acquisition goals and ensure alignment with broader land use planning efforts.

11. Adopt a parkland assessment process.

Use a set of clear evaluation criteria to strategically guide parkland acquisitions. This process ensures decisions are based on a mix of quantitative and qualitative considerations. The criteria will be periodically reviewed and refined based on lessons learned and evolving priorities.

► Key Evaluation Criteria:

- Is the site in a parkland priority area?
- Does the site improve parkland connectivity and access?
- Is the site suitable for parkland purposes (size, topography, context)?
- Does the site expand an existing park?
- Does the site align with City policies and goals?
- Does the site have high ecological or cultural value?
- Can the site support high-demand amenities?

This table provides a general framework for assessing potential parkland acquisitions. Staff will conduct a more detailed evaluation when specific sites are identified.

Evaluation Criteria	Description	Highest Priority
1. Is the site in a parkland acquisition priority neighbourhood? (see Section 6)	Considers the amount of parkland, projected population growth, and park service gaps.	The site is in an area identified as having a low parkland service level
2. Is the site suitable for parkland, including specific priorities for amenities and services?	Considers size, shape, topography, archaeology and ground conditions, and context of the site (land use, noise, utilities etc.).	The site is well-configured and free of major constraints, making it functional, specifically for prioritized amenities and features, if known.
3. Does the site improve parkland connectivity / access?	Enhances park access and connectivity.	The site fills a critical gap in park access or strengthens connections between parks and key destinations.
4. Does this site expand an existing park?	Located immediately adjacent to an existing park?	The site enables meaningful expansion of an existing park, improving functionality, access, or programming opportunities.
5. Does the site have potential to accommodate park amenities that are in high demand?	Considers amenities identified in Section 6 , and the updated Parks and Recreation Master Plan (in progress)	The site can support amenities that are in high need in the community.
6. Does the site have high ecosystem values?	Includes existing high-value natural areas, as identified through other City policies and strategies (e.g. Urban Forest Management Strategy, Environmentally Sensitive Area Strategy (2003)).	The site provides high-value ecological benefits, that would not be protected through existing bylaws and/or provincial and federal legislation.
7. Does the site have cultural significance?	Supports cultural heritage or reconciliation goals.	The site has recognized cultural importance, contributing to storytelling, gathering, or reconciliation efforts.
8. Does the acquisition of this site for parkland align with other policies or plans?	Considers City needs more broadly, including alignment with City policies.	The site strongly supports Parkland objectives, and other City needs have been considered.

12. Establish clear internal processes so that the City can be nimble to make decisions on acquisition opportunities in a timely way.

A streamlined process for evaluating and executing parkland acquisitions is essential to avoid missed opportunities in a competitive market. Clear workflows, prioritization criteria, and alignment across departments will enable the City to act quickly and decisively while maintaining transparency and accountability.

13. Dedicate resources to manage parkland acquisition evaluation and process.

Effective parkland acquisitions require expertise in real estate, negotiations, and financing. While some capacity exists within City staff, additional specialized skills and dedicated resources are needed. This could involve creating internal roles or hiring external consultants to strengthen the City's ability to secure critical parkland.

14. Develop a policy on Air Space Parcel Parks.

Air space parcels offer a creative solution for expanding parkland in dense urban areas, often built above structures like parking garages or commercial spaces and transferred to City ownership. While they address land scarcity, air space parks face challenges such as size, accessibility, usability, and higher maintenance complexities. A policy will ensure these parks are designed to meet accessibility and usability standards, complement the broader park network, and provide meaningful recreational opportunities while addressing their unique limitations.

15. Encourage private donations.

Create a clear pathway for private landowners to donate land, with incentives such as tax benefits or naming rights.

16. Seek acquisitions that have potential for partnership opportunities that can create value.

The City may be able to partner with external entities on acquisition funding and land management. Examples could include conservation organizations, educational institutions, or charitable organizations. Although these types of opportunities are not plentiful, they could help support acquisition of critical parcels.



7.2 Improve

Continuing to improve the functionality and quality of existing parks is another key strategy towards achieving targeted parkland service provision, offering a qualitative approach that complements quantitative gains through new parkland. Through ongoing evaluation of existing park spaces, park improvements, as well as increased management and maintenance, the City can increase park capacity to meet more intensive uses.

17. Continue to build high-quality park amenities and plan for increasing maintenance and management needs.

Park improvements will be phased strategically to sustain the delivery of high-quality and durable park amenities that can withstand intensive use and support the needs of a growing community. Investments in park improvements will be phased and balanced with acquisitions to achieve the targeted parkland level of service, ensuring the City meets current and future community needs within available resources.

18. Factor ongoing operating and maintenance funding into capital planning to sustain park quality.

Ensuring parks remain safe, clean, and functional requires integrating maintenance funding with capital investments. Aligning resources with usage levels will extend asset longevity, manage long-term costs, and uphold service standards for growing community needs.

19. Establish policies to expand park and amenity benefits within streetscapes and city infrastructure lands.

Improving the whole public realm contributes to health and well-being and provides benefits as parks would. Dedicated parklands are not the only urban spaces that can provide community benefits for outdoor socializing, relaxation, recreation, and access to nature. The urban fabric of streets and infrastructure lands is particularly suited to connectivity, social spaces, and enhancing the urban forest canopy.

20. Develop a priority amenities list to support negotiations with developers.

Analysis of existing amenities (section 5.3.4), combined with input from public engagement, will guide the creation of a regularly updated priority list of high-demand park amenities. These amenities should address residents' daily needs for play, exercise, access to nature, socializing, mental restoration, and pets. The list will not only inform park improvements but also provide clear direction during negotiations with developers, ensuring that contributions align with community needs and enhance overall park capacity.

21. Continue to establish partnerships to co-fund park improvements.

Collaborative partnerships with organizations, including conservation groups, private entities, and the School District (SD 43), can support the co-funding, management, and maintenance of park improvements.



7.3 Connect

Improving connections to and between parks and green spaces enhances access, encourages active transportation, and creates a cohesive park network. Strategies include:

22. Improve connectivity to and between parks.

Enhance connections to and between parks by focusing on accessible, safe, and comfortable pedestrian and cycling routes. This includes aligning with the Trail Network Plan (in progress) to expand and enhance the trail system, while also integrating streets, other City-owned land, as well as publicly accessible pathways on the private realm to support seamless and intuitive park access.

23. Collaborate with other departments to develop strong streetscape standards and design guidelines to incorporate park-like features and enhance ecosystem services.

Streets and public spaces can complement the park system by integrating street trees, green infrastructure, seating areas, and social spaces. Working with Engineering and Planning departments, the City can establish guidelines that enhance walkability, ecological resilience, and urban livability, ensuring new developments contribute to a more connected and climate-resilient public realm.

24. Leverage private easements towards enhancing connectivity.

Ownership of lands may not always be needed or desirable, particularly for small parcels that are primarily suitable for connectivity. The City should consider opportunities to enhance connectivity through easements and partnerships with private land owners. This approach should be targeted and have clear benefits for participating property owners.



8.0 Implementation, Reporting, and Review

The following section will guide implementation of the strategy, specifically identifying priorities, timelines, and clarifying how the Parkland Strategy integrates with other City strategies, policies and processes. This section also outlines the frequency and content of progress reports, drivers for updates to the strategy, and a timeline for review.

8.1 Implementation Plan

Strategy	Priority	Lead	Support/ Partners	Timeline
Expand				
1. Prioritize investments towards acquisition.	⬆ High	Parks	Planning, Finance	ongoing
2. Acquire Parkland that improve equity while remaining opportunistic.	⬆ High	Parks	Finance, Planning	ongoing
3. Target large, contiguous parcels	⬆ High	Parks	Planning, Finance	ongoing
4. Acquire and secure lands adjacent to existing parks, particularly in high-growth areas.	⬆ High	Parks	Finance	ongoing
5. Acquire land early, even if park improvements cannot be accomplished immediately.	⬆ High	Parks	Planning, Finance	ongoing
6. Maximize acquisition tools and funding sources	⬆ High	Parks, Finance	Planning	ongoing
7. Continue to collaborate with the School District (SD 43).	⬆ High	Parks	SD 43	ongoing
8. Advocate for large contiguous public parks in major redevelopment areas.	⬆ High	Parks, Planning	Engineering	ongoing
9. Maximize public waterfront access and explore opportunities for new or expanded waterfront parks.	⬆ High	Parks	Planning, Engineering	ongoing
10. Conduct detailed neighborhood assessments to identify sub-areas for parkland acquisition.	⬆ High	Parks, Planning	Engineering, Finance	2025–2027
11. Adopt a parkland assessment process.	⬆ High	Parks	Planning, Finance, GIS	2025
12. Establish clear internal processes so that the City can be nimble to make decisions on acquisition opportunities in a timely way	⬆ High	Parks, Finance	Planning	2025–2027
13. Dedicate resources to manage parkland acquisition evaluation and process.	⬆ High	Parks	Finance, Planning	2025–ongoing
14. Develop a policy on Air Space Parcel Parks.	⬆ High	Parks	Planning	2025–2026
15. Encourage private donations	⬆ Low	Parks, Finance	N/A	ongoing

Strategy	Priority	Lead	Support/ Partners	Timeline
Improve				
16. Seek acquisitions that have potential for partnership opportunities that can create value.	Low	Parks	Finance	ongoing
17. Continue to build high-quality park amenities and plan for increasing maintenance and management needs	High	Parks	N/A	ongoing
18. Factor ongoing operating and maintenance funding into capital planning to sustain park quality.	High	Parks	N/A	ongoing
19. Establish policies to expand park and amenity benefits within streetscapes and city infrastructure lands.	High	Parks, Engineering	Planning	ongoing
20. Develop a priority amenities list to support negotiations with developers	High	Parks	Planning	2025
21. Continue to establish partnership to co-fund park improvements	Low	Parks	Finance	ongoing
Connect				
22. Improve connectivity to and between parks.	High	Parks, Engineering	Planning	ongoing
23. Collaborate with other departments to develop strong streetscape standards and design guidelines to incorporate park-like features and enhance ecosystem services.	High	Parks, Environment, Engineering Planning	N/A	ongoing
24. Leverage private easements towards enhancing connectivity	Low	Engineering, Planning	Parks	ongoing

8.2 Guiding Parkland Contributions in Redevelopments

Redevelopment offers opportunities to expand and enhance public spaces. This section guides planning and prioritizing parkland contributions during redevelopment to align with the Parkland Strategy. The Parkland Strategy aims to have new developments contribute meaningfully to the public realm and support a network of green, connected, and inclusive spaces.

Parkland contributions come in many forms—from dedicated public parks and trails to streetscapes designed with pedestrian-friendly features, privately owned public spaces (POPS), and green infrastructure. Each redevelopment site has different opportunities and constraints, requiring a flexible but intentional approach.

The table on page 47 ranks key parkland elements across neighborhoods based on need, to support discussions specifically during redevelopment planning. Priorities are categorized as:

- 1

High Need: essential contributions that fill critical gaps
- 2

Opportunity Based: valuable contributions that should be pursued where feasible
- 3

Limited: acknowledges that other Park Service Contributions may offer larger public benefits

This framework aligns with three key strategies:

Expand (#8):	Improve (#18)	Connect (#22)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Advocate for large, contiguous public parks in major redevelopment areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Establish policies to expand park and amenity benefits within streetscapes and city infrastructure lands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Collaborate across departments to enhance streetscape design and incorporate park-like features.

Not all contributions are equal—while all forms of open space improvements are encouraged, some have a greater impact on recreation services, community well-being and climate resilience than others. Contributions will be evaluated based on their size, functionality, and overall benefit. Understanding that all developments contribute Development Cost Charges (DCCs), this is not a comprehensive list of what we expect each project to deliver directly. Where appropriate, DCCs may be used to deliver parkland services in other neighborhoods.

Park Needs and Opportunities During Redevelopment by Neighbourhood

1 High Need








Essential contributions that fill critical gaps

2 Opportunity Based

Valuable contributions that should be pursued where feasible

3 Limited

Acknowledges that other Park Service Contributions may offer larger public benefits

Contribution		April Road - Pleasantville	Coronation Park	Glenayre – College Park – Harbour Heights - Seaview	Heritage Mountain – Heritage Woods – Twin Creeks	Inlet Centre	loco – Northwest Port Moody	Moody Centre	Noons Creek – Mountain Meadows
 Dedicated Public Park*	New large-medium parks	3	1	1	3	2	2	1	3
	New small-pocket parks	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1
	Adding to existing parks	2	3	2	3	3	3	1	3
 Privately Owned Public Spaces (POPS) (e.g. playgrounds, sport courts, dog parks)		2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2
 Authorized Trails (including trail / access through redevelopments)**		1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
 Enhanced Pedestrian Streets (e.g. street furniture, trees, landscaping, gathering spaces, connections to pocket parks)		3	1	1	3	2	3	1	3
 Increased Canopy Cover (e.g. urban forest nodes)***		2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2
 Supplemental private amenities (e.g. dog relief areas, sport courts, play spaces, community gardens, green front yards)		1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
 Green Infrastructure and nature-based features (e.g. rain gardens, green walls/roofs, pollinator-friendly planting)		1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1

Note: Amenities and improvements within existing parks are excluded from this table, since these are delivered through a comprehensive capital planning and delivery process funded through DCCs.

*this is in addition to any natural area dedication required due to zoning bylaw setbacks, provincial legislation, or federal legislation

**see Trail Network Plan and Master Transportation Plan for additional information and guidance

***see Urban Forest Management Strategy for additional information and guidance

8.3 Reporting Progress

To ensure transparency and accountability in achieving the goals outlined in this strategy, the City will produce a Parkland Report Card every two years. This report card will provide a clear summary of progress using key metrics and indicators identified in Section 5.3, tracking changes and improvements across the park system.

Regular reporting will help track progress towards the City's parkland goals, support data-driven decision-making, and maintain public awareness of improvements to the park system.

8.4 Reviewing the Plan

The effectiveness of these strategies depends on regular evaluation and adaptation. Every five years, the City will conduct a comprehensive review of its acquisition strategies, funding mechanisms, and parkland priorities to ensure alignment with growth trends, best practices, and emerging opportunities.

► This review will be informed by:

- Lessons learned from past acquisitions and park development projects.
- Changes in population growth and urban development patterns affecting parkland needs.
- Updates to financial tools and funding mechanisms, including Development Cost Charges (DCCs) and parkland dedication policies.
- Shifts in community priorities, as identified through public engagement and ongoing monitoring.

By conducting regular reviews and refining strategies based on data and experience, the City will ensure that its parkland acquisition and management approach remains effective, equitable, and sustainable over the long term.

► The report card will include, but is not limited to:

- New parkland acquisitions
- Improvements to park access
- New and upgraded amenities
- Newly established partnerships
- Creation of new or enhanced urban green spaces, including improvements within the public and private realms.



9.0 Appendices

9.1 Glossary

► **Actively Managed Parkland**

Parkland actively managed, maintained, or programmed by the City for community use. Refers to parkland where the whole area is intended for community use. Also includes City-owned playing fields, plazas and other open spaces used for public recreation that are managed by the parks department. The term actively managed parkland encompasses parkland uses beyond active recreation, such as social gathering, meditation, and a source of connection with nature.

► **Air Space Parcel**

Parcels that have other infrastructure below them, such as a building or parkade.

► **Authorized Trails**

Trails authorized by that City that run through Natural Areas are included as their own category within this report to account for the parkland services that these trails provide. Parkland services provided by trails include both mental and physical health benefits provided by enhanced access to nature and active recreation.

► **Development Cost Charges**

[Development Cost Charges \(DCCs\)](#) are a provincially regulated method to ensure new developments contribute to the needed increase in capacity for infrastructure such as roads, water, sanitary and stormwater systems, park land and improvements.

► **Green Infrastructure**

Vegetation and other enhancements that support ecosystems introduced through human intervention.

► **Natural Assets**

Naturally occurring vegetation and related supporting ecosystems.

















































► **Natural Area Parkland**














































Parkland that received relatively low levels of maintenance and supports natural or naturalizing vegetation. Conservation of natural ecosystems is a priority in natural areas, access to these areas is permitted through trails authorized by the City (see definition above). Access for people through natural areas is limited to reduce negative impacts, such as soil erosion, root compaction and trampling of plants, on sensitive ecosystems.



























► **Privately-Owned Public Spaces (POPS)**

Spaces that are designed for public use, such as plazas, that are owned by a non-governmental entity such as a business or developer.

9.2 Actively Managed Parks

Park Name	 Neighbourhood(s)	Amenities
Aisla Park	Glenayre/Harbour Heights/College Park/Seaview	  
Appleyard Court Park	Mountain Meadows/Noons Creek	 
Art Wilkinson Park	Glenayre/Harbour Heights/College Park/Seaview	    
Aspenwood Park	Twin Creeks/Heritage Mountain/Heritage Woods	  
Barber Street Park	April Road/Pleasant side	 
Cedarwood Drive Park	Twin Creeks/Heritage Mountain/Heritage Woods	   
Chestnut Way Park	Twin Creeks/Heritage Mountain/Heritage Woods	   
Chip Kerr Park	Moody Centre	 
Easthill Park	Glenayre/Harbour Heights/College Park/Seaview	      
Flavelle Park	April Road/Pleasant side	   
Foxwood Park	Twin Creeks/Heritage Mountain/Heritage Woods	  
Greenleaf Park	Twin Creeks/Heritage Mountain/Heritage Woods	   
Heritage Mountain Park	Twin Creeks/Heritage Mountain/Heritage Woods	   

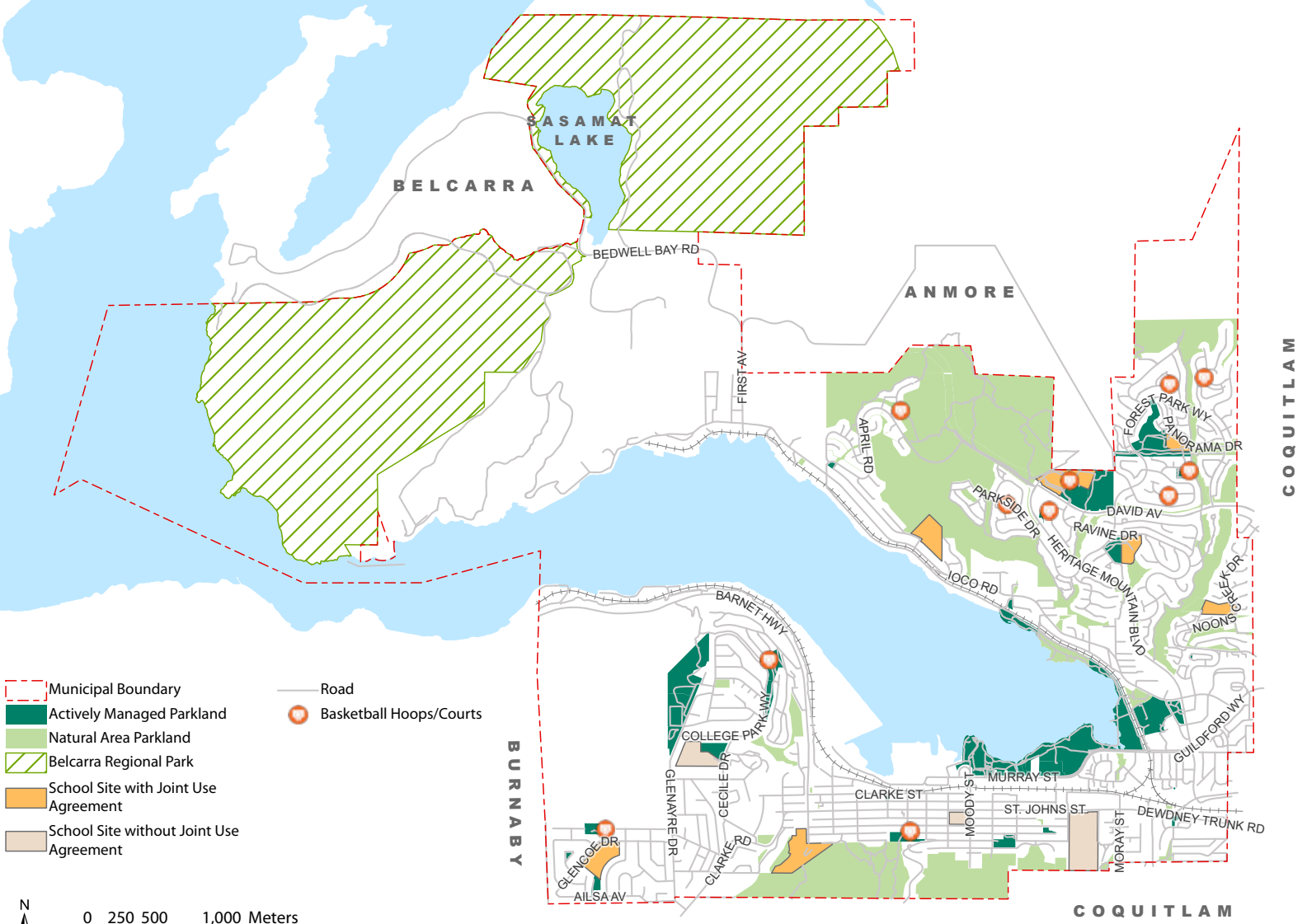
Park Name	Neighbourhood(s)	Amenities
Inlet Park	Moody Centre	     
Kyle Park	Moody Centre	    
Mosaic Park	Moody Centre	 
Weldon Court (Adopted Greenspace)	Glenayre/Harbour Heights/College Park/Seaview	
North Shore Community Park	Twin Creeks/Heritage Mountain/Heritage Woods	     
Old Orchard Park	April Road/Pleasantside	     
Pioneer Memorial Park	Inlet Centre	 
PoMo Rotary Sk8 park	Moody Centre	  
Queens Street Plaza	Moody Centre	
Rocky Point Park	Moody Centre	        
Rotary Trials Park	Moody Centre	
Seaview Park	Glenayre/Harbour Heights/College Park/Seaview	 
St George Street Park	Moody Centre	 

Park Name	Neighbourhood(s)	Amenities
Sycamore Park	Twin Creeks/Heritage Mountain/Heritage Woods	   
Town Centre Park	Inlet Centre	      
Twin Creeks Park	Twin Creeks/Heritage Mountain/Heritage Woods	  
Westhill Park	Glenayre/Harbour Heights/College Park/Seaview	           



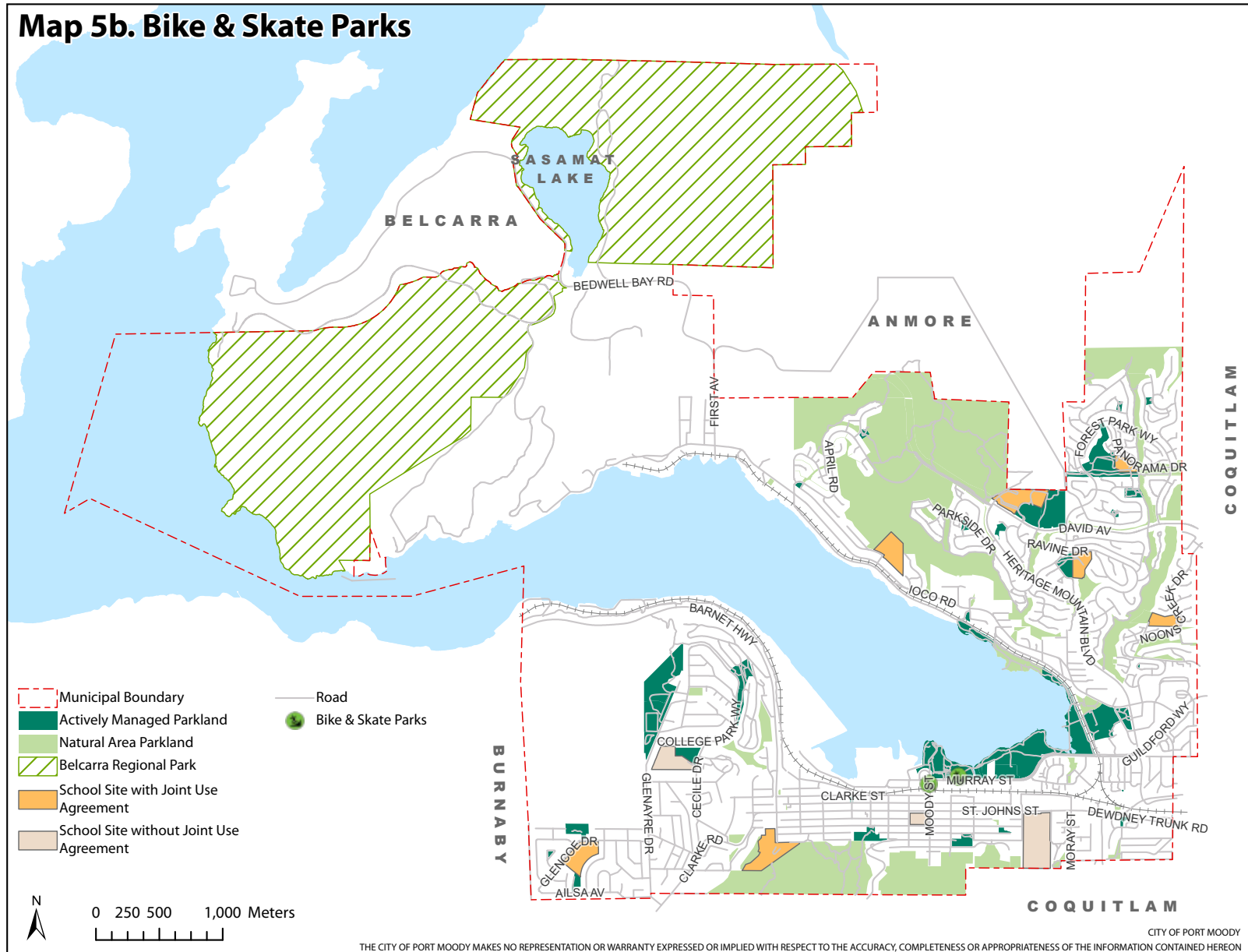
9.3 Park Amenities by Categories

Map 5a. Basketball Hoops/Courts

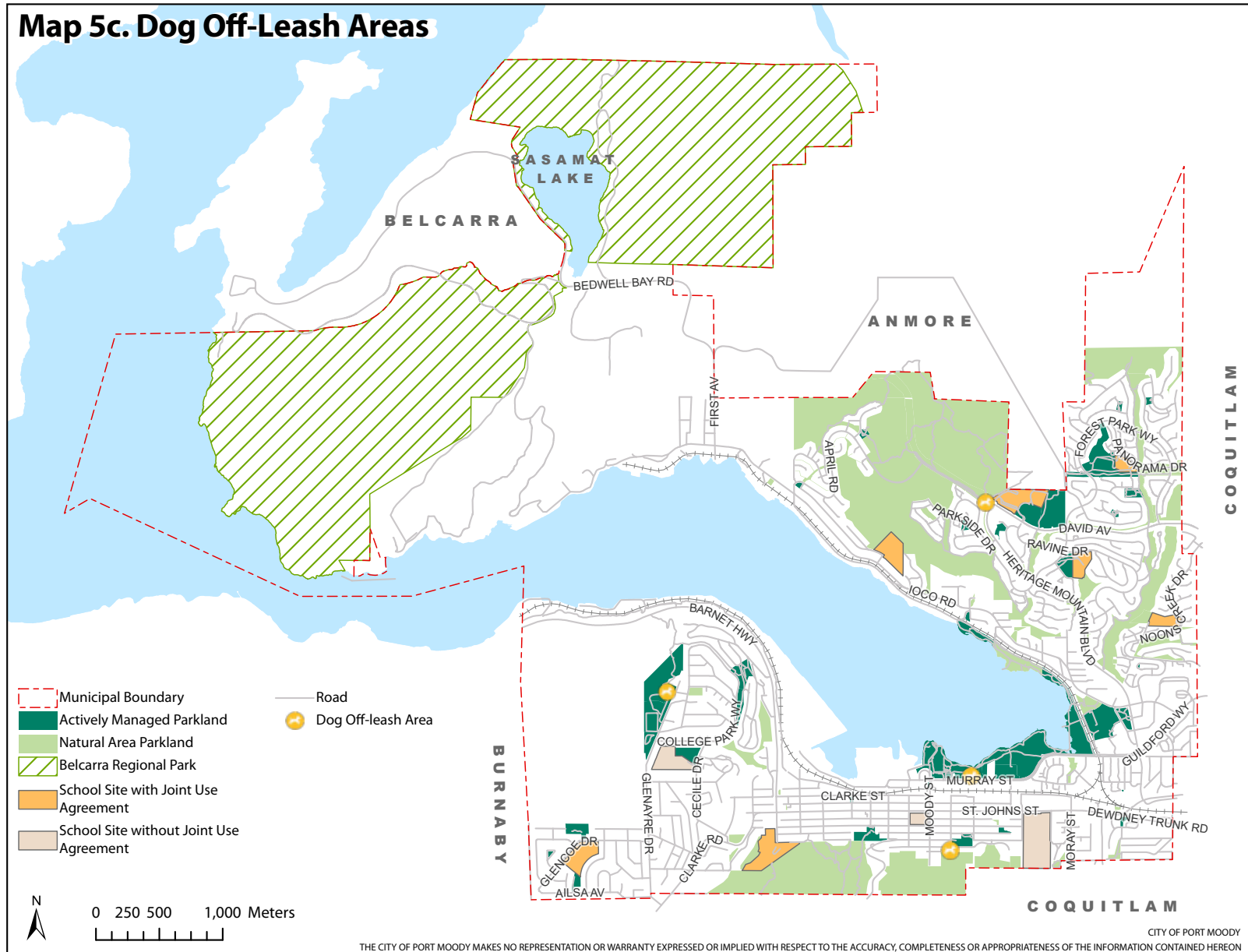


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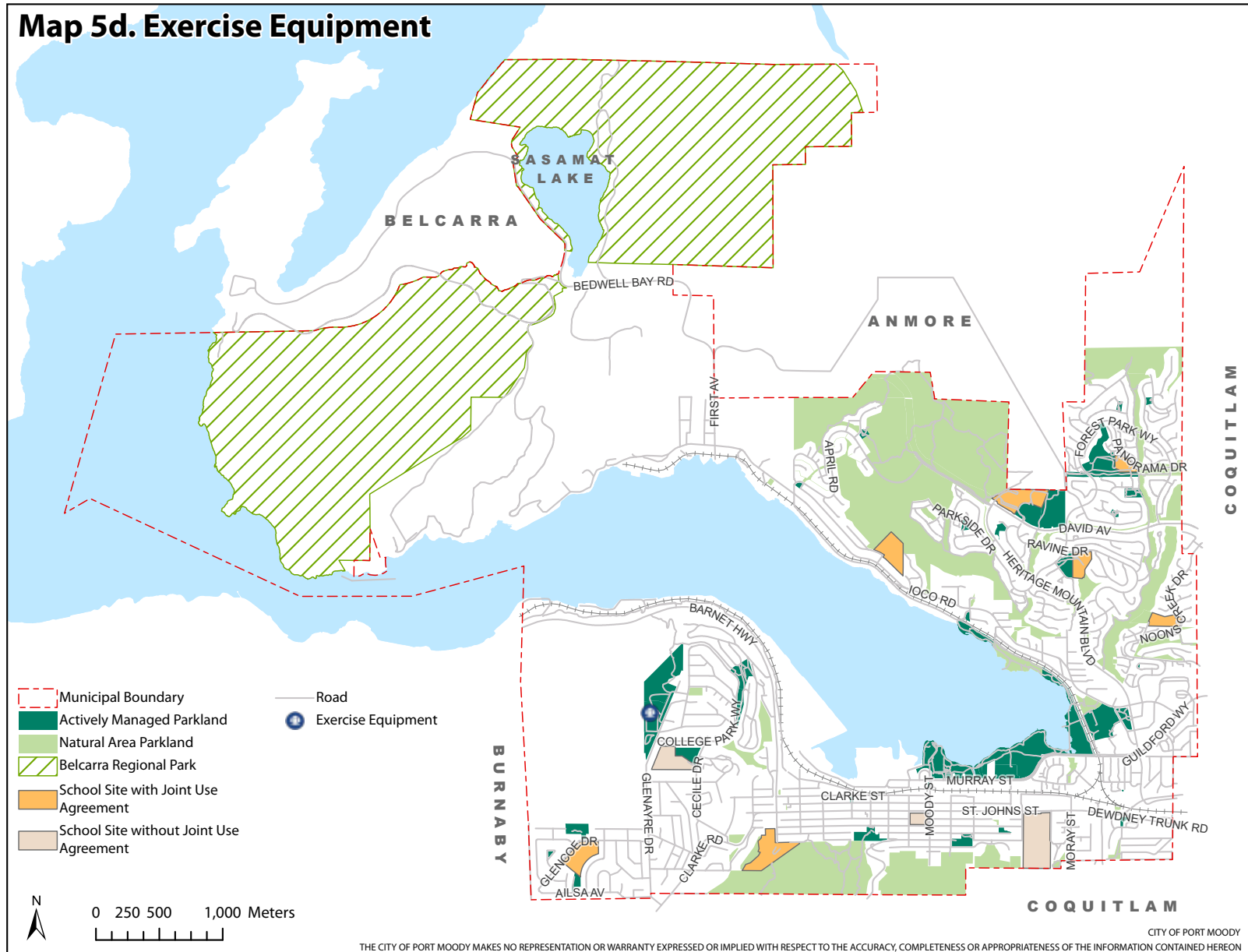
Map 5b. Bike & Skate Parks



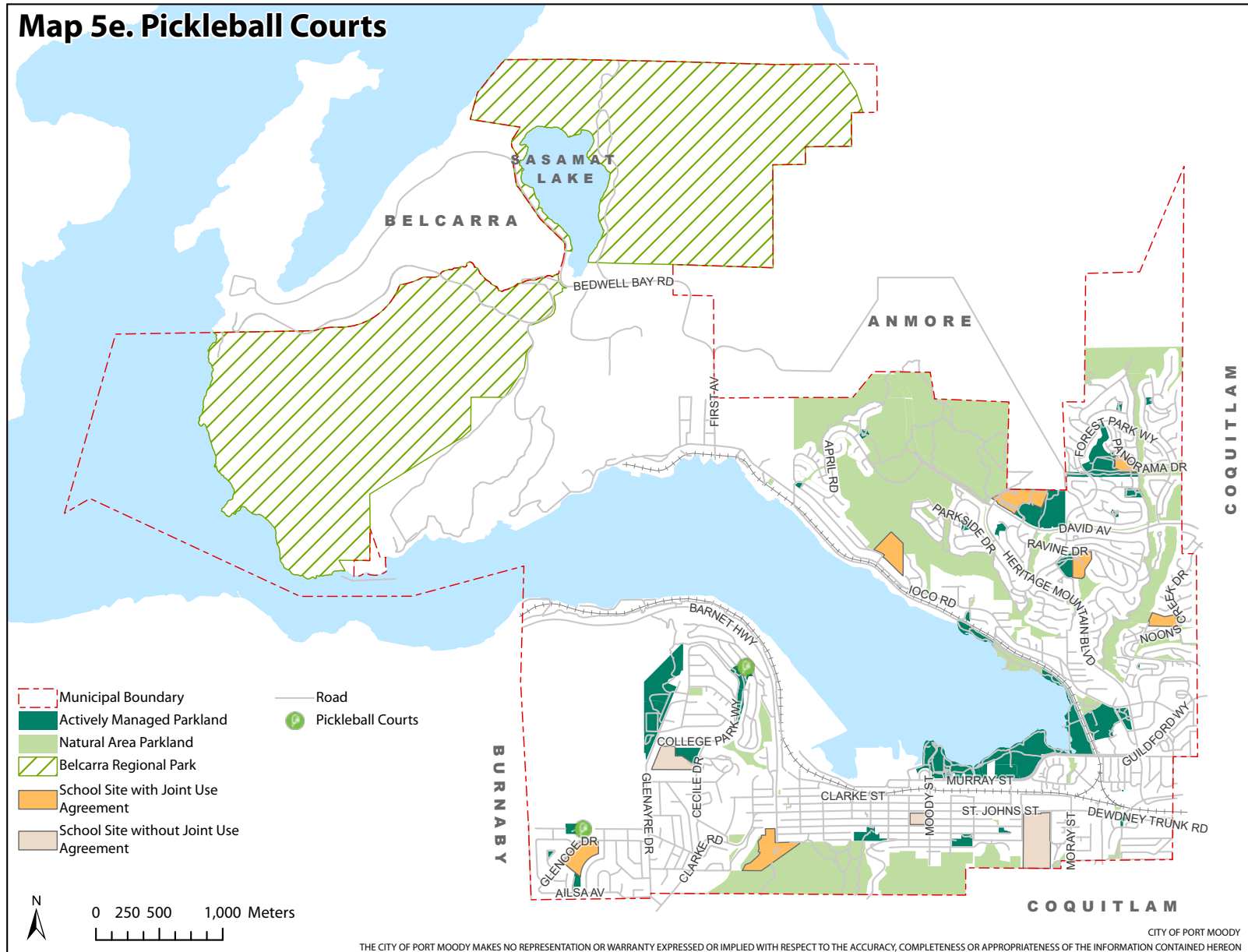
Map 5c. Dog Off-Leash Areas



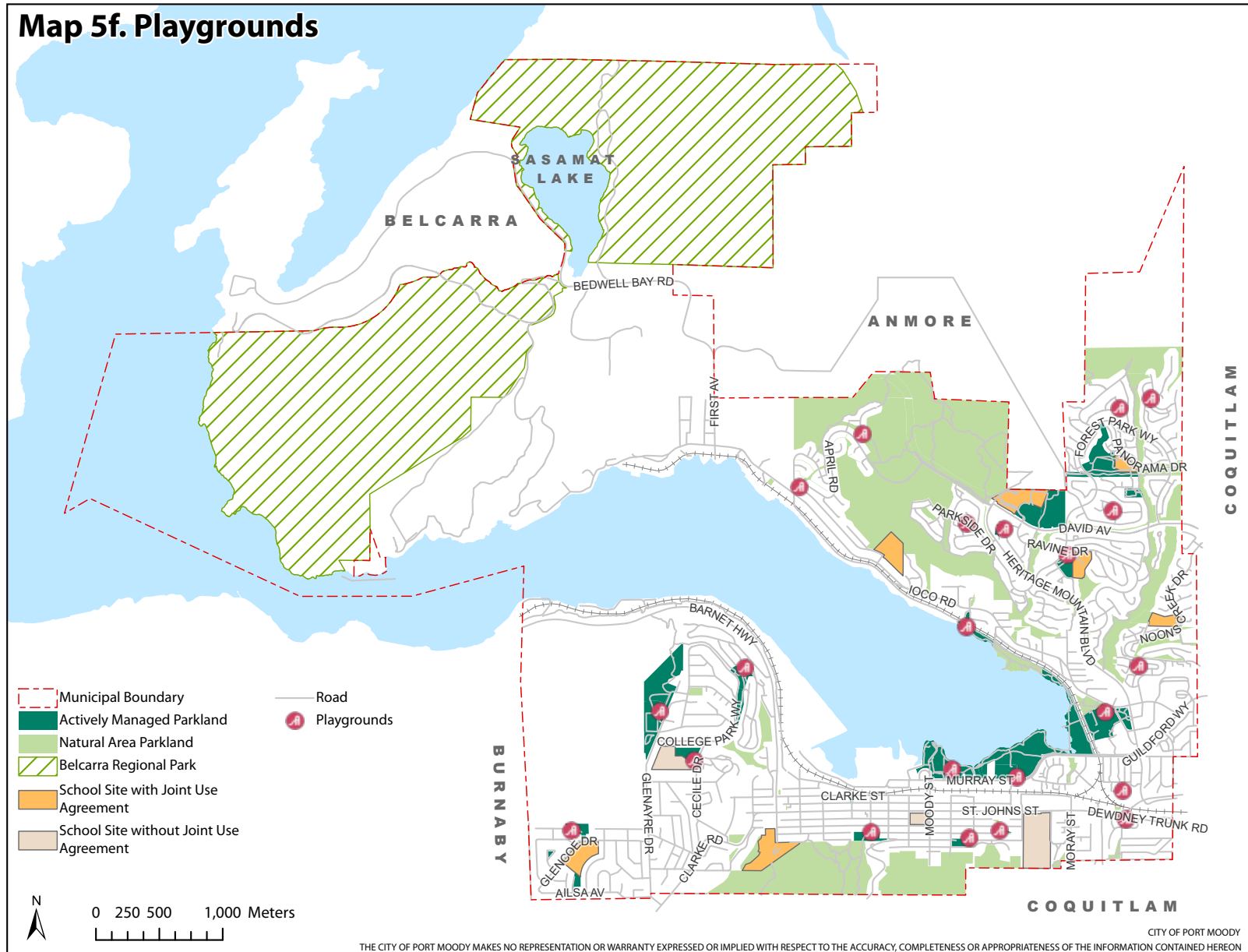
Map 5d. Exercise Equipment



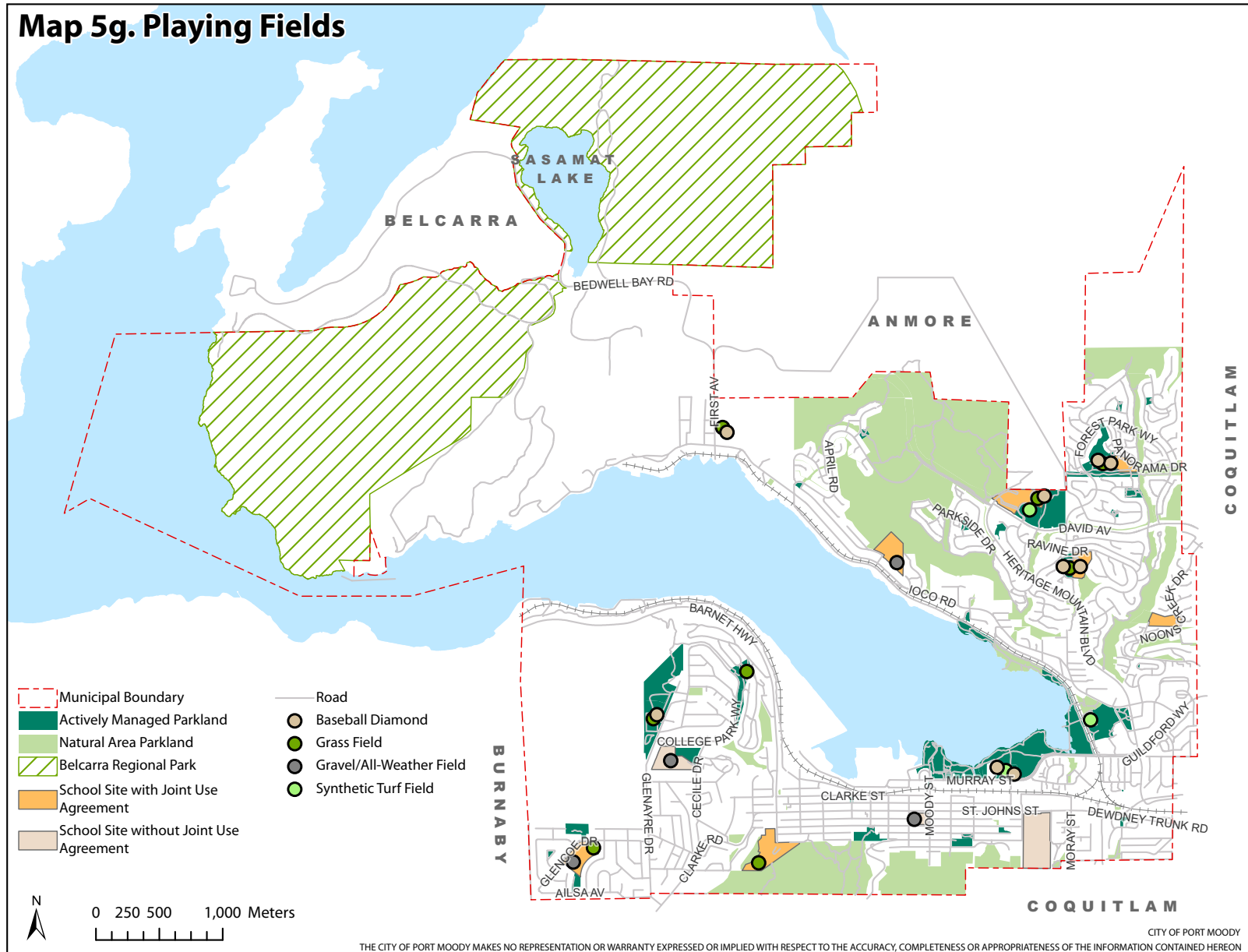
Map 5e. Pickleball Courts



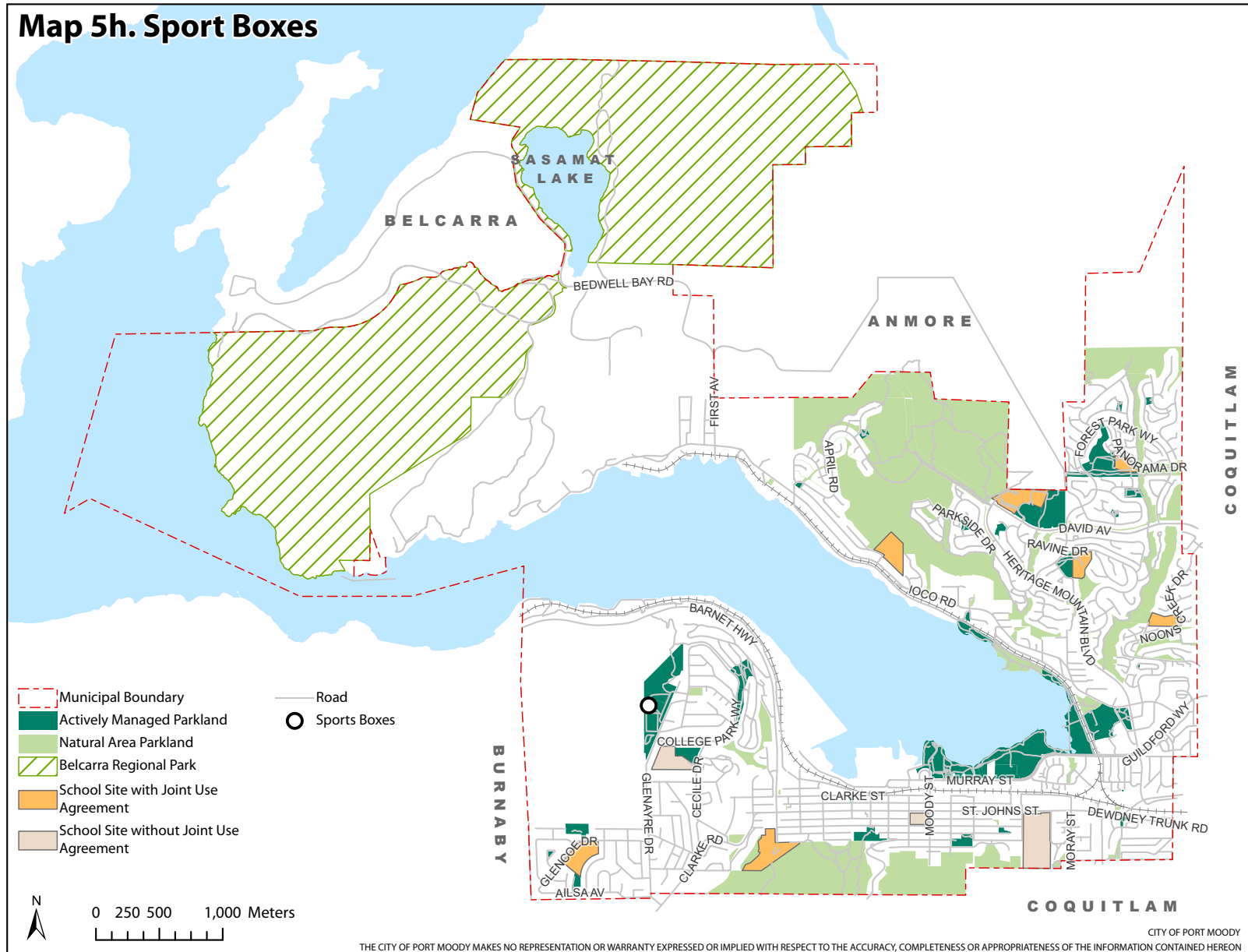
Map 5f. Playgrounds



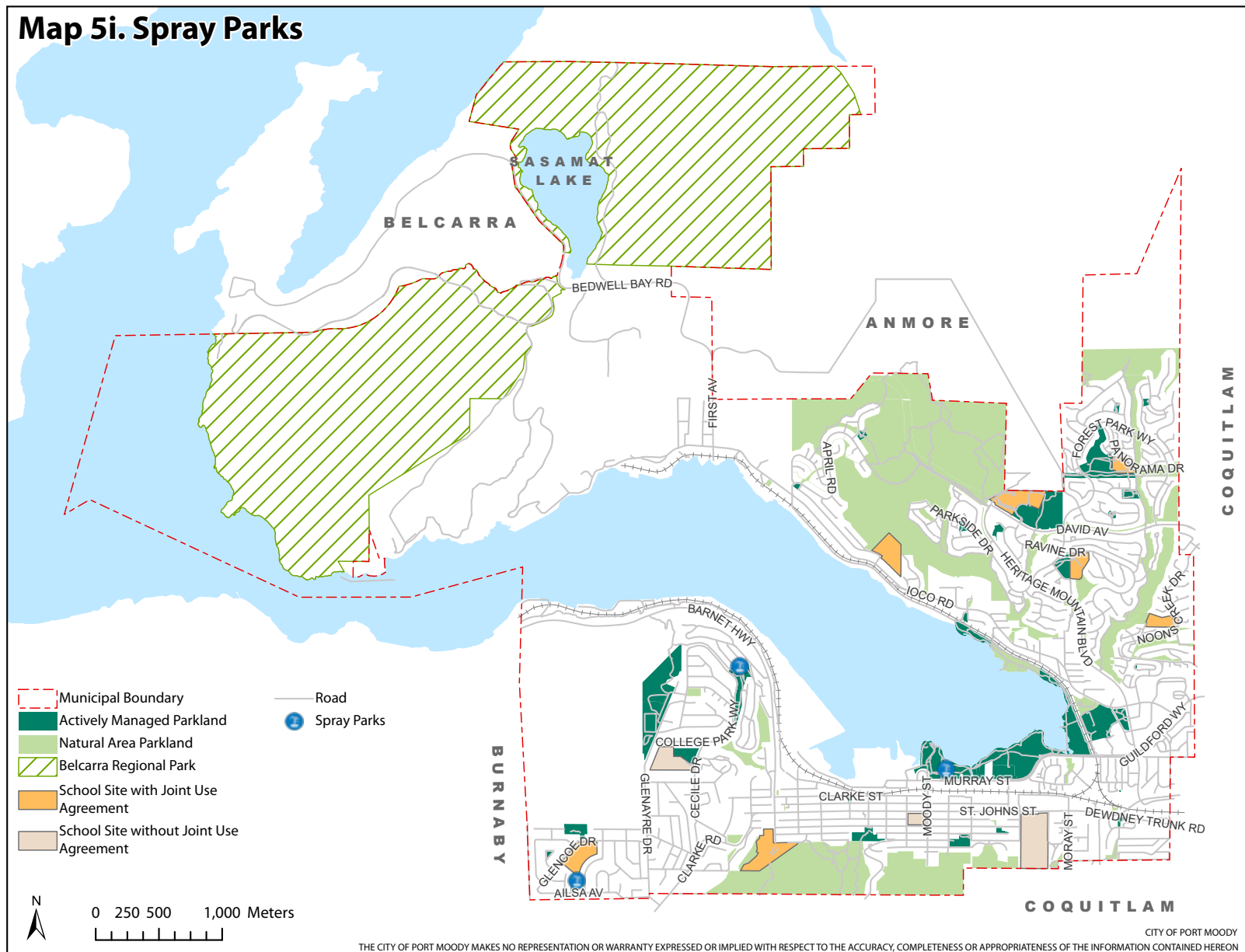
Map 5g. Playing Fields



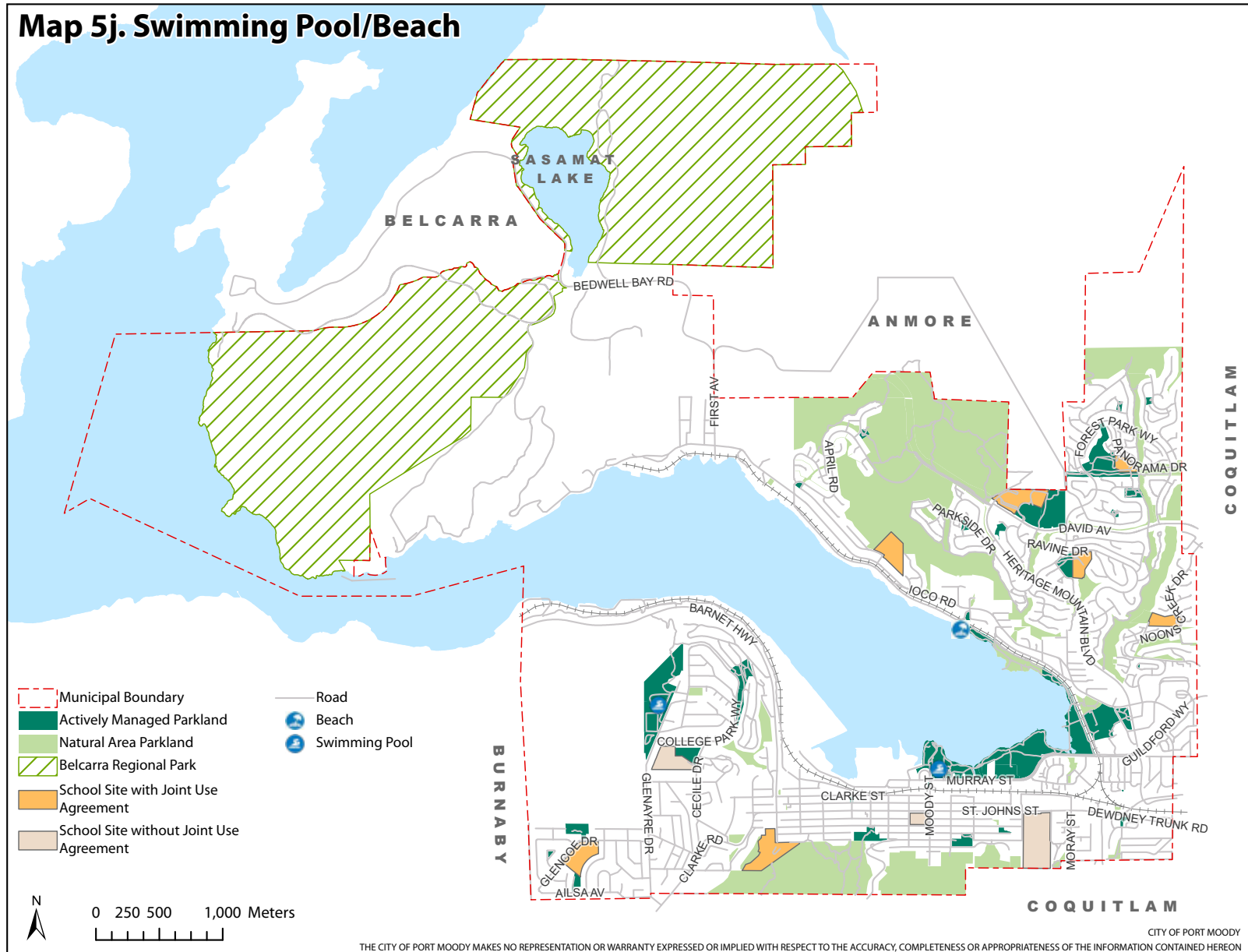
Map 5h. Sport Boxes



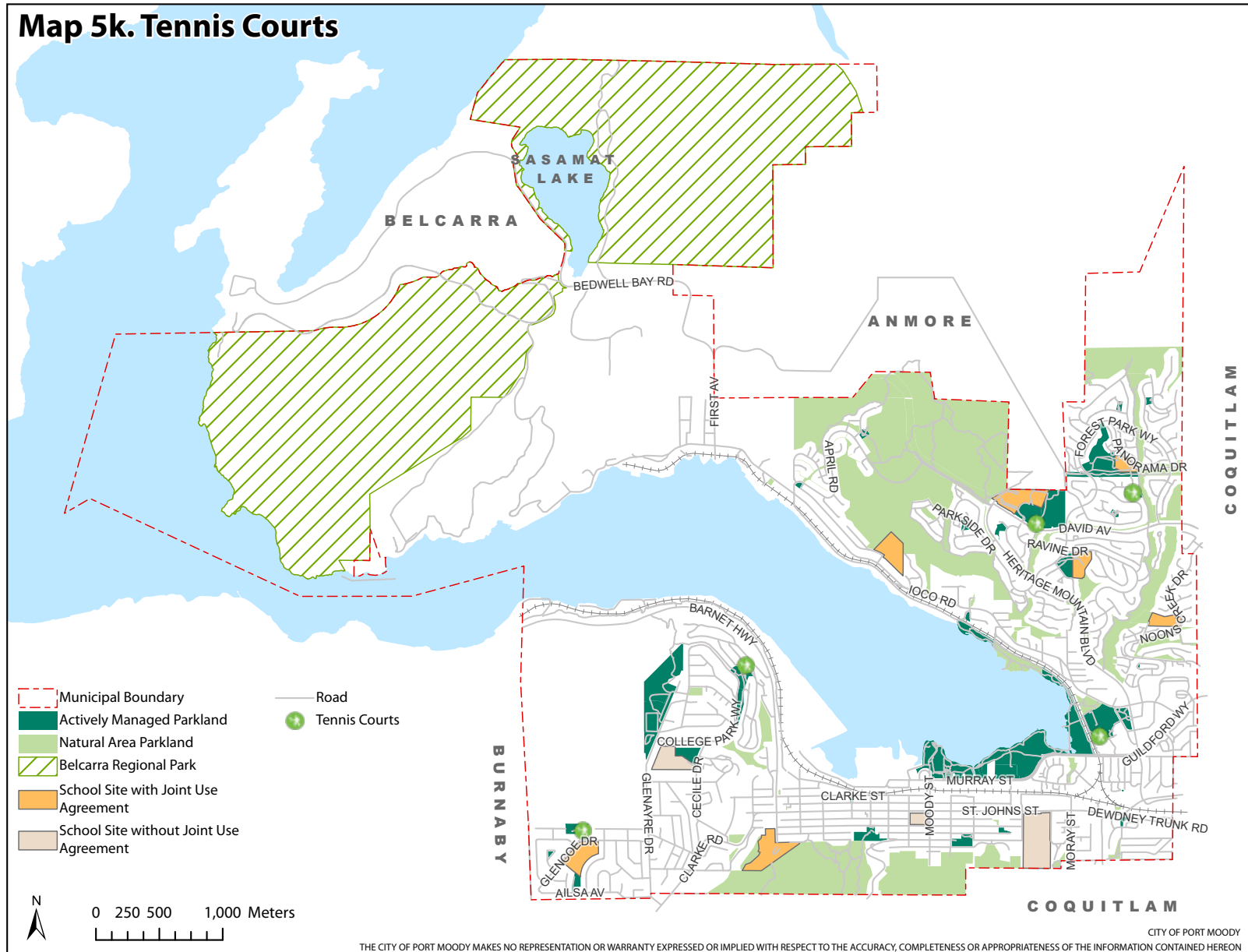
Map 5i. Spray Parks



Map 5j. Swimming Pool/Beach



Map 5k. Tennis Courts





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