

Current State of Parks

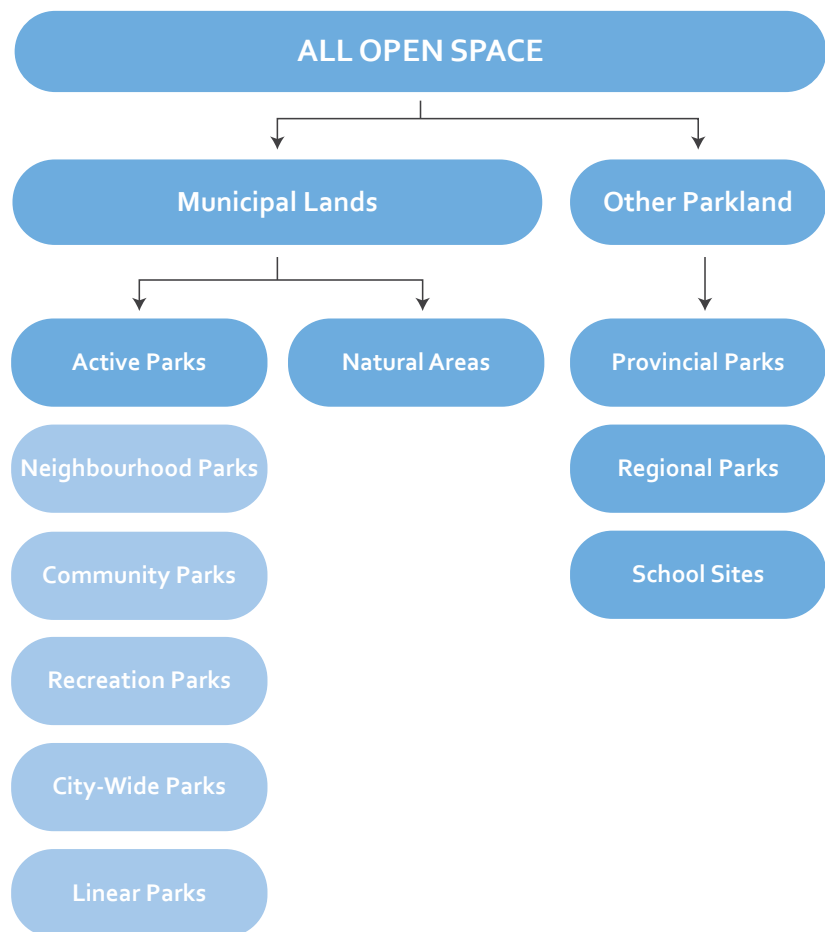
The following section describes the types of parks and open space found in Kelowna, discusses the proposed Park Access Framework, and provides mapping and analysis of City's parks and park amenities to give a city-wide snapshot of the current state of the parks system. Key gaps in access to parks and amenities are highlighted to direct further acquisition, programming, and development of the parks system.

Types of Parks and Open Spaces

Kelowna contains a wide variety of parks and open spaces. Some parks are municipally owned and operated by the City of Kelowna (such as City-wide Parks, Recreation Parks, Community Parks, Neighbourhood Parks, and Linear Parks), while others include Provincial Parks and Regional Parks operated by other jurisdictions. Other types of publicly-accessible open spaces include school sites, road rights of way, and Natural Areas.

Active Parks - Active Parks include city-wide parks, recreation parks, community parks, and neighbourhood parks. They provide spaces for active play and other formal and informal recreation uses. Residents of Kelowna should have access to at least one Active Park within 500m of their home.

Passive Parks – Passive parks include natural spaces and other open spaces. They typically include steep slopes, heavily forested areas, and wetlands, and may not be suitable for development of amenities or trail infrastructure. Unlike active parks that provide spaces for active play and formal and informal recreation uses, passive park spaces are more natural open spaces that are not actively used.



Park Access Framework and Service Levels

Three service levels have been established to guide the future distribution of parks and amenities across the city. These service levels provide a framework for evaluating the parks system, allowing for the identification of well serviced and potentially under-serviced areas at a city-wide scale. The service levels are:

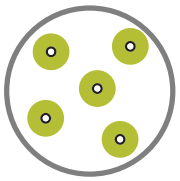
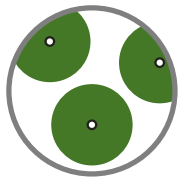

Local-Level Amenities and Park Spaces: Accessible within 500 metres, Neighbourhood Level amenities and parks are intended to be available within walking distance of all residents.

Central-Level Amenities and Park Spaces: Accessible within 3 kilometres, Community Level amenities and features usually require travel by cycling, transit, or driving, but are still provided throughout the city at a relatively short distance from home. They include small-scale popular sporting facilities, washrooms, water access locations, community gardens, and off-leash dog parks.

Destination-Level Amenities and Park Spaces: These unique and location specific Destination Level parks amenities typically require access by transit or driving a further distance, and will not be provided as equally distributed throughout the city. These amenities are unique and location-specific, often based around specific features such as a geographic amenity or larger recreational facility. These are split into 'recreational amenities' with a focus on team sports facilities, and other city-wide amenities that include motorized boat launches and main event spaces.

The amenities and features that fall within each service level are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Service Levels

SERVICE LEVEL	CATCHMENT	AMENITIES/FEATURES
	Local Level 500 m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neighbourhood Parks Linear Parks Playgrounds (schools & parks) Forested Areas / canopy cover Unprogrammed Space > 2000m²
	Central Level 3 km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Parks Basketball (schools & parks) Bookable event spaces Community gardens Off-Leash Dog parks Outdoor ice skating Tennis / pickleball Public art Skate parks Public washrooms Water access (beaches / swimming areas & waterparks)
	Destination Level	
City-Wide	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City-wide parks Main event spaces Motorized boat launches
Recreation	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreation Parks Indoor recreation facilities Baseball / Softball Paved courts Sports fields (grass and artificial turf) Volleyball courts

Amenity Distribution Analysis Method

Analyzing the parks system and amenities according to the three service levels helps to paint a full picture of how equitable the parks system currently is and where there are existing gaps. A catchment analysis was used to evaluate the existing level of access Kelowna residents have to various parks, amenities, and natural areas within walking distance. 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 (Figure 5).

The first step in conducting the analysis was to identify the city’s walkable network of sidewalks and pathways. Due to a lack of consistent sidewalk data, all roads within Kelowna, except major highways (which were considered unsuitable for pedestrians), were used in the analysis. This road network was combined with the park trails network to create a ‘walkable network’ used in the analysis. Steep slopes over 30% were also considered as barriers to access.

The walkable network was then used to create catchments around each park or amenity feature being analyzed. Three catchment sizes were created for the three service levels: *Neighbourhood-Level* (amenities and features that should be located within 500 m of all residents, along the walkable network), *Community-Level* (amenities and features that should be located within 3 km of all residents, along the walkable network), and *Destination-Level* (shown here using a catchment of 5 km along the walkable network, but without a requirement or expectation that all residents have access to these amenities and features within this distance). These catchments were analyzed with reference to the current population density throughout Kelowna to identify which areas have access, and identify key gaps in distribution throughout the city.

Most of the data used for this analysis was obtained from existing city inventories. In some cases, the data was modified or combined to create new features needed for the catchment analyses, including the following:

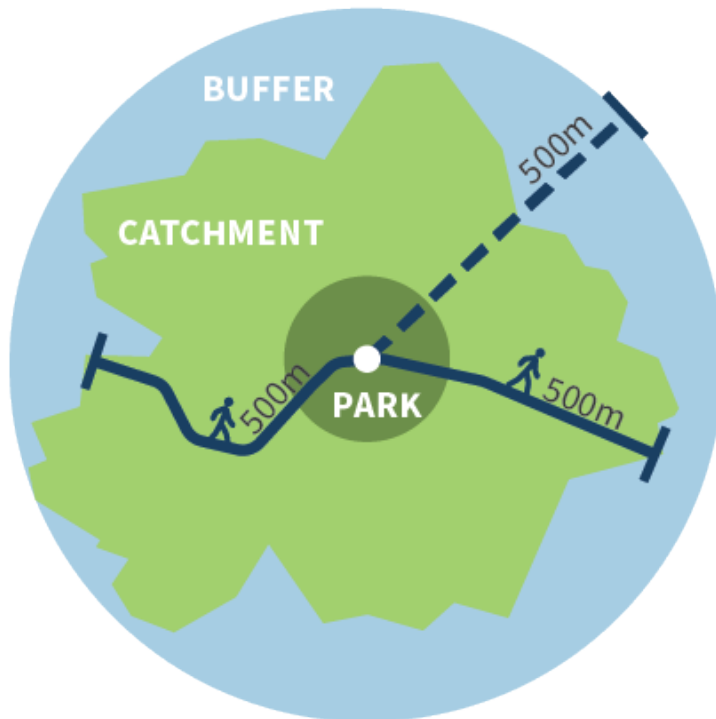
- Spatial data did not exist and had to be created for bookable event spaces, community gardens, outdoor ice skating, water access areas, and main event spaces. The locations of these features were found in various sources of city documentation.
- The City’s spatial data for basketball, playground, and sports field amenities were combined with school amenity data to create a more complete picture of the distribution of these amenities throughout the city.
- Natural Areas were derived from the Okanagan Conservation Ranking, created and maintained by the South Okanagan Similkameen Conservation Program (SOSCP) and Okanagan Collaborative Conservation Program (OCCP), combining the categories of high and very high conservation ranking. These areas include both public and private lands and provide important habitat and connectivity services to support urban biodiversity.
- Areas of contiguous tree canopy over 1000 m² within parks were summarized to identify parks that contain large, shaded lands which provide habitat, serene spaces, and quiet passive areas that are unsuitable for more active uses.
- Unprogrammed open spaces were identified by removing the footprints of amenities in the parks inventory, along with natural areas, steep slopes, and road and trails. The remaining areas were filtered to remove small spaces under 2000 m². The resulting analysis identifies larger, flexible spaces that can be used for passive relaxation, and informal active recreation.

The catchment analysis provided two different types of results based on the features being analysed. For the parks and natural features, the map classes show the total accessible area from each part of the city, identifying areas with high amounts of parkland or other features.

The amenities analysis highlights the number of amenities accessible from each part of the city. The catchments for each amenity were combined and summarized to determine the total number of amenities within each catchment and where the areas of overlap exist.

For these analyses, access gaps are highlighted using population density with the darkest purple being high density and white showing areas without residential population. In areas where the population density is visible, there is no catchment and therefore no existing access. The hillshade and major roads layers provide additional context to the map and surrounding areas.

Figure 5: Comparing Buffers to Walkable Catchments



Buffer: An area reflecting an even 500m radius from park centre, ignoring urban form and physical obstacles

Catchment: An accessible area following walkable 500m distances along roads and pathways

Kelowna's Park Network

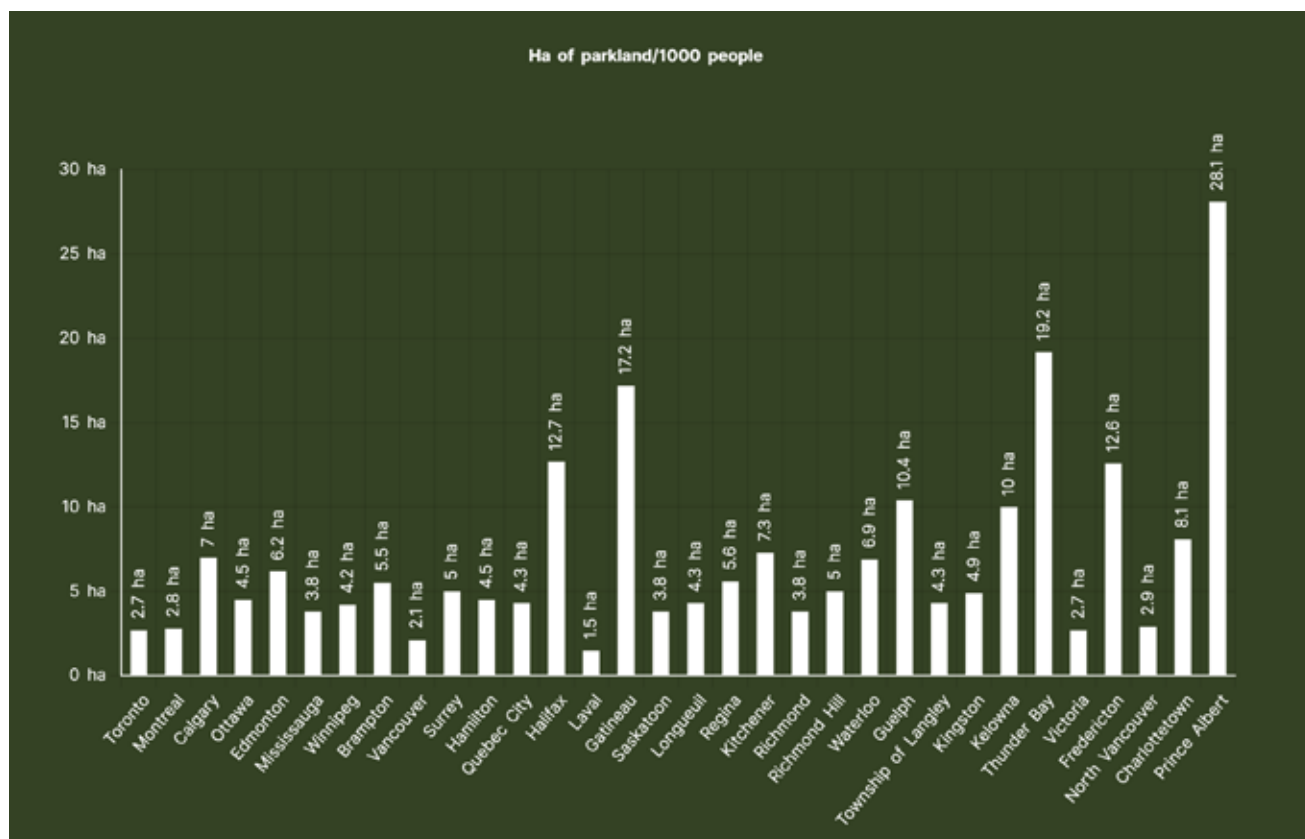
Benefits of Parks

Access to open space is vital for mental and physical health and overall quality of life, as these spaces provide people with an opportunity to relax connect with nature, and recreate. Parks provide a space for outdoor exercise and participation in sports. They also allow people to have fun and play, while participate in leisure and recreation activities. In addition, open spaces help to promote a sense of community and serve as spaces where residents can gather and connect with each other. They also offer peace, beauty, and stress relief, which is essential to people's mental health. Finally, they offer an escape from the city while providing a number of ecosystem services to both people and wildlife.

Parks and greenspace will also be essential elements to help build sustainable cities as we increasingly experience the effects of climate change. When designed accordingly, parks can provide shade, washrooms, and drinking water which can help to alleviate the impacts of extreme heat events. Parks and public open space also help build a more equitable city as Kelowna increases density, particularly in the urban centres. For these reasons, and many more, it is essential that all Kelowna citizens, especially those most vulnerable to climate change impacts, can receive the benefits that open spaces provide without having to travel too far from home.


Figure 6: Municipal Comparison of Total Parkland* Provision (Ha / 1000 people)

Source: Park People, 2021




*Definition of Total Parkland: Includes both natural and maintained parkland that is owned, leased, or under a management agreement by the municipality. Parkland refers to areas used for active or passive recreation, and does not include golf courses or water bodies.

Kelowna Parks

 City Boundary


 Wetlands

 Park Trails

 Streams

Road Type

 Major Highway

 Arterial

Parks Type

 City Wide

 Community

 Linear

 Natural Area

 Neighbourhood

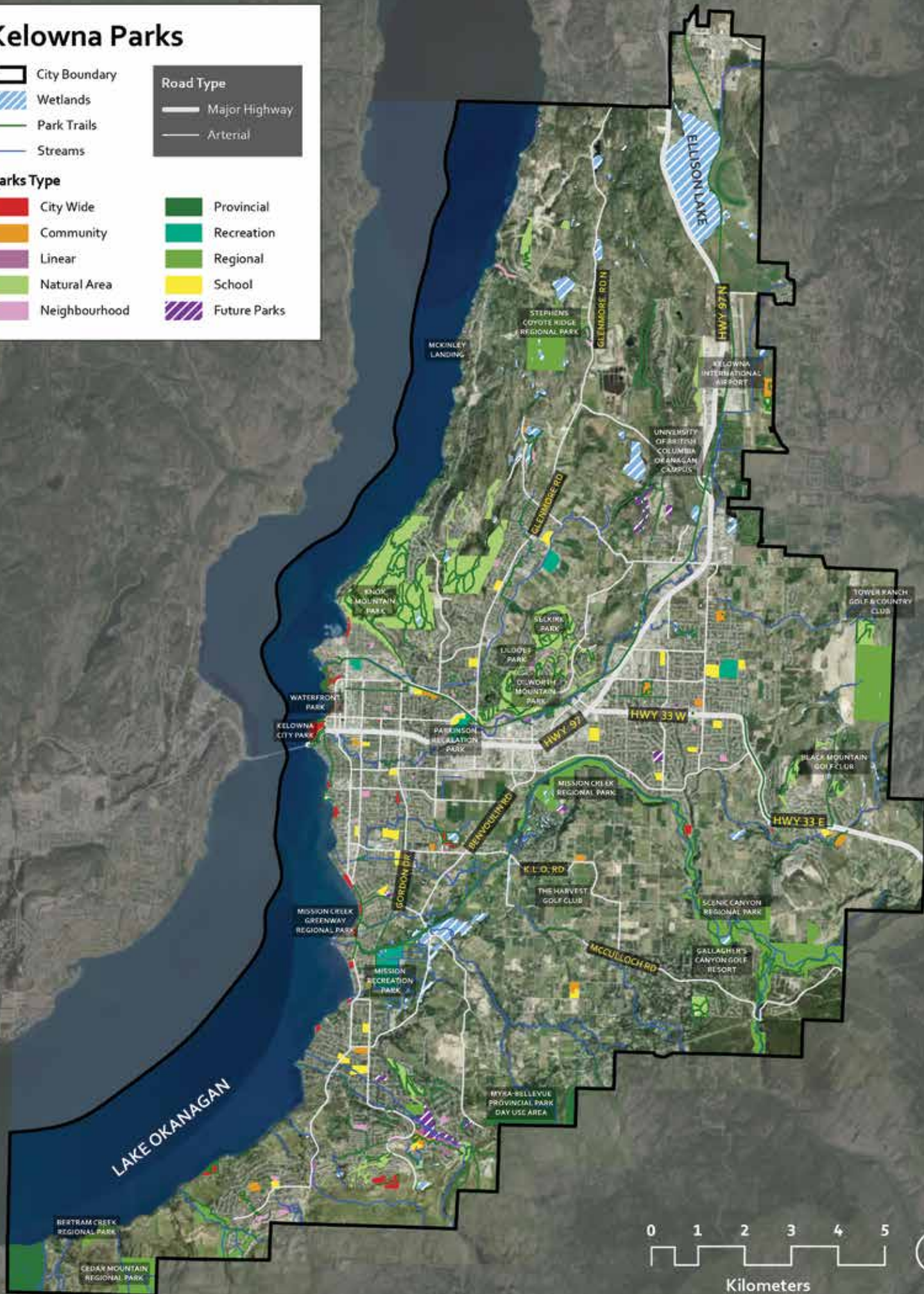
 Provincial

 Recreation

 Regional

 School

 Future Parks



0 1 2 3 4 5

Kilometers



Existing Public Open Space

There are currently 279 public open spaces in Kelowna (Figure 5). Of these, 167 of these are active municipal parks. Active parks include the city's Neighbourhood, Community, City-wide, Linear, and Recreation parks, that were previously identified. These parks have a specific recreation function which is different from some other types of parks like plazas, pocket parks, or natural areas. The remainder of the open spaces in Kelowna include the large provincial and regional parks, such as Mission Creek Greenway Regional Park and Myra-Bellevue, as well as open spaces for public schools.

Given the growing population of residents, these parkland access levels will continue to decrease, especially in higher density areas, unless additional active park space is acquired. Understanding that it will not always be feasible to acquire significant areas of parkland within existing urban communities, it will be critical for new and retrofit park spaces to be highly multifunctional to accommodate growing needs and demand for open space.

When just looking at active parks, there are 22 square metres of parkland per person across the city. Again, this is not distributed evenly. Given the growing population of residents, these parkland provision levels will continue to decrease, especially in higher density areas, unless additional active park space is acquired. Understanding that it will not always be feasible to acquire significant areas of parkland within already urban communities, it will also be critical for new and retrofit park spaces to be highly multifunctional to accommodate growing needs and demand for open space.

Current Level of Service - *All Open Spaces (within 500m)*

QUANTITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 279 Total open spaces (1961 ha of land)• 167 active municipal parks (320 ha of parkland)
ACCESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 78% of residents have access to at least one open space• 22% of residents do not have access
PROVISION ALL OPEN SPACE	Citywide average of 130 m ² open space per person
PROVISION ACTIVE PARKS	Citywide average of 130 m ² parkland per person

Natural Areas

Natural areas provide a range of important benefits and services, from sequestering carbon, supporting biodiversity, and providing habitat and wildlife connectivity, to reducing urban heat island effects and contributing to the mental and physical health of residents. It has been demonstrated that those who spend more time in nature are also more inclined to see its value and contribute to protecting and stewarding it. This is why it is not only important to preserve and restore natural areas for their ecological value, but also for overall quality of life of people and wildlife.

Kelowna's natural spaces include environmentally sensitive lands and ecosystems, such as forests, grasslands, creeks, wetlands, and waterfront ecosystems. Access to natural areas in parks is shown in Figure 8. Substantial amounts of natural areas are also located in private lands within Kelowna, in particular through the northern and eastern portions of the city, along the lakeside, and along riparian streambanks. There are currently 6273 hectares of natural areas in Kelowna, however only 998 hectares are part of publicly accessible parks. Approximately 33% of Kelowna residents have access to publicly accessible natural areas within walking distance (500 m). The average amount of public natural areas per person is 448 square metres but is only effectively accessible by approximately 1/3 of the population.

Current Level of Service - *Natural Areas (within 500m)*

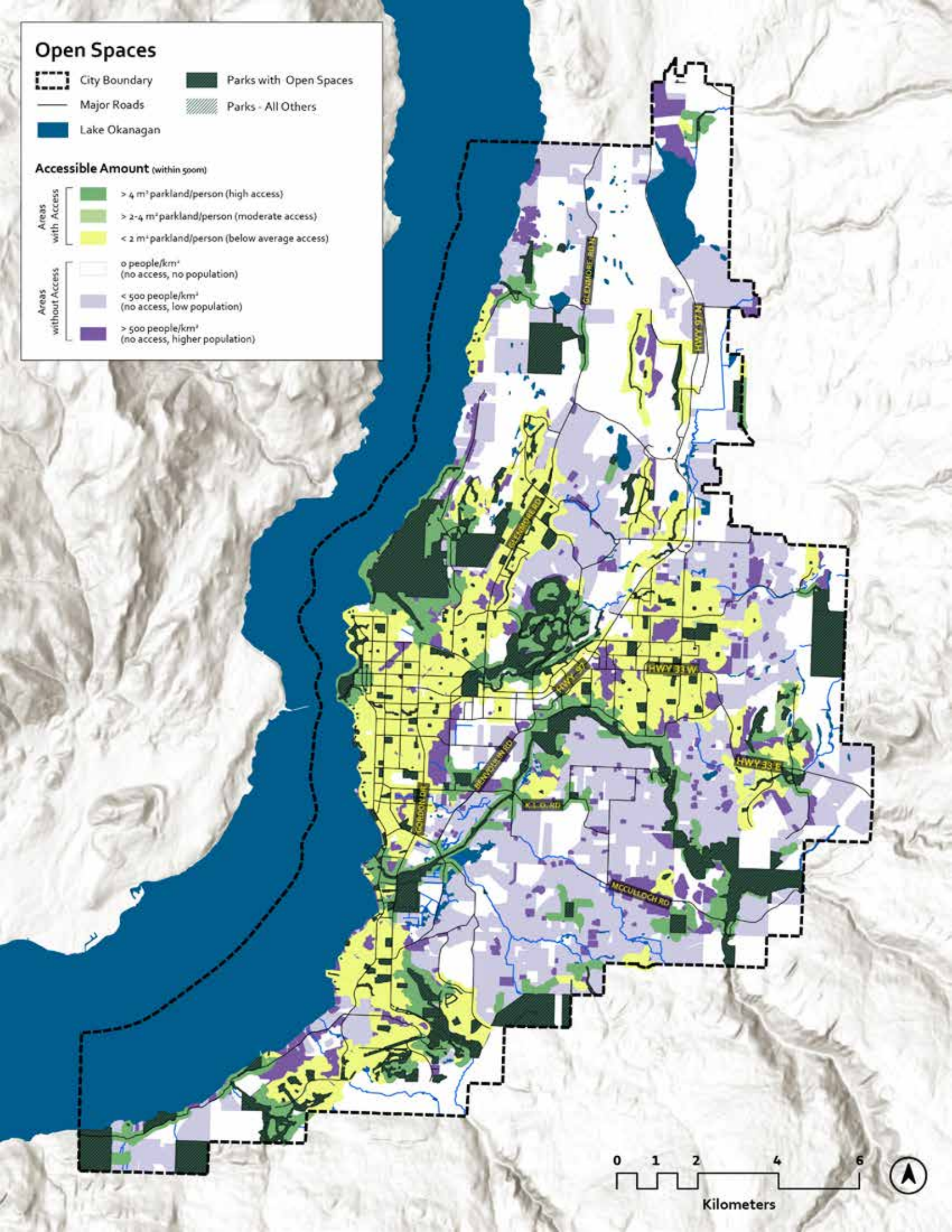
QUANTITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 6273 ha of natural areas (public & private lands)• 998 ha of natural areas in parks
ACCESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 33% of residents have access to natural areas in parks within 500m• 66% of residents do not have access to natural areas in parks within 500m
PROVISION NATURAL AREAS	Citywide average of 91 m ² of natural areas in parks per person

Open Spaces

- City Boundary
- Major Roads
- Lake Okanagan
- Parks with Open Spaces
- Parks - All Others

Accessible Amount (within 500m)

- Areas with Access**
 - > 4 m² parkland/person (high access)
 - > 2-4 m² parkland/person (moderate access)
 - < 2 m² parkland/person (below average access)
- Areas without Access**
 - 0 people/km² (no access, no population)
 - < 500 people/km² (no access, low population)
 - > 500 people/km² (no access, higher population)



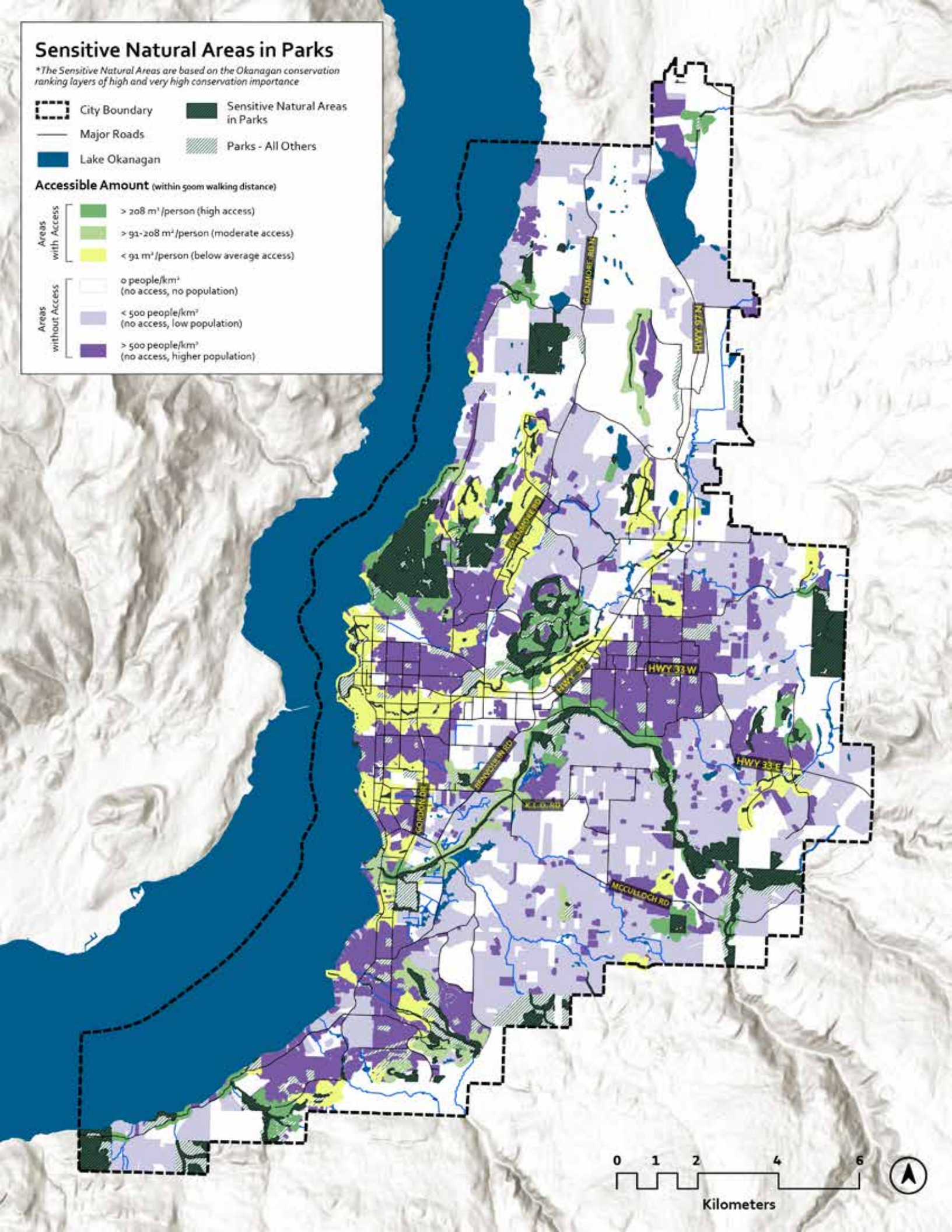
Sensitive Natural Areas in Parks

*The Sensitive Natural Areas are based on the Okanagan conservation ranking layers of high and very high conservation importance

- City Boundary
- Major Roads
- Lake Okanagan
- Sensitive Natural Areas in Parks
- Parks - All Others

Accessible Amount (within 500m walking distance)

- Areas with Access
 - > 208 m²/person (high access)
 - > 91-208 m²/person (moderate access)
 - < 91 m²/person (below average access)
- Areas without Access
 - 0 people/km² (no access, no population)
 - < 500 people/km² (no access, low population)
 - > 500 people/km² (no access, higher population)

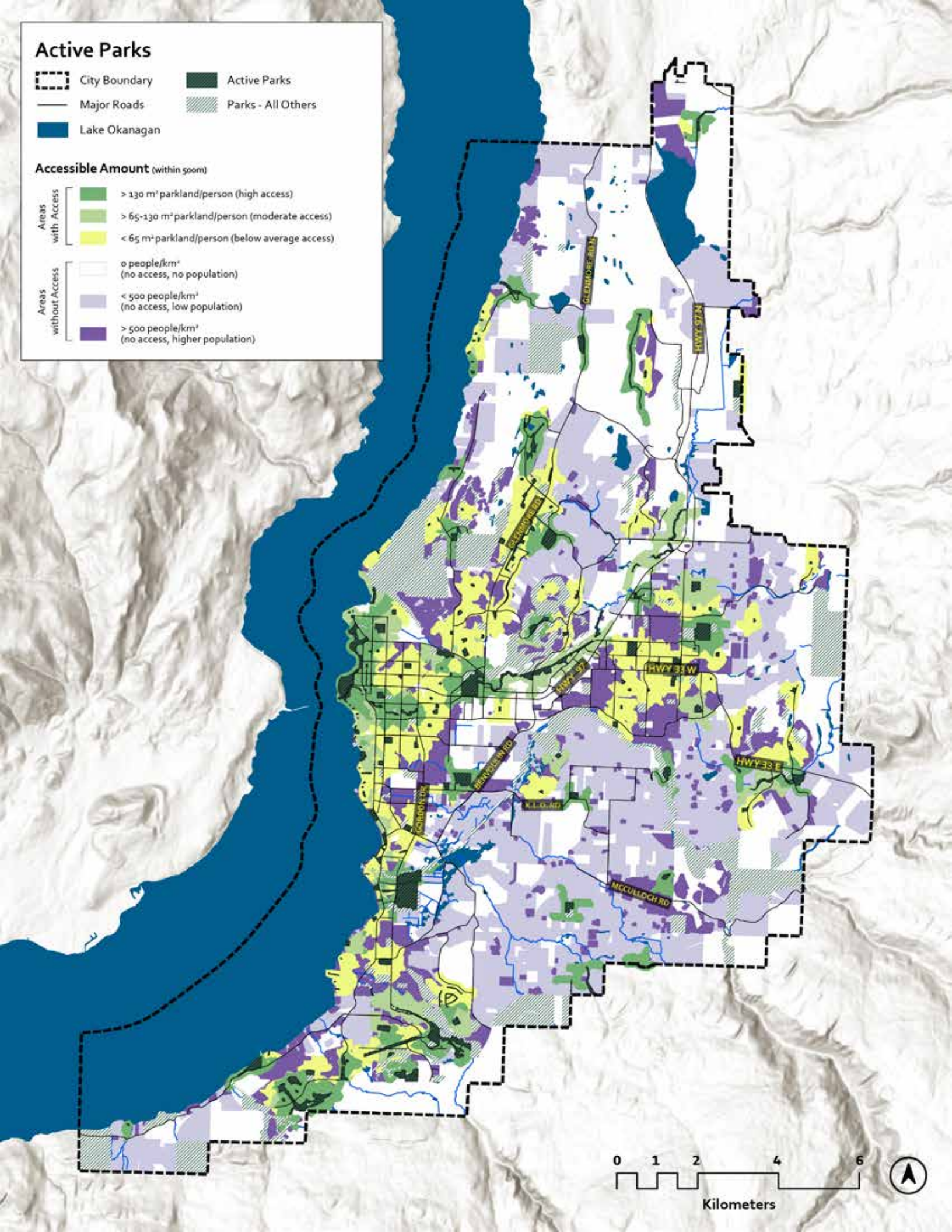


Active Parks

- City Boundary
- Major Roads
- Active Parks
- Parks - All Others
- Lake Okanagan

Accessible Amount (within 500m)

- Areas with Access**
 - > 130 m² parkland/person (high access)
 - > 65-130 m² parkland/person (moderate access)
 - < 65 m² parkland/person (below average access)
- Areas without Access**
 - 0 people/km² (no access, no population)
 - < 500 people/km² (no access, low population)
 - > 500 people/km² (no access, higher population)



Existing Park & Amenity Distribution

The following sections provide a high-level summary of current access and distribution of parkland and amenities throughout the City of Kelowna's parks system based on the catchment analysis.

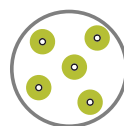
Active Parks

Active Parks serve a different role than other natural and non-municipal open spaces. These areas provide spaces for active play and other formal and informal recreation uses. Usually, these spaces are relatively flat, open green spaces with a variety of programming and amenities to support resident use and enjoyment. In Kelowna, active parks include neighbourhood parks and amenities, community parks and amenities, recreation parks, linear parks, and city-wide parks and amenities.

There are 167 municipal parks in Kelowna. The average provision of Active Parks across the city is 22 m² per person. Access to all active parks is assessed here using a 500m walkable catchment, with 57% of residents having access to municipal park space. The Downtown, Rutland, and Glenmore-Clifton-Dilworth generally have access to parks, although this is below the average accessible amount per person. Areas that are further from Downtown have little or no access to parks, particularly Southeast Kelowna, Belgo-Black Mountain, and parts of Upper and Lower Mission.

Current Level of Service - Active Parks (within 500m)

QUANTITY	• 167 active municipal parks
ACCESS	• 57% of residents have access • 43% of residents do not have access



Local-Level (within 500 m)

Local-level parks and amenities are those that serve vital functions for Kelowna's residents and will be provided throughout the city within walking distance (500m) from homes. These include neighbourhood parks, playgrounds, forested parkland, unprogrammed greenspaces, and linear parks.

Access to Neighbourhood Parks

Neighbourhood parks are centrally located open spaces that serve the residents of a neighbourhood. Ideally, these parks are located within a five-minute walk from most residents of the neighbourhood and generally include playgrounds, picnic areas, and recreational open spaces for users of all ages. It is important for residents to have access to neighbourhood parks, ideally at a walking distance. The amenities provided by neighbourhood parks are more local in nature and are generally the most commonly used. They should therefore be easy for all residents of the neighbourhood to use.

The best access to neighbourhood parks is generally in the centre of the most highly populated communities. The Downtown and Rutland have the best access to neighbourhood parks while the southern half of the city generally lacks access to neighbourhood parks. There are many pockets within densely populated communities, shown in dark purple on Figure 9, that lack access to neighbourhood parks.

Current Level of Service - Neighbourhood Parks (within 500 m)

QUANTITY	• 116 neighbourhood parks
ACCESS	• 42% of residents have access • 58% of residents do not have access



Playgrounds

Playgrounds are a core amenity within neighbourhood parks and are an essential recreational amenity for many families, especially those with younger children. They often include components such as swings, slides, and climbing structures, which allow for unstructured and imaginative play. Playgrounds also provide social opportunities for caregivers as well as opportunities for inter-generational play and connection. As a key amenity for younger children, it is important for them to be within walking distance of residential areas. This makes it easier and safer for parents or other caregivers to access with their kids.

There are 96 playgrounds in the City of Kelowna. The majority are provided by the city, however 18 are provided by schools. Right now, only half of the residents in Kelowna have access to playgrounds within 500 metres of their home. This is a significant gap throughout much of the city, as can be seen by the dark purple locations on the Figure 10. There are also several areas with overlapping service for playgrounds, with much of the Dilworth area being the most highly served.

Current Level of Service - Playgrounds (within 500 m)

QUANTITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 96 (78 City, 18 school)
ACCESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% of residents have access 50% of residents do not have access



Forested Areas and Canopy Cover

An abundance of trees provides numerous benefits to residents, including providing shade and cleaning the air. Trees and forested areas create a feeling of naturalness and provide spaces for residents to relax and decompress. Forested areas can also house important ecosystems and are key to mitigating and responding to climate change. It is important for trees and canopy cover to be easily accessible for all residents, so that they can reap the many benefits that trees provide to both themselves and the environment.

Just over half of Kelowna's population (54%) does not have access to any forested areas over 1000 metres squared within 500 metres of their home. Some of these large gaps with higher populations include areas surrounding Rutland, Downtown, and Upper and Lower Mission as shown in darkest purple on Figure 11.

Current Level of Service - Forested Areas (within 500 m)

QUANTITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 660 forested areas over 1000m² (within parks)
ACCESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 46% of residents have access 54% of residents do not have access

Unprogrammed Greenspaces

Unprogrammed open greenspaces are becoming an increasingly important amenity. Across the country and within Kelowna, there has been increasing demand for unprogrammed, flexible spaces such as open fields that can accommodate self-directed recreation – from pickup games of soccer to picnicking and playing frisbee. These spaces are different from a typical bookable field, as they allow different users to informally use and share the same space. These spaces are particularly important for families and help support multi-generational recreation. It is therefore essential that these unprogrammed spaces are within walking distance, so that all residents can regularly use these spaces.

Currently, this is one of the most underserved amenities in the City. Only 26% percent of Kelowna residents have access to this form of flexible non-bookable open green space within 500 m. There are significant gaps in areas such as Glenmore-Clifton-Dillworth, Downtown, South Pandosy-KLO, and Rutland (Figure 12). It is important to note that some of these gaps may not necessarily be caused by lack of parks but actually the level of other development, forested areas, or amenities located in those parks.

Current Level of Service – *Unprogrammed Greenspaces (500 m)*

QUANTITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 68 spaces over 1000 m² in parks
ACCESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 26% have access• 74% do not have access



Linear Parks

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, and outlines trail design and development standards.

Most of the City does not have access to linear parks within 500 metres of their home (80%). The areas that have the most access are generally near existing creeks. There are gaps in access in most urban centres, including Downtown, South Pandosy, and Rutland.

Current Level of Service – *Linear Parks (500 m)*

QUANTITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 25 parks
ACCESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 20% have access• 80% do not have access



Neighbourhood Parks

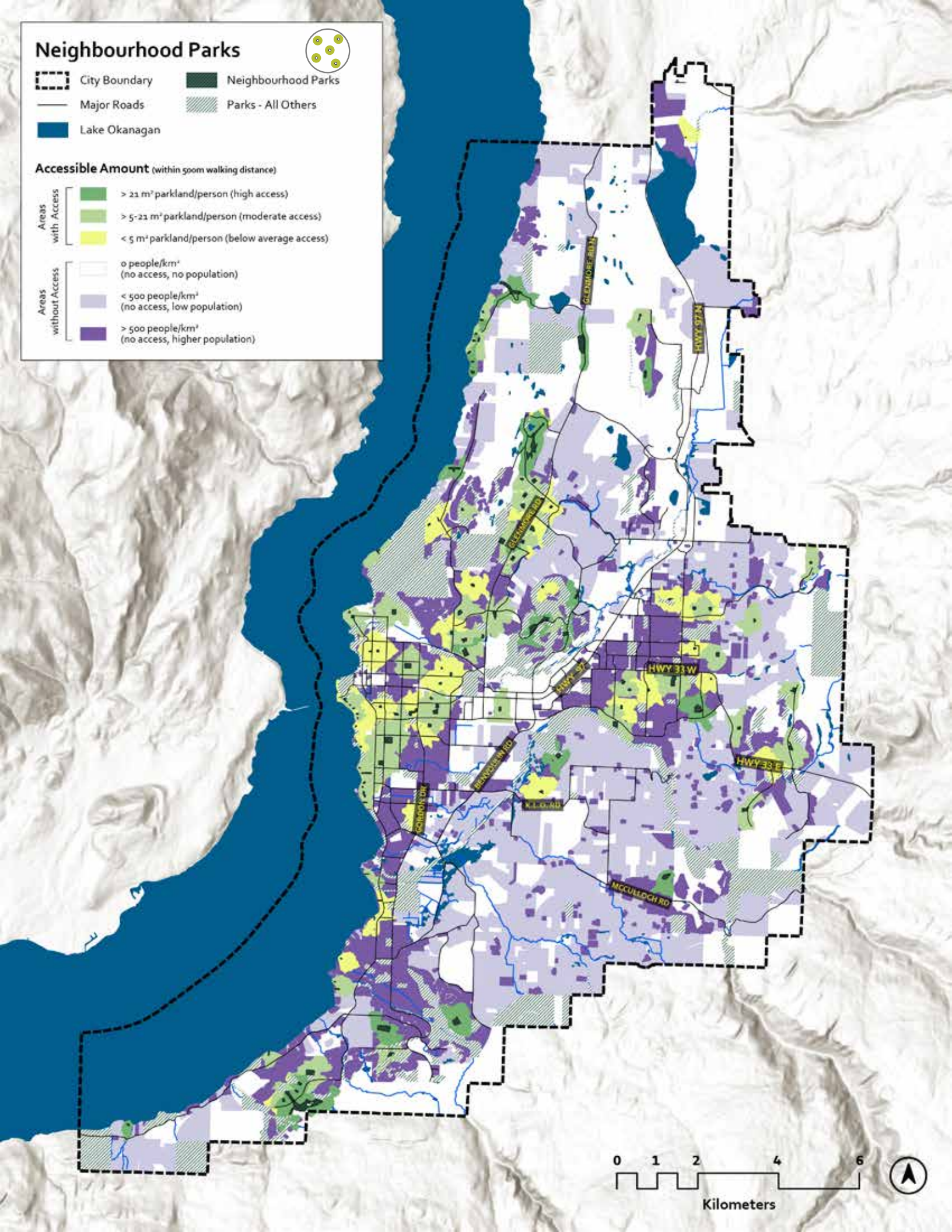
Parks - All Others

Areas with Access

- > 21 m² parkland/person (high access)
- > 5-21 m² parkland/person (moderate access)
- < 5 m² parkland/person (below average access)

Areas without Access

- 0 people/km² (no access, no population)
- < 500 people/km² (no access, low population)
- > 500 people/km² (no access, higher population)



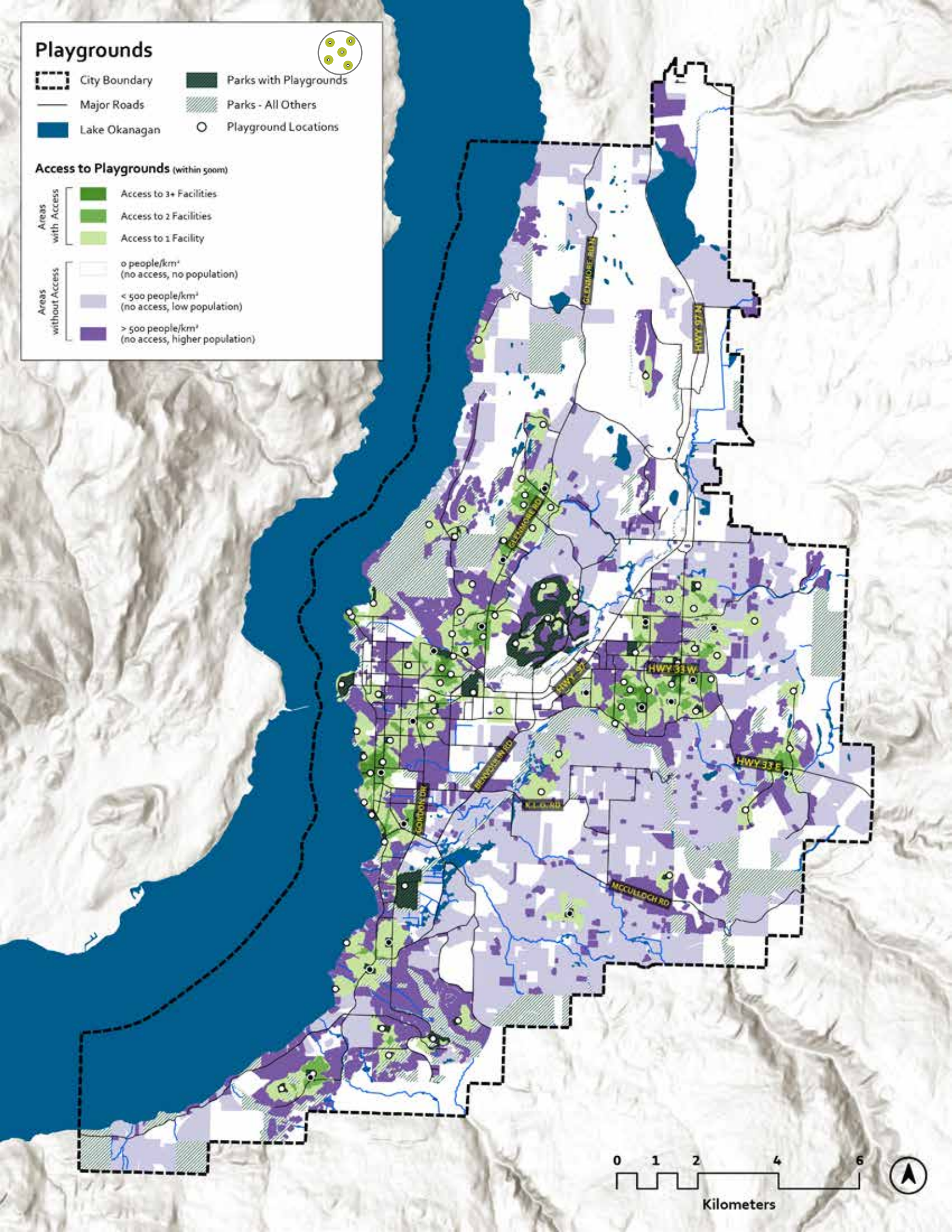
Playgrounds



- City Boundary
- Major Roads
- Lake Okanagan
- Parks with Playgrounds
- Parks - All Others
- Playground Locations

Access to Playgrounds (within 500m)

- Areas with Access**
 - Access to 3+ Facilities
 - Access to 2 Facilities
 - Access to 1 Facility
- Areas without Access**
 - 0 people/km² (no access, no population)
 - < 500 people/km² (no access, low population)
 - > 500 people/km² (no access, higher population)



0 1 2 4 6

Kilometers



A diagram of a cell represented by a large circle. Inside the circle, there are five smaller green circles, each containing a white dot in the center. These green circles are distributed throughout the cell, with one near the top left, one near the top right, one in the center, one near the bottom left, and one near the bottom right.

 Tree Canopy

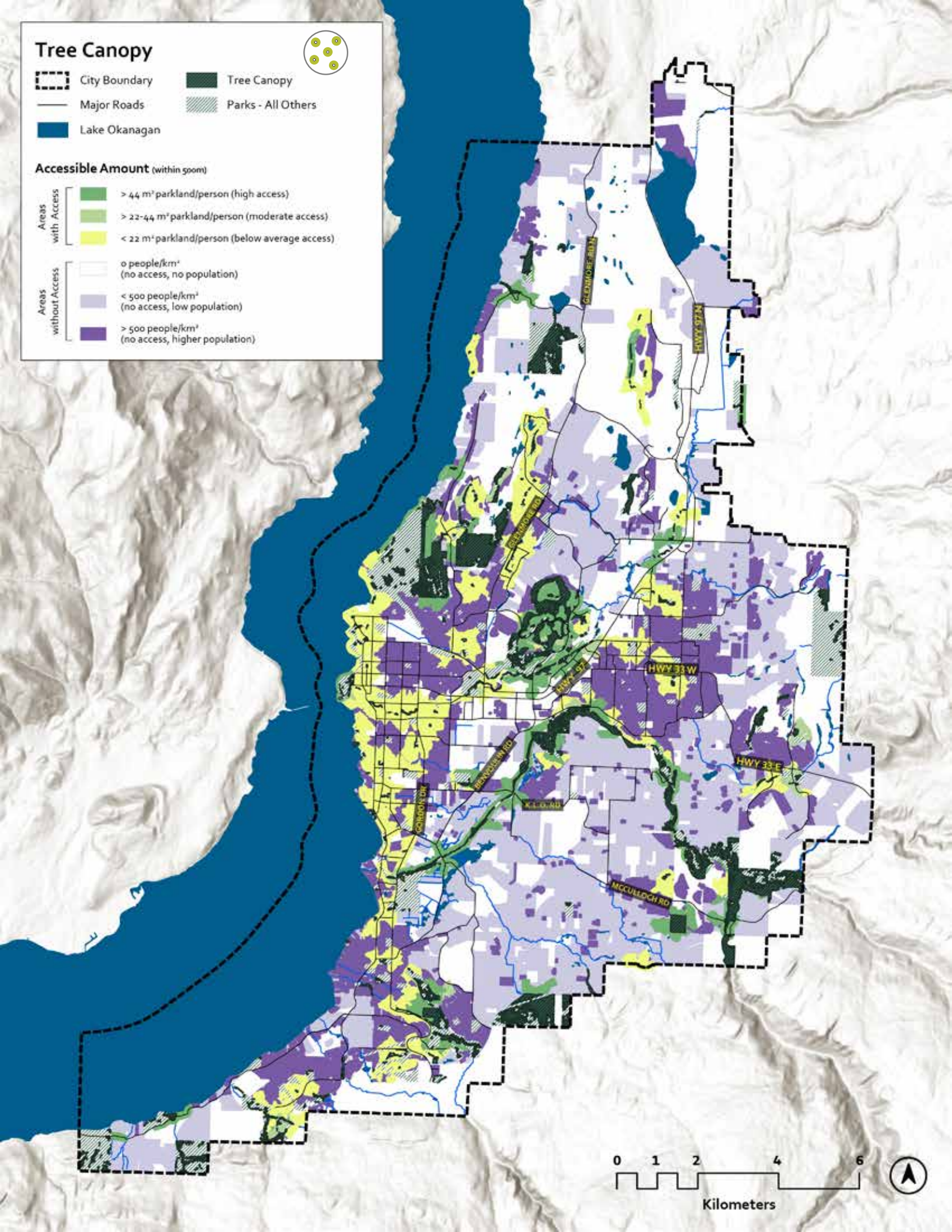
Parks - All Others

Areas with Access

- > 44 m² parkland/person (high access)
- > 22-44 m² parkland/person (moderate access)
- < 22 m² parkland/person (below average access)

Areas without Access

- 0 people/km² (no access, no population)
- < 500 people/km² (no access, low population)
- > 500 people/km² (no access, higher population)



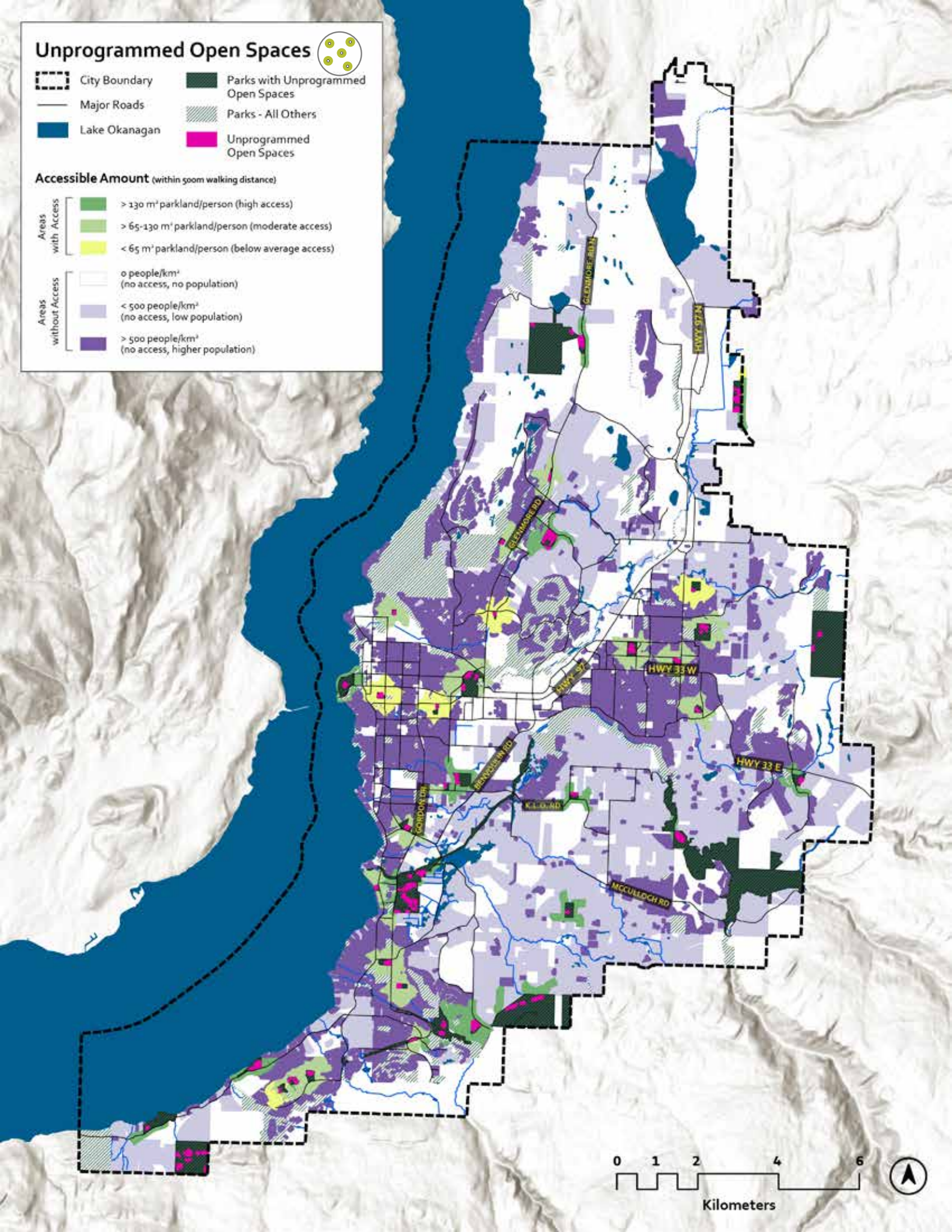
Unprogrammed Open Spaces



- City Boundary
- Major Roads
- Lake Okanagan
- Parks with Unprogrammed Open Spaces
- Parks - All Others
- Unprogrammed Open Spaces

Accessible Amount (within 500m walking distance)

- Areas with Access**
 - > 130 m² parkland/person (high access)
 - > 65-130 m² parkland/person (moderate access)
 - < 65 m² parkland/person (below average access)
- Areas without Access**
 - 0 people/km² (no access, no population)
 - < 500 people/km² (no access, low population)
 - > 500 people/km² (no access, higher population)



Kilometers

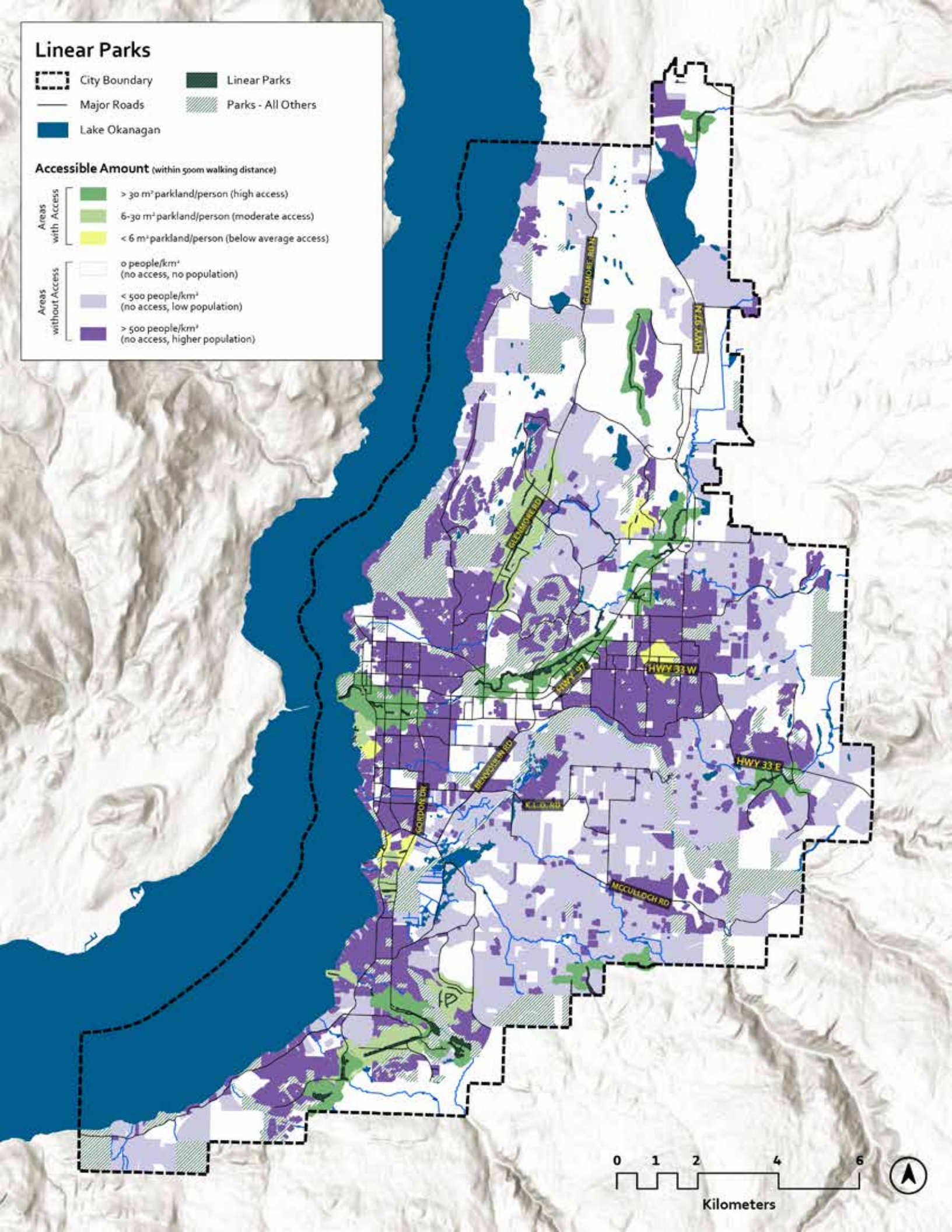


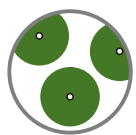
Linear Parks

- City Boundary
- Major Roads
- Lake Okanagan
- Linear Parks
- Parks - All Others

Accessible Amount (within 500m walking distance)

- Areas with Access
- > 30 m² parkland/person (high access)
 - 6-30 m² parkland/person (moderate access)
 - < 6 m² parkland/person (below average access)
- Areas without Access
- 0 people/km² (no access, no population)
 - < 500 people/km² (no access, low population)
 - > 500 people/km² (no access, higher population)





Central-Level (within 3 km)

Central-level parks and amenities should ideally be located frequently throughout the city and support a variety of modes of access. They are currently well-distributed across the city, but at a broader spacing. Access, defined as being within a 3 km distance, to these features may not be within walking distance for all residents.. These amenities are assessed using a 3km catchment to identify the relative diversity and distribution provided across the city. These amenities include community parks, basketball courts, off-leash dog parks, tennis and pickleball courts, washrooms, water access (beaches, public right-of-ways adjacent to the lake, and splash pads and water parks), bookable event spaces, community gardens, ice skating areas, and skate parks.

Access to Community Parks

Community Parks are larger open spaces that serve multiple neighbourhoods. They often contain similar amenities to neighbourhood parks, such as playgrounds and spaces for unstructured activities. They often contain amenities for higher intensity recreational uses and sports as well. This includes multi-recreational courts for tennis, basketball, hockey, and lacrosse, some of which are bookable. As these spaces are more than a five minute walk for most residents, they should be designed to be accessible through multiple modes of transportation, including walking, cycling, and transit.

Most areas of the city have some access to community level parks within 3 km. However, many areas of the city have below average access to community level parks, including the Downtown and most of the areas near the waterfront. The southern half of the city and the Rutland area generally has more access to community parks while Dilworth and parts of Lower Mission do not have access.

Current Level of Service – Community Parks (within 3 km)

QUANTITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 20 community parks
ACCESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 81% of residents have access• 19% of residents do not have access

Basketball

Basketball continues to be a popular sport nationwide. Basketball courts generally include hardscaped areas with one or more basketball nets. These courts are quite flexible and can be used for other activities requiring hardscaped areas such as ball hockey. Basketball courts are an important amenity for youth, requiring minimal equipment to use and providing a social space to engage with one another.

There are currently 29 basketball courts in Kelowna. 85% of residents have access to these facilities within 3 km while 15% do not. Most of the central areas have access to at least one basketball court, with many residents in these areas having access to 3 or more basketball facilities. There are some pockets of limited access, including the Dilworth area in the Glenmore-Clifton-Dilworth community, and the eastern parts of Upper and Lower Mission. It may be worth considering measuring this within the context of neighbourhood park to get a better sense of accessibility and overall equity throughout the city.

Current Level of Service – Basketball (within 3 km)

QUANTITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 29 basketball courts
ACCESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 85% of residents have access• 15% of residents do not have access

Off-Leash Dog Parks

Off-leash dog parks are becoming increasingly important. Many individuals and families, particularly those in urban settings, rely on off-leash dog parks as a space for their dogs to freely and safely exercise and play. Off-leash dog parks help avoid potential user conflicts between dogs, dog owners, and other park users.

There are currently 13 dog parks in Kelowna. About 65% of residents have access within 3 km while 35% do not. The Central City area has the most access while most other neighbourhoods, including Rutland, Upper and Lower Mission, and Glenmore-Clifton-Dilworth lack access to dog parks.

Current Level of Service – Off-Leash Dog Parks (3 km)

QUANTITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 13 dog parks
ACCESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 65% of residents have access• 35% of residents do not have access



Tennis/Pickleball

While tennis continues to be played amongst residents, pickleball is becoming an increasingly popular activity across the nation, particularly with older populations. Within Kelowna, pickleball participation is expected to increase. Tennis and pickleball courts generally consist of a fenced hardscape court with a net. As an activity requiring minimal equipment, both tennis and pickleball are widely accessible for people to play both casually and competitively.

There are currently 15 tennis and pickleball courts in Kelowna. 75% of residents have access to these facilities within 3 km while 25% do not. Tennis and pickleball courts are mostly located in the central parts of the city, especially near the Downtown. The southern half of the city lacks tennis and pickleball courts, particularly the Upper and Lower Mission communities. There is also a lack of tennis courts in the Glenmore-Clifton-Dilworth area.

Current Level of Service – Tennis/Pickleball (3 km)

QUANTITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 15 tennis/pickleball courts
ACCESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 75% of residents have access• 25% of residents do not have access



Washrooms

Incorporating public washrooms into parks spaces is essential to ensure that these spaces remain accessible for all users. This is particularly true for seniors or families with children where a lack of washrooms can serve as a barrier to accessing certain parks and their facilities. The location and facilities of larger, community parks generally mean that residents are further from home and are staying longer than they would in their local neighbourhood park. Therefore, users require washrooms in order to fully use these spaces. These public washrooms facilities can range from porta-potties to full size washrooms. Washrooms should also include access to clean drinking water / fountains.

Currently within Kelowna, there are 21 washroom facilities. 65% of residents have access within 3 km while 35% do not. There are 19 parks that currently have washrooms. Most washroom facilities are located Downtown or near the waterfront. There are also some washroom facilities located in the Rutland area.

Current Level of Service – *Washrooms (3 km)*

QUANTITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 21 washroom facilities
ACCESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 65% of residents have access• 35% of residents do not have access



Water Access

Water-based recreation and play are increasing in popularity, meaning that access to water has also become more important for residents. Water access can include proximity to natural water sources such as rivers and lakes, as well as splash pads, waterparks, and other water-play facilities. It can also include waterfront parks, with amenities for boating, paddling, and other recreational activities.

There are currently 49 water access points. 46 of these are lake access points while 3 are waterparks. 60% of residents have access within 3 km while 40% do not. Within Kelowna, most water access is along the Okanagan Lake waterfront. There are currently three waterparks in the city, located in the Downtown, Rutland, and Lower Mission.

Current Level of Service – *Water Access (3 km)*

QUANTITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 49 water access points
ACCESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 60% of residents have access• 40% of residents do not have access



Bookable Event Spaces

Bookable event spaces can consist of a variety of different spaces, both indoor and outdoor. They allow residents to host events and gatherings, creating an enjoyable social environment and a sense of community. Including bookable event spaces within a walking, cycling, or short driving distance is important to allow residents to gather, celebrate, and socialize with their families, friends, and fellow residents.

There are 17 bookable event spaces in Kelowna. 66% of residents have access within 3 km while 34% do not. Currently, most bookable event spaces are located along the waterfront and in the Downtown areas. The Rutland community also has access to a number of bookable event spaces. The Dilworth, Mission, and Black Mountain areas are particularly underserved.

Current Level of Service – *Bookable Event Spaces (3 km)*

QUANTITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 17 bookable event spaces
ACCESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 66% of residents have access• 34% of residents do not have access



Community Gardens

Community gardens provide a number of benefits for residents, such as providing fresh food, relieving stress, and providing social opportunities and a sense of community. Community gardens can help alleviate food deserts and improve food security for residents. As a place to come together, community gardens should be easily accessible for all residents and should be well connected to transit and cycle routes.

There are 12 formal community gardens in Kelowna. 70% of residents have access to them within 3 km of their homes while 30% do not. Currently, access to community gardens is concentrated in the Downtown and surrounding areas, as well as the Rutland area. The waterfront and parts of Lower Mission also have access to community gardens. On the other hand, the Dilworth, South Kelowna, and Black Mountain areas do not have as much access to community gardens.

Current Level of Service – *Community Gardens (3 km)*

QUANTITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 12 community gardens
ACCESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 70% of residents have access• 30% of residents do not have access



Public Art

Public art serves as a celebration of community and community values. It can also be used to help make public spaces more welcoming of equity-seeking groups. The upcoming Public Art Master Plan will help define future opportunities for public art.

There are 83 public art installations in Kelowna. 72% of residents have access to them within 3 km of their homes while 28% do not. Currently, most public art in the city is concentrated in the Downtown. Large portions of the city have access to public art, particularly the Central City, Rutland, South Pandosy-KLO, and Upper and Lower Mission. The university area also has good access to public art. However, parts of Glenmore-Clifton-Dilworth and the southern half of Kelowna lack access to public art.

Current Level of Service – *Public Art (3 km)*

QUANTITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 83 public art installations
ACCESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 72% of residents have access• 18% of residents do not have access



Outdoor Ice Skating

Ice skating facilities usually consist of an ice surface that may or may not be boarded. They may be either indoor or outdoor. These surfaces can be used for recreational skating and ice sports such as hockey. They are also used for organized sports. Having ice surfaces within 3 kilometres is important to ensure that families have access to these sports, especially as hockey continues to be a popular sport across the country.

There are 4 ice facilities in Kelowna. Only 29% of residents have access within 3 km while 71% of residents do not. Currently, many areas in the city do not have access to ice facilities. Areas in the Central City community have access to an ice facility, as do some of the most southern parts of the city. Most other areas, do not have access to ice facilities.

Current Level of Service – *Outdoor Ice Skating (3 km)*

QUANTITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 4 ice facilities
ACCESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 29% of residents have access• 71% of residents do not have access

Skate Parks

Skate parks are an important amenity for young people. They provide a safe space for many wheeled activities, including skateboarding, longboarding, BMXing, scootering and roller skating. They also function as a social space and foster a sense of community for action sport enthusiasts.

Within Kelowna, there are 7 skate park facilities. 43% of residents have access within while 57% do not. These facilities are primarily located near the Downtown and in the Rutland and Glenmore-Clifton-Dilworth communities. The rest of Kelowna, including the entire southern half of the city, does not have access to skate park facilities. However a permanent skateboard facility is planned for in the city's 10-year Capital Plan.

Current Level of Service – *Skate Parks (3 km)*

QUANTITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 7 skate park facilities
ACCESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 43% of residents have access• 57% of residents do not have access

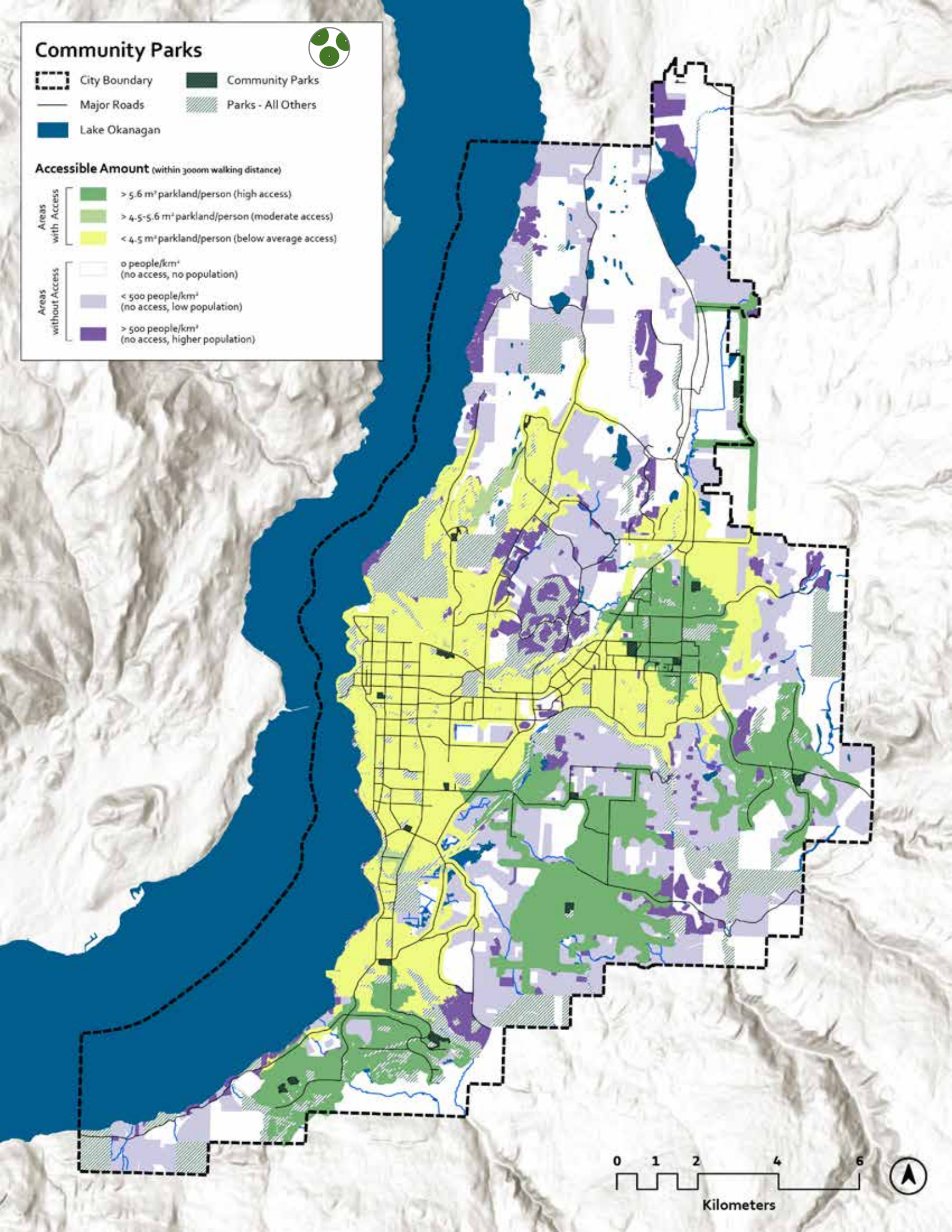
Community Parks



- City Boundary
- Major Roads
- Lake Okanagan
- Community Parks
- Parks - All Others

Accessible Amount (within 300m walking distance)

- Areas with Access
 - > 5.6 m² parkland/person (high access)
 - > 4-5.6 m² parkland/person (moderate access)
 - < 4.5 m² parkland/person (below average access)
- Areas without Access
 - 0 people/km² (no access, no population)
 - < 500 people/km² (no access, low population)
 - > 500 people/km² (no access, higher population)



Kilometers



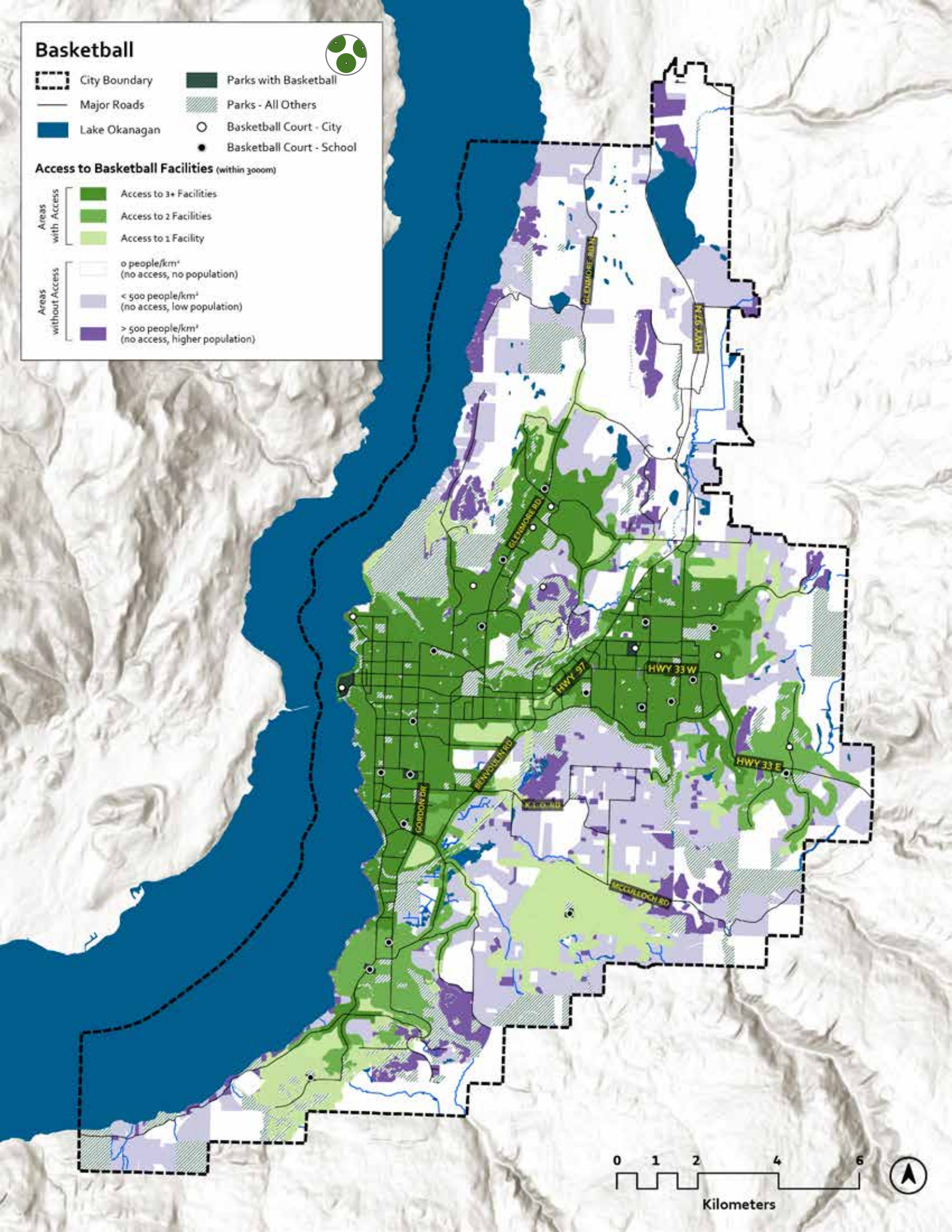
Basketball



- City Boundary
- Major Roads
- Lake Okanagan
- Parks with Basketball
- Parks - All Others
- Basketball Court - City
- Basketball Court - School

Access to Basketball Facilities (within 3000m)

- Areas with Access**
 - Access to 3+ Facilities
 - Access to 2 Facilities
 - Access to 1 Facility
- Areas without Access**
 - 0 people/km² (no access, no population)
 - < 500 people/km² (no access, low population)
 - > 500 people/km² (no access, higher population)



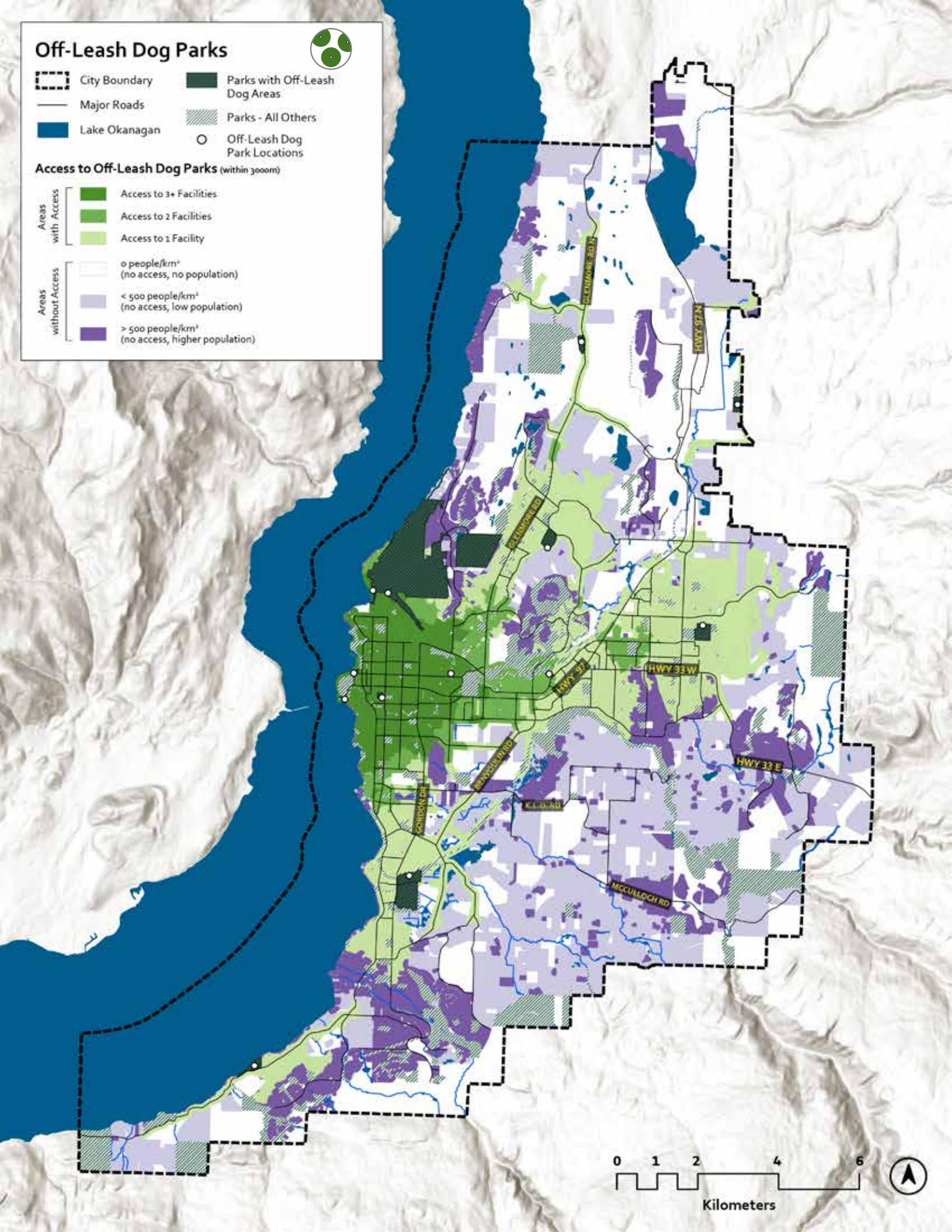
Off-Leash Dog Parks



- City Boundary
- Major Roads
- Lake Okanagan
- Parks with Off-Leash Dog Areas
- Parks - All Others
- Off-Leash Dog Park Locations

Access to Off-Leash Dog Parks (within 3000m)

- Areas with Access**
 - Access to 3+ Facilities
 - Access to 2 Facilities
 - Access to 1 Facility
- Areas without Access**
 - 0 people/km² (no access, no population)
 - < 500 people/km² (no access, low population)
 - > 500 people/km² (no access, higher population)

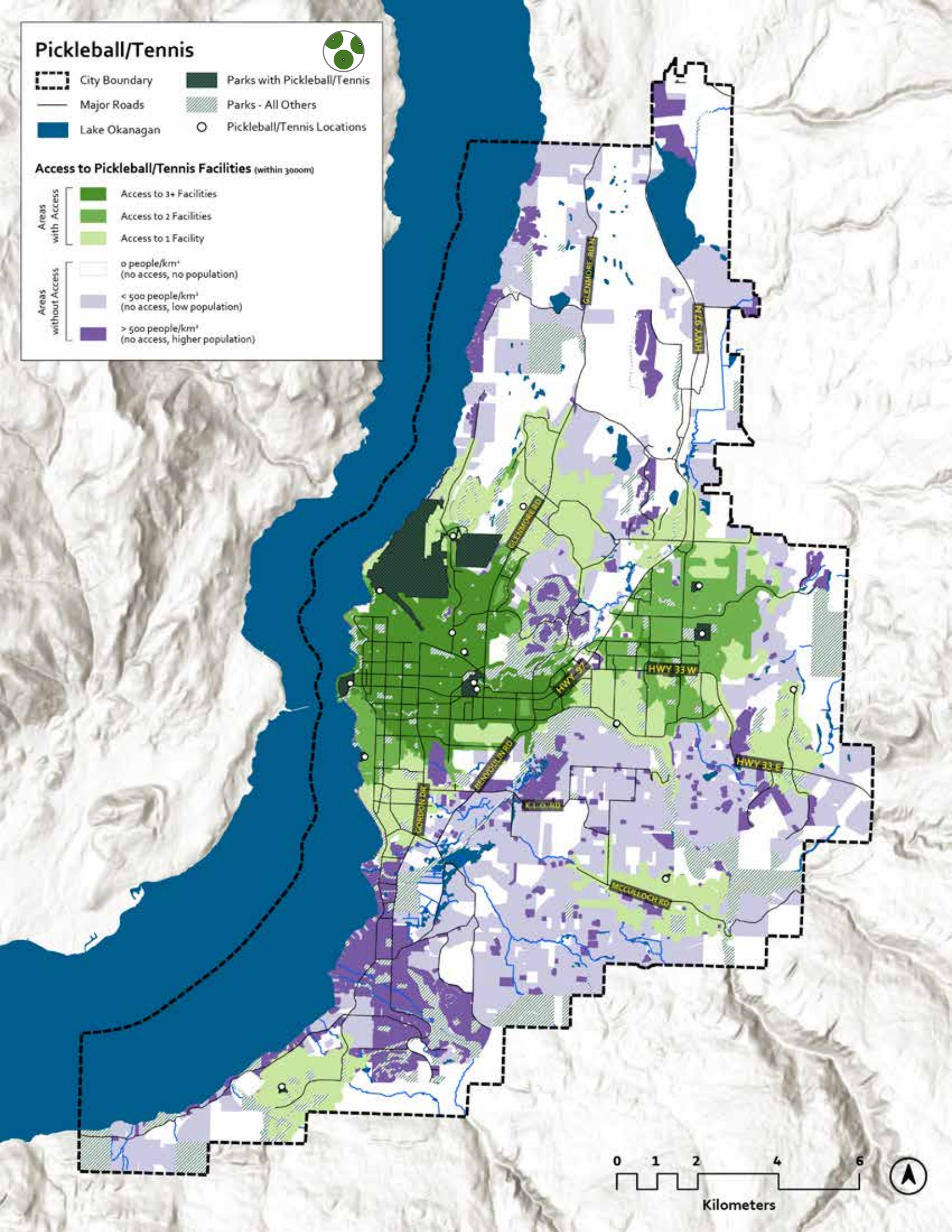


Kilometers



- Access to Pickleball/Tennis Facilities**
- (within 3000m)

-
- Areas with Access**
- Access to 3+ Facilities
 - Access to 2 Facilities
 - Access to 1 Facility
- Areas without Access**
- 0 people/km² (no access, no population)
 - < 500 people/km² (no access, low population)
 - > 500 people/km² (no access, higher population)



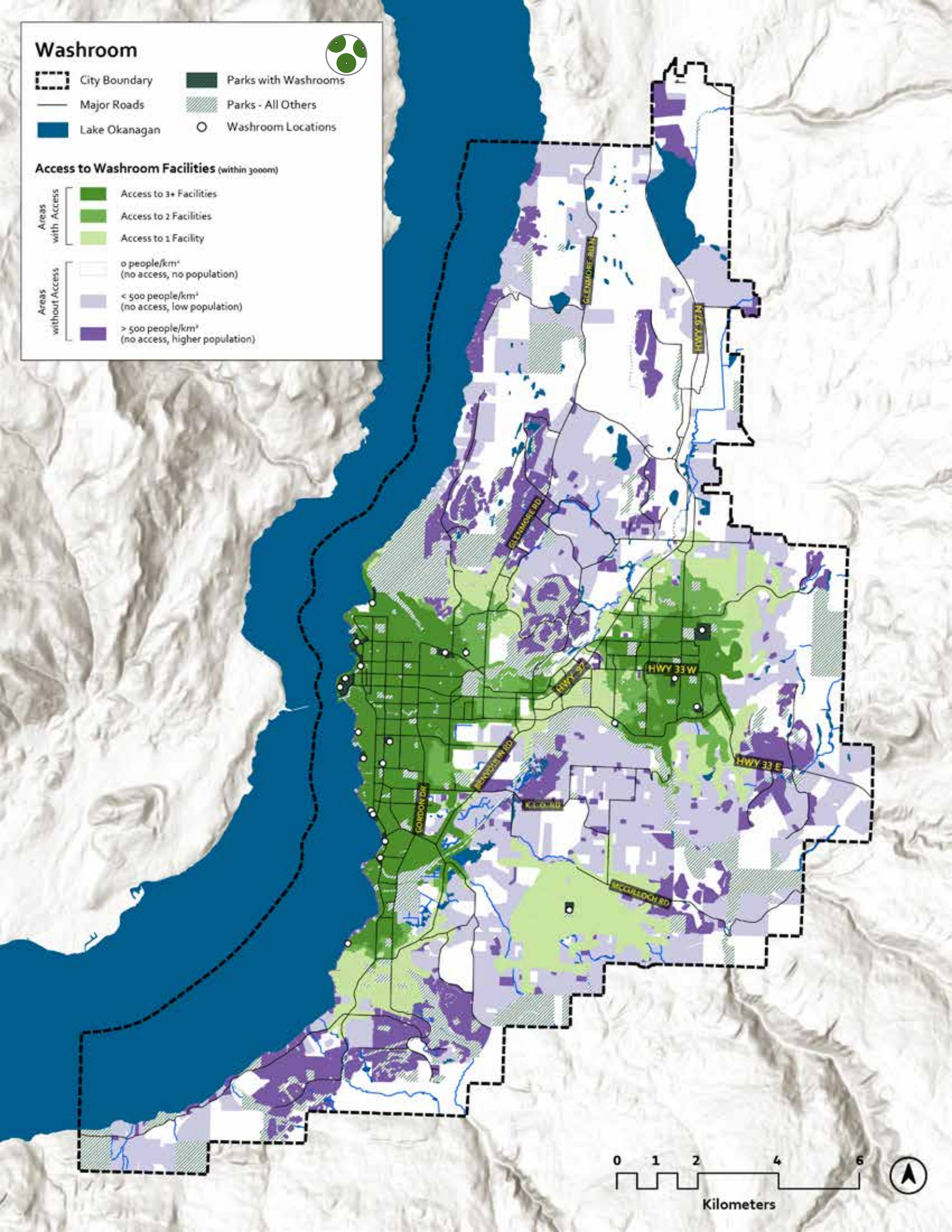
Washroom



- City Boundary
- Major Roads
- Lake Okanagan
- Parks with Washrooms
- Parks - All Others
- Washroom Locations

Access to Washroom Facilities (within 3000m)

- Areas with Access**
 - Access to 3+ Facilities
 - Access to 2 Facilities
 - Access to 1 Facility
- Areas without Access**
 - 0 people/km² (no access, no population)
 - < 500 people/km² (no access, low population)
 - > 500 people/km² (no access, higher population)

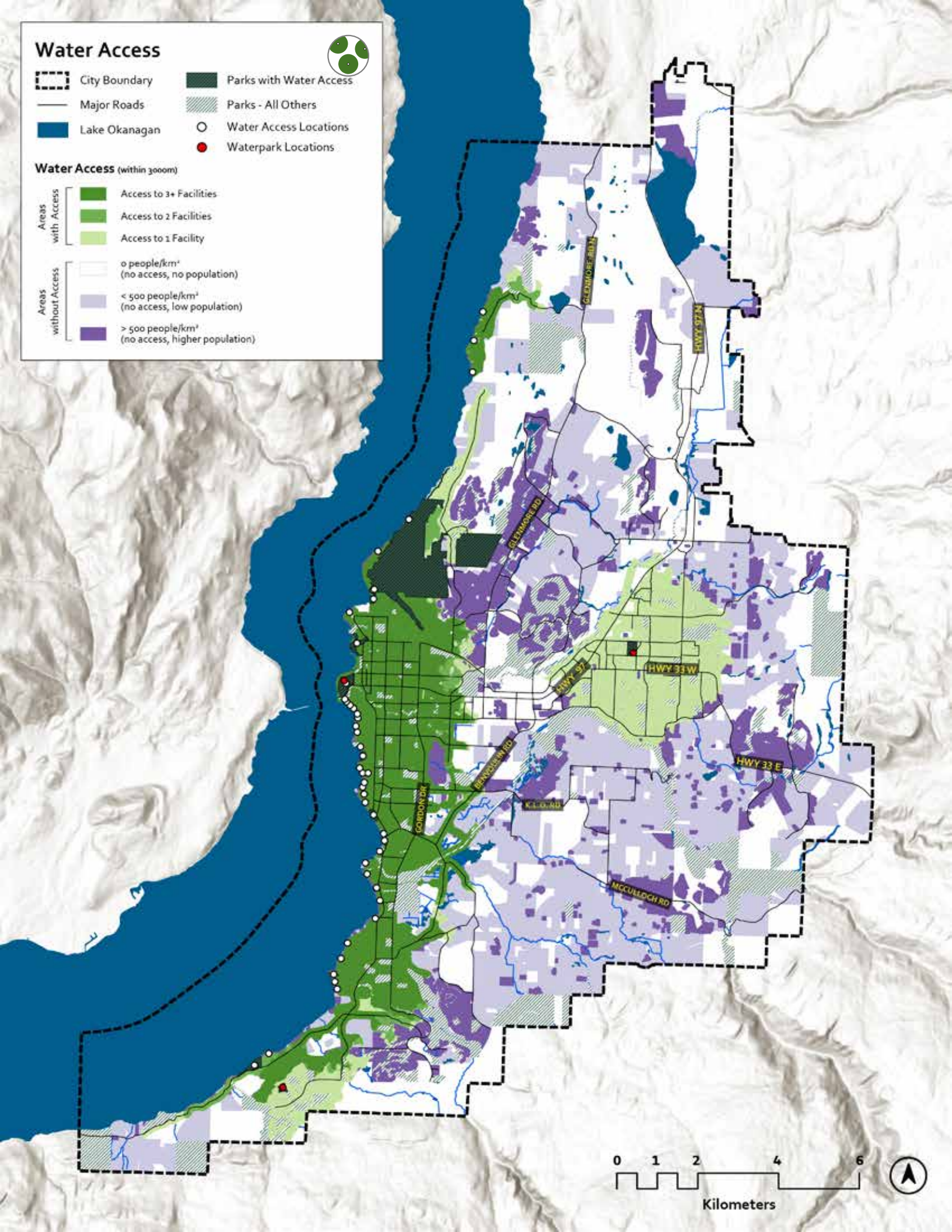


Kilometers



- Water Access** (within 3000m)

-
- Areas with Access**
- Access to 3+ Facilities
 - Access to 2 Facilities
 - Access to 1 Facility
- Areas without Access**
- 0 people/km² (no access, no population)
 - < 500 people/km² (no access, low population)
 - > 500 people/km² (no access, higher population)



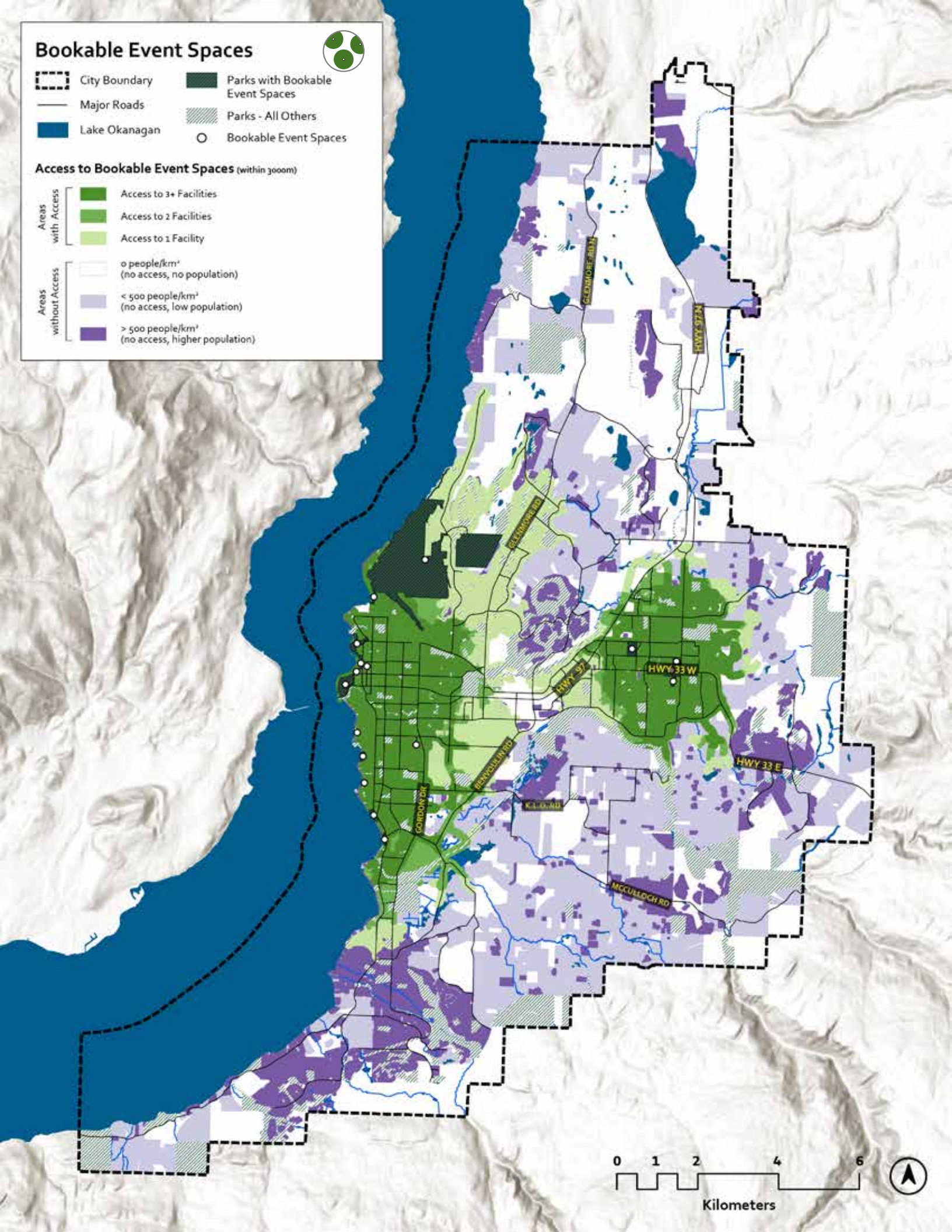
Bookable Event Spaces



- City Boundary
- Major Roads
- Lake Okanagan
- Parks with Bookable Event Spaces
- Parks - All Others
- Bookable Event Spaces

Access to Bookable Event Spaces (within 3000m)

- Areas with Access**
 - Access to 3+ Facilities
 - Access to 2 Facilities
 - Access to 1 Facility
- Areas without Access**
 - 0 people/km² (no access, no population)
 - < 500 people/km² (no access, low population)
 - > 500 people/km² (no access, higher population)



Kilometers



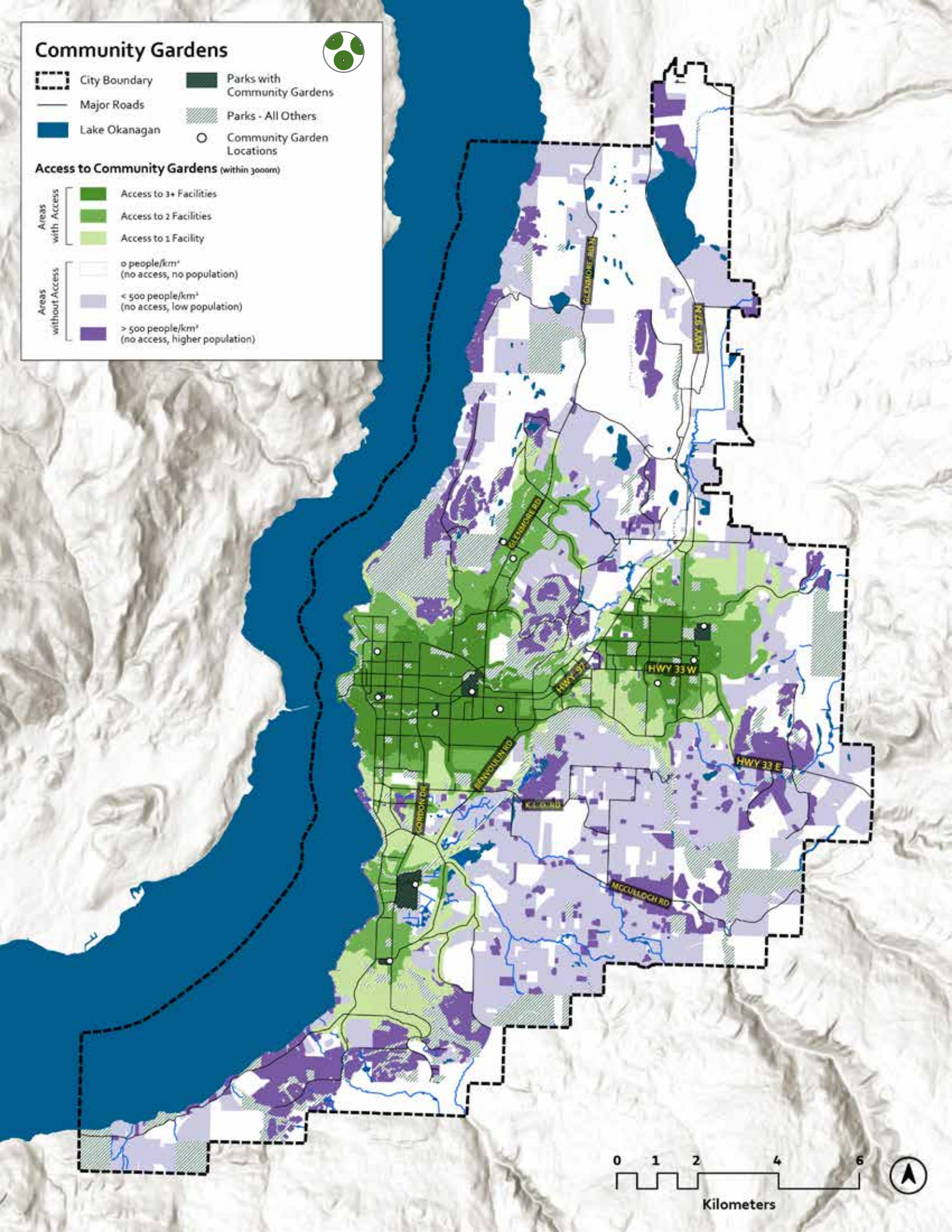
Community Gardens



- City Boundary
- Major Roads
- Lake Okanagan
- Parks with Community Gardens
- Parks - All Others
- Community Garden Locations

Access to Community Gardens (within 3000m)

- Areas with Access**
 - Access to 3+ Facilities
 - Access to 2 Facilities
 - Access to 1 Facility
- Areas without Access**
 - 0 people/km² (no access, no population)
 - < 500 people/km² (no access, low population)
 - > 500 people/km² (no access, higher population)



Kilometers



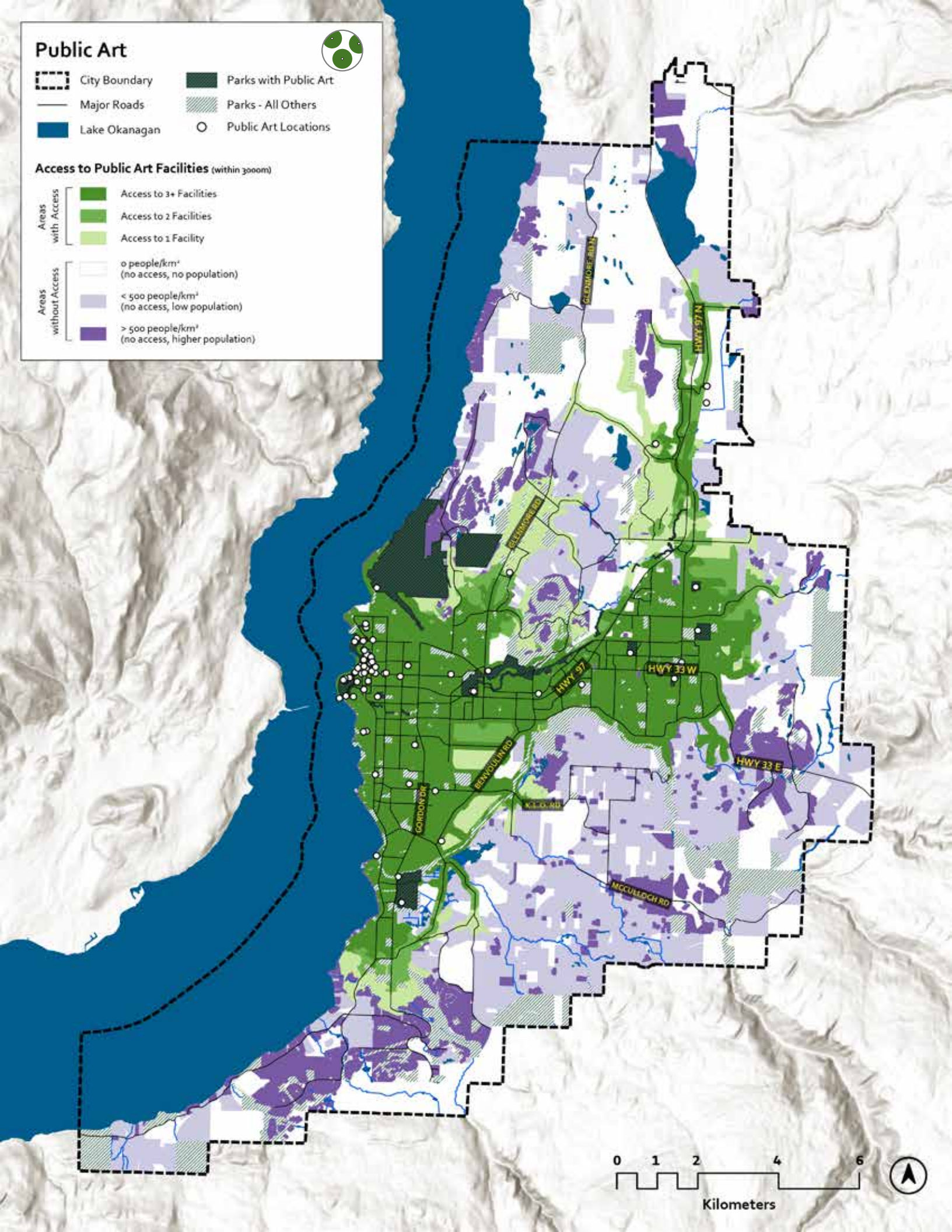
Public Art



- City Boundary
- Major Roads
- Lake Okanagan
- Parks with Public Art
- Parks - All Others
- Public Art Locations

Access to Public Art Facilities (within 3000m)

- Areas with Access**
 - Access to 3+ Facilities
 - Access to 2 Facilities
 - Access to 1 Facility
- Areas without Access**
 - 0 people/km² (no access, no population)
 - < 500 people/km² (no access, low population)
 - > 500 people/km² (no access, higher population)



Kilometers



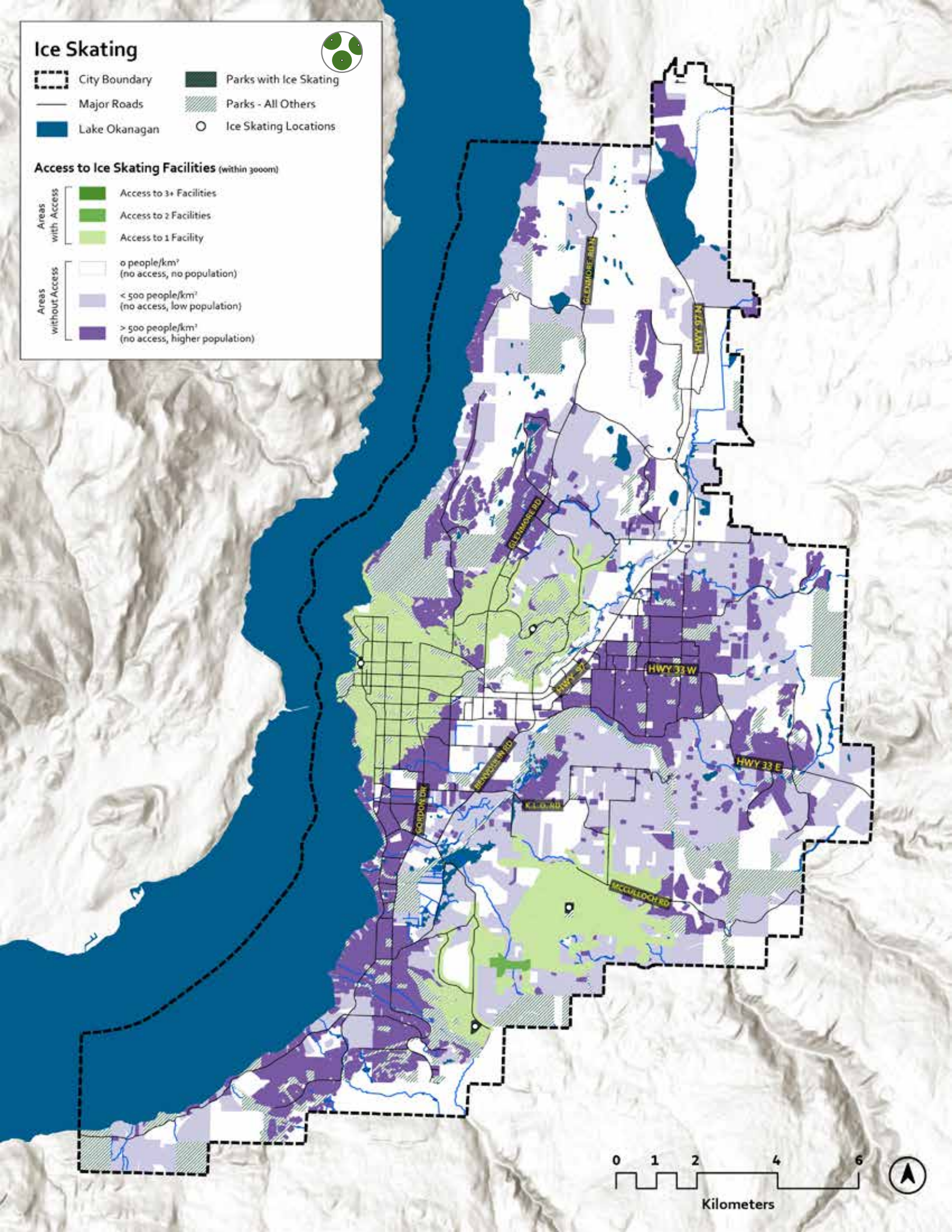
Ice Skating



- City Boundary
- Major Roads
- Lake Okanagan
- Parks with Ice Skating
- Parks - All Others
- Ice Skating Locations

Access to Ice Skating Facilities (within 3000m)

- Areas with Access**
 - Access to 3+ Facilities
 - Access to 2 Facilities
 - Access to 1 Facility
- Areas without Access**
 - 0 people/km² (no access, no population)
 - < 500 people/km² (no access, low population)
 - > 500 people/km² (no access, higher population)



Kilometers



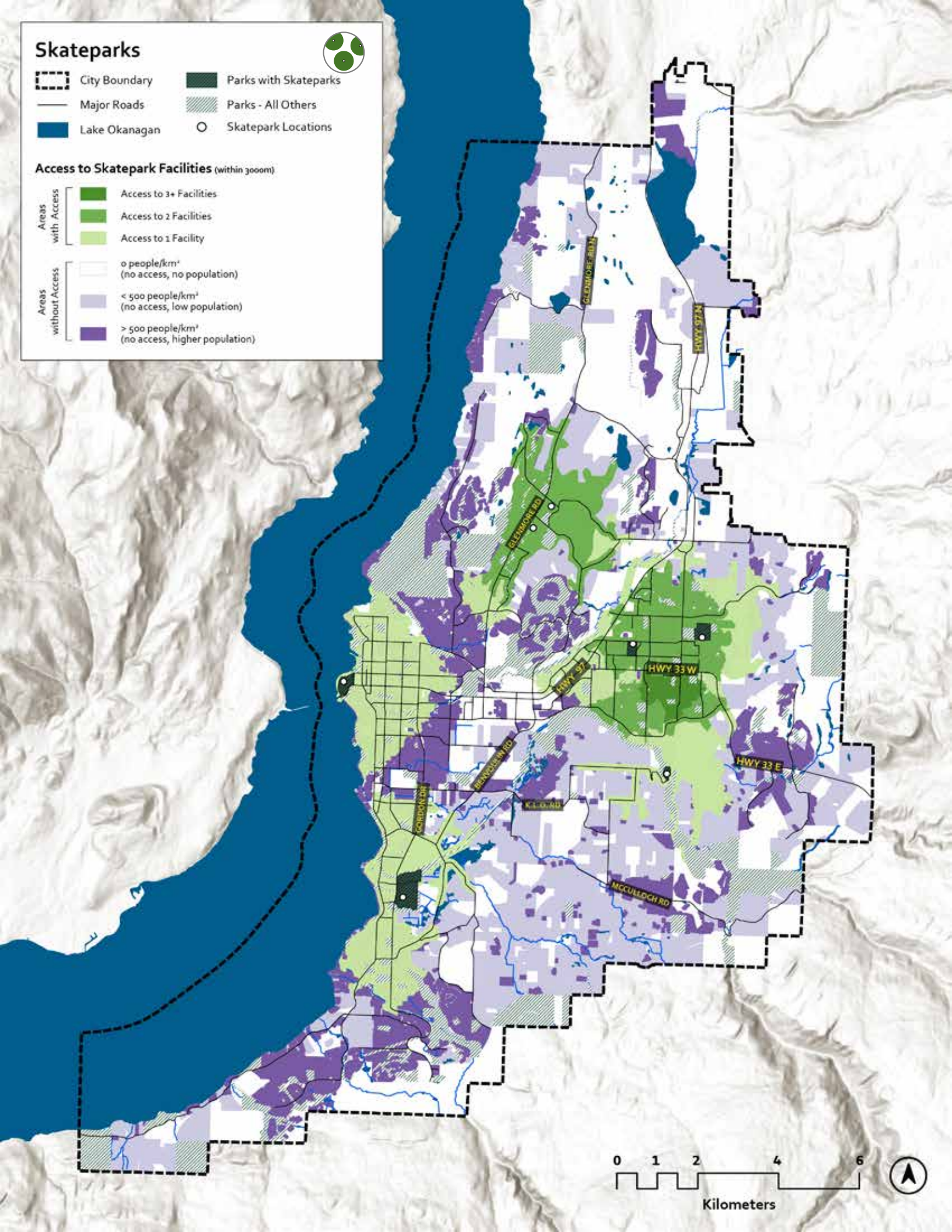
Skateparks



- City Boundary
- Major Roads
- Lake Okanagan
- Parks with Skateparks
- Parks - All Others
- Skatepark Locations

Access to Skatepark Facilities (within 3000m)

- Areas with Access**
 - Access to 3+ Facilities
 - Access to 2 Facilities
 - Access to 1 Facility
- Areas without Access**
 - 0 people/km² (no access, no population)
 - < 500 people/km² (no access, low population)
 - > 500 people/km² (no access, higher population)





Destination Level: City-wide

Destination-level parks and amenities are provided where appropriate within the city, and may not be well distributed due to their unique requirements. City-wide destinations are important amenities for most if not all residents of Kelowna, including City-Wide Parks, Main Event Spaces, and Motorized Boat Launches. These significant locations are often dependent on the unique geography in which they occur, and cannot necessarily be developed elsewhere. These attractions are therefore managed differently than other amenities, and may not be equitably distributed across the city. Access to these locations should be ensured through public transit and adequate parking supply.

Access to City-wide Parks

City-wide parks are parks with special recreational, cultural, or environmental significance. They range in size and offer unique experiences for residents, providing many different types of amenities to attract tourists and residents from across the city.

The most populated areas of the city, including the Downtown and Upper and Lower Mission generally have access to City-wide parks. The Rutland area has lower than average access to City-wide parks. The Glenmore-Clifton-Dilworth area lacks access to City-wide parks, as do the areas in the southeast of the city.

Current Level of Service – City Parks

QUANTITY • 26 city-wide parks

ACCESS • 77% of residents have access
• 23% of residents do not have access

Main Event Spaces

Like bookable event spaces, main event spaces can consist of a variety of different indoor and outdoor spaces. These event spaces are larger and can attract residents from across the city, as well as serving as an important tourism attraction for visitors. They foster a sense of community and provide spaces for residents to meet and socialize with their fellow residents. These spaces are currently well distributed within Kelowna.

There are 9 main event spaces in Kelowna. 77% of residents have access to main event spaces within 5 km of their residence, while 23% of residents do not. Most event spaces are located in the Downtown and in the Rutland community, therefore most residents in these communities have access to multiple event spaces. Some areas of South Pandosy-KLO, Glenmore-Clifton-Dilworth, and Upper and Lower Mission also have access to event spaces. However, the southeastern and northern areas of the city lack access to event spaces.

Current Level of Service – Main Event Spaces (5 km)

QUANTITY • 9 main event spaces

ACCESS • 77% of residents have access
• 23% of residents do not have access



Motorized Boat Launches

Motorized boat launches are one of the many ways that residents can interact with the water. These launches require amenities such as ramps and can often be shared between motorized and non-motorized boat users. Since they require natural water bodies, boat launches need to be located near the waterfront. Given this, it is important for multiple different methods of access to be provided so that residents from across the city can use these facilities.

There are 4 public boat launches in Kelowna. These boat launches are used by motorized boats, sail boats, and paddle crafts. 47% of residents have access to these boat launches within 5 km of their residence, while 53% of residents do not. As expected, access to boat launches is concentrated along the lake waterfront, particularly near the Downtown. The Rutland and Glenmore-Clifton-Dilworth areas do not have ready access to boat launches given their greater distance to Lake Okanagan.

Current Level of Service – *Motorized Boat Launches (5 km)*

QUANTITY	• 4 boat launches
ACCESS	• 47% of residents have access • 53% of residents do not have access



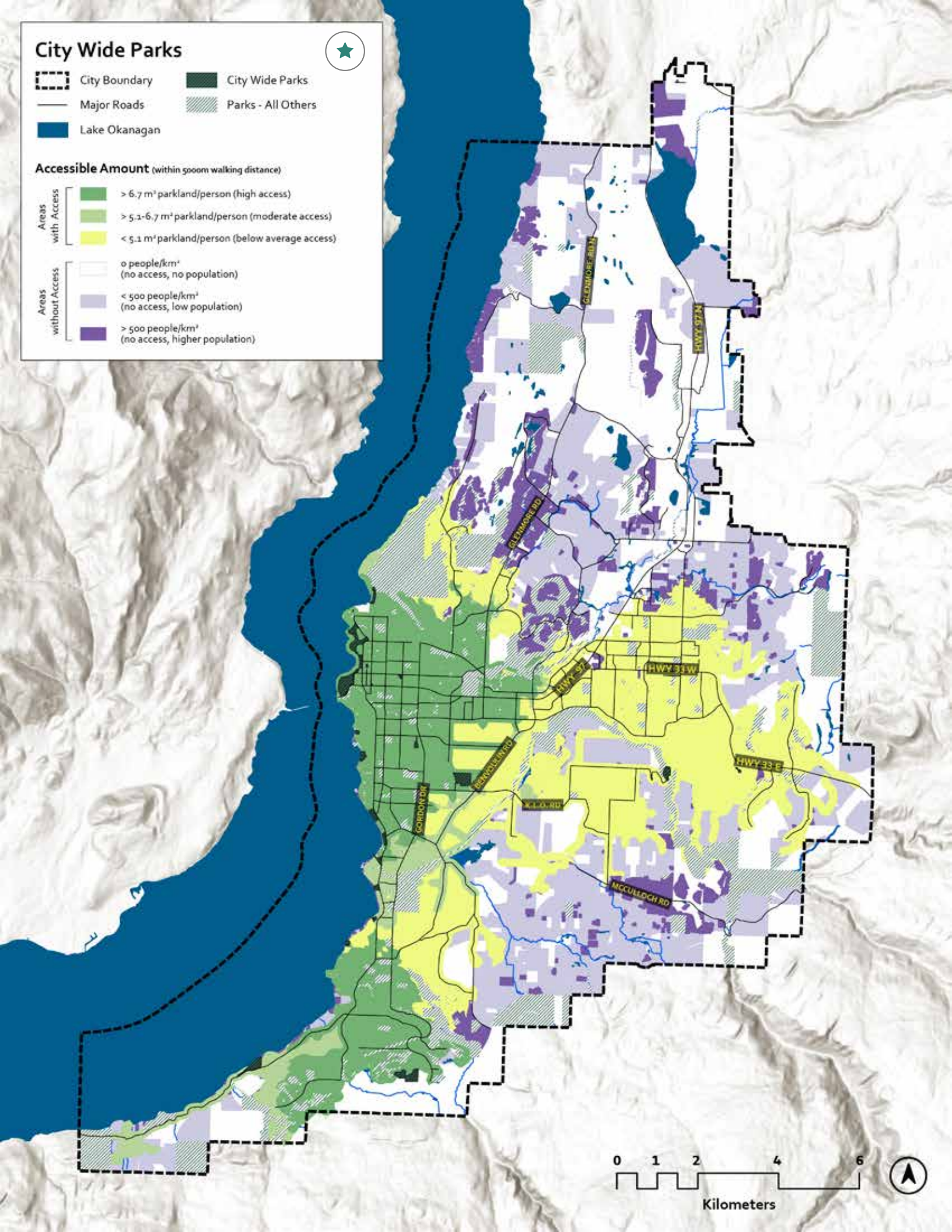
City Wide Parks



- City Boundary
- Major Roads
- Lake Okanagan
- City Wide Parks
- Parks - All Others

Accessible Amount (within 500m walking distance)

- Areas with Access**
- > 6.7 m² parkland/person (high access)
 - > 5.1-6.7 m² parkland/person (moderate access)
 - < 5.1 m² parkland/person (below average access)
- Areas without Access**
- 0 people/km² (no access, no population)
 - < 500 people/km² (no access, low population)
 - > 500 people/km² (no access, higher population)



Kilometers



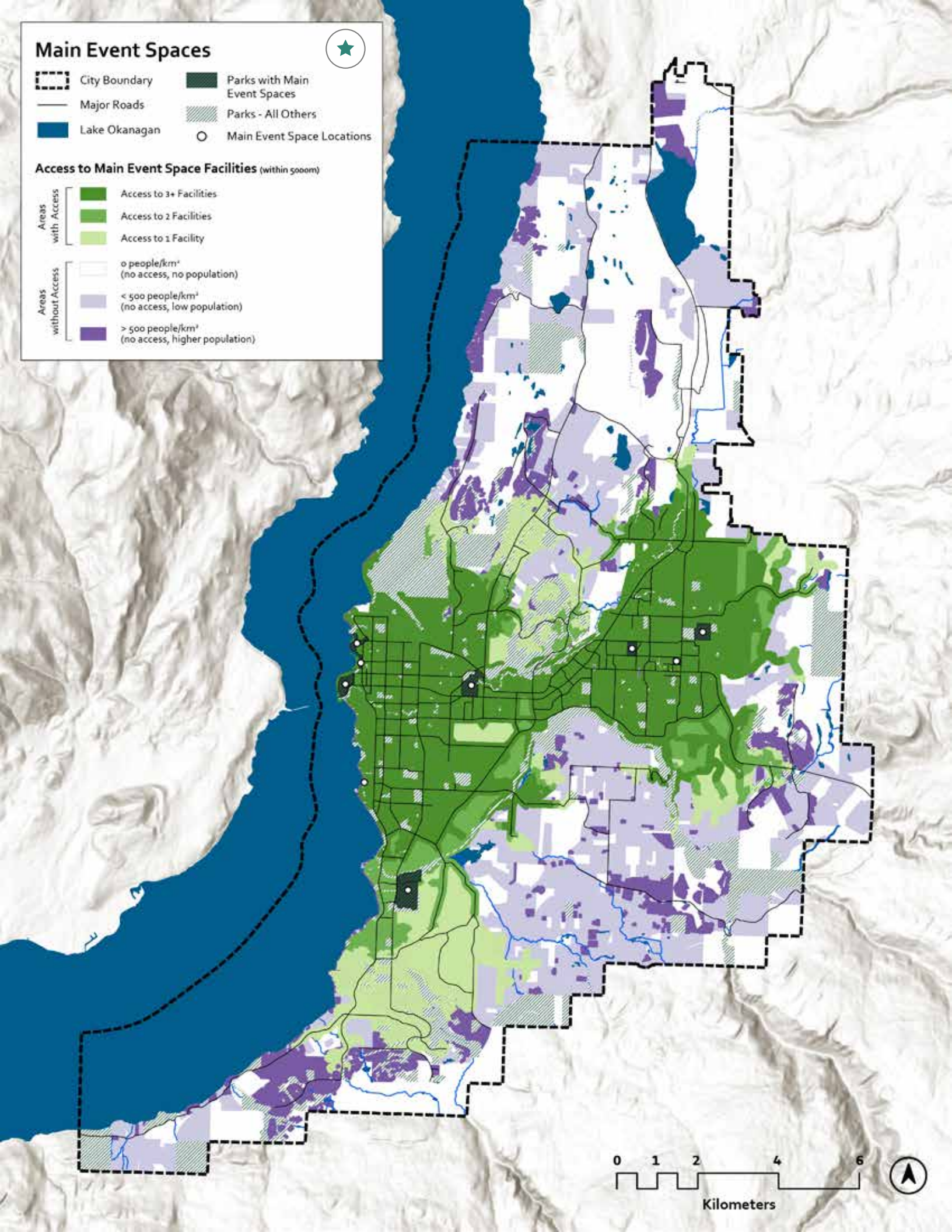
Main Event Spaces



- City Boundary
- Major Roads
- Lake Okanagan
- Parks with Main Event Spaces
- Parks - All Others
- Main Event Space Locations

Access to Main Event Space Facilities (within 5000m)

- Areas with Access**
 - Access to 3+ Facilities
 - Access to 2 Facilities
 - Access to 1 Facility
- Areas without Access**
 - 0 people/km² (no access, no population)
 - < 500 people/km² (no access, low population)
 - > 500 people/km² (no access, higher population)



Kilometers



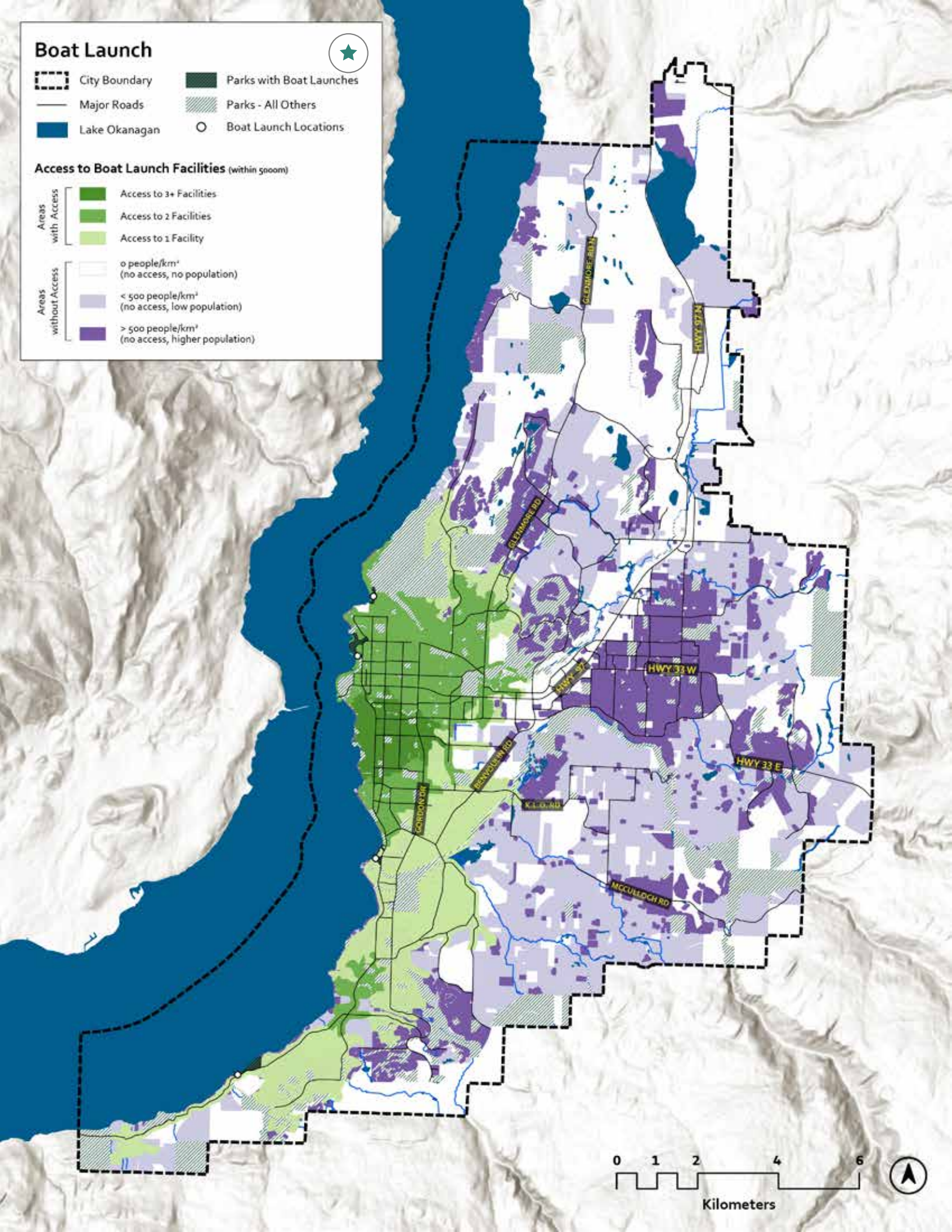
Boat Launch



- City Boundary
- Major Roads
- Lake Okanagan
- Parks with Boat Launches
- Parks - All Others
- Boat Launch Locations

Access to Boat Launch Facilities (within 500m)

- Areas with Access
 - Access to 3+ Facilities
 - Access to 2 Facilities
 - Access to 1 Facility
- Areas without Access
 - 0 people/km² (no access, no population)
 - < 500 people/km² (no access, low population)
 - > 500 people/km² (no access, higher population)





Destination Level: Recreation

Recreational amenities also act as key destinations for residents and visitors to the city. These amenities are typically accessed via vehicles, serving as attractions for sporting events and other larger gatherings (amenity requires adequate parking facilities to support larger numbers of concurrent users). They need not be equitably distributed throughout the city, but equitable access should be ensured via transit and targeted programs. Recreation-level amenities include recreation parks, baseball and softball diamonds, sports fields (natural and artificial turf), paved courts, and volleyball courts.

Access to Recreation Parks

Recreation Parks are larger parks that accommodate facilities for a number of active recreational uses. They often include high activity sports fields, recreation centres, arenas, court facilities, swimming pools, and recreational trails. Due to the number and size of facilities at recreational parks, they often attract a large number of users from across the city. It is important that these parks are accessible to everyone so that residents do not face barriers to participating in the active recreation opportunities that these parks provide.

Most areas of the city have some access to recreation parks. The southern portion of Downtown, South Pandosy-KLO, and Upper and Lower Mission have a high level of access. Parts of Rutland and Glenmore-Clifton-Dilworth have lower than average access to recreation parks. However, Southeast Kelowna and Black Mountain have no access to recreation parks, as seen in the dark purple on Map X. Future recreation park developments include the Kelowna Community Centre and Sports Field as well as the Glenmore Recreation Park identified in the 10 Year Capital Plan.

Current Level of Service – Recreation Parks (5 km)

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| QUANTITY | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 5 recreation parks |
| ACCESS | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 81% of residents have access• 19% of residents do not have access |

Baseball and Softball Diamonds

Baseball continues to be one of the most popular sports nationwide, making it a key amenity in many community parks. Baseball and softball amenities are primarily centered on ball diamonds but can also include dugouts and batting cages. These spaces are not very flexible and would primarily be used by baseball leagues and programs.

The city currently has 30 baseball facilities. 92% of residents have access to these facilities within 5 km of their residence, while 8% of residents do not. Most of the densely populated areas have access to more than three baseball facilities. Some of the more northern areas of the city lack access to these facilities.

Current Level of Service – Baseball and Softball Diamonds (5 km)

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| QUANTITY | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 30 baseball facilities |
| ACCESS | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 92% of residents have access• 8% of residents do not have access |



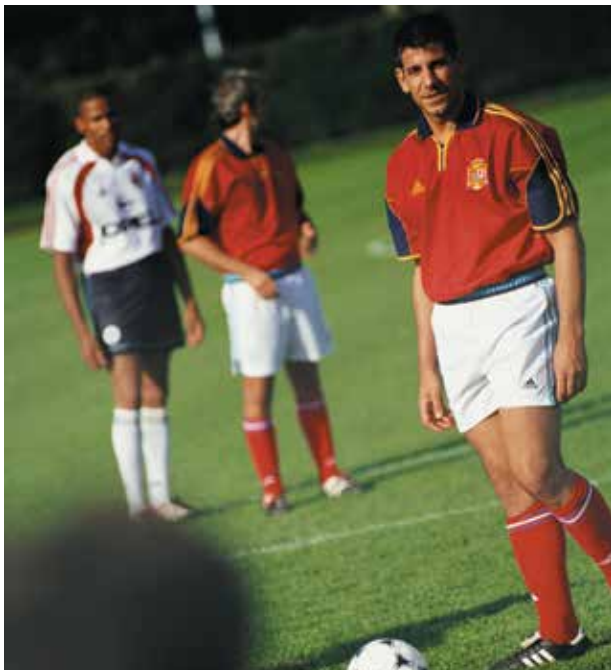
Sports Fields

Sports fields generally include grass or artificial turf fields. These fields are used for a variety of sports and recreational activities such as soccer and ultimate frisbee. Having access to these fields is critical to ensuring that residents from across the city can participate in organized sports and recreational programming. Currently, most of these facilities are clustered in the most densely populated areas.

There are 65 sports fields in Kelowna. 94% of residents have access to sports fields within 5 km of their residence, while 6% do not. Almost all of the most populated areas of Kelowna have access to sports fields, with many areas having access to two or three. Some of the most northern areas of the city do not have access to any sports fields. Large sports fields can be difficult to facilitate in Kelowna given the limited available land area. This is compounded by the large amount of agricultural lands acquiring provincial consent to be repurposed.

Current Level of Service – *Sports Fields (5 km)*

QUANTITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 65 sports fields
ACCESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 94% of residents have access• 6% of residents do not have access



Paved Courts

Paved courts consist of some sort of paved surface. Additional amenities such as nets may also be provided. These courts are flexible and multi-functional. They can be used for a number of activities, such as ball hockey, and can be used by residents of all ages.

There are 4 paved courts in Kelowna. This includes ball hockey and multi-purpose courts. 68% of residents have access to these courts within 5 km of their residence, while 32% of residents do not. These courts are spread out quite evenly across the city. Most paved court access is concentrated in the eastern part of the Central City area and the western part of Rutland. The Upper and Lower Mission areas in the southwest of the city lack access to paved courts.

Current Level of Service – *Paved Courts (5 km)*

QUANTITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 4 paved courts
ACCESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 68% of residents have access• 32% of residents do not have access



Beach Volleyball

Volleyball courts generally consist of a sand playing surface and a net between two sides. Volleyball is not as prevalent as other sports but fits in well with waterfront or water-based park spaces. This makes it ideal for broader city-wide spaces.

Within Kelowna, there are six volleyball courts. 35% of residents have access to these amenities while 65% do not. Volleyball courts are concentrated along the waterfront, which means that waterfront communities such as the Downtown, South Padosy-KLO, and Lower Mission have the greatest access to these amenities. However, most of the rest of the city does not have access to volleyball courts.

Current Level of Service –

Beach Volleyball (5 km)

QUANTITY

- 6 volleyball courts

ACCESS

- 35% of residents have access
 - 65% of residents do not have access
-



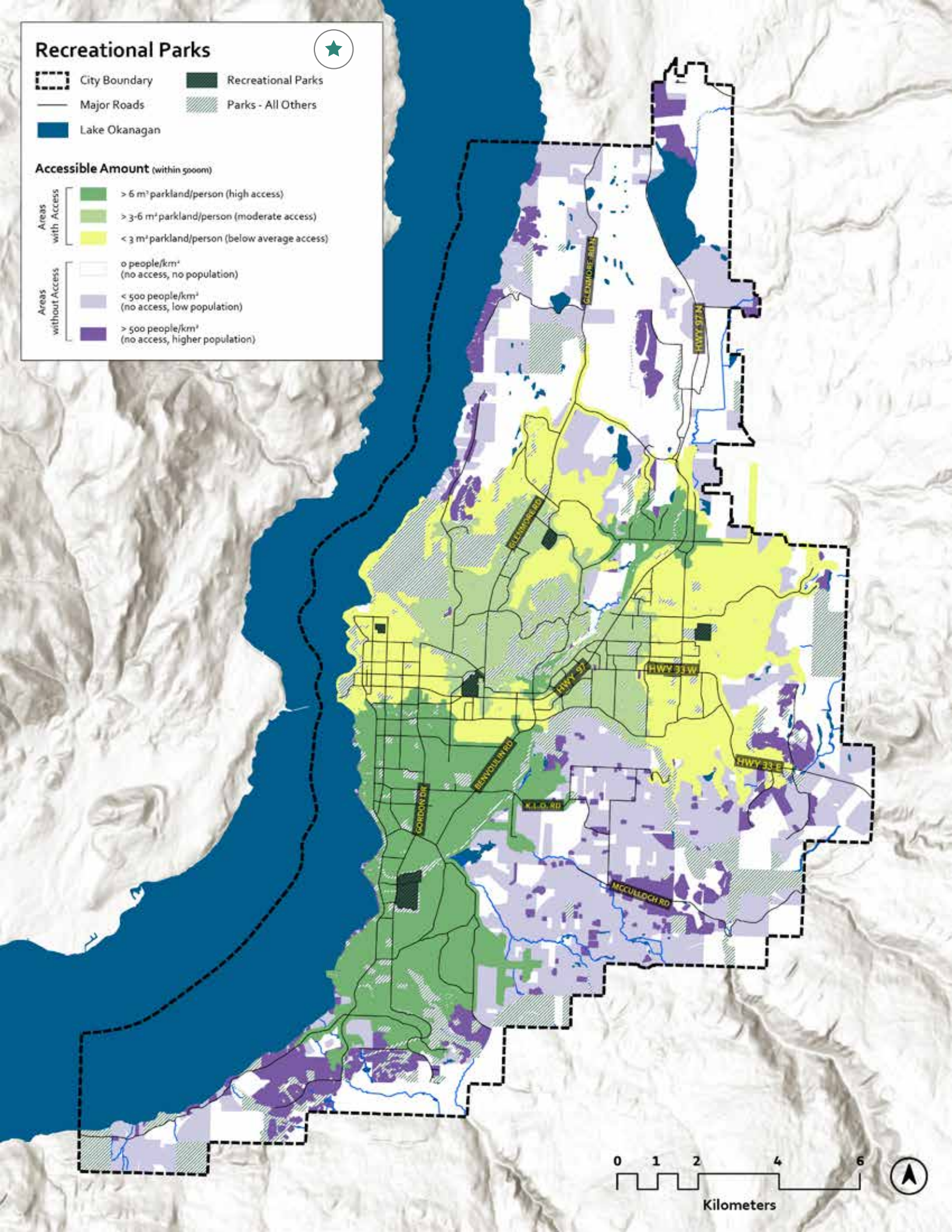
Recreational Parks



- City Boundary
- Major Roads
- Lake Okanagan
- Recreational Parks
- Parks - All Others

Accessible Amount (within 500m)

- Areas with Access**
 - > 6 m² parkland/person (high access)
 - > 3-6 m² parkland/person (moderate access)
 - < 3 m² parkland/person (below average access)
- Areas without Access**
 - 0 people/km² (no access, no population)
 - < 500 people/km² (no access, low population)
 - > 500 people/km² (no access, higher population)



Kilometers



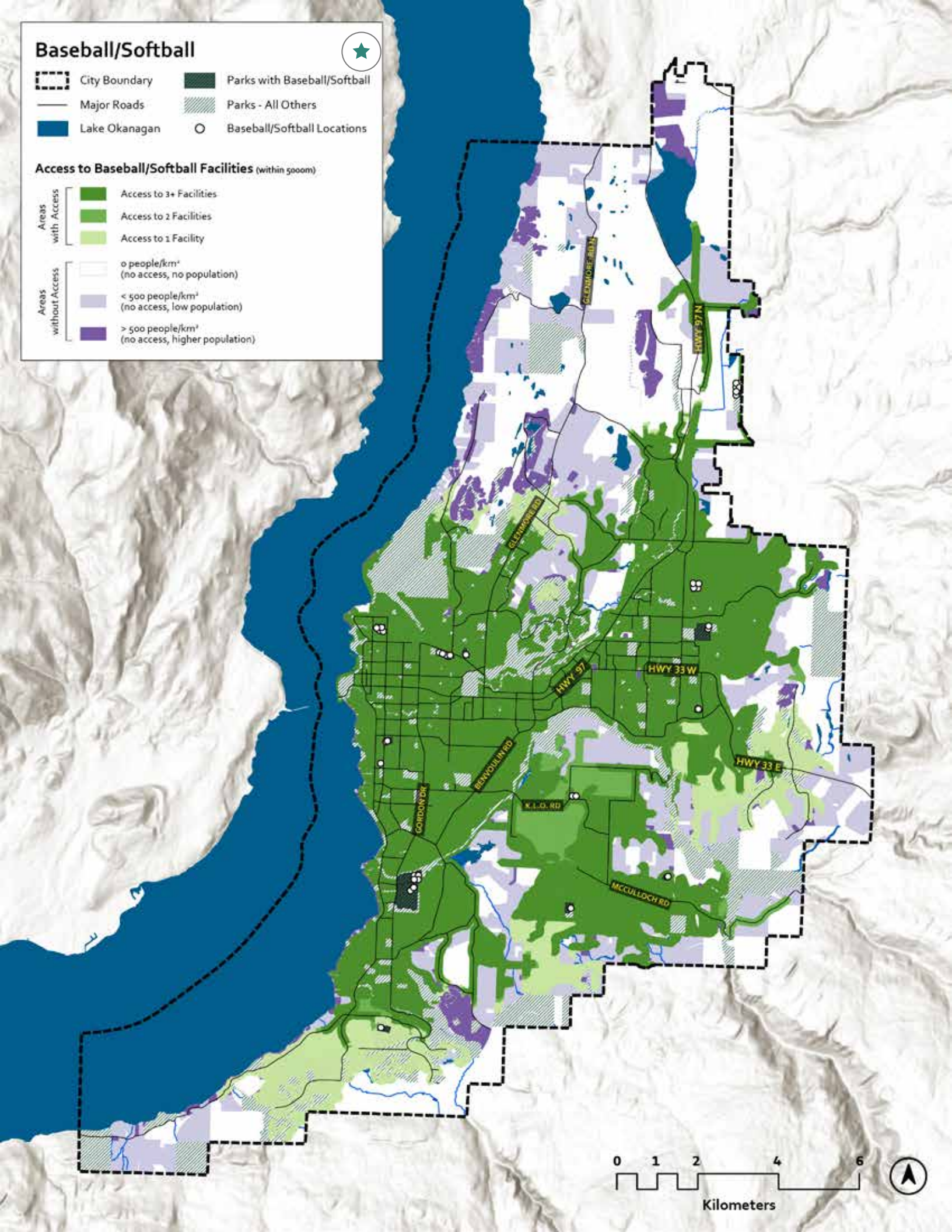
Baseball/Softball



- City Boundary
- Major Roads
- Lake Okanagan
- Parks with Baseball/Softball
- Parks - All Others
- Baseball/Softball Locations

Access to Baseball/Softball Facilities (within 500m)

- Areas with Access
 - Access to 3+ Facilities
 - Access to 2 Facilities
 - Access to 1 Facility
- Areas without Access
 - 0 people/km² (no access, no population)
 - < 500 people/km² (no access, low population)
 - > 500 people/km² (no access, higher population)



Kilometers

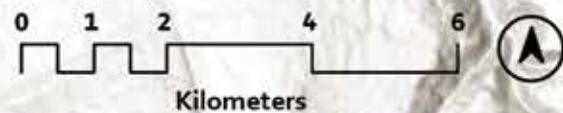
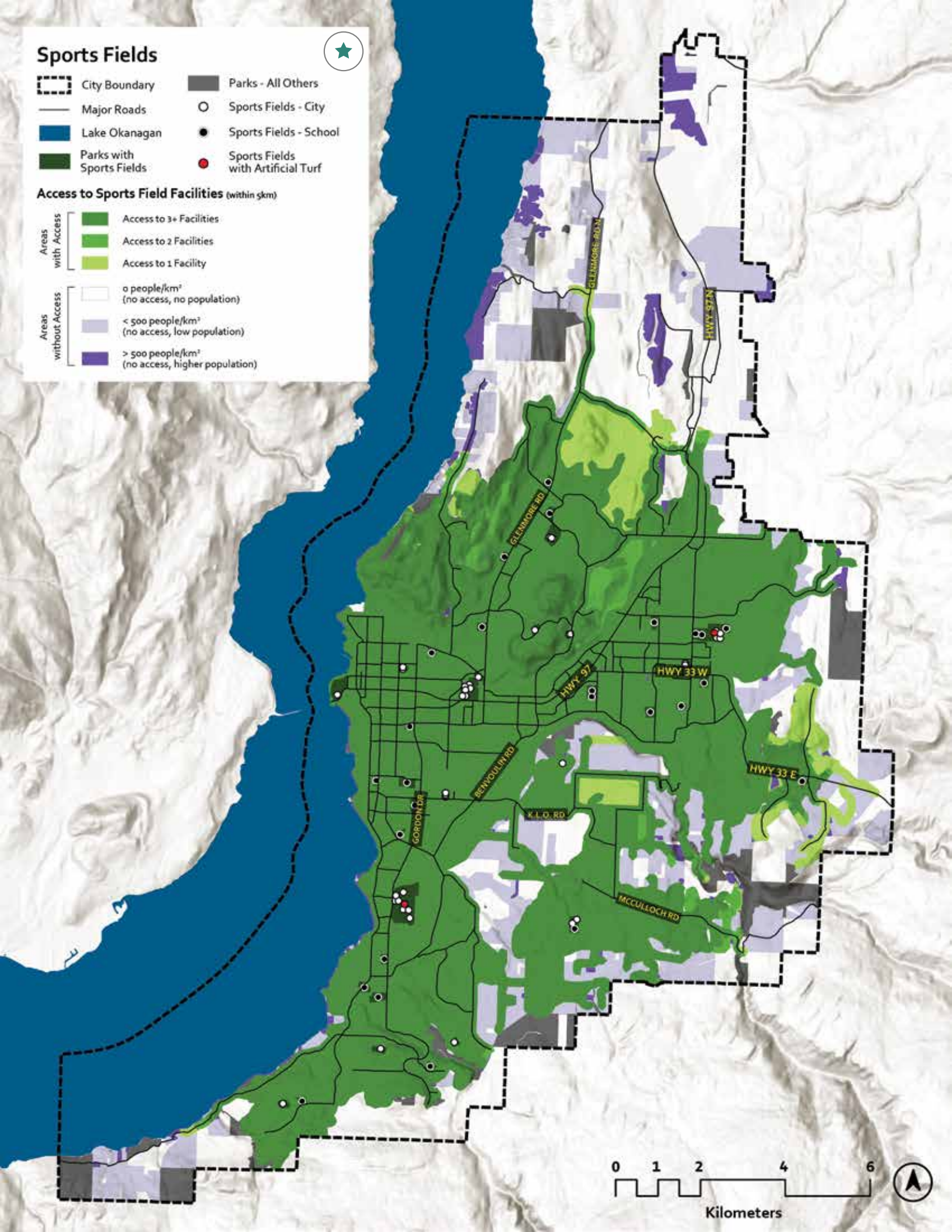


Sports Fields

- City Boundary
- Major Roads
- Lake Okanagan
- Parks with Sports Fields
- Parks - All Others
- Sports Fields - City
- Sports Fields - School
- Sports Fields with Artificial Turf

Access to Sports Field Facilities (within 5km)

- Areas with Access**
- Access to 3+ Facilities
 - Access to 2 Facilities
 - Access to 1 Facility
- Areas without Access**
- 0 people/km² (no access, no population)
 - < 500 people/km² (no access, low population)
 - > 500 people/km² (no access, higher population)



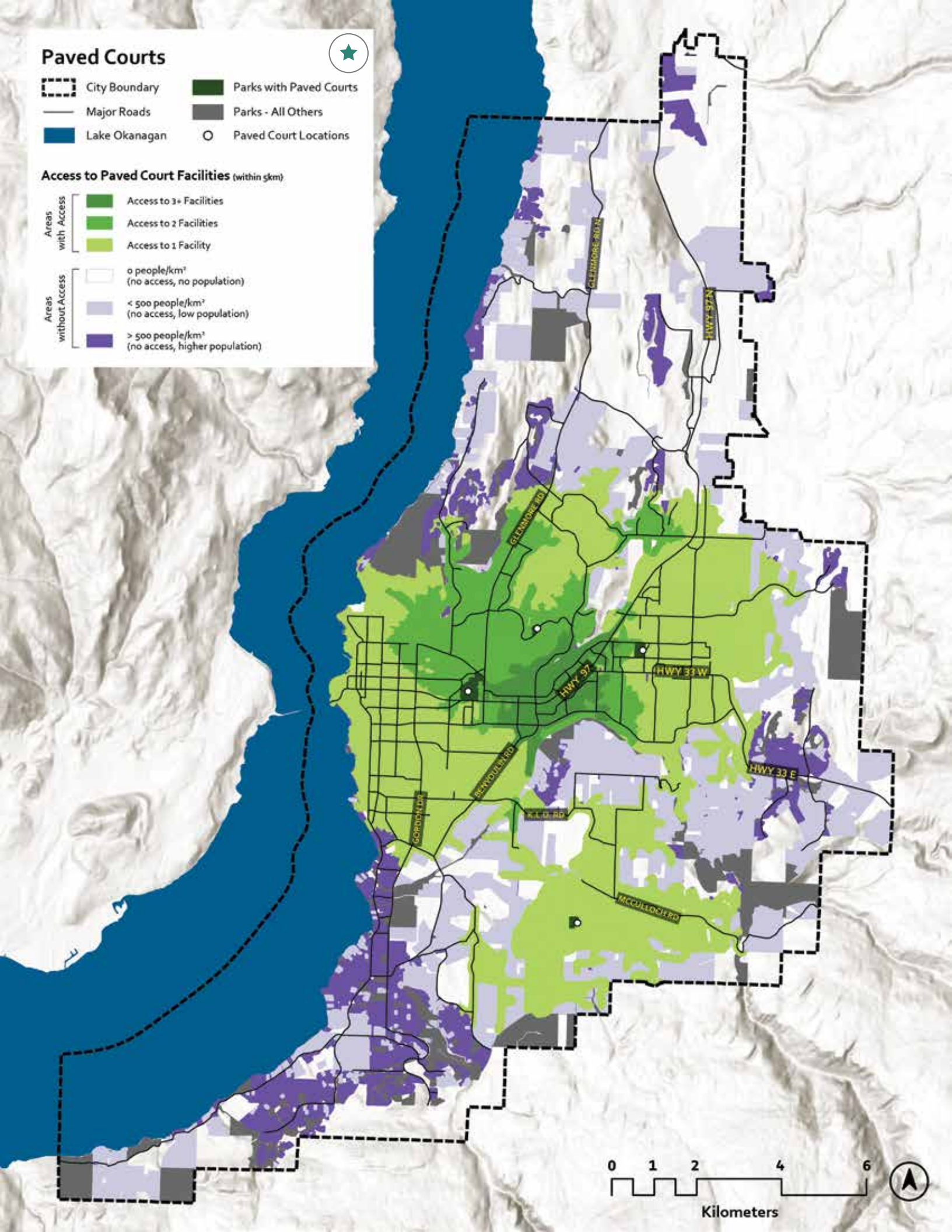
Paved Courts



- City Boundary
- Major Roads
- Lake Okanagan
- Parks with Paved Courts
- Parks - All Others
- Paved Court Locations

Access to Paved Court Facilities (within 5km)

- Areas with Access**
- Access to 3+ Facilities
 - Access to 2 Facilities
 - Access to 1 Facility
- Areas without Access**
- 0 people/km² (no access, no population)
 - < 500 people/km² (no access, low population)
 - > 500 people/km² (no access, higher population)



0 1 2 4 6

Kilometers

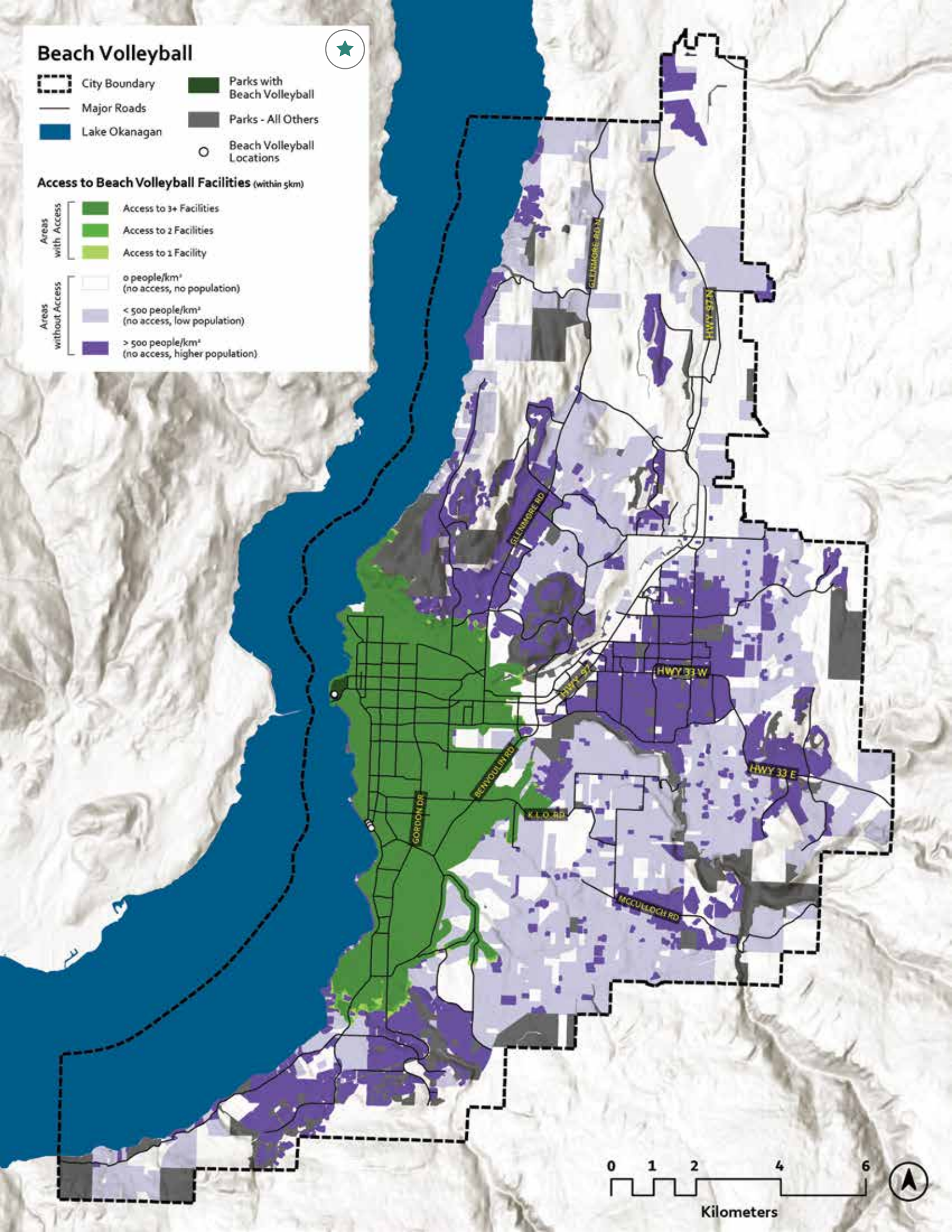


Beach Volleyball

- City Boundary
- Major Roads
- Lake Okanagan
- Parks with Beach Volleyball
- Parks - All Others
- Beach Volleyball Locations

Access to Beach Volleyball Facilities (within 5km)

- Areas with Access
 - Access to 3+ Facilities
 - Access to 2 Facilities
 - Access to 1 Facility
- Areas without Access
 - 0 people/km² (no access, no population)
 - < 500 people/km² (no access, low population)
 - > 500 people/km² (no access, higher population)





Park Visitation

Visitation and use of the parks system can be assessed in a variety of ways, from more intensive field observations and pathway use trackers, to recent innovations that draw on location-based cellular data services to identify the relative visitation throughout the entire system as a whole. As a high-level assessment of visitation, these location-based data gathering approaches provide a useful overview and scoping tool to gain an understanding of what portions of the parks system see the greatest relative use, and guide subsequent in-person assessments. While this useful approach allows for a broader understanding, it should not be taken as a definitive and comprehensive assessment. Such data is limited to those who own cell phones and voluntarily provide their estimated location through use of location-based applications. Other users will not be captured in this assessment.

Kelowna's parks system is well used, with most parks seeing visitation throughout the year. The greatest concentration of visitors is found in the Recreation Parks, Linear Parks, and along the waterfront. Figure 32 shows the relative density of visitation throughout the parks system, as well as the key areas of use. Larger parks, such as Knox Mountain Park, see visitation concentrated along pathways, the water's edge, and key access locations.







Recreation Parks see high densities of visitation throughout the parks system. Linear Parks such as Mill Creek, the Mission Creek Greenway Regional Park, and the Okanagan Rail Trail see use distributed along pathways. High visitation is observed throughout the beach areas providing access to Lake Okanagan. Visitation data is well distributed across the lake itself, demonstrating the diverse recreational uses found throughout the area. Within the parks system, the top ten most visited parks are:

1. Mission Recreation Park
2. Mill Creek Linear Park
3. Knox Mountain Park
4. Rutland Recreation Park
5. Parkinson Recreation Park
6. Waterfront Park
7. Stuart Park
8. City Park
9. Rutland Senior School*
10. Kelowna Secondary School*

*It may be important to consider that it is possible that locations 9 and 10 appear on the list here because it is likely a user group that is more commonly using locational data.



Parks Visitation Points

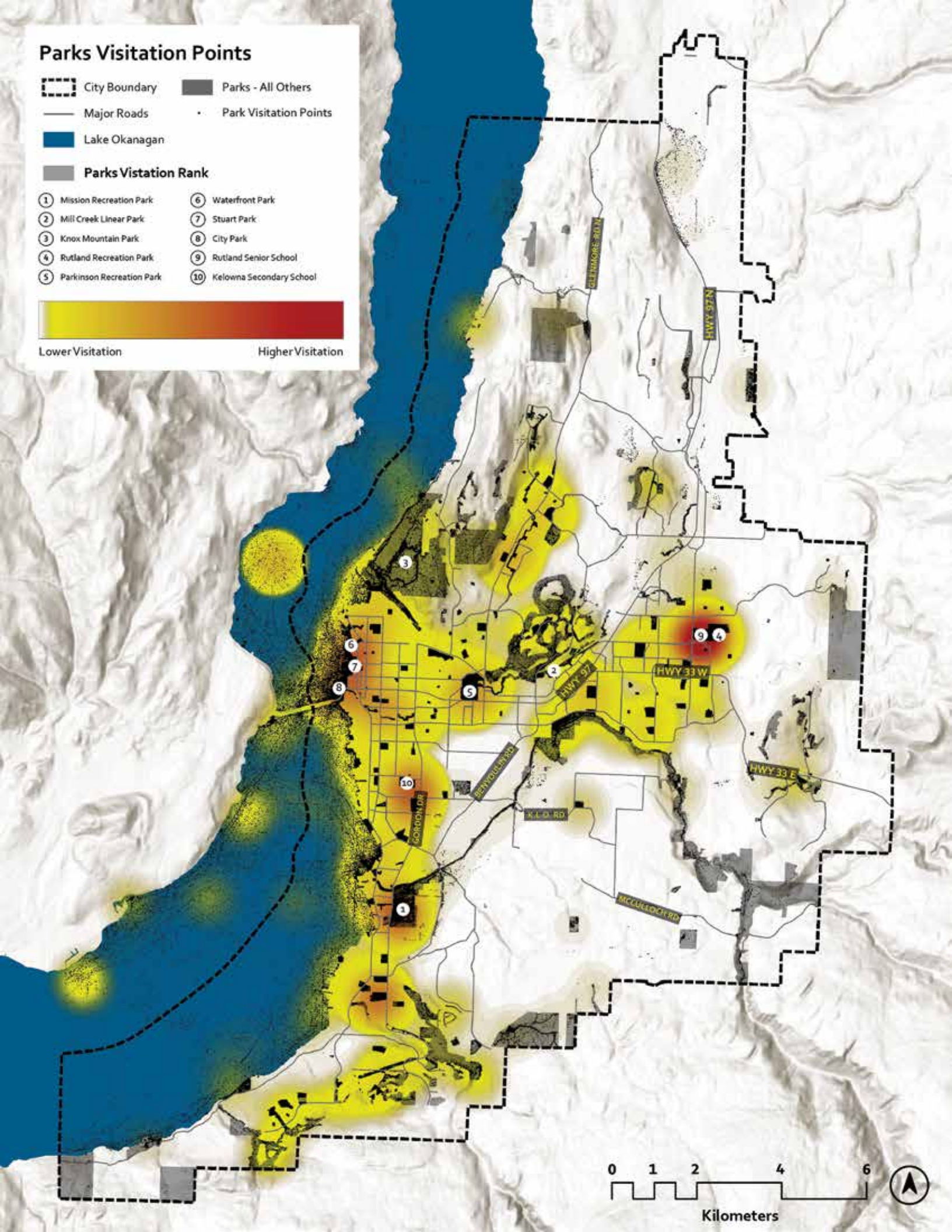
-  City Boundary
-  Major Roads
-  Lake Okanagan
-  Parks - All Others
-  Park Visitation Points
-  Parks Vistation Rank

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| ① Mission Recreation Park | ⑥ Waterfront Park |
| ② Mill Creek Linear Park | ⑦ Stuart Park |
| ③ Knox Mountain Park | ⑧ City Park |
| ④ Rutland Recreation Park | ⑨ Rutland Senior School |
| ⑤ Parkinson Recreation Park | ⑩ Kelowna Secondary School |



Lower Visitation

Higher Visitation



0 1 2 4 6

Kilometers



