Community for All

Parks and Buildings Assessment Report

April 2018

City of Kelowna

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

During the first phase of The City of Kelowna's Healthy City Strategy, the Community for All Action Plan was adopted by Council in December 2016. The plan identifies areas to adapt policies, plans and programs to respond to the evolving needs of our community as actions for healthier citizens of all ages and abilities, enabling them to be active and engaged within our community. Action items were created with the intention to help make Kelowna a city that is healthy, safe, active and inclusive for seniors, children and those with diverse abilities.

Two of the City-led actions that arose from the plan included 1) an All Ages and Abilities Parks Assessment and 2) an All Ages and Abilities Municipal Buildings Assessment, collectively called the "Community for All Ages, Parks and Buildings Assessment".

These two recommendations were made in order to evaluate the suitability of public parks and buildings to meet the needs of seniors, children and those with diverse abilities. As Kelowna's population ages, mobility, accessibility and social participation become more challenging for many. Therefore, it is important to create public spaces that are accessible to all and that offer a safe and social atmosphere.

In 2017, the City of Kelowna received a UBCM Age-friendly Community Planning Grant to complete these two recommendations. The intended outcomes and deliverables of the assessment were as follows:

1. A compilation of site specific information related to accessibility for all ages and abilities in municipal parks and buildings; and
2. Recommendations for improvement, including prioritization.

1.2 Intent

The Parks and Buildings Assessment provides a tool to measure the City of Kelowna's success in providing park and building amenities for those of all ages and abilities. It also provides staff with a framework to use when planning infrastructure improvements, and serves as an inventory of various features within the City's parks and buildings. This coming year staff will be putting together a package to be shared with other governmental and community organizations which will include the necessary information for them to complete assessments of their own, should they choose to do so.

This planning project strives to provide strong linkages to the community through partnership development to help achieve long-term goals and targets of Kelowna being a Community for All Ages. This assessment incorporated the needs of Kelowna's residents across their lifespan. Planning for the entire lifespan provides the greatest community benefit. The following objectives were incorporated into the design of the assessment methodology and evaluation criteria:

1. Design a built environment which respects the needs of young and old, and those with diverse abilities to stay physically active, mentally well, and socially connected.

2. Provide reasons for people to visit, stay, and feel comfortable and safe in City owned parks and buildings.

Continuing the momentum of the Community for All Action Plan, staff worked closely with project partners and stakeholders that represented community members of all ages and abilities. Having a strong stakeholder engagement process helped maintain the relevancy and completeness of the criteria that was developed to evaluate each site. More information on this will be provided later in the report.

1.3 Park Types

Parkland is strategically located and acquired in Kelowna with a diversity of park classifications in mind. The diversity of park classifications allows Kelowna's parks to serve a broad range of individual, social, cultural, economic and environmental needs, and to respond with flexibility to changing demographic needs and community priorities. The park classifications system assists in municipal decision-making, park asset management and the delivery of recreation services.

Birkdale Park – Black Mountain

Waterfront Park - Downtown

The City's park classifications include the following types:

- **City-Wide Parks**
  Parks of special recreational, environmental or cultural significance. Park amenities vary but are typically of sufficient importance to attract people from throughout the city as well as tourists.

- **Recreation Parks**
  Recreation Parks are primarily active in their design. They typically include high activity sports fields, recreation centres and arenas, courts, trails amongst other amenities.

- **Community Parks**
  Community Parks feature higher intensity recreation uses such as multi-recreational courts (i.e. tennis, basketball, hockey, lacrosse), sports fields with minimal bookings, and infrastructure to meet vehicle, transit, cycling and pedestrian needs. They may also include playgrounds, open spaces for unstructured activities and other uses typical of a neighbourhood park.

- **Neighborhood Parks**
  Neighborhood Parks are centrally located within a neighborhood and typically serve 2,000 residents within one kilometer or a five-minute walk to the park. They may include playgrounds, non-bookable recreation spaces, trails, picnic areas, and passive recreational space for children, families, seniors and others to enjoy.

- **Natural Area Parks**
  Natural Area Parks are publicly owned parks that, for the most part, remain in their natural state. Wetlands, hillsides, ravines and other environmentally sensitive areas are characteristics of Natural Areas. They have areas established for public access and recreation; however, they typically also include ecological conservation or preservation areas.

- **Linear Parks**
  Linear Parks refer 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. Where Linear Parks run off-road they often parallel creek corridors.

For the purpose of this project undeveloped parkland, linear corridors and the majority of natural areas and were not considered. The complete list of assessed parks can be found in **Appendix A**.

1.4 Building Types

The City of Kelowna currently manages eighty (80) buildings with an estimated replacement value of over $400 million, in accordance with the 2017 Buildings and Facilities Asset Management Plan. These buildings support provision of protective services, civic operation, recreation, parks, arts, culture and community activities to Kelowna residents, staff and visitors. Additionally, the City owns and leases eight (8) buildings to private sports clubs and associations which provide services and activities and directly engage with the community.

Washrooms at City Park – Downtown

Pool area at H2O Centre – Mission

The City's buildings can be placed in the following categories:

- **Recreation Buildings**
  Recreation buildings are usually placed within City parks and provide opportunities for active living to our community. Recreation centres, activity centres, and arenas are examples of recreation buildings. They account for high usage levels and provide service to a wide variety of ages and diverse abilities.

- **Park Washrooms and Fieldhouses**
  Washroom buildings are typically stand-alone structures located in parks. They are sometimes grouped with other amenities such as concessions stands and/or change rooms.

- **Community and Cultural Buildings**
  Theatres, libraries, senior centres, community halls, art gallery, museums, Boys and Girls Club locations and the RCA.

- **Public, Civic and Protective Service Buildings**
  Buildings such as fire halls, police stations and City Hall provide public service and public assistance. Their services are normally demanded by a more homogenous age interval and are frequently serving diverse abled citizens.

- **Transportation and Public Works Buildings**
  Buildings such as parking structures (parkades), and public facilities that do not usually attract the public to activities within itself (landfill administration building, wastewater treatment facility, city works yard and parks administration office) were grouped together in this category.

- **Sports Clubs and Associations in City-owned Buildings**
  Sports activities and services are privately provided by clubs and associations that operate in City-owned buildings and facilities such as the Curling Club, Paddle Centre, Badminton Club, amongst others.

For the purpose of this project only buildings and building areas that allow access to the general public were considered. The complete list of assessed buildings can be found in **Appendix B**.

2.0 Assessment Methodology

This section breaks down the process in which the assessment criteria was created and how the data was compiled and scored.

2.1 Evaluation Criteria

In order to evaluate each site a checklist was prepared both for parks and for buildings. The following guidelines were used to create the initial criteria that made up these checklists:

- BC Building Code (Building Access Handbook)
- City of Kelowna Guidelines for Accessibility in Outdoor Spaces
- City of Calgary Access Design Guidelines
- World Health Organization Checklist of Essential Features of Age-friendly Cities
- City of New West Dementia Friendly Community Action Plan Report

The intent of this project was not to inspect every detail of a park or building and determine whether or not it met a particular code or guideline. The intent was to measure how the site may be underserving users of all ages and abilities, and how it is going above and beyond. The BC Building Code's Building Access Handbook provided a good framework to start with as most buildings have been design to this standard. However, the BC Building Code does not completely cover outdoor spaces such as parking lots and access to buildings and parks, transit stops, and park spaces in general. Using the remaining reference documents listed above, as well as applying professional knowledge of environmental design best practices, staff were able to create a comprehensive checklist that considers the needs of all ages and abilities.

Specifically, the City of Calgary Access Design Guidelines was a valuable resource to draw from. They were developed in 2016 through consultation with provincially and nationally recognized stakeholder groups such as Deaf & Hear Alberta, the Canadian National Institute for the Blind (CNIB), Accessible Housing Alberta, and the Cerebral Palsy Association in Alberta. In this guiding document, the City of Calgary clearly states when their standards exceed what is required by the Alberta Building Code by outlining what the code would require, and what all City of Calgary buildings require. The document is quite comprehensive, covering not only buildings but also exterior paths of travel, building entrances, parks, pedestrian crossings, and Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED).

In addition to considering physical and mental aspects to environmental design, staff also considered parks and buildings as spaces for meaningful social connection. Project for Public Spaces (PPS), a non-profit organization that helps people create and sustain public spaces that build strong communities, outlines four (4) key qualities that make a public space successful: "they are accessible; people are engaged in activities there; the space is comfortable and has a good image; and finally, it is a sociable place: one where people meet each other and take people when they come to visit (PPS)." Using this framework, staff added criteria to the checklists that is imperative in creating a successful public space.

2.1.1 Parks Assessment Checklist

The parks checklist was broken into the following categories:

- **Vehicular Access**
  - Includes transit locations, parking areas, and access to the park
- **Paths of Travel**
  - Includes surface material, width, slope, ramps, drainage, and obstructions
- **Site Furniture**
  - Includes benches, shelters, picnic tables, trash cans, and drinking fountains
- **Signage and Wayfinding**
  - Includes site maps, tactile signage, signage dimensions, and colour contrast
- **Park Amenities**
  - Includes playgrounds, beach access and washrooms
- **Social Connectedness**
  - Includes cleanliness, safety and comfort, opportunities for interaction and park design for CPTED.

Refer to **Appendix C** for the complete parks assessment checklist.

2.1.2 Buildings checklist

The buildings checklist was broken into the following categories:

- **Vehicular Access**
  - Includes transit locations, parking areas, and access to the building
- **Building Entrances**
  - Includes shelter, doors and signage
- **Interior Paths of Travel**
  - Includes surfacing, width, ramps, stairs, hand railings and elevators.
- **Washrooms / Change rooms**
  - Includes unisex change room availability, cleanliness, and dimensions of stalls, counters, benches, mirrors, etc.
- **Signage and Interior Features**
  - Includes service counters, visual signals, assistive listening devices, and wayfinding.
- **Assembly Areas and Theaters**
  - Includes accessible seating, handrails, and dimensions.
- **Recreational Facilities**
  - Includes exercise areas, pools, and ice rinks.
- **Social Connectedness**
  - Includes community programming, safety and comfort, and opportunities for interaction.

Refer to **Appendix D** for the complete buildings assessment checklist.

2.2 User Groups

In order to ensure that all ages and abilities of public space users were considered in this project staff focused on six (6) user groups. The checklist aimed to include criteria relevant to people that identify with one or more of the following groups:

- **Seniors**
  According to 2016 census data, 20.7% of Kelowna residents are identified as seniors (65 years or older). Ageing brings not only wisdom and experience, but also the need for other amenities such as year-round operable washrooms and socially engaged spaces. Seniors have special physical and social requirements that may be considered through environmental design.

- **Caregivers with babies and/or toddlers**
  Also according to 2016 Census, approximately 5,500 Kelowna residents are identified as children (5 years of age or younger). Caregivers of babies and toddlers seek safe, healthy environments for children to play in and develop their social, physical, and mental abilities.

- **Deaf or hard of hearing**
  Statistics Canada's Canadian Survey on Disabilities (CSD - 2012) revealed that approximately 3.2% of Canadians are deaf or hard of hearing. Features such as assistive listening systems and opportunities for visual communication were included in the assessment.

- **Blind or visually impaired**
  Statistics Canada also revealed that approximately 2.7% of Canadians have some form of visual impairment (CSD - 2012). Tactile signage, wayfinding, and opportunities for audible cues were among items included in the assessment.

- **Person with a cognitive, memory or learning challenge**
  Approximately 5.2% of Canadians live with some form of memory related, learning and/or developmental challenge. Features such as colour contrast on signage, looping pathway systems, and recognizable site furniture were included in the assessment.

- **Person with a mobility challenge**
  Individuals with some form of mobility challenge represent with about 5.7% of Canadians 15 years of age or older. BC Building code requirements consider mobility needs within buildings,

and best practices and standards for environmental design consider mobility needs in parks and public spaces. However, the assessment considered opportunities where going above and beyond these standards is preferable in creating a more inclusive environment.

Focusing on these user groups allowed staff to tailor the criteria with intention, ensuring that each group was given the same amount of consideration. The stakeholder engagement process included representation from all user groups. More information on this process can be found in the following section **2.3 Stakeholder Engagement.**

2.3 Stakeholder Engagement

The stakeholder advisory committee for the Community for All: Parks and Buildings Assessment included the following organizations and individuals:

- Central Okanagan Early Years Partnership (CATCH)
- Interior Health
- Pathways Abilities Society
- People in Motion
- School District #23
- Seniors Outreach Services Society
- Individual seniors from the community
- Community members with mobility challenges
- Community members with vision challenges
- Community members with experience in dementia awareness training
- Key City of Kelowna department representatives

Staff shared the draft checklists with its stakeholders early on in the process. Comments from internal City departments were incorporated, as well as comments from the various external stakeholders listed above. A workshop session was held to discuss the criteria: adding, subtracting and changing certain items

Information on the criteria weighting, as well as results of the assessments can be found in section **4.0 Assessment Findings.**

Prior to venturing out and completing the assessments, staff accompanied individuals from the stakeholder group living with mobility and vision challenges on a visit to a selection of park and building sites. Wheelchairs and vision canes were provided for staff use in order to accompany the stakeholders as they moved through the sites. The intent of this exercise was to learn through lived experience, and tune in to the subtleties of our built environment that act as obstacles to many people.

3.0 Assessment Findings

3.1 Recent Successes

In 2016, the City of Kelowna received federal grant funding to supplement capital improvements at Rutland Centennial Park. This additional funding allowed aspects of the playground design to be based upon elements of inclusive play, health and wellness, accessibility, and literacy in the environment.

At two of the City's waterfront parks, Boyce-Gyro Park and Rotary Beach Park, beach wheelchairs are available for public use. The chairs make it easier to travel across sand and also allow for floating on the water. Both of these projects have been well received by users.

In addition, signage for single-stall public washrooms within City owned parks and buildings are being standardized as 'all-user' washrooms. The signage focuses on the function of the washroom rather than the gender of the user. Universal washrooms benefit people of all ages and abilities, regardless of gender identity.

Rutland Centennial Park

Beach wheelchairs

Example of new signage

.

3.2 Analysis Highlights

The following section highlights areas of City owned parks and buildings that are functioning well in terms of provisions for all ages and abilities. A complete analysis of the parks and buildings assessment data is provided in **Appendix E.**

Buildings: The vast majority of City owned buildings have floors that are non-glare and pattern free. This helps individuals with cognitive impairments, such as Alzheimer's and dementia, as well as those with visual impairments, to navigate easily through the space. Patterns can appear to be holes in the floor. Glare makes it hard to see and irritates the eyes.

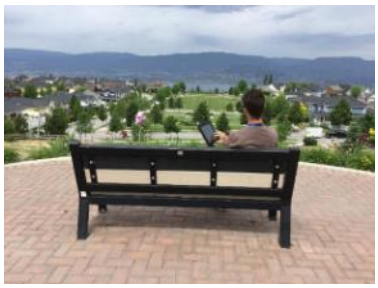
Playgrounds in Parks: 51% of parks have playgrounds. During the assessment it was observed that public use of these amenities is high. Contrasting colours are used widely across City playgrounds. This helps those with visual impairments and young children with developing eyesight to make out shapes and features easily. In addition, City playgrounds offer a wide variety of play experiences such as

spinning, rocking, climbing, sliding, and swinging. This is appealing to all children, including those with cognitive or developmental impairments.

Automatic Door Openers: External doors on public buildings are weighted to prevent heat loss and to prevent them from being blown open easily. Many people find it difficult to open these types of doors manually, especially if they have restricted mobility or have their hands full with toddlers and baggage. An automated door opener sends the simple message that their needs are being considered. 80% of City owned buildings offer automatic door openers. The Kelowna Community Theatre is one notable exception where automated doors are not provided. However, grant funding has allowed staff to begin work on adding automated doors to this location in 2018.

Inclusive Recreational Facilities: Both of the City operated pool facilities are equipped with lifts to allow those with mobility challenges access to the aquatic activities. 100% of City operated recreation facilities have adaptable exercise equipment to suit those with a variety of mobility challenges.

Social Connectedness: A key piece to mental well-being is feeling connected to others. Elements such as cleanliness, comfort, maintenance level, perception of safety and provision of activities are important in creating an atmosphere that fosters social interaction and connection. The majority of our parks were found to be clean, very well-maintained, feel safe, and provide comfortable seating. Our buildings offer a variety of activities and sitting areas with moveable seating to allow for spontaneous group gathering or individual contemplation.



Kettle Valley

Parkinson Recreation Centre

3.3 Areas for Improvement

Playground Accessibility: Accessible playgrounds are primarily found within City-wide, Recreation, and Community parks that serve a large amount of people. Of all these types of parks across the city, 20% were found to have rubberized surfacing. This type of material allows individuals using a wheelchair, stroller or other mobility aid access to the play equipment. As rubberized surfacing is an expensive alternative to the more widely used wood fiber mulch, oftentimes grant funding will be pursued to offset the cost.

Passenger Loading Zones: Loading zones are imperative for many people. So much so that some people will choose not to visit a park or building due to the fact that they won't be able to traverse the parking lot to the entry. Loading zones provide safety and comfort and encourage more people to take part in activities that keep them healthy and socially connected. Ideally, loading zones are designated for disabled use or for families with young children. Many of the assessed parks and buildings had loading zones, however they were unmarked as to their specified purpose. As a result, they are also used by buses, cabs, and other individuals dropping people off.

Pathways: Oftentimes a park will provide an accessible picnic table or seating area but not provide a pathway connection to it. This means an individual using a wheelchair is expected to navigate across grass or sand to reach the amenity. 44% of parks were found to have no pathway connecting various park amenities. The majority of these parks were classified as Neighbourhood.

Assistive Listening Systems: Only a selection of City owned buildings that use public address systems or put on performances provide assistive listening systems. These types of systems allow hearing aid users to tune their device. Buildings that use public address systems for presentations or events can benefit from this technology. Service counters that use microphones are another suitable place to implement an assistive listening system. This proves very helpful when people are coming in to conduct business, such as paying taxes or applying for an accessible parking permit, and really need to hear all the important details. Currently, Council Chambers in City Hall and the Okanagan Regional Library (Kelowna branch) offer this technology.

Council Chambers – City Hall

Inclusive Recreational Facilities: A sledge hockey program is run weekly at the Rutland Arena. Currently, participants access the ice surface through a gate on the sidelines. The player's benches and penalty boxes are not accessible. This could be looked at in the future as demand increases, or if the City has the opportunity to host a major tournament.

4.0Recommendations for Improvements

4.1 Priority Areas

Through the stakeholder engagement process, staff were able to determine elements that are of priority. When stakeholders had a chance to review all elements of the assessment checklist, they agreed that all items were important. When asked to narrow it down to their top selections to the ones which they considered most important, the results are as follows:

Parks: parking lot design, access to transit, pathway design, washroom provision, park elements that foster social connectedness, safety, and varied seating opportunities.

Buildings: parking lot design, entry pathway design, entrance design, safety, and washroom provision.

4.2 Parks Improvement Recommendations

While the assessments collected at each site provide detailed information that can be used for context and to guide future design, the intent of this document is to provide high level recommendations for improvements. The recommendations that follow in this section provide a clear framework for staff to use when designating budget and making grant applications. Further prioritization of the recommendations themselves may be required, as they are not currently shown in any set sequence.

Recommendation 1: All parking lots shall designate stalls for accessible use following best practice guidelines (roughly 3% of stalls). Excluded from this exercise are all Neighbourhood parks, and any parks within the downtown core that are accessed by on-street parking and/or transit system within 50 metres.

Priority 1	
Cedar Creek Park	
Sutherland Bay Park	
Rotary Beach Park	
Lombardy Park	
Kinsmen Park	
Priority 2	
Edith Gay Park	
East Kelowna Park	
Sarson's Beach Park	
Users Benefited	
Seniors / Persons with mobility challenges	

<u>Recommendation 2:</u> Parking lot lines and symbols shall be maintained and all parking signage shall be in good repair and highly visible.

Users Benefited
Seniors / Persons with mobility challenges

<u>Recommendation 3:</u> All City-wide and Community parks shall have a level, hard surfaced, pathway system connected to park amenities.

Good example: Blair Pond Park

Priority 1	
Ben Lee Park	Remove obstructions on pathway to ensure 1220mm clear width
Kerry Park	Remove obstructions on pathway to ensure 1220mm clear width
Kinsmen Park	Add hard surface pathway with 1220mm clear width
Lombardy Park	Need pathway from parking to viewing areas and connecting to Rail Trail
Parkinson Rec. Park Apple Bowl Area	Need pathway connection from parking area off Spall to Apple Bowl entry
Rotary Beach Park	Add hard surface pathway with minimum 3000mm clear width at back beach edge – add planting along beach side of pathway to protect beach from erosion and keep sand from migrating
Rutland Centennial Park	Looping path coming in Phase 3
Strathcona Park	Need looping path with clear width of 1220mm
Priority 2	
Cedar Creek Park	Ensure dirt pathway is level and free of obstructions to maintain 1220mm clear width
East Kelowna Park	
Edith Gay Park	Need pathway from parking to viewing area (looping path?)
High Noon Park	Existing gravel to be paved
Mission Rec. Softball Complex	Existing gravel to be paved
Rutland Recreation Park	Need pathway from parking area to viewing area (looping path?)
Users Benefited	
All users	

<u>Recommendation 4:</u> All City-wide and Community parks shall have year-round, universally accessible washroom buildings that feel safe.

The City is doing well in providing washroom accommodations at Recreation Parks. These parks have lower recreational usage during the winter months therefore keeping the washrooms closed during this time is acceptable.

However, many people enjoy walking through parks all year round, therefore City-wide and Community level parks that have washroom buildings should be kept operational year round.

Currently, the only ones open year-round are: City Park, Stuart Park, and Gertsmar Park.

Priority 1	
Ben Lee Park	Existing building open seasonally
Boyce-Gyro Park	Existing building open seasonally / new all-season building coming in 2018
Cedar Creek Park	No building / several portables
Knox Mountain Park Base Level	No building / one portable (option to install an outdoor sink w/ soap as interim measure)
Lombardy Park	Existing building and portable open seasonally
Priority 2	
Guisachan Heritage Park	Existing building open seasonally only
User Groups Benefited	
All users	

<u>Recommendation 5:</u> All City-Wide park washroom buildings shall use tactile signage with contrasting colours to identify washrooms. Preference is to use raised characters (in addition to, or in place of, Braille).

Currently none of our outdoor washrooms provide tactile signage (this is preferred over braille – as the symbols are universally recognizable)

User Groups Benefited
Seniors / Persons who are blind or visually impaired / Persons with a cognitive, memory, or learning challenge

4.3 Buildings Improvement Recommendations

<u>Recommendation 1:</u> Parking lot lines and symbols shall be maintained and all parking signage shall be in good repair and highly visible.

User Groups Benefited
All users

<u>Recommendation 2:</u> All passenger loading zones shall be marked for exclusive or partial use by people with a disability of young families.

Good example: Kelowna International Airport loading zone marked for exclusive use

Priority 1	
Capital News Centre	Unmarked
Parkinson Rec. Centre	Marked, but non-exclusive

Rotary Centre for the Arts	Marked, but non-exclusive
Rutland Activity Centre	Marked, but non-exclusive
Rutland Arena	Marked, but non-exclusive
User Groups Benefited	
Seniors / Caregivers of babies and toddlers / Persons with a mobility challenge	

<u>Recommendation 3:</u> Pathway to building shall be level, surfaced with asphalt or concrete, and a minimum of 1200mm clear wide (free of obstructions).

Good example: Capital News Centre, City Hall, H20 Fitness

Priority 1	
Kelowna Military Museum	
Kinsmen Fieldhouse	
Kinsmen Media Centre	
Okanagan Heritage Museum	
User Groups Benefited	
All users	

<u>Recommendation 4:</u> All high-use buildings shall have automated door opening systems at building entrance.

Good example: Capital News Centre

Priority 1	
Kelowna Community Theatre	Currently not automated and very heavy to open manually. Federal grant and operational funding allowing for automated system to be installed this year.
Kelowna Military Museum	Currently not automated and very heavy to open manually.
User Groups Benefited	
Seniors / Caregivers of babies and/or toddlers / Persons who are blind or visually impaired / Persons with mobility challenges / Persons with cognitive, memory, or learning challenges	

<u>Recommendation 5:</u> All high-use buildings shall have a single stall 'all-user' washroom on each publically accessible floor.

Good examples: Capital News Centre, H2O Fitness, YMCA, Kelowna International Airport

Priority 1	
Parkinson Rec. Centre	No floors (family change room was not counted as one would have to pay to access this area of the facility)
Rutland Activity Centre	No floors
Rutland Arena	No floors
Priority 2	
City Hall	2 of 4 floors
Kelowna Community Theatre	1 of 2 floors (however, no elevator access to 2nd floor therefore no accessible required – could add a unisex option)
Kelowna Library	1 of 2 floors
Memorial Arena	1 of 2 floors
Parkinson Activity Centre	1 of 2 floors
User Groups Benefited	
Seniors / Caregivers of babies and/or toddlers / Persons with mobility challenges / Persons with a cognitive, memory, or learning challenge (allows caregivers of opposite sex to help)	

<u>Recommendation 6:</u> All high-use buildings shall use tactile signage with contrasting colours to identify washrooms. Preference is to use raised characters (in addition to, or in place of, Braille).

Good examples: Kelowna International Airport, Police Services RCMP

Priority 1	
Capital News Centre	No tactile signage
City Hall	No tactile signage
H2O	No tactile signage
Kelowna Art Gallery	No tactile signage
Kelowna Community Theatre	No tactile signage
Kelowna Military Museum	No tactile signage
Laurel Packinghouse	No tactile signage
Memorial Arena	No tactile signage
Okanagan Heritage Museum	No tactile signage
Parkinson Activity Centre	No tactile signage
Parkinson Rec. Centre	No tactile signage

Rutland Arena	No tactile signage
YMCA Rutland	No tactile signage
User Groups Benefited	
Seniors / Persons who are blind or visually impaired / Persons with a cognitive, memory, or learning challenge	

<u>Recommendation 7:</u> All high-use buildings with public service windows or counters shall have one lowered counter to accommodate those with special requirements (dimensions should be max. 365mm above ground, 760mm wide, min. 685mm height, and 485mm deep).

Good examples: City Hall, H2O, Police Services RCMP, Rotary Centre for the Arts, Rutland Arena.

Priority 1	
Kelowna Community Theatre	No lowered counter
Okanagan Heritage Museum	No lowered counter
Kelowna International Airport	No lowered counter
Priority 2	
Capital News Centre	Lowered counter not meeting all specifications
Kelowna Art Gallery	Lowered counter not meeting all specifications
Kelowna Library	Lowered counter not meeting all specifications
Parkinson Activity Centre	Lowered counter not meeting all specifications
Parkinson Recreation Centre	Lowered counter not meeting all specifications
Rutland Activity Centre	Lowered counter not meeting all specifications
YMCA Rutland	Lowered counter not meeting all specifications
User Groups Benefited	
Seniors / Caregiver of babies and/or toddlers / Persons with mobility challenges / Persons with a cognitive, memory, or learning challenge	

<u>Recommendation 8:</u> All buildings shall be equipped with an AED accompanied by clear instructions.

User Groups Benefited
All users

<u>Recommendation 9:</u> All buildings that use public address systems shall be equipped with assistive listening systems.

Good example: Council Chambers, Okanagan Regional Library (Kelowna)

Priority 1	
Kelowna Community Theatre	
Kelowna Military Museum	
User Groups Benefited	
Persons who are deaf or hard of hearing.	

4.4 Funding Sources

On-going Operating Budget

Currently, City of Kelowna Roadways Operations receives an annual budget to address minor accessibility issues in our urban areas. Each spring, staff complete a detailed inspection via bicycle which identifies hazards and issues relating to pedestrian and bicycle accessibility. For example: narrow walkways, hard to reach buttons to engage pedestrian crossing signal, and missing letdowns for wheelchair users. In addition, staff record and address requests that come in from the public via the Service Request system.

Staff will be requesting an annual budget relating to parks and buildings operations which would be structured in a similar fashion to above.

4.5 Grant Opportunities

Staff will continue to pursue grants through sources such as the Federal Enabling Access Fund, Rick Hansen Foundation, and UBCM Age-friendly Communities Fund.

List past successes:

- **UBCM Age-friendly Communities**
  - All Ages and Abilities Parks and Buildings Assessment (2017)
- **Enabling Access**
  - RCP Inclusive Playground (2016)
- **Enabling Access**
  - Kelowna Community Theatre (2018)

5.0 Additional Opportunities

5.1 Project Partners

People in Motion, a local organization that provides resources to those with mobility challenges and one of the stakeholders for this project, received funding in 2017 to update their online resources to include data collected during the Parks and Buildings Assessments. This means that community members will be able to find information relating to accessibility and safety for each of the sites which were assessed.

5.2 Rick Hansen Foundation

In 2017, the Rick Hansen Foundation (RHF) began a pilot project which includes providing assessments which evaluate accessibility of buildings and parks based on a LEED-style rating system. In order to qualify for certain types of funding through RHF, the City of Kelowna would need to go through this assessment process. Normally each assessment comes at a cost. However, for the duration of their pilot project RHF is offering free assessments to organizations. RHF reached out to City staff in 2017 and have been working collaboratively to complete assessments on seven sites (four buildings and three parks). This will give the City the ability to apply for specialized funding to improve these spaces, as well as provide a valuable cross check on the data collected by stuff during the Community for All: Parks and Buildings Assessment.

APPENDIX A – Park Names + Classifications

Park #	Park Name	Classification
1	Abbott Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
2	Anchor Park	POCKET PARK
3	Avonlea Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
4	Ballou Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
5	Bankhead Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
6	Barlee Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
7	Beach Ave. Beach Access	NEIGHBOURHOOD
8	Belgo Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
9	Bella Vista Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
10	Ben Lee Park (Skate Park and Hockey Ring *6	COMMUNITY
11	Ben Lee Park (Waterpark and Playground) *6	COMMUNITY
12	Birkdale Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
13	Blair Pond Park	COMMUNITY
14	Bluebird Road North Beach Access	NEIGHBOURHOOD
15	Bluebird Road South Beach Access	NEIGHBOURHOOD
16	Boyce Gyro Beach Park	CITY WIDE
17	Braeloch Road Beach Access	NEIGHBOURHOOD
18	Briarwood Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
19	Brighton Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
20	Burne Ave. Beach Access	NEIGHBOURHOOD
21	Cadder Ave. Beach Access	NEIGHBOURHOOD
22	Calmels Cres. Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
23	Cameron Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
24	Carney Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
25	Caro Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
26	Cassiar Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
27	Cedar Ave. Beach Access	NEIGHBOURHOOD
28	Cedar Creek Park	CITY WIDE
29	Chichester Wetland Park	NATURAL AREA
30	City Park (Tennis Courts, Waterpark and Docks) *2	CITY WIDE
31	City Park (Volleyball, Basketball, Sports Field and Beach) *2	CITY WIDE
32	Collet Road Beach Access	NEIGHBOURHOOD
33	Cross Glen Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
34	Curlew Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
35	Davie Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
36	DeHart Park	COMMUNITY
37	Dewdney Road 1 Beach Access	NEIGHBOURHOOD
38	Dilworth Mountain Park	NATURAL AREA
39	Dilworth Soccer Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
40	Duggan Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD

Park #	Park Name	Classification
41	East Kelowna Park	COMMUNITY
42	Edith Gay Park	COMMUNITY
43	Eldorado Road Beach Access	NEIGHBOURHOOD
44	Ellison Dog Park	NATURAL AREA
45	Enterprise Dog Park	NATURAL AREA
46	Fairhall Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
47	Farris Road Beach Access	NEIGHBOURHOOD
48	Fascieux Creek Wetland	NATURAL AREA
49	Francis Ave. Beach Access	NEIGHBOURHOOD
50	Gertsmar Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
51	Glenmore Sports Park	RECREATION
52	Golfview Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
53	Guisachan Heritage Park	CITY WIDE
54	Harris Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
55	Hartman Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
56	Hartwick Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
57	Hidden Lake Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
58	High Noon Ball Park	COMMUNITY
59	Hobson Road Beach Access	NEIGHBOURHOOD
60	Hollydell Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
61	Hollywood Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
62	Jack Brow Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
63	Jack Robertson Memorial Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
64	Jewell Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
65	Johnson Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
66	Kasugai Gardens	CITY WIDE
67	Kelowna Memorial Cemetery	NATURAL AREA
68	Kerry Park	CITY WIDE
69	Kettle Valley Sports Fields	COMMUNITY
70	Kinsmen Park	CITY WIDE
71	KLO Sports Field	COMMUNITY
72	Knowles Heritage Park	CITY WIDE
73	Knox Mountain Park Base Level [*3]	NATURAL AREA
74	Knox Mountain Park First Lookout [*3]	NATURAL AREA
75	Knox Mountain Park Top Level [*3]	NATURAL AREA
76	Kuipers' Mountain Peak Park	CITY WIDE
77	Lake Ave. Beach Access	NEIGHBOURHOOD
78	Lakeshore Road Beach Access	NEIGHBOURHOOD
79	Lillooet Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
80	Lochview Road Beach Access	NEIGHBOURHOOD
81	Lombardy Park	COMMUNITY
82	Loseth Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
83	Lund Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD

Park #	Park Name	Classification
84	Main Street Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
85	Manhattan Dr. Beach Access	NEIGHBOURHOOD
86	Manhattan Point	NEIGHBOURHOOD
87	Mappin Court Park	NATURAL AREA
88	Martin Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
89	Mary Ann Collinson Memorial Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
90	Matera Glen	NEIGHBOURHOOD
91	McKinley Landing Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
92	McTavish Beach Access	NEIGHBOURHOOD
93	Meikle Beach Access	NEIGHBOURHOOD
94	Millard Glen Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
95	Millbridge Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
96	Mission Creek Mountain Bike Skills Park	CITY WIDE
97	Mission Kinsmen Playground and Sports Fields [*5]	RECREATION
98	Mission Kinsmen Softball Complex [*5]	RECREATION
99	Mission Rec. Sports Fields and Thomson Marsh Park [*5]	RECREATION
100	Moraine Court Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
101	Mountainside Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
102	Mugford Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
103	Munson Pond	CITY WIDE
104	Naito Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
105	Newport Glen Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
106	North Glenmore Dog Park	NATURAL AREA
107	Osprey Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
108	Pacific Court Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
109	Parkinson Rec. East Fields and Tennis Courts [*4]	RECREATION
110	Parkinson Rec. Playgrounds and Pickleball Courts [*4]	RECREATION
111	Parkinson Rec. West Fields and Apple Bowl [*4]	RECREATION
112	Ponds Community Park	COMMUNITY
113	Providence Park [*7]	NEIGHBOURHOOD
114	Quail Place Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
115	Quarry Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
116	Quilchena Park	COMMUNITY
117	Recreation Ave. Park	CITY WIDE
118	Redlich Pond	NATURAL AREA
119	Redridge Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
120	Richmond Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
121	Rotary Beach Park	CITY WIDE
122	Rotary Marsh Park	CITY WIDE
123	Roxby Square	POCKET PARK
124	Royal Avenue Beach Access	NEIGHBOURHOOD
125	Rutland Centennial	COMMUNITY
126	Rutland Lions Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD

Park #	Park Name	Classification
127	Rutland Recreation Park	RECREATION
128	Sarson's Beach Park	CITY WIDE
129	Selkirk Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
130	Sonora Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
131	South Kelowna Centennial Park	COMMUNITY
132	Southridge Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
133	St. Paul Park	POCKET PARK
134	Still Pond Park	NATURAL AREA
135	Stillingfleet Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
136	Strathcona Park	CITY WIDE
137	Stuart Park	CITY WIDE
138	Sumac Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
139	Summerside Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
140	Summit Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
141	Sunset Drive Park	NATURAL AREA
142	Maude-Roxby Wetlands [*1]	NATURAL AREA
143	Sutherland Bay Park	CITY WIDE
144	Sutton Glen	NEIGHBOURHOOD
145	Terrace Hill Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
146	Valley Glen Wetlands	NATURAL AREA
147	Vimy Ave. Beach Access	NEIGHBOURHOOD
148	Walrod Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
149	Waterfront Park	CITY WIDE
150	Watt Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
151	Watt Road Beach Access	NEIGHBOURHOOD
152	West Avenue Beach Access	NEIGHBOURHOOD
153	Whitman Glen	NEIGHBOURHOOD
154	Wigglesworth Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
155	Windermere Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
156	Winslow Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD
157	Wyndham Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD

[*1] Maude-Roxby Wetlands could not be accessed due to flooding damage.
[*2] For thoroughness and clarity, City Park was divided into 2 sections checklists.
[*3] For thoroughness and clarity, Knox Mountain Park was divided into 3 sections checklists.
[*4] For thoroughness and clarity, Parkinson Recreation Park was divided into 3 sections checklists.
[*5] For thoroughness and clarity, Mission Recreation Park was divided into 3 sections checklists.
[*6] For thoroughness and clarity, Ben Lee Park was divided into 2 sections checklists.
[*7] McCarren Park and Tulameen Park were assessed in the same checklist as Providence Park.

APPENDIX B – Buildings Names + Classifications

Building #	Building Name	Classification
1	Apple Bowl Washrooms	WASHROOMS AND FIELDHOUSES
2	Belgo Park Washrooms	WASHROOMS AND FIELDHOUSES
3	Ben Lee Park Washrooms	WASHROOMS AND FIELDHOUSES
4	Bocce Club	SPORTS CLUBS AND ASSSOCIATIONS
5	Cameron Park Washrooms	WASHROOMS AND FIELDHOUSES
6	Capital News Centre	RECREATION
7	Cemetery Administration	TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC WORKS
8	Central Okanagan Sailing Association	SPORTS CLUBS AND ASSSOCIATIONS
9	Chapman Parkade	TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC WORKS
10	City Hall	PUBLIC SERVICE AND PROTECTIVE
11	City Park Hot Sands Washrooms	WASHROOMS AND FIELDHOUSES
12	City Park New Washrooms	WASHROOMS AND FIELDHOUSES
13	Cook boat launch Washrooms	WASHROOMS AND FIELDHOUSES
14	Cricket House	SPORTS CLUBS AND ASSSOCIATIONS
15	East Kelowna Park Fieldhouse **	WASHROOMS AND FIELDHOUSES
16	Edith Gay Park Washrooms	WASHROOMS AND FIELDHOUSES
17	Elks Stadium Washrooms	WASHROOMS AND FIELDHOUSES
18	Enterprise Firehall	PUBLIC SERVICE AND PROTECTIVE
19	Gertsmar Park Washrooms **	WASHROOMS AND FIELDHOUSES
20	Glenmore CPO Building	PUBLIC SERVICE AND PROTECTIVE
21	Glenn Ave. School	COMMUNITY AND CULTURAL
22	Guisachan Restaurant	COMMUNITY AND CULTURAL
23	Boyce Gyro Park North Washrooms	WASHROOMS AND FIELDHOUSES
24	Boyce Gyro Park South Washrooms	WASHROOMS AND FIELDHOUSES
25	H_2O	RECREATION
26	High Noon Park Washrooms ** ****	WASHROOMS AND FIELDHOUSES
27	Jack Robertson Park Washrooms	WASHROOMS AND FIELDHOUSES
28	Kelowna and District Safety Council	PUBLIC SERVICE AND PROTECTIVE
29	Kelowna Art Gallery	COMMUNITY AND CULTURAL
30	Kelowna Badminton Club	SPORTS CLUBS AND ASSSOCIATIONS
31	Kelowna Community Theatre	COMMUNITY AND CULTURAL
32	Kelowna Curling Club	SPORTS CLUBS AND ASSSOCIATIONS
33	Kelowna International Airport	PUBLIC SERVICE AND PROTECTIVE
34	Kelowna Lawn Bowling Club	SPORTS CLUBS AND ASSSOCIATIONS
35	Kelowna Library	COMMUNITY AND CULTURAL
36	Kelowna Military Museum	COMMUNITY AND CULTURAL
37	Kelowna Paddle Centre	SPORTS CLUBS AND ASSSOCIATIONS
38	Kelowna Yacht Club	SPORTS CLUBS AND ASSSOCIATIONS
39	Kinsmen Fieldhouse (Mission Rec. Park)	WASHROOMS AND FIELDHOUSES
40	Kinsmen Media Centre (Mission Rec. Park)	RECREATION

Building #	Building Name	Classification
41	Kinsmen Park Washrooms	WASHROOMS AND FIELDHOUSES
42	Kinsmen Youth Centre (Rutland Boys and Girls Club)	COMMUNITY AND CULTURAL
43	Knowles Heritage House	COMMUNITY AND CULTURAL
44	Landfill Administration	TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC WORKS
45	Laurel Packinghouse	COMMUNITY AND CULTURAL
46	Library Parkade	TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC WORKS
47	Lions Park Washrooms	WASHROOMS AND FIELDHOUSES
48	Lombardy Park Washrooms	WASHROOMS AND FIELDHOUSES
49	Martin Education Centre	COMMUNITY AND CULTURAL
50	Memorial Arena	RECREATION
51	Memorial Parkade	TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC WORKS
52	Okanagan Gymnastics Centre	SPORTS CLUBS AND ASSSOCIATIONS
53	Okanagan Heritage Museum	COMMUNITY AND CULTURAL
54	Osprey Park Washrooms	WASHROOMS AND FIELDHOUSES
55	Parkinson Activity Centre	COMMUNITY AND CULTURAL
56	Parkinson Recreation Centre	RECREATION
57	Parks Administration Office ***	TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC WORKS
58	Police Services RCMP	PUBLIC SERVICE AND PROTECTIVE
59	RDCO Dog Pound	PUBLIC SERVICE AND PROTECTIVE
60	Rotary Beach Park Washrooms	WASHROOMS AND FIELDHOUSES
61	Rotary Centre for the Arts	COMMUNITY AND CULTURAL
62	Prospera Place *	RECREATION
63	Rutland Activity Centre	COMMUNITY AND CULTURAL
64	Rutland Arena	RECREATION
65	Rutland Rec. Changerooms	WASHROOMS AND FIELDHOUSES
66	Sarson's Beach Park Washrooms	WASHROOMS AND FIELDHOUSES
67	Simpson Washrooms (Knox Moutain Park)	WASHROOMS AND FIELDHOUSES
68	South Kelowna Centennial Park Washrooms **	WASHROOMS AND FIELDHOUSES
69	Strathcona Park Washrooms	WASHROOMS AND FIELDHOUSES
70	Stuart Park Washrooms	WASHROOMS AND FIELDHOUSES
71	Sutherland Bay Washrooms	WASHROOMS AND FIELDHOUSES
72	Walrod School Justice Institute	PUBLIC SERVICE AND PROTECTIVE
73	Waterfront Park Washrooms	WASHROOMS AND FIELDHOUSES
74	WWTF Main	TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC WORKS
75	Yard Works Main	TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC WORKS
76	YMCA Rutland	RECREATION

*1 Prospera Place could not be accessed in time to the closing of this report.

*2 Parks washrooms assessed within the park itself (no separated assessment checklist for these washrooms).

*3 The two buildings in the Parks Administration Office were assessed in the same checklist.

*4 High Noon Ball Park washrooms could not be accessed in time to the closing of this report.

APPENDIX C – Parks Checklist

VEHICULAR ACCESS

-	Parking	.
1	Is parking readily available?	
2	How many accessible stalls are available?	
3	How is the finishing of the parking area?	
4	Is pavement in good condition?	
5	How wide are the accessible parking stalls?	
6	Is the aisle next to the accessible parking stall paved?	
7	Are accessible parking stalls located adjacent to sidewalk letdowns?	
8	Are parking stalls designed so parked vehicles do not encroach on the path of travel? (wheel stops, boulevard, landscape strip, or 'designed out')	
9	Are accessible street parking stalls arranged so that people with a disability do not have to disembark the vehicle in an area that is unprotected from vehicular traffic?	
-	**Passenger Loading Zone**	.
10	If provided, are passenger loading zones a minimum width of 3700 mm and minimum length of 7000 mm?	
11	If provided, are they marked for exclusive or partial use by people with a disability or young families?	
12	If a curb exists between the passenger loading zone and the walkway, is there a curb cut provided to allow access?	
13	If no curb exists between passenger loading zone and the walkway, are tactile warning strips or bollards installed in order to guide pedestrians with visual impairments?	
14	If bollards are installed, are they at least 1220 mm apart?	
-	**Public Transit**	.
15	Is there a transit stop within reasonable walking distance to the park entrance?	
16	Is the transit stop serviced by regular bus routes?	
17	Is the waiting area surface level and firm?	

18	Is the footprint of the waiting area at least 2440mm x 1525mm? Note: waiting area within shelters do not count.	
19	Do waiting areas have a shelter of at least 760mm x 1200mm?	
20	Does shelter have full size glass side panels to allow approaching buses & waiting passengers to be seen? Are they marked with manifestation to avoid hazards for visually impaired?	
21	Are bus stop benches a contrasting color or tone to their surrounding environment?	
22	Does the landscaping around the transit site create clear sightlines?	
23	Is the transit stop well lit?	
-	**Parking Signage & Pay-parking**	.
24	Is the international symbol of access painted on the pavement of all accessible parking stalls?	
25	Is there a vertically mounted sign installed at a height of 1500 mm above the ground at all accessible parking stalls?	
26	If stalls are not obvious or visible from a distance, is there directional signage pointing to the accessible parking stalls?	
27	Are operable parts of pay-parking machines accessible?	
28	Is a disabled person not required to return to the car to place ticket on the dash? Or is the telephone number for 'pay parking by mobile' visible from the disabled stall?	

EXTERIOR PATHS OF TRAVEL

-	**General**	.
29	Primary path - Are park ammenities connected by a hard surface path from the entrance and accessible stall?	
30	Primary path - How is the path surfaced?	
31	Primary path - Does the path have a significant cross camber?	
32	Primary path - What is the path of travel width?	
33	Primary path - Does the path have a distinct, continuous edge?	
34	Primary path - Are paths that are used at night illuminated?	
35	Secondary paths - Are all park ammenities connected with hard surface paths?	

36	Secondary paths - How is the path surfaced?	
37	Secondary paths - Does the path have a significant cross camber?	
38	Secondary paths - What is the path of travel width?	
39	Are transitions and tie-ins with older pathways smooth, with no lips or dips?	
40	Are pathways designed to drain water appropriately to avoid puddles and ice build-up?	
41	Are viewing areas at scenic lookouts accessible to persons using various mobility aids such as wheelchairs, scooters, and strollers?	
-	**Obstructions**	.
42	Are all paths free of risks that would present an exceptional barrier/hazard to those with a disability: chains, cables, ropes? Are guy wires outside of the path of travel?	
43	Are lamp posts, tree grates, trees, sign posts, trash containers, benches, bus shelters, transformers, and other potential obstructions placed outside of the minimum required clear width (1220 mm)? *As much as possible. Site constraints may require that obstructions are placed within pedestrian clear zone at times. This must be kept to a minimum.	
44	Do gratings on the path of travel have a maximum clear opening of 13 mm and are oriented so that the elongated openings are perpendicular to the path of travel?	
45	Where an obstruction is present within the clear width of 1220 mm, is there a design feature in place in order for the obstruction to be detected by the cane of person with visual impairments? These design features are: A straight shape rising frome the pathway surface, a 100 mm raised platform, a tactical warning marking on the ground around the obstruction (which should extend over a width of at least 600 mm outisde of the projected area at the base of the obstruction)	
46	Are tree branches, other vegetation pruned to allow clear height within the path of travel?	
47	Do fixed poles have contrasting colour or tone, durable marking strips installed on them to allow for detection by those with visual impairments?	
48	Are bollards painted in a contrasting colour (e.g. white or fluorescent colour) or affixed with a contrasting colour, durable marking strip and set to a minimum height of 600 mm?	
49	Are fences, earth berms or similar structures less than 1000 mm above the ground?	
50	If an obstruction projects into the path of travel, is there a gap between the obstruction and the floor? This allows for detection by visually impaired cane users.	
-	**Ramps**	.
51	Do ramps have an uninterrupted width of at least 1500 mm?	
52	Is the ramp free from obstructions to achieve clear height for the full ramp width (except handrails)?	

53	Do ramp handrails project no more than 100 mm from either or both sides into the clear area?	
54	Are level landings measuring 1500 mm by 1500 mm provided at intervals at least 6000mm apart? Or where there is a turn?	
55	Are ramps designed to drain water appropriately to avoid puddles and ice build-up?	
56	What is the slope of the ramp	
57	If greater than 5% (2.86°) are handrails provided?	
58	How is the ramp surfaced?	
-	**Stairs**	.
59	Are stairs and changes in elevation identified with the use of colour contrasts and/or tactile treatments?	
60	Are stairs set at a uniform, manageable riser height and tread length?	
61	Do stairs have a non-slip surface?	
62	Are tread edges roughened? This prevents slipping and allows edge to be detectable by cane users.	
63	Do all stairs have handrails?	
64	Do handrails have extensions at the beginning and end of stairs, textured to indicate top and bottom stairs?	
65	Do stairs have clearly defined edges on either side?	

SITE FURNITURE

-	**Benches**	.
66	Are rest areas (e.g. a level area with a bench outside of the path of travel) provided at regular intervals between 100m – 200m?	
67	Are benches located close to public toilets, food concessions, etc.?	
68	Is bench design familiar and easily understood? This can help people with dementia recognize a bench.	
69	Is bench in materials that do not conduct heat or cold?	
70	Do benches include armrests to allow a person to push up?	

71	Do benches include backrests?	
72	Does bench color or tone contrast from the surrounding environment?	
73	Is there a level and clear space between benches (at least 920 mm x 1,200 mm) to provide space for guide dogs or wheelchairs?	
74	Is there a tactile change (could be as simple as a new texture of paving) in the area surrounding the bench?	
75	Is the bench seat height between 430 mm – 500 mm?	
76	Are seat surfaces and vertical supports designed to avoid accumulating snow and debris?	
77	Are benches clean, well maintained, and free of vandalism?	
-	**Picnic Table**	.
78	Are accessible picnic tables provided? (knee space at least 750 mm wide x 700 mm deep and 760 mm high)	
79	If an accessible picnic table is provided, is it located adjacent to, and level with, an accessible path of travel on a level, firm surface?	
80	Are picnic tables clean, well maintained, and free of vandalism?	
-	**Shelter**	.
81	If provided, is shelter enclosed?	
82	Is shelter accessible by wheelchair?	
83	Does shelter have seating areas?	
-	**Trash Receptacles**	.
84	Do trash receptacles have open tops or alternative easy-to-open designs?	
85	Are trash receptacles visible? (strip of contrasting tone at least 100 mm wide around the top of the receptacle)	
-	**Drinking Fountains**	.
86	Do drinking fountains have two spouts, one convenient to wheelchair users and children at approximately 850 mm above the floor, and one at approximately 950mm above the floor?	
87	Do drinking fountains have lever or push controls located either on the front or on both sides?	
88	Are drinking fountains clean, functional, and free of vandalism?	
89	Does water fountain allow a bottle to be filled?	

EXTERIOR SIGNAGE AND WAY FINDING

-	General	.
90	Do entrance signs give simple, essential, and clear information? Also not cluttered with sign proliferation?	
91	Does entrance signage, warnings and other important information include raised characters, or colors contrast well from the sign's background?	
92	Is there a sign posted which provides contact information to pedestrians that wish to report hazards or poor conditions to municipal staff or contractors?	
93	Is the park signage in relief (wayfinding) and in reach for use by the blind and allow mapping?	
94	How are the features (educational, informative) park signs mounted? Horizontally or vertically?	
95	Are digital beacons, QR codes to provide audible cues for those with impaired vision?	

PARK AMENITIES

-	Playgounds	.
96	Are playground components grouped together by age of their users?	
97	Are contrasting colors used to attract children to specific play structures?	
98	Are play components linked to an accessible route?	
99	Are swings placed away from other play equipment?	
100	Are the front and back area of swings free of pathways?	
101	Is playground material apparently well maintained - overall aspect conditions?	
102	Are sounds used in certain features to enhance play for those with visual impairments?	
103	Are changes in surface texture used to indicate breaks in activity areas?	
104	Is there a diversity and variety of play experiences for those with disabilities (rocking, spinning, climbing, swinging, sliding)?	
105	Are the elevated play components connected by a ramp?	
106	Is all playground equipment on a surface accessible by wheelchairs, prams or pushchairs?	

-	Beach Areas	.
107	Are beaches cleaned regularly?	
108	Is there a wheelchair ramp provided for persons with a disability to access the water, and in what condition?	
109	Are beach wheelchairs available for use (provided by City of Kelowna Parks)?	
110	If yes, is there visible signage installed which indicating that beach wheelchairs are available?	
111	If docks are present, are they accessible with a wheelchair, pram or pushchair?	
112	Is there a chair hoist to allow disabled persons to access water sports?	
-	**Availability and overall aspect**	.
113	Are public washrooms provided? **	
114	Does every publicly accessed floor have an accessible unisex stand-alone toilet room? *	
115	If not, does every publicly accessed floor have at least one accessible washroom stall? *	
116	Are washrooms mirrored on each floor? This ensures that those with a disability can choose the layout of washroom components that best suits their needs.	
117	Is tactile signage included to identify washrooms? *	
118	Are baby change facilities provided in both male and female washrooms or in a unisex accessible washroom? *	
119	Is a clean and welcoming family room provided for feeding children?	
120	Are the washrooms / change rooms clean and in good conditions? *	
121	Do the washrooms / change rooms feel safe? *	
122	Is the entrance of the washroom/changer free of lip/dip *	
123	Is a safe needle deposit container provided? *	
124	Are the washrooms / change rooms welcoming and aesthetically pleasing? *	
-	**Door and Doorways**	.
125	Where a door swings into a path of travel, is it recessed so that it does not reduce the minimum required width of the path of travel?	

126	Are manual door openers mounted at a height between 800 mm – 1,100 mm to the centre line of the door opener from the floor? *	
127	Do interior manual doors operate when a force of not more than 22 N is applied at the handle, push plate or latch-releasing device? *	
128	If doors are equipped with a closer, do they have a closing period of no less than 3 seconds measured from the door in an open position of 70 degrees to the doorway to a point 75 mm from the closed position measured from the leading edge of the latch side of the door?	
129	Are door handles operable by devices which do not require tight grasping, or twisting of the wrist, as the only means of operation?	
130	Do dimensions of clear space in front of door swings confirm to the BC Building Code? *	
-	**Accessible Toilet Compartment in Standard Washroom**	.
131	Is least one toilet compartment a minimum of 1,500 mm by 1,500 mm? **	
132	Do doors conform to BC Building Code? (opening out with a clear width of at least 800mm, graspable pull on the inside face of the door - be capable or being latched from the inside with a closed fist) *	
133	Is the toilet paper roll positioned so that the end of the roll is on the wall beside the toilet and positioned within reach of a person seated on the toilet? *	
134	Where a grab bar with an angled portion is installed beside the toilet, is the toilet paper dispenser installed below the grab bar such that the end of the toilet paper roll is between 400 mm – 850 mm above the finished floor?	
135	Does toilet location conform with BC Building Code (clear space)? *	
136	Is the seat between 430 mm and 480 mm above the floor? *	
137	Does toilet construction conform to BC Building Code (not spring-up seat type, flush controls on the transfer side, bolted and fixed tank lids, if no tank-type toilets are used, provide alternative back support)? *	
138	Are grab bars installed per BC Building Code (30-40mm diameter, clearance of 35-45mm from wall, support at least 130kgf, more than 900mm long, mounted horizontally between 840mm and 920mm above floor, with mid point of length in line with the front edge of the water closet, may angle up to 60° forward of the water closet)? *	
139	Is there any component to allow a visually impaired person to identify the centerline of washroom urinals / toilets? **	
140	Are there hooks or shelves inside the toilet compartment? **	
141	Are there washroom components designed to accommodate children or little people (lower components, next to a step)? **	
-	**Change room availability and overall aspect**	.
142	Is at least one private accessible cubicle and shower compartment provided in each gender-specific change room? *	

143	Is there a baby change table provided in each gender-specific change room? *	
144	If benches are installed, is there a section with seats that are a minimum 1000 mm long, 430 mm – 500 mm high, and 510 mm – 610 mm deep?	
145	If provided, are they located adjacent to the accessible lower lockers? *	
146	If equipped with lockers, are lower lockers provided and installed with latches that are easily operable with one hand and are within vertical reach of a wheelchair user? *	
147	Is there a 1,500 mm wide path provided within each section of lockers and throughout the change room? *	
-	**Standard Shower Compartments / Area**	.
148	Are some soap dispensers installed at a lower height for children or shorter individuals? *	
149	Are temperatures safe and comfortable? *	
150	Are shower floor surfaces clean and non-slip? *	
-	**Accessible Shower Compartment / Area**	.
151	Is the shower compartment no less than 1,500 mm wide and no less than 900 mm deep? (see BC Building Code Figure 3.8.54) *	
152	Is the entrance to the shower compartment no less than 1,500 mm? *	
153	Are the faucets located within a 500 mm horizontal reach from a seated position? *	
154	Is there a portable or wall-mounted folding seat installed to permit lateral transfer from a wheelchair? *	
155	Is the shower head removable and located within a 500 mm reach from a seated position? *	
156	Is the slope of the shower floor drain maximum 1:20 (5% or 3°)? *	
157	Is the water supply controlled by a pressure-equalizing valve or by automatic thermostatically controlled valve? *	
158	Does the shower compartment have doors? *	
159	Are soap holders recessed into the wall? *	
160	Are soap holders within a 500 mm reach from a seated position?	
161	Are grab bars installed per BC Building Code? *	
-	**Universal self-contained change rooms**	.

162	Is at least one universal self-contained change room provided in recreation facilities with public change rooms? This allows members of either gender to assist.	
163	Is there a lock on the entrance door that is operable with one hand?	
164	Can the lock be unlocked from the outside in case of emergency?	
-	**Wash Basins in Standard Washroom**	.
165	Do wash basins conform with BC Building Code (location, vertical clearance, clear area beneath, clear floor space in front)? See BC Building Code Requirements tab. *	
166	Are pipes under the wash basin insulated if they may constitute a burn hazard to wheelchair users?	
167	Are all fixtures located and mounted per BC Building Code and easly accessible to pesons with visual impairments as well? (soap dispenser height, paper towel dispenser height, waste receptacle height, right next to wash basins) *	
-	**In Accessible Washrooms (stand alone toilet room)**	.
168	Are call buttons or pressable strips installed in accessible toilet rooms on the same wall as the grab bar? *	
169	Is there a floor space of at least 3700 mm square, with no dimensions less than 1700 mm when the door swings out and 4000 mm square with no dimensions less than 1800 mm when the door swings in? *	
170	Do doors conform to BC Building Code? (opening out with a clear width of at least 800mm, graspable pull on the inside face of the door - be capable or being latched from the inside with a closed fist) *	
171	Is the toilet paper roll positioned so that the end of the roll is on the wall beside the toilet and positioned within reach of a person seated on the toilet? *	
172	Where a grab bar with an angled portion is installed beside the toilet, is the toilet paper dispenser installed below the grab bar such that the end of the toilet paper roll is between 400 mm – 850 mm above the finished floor?	
173	Does toilet location conform with BC Building Code (clear space)? *	
174	Is the seat between 430 mm and 480 mm above the floor? *	
175	Does toilet construction conform to BC Building Code (not spring-up seat type, flush controls on the transfer size, bolted and fixed tank lids, if no tank-type toilets are used, provide alternative back support)? *	
176	Are grab bars installed per BC Building Code (30-40mm diameter, clearance of 35-45mm from wall, support at least 130kgf, more than 900mm long, mounted horizontally between 840mm and 920mm above floor, with midpoint of length in line with the front edge of the water closet, may angle up to 60° forward of the water closet)? *	
177	Do wash basins conform with BC Building Code (location, vertical clearance, clear area beneath, clear floor space in front)? See BC Building Code Requirements tab. *	

178	Are pipes under the wash basin insulated if they may constitute a burn hazard to wheelchair users?	
179	Are all fixtures located and mounted per BC Building Code and easily accessible to persons with visual impairments as well? (soap dispenser height, paper towel dispenser height, waste receptacle height, right next to wash basins) *	
180	Is there any component to allow a visually impaired person to identify the centerline of washroom urinals / toilets? *	
181	Are there hooks or shelves inside the toilet compartment? *	
182	Are there washroom components designed to accommodate children or little people (lower components, next to a step)? *	
-	**Faucets**	.
183	Are automatic or lever-type faucets used? (see BC building code tab for reference) *	
-	**Urinals**	.
184	Where urinals are provided, is at least one wall-mounted with the opening of the basin between 490 mm and 510 mm above the floor? *	
185	Are there steps in front of the urinal? *	
186	Is there a clear width of approach of 800 mm centered on the urinal? *	
187	Does it provide vertical grab bars on each side, not less than 300mm long, mounted 380mm from the center of the urinal, and with the midpoint at 1000mm above floor level? (This requirement assists small children as well as some persons with disabilities who can use a urinal if it is mounted at this lower height and grab bars are provided.) *	
-	**Mirrors**	.
188	Are mirrors provided and is at least one mounted with its bottom edge no more than 1200 mm above the floor, or tilted to be usable by persons in wheelchairs? *	
-	**Grandstands and Public Viewing**	.
189	Is at least 2% of the seating area designed to accommodate those using mobility aids (i.e. accessible seats)?	
190	Are accessible seats located to provide a clear view of the event?	
191	Are accessible seats provided at multiple locations?	
192	Are wheelchair seating areas made of level, non-slip material?	
193	Is there a clear floor space for those using a wheelchair at a minimum of 900 mm wide by 1500 mm deep (without reducing aisle space) for side approach and 1200 mm long for front or rear entry?	

194	Are at least two wheelchair spaces provided side by side, with regular seats adjacent, in each accessible location to allow for an accompanying companion?	
195	Do fixed seats, benches, or loose seating areas include some seating with back supports and arms rest for those with limited stability?	
196	Are seats between 430-500 mm in height?	
197	Are aisles leading to accessible seating areas sloped no greater than 1:20 (5%) at any point?	
198	Is walkway behind wheelchair area at least 1200 mm wide?	

SOCIAL CONNECTEDNESS

-	**Reasons to Visit**	.
199	Are 'nodes of activation' present in the park? (E.g. food concession, sport rental, 'Busk Stop' for performers, sports fields, stage)	
200	Does the park offer opportunities for performance (e.g. 'Parks Alive!')	
201	Does the park hold community festivals or other events? (City-Wide Parks)	
202	Is a central plaza or square present?	
203	Does the park displays any unique Landmarks? (Bear statue, etc.)	
204	Is there a wide promenade in the park (3.0m or wider)? (City-Wide Parks)	
205	If a promenade exists, are there seating opportunities along it?	
-	**Reasons to Stay**	.
206	Are seating areas positioned to provide opportunities for interaction/conversation? (group sitting areas, benches facing one another, etc.)	
207	Are there moveable seats and/or tables in the park?	
208	Is there a good mix of sun and shade opportunities?	
209	Is there well-maintained greenspace to allow for picnicking and passive recreation?	
210	Are there any tactile garden features provided (textured maps, touchable art, Braille signage)?	
211	Are fragrant types of plants provided at bench locations?	

212	Are there decorative flower beds with yellow, orange or red spectrums?	
213	Are there locations available to provide refuge, de-stressing or quiet contemplation?	
214	Does the park design create opportunities for young and old to connect (e.g. displays or artwork with multi-age appeal or game opportunities)?	
-	**Safety and Comfort**	.
215	Are gathering places located in open areas with good visibility to and from the rest of the park?	
216	Is distance and isolation overcome through improved communications and design efficiencies (i.e. emergency telephones, pedestrian path connections, no dead ends, no hiding places)?	
217	Is a safe needle disposal unit provided?	
218	Does at least on full side of the park is open up to a road?	

APPENDIX D – Buildings Checklist

VEHICULAR ACCESS

-	**Parking**	.
1	Is parking readily available?	
2	How many accessible stalls are available?	
3	How is the finishing of the parking area?	
4	Is pavement in good condition?	
5	How wide are the accessible parking stalls?	
6	Is the aisle next to the accessible parking stall paved?	
7	Are accessible parking stalls located adjacent to sidewalk letdowns?	
8	Are parking stalls designed so parked vehicles do not encroach on the path of travel? (wheel stops, boulevard, landscape strip, or 'designed out')	
9	Are accessible street parking stalls arranged so that people with a disability do not have to disembark the vehicle in an area that is unprotected from vehicular traffic?	
-	**Passenger Loading Zones**	.
10	Are passenger loading zones provided where it is not feasible to position all the accessible parking stalls within 50 meters of building entrance?	
11	If provided, are passenger loading zones located within 30m from the building entrance?	
12	If provided, are passenger loading zones a minimum width of 3700 mm and minimum length of 7000 mm?	
13	If provided, are they marked for exclusive or partial use by people with a disability or young families?	
14	If a curb exists between the passenger loading zone and the walkway, is there a curb cut provided to allow access?	
15	If no curb exists between passenger loading zone and the walkway, are tactile warning strips or bollards installed in order to guide pedestrians with visual impairments?	
16	If bollards are installed, are they at least 1220 mm apart?	
-	**Public Transit**	.
17	Is there a transit stop within reasonable walking distance to the building entrance? *	

18	Is the transit stop serviced by regular bus routes?	
19	Is the waiting area surface level and firm?	
20	Is the footprint of the waiting area at least 2440mm x 1525mm? Note: waiting area within shelters do not count.	
21	Do waiting areas have a shelter of at least 760mm x 1200mm?	
22	Does shelter have full size glass side panels to allow approaching buses & waiting passengers to be seen? Are they marked with manifestation to avoid hazards for visually impaired?	
23	Are bus stop benches a contrasting color or tone to their surrounding environment?	
24	Does the landscaping around the transit site create clear sightlines?	
25	Is the transit stop well lit?	
-	**Parking Garages**	.
26	For parkades or underground parking, are accessible parking stalls located right next to accessible elevators, or as close as possible to exits? *	
27	Is the surface of the parking facility uniform, smooth, and slip-resistant? *	
28	Is the slope of a parking ramp no more than 1:20 (5% or 3°)? *	
29	How wide are the accessible parking stalls?	
-	**Parking Signage**	.
30	Is the international symbol of access painted on the pavement of all accessible parking stalls? *	
31	Is there a vertically mounted sign installed at a height of 1500 mm above the ground at all accessible parking stalls?	
32	If stalls are not obvious or visible from a distance, is there directional signage pointing to the accessible parking stalls?	
33	Are operable parts of pay-parking machines accessible?	
34	Is a disabled person not required to return to the car to place ticket on the dash? Or is the telephone number for 'pay parking by mobile' visible from the disabled stall?	
-	**Pathway to Building**	.
35	Is an accessible path of travel provided from the accessible building entrance to the first level of a parking structure? *	
36	Are parking areas designed so that people with disabilities do not need to pass behind other parked vehicles? *	

37	Is the path of travel provided with no interruptions by steps, bumps, or abrupt changes in level?	
38	How is the path of travel surfaced?	
39	What is the width of the path of travel?	
40	Does the path of travel have a slope of no more than 1:20 (5% or 3°)?	
41	Do gratings on the path of travel have a maximum clear opening of 13 mm and are oriented so that the elongated openings are perpendicular to the path of travel?	
42	Are different materials used to delineate an accessible path of travel (through a large concrete plaza, for example)?	
43	Is the path of travel free from obstructions for the full width of the walk to a height not less than 2100mm (with the exception of handrails)?	
-	**Ramps**	.
44	Do ramps have an uninterrupted width of at least 1500 mm? *	
45	Is the ramp free from obstructions to achieve clear height for the full ramp width (except handrails)? *	
46	Do ramp handrails project no more than 100 mm from either or both sides into the clear area? *	
47	Are level landings measuring 1500 mm by 1500 mm provided at intervals at least 6000mm apart? Or where there is a turn?	
48	Are ramps designed to drain water appropriately to avoid puddles and ice build-up? *	
49	What is the slope of the ramp? *	
50	If greater than 8% or 4.57° are handrails provided?	
51	How is the ramp surfaced? *	

BUILDING ENTRANCES

-	**Main Entrance**	.
52	Is there a relief area at the entrance for seeing-eye dogs? *	
53	Is tactile signage included as part of building signage? *	
54	Is drainage directed away from the entrance? *	

55	Does building entrance have an overhang that provides shelter from the elements? *	
56	Are accessible entrances equipped with power door operators or, if not, operate when a force of not more than 38N is applied at the handle, push plate or latch-releasing device? *	
57	Is door release hardware installed between 800 mm – 1100 mm above the floor elevation? This ensures wheelchair users can reach hardware. *	
58	Is the building entrance leveled? *	
59	In any set of two or more doors or gates, do the door openings alternate between right and left hand operation? This allows users to choose which hand to open the door with.	
60	How far is the building accessible entrance (either primary or secondary) from accessible parking area? *	
-	**Secondary Entrance**	.
61	Is there a secondary public entrance to the building? *	
62	Is there a relief area at the entrance for seeing-eye dogs?	
63	Is tactile signage included as part of building signage?	
64	Is drainage directed away from the entrance?	
65	Does building entrance have an overhang that provides shelter from the elements?	
66	Are accessible entrances equipped with power door operators or, if not, operate when a force of not more than 38N is applied at the handle, push plate or latch-releasing device?	
67	Is door release hardware installed between 800 mm – 1100 mm above the floor elevation? This ensures wheelchair users can reach hardware.	
68	In any set of two or more doors or gates, do the door openings alternate between right and left hand operation? This allows users to choose which hand to open the door with.	

INTERIOR PATHS OF TRAVEL

-	**General**	.
69	For corridors / public lobbies accessible by the public, what is the path of travel width? *	
70	If the path of travel is less than 1500mm wide, does it allow a person using a wheelchair to turn in an open space that has a diameter of no less than 1500 mm?	
71	Are obstructions located within 2100mm of the floor height projecting less than 100 mm horizontally into the path of travel?	
72	If an obstruction projects more than 100 mm horizontally into the accessible path of travel, is the maximum clearance between the floor and the obstruction 60 mm? This allows for detection by visually impaired cane users.	

73	Is carpet on floor, stairs or ramp surfaces securely attached?	
74	Are floor surfaces slip-resistant and non-glossy? *	
75	Are floor surfaces designed so they do not create glare? *	
76	Are floor surfaces designed with no or minimal patterns? *	
77	Where wall surfaces are constructed entirely of mirror or glass, is there a horizontal warning strip or other manifestation to increase visibility?	
78	Are all stores and mezzanines open to the public reachable by an accessible path of travel? This means they must be served by an elevator or other elevating device.	
-	**Door and Doorways**	.
79	Where a door swings into a path of travel, is it recessed so that it does not reduce the minimum required width of the path of travel?	
80	Are manual door openers mounted at a height between 800 mm – 1,100 mm to the center line of the door opener from the floor? *	
81	Do interior manual doors operate when a force of not more than 22 N is applied at the handle, push plate or latch-releasing device? *	
82	If doors are equipped with a closer, do they have a closing period of no less than 3 seconds measured from the door in an open position of 70 degrees to the doorway to a point 75 mm from the closed position measured from the leading edge of the latch side of the door?	
83	Are door handles operable by devices which do not require tight grasping, or twisting of the wrist, as the only means of operation?	
84	Do dimensions of clear space in front of door swings confirm to the BC Building Code? *	
-	**Elevators**	.
85	Does elevator comply with BC Building Code? *	
86	Is there a clear space of at least 1500 mm in front of elevator doors? *	
87	Are call buttons installed at 1000 mm above the finished floor? *	
88	Are call buttons easily identifiable by color contrast as raised symbols, protuted to enable a user to push with any part of the hand? *	
89	Is tactile signage with large Arabic numerals and letters installed on both sides of the elevator doors? *	
90	Do elevator doors begin to close after a minimum of 8 seconds from the fully open position? *	
91	Does elevator have a minimum inside car dimension of 1500 mm? This accommodates the turning around of a wheelchair. *	

92	Inside the elevator, do verbal announcements/cues identify the direction of travel? *	
93	Is color contrast used to differentiate the floor registration button panel from the elevator car background? *	
-	**Stairs**	.
94	Are stairs and changes in elevation identified with the use of color contracts and/or tactile treatments? *	
95	Are stairs set at a uniform, manageable riser height and tread length? *	
96	Do stairs have a non-slip surface? *	
97	Are tread edges of contrasting color and texture? *	
98	Are tread nosing slip resistant? *	
99	Do all stairs have handrails? *	
100	Do handrails have extensions at the beginning and end of stairs, textured to indicate top and bottom stairs? *	
101	Do stairs have clearly defined edges on either side? *	
-	**Ramps**	.
102	Does the surface of ramps, landings, and treads have either a color contrast or a distinctive pattern, readily apparent from both directions of travel, to demarcate the leading edge of the tread and the leading edges of the landing, as well as the beginning and end of a ramp? *	
103	Do ramps have an uninterrupted width of at least 1500 mm? *	
104	Is the ramp free from obstructions to achieve clear height for the full ramp width (except handrails)? *	
105	Do ramp handrails project no more than 100 mm from either or both sides into the clear area? *	
106	Are level landings measuring 1500 mm by 1500 mm provided at intervals at least 6000mm apart? Or where there is a turn?	
107	What is the slope of the ramp? *	
108	If greater than 8% or 4.57° are handrails provided?	
109	How is the ramp surfaced? *	
-	**Handrails**	.

110	Do handrails contrast in color and brightness to the wall or surrounding area? *	
111	Do handrails have a consistent system of tactile cues, such as notches, dimples, grade 1 braille, raised numbers or other texture changes within the last 300 mm at both ends of the handrail? *	
-	**Areas of Refuge**	.
112	Are areas of refuge provided where required by BC Building Code in publicly accessed areas? (not splinklered accessible floors need fire/smoke protected elevators and must be divided into 2 areas by fire separations)	
113	If provided, are areas of refuge identified by directional and identification signage, as well as the International Symbol of Access for disabled persons?	
114	If provided, are areas of refuge identified on all publicly displayed floor evacuation plans, at a reasonable height of up to 1000mm so persons with disabilities can read it?	
115	Do all emergency exits that can be reached by a person in a wheelchair provide an accessible path of travel to the exterior?	

WASHROOMS AND CHANGE ROOMS

-	**Availability and overall aspect**	.
116	Are public washrooms provided? **	
117	Does every publicly accessed floor have an accessible unisex stand alone toilet room? *	
118	If not, does every publicly accessed floor have at least one accessible washroom stall? *	
119	Are washrooms mirrored on each floor? This ensures that those with a disability can choose the layout of washroom components that best suits their needs.	
120	Is tactile signage included to identify washrooms? *	
121	Are baby change facilities provided in both male and female washrooms or in an unisex accessible washroom? *	
122	Is a clean and welcoming family room provided for feeding children?	
123	Are the washrooms / change rooms clean and in good conditions? *	
124	Do the washrooms / change rooms feel safe? *	
125	Is the entrance of the washroom/changer free of lip/dip *	
126	Is a safe needle deposit container provided? *	

127	Are the washrooms / change rooms welcoming and aesthetically pleasing? *	
-	**Accessible Toilet Compartment in Standard Washroom**	.
128	Is least one toilet compartment a minimum of 1,500 mm by 1,500 mm? **	
129	Do doors conform to BC Building Code? (opening out with a clear width of at least 800mm, graspable pull on the inside face of the door - be capable or being latched from the inside with a closed fist) *	
130	Is the toilet paper roll positioned so that the end of the roll is on the wall beside the toilet and positioned within reach of a person seated on the toilet? *	
131	Where a grab bar with an angled portion is installed beside the toilet, is the toilet paper dispenser installed below the grab bar such that the end of the toilet paper roll is between 400 mm – 850 mm above the finished floor?	
132	Does toilet location conform with BC Building Code (clear space)? *	
133	Is the seat between 430 mm and 480 mm above the floor? *	
134	Does toilet construction conform to BC Building Code (not spring-up seat type, flush controls on the transfer side, bolted and fixed tank lids, if no tank-type toilets are used, provide alternative back support)? *	
135	Are grab bars installed per BC Building Code (30-40mm diameter, clearance of 35-45mm from wall, support at least 130kgf, more than 900mm long, mounted horizontally between 840mm and 920mm above floor, with mid point of length in line with the front edge of the water closet, may angle up to 60° forward of the water closet)? *	
136	Is there any component to allow a visually impaired person to identify the centerline of washroom urinals / toilets? **	
137	Are there hooks or shelves inside the toilet compartment? **	
138	Are there washroom components designed to accommodate children or little people (lower components, next to a step)? **	
-	**Change room availability and overall aspect**	.
139	Is at least one private accessible cubicle and shower compartment provided in each gender-specific change room? *	
140	Is there a baby change table provided in each gender-specific change room? *	
141	If benches are installed, is there a section with seats that are a minimum 1000 mm long, 430 mm – 500 mm high, and 510 mm – 610 mm deep?	
142	If provided, are they located adjacent to the accessible lower lockers? *	
143	If equipped with lockers, are lower lockers provided and installed with latches that are easily operable with one hand and are within vertical reach of a wheelchair user? *	

144	Is there a 1,500 mm wide path provided within each section of lockers and throughout the change room? *	
-	**Standard Shower Compartments / Area**	.
145	Are some soap dispensers installed at a lower height for children or shorter individuals? *	
146	Are temperatures safe and comfortable? *	
147	Are shower floor surfaces clean and non-slip? *	
-	**Accessible Shower Compartment / Area**	.
148	Is the shower compartment no less than 1,500 mm wide and no less than 900 mm deep? (see BC Building Code Figure 3.8.54) *	
149	Is the entrance to the shower compartment no less than 1,500 mm? *	
150	Are the faucets located within a 500 mm horizontal reach from a seated position? *	
151	Is there a portable or wall-mounted folding seat installed to permit lateral transfer from a wheelchair? *	
152	Is the shower head removable and located within a 500 mm reach from a seated position? *	
153	Is the slope of the shower floor drain maximum 1:20 (5% or 3°)? *	
154	Is the water supply controlled by a pressure-equalizing valve or by automatic thermostatically controlled valve? *	
155	Does the shower compartment have doors? *	
156	Are soap holders recessed into the wall? *	
157	Are soap holders within a 500 mm reach from a seated position?	
158	Are grab bars installed per BC Building Code? *	
-	**Universal self-contained change rooms**	.
159	Is at least one universal self-contained change room provided in recreation facilities with public change rooms? This allows members of either gender to assist.	
160	Is there a lock on the entrance door that is operable with one hand?	
161	Can the lock be unlocked from the outside in case of emergency?	
-	**Wash Basins in Standard Washroom**	.
162	Do wash basins conform with BC Building Code (location, vertical clearance, clear area beneath, clear floor space in front)? See BC Building Code Requirements tab. *	

163	Are pipes under the wash basin insulated if they may constitute a burn hazard to wheelchair users?	
164	Are all fixtures located and mounted per BC Building Code and easily accessible to persons with visual impairments as well? (soap dispenser height, paper towel dispenser height, waste receptacle height, right next to wash basins) *	
-	**In Accessible Washrooms (stand alone toilet room)**	.
165	Are call buttons or pressable strips installed in accessible toilet rooms on the same wall as the grab bar? *	
166	Is there a floor space of at least 3700 mm square, with no dimensions less than 1700 mm when the door swings out and 4000 mm square with no dimensions less than 1800 mm when the door swings in? *	
167	Do doors conform to BC Building Code? (opening out with a clear width of at least 800mm, graspable pull on the inside face of the door - be capable or being latched from the inside with a closed fist) *	
168	Is the toilet paper roll positioned so that the end of the roll is on the wall beside the toilet and positioned within reach of a person seated on the toilet? *	
169	Where a grab bar with an angled portion is installed beside the toilet, is the toilet paper dispenser installed below the grab bar such that the end of the toilet paper roll is between 400 mm – 850 mm above the finished floor?	
170	Does toilet location conform with BC Building Code (clear space)? *	
171	Is the seat between 430 mm and 480 mm above the floor? *	
172	Does toilet construction conform to BC Building Code (not spring-up seat type, flush controls on the transfer size, bolted and fixed tank lids, if no tank-type toilets are used, provide alternative back support)? *	
173	Are grab bars installed per BC Building Code (30-40mm diameter, clearance of 35-45mm from wall, support at least 130kgf, more than 900mm long, mounted horizontally between 840mm and 920mm above floor, with mid point of length in line with the front edge of the water closet, may angle up to 60° forward of the water closet)? *	
174	Do wash basins conform with BC Building Code (location, vertical clearance, clear area beneath, clear floor space in front)? See BC Building Code Requirements tab. *	
175	Are pipes under the wash basin insulated if they may constitute a burn hazard to wheelchair users?	
176	Are all fixtures located and mounted per BC Building Code and easily accessible to persons with visual impairments as well? (soap dispenser height, paper towel dispenser height, waste receptacle height, right next to wash basins) *	
177	Is there any component to allow a visually impaired person to identify the centerline of washroom urinals / toilets? *	
178	Are there hooks or shelves inside the toilet compartment? *	

179	Are there washroom components designed to accommodate children or little people (lower components, next to a step)? *	
-	**Faucets**	.
180	Are automatic or lever-type faucets used? (see BC building code tab for reference) *	
-	**Urinals**	.
181	Where urinals are provided, is at least one wall-mounted with the opening of the basin between 490 mm and 510 mm above the floor? *	
182	Are there steps in front of the urinal? *	
183	Is there a clear width of approach of 800 mm centered on the urinal? *	
184	Does it provide vertical grab bars on each side, not less than 300mm long, mounted 380mm from the center of the urinal, and with the mid point at 1000mm above floor level? (This requirement assists small children as well as some persons with disabilities who can use a urinal if it is mounted at this lower height and grab bars are provided.) *	
-	**Mirrors**	.
185	Are mirrors provided and is at least one mounted with its bottom edge no more than 1200 mm above the floor, or tilted to be usable by persons in wheelchairs? *	

SIGNAGE AND INTERIOR FEATURES

-	**Service Counters**	.
186	Is there at least one lowered counter to accommodate those with special requirements? Max. 865mm above ground, 760mm wide, no less than 685mm height, 485 deep. *	
187	Do counters contrast in color/brightness from their surrounding? *	
188	Do surfaces have a non-glare finish? *	
-	**Drinking Fountains**	.
189	Do drinking fountains have two spouts, one convenient to wheelchair users and children at approximately 850 mm above the floor, and one at approximately 950mm above the floor? *	
190	Do drinking fountains have lever or push controls located either on the front or on both sides?	
191	Are drinking fountains clean, functional, and free of vandalism?	
192	Do water fountains allow a bottle to be filled?	
-	**Visual Signals**	.

193	Are visual signal devices for fire alarm systems installed so that the signal from at least one device is visible throughout all normally occupied floor areas (including washrooms)? *	
-	**Assistive Listening Devices**	.
194	Is an assistive listening system installed at information counters, and any other areas where the public is addressed through audible means? (FM, Infrared or Hearing Loop systems) *	
195	Where an assistive listening system is provided, is signage with the symbol for assistive listening systems clearly visible?	
196	Is reference to the T-switch also made on the sign?	
-	**Signage**	.
197	Is the international symbol of access used to identify all accessible facilities within a building? *	
198	Is signage located near the entrance of all buildings and along the route to direct people upon entering and navigating through the building? *	
199	Does signage have a glare-free surface, and raised symbols?	
200	Are digital beacons, QR codes to provide audible cues for those with impaired vision? *	
-	**Tactile Signs**	.
201	Are tactile signs provided for washrooms, stairwells, kitchens, and meeting rooms for public use? *	
-	**Lettering and Numbers for Visual Signs**	.
202	Does signage use **sans serif (the fox looked up and said what)** font and Arabic numbers, with color contrast and clearly separated? *	

ASSEMBLY AREAS AND THEATERS

-	**Meeting Rooms and Assembly Areas**	.
203	Are entertainment and assembly areas accessible by those with diverse abilities? (see BC Building Code Access Handbook for requirements - text from page 6 to 17) *	
-	**Theatres**	.
204	Do the number of accessible spaces meet or exceed the BC Building Code? (see table 3.8.2.5) *	
205	Are the accessible spaces designed in accordance with BC Building Code? (see figures 3.8.56 and 3.8.57) *	
206	Is accessible seating distributed and integrated throughout seating areas of assembly rooms with different vantage points? *	
207	Are wheelchair users able to position themselves next to an ambulant companion? *	

208	In auditoriums, are hand rails installed along the center of the aisles? This allows those with mobility challenges to hold on as they navigate the aisle. *	
209	Is there a dressing room which is accessible for those with diverse abilities?	
210	If yes, does this dressing room have an accessible washroom?	
211	If yes, does the washroom meet the requirements for access per BC Building Code? (see washrooms tab for more details)	
212	Are places of assembly designed to limit glare (e.g. no lights shining out towards audience, no windows behind stage)? *	
213	Do artist entrances provide access for those with mobility challenges?	
214	Are all stories and mezzanines open to the public reachable by an accessible path of travel? This means they must be served by an elevator or other elevating device. *	

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

-	**Exercise Areas**	.
215	Does exercise equipment include accessible equipment useable by people with and without a disability? *	
216	Is all exercise equipment that could reasonable be used by a person in a wheelchair accessible by a level 1500 mm wide barrier-free path of travel? *	
217	If provided, is there a clear floor space of no less than 920 mm x 1220 mm beside the equipment?	
218	Are raised exercise platforms available as an alternative to stretching on the floor? *	
-	**Aquatic Pools**	.
219	Is a pool lift provided for entry into the swimming pool? *	
220	Is there a sloped entry, ramp with handrails, or stairs provided for entry into the swimming pool? *	
221	If a ramp is installed, is it installed at the shallow end of the pool?	
222	If a pool has a hot tub, is a ramp or pool lift provided for entry into the hot tub?	
223	Are water/shower wheelchairs provided for use in the accessible shower, and to provide access from the change room shower area to the pool deck and ramp access into swimming pools, as needed? *	
-	**Ice Rinks and Dry Slabs for Sledge Hockey**	.
224	Is barrier-free access to player's benches, penalty boxes and other access points provided in ice rinks? *	

225	Do player's benches and penalty boxes have clear acrylic in the lower part of the boards? *	
226	Do the player's benches have two doors, 910 mm wide each, leading onto the ice surface? *	
227	Is the player's bench area designed to have removable benches? *	
228	If benches are not removable, do they have a minimum of 900 mm between the bench and surrounding boards or walls?	
229	Is there a removable surface, such as acrylic, placed between the change rooms and the ice surface? *	
230	Is there a minimum 1,500 mm wide space provided behind the player's bench in ice rinks? *	

SOCIAL CONNECTEDNESS

-	**Reasons to Visit**	.
231	Are activities available for a variety of ages?	
232	Are there places to gather within the building?	
-	**Reasons to Stay**	.
233	Is there a venue to buy snacks or food?	
234	Are seating areas and tables configured to provide opportunity for social interaction?	
235	Are there locations available to provide refuge, de-stressing and quiet contemplation?	
236	Are there moveable seats and/or tables to promote flexible use of the space?	
237	Does the building design create opportunities for young and old to connect (e.g. displays or artwork with multi-age appeal)?	
-	**Safety and Comfort**	.
238	Are gathering spaces clean and comfortable for toddlers to play safely?	
239	Are gathering / waiting spaces located in an area of high visibility? *	
240	Is there security or staff in the building that can be contacted in case of an emergency? *	
241	Is there a AED (defibrillator) easily available with clear instructions for someone who has no training to use in case of an emergency? *	
242	Do lifeguards perform regular pool change room checks?	

APPENDIX E – Parks and Buildings Assessment

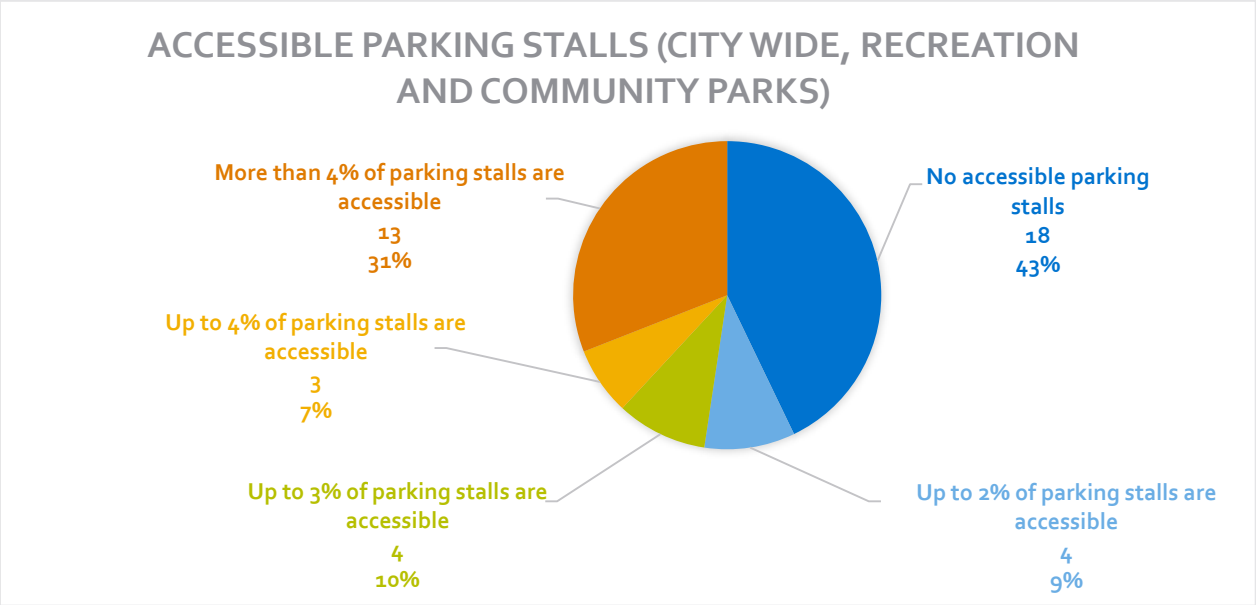
Preliminary Data Analysis

A grand total of 53,014 data entries were collected during the assessments. This section provides statistics to give staff an overall view of the outputs and trends, which helped in narrowing down the recommendations for improvements. A preliminary analysis of the assessment data is displayed below.

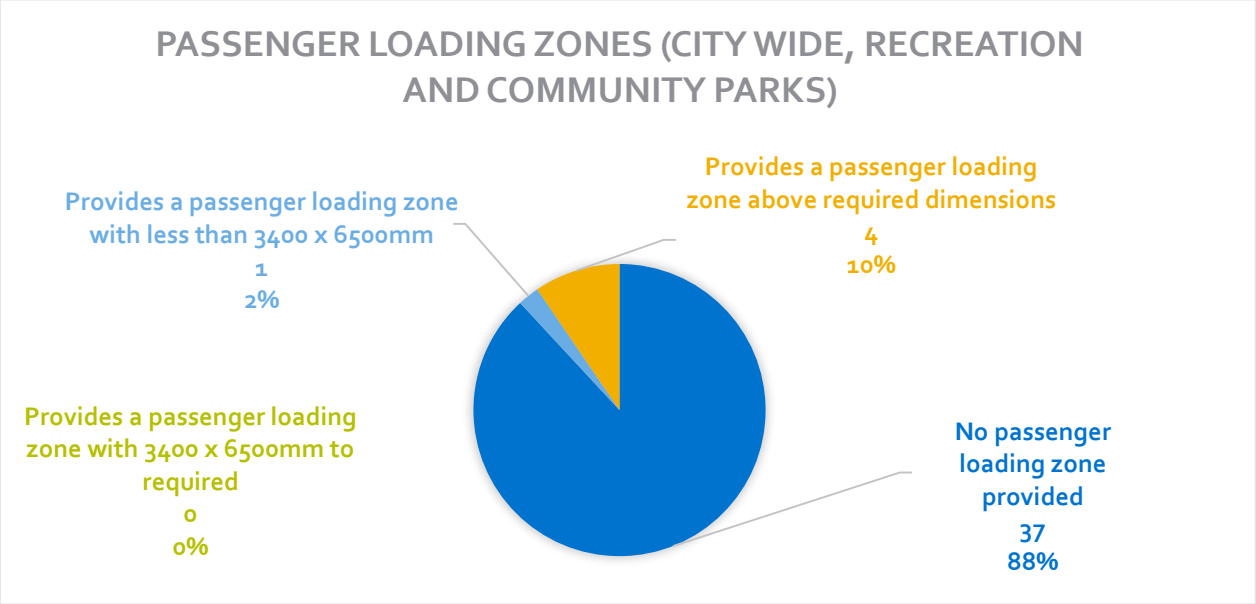
Parks Assessment

Vehicular access

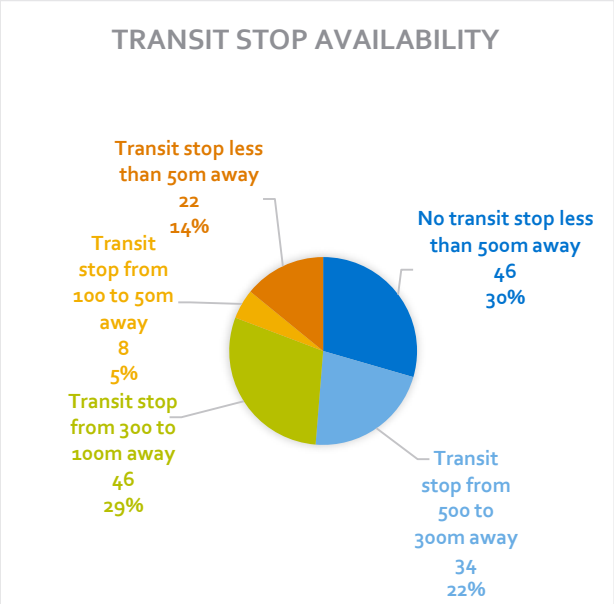
How many accessible parking stalls are available in City Parks? (Only city-wide, recreation and community parks were considered).

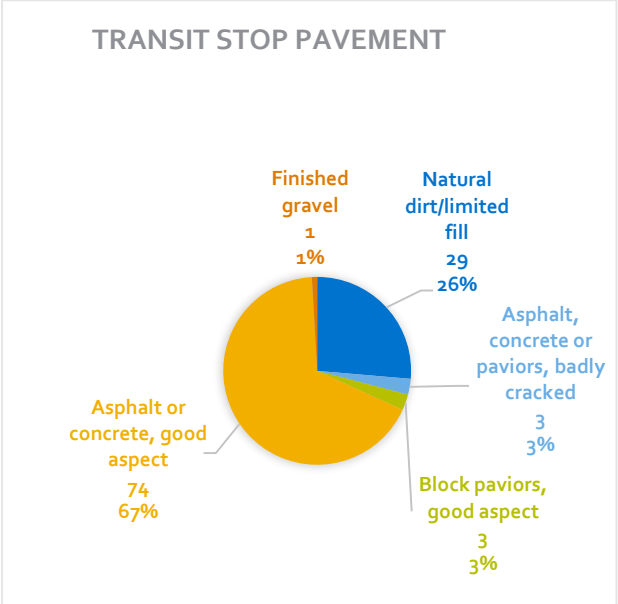


Are passenger loading zones provided? If so, are they a minimum width of 3700mm and minimum length of 7000mm? (Only city-wide, recreation and community parks were considered).

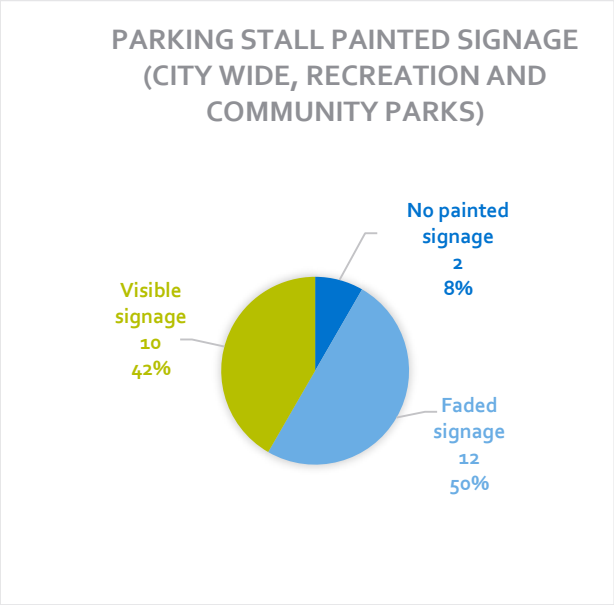


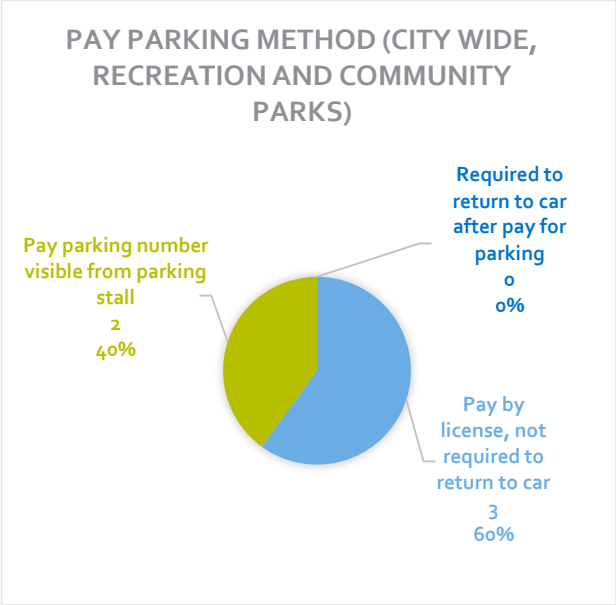
Is there a transit stop within reasonable walking distance to the park entrance? How is the waiting area in the transit stop paved?





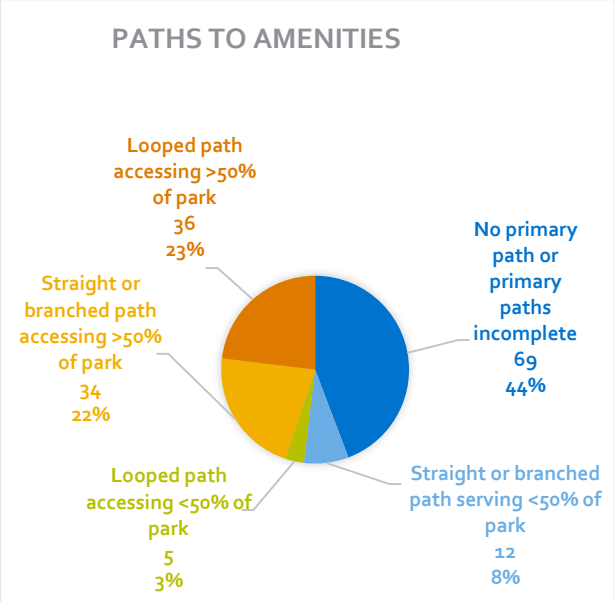
Is the International Symbol of access painted on the pavement of all accessible parking stalls? In places with paid parking, is a disabled person not required to return to the car to place ticket on dash?

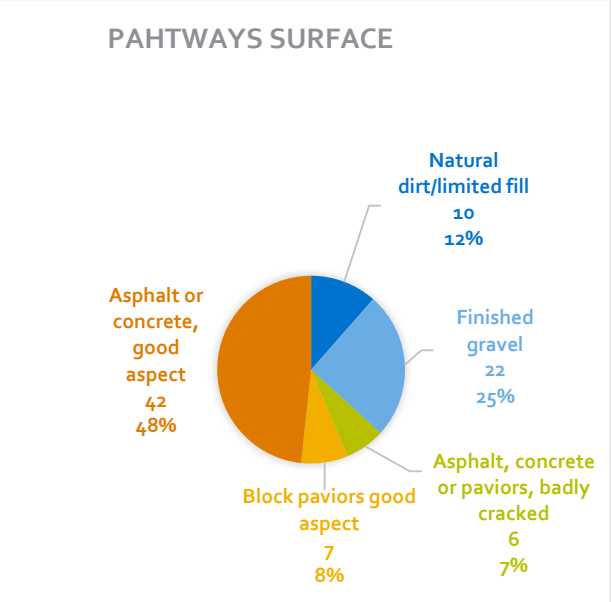




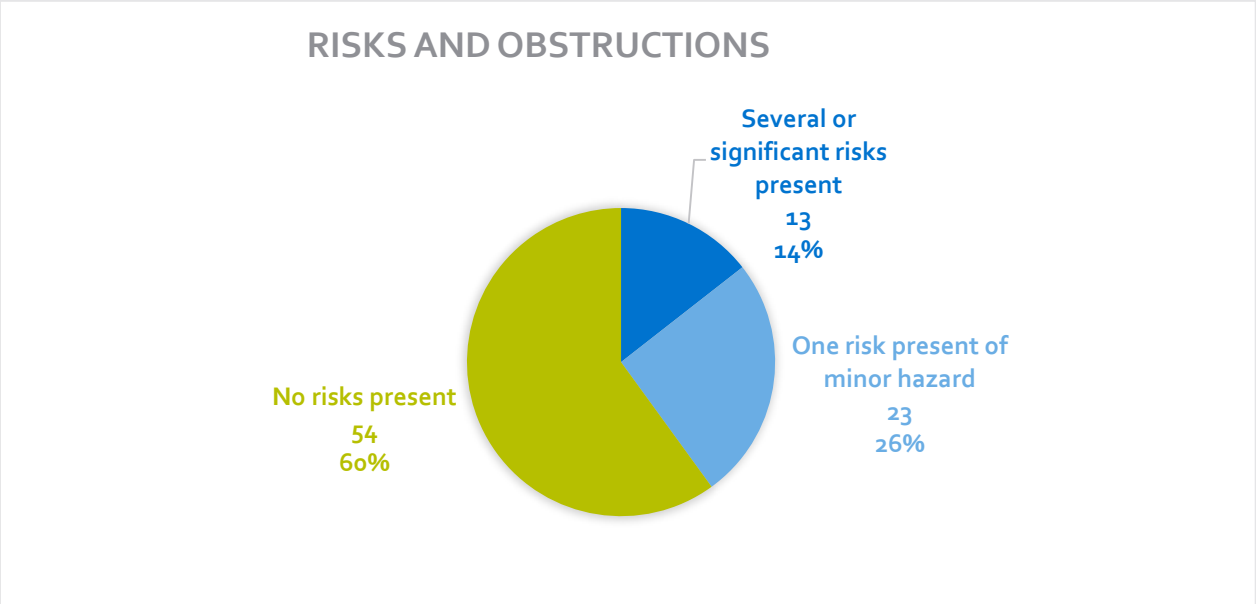
Exterior paths of travel

Are park amenities connected by a hard surface path from the entrance of the park? How is the path surfaced?

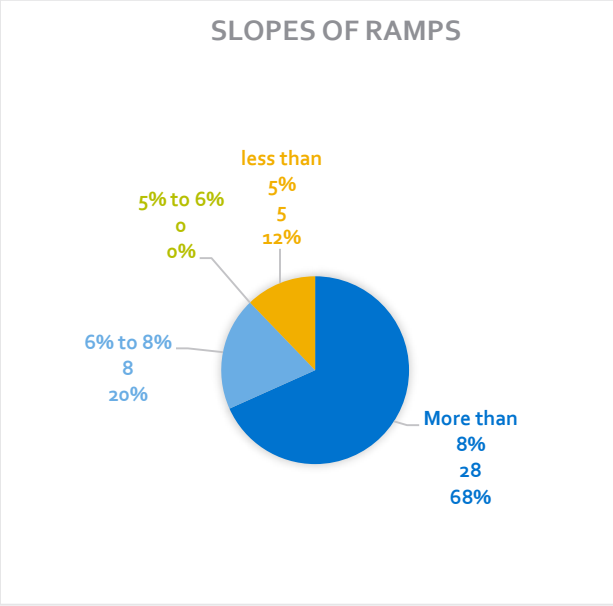


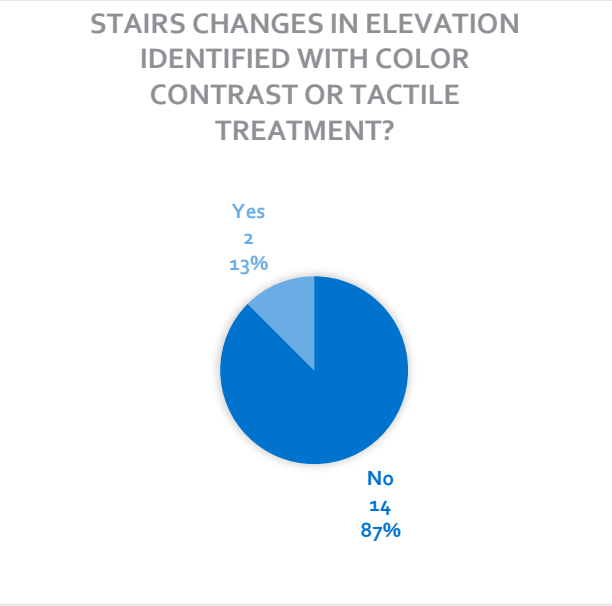


Are all paths free of risks that would present an exceptional barrier / hazard to those with a disability?



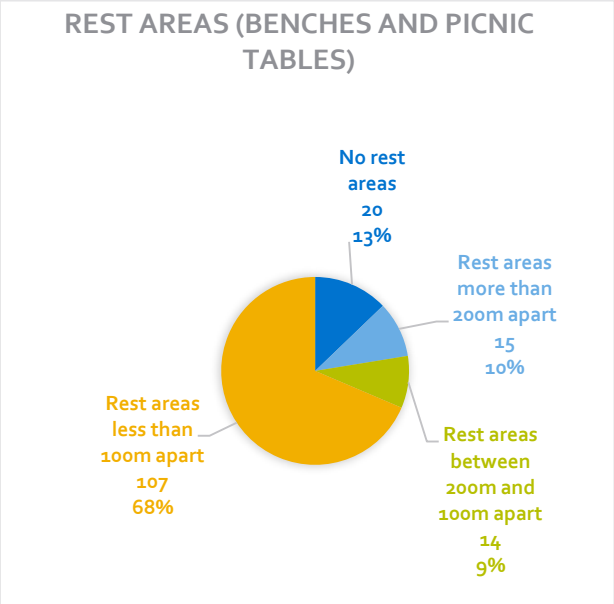
If the park has a ramp, what is its slope? If the park has a set of stairs, are changes in elevation identified with color contrast and/or tactile treatment?

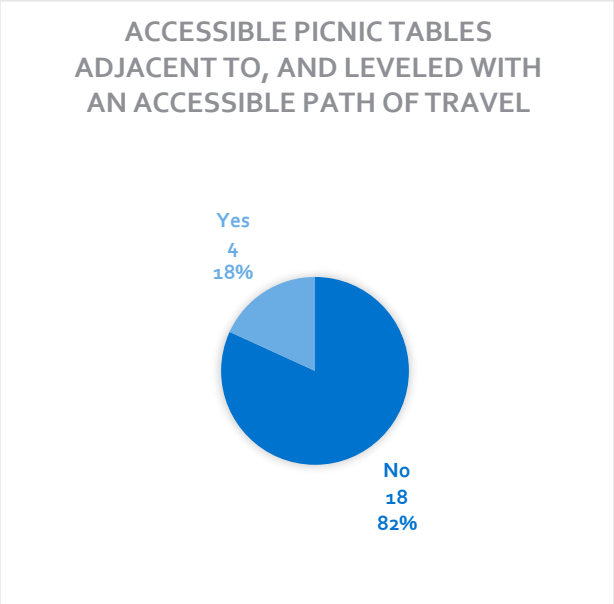




Site furniture

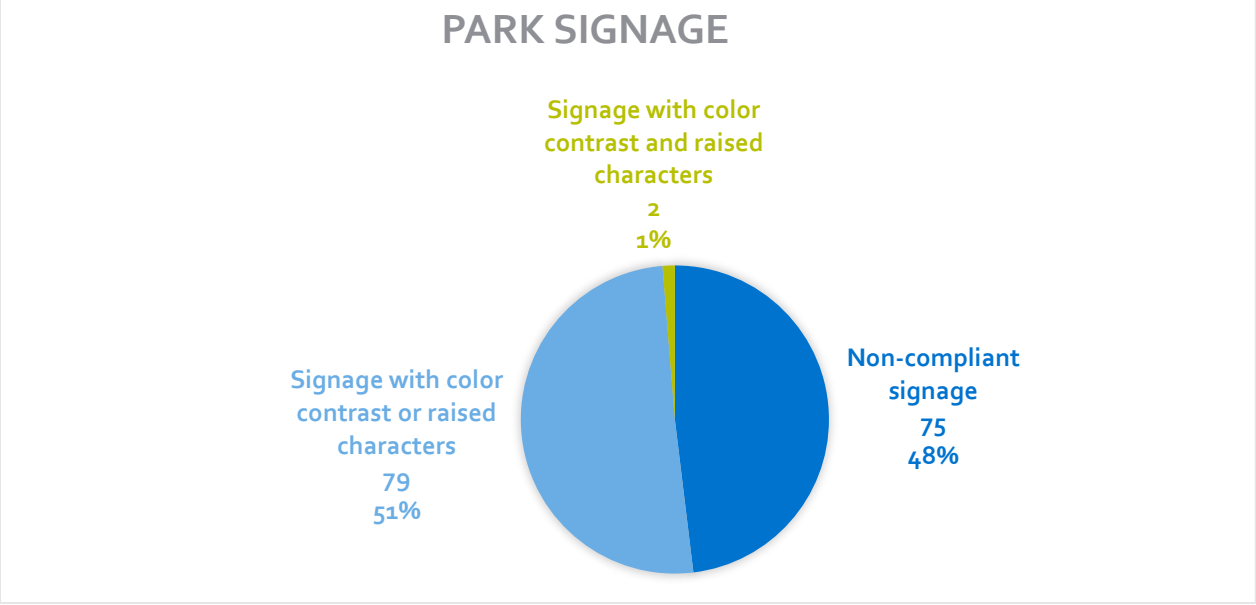
Are rest areas (benches and picnic tables) provided at regular intervals, between 100m and 200m? If an accessible picnic table is provided, is it located adjacent to, and leveled with, an accessible path of travel?





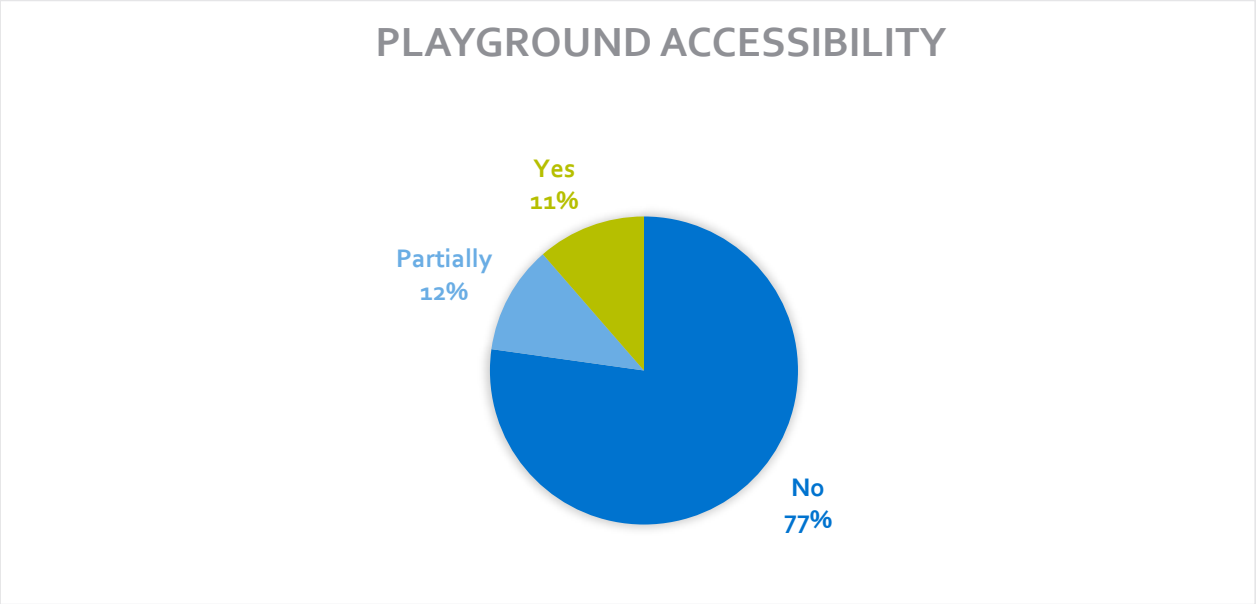
Exterior signage and wayfinding

Does park entrance signage, warnings and other important signs include raised characters or color contrast from the sign's background?

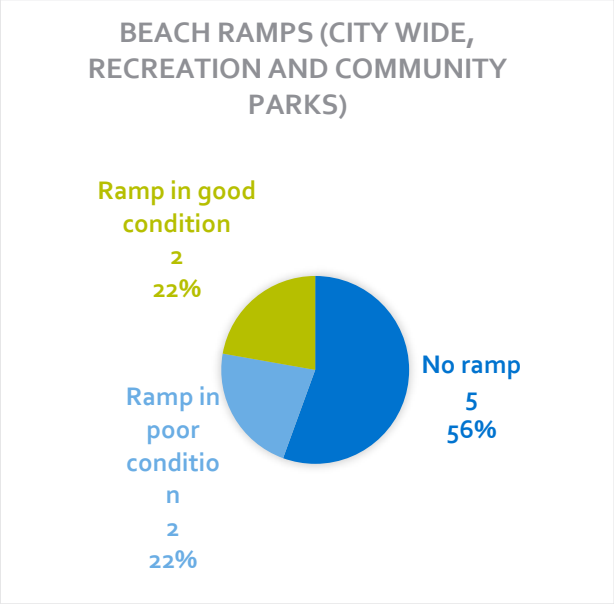


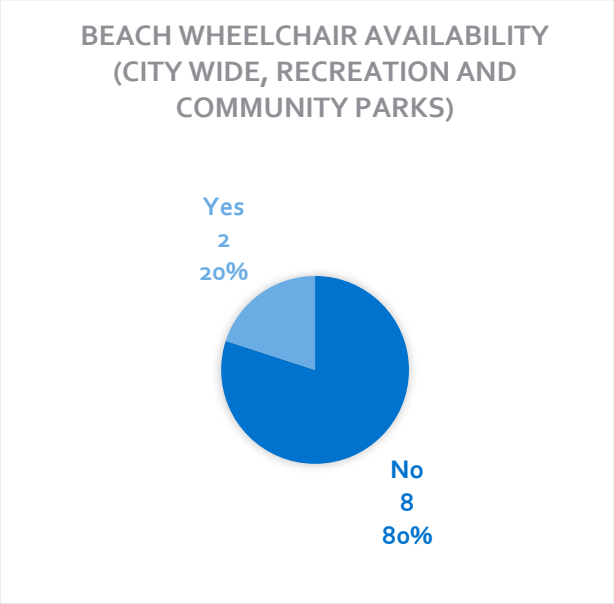
Park amenities

Are play components in playgrounds linked to an accessible route?

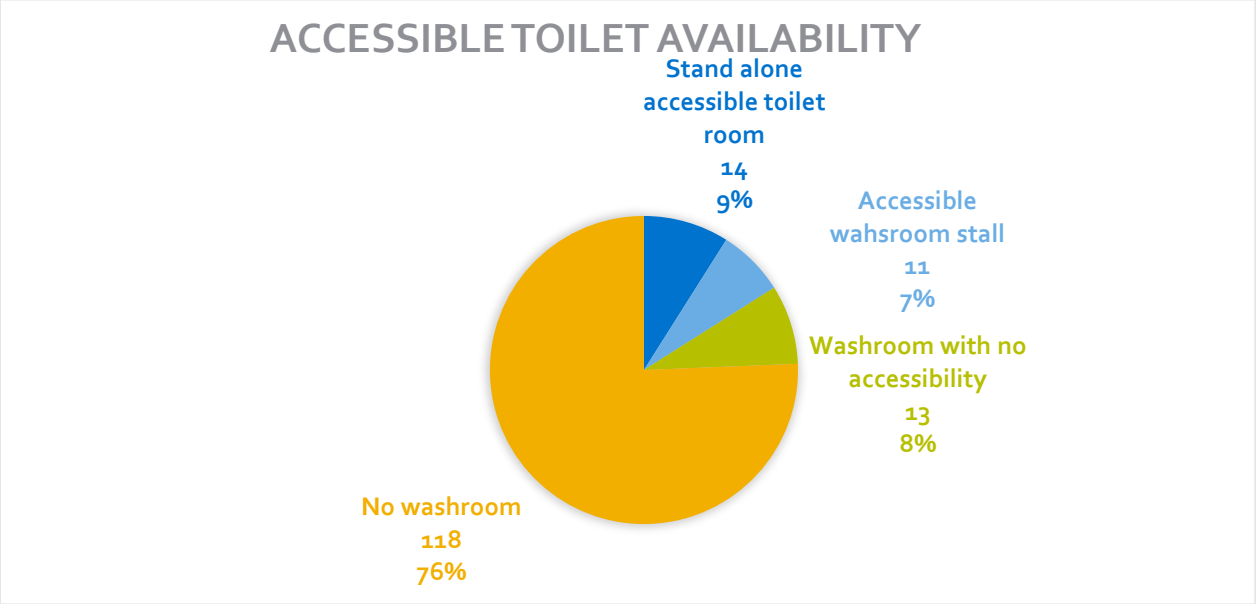


Is there a wheelchair ramp provided for persons with a disability to access the water, and in what condition? Are beach wheelchairs available for use (provided by City of Kelowna Parks)? (Only city-wide, recreation and community parks were considered).



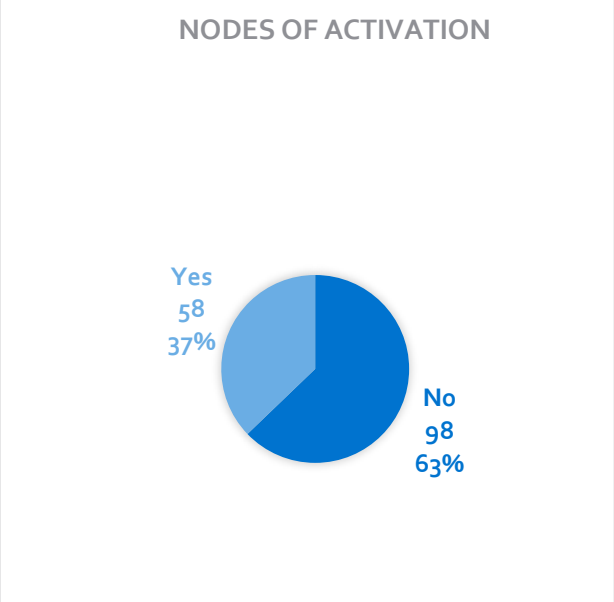


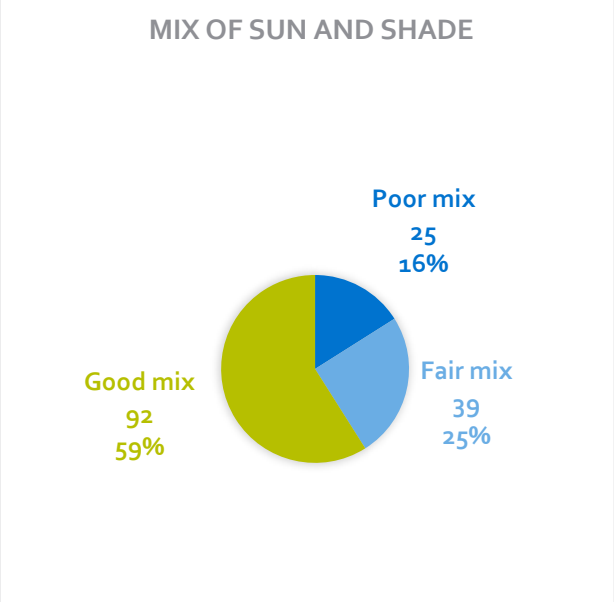
Does the park has an accessible unisex stand-alone toilet room? If not, does the park has at least one accessible washroom stall?



Social connectedness

Are 'nodes of activation' present in the park? (E.g. food concession, sport rental, 'Busk Stop' for performers, sports fields, stage). Is there a good mix of sun and shade opportunities?



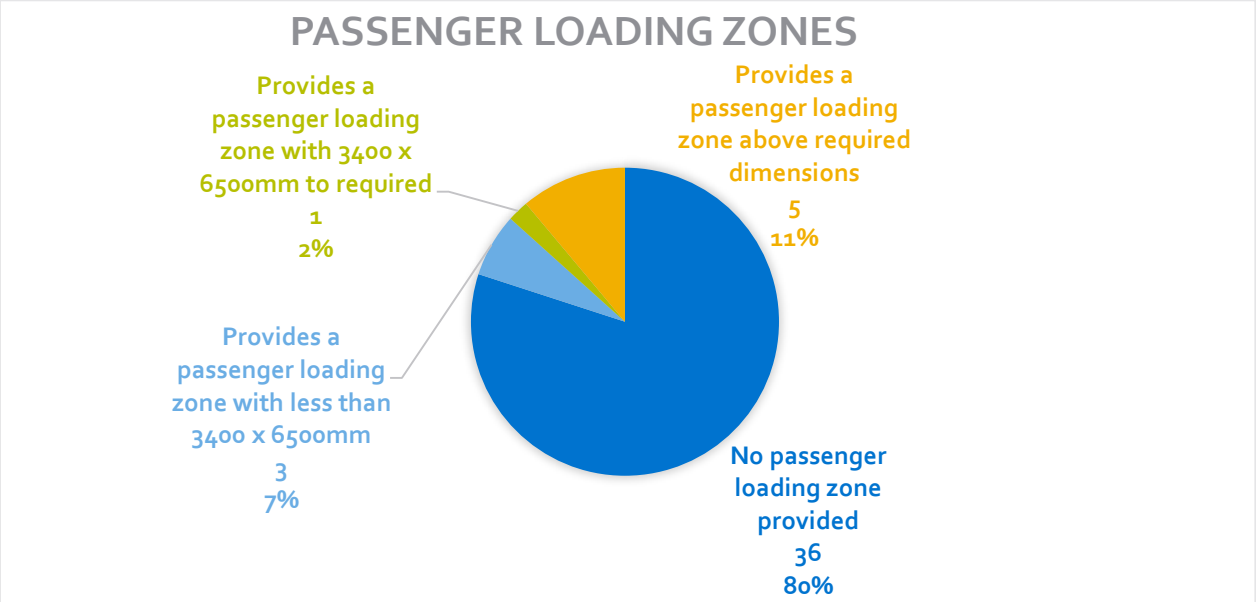


Buildings Assessment

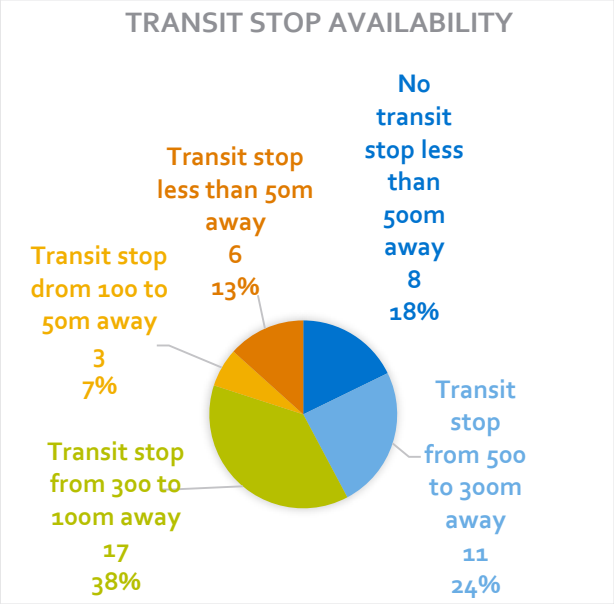
Vehicular access

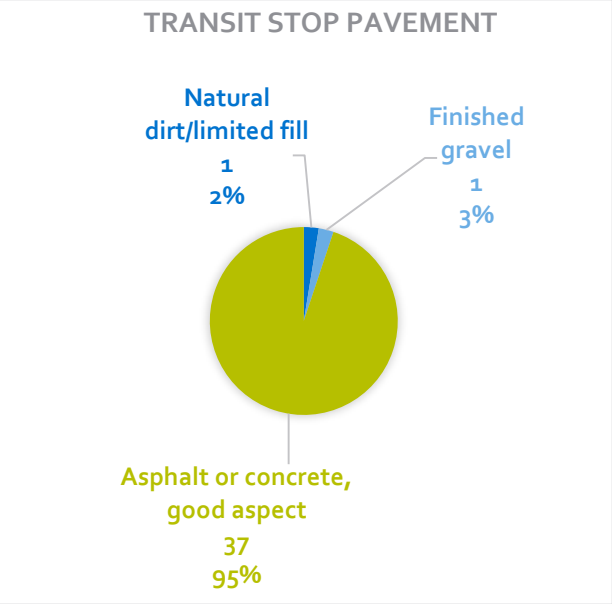
How many accessible parking stalls are available?

If provided, are passenger loading zones a minimum width of 3700mm and length of 7000mm?

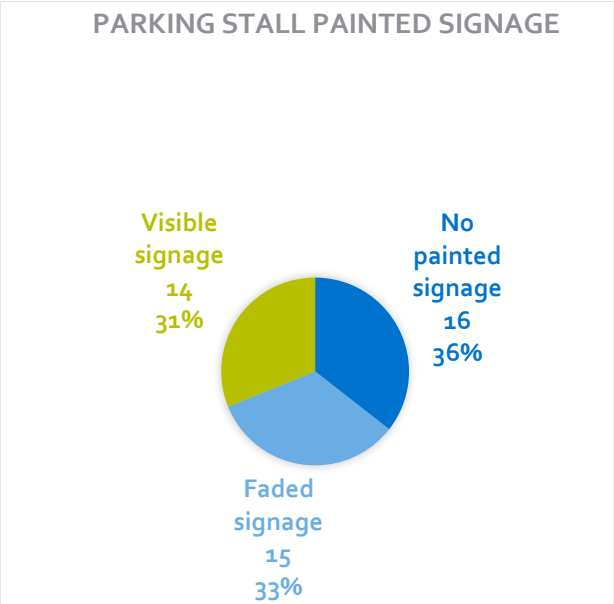


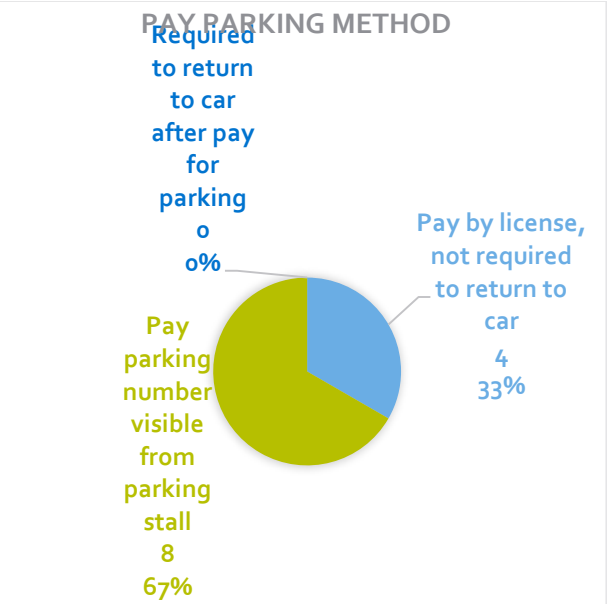
Is there a transit stop within reasonable walking distance to the building entrance? How is the waiting area in the transit stop paved?



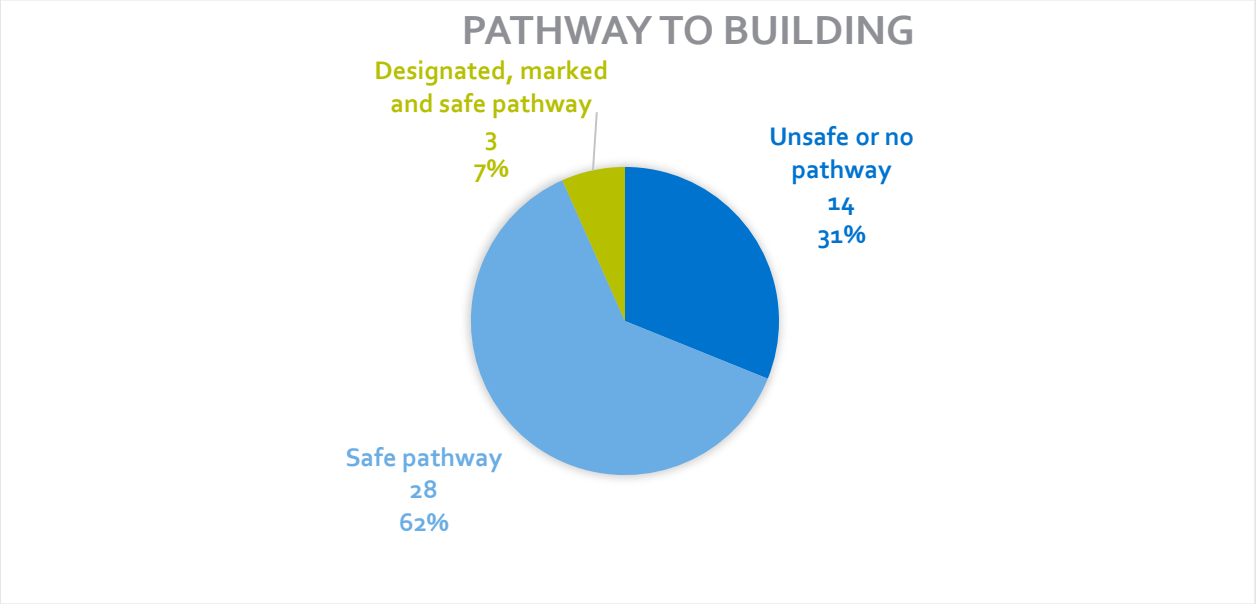


Is the international symbol of access painted on the pavement of all accessible parking stalls? In places with paid parking, is a disabled person not required to return to the car to place ticket on dash?



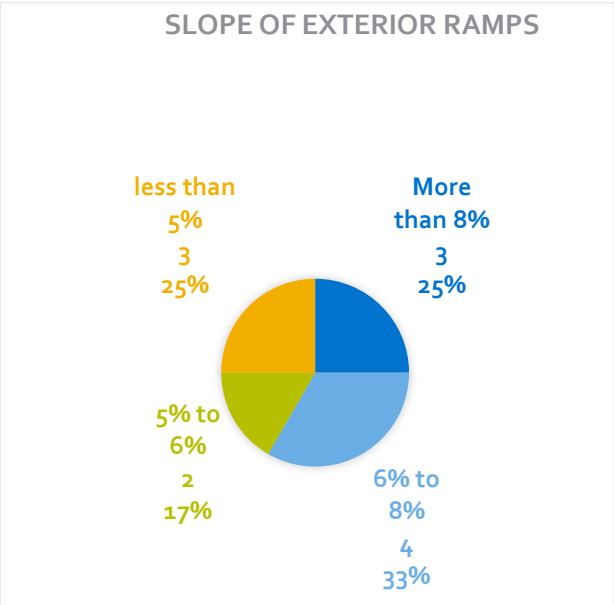


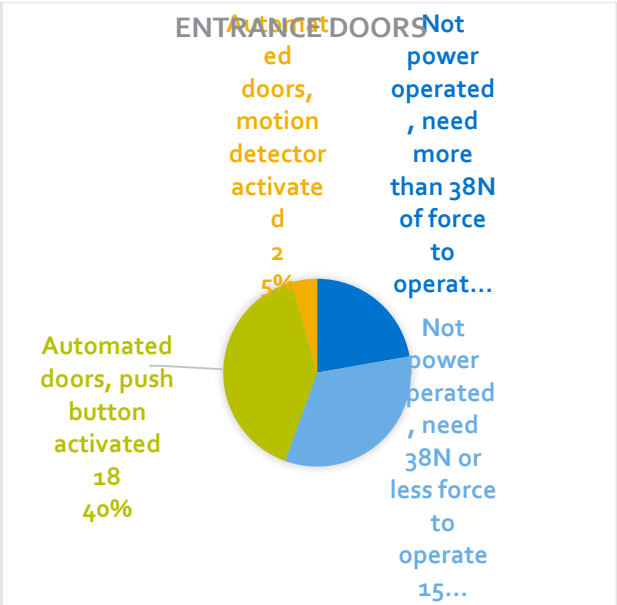
Are parking areas designed so that people with disabilities do not need to pass behind other parked vehicles?



Building entrances

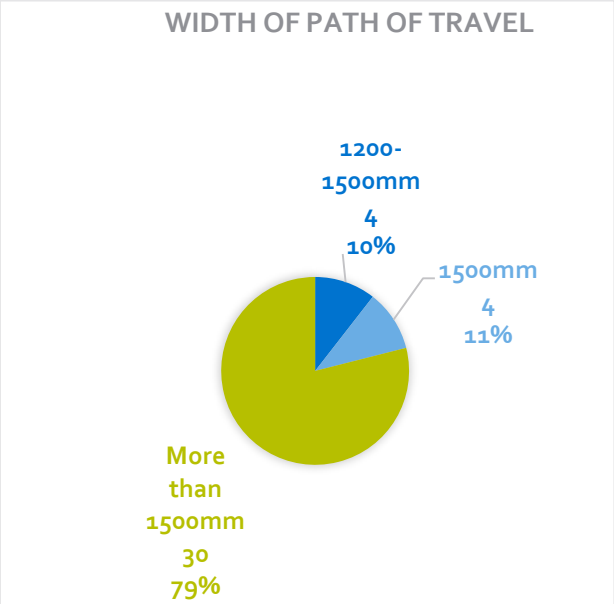
If the building entrance has a ramp, what is its slope? Are accessible entrances equipped with power door operators or, if not, operate when a force of not more than 38N is applied at the handle, push plate or latch-releasing device?

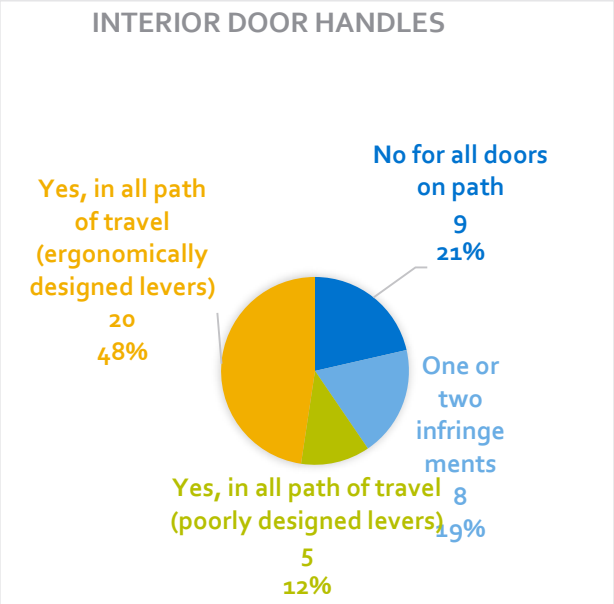




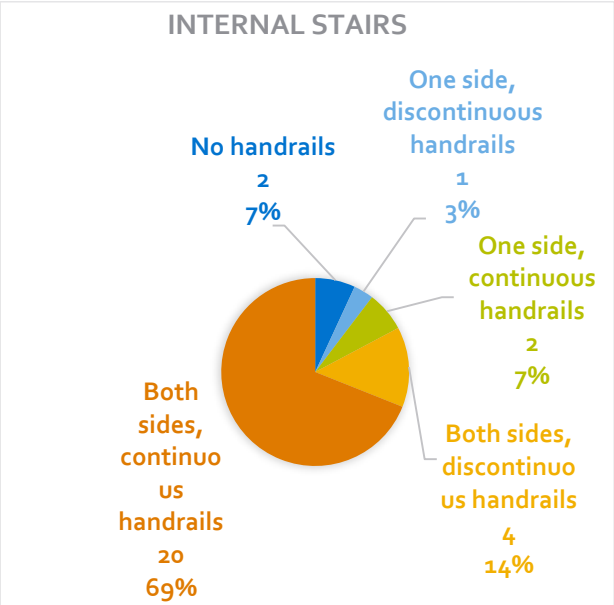
Interior paths of travel

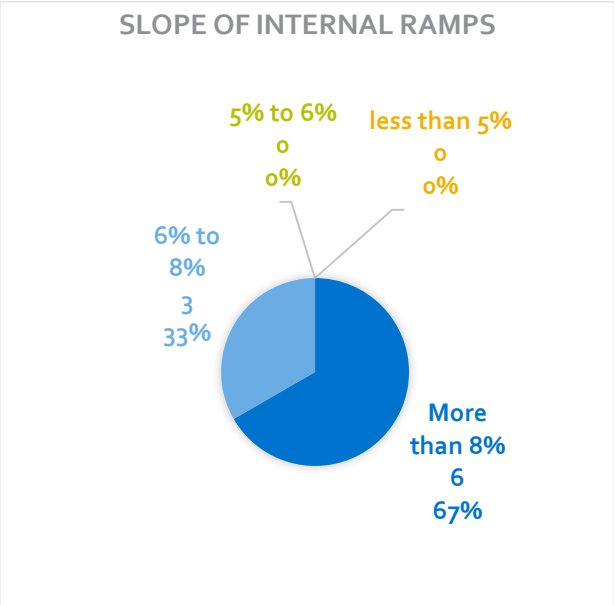
For corridors / public lobbies accessible by the public, what is the path of travel width? Are door handles operable by devices which do not require tight grasping, or twisting of the wrist, as the only means of operation?





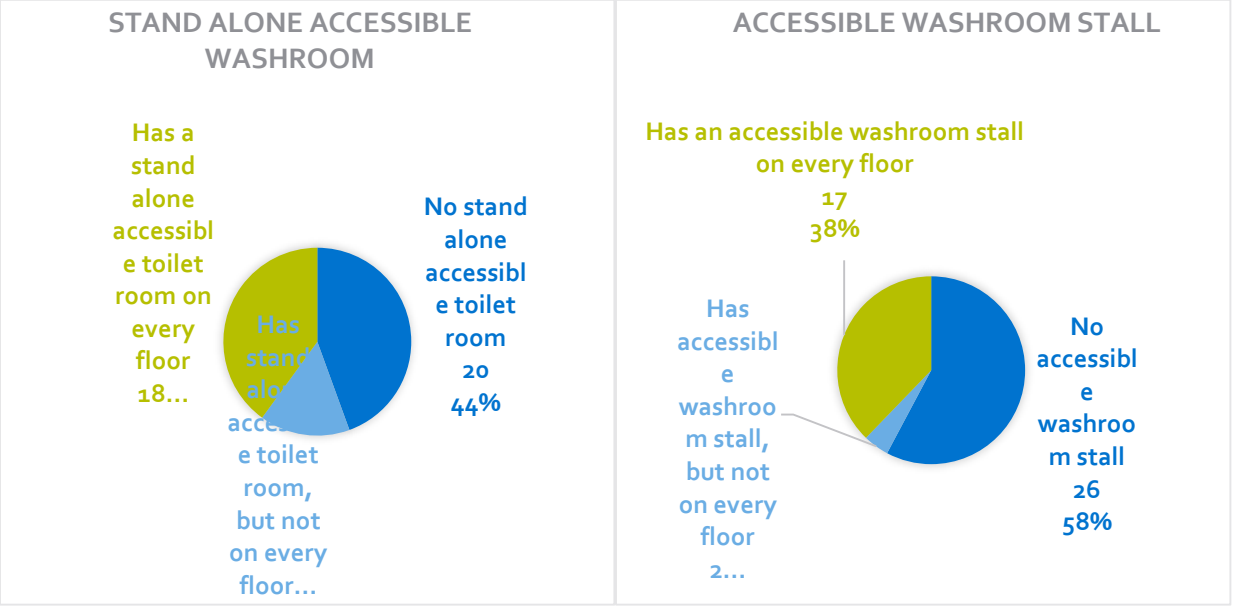
If the building has stairs, do they have handrails? If the building has internal ramps, what is its slope?





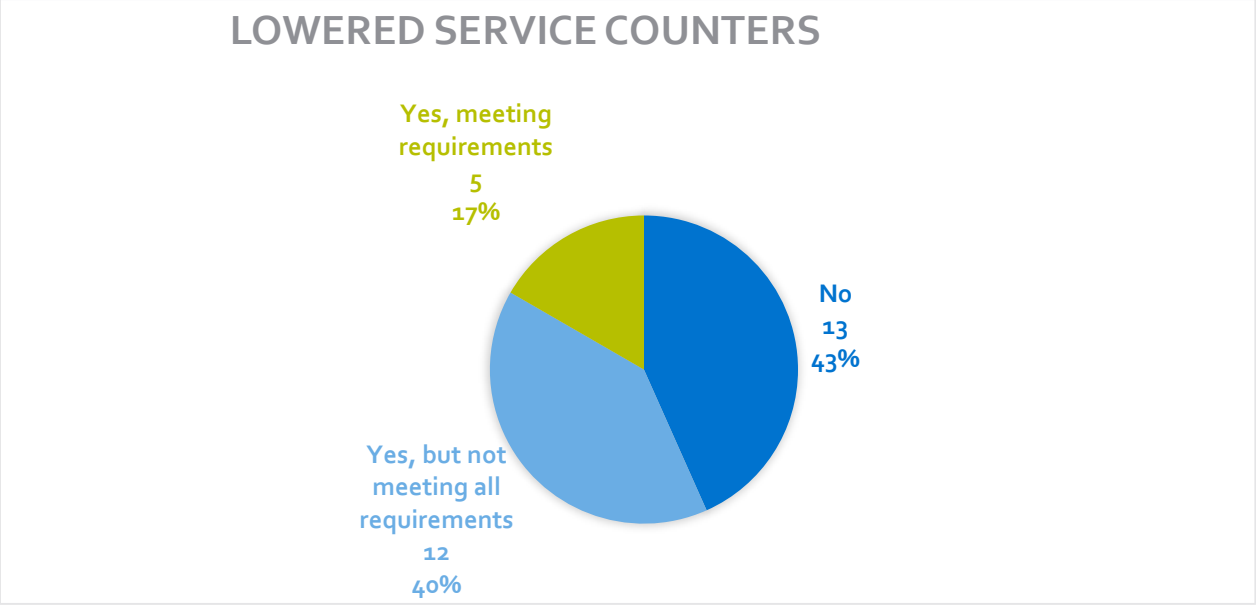
Washrooms and change rooms

Does the building offer a public and accessible unisex stand-alone toilet room on every accessible floor? If not, does the building offers at least one accessible washroom stall on every accessible floor?

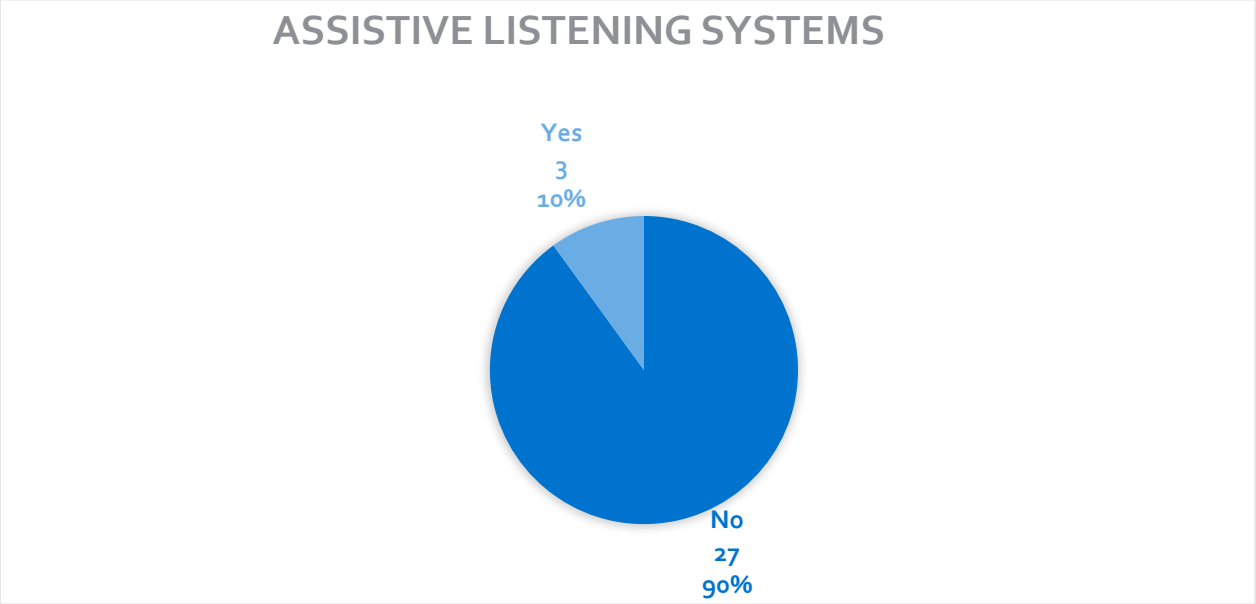


Signage and interior features

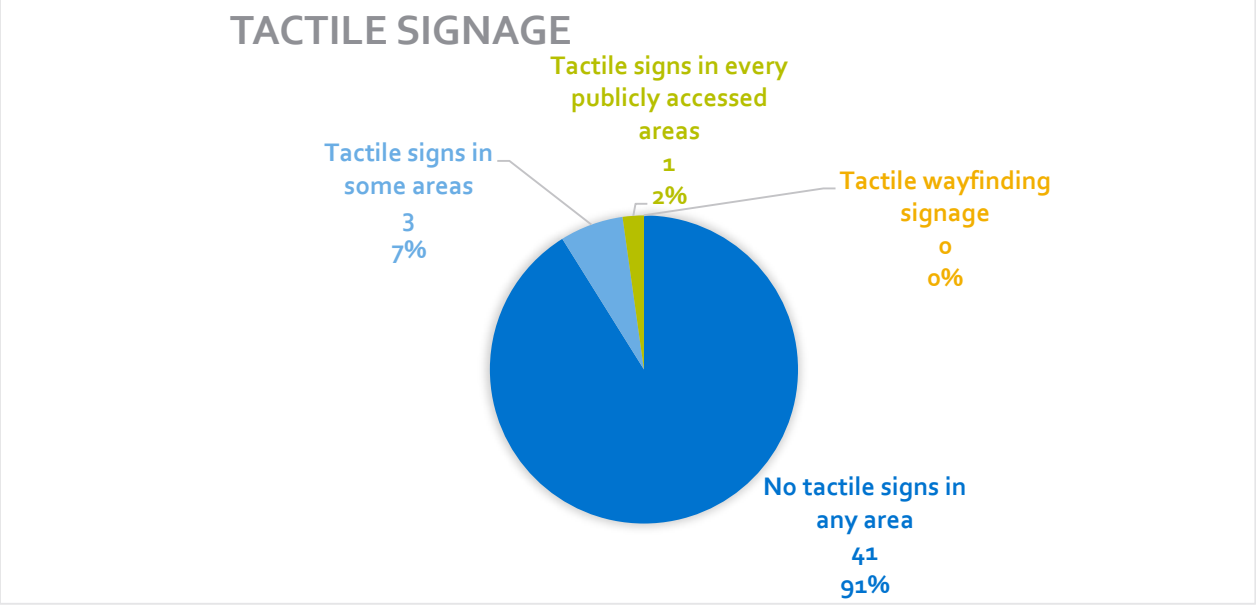
Is there at least one lowered counter to accommodate those with special requirements?



Is an assistive listening system installed at information counters, and any other areas where the public is addressed in audible means?

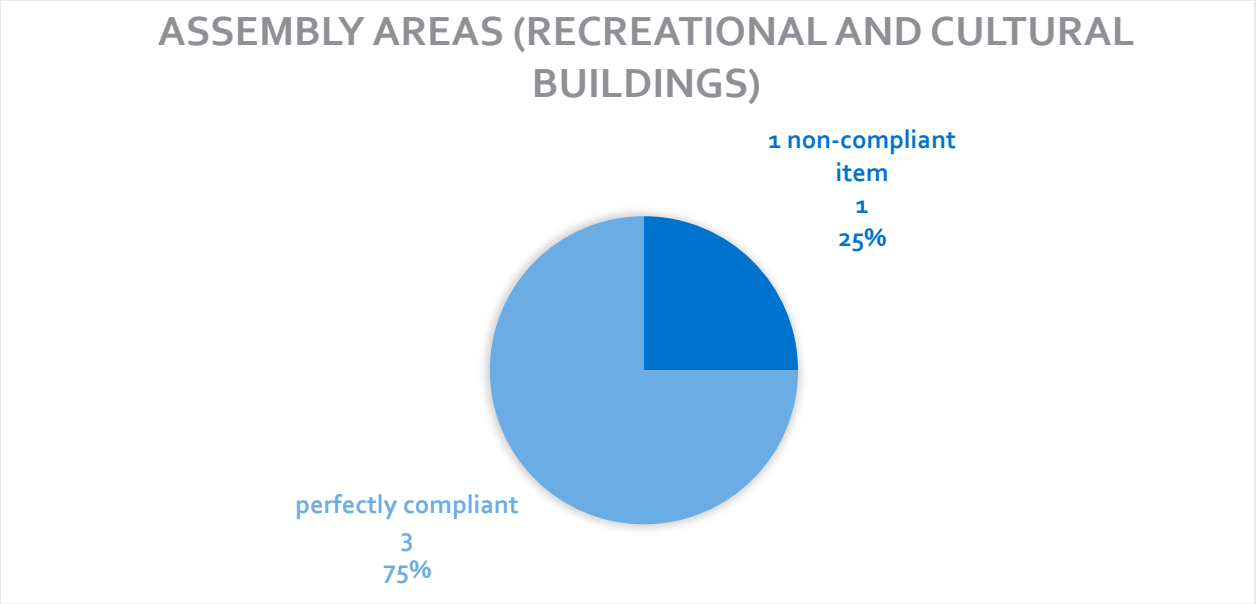


Is signage located near the entrance of all buildings and along the route to direct people upon entering and navigating through the building? Are tactile signs provided for washrooms, stairwells, kitchens, and meeting rooms for public use?

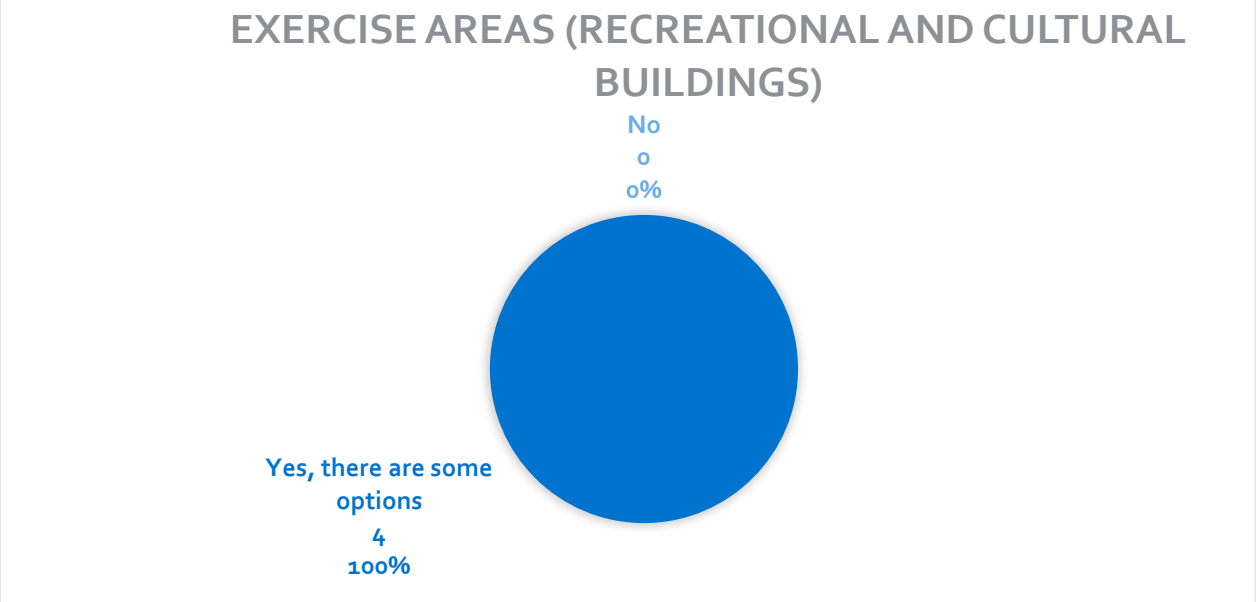


Assembly areas and theatres and recreational facilities

Are assembly spaces designed in accordance with BC Building Code? (Only recreation and community and cultural buildings considered)



Does exercise equipment include accessible equipment useable by people with and without a disability? (Only recreation and community and cultural buildings considered)



Social connectedness

Are seating areas and tables configured to provide opportunity for social interaction? Is there security or staff in the building that can be contacted in case of an emergency?