

Table of Contents

	Page
Table of Contents	1
Chapter 1: Introduction	3
1.1 Purpose	3
1.2 Scope of Work	3
1.3 Process	4
1.4 Report Format	4
Chapter 2: Planning Context	5
2.1 Geographic Context	5
2.2 Community Profile	5
2.3 Population Growth and Change Expectations	7
2.3.1 Number and Age to 2031	7
2.3.2 Analysis and Observations	9
2.3.3 Population Distribution	10
2.3.4 Changing Ethno-cultural Composition	11
Chapter 3: Playing Fields	13
3.1 Programs, Providers and Participants	13
3.2 Quantity, Size, Quality, Ownership and Distribution of Facilities	14
3.3 Utilization of Facilities	17
3.3.1 Overall Observations Regarding Utilization	17
3.3.2 Utilization by Adults and Children/Youth	18
3.3.3 Utilization Statistics for Individual Facilities	19
3.4 Issues	22
3.5 Participation and Projected Demand	23
3.5.1 Current and Recent Participation	23
3.5.2 Participation Rates and Projected Registration in Child, Youth and Adult Soccer to 2031	24
3.5.3 Projected Potential Growth in Demand by Category of Soccer Field	26
3.6 Conclusions	28
3.6.1 Registration and Participation Rates	28
3.6.2 Adequacy of Facilities to Meet Current Needs	28
3.6.3 Suitability of Current Supply to Meet Future Needs	28
3.6.4 Opportunities	29
3.6.5 Support to Volunteers	29
3.7 Facility Requirements and Recommended Provision Strategy	30
3.7.1 Recommended Provision Guidelines	30
3.7.2 Recommended Provision Strategy	33

Chapter 4: Ball Diamonds	37
4.1 Programs, Providers and Participants	37
4.2 Quantity, Size, Quality, Ownership and Distribution of Facilities	38
4.3 Utilization of Facilities	39
4.3.1 Overall Observations Regarding Utilization	40
4.3.2 Utilization by Adults and Children/Youth	40
4.3.3 Utilization Statistics for Individual Facilities	41
4.4 Issues	44
4.5 Participation and Projected Demand	45
4.5.1 Current and Recent Participation	45
4.5.2 Participation Rates and Projected Registration in Child, Youth and Adult Soccer to 2031	46
4.5.3 Projected Potential Growth in Demand by Category of Ball Diamond	47
4.6 Conclusions	49
4.6.1 Registration and Participation Rates	49
4.6.2 Adequacy of Facilities to Meet Current Needs	50
4.6.3 Suitability of Current Supply to Meet Future Needs	51
4.6.4 Opportunities	51
4.6.5 Support to Volunteers	51
4.7 Facility Requirements and Recommended Provision Strategy	52
4.7.1 Recommended Provision Guidelines	52
4.7.2 Recommended Provision Strategy	53
Chapter 5: Tennis Courts	57
5.1 Programs, Providers and Participants	57
5.2 Quantity, Size, Quality, Ownership and Distribution of Facilities	57
5.3 Utilization of Facilities	57
5.4 Demand Indicators	58
5.5 Provision Strategy	58
Appendix A: Community Profile	61
Appendix B: Overview of Soccer Field Utilization and Conclusions Regarding Requirements for Each Category of Facility	67
Appendix C: Overview of Ball Diamond Utilization and Conclusions Regarding Requirements for Each Category of Facility	69
Appendix D: Comparison of Soccer Field and Ball Diamond Requirements Based on Recommended Facility Guidelines and Projected Participation Rates	71

Chapter One: Introduction

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this planning exercise has been to prepare twenty-year planning and provision strategies for playing fields, ball diamonds and tennis courts for the Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury. Although the focus is on public facilities, especially those provided by the Municipality, facilities that are provided by others that are available to the public are considered in the analysis.

1.2 Scope of Work

Community Profile (2006 census plus any more recent information) – basic data (number, age, income, education, generation status, mobility, ethno-cultural characteristics, place of work – impact of commuting) – comparison to Ontario and Simcoe County

Anticipated population growth and change to 2031 (including age-specific population projections)

Settlement pattern (current and planned, including proposed phasing)

Inventory and mapping of ball diamonds, playing fields and tennis courts

Plans for new facilities and improvements to existing facilities, including indoor soccer

Information on sports groups (utilizing municipal data and a workshop with ball and soccer groups) plus analysis

Utilization of facilities plus analysis

Conclusions

- Suitability of current supply of ball diamonds, playing fields and tennis courts to meet current needs
- Suitability of current ball diamonds, playing fields and tennis courts to meet future needs
- Identification of issues regarding the provision, operation, scheduling, financing, etc. of ball diamonds, playing fields and tennis courts
- Identification of opportunities for the provision of ball diamonds, playing fields and tennis courts

Provision Strategy

- Number of each level of ball diamond, playing field and tennis courts, plus location, clustering and recommended timing for provision
- Recommendations re: scheduling of use of ball diamonds, playing fields and tennis courts – including mechanisms to optimize utilization.

1.3 Process

The process involved collecting and analyzing information regarding characteristics of the community and anticipated changes to 2031; the supply, distribution, characteristics and utilization of ball diamonds, soccer fields and tennis courts; and the nature of the principle users of those facilities. A workshop was conducted with ball and soccer groups to learn more about the groups, how they utilize facilities, their thoughts about current provision and future needs, as well as their perspective on a strategy for future provision. A comprehensive provision strategy was then developed for ball diamonds, playing fields and tennis courts. A draft report was prepared and shared with municipal staff and Council. The preparation of a final report completed the project.

1.4 Report Format

The report has been organized into five chapters and three appendices as follows. Each of the chapters dealing with ball diamonds, playing fields and tennis courts includes description, analysis, conclusions and the recommended provision strategy for each type of facility.

Chapter One:	Introduction
Chapter Two:	Planning Context
Chapter Three:	Ball Diamonds
Chapter Four:	Playing Fields
Chapter Five:	Tennis Courts
Appendix A:	Community Profile
Appendix B:	Overview of Soccer Field Utilization and Conclusions Regarding Requirements for Each Level of Facility
Appendix C:	Overview of Ball Diamond Utilization and Conclusions Regarding Requirements for Each Level of Facility
Appendix D:	Comparison of Soccer Field and Ball Diamond Requirements Based on Recommended Facility Guidelines and Projected Participation Rates

Chapter Two: Planning Context

2.1 Geographic Context

Located in the south eastern-most corner of Simcoe County, Bradford West Gwillimbury is principally a rural community of 201 square kilometers. Located centrally along the eastern boundary of the Municipality, the urban area of the former Town of Bradford comprises the main population centre. Of the six hamlets, Bond Head, is the most significant and has been identified as a development zone with a target population of around 4,500. Bond Head is located west of urban Bradford at the intersection of highways 27 and 88. The planned population of the rural area, including Bond Head is around 7,000. The planned population of urban Bradford is around 44,000.

Adjacent communities, beginning to the east and moving south include the Town of East Gwillimbury, the Town of Newmarket, the Township of King, the Town of New Tecumseth and the Town of Innisfil.

Highway 400 runs through Bradford West Gwillimbury in a north-south direction, with the City of Barrie to the north and the cities of Vaughan and Toronto to the south.

The southern tip of Lake Simcoe (Cook's Bay) shares a very small portion of the boundary of Bradford West Gwillimbury in its northeastern corner.

2.2 Community Profile

In 2006, the population of Bradford West Gwillimbury was reported by Statistics Canada to be 24,065. That represented an increase of 1,837 people since 2001. The 8.2% increase in population exceeded the Ontario average of 6.6%.

Between 1996 and 2001, the Municipality grew at the faster rate of 10% or 2,015, while the average growth rate for Ontario during that period was 6.1%.

Using Ontario and Simcoe County as benchmarks, some of the characteristics and comparative differences of the 2006 Bradford West Gwillimbury population are as follows. For more detail, refer to **Appendix A**.

- ❑ The BWG population was considerably younger than Ontario and the County (with a considerably higher percentage of children and youth (14% higher), and mid-life adults (10% higher), and 25% fewer empty nesters and older adults);
- ❑ Because of the younger profile, there was a higher average number of persons per census family and household than Ontario and the County;
- ❑ There was a much higher percentage of families with children than Ontario and the County;
- ❑ There was a much lower percentage of one-person household than Ontario and the County (lower percentage of older adults in BWG);
- ❑ There was a lower percentage of lone-parent families than Ontario and the County;
- ❑ Slightly lower education levels were attained than Ontario – but similar to the County;

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- ❑ Income levels were much higher (especially for census families and private households, but also for lone-parent families and individuals) than Ontario and the County;
- ❑ There was a considerably lower percentage of total income comprising government transfers than Ontario and the County;
- ❑ There was a much lower percentage of the population considered 'low income' than Ontario (one third) and to a lesser extent, the County;
- ❑ There was a considerable higher labour force participation rate and lower unemployment rate than Ontario and the County;
- ❑ There were notably higher levels of employment in the following 'blue collar' occupations than Ontario and the County:
 - Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations
 - Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities
 - Occupations unique to primary industry
- ❑ There were notably lower levels of employment in the following occupations than Ontario and the County:
 - Occupations - social science, education, government service and religion
 - Natural and applied sciences and related occupations
 - Health occupations
 - Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport
- ❑ There were notably *higher* levels of the following industries compared to Ontario and the County:
 - Manufacturing
 - Construction
 - Wholesale Trade
 - Agriculture
- ❑ There were notably *lower* levels of the following industries compared to Ontario and the County:
 - Business Services
 - Health Care and Social Services
 - Finance and Real Estate
- ❑ There was a significantly higher percentage of residents who have no fixed workplace address compared to Ontario and the County;
- ❑ Due in part to the location of the Municipality in the southern part of the County, almost 60% of working residents traveled outside of Simcoe County to work (provincial and County averages were just under 20%).
- ❑ Only 17.9% of working residents are employed within the Municipality compared to 33% for the County and 50% for Ontario;
- ❑ A much higher percentage of working residents from BWG and the County travel to work by automobile compared to the Ontario average;
- ❑ Although a little higher than the County, the ethno-cultural diversity of the Municipality is much lower than the provincial average (a visible minority population of 6.3% compared to 22.8% for Ontario). Although very little French is spoken at home as the principle language, other non-official languages were spoken at home by 7.2% of households (half the provincial average, but much higher than for the County).
- ❑ The percentage of immigrants living in Bradford West Gwillimbury in 2006 was 20.5%, down slightly from 20.7% in 2001. (but lower than the Ontario average of 28.25%).

- In 2006, in Bradford West Gwillimbury, the top visible minority groups are noted below. That year, the top visible minority groups Ontario-wide were South Asian (6.6%), Chinese (4.8%) and Black (3.9%). It is known that there are other notable foreign-born ethno-cultural groups in Bradford West Gwillimbury including Portuguese, Italian, Dutch and Ukrainian.
 - South Asian (2.2%)
 - Black (1.4%)
 - Southeast Asian (0.9%)
 - Latin American (0.63%)
 - Filipino (0.31%)
 - Japanese (0.27%)
 - Chinese (0.17%)
 - Korean (0.06%)
 - Arab (0.06%)

2.3 Population Growth and Change Expectations

2.3.1 Number and Age to 2031

In November, 2010, the population of Bradford West Gwillimbury was projected in five-year intervals to 2031. It was also projected by male and female, and age of residents. The age-specific projections were grouped into various cohorts; for example: five year cohorts, generational age groupings, soccer-specific groups and ball-specific groups. See **Figure 1** below for the generational and five-year age cohort projections for male and female combined.

The projections were influenced by the 2031 population target set in October, 2010 by *Proposed Amendment 1 to the Places to Grow Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe, 2006 – an amendment and implementation tools for the Simcoe Sub-Area – Ontario Ministry of Infrastructure*. That document identified a 2031 population target for Bradford West Gwillimbury of 50,500. Another factor that influenced the age-specific population projection was recent and anticipated future housing starts – information provided by the Municipality.

The existing population base in the Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury is known from the 2006 census. The data for the census sub-division were obtained from Statistics Canada.

The projection followed the standard component method, and started with approximately 200 cells covering the Bradford West Gwillimbury 2006 population by single years of age up to age 95, and by sex. Each year, as this population ages by one year, each cell in the spreadsheet is decreased by appropriate age- and sex-specific mortality rates and increased by age- and sex-specific in-migration, and by births (see details below).

Users should be aware that the further out from the population base established by the census, the less likely a projection is to be correct.

The projections for the population of Bradford West Gwillimbury were developed by single years of age and by sex, summarized by five-year age groups and sex, at five-year intervals up to 2031. The projections also provide summaries of population totals related to generational

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groupings (e. g., pre-school, elementary school, secondary school, young adults, mid-life adults, empty nesters and older adults), in age groups relevant to the various recreational activities, and in percentage of the total population by the same five-year intervals.

Components of the Projection

In-migration

The age and sex distribution of net in-migrants was estimated from provincial and regional data. It anticipates that new sub-divisions and in-fill housing will bring in-migrants from outside the area, and includes more migrants of the inter-provincial and international age and sex mix — more concentrated in young age groups, that is. The figures for out-migrants are based on historical trends.

Births

The birth rate in 2002 was at the low level of about 1.47 lifetime children per woman (only two thirds of the replacement rate of 2.1). By 2007, the figure had risen to 1.57 children. Demographers believe that the rate will continue to rise for some years, but in the long run will decline, with a figure as low as one child per woman in the western world being discussed. In this projection, the rate reaches about 1.7 in the period 2015-19, and then falls back to 1.47 in 2031. The impact of fertility on a population is smaller than that of in-migration.

Deaths

Death rates in Ontario have been declining for many years, and the trends continue in these projections. They are estimated by single year of age and by sex from many years of historical trends. For example, the mortality rate for males aged 90 is estimated to decline from 172 per thousand in 2006 to 146 per thousand in 2031. For females, the projected corresponding decline is from 169 deaths per thousand to 112 per thousand.

Average Age

In 2006, the average age of the population of Bradford West Gwillimbury was 35.9. In this projection, held down by the rising influx of young families, the average age rises slowly to 36.9 in 2021, then rises more rapidly in the remaining ten years of the projection to 38.7 in 2031. However, this figure is still lower (younger) than figures found in many Ontario municipalities. For Canada, Statistics Canada expects the average age to reach 44 by 2031.

(The detailed source figures for these projections were used under a non-assignable and non-transferable license granted by Statistics Canada to John Kettle Incorporated.)

**Age-Specific Population Projections to 2031,
Male and Female Combined - Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury**

Figure 1

Generational Groupings	Number						Percentage					
	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Pre-School (0-4)	1,435	1,471	2,037	2,967	3,281	3,090	6.0	5.4	6.0	6.7	7.0	6.1
Elementary School (5-14)	3,565	3,380	3,865	4,941	5,801	6,631	14.8	12.5	11.4	11.6	12.4	13.1
Secondary School (15-19)	1,850	2,113	2,167	2,404	2,491	2,890	7.7	7.8	6.4	5.7	5.3	5.7
Young Adults (20-34)	4,515	5,892	8,777	11,284	10,544	9,577	18.8	21.7	25.9	26.5	22.5	19.0
Mid-Life Adults (35-54)	8,225	8,492	9,280	10,969	13,134	15,500	34.2	31.3	27.4	25.8	28.0	30.7
Empty Nesters (55-64)	2,385	3,104	4,044	5,075	5,198	4,905	9.9	11.5	12.0	11.9	11.1	9.7
Older Adults (65+)	2,090	2,639	3,654	4,969	6,403	7,906	8.7	9.7	10.8	11.7	13.7	15.7
Totals	24,065	27,092	33,823	42,507	46,853	50,500	100	100	100	100	100	100

5-Year Age Groups	Number						Percentage					
	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
0-4	1,435	1,471	2,037	2,867	3,281	3,090	6.0	5.4	6.0	6.7	7.0	6.1
5-9	1,635	1,611	1,922	2,607	3,056	3,451	6.8	5.9	5.7	6.1	6.5	6.8
10-14	1,930	1,769	1,942	2,334	2,747	3,180	8.0	6.5	5.7	5.5	5.9	6.3
15-19	1,850	2,113	2,167	2,404	2,491	2,890	7.7	7.8	6.4	5.7	5.3	5.7
20-24	1,545	2,196	2,867	3,049	2,703	2,769	6.4	8.1	8.5	7.2	5.8	5.5
25-29	1,440	1,950	3,171	4,067	3,449	3,068	6.0	7.2	9.4	9.6	7.4	6.1
30-34	1,530	1,745	2,739	4,167	4,392	3,741	6.4	6.4	8.1	9.8	9.4	7.4
35-39	1,935	1,728	2,265	3,393	4,372	5,473	8.0	6.4	6.7	8.0	9.3	9.1
40-44	2,425	2,067	2,085	2,714	3,530	4,488	10.1	7.6	6.2	6.4	7.5	8.9
45-49	2,160	2,500	2,298	2,384	2,802	3,601	9.0	9.2	6.8	5.6	6.0	7.1
50-54	1,705	2,197	2,633	2,477	2,431	2,839	7.1	8.1	7.8	5.8	5.2	5.6
55-59	1,390	1,718	2,274	2,736	2,490	2,440	5.8	6.3	6.7	6.4	5.3	4.8
60-64	995	1,386	1,770	2,339	2,707	2,465	4.1	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.8	4.9
65-69	604	979	1,414	1,811	2,280	2,630	2.7	3.6	4.2	4.3	4.9	5.2
70-74	500	609	966	1,394	1,710	2,140	2.1	2.2	2.9	3.3	3.6	4.2
75-79	430	443	568	895	1,238	1,513	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.6	3.0
80-84	290	336	367	476	709	975	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.9
85+	230	272	338	393	466	648	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.3
Totals	24,065	27,092	33,823	42,507	46,853	50,500	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Statistics Canada 2006 Census, and November, 2010 Projections by John Kettle Incorporated
 Dark shading represents the approximated ‘path’ of the Echo Generation (age 17-32 in 2011) and the Baby Boom Generation (age 46-65 in 2011).

2.3.2 Analysis and Observations

The Echo Generation

The impact of the Echo Generation moving through the years will significantly impact the demand for ball, soccer and tennis. In 2006, this big generation was age 11-26 and beginning to age out of the ‘minor sports’ years. By 2011, the Echo Generation will be age 17-32 and will have completely aged out of minor sports. This big generation, which represents the children of the Baby Boom, is being followed by a smaller generation of children which are the product of the small adult generation that is sandwiched between the Echo and Baby Boom groups. If it wasn’t for significant in-migration of new residents to the community, many of who will be younger and in their family-forming years, the size of the child and youth generations would be even smaller in Bradford West Gwillimbury over the next twenty years.

The ‘minor sports’ age group (principally age 5-14) declined as a percentage of the total population from 14.8 to 12.4 over the past five years, and is projected to continue to decline through 2016 (11.4%) and then begin to rise to around 13% by 2031. In terms of numbers, this ten year age cohort declined by 185 over the past five years. However, due to the growth in the population of the community, this age group is projected to almost double in number by 2031

(3,380 to 6,631). The 5-19 age group is expected to increase slightly in number from 5,415 in 2006 to 5,493 by 2011 – and then increase to 6,000 by 2016, 7,350 by 2021, 8,300 by 2026 and 9,500 by 2031 – an increase of around 4,000 between 2011 and 2031. Although that represents a significant increase in number of 5-19 years olds (approximately 7,300) over the next twenty years, this younger age group will not grow as fast as the rest of the population. ***However, due mainly to in-migration, there will be increasing numbers of children and youth over the next twenty years to expand the pool of potential participants to be attracted to ball, soccer and tennis.***

By 2016, the Echo Generation will be age 22-37 and firmly into their young adult years. This should impact the participation rate for adult ball, adult soccer and tennis, if these sports market effectively to and embrace this age group. By 2021, the Echo Generation will be age 27-42 – beginning to move into their mid-life years and will be a larger market group to try to attract to adult ball, adult soccer and tennis. By 2021, the young adult age group will have grown by almost 3,000 since 2011. By 2026, the Echo Generation will be age 32-47. By then, the young adult age group and the mid-life age group will have each increased by around 4,500 since 2011. By 2031, the Echo Generation will be age 37-52 and will be completely with the mid-life segment of the population, which will have increased in number by 7,000 since 2011.

The Baby Boom Generation

Currently, the big Baby Boom Generation is age 46-65 and represents approximately 7,800 residents. Over the next twenty years, the influence of in-migration will partially counterbalance those who die to maintain this generation in roughly the 7,000 range, peaking in number at just over 8,000 between 2021 and 2026. Between 2011 and 2031, the Echo Generation will gradually age into their young adult and mid-life years to join the Baby Boom as adults. Over the next twenty years, the combined young adult and mid-life adult market is projected to increase from 14,400 in 2011 to 25,000 by 2031. However, by around 2021, the young adult market is projected to peak in number at just over 11,000, while the mid-life market is projected to continue to increase in number through the 2031 period (15,500 by 2031). ***Therefore, over the next twenty years and beyond, these circumstances will combine to generate an increasing pool of young and mid-life adults from which to draw participants to adult ball, adult soccer and tennis.***

2.3.3 Population Distribution

If the population of Bradford West Gwillimbury reaches 50,500 by 2031, it is anticipated that just over 85% (or approximately 43,500) will live within urban Bradford. Of the remaining 7,000 people, 4-5,000 will live in Bond Head, which will represent a four to five times increase. Within the urban area, development will extend roughly west to Sideroad 10, north to Line 9 and south to Line 6 and County Road 8, with the area between Holland Street/Line 7 and Line 8 the first to develop, along with part of the area just north of Line 8 and west of Young Street.

2.3.4 Changing Ethno-Cultural Composition

The ethno-cultural composition of Bradford West Gwillimbury is changing. The current dominant European flavour of the foreign-born population will comprise a declining percentage over the next few decades, with residents of South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Arab, Latin American, West Asian, Southeast Asian, Korean and Japanese decent comprising an increasing proportion of the local population. Based on a recent Statistics Canada study, it is likely that the visible minority portion of the Bradford West Gwillimbury population will be between 12% and 15% by 2031, representing 6,120-7,650 residents. That compares to 6.3% in 2006.

In 2006, the foreign-born population in Bradford West Gwillimbury was very similar to the national average. By 2031, if the 26.5% national figure and predicted ratios for foreign-born residents represent the Bradford West Gwillimbury population, the following would be the numbers and percentages of the total population, based on a foreign-born population of 13,515:

<input type="checkbox"/> Asian	7,487 (14.7%)
<input type="checkbox"/> Europe	2,771 (5.4%)
<input type="checkbox"/> the Americas	1,879 (3.7%)
<input type="checkbox"/> Africa	1,284 (2.5%)
<input type="checkbox"/> Oceania and others	108 (0.21%)

See **Appendix A** for more details and the rationale for the 2031 predictions for Bradford West Gwillimbury.

Chapter Three: Playing Fields

3.1 Programs, Providers and Participants

Within the Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury, the community soccer program is provided by three groups, with the assistance of the Leisure Services Department. The Municipality provides facility development, maintenance, scheduling and support to the sports groups.

The Bradford Soccer Club

Total registered in 2010: 1,247 and 83 teams x approximately 15 participants/team (1,226 residents and 21 non-residents)

Bradford Soccer Club, 2010 Registration

Figure 2

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
U4 (Junior Eagles)	51	36	87
U6 (Timbits)	104	69	173
U8	114	79	193
U10	103	76	179
U12	69	116	185
U14	71	76	147
U16	41	77	118
U18	15	28	43
Sub-totals U4-U18	568	557	1,125
Adult (age 18+)		122	122
Totals	568	679	1,247

Note: The above figures include 14 Rep teams, representing 231 players (age U9-U17, 7 male and 7 female teams).

Participation by females exceeded males by age U12 and remained higher through age U18. Male registration for children and youth (U4 to U18) slightly exceeded female by a ratio of 568 to 557 (total 1,125).

The Christian League Soccer Club (age 16+) (30 registered, 27 residents)

- Bradford Eagles (male) 15 (13 residents)
- Bradford Football Club (male) 15 (14 residents)

The Bradford and District Soccer Club (men, age 18+; 7 teams x approximately 15 participants each = 105 registered, 68 residents)

- Relics 21 (16 residents)
- Bradford Athletics 21 (18 residents)
- SC Plus 24 (4 residents)
- Bradford Internationals 20 (14 residents)
- Bradford Eagles United 19 (16 residents)

In total, 1,382 registered in the three soccer programs in Bradford West Gwillimbury in 2010, accounting for 1,321 residents. The gender split across all age groups is relatively balanced at 703 male and 679 female. The total number of children and youth (up to age U18) participating in 2010 was 1,125 (568 male and 557 female), while the total number of adults was 257 (135 male and 122 female). Participation in organized soccer by females began in 2008 with 89

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members joining the Bradford Soccer Club. The number has been increasing each year (110 in 2009 and 122 in 2010).

3.2 Quantity, Size, Quality, Ownership and Distribution of Facilities

Quantity and Size - 19 playing fields were utilized in 2010 in support of the community soccer programs in Bradford West Gwillimbury. The Full-size/Senior 60x100 metre (approximately) soccer field located at Holy Trinity High School in urban Bradford is new and not approved for use by the community soccer program, as is the Senior field at Bradford District High School. Therefore, neither field is included in the inventory and analysis. Although 24 fields have been included in the inventory, the front field at Bradford District High School, the Large Mini field at St. Charles Elementary School, the two Small Mini fields at Hon. Earle Rowe Elementary School (being re-furbished in 2010), the Small Mini east field at Fieldcrest Elementary School and several other sub-standard elementary school fields were also not used or included in the analysis for 2010. Refer to **Figure 3** for the inventory of the 24 publicly available playing fields. Only three fields are lit, including two of the Senior fields and one of the Large Mini facilities.

Although three fields have been classified as Full-size/Senior fields, only Henderson field is within optimum size specifications (60-70x100-110 metres).

Six fields that are in the 45-50x75-90 metre size range have been classified as Large Mini and are utilized mostly by the U12-U18 age group. Under Ontario Soccer Association guidelines, this age group plays 11 per side and is supposed to use full-size fields (if available). Therefore, the actual requirement of this age group is for full-size fields, and this will be accounted for in the analysis of current and future facility requirements. The four largest of the six Large Mini fields could be considered $\frac{3}{4}$ full-size fields (Bud Brown, Joe Magani, Bradford District High School front field, and the Portuguese Cultural Centre field). However, the lit field at Joe Magani Park is 95 metres in length, but only 49 metres wide, and as such, is 11-21 metres too narrow for youth and adult play.

Eleven fields that are in the 40x60 metre range have been classified as Small Mini. Only eight fields were used in 2010, due to availability and adequate quality.

The four smallest fields have been classified as Micro fields (20x30 metre range).

Quality - The quality of the playing fields ranges from very poor, through moderate to good. Twelve of the 19 fields that are utilized by the community are rated as having good turf, although some of those fields are poorly drained. Eight fields are rated as having moderate turf, and most are poorly drained. The remaining four fields are rated as poor. Most sites do not have permanent washrooms, although most are at least supplied with a portable toilet. Parking is an issue for five of the fields. The field in Henderson Park is irrigated and tile-drained and the Cericola Field in Centennial Park is irrigated, but not tile-drained. None of the other fields are tile-drained or irrigated. Only the field in Kuzmich Park, the Micro field in Bond Head Park, the two Small Mini fields at Fieldcrest Elementary School, and the two refurbished Small Mini

fields at Hon. Earl Rowe Elementary School are orientated in the optimum north-south direction. The front field at Bradford District High School is not level, and as such, is used very little by the community soccer programs.

Ownership - Half of the available fields are located in municipal parks, nine are on Simcoe County District School Board property, one straddles a park and a church, and one straddles a park and a Simcoe Muskoka Catholic District School Board school site. One Large Mini field is located at the private Portuguese Cultural Centre.

Distribution - Distribution is quite well balanced, relative to the population. Half of the fields are located in urban Bradford, three are on the outskirts of the urban area, two are in Bond Head, and four are located in the rural area, all north of Line 6. Two of the three full-size fields are located in urban Bradford (Centennial Park and Kuzmich Park) and the third is located at Henderson Park, just northwest of the urban area. Two of the Large Mini fields are located in urban Bradford (BDHS and Davey Lookout Park). Two other Large Mini fields are located just south of the urban area (St. Charles Elementary School and the Portuguese Cultural Centre), and the remaining two are located north and west of the urban area (Bond Head and Joe Magani Park).

Most Small Mini and One of the Micro Fields Are Not Ideally Sited

Six of the eight utilized Small Mini fields that are located at Centennial and Taylor parks, and two of the four Micro fields that are located in Centennial and Bud Brown parks have been 'shoehorned' into places where space was available and they could be made to fit, even though the locations are not ideal. For example, to consume three quarters of Taylor neighbourhood park with three soccer fields is not an example of optimum utilization of this level of parkland. The arrangement of the three Mini fields at Centennial Park is very tight, creating fields that are too narrow and with insufficient space between them. However, the setting for the new Micro field located at Bud Brown Park in the Bond Head community is relatively attractive.

Indoor Soccer

In the winter of 2010, an indoor soccer facility located adjacent to Bob Fallis Arena was opened. The facility supports three 100'x200' or one 200'x300' field. This facility is provided via a partnership arrangement between the Municipality and private interests. A prearranged amount of community use is guaranteed, including time rented by the Bradford Soccer Club.

Field Category	Provider	Dimensions		Utilization (based on 5 days/week)	Notes
		Metres	Feet		
Full-size/Senior Centennial Park (Cericola) (Lit)	BWG	55x107	180x350	Early: 61.3% (U12-U18) Late: 56% (adult) Overall 58.7%	Moderate turf, irrigated, poor drainage, bleachers, adeq. parking, washrooms, E/W orientation
Henderson Park (Lit)	BWG/church	67x107	220x350	Early: 61.3% (U12-U18) Late: 33.3% (adult) Overall 47.3%	Moderate turf, irrigated, drained, bleachers, good parking, portable toilet, E/W orientation
Kuzmich Park	BWG	64x98	210x320	57.3% (U12-U18)	Good turf & drainage, temp parking, no washrooms, located in a neighbourhood park, N/S orientation
Large Mini Bud Brown Park (Bond Head)	BWG	55x91	180x300	52% (U12-U18)	Good turf, poor drainage & parking, bleachers, portable toilet, E/W orientation
Joe Magani Park (Lit)	BWG	49x95	160x310	Early: 29.3% (U12-U18) Late: 2.7% (Women's House League) Overall 16%	Good turf, drainage & parking; washrooms; narrow field width a major deterrent for adult use – especially men, NNE orientation
Davey Lookout Park/Mother Teresa Elem. School	BWG/SMCDSB	46x70	150x230	17.3% (practices only)	Poor turf, drainage, access & location; parking is far away at bottom of steep hill (30% on school site), NE/SW orientation
Bradford District High School	SCDSB	61x91	200x300	Only 3 rentals in May	Poor turf, adeq. parking, no access to washrooms, E/W orient.
St. Charles Elem. School	SCDSB	46x76	150x250	No scheduled use (practices only)	Very poor turf, adeq. parking, no access to washrooms, overlaps ball diamond infield & outfield, E/W orientation
Portuguese Cultural Centre	Private	55x96	180x315	Used for practices only (estimated at 50%)	Moderate turf, good parking, bleachers, portable toilet, E/W orient. Available only two nights/wk. in 2010
Small Mini Centennial Park (Reeves #1)	BWG	32x59	105x195	70.8% (U8-U10)	Good turf & parking; washrooms; poor drainage, E/W orient.
Centennial Park (Reeves #2)	BWG	32x59	105x195	49.2% (U8-U10)	Good turf & parking; washrooms; poor drainage, E/W orient.
Centennial Park (Reeves #3)	BWG	32x59	105x195	21.5% (U8-U10)	Good turf & parking; washrooms; poor drainage, E/W orient.
Taylor Park (East)	BWG	24x44	80x145	46.2% (U8-U10)	Mod. turf, poor drainage & parking, portable toilet, E/W orient.
Taylor Park (West)	BWG	24x44	80x145	40% (U8-U10)	Mod. turf, poor drainage & parking, portable toilet, E/W orient.
Taylor Park (Center)	BWG	24x44	80x145	60% (U8-U10)	Mod. turf, poor drainage & parking, portable toilet, E/W orient.
Hon. Earl Rowe Elem. School	SCDSB	49x53	160x175	No scheduled use due to refurbishing (U8-U10)	Refurbished in 2010, adeq. parking, no access to washrooms, N/S orient.
Hon. Earl Rowe Elem. School	SCDSB	49x53	160x175	No scheduled use due to refurbishing (U8-U10)	Refurbished in 2010, adeq. parking, no access to washrooms, N/S orient.
Fieldcrest Elem. School (west)	SCDSB	46x59	160x195	20% (practices only) (U8-U10)	Moderate turf, adeq. parking, no access to washrooms, E/W orient.
Fieldcrest Elem. School (east)	SCDSB	34x73	110x240	No scheduled use	Moderate turf, adeq. parking, no access to washrooms, E/W orient.
Fred C. Cook Elem. School	SCDSB	34x73	110x240	80% (practices only) (U8-U10)	Poor turf, adeq. parking, no access to washrooms, overlaps scrub ball diamond infield & outfield, E/W orient.
Micro/Junior Centennial Park (Reeves #4)	BWG	20x43	65x140	60% (U4-U6)	Good turf & parking; washrooms; poor drainage, N/S orient.
Bond Head Park	BWG	24x31	80x100	40% (U6)	Good turf, moderate parking, portable toilet, N/S orientation
Sir William Osler Elem. School (west)	SCDSB	24x31	80x100	60% (U4-U6)	Good turf, adeq. parking, no access to washrooms, E/W orient.
Sir William Osler Elem. School (east)	SCDSB	24x31	80x100	60% (U4-U6)	Good turf, adeq. parking, no access to washrooms, E/W orient.

Ownership: BWG (Bradford West Gwillimbury)
SCDSB (Simcoe County District School Board)
SMCDSB (Simcoe Muskoka Catholic District School Board)

The new full-size field at **Holy Trinity High School** has not been approved for community use and is not included in the inventory. Also, the best field at **Bradford District High School** is not included for the same reason. Several sub-standard elementary school fields have also been excluded.

Typical Levels and Optimum Field Sizes:

Full-size/Senior 60-70 metres x100-110 metres (U12-U18 and adult use)
Intermediate/Large Mini 45-50 metres x75-90 metres (mostly U12-U18)
Small Mini 40x60 metres (U8-U10)
Micro/Junior 20x30 metres (U4-U6)

3.3 Utilization of Facilities

The scheduled 2010 use of the soccer fields that are utilized by the community soccer programs in Bradford West Gwillimbury was examined to determine the amount of use that facilities receive. The weekly schedule by month for each soccer field was used as the data source. As is the case with ball diamonds, the actual amount of use can vary from the schedule, since all of the time slots that are scheduled over the course of a season are not always used. And sometimes, unscheduled use occurs. However, for the purposes of the analysis, the established schedule, including tournaments, has been employed. Each field was examined individually with the following observations and analysis.

For lit facilities, an early and a later evening time slot is available each night. A five-night per week schedule was used to correspond to what the Municipality considers to be an optimum schedule of use to ensure that fields are not over-used. Some fields can accommodate more use than others depending on the condition of the turf, adequacy of drainage and whether the facility is irrigated. To determine the degree of utilization, the number of scheduled time slots was compared to the number of available time slots. For example, a lit field with a 15 week schedule would provide 150 time slots while an unlit field with a 15 week schedule would provide 75 time slots. The minimum length of season was 13 weeks, which covered at least all of June, July and August. Only tournaments and special events consumed daytime use, and only soccer events were included in the analysis.

3.3.1 Overall Observations Regarding Utilization

- ❑ Accounting for early and late evening uses, the lit Cericola Field in Centennial Park was used the most (88 times), followed by the lit field in Henderson Park (71 times), the field at Fred C. Cook Elementary School (52 times for practices), Reeves #1 (46 times), and the field in Kuzmich Park (43 times).
- ❑ Overall utilization of the three **Full-size/Senior fields** varied from 47% for the lit field in Henderson Park to 66% for the unlit Kuzmich Park field. The Cericola Field in Centennial Park was used 59% of the available time.
- ❑ **The combined utilization rate for Senior fields = 54%. Total use = 202 time slots/375 available.**
- ❑ Only one of the six **Large Mini fields** was well used (the Bud Brown field at 52%). Overall utilization of the remaining fields varied from little or no scheduled use of the school fields to one night/week at the field in Davey Lookout Park and the facility at the Portuguese Cultural Centre to 16% at the lit field in Joe Magani Park. That facility was not use very much due in part to the narrow width, which is especially limiting for adults – thus the low amount of late evening use. The field at the Portuguese Cultural Centre was only made available two nights per week for community use in 2010.
- ❑ **The combined utilization rate for Large Mini fields = 27.6%. Total use = 91 time slots/330 available** – based on the four fields that were used in 2010 and the partial availability of the Portuguese Cultural Centre field.
- ❑ Use of the eleven **Small Mini fields** varied from no scheduled use of three of the five school facilities to levels ranging from 20% to 80% for the remainder of the facilities, with the field at Fred C. Cook Elementary School used the most and the west field at Fieldcrest Elementary

Ball Diamond, Playing Field and Tennis Court Strategies, Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury, 2010

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School used the least. The two fields at Earl Rowe Elementary School were out of service in 2010 due to refurbishing; however, in 2009, the north field was scheduled for 142 hours and the south field was booked for 24 hours. The field at Fred C. Cook Elementary School will soon be lost when the site is redeveloped into a larger school to accommodate grades Kindergarten to Eight.

- ❑ **The combined utilization rate for Small Mini fields = 48.5%. Total use = 252 time slots/520 available** – based on the 8 fields that were used in 2010.
- ❑ Use of the four **Micro fields** varied from 40% for the facility in Bond Head to 60% for the other facilities.
- ❑ **The combined utilization rate for Micro fields = 55%. Total use = 143 time slots/260 available.**
- ❑ For the Senior and Large Mini fields that were used regularly, the season was 15 weeks. For the other fields, the season was 13 weeks. Unlike for ball diamonds, soccer fields are seldom scheduled for use in September.
- ❑ Unlike the use of ball diamonds, there was more scheduled use on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays for the best fields, although when the utilization of all fields was considered, the busiest days were Monday to Thursday – as is the case with ball diamonds.

3.3.2 Utilization by Adults and Children/Youth

For use of playing fields for soccer, the reference year must be 2009, since data on the hours of utilization of fields for children and youth was incomplete for 2010. For the 2009 season, soccer utilization of all playing fields totaled 4,188 hours, an increase of 428.5 hours over 2008 (or 11.4%). Utilization was highest by children and youth at 3,961 hours, while total use by adults was only 227 hours. Use by children and youth in 2009 showed a 13.1% increase over 2008, while use by adults in 2009 was down by 11.8% over 2008. However, adult use increased in 2010 by 25.6% over 2009.

**Utilization of Playing Fields by Adults and Children/Youth
Bradford West Gwillimbury, 2008-2010**

Figure 4

Year	Adult Utilization	Children/Youth Utilization	Total Utilization
2010	285 hours	1,599.75 hours*	1,884.75 hours*
2009	227 hours	3,961 hours	4,188 hours
2008	257.5 hours	3,502 hours	3,759.5 hours

* Incomplete data for youth soccer for 2010

Since most fields are not used as much, if at all on Friday evenings, Saturdays and Sundays (except for tournaments), the utilization calculation was based on a Sunday to Thursday, five-day per week schedule. Lighted fields were allocated two time slots per evening. Although utilization varied somewhat, 15 weeks and potentially 75 evenings was assumed as the season for 2010 for Senior and Large Mini Fields. Based on this formula, a 15 week schedule for a lighted field would yield 150 available time slots over the season. For Small Mini and Micro fields, a 13 week, 65 evening schedule was assumed.

3.3.3 Utilization Statistics for Individual Facilities

See below for the utilization statistics for each of the facilities with sufficient bookings for community soccer programs in 2010.

Centennial Park – Cericola - Full-size/Senior Field (lit)

- The early time slot was utilized at 61.3%.
- The late time slot was utilized at 56%.
- Overall utilization was 58.7% (88 of 150 time slots plus 11 daytime soccer events).
- In 2009, the principle user was U12-U18 (372 hours), followed by adults (91 hours).
- The facility was used the most in August (31 times), followed by July (29 times), June (21 times) and May (7 times).
- 1 three-day/evening tournament was held in August.
- Fridays were well used and except for June, Saturdays and Sundays were also well utilized.**

Henderson Park - Full-size/Senior Soccer Field (lit)

- The early time slot was utilized at 61.3%.
- The late time slot was utilized at 33.3%.
- Overall utilization was 47.3% (71 of 150 time slots plus 5 full or 4 half day soccer events).
- In 2009, the principle user was U12-U18 (244 hours), followed by adults (132 hours).
- The facility was used the most in July and August (22 times each), June (19 times) and May (8 times).
- 4 days/evenings were scheduled for tournaments.
- Other than once in May, Tuesdays were not scheduled for use and only two Saturdays were scheduled for use.**

Kuzmich Park - Full-size/Senior Field (unlit)

- New for 2010
- Utilization was 57.3% (43 of 75 time slots, plus 2 daytime soccer events).
- Reliable data re: use by age group was not available for 2010, the first year of operation for this facility. The facility was used by U12-U18.
- The facility was used the most in June (14 times), followed by July (13 times), August (12 times) and May (4 times).
- A two-day/evening tournament and two evening rentals comprised the only use in May.
- Except for one Friday evening in June, **Tuesdays, Friday, Saturdays and Sundays were not scheduled during the June-August period.**

Bud Brown Park (Bond Head) - Large Mini Field (unlit)

- Utilization was 52% (39 of 75 time slots, including the May rentals).
- In 2009, the principle user was U12-U18 (155.5 hours)
- The facility was used the most in June (13 times), followed by July (12 times) and August (11 times).
- There was only a two-day/evening tournament and one other evening rental in May.
- During June, July and August, **only Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays were scheduled.**

Joe Magani Park - Large Mini Field (lit)

- The early time slot was utilized at 29.3%.
- The late time slot was utilized at 2.7%.
- Overall utilization was 16% (24 of 150 time slots, plus 2 daytime soccer events).
- In 2009, the principle user was U12-U18 (319 hours), followed by adults (2 hours).
- The facility was used the most in May (11 times), followed by June (5 times), and July and August (4 times each).
- A two-day/evening tournament was held in May.
- Other than the rentals in May, **Tuesdays were the only nights scheduled.**

Davey Lookout Park/Mother Teresa Elementary School - Large Mini Field (unlit)

- Utilization was approximately 17.3% (13 of 75 time slots).
- The field was utilized approximately once/week for practices** in the 2010 season - only used for practices in 2009 and 2010 due to inadequate quality.

Centennial Park – Reeves #1 - Small Mini Field (unlit)

- Utilization was 70.8% (46 of 65 time slots, including the May rentals).
- There were two 2-day tournaments in May and August, and two evenings of practices and two evenings of games scheduled in May.
- In 2009, the only user group was U8-U10 (261 hours).
- Use was highest in June and August (14 times each month), followed by July (12 times) and May (6 times).
- During June, July and August, **Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays were scheduled the most.**

Centennial Park – Reeves #2 - Small Mini Field (unlit)

- Utilization was 49.2% (32 of 65 time slots, including the May rentals).
- There was one 2-day tournament in August and two evenings of practices and two evenings of games in May.
- In 2009, the only user group was U8-U10 (211 hours).
- Use was highest in August (11 times), followed by June (9 times), July (8 times) and May (4 times).
- During June, July and August, **Mondays and Thursdays were scheduled the most.**

Centennial Park – Reeves #3 - Small Mini Field (unlit)

- Utilization was 21.5% (14 of 65 time slots, including the May rentals).
- There were two 2-day tournaments in May and August, and two evenings of practice in May.
- In 2009, the only user group was U8-U10 (214 hours).
- Use was highest in August (9 times), followed by May (4 times) and July (once) - there was no scheduled use in June.
- During August, the only month the facility was regularly used, Sundays and Mondays were scheduled the most.**

Taylor Park – East Field - Small Mini Field (unlit)

- Utilization was 46.2% (30 of 65 time slots, including the May rentals).
- Two evenings were scheduled in May for games, and there a two-day tournament in August.
- In 2009, the only user group was U8-U10 (148 hours).

- Use was highest in August (13 times), followed by June (9 times) and July (8 times).
- Use focused on Monday and Thursday nights in June and July, with some additional use on Tuesdays and Wednesdays in August.**

Taylor Park – Center Field - Small Mini Field (unlit)

- Utilization was 60% (39 of 65 time slots, including the May rentals).
- There was one 2-day tournament in August, and two evenings were scheduled in May for games.
- Reliable data re: use by age group was not available for 2010, the first year of operation for this facility. The facility was used by U8-U10.
- Use was highest in June (14 times), followed by August (13 times), July (12 times) and May (2 times).
- Use focused on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday nights.**

Taylor Park – West Field - Small Mini Field (unlit)

- Utilization was 40% (26 of 65 time slots, including the May rentals).
- There was one 2-day tournament in August, and two evenings were scheduled in May for games.
- In 2009, the only user group was U8-U10 (148 hours).
- Use was highest in June and August (9 times each), followed by July (times) and May (2 times).
- Monday and Thursday nights were scheduled the most.**

Fred C. Cook Elementary School - Small Mini Field (unlit)

- Utilization was 80% (52 of 65 time slots).
- In 2009, the only user group was U8-U10 (130.5 hours).
- The field was usually utilized four nights/week for practices only.**

Fieldcrest Elementary School – West Field - Small Mini Field (unlit)

- Utilization was 20% (13 of 65 time slots, including the May rentals).
- In 2009, the only user group was U8-U10 (130.5 hours).
- The west field was used 3 evenings in May and 10 evenings in August over a three week period.**

Sir William Osler Elementary School - Micro Field (West)

- Utilization was 60% (39 of 65 time slots)
- The field was utilized by U4-U6 three nights/week for games (not used in 2009).**

Sir William Osler Elementary School - Micro Field (East)

- Utilization was 60% (39 of 65 time slots)
- The field was utilized by U4-U6 three nights/week for games (not used in 2009).**

Centennial Park – Reeves #4 - Micro Field (unlit)

- Utilization was 60% (39 of 65 time slots)
- The field was utilized by U4-U6 three nights/week for games.**

Bond Head Park - Micro Field (unlit)

- Utilization was 40% (26 of 65 time slots)
- The field was usually utilized by U4-U6 two nights/week for games (new for 2010).**

The following fields received little to no use by the community soccer programs in 2010.

- Bradford District High School** – front field (Large Mini field) - 3 early evening rentals in May
- Bradford District High School** (Full-size/Senior unlit field) – no community use due to no agreement between the Town and the school board.
- Hon. Earl Rowe Elementary School** (2 Small Mini fields) – no scheduled use in 2010 due to field refurbishing – In 2009, the north field was scheduled 142 hours for use by U8-U10 and the south field was scheduled for 24 hours
- St. Charles Elementary School** (Large Mini field) – no scheduled use
- Portuguese Cultural Centre** (Large Mini field) - no scheduled use by community soccer programs, but it was used for practices for the first time in 2010 with utilization estimated at 50% or approximately one of the two available nights per week – there is no agreement in place for scheduled community use and there is no guarantee that the facility will be made available in 2011.
- Holy Trinity High School** (Full-size/Senior unlit field) – no community use due to no agreement between the Town and the school board.

Tournaments

In 2010, five tournaments were scheduled, one of which comprised adult (women's) teams. The Centennial Park fields were used the most. The fields at Taylor, Henderson, Kuzmich, Joe Magani and Bud Brown parks were also used for tournaments, as were Reeves 1, 2 and 3; and the three Taylor Park fields.

3.4 Issues

Youth Should be Playing on Full-Size Fields

The U12-U18 age group plays eleven-a-side soccer and should ideally be using full-size fields on a consistent basis. In addition to using the full-size or nearly full-size Cericola, Henderson and Kuzmich fields in mostly early evening time slots, this age group also uses the Bud Brown, Joe Magani, Davey Lookout and the Portuguese Cultural Centre fields for games and practices, which are under-sized and as such, have been rated as Large Mini fields. In analyzing field requirements, this age group should be playing on full-size fields.

Neighbourhood Parks are Not Ideal Locations for Busy Sport Fields

Ideally, regularly scheduled soccer (and ball) activity should not be accommodated in small to medium-size neighbourhood parks such as Taylor Park. In the example of Taylor Park, three Small Mini fields have been squeezed onto this site. Fortunately, the park is bounded by housing along only one side and the park fronts onto a collector street, which reduces the impact on the neighbourhood. Although Kuzmich Park is classified as an oversized neighbourhood site, the soccer field is a full-size facility, potentially generating soccer activity on most nights during the summer months. Parking on residential streets and noisy soccer activity on most evenings are the most significant impacts of locating soccer (and ball) facilities in neighbourhood parks.

Ball Diamond, Playing Field and Tennis Court Strategies, Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury, 2010

Prepared by The RETHINK GROUP, *Leisure Services Planning and Management*

The Joe Magani Field is Too Narrow for Youth and Adult Play

The very narrow width and short length of the lit field in Joe Magani Park restricts the use of this facility for older youth and adult play. The rural location also contributes to the low utilization.

A Less Than Ideal Situation for the Smaller Fields in Centennial Park

The poor drainage, and the tight arrangement of the Micro field and the three Small Mini fields located in Centennial Park, and the distance to washrooms for young children is less than ideal, although the urban location is attractive.

Minimum Construction Standards Limit Usefulness of Some Fields

The poor drainage associated with the Cericola, Bud Brown and Davey Lookout fields, and the poor turf at the Davey Lookout, Bradford District High School (front field), and St. Charles Elementary School fields reduces the ability of these larger and medium-size facilities to adequately support the community youth and adult soccer programs. This has resulted from historical facility construction methods that are not up to modern standard which typically includes adequate soil preparation to support strong turf growth, tile drainage and in-ground irrigation, at least for Senior fields.

Limited Access to Washrooms

Access to washrooms is also an issue at most fields with either no washrooms, facilities that are too far away or portable toilets and limited to non-existent opportunity for hand washing.

East-West Orientation is Not Ideal for Youth and Adult Fields

The east-west orientation of most of the Senior and Large Mini fields that are regularly used is less than ideal for evening use and the level of play that is generated by these larger facilities.

3.5 Participation and Projected Demand

3.5.1 Current and Recent Participation

Children and Youth

Registration by children and youth declined notably in 2008 and 2009 from the levels in 2006 and 2007. And although registration increased in 2010, it was still below the 2007 level (with recent increasing growth in the population, it appears that 2011 registration will exceed 2007 numbers). Part of the increase in 2010 was due to the introduction of the U4 program in 2009 with 50 registrants in 2009 and 87 in 2010. However, if only the U6-U18 numbers are compared, they showed a decline in 2008 and 2009 and a small increase in 2010. See **Figure 5** below.

Registration by Children and Youth in Outdoor Soccer, 2006-2010

Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury

Figure 5

Age Group	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
U4	0	0	0	50	87
U6-U18	1,148	1,148	986	935	1,038
Total	1,148	1,148	986	985	1,125

Ball Diamond, Playing Field and Tennis Court Strategies, Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury, 2010

Prepared by The RETHINK GROUP, *Leisure Services Planning and Management*

The largest increases in registration for 2010 were in the U4 and U12 categories. Registration in U18 has been the only age group to show a decline over the past three years, although registration did increase in 2010 over 2009. Depending on the year, participation drops off significantly for males after age 8-10 and particularly after age 14. For females, registration shows significant decline after age 14-16. However, the total hours used by children and youth has increased in recent years, which indicates increased hours per participant.

Adults

Although low, compared to children and youth, registration by adults in soccer programs increased in 2008 and 2009 over the previous two years, but declined slightly in 2010 (see **Figure 6** below). In 2010, the number of adult male teams dropped by one to five, reducing the number of registrants by 20 over 2009. It is expected that the number will increase back to six teams for 2011. However, without the recent introduction of female participation, registration by adults would have declined in the last three years. The introduction of women to the Bradford Soccer Club in 2008, has brought female participation in organized soccer close to the level of men (122 for women and 135 for men in 2010). Hours of utilization of soccer fields by adults has correspondingly increased in recent years.

Registration by Adults in Outdoor Soccer, 2006-2010

Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury

Figure 6

Gender	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Male	160	168	164	153	135
Female			89	110	122
Totals	160	168	253	263	257

3.5.2 Participation Rates and Projected Registration in Child, Youth and Adult Soccer to 2031

With the aging of the Echo generation (the children of the big Baby Boom generation) into their late teen and young adult years (age 17-32 in 2011) and a smaller generation of children and youth replacing them, the size of the market of available children and youth to participate in soccer is shrinking across Ontario, and with the participation rate declining with age (particularly after about age 10), it is likely that the demand for soccer by children and youth will continue to decline for fifteen to twenty years. The only circumstances that could halt a decline in demand is if the *participation rate* of the shrinking market of children and youth increases and/or the number of children and youth increases locally due to a significant increase in the total population of the community over the next decade or two. It is projected that although the *percentage* of children and youth age 3-17 will decline until around 2016 and then increase back to the current level, the *number* will increase steadily for a total increase of 4,625 (90.6%) between 2011 and 2031 - thus providing an increasing pool of potential soccer players.

With the aging of the Echo generation into their adult years and growth in the population of the Municipality, there is potential for demand for adult soccer to continue to increase – if sufficient adults can be convinced to continue to play or introduce themselves to soccer. It is projected that the 18-55 age group will increase by just over 11,000 by 2031, even though the percentage will decline through to around 2021 and then increase back to near the current level. Even if the

participation rate for adults remains steady, there will be increasing numbers of participants as detailed below. There are indications that the participation rate could in fact increase from the current level.

To calculate current participation rates, registration was compared to the estimate of the 2010 population within the age range of each group being analyzed; for example: age 3-17 representing children and youth, age 18-55 representing adults, age 3-5 representing children using Micro fields, age 6-9 representing children using Mini fields, and age 10-17 and 18-55 representing youth and adults requiring Full-size/Senior fields. *The Large Mini category has been 'folded' into the Full-size/Senior field category since the 10-17 age group (U12-U18) requires full-size fields.* The approximate 2010 population for each age group was calculated by subtracting the anticipated 2011 growth from the 2011 figures projected for each age group.

Without a longer history of participation by each age group, it is impossible to make accurate predictions about future participation rates. Therefore, the anticipated participation rate for each age group should be checked against the *actual* participation rate every five years when new census figures are available, and adjustments made where necessary to the rates for each group and the impact on projected facility requirements.

For children and youth playing organized soccer, the current participation rate is 21.6% of the age 3-17 population. That figure is down from 25.8% in 2006, even with the introduction in 2009 of the U4 program with 87 participants in 2010. Note that the participation rate declines significantly as this population group ages (29% for age 3-5, to 28.5% for age 6-9, but only 16.4% for age 10-17).

For adults age 18-55 playing organized soccer, the current participation rate is 1.7%, up from 1.2% in 2006 – driven mainly by recent increased participation by women. This participation rate could continue to increase.

Figure 7 illustrates the various participation rates in 2006 and 2010. Detailed participation data was only available for 2008-2010 and there was no corresponding population data by age group for those years to calculate participation rates.

Comparison of Participation Rates by Age Group Between 2006 and 2010 **Figure 7**

Age Group	2006	2010	
3-5		29.0%	21.6% (decline in child and youth participation rate – even with the recent introduction of the U4 program)
6-9	25.8%	28.5%	
10-17	(no U4 program)	16.4%	
18-55	1.2%	1.7% (fueled principally by an increase in female participation)	
10-55	NA	4.1%	
Total (age 3-55)	6%	6.7%	

3.5.3 Projected Potential Growth in Demand by Category of Soccer Field

Given the significant difference in participation rates between age 3-9 and 10-17, and the need to predict future field needs to meet the different age groups, the overall participation rate for children and youth will not be used to predict future participation. Instead, predictions will be calculated for the 3-5, 6-9 and 10-17 age groups and the corresponding field sizes. Since different field sizes are used by each age group, the different participation rates and the projected population growth of each age group will impact growth at each age level and the corresponding need for different field sizes.

All participation rates should be checked against the *actual* population every five years when new census figures are available. It is likely that the introduction of indoor soccer for the 2010/2011 winter season will increase the participation rate in outdoor soccer for all age groups.

For **children age 3-5, utilizing Micro fields**, the current participation rate is 29%. Since the U4 program is new, and showing signs of increasing demand, and participation by this age group has increased over the past two years, a slightly higher participation rate of 30% will be used for the 3-5 age group to predict future demand. Looking ahead, this age group will be the first to increase in percentage of the total population as the Echo generation begins to have children and also since many new residents will be in their family-rearing years.

Utilizing a participation rate of 30% and the projected population growth for this age group, the number of children age 3-5 participating in soccer and utilizing Micro fields in subsequent years would be as follows. For reference, participation by this age group in 2010 was 260.

☐ 2016	356	+ 37%
☐ 2021	500	+ 92%
☐ 2026	585	+ 125%
☐ 2031	602	+ 132%

For **children age 6-9, utilizing Small Mini fields**, the current participation rate is 28.5%. Registration in this age group has been relatively steady in the 355-372 range over the past three years, even as the number of residents in this age group declined by around 125 since 2006. Therefore, a participation rate of 30% will be utilized for the 6-9 age group to predict future demand.

Utilizing that participation rate and the projected population growth for this age group, the number of children age 6-9 participating in soccer and utilizing Mini fields in subsequent years would be as follows. For reference, participation by this age group in 2010 was 372.

☐ 2016	457	+ 23%
☐ 2021	618	+ 66%
☐ 2026	726	+ 96 %
☐ 2031	829	+ 123%

For youth **age 10-17, requiring Full-size/Senior fields**, the current participation rate is 16.4%. Registration by this age group declined by 15% in 2009, but increased in 2010 to exceed the number in 2008. Of note, the number of residents in this age group declined by over 5% since

2006. Therefore, a participation rate of 17% will be utilized for the 10-17 age group to predict future demand.

Utilizing that participation rate and the projected population growth for this age group, the number of youth participating in soccer and requiring Full-size/Senior fields in subsequent years would be as follows. For reference, participation by this age group in 2010 was 493.

☐ 2016	536	+ 9%
☐ 2021	637	+ 29%
☐ 2026	725	+ 47%
☐ 2031	843	+ 71%

For **adults age 18-55** playing organized soccer and requiring Full-size/Senior fields, the current participation rate is 1.7%, up from 1.2% in 2006. Note the very significantly lower rate for adults, compared to youth and children. It is anticipated that adult male registration will increase in 2011 by at least the one team of 20 that did not participate in 2010. With relatively steady participation by men over the past five years, the only reason that adult participation in soccer has increased since 2006 is due to women entering organized soccer in 2008, with increasing numbers each year. Since 2006, the number of residents age 18-55 has increased by around 13%. If 122 women had been registered in organized soccer in 2006, the adult participation rate would have been 1.85%. Therefore, given increasing interest by women in outdoor soccer, the participation rate to be utilized for predicting future growth in adult outdoor soccer has been established at 1.9% of the age 18-55 population.

Utilizing this participation rate and the projected population growth for this age group, the number of adults age 18-55 participating in soccer and requiring Full-size/Senior fields in subsequent years would be as follows. For reference, participation by this age group in 2010 was 257.

☐ 2016	370	+ 44%
☐ 2021	451	+ 75%
☐ 2026	478	+ 86%
☐ 2031	508	+ 98%

For **youth and adults age 10-55** playing organized soccer and requiring Full-size/Senior fields, the current participation rate is 4.1%. No corresponding detailed participation data was available for 2006 to provide a trend. Given the slightly upward participation rates projected for each of the 10-17 and 18-55 age groups, the combined 'future' participation rate for this age group has been determined to be 4.4%.

Utilizing that participation rate and the projected population growth for this age group, the number of youth and adults age 10-55 participating in soccer and requiring Full-size/Senior fields in subsequent years would be as follows. For reference, participation by this age group in 2010 was 750.

☐ 2016	996	+ 29%
☐ 2021	1,210	+ 61%
☐ 2026	1,295	+ 73%
☐ 2031	1,394	+ 86%

3.6 Conclusions

3.6.1 Registration and Participation Rates

Current registration by children and youth and the participation rate are both below 2006/2007 levels, even with the introduction in 2009 of the U4 program. Registration by adults and the corresponding participation rate have both increased since 2006, principally due to the introduction of a female program in 2008. However, participation by adults is well below that of children and youth (30% and 16.4% respectively compared to 1.7%). The overall participation rate has increased slightly since 2006 from 6% to 6.7% of the age 3-55 population.

3.6.2 Adequacy of Facilities to Meet Current Needs

Based on a five-day per week schedule and a target of 65% utilization, there is a slight surplus of **Micro field** capacity and a 2.1 facility surplus of **Mini fields**. However, the three Mini fields at Centennial Park are too narrow, have virtually no space between them and are poorly drained, which limits their value. The Fred C. Cook Elementary School field will soon be lost to redevelopment of this site. And as noted under 'issues', the three poorly drained and moderate quality Mini fields in Taylor Park are not an ideal use of a neighbourhood park. If the three Mini fields at Taylor Park, the three Mini fields at Centennial Park and the Mini field at Fred C. Cook Elementary School are not counted, there would be an immediate shortfall of 4.9 Mini fields. When the two refurbished Mini fields at Hon. Earle Rowe Elementary School are put back in service in 2011, that will reduce the shortfall of Mini fields to 2.9, based on 2010 requirements and 3.2 to meet 2011 requirements.

Since adults age 18-55 and youth (U12-U18) require full-size fields, **Senior and Large Mini fields** have been combined for the analysis of adequacy. When these fields are combined, there is currently a surplus equating to 3.4 unlit fields (with one lit field equating to approximately two unlit facilities). However, these numbers do not tell the whole story. Only one of these nine available larger fields is regulation size (the Henderson Park field). The Magani Park lit field is too narrow by 11-21 metres for youth and adult play. Three of the considerably under-sized fields are poor quality and are either entirely or partially associated with a school. The good size and reasonable quality field at the Portuguese Cultural Centre was only made available for community use in 2010 and only for two nights a week, and there is no guarantee that this field will continue to be made available to the community. Only two fields have good turf, with three rated as 'moderate' in quality. Only three of the nine fields are oriented in the ideal north-south direction, with one being the narrow Magani Park facility. If the field at Davey Lookout Park and the Magani Park lit field are discounted as adequate Senior fields, the surplus is reduced to the equivalent of 0.4 unlit fields.

3.6.3 Suitability of Current Supply to Meet Future Needs

Based on participation rates and the projected growth in the population, it is projected that the need for **Micro fields** will surpass current supply by around 2012. Refer to **Figure 11**.

For **Mini fields**, the current supply of eight adequate and available Mini fields exceeds demand by 2.6 fields. However, as noted above, the well-used field at Fred C. Cook Elementary School will be lost to the redevelopment of the school building in the next few years, which, combined with the 2011 availability of the two larger refurbished fields at Hon. Earl Rowe Elementary School will increase the supply of available adequate Mini fields by one and the surplus to 3.6 (once the Cook field is lost). These nine fields should meet growing demand until around 2019. However, if the three fields in Taylor neighbourhood Park were to be taken out of service (to return the park to its intended uses) and the three under-sized and poor quality fields at Centennial Park are retired, the remaining three fields would not even meet current demand, which requires 5.4 fields in 2010 and 6.2 by 2011. Refer to **Figure 10**.

Considering that only seven of the nine available **Full-size Senior/Large Mini fields** are of sufficient quality and size to be used regularly, only four are well used and one is only available for two nights/week, the actual surplus is only equivalent to 3.4 unlit fields (with one lit field considered as roughly equivalent to two unlit fields). If the under-sized and poorly used lit field at Magani Park is not counted as adequate for youth and adult play, the surplus would be reduced to 1.4 unlit fields. If the poor quality field in Davey Lookout Park is removed from scheduled use, the surplus would be reduced to 0.4 unlit fields. Projected demand suggests that current supply will meet growing needs until around 2020. However, if the Davey Lookout and Magani fields are not factored into the inventory, growing demand will exceed supply by around 2013. Refer to **Figure 9**.

Given that demand by adults will remain well below that of children and youth, the growth in demand for lit full-size fields will be lower than for unlit facilities.

3.6.4 Opportunities

The future development of Henderson Park provides the best opportunity to accommodate additional Full-size/Senior fields, as well as Mini and Micro fields – given the desirability to concentrate facilities and the location of Henderson Park which can serve both the urban and rural areas. Larger neighbourhood parks could accommodate one or more Mini fields or a cluster of Micro fields, and adequately-sized Mini and Micro fields located at elementary schools can provide opportunities for practice and for games, as long as the facilities are well enough maintained - which is often not the case with school facilities. However, as noted above, there are advantages in concentrating as many soccer facilities as possible in one location - such as Henderson Park.

3.6.5 Support to Volunteers

It is clear that adequate support to the volunteer-based soccer groups who provide the leadership to each organization/league; recruit, train and retain the many volunteers; train/teach/coach the players; schedule the facilities, games and tournaments; umpire the games; and promote the sport is essential to their success in growing their leagues and sustaining their organizations.

3.7 Facility Requirements and Recommended Provision Strategy

3.7.1 Recommended Provision Guidelines

The recommended provision guidelines are influenced by the future participation rate that has been projected for the age group that uses each category of soccer field. As noted above, the projected participation rates are influenced by current and past participation patterns and assumptions about potential future demand for each age level. For Micro, Mini and Full-size/Senior fields, the recommended provision levels reflect slightly higher future participation rates in each case.

The determination of facility requirements to meet current needs is based on a comparison of the current combined utilization of all of the soccer fields in each category to the amount of use that can be accommodated by all of the fields in each category – based on a five-day per week schedule and setting a target of 65% as the measure of ‘full capacity’. The five-day per week schedule and the 65% utilization figure were established to recognize that not every available time slot can be scheduled due to the reliance on the availability of volunteers to operate the various programs, especially for children and youth; the need to allow flexibility for rain-outs, and the recognition that fields need time to ‘rest’ and ‘recover’. The five-day per week schedule recognizes the pattern of use that has been the norm, particularly for the youth and adult programs, and represents reasonable utilization.

To determine the current requirement for Micro fields, the following calculation was made. First, the total number of time slots available for the four scheduled Micro fields for the 2010 season was determined to be 260 (five days per week times 13 weeks for each facility). At 65%, full capacity would equate to 169 time slots. Actual utilization totaled 143 time slots. Therefore, current use can be accommodated by 3.4 fields operating at 65% capacity. That figure was used as the measure of ‘adequate supply’.

To estimate the requirement for Micro fields in 2011, 2016, 2021, 2026 and 2031, the estimate of future growth in demand, (based on participation rates and expected population growth for the 3-5 age group) was applied to the base figure of 3.4 Micro fields. A recommended provision guideline for Micro fields was calculated to align approximately with the projected growth in demand. In the case of Micro fields, the provision guideline was established at **1 field per 250 3-5 year olds**. The provision guideline and the application of the participation rate each projected a need for 8.0 fields by 2031 or 4.0 more than are currently scheduled for regular use.

The same process was employed to determine the current requirement for Small Mini (now called Mini) and the combination of Full-size/Senior and Large Mini fields, and to project future facility requirements for each category. The recommended provision guideline for Mini fields was established at 1 field per 210 6-9 year olds. The recommended provision guideline for Full-size/Senior fields (including the original category of Large Mini fields) was established at the equivalent of 1 unlit field per 2,800 10-55 year olds which allows for a slight increase in the participation rate over the next twenty years. One lit field equates to approximately two unlit fields.

Refer to **Figure 8**, which provides the details regarding current supply, provision level and facility requirements to meet current needs; as well as recommended provision guidelines and the calculation of future facility requirements. **Figures 9, 10 and 11** note facility requirements for each level of soccer field, accounting for the current supply of adequate and available facilities. In each case, alternative facility requirements are also calculated - based on facilities that may be retired from regular use, moved to another location or otherwise factored out of the current calculation of supply.

Recommended Provision Guidelines and Projected Facility Requirements for Soccer Fields to Meet the Needs of Population Growth, Bradford West Gwillimbury, 2011-2031

Figure 8

Field Categories (age range of users)	Current Supply (available facilities)	Current Provision Level ¹	Facility Requirements to Meet Current Needs ²	Recommended Provision Guideline	Projected Facility Requirements				
					2011 (27,092)	2016 (33,823)	2021 (42,507)	2026 (46,853)	2031 (50,500)
Full-size/Senior (age 18-55)	3 (2 lit) – equiv. of 2.5 lit or 5 unlit (all BWG)	1 field:5,100 18-55 year olds 1 equiv. unlit field:3,060 18-55 year olds	Equivalent of 4.1 unlit Senior fields	See below for the recommended provision level for Full-size/Senior and Large Mini Fields combined					
Large Mini (age 10-17)	6 (1 lit) – equiv. of 7 unlit (2 BWG, 1 BWG/SMCDSB, 2 SCDSB, 1 private)	(based on the equivalent of 4.4 unlit fields used in 2010) 1 unlit field:682 10-17 year olds	Equivalent of 1.9 Large Mini unlit fields	See below for the recommended provision level for Full-size/Senior and Large Mini Fields combined					
Full-size/ Senior (combined with Large Mini fields) (age 10-55)	9 (3 lit – equiv. of 12 unlit) (5 BWG, 1 BWG/SMCDSB, 2 SCDSB, 1 private)	(based on equivalent of 9.4 unlit fields used in 2010) 1 unlit field:1,947 10-55 year olds	Equivalent of 6.0 unlit Senior & Large Mini fields <i>combined</i>	Equivalent of 1 unlit field:2,800 10-55 year olds	(18,660) 6.0 unlit	(22,637) 8.1 unlit	(27,494) 9.8 unlit	(29,424) 10.5 unlit	(31,683) 11.2 unlit
Mini (age 6-9)	11 (6 BWG, 5 SCDSB)	1:118 6-9 year olds 1:163 (based on the 8 fields actually used)	5.9 fields	1field:210 6-9 year olds	(1,295) 6.2	(1,523) 7.3	(2,060) 9.8	(2,419) 11.5	(2,763) 13.2
Micro (age 3-5)	4 (2 BWG, 2 SCDSB)	1:225 3-5 year olds	3.4 fields	1field:250 3-5 year olds	(900) 3.6	(1,186) 4.7	(1,665) 6.6	(1,951) 7.8	(2,006) 8.0

Notes:

¹Based on the fields that were available and scheduled for use for the community soccer program in 2010 (the Portuguese Culture Centre field was only available 2 days/wk. in 2010)

²Based on five-day/wk. schedule, 65% utilization, and an estimated 2010 population of: 18,300 age 10-55; 15,300 age 18-55; 3,000 age 10-17; 1,300 age 6-9; and 900 age 3-5.

**Projected Requirement for Full-Size/Senior Fields to Meet the Needs of
Population Growth, Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury, 2010-2031**

Figure 9

Requirement for the Equivalent of Unlit Senior Fields by Year (60-70x100-110 metres)	Surplus or Shortfall of Fields (equivalent of unlit fields) - Based on Current Supply of the Equivalent of 9.4 Available/Useable Fields¹	Surplus or Shortfall of Fields (equivalent of unlit fields) - Based on Factoring Out the Equivalent of 3 Unlit Fields (creating a current supply of 6.4 fields)²
2010	6.0	Surplus of 3.4
2011	6.0	Surplus of 3.4
2016	8.1	Surplus of 1.3
2021	9.8	Surplus of 0.4
2026	10.5	Shortfall of 1.1
2031	11.2	Shortfall of 1.8

Notes:

- 1 The figure of the equivalent of 9.4 unlit fields includes fields in the Large Mini category and the Portuguese Cultural centre field which is only available two nights per week. The inadequate and unscheduled field at St. Charles Elem. School is not included, nor are the three secondary school fields.
- 2 The equivalent of 3 unlit fields that are factored out include: Davey Lookout Park field (inadequate), and Magani Park lit field (too narrow and not useable as a Senior field and equivalent to 2 unlit fields).

**Projected Requirement for Mini Soccer Fields to Meet the Needs of
Population Growth, Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury, 2010-2031**

Figure 10

Requirement for Mini Fields by Year (40x60 metres)	Surplus or Shortfall of Fields - Based on 2011 Supply of 10 Available/Useable Fields¹	Surplus or Shortfall of Fields - Based on Factoring Out 7 Fields (creating a current supply of 3.0 fields)²
2010	5.9	Surplus of 4.1
2011	6.2	Surplus of 3.8
2016	7.3	Surplus of 2.7
2021	9.8	Surplus of 0.2
2026	11.5	Shortfall of 1.5
2031	13.2	Shortfall of 3.2

Notes:

- 1 The figure of 10 fields includes the two refurbished fields at Hon. Earle Rowe Elem. School which will be available in 2011, but does not include the east field at Fieldcrest Elem. School which is not scheduled for community use.
- 2 The seven fields that are factored out include: Fred C. Cook Elem. School field (will be lost to redevelopment), the three fields in Taylor Park and the three Mini fields in Centennial Park (Reeves 1, 2 and 3).

**Projected Requirement for Micro Soccer Fields to Meet the Needs of
Population Growth, Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury, 2010-2031**

Figure 11

Requirement for Micro Fields by Year (20x30 metres)	Surplus or Shortfall of Fields - Based on the Current Supply of 4 Fields	Surplus or Shortfall of Fields – If the 4 Existing Micro Fields Were to Be Concentrated in One Location
2010	3.4	Surplus of 0.6
2011	3.6	Surplus of 0.4
2016	4.7	Shortfall of 0.7
2021	6.6	Shortfall of 2.6
2026	7.8	Shortfall of 3.8
2031	8.0	Shortfall of 4.0

3.7.2 Recommended Provision Strategy

The first nine recommendations are general in nature and apply to the way facilities should ideally be provided. The recommendations that follow provide more specific direction about facility needs, timing and provision strategy.

1. Municipal Sites

Focus most of the community soccer program on municipal facilities where more control can be exercised over suitable quality and availability.

2. Quality Turf to Optimize Facilities

Full-size/Senior natural turf fields should be irrigated and tile-drained to produce higher quality playing surfaces and to support greater frequency of use. Consider one lit artificial surface facility. Henderson Park is a good candidate site, but a high school can also be a suitable site, if an appropriate partnership agreement can be established to cover capital and operating costs, as well as utilization. The school and community soccer seasons align well to support a shared-use facility and extend the season into the spring and fall periods.

3. Lighting to Optimize Facilities

All Full-size/Senior fields should be of suitable size and lit to optimize this highest quality facility and to support later evening use by an increasing number of adults.

4. Optimum Layout

Ideally orient at least the Full-size/Senior fields in a north-south direction to reduce the impact of the setting sun in the western sky for evening play.

5. Optimum Size of Facilities

All new and redeveloped fields should be sized to meet optimum standards:

- Full-size/Senior fields 60-70 metres x 100-110 metres
- Mini fields 40 metres x 60 metres
- Micro fields 20 metres x 30 metres

6. Locate Major Facilities in Larger Parks

Locate Full-size/Senior fields in Community-level or Town-wide/Regional Parks, in part to reduce the negative impact of lighting and extended evening use on nearby residences, and to reduce the impact of traffic.

7. Cluster Major Facilities

Ideally, cluster fields in groupings of at least three to optimize the adult volunteers who supervise the minor soccer program, to reduce the requirement for as many sites with support facilities such as parking and washrooms, and to support tournaments.

8. Provide Support Facilities and Features for Major Venues

Particularly where facilities are grouped, provide either portable or permanent washrooms, a drinking fountain (ideally at each field, if the facilities are not located in close proximity to one another), shade areas for spectators, a children's playground, and adequate on-site parking. In suitable locations, a picnic shelter, a snack bar/food concession, and walking trails are ideal

Ball Diamond, Playing Field and Tennis Court Strategies, Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury, 2010

Prepared by The RETHINK GROUP, *Leisure Services Planning and Management*

additional support amenities. If Micro or Mini fields are located in a neighbourhood park, ensure that off-street parking is available either in the park or at an adjacent school or church.

9. Support Volunteers

Adequate support must be provided by the Leisure Services Department to the volunteers who provide leadership, organizational support, coaching and supervision to ensure that adequate qualified volunteers are available to support and promote each program.

10. Full-size/Senior Fields (also incorporating the ‘Large Mini’ field category)

Joe Magani Park – In part because the space is not immediately required for other facilities, maintain the existing lit soccer field to support only 6-9 year olds who do not require a field wider than 49 metres. Given the age group who can utilize this facility, the lights become redundant. All use by U12-U18 and adults should be shifted to larger fields as supply is increased.

Davey Lookout Park/Mother Teresa Elementary School - As new, adequate fields are provided elsewhere, remove this undersized and poor quality field from regular use (even as a practice facility).

Implications of the Above Recommendations for the fields in Joe Magani and Davey Lookout Parks

With the under-sized lit field in Magani Park, and the unlit, under-sized and poor quality field in Davey Lookout Park removed from scheduled play for youth and adults as recommended above, the inventory of Senior fields (including the remaining under-sized youth/adult fields) will be reduced by the equivalent of three unlit facilities. *If these recommendations are implemented and demand grows as predicted, that will result in a shortfall of the equivalent of 1.7 unlit Full-size/Senior fields by 2016, 3.4 by 2021, 4.1 by 2026 and 4.8 by 2031 (or 2.5 lit fields by 2031).*

Kuzmich Park – If a school is not built on the adjacent site, parking will need to be provided within Kuzmich Park, if regularly scheduled sports activities are to continue to be accommodated in this park.

Soccer Field Requirements to 2031 – Combining ‘Growth-Related’ Needs and ‘Replacement/Relocation’ Requirements to Meet the Recommended Higher Service Standard, Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury

Figure 12

Facility Categories	Growth-Related Requirements	Requirements to Meet a Higher Service Standard	Total Requirement for Additional Fields
Full-Size Senior and Large Mini Fields	Equiv. of 11.2 unlit fields (Shortfall of 1.8)	Equiv. of 3.0 unlit fields (Retire lit field at Joe Magani Park & unlit field at Davey Lookout Park)	Equiv. of 5.8 unlit fields
Mini Fields	13.2 fields (shortfall of 5.2)	5.0 fields (Retire fields in Taylor & Centennial Parks + net increase of one field with two new Earle Rowe fields & loss of Fred C. Cook field)	10.2 fields
Micro Fields	8.0 fields (shortfall of 4.0)	2.0 Fields (Retire fields in Centennial & Bud Brown Parks)	6.0 fields

Options to Provide the Equivalent of 11-12 Unlit (or 5-6 lit) Full-size/Senior fields by 2031

- a) Maintain the Senior fields in Henderson Park, Bud Brown Park, Centennial Park, Kuzmich Park and the Portuguese Cultural Centre.
- b) Continue to evaluate the option to provide one lit artificial turf field at either Henderson Park or at one of the high schools – the latter case in partnership with one of the school boards. One lit artificial turf facility equates to one to two lit natural turf fields, depending on how it is scheduled. However, to take full advantage of such a facility, the soccer community and other field sport groups (e.g., schools, football, rugby, field lacrosse, field hockey, Ultimate Frisbee, etc.) would have to be prepared to utilize the field on a seven-night per week schedule during the summer season and to generate sufficient uses well into the spring and fall seasons to justify the investment. *That is why location at a secondary school would generate the most utilization, as is the case in a growing number of communities.*
- c) Continue to attempt to reach an agreement with either or both school boards to share the best field at Bradford District High School and/or the new field at Holy Trinity High School.
- d) Build new Senior fields at Henderson Park as demand warrants, likely beginning with unlit facilities to meet the greater demand for early evening use. With a projected requirement for 11-12 unlit or 5-6 lit senior fields by 2031, and a current supply of the equivalent of 6.4 good to reasonable unlit fields (Henderson, Cericola, Kuzmich, Bud Brown and the Portuguese Cultural Centre), 2-3 lit senior fields could be located at Henderson Park. However, if one or more of the unlit Senior fields at the high schools become available for community use, the need for fields at Henderson Park would be reduced by one or two unlit facilities. If one of the new lit fields is artificial turf, the need for lit natural turf fields would be reduced by up to two lit facilities.

11. Mini Fields

The inventory of Mini fields will be increased by two in 2011 when the Hon. Earl Rowe Elem. School fields are returned to use, but will be reduced by one when the field is lost at Fred C. Cook Elementary School. The number will be further reduced by up to six fields if the fields in Taylor neighbourhood Park are retired, along with the three Mini fields that have been ‘shoehorned’ into Centennial Park.

Options to Provide the Equivalent of 13-14 Mini Fields by 2031

- a) Although not ideal, Mini fields can be located in neighbourhood parks, if the sites are large enough to accommodate these facilities and if on-site parking or nearby off-street parking is provided.
- b) Playing fields provided by school boards at Elementary schools can also be utilized for the community soccer program (often for practices) if the fields are of adequate size and quality (e.g., the two fields at Hon. Earl Rowe Elementary School and the larger west field at Fieldcrest Elementary school).
- c) Henderson Park is an appropriate location for future Mini fields, especially since concentration of rectangular fields at one well located site is ideal to support the regular soccer program, other field users and tournaments.

12. Micro Fields

Options to provide the equivalent of 8 Micro fields by 2031 include:

- a) Elementary schools (e.g., Sir William Osler);
- b) Sufficiently large Neighbourhood parks; and
- c) Larger Community and Town-wide/Regional scale parks, where other soccer facilities are provided.

Specifically, it is recommended that the Micro field in Centennial Park be retired, when an alternative is available. It is also recommended that the entire soccer program for U4-U6 be established at Henderson Park within five years. That would mean that the two fields at Sir William Osler Elem. School and the one field at Bud Brown Park would not need to be scheduled for regular play.

Micro fields do not have to be 'defined' facilities. Games for the youngest age groups can be played on undefined turf areas, utilizing cones and portable nets. In this way, open turf areas and larger playing fields can be temporarily configured as Micro fields for daytime and early evening use, if not being utilized for other activities or by older age groups for field sport activities.

Chapter Four: Ball Diamonds

4.1 Programs, Providers and Participants

Within the Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury, the community baseball/softball program is provided by five groups, with the assistance of the Leisure Services Department. The Municipality provides facility development, maintenance, scheduling and support to the sports groups. Refer to **Figure 13** for a profile of participants by group.

**Profile of Participants Registered in Organized Ball
Bradford West Gwillimbury, 2010**

Figure 13

Provider	Registration	Age Profile	Gender
Bradford Minor Softball and Baseball	168	4-19	Male: 146
	24	20-25	Female: 46
Bradford Mixed Three-Pitch	170	19-50+	Male: 115 (approx.) Female: 55 (approx.)
Bradford Sluggers	130	30-60	Male: 78 (approx.) Female: 52 (approx.)
Bradford Legion Slo-Pitch	213	37-40	Male: 213
Bond Head Mixed Slo-Pitch	76	18-70 (60% age 40+)	Male: 53 (approx.) Female: 23 (approx.)
Total	781		Male: 605 (77.5%) Female: 176 (22.5%)

Although the number registered in ball programs is significant, fewer people play ball locally than are registered in the soccer programs (781 for ball compared to 1,382 for soccer). At 77.5% of participants, a large majority of ball players are male - with male participation higher than female in all programs. Just over three quarters of participants are adult, ranging in age from 18 to 70 (613 adults registered in ball compared to 257 registered in soccer). Compared to soccer, there are far fewer children and youth playing ball (168 registered in ball compared to 1,125 registered in soccer in 2010). Participation in organized soccer is much more gender balanced.

Registration with Bradford Minor Softball for 2010 was as follows:

Category	Age	Registration
Blastball/T-Ball	4-6	36
Atom	7-8	48
Mite/Squirt	9-12	48
Peewee	13-14	24
Bantam/Midget	15-19	12
Junior	20-25	24

About three quarters of participants in each of the ball groups are Bradford West Gwillimbury residents.

4.2 Quantity, Size, Quality, Ownership and Distribution of Facilities

Quantity and Size – There are nine ball diamonds that are utilized in support of the community baseball/slo-pitch/fastball programs in Bradford West Gwillimbury. The diamonds located at St. Charles and at Fred C. Cook elementary schools are sub-standard, not utilized by the community ball program, and therefore, are not included in the detailed inventory and analysis. Three of the diamonds are rated as Senior, all of which are lit and located at Joe Magani Park. Two of these diamonds are laid out for softball and slo-pitch. Until recently, the infield of the largest diamond was delineated with turf to only support hardball. That was modified in the Spring of 2011 to support both hardball and softball. Located in Centennial Park, the other two lit diamonds are categorized as Intermediate in size and laid out as softball facilities. The remaining four scheduled diamonds are rated as Junior, based on size and quality, although the diamond located at Fieldcrest Elementary School is close to Intermediate in size. Two of the Junior diamonds are located at elementary schools and two are located in municipal parks.

Quality – All three of the Senior lit diamonds and the two Intermediate lit diamonds are rated as having ‘good’ infields and outfields, relative to what is expected for each of the three categories of facility. The backstops at the three Senior diamonds in Magani Park are in ‘poor’ condition. Only the Junior diamond at Lions Park One has an infield and outfield that is rated as ‘good’. The infields and outfields at the Luxury Park diamond and the facility at Fieldcrest School are rated as ‘moderate’ in quality. The diamond at Fuller Heights Park/W. H. Day Elementary School is rated as ‘poor’ and overlaps onto a small playing field that is not scheduled for community use.

The orientation of the five best and largest diamonds is reasonable, although none are aligned in the optimum north/northeast or south/southwest direction (on a line through home plate to second base). The five lit diamonds and the Junior diamond at Fieldcrest Elementary School are defined by outfield fences. None of the diamonds are tile-drained or irrigated.

Ownership – Seven of the nine scheduled ball diamonds that are utilized for the community ball programs are owned by the Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury. One diamond is located entirely on public school property and the ninth diamond straddles the boundary of Fuller Heights Park and W. H. Day Elementary School.

Distribution – All but three of the scheduled diamonds are located in the urban area. However, the three largest diamonds are located in Joe Magani Park which is located a good distance from the urban area, roughly in the central north part of the Municipality - which is considered relatively remote for many players. This limits the use of these diamonds by older children and youth. No ball diamonds are located in Bond Head, which is scheduled to increase in population to around 5,000. The two Intermediate-size diamonds are located in Centennial Park. Therefore, relative to the current and future population, the location of especially the Senior diamonds is not ideal.

**Inventory and Utilization of Ball Diamonds
Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury, 2010**

Figure 14

Diamond Category	Provider	Outfield Dimensions (Feet)	Utilization (based on 4 nights/week)	Notes
Senior (Lit) Joe Magani Park #1	BWG	290 LF, 312 RF, 340 CF	Early: 30.6%/Late: 5.5% Overall 18.1% (age 18+)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Slow-pitch - good infield & outfield, recently installed lights, good parking, bleachers, portable toilet, poor backstop, NE orientation ▪ Slow-pitch - good infield & outfield, good parking, bleachers, portable toilet, poor backstop, NE orientation ▪ Hardball - good infield & outfield, recently upgraded lights, good parking, bleachers, portable toilet, backstop not up to today's standard, SE orientation
Joe Magani Park #2	BWG	292 LF/RF, 295 CF	Early: 75%/Late: 56.9% Overall 66% (age 18+)	
Joe Magani Park #3	BWG	320 LF/RF, 390 CF	Early: 5.6%/Late: 4.2% Overall 4.9% (age 18+)	
Intermediate (Lit) Centennial Pk. (Evans)	BWG	220 LF/RF, 245 CF	Early: 50%/Late: 59.2% Overall 54.6% (age 7+)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Softball - good infield & outfield, good parking, bleachers, portable toilet, poor drainage, SE orientation ▪ Softball - good infield & outfield, good parking, bleachers, portable toilet, poor drainage, SE orientation
Centennial Pk. (Fallis)	BWG	225 LF, 220 RF, 245 CF	Early: 57.9%/Late: 84.2% Overall 71.1% (age 7+)	
Junior Lion's Park	BWG	100 LF, 130 RF, 115 CF	65.6% (age 4-6, games/practices)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Youth Softball – good infield & outfield, adeq. parking, no washrooms, NE orientation ▪ Youth Softball – moderate infield & outfield, small parking area, washrooms, WSW orient. ▪ Youth Softball – moderate infield & outfield, adeq. parking, no access to washrooms, SW orientation ▪ Youth Softball – poor infield & outfield, good parking, no access to washrooms, overlaps unscheduled playing field, South orientation
Luxury Park	BWG	90 LF, 75 RF, 100 CF	50% (age 4-6, practices)	
Fieldcrest Elem. School	SCDSB	200 LF, 210 RF, 225 CF Outfield fence	68.3% (age 4-6, practices)	
Fuller Heights Park/W. H. Day Elem. School	BWG/SCDSB	175 LF, 160 RF, 200 CF	33.9% (age 4-6, practices)	

Ownership: BWG (Bradford West Gwillimbury) SCDSB (Simcoe County District School Board)

4.3 Utilization of Facilities

The scheduled 2010 utilization of the ball diamonds by the community ball programs in Bradford West Gwillimbury was examined to determine the amount of use that facilities receive. The weekly schedule by month for each ball diamond was used as the data source. As is the case with playing fields, the actual amount of use can vary from the schedule, since not all of the time slots that are scheduled over the course of the season are always used. And sometimes, unscheduled use occurs. However, for the purposes of the analysis, the established schedule, including tournaments, has been employed. Each ball diamond was examined individually with the following observations and analysis.

For lit diamonds, an early and later evening time slot is available each night. To determine the degree of utilization, a **four-day per week** schedule (Monday to Thursday) was assumed, with one or two time slots per night, depending if the facility is lit. For some groups, three games per night are played at lit facilities, although, for consistency, only two time slots were allocated. Only tournaments and special events consumed daytime use. For each diamond, the maximum number of available time slots was calculated by multiplying one or two time slots per day times four days per week times the number of weeks that each diamond was regularly scheduled for use (13-20 weeks). The minimum length of the summer season was 13 weeks, which covered at least June, July and August. All non-tournament use was counted, even if the scheduled use was on a Friday, Saturday or Sunday. If part of a tournament fell on a Thursday, it was included in

the four-day ‘utilization’ calculation. Therefore, any Friday, Saturday and Sunday tournament use would increase *actual* total utilization.

4.3.1 Overall Observations Regarding Utilization

- ❑ For 2010, overall utilization of the five **lit Senior and Intermediate diamonds** ranged from 4.9% (Diamond #3 at Magani Park) to 71% (Fallis Softball Diamond at Centennial Park).
- ❑ The three most utilized facilities were the two Centennial Park diamonds along with Slo-pitch Diamond #2 at Joe Magani Park – all three exceeding 50%.
- ❑ The much lower use of two of the three diamonds at Joe Magani Park is due in part to location relative to where the majority of the population resides. With so much unused capacity, adult participants can be selective and many have chosen to use the smaller diamonds located within urban Bradford.
- ❑ The summer season for the Magani diamonds was 18 weeks, while for the Centennial Park diamonds, the season was 19 weeks. Therefore, available time slots varied from 144 for the diamonds at Magani Park to 152 for the diamonds at Centennial Park.
- ❑ For the Magani Park diamonds, utilization of the early evening time slots exceeded the later time slots, while for the Centennial Park diamonds, utilization of the late time slots exceeded the early time slots, with the Fallis Diamond used the most under the lights.
- ❑ For all but Diamond #1 at Magani Park, June was the busiest month.
- ❑ Fridays were the least utilized day of the week.
- ❑ For the most part, Fridays and Saturdays were only utilized for tournaments.
- ❑ Utilization of the four **Junior diamonds** ranged from a low of 34% (Fuller Heights Park/ W. H. Day Elementary School) to a high of 68% (Fieldcrest Elementary School).
- ❑ Junior diamonds were utilized by 4-6 year olds for Blastball and T-Ball games and practices. The school diamonds and the Luxury Park facility were only used for practices.
- ❑ For the Junior diamonds, the season was shorter – beginning in late May or early June and ending within or at the end of August (13-15 weeks).
- ❑ Use of the Junior diamonds focused on Monday to Thursday evenings.
- ❑ No tournaments were scheduled at the Junior diamonds.

4.3.2 Utilization by Adults and Children/Youth

For the 2010 season, scheduled utilization of all ball diamonds totaled 1,798.5 hours. Utilization was highest by adults at 1,003 hours, while total use by children and youth was 795.5 hours. The 1,798.5 hours of total use in 2010 was significantly lower than the previous three years (2,097 hours in 2009 and 2,064 hours in 2008). The lower overall use in 2010 was attributed to the significant decline in use by children and youth (795.5 hours in 2010, compared to 1,193 hours in 2009 and 1,072.5 hours in 2008). Total use by adults was up slightly in 2010 at 1,003 hours, compared to 904 hours in 2009 and 991 hours in 2008. See **Figure 15** for details.

**Utilization of Ball Diamonds by Adults and Children/Youth
Bradford West Gwillimbury, 2008-2010**

Figure 15

Year/Season	Adult Utilization	Children/Youth Utilization	Total Utilization
2010	1,003 hours	795.5 hours	1,798.5 hours
2009	904 hours	1,193 hours	2,087 hours
2008	991 hours	1,072.5 hours	2,064 hours

4.3.3 Utilization Statistics for Individual Facilities

See below for the utilization statistics for each facility that was booked for community ball programs in 2010.

Joe Magani Park Diamond #1 (Senior Lit)

- 144 time slots were available, based on 4 days/week x two time slots per night x 18 weeks (mid May – mid September, including holidays).
- The early time slot was utilized at 30.6%.
- The late time slot was utilized at 5.5%.
- Overall utilization was 18.1%.
- Principle user was adults with 228.5 hours (youth: 2.0 hours).
- The facility was used the most in July (8 times), followed by June (6 times), May (5 times), August (5 times) and September (2 times).
- 3 days/evenings were scheduled for tournaments.
- Used mostly on Sundays (3:30-8:45) – May through September (Bradford Sluggers and Adult Mixed three-pitch).**

Joe Magani Park Diamond #2 (Senior Lit)

- 144 time slots were available, based on 4 days/week x two time slots per night x 18 weeks (mid May – mid September, including holidays).
- The early time slot was utilized at 75%.
- The late time slot was utilized at 56.9%.
- Overall utilization was 66%.
- The facility was most heavily used in June (31 times), followed by July (23 times), August (20 times), September (11 times), and May (10 times).
- 5 days/evenings were scheduled for tournaments.
- Principle user was adults with 369.5 hours (youth: 18.0 hours).
- There were eight weekday afternoon bookings in May (Holy Trinity High School Ball).
- There were 12 Sunday afternoon non-tournament bookings (Bradford Sluggers).
- There was almost no use on Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays throughout the season and Thursdays in August and September.**

Joe Magani Park Diamond #3 (Senior Lit)

- 144 time slots were available, based on 4 days/week x two time slots per night x 18 weeks (mid May – mid September, including holidays).
- The early time slot was utilized at 5.6%.
- The late time slot was utilized at 4.2%.
- Overall utilization was 4.9%.

- Principle user was adults with 30.0 hours (youth: 4.0 hours).
- The facility was used mostly on Thursdays in June** (6 times), followed by one two-hour evening booking July (2.9%).
- There were no scheduled activities in May, August or September, other than two weekday afternoon rentals in May.
- No tournaments were scheduled.

Centennial Park – Fallis Diamond (Intermediate Lit)

- 152 time slots were available, based on 4 days/week x two time slots per night x 19 weeks (early May – mid September, including holidays).
- The early time slot was utilized at 57.9%.
- The late time slot was utilized at 84.2%.
- Overall utilization was 71.1%.
- Use was well balanced with adults at 206 hours and youth with 203.5 hours.
- The facility was most heavily used in June (37 times), followed by July (28 times), August (25 times), May (12 times) and September (6 times).
- 15 days/evenings were scheduled for tournaments.
- Fridays were open, except when scheduled for a tournament.
- Saturdays were utilized for tournaments and special events.
- In May, the Separate School Board (Mother Teresa Elementary School) used the diamond on ten daytime occasions for regular play and a tournament.
- Used every day, but lightest on Mondays, Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays after mid July and throughout September.**

Centennial Park – Evans Diamond (Intermediate Lit)

- 152 time slots were available, based on 4 days/week x two time slots per night x 19 weeks (early May – mid September, including holidays).
- The early time slot was utilized at 50%.
- The late time slot was utilized at 59.2%.
- Overall utilization was 54.6%.
- Use was fairly even with youth at 178.5 hours and adults with 169 hours.
- The facility was most heavily used in June (35 times), followed by July (22 times), August (15 times) and May (11 times).
- 17 days/evenings were scheduled for tournaments.
- Fridays were open, except when scheduled for a tournament.
- Saturdays were utilized for tournaments and special events.
- In May and June, the separate school board (Mother Teresa and Holy Trinity schools) used the diamond on eleven daytime occasions for regular play and two tournaments.
- Used every day, but lightest on Thursdays (except in June), Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays – not a lot of late night use in August – almost no use in September.**

Lion’s Park Diamond (Junior)

- 64 time slots were available, based on 4 days/week over a 15 week season (two weeks in May and from early June to the end of August).
- Since the facility is not lit, there are only ‘early’ time slots available, which were utilized at 65.6%.
- Children, age 4-6 were the only users with 75 hours.

- The facility was used the most in July (12 times), followed by August (11 times), June (10 times) and May (9 times).
- There were no scheduled activities in September.
- No tournaments were scheduled at this facility.
- Except for two bookings on a Tuesday in May and June - Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays and Tuesdays were not utilized.**

Luxury Park Diamond (Junior)

- 52 time slots were available, based on 4 days/week over a 13 week season (June – August).
- Since the facility is not lit, there are only ‘early’ time slots available, which were utilized at 50%. Actual utilization may be lower than scheduled.
- Children, age 4-6 were the only users with 40.5 hours.
- The facility was used the most in July and August (9 times each), followed by June (8 times).
- There were no scheduled activities in September and only one booking on the last day in May.
- No tournaments were scheduled at this facility.
- Except for one Friday booking in July, Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays, Tuesdays and most Wednesdays were not utilized.**

Fieldcrest Elementary School Diamond (Junior)

- 60 time slots were available, based on 4 days/week over a 15 week season (two weeks in May – the end of August).
- Since the facility is not lit, there are only ‘early’ time slots available, which were utilized at 68.3%.
- Children, age 4-6 were the only users with 63 hours.
- The facility was used the most in June (13 times), followed by July (11 times), August (10 times) and May (7 times).
- No tournaments were scheduled at this facility.
- There were no scheduled activities in September.
- Tuesdays were booked most often (14 of 16 weeks).
- Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays were not booked, and Mondays and Wednesdays were light.**

Fuller Heights Park/W. H. Day Elementary School Diamond (Junior)

- 56 time slots were available, based on 4 days/week over a 14 week season (one week in May – the end of August).
- Since the facility is not lit, there are only ‘early’ time slots available, which were utilized at 33.9%.
- Children, age 4-6 were the only users with 28.5 hours.
- The facility was used the most in June (6 times), followed by July and August (5 times each), and May (3 times).
- No tournaments were scheduled at this facility.
- There were no scheduled activities in September and only three in May.
- Almost all of the bookings were for Tuesdays and Thursdays.**

Tournaments

In 2010, ten tournaments were scheduled, five of which comprised adult teams. The Centennial Park diamonds were used the most (13 of the 22 days and evenings associated with five of the eight tournaments). The diamonds at Joe Magani Park were the other facilities used for tournaments (total of eight days and evenings between Diamonds #1 and #2).

4.4 Issues

Centennial Park – Location Trumps the Small Size of the Diamonds

Even though the two lit diamonds located in Centennial Park are well used by children (age 7-12), youth and adults, older youth and adults would prefer diamonds with larger outfields. One of the reasons that these diamonds are used as often as they are by adults and older youth is the preferred location of the facilities within urban Bradford and their appeal for tournaments due to close proximity to restaurants, motels and shopping. Due to site constraints, there is currently insufficient room to extend the outfields of these facilities.

Joe Magani Park – Location and Setting Limits Appeal and Use

At around 30%, overall utilization of the three lit Senior diamonds at Joe Magani Park is very low. Only Diamond #2 is well used (66%). There are three key issues that reduce the appeal and utilization of this baseball complex:

- The remote rural location, with no nearby services and a significant distance to travel for most residents;
- Insufficient support facilities and the amenities typically associated with a cluster of lit Senior diamonds (e.g., washrooms/change room/club house, food concession, drinking water at each diamond, children's playground, picnic areas and shelters, walking trails, etc.);
- the design of the infield of Diamond #3, which until recently, was suitable only for hardball; and
- the backstops are in need of upgrade to meet contemporary standards for Senior diamonds.

Luxury Park Ball Diamond is Less Appealing

Although this diamond is scheduled mostly on Monday and Thursday evenings by Bradford Minor Softball for practice for 4-6 year olds, actual use is said to be likely lower. Even though the facility is of better quality than the diamond at Fuller Heights Park/W. H. Day El. School, it is less popular. This may be due in part to the confined, land-locked nature of the park - surrounded by housing with no street frontage. It is also the smallest of the Junior diamonds.

Limitations for Tournaments

The appeal of the two clusters of lit diamonds for out-of-town tournaments is below the norm due to a number of factors:

- The two diamonds that are closest to restaurants, shopping, and local and regional motels are under-sized for adult and older youth play, especially for competitive touring teams, and there are only two of these medium-size diamonds in this cluster.
- Three or more lit Senior diamonds are ideal for tournaments and for Bradford West Gwillimbury, the only cluster of three diamonds is located in Joe Magani Park, which is remote and minimally serviced at present.

- ❑ Social events, like BBQs and an on-site beer tent are a strong draw for tournaments. The Municipality has a policy that prohibits special occasion permits to license a designated portion of a park. This is complicated by the fact that many tournaments are sponsored by a beer company.

4.5 Participation and Projected Demand

4.5.1 Current and Recent Participation

Registration in **minor softball** declined sharply in 2007 (221 to 157) but has remained relatively steady over the past four years in the 157 to 168 range, with a slight increase in 2010. Over the past five years, registration in **minor baseball** was highest in 2009 at 91 compared to 60-65 between 2006 and 2008. However, in 2010, the program was cancelled. See **Figure 16** for details.

Although hours of use of ball diamonds by children and youth increased slightly in 2009 (1,193 hours) over 2008 (1,072.5 hours), use declined significantly in 2010 (795.5 hours), impacted mostly by the cancelation of the hardball program.

The lower demand for hardball (compared to softball) and the cancellation of the program in 2010 has reduced the utilization of the dedicated lit hardball facility in Joe Magani Park (Diamond #3).

Registration by Children and Youth in Softball and Baseball, 2006-2010, Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury

Figure 16

Sport	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Softball	221	157	156	154	168
Baseball	65	60	65	91	0
Total	286	217	221	245	168

For **adults**, registration in **slo-pitch** showed a significant increase in 2007 (334 to 571), remained steady from 2007 to 2009 and then increased slightly in 2010 to 589. In 2010, there were 24 participants in the Junior softball program offer by Bradford Minor Softball who were actually adult (age 20-25). That raised the total number of adults registered in softball and slo-pitch in 2010 to 613. See **Figure 17** for details re: slo-pitch registration.

Hours of use of ball diamonds by adults has been relatively steady over the past three years with a slight increase in 2010 (1,003 hours) compared to 904 hours in 2009 and 991 hours in 2008.

**Registration by Adult Slo-Pitch, 2006-2010
Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury**

Figure 17

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
334	571	572	572	589

4.5.2 Participation Rates and Projected Registration in Child, Youth and Adult Ball to 2031

With the aging of the Echo generation (the children of the big Baby Boom generation) into their late teen and young adult years (age 17-32 in 2011) and a smaller generation of children and youth replacing them, the size of the market of available children and youth to participate in softball and hardball is shrinking across Ontario, and with the participation rate declining with age (particularly after about age 10), it is likely that the demand by children and youth will continue to decline for fifteen to twenty years. The only circumstances that could halt a decline in demand is if the *participation rate* of the shrinking market of children and youth increases and/or the number of children and youth increases locally due to a significant increase in the total population of the community over the next decade or two. Recently, registration and the participation rate for softball and hardball by children and youth have been declining in Bradford West Gwillimbury. However, the total population is projected to increase significantly over the next twenty years and even though the *percentage* of children and youth age 4-19 will initially decline from 26.5% to 23.9% between 2011 and 2021, the percentage is projected to increase to 27.1% by 2031. The actual number of children and youth is projected to increase by around 2,100 (37%) over the next ten years and by approximately 4,400 (76%) by 2031 - thus providing a larger pool of potential ball players. That increase will be due to the overall growth in the population of the community.

And, with swelling numbers generated by the maturing Echo Generation, there is potential for the demand from young and middle age adults to increase – if they can be convinced to continue to play in sufficient numbers, or introduce or re-engage themselves into adult ball programs. However, even if the participation rate for adults remains steady, there will be increasing numbers of participants as detailed below. For adults, there are indications that the participation rate could in fact increase from the current level.

To calculate current participation rates, registration was compared to the estimate of the current number of residents within the age range of each group being analyzed; for example: age 4-19 representing children and youth, age 20-59 representing adults, age 4-6 representing children using Junior diamonds, and age 7-59 representing children, youth and adults using Intermediate and Senior diamonds. The approximate 2010 population for each age group was calculated by subtracting the anticipated 2011 growth from the 2011 figures for each age group.

Without a longer history of participation by each age group, it is impossible to make accurate predictions about future participation rates. Therefore, the anticipated participation rate for each age group should be checked against the *actual* participation rate every five years when new census figures are available, and adjustments made where necessary to the rates for each group and the impact on projected facility requirements.

For children and youth playing organized *softball and baseball*, the combined participation rate *declined* from 5% of the 4-19 population in 2006 to 2.9% by 2010, based on the estimated 2010 population of 5,765 for this age group. For softball alone, the participation rate declined from 3.9% in 2006 to 2.9% by 2010. Part of that decline in registration for softball can be explained by the fact that the population of children and youth did not grow during that five year period

and the 5-14 age group actually declined in number. However, it must be noted that the participation rate for softball also declined during this five-year period.

Looking ahead, it is possible that the participation rate will continue to decline, but it could also remain stable. Given that, a participation rate of 2.8% has been selected for projecting future demand (anticipating some further eroding of the participation rate). Combining this with the projected population growth for this age group, the number of children and youth participating in softball and baseball in subsequent years would be as follows. For reference, participation by this 4-19 age group in 2010 was 168.

□ 2016	180	+7%
□ 2021	221	+ 32%
□ 2026	250	+ 49%
□ 2031	283	+ 68%

However, given the decline in the participation rate between 2006 and 2010, it cannot be guaranteed that a participation rate of 2.8% will be maintained over the next twenty years.

For adults (age 20-59), the participation rate for softball and slo-pitch *increased* significantly from 2.36% of the age 20-59 population in 2006 to 3.92% by 2010, based on an estimated 2010 population of 15,650 for this age group.

Looking ahead and utilizing a participation rate of 4%, the number of adults participating in softball and slo-pitch in subsequent years would be as follows, based on projected population growth for this age group. For reference, participation by this age group in 2010 was 613.

□ 2016	813	+ 33%
□ 2021	1,000	+ 63%
□ 2026	1,047	+ 71%
□ 2031	1,097	+ 79%

Given the growth in the participation rate between 2006 and 2010, it cannot be guaranteed that the participation rate will not exceed 4% for adults over the next twenty years. The *predicted* participation rate should be checked against the *actual* participation rate every five years when new census figures are available.

4.5.3 Projected Potential Growth in Demand by Category of Ball Diamond

Junior Diamonds are currently utilized for Blastball and T-Ball by **children age 4-6**. In 2006, there were 900 children age 4-6 in Bradford West Gwillimbury. By 2011, it is projected that this age group will have remained relatively unchanged, but will see significant increases in subsequent years (1,182 by 2016, 1,648 by 2021, 1,917 by 2026 and 2,053 by 2031). Currently, the number in this age group that are participating in the ball program is only 36, producing a participation rate of 4%, based the estimated 2010 population for this age group of 901.

Looking ahead and utilizing a participation rate of 4%, the number of children participating will increase every five years in the following way, based on projected population growth for this age group. For reference, participation by this age group in 2010 was 36.

☐ 2016	47	+ 31%
☐ 2021	66	+ 83%
☐ 2026	76	+ 111%
☐ 2031	82	+ 128%

Intermediate and Senior Diamonds are currently utilized by **children, youth and adults** from **age 7 to around 59**. In 2006, there were 18,940 children, youth and adults age 7-59 in Bradford West Gwillimbury. By 2011, it is projected that this age group will have increased to 20,981, and will see significant increases in subsequent years (25,572 by 2016, 31,242 by 2021, 33,198 by 2026 and 35,656 by 2031). Currently, the number participating in the various ball programs for this age group is 745 which produces a participation rate of 3.6%, based on the estimated 2010 population for this age group of 20,525.

Looking ahead and utilizing a participation rate of 3.7%, the number of participating children, youth and adults (age 7-59) will increase every five years in the following way, based on projected population growth for this age group. For reference, participation by this age group in 2010 was 745.

☐ 2016	946	+ 27%
☐ 2021	1,156	+ 55%
☐ 2026	1,228	+ 65%
☐ 2031	1,319	+ 77%

Given that children age 7-12 and youth age 13-19 typically utilize Senior diamonds in the early time slot and adults typically utilize these facilities in the later time slot during weekday evenings, it is important to also examine the projected growth in demand for both the 7-19 and the 20-59 age groups.

Age 7-19

In 2010, there were 96 participants in the **Atom and Mite/Squirt** categories (age 7-12), and 36 participating in the **Peewee and Bantam/Midget** categories (age 13-19) - totaling 132 participants age 7-19. That figure of 132 represented a participation rate of 2.7%, based on the estimated 2010 population for this age group of 4,865. Although an exact participation rate is not available for 2006, given the decline in the rate for age 4-19, it is certain that the participation rate for this 7-19 age group also declined.

In 2006, there were 4,810 children and youth age 7-19 in Bradford West Gwillimbury. That number is projected to slowly increase in subsequent years to 4,880 by 2011, 5,240 by 2016, 6,254 by 2021, 7,029 by 2026 and 8,149 by 2031.

Looking ahead and utilizing a participation rate of 2.6% (anticipating a further decline in the rate), and the projected increase in the population of this age group, the number of children and youth (age 7-19) participating in baseball will increase every five years in the following way. For reference, participation by this age group in 2010 was 132.

☐ 2016	147	+ 11%
☐ 2021	175	+ 33%
☐ 2026	197	+ 49%
☐ 2031	228	+ 73%

Age 20-59

In 2010, there were 24 participants in the **Junior Softball** program (age 20-25) and 589 participating in the **other adult** categories, totaling 613 participants age 20-59. That 613 figure represented a participation rate of 3.9%, based on an estimated 2010 population of 15,650 for this age group. By comparison, the participation rate in 2006 was 2.4%. Based on the age profile of the male and female adult ball groups that are currently established in Bradford West Gwillimbury, there is very little opportunity for young adults in their twenties to participate in organized softball, slo-pitch or baseball. However, with the large maturing Echo generation (age 17-32 in 2011), there is considerable potential for growth in participation by this age group and for leagues to be established to cater to the very young adult market. As well, the established adult ball groups are not actively marketing their sport and seeking new participants.

In 2006, there were 14,130 adults age 20-59 in Bradford West Gwillimbury. That population number is projected to increase in subsequent years to 20,332 by 2016, 24,988 by 2021, 26,169 by 2026 and 27,417 by 2031.

Looking ahead and utilizing a participation rate of 4% (which may be low), and the projected increase in the population of this age group, the number of participating adults (age 20-59) will increase every five years in the following way. For reference, participation by this age group in 2010 was 613.

□ 2016	813	+ 33%
□ 2021	1,000	+ 63%
□ 2026	1,047	+ 71%
□ 2031	1,097	+ 79%

4.6 Conclusions

4.6.1 Registration and Participation Rates Have Declined for Children and Youth, but Have Increased for Adults

Registration in minor softball declined sharply in 2007, but has remained relatively steady over the past four years with a slight increase in 2010. Registration in minor baseball was highest in 2009 at 91; however, in 2010, the program was cancelled. Although use of ball diamonds by children and youth increased slightly in 2009 over 2008, use declined significantly in 2010, impacted mostly by the cancelation of the hardball program. Participation declined by 40% over the past five years, with 168 children and youth registered in 2010.

For adults, registration in slo-pitch showed a significant increase in 2007, remained steady from 2007 to 2009 and then increased slightly in 2010 - with 613 adults participating in organized ball, up from 334 in 2006 (an 84% increase). However, hours of use of ball diamonds by adults has been relatively steady over the past three years with a slight increase in 2010.

Over the past five years, participation rates have declined for children and youth, but have increased for adults, and were as follows for the various age groups utilizing the different categories of ball diamonds in 2010:

<input type="checkbox"/> Children, age 4-6 (Junior diamonds)	4%
<input type="checkbox"/> Children and youth, age 4-19 (Junior, Intermediate & Senior diamonds)	2.9%, down from 3.9% for softball in 2006
<input type="checkbox"/> Children and youth, age 7-19 (Intermediate & Senior diamonds)	2.7%
<input type="checkbox"/> Children, youth and adults, age 7-59 (Intermediate & Senior diamonds)	3.6%
<input type="checkbox"/> Adults, age 20-59 (Senior diamonds)	3.9%, up from 2.4% in 2006
<input type="checkbox"/> Children, youth and adults, age 4-59	3.6%, up from 3.1% in 2006

4.6.2 Adequacy of Facilities to Meet Current Needs

There is currently 60% excess supply of Senior lit ball diamonds, 15% excess capacity of Intermediate diamonds and 25% excess supply of Junior diamonds, even basing percentage of utilization on a four-night per week schedule and considering 75% utilization as ‘full capacity’. When Senior and Intermediate level diamonds are combined, the excess capacity equates to 42%.

Although the smaller Intermediate scale diamonds at Centennial Park are well used by youth and adults, the main reason for the high level of use is their location within the urban area. Older youth and adults would much prefer larger outfield, but location trumps size. Therefore, even though the analysis will indicate that additional Intermediate level diamonds will be required before Senior level diamonds – based on the larger surplus of Senior diamonds, these larger-scale diamonds should be provided in place of Intermediate diamonds to increase flexibility for use by various age groups, especially youth and adults.

The quality of the Senior and Intermediate diamonds is reasonable for the level of play, although none of the diamonds are oriented in the ideal 10 degrees north-northeast to reduce the impact of the setting sun for evening play. The backstops at the three Magani Park diamonds require upgrade. None of the larger diamonds are irrigated or tile-drained. Until the Spring of 2011, the infield design for the Number 3 diamond at Magani Park restricted use to hardball only.

The quality and adequacy of Junior diamonds varies from good for the Lion’s Park diamond through moderate to poor for the Fuller Heights Park/W. H. Day Elementary School facility.

A few other issues were noted in Section 4.4 outlining concerns with the diamonds in Joe Magani Park and Luxury Park, as well as impediments to tournaments.

The remote location of the Senior diamonds relative to most of the current and future population is problematic and this is reflected in utilization.

4.6.3 Suitability of Current Supply to Meet Future Needs

Based on projected participation rates and expected growth in the population, it is predicted that the future need for Junior Diamonds will surpass current supply by around 2017. However, the facility at Fuller Heights Park/W. H. Day Elementary School is inadequate and the facility in Luxury Park is not popular. Therefore, the current supply of Junior diamonds may already be close to fully utilized.

When Senior and Intermediate diamonds are combined, the current supply should be sufficient until around 2031, based on participation rates and the projected growth in the population.

4.6.4 Opportunities

Senior Diamonds

One opportunity to provide the next Senior ball diamond is to add a fourth diamond to the three Senior diamonds at Joe Magani Park. However, that would leave two diamonds at Centennial Park, which is not ideal to support tournament activities. The remoteness and currently underserved nature of Joe Magani Park detracts from the appeal of that location for tournaments. However, if significant improvements are made to Joe Magani Park, its appeal will increase.

If Centennial Park was to ever undergo major redevelopment and or enlargement, that would be the time to consider the future of the two under-sized diamonds – with the options to retain and enlarge them or move them to another site to allow for other uses of the park. If the diamonds were to be moved, that would open up Centennial Park, principally for non-sport uses, which may be an appropriate fit with a rejuvenated downtown and the eventual expansion of opportunities for arts and culture programming, events and festivals that will be required to meet steadily increasing demand.

Junior Diamonds

Opportunities to locate additional Junior diamonds include larger neighbourhood parks and school sites, if adequate facilities can be developed and maintained through agreements with the school boards. Given the expected population growth in Bond Head, a Junior diamond will be required in that community.

4.6.5 Support to Volunteers

It is clear that adequate support to the volunteer-based ball groups who provide the leadership to each organization/league; recruit, train and retain the many volunteers; train/teach/coach the players; schedule the facilities, games and tournaments; umpire the games; and promote the sport is essential to their success in growing their leagues and sustaining their organizations.

4.7 Facility Requirements and Recommended Provision Strategy

4.7.1 Recommended Provision Guidelines

The recommended provision guidelines are influenced by the future participation rate that has been projected for the age group that uses each category of ball diamond. As noted above, the projected participation rates are influenced by current and past participation patterns and assumptions about potential future demand for each age level. For Junior diamonds, the recommended provision level reflects the current participation rate which is not anticipated to increase and may in fact decline, as it has recently. For Intermediate and Senior lit diamonds, the recommended provision levels reflect the possibility for an increasing participation rate for adults and relatively stable participation rates for youth and the older children who utilize Intermediate diamonds.

The determination of facility requirements to meet current needs is based on a comparison of the current combined utilization of all of the ball diamonds in each category to the amount of use that can be accommodated by all of the diamonds in each category – based on a four-day per week schedule and setting a target of 75% as the measure of ‘full capacity’. This 75% figure was established to recognize that not every available time slot can be scheduled due to the reliance on the availability of volunteers to operate the various programs, especially for children and youth; and the need to allow flexibility for rain-outs. The four-day per week schedule recognizes the pattern of use that has been the norm, especially for child and youth programs. In recognition that adults are increasingly utilizing Sunday evenings and if more tournaments are scheduled, a five-day per week schedule for Senior and Intermediate diamonds may be a more accurate reflection of the utilization of lit Senior and Intermediate diamonds in the near future.

To determine the current requirement for Junior diamonds, the following calculation was made. First, the total number of time slots available for the four scheduled Junior diamonds for the 2010 season was determined to be 232 (4 nights per week times the number of weeks in the season for each diamond). At 75%, full capacity would equate to 174 time slots. Actual utilization totaled 128 time slots. Therefore, current use can be accommodated by 3 diamonds operating at 75% capacity. That figure was used as the measure of ‘adequate supply’.

To estimate facility requirements for Junior diamonds in 2011, 2016, 2021, 2026 and 2031, the estimate of future growth in demand (based on participation rates and expected population growth for the 4-6 age group) was applied to the base figure of three diamonds. A recommended provision guideline for Junior diamonds was calculated to align approximately with the projected growth in demand. In the case of Junior diamonds, the provision guideline was established at **1 diamond per 300 4-6 year olds**. The provision guideline and the application of the participation rate each projected a need for 6.8 diamonds by 2031 or 2.8 more that are currently scheduled.

The same process was employed to determine the current requirement for lit Senior and lit Intermediate diamonds, and to project future facility requirements. The recommended provision guideline for Senior lit diamonds was established at **1 lit diamond per 12,000 20-59 year olds** which allows for a slight increase in the participation rate over the next twenty years. The recommended provision guideline for Intermediate lit diamonds was established at **1 lit diamond**

per 11,000 7-59 year olds which also allows for a slight increase in the participation rate for adults over the next twenty years.

Refer to **Figure 18**, which provides the details regarding current supply, provision levels and facilities required to meet current needs; as well as recommended provision guidelines and future facility requirements. **Figure 19** notes facility requirements for each level of ball diamond, accounting for current supply.

Recommended Provision Guidelines and Projected ‘Growth-Related’ Facility Requirements for Ball Diamonds, Bradford West Gwillimbury, 2011-2031 **Figure 18**

Diamond Categories (age range of users)	Current Supply (available facilities)	Current Provision Level ¹	Facility Requirements to Meet Current Needs ²	Recommended Provision Guideline	Projected Facility Requirements				
					2011 (27,092)	2016 (33,823)	2021 (42,507)	2026 (46,853)	2031 (50,500)
Senior Lit (age 20-59)	3 lit (all BWG)	1 lit diamond:5,217 20-59 year olds	1.2 lit diamonds	1 lit diamond:12,000 20-59 year olds	(16,102) 1.3	(20,332) 1.7	(24,988) 2.1	(26,169) 2.2	(27,417) 2.3
Intermediate Lit (age 7-59)	2 lit (all BWG)	1 lit diamond:10,263 7-59 year olds	1.7 lit diamonds	1 lit diamond:11,000 7-59 year olds	(20,981) 1.9	(25,572) 2.3	(31,242) 2.8	(33,198) 3.0	(35,656) 3.2
Junior (age 4-6)	4 (2 BWG) (1 SCDSB) (1 BWG/ SCDSB)	1 diamond:225 4-6 year olds	3.0	1 diamond:300 4-6 year olds	(902) 3.0	(1,182) 3.9	(1,648) 5.5	(1,917) 6.4	(2,053) 6.8

Note:

¹Based on the diamonds that were available and scheduled for use for the community baseball program in 2010.

²Based on a 4 day/week schedule, a 75% utilization target, and an estimated 2010 population of: 15,650 age 20-59; 20,525 age 7-59; and 900 age 4-6.

‘Growth-Related’ Requirement for Facilities in Addition to Existing to 2031 **Figure 19**

Year and Level of Facility	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Senior Lit	surplus of 1.7	surplus of 1.3	surplus of 0.9	surplus of 0.8	surplus of 0.7
Intermediate Lit	surplus of 0.1	0.3	0.8	1.0	1.2
Senior and Intermediate Combined	surplus of 1.8	surplus of 1.0	surplus of 0.1	0.2	0.5
Junior	surplus of 1.0	surplus of 0.1	1.5	2.4	2.8

In examining the projected requirements for Senior and Intermediate lit diamonds, it is recommended that the number required for each of these categories of ball diamond be combined, since additional Intermediate lit diamonds should be built as Senior lit diamonds to increase the flexibility of utilization. Allowing for that, it is projected that another lit Senior ball diamond will not be required until near the end of the planning period, around 2031 – unless the participation rate by youth and/or adults increases significantly beyond what is projected.

4.7.2 Recommended Provision Strategy

The first eight recommendations are general in nature and apply to the way facilities should ideally be provided. The recommendations that follow provide more specific direction about facility needs in each category, timing and provision strategy.

1. Municipal Sites

Focus most of the community ball program on municipal facilities where more control can be exercised over suitable quality and availability – especially for lit facilities.

2. Lighting to Optimize Facilities

All Senior- and Intermediate-level diamonds should be lit to optimize this highest quality facility and to support later evening use by adults. In future, required Intermediate diamonds should be built as Senior diamonds to increase flexibility for use.

3. Quality Turf to Optimize Facilities

Full-size/senior and Intermediate-level diamonds should be irrigated and tile-drained to produce higher quality playing surfaces and to support higher levels of use.

4. Optimum Layout

Ideally orient Senior- and Intermediate-level diamonds in a north northeast/south-south west direction to reduce the impact of the setting sun in the western sky for evening play.

5. Locate Major Facilities in Larger Parks

Locate Senior- and Intermediate-level diamonds in Community-level or Town-wide/Regional parks, in part to reduce the negative impact of lighting and extended evening use on nearby residences, and to reduce the impact of traffic. Examples include Joe Magani, Centennial, and Henderson parks.

6. Cluster Major Facilities

Ideally, cluster Senior- and Intermediate-level diamonds in groupings of at least three to optimize the adult volunteers who supervise the ball program, to reduce the requirement for as many sites with support facilities such as parking and washrooms, and to support tournaments.

7. Provide Support Facilities and Features for Major Venues

Particularly where facilities are grouped, provide either portable or permanent washrooms, a drinking fountain (ideally at each diamond, if the facilities are not located in close proximity to one another), shade areas for spectators, a children's playground and adequate on-site parking. In suitable locations, a picnic shelter, a snack bar/food concession, and walking trails are ideal additional support amenities.

8. Support Volunteers

Adequate support must be provided by the Leisure Services Department to the volunteers who provide leadership, organizational support, coaching and supervision to ensure that adequate qualified volunteers are available to support and promote each program.

9. Senior and Intermediate Diamonds

The requirement for one additional Intermediate lit diamond by around 2021/2022 will be offset by the anticipated surplus of Senior lit diamonds through to 2031 and beyond. As introduced earlier, this next required Intermediate lit diamond should be built as a Senior lit diamond to provide greater scheduling flexibility. However, that new facility will not be required for fifteen to twenty years.

10. Junior Diamonds

Continue to consult with minor ball to determine why the diamond in Luxury Park is unpopular. If a solution is not feasible, allocate another diamond to support the Blast-ball/T-Ball program. Keep in mind that only three diamonds are required to meet current and near-future needs.

As an opportunity becomes available in the next few years to provide another Junior diamond, cease to schedule the Junior diamond in Fuller Park/W. H. Day Elementary School for the Blast-ball/T-Ball program.

In addition to the above, three more Junior diamonds (making seven in total) will be required by 2031 and as follows, depending on actual population growth and the participation rate for the 4-6 year old group:

- 2018 (five in total)
- 2023 (six in total)
- 2031 (seven in total)

Consider providing one of the future Junior diamonds in a future park within the Bond Head development area. The remainder should be located within urban Bradford.

These Junior diamonds should ideally be provided in municipal parks where there is either on-site parking or where parking can be shared at an adjacent school or church - to keep parking off residential streets.

It is recommend that the backstop at the Fieldcrest Elementary School diamond by upgraded (2011-2016).

11. Joe Magani Park

It is recommended that Joe Magani Park be developed into the premier destination for adult ball and tournaments.

In the near future, a master plan should be prepared to guide the future development of Joe Magani Park - to optimize the opportunity of this major park.

In the planning, consideration should be given to the following:

- Rebuild and upgrade the backstops at all three diamonds (2011-2016)
- When feasible, remove the under-sized soccer field (2011-2016)
- Well defined parking and vehicular access into and within the site (2011-2016)
- Washrooms - located at a main/central structure and at remote ball diamonds as required (2011-2021)
- Change rooms (2011-2021)
- Food concession (2011-2021)
- Picnic area(s) with shelter(s) and BBQs - suitable for families and to support tournament activities (2011-2021)
- Children's play area, possibly with a water feature (2011-2021)
- Walking/hiking trails and a pedestrian circulation system to support the ball diamonds and other uses (2011-2026)
- Fourth Senior lit diamond (2025-2030)

Ball Diamond Requirements to 2031 – Combining ‘Growth-Related’ Needs and ‘Replacement/Relocation’ Requirements to Meet the Recommended Higher Service Standard, Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury

Figure 20

Facility Categories	Growth-Related Requirements	Requirements to Meet a Higher Service Standard	Total Requirement for Additional Diamonds
Senior and Intermediate Lit Diamonds (<i>combined</i>)	5.5 Lit diamonds (Shortfall of 0.5)	None	5.5 Lit diamonds (shortfall of 0.5)
Junior Diamonds	6.8 diamonds (shortfall of 2.8)	1.0-2.0 diamonds (Remove from scheduled play the diamond at Fuller Park/W. H. Day Elem. School & <i>possibly</i> the diamond in Luxury Park)	7.8-8.8 diamonds

Chapter Five: Tennis Courts

5.1 Programs, Providers and Participants

The Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury provides two tennis facilities as described below and offers a beginner and intermediate instructional tennis program at the Lion's Park facility for ages 6-7, 8-10 and 11 and older. In 2010, the program was scheduled on Saturdays from mid September to early October.

Currently, there are no tennis clubs or commercial tennis facilities or programs in Bradford West Gwillimbury. Therefore, facility utilization is either casual or via the instructional program.

The two secondary schools utilize the municipal tennis facilities for Team Tennis and there is some use associated with gym classes.

5.2 Quantity, Size, Quality, Ownership and Distribution of Facilities

The six public tennis courts are located in Municipal parks within urban Bradford. Four of the courts are located at Lion's Park, with the other two located in Centennial Park. Both tennis facilities are lit. The Centennial Park facility was built in 1974 and the courts in Lion's Park Facility were constructed in 1982. The surface of the courts in Lion's Park is asphalt and is painted. There are plans to renovate this facility in 2011 in similar fashion to the recent upgrade to the Centennial Park tennis courts.

The two tennis courts at Centennial Park were reconstructed in the summer of 2010 and were back in service in the fall. The work included rebuilding the playing surface, new US Open paint colours, all required lines, posts, nets and new ten foot high black vinyl coated fencing. The court lighting is in good condition and offers proper lighting for night play. The lights are on a timer with a push button stop and start mounted just inside the gate.

5.3 Utilization of Facilities

Over the past five years, registration in the tennis program has ranged from a low of 14 in 2006 to a high of 48 in 2009. However, registration in the program declined 38% in 2010. High school groups also utilize the courts, although no participation figures are available. Unofficial observation by Leisure Services Department staff indicated heavy use of the four courts at Lion's Park during the summer of 2010. When the refurbished Centennial Park courts were reopened, use was heavy until the end of the season.

5.4 Demand Indicators

There are few solid indicators of future demand for tennis in Bradford West Gwillimbury. If 2010 is considered an ‘off’ year for registration in the youth tennis program, then registration could be considered as relatively ‘steady’ in recent years. There are no statistics for casual use of the courts and with no tennis club, it is difficult to determine if there are any participation trends in the community.

For the past twenty years, demand for tennis has been down - nationally, due to the aging of the Big Baby Boom generation. However, with the aging of the Echo generation into their twenties and thirties, and improved facilities, there is considerable potential to generate increased interest in tennis in Bradford West Gwillimbury. If a tennis club could be formed to teach and practice the skills and to promote the sport, there would be even greater potential to increase demand, frequency of participation and the level of play. Significant growth in the population of the community over the next twenty years, with many new residents being younger, will greatly increase the pool of *potential* participants.

In conclusion, it is very likely that the participation rate and overall demand will increase for tennis over the next twenty years. However, to date, there are not enough indicators to determine the degree of growth in participation and to quantify facility requirements. Increased monitoring of use and ongoing consultation with the tennis community over the next few years will provide improved indications of the demand trend.

5.5 Provision Strategy

It is recommended that the Leisure Services Department meet with tennis enthusiasts to encourage the formation of a tennis club to assist with promotion of the sport, teaching newcomers and beginners, and advancing the skill of established players.

With the planned refurbishing of the four lit courts at Lion’s Park in 2011, this site should remain the principle location of tennis activity, supported by the two lit courts at Centennial Park. This would be the obvious location for a tennis club. The opportunity for a facility to support a tennis club should be sought.

It is recommended that future expansion of tennis facilities comprise clusters of two and ideally four or six quality lit courts, rather than providing one or two minimum quality unlit ‘neighbourhood’ facilities similar to the provision strategy of a few decades ago in most communities.

If Centennial Park is ever considered for redevelopment, there may be an opportunity to enlarge the tennis facility to three or more courts.

As demand continues to increase with growth in the population, *at least* one more site should be identified to locate a cluster of two or more lit tennis courts.

Given the planned population growth in Bond Head and its ability to also serve the surrounding rural area, that community is an ideal location for at least two quality lit courts.

Given the larger than typical size of Kuzmich neighbourhood Park, this may also be a suitable site for two quality lit courts – unless another large park is created within one of the future development areas – or unless other facility requirements take precedent at Kuzmich Park.

It is recommended that the Leisure Services Department begin a formal/structured program of monitoring the casual use of the two tennis facilities to determine the degree of utilization and seasonal and annual patterns. It is also recommended that the Department begin to quantify under-serviced demand, in part through assessing waiting lists for casual play and instruction, and by regularly consulting with the tennis community, as well as with residents-at-large as opportunities become available.

Appendix A: Community Profile

2006 Population of Bradford West Gwillimbury by Age,
with Comparisons to Ontario and the County of Simcoe

Figure A-1

Age Groups (Male and Female)	Bradford West Gwillimbury		Ontario	County of Simcoe
	#	%	(%)	(%)
0-4	1,435	6.0	5.5	5.4
5-9	1,635	6.8	5.9	6.2
10-14	1,925	8.0	6.7	7.4
15-19	1,850	7.7	7.3	7.2
20-24	1,535	6.4	6.6	5.8
25-29	1,435	6.0	6.1	5.2
30-34	1,525	6.3	6.5	6.0
35-39	1,935	8.0	7.3	7.1
40-44	2,420	10.1	8.5	9.0
45-49	2,160	9.0	8.2	8.4
50-54	1,705	7.1	7.1	6.9
55-59	1,380	5.7	6.4	6.3
60-64	995	4.1	4.5	5.1
65-69	640	2.7	3.8	4.1
70-74	515	2.1	3.3	3.5
75-79	425	1.8	2.8	2.9
80-84	285	1.2	2.1	2.0
85+	235	1.0	1.6	1.5
Total	24,040			
0-19	6,845	28.5	25.0	26.2
5-19	5,410	22.5	19.5	20.8
5-14	3,560	14.8	12.7	13.6
20-34	4,495	18.7	19.2	17.0
35-44	4,355	18.1	15.8	16.1
45-54	3,865	16.1	15.3	15.3
35-54	8,220	34.2	31.1	31.4
55-64	2,375	9.9	11.2	11.3
55+	4,475	18.6	24.7	25.3
65+	2,100	8.7	13.6	14.0
Median Age	36.7		39.0	39.8
% of the pop. aged 15+	79.2		81.8	

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

Selected Socio-Demographic Characteristics, Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury, County of Simcoe and the Province of Ontario, 2006

Figure A-2

Demographic Characteristics	Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury	County of Simcoe	Ontario
Family and Household Characteristics			
Total number of census families	6,915	122,655	3,422,315
Average number of persons in all census families	3.2	3.0	3.0
Lone parent families	815 (11.8%)	14.3%	15.8%
Average number of persons in lone parent families	2.5	2.5	2.5
Total private households	7,945	156,655	4,555,025
Households containing a couple with children	3,500 (44.1%)	32.7%	31.2%
Households containing a couple without children	2,215 (27.9%)	31.6%	28.3%
One-person households	1,145 (14.4%)	20.6%	24.3%
Average household size (persons/household)	3.0	2.6	2.6
Education			
No certificate, diploma or degree	4,980 (26.4%)	25.3%	22.2%
High school certificate or equivalent	5,210 (27.7%)	28.7%	26.8%
Apprenticeship of trades certificate or diploma	1,930 (10.2%)	10.4%	8.0%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	4,015 (21.3%)	21.6%	18.4%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	505 (2.7%)	2.9%	4.1%
University certificate, diploma or degree	2,185 (11.6%)	11.9%	20.4%
Income (2005)			
Median income – all census families	\$82,736	\$69,263	\$69,156
Median income – all private households	\$80,453	\$62,328	\$60,455
Median income – lone-parent families	\$41,277	\$37,932	\$38,448
Persons 15 years and over with income	\$31,189	\$27,838	\$27,258
Median income – persons 15 years and over	\$31,466	\$27,838	\$27,256
Government transfers as a % of total income	7.2%	10.6%	9.8%
% in low income before taxes – all persons	4.7%	9.3%	14.7%
Employment			
Labour force participation rate	75.4%	68.5%	67.1%
Labour force unemployment rate	4.7%	5.7%	6.4%
Occupation			
Sales and Service occupations	3,205 (22.8%)	22.2%	23.5%
Trades, transport and equipment operators & related occupations	2,685 (19.1%)	17.8%	14.1%
Business, finance & administration occupations	2,500 (17.8%)	15.5%	18.6%
Management occupations	1,290 (9.2%)	9.9%	10.3%
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing & utilities	1,190 (8.5%)	7.7%	7.2%
Occupations - social science, education, government service & religion	1,045 (7.4%)	7.5%	8.4%
Occupations unique to primary industry	605 (4.3%)	2.8%	2.6%
Natural & applied sciences & related occupations	705 (5.0%)	4.1%	7.0%
Health occupations	560 (4.0%)	5.3%	5.3%
Occupations in art, culture, recreation & sport	250 (1.8%)	2.3%	3.1%
Industry			
Manufacturing	2,460 (17.5%)	15.0%	13.9%
Business Services	2,300 (16.4%)	15.7%	19.7%
Other Services	2,020 (14.4%)	21.0%	18.7%
Retail Trade	1,585 (11.3%)	12.3%	11.1%
Construction	1,490 (10.6%)	8.6%	5.9%
Health Care and Social Services	1,080 (7.7%)	9.3%	9.4%
Educational Services	950 (6.8%)	6.3%	6.7%
Wholesale Trade	880 (6.3%)	4.7%	4.7%
Finance and Real Estate	665 (4.7%)	4.4%	6.8%
Agriculture and other Resources-Based Industries	595 (4.2%)	2.6%	2.9%

Ball Diamond, Playing Field and Tennis Court Strategies, Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury, 2010

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Place of Work			
Work at home	865 (6.4%)	7.5%	7.1%
Work outside of Canada	15 (0.1%)	0.34%	0.6%
No fixed workplace address	1,825 (13.5%)	11.9%	9.7%
Work in Bradford West Gwillimbury (or municipality of residence)	2,425 (17.9%)	33.1%	49.6%
Work in another municipality within Simcoe County (or in a different census subdivision within the same census division/county)	625 (4.6%)	27.0%	12.9%
Work outside of County of Simcoe but within Ontario (or in different census division/county)	7,760 (57.4%)	19.9%	19.7%
Work in a different province	10 (0.07%)	0.18%	0.51%
Travel to Work			
Car, truck or van – as driver	10,620 (84%)	81.2%	71%
Car, truck or van – as passenger	1,115 (8.8%)	9.4%	8.3%
Public transit	420 (3.3%)	2.4%	12.9%
Walk or bicycle	420 (3.3%)	5.7%	6.8%
All other modes	60 (0.47%)	0.51%	1.0%
Diversity and Ethnicity			
Mother Tongue			
English only	78.1%	87.9%	68.4%
French only	1.1%	2.6%	4.1%
English and French	0.13%	0.25%	0.27%
Other languages	20.6%	9.2%	27.2%
Language Most Often Spoken at Home			
English	90.2%	95.5%	80.3%
French	0.38%	0.85%	2.4%
Non-official language	7.2%	2.9%	15.1%
English and French	0%	0.10%	0.22%
English and non-official language	2.3%	0.62%	2.0%
Visible Minority Characteristics			
Total visible minority population	1,510 (6.3%)	4.0%	22.8%
South Asian ¹	525 (2.2%)	0.41%	6.6%
Black	335 (1.4%)	0.88%	3.9%
Southeast Asian ²	215 (0.9%)	0.24%	0.92%
Latin American	150 (0.63%)	0.21%	1.2%
Filipino	75 (0.31%)	0.14%	1.7%
Japanese	65 (0.27%)	0.14%	0.23%
Chinese	40 (0.17%)	0.44%	4.8%
Korean	15 (0.06%)	0.18%	0.58%
West Asian ³	-	0.12%	0.80%
Arab ⁴	15 (0.06%)	0.10%	0.93%
Other	40 (0.17%)	0.12%	0.47%
Multiple	30 (0.13%)	0.17%	0.64%
Aboriginal Population	235 (1%)	3.1%	2.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

Notes:

¹ **South Asian groups:** Afghan, Bangladeshi, Bengali, East Indian, Goan, Gujarati, Indian, Kashmiri, Maldivian, Nepali, Pakistani, Punjabi, Sinhalese, Sri Lankan, Tamil, others

² **Southeast Asian origins:** Burmese, Cambodian, **Filipino**, Indonesian, Laotian, Malaysian, Singaporean, Thai, Vietnamese, Brunei

³ **West Asian groups:** Armenian, Assyrian, Azerbaijani, Georgian, Iranian, Kurd, Pashtun, Tatar, Turk, others

⁴ **Arab origins:** Egyptian, Iraqi, Jordanian, Kuwaiti, Lebanese, Libyan, Maghrebi origins (Algerian, Berber, Moroccan, Tunisian, others), Palestinian, Saudi Arabian, Syrian, Yemeni, others

Predictions Regarding the Ethno-Cultural Composition of the 2031 Bradford West Gwillimbury Population

Based on recent observations and a recent study published by Statistics Canada (*Projections of the Diversity of the Canadian Population, 2006 to 2031, March 3, 2010*), it is predicted that the visible minority population in Bradford West Gwillimbury and all residents from ‘other’ origins will continue to increase in absolute number and as a proportion of the population. The percentage of Canadian-born residents increased very slightly between 2001 and 2006 (78.7% to 79.2%).

The Statistics Canada study noted above predicts that by 2031, the proportion of the visible minority population in Canada will increase from 16.2% in 2006 to between 29% and 32% (11.4 million and 14.4 million visible minority persons). By 2031, the visible minority population is expected to be over-represented in the younger age groups, with 36% of the population under age 15 belonging to a visible minority and 18% of the age 65+ population being a visible minority. In 2031, South Asians and Chinese should still be the largest visible minority group, followed by Black, Filipino, Arab, Latin American, West Asian, Southeast Asian, Korean, and Japanese. It is expected that Arabs and West Asians are the visible minority groups that will grow the fastest. By that time, the number of persons with a non-Christian religion will more than double (from 8% in 2006 to 14% by 2031). Persons whose mother tongue is neither English or French is predicted to rise from just under 10% in 1981 and 20% in 2006, to between 29% and 32% by 2031. The proportion of persons who are foreign-born could reach between 25% and 28% by 2031, up from 20% in 2006.

By 2031, it is predicted that more than 71% of all visible minority persons will live in Canada’s three largest Census Metropolitan Areas, Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver, with three persons in five belonging to a visible minority. Nearly one person in four living in the Toronto CMA is predicted to belong to the South Asian visible minority group (approximately 2.1 million).

The Statistics Canada study did not make a prediction for the 2031 ethno-cultural composition of Bradford West Gwillimbury. However, there is no doubt that the visible minority and foreign-born population will increase in number and percentage in Bradford West Gwillimbury. The Statistics Canada study predicts that the visible minority population of smaller CMAs (and other communities that are not included in a CMA) will be much lower than for the Toronto CMA (see figures below for the CMAs in Ontario). Note that for some of the CMAs, the 2006 visible minority figure was below that of Bradford West Gwillimbury at 6.33%.

	2006	Predicted at 2031	(Range of % Increase)
☐ Ottawa-Gatineau	19.43%	34.55%-36.28%	(78-87%)
☐ Windsor	16.07%	31.22%-35.22%	(94-119%)
☐ Kitchener	13.83%	26.51%-29.90%	(92-116%)
☐ Guelph	12.88%	23.87%-27.91%	(85-117%)
☐ Hamilton	12.37%	23.05%-26.25%	(86-112%)
☐ London	11.13%	20.54%-23.43%	(85-111%)
☐ Oshawa	10.20%	20.42%-26.59%	(100-161%)
☐ St. Catharines-Niagara	6.68%	13.17%-17.08%	(97-156%)
☐ Bradford West Gwillimbury	6.33%	12.66%-15.19%	(100-140%)
☐ Barrie	5.97%	10.68%-12.06%	(79-102%)

Ball Diamond, Playing Field and Tennis Court Strategies, Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury, 2010

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<input type="checkbox"/> Kingston	5.69%	9.76%-11.67%	(72-99%)
<input type="checkbox"/> Brantford	5.19%	9.62%-12.58%	(85-142%)
<input type="checkbox"/> Peterborough	2.47%	7.32%-8.96%	(196-263%)
<input type="checkbox"/> Thunder Bay	2.36%	5.65%-7.35%	(139-211%)
<input type="checkbox"/> Greater Sudbury	1.83%	3.30%-5.08%	(80-178%)
<input type="checkbox"/> Rest of Ontario	2.02%	4.28%-6.22%	(112-152%)

Since Bradford West Gwillimbury already has an above average visible minority population for a small community, the rate of growth is expected to be above average over the next ten to twenty years and should continue to attract a younger population, it is likely that the visible minority population will continue to remain above average for the size of community in the future. Based on the following additional rationale, it does not appear to be unreasonable to predict a visible minority population in the range of 12%-15% for the Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury by 2031 (an increase of between 100% and 140% - utilizing the average predicted for CMAs in Ontario).

- the national average for the visible minority population is predicted to reach between 29% and 32% by 2031, with over 71% expected to reside in the three largest CMAs;
- the figures for mid-sized CMAs such as Barrie, Oshawa, and St. Catharines-Niagara are predicted to range from a low of 10.68% and a high of 26.59% (depending on the scenario utilized); and
- on average, the percentage is predicted to almost double (average of 98.7%) or increase by up to around 1.4 times (average of 141.7% - for the Barrie CMA, the percentage is predicted to increase between 79% and 102%. For Oshawa, the percentage is predicted to increase from between 100% and 161%. For St. Catharines-Niagara, the percentage is predicted to increase between 97% and 156%).

Based on a projected 2031 population of 51,000 and a percentage increase of 12-15%, the number of residents representing a visible minority would range between 6,120 and 7,650. In 2006, the visible minority population was reported to be 1,510. And based on Statistics Canada projections, the top ten visible minority groups will likely be (in ranked order): South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Arab, Latin American, West Asian, Southeast Asian, Korean, and Japanese.

Based on continent of birth and place of residence, the foreign-born population is predicted to represent 26.5% of the total national population in 2031 (19.8% in 2006). In 2006, the foreign-born population in Bradford West Gwillimbury was very similar to the national average at 20.5% (compared to 19.8%), but well below the Ontario figure of 28.3%. In 2031 it is predicted that nationally, the foreign-born population will be from: Asia (55.4%), Europe (20.5%), the Americas (13.9%), Africa (9.5%), and Oceania and others (0.8%). If the 26.5% figure and predicted ratios represent the Bradford West Gwillimbury population in 2031, the following would be the numbers and percentages of the total population (based on a foreign-born population of 13,515):

<input type="checkbox"/> Asian	7,487 (14.7%)
<input type="checkbox"/> Europe	2,771 (5.4%)
<input type="checkbox"/> the Americas	1,879 (3.7%)
<input type="checkbox"/> Africa	1,284 (2.5%)
<input type="checkbox"/> Oceania and others	108 (0.21%)

Appendix B

Overview of Soccer Field Utilization and Conclusions Regarding Requirements for Each Category of Facility, Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury, 2010

Field	Utilization	Notes
Senior (3 fields, 2 lit) U12-U18 + Adults		
Kuzmich (unlit)	57.3%	Tuesdays & Sundays are open.
Cericola (lit)	58.7% (61.3% early/56% late)	Although many nights are booked, often, only either the early or late time slot is used.
Henderson (lit)	47.3% (61.3% early/33.3% late)	Tuesdays are available, Mondays & Thursdays are light, & many late time slots are open.
Large Mini (4 out of 6 fields were used in 2010 – one is lit) (U12-U18)		
Bud Brown	52%	Sundays & Mondays are open.
Davey Lookout	17.3%	Only one night/wk. used – practices only – may not have been used every night indicated ; therefore, use could be less than 17.3%.
Joe Magani (lit)	16% (29.3% early/2.7% late)	Only Wednesday nights used.
Portuguese Cultural Centre	50%	Average of one night/week – practices only - no details on which night(s) used. Facility made available 2 nights/wk.
St. Charles ES	No scheduled use	Some unscheduled use for practices
Bradford District HS (front field)	3 hrs of scheduled use	
Small Mini (8 out of 11 fields were used in 2010) (U8-U10)		
Fred C. Cook ES	80%	One night open – estimate of four nights of use may not have been consistent throughout the season; therefore utilization % may be high.
Reeves #1	70.8%	Sundays & Wednesdays are open.
Taylor Park (central)	60%	Sundays & Wednesdays are open.
Reeves #2	49.2%	Most Sundays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays open.
Taylor Park (east)	46.2%	In June & July, Sundays, Tuesdays & Wednesdays open + in August, Sundays and some time on Tuesdays & Wednesdays.
Taylor Park (west)	40%	Most Sundays, Tuesdays & Wednesdays open.
Reeves #3	21.5%	Only regularly used in August (Tuesdays. to Thursdays open in August + most of June and July).
Fieldcrest ES (west)	20%	June, July & most of August open.
Fieldcrest ES (east)	Not used in 2010	All days open all season.
Hon. Earle Rowe ES (N)	Not used in 2010	Refurbished in 2010 - 142 hours of use in 2009
Hon. Earle Rowe ES (S)	Not used in 2010	Refurbished in 2010 - 24 hours of use in 2009
Micro (4 out of 4 fields are used) (U4-U6)		
Reeves #4	60%	Two nights open
Sir William Osler ES (W)	60%	Two nights open
Sir William Osler ES (E)	60%	Two nights open
Bond Head Park	40%	Three nights open

Based on a five-day/week schedule (Sunday to Thursday).

Conclusions Re: Utilization

- ❑ **Full-size/Senior Fields:** the equivalent of 2.5 lit or 5 unlit fields were used in 2010 at a **combined utilization rate of 53.9%**. Total use = 202 time slots/375 available.
- ❑ **Large Mini Fields:** The equivalent of 4.4 unlit fields were used in 2010 (Magani = two unlit fields) at a **combined utilization rate of 27.6%**. Total use = 91 time slots/330 available – based on the four fields that were used, with the Portuguese Cultural Centre field available only two nights/week.
- ❑ **Combination of Full-size/Senior and Large Mini Fields:** The equivalent of 9.4 unlit fields are used (Cericola, Henderson and Magani = 6 unlit fields) at a **combined utilization rate of 41.1%**. Total use = 290 time slots/705 available – based on the 3 lit and the equivalent of 3.4 unlit fields that were used (with the Portuguese Cultural Centre field available only two nights/week).
- ❑ **Small Mini Fields:** 8 fields were used in 2010 at a **combined utilization rate of 48.5%**. Total use = 252 time slots/520 available.
- ❑ **Micro Fields:** All 4 fields were used in 2010 at a **combined utilization rate of 55%**. Total use = 143 time slots/260 available.

Conclusions re:

Requirements of Each Category of Soccer Field to Meet Current Needs

(based on a five-day per week schedule and a 65% utilization target)

- ❑ **Senior Fields:** The equivalent of **4.1 unlit fields** will accommodate 2010 use.
- ❑ **Large Mini Fields:** The equivalent of **1.9 unlit fields** will accommodate 2010 use.
- ❑ **Sr. + Large Mini Fields:** The equivalent of **6.0 unlit fields** will accommodate 2010 use.
- ❑ **Small Mini Fields:** **5.9 fields** will accommodate 2010 use.
- ❑ **Micro Fields:** **3.4 fields** will accommodate 2010 use.

Appendix C

Overview of Ball Diamond Utilization and Conclusions Regarding Requirements for Each Category of Facility, Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury, 2010

Diamond	Utilization	Notes
Senior Lit (3) – used mostly by adults (age 20-59)		
Joe Magani #1	18.1% (30.6% early/5.5% late)	Used mostly on Sunday afternoons & evenings.
Joe Magani #2	66% (75% early/56.9% late)	Used mostly on Sundays, Mondays, Wednesdays & Thursdays (June & July only).
Joe Magani #3	4.9% (5.6 early%/4.2% late)	Almost only use was only Thursdays (early & late) in June.
Intermediate Lit (2) – used fairly evenly by children/youth and adults (age 7-59)		
Fallis	71.1% (57.9% early/84.2% late)	Used every day of the week - lightest on Mondays, Fridays, Saturdays & Sundays after mid July – through September (Thursdays also not used in September).
Evans	54.6% (50% early/59.2% late)	Used every day of the week - lightest on Thursdays (except June), Fridays, Saturdays, & Sundays – not a lot of late night use in August – almost no use in September.
Junior (4) – utilized by children age 4-6		
Lion's Park	65.6% (games & practices)	Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays & Tuesdays were not utilized (except for two bookings on a Tuesday in May & June).
Luxury Park	50% (practices)	Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays, Tuesdays and most Wednesdays were not utilized (except for one Friday booking). Actual use may be lower than what is booked in July. Actual utilization may have been lower than scheduled.
Fieldcrest El. School	68.3% (practices)	Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays were not booked, & Mondays & Wednesdays were light.
Fuller Heights Park/ W. H. Day El. School	33.9% (practices)	Almost all of the bookings were for Tuesdays & Thursdays.

Based on a four-day/week schedule.

Conclusions Re: Utilization

- Senior Lit Diamonds:** Three lit diamonds are used at a **combined utilization rate of 29.6%**. Total use = 128/432 available time slots.
- Intermediate Lit Diamonds:** Two lit diamonds are used at a **combined utilization rate of 62.8%**. Total use = 191 time slots/304 available time slots.
- Junior Diamonds:** Four unlit diamonds are used at a **combined utilization rate of 55.2%**. Total use = 128 time slots/232 available time slots.

Conclusions re:
Requirements for Each Category of Ball Diamond to Meet Current Needs
(based on a four-day per week schedule and a 75% utilization target)

- Senior Lit Diamonds:** **1.2 lit diamonds** will accommodate 2010 use.
- Intermediate Lit Diamonds:** **1.7 lit diamonds** will accommodate 2010 use.
- Junior Diamonds:** **3.0 diamonds** will accommodate 2010 use.

Appendix D
Comparison of Soccer Field and Ball Diamond
Requirements Based on Recommended Facility
Guidelines and Projected Participation Rates

**Insert one page of charts
(11x17)**