Kahnawà:ke

RECREATION MASTER PLAN

2025-2035



KRSC KAHNAWÀ:KE RECREATION STEERING COMMITTEE | KAHNAWÀ:KE Sports & Recreation Unit Tewatatáhsne's & Ronten nikonhoronhsha | KAHNAWÀ:KE YOUTH CENTER | BC2

PROJECT TEAM

Kahnawà:ke Recreation Steering Committee

Groupe BC2's Inter-Nation Collaboration Team

We would also like to thank all the Kahnawa'kehró:non who took the time to attend the Recreation Summit or fill out the survey. Your feedback has greatly informed the development of this plan.

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List of Acronyms and Terminology

- **KEPO:** Kahnawà:ke Environmental Protection Office
- **KRSC:** Kahnawà:ke Recreation Steering Committee
- **KSCS:** Kahnawà:ke Shakotiia'takehnhas Community Services
- **KYC:** Kahnawà:ke Youth Center
- **MCK:** Mohawk Council of Kahnawà:ke
- **MCR:** Ministry of Culture and Recreation – Sports and Fitness Division (Ontario)
- **NAIG:** North American Indigenous Games
- **NRPA:** National Recreation and Park Association
- **SRU:** Sports and Recreation Unit of the Mohawk Council of Kahnawà:ke
- **SSSL:** Seigneury of Sault Saint Louis
- **Tewatohnhi'saktha:** Kahnawà:ke Economic Development Commission

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

KAHNAWÀ:KE'S RECREATION MASTER PLAN: 2025-2035

In 2024, facing a need for direction and a common vision in terms of indoor and outdoors sports, recreation, and leisure planning, the Kahnawà:ke Youth Center (KYC) and the Sports and Recreation Unit (SRU) of the Mohawk Council of Kahnawà:ke (MCK) joined forces to form the Kahnawà:ke Recreation Steering Committee (KRSC). The KRSC also invited Kahnawa'kehró:non with an interest in sports, recreation, and leisure, to join the committee. The committee then mandated Groupe BC2's (BC2) Inter-Nation Collaboration team to help develop a Recreation Master Plan ("the Plan").

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Recreation Master Plan is to provide a vision for the growth and development of indoor and outdoors sports, recreation, and leisure activities in Kahnawà:ke. It intends to assess and evaluate all existing parks and recreational facilities, and identify future needs, based on demographic and social trends.

The Recreation Master Plan gives the KYC and the SRU a tool to guide future investments in parks and recreation. It promotes a coherent, complete vision for sports, recreation, and leisure in Kahnawà:ke, and will help the KYC, the SRU, and other players in sports, recreation, and leisure, adhere to a common vision. While the Recreation Master Plan is not a legally binding document, it is intended to be a critical tool to help guide growth and development in sports, recreation, and leisure in Kahnawà:ke over the next ten years.

SCOPE

The Recreation Master Plan considers parks as well as indoor and outdoor sports, recreation, and leisure facilities located within the boundaries of Kahnawà:ke. Although many Kahnawa'kehró:non go to neighbouring communities, whether it be to visit parks or partake in sporting competitions, the Recreation Master Plan is intended to guide the growth and development of sports, recreation, and leisure within Kahnawà:ke.

The Recreation Master Plan is comparable to a traditional parks plan. However, it goes beyond the scope of a traditional parks plan through its focus on indoor spaces as well, allowing for the development of a complete and comprehensive portrait of all sports, recreation, and leisure activities and programming in Kahnawà:ke. It is important to note that the Plan only focuses on publicly accessible sports, recreation, and leisure facilities. As a result, while privately-owned indoor facilities are presented in the Plan, the analysis concerning these facilities is limited.

STRUCTURE

The Plan is divided into seven chapters.

Chapter 1 of the plan provides an introduction to the Recreation Master Plan. It also includes a section highlighting the way in which the Recreation Master Plan supports the Kahnawà:ke Community Wellness Plan, a key document that provides a vision for promoting health, wellness, and well-being for Kahnawa'kehró:non.

Chapter 2 of the plan provides a profile of Kahnawà:ke, including the territory, its history, and the impact that colonization has had on the land and the people. It then provides an overview of the population, with a breakdown by gender and age, as well as anticipated population growth over the coming year. It concludes with an overview of upcoming development projects that may have an impact on sports, recreation, and leisure opportunities in Kahnawà:ke.

Chapter 3 of the Plan provides an overview of various trends across Indigenous communities, Quebec, Canada, and North America. These include general social trends, public space design trends, trends in certain types of sports and recreation facilities, trends for different age groups, and trends among Indigenous communities. Within each subsection, the relevance of the different trends for Kahnawà:ke is fully explained. Additionally, when applicable, feedback from Kahnawa'kehró:non concerning certain trends is provided to better understand how people feel about the trend.

Chapter 4 of the Plan highlights the critical role that community feedback played in informing the Plan and its key orientations and recommendations. It explains the methods that were used to engage Kahnawa'kehró:non in the development of the Recreation Master Plan and provides a summary of key findings. However, it is important to bear in mind that community feedback is highlighted throughout the document, and not just in chapter 4.

Chapter 5 of the Plan focuses on parks and the outdoor sports, recreation, and leisure facilities contained within them. It begins by presenting the methodology used to carry out the inventory of parks and recreational facilities in Kahnawà:ke. This includes an overview of different park typologies, adapted for Kahnawà:ke based on norms used by the National Recreation and Parks Association, as well as the City of Montreal. It then provides a classification of Kahnawà:ke's parks, using these same typologies, and evaluates the access to parks, using a sector-based analysis. Following the inventory, it uses several widely-used standards to determine if Kahnawà:ke has a surplus or deficit of parkland.

The chapter then looks at the different sports and recreation facilities in Kahnawà:ke's parks. It provides an inventory of the different facilities, provides community feedback regarding each of the facilities, and provides key recommendations for each facility. Finally, chapter 5 concludes with a series of proposed investments in each of the parks over the next 10 years. These investments are based upon an inventory of the contents of each park, as well as an evaluation of their condition, before providing recommendations to improve the park. These recommendations are anchored in community feedback, and supported by the professional opinions and experience of BC2's team.

Chapter 6 of the Plan is similar to chapter 5; however, it focuses on indoor sports, recreation, and leisure facilities. It starts by providing an inventory of these facilities, drawing a distinction between those facilities that are accessible to the general public and dedicated entirely to sports, recreation, and leisure, and those that are privately-owned, or publicly-owned but only partially dedicated to sports, recreation, and leisure. The former category includes the KYC and the Sports Complex, whereas the latter includes the schools, the Golden Age Club, and private businesses such as Kahnawà:ke CrossFit or Fraser Core Fit. As a result of this distinction, the Plan presents a comprehensive overview of the spaces, features, and hours of the KYC and the Sports Complex. It then provides a brief overview of the other indoor sports, recreation, and leisure facilities, without going into extensive detail.

The chapter then provides an overview of partner organizations, identified by the KRSC, that provide sports and recreational programming in Kahnawà:ke. Each partner organization provided their mission, the total number of participants, an overview of key programs and special events, indoor and outdoor facilities and parks used, and specific needs. Finally, as in Chapter 5, Chapter 6 provides an inventory of the different indoor facilities, and provides key metrics and recommendations for each facility. It concludes by providing a portrait of the supply and demand for indoor sports, recreation, and leisure facilities.

Finally, **Chapter 7** provides an investment (for the parks) and action (for all facilities) plan. It relies on the demographic trends from Chapter 2, the trends presented in Chapter 3, the community feedback summarized in Chapter 4, and the analyses carried out in Chapters 5 and 6 to create a coherent investment plan for parks, and action plan for indoor and outdoor sports, recreation, and leisure facilities in Kahnawà:ke over the next 10 years. Chapter 7 concludes by presenting several park concept designs carried out for this plan. This includes one proposed park, the Three Sisters Park, to be located on a portion of the returned Highway 30 and Chateauguay lands, as well as three existing parks: Matty's Park, Clay Mountains Park, and the Sports Complex Park.

METHODOLOGY

The development of the Plan required the use of a diverse range of land use, engagement, research, and planning techniques. Key steps included demographic analysis, community engagement activities, site visits to parks, as well as indoor and outdoor sports, recreation, and leisure facilities, and an analysis of the gap between supply and demand for sports, recreation, and leisure activities. Cartographic analysis was combined with demographic analysis to better understand the distribution of Kahnawà:ke's population and proximity to parks and sports, recreation, and leisure facilities.

Community feedback played a crucial role in the development of the Plan. The full methodology is detailed in chapter 4, as well as in the Community Engagement Report. The cornerstone of the community engagement was the Recreation Summit, held in June 2024. This day-long event welcomed stakeholders in sports, recreation, and leisure, throughout the day, and then members of the general public in the evening. The Recreation Summit was accompanied by a survey that was open all summer and allowed Kahnawa'kehró:non to share their thoughts on sports, recreation, and leisure in Kahnawà:ke.





RESULTS

The Recreation Master Plan makes a number of recommendations for indoor and outdoor sports, recreation, and leisure facilities, as well as parks. These recommendations, developed by BC2, lean on BC2's extensive experience, while also taking into account the various needs expressed by Kahnawa'kehró:non throughout the engagement process. The KRSC also helped guide the development of several recommendations.

For the parks network in particular, the recommendations for the next 10 years are priced out and phased into low, medium, and high priority actions. The recommendations include adding amenities such as more seating, lighting, and shade across most parks. Many recommendations also focus on improving universal accessibility, and improving the safety of existing sports, recreation, and leisure areas within the parks.

For indoor sports, recreation, and leisure facilities, the recommendations are not priced, nor have they been placed on a timeline. However, many of the recommended sports, recreation, and leisure facilities would fit into a new KYC building. As a result, many of the recommendations are centered around the construction of new facilities, rather than the improvement of existing ones. For example, it is recommended to construct an indoor pool, an indoor synthetic sports field, and an expanded weightroom. The forthcoming KYC feasibility study will include further details on the cost and timing of many, but not all, of the recommendations for indoor sports, recreation, and leisure facilities.

CONCLUSION

Sports, recreation, and leisure play a central role in everyday life in Kahnawà:ke. The community engagement process revealed that many Kahnawa'kehró:non are proud of Kahnawà:ke's impressive athletic performances across a variety of sports, including paddling and lacrosse. In addition, many Kahnawa'kehró:non appreciate the recreational and leisure programming, offered at places such as the KYC, that facilitate the practice of traditional cultural activities, as well as other activities that make life more enjoyable and enhance connections with family, friends, and neighbours.

As mentioned earlier, the Recreation Master Plan is aligned with other plans in Kahnawà:ke, and provides a way to help other community organizations meet their own goals. As explained in chapter 1, the Recreation Master Plan helps support eight of the eleven domains presented in the Community Wellness Plan. Additionally, the Recreation Master Plan helps complement work in Kahnawà:ke Shakotiia'takéhnhas Community Services (KSCS)'s Key Priority Areas, as identified in their 2023-2028 strategic plan. These include the "Individual and Family-Centered" priority area, "Community Engagement and Partnerships" priority area, underscoring the ways in which sports, recreation, and leisure can support other initiatives in Kahnawà:ke.

The Recreation Master Plan considers the importance of sports, recreation, and leisure in Kahnawà:ke, and proposes a variety of actions and investments to help make sports, recreation, and leisure even better in Kahnawà:ke. This reflects the will of the community – many participants in the engagement process were proud of Kahnawà:ke, but wanted to improve the sports, recreation, and leisure offer even more. The Recreation Master Plan provides a roadmap for leaders and stakeholders in the community to do just that.

CHAPTER 01

INTRODUCTION

1.1 MANDATE

The Kahnawà:ke Recreation Steering Committee (KRSC), composed of the Sports and Recreation Unit (SRU) of the Mohawk Council of Kahnawà:ke (MCK), the Kahnawà:ke Youth Center (KYC), and representatives from the public mandated Groupe BC2 (BC2) to develop a Recreation Master Plan ("the Plan") to guide the future development of parks and indoor and outdoor sports, recreation, and leisure facilities in Kahnawà:ke. The Plan systematically evaluates Kahnawà:ke's indoor and outdoors sports, recreation, and leisure facilities, in terms of their capacity and positioning to respond to current and future community demand. It then makes recommendations for future development based on population projections, current best practices, and community needs and input. Finally, the Plan outlines phasing and costs for investments for the parks network over the next 10 years and includes four concept plans for parks in the community: three existing, and one proposed.

Following the completion of the Plan, BC2 and the Kahnawà:ke Recreation Steering Committee will continue to collaborate for the development of a feasibility study and preliminary concept designs for the Kahnawà:ke Youth Center.

1.2 METHODOLOGY

Steps to achieve the mandate included cartographic analysis, demographic analysis, community engagement activities, a comprehensive inventory of parks and facilities, the evaluation of said facilities, and a gap analysis of the current offering. Various primary and secondary data sources were analyzed and synthesized into a clear portrait of the community's current recreational offering and its needs in the coming decade. These findings, along with the results from community engagement, informed the investment plan and concept designs presented in the final chapter of the Plan.



1.3 PROMOTION OF COMMUNITY WELLNESS

This Plan, as well as the actions it proposes, help support objectives and actions defined in Kahnawà:ke's Community Wellness Plan, developed by Onkwata'karitáhtshera, the advisory and coordinating body for health and social services in Kahnawà:ke. Sports, leisure, and recreation play an important role in promoting community health and well-being. Where appropriate, this Plan identifies how certain actions or recommendations included in this Plan support actions and objectives from the Community Wellness Plan.

The Community Wellness Plan identifies 11 domains. Sports, recreation, and leisure, and by extension, the actions proposed in this Recreation Master Plan, directly support interventions in eight of the eleven Community Wellness Plan domains. Key overlaps are explained below.

Child and Family Wellness

- Many of the recommendations include the creation of outdoor spaces that are safe and welcoming for children and families.
- The Recreation Master Plan proposes a Feasibility Study concerning the future of the KYC. This could in turn lead to improvements to the KYC, to the benefit of children and families in Kahnawà:ke.

Physical Health

- This category brings together two of the CWP's original domains: *Takwa'a:shon (Cancer) Prevention and Wellness Support and Ahsatakaríteke (To Be Well)*
- The Recreation Master Plan calls for improved parks and recreational facilities, as well as the promotion of sports and a healthy lifestyle.
- While a healthy lifestyle may not completely eliminate the risk of cancer, type 2 diabetes, or other illnesses, it plays an important role in reducing risks and supporting prevention.

Special Needs Individuals and Their Caregivers

- The Recreation Master Plan proposes a number of interventions to make parks more accessible both for special needs individuals and their caregivers. Additionally, the community engagement involved representatives from Connecting Horizons, an organization that works to promote accessibility in Kahnawà:ke. The feedback from Connecting Horizons has been integrated into this Plan.

Tsi niionkwarihò:ten tánon Kanien'kéha (Culture and Language)

- The Recreation Master Plan calls for the integration of cultural symbols and elements in the parks, such as signs in Kanien'kéha and park design elements that reflect the different clans.
- Recreation and leisure programming can incorporate Kanien'kéha language exchanges, fostering cultural connection and intergenerational learning.
- The proposed interventions for parks are designed to foster interactions between Elders and youth.

Mental and Emotional Wellness

- As is the case with the Community Wellness Plan, the Recreation Master Plan pays close attention to the needs of special populations: teens and youth, Elders, and parents.
- In addition, sports, diverse recreational programming, and safe spaces for leisure can help improve mental health and wellbeing. While they cannot replace medical interventions, such activities play an important role in prevention.

Environmental Stewardship, Land and Food Sovereignty

- The Recreation Master Plan calls for the establishment of community gardens in Kahnawà:ke, specifically in the Sports Complex Park (A06) and OSHA Park (D12). Additionally, the importance of food sovereignty and environmental stewardship are fully explained in chapter 3.3.
- The Recreation Master Plan promotes the preservation and valorization of spaces with ecological value, as well as the protection and cultivation of medicinal indigenous plants, supporting the transmission of traditional knowledge.

Socioeconomic Determinants (Housing and Income Security)

- The Recreation Master Plan seeks to support people in housing and income security by calling for the provision of affordable sports, recreation, and leisure options to all Kahnawa'kehró:non, regardless of their income level.

CHAPTER 02

COMMUNITY PROFILE

The following chapter presents a profile of Kahnawà:ke, including the territory, the population, and future development projects. For some portions of the profile, particularly concerning population and demographics, data is limited. However, in most cases, conversations with members of the KRSC and other community members helped fill major gaps in data.

Where appropriate, the demographics of Kahnawà:ke are compared to other communities in Canada, including the Westbank First Nation in British Columbia, as well as the nearby municipality of La Prairie, Quebec. The population of Kahnawà:ke is expected to experience modest but continuous growth between now and 2031. However, given the relatively small proportion of children in the population and the lack of migration potential into the community, it is likely that Kahnawà:ke will experience an aging population in the coming decades.

2.1 TERRITORY

2.1.1 Sports, Recreation, and Leisure in the Kanien'kehá:ka of Kahnawà:ke's Traditional Way of Life

The Kanien'kehá:ka are a First Nation people. The Nation is a member of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy, an alliance of six Indigenous nations. They are united by their common values, as well as their spiritual and political beliefs (Haudenosaunee Confederacy, 2024). Traditionally, the Kanien'kehá:ka people occupied a territory including northeastern New York state, northern Vermont, southeastern Ontario, and southwestern Quebec (Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe, 2024). The Kanien'kehá:ka of Kahnawà:ke lived across this territory along with other Kanien'kehá:ka communities such as Kanesatake and Akwesasne (Haudenosaunee Confederacy, 2024).

The Kanien'kehá:ka people lived in villages and were semi-sedentary. They lived by hunting, gathering and horticulture. Moreover, the Kanien'kehá:ka have a rich tradition of social and recreational activities. Art, sports, music and dance were intertwined in their day-to-day activities. They embodied the Kanien'kehá:ka's beliefs, rooted in their profound connection to their ancestors and their land. Every gathering, sport, and craft had a second significant purpose (Haudenosaunee Confederacy, 2024):

Social gatherings were at the centre of the Kanien'kehá:ka's traditions. Important ceremonies, political meetings, and communal events were held in the longhouse. The longhouse is, up to this day, a vital structure for the Kanien'kehá:ka's social life, and was also their traditional housing. Music and dance played a major part in these gatherings. Ceremonies could involve up to 70 songs, played with instruments like water drums and gourd rattles. Beyond their recreational aspect, social gatherings promoted cultural reinforcement and maintained unity by fostering a strong sense of belonging (Haudenosaunee Confederacy, 2024).

Sports like lacrosse held significance as a "medicine game". Lacrosse was played as a way of conditioning and maintaining health, as well as developing athletic skills. It also contributed to the forging of fraternal bonds. The game is still celebrated and practiced today, as both a cultural tradition and a modern sport (Haudenosaunee Confederacy, 2024).

Crafts like baskets, beadwork and traditional clothing were meant for practical purposes. Yet they were made with as much love and attention as any artistic piece today. Beadwork and basket weaving skills were passed down.

Kanien'kehá:ka beliefs were deeply rooted in a holistic worldview. The land was perceived as a living entity endowed with spirit rather than a property. The Kanien'kehá:ka believed that mankind isn't more important than other living beings; rather, an important component of a non-hierarchical natural system. This belief was also embedded in the Kanien'kehá:ka traditional territorial planning (Côté & Deer, 2023). Land use strategies were rooted in communal stewardship, sustainability and resilience. The Kanien'kehá:ka considered village placements according to water sources and fertile grounds. They tended to their fields with care. They followed a task division approach that fostered mutual respect and cooperation. They also promoted interconnectedness through the arrangement of fields and longhouses. They strategically placed them close to each other to encourage exchanges and meetings, hence creating a strong sense of community (Justo, 2024).

2.1.2 The Impacts of Colonization on Kahnawà:ke's Territory and Way of Life

The Kanien'kehá:ka way of life was subjected to profound changes following the arrival of European settlers, starting with the gradual reduction of the territory that the Nation occupied. During the age of European naval imperialism in the 16th and 17th centuries, the French Crown promulgated claims to exclude competing European sovereigns from the use of parts of Turtle Island for the exploitation of its natural resources.

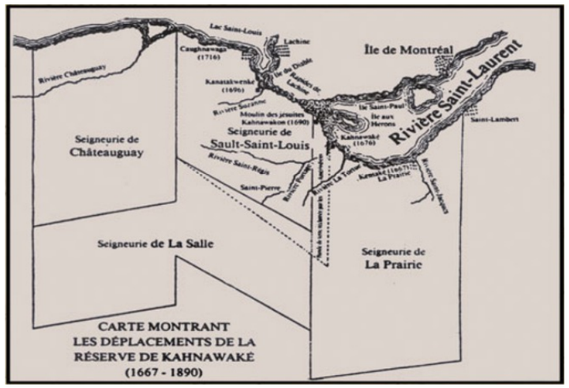
Without de facto authority or control over the land and without the knowledge or consent of the overwhelming majority of its inhabitants, the French Crown professed to grant exclusive use or "concessions" of land to various French settler parties, among them the Jesuit priests. In 1680, the Crown ostensibly granted two such concessions – an area of 45,000 acres – to the Jesuits, creating the Seigneury of Sault Saint Louis (SSSL) on the land which Canadian authorities now recognize to be Kahnawà:ke, surrounded by the Regional County Municipality of Roussillon.

Under the settler seigneurial system, a "Seigneur" was permitted to concede land to French settlers. However, the French Crown recognized that the SSSL grant was set aside exclusively for use and occupation by the Kanien'kehá:ka. French subjects had no rights to settle within its boundaries.



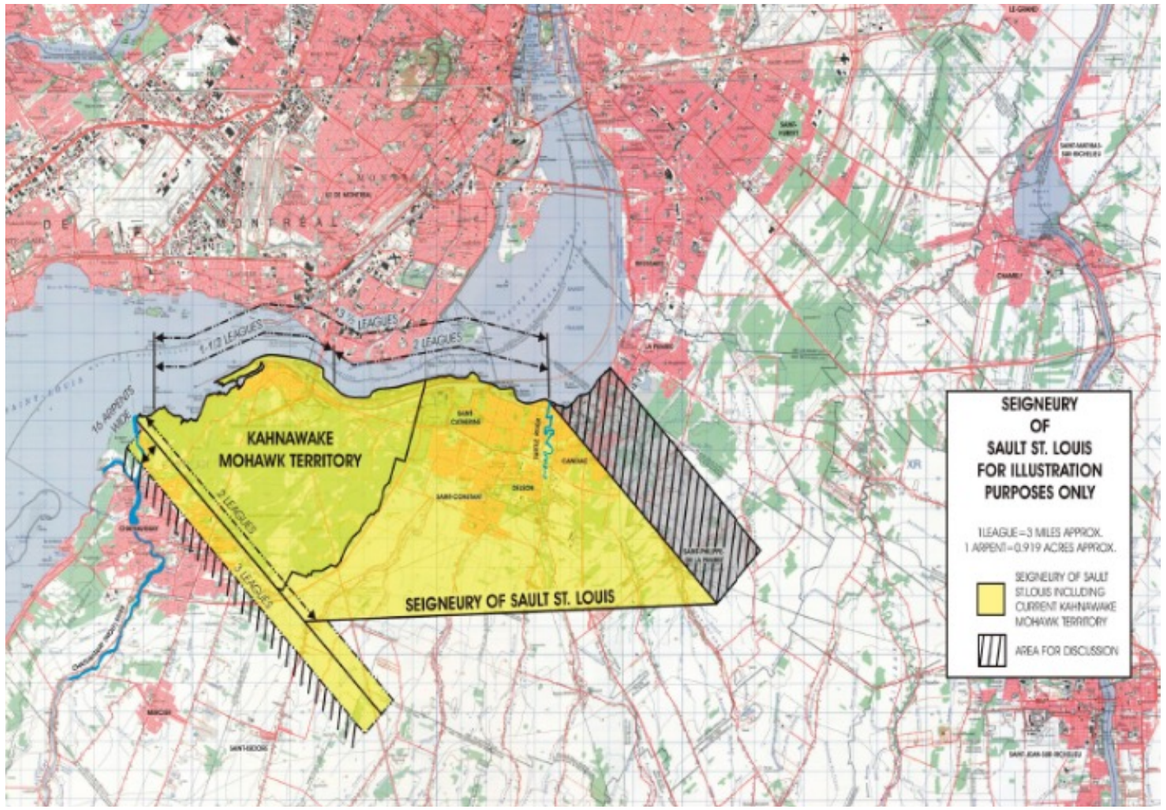
Nonetheless, the Jesuits illegally conceded lands to settlers starting around 1703, and the land base of Kahnawà:ke was reduced to fewer than 13,000 acres (Mohawk Council of Kahnawà:ke, 2004). Throughout various regime and legislative changes, there have been efforts to address this historic grievance, but there has never been a full resolution of the issue.

FIGURE 1 - SSSL boundaries and neighbouring seigneuries



(Mohawk Council of Kahnawà:ke, 2004).

FIGURE 2 - SSSL boundaries with respect to modern-day municipal boundaries



(Mohawk Council of Kahnawà:ke, 2004).

Beyond territorial shrinkage, legislative changes also affected the Kanien'kehá:ka way of life. This is mostly due to the implementation of the Indian Act in 1876. The Indian Act's roots lay in the assimilation policy carried out by the federal government towards the end of the 19th century. Many articles of this act were meant to extinguish the First Nations' cultural practices and undermine their autonomy over the land. In articles 18-33, the Indian Act established the reserves, which it defined as lands held by The Crown, and reserved for the use of First Nations (Savard & Proulx, 1982).

The act then instituted the Certificate of Possession system in 1951, a document that allows First Nations people to be in lawful possession of certain lots within the reserve. This had a significant impact on Kanien'kehá:ka socio-cultural norms by introducing the previously foreign concept of private ownership into the communities. In Kahnawà:ke, the Certificate of Possession instigated the development of an individualistic mindset. In the mid-1800s, Kahnawà:ke community members used to share gardens and wells. Nowadays, the concept of boundaries and individual division of lots has become widespread within the community. This has led to the dissipation of the sense of unity and sharing that was intrinsic to the Kanien'kehá:ka traditional way of life (Mohawk Council of Kahnawà:ke, 2017).

Meanwhile, the erosion of Kahnawà:ke's territory continued in the modern era. Between the 19th and the 20th century, Kahnawà:ke faced massive land expropriations for the development of major infrastructure projects. These are the Saint Lawrence Seaway, the Highway 30 bypass, Highway 132, the Mercier Bridge, and the railway. In all cases, significant acreage was expropriated without prior consultation or negotiation (Mohawk Council of Kahnawà:ke, 2004; Phillips, 2000). This infrastructure altered the community's ancestral link with the land. As displayed in figure 3, the bridge, Highways 132 and 207 and the railroad formed barriers that fragment Kahnawà:ke's territory. Their construction has caused severe environmental degradation, inviting air and noise pollution into the community (Deer, 2023). The infrastructure also created a dependence on the automobile and created an unsafe environment for active transportation modes such walking and cycling, as portrayed in figures 4 and 5.

Of all the twentieth-century infrastructure projects, the construction of the Saint Lawrence Seaway was most impactful. Not only did it cause severe biodiversity loss, but it also deprived the community of direct access to the water (figure 6), breaking Kahnawà:ke's ancestral link with the riverbank. The name Kahnawà:ke means "near the rapids" in the Kanien'kehà:ka language, which underscores the river's historical and cultural importance. As seen in figure 7, before the Seaway, the riverbank was a gathering place, where the community took part in recreational activities such as swimming, fishing, and picking medicinal herbs. Today, over 200 million tonnes of cargo travel on the seaway annually (Deer, 2020).What was once a site very dear to the community is now obstructed by environmental, visual and noise pollution, keeping the wounds fresh as testified by the community member Eva Johnson: "*There's a million memories there. A lot of old people died with that sour taste in their mouth from the seaway being rammed down our throat.*" (Deer, 2020).

FIGURE 3 - Fragmentation of present-day Kahnawà:ke territory

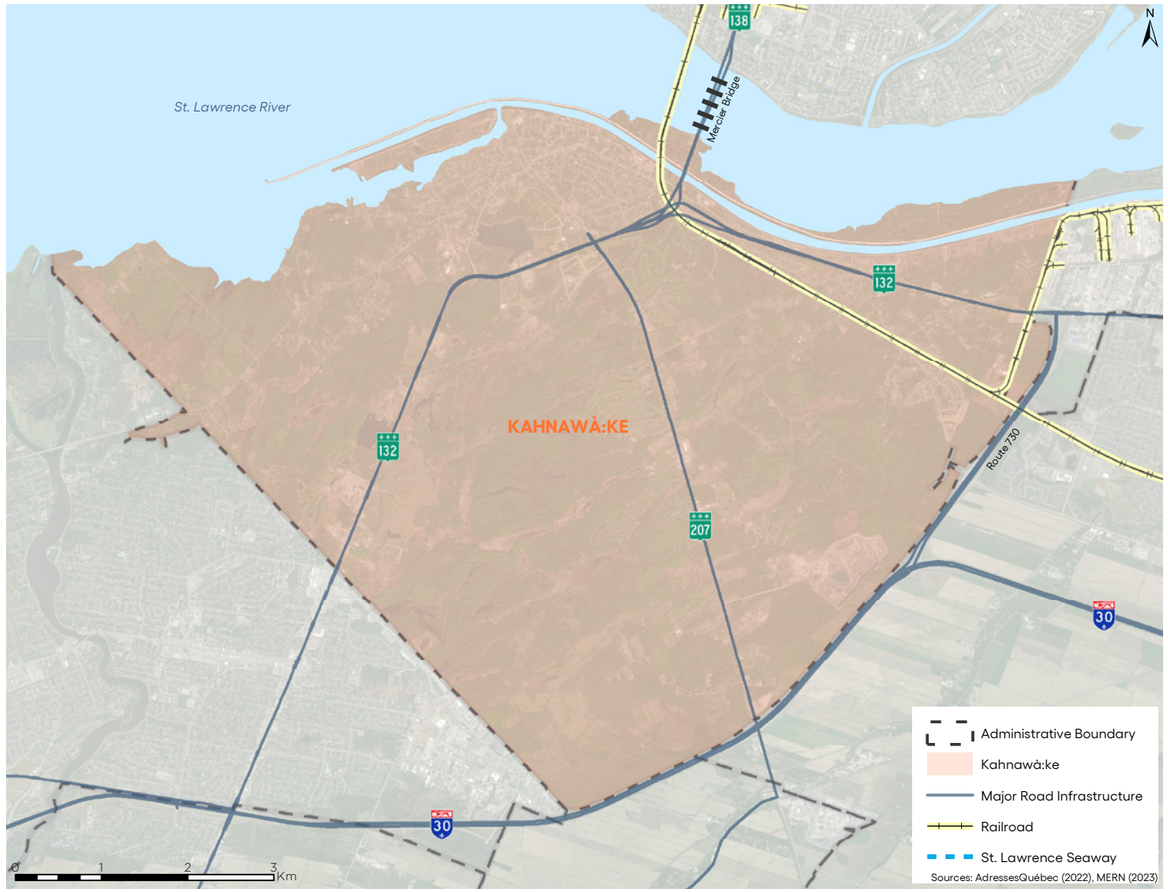


FIGURE 4 - Heavy traffic on route 132, creating a sense of insecurity for pedestrians and cyclists



(© Rim Lallali, 2023)



FIGURE 5 - Picture taken under the Mercier Bridge, which creates an intimidating environment for pedestrians

(© Rim Lallali, 2023)

FIGURE 6 - Aerial image of the territory of Kahnawà:ke before and after the construction of the Saint Lawrence Seaway



(©Kahnawà:ke Environment Protection Office, 2024)

FIGURE 7 - Picture of the Johnson's beach in Kahnawà:ke in 1959



(© Kanien'kehá:ka Onkwawén:na Raotitióhkwa Language and Cultural Center)

These historical events have shaped Kahnawà:ke's present territorial reality, from which several planning issues emerge. One of them is the shortage of land available for community uses, such as sports, recreation, and leisure facilities, as well as parks. This represents a challenge when it comes to responding to current and future community demands. Additionally, once-popular recreational spaces, such as the waterfront, no longer exist, depriving Kahnawà:ke of traditional recreation options.

2.2 POPULATION

The population of Kahnawà:ke can be difficult to estimate. Kahnawà:ke does not respond to the Canadian census. As a result, there is a lack of precise data concerning the number of on-reserve residents.

That being said, Tewatohnhi'saktha, Kahnawà:ke's Economic Development Commission, conducts a Kahnawà:ke household survey that provides some sociodemographic insights. Although not all data from the 2024 household survey was ready at the time of writing this Plan, the MCK shared population estimates that are used in this Plan. It is important to note that unlike the Canadian census, the household survey does not reach every household. Instead, it surveys a statistically representative sample of the population and extrapolates those results for all of Kahnawà:ke. This applies to the population estimate, as well as the age and gender breakdown for Kahnawà:ke.

According to the survey, as well as the MCK website, the estimated on-reserve population of Kahnawà:ke is approximately 8,000, which has doubled since 1974 (Mohawk Council of Kahnawà:ke, 2023a). **Therefore, an estimate of 8,000 on-reserve residents is used for the purposes of this plan.**

2.2.1 Distribution by Age and Gender

The majority of Kahnawà:ke's population is working age. According to results from the 2024 household survey, 65 percent of the population surveyed was between the ages of 15 and 64. Meanwhile, children aged 0 to 14 comprised 12.7 percent of the total population, and Elders made up 22.2 percent of the total population.

To compare, children aged 0 to 14 made up 9.7 percent of the total population of the urban First Nation of Westbank, near Kelowna, BC. Nearly 65 percent of the population was of working age (15 to 64) and 21.4% was 65 years of age or older (Statistics Canada, 2023b). The structure of the population by age for the city of La Prairie was similar, albeit with a higher percentage of children than both Kahnawà:ke and Westbank First Nation (see table 1). Like Westbank and La Prairie, Kahnawà:ke's population appears to be aging, with children consisting of a smaller proportion of the population, as seen in figure 8. Note that the population pyramids only count respondents to that question in the household survey. The results are then extrapolated to all of Kahnawà:ke.

TABLE 1 - Population breakdown by age for Kahnawà:ke, Westbank First Nation, and La Prairie

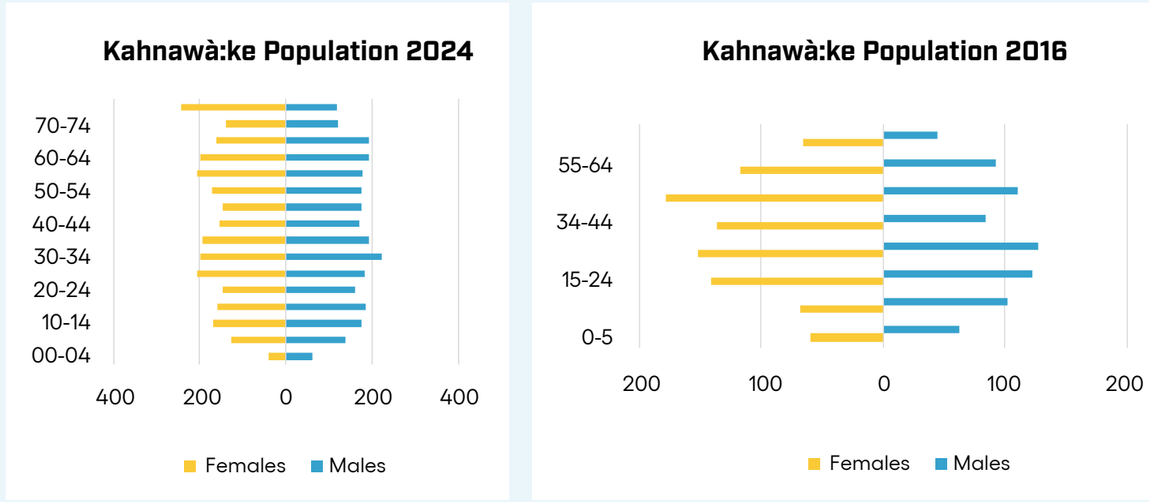
	KAHNAWÀ:KE (2024)	WESTBANK FIRST NATION (2021)	LA PRAIRIE (2021)
0 to 4 years old	**1.8%**	**3.1%**	**4.8%**
5 to 14 years old	**10.9%**	**6.6%**	**13.2%**
15 to 24 years old	**11.7%**	**7.8%**	**11%**
25 to 34 years old	**14.6%**	**10.1%**	**9.8%**
35 to 44 years old	**12.8%**	**9%**	**14.6%**
45 to 54 years old	**12.1%**	**10%**	**15.3%**
55 to 64 years old	**13.9%**	**18.3%**	**14.2%**
65 years and older	**22.2%**	**35.1%**	**17.1%**

(Statistics Canada, 2023a, 2023b).

The 2024 household survey indicated that the population of Kahnawà:ke was disproportionately female, at 55.2 percent. This is consistent with the 2011 Tewatohnhi'saktha socioeconomic report, which found that the population was 55 percent female and 45 percent male (Abraira & Robert G. Friend Consultants, Inc., 2013).

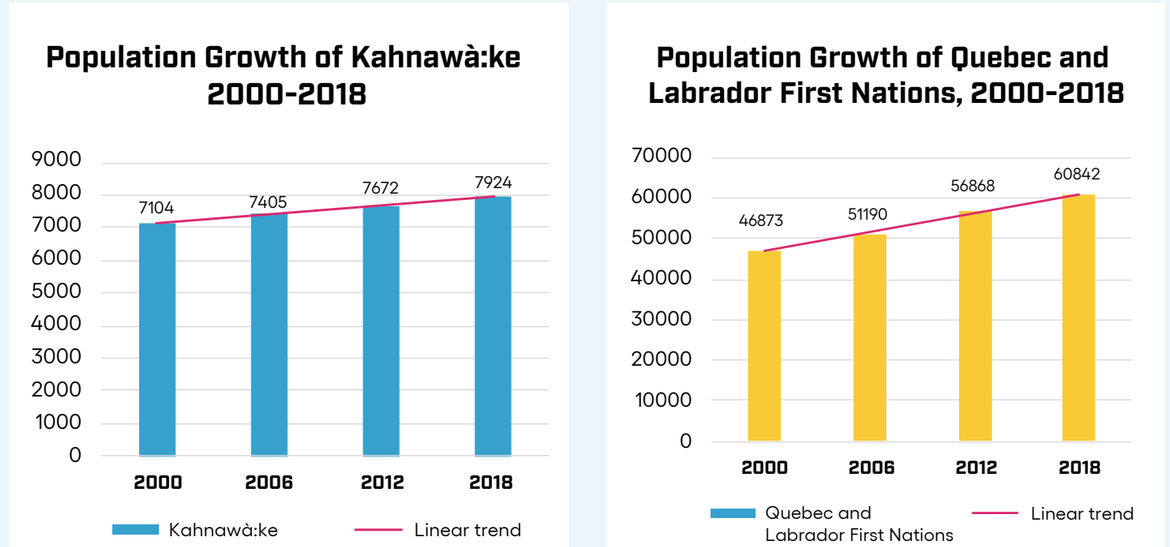


FIGURE 8 - Population pyramids for 2024 (left) and 2016 (right) for Kahnawà:ke



Tewatohnhi'saktha, 2024

FIGURE 9 - Population growth of Kahnawà:ke (left) and all Quebec and Labrador First Nations communities



Assembly of First Nations Quebec-Labrador, 2022

2.2.2 Growth

The relatively high percentage of elderly people in Kahnawà:ke (22.2 percent are aged 65 or older), as well as the low percentage of children (12.7 percent are 14 or younger) presents important considerations for parks and recreation planning in Kahnawà:ke. Therefore, it is important that parks, as well as sports, recreation, and leisure activities are designed with an aging population in mind, and that this population is not excluded. Integrating universal accessibility into parks and ensuring that parks have sufficient seating, shade, and lighting are actions that can have a large impact on the ability of older people to enjoy parks. Likewise, offering elder-oriented programming in places like the KYC can help ensure that this sector of the population remains engaged in community life.

Between 2000 and 2018, the population of Kahnawà:ke grew by 11.8 percent. Kahnawà:ke's growth has been slower in comparison to the overall rate for Quebec and Labrador First Nations (29.8 percent), but not insignificant (Assembly of First Nations Quebec-Labrador, 2022).

Comparatively, the population of the neighbouring city of La Prairie grew by 21.3 percent between 2006 and 2021, and that of Westbank First Nation by 75 percent over the same period (Institut de la statistique du Québec, n.d.; Statistics Canada, 2007a; Statistics Canada, 2007b; Statistics Canada, 2007c; Statistics Canada, 2023a; Statistics Canada, 2023b; Statistics Canada, 2023c.). The dramatic population growth of Westbank First Nation is consistent with the population growth experienced in the greater Kelowna area. From 2016 to 2021, the Kelowna region, which includes Westbank First Nation, was the fastest-growing region in Canada (Seymour, 2024). As Westbank First Nation allows non-Indigenous people to live on its reserve lands, it is not immune to this growth.

2.2.3 Population Projections

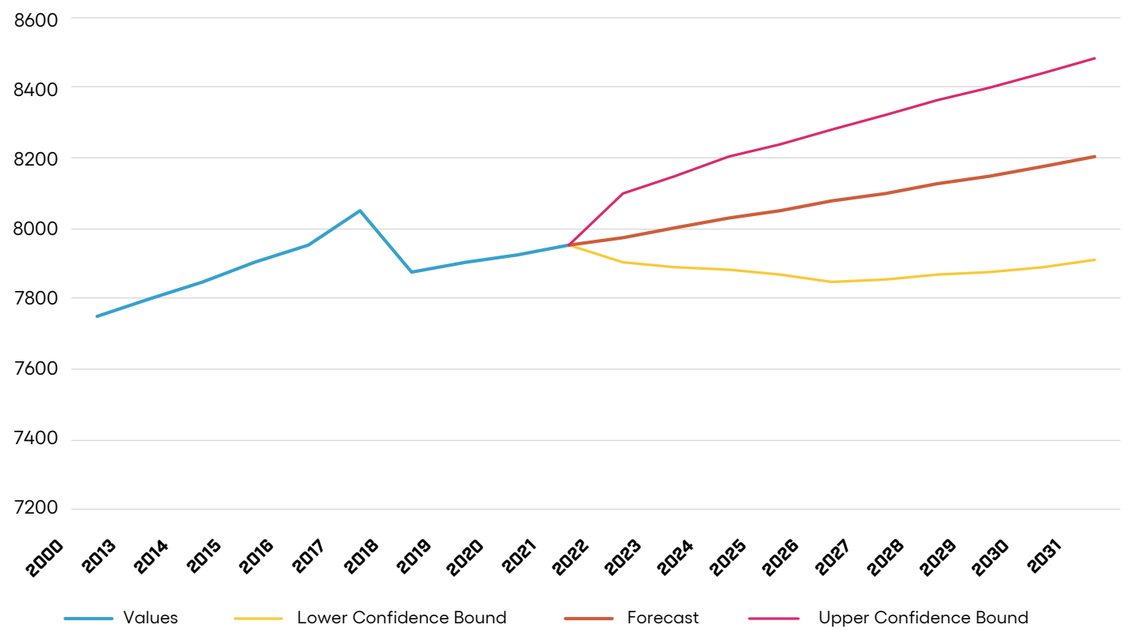
Population forecasts by Daniel Brant and Associates for 2031 show that population growth is expected to continue but will likely slow in the future (see table 2 and figure 10) (2023). This indicates a clear need for long-range planning to anticipate and meet future community needs. At the time of writing, there was insufficient data to allow for the development of a new ten-year population forecast.

TABLE 2 - Kahnawà:ke on-reserve population forecast for 2031

Low-growth scenario	7,907
Status quo growth scenario	8,194
High growth scenario	8,481

(Brant. J. et al., 2023)

FIGURE 10 - Kahnawà:ke on-reserve population forecast for 2031



(Brant. J. et al., 2023)

Based on the similarities in the age distribution of the populations of Kahnawà:ke, Westbank, and La Prairie observed in the previous section, as well as the population projection above, it is likely that Kahnawà:ke will experience similar demographic shifts and related issues as are expected for those other communities in the years to come: an aging population and relatively slow growth. Significant growth in the 0 to 14 age group is not expected. Additionally, due to the nature of Kahnawà:ke's rules around residency, migration to the community is not a factor that could complicate future population projections.[1]

1 Although Kahnawà:ke has membership laws that dictate residency, there are community members who are allowed to live in Kahnawà:ke, but currently live outside of the territory due to a shortage of available housing. An injection of housing stock in the community could incentivize some Kahnawa'kehró:non to move back. This is the most likely scenario in which migration could be a factor in future population growth.

2.3 CURRENT AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

A complete forecast for future growth and development in Kahnawà:ke was not available during the writing of this report. However, recent developments and future projects will significantly impact Kahnawà:ke's economic landscape, shaping job opportunities, circulation of residents and visitors within the community, and potential development areas for parks, sports, leisure, and recreation. A selection of upcoming development projects is outlined in the following sections.

2.3.1 Tekakwitha Island and Bay Restoration

The Kahnawà:ke Environment Protection Office (KEPO) has been leading a significant habitat and community-use restoration project around Tekakwitha Island and Bay since 2010, with major construction efforts initiated in the fall of 2020. This project aims to counteract the impacts of the Saint Lawrence Seaway.

By protecting, restoring, and enhancing the natural environment, landscape, and surrounding infrastructure, the project has the potential to boost the area's use and enjoyment as an important community space for sports and recreation, as well as environmental conservation and culture. However, in late 2020, asbestos deposits were discovered on Tekakwitha Island, which has halted the progress of the project (Amador, 2020). Even though construction remains on hold as of 2024, and the project's future is unclear, proposed investments in fish habitats, active transportation routes, and river access points are intended to provide recreational opportunities and attract people to the area, making it an important development for the future of the sports and recreation plan (Kahnawà:ke Environmental Protection Office, 2019, 2023).

2.3.2 Covered Ice Rink

The MCK has commissioned the development and construction of a new covered ice rink in Kahnawà:ke at the intersection of Sports Complex Road and Blind Lady's Hill Road, adjacent to the existing sports complex. It will allow for access to two rinks in proximity to each other, accommodating tournaments and festivals. It is also intended to serve nearby daycare centres and the Karonhianónhnha Tsi Ionterihwaienstáhkhwa elementary school. The planned surface area of the new rink is approximately 1,500 m²/16,146 ft² (Canadian Impact Assessment Registry, 2023).

2.3.3 Sports Complex Site Plan

The MCK also recently undertook studies to reconfigure the site of the current Kahnawà:ke Sports Complex. The proposals and concept designs put forth during this mandate are included in this Plan and guide the proposed investments, available in chapter 7, for the Sports Complex Park.

2.3.4 Multipurpose Building

Construction is currently underway to build a new facility to house the Kanien'kehá:ka Onkwawén:na Raotitióhkwa Language and Cultural Centre (KOR), Turtle Island Theatre, and a Tourism Visitor Centre. The result of a partnership between the MCK, KOR, and the Turtle Island Theatre, the new building will be located on Route 132, to the west of the Kahnawà:ke Survival School and bordering the municipality of Sainte-Catherine. It will replace the former KOR building, which was demolished in 2023 (Kahnawà:ke Cultural Arts Center, 2024). It is hoped that the new Centre will attract visitors to learn about local culture and history at its museum, where artifacts will be stored, and for events at its theatre.

2.3.5 Returned Highway 30 and Chateauguay Lands

Approximately 500 acres of land expropriated from Kahnawà:ke for the construction of the Highway 30 bypass have been returned to the community, and the return of an additional 200 acres is expected. Located primarily on the southeast side of Kahnawà:ke, a feasibility study is currently underway to establish a baseline understanding of the potential land use options for the parcels. Varying in size, accessibility, and geographical conditions, the ultimate vocation of the lands is not yet determined, but could include recreational facilities, wetland restoration and park development, mixed-use housing, commercial development, and agricultural uses. One of the park concept designs presented in chapter 6.4 of this Master Plan presents a preliminary vision for a new park located on a portion of the returned Highway 30 lands. While no decisions regarding development have yet been made, these opportunities indicate where future investments could be targeted to support community development and present a chance to align development plans with the future sports and recreation plan, ensuring coordinated and strategic growth for the community.

2.3.6 Housing Development

While a complete projection of future housing development is currently unavailable, new residential streets have been created on Lot 106, in the new development, on the east side of the community, suggesting development is planned in this area. According to press releases from MCK, asbestos deposits were found on the parcels in 2020 and were removed in 2021 (Mohawk Council of Kahnawà:ke, 2020, 2021a). The presence of asbestos in the area has likely delayed development, but since the removal of the asbestos-containing materials, water and sewer infrastructure have been installed (Mohawk Council of Kahnawà:ke, 2021b), and some of the roads paved (Mohawk Council of Kahnawà:ke, 2023b). Additionally, a capital study has been requested for the development of the area. The current stage of development and the expected number of homes are unknown at the time of writing.

Indications of where population growth is likely to occur can help inform where investments in sports and recreational infrastructure may be needed or desired to accommodate the needs of current and future residents.

2.3.7 Hotel Development

Kahnawà:ke currently has one operational hotel, one bed and breakfast, and two planned hotels. The Host Hotel, with 17 rooms, is located near the edge of the community, on Route 132 close to the intersection with Highway 730. The Riverside Inn is a seven-room bed-and-breakfast located in the village, near the seaway. Playground Poker plans to open an 83-room hotel on its on Route 138, near the boundary with Chateauguay. Additionally, a hotel is planned near the Lafleur Golf Course on Route 207. The addition of these hotels will likely impact employment opportunities in the community and could spur more development along these corridors. This should be considered in long-range planning for parks and sporting facilities.

2.3.8 Blue-Collar Park

The MCK is currently planning the relocation of the community's Blue-Collar Park (public works yard). Currently located on River Road near the foot of the Mercier Bridge, the department of Public Works has outgrown its facility. The site initially identified for the relocated Blue-Collar Park is located in the Clay Mountains area of the community, adjacent to the Saint Lawrence Seaway (Mohawk Council of Kahnawà:ke, 2019), although alternative siting options have been proposed to the MCK, due to the high development potential of the initial site. Although this project is far from completion, it is noted here as a project with the potential to transform the community in the coming years.

2.3.9 Onake Facility

Construction for the new facility hosting the Onake Paddling Club started in fall 2024. The project was funded by Kahnawake Shakotiia'takehnhas Community Services Child and Family Services Program, through capital funding from Indigenous Services Canada. The new two-storey building will include a workshop area dedicated to boat and equipment repairs and restorations. Adequate space for year-round boat storage will be integrated into the structure, and a balcony will provide scenic views overlooking the bay. The building will also house a fully equipped kitchen aimed at providing healthy food options, as well as an office area for staff, volunteers, and coaches. Additionally, a gym area will be set up to facilitate canoe-specific training throughout the year. In order to ensure full accessibility, the building will feature adapted washrooms and an elevator. This new building represents a significant investment in the community's infrastructure, fostering both cultural preservation and the well-being of Kahnawake's residents (Standup, 2024).



CHAPTER 03

TRENDS AND BEST PRACTICES IN PARKS AND RECREATION

Redeveloping existing parks and repairing or replacing park equipment are challenging tasks for local governments. They often face multiple demands and limited resources. Today, it is common to approach park or renovation designs holistically, considering the needs of park users, existing and projected demographics, cultural influences, the local government's maintenance capacity, and the available budget for construction costs.

In this context, key trends in the development of parks and recreation infrastructure are presented to help guide and inspire the planning of future parks and recreation facilities in Kahnawà:ke.

The trends presented in the following chapter are seen across North America. While they serve as a useful starting point to guide parks and recreation development in Kahnawà:ke, any future developments in parks, sports, recreation, and leisure must take into consideration Kahnawa'kehró:non's thoughts and desires and be adapted to Kahnawà:ke's needs. A summary of these thoughts, desires, and needs, as expressed through the engagement activities, is presented in chapter 4. Additionally, where applicable, community feedback gathered through the Recreation Summit and the community-wide sports, recreation, and leisure survey is included with each trend. This feedback is intended to help people reading the Recreation Master Plan to better understand the opinion of Kahnawa'kehró:non concerning these different trends, and help them evaluate their applicability and popularity in Kahnawà:ke. Overlaps between social, public space design, facility, and age group trends, and the major domains from the Kahnawà:ke Community Wellness Plan (CWP) are also presented when applicable.



3.1 SOCIAL TRENDS

This section presents an overview of current North American social trends that currently have, and will continue to have an impact on recreation across the continent. These social trends are explained in order to help decision-makers in Kahnawà:ke better understand the larger context of sports, leisure, and recreation across the continent, and consequently, in Kahnawà:ke.

3.1.1 Increasing Preference for Free and Unstructured Recreation

The most widespread physical activities among residents in the province of Quebec aged 15 and over are those that are inexpensive and practiced outside organized environments. As a result, free, unsupervised, and unscheduled activities that offer a flexible framework and schedule are increasing in popularity. Amongst the most popular activities practiced in Quebec are: walking (61 percent); cycling (22 percent); swimming (16 percent); jogging or running (58 percent); training (14 percent); and fishing (12 percent) (Le Journal de Montréal, 2021).

Over the past decade, with the exception of the COVID-19 pandemic, research has indicated a consistent rate of participation in active leisure activities. However, there has been a noticeable shift in the nature of these activities, with a decline in organized sports participation and an increase in free-time activities. This is true regardless of gender but is especially pertinent among men. According to the *Observatoire québécois du loisir,* this trend can be explained in part by the social phenomenon of reduced leisure time among the working population. This translates into a reduced willingness and capacity to take part in organized activities on a regular basis.

3.1.2 Aging Populations

In North America, the aging of the population also contributes to this phenomenon, as the rate of participation in organized sport declines steadily with age. In this context, where leisure time is limited among the working population, there is a tendency to value recreation and leisure activities that can be enjoyed with the entire family. As such, parks have become important places for gathering, socializing, and spending time with friends and family.

Additionally, the aging of populations of North America necessitates a movement towards universally accessible infrastructure and facilities, as well as recreational programming that appeals to older age groups.

On the one hand, better health outcomes for older age groups lead to these demographics being more active and engaged in recreation, suggesting a need to provide appropriate programming. Popular sports and activities for adults over 45 have been shown to include walking/hiking, golf, exercise with equipment, cycling, canoeing, swimming, tennis, and fishing, among others (Alberta Recreation and Parks, 1984, 2004; Harris, 2018).

On the other hand, the increased participation of older demographics, as well as their increasing dominance in the demographic makeup of many communities, implies a need to ensure that parks and facilities are accessible to a variety of physical and cognitive abilities. This includes such measures as the provision of wheelchair-accessible washrooms and other park buildings, comfortable and accessible seating, and the development of smooth, wide, and minimally sloped walking trails (American Society of Landscape Architects, 2024; Loukaitou-Sideris et al., 2014).

Supporting aging populations aligns with Kahnawà:ke's Community Wellness Plan, specifically the domain of Child and Family Wellness, by creating unified families. It also aligns with the CWP's focus on specific populations, including Elders.

3.1.3 Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic

Canadian and international research has demonstrated that the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in substantial shifts in health behaviours and physical activity. However, these impacts have been experienced disparately across various age groups. While the pandemic detrimentally impacted the physical activity levels of youth, adults maintained relatively consistent levels of physical activity (Colley & Jenny, 2022).

The percentage of youth in Canada 18 and under meeting national physical activity recommendations dropped from 50.8 percent to 37.2 percent between 2018 and 2020. This decline was more pronounced in urban areas and varied across regions, with youth in Quebec experiencing one of the largest drops, averaging 121 minutes less per week in 2020 compared to 2018. In contrast, adult physical activity levels remained stable overall, with almost no change in the percentage meeting recommendations - 52.7 percent in 2018 vs. 53.3 percent in 2020. Notably, physical activity levels among surveyed Indigenous adults improved, with the percentage meeting recommendations increasing from 47 percent in 2018 to 56.1 percent in 2020 (Colley & Jenny, 2022). Unlike youth who engage mostly in organized activities and active transportation, adults may be better able to adapt their physical activity routines during periods of restricted mobility.

The types of activities practiced also changed during the COVID-19 pandemic. For example, a study conducted by Le Journal found that 22 percent of Quebec residents who partake in road biking began during the pandemic (Le Journal de Montréal, 2021). Additionally, changes in favour of flexible and remote work have led to the increase in at home, and online exercise among adults (Colley & Jenny, 2022). The extent to which these trends have or will continue to persist post-pandemic remains uncertain.

3.1.4 Loneliness Epidemic

For several years now, and particularly since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, a loneliness epidemic has settled in across North America, with the U.S. Surgeon General going so far as to issue an advisory regarding this issue.

According to the NRPA, parks and recreation agencies, which in Kahnawà:ke includes the Sports and Recreation Unit as well as the Kahnawà:ke Youth Center, will play an important role in mitigating this epidemic over the next years (Dolesh, 2024). Increasing the offer and diversity of sports, recreation, and leisure options can help resolve this epidemic. It is expected that over the coming years, addressing this epidemic will become a bigger priority, and that further investments in parks, sports, recreation, and leisure services will be necessary to help resolve it.







3.2 TRENDS IN URBAN PLANNING AND PUBLIC SPACE DESIGN

The trends presented in this section are those being adopted and favoured by urban planners, landscape architects, and recreation professionals across North America, and particularly in Canada. Some of the trends presented, particularly intergenerational programming, indigenous placemaking, and active living are especially prominent in Indigenous communities across North America. The trends presented in this section are meant to help inspire decision-makers in Kahnawà:ke. When possible, and when aligned with community feedback, sports, recreation, and leisure facilities should be designed with these trends in mind.

3.2.1 Park Networks and Connectivity

Across Canada, cities are embracing green networks, also known as park networks. They refer to interconnected pathways and green spaces within urban areas. Vancouver for example has embraced this concept by developing a tool designed to link parks, public spaces, and recreational nodes across the city through new amenities and routes (City of Vancouver, 2009). Typical barriers to interconnectivity include major roads, motorways, or railway lines. Integrating green networks into park design increases their accessibility by facilitating safer and more active travel within communities. This fosters the potential for a greater variety of facilities, activities, and experiences across parks. Programming of parks and facilities within this model is designed to be complementary.

Although 75% of survey respondents say that they already live within a 10-minute walk of a park in Kahnawà:ke, both survey respondents and Recreation Summit participants would like to improve connectivity between neighbourhoods and parks in Kahnawà:ke. They proposed sidewalks, bike paths, and more lighting to make this possible.

In Kahnawà:ke, park connectivity could be improved through the addition of more sidewalks and bike paths along key arteries, such as the 207 or Old Chateauguay Road. It is also recommended to adopt road design principles that make it safer for pedestrians to cross. Special attention should be paid to more dangerous areas, such as the area near the Mercier Bridge or large intersections, such as the OCR, Kirby Road, and Blind Ladies Hill Road. Connections between schools and parks should also be improved to ensure that children can safely reach parks.

Any of these recommendations should be accompanied by more thorough studies.

3.2.2 Universal Access and Inclusive Design

In recent years, the concept of accessibility in North America has evolved towards inclusive design in children's play equipment. Mulch and rubber landing surfaces facilitate increased and safer access to the equipment, which itself should be adapted for a range of physical abilities (American Society of Landscape Architects, 2024). This eliminates the need for specific equipment for children with motor impairments and some other disabilities. Similar approaches can be adapted to other types of equipment such as exercise machines, park buildings, and swimming pools. It is recommended that a few parks be designed to be fully accessible, rather than planning small one-off interventions in a larger number of parks. The aim here is to provide complete universal access to everything – including parking and facilities, for those with reduced mobility.

Leaders in sports, recreation, and leisure in Kahnawà:ke consider universal accessibility to be an utmost priority for Kahnawà:ke. Although many parks and recreational facilities are not currently accessible, community leaders present at the Recreation Summit unanimously agreed that making sports, recreation, and leisure accessible to all Kahnawa'kehró:non must be a top priority.

This also aligns with the CWP's domain focusing on the wellness of individuals with special needs and their caretakers, by ensuring universal access for all Kahnawa'kehró:non.

3.2.3 Versatility

Developing parks and recreation facilities is a major investment. In North America, one way of optimizing this investment is to invest in multi-purpose facilities that can be used in different ways, or for different user groups, depending on their needs and the season (The Sports Facilities Companies, 2018). For example, some facilities, such as a multi-sport surface or a covered refrigerated ice rink, can be used for hockey in winter, dance, roller hockey, or cultural events in summer, regardless of the weather. Several user groups can also be targeted when choosing the equipment or facilities to be offered. Some facilities, such as training stations, walking trails or cycle paths, are aimed at a large part of the population rather than a specific group. Maximizing the number of potential users of the various facilities encourages interaction between different age groups and users and allows for a more comprehensive response to the population's recreational needs.

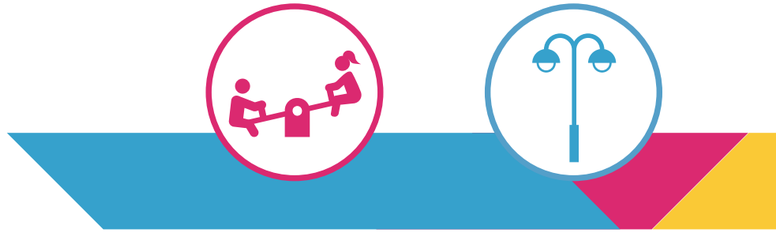
Among Recreation Summit participants and survey respondents, most participants expressed support for the construction of a large indoor sports and recreation facility. Although the exact components that each community member wanted to see varied from one person to the next, some common components include another indoor rink, indoor fields for sports like lacrosse and soccer to train year-round, an indoor track for running and walking, an indoor pool, and space for artistic or cultural activities.

3.2.4 Resilient Design

No other trend has been more prominent in park planning over the last five years than the adoption of an approach based on the principles of sustainable development in North America. Decision-makers and planners are now more aware of the potential impact of parks and green spaces on community life, social cohesion, and the environment, particularly within the context of climate change. It is therefore increasingly important that environmentally sensitive and context-specific practices are established proactively in various projects. These principles apply mainly to new parks, but many can be applied to the redevelopment of existing parks as well. Resilient design principles correspond to the CWP's Enviornmental Stewardship, Land and Food Sovereignty domain.

Plant Treatment

Adding vegetation to a site is a valuable practice that provides numerous environmental benefits and is widely implemented across North America. In addition to creating a visually appealing and distinctive atmosphere, planting optimizes green spaces by reducing pollution and providing shade for users, countering the heat island effect associated with hard, mineralized surfaces. Good planning should therefore focus on preserving the existing vegetation on a given site and integrating wide-spreading trees to encourage the creation of shaded spaces that act as islands of coolness.



Lighting

Trends in lighting on sidewalks, cycle paths, and in parks are moving towards lighting on a 'human scale', compared with previous practices that favoured lighting the way for cars and other forms of motorized transport. As a result, people are now at the centre of design decisions regarding lighting in outdoor spaces, which is distinctly different than lighting designed for roads and paths. Additionally, new and more compact lighting technologies provide improved lighting while reducing overall energy consumption.

Specific types of lighting are being used to create and foster atmosphere within parks. Research shows that ambient lighting not only provides a calming effect for the observer, but also increases the security of a site and reducing the risk of vandalism. Ambient lighting has therefore rapidly become a standard feature on most outdoor projects in North America.

The development of lighting equipment has also had an impact on the design of sports arenas. Directional or asymmetrical lighting allows light to be focused on specific areas, such as sports fields, and away from surrounding houses. Additionally, sports field lighting now features variable-intensity lighting, allowing administrators to modulate the lighting according to how the field is used.

Many Recreation Summit participants and survey respondents mentioned that they would like to see more lighting, particularly in parks, along bike paths and sidewalks, and especially at sports fields such as the baseball diamond in Matty's Park or the soccer field at the Sports Complex Park.

Blue Infrastructure

Rainwater management is becoming increasingly important in contemporary park design in North America. It not only reduces water discharged into local drainage networks but also prevents erosion of natural waterways. New tools are needed in flood-prone areas where there is a high density of impervious surfaces such as roads, sidewalks, and parking lots. In these environments, rainwater runoff can accumulate pollutants such as oil, chemicals, and debris, which can then be transported into water bodies, causing water pollution and degradation of aquatic ecosystems. Features like bioswales, rain gardens, and retention basins are key tools for water management. These features not only enhance stormwater management but also promote biodiversity and create visually appealing, environmentally sustainable park landscapes. The concept design for the 3 Sisters Park (see Chapter 6) incorporates existing water features into the park, and the parking lot proposed in the Matty's Park concept design incorporates stormwater management into the proposed parking lot.

3.2.5 Four-Season Design

Four-season design is becoming increasingly popular in park planning across North America. By integrating winter leisure activities, parks can be transformed into year-round destinations, providing enjoyable experiences in every season. Integrating elements such as tobogganing areas, heated shelters or changing rooms, and outdoor lighting enhances the appeal of parks during the winter months. Additionally, parks with free space can serve as hubs for winter sports activities, featuring trails for snowshoeing, walking, and cross-country skiing, designed similarly to pedestrian paths.

3.2.6 Intergenerational Programming

Intergenerational programming is an emerging planning approach gaining traction across Canada. It creates opportunities for children, youth, adults, and seniors to connect, share knowledge, and engage with one another (Generations United, 2021).This approach is especially meaningful for Indigenous communities, where Elders serve as the primary keepers of cultural traditions, land-based knowledge, philosophies, medicinal practices, and languages (Haudenosaunee Confederacy, 2024).

Intergenerational programs come in many forms, including mentoring, community service, service learning, and workforce development. They can range from one-time events to regularly scheduled activities (Generations United, 2021). In the context of recreational planning, these programs can be designed to enhance the socio-cultural and health well-being of the youth with the support of older generations. For example, The Indigenous Youth Storytelling Program in Winnipeg connects Indigenous Elders, Knowledge Keepers, Knowledge Carriers, and guest storytellers with Indigenous youth in Assiniboine Park. The youth are accompanied each week by Elder Mary Courchene, who provides support and insight throughout each program and journey in the Park (Assiniboine Park Conservancy, 2025).

Intergenerational programming can also play a role in the planning process for recreational activities by emphasizing the involvement of older adults as key contributors to culturally responsive and value-driven development. This approach aligns with the long-term perspective of the seven-generation planning model, which views planning as a continuous process that considers the well-being of past, present, and future generations. By encouraging community members to see themselves as the middle generation—bridging their ancestors and future descendants—intergenerational programming helps ground planning efforts in past wisdom while shaping a meaningful vision for the future (Haudenosaunee Confederacy, 2024).

Recreation Summit participants and survey respondents emphasized the importance of promoting intergenerational programming in Kahnawà:ke and multiplying the opportunities for Elders to share knowledge with young Kahnawa'kehró:non. Many participants viewed the KYC as one place to do this, while others spoke about the importance of adding shade, seating, and washrooms to parks to make them more welcoming for Elders who would like to accompany their family to parks.

Intergenerational programming is aligned with several domains from the CWP including Tsi niionkwarihò:ten tánon Kanien'keha (culture and language), child and family wellness, and mental and emotional wellness.

FIGURE 11 - Youth participants playing traditional Indigenous games with Elders as part of the Indigenous Youth Storytelling Program



(©Assiniboine Park Conservancy)

3.2.7 Indigenous Placemaking

Indigenous Urban Design

Indigenous placemaking is gaining popularity in many Canadian cities. It supports reconciliation efforts by giving Indigenous peoples a platform to express their cultural identity and regain visibility in society. The approach focuses on integrating Indigenous cultural connections into urban spaces, through designs that are more than decorative elements (Ontario Professional Planners Institute, 2020). Matthew Hickey, a Partner at Two Row, an Indigenous-owned architecture firm, explains that Indigenous design is not just about representing people but about reflecting values and centuries of knowledge. The design must focus on cultural symbols that express Indigenous worldviews and help communities navigate external influences while maintaining their traditions and values. For example, the City of Vancouver worked with Indigenous Elders and community members to integrate Indigenous design elements into public spaces. This includes Indigenous art, totems, and traditional place names. Similarly, in Toronto, Indigenous design principles are part of a reparative program. This initiative recognizes Indigenous peoples through public art, place naming, and involvement in policy development (Firestone & Wilson, 2023).

3.2.8 Active Living

Active design is a widely embraced approach to urban development in North America, integrating physical activity into daily life through strategic building and planning principles. It emphasizes creating spaces that promote healthy lifestyle choices. The idea is to invite people to be naturally active without imposing it upon them through activities such as organized sports (Smartcities & sport, 2019).

For example, active design can involve developing multi-purpose parks that cater to both passive and active recreation. These parks may include jogging tracks, outdoor gyms, sports courts (such as tennis, basketball, or volleyball), and open lawns for activities like yoga, tai chi, or picnicking. Similarly, playgrounds can go beyond traditional swings and slides by incorporating fitness equipment for older children and adults, adventure courses, climbing walls, or natural play elements

By fostering intergenerational activity and encouraging community interaction, these spaces contribute to overall well-being. Near Kahnawà:ke, the City of Montreal has embraced this concept, as seen in parks like Hector Toe-Blake Park. Similarly, Kahnawà:ke's Fitness Park (A03) features workout equipment. Active design helps support the CWP's ahsatakaríteke (to be well) domain through preventitive design interventions and its promotion of a healthy lifestyle.

FIGURE 12 - The Iy̓álmexw Urban Development Project in Vancouver, led by a collaboration between Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh First Nations,



(©Khelsilem)

FIGURE 13 - Hector Toe-Blake Park



(©Matthew Sullivan)

3.3 TRENDS IN SPORTS AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES AND FACILITIES

Whereas the previous section discusses trends in urban planning and public space more generally, this section discusses specific equipment and facilities that are becoming more and more popular across North America. Where possible, and where aligned with community needs and desires, decision-makers in Kahnawà:ke should make every effort to incorporate these increasingly popular facilities into spaces for sports, recreation, and leisure.

3.3.1 Water Play Equipment

Water play equipment, such as splash pads and play fountains, is increasingly popular in North America, especially among children, and offers numerous benefits for communities. Unlike traditional swimming pools, the absence of a pool in water play areas eliminates the risk of drowning and the need for constant supervision. This allows for extended hours of access to the facilities and extends the usability of these areas into spring and autumn seasons. Furthermore, splash pads and similar features provide universal access for all users. These features complement rather than replace swimming pools, which remain necessary for other activities and age groups.

The splash pads in Kahnawà:ke are extremely popular and greatly appreciated by members of the community. During the Recreation Summit, as well as in the survey, participants and respondents were quick to identify the splash pads as a strong point in the parks network, an installation whose success should be replicated. Many participants and respondents would like to see another splash pad, particularly in the New Development Area.

3.3.2 Skateparks

Once considered a passing trend, skateboarding has rapidly gained popularity in North America over the past few decades, especially among those aged 12 to 19. Today, new trends in site development are moving away from the old principles of installing simple modules and modular skateparks. Skateparks are no longer viewed with a negative connotation, but instead as genuine recreational facilities. Long relegated to the outskirts of parks and enclosed by fences, skateparks are increasingly being used as a focal point in public spaces, with rest areas, benches, or bleachers nearby, with many opportunities for landscaping around them. The skatepark has recently been democratized to include scooter users, and occasionally BMX riders and in-line skaters. This highlights the potential of such spaces to unite diverse generations practicing similar activities, fostering a culture of mentorship where the youngest learn by observing the oldest.

In Kahnawà:ke, there is one skatepark in the Sports Complex Park. Although it is used and appreciated by community members, it has recently become less popular due to the installation of a larger skatepark in neighbouring Chateauguay. More details can be found in chapter 5.4.

3.3.3 Outdoor Workout Equipment

Outdoor training activities have been on the rise in North America, both through structured programs like outdoor cardio, various movement and dance classes, and independent workouts using newly designed equipment installed in parks. This equipment can be used by everyone except young children, and often complements other activities such as jogging or walking. These facilities should be in peaceful but not isolated areas, away from traffic. Proximity to children's play areas can be an advantage, allowing parents to train while accompanying their children to the park. For structured courses, having a shelter that provides protection from the sun and rain is a valuable feature that encourages participation in these activities.

In Kahnawà:ke, the Fitness Park provides some outdoor work equipment. However, the Fitness Park only has workout equipment, and does not include a shelter, drinking fountains, or proximity to children's play equipment. Recreation Summit participants and survey respondents expressed a desire to add drinking fountains and more shade to the park.

3.3.4 Refrigerated and/or Covered Ice Rinks

Recent climate changes have directly affected the practice of outdoor ice skating in winter across North America. Periods of mild winter weather make it very difficult to maintain the ice in adequate conditions for more than a few weeks per year, while requiring more and more maintenance. However, for several years now, refrigerated exterior ice systems have been available to increase the quality and extend the supply of an ice surface mid-November to mid-March. These refrigerated outdoor ice rinks can thus meet strong public demand while reducing surface maintenance operations in the long term. Surfaces may or may not be covered. This choice must be made at the outset, because adding a roof to an existing surface has an impact on related amenities such as lighting, stands, etc. which results in significant additional costs compared to the installation of the roof at the time of initial construction. As discussed in chapter 5, and as seen in the Sports Complex Park plan presented in chapter 6, a covered ice rink is currently being constructed in Kahnawà:ke.

The advantages of a covered surface in winter are:

- Protection against the sun which melts or softens the ice;
- Protection against snow. Reduction in snow removal needs;
- Overall increase in hours of ice use.

In summer, the advantages are:

- Protection against the sun and intense heat;
- Protection against rain;
- Creation of protected multi-purpose space;
- Overall increase in potential usage hours.

Disadvantages of refrigerated ice systems:

- Significant investment (approximately $1.5 million);
- Ideally, maintained with specialized machinery to obtain high quality ice

3.3.5 Synthetic Field

Synthetic fields are becoming increasingly popular in park planning across North America due to their practicality and durability. Large sports fields such as those for soccer, football or rugby are typically made of natural grass and are subject to intensive use during play. This limits their potential use, since they must be able to regenerate between periods of use. Additionally, grass surfaces are likely to degrade even more quickly if used when wet. Ideally, natural fields are used no more than 15 hours a week. In contrast, synthetic surface pitches allow for extended use without interruption throughout the season. The addition of a synthetic pitch within a network of sports facilities becomes a management tool that makes it possible to meet user demand while reducing pressure on natural surfaces. This also avoids having to build several new natural surfaces to meet needs, which often proves more expensive, or impossible due to the lack of space for the installation of new sports facilities. Ideally, these synthetic surfaces take the form of a multi-sport complex: the layout and configuration of the space make it possible to accommodate more than one sport.

Kahnawà:ke does not have any synthetic sports fields. However, both the analysis of outdoors sports facilities carried out in chapter 5 and community feedback reveal that this trend would be favourably received in Kahnawà:ke. Community members were particularly vocal about the need for upgrading the soccer field in the Sports Complex park, which currently suffers from damage caused by overuse and ATV vehicle use.

3.3.6 Park Chalets

Park chalets have become integral components of modern park designs in Canada, offering a range of amenities to enhance community engagement and enjoyment. Typically designed as versatile community buildings, these chalets feature multi-purpose rooms and provide essential services such as sanitary facilities and drinking fountains. To respond to various needs, they may also offer facilities for catering, kitchenettes, or vending machines, along with changing rooms for water-related activities. With a focus on integration with the natural surroundings, the layout of these chalets often features extensive glazing, allowing for seamless connectivity between indoor and outdoor environments. Moreover, prioritizing accessibility, these buildings are typically constructed on a single level with barrier-free access.

Although park chalets were not explicitly mentioned by Recreation Summit participants or survey respondents, many community members did mention that they would like to see more drinking fountains and washrooms in their parks. Even if full-scale park chalets are not included in Kahnawà:ke's parks, washrooms and drinking fountains should be included when possible and feasible.

3.3.7 Connectivity

Connected technologies are increasingly part of our daily lives and there is a growing demand so that they can easily follow us in our outdoor leisure activities. Wi-Fi infrastructure and charging stations are now commonly installed in outdoor public spaces across North America. Self-guided tours of parks using smartphones are another possibility to enhance park visitors' experiences.

Recreation Summit participants and survey respondents were divided on the question of connectivity. Some were interested in the idea of including Wi-Fi and charging stations in parks as a way to stay connected without needing to use cellular data. However, other participants were opposed to the idea on the grounds that it would reduce human interaction, and potentially distract parents of young children.

3.3.8 Modern Playgrounds

The role of playgrounds has evolved over the years, with many park managers seeing them as sustainable areas where children can play, learn, and explore nature. Recent trends in playground design across North America focus on accessibility for all, the use of recycled materials and eco-friendly construction and maintenance techniques, and the integration of adventure and nature play. This involves using natural playground elements, such as logs, rock trails, and tree stumps for balancing, to encourage children to develop a deeper connection with nature.

The trend towards modern playgrounds that integrate adventure and nature play was mentioned favourably by many Recreation Summit participants and survey respondents. Many participants wish to see upgrades to Kahnawà:ke's playgrounds, by adding more than a set of slides and a swing-set. Many participants admire nearby playgrounds such as the pirate playground in Saint-Rémi, or playgrounds in Chateauguay and Lachine. Additionally, 55% of survey respondents indicated playgrounds as being among the top 3 facilities to improve upon in Kahnawà:ke.

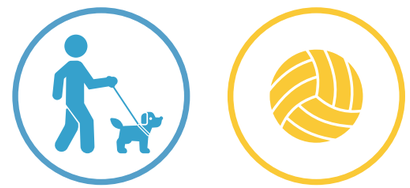
3.3.9 Community Gardens

In several municipalities across Quebec, community gardens are becoming more and more popular. Community gardens allow for more environmentally friendly practices and increase awareness about where food is sourced, while encouraging participants to reconnect with nature. Community gardens have the added benefit of increasing green space and promoting connection between neighbours.

In Kahnawà:ke, there is a renowned interest in community gardens as a way of promoting food sovereignty. Kahnawà:ke Collective Impact, an organization that focuses on engaging, facilitating, and supporting community projects, has identified food sovereignty as one of their six priority areas. Community gardens, and particularly those focused on growing traditional and indigenous plants, could be a way to promote food sovereignty in Kahnawà:ke, in addition to providing the benefits mentioned above.

Additionally, Kahnawà:ke's Community Wellness Plan includes a domain focused on environmental stewardship, land and food sovereignty. The plan mentions the importance of food sovereignty and security and their alignment with cultural practices. Several areas for action identified in the Community Wellness Plan include "land-based experiential learning…youth engagement, community collaborations, policy advocacy, and developing a shared vision for a sustainable and culturally vibrant food system."

Although the Recreation Master Plan does not develop a full vision for community gardens as they fit into the larger scheme of food sovereignty and security, it does propose investing in the creation of community gardens in the Sports Complex Park and OSHA Park, as outlined in chapter 6.



3.4 TRENDS BY USER AGE GROUP

The recreational needs and interests of residents in North America vary across different age groups. The following section will outline the key trends and best practices to keep in mind when designing parks and recreation spaces to meet the diverse needs of different ages groups, with the aim of encouraging physical activity, well-being, and social cohesion for all generations.

3.4.1 Children

Children 0 to 4 years of age

- Offering alternatives with a range of interesting outdoor activities to encourage them to develop a healthy active lifestyle from an early age
- Play modules adapted to the development of motor skills and the world
- Accompanying parent required
- Development of interactive behaviour

Children of 5 to 9 years of age

- Development and anchoring a healthy and active lifestyle
- Game modules adapted to development motor skills as well as water and swimming activities
- Supervision by a parent required
- Introduction to organized sports activities, whether through school or non-school activities
- Participation in social activities with friends or other family members

3.4.2 Youth

Youth 10 to 14 years of age

- Interest in new types of recreational activities and programing
- Free or inexpensive spaces
- Programming of sports, recreational and socialization spaces

Teenagers and young adults 15 to 24 years of age

- Spontaneous appropriation of space
- Popularity of basketball, volleyball, skateboarding and skating
- Socializing spaces and trendy zones
- Anchoring and pursuing an active and healthy lifestyle

3.4.3 Adults

Adults 25 to 64 years of age

- Walking, and biking are the main activities of this age group
- Participation in a range of organized sports within parks but less frequent than younger groups
- Gardening, home exercises and social dancing
- Fitness in the form of physical conditioning and module exercise
- Interest in social, community-oriented activities and agriculture

3.4.4 Elders

Adults 65 and above

- Greater number of hours to devote to one or more recreational or sporting activities
- Less inclined than other age groups to participate in new activities
- Prefer informal, pleasant places to gather and relieve social isolation
- Adapted mobility and accessibility
- Noncompetitive activities such as walking, biking, swimming and fishing
- Feelings of agency and independence



3.5 SPORTS AND RECREATION TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES IN INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

There are additional activities that are more prominent in Indigenous communities that are worth mentioning in the context of sports, recreation, and leisure in Kahnawà:ke. Among these are the popularity and practice of traditional sports, identified by the North American Indigenous Games (NAIG) as lacrosse, kayaking, canoeing, and 3D archery.

Practicing the activities described in this section aligns with the CWP's core domain, tsi niionkwarihò:ten tánon Kanien'kéha (culture and language) by ensuring the Kanien'kéha culture is maintained and celebrated.

3.5.1 Lacrosse

Lacrosse is very popular in First Nations, especially for the Nations of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy. It has persisted across time as a popular activity among youth and adults. Originating from the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) people, the game was played to honour the Creator, settle political disputes, and aid in the healing of spectators (Kahnawake Lacrosse, 2023). It was designed to increase strength, stamina, speed, and foster teamwork among players. Known as the Creator's Game and a Medicine Game, lacrosse has incorporated more defined play limits and structured rules over time. Within Kahnawà:ke there are multiple active lacrosse teams specialized in box lacrosse. Both the Mohawks and the Hunters play within the Ontario Lacrosse Association, which has enabled play with other Iroquois nations in nearby regions.

3.5.2 Paddling Sports

Kayaking, canoeing, outrigger canoeing, and dragon boat are the most common of the paddling sports, and all but dragon boat are represented at the NAIG. Kahnawà:ke has an important relationship with the water, and the popularity of paddling sports within the community serves as a concrete manifestation of this relationship. Although currently closed due to environmental concerns, Tekakwitha Island Beach has been a popular point to launch boats, although the boat launch is used more frequently for motorboats than kayaks and canoes (Mohawk Council of Kahnawà:ke, 2023c). The Onake Paddling Club, open to the community, stands as a pillar of community pride, with athletes competing at national levels.

3.5.3 Archery

Archery is a sport with various disciplines, including target and 3D archery. 3D archery, the variation represented at the NAIG, involves a more complex course and topographical aspect, where athletes follow a course and shoot at 3D animal targets. There is a space for archery located near the grounds of the Kahnawà:ke Sports Complex, where targets have been set up and lessons are taught. While the sport has a strong tradition among Indigenous people, various Indigenous athletes across the country are working to expand its influence and increase indigenous representation in the sport nationally.

3.5.4 Additional Popular Sports, Recreation and Leisure Activities

In addition to the sports mentioned within this section, and those preceding, many other sports are popular in Kahnawà:ke. Among these are hockey, wrestling, and figure skating. In regard to leisure activities, fishing, both in summer and winter remains a popular activity, with ice fishing derbies held in Kahnawà:ke every year. The popularity of ice fishing is threatened by changing weather conditions, which have led to shorter periods of ice coverage on the lake each year.





3.6 NEW AND EMERGING FACILITIES AND ACTIVITIES

New recreational activities emerge each year, driving the development of new facilities across North America to keep up with evolving trends. However, when planning these facilities, it is important to consider that while some activities may gain lasting popularity, others may decline over time. Potential emerging facilities include:

3.6.1 Pickleball courts

Pickleball would be an excellent fit for a new recreational facility in Kahnawà:ke, due to the relative ease of implementing pickleball courts, both indoors and outdoors, as well as its growing popularity across North America.

Pickleball's rapid growth in North America is fueled by its accessibility, low start-up costs, and appeal to all ages. In Quebec, its popularity is on the rise, with the Quebec Pickleball Federation, founded in 2011, uniting around twenty clubs and over 3,000 members. A hybrid between tennis, ping pong and badminton, pickleball is played on a badminton court with a perforated plastic ball the size of a tennis ball and a solid racket, similar to a ping pong racket, but bigger.

This sport has the advantage of being slower and requiring less power than tennis or badminton. It allows young children to become familiar with racket sports or less agile people to play a sport that is less demanding than other racket sports. It also has the advantage of being able to be played both indoors and outdoors.

Pickleball aligns with Kahnawà:ke's aspirations to enhance recreational opportunities, promote healthy lifestyles, and foster community cohesion while also attracting diverse user groups. This is further supported by survey responses and feedback from Recreation Summit participants, in which several community members expressed interest in introducing pickleball and suggested adding fenced-in courts.

3.6.2 Agility Courses for Dogs

Contrary to popular belief, these courses not only make dogs move, but also their owners who accompany them during training. Dog agility circuit equipment for outdoor installations is now available from certain play module manufacturers. Given that dog parks are already a key priority in Kahnawà:ke, integrating agility courses in the development of a dog par could be a great way to promote physical activity for both pets and their owners while enriching the overall park experience with interactive and engaging features.

3.6.3 Disk Golf Courses

Disk golf offers a low-impact, accessible recreational activity that could be a great addition to parks in Kahnawà:ke. This sport combines the principles of a golf course, but using a frisbee instead of a stick, a ball and baskets instead of holes. Many municipalities have successfully integrated disc golf courses into their existing park systems. There is a disk golf association in Quebec and there are nearly twenty official courses in the different regions of Quebec, including 7 in the greater Montreal region and in Montérégie.

The sport requires minimal equipment and leverages natural landscapes, making it an ideal fit for community parks. Its ease of play attracts participants of all ages, promoting outdoor activity and social interaction.

Including disc golf courses and gear within Kahnawà:ke's parks could enhance recreational offerings by providing a cost-effective, versatile, and family-friendly activity that complements other sports and leisure programs.

3.6.4 Parkour Circuits

Parkour is a high-intensity sport uses only the body to overcome different obstacles. Parkour circuits offer a dynamic and innovative option for recreational facilities, providing an engaging way to develop agility and strength. Parkour developed as an outdoor discipline, using obstacles present in the environment as a basis for circuit development. This sport is developing slowly and is taught indoors in a few places in Quebec, but there is currently no official outdoor Parkour circuit in the province.

While parkour circuits may appeal to older children, teens, and adults who enjoy skill-based, high-energy activities, they may not address the primary need for safe, accessible playgrounds for younger children. However, the sport can be made accessible to a wider audience by adjusting the difficulty of the obstacles and circuits to suit various age groups and skill levels.

Considering Kahnawà:ke's community needs and aspirations outlined in the survey findings, parkour circuits could be introduced as a complementary facility in areas designated for older youth and adults, while still prioritizing the enhancement of traditional playground equipment and universal access features in other parts of the community.

3.6.5 Electric Bicycles, Skateboards and Scooters

Bicycles, skateboards, and scooters offer innovative, accessible recreational options. Electrifying such equipment offers the possibility of increasing the distances traveled and reducing the effort required, allowing a greater number of users to use the routes and improve their mobility without depending on cars.

These modes of active transportation can enhance mobility and provide alternative leisure activities for those who may not be drawn to traditional sports. They are also aligned with Kahnawà:ke's community aspirations. Many Recreation Summit participants and survey respondents spoke to the need for dedicated bike paths along the 207, through the New Development area, and along Old Chateauguay Road. Creating these bike paths and allowing electric bicycles, skateboards, and scooters would enhance connectivity throughout Kahnawà:ke. With appropriate safety measures and infrastructure, these vehicles could be a great fit for Kahnawà:ke, supporting both universal accessibility and diverse recreational options.

3.6.6 Futsal Courts

Futsal is a smaller, fast-paced version of soccer, played on a 20 m x 40 m handball-sized court with five players per team instead of eleven. The general rules of soccer apply, but the small field makes the game very fast and intense. The ball is smaller and less bouncy. The sport was introduced as an indoor winter complement to conventional outdoor soccer but has its own fans. There are already several futsal leagues in the greater Montreal area, including one in Pierrefonds. It can be played within the confines of a permanent ice rink. This sport is mainly aimed at adolescents and young adults.

Futsal courts could be a good fit for Kahnawà:ke provided they are part of a comprehensive recreation facility. Incorporating futsal courts into an indoor multi-sport complex could enhance existing facilities, offering additional recreational options while still aligning with the community's core needs.

3.6.7 Walking Soccer

This variation of traditional soccer seeks to provide a safe and accessible way for older adults to partake in sports. It is similar to traditional soccer but does not involve running nor physical contact. As a result, the sport emphasizes teamwork and camaraderie.

Given Kahnawà:ke's focus on offering a variety of recreational options, this sport could be a valuable addition—especially for Elders seeking low-impact physical activities. While walking soccer specifically caters to older adults, incorporating it alongside other facilities can help promote healthy lifestyles and community engagement across all age groups.

3.6.8 Beach Volleyball Courts

As its name suggests, this sport is a derivative of indoor volleyball. Beach volleyball is played outdoors on a surface covered with sand. Another element that distinguishes the two is the number of players, two versus two for beach volleyball versus six versus six for indoor volleyball.

Beach volleyball courts are a popular recreational facility across North America and could fit in well into Kahnawà:ke. The recently redeveloped Tekakwitha Island Beach has a sandy area that could be turned into a beach volleyball court, an idea supported by several Recreation Summit participants.

3.6.9 Deck Hockey Courts

Deck Hockey has experienced significant growth in Quebec in recent years. Unlike casual hockey, which is more common and typically played in a gymnasium, deck hockey is played outdoors on a specialized surface made of small plastic tiles. These tiles offer several benefits for players, including improved lateral movement that reduces strain on muscles and joints, as well as better control over ball bounces.

Deck Hockey Courts offer a fast-paced, accessible alternative to traditional ice hockey by providing a facility that doesn't require ice. However, based on survey findings, the community's priority is clearly on enhancing existing ice-based facilities. With 36% of survey participants ranking hockey among their top five winter activities and 55% prioritizing ice skating, improving indoor and outdoor ice rinks appears to be more aligned with community needs. While deck hockey courts could complement these facilities in the future, they may not be the best fit for Kahnawà:ke at this time.

3.6.10 Speedminton

Speedminton is a variation of badminton with modified equipment designed for outdoor play. It can be played casually on various surfaces, including tennis courts, grass, sand, or even snow. A regulated version also exists, where the court consists of two squares measuring 5.5 meters per side, set 12.8 meters apart. This sport is accessible to all, with intensity levels adaptable to different skill levels and preferences.

However, given the survey findings that highlight community priorities such as improving tennis courts and ensuring facilities cater to broader public interests, it appears that traditional activities currently hold greater appeal. While speedminton could serve as an exciting complementary recreational option, especially in outdoor settings, it may be best introduced on a pilot basis or as an additional amenity without diverting focus from upgrading more in-demand facilities.

3.6.11 Short Mat Bowling

Short mat bowling is a variation of traditional lawn bowling that is played indoors on turf or a carpet-like mat. It uses balls that are bigger than bocce balls on a mat that is 45 feet long and six feet wide (approximately 14 metres long and 2 metres wide). It is particularly popular among older people.

While Short mat bowling could offer a unique recreational option for Elders in Kahnawà:ke, the survey findings indicate that the community's priorities are focused on facilities that cater to broader demographics. Given these priorities, short mat bowling might be considered as a supplementary amenity rather than a primary investment.

CHAPTER 04

SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

This chapter provides a summary of Kahnawa'kehró:non's needs, opinions, and wishes for parks, sports, recreation, and leisure in Kahnawà:ke, as expressed through two major engagement activities. These activities sought to reach out to as many Kahnawa'kehró:non as possible in order to ensure that the Recreation Master Plan responds to their needs and wishes for parks, sports, leisure, and recreation in Kahnawà:ke.

"PROVIDE A FACILITY THAT CAN BE USED ALL YEAR FOR SUMMER SPORTS TRAINING."

4.1 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT METHODOLOGY

Two major methods were used to engage with Kahnawa'kehró:non regarding sports, recreation, and leisure in Kahnawà:ke. These methods are described in further detail.

4.1.1 Community Survey

An online survey was available from June 27, 2024, until August 15, 2024. In total, 337 people responded to the survey. The survey documented and evaluated the needs and opinions of Kahnawa'kehró:non regarding parks, sports, recreation, and leisure in Kahnawà:ke. There were also several questions regarding the future Kahnawà:ke Youth Center in order to inform the development of the upcoming KYC Feasibility Study.

BC2 produced small postcards with a QR code to access the survey. These postcards were distributed at the Recreation Summit and throughout the summer at different community sporting events that KRSC members attended as part of the community outreach strategy. In addition, the KRSC created and displayed large posters with the QR code in major parks in Kahnawà:ke. Additionally, the survey was frequently advertised on social media and via email blasts throughout the summer.

Based on the data gathered from the survey, most people learned about the survey via social media platforms. Email blasts and posters placed around the community were the second- and third most common way that people found about the survey. Finally, to encourage participation, people who completed the survey were invited to share their email address to be entered into a raffle.

4.1.2 Kahnawà:ke Recreation Summit

To gather community perspectives for the Recreation Master Plan as well as the KYC Feasibility Study, the KRSC, with support from BC2, organized a Recreation Summit at the Knights of Columbus Hall on June 27, 2024. The Recreation Summit was an occasion to inform the community about the Recreation Master Plan and the KYC Feasibility Study and hear from community members about their perspective on recreation, sports, and leisure opportunities in Kahnawake. The KRSC managed the community outreach, organization, and logistics for the event, while BC2 developed the engagement activities and materials for the Summit.

The Summit was divided into two portions: a focus group session held during the day and an open house held during the evening. During the focus groups, a variety of stakeholders involved with sports, leisure, and recreation were invited to share their thoughts and ideas based on their professional experience.

The open house proved to be a popular event with the community, with a near-constant stream of participants until the end of the Summit at 9:00 p.m. The entire community was invited to the open house. During the open house, representatives from BC2 and the KRSC ran stations that participants could circle through at their leisure.

"BEAUTIFY THE WALKING TRAILS, AND MAKE BIKING PATHS MORE PROMINENT AND ACCESSIBLE ACROSS THE COMMUNITY."

4.2 KEY FINDINGS FROM THE RECREATION SUMMIT

4.2.1 Focus Group Participants

The key priorities for focus group participants were centred around improving the **quality of the parks network** in Kahnawà:ke. Participants believed that the implementation of these changes could improve sports, recreation, and leisure across Kahnawà:ke. Some of the changes that came up the most frequently include the addition of **more lighting, washrooms, shade, and water fountains within the parks.** Participants also spoke about the need to provide more active mobility options to access the parks, such as **sidewalks or bike paths.** Finally, participants also wished to see more **spaces for art** incorporated into parks, either by constructing an **outdoor theatre,** or by incorporating more artwork into the parks.

Focus group participants also spoke about the need to **improve safety in and around parks.** Many participants wished to add **more lighting to the bike paths**, with many participants explaining that they seldom use the bike path, especially at night, due to safety concerns. Additionally, the idea of a **dog park** was popular among participants, not only because it would provide a gathering space for local dog owners, but also because it would offer a safe, enclosed space for dogs to run off-leash. Finally, participants talked extensively about the safety issues created by the **cohabitation of ATVs and snowmobiles on pedestrian or bike paths.** Many participants supported the creation of separate paths for ATVs and snowmobiles, A particular interest to **impede ATVs** from using the bike paths and riding on sports fields was expressed during the discussions. Above all, participants were eager to make more parks and facilities **universally accessible.**

“MAKE THE EQUIPMENT MORE FUNCTIONAL FOR EVERYONE - HANDICAP, BABIES, SMALL CHILDREN, OLDER CHILDREN, TEENS.”

“SPORTS ARE IMPORTANT, BUT THAT’S FOR A LIMITED CROWD. WE NEED A BIGGER VARIETY OF RELAXATION AND RECREATION AREAS, WALKING PATHS, RECREATION AREAS, PICNIC AREAS, SPORTS AREAS ALL MIXED...AND NOT FEELING LIKE YOU’RE SITTING IN THE OPEN.”

“MODERNIZE ALL PARKS SO THEY ARE SECURE, FUNCTIONAL, AND ACCESSIBLE TO ALL KIDS OF KAHNAWAKE!”

The key takeaways for sports, recreation, and leisure are listed below:

- Lighting
- Washrooms
- Shade structures / Trees
- Water fountains
- Space for art in parks
- Bike and pedestrian paths
- Accessible facilities and spaces
- Dog park
- Community pool
- Separated paths for ATVs and snowmobiles

“CREATE A MULTISPORT FIELDHOUSE WITH SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL AREAS.”

4.2.2 Open House Participants

Several key ideas emerged across the different open house stations, which reflect the main priorities for Kahnawa'kehró:non. In terms of parks, most ideas were related to design and infrastructure. These included:

- More lighting
- More trees and shade
- Installation of water fountains
- More washrooms (and extending the opening hours of washrooms)
- Improvement of accessibility
- Addition of more benches
- Renovation or replacement of playgrounds.

Regarding sports, leisure, and recreation more generally, several ideas were mentioned repeatedly. These included:

- A public pool
- An indoor multi-sport facility
- Improved seating and shaded areas at existing sports facilities
- Space dedicated to music and art
- Bike paths, especially along the 207 and in the New Development area.

Participants offered a variety of ideas for the exact components of an **indoor multi-sport facility**, including a year-round ice rink, a running track, and sufficient fields to practice sports like soccer and lacrosse year-round.

Although focus group participants spoke about recreation and leisure facilities, it was clear that they were most interested in **sports and the parks network,** and less so in other recreation and leisure facilities. However, this could also be because there currently are more facilities and activities centred around sports than recreation and leisure.

4.3 KEY SURVEY FINDINGS

- **76% of survey respondents** said they lived within a 10-minute walk of a park in Kahnawà:ke.
- The most visited parks are **Sports Complex Park, Matty’s Park, Orville Park, and Sesame Park**
- The five most desired elements for parks in Kahnawà:ke are
  - Benches and seating (61%)
  - Washrooms (58%)
  - Lighting (43%)
  - Playground equipment (40%)
  - Trees (39%)
- The top five facilities that Kahnawa'kehró:non want to see built include:
  - Swimming pool (80%)
  - Leisure pool (splashpad, water slide, lazy river, etc) (55%)
  - Dog park (44%)
  - Walking/jogging track (45%)
  - Community/teaching kitchen (42%)

“ADD MORE BIKE/WALKING PATHS AND ENFORCE NO MOTORIZED VEHICLES ON THESE PATHS.”

4.4 SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS FROM ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Overall, several key ideas emerged over the course of the Recreation Summit and in the survey responses. They are summarized and presented below.

Participants identified a vast range of improvements that they would like to see in their parks network. However, there are several proposed improvements that came up multiple times. These include providing more:

— Lighting
— Washrooms
— Shade and tree cover
— Water fountains
— Seating
— Accessibility
— Space to sit and relax in parks

Participants also shared many ideas concerning various facilities and amenities that they would like to see in Kahnawà:ke. Several key ideas were repeated by the majority of participants. These are listed below:

— Community pool
— Dog parks
— Indoor multi-sport facility
— Bike paths that are separate from ATV paths
— Walking trails
— New or renovated playgrounds

The community engagement activities gave an opportunity for Kahnawa'kehró:non to express their thoughts, ideas, and desires concerning parks in Kahnawà:ke. These are summarized in the table below:

> "AN INDOOR AND OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOL WOULD PROVE TO BE AN EXCELLENT WAY FOR OUR KIDS TO BECOME ATHLETES IN ALL ASPECTS OF WATER SPORTS. WE HAVE SMART, STRONG, AND DETERMINED YOUNG PEOPLE WHO COULD BECOME FUTURE OLYMPIANS."

> "INCORPORATE TRADITIONAL ASPECTS INTO OUR PARKS."

TABLE 3 - Summary of Key Findings from Engagement Activities

	Comments
Sports, Leisure, and Recreational Infrastructure	— Add a public pool — Construct facilities that would allow Kahnawà:ke to host larger Indigenous events — Improve sports fields in several parks — Construct an indoor multi-sport complex — Create dog parks
Equipment for Children	— Develop more parks and playgrounds in the New Development area to better serve the high concentration of young children living there — Renovate or replace playgrounds — Add more playground equipment for children under the age of five
Accessibility and Mobility	— Improve universal accessibility for sports facilities, parks, and recreational facilities — Offer more recreation or leisure options for community members, especially children who do not like sports — Install a bike path along the 207, through the New Development area, and along Old Chateauguay Road
Landscape, Furniture, Ambiance	— Add more lighting, shade, seating, drinking fountains, and washrooms in parks — Improve safety along bike paths — Address cohabitation issues with ATVs

CHAPTER 05

EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS OF PARKS AND OUTDOOR FACILITIES

This chapter presents an overview of existing parks and recreation facilities in Kahnawà:ke. It begins by presenting the methodology used for the inventory of parks and recreational facilities. It then presents different typologies used to understand parks across North America.

Afterwards, it looks at the distribution of parks in Kahnawà:ke and their typologies, and compares the amount of parkland and types of parkland available in Kahnawà:ke with Westbank First Nation and La Prairie. Finally, it presents an inventory of parks and outdoor sports and recreation facilities in Kahnawà:ke. The recommendations for parks are in this chapter, while the recommendations for the outdoor sports, recreation, and leisure facilities are in chapter 7.

5.1 PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES INVENTORY METHODOLOGY

The first step in the development of this Plan was to build a socio-demographic portrait and analyze the various factors related to demand for recreation, sports, and leisure activities in Kahnawà:ke. This chapter presents Kahnawà:ke's parks and recreational facilities, and determines how well the current offer meets current and anticipated demand, based on an in-depth analysis of the area, its territory, and its residents, so that the Master Plan can meet the community's current and future needs.

This inventory was completed through a detailed tour of the entire territory. This visit enabled the project team to analyze the quality and quantity of facilities and amenities on site for each park. This inventory was carried out in June 2024. The inventory describes each park with fact sheets, summarizing its programming and providing an overview of the premises and facilities. All furniture, surfaces, vegetation, and installations, as well as related facilities, were inventoried for each park. This made it possible to account for all recreational and sports facilities, while adding a specific description and assessment of each one. The results of the inventory, along with proposed recommendations for each park, can be found in chapter 6.

5.1.1 Presentation of Different Park Typologies

Parks are places where outdoor sports, leisure, and recreational activities are offered. Depending on their size and composition of facilities, parks are classified into different categories, including urban parks, neighbourhood parks, district parks, and green spaces. This typology was developed by the City of Montreal. However, in the specific case of urban parks, it should also be noted that the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA), which establishes standards on which part of this methodology is based, prefers to use the terminology “municipal park” to designate an urban park. In Kahnawà:ke, the term “community park” is preferred. As such, in this Plan, “community park” is used to refer to what other plans might classify as “urban parks” or “municipal parks”.

By classifying parks in accordance with their typology, it is possible to measure their reach based on various studies and standards, such as the NRPA standards, which establish reasonable walking distances for access to the various categories of park spaces. In the case of a neighbourhood park, for example, a walking distance of 400 metres is deemed reasonable for a population to access the park, which would represent a five-minute walk. Community and district parks, on the other hand, require radii of 1,200 metres and 800 metres respectively.

TABLE 4 - Typology of parks and green spaces (adapted from data from the National Recreation and Park Association and the City of Montreal)

Typology	Comments	Service radius	
Community park (also known as urban/ municipal park)	Strong diversity and power to attract visitors, often serving several districts and highly popular.	1,200 m	3,937 ft
District park	Green space aiming to offer a variety of sporting facilities, recreational equipment, and open space for leisure, socializing, and free games.	800 m	2,625 ft
Neighbourhood park	Green space dedicated essentially to daily relaxation and recreation activities as an extension of the backyard.	400 m	1,312 ft
Green spaces	Space containing grass, greenery, plants, and trees, with the sole objective of contributing to the greening and beautification of the territory.	N/A	

(adapted from data from the National Recreation and Park Association and the City of Montreal)

5.1.2 Classification of Facilities and Equipment

The following table presents a list of sports, recreation, and leisure facilities and equipment that are often found in parks. It indicates the type of park that they are generally found in, as well as the main age groups that they serve. However, it is important to note that these present general practices, and that on-the-ground realities in Kahnawà:ke's parks are slightly different.

TABLE 5 - Classification of current and potential future sporting equipment and recreational facilities by user age group and type of park

		INTENDED USERS					PARK TYPE		
		18 MONTHS – 5 YEARS	5 – 12 YEARS	ADOLESCENTS	ADULTS	ELDERS	NEIGHBOUR-HOOD	DISTRICT	COMMUNITY
Swimming pool	Artificial water-filled basin for swimming and bathing.	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
Splash pad	Series of water jets and fountains on a hard surface with no accumulation or pools of water.	●	●	●			●	●	●
Beach	Part of a shoreline with minimal slope and covered in sand or fine rock.	●	●	●	●	●			●
Basketball court	Rectangular lot of variable dimensions, covered in asphalt, and equipped with a basketball hoop at each end.		●	●	●			●	●
Tennis court	Hard surface separated into two halves by a net and fenced off, suitable for tennis games.		●	●	●	●		●	●
Soccer field	Natural or synthetic grass surface with a goal at each end, suitable for soccer games.		●	●	●			●	●
Baseball field	Natural grass surface with clay surface including goals for baseball or softball.		●	●	●			●	●
Football field	Natural or synthetic grass surface with a goal at each end, suitable for football games.		●	●	●			●	●
Ping pong table	Stationary table separated into two halves by a net, suitable for table tennis.		●	●	●			●	●
Running track	Flat, oval surface with distinctive corridors for sports, generally running and other activities, including throwing and jumping.		●	●	●				●
Skatepark	Area dedicated to skateboarding, in-line skating and BMX. Contains various modules on which users can roll, slide, jump, etc.		●	●	●			●	●
Early childhood playground	A set of play modules designed to develop balance, dexterity, and motor skills in children 18 months to 5 years, with landings generally less than 1.2 metres.	●					●	●	●
Playground	A set of play modules designed to develop balance, dexterity and motor skills in children 5 to 12 years (swings, seesaws, slides, spring games, geodesic domes, etc.).		●				●	●	●
Swing set	A minimalistic playground consisting only of swings.		●				●	●	●
Exercise equipment (trekfit)	Series of modules designed to develop adult users' motor skills and strength.			●	●	●		●	●
Mini golf	A miniature golf course with natural or synthetic grass surface and tunnels, bridges, sharp corners, and obstacles.		●	●	●	●		●	●
Walking trail	Long paved or unpaved path for hiking, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, etc.	●	●	●	●	●			●
Cycling or shared path	Off-pavement path with solid surface for easy movement by foot, bicycle, etc.	●	●	●	●	●			●
Outdoor ice rink	An outdoor surface of ice on which skating or ice hockey can be played outdoors.	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
Sledding hill	A slope designed for sliding. Clientele varies according to the height and inclination of the slope.	●	●	●	●		●	●	●

5.2 INVENTORY OF PARKS

5.2.1 Classification of parks by typology

Kahnawà:ke has a total of 13 parks. These parks fall into the four typologies presented in table 4 on page 38: community parks, district parks, neighbourhood parks, and green spaces. In addition to the number of parks, it is important to consider the access to parks across Kahnawà:ke. The 13 parks are listed here by typology, along with the total surface area and their sector. Both the sector and the surface area are discussed in further detail in this chapter.

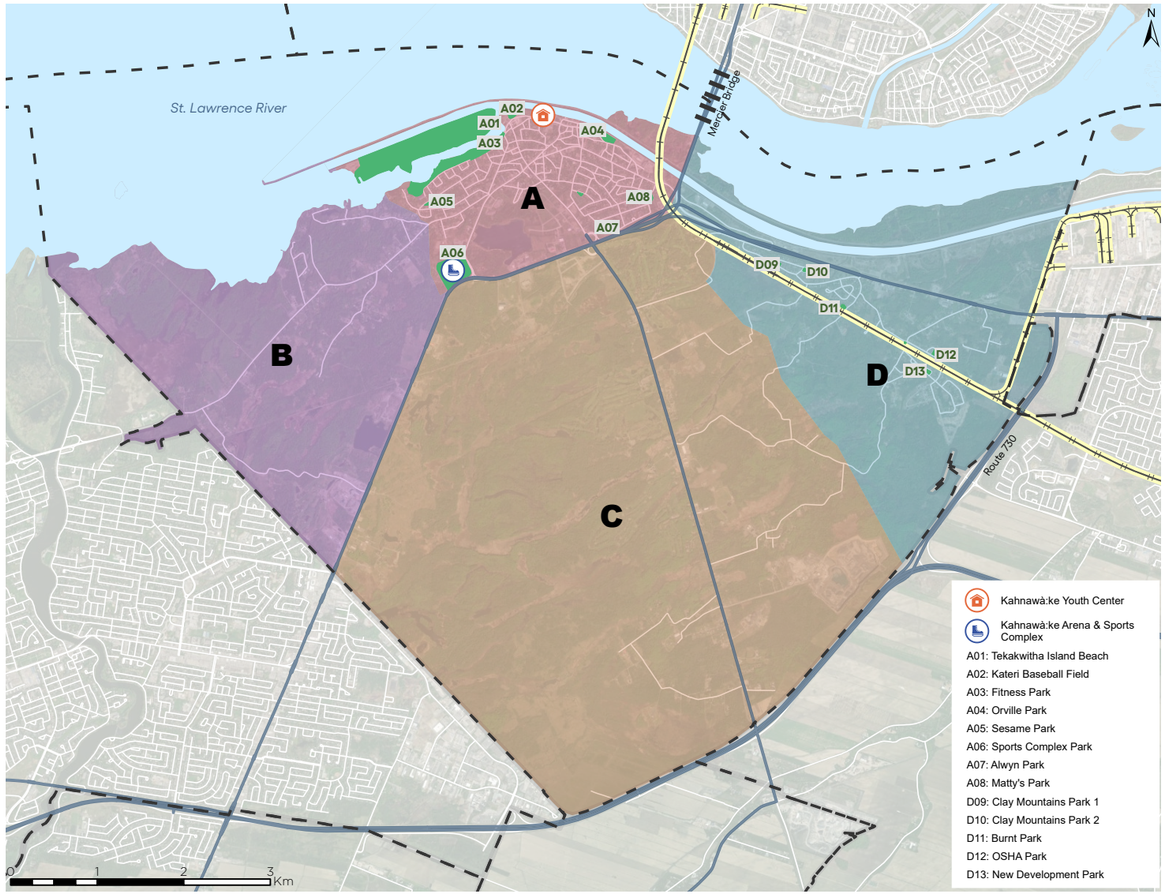
SECTOR	ID NUMBER	PARK	SURFACE AREA	
District Park				
A	A02	Kateri Baseball Field	7,726 m²	83,162 ft²
A	A04	Orville Park	13,809 m²	148,639 ft²
A	A08	Matty's Park	7,183 m²	77,317ft²
			28,718 m²	**309,118 ft²**
Neighbourhood Park				
A	A03	Fitness Park	231 m²	2,486.46 ft²
A	A05	Sesame Park	4,438 m²	47,770 ft²
A	A07	Alwyn Park	740 m²	7,965 ft²
D	D09	Clay Mountains Park 1	1,550 m²	16,684 ft²
D	D10	Clay Mountains Park 2	1,714 m²	18,449 ft²
D	D11	Burnt Park	2,115 m²	22,766 ft²
D	D13	New Development Park	2,362 m²	25,424 ft²
			13,150 m²	**141,545 ft²**
Green Spaces				
A	A01	Tekakwitha Island Beach	6,903 m²	74,303 ft²
D	D12	OSHA Park	3,111 m²	33,486 ft²
			10,014 m²	**107,790 ft²**
Community Park				
A	A06	Sports Complex Park	95,672 m²	1,029,804 ft²
			95,672 m²	**1,029,804 ft²**

5.2.2 Access to Parks in Kahnawà:ke

A park system can be planned according to a theoretical service model. Community parks, district parks, neighbourhood parks, and green spaces create the basic structure for providing sports, leisure, and recreation services to all age groups and in a geographical distribution that ensures accessibility for all.



FIGURE 14 - Map of parks and recreational facilities in Kahnawà:ke by sector



The plan divided Kahnawà:ke into four sectors for the purposes of analyzing the accessibility of parks. These sectors, presented in figure 14, are sectors A, B, C, and D. At the time of writing, no precise breakdown of the population per sector was available. However, the Technical Services team of the Mohawk Council of Kahnawà:ke's Capital Unit was able to provide the number of inhabited residential units per sector. While imperfect, this data helps create a general portrait of the distribution of Kahnawà:ke's population. The boundaries of each sector, as well as the percentage of housing units per sector, are detailed below:

— Sector A: this sector encompasses the village core. The southern limit is route 132. The northern limit is the river. The western limit is the point where Old Chateauguay Road branches off. The eastern limit the Mercier bridge.

— Sector B: this sector is a more rural part of Kahnawà:ke. The western limit is the border with Chateauguay. The southern limit is route 132. The eastern limit is where Old Chateauguay Road branches off, and the northern limit is the river.

— Sector C: the largest sector geographically. This sector is defined by route 132 to the north and the west. The southern limit is Highway 30, while the southwestern limit is the border with Chateauguay. The eastern limit is situated approximately between route 207 and the railway.

— Sector D: this sector includes the New Development Area, which is home to many young families. The southwestern limit is situated approximately between route 207 and the railway. The northwestern limit is the Mercier bridge. The northern limit is the Saint Lawrence River. The southern limit is Highway 730. The eastern limit is the town of Sainte-Catherine. Sector D is home to 21% of housing units in Kahnawà:ke.

Seventy-five percent of survey respondents indicated that they live within a ten-minute walk of a park in Kahnawà:ke. Matty's Park, Orville Park, and the New Development Park were the parks most cited as being a ten-minute walk away. Matty's Park and Orville Park are both situated in the dense village core, while New Development Park is located at the heart of the new development, which helps explain the ease of access for these parks.



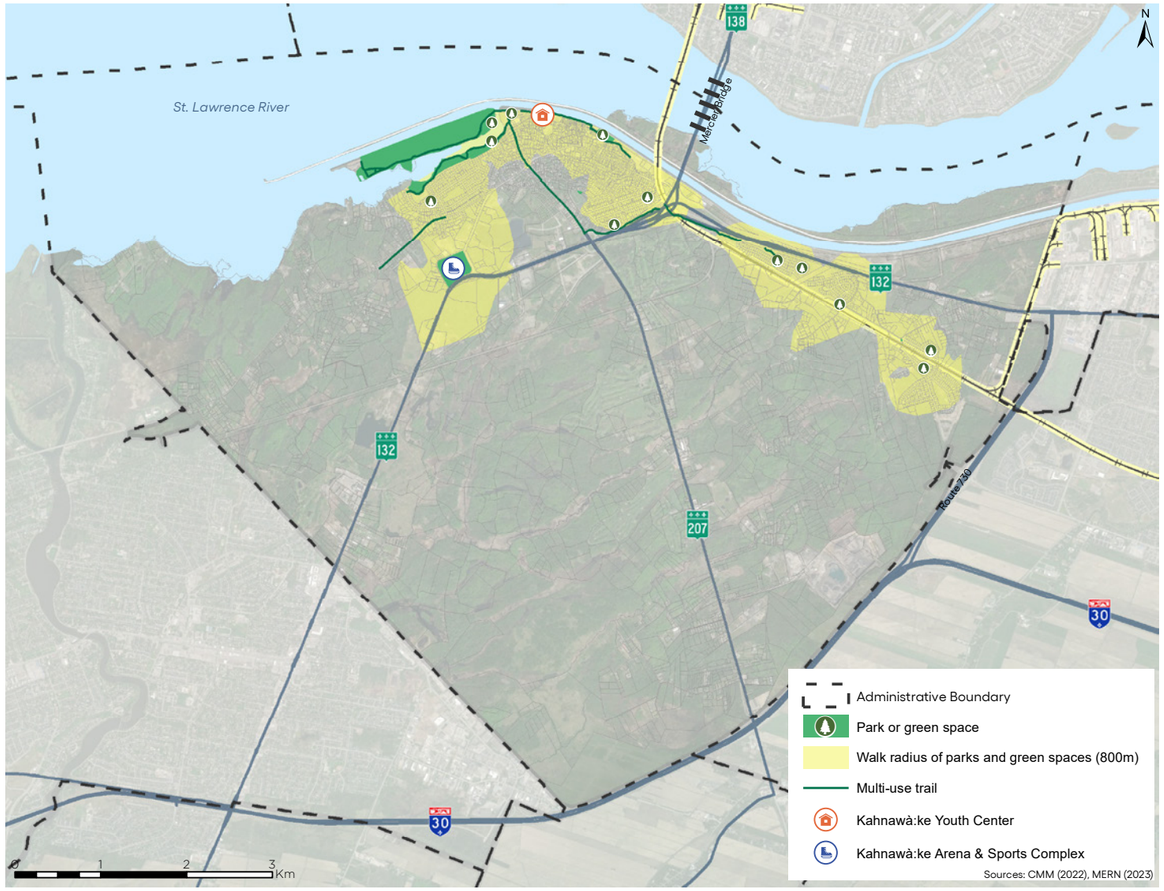


All parks in Kahnawà:ke are either located in sectors A or D. These sectors encompass approximately 82 percent of the housing units in Kahnawà:ke. Sectors B and C of Kahnawà:ke, while filled with greenery, are underserved in terms of parks and recreation, as there are no parks in these sectors. However, the Sports Complex park, which is Kahnawà:ke's only community park, is located at the edge of sectors A, B, and C. This offers an interesting sports and recreational option for residents of sectors B and C. However, these same sectors do not have any neighbourhood parks, district parks, nor recognized green spaces.

Despite their lower population compared to sectors A and D, it would still be worthwhile to create more parks and recreation facilities or improve access in these sectors. One of the concept designs proposes the creation of a brand-new park, called Three Sisters Park, in the southernmost part of sector D, on a portion of the returned highway 30 lands. Although this park would be in sector D, it is close to sector C and would be easily accessible from this part of Kahnawà:ke.

In addition, Kahnawà:ke's two major indoor recreational facilities, the arena and the KYC, are both located in sector A. While discussions are underway concerning the relocation of the KYC, it will be important to consider a location that will allow for it to remain accessible to a majority of Kahnawa'kehró:non. The arena, with its location in the Sports Complex Park, is technically located in sector A, but not very far from sectors B and C. The parks, KYC, and the arena are shown in figure 14, with their respective sector.

FIGURE 15 - Accessibility of Kahnawà:ke's parks and recreation facilities within an 800-metre radius



Key Recommendations and Actions

RECOMMENDATIONS	Explore the construction of neighbourhood parks in sectors B and C, particularly if new housing is to be added in these sectors.
	Consider the distribution of the population when selecting a new site for the KYC
ACTIONS	Conduct geotechnical studies on the returned Highway 30 lands to assess the potential inclusion of the Three Sisters Park
	Carry out a feasibility study for the Kahnawà:ke Youth Center, including a site selection process.

5.3 STANDARDS-BASED ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING PARKS

5.3.1 Standards-Based Assessment of Existing Situation

To evaluate the effectiveness of a parks network to serve its target population, several standards have been developed. Two of these are used in this report: a 2013 standard from the Sports and Fitness Division of Ontario's Ministry of Culture and Recreation (MCRSFD), and the recently updated NRPA standard, originally published in 1995, and from the USA. Since the development of these standards, trends in sports and recreation practices have changed, and they may not necessarily be up to date. These standards also fail to consider the unique land management system in Kahnawà:ke, which complicates the creation of new public parks. However, they serve as a starting point to better understand how Kahnawà:ke's parkland responds to its population's needs.

According to both standards, an average goal of 2.5 hectares (25,000 m²/260,098 ft²) of park space per 1,000 inhabitants should be targeted. This standard is applied in the present report.



The standard is broken down as shown in the following table, and excludes the Tekakwitha Island Beach and OSHA park, both green spaces. The ratio has been calculated using an estimated on-reserve population of 8,000 in 2024.

Based on the ratios, it can be seen in table 6 that Kahnawà:ke has a deficit of 6.2 hectares (62,000 m²/667,362 ft²) in existing parkland, compared with the area recommended by the standard. This deficit is largely attributable to the lack of community parks, although there is also a shortage of district parks. There is however a surplus in neighbourhood parks. Given the relative ease of creating neighbourhood parks, due to their smaller size, this is not surprising.

TABLE 6 - Objectives based on parks standards

	Standard (ha/1,000 residents)	Need for kahnawà:ke	Existing situation	Gap	Status
Community parks	2.0 ha (25,000 m²) (215,278 ft²)	16.0 ha (160,000 m²) (1,722,226 ft²)	9.6 ha (95,672 m²) (1,029,805 ft²)	-6.4 ha (-64,000 m²) (-688,890 ft²)	DEFICIT
District parks	0.4 ha (4,000 m²) (43,056 ft²)	3.2 ha (32,000 m²) (344,445 ft²)	2.9 ha (28,718 m²) (309,118 ft²)	-0.3 ha (-3,000 m²) (-32,292 ft²)	DEFICIT
Neighbourhood parks	0.1 ha (1,000 m²) (215,278 ft²)	0.8 ha (8,000 m²) (86,111 ft²)	1.3 ha (13,150 m²) (141,545 ft²)	+0.5 ha (5,000 m²) (53,820 ft²)	SURPLUS
Total	2.5 ha (25,000 m²) (269,097 ft²)	20 ha (200,000 m²) (2,152,782 ft²)	13.8 ha (138,000 m²) (1,485,420 ft²)	-6.2 ha (-62,000 m²) (-667,362 ft²)	DEFICIT

TABLE 7 - Comparison of existing situation to other communities

Comparable community	Population	Existing parks	Total parks surface area	Ratio
La Prairie	24,900	30	43.22 ha (432,000 m²) (465,009 ft²)	1.74
Kahnawà:ke	8,000	13	13.8 ha (138,000 m²) (1,485,420 ft²)	1.73
Westbank First Nation (Tsinstikeptum Reserves 9 & 10)	10,208	6	5.1 ha (50,700 m²) (545,730 ft²)	0.50

Key Recommendations and Actions

Presently, there are several projects in Kahnawà:ke that could lead to the creation of more parks and therefore increase parkland, especially in terms of community parks and district parks.

RECOMMENDATIONS	As the Tekakwitha Island restoration continues, portions of the island could be used for parks and recreational purposes. This could also lead to its categorization as a district park instead of an informal green space.
	Ongoing housing development on Lot 106 (New Development Area) could lead to the creation of new neighbourhood parks. These projects could help reduce the current parkland deficit.
	The recent return of the Highway 30 and Chateauguay lands increases Kahnawà:ke's land base, some of which could potentially be used for parks. This option is explored further in chapter 6 through the development of a concept park design for one of the parcels of Highway 30 land. The proposed park would have a surface area close to 45 hectares (484,376 ft^2), more than enough to eliminate the deficit.
ACTIONS	Carry out feasibility studies for developing a more formal park on Tekakwitha Island
	Work with the appropriate bodies to ensure that parkland is included in site plans for the New Development Area

5.3.2 Comparison with similar communities

The table on the previous page compares Kahnawà:ke's park availability with one nearby community, La Prairie, QC, and Westbank First Nation, BC. Westbank First Nation is a self-governing First Nation in British Columbia located next to the city of Kelowna. Although it differs from Kahnawà:ke in several ways, notably due to the large number of non-Indigenous people living on its two populated reserves, Tsinstikentum Reserves 9 & 10, it has a similar number of residents on its territory. Like Kahnawà:ke, it is also located near an urban centre.

When compared with La Prairie, Kahnawà:ke has fewer parks and less parkland. However, the ratio of parkland (in ha) per 1,000 residents is almost the same as La Prairie. When compared to Westbank First Nation, Kahnawà:ke has both more parkland and a more favourable ratio of parkland to residents. This may be in part due to Kahnawà:ke's larger land base than Westbank First Nation.

5.4 OVERVIEW OF OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The purpose of this section is to assess the existing supply of large-scale outdoor sports facilities in Kahnawà:ke. The sports fields and facilities detailed in this section are an integral part of the service offer in Kahnawà:ke, which responds to the diverse needs of the population.

The types of fields and facilities that are presented are the following:

- Baseball/Softball Diamonds
- Soccer/Football/Lacrosse Fields
- Tennis and Pickleball Courts
- Aquatic Facilities
- Ice Rinks
- Basketball Courts
- Skateparks

A map of Kahnawà:ke's parks and sporting facilities is shown in figure 16.

5.4.1 Baseball/Softball Diamonds

Kahnawà:ke has three baseball fields. The three fields are located in three different parks in sector A. The smallest field is suitable for the mosquito category and situated in Matty's Park (A08). The larger diamond at Kateri Baseball Park (A02) is bantam sized. Finally, the largest field, located at the Sports Complex Park (A06) is large enough for midget and junior category games.

Kateri Baseball Park (A02) is the only baseball diamond that has lighting. However, all three baseball diamonds are frequently used. Most players in Kahnawà:ke are young baseball players in the mosquito and pee-wee categories, but softball players use the diamonds as well.

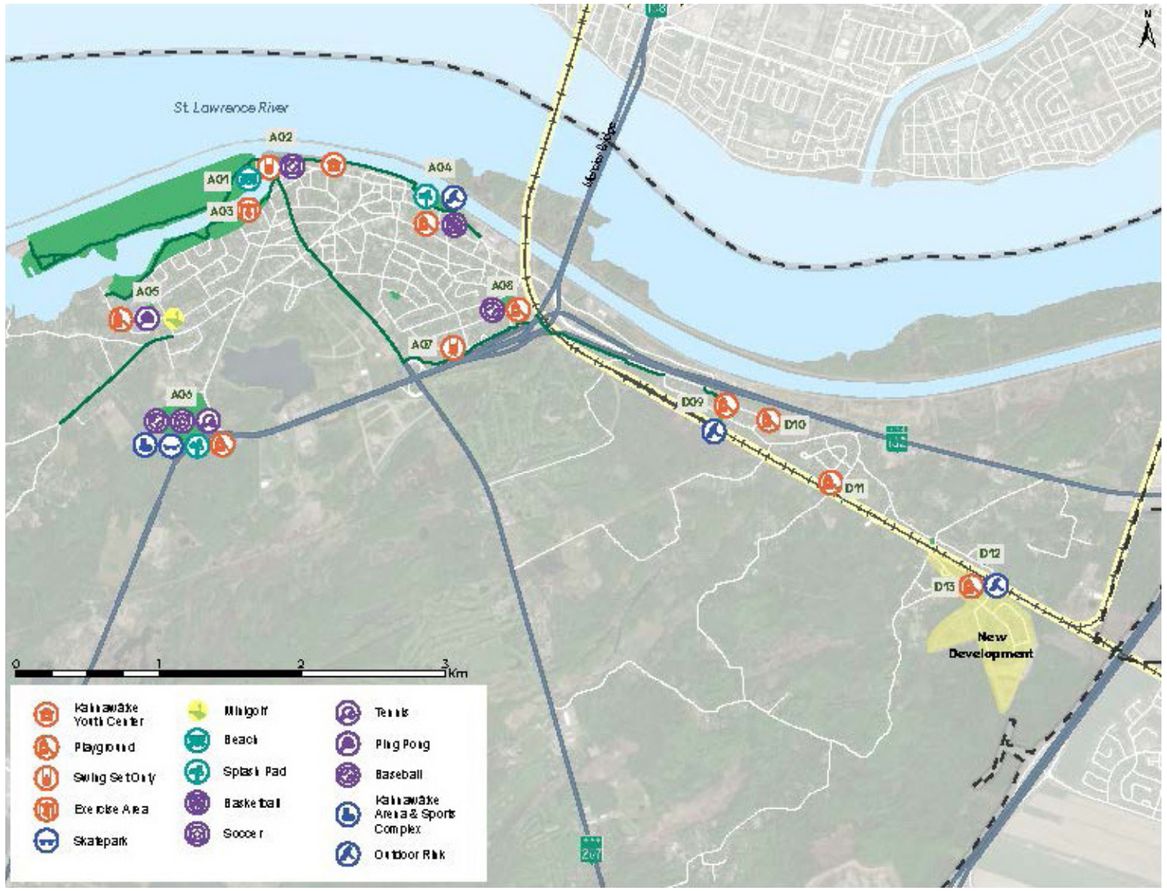
Kahnawà:ke has a ratio of 1 baseball field per 2,666 residents. As such, it can be compared favourably to the city of La Prairie as well as Westbank First Nation, which have ratios of 1 field per 8,802 residents and 1 field per 5,330 residents respectively.

Moreover, the fields at Kateri Baseball Park and the Sports Complex Park have bleachers and dugouts for both teams, helping to mitigate the risk of foul balls.

Summary for Baseball/Softball Diamonds

Even if there is already a high number of baseball and softball diamonds in Kahnawà:ke when compared with similar communities, it could still be useful to construct a modulable field that could be used by players in different categories, particularly for the mosquito, pee-wee, and bantam categories. Additionally, in order to better serve the community, it could be worthwhile to construct the field in a sector other than sector A. That being said, there are advantages to grouping baseball fields together, especially when organizing large events or tournaments. This is the option recommended for Kahnawà:ke, as seen in the proposed addition of a second baseball field in Matty's Park. The concept design that incorporates this adjustment can be found in chapter 7.

FIGURE 16 - Inventory of Sports, Recreation, and Leisure Facilities in Kahnawà:ke



Inventory of Baseball/Softball Diamonds

SECTOR	PARK	LIGHTING	CATEGORY	DISTANCE FROM HOME PLATE		USAGE FREQUENCY
				To the pitcher's mound	To the outfield	
A02	**Kateri Baseball Field**	Yes	Bantam	49 ft	256 ft	High
A06	**Sports Complex Park**	No	Midget & Junior	58 ft	354 ft	High
A08	**Matty's Park**	No	Mosquito	43 ft	180 ft	High

Community Feedback

- Wish to see sand fields instead of crushed brick
- Want more lighting at baseball fields
- Want batting cages
- More maintenance of baseball fields
- Indoor baseball training facility
- Creation of more baseball diamonds
- 18% of survey respondents indicated that baseball was among their top five favourite summer activities
- 10% of survey respondents indicated that baseball diamonds were among the top three facilities they wanted to see improved
- Add scoreboards at the baseball fields
- Add a baseball diamond in the New Development Area
- Construct an Aboriginal Sports training facility for all sports, including baseball
- 23% of survey respondents indicated that they use baseball diamonds on a regular basis

Key Recommendations

RECOMMENDATIONS	
	Develop a modulable field to allow use by multiple categories
	Construct the field in a different sector than sector A

5.4.2 Soccer/Football/Lacrosse Fields

Kahnawà:ke has two soccer fields, but none established for football. Both soccer fields are in the Sports Complex Park (A06). One of the fields is regulation-size for 11-a-side games, while the other is designed for 7-a-side games. Both are natural, unlit fields.

It is widely recognized that natural fields should not be used when the field is saturated with water. This can happen in the spring when snow is melting, during the fall, and following any period of heavy rainfall. This must be done to conserve the field for years to come; otherwise, the turf will degrade and become unusable. Moreover, natural fields equipped with drainage equipment should not be used for more than 15 hours per week, while those without such equipment should only be used 10 hours per week.

Considering this information, the two soccer fields at the Sports Complex Park are currently used beyond their capacity limits.

The ratio of soccer fields per resident in Kahnawà:ke is one soccer field per 4,000 residents. In La Prairie, this ratio is 1 field per 2,031 residents, and in Westbank First Nation, this ratio is 1 field per 10,660 residents.

Summary

The two soccer fields in Kahnawà:ke are both used too often and exceed their capacity. These fields are used not only for soccer, but for lacrosse as well. Demand for both fields is expected to remain strong over the coming years.

As mentioned in chapter 3, one of the current trends in park and sports management is the use of synthetic fields. This option becomes particularly interesting when there is limited space for new fields. Synthetic fields allow for more effective management of sports and recreation, as they can be used more often than natural fields, notably when snow is melting in the spring and during the fall. It can also benefit natural fields by reducing the number of hours played on these fields, as synthetic fields have no limitations in terms of the number of hours of usage per week.

If Kahnawà:ke chooses to go forward with the installation of a synthetic field, it could replace the 11-a-side field at the Sports Complex Park with a synthetic field. Alternatively, a new synthetic soccer field could be constructed in a new park, as proposed in the concept plan for the Three Sisters Park presented in chapter 7.

Given the high and ongoing demand for soccer and lacrosse in Kahnawà:ke, as well as the relatively low per-capita offer (1 field per 4,000 residents), it is recommended to construct a new field.

SECTOR	PARK	SOCCER	FOOTBALL	TYPE	CATEGORY	LIGHTING	NUMBER OF HOURS OF USE PER WEEK	NOTES
A06	**Sports Complex Park**	**X**		Natural	7-a-side	No	36 hours	Dimensions: 63 m x 44 m/ 207 ft x 144 ft damaged surface
A06	**Sports Complex Park**	**X**		Natural	11-a-side	No	36 hours	Dimensions: 91 m x 47 m/ 299 ft x 154 ft damaged surface

Community Feedback

- Improve turf conditions
  - ACL tears happen because of this, need for improvement
- Construct indoor soccer facility
- Year-round, indoor facility for lacrosse and soccer
- Add lighting at soccer fields
- Add a dome over the soccer field, like in Lasalle or at Concordia
- Add a legitimate turf field with a running track, can be used for soccer, football, lacrosse, track & field
- 10% of survey respondents indicated that soccer was among their top five summer activities
- 17% of survey respondents indicated that soccer fields were among the top three facilities they wanted to see improved
- People would like to see soccer at the KYC
- Need for scoreboards at the soccer fields
- There should be a soccer field in the New Development area

Key Recommendations

RECOMMENDATIONS
Construct a synthetic field
Limit the ability of ATVs to drive across the Sports Complex Park soccer field
Construct a new field

5.4.3 Tennis and Pickleball Courts

Kahnawà:ke has two tennis courts and no pickleball courts. Both courts, neither of which are lit, are located in the Sports Complex Park (A06).

Generally speaking, both courts are used a moderate amount of time. On average, approximately 10 players play there per day, with this number gradually increasing over the last few years.

The ratio of residents to tennis courts in Kahnawà:ke, at 1 court per 4,000 residents, is slightly lower than La Prairie's ratio, which is 1 court for 2,640 residents. Westbank First Nation does not have any tennis or pickleball courts.

Summary

Both tennis courts respond to the current demand. It is however recommended to carry out regular maintenance and to apply an acrylic surface that conforms to current standards.

In addition, close attention should be paid to the growing popularity of pickleball, one of the trends mentioned in chapter 3. Although more popular in the United States than in Canada or Quebec, several municipalities near Kahnawà:ke have started installing pickleball courts. In addition, some recreation summit participants and survey respondents expressed their interest in this sport. In some cases, tennis courts are transformed into pickleball courts, in others, new pickleball courts are constructed. Transforming existing tennis courts tends to be easier than building a new one, and would allow for the SRU to evaluate if Kahnawa'kehró:non are interested in a more permanent pickleball court or not.

Inventory of tennis and pickleball courts

SECTOR	PARK	TENNIS NUMBER OF COURTS	PICKLEBALL NUMBER OF COURTS	LIGHTING	SURFACE MATERIAL	NUMBER OF USERS
A06	Sports Complex Park	2	0	No	Asphalt	10 players per day

Community Feedback

- Add more tennis courts to expand the sports offer
- Create a multisport facility that accommodates multiple sports, including tennis courts
- 5% of survey respondents indicated that tennis was among their top five summer activities
- 2% of survey respondents indicated that tennis courts were among the top three facilities they wanted to see improved
- Add fenced-in pickleball courts
- 8% of survey respondents selected pickleball courts as the top five facilities they wanted to see constructed
- Several community members would like to see pickleball introduced into the community

Key Recommendations

RECOMMENDATIONS
Continue regular maintenance
Add an acrylic surface to the tennis courts
Consider the conversion of a tennis court to a pickleball court

5.4.4 Aquatic Facilities

Kahnawà:ke has one beach and two splashpads. The splashpads are located in sector A, with one in Orville Park (A04) and the other at the Sport Complex Park (A06). The splashpads are destined mainly for children from two to 12 years of age, and are very popular with the community. In contrast, the beach on Tekakwitha Island (A01) is rarely visited, mainly due to the poor water quality that requires closure of the beach during a large portion of the summer. As a result, with the exception of children who can cool off at the splashpads, the population of Kahnawà:ke does not have a sufficient offer in terms of aquatic facilities, neither to cool off nor to practice lap swimming.

Summary

Given the absence of an aquatic facility that responds to the needs of the entire community, it is recommended to plan for the construction of a pool that would respond to multiple needs in the community. Moreover, the two splashpads, both very popular, are located in sector A. It is therefore recommended to add another splashpad in sector D, particularly near the young families in the New Development area.

Inventory of Aquatic Facilities

SECTOR	PARK	TYPE OF EQUIPMENT		CHARACTERISTICS	LIGHTING	USAGE FREQUENCY
		Water feature	Beach			
A01	Tekakwitha Island Beach		X	Linear beach	No	Low
A04	Orville Park	X (splash pad)		Rubber surface, 6 modules in metal, in good shape	No	Very high
A06	Sports Complex Park	X (splash pad)		Concrete surface, 5 modules, in good shape	No	Very high

Community Feedback

- Addition of a splash pad in the New Development Area, especially considering the number of children
- Community members want to see more splash pads and think it could help improve the parks experience in Kahnawà:ke
- Addition of a splash pad in Matty's Park
- 67% of survey respondents indicated that swimming was among their top five summer activities
- 80% of survey respondents indicated that a swimming pool is among the top five facilities that should be constructed. It was the most desired facility among survey respondents
- 43% of survey respondents indicated that splash pads were among the sports and recreational facilities that they use the most often
- 20% of survey respondents indicated that splash pads were among the top three facilities that should be improved upon in Kahnawà:ke

Key Recommendations

RECOMMENDATIONS
Construct a pool
Add a third splashpad, ideally in the New Development Area (sector D)

5.4.5 Outdoor Rinks

In Kahnawà:ke, there are four outdoor ice rinks with boards. Two are located in sector A, the other two are in sector D.

The ice rinks in sector A are in Orville Park (A04) and in the Sports Complex Park (A06). Both rinks are large and lit. The ice rink in the Sports Complex Park is currently under renovation but will eventually be covered and meet NHL standards. The ice rink in Orville Park and is close to NHL standards.

The ice rinks in sector D are located in Clay Mountains Park 1 (D09) and New Development Park (D13). It is important to note that all four ice rinks are used for box lacrosse during the summer.

With four ice rinks, Kahnawà:ke has one ice rink per 2,000 residents. This ratio is more advantageous than that of La Prairie, whose ratio is one ice rink per 3,300 residents, and Westbank First Nation, whose ratio is one ice rink per 10,660 residents.

As presented in the table, in winter 2023-2024, ice rinks in Kahnawà:ke were open for approximately 45 days. Increased variations in temperature during the winter make the continuous operation of ice rinks more and more challenging. For this reason, several municipalities in Quebec are beginning to favour the construction of refrigerated ice rinks. Not only can they be operated over a longer period each winter, but they also offer better ice conditions.

Moreover, even if ice rinks are considered neighbourhood sports facilities that typically do not attract people from other neighbourhoods, experiences in municipalities across Quebec demonstrate that refrigerated ice rinks often attract people from all over the community, rather than just from the neighbourhood in which it is located.

Summary

Kahnawà:ke has an adequate number of outdoor ice rinks. With the variations in temperature during the winter, the addition of the outdoor covered refrigerated ice rink in the Sports Complex Park will able to increase the number of days of outdoor skating by 75 days. As such, the season could last from November 15 to March 15 each year.

SECTOR	PARK	TYPE OF ICE RINK		DIMENSIONS	NUMBER OF DAYS OPEN 2023-2024	LIGHTING	USAGE FREQUENCY
		With Boards	Without Boards				
A04	**Orville Park**	**X**		55 x 26 m 180 x 85 ft	± 45	Yes	Asphalt surface
A06	**Sports Complex Park**	**X**		61 x 26 m 200 x 85 ft	± 45	No	Concrete surface
D09	**Clay Mountains 1**	**X**		22 x 12 m 73 x 40 ft	± 45	No	Natural grass surface
D13	**New Development Park**	**X**		26 x 14 m 86 x 45 ft	± 45	No	Synthetic turf surface

Community Feedback

- Construction of a covered ice rink
- More indoor ice rinks for open skate, hockey, and figure skating
- Create separate indoor ice rinks and lacrosse rinks, in order to allow lacrosse and hockey players enough ice/floor time
- 36% of survey respondents indicated that hockey was among their top five winter activities
- 55% of survey respondents indicated that ice skating was among their top five winter activities
- 36% of survey respondents indicated that outdoor rinks were among the top three facilities they wanted to see improved

Key Recommendations

RECOMMENDATIONS	
	Complete the covered, refrigerated rink

5.4.6 Basketball Court

In Kahnawà:ke, there is one full-sized basketball court, which responds to the needs of a growing number of basketball players.

The basketball court is located in Orville Park. It is regulation-size, at 15x30 metres (50x94 feet) and has an asphalt surface. It is used more and more frequently.

Summary

The increasing popularity of basketball in Kahnawà:ke means that the addition of another court, even if it is only a half-size court or a hoop, should be considered.

Inventory of Outdoor Basketball Courts

SECTOR	PARK	NUMBER OF COURTS			SURFACE	LIGHTING	USAGE FREQUENCY
		Full Court	Half Court	Hoop Only			
A04	Orville Park	X			Asphalt	No	Average

Community Feedback

- Improve the basketball hoop rims
- Create a multisport facility with indoor basketball courts
- 11% of survey respondents indicated that basketball was among their top 5 summer activities
- 13% of survey respondents indicated that they use the basketball court on a regular basis
- 5% of survey respondents indicated that the basketball court was among the top 3 facilities they wanted to see improved

Key Recommendations

RECOMMENDATIONS	
	Consider adding another court, even just a half-sized court

5.4.7 Skatepark

In recent years, roller sports, such as rollerblading, and skateboarding have become more popular in Kahnawà:ke, especially among children aged 12-18. Kahnawà:ke currently has one skatepark, located in sector A, at the Sports Complex Park. It is set up on a 900 m^2 (9,687 ft^2) concrete surface and consists of 8 prefabricated metal modules. Although it has historically been popular in the community, the opening of the renovated skatepark in the neighbouring city of Chateauguay has led to the dropping attendance at the Kahnawà:ke skatepark. The Chateauguay skatepark is large enough for skateboards, scooters, and BMX bikes, is made from concrete, and is well lit.

Summary

With a focus on providing sports and recreation options to youth between the ages of 12 and 18, the skatepark reflects the trends described in chapter 3. Although the skatepark's popularity has declined recently, this is largely due to the Chateauguay skatepark, which better reflects the most desired feature, and does not necessarily indicate that skateboarding is becoming less popular. To encourage skatepark users to stay in Kahnawà:ke, the renovation of the current skatepark should be considered.

Moreover, it is recommended to stay up to date on the populations' requests and interests as they evolve, especially for teenagers. The growth of roller sports such as skateboarding has led to the increased popularity of BMX trails, pump tracks, and skate plazas.

Inventory of Skateparks

SECTOR	PARK	TYPE	SURFACE AREA		LIGHTING	USAGE FREQUENCY
A06	**Sports Complex Park**	Metal modules on a concrete base	900 m^2	9,687 ft^2	No	Low

Community Feedback

- Construct an indoor skatepark
- 2% of survey respondents indicated that skateboarding was among their top 5 summer activities
- 3% of survey respondents indicated that the skatepark was among the top 3 facilities they wanted to see improved

Key Recommendations

RECOMMENDATIONS	
	Consider renovating the current skatepark
	Stay up to date on sports, recreation, and leisure preferences among teenagers

5.5 ANALYSIS BY PARK

The following section presents the results of the park inventory a summary of comments from Kahnawa'kehró:non concerning each park, and the list of proposed investments for each park. The park inventory sought to identify the equipment and amenities in each park and provide an objective evaluation of their condition (good, fair, or poor). In addition to the objective evaluation, data from the Recreation Summit as well as the community survey carried out in summer 2024 were used to provide a summary of community members' opinions concerning each park. Finally, a list of proposed investments is provided for each park. A rough cost estimate is provided for each investment, along with a suggested timeline (0-3 years, 4-6 years, or 7-10 years).

In order to guide investments, one of the proposed action items is to create a "cultural and visual identity charter" for Kahnawà:ke. This is a document that can serve as a tool to help both outsiders and insiders work effectively in the community. For example, the *Innu Takuaikan Uashat mak Mani-Utenam*, or the local Innu government of Uashat and Mani-Utenam, has created such a document. Not only does it allow for outsiders working with the Innu of Uashat and Mani-Utenam to quickly understand core values, beliefs, and cultural systems, but it also puts forth a visual identity for the Nation. In the context of parks and recreation in Kahnawà:ke, such a document could help guide choices in signage and park furniture and ensure a consistent visual identity across Kahnawà:ke.

5.5.1 Note Regarding the Cost Estimates

It is important to note that the cost estimates for each proposed investment are preliminary and only take into account the cost of materials, labour, and construction/ installation. They do not include any professional fees that may be necessary for some investments. Additionally, the estimates are based upon standard market prices in 2024, and are subject to increases in inflation, construction costs, and material costs. They are intended as an order of magnitude estimate for budget planning purposes, rather than precise cost estimates. It will be especially important to consider inflation and price increases when carrying out the long-term investments in 2033-2035.

5.5.2 Note Regarding the Rationale behind the Proposed Investments

First and foremost, the proposed investments consider Kahnawa'kehró:non's needs, desires, and opinions concerning parks and recreation in Kahnawà:ke, as expressed through the online survey, the Recreation Summit, and through conversations with the Kahnawà:ke Recreation Steering Committee. They also consider what can be achieved in the next 10 years, socio-demographic trends, and the trends in sports, recreation, and leisure explored in chapter 3.



TEKAKWITHA ISLAND BEACH

ID Number	Area		Type	Purpose
A01	**6,903 m²**	**74,3037 ft²**	**Green space**	**Relaxation, Landscape, Recreation**

Aquatic Facilities	Sports Equipment	Recreational Equipment	Winter Facilities

Location



Inventory

Condition Good Fair Poor

SPORT & RECREATIONAL FACILITY

QTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CONDITION	LIGHTING	SURFACE	CONDITION

PARK FURNITURE & SIGNAGE

QTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CONDITION
1	**Bench**	Plastic and metal on concrete base	
1	**Bike rack**	-	
1	**Garbage can**	Plastic and metal on concrete base	
2	**Garbage can**	Plastic	
1	**Picnic table**	Metal	
12	**Picnic table**	Wood	
1	**Regulatory sign**	-	

OTHER INSTALLATION

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	LIGHTING	CONDITION
Beach	Sand	No	
Urban art structure	Art on container	No	
Urban art structure	Wooden tepee	No	

OVERALL ASSESSMENT

CRITERIA	NOTES
Universal Accessibility	**1-Not accessible** No pathways, natural and minimally developed ground surfaces
Relaxation Areas	**2-Average** Many picnic tables, few benches
Plant & Tree Cover	**2-Medium** A few mature trees on the periphery
Nuisances	**-** -
Shaded Areas	**1-Poor** Trees
Vandalism	**2-Some vandalized items** Graffiti (information panel)

NOTES

— Low natural stone wall in good condition to delimit the beach

— Plenty of picnic tables around the edge of the beach

— Natural atmosphere enhanced by vegetation (low-maintenance)

— Swimming not recommended due to contaminated water off-site Parking nearby (+50)

TEKAKWITHA ISLAND BEACH

Photos







Investment Plan

	Budget	Contingencies (40%)	TOTAL
Low priority			
N/A			
Medium priority	**$229,500**	**$91,800**	**$321,300**
Add a park entrance sign that conforms to the identity charter in each park.	$7,500	$3,000	$10,500
Add beach volleyball courts.	$60,000	$24,000	$84,000
Enhance the park experience by adding lounge chairs, picnic tables, vegetation and a wooden ramp.	$162,000	$64,800	$226,800
High priority			
N/A			
Total Investment	**$229,500**	**$91,800**	**$321,300**

COMMUNITY FEEDBACK FROM THE RECREATION SUMMIT AND ONLINE SURVEY

Overall, this park is appreciated. However, many respondents believe that it needs improvement. Many of the comments concerning this park pointed to the need for improved upkeep and management of geese in order to avoid E. coli outbreaks.facility for all sports, including baseball

23% of survey respondents indicated that they use baseball diamonds on a regular basis

> “THIS SHOULD BE A NATURAL PARK, USING NATURAL MATERIALS.”

KATERI BASEBALL FIELD

ID Number	Area		Type	Purpose
A02	**7,726 m²**	**83,161 ft²**	**District Park**	**Sports**

Aquatic Facilities	Sports Equipment	Recreational Equipment	Winter Facilities

Location



Inventory

Condition: Good · Fair · Poor

SPORT & RECREATIONAL FACILITY

QTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CONDITION	LIGHTING	SURFACE	CONDITION
1	**Baseball field**		Good	Yes	-	Good
2	**Bleacher**	Wood and metal	Fair	Yes	-	
1	**Bleacher**	Wood	Poor	Yes	-	
1	**Bleacher**	Wood and metal on concrete base	Good	Yes	Concrete	Good
2	**Players' bench**	Aluminum	Good	Yes	-	
1	**Swing**		Poor	No	Sand	Poor
1	**Shelter**	Wood	Poor	Yes	-	
2	**Dugout**	Wood and metal on concrete base	Good	Yes	-	

PARK FURNITURE & SIGNAGE

QTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CONDITION
1	**Picnic table**	Wood	Poor
2	**Regulatory sign**	-	Good
4	**Two-way sorting station**	Plastic	Fair

OTHER INSTALLATION

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	LIGHTING	CONDITION
Toilet	Brick	No	Good

OVERALL ASSESSMENT

CRITERIA	NOTES
Universal Accessibility	**2-Partially accessible** Flat surfaces, asphalt and gravel paths
Relaxation Areas	**1-Poor** Seating (bleachers) only
Plant & Tree Cover	**1-Low** -
Nuisances	**3-No nuisance** -
Shaded Areas	**2-Average** Under podiums (with half picnic table)
Vandalism	**3-No (or very few) vandalized elements** -

NOTES

— Playground without borders and damaged surface

— Fully fenced (fencing in fair condition)

KATERI BASEBALL FIELD

Photos



Investment Plan

	Budget	Contingencies (40%)	TOTAL
Low priority			
N/A			
Medium priority	**$107,500**	**$43,000**	**$150,500**
Add a park entrance sign that conforms to the identity charter in each park.	$7,500	$3,000	$10,500
Renovation of existing infrastructure (building/toilets).	$100,000	$40,000	$140,000
High priority	**$90,000**	**$36,000**	**$126,000**
Add ball-stopping nets to secure the ball field and renovate the play area.	$90,000	$36,000	$126,000
Total Investment	**$197,500**	**$79,000**	**$276,500**

COMMUNITY FEEDBACK FROM THE RECREATION SUMMIT AND ONLINE SURVEY

This park is appreciated. Although comments were generally positive, several people spoke about the need for more lighting, as well as programming or play equipment to keep children occupied while parents watch their other children compete.

“THE BASEBALL FIELDS NEED MASSIVE UPGRADES - MORE FIELDS, INDOOR AND OUTDOOR BATTING/ PITCHING FACILITY, AND A MULTIPURPOSE FACILITY.”

FITNESS PARK

ID Number	Area		Type	Purpose
A03	**231 m²**	**2,486 ft²**	**Neighbourhood park**	**Riparian, Sports**

Aquatic Facilities	Sports Equipment	Recreational Equipment	Winter Facilities

Location



Inventory

Condition Good Fair Poor

SPORT & RECREATIONAL FACILITY

QTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CONDITION	LIGHTING	SURFACE	CONDITION
1	**Outdoor exercise equipment**	Metal		No	Wood chips	

PARK FURNITURE & SIGNAGE

QTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CONDITION
1	**Regulatory sign**	-	

OTHER INSTALLATION

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	LIGHTING	CONDITION

OVERALL ASSESSMENT

CRITERIA	NOTES
Universal Accessibility	**1-Not accessible** No pathway/access
Relaxation Areas	**1-Poor** Absence of furniture
Plant & Tree Cover	**1-Low** Mature trees and young trees nearby
Nuisances	**3-No nuisance** -
Shaded Areas	**1-Poor** -
Vandalism	**3-No (or very few) vandalized elements** -

NOTES

— Wooden border in poor condition

— One small tree (young) near the wooden border

— No formal path to the park

— Proximity to waterfront bike path

— Located in a large green space with mature trees

FITNESS PARK

Photos







Investment Plan

	Budget	Contingencies (40%)	TOTAL
Low priority			
N/A			
Medium priority	**$69,500**	**$27,800**	**$97,300**
Add a park entrance sign that conforms to the identity charter in each park.	$7,500	$3,000	$10,500
Improve the park by adding a gathering space with furniture, lighting, vegetation and a rest area along the water. Repair the wooden border.	$62,000	$24,800	$86,800
High priority	**$5,500**	**$2,200**	**$7,700**
Add a trail to access the training equipment and add some bike racks.	$5,500	$2,200	$7,700
Total Investment	**$75,000**	**$30,000**	**$105,000**

COMMUNITY FEEDBACK FROM THE RECREATION SUMMIT AND ONLINE SURVEY

This park is appreciated but seen as needing improvement. Most suggestions to improve this park focused on adding more shade, lighting, and drinking fountains, as well as upgrading the surrounding grassy space. Although these suggestions were widespread across the parks network, comments emphasized the importance of these investments for this park, given that its main purpose is to allow people to exercise.

> “THERE SHOULD BE MORE LIGHTING FOR WALKING IN EVENINGS, WITH THE LOWEST LIGHT POLLUTION POSSIBLE ALONG THE OCR BIKE PATH AND THE 207 BIKE PATH.”

ORVILLE PARK

ID Number	Area		Type	Purpose
A04	**13,809 m²**	**148,638 ft²**	**District Park**	**Relaxation, Recreation, Sports**

Aquatic Facilities	Sports Equipment	Recreational Equipment	Winter Facilities

Location



Inventory

Condition Good Fair Poor

SPORT & RECREATIONAL FACILITY

QTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CONDITION	LIGHTING	SURFACE	CONDITION
1	**Basketball court**			Yes	Asphalt	
2	**Bleacher**	Aluminum		Yes	-	
1	**Jungle gym**	18 months - 5 years		Yes	Sand	
1	**Outdoor rink (with walls)**			Yes	Asphalt	
2	**Players' bench**	Aluminum		Yes	-	
1	**Players' bench**	Wood		Yes	-	
1	**Playground tunnel**	18 months - 5 years		Yes	Sand	
1	**Swing**			Yes	Natural grass	
1	**Playground module**	5 years - 12 years		Yes	Sand	
1	**Splash pad**	Metal		Yes	Rubber	

PARK FURNITURE & SIGNAGE

QTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CONDITION
1	**Bench**	Plastic and metal on concrete base	
1	**Garbage can**	Metal on concrete base	
1	**Garbage can**	Metal on concrete base	
1	**Park sign**	-	
10	**Picnic table**	Metal	
1	**Regulatory sign**	-	
2	**Regulatory sign**	-	
3	**Regulatory sign**	-	
6	**Two-way sorting station**	Plastic	

OTHER INSTALLATION

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	LIGHTING	CONDITION
Gravel parking lot	11-50 spots	Yes	
Park chalet	Washroom and mechanical room for splash pad	Yes	

OVERALL ASSESSMENT

CRITERIA	NOTES
Universal Accessibility	**2-Partially accessible** Playground not accessible (sand) Fairly flat topography Concrete pathway for access to the water play area No pathways in the rest of the park
Relaxation Areas	**2-Average** Many picnic tables, few benches
Plant & Tree Cover	**2-Medium** Mature trees and young trees
Nuisances	**3-No nuisance** -
Shaded Areas	**2-Average** Trees
Vandalism	**3-No (or very few) vandalized elements** -

NOTES

— No landing surface for the swings
— Grassy open space
— Fenced water play area
— Electrical outlets (park chalet)
— Video surveillance
— Fenced basketball court
— Bike path nearby
— 2 containers (for lacrosse players) in average condition
— The view of the water is undervalued

Photos







Investment Plan

	Budget	Contingencies (40%)	TOTAL
Low priority	**$14,000**	**$5,600**	**$19,600**
Create a small rest area with furniture and a view of the water, on the edge of the bank.	$14,000	$5,600	$19,600
Medium priority	**$2,957,500**	**$1,183,000**	**$4,140,500**
Add a park entrance sign that conforms to the identity charter in each park.	$7,500	$3,000	$10,500
Add a small community pool and a new service building.	$2,800,000	$1,120,000	$3,920,000
Transform the existing parking in an asphalt parking lot with lines and planting.	$150,000	$60,000	$210,000
High priority	**$554,000**	**$221,600**	**$775,600**
Add bike racks and a universally accessible path to access the amenities.	$39,000	$15,600	$54,600
Carry out a complete redevelopment of the play area. Integrate interesting play structures for all age groups.	$400,000	$160,000	$560,000
Set up a small gathering space around the new gazebo with picnic tables, benches, lounge chairs, plants, and lighting.	$115,000	$46,000	$161,000
Total Investment	**$3,525,500**	**$1,410,200**	**$4,935,700**

COMMUNITY FEEDBACK FROM THE RECREATION SUMMIT AND ONLINE SURVEY

Although this park is considered to be in just a fair condition based upon the inventory, it is among the most appreciated parks in Kahnawà:ke, even if respondents acknowledge that it needs some improvements. Comments were focused on replacing the play structure and storage containers, while adding more lighting, shade, and better washrooms.

“THE SPLASHPADS ARE GREAT.”

SESAME PARK

ID Number	Area		Type	Purpose
A05	**4,438 m²**	**47,770 ft²**	**Neighbourhood Park**	**Recreation**

Aquatic Facilities	Sports Equipment	Recreational Equipment	Winter Facilities

Location



Inventory

Condition Good Fair Poor

SPORT & RECREATIONAL FACILITY

QTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CONDITION	LIGHTING	SURFACE	CONDITION
1	**Balancing game**	5 years - 12 years	Good	No	Wood chips	Fair
1	**Balancing game**	5 years - 12 years	Good	No	Wood chips	Fair
1	**Balancing game**	5 years - 12 years	Good	No	Wood chips	Poor
1	**Balancing game**	5 years - 12 years	Good	No	Wood chips	Fair
1	**Balancing game**	5 years - 12 years	Good	No	Wood chips	Fair
2	**Interactive game**	18 months - 5 years	Good	No	Wood chips	Good
1	**Playground module**	18 months - 5 years	Good	No	Wood chips	Good
-	**Swing**		Good	No	Wood chips	Fair
1	**Mini putt**		Good	No	Gravel	Good
1	**Playground module**	5 years - 12 years	Good	No	Wood chips	Good
4	**Ping pong table**	Metal on concrete base	Good	No	-	Good

PARK FURNITURE & SIGNAGE

QTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CONDITION
2	**Garbage can**	Plastic	Poor
4	**Picnic table**	Wood	Fair
1	**Regulatory sign**	-	Good

OTHER INSTALLATION

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	LIGHTING	CONDITION
Urban art structure	Art on concrete blocks	No	Fair
Mini Putt	-	-	

OVERALL ASSESSMENT

CRITERIA	NOTES
Universal Accessibility	**1-Not accessible** No paths, no curbs, presence of slopes
Relaxation Areas	**2-Average** Stones under trees and picnic tables (no benches)
Plant & Tree Cover	**1-Low** Tree
Nuisances	**3-No nuisance** -
Shaded Areas	**2-Average** One tree with rock underneath
Vandalism	**3-No (or very few) vandalized elements** -

NOTES

— Proximity to private homes

— Presence of community identity elements

— No border around playground

— Mini Putt and playground fenced in

SESAME PARK

Photos



Investment Plan

	Budget	Contingencies (40%)	TOTAL
Low priority			
N/A			
Medium priority	**$158,000**	**$63,200**	**$221,200**
Add a border to the play area and ensure play area compliance by adding surface material	$12,500	$5,000	$17,500
Add a park entrance sign that conforms to the identity charter in each park.	$7,500	$3,000	$10,500
Set up a gathering space with picnic tables, benches, a shade sail, garbage bins, plants, and lighting.	$138,000	$55,200	$193,200
High priority	**$8,000**	**$3,200**	**$11,200**
Add bike racks and a universally accessible path to access the amenities.	$8,000	$3,200	$11,200
Total Investment	**$166,000**	**$66,400**	**$232,400**

COMMUNITY FEEDBACK FROM THE RECREATION SUMMIT AND ONLINE SURVEY

This park is greatly appreciated by respondents. There were few comments concerning this park. The comments that were received largely focused on improving the accessibility and shade coverage.

“ONE OF THE STRENGTHS OF KAHNAWÀ:KE'S PARKS NETWORK IS THE FENCING IN SESAME PARK.”

SPORTS COMPLEX PARK

ID Number	Area		Type	Purpose
A06	**95,672 m²**	**1,029,804 ft²**	**Community Park**	**Recreation, Sports**

Aquatic Facilities	Sports Equipment	Recreational Equipment	Winter Facilities

Location



Inventory

Condition: Good · Fair · Poor

SPORT & RECREATIONAL FACILITY

QTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CONDITION	LIGHTING	SURFACE	CONDITION
1	**Baseball field**		Good	Yes	-	Fair
2	**Bleacher**	Wood and metal	Poor	Yes	-	
3	**Bleacher**	Aluminum	Good	Yes	-	
5	**Bleacher**	Wood and metal	Poor	Yes	-	
4	**Player's shelter**	Wood and metal	Good	Yes	-	
4	**Players' bench**	Metal on concrete base	Good	Yes	-	
1	**Soccer field**	7 players	Fair	Yes	Natural grass	Good
1	**Soccer field**	11 players	Fair	Yes	Natural grass	Fair
1	**Swing**		Poor	No	Natural grass	Poor
2	**Tennis court**		Good	No	Asphalt	Good
1	**Playground module**	5 years - 12 years	Fair	No	Sand	Fair
1	**Splash pad**		Good	No	Concrete	Good
1	**Archery site**	Wood	Poor	No	Natural grass	Good

PARK FURNITURE & SIGNAGE

QTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CONDITION
1	**Bike rack**	-	Poor
9	**Garbage can**	Plastic	Poor
1	**Park sign**	-	Good
6	**Picnic table**	Wood	Poor
5	**Regulatory sign**	-	Good
9	**Two-way sorting station**	Plastic	Fair
1	**Billboard**	-	Good

OTHER INSTALLATION

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	LIGHTING	CONDITION
Asphalt parking lot	51+ spots	Yes	Fair
Toilet	Brick	Yes	Fair
Skate park	Metal on concrete base	No	Fair
Arena	-	-	

OVERALL ASSESSMENT

CRITERIA	NOTES
Universal Accessibility	**2-Partially accessible** Lack of pathway throughout the site Fairly flat site
Relaxation Areas	**2-Average** Picnic tables and grassy area near the mature trees
Plant & Tree Cover	**2-Medium** Wooded area on site periphery and mature trees near play area and parking lot, line of coniferous trees blocks view of road
Nuisances	**2-Slight nuisance** Road traffic and telecommunications antenna/equipment
Shaded Areas	**2-Average** Trees and shelters for players
Vandalism	**3-No (or very few) vandalized elements** -

NOTES

— Plenty of grassy open space
— Wooded/natural area on site
— Drainage trench
— Outdoor storage area
— Several birdhouses (in use)

SPORTS COMPLEX PARK

Photos





> “LEVEL OUT THE GRASS ON THE SPORTS COMPLEX FIELD. THIS WILL HELP PREVENT INJURIES.”

Investment Plan

	Budget	Contingencies (40%)	TOTAL
Low priority			
N/A			
Medium priority	**$1,275,000**	**$510,000**	**$1,785,000**
Add a synthetic soccer field and a sports gathering space area, according to the concept plan.	$850,000	$340,000	$1,190,000
Add signage, perforated and illuminated corten park entrance signs and mural on the facade of the sports complex, according to the concept plan.	$175,000	$70,000	$245,000
Proceed with the development of the various trails around the park and in wooded areas, integrating interpretation, vegetation and a gathering area, according to the concept plan.	$250,000	$100,000	$350,000
High priority	**$2,050,000**	**$820,000**	**$2,870,000**
Add a water management drainage trench for the entire park, incorporating stones and interpretive elements, according to the concept plan.	$300,000	$120,000	$420,000
Develop new parking lots and their green infrastructure, in accordance with the concept plan.	$950,000	$380,000	$1,330,000
Develop the central circulation area, the edible medicinal plant garden, the service building, the central space for the gatherings, the new play area, the picnic area and the new sculptures, in accordance with the concept plan.	$800,000	$320,000	$1,120,000
Total Investment	**$3,325,000**	**$1,330,000**	**$4,655,000**

COMMUNITY FEEDBACK FROM THE RECREATION SUMMIT AND ONLINE SURVEY

This park is appreciated by respondents and heavily visited, as it is the main centre for sporting events in Kahnawà:ke. The proposed investments are based on a plan developed by the Sports and Recreation Unit during a previous project. Most feedback from respondents centred around improving the skatepark and adding more shade and lighting. Additionally, several comments were made that the playground is not safe for children under the age of 5 years old.

ALWYN PARK

ID Number	Area		Type	Purpose
A07	**740 m²**	**7,965 ft²**	**Neighbourhood park**	**Recreation, Relaxation**

Aquatic Facilities	Sports Equipment	Recreational Equipment	Winter Facilities

Location



Inventory

Condition Good Fair Poor

SPORT & RECREATIONAL FACILITY

QTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CONDITION	LIGHTING	SURFACE	CONDITION
-	**Swing**			No	Natural grass	

PARK FURNITURE & SIGNAGE

QTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CONDITION
1	**Bench**	Plastic and metal	
1	**Garbage can**	Plastic	

OTHER INSTALLATION

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	LIGHTING	CONDITION

OVERALL ASSESSMENT

CRITERIA	NOTES
Universal Accessibility	**1-Not accessible** No pathways, no curb cuts, few slopes
Relaxation Areas	**2-Average** One bench in the shade
Plant & Tree Cover	**2-Medium** Mature trees
Nuisances	**1-Major nuisance** Noise from highway traffic
Shaded Areas	**2-Average** Trees
Vandalism	**3-No (or very few) vandalized elements** -

NOTES

— Obsolete swingset without landing surfaces and edges

ALWYN PARK

Photos



Investment Plan

	Budget	Contingencies (40%)	TOTAL
Low priority			
N/A			
Medium priority	**$92,500**	**$37,000**	**$129,500**
Add a park entrance sign that conforms to the identity charter in each park.	$7,500	$3,000	$10,500
Develop a food forest in the image of the community with trees and fruit bushes.	$30,000	$12,000	$42,000
Remove current swingset and create a rest area with vegetation and furniture.	$55,000	$22,000	$77,000
High priority			
N/A			
Total Investment	**$92,500**	**$37,000**	**$129,500**

COMMUNITY FEEDBACK FROM THE RECREATION SUMMIT AND ONLINE SURVEY

Respondents liked this park, but most believe that the swing set needs to be upgraded, and that the park in general needs some more attention.

MATTY'S PARK

ID Number	Area		Type	Purpose
A08	**7,183 m²**	**77,317 ft²**	**District Park**	**Recreation, Sports**

Aquatic Facilities	Sports Equipment	Recreational Equipment	Winter Facilities
	✓	✓	

Location



Inventory

Condition: Good · Fair · Poor

SPORT & RECREATIONAL FACILITY

QTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CONDITION	LIGHTING	SURFACE	CONDITION
1	**Balancing game**	18 months - 12 years (Combined)	Poor	Yes	Sand	Fair
1	**Baseball field**		Fair	No	Sand and grass	Fair
2	**Bleacher**	Wood and metal	Poor	No	-	
1	**Jungle gym**	5 years - 12 years	Poor	Yes	Natural grass	Poor
2	**Players' bench**	Wood	Fair	No	-	
1	**Swing**		Poor	Yes	Sand	Poor
1	**Swing**		Poor	No	Natural grass	Poor
1	**Sandbox**	18 months - 5 years	Poor	Yes	Sand	Fair
1	**Playground module**	5 years - 12 years	Poor	No	Sand	Fair

PARK FURNITURE & SIGNAGE

QTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CONDITION
1	**Bench**	Plastic on concrète base	Fair
1	**Garbage can**	Metal on concrete base	Poor
1	**Garbage can**	Plastic	Fair
1	**Park sign**	-	Fair
1	**Regulatory sign**	-	Poor
2	**Regulatory sign**	-	Fair
2	**Two-way sorting station**	Plastic	Fair

OTHER INSTALLATION

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	LIGHTING	CONDITION
Park chalet	Toilettes	No	Fair
Park chalet	Other	No	Fair

OVERALL ASSESSMENT

CRITERIA	NOTES
Universal Accessibility	**1-Not accessible** Flat topography. No path. Children's playgrounds with sand landing area. No playground module and furniture adapted for people with reduced mobility. Chalet not universally accessible
Relaxation Areas	**1-Poor** One bench only
Plant & Tree Cover	**2-Medium** Trees near baseball field. Mature trees.
Nuisances	**2-Slight nuisance** Highway traffic noise
Shaded Areas	**2-Average** Trees, no sun shelter or shaded structure.
Vandalism	**3-No (or very few) vandalized elements** Graffiti on park chalets.

NOTES

— Residential neighbourhood of single-family homes.
— Park clearly visible from public space.
— Access on 2 sides.
— Obsolete playground equipment.
— Children's playground surface contaminated by vegetation.
— Missing borders for playground surface with playground module.
— No borders for one of the swing's landing area.
— No landing area and borders for the other swing's landing area.
— Baseball field close to dwellings and without protective netting.
— Street lighting.

Photos







Investment Plan

	Budget	Contingencies (40%)	TOTAL
Low priority			
N/A			
Medium priority	**$500,000**	**$200,000**	**$700,000**
Proceed with the development of a new pump track in a wooded area, according to the concept plan.	$500,000	$200,000	$700,000
High priority	**$3,630,000**	**$1,452,000**	**$5,082,000**
Carry out the redevelopment of the existing ball field and spectator area, according to the concept plan.	$650,000	$260,000	$910,000
Develop a new baseball field with spectator space and new adjacent parking, according to the concept plan.	$1,200,000	$480,000	$1,680,000
Develop a new parking lot with stormwater management, according to the concept plan.	$220,000	$88,000	$308,000
Proceed with the development of a new thematic play area, a gathering space with street furniture, vegetation and pergolas and a new service building, according to the concept plan.	$1,560,000	$624,000	$2,184,000
Total Investment	**$4,130,000**	**$1,652,000**	**$5,782,000**

COMMUNITY FEEDBACK FROM THE RECREATION SUMMIT AND ONLINE SURVEY

Respondents appreciate this park, but wish to see improvements, especially regarding safety. To do this, multiple respondents believe that the park needs to be redone, or at least majorly upgraded, to make it safer and more welcoming. Conversations with the Sports and Recreation Unit of the MCK revealed that this park is heavily frequented for sporting events.

“MAKE MATTY'S PARK GREAT AGAIN!”

CLAY MOUNTAINS PARK 1

ID Number	Area		Type	Purpose
D09	**1,550 m²**	**16,684 ft²**	**Neighbourhood Park**	**Recreation, Relaxation**

Aquatic Facilities	Sports Equipment	Recreational Equipment	Winter Facilities

Location



Inventory

Condition: Good · Fair · Poor

SPORT & RECREATIONAL FACILITY

QTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CONDITION	LIGHTING	SURFACE	CONDITION
1	**Jungle gym**	5 years - 12 years		No	Sand	
1	**Outdoor rink (with walls)**			No	Natural grass	
1	**Swing**			No	Sand	
1	**Playground module**	5 years - 12 years		No	Sand	

PARK FURNITURE & SIGNAGE

QTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CONDITION
2	**Bench**	Plastic on concrete base	
1	**Garbage can**	Plastic and metal	
1	**Regulatory sign**	-	
1	**Two-way sorting station**	Plastic	

OTHER INSTALLATION

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	LIGHTING	CONDITION

OVERALL ASSESSMENT

CRITERIA	NOTES
Universal Accessibility	**1-Not accessible** Flat topography. No path. Children's playground with sand landing area. No playground module or furniture adapted for people with reduced mobility. Outdoor rink with threshold.
Relaxation Areas	**1-Poor** 2 benches exposed to the sun.
Plant & Tree Cover	**1-Low** Only one mature tree.
Nuisances	**2-Slight nuisance** Road traffic noise. Proximity to railroad line.
Shaded Areas	**1-Poor** Only one tree.
Vandalism	**3-No (or very few) vandalized elements** Playground module with graffiti. Some litters.

NOTES

— Residential neighbourhood of single-family homes.

— Recreational use mainly for children.

— Park in two parts separated by a street

— Park clearly visible from public space.

— Small open grass area near children's playground.

— Fenced playground.

— Quite obsolete playground equipment.

— Missing borders for playground surface.

— Playground surface contaminated by vegetation.

— No park sign.

— Little shade.

CLAY MOUNTAINS PARK 1

Photos







Investment Plan

	Budget	Contingencies (40%)	TOTAL
Low priority			
N/A			
Medium priority	**$7,500**	**$3,000**	**$10,500**
Add a park entrance sign that conforms to the identity charter in each park.	$7,500	$3,000	$10,500
High priority	**$1,240,000**	**$496,000**	**$1,736,000**
Carry out a complete redevelopment of the play area, with a new themed playground, according to the concept plan.	$500,000	$200,000	$700,000
Create a socialization and relaxation area and an inclusive training area, according to the concept plan.	$440,000	$176,000	$616,000
Remove the existing ice rink and create a dog park with street furniture and shade sails, according to the concept plan.	$300,000	$120,000	$420,000
Total Investment	**$1,247,500**	**$499,000**	**$1 746,500**

COMMUNITY FEEDBACK FROM THE RECREATION SUMMIT AND ONLINE SURVEY

Respondents appreciate this park but would like to see improvements. Some would like to see improvements to the pedestrian access, while others wish to see a renovation of the playground, as well as the addition of picnic tables or a gathering space.

CLAY MOUNTAINS PARK 2

ID Number	Area		Type	Purpose
D10	**1,714 m²**	**18,449 ft²**	**Neighbourhood Park**	**Recreation, Relaxation**

Aquatic Facilities	Sports Equipment	Recreational Equipment	Winter Facilities

Location



Inventory

Condition — Good — Fair — Poor

SPORT & RECREATIONAL FACILITY

QTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CONDITION	LIGHTING	SURFACE	CONDITION
1	**Rocking game**	18 months - 5 years		Yes	Sand	
1	**Rocking game**	18 months - 5 years		Yes	Sand	
1	**Swing**			Yes	Sand	
1	**Playground module**	18 months - 5 years		Yes	Sand	

PARK FURNITURE & SIGNAGE

QTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CONDITION
2	**Bench**	Plastic	
1	**Garbage can**	Plastic and metal	
1	**Regulatory sign**	-	
1	**Two-way sorting station**	Plastic	

OTHER INSTALLATION

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	LIGHTING	CONDITION

OVERALL ASSESSMENT

CRITERIA	NOTES
Universal Accessibility	**1-Not accessible** Flat topography. No path. Children's playground with sand landing area. No playground module and furniture adapted for people with reduced mobility.
Relaxation Areas	**2-Average** 2 benches only.
Plant & Tree Cover	**1-Low** Young trees. Deciduous trees.
Nuisances	**2-Slight nuisance** Road traffic noise
Shaded Areas	**1-Poor** Young trees.
Vandalism	**2-Some vandalized items** Some graffiti.

NOTES

— Residential neighbourhood of single-family homes.

— Fenced park, clearly visible from public space.

— Grassy area available and technical buildings near the park.

— Recreational use for young children.

— Obsolete playground equipment.

— No borders for playground surface.

— Exposed concrete bases for the playground module and one of the rocking games.

— Playground surface contaminated by vegetation. High grass.

— Street lighting.

CLAY MOUNTAINS PARK 2

Photos



Investment Plan

	Budget	Contingencies (40%)	TOTAL
Low priority			
N/A			
Medium priority	**$442,500**	**$177,000**	**$619,500**
Add a park entrance sign that conforms to the identity charter in each park.	$7,500	$3,000	$10,500
Create a socalization and relaxation area wtih urban furniture, plantation and a shade sail. Add a universal accessibility trail to access the furnitures.	$85,000	$34,000	$119,000
Remplace the current play area by a new water play area (splashpad).	$350,000	$140,000	$490,000
High priority			
N/A			
Total Investment	**$442,500**	**$177,000**	**$619,500**

COMMUNITY FEEDBACK FROM THE RECREATION SUMMIT AND ONLINE SURVEY

Respondents do not appreciate this park, and particularly its playground, in its current condition. Comments focused on adding shade structures for Elders as well as adding a tennis court.

BURNT PARK

ID Number	Area		Type	Purpose
D11	**2,115 m²**	**22,766 ft²**	**Neighbourhood Park**	**Recreation, Relaxation**

Aquatic Facilities	Sports Equipment	Recreational Equipment	Winter Facilities

Location



Inventory

Condition Good Fair Poor

SPORT & RECREATIONAL FACILITY

QTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CONDITION	LIGHTING	SURFACE	CONDITION
1	**Swing**			No	Wood chips	
1	**Swing**			No	Wood chips	
1	**Playground module**	18 months - 12 years (Combined)		No	Wood chips	

PARK FURNITURE & SIGNAGE

QTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CONDITION
1	**Garbage can**	Plastic	
1	**Picnic table**	Wood	
1	**Regulatory sign**	-	

OTHER INSTALLATION

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	LIGHTING	CONDITION

OVERALL ASSESSMENT

CRITERIA	NOTES
Universal Accessibility	**2-Partially accessible** No footpath. Fairly flat topography. Children's playground with wood chip surface but no access ramp and adapted playground module.
Relaxation Areas	**1-Poor** One picnic table.
Plant & Tree Cover	**2-Medium** Mature trees.
Nuisances	**2-Slight nuisance** Potential noise disturbances related to the railroad line.
Shaded Areas	**2-Average** Trees.
Vandalism	**2-Some vandalized items** Graffiti on the furniture and the playground module.

NOTES

— Residential neighborhood of single-family homes.

— Park near the railway.

— Recreational use mainly for children.

— Fenced park. 2 accesses.

— Access at the back of the park is not very visible and overgrown with vegetation.

— Small grassy area with trees.

— Trees providing shade.

— Birdsong.

— No park sign.

— Children's playground surface contaminated by vegetation. Borders in fair condition.

BURNT PARK

Photos







Investment Plan

	Budget	Contingencies (40%)	TOTAL
Low priority	**$80,000**	**$32,000**	**$112,000**
Remove the current play area. Create a small natural playground	$80,000	$32,000	$112,000
Medium priority	**$7,500**	**$3,000**	**$10,500**
Add a park entrance sign that conforms to the identity charter in each park.	$7,500	$3,000	$10,500
High priority			
N/A			
Total Investment	**$87,500**	**$35,000**	**$122,500**

COMMUNITY FEEDBACK FROM THE RECREATION SUMMIT AND ONLINE SURVEY

This park is not very well known among respondents. However, its playground is appreciated by those who are familiar with the park.

> **“THIS PLACE IS BLAZING HOT! SÓTSITIO'TÁRIHEN.”**

> **“OHH I SEE WHERE IT IS! I DIDN'T EVEN REALIZE THAT WAS A PARK.”**

OSHA PARK

ID Number	Area		Type	Purpose
D12	**3,111 m²**	**33,486 ft²**	**Green Space**	**Landscape**

Aquatic Facilities	Sports Equipment	Recreational Equipment	Winter Facilities

Location



Inventory

Condition Good Fair Poor

SPORT & RECREATIONAL FACILITY

QTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CONDITION	LIGHTING	SURFACE	CONDITION

PARK FURNITURE & SIGNAGE

QTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CONDITION

OTHER INSTALLATION

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	LIGHTING	CONDITION

OVERALL ASSESSMENT

CRITERIA	NOTES
Universal Accessibility	**1-Not accessible** Curb ramp but uneven grassy surface. Holes in the grassy area. No path.
Relaxation Areas	**1-Poor** No furniture.
Plant & Tree Cover	**2-Medium** Mature trees and young trees. Mainly deciduous.
Nuisances	**3-No nuisance** /
Shaded Areas	**2-Average** Trees.
Vandalism	**3-No (or very few) vandalized elements** /

NOTES

— Residential neighbourhood of single-family homes.

— Park clearly visible from the public space.

— Undeveloped green space

— Tree-filled green space.

— Small grassy area without trees,

— Very quiet,

— Birdsong.

Photos



Investment Plan

	Budget	Contingencies (40%)	TOTAL
Low priority	**$130,000**	**$52,000**	**$182,000**
Create a small adventure playground with natural games and a climbing wall.	$130,000	$52,000	$182,000
Medium priority	**$117,500**	**$47,000**	**$164,500**
Add a park entrance sign that conforms to the identity charter in each park.	$7,500	$3,000	$10,500
Develop paths, street furniture, vegetation and a small community garden.	$110,000	$44,000	$154,000
High priority			
N/A			
Total Investment	**$247,500**	**$99,000**	**$346,500**

COMMUNITY FEEDBACK FROM THE RECREATION SUMMIT AND ONLINE SURVEY

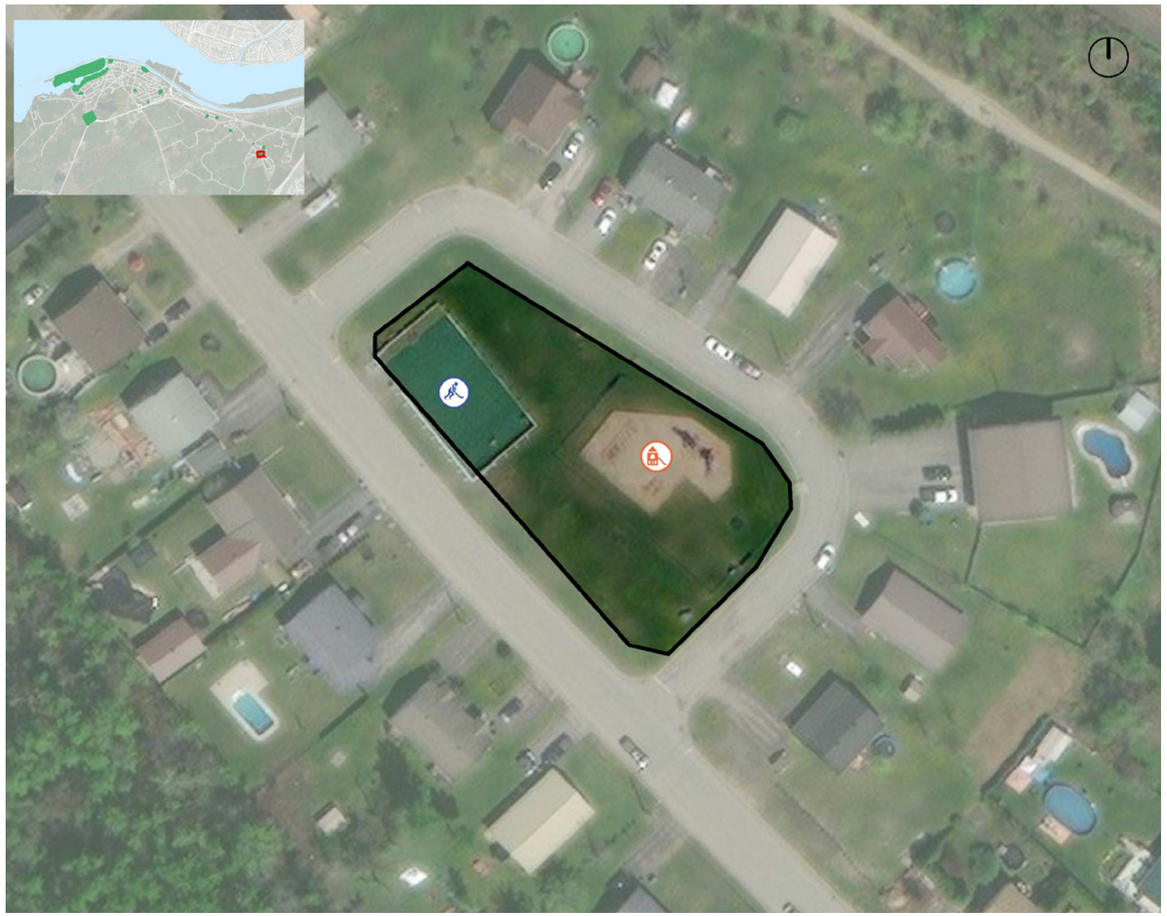
Respondents appreciate this space, but believe it needs more amenities. Suggestions include more seating, a water fountain, and washrooms.

NEW DEVELOPMENT PARK

ID Number	Area		Type	Purpose
D13	**2,326 m²**	**25,037 ft²**	**Neighbourhood Park**	**Recreation, Sports**

Aquatic Facilities	Sports Equipment	Recreational Equipment	Winter Facilities

Location



Inventory

Condition — Good — Fair — Poor

SPORT & RECREATIONAL FACILITY

QTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CONDITION	LIGHTING	SURFACE	CONDITION
1	**Outdoor rink (with walls)**			Yes	Synthetic turf	
1	**See-saw**	5 years - 12 years		No	Wood chips	
1	**Swing**			No	Wood chips	
1	**Playground module**	5 years - 12 years		No	Wood chips	

PARK FURNITURE & SIGNAGE

QTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CONDITION
1	**Bench**	Plastic and metal on concrete base	
1	**Garbage can**	Plastic	
1	**Picnic table**	Plastic and metal on concrete base	
1	**Regulatory sign**	-	
2	**Two-way sorting station**	Plastic	

OTHER INSTALLATION

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	LIGHTING	CONDITION

OVERALL ASSESSMENT

CRITERIA	NOTES
Universal Accessibility	**2-Partially accessible** Flat topography, No path. Children's playground with a wood chip surface but no access ramp.
Relaxation Areas	**1-Poor** One picnic table and one bench. No bench near the children's playground.
Plant & Tree Cover	**1-Low** Only young trees. Deciduous.
Nuisances	**3-No nuisance** /
Shaded Areas	**1-Poor** Young trees providing little shade.
Vandalism	**3-No (or very few) vandalized elements** Graffiti on the playground module and on the outdoor rink.

NOTES

— Residential neighborhood of single-family homes.

— Park clearly visible from the public space.

— Fenced children's playground.

— Small grassy open area with young trees near the outdoor rink.

— Little shade and few relaxation furniture.

— No park sign.

— Outdoor rink close to the houses.

— Street lighting.

NEW DEVELOPMENT PARK

Photos



Investment Plan

	Budget	Contingencies (40%)	TOTAL
Low priority			
N/A			
Medium priority	**$257,500**	**$103,000**	**$360,500**
Add a park entrance sign that conforms to the identity charter in each park.	$7,500	$3,000	$10,500
Carry out a complete redevelopment of the play area, with a new themed play area.	$250,000	$100,000	$350,000
High priority	**$370,000**	**$148,000**	**$518,000**
Carry out a complete redevelopment of the ice rink. Integrate basketball hoops into the creation of a new multi-sports court.	$260,000	$104,000	$364,000
Create a socalization and relaxation area with urban furniture, plantation and a shade sail. Add a universal accessibility trail to access the furniture.	$110,000	$44,000	$154,000
Total Investment	**$627,500**	**$251,000**	**$878,500**

COMMUNITY FEEDBACK FROM THE RECREATION SUMMIT AND ONLINE SURVEY

Respondents like this park but consider that it needs improvement. Comments focused on the need to upgrade the hockey rink and add new amenities, such as drinking fountains, washrooms, more lighting, and more shade. Additionally, respondents mentioned that lots of children live in the New Development Area.

> “KAHNAWÀ:KE HAS LOTS OF EXPERIENCE IN SPORTS AND RECREATION...IT'S ONE OF OUR STRENGTHS.”

CHAPTER 06

EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS OF INDOOR FACILITIES

6.1 INVENTORY OF INDOOR SPORTS AND RECREATION FACILITIES

This chapter presents an overview and analysis of existing indoor sports, recreation, and leisure facilities in Kahnawà:ke.

It begins by presenting an overview of key indoor sports, recreation, and leisure facilities in Kahnawà:ke. It then provides an overview of different organizations across Kahnawà:ke that contribute to the sports, recreation, and leisure offer in Kahnawà:ke. Using this information, the chapter then presents an analysis of several key types of indoor sports and recreation facilities.

While there are no universal standards for indoor sports and recreation facilities, there are several key indicators and ratios that can be used to assess how a community responds to its population's needs. Several of these indicators are used in the analysis to determine how well Kahnawà:ke meets the needs of Kahnawa'kehró:non. Finally, the chapter looks at the gap between supply and demand in terms of indoor sports, recreation, and leisure facilities in Kahnawà:ke, and provides several recommendations.

Section 6.1 provides an inventory of the existing supply of large-scale indoor sports, recreation, and leisure facilities in Kahnawà:ke. Kahnawà:ke has a wide variety of publicly and privately-owned indoor sports and recreation facilities. Some of these are used exclusively for programs and activities that are easily accessible and available to the entire population of Kahnawà:ke. These are referred to as "dedicated facilities", and include the Kahnawà:ke Youth Center and the Kahnawà:ke Sports Complex.

In addition to the dedicated facilities, there are several other buildings in Kahnawà:ke that have sports, recreation, and/or leisure facilities. These include gymnasiums, private arenas, or fitness studios. However, these buildings are considered "shared facilities." These buildings are considered shared facilities because they either serve multiple purposes, or because they only serve private members. An example of a building with multiple purposes is the schools, which offer sports and recreation through their gyms, but also have an educational mission. An example of a privately-owned business would be something like Kahnawà:ke CrossFit, which is entirely devoted to sports, but only for private members.

Considering that the Recreation Master Plan is meant to serve as a roadmap for all of Kahnawà:ke, this chapter focuses on the dedicated facilities that provide sports, recreation, and leisure activities full-time, for all Kahnawa'kehró:non. Although the shared facilities play an important role in sports, recreation, and leisure as well, they are not accessible to all Kahnawa'kehró:non, nor accessible on a regular basis, and as a result, are not a complete part of the sports, recreation, and leisure offer in Kahnawà:ke.

Dedicated Facilities:
- Kahnawà:ke Youth Center
- Sports Complex

Shared Facilities:
- Step by Step Child and Family Center
- Karonhianónhnha School (Kahnawake Education Center)
- Kateri School (Kahnawake Education Center)
- Kahnawake Survival School (Kahnawake Education Center)
- Golden Age Club
- Junior Iroquois (Mini-Arena)
- Fraser Core Fit
- Dynamic Fitness / Total Fitness
- Kahnawà:ke CrossFit

6.1.1 The Kahnawà:ke Youth Center (KYC)

Built in 1972, the KYC has undergone renovations over the years, including the 2022 refurbishment of the weight room.

With approximately 1,570 m² (16,899 ft²) spread over three floors, it is a pillar of sports and recreational services in Kahnawà:ke.





Main Features

Ground Floor	— 1 Entrance hall with reception area — 1 kitchen — 2 changing rooms — 1 gymnasium, approximately **480 m² (5,521.5 ft²)** — Length: 27 m – 88.5 ft — Width: 18 m – 59 ft — Height: 8.2 m – 27ft — 1 climbing wall
Second Floor	— 1 art room, approximately **25 m² (270 ft²)** — 1 multifunctional room, approximately **52 m² (560 ft²)** — Length: 8.7 m (28 ft) — Width: 6 m (20 ft) — Height: 2.6 m (8 ft) — 1 teen room, approximately **67 m² (220 ft²)** — Office space with 9 workstations — 1 conference room
Third Floor	— 1 weightlifting room – approximately **204 m² (2,196 ft²)** — Office space

Program	Schedule	Space(s) Used	Number of Participants
Weight Room	Mon-Fri: 6:00 a.m – 9:00 p.m Sat-Sun: 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.	Weight Room	196 participants/week
Community Fitness	Mon-Fri: 6:00 a.m. – 9:00 p.m	Gymnasium and multipurpose room	177 participants/week
After-School Programming	Mon-Fri: 3:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.	Gymnaisum, art room, teen room, multipurpose room	213 participants/week
Day Camps	March (spring break) June to August Mon-Fri: 8:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.	KYC, Kateri School, and sites outside of Kahnawà:ke (using external resources to deliver impactful programming)	560 participants/week
Teen Programming	Mon-Fri : 5 :00 p.m. – 9 :00 p.m.	Gymnasium, teen room, kitchen, art room, and other facilities in the greater Montreal area	480

Services Offered

The KYC team organizes and supervises numerous activity programs, including:

— Weight & Cardio Room: Monday-Friday 6 AM - 9 PM; Saturday-Sunday 9 AM - 5 PM (196 participants/week)

— Community Fitness: Monday-Friday 6 AM - 9 PM (177 participants/week)

— After-School Program: Monday-Friday 3 PM - 5 PM (213 participants/week)

— Day Camps: March (Spring Break) & June-August, Monday-Friday 8:30 AM - 4:30 PM (560 participants/week)

The KYC also hosts a number of community events. In 2024, 17 events were organized by the KYC, with over **10,117** attendees.

In 2024, the KYC recorded more than **40,000** entries to its various activities (events and daily use of the KYC).

Membership Fees:

To visit the KYC and participate in many of its activities, community members must have an annual membership, at the fees detailed in the table to the right:

Youth, Students, Elders (55+)	**$50 per year**
Adults	**$100 per year**

KYC Membership

As shown in the table below, the KYC reached 1,332 members in 2024, an 86% increase from 2022.

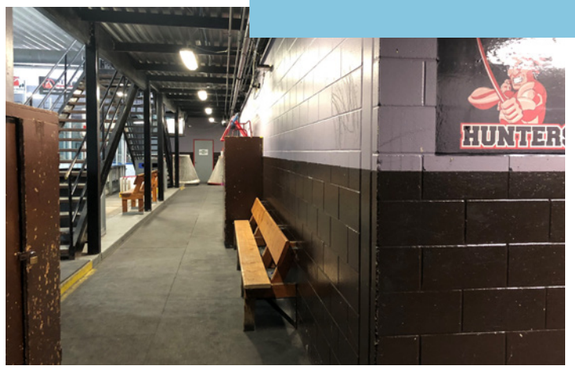
Membership	2022	2023	2024	Increase from 2022
Youth	389	498	652	+ 67%
Students	162	177	238	+ 47%
Elders (55+)	N/A	44	58	+ 32%
Adults	164	234	384	+ 134%
Total	**715**	**953**	**1,332**	**+ 86%**

Given the significant growth in KYC membership, as well as the relatively limited space it occupies, it is recommended that a feasibility study be carried out to evaluate options for the future KYC. This study should examine the advantages and disadvantages of either renovating the KYC on its current site or building a new KYC on a different site in Kahnawà:ke. Going forward, this will enable the KYC to fully respond to the needs of Kahnawa'kehró:non.

6.1.2 Kahnawà:ke Sports Complex

In 1987, Kahnawà:ke constructed a large-scale sports complex featuring an NHL-sized ice rink with seating for up to 2,000 spectators. Since then, the facility has undergone regular maintenance, as well as major renovations and upgrades in 2007 and 2023. With a surface area of approximately 4,000 m^2 (43,056 ft^2), this multisport facility hosts the Kahnawà:ke Minor Hockey Association, the Kahnawà:ke Figure Skating Club, and clients from the community (notably adult hockey leagues) during the regular season. In the summer, the arena hosts lacrosse teams. Its large size and capacity also makes it a popular venue for tournaments, exhibitions and ceremonies in Kahnawà:ke.

In 2025, construction of an outdoor refrigerated ice rink will be completed, further enhancing the sports offering of the sports complex, as well as the adjacent Sports Complex Park (A06).





Main Features

- NHL-sized rink (61 m x 25.9 m; 200 ft x 85 ft)
- 2,000-seat capacity
- Six player locker rooms
- Referee changing room
- First aid room
- Office spaces
- Conference room
- Canteen with seating area

Operating Hours

Regular Season (With Ice): Mid-August to mid-April, Monday-Friday 8 a.m. - 11 p.m., Saturday-Sunday 7 AM - Midnight

Summer Season (Without Ice): Mid-April to mid-August, schedule varies based on demand

Other Information

Some construction work has been carried out with the goal of improving universal accessibility at the Sports Complex. This work includes:

- Installation of automatic entry doors
- Spectator platform for wheelchair users
- Emergency exit improvements
- Upgrades to some of the water access points

Further construction is planned for the Sports Complex, including:

- Entrance redesign with ramp installation
- Elevator installation
- Restroom renovations
- Food service area upgrades



Main Clients and Usage

Client	Number of hours per week (peak usage)	Annual usage
Kahnawake Minor Hockey Association	35 hours	900 hours
Kahnawake Figure Skating	10 hours	275 hours
Commercial clients (Adult leagues and others)	26 hours	750 hours
Kahnawake Youth Center	1 hour	25 hours
Kahnawake Minor Lacrosse Association	33 hours	465 hours
Special events	Variable	+10 hours

6.1.3 Step by Step Child and Family Center

The Step by Step Child and Family Center is a daycare that is not used for other purposes. It is open from Monday to Friday for 47.5 hours per week.

Multipurpose Room Characteristics

— Length: 18.3 m (60 ft)
— Width: 12.2 m (40 ft)
— Height: 6.1 m (20 ft)
— Area: 223.2 m2 (2,400 ft2)

Floor covering: Multi-use flooring (Mondo type)



6.1.4 Karonhianónhnha School

Karonhianónhnha School is an elementary school in Kahnawà:ke. The school has a gymnasium used exclusively for academic and extracurricular activities for the students, approximately 42.5 hours per week.

Gymnasium Characteristics

— Length: 18.3 m (60 ft)
— Width: 15.5 m (51 ft)
— Height: 6.1 m (20 ft)
— Area: 283.65 m² (3,060 ft²)
— Floor covering: Multi-purpose flooring (Mondo type)

6.1.5 Kateri School

Kateri School is another elementary school in Kahnawà:ke. The school has a gymnasium used exclusively for academic and extracurricular activities for the students, approximately 42.5 hours per week.

Gymnasium Characteristics

— Length: 21.9 m (72 ft)
— Width: 15.5 m (51 ft)
— Height: 6.1 m (20 ft)
— Area: 339.45 m² (3,672 ft²)
— Floor covering: Multi-purpose flooring (Mondo type)





6.1.6 Kahnawake Survival School

Kahnawà:ke Survival School is a secondary school in Kahnawà:ke. The school has a gymnasium used exclusively for academic and extracurricular activities for the students, approximately 42.5 hours per week.

Gymnasium Characteristics

— Length: 27.1 m (80 ft)
— Width: 20.7 m (68 ft)
— Height: 9.1 m (30 ft)
— Area: 560.97 m² (6,052 ft²)
— Floor covering: Wood flooring

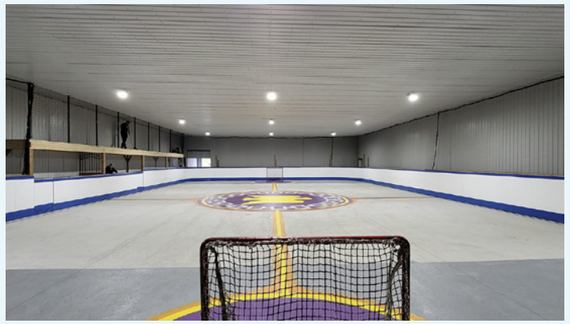


6.1.7 Golden Age Club

The facility used by the Golden Age Club includes a multipurpose room primarily used by the club. This room is not suitable for sports due to the low ceiling height. It is used approximately 35 hours per week.

Multipurpose Room Characteristics

— Length: 30.5 m (100 ft)
— Width: 18.3 m (60 ft)
— Height: 3 m (10 ft)
— Area: 558.15 m² (6,000 ft²)
— Floor covering: Vinyl





6.1.8 Junior Iroquois (Mini-Arena)

In 2021, a private developer opened a mini-arena with a small ice rink (suitable for 3-on-3 play). The ice rink measures 24 m x 12 m (80 ft x 40 ft), is operated for approximately 46 weeks per year, and is mainly used by children and teens who are seeking additional ice time and skill development.



6.1.9 Fraser Core Fit

Opened in 2015, Fraser Core Fit is a private centre mainly dedicated to combat sports (taekwondo, kickboxing, cross-training). The palestra (main space) is used approximately 16 hours per week.

Palestra Characteristics

— Length: 21.9 m (72 ft)
— Width: 12.2 m (40 ft)
— Height: 2.4 m (8 ft)
— Area: 267.18 m² (2,880 ft²)

The floor covering of the gymnasium is a floor mat (tatami).





6.1.10 Dynamic Fitness / Total Fitness

Privately operated fitness centers offering specialized training programs (~50 hours per week).

Located in a former grocery store that was renovated in 2018, Dynamic Fitness and Total Fitness offer private physical training and spinning programs.

The spaces used are small multipurpose rooms, used approximately 50 hours per week.

Multipurpose Room 1 Characteristics

— Length: 7.6 m (25 ft)
— Width: 4.6 m (15 ft)
— Height: 3 m (10 ft)
— Area: 34.96 m² (375 ft²)

The floor covering is a rubberized carpet.

Multipurpose Room 2 Characteristics

— Length: 7.6 m (25 ft)
— Width: 4.6 m (15 ft)
— Height: 3 m (10 ft)
— Area: 34.96 m² (375 ft²)

The floor covering is a rubberized carpet.



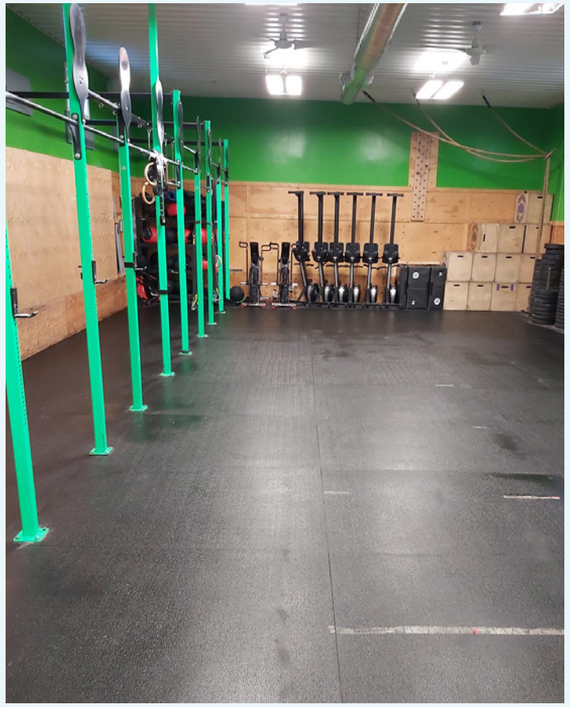
6.1.11 Kahnawà:ke CrossFit

Since 2016, Kahnawà:ke CrossFit has offered specialized CrossFit training programs. Their gym allows for the use of specialized equipment, due to its high ceilings. The gym is used approximately 46 hours per week.

CrossFit Gym Characteristics

— Length: 18.3 m (60 ft)
— Width: 9.1 m (30 ft)
— Height: 6.1 m (20 ft)
— Area: 166.5 m² (1,800 ft²)

The floor covering is a rubberized mat.



6.2 OVERVIEW OF SPORTS, RECREATION AND LEISURE PROGRAM PROVIDERS

Several organizations significantly contribute to the sports and recreation offer in Kahnawà:ke. Identified by the KRSC, these public partner organizations play an important role in sports and recreation in Kahnawà:ke and have shared information that has helped develop this Plan.

Each of the following organizations has provided information regarding their missions, the programs and activities offered, their target audiences, and their use of facilities and sports grounds.

List of Selected Partner Organizations

CATEGORY	NAME OF THE ORGANIZATION
Women's Soccer	Kahnawake Arrowhead FC
Minor Soccer	Kahnawake Minor Soccer Association
Basketball	Kahnawake Basketball Association
Lacrosse	Kahnawake Lacrosse League
Minor Lacrosse	Kahnawake Mohawks Minor Lacrosse Association
Minor Lacrosse	Kahnawake Hunters Junior B Lacrosse Club
Softball	Kahnawake Minor Softball
Baseball	Kahnawake Minor Baseball Association
Minor Hockey	Kahnawake Minor Hockey Association
Figure Skating	Kahnawake Figure Skating Club
Paddling	Onake Paddling Club
Archery	Teamwork Archery Club
Running	The Runners Group
Wrestling	Kanien'kehá:ka Tehontatie:nas Mohawk Wrestling Club
Library	Kahnawà:ke Library
Community Services	Kahnawà:ke Shakotiia'takehnhas Community Services

6.2.1 Kahnawake Arrowhead FC

Mission:	Increase women participation in senior aged competitive sports and place emphasis on Onkwehón:we athletic talent.			
Participants				
	Youth (0-17)	Adults (18-54)	Senior (55+)	Total
2024	10	42	-	**52**
2023	8	31	-	**39**
2022	8	31	-	**39**
Programs offered	— 3 adult teams playing in competitive adult leagues at different levels across the South Shore and Montreal — 2 teams with 11 players during the summer — 4 teams with 7 players during the winter			
Special events	— Participation in exhibition games against other communities (Akwesasne) — Tournaments — Volunteering to coach minor soccer teams			
Use of outdoor facilities	— 8 hours/week at soccer fields in Kahnawà:ke (free of charge)			
Use of indoor facilities	— 4 hours/week at indoor soccer fields in Chateauguay and at Concordia University ($250/hr) — 2 hours/week at the KYC gymnasium (free of charge) — 5 hours/week at the KYC weightlifting room (free of charge)			
Specific facility needs	— Indoor turf and an athletic training centre — 1 field for 11-a-side matches that can be separated into 3 smaller fields when needed, along with sufficient space for spectators, locker rooms, etc.			

6.2.2 Kahnawake Minor Soccer Association

Mission:	To provide soccer to youth in the community
Participants	
	Youth (0-17)
2024	±126
2023	±126
2022	±126
Programs offered	— House league soccer training for children aged 3-7 — Competitive soccer for children aged 8-17
Special events	— Tournaments
Use of outdoor facilities	— 15 hours/week at soccer fields in Kahnawà:ke (free of charge)
Use of indoor facilities	— N/A
Specific facility needs	— Indoor field space for 11-aside and 7-aside games along with locker rooms and spectator space — Larger storage unit for equipment — Office space

6.2.3 Kahnawake Basketball Association

Mission:	The Kahnawake Basketball Association is a community-based organization loaded with volunteers that helps create positive opportunities for youth to develop personal skills within a flexible basketball environment. The KBA was conceived to provide a realistic basketball program for young basketball players here in Kahnawake.			
Participants				
	Youth (0-17)	Adults (18-54)	Seniors (55+)	Total
2024	45	-	-	**45**
2023	65	5	-	**70**
2022	55	5	-	**60**
Programs offered	House league offers introduction to Basketball for youth from Grades 1-6.			
Special Events	We offer opportunities to youth to play basketball in regular house league skills and play. We also enter at least one tournament per year.			
Other Information	We work with all Kahnawà:ke schools to held develop our young basketball athletes to prepare them for the annual FNEC Games.			
Use of Outdoor Facilities	— 2 hours/week – outdoor basketball court (free of charge)			
Use of Indoor Facilities	— 2 hours/week – KYC gymnasium (free of charge) — 2-4 hours/week – KYC weightroom (free of charge)			
Specific Facility Needs	— Open gym opportunities: it has been difficult over the past few years to access the gyms in Kahnawake when needed. It has forced us to cancel/reschedule events. — Proper gym with access to additional rooms to watch videos or host team meeting. — The dream is to host tournaments in a facility in the community and for youth to have a court to use when they want to use it.			

6.2.4 Kahnawake Lacrosse League

Mission:	Fall Ball lacrosse is a summer league dedicated to lacrosse
Participants	
	Total
2024	**155**
2023	**104**
Programs offered	Lacrosse league offered over a 6-week long regular season in the summer, with an additional 2 week playoff period.
Use of Outdoor Facilities	— 8 hours/week on an outdoor ice rink (free of charge)
Use of Indoor Facilities	— N/A
Specific Facility Needs	— Access to an indoor installation that would allow for playing time in the fall (September to November) and winter (January to March) — Access to well-equipped locker rooms)

6.2.5 Kahnawake Mohawks Minor Lacrosse Association

Mission:	Growing the game of lacrosse in Kahnawake.

Participants

	Paper Weight	U9	U11	U13	U15	U17	Total
2023	25	36	19	17	36	22	**172**
2022	24	14	13	25	20	19	**115**

Programs offered	— Competitive OLA Lacrosse Program — April to August — 1 tournament — **Provincials – 155 participants in 2024** — **Fall Ball 2024** — 6 weeks fall program — 159 registered
Special events	— KMMLA All Stars Game
Use of outdoor facilities	— 2-4 hours/week at outdoor rinks (free of charge)
Use of indoor facilities	— 14 hours per week — Kahnawà:ke Sports Complex (May 1 – August 1 week – $15,852.50) — Chateauguay Soccerplex (Jan – April – $7,367.52)
Specific facility needs	— Access to a pad for year-round lacrosse — Chateauguay Soccerplex will not be able to accommodate KMMLA for 24/25 off season.

6.2.6 Kahnawake Hunters Junior B and Junior C Lacrosse

Mission:	To provide Kahnawa'kehró:non lacrosse players the opportunity to play at highest levels possible.

Participants

	Youth (0-17)	Adults (18-54)	Total
2024	14	51	**65**
2023	12	48	**60**
2022	10	35	**45**

Programs offered	The C teams play in the Ontario Junior C Lacrosse League, and the B teams play in the Ontario Junior B Lacrosse League. The C teams participate in 16 regular-season games, while the B teams participate in 20 regular-season game. Additionally, both teams participate in pre-season tournaments and the playoffs. The playoffs run from mid-June through the end of August.
Use of Outdoor Facilities	— 4 hours/week on an outdoor ice rink in Kahnawà:ke (free of charge)
Use of Indoor Facilities	— 5 hours/week at the Chateauguay soccerplex ($185/hour) — 16 hours/week at the Kahnawà:ke Sports Complex ($160/hr)
Specific Facility Needs	— Year-round access to an indoor facility that includes everything required for lacrosse (turf field, gymnasium, and weightlifting room) — Facility with the ability to receive spectators for tournaments outside of the main season

6.2.7 Kahnawake Minor Softball

Mission:	Provide the sport for young girls		
Participants			
	Youth (0-17)	Adults (18-54)	Total
2024	12	5	**17**
2023	-	-	**-**
Programs offered	U11 girls softball teams with hopes to offer more divisions		
Use of Outdoor Facilities	— 3 hours/week in Kahnawà:ke (free of charge)		
Use of Indoor Facilities	— 1.5 hours/week at the KYC gymnasium (free of charge)		
Specific Facility Needs	— An additional softball field, as current field time availability limits the growth of the club — Batting cages and bullpens		

6.2.8 Kahnawake Baseball Association

Mission:	Promote baseball among youth in Kahnawà:ke
Participants	
	Youth (0-17)
2024	N/A
2023	N/A
Programs offered	Games, training, and a structured league
Use of Outdoor Facilities	— 60 hours/week, including the field at the Sports Complex (A06), Matty's Park (A08), and Kateri Baseball Diamond (A02). All free of charge.
Use of Indoor Facilities	— Occasional rentals of the Chateauguay soccerplex during the winter ($200/hr)
Specific Facility Needs	— Indoor facility with a training field, batting cages and bullpens

6.2.9 Kahnawake Minor Hockey Association

Mission:	Promote the sport of hockey among youth in Kahnawà:ke		
Participants			
	Youth (0-17)	Adults (18-54)	Total
2024	200	18	**218**
2023	200	0	**200**
Programs offered	Hockey practices, games and tournaments for youth from U5 to U21.		
Special Events	To bring back tournaments/festivals to Kahnawake Minor Hockey		
Use of Outdoor Facilities	— N/A		
Use of Indoor Facilities	— 23-25 hours/week during 30 weeks at the Sports Complex ($220/hr) — 25 weeks at the GSC athletics training gym (180$/h)		
Specific Facility Needs	— Multiple ice rinks to offer spring/summer hockey/training — Athletic gym geared to hockey training — Space for office training for 18 teams — Hockey treadmills — Facility to host NAHC		

6.2.10 Kahnawake Figure Skating club

Mission:	The Kahnawà:ke Figure Skating Club ensures the opportunity to all Kahnawà:ke Skaters to achieve their goals in this sport by providing a healthy, diverse, and high-quality program of activities, which are affordable to all.			
Participants				
	Youth (0-17)	Adults (18-54)	Senior (55+)	Total
2024	100	15	1	**116**
2023	90	5	1	**96**
2022	80	4	1	**85**
Programs offered	— Pre-CanSkate; learn to skate 3-5 years old (± 40 participants) — CanSkate; group lessons 5 years and over (± 50 participants) — StarSkate; private and semi-private lessons (± 20 participants) — Skills improvement; (± 10 participants) — Adult CanSkate; 16 years and over (± 5 participants)			
Special events	Annual Show on ice; showcase including all programs at the end of the season. Participants show off their skills learned throughout the season in various musical numbers. Spectators have been over 400 people the past two years. The number of spectators continues to grow as club participation increases too. — Skate a Thon – Fundraising event. Bring a Friend/Parent days where family/friends are welcome to participate with the skaters.			
Use of outdoor facilities	— N/A			
Use of indoor facilities	— 9 hours/week at the Kahnawà:ke Sports Complex ($240/hr)			
Specific facility needs	— Access to a second ice rink to support the club's growth. — Space for off-ice training including space for stretching, cardio warm ups, team-building, and program assistant training — Dedicated lockers and changing room for Figure Skating with adequate storage for equipment and costumes in a centralized and accessible location — Fully-stocked and staffed Pro Shop that caters to figure skating as well as hockey (staff trained in figure skating sharpening, carry skate towels, skate covers, guards) — Offer equipment rentals for events like public skating (skates, helmets, etc). — Adequate sound system for programming, competition training, and show practice — Improve universal accessibility for spectators with mobility issues — Improve the food services to offer healthier options during sports practices and events.			

6.2.11 Onake Paddling Club

Mission:	Offer competitive and recreational paddling through youth and adult programming.			
Participants				
	Youth (0-17)	Adults (18-54)	Senior (55+)	Total
2024	150	75	20	**245**
2023	150	50	10	**210**
2022	150	50	10	**210**
Programs offered	— Youth programming — Canoe kids day camp — Flatwater competitive development — Flatwater competitive — NAIG team — Marathon and outrigger canoe racing — Family night recreational paddle — Adult programming: — Flatwater competitive — Marathon and outrigger canoe racing — Masters' NAIG — Family night recreational paddle. — Elders Programming: — Marathon and outrigger canoe racing — Family night recreational paddle.			
Special events	— Water challenger regatta, open to all ages, divisions and boat types			
Use of outdoor facilities	— 10 hours/week at Kahnawake baseball fields (free of charge) — 3 hours/week at the Fitness Park (A03) (free of charge) — 30 hours/week near the Tekakwitha Island Beach (A01)/bay area (free of charge)			
Use of indoor facilities	— 4 hours/week at the KYC weight room (individual membership required) — 2 hours/week at Kahnawà:ke CrossFit ($50/session) — 2 hours/week at the Olympic Basin in Montréal (free of charge)			
Specific facility needs	Access to — Indoor pool/paddle pool — Running track — Sport-specific gym — Larger space that allows for athletes to train on site, rather than outsource for training needs			

6.2.12 Teamwork Archery club

Mission:	Teach archery, train multiple archery disciplines and compete in archery competitions.			
Participants				
	Youth (0-17)	Adults (18-54)	Senior (55+)	Total
2024	10	10	2	**22**
2023	15	5	3	**23**
2022	20	10	2	**32**
Programs offered	— Coach archers for the youth indigenous games and masters indigenous games. Coach and offer practice times for any competition.			
Special events	— Future events like an archery biathlon and host a full weekend competition.			
Use of outdoor facilities	— 2 hours/week at the Sports Complex's outdoor field (free of charge)			
Use of indoor facilities	— 4 hours/month in the KYC gym (free of charge)			
Specific facility needs	— Access to an indoor installation offering a shooting distance of 40-50 metres — Access to storage space and a repair workshop			

6.2.13 The Runners group

Mission:	The Runners is a transformative initiative dedicated to promoting physical fitness, mental well-being and community connection through the power of running.			
Participants				
	Youth (0-17)	Adults (18-54)	Senior (55+)	Total
2024	9	41	5	**55**
2023	7	21	1	**29**
2022	3	16	0	**19**
Programs offered	From May to October the program offers bi-weekly running sessions (twice a week) structured training, yoga, workshops and social activities accessible to all skill levels open to all community members and beyond.			
Special events	— Indoor/outdoor workshops — Different events such as Orange shirt day run			
Use of outdoor facilities	— 1 hour/week at the Fitness Park (A03) (free of charge)			
Use of indoor facilities	— 1.5 hours/week at the KYC (75$/hour)			
Specific facility needs	Access to an indoor and outdoor running track, which would provide a versatile training environment, regardless of the temperature or weather conditions. Access to washrooms and drinking fountains would also be beneficial.			

6.2.14 Kanien'kehá:ka Tehontatie:nas Mohawk Wrestling Club

Mission:	Promote the sport of wrestling in Kahnawà:ke		
Participants			
	Youth (0-17)	Adults (18-54)	Total
2024	3	20	**23**
Programs offered	Kickboxing, wrestling		
Special Events	— Wrestling tournaments		
Use of Outdoor Facilities	— N/A		
Use of Indoor Facilities	— 7 hours/week in the KYC gym — 6 hours/week at the KSS gym — 7 hours/week at the Kahnawà:ke Crossfit gym		
Specific Facility Needs	Access to a multipurpose room with permanently-installed mats (combat room) with enough practice time.		

6.2.15 Kahnawà:ke Library

Mission:	The library's mission is to provide public library services, to be an excellent source of cultural information, to advance literacy, and to be a source of children's programming. The library aims to serve as a gathering place, a place of enlightenment, a place to exchange knowledge and learning, and a showcase for Kahnawà:ke expressions.

Participants

	Youth (0-17)	Adults (18-54)	Senior (55+)	Total
2024	1,037	432	205	**1,674**
2023	2,445	1,135	510	**4,090**
2022	2,066	1,164	503	**3,733**

Programs offered	After-school book clubs: 7-week sessions, 4 times a week, 6 times a year Summer book clubs: 7-week sessions, 4 times a week, 1 time a year Ages 6-12, approximately 156 participants a year
Special events	— Plasticine workshop 6 times a year — Yoga classes — Rattle making classes — Beading
Use of outdoor facilities	— 2 hours/week in Matty's Park during the summer (free of charge) — 2 hours/week at Kateri School during the summer (free of charge) — 2 times/summer at the splashpad (free of charge)
Use of indoor facilities	— 16 hours/week at the library (free of charge) — 16 hours/week at the Kahnawà:ke Labor Office's conference room (free of charge)
Specific facility needs	— Permanent library building that has space and weight capacity for many shelves filled with books — Activity room for 25 people — Administrative space (3 offices) — Space for computer tables — Space for tutoring/studying — Area designed for book club programming — Public washrooms

6.2.16 Kahnawà:ke Shakotiia'takehnhas Community Services (KSCS)

Mission:	KSCS' mission is to encourage and support a healthy lifestyle by engaging with the community through activities that strengthen the core values of peace, respect, and responsibility, with the collaboration of all organizations in Kahnawà:ke.

Participants

	Youth (0-17)	Adults (18-54)	Senior (55+)	Total
2024	N/A	N/A	N/A	
2023	N/A	N/A	N/A	
2022	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Programs offered	— Teen zone – in collaboration with the KYC — In-school prevention lessons (Grades 4-11) — Campaigns and events aimed at pillars of the Community Wellness Plan
Special events	— Winter Carnival participation — Pink Shirt Day — Cultural Awareness Month activity (usually ribbon skirt making) — International Day against Homophobia (outdoor barbeque) — Strongman Competition — Walk Towards Recovery — Trunk or Treat — Spirit of Wellness month — Pictures with Santa
Use of outdoor facilities	— 1-2 times a year at Orville Park (free of charge) — 1-2 times a year at Sports Complex Park (free of charge)
Use of indoor facilities	— 3-5 times a year at Knights of Columbus ($550) — Once a week at the KYC (free of charge) — Bi-monthly at the Golden Age Club ($300)
Specific facility needs	— Space to hold between 500 and 1,000 community members with kitchen facilities, audio-visual set-up, stage. — Industrial-size tents for large outdoor activities

6.3 ANALYSIS OF INDOOR FACILITIES

Examination of indicators and comparables

Although there are no recognized and reliable Canadian standards and norms for sports complexes and sports fields, certain comparative ratios can be used.

These comparative ratios, based on criteria and ratios used by recognized organizations or documented in studies conducted by BC2, can be used to determine how well the supply of indoor sports facilities responds to demand in Kahnawà:ke.

These indicators and ratios concern:

— Gymnasiums,

— Indoor pools,

— Indoor synthetic turf fields, and

— Indoor ice rinks

6.3.1 Gymnasiums

Gymnasiums refer to indoor sports fields, generally used for federated recreational sports activities (volleyball, badminton, basketball, etc.).

The technical characteristics of these indoor recreational sports facilities are evaluated according to the reference document for the development of indoor sports facilities produced by the Quebec Association of Municipal Recreation (AQLM) and the Association of Aquatic Managers of Quebec (ARAQ) in 2013[2].

This document identifies the reference criteria for simple and double gymnasiums of the "community" type and the "sports development and practice" type.

Inventory of Gymnasiums in Kahnawà:ke

As shown in the table below, the data collected concerning gymnasiums in Kahnawà:ke demonstrates that Kahnawà:ke has 2 single gymnasiums that meet the criteria set forth by the AQLM, and 2 gymnasiums that do not meet the AQLM's criteria.

TABLE 8 - Reference Criteria for "Community" Gymnasiums

	Single Gymnasium	Double Gymnasium
Dimensions	17x28 m (56x92 ft)	34x28 m (112x92 ft)
Surface Area	476 m2 (5,121 ft2)	952 m^2 (10,245 ft^2)
Ceiling Height	7 m (23 ft)	7 m (23 ft)
Sports fields that can fit in gym	Basketball (1) Volleyball (1) Badminton (3)	Basketball (2) Volleyball (2) Badminton (6)

TABLE 9 - Reference Criteria for "Sports Development and Practice" Gymnasiums

	Single Gymnasium	Double Gymnasium
Dimensions	19x32 m (62x105 ft)	34x28 m (112x92 ft)
Surface Area	608 m2 (6,543 ft^2)	1,216 m2 (13,112 ft^2)
Height	9 m (30 ft)	9 m (30 ft)
Sports fields that can fit in gym	Basketball (1) Volleyball (1) Badminton (4)	Basketball (2) Volleyball (2) Badminton (8)

2 Groupe Régis Côté, Association québécoise du loisir municipal (AQLM), Association des Responsables Aquatiques du Québec (ARAQ) (2013). Cadre de référence pour le développement d'installations sportives intérieures, 23 p. Retrieved from http://www.loisirmunicipal.qc.ca/uploads/CadreInstallationsSportives_AQLM.pdf, consulted April 1, 2025.

Number of Residents per Gymnasium

The Quebec Association of Municipal Recreation (AQLM) indicates that there is no standard to determine the number of gymnasiums a community should have based on its population.

However, based on empirical observations made by experts in the field, an indicator can be used as a reference. **The ratio of 1 single gymnasium for every 2,554 residents** serves as an initial target, although analysis of the demand in Kahnawà:ke may provide further nuance.

Considering the presence of 2 single gymnasiums meeting AQLM criteria, the actual ratio of single gymnasiums to residents in Kahnawà:ke is 1 single gymnasium for every 4,000 residents. However, it is important to note that one of these gyms, the one in the Kahnawà:ke Survival School, is only accessible to the student population.

6.3.2 Indoor Pools

Kahnawà:ke does not have any indoor or outdoor swimming pools. However, there are two splashpads located at Orville Park (A04) and the Sports Complex Park (A06). Beyond these two splashpads, primarily intended for young children, there is also the Tekakwitha Island Beach (A01), which is rarely used due to the water quality.

Regarding indoor swimming pools, some ratios have been developed in various studies. While these ratios should be interpreted with caution, using them in relation to demographic data could help estimate the potential demand for an indoor swimming pool from Kahnawa'kehró:non.

Number of Residents per Indoor Pool

In general, across the province of Quebec, there is approximately **one indoor pool for every 27,000 residents.**

Number of Square Metres of Indoor Swimmable Surface per 10,000 Residents

The City of Montreal, produced an Aquatic Facilities Master Plan (2012) and a 2013-2025 Action Plan based on the Aquatic Facilities Master Plan. These plans used the indicator of square metres of indoor pool surface per 10,000 residents to identify boroughs with insufficient aquatic facilities.

Table 11 uses this indicator for different cities and boroughs near Kahnawà:ke.

TABLE 10 - Inventory of Gymnasiums in Kahnawà:ke

Establishment	Owner	Surface Dimensions	Surface Area	Ceiling Height	Conformity with AQLM Criteria
Kahnawake Youth Center	KYC	18x27 m (59x89 ft)	486 m^2 (5,290 ft^2)	8.2 m (26.9 ft)	Conforms with the criteria for a single “Community” gymnasium”
Karon-hianónhnha School	Kahnawake Education Center	15.5x18.3 m (50.9x60 ft)	283.7 m^2 (3,052.3 ft^2)	6.1 m (20 ft)	Is not conform
Kateri School	Kahnawake Education Center	15,5 m X 18,3 m	339,45 m^2	6.1 m (20 ft)	Is not conform
Kahnawake Survival School	Kahnawake Education Center	20.7x27.1 m (67.9x88.6 ft)	561.6 m^2 (6,050.9 ft^2)	9.1 m (30 ft)	Conforms with the criteria for a single “Community” gymnasium[3]

TABLE 11 - Number of Square Metres of Indoor Swimmable Surface per 10,000 residents in the Greater Montreal area

City/Borough	m^2 / 10,000 residents
City of Brossard	219 m^2
City of Saint-Constant	308 m^2
City of La Prairie	128 m^2
City of Boucherville	341 m^2
City of Sainte-Julie	170 m^2
Borough of LaSalle	173 m^2
City of Montréal	110 m^2

3 Additionally, the gymnasium is conform with the ceiling height criteria for a single “Development and sports practice” gymnasium. However, its surface area is less than the recommended 608 m^2 (6,543 ft^2).

As an example, if this indicator were applied to Kahnawà:ke, it would correspond with LaSalle, with approximately 138 m^2 of swimmable surface ((173 m^2/10,000)*8,000).

Annual Pool Visits per Capita

The number of annual pool visits per capita in an indoor pool is an indicator that measures the population's participation in public programming at indoor aquatic facilities.

Based on recent studies, the number of pool visits includes the number of visits from participants in...

— Open swim sessions

— Swimming lessons

— Aquatic club activities (swim team, synchronized swimming, water polo, diving, etc).

This number counts the number of unique visits. For example, if the same person were to attend an open swim in the morning, and then take part in a diving practice in the evening, the pool would record two pool visits.

According to the average of well-served municipalities across Canada, this ratio ranges between 2 and 4 annual swim entries per capita in indoor pools. In this regard, the *Direction des sports et de l'activité physique* (Sports and Physical Activity Directorate) of the City of Montreal aims to achieve a ratio of more than 3 pool visits per capita in 2025.

If this ratio of 3 pool visits per capita were applied to the population of Kahnawà:ke, the presence of an indoor pool could represent an annual attendance of 24,000 pool visits.

The following table provides a comparison of annual swim entries per capita for residents of several nearby municipalities and boroughs.

TABLE 12 - Number of swim entries per capita in the Greater Montreal area

Municipality/Borough	Ratio/Resident
Brossard	2.4[4]
Dorval	2.7[5]
Borough of LaSalle	2.6[6]
City of Montreal	1.4[6]

Open Swim Participation Rate

The open swim participation rate is an indicator used to measure and compare a population's participation in open swim activities offered at an indoor pool.

The rate is obtained by dividing the annual number of pool visits specifically for open swim sessions by the population of the community in question.

For example, if this participation rate were to reach 100% for Kahnawà:ke, the annual attendance would reach **8,000 pool visits.**

The following table illustrates the results of this indicator in various municipalities, providing a comparison of open swim participation rates in the greater Montreal area.

TABLE 13 - Comparison of Open Swim Participation Rates in the Greater Montreal area

Municipality/Borough	Participation Rate
Brossard (2022)	125%
Repentigny (2014)	63%
Arrondissement de Saint-Léonard (2018)	80%
Varennes (2019)	63%

Swimming Lesson Participation Rate

The participation rate in swimming lessons for the overall population is an interesting indicator that can be used to estimate the potential engagement of Kahnawa'kehró:non in a future swimming lesson program.

Table 14 shows the participation rate in several cities near Kahnawà:ke.

TABLE 14 - Swimming Lesson Participation Rate in the Greater Montreal Area

Municipality	Population	Annual Registrations	Participation Rate
Brossard (2022)	91,525	7,813	8.5%
Repentigny (2017)	84,285	8,626	9%
Dorval (2022)	19,302	2,604	13.5%
Pointe-Claire (2022)	33,488	6,622	19.8%

As an example, assuming a participation rate of 10% for Kahnawà:ke (meaning 10% of the population would take part in swimming lessons), there would be **800 annual registrations** for swimming lessons. Based on a schedule spanning 10 weeks, with one lesson per week, **these 800 participants alone would account for 8,000 pool visits annually.**

4 Feasibility Study for the establishment of an aquatic complex in Candiac, BC2, November 2024

5 Feasibility Study for the establishment of an aquatic and recreational complex in Kirkland, August 2023

6 Aquatic Facilities Master Plan, City of Montreal, December 2012

6.3.3 Indoor Synthetic Turf Fields (Fieldhouse)

The growth of indoor synthetic turf fields (fieldhouses) has been observed in recent years. Fieldhouses are becoming popular across Canada notably due to the increase in the popularity of soccer as a sport, and the desire to practice this sport during the winter. Fieldhouses offer benefits for many athletes however, as they can also accommodate football, flag football, rugby, baseball, softball, ultimate frisbee, and lacrosse. Most facilities are shaped like indoor soccer fields, with dimensions for 7-a-side, 9-a-side, or 11-a-side matches. These fields are often divisible into smaller sections using curtain partitions, usually for 7-a-side play.

One of the indicators used is the **number of usage hours per club member in an indoor soccer centre.**

Based on information from four Montreal-area soccer clubs with access to nearby indoor centres and who considered that they have satisfactory field time, it appears that each member, on average, requires 0.46 hours of use per year on a 7-a-side field.

Club	Number of Members[7]	Number of hours used per year (on 1/3 field configuration)	Number of hours/member
Saint-Eustache	1,213	830.5 hours Complexe multisports de Saint-Eustache	0.68 hours/member
Mascouche	1,461	491 hours Complexe sportif de Terrebonne	0.34 hours/member
Sainte-Julie	1,530	615 hours Centre multisports régional	0.40 hours/member
Repentigny	2,375	1,061.5 hours Centre récréatif de Repentigny	0.45 hours/member
Average			**0.46 hours/member**

Using this average ratio of 0.46 hours/member, and considering the membership of Kahnawà:ke Arrowhead FC (52 members) and Kahnawà:ke Minor Soccer Association (126 members), approximately **82 hours per year** on a 7-a-side field would be required.

In Kahnawà:ke, multiple sports organizations have requested a fieldhouse to practice their sports during the winter. However, in Kahnawà:ke, lacrosse stands out as an extremely popular sport.

Lacrosse can be played in two ways: box lacrosse and field lacrosse. Box lacrosse is usually played in hockey rinks, while field lacrosse is played on large fields. In the winter, it is possible to practice field lacrosse in a fieldhouse.

There are three (3) organizations dedicated to lacrosse in Kahnawà:ke, bringing together no less than 392 participants. This makes lacrosse the most popular sport in Kahnawà:ke.

These three organizations reserve a total of 34 hours per week at the Chateauguay soccerplex currently.

In addition, the dimensions of the surface used for lacrosse (85 x 200 ft, or 25.9 x 60.9 m) correspond to a 7-a-side soccer field.

When applying the ratio of 0.46 hours/member for Kahnawà:ke Arrowhead FC and the Kahnawà:ke Minor Soccer Association (52 members + 126 members), as well as Kahnawà:ke Fall Ball Lacrosse (155 members), the demand would represent **approximately 153 hours** (333 members times 0.46 hours). From there, the hours reserved by the Kahnawà:ke Minor Lacrosse Association and the Hunters Junior B and C teams could be added to the total. These latter groups represent a usage of **34 hours/week, or approximately 850 hours during the winter** (34 hours/week times 25 weeks).

In addition, the fieldhouse would be used by other sports organizations seeking indoor training time in the winter, such as the Kahnawà:ke Minor Baseball Association and Kahnawà:ke Minor Softball.

7 This data is from 2014, with the exception of the Club de Sainte-Julie, whose data is from 2015.

6.3.4 Indoor Ice Rinks

A community's "level of generosity" is one of several indicators that can be used to evaluate the amount of ice time that a community offers for its minor-league players. Based upon BC2's expertise, a typical "level of generosity" for indoor ice rinks is typically around 3 to 4 hours per child, per season. The following table shows the "level of generosity" for several cities across Quebec.

LEVEL OF GENEROSITY OF SELECTED CITIES IN 2022

CITY	REGISTERED YOUTH (2022)	REGULAR-SEASON ICE HOURS	HOURS/YOUTH
Blainville	1,103	3,424	3.1
Boisbriand	1,221	3,248	2.7
Drummondville	1,349	4,944	3.7
Repentigny	2,316	5,712	2.5
Terrebonne	1,771	6,896	3.9

For Kahnawà:ke, three different hypothetical "levels of generosity" are presented below: 3 hours, 3.5 hours, or 4 hours per youth. Depending on the level of generosity, the required ice time varies from 1,002 hours to 1,336 hours.

Kahnawà:ke has one indoor ice rink, located at the Sports Complex. The rink offers approximately 1,568 hours that could be used by minor sports organizations. The table on the right shows an typical weekly schedule, including a breakdown of the "community" ice time, which corresponds to periods during which youth organizations could realistically use the ice.

DIFFERENT LEVELS OF GENEROSITY FOR MINOR ICE SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS IN KAHNAWÀ:KE

ORGANIZATION	MEMBERSHIP	3 HOURS	3.5 HOURS	4 HOURS
Kahnawake Minor Hockey Association	218	654	768	872
Kahnawake Figure Skating Club	116	348	406	464
Total	**334**	**1 002**	**1 169**	**1 336**

TYPICAL WEEKLY SCHEDULE FOR AN ICE RINK DURING THE REGULAR SEASON

ORGANIZATION	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
6:30 a.m.	COMMUNITY	SCHOOL USE					COMMUNITY
5:00 p.m.		COMMUNITY					
9:00 p.m.							
11:30 p.m.	COMMERCIAL (EXTERNAL CLIENTS, OFTEN ADULTS)						

DIFFERENT LEVELS OF GENEROSITY FOR MINOR ICE SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS IN KAHNAWÀ:KE

BLOCKS	WEEKS OPEN	HOURS AVAILABLE PER DAY	WEEKLY CAPACITY	REGULAR SESASON TOTAL CAPACITY
Community	32 to 34	Week: 4 hrs Weekend: 14.5 hrs	49 hrs	1,568 hrs
Commercial		2.5 hrs	17.5 hrs	576 hrs
School		Week: 10.5 hrs Weekend: 0 hrs	52.5 hrs	1,680 hrs
Total		**17 hrs**	**119 hrs**	**3,808 hrs**

Given this ratio, although the Kahnawà:ke Sports Complex does theoretically offer enough hours for minor ice sports associations, it may be at the limits of its capacity due to the needs of the programs and clienteles interested in the same block of community hours.

6.4 PORTRAIT OF THE OFFER AND DEMAND FOR INDOOR SPORTS, RECREATION, AND LEISURE FACILITIES IN KAHNAWÀ:KE

In light of the situational analysis completed in the previous step, the objective of this step is to identify the gap between the supply of indoor sports, recreation, and leisure facilities, and the current supply. This section also makes recommendations to fill the gap.

It is recommended that these indoor facilities be constructed and housed in the KYC. The KYC feasibility study determines that the most viable option for the future of the KYC is the construction of a new KYC on a different site in Kahnawà:ke. Given this, it is recommended to strengthen the KYC's role as a hub for sports, recreation, and leisure by equipping it with the indoor sports, recreation, and leisure facilities that are needed to fill the gap between the existing supply and established demand. The feasibility study provides a complete functional and technical program, including the dimensions and types of rooms required. Here, several of the key proposed facilities are presented. These all contribute to closing the gap between the supply and demand for indoor sports, recreation, and leisure facilities.

An Indoor Aquatic Facility

There are no publicly accessible indoor or outdoor pools in Kahnawà:ke. This type of facility, especially an indoor pool, proves to be one of the most frequented in nearby communities. Participation in aquatic activities includes all age groups. As presented in the previous section, the participation rate in indoor pool activities could realistically represent 2 to 3 swim entries annually per resident, or between 16,000 and 24,000 entries annually. This anticipated attendance is based on the implementation of a variety of activities:

— A public swim program;

— A program of swimming lessons and aquatic fitness;

— Competitive swimming activities (clubs).

In addition, the pool could be used by specific groups (school groups, daycares, diving school, etc.).

In order to best serve the population and respond to the entirety of identified needs and desires, the aquatic facility must be designed to welcome not only serious swimmers, but also recreational users, including toddlers, youth, and Elders. This will ensure a high level of participation in public swim activities, and allow the full offering of swimming lessons and aquatic fitness workshops, and accommodate competitive swimming.

Moreover, the aquatic complex must, in accordance with expected attendance, include well-adapted complementary rooms (changing rooms, washrooms, showers, etc.).

Finally, the construction of a public pool in Kahnawà:ke responds to a request made by many Kahnawa'kehró:non. During the engagement process, most Kahnawa'kehró:non identified the construction of a public pool as their top priority for sports, recreation, and leisure in Kahnawà:ke. However, this desire predates the Recreation Master Plan process as well, with many Kahnawa'kehró:non requesting a pool for years.

An Additional Gymnasium

As established in the previous section, there is a significant deficit in gymnasiums within Kahnawà:ke. Beyond the indicator of the number of residents per gymnasium used (as noted in chapter 6.3), several organizations have indicated the need to access additional hours for practice and training in gymnasiums. Furthermore, as mentioned by several program providers, this gymnasium should be able to accommodate spectators during events. As part of the renovation and update project for the KYC, the construction of a double gymnasium to replace the current single gymnasium in operation at the KYC would be the most flexible option. This type of gymnasium can be divided in two using a full-length curtain during certain sporting events

An Indoor Synthetic Turf Field

The enthusiasm and passion for lacrosse in the community of Kahna:wàke is exceptional. Four organizations are dedicated to this sport, with a total of 392 members in 2024. These organizations are seeking indoor training and practice locations. Despite the absence of facilities adapted for indoor lacrosse, the organizations reserve 34 hours of field time each week in nearby soccerplexes. In addition to this demand is that of the two soccer associations, which totalled 178 members in 2024, those practicing baseball and softball, as well as the members of the Teamwork Archery Club who are seeking an indoor facility offering a 50-meter range.

Given the demand related to the development of lacrosse, in terms of training but also for holding tournaments and matches, the synthetic turf field should be specifically designed for lacrosse. With dimensions corresponding to a 7-a-side soccer field – or one-third the size of an 11-a-side field – this surface would also allow for indoor soccer and could be equipped for ball sports and archery training.

Expansions and Enhancements of Existing Spaces for Sports, Recreation, and Leisure

The KYC has several rooms and spaces devoted to recreation, leisure, and sports. Expanding or improving some of these spaces will lead to improvements in the supply of sports, recreation, and leisure activities in Kahnawà:ke.

— This notably includes the art room, which should be able to accommodate around twenty participants.

— The teen lounge, which should be expanded to increase its capacity in order to accommodate this clientele seeking a dedicated space for socialization and interaction. The teen zone should also have a separate entrance, similar to what is found in many youth centres.

— The multipurpose room, which serves many programs and activities and in many ways is a cornerstone of the KYC, should be enhanced to increase its capacity and versatility. Equipped with curtain walls, this room could be divided into 2 or 3 rooms. Well-equipped with audiovisual systems and furniture, it could host conferences, workshops, performances, classes, meetings, and more.

— The addition of an indoor walking/running track integrated into the KYC would enhance training programs for both sports teams and members.

— The weightroom, widely appreciated in Kahnawà:ke, is at capacity and must be expanded to support future growth. A larger weightroom will benefit not only individuals, but also the numerous sports organizations who use the weightroom for their training.

Community Feedback Regarding the Future KYC

Based on feedback gathered through the community engagement process, the facilities proposed in this Plan correspond with community expectations and desires. Kahnawa'kehró:non who partook in the engagement process had an overwhelmingly positive impression of the KYC, with many respondents sharing their own positive memories of the KYC or recognizing the important role that it plays in recreation, sports, and leisure in Kahnawà:ke.

However, many community members recognized that the KYC is greatly limited by the physical constraints of its current building and site, and has the potential to serve the community if it were to be relocated or expanded. When asked, most community members suggested placing the KYC near the Sports Complex, or along route 132, near the future Multipurpose Building discussed in chapter 2.3.4. Additionally, many community members requested that some of the following facilities be included or expanded upon in the future KYC:

- Community pool with a water park
- Climbing wall
- Sauna
- Indoor walking/running track
- Weightroom
- Meeting rooms
- Areas for spectators
- Yoga/fitness rooms
- Indoor turf field
- Indoor tennis court
- Space for cultural activities

Many of the indoor facilities proposed in this Plan derive from community feedback. While it is not possible to account for every single facility that community members requested, many of the community requests were well-aligned with the needs identified by different sports, recreation, and leisure organizations across Kahnawà:ke.

6.3.5 Summary of Key Findings

Over the years, Kahnawà:ke has developed major indoor sports and recreational facilities.

In 1972, the KYC opened its doors, followed by the Sports Complex in 1987. To this day, these two installations represent the bulk of the indoor public infrastructure dedicated to supporting sports and recreational programming organized by the community and its partner organizations.

Besides the three school gymnasiums, of which only the Kahnawà:ke Survival School's is regulation-sized, these installations are critical places for gathering and sharing around sports, recreation, and leisure in Kahnawà:ke, and are open to all Kahnawa'kehró:non.

Although these installations have been renovated and expanded over the years, the growth of Kahnawà:ke's population and the different trends in sports, recreation, and leisure highlight the limits of these installations to respond to the population's needs.

These gap between the supply in indoor sports and recreational facilities, and the offer, can be illustrated through the following facts:

- KYC membership grew by 86% over the last three years, reaching 1,332 members in 2024. This increase has led to a need for more space, especially for teen programming, and weightlifting.
- There are currently more than 300 lacrosse players signed up with an organized club in Kahnawà:ke. The Kahnawà:ke Minor Lacrosse Assocation, the Kahnawà:ke Fall Ball Lacrosse, and the Kahnawà:ke Hunters Junior C and B teams are seeking an indoor training space for the winter.
- Kahnawà:ke does not have any public indoor or outdoor pools. This is a recurrent request from community members, especially as highlighted during the Recreation Summit.
- The shortage of gymnasiums, especially regulation-sized gymnasiums, as well as the lack of a gym with sufficient space for spectators during tournaments, is a major constraint.
- The Sports Complex is operating at near capacity for ice sports, especially when considering preferred time slots.
- The evolution of youth camps and teen programming is severely limited by the size of the current KYC
- Growing interest in combat sports reveals a need for adapted spaces for these sports.



CHAPTER 7

INVESTMENT AND ACTION PLAN AND SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 TEN-YEAR ACTION AND INVESTMENT PLAN

This chapter presents the investment plan for the parks network, and the action plan for indoor and outdoor sports facilities. The action plan for the parks network is presented in chapter 5. 5 (pages 52-78). The first part of this chapter presents these plans. The recommendations presented in each plan are based on community feedback as well as the professional analysis carried out by BC2. After the investment and action plans, the chapter presents park concept designs for four parks in Kahnawà:ke: three existing parks, and one new proposed park. The rationale for each park, as well as key features, are described along with each concept design.

7.1.1 Criteria for Prioritizing Park Investments

Several criteria, summarized below, are used to prioritize investments for each park. The criteria and subsequent prioritization take into account the findings from the sociodemographic portrait, the results from the survey and the Recreation Summit, the inventory of recreational and sports facilities, as well as the assessment of the existing park network and park equipment.

Making spaces and facilities safe, replacing obsolete equipment, and carrying out necessary refreshments and updates to existing equipment are the critical elements for short-term interventions (less than 3 years). Over the medium (3-6 years) and long term (7-10 years), the proposed investments are focused more on making the ambiance, signage, and lighting better, as well as improving accessibility. Medium and long-term investments also include larger-scale projects, such as adding major infrastructure.

In some cases, such as when parks or their equipment are in a general state of disrepair, the complete refurbishment of a park may be presented as a short-term investment, in order to address safety and obsolescence concerns.

For all proposed investments, the ultimate goal is to improve the parks, sports, recreation, and leisure experience in Kahnawà:ke, ensure accessibility and inclusivity for all, and to create a feeling of pride and belonging among all Kahnawa'kehró:non.

7.1.2 Park Investment and Action Plan

The following page presents the compilation of the proposed investments for the parks network. This table shows the priorities and investments over the short, medium, and long term, by park. In total, the estimated cost of the investments in the **existing** parks network is approximately 20 million dollars, or approximately 2 million dollars per year over the next 10 years. The estimate of 20 million dollars in the existing parks network includes a 40 percent contingency.

One of the park concept designs is for the Three Sisters Park, a proposed brand-new park. The estimated cost of this park, including a 40 percent contingency, is approximately 11 million dollars. This does not include site work, however, it only includes the materials, labour, and construction, as mentioned in chapter 5.5.1.

Finally, in chapter 5, one of the proposed action items is the creation of a cultural and visual identity charter for Kahnawà:ke. The cost of developing such a charter is estimated at 30 thousand dollars. However, because this investment is not directly related to any one park, it is not included in the estimate of 20 million dollars, nor in the table on the following pages.

The action plan for the parks network, which details which investments should be made in each park, can be found in **chapter 5.5.**



PARK NAME	TYPOLOGY	SECTOR	SURFACE AREA (SQUARE METRES)	SHORT-TERM (0-3 YEARS)	MEDIUM-TERM (4-6 YEARS)	LONG-TERM (7-10 YEARS)	TOTAL COST	CONTINGENCY (40%)	TOTAL COST INCLUDING CONTINGENCY
Tekakwitha Island Beach	Green space	A	6,903		$229,500		$229,500	$91,800	$321,300
Kateri Baseball Field	District Park	A	7,726	$90,000	$107,500		$197,500	$79,000	$276,500
Fitness Park	Neighbourhood Park	A	231	$5,500	$69,500		$75,000	$30,000	$105,000
Orville Park	District Park	A	13,809	$554,000	$2,957,500	$14,000	$3,525,500	$1,410,200	$4,935,700
Sesame Park	Neighbourhood Park	A	4,438	$8,000	$158,000		$166,000	$66,400	$232,400
Sports Complex Park	Community Park	A	95,672	$2,050,000	$1,275,000		$3,325,000	$1,330,000	$4,655,000
Alwyn Park	Neighbourhood Park	A	740		$92,500		$92,500	$37,000	$129,500
Matty's Park	District Park	A	7,183	$3,630,000	$500,000		$4,130,000	$1,652,000	$5,782,000
Clay Mountains Park 1	Neighbourhood Park	D	1,550	$1,240,000	$7,500		$1,247,500	$499,000	$1,746,500
Clay Mountains Park 2	Neighbourhood Park	D	1,714		$442,500		$442 500	$177,000	$619,500
Burnt Park	Neighbourhood Park	D	2,115		$7,500	$80,000	$87,500	$35,000	$122,500
OSHA Park	Neighbourhood Park	D	3,111		$117,500	$130,000	$247,500	$99,000	$346,500
New Development Park	Neighbourhood Park	D	2,362	$370,000	$257,500		$627,500	$251,000	$878,500
Three Sisters Park	Community Park (planned)	D (planned)	45,000 (approximate)			$7,847,500	$7,847,500	$3,139,000	$10,986,500
Total without Three Sisters Park						$224,000	**$14,393,500**	**$5,757,400**	**$20,150,900**
Total with Three Sisters Park				**$7,947,500**	**$6,222,000**	**$8,071,500**	**$22,241,000**	**$8,896,400**	**$31,137,400**

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTION ITEMS

7.1.3 Key Recommendations for Indoor Facilities

The table below summarizes the key findings from the analysis carried out in chapters 6.3 and 6.4. This analysis revealed key gaps in the sports, recreation, and leisure offering in Kahnawà:ke. The action plan for indoor facilities provides a reminder of the gaps, and then provides actionable recommendations to help fill the gap. It should be noted that almost all of the major gaps in terms of indoor sports, recreation, and leisure programming can be met through the construction of a new KYC. The ongoing feasibility study will provide specific details on the size and quantity of spaces, as well as phasing for construction.

Identified Need	Recommendation
The KYC weightroom is near capacity, especially considering the 86% increase in KYC membership since 2022.	Expand the weightroom, ideally in a new KYC
Teenagers do not have a dedicated space in the current KYC, and their programming is limited by scheduling constraints	Create new rooms dedicated to teen use with a separate entrance, ideally in a new KYC
The KYC gym's is solicited for teen, youth, and after-school programming, as well as adult fitness classes. Other sports teams also use the gym. Additionally, many sports teams would like to host tournaments indoors, but cannot due to a lack of spectator seating	Build a new regulation-sized gymnasium with sufficient spectator seating, ideally in a new KYC
Many outdoor sports teams, such as lacrosse, soccer, archery, baseball, and softball, do not have a place to train in the winter in Kahnawà:ke.	Build an indoor fieldhouse with synthetic turf to allow for Kahnawà:ke's sports teams to continue their training year-round, ideally in a new KYC
Kahnawà:ke does not have any indoor or outdoor public pools, despite the potential for over 8,000 swim entires per year, and a low number of indoor swimmable surface compared to nearby municipalities.	Construct an indoor pool, ideally in the new KYC
The Sports Complex's ice rink is operating near capacity, especially when considering preferred time slots.	If the construction of the new covered, refrigerated ice rink does not mitigate this issue, consider constructing an addditional ice rink
There is a growing interest in combat sports, and no dedicated space for these activities.	Construct a dojo, ideally in a new KYC
Many fitness classes must take place in the KYC gymnasium. The space is not well-designed for fitness classes, and this takes time away from other recreational and leisure activities that use the gymnasium.	Construct new fitness studios, ideally in a new KYC.

7.1.4 Recommendations for Outdoor Facilities

Although the parks action and investment plan already proposes actions for a number of outdoor sports fields, the outdoor facilities action plan presents major gaps and needs identified through the analysis in chapter 5.4. It then provides recommendations based on this analysis.

	Identified Need	Recommendation
BASEBALL DIAMONDS	Baseball field space could be optimized to allow for multiple levels of play	Develop a modulable field
SOCCER/ FOOTBALL FIELDS	Existing soccer fields are natural, which limits the amount of time they can be used per week.	Construct a synthetic turf field
	Existing soccer fields, particularly at the Sports Complex, are often damaged by ATVs	Prohibit ATVs from driving across soccer fields
	The ratio of sports fields to residents is low in Kahnawà:ke	Construct a new soccer field.
TENNIS COURTS	The tennis courts do not conform to current standards	Apply an acrylic surface
	Pickleball is growing in popularity across North America, and several Kahnawa'kehró:non mentioned their interest in this sport during engagement activities.	Convert one of the tennis courts to a pickleball court
AQUATICS	There are no outdoor pools in Kahnawà:ke	Construct an outdoor public pool
	There are no splashpads outside of sector A.	Construct a splashpad in sector D to respond to the needs of young families.
ICE SPORTS	There are currently no refrigerated outdoor rinks.	Complete work on the covered, refrigerated rink and ensure adequate maintenance.
BASKETBALL	There is growing interest in basketball in Kahnawà:ke, and only one court.	Consider adding another court, even if only a half-sized court.
SKATEPARK	The skatepark at the Sports Complex has become less popular since the opening of the Chateauguay skatepark.	Consider renovating the current skatepark, and stay up to date on popular activities among teenagers.

7.1.5 Summary of Trends

The table below lists a selection of trends presented in chapter 3, notably trends in urban planning and public space design, trends in sports and leisure activities and facilities, and new and emerging facilities and activities. For each trend, it presents potential ways to apply these trends in Kahnawà:ke. When trends are not necessarily suitable for Kahnawà:ke at this time, this is also indicated in the text.

Category	Trend	Potential Ways to Apply Trend in Kahnawà:ke
Trends in Urban Planning and Public Space Design	Park connectivity	Add more sidewalks and bike paths
		Secure dangerous intersections
	Universal accessibility and inclusive design	Ensure that new and renovated parks and sports, recreation, and leisure facilities are designed with accessibility in mind. Work with Connecting Horizons when applicable.
	Versatility	Maximize investments in sports, recreation, and leisure, by creating indoor and outdoor spaces that can be used for multiple activities
	Inter-generational programming	Design spaces that are welcoming and comfortable for multiple age groups.
Trends in Sports and Leisure Activities and Facilities	Water Play Equipment	Develop more splashpads in Kahnawà:ke, as suggested in this Plan
	Skateparks	Improve the current skatepark, as recommended in this Plan
	Outdoor workout equipment	The Fitness Park responds to this trend. It could be improved with drinking fountains and more shade, however.
	Refrigerated and/or Covered Ice Rinks	The forthcoming covered, refrigerated ice rink near the Sports Complex responds to this trend.
	Synthetic Field	This trend could be included in the future KYC.
	Park chalets	Proposed investments in several parks respond to this trend
	Connectivity	Work could be carried out to improve connectivity in parks, however, this was not supported by community members
	Modern playgrounds	Proposed investments in several parks respond to this trend
	Community gardens	Proposed investments in several parks respond to this trend
New and Emerging Facilities and Activities	Pickleball courts	Convert one of the tennis courts into a pickleball court, as recommended.
	Agility courses for dogs	Proposed investments in Clay Mountains Park 1 provide for a dog park, which could then be equipped with an agility course.
	Disk golf courses	Disk golf courses could be included in one of the larger parks.
	Parkour circuits	Parkour circuits could be introduced as a complementary facility in areas designated for older youth and adults.
	Electric bicycles, skateboards, and scooters	The creation of more bike paths would allow for these activities to be safely practiced.
	Futsal courts	Futsal courts could be integrated into a larger indoor, multisport complex
	Walking soccer	This activity could be promoted among Elders, and could be practiced on a synthetic field, to ensure safe terrain.
	Beach volleyball courts	The Tekakwitha Island Beach has a sandy area that could be converted into a beach volleyball court, if there were enough community support.
	Deck hockey courts	May not be appropriate for Kahnawà:ke at this time, given the popularity of hockey and the community's desire to improve existing ice facilities.
	Speedminton	Other sports and recreational activities seem to be priorities for Kahnawà:ke.
	Short mat bowling	A potentially interesting activity for Elders, however, it may be more interesting to invest in facilities with a broader appeal.

7.2 PARK CONCEPT DESIGNS

To visualize the proposed investments, concept designs were produced in the context of this mandate for three parks: Matty's Park, Clay Mountains Park 1, and Three Sisters Park. Additionally, a landscape plan for the Sports Complex Park, produced for a separate mandate, is also included.

7.2.1 Guiding Principles for the Concept Designs

The concept designs presented hereafter are intended to help provide a preliminary visualization of the future parks. Although they are not presented in extensive detail, there are several design features that are intended to be present in the future parks.

These include:

- Identity signage, which could be guided by the identity charter explained in chapter 6.1.
- Relaxation and socialization furniture, in order to ensure that there are spaces to sit and rest in all parks, particularly considering Kahnawà:ke's aging population.
- Inclusive infrastructure, which will help promote and guarantee universal accessibility.
- Ambiant and safety lighting to improve safety and comfort, particularly at night.
- Indigenous and medicinal plants to ensure that the environmental impact of the parks remains positive and to encourage a reconnection with traditional ways.
- Sustainable materials to ensure that the parks do not cause environmental harm.

7.2.2 Note concerning the Three Sisters Park

Five hundred acres of land along Highway 30 were recently returned to Kahnawà:ke. Given the shortage of land in Kahnawà:ke, as well as the deficit in terms of community parks, the KRSC decided to ask BC2 to develop a park concept design on one of the Highway 30 parcels.

By adding a community park in the southern portion of Kahnawà:ke, residents of Sector C, who currently have no parks in their sector, would have a new park nearby. The park concept also responds to the needs of the numerous young families established in the New Development area by providing a large number of sports and recreational equipment. It also plans for a small trail network, responding to a desire expressed by numerous Recreation Summit participants and survey respondents.





THREE SISTERS PARK

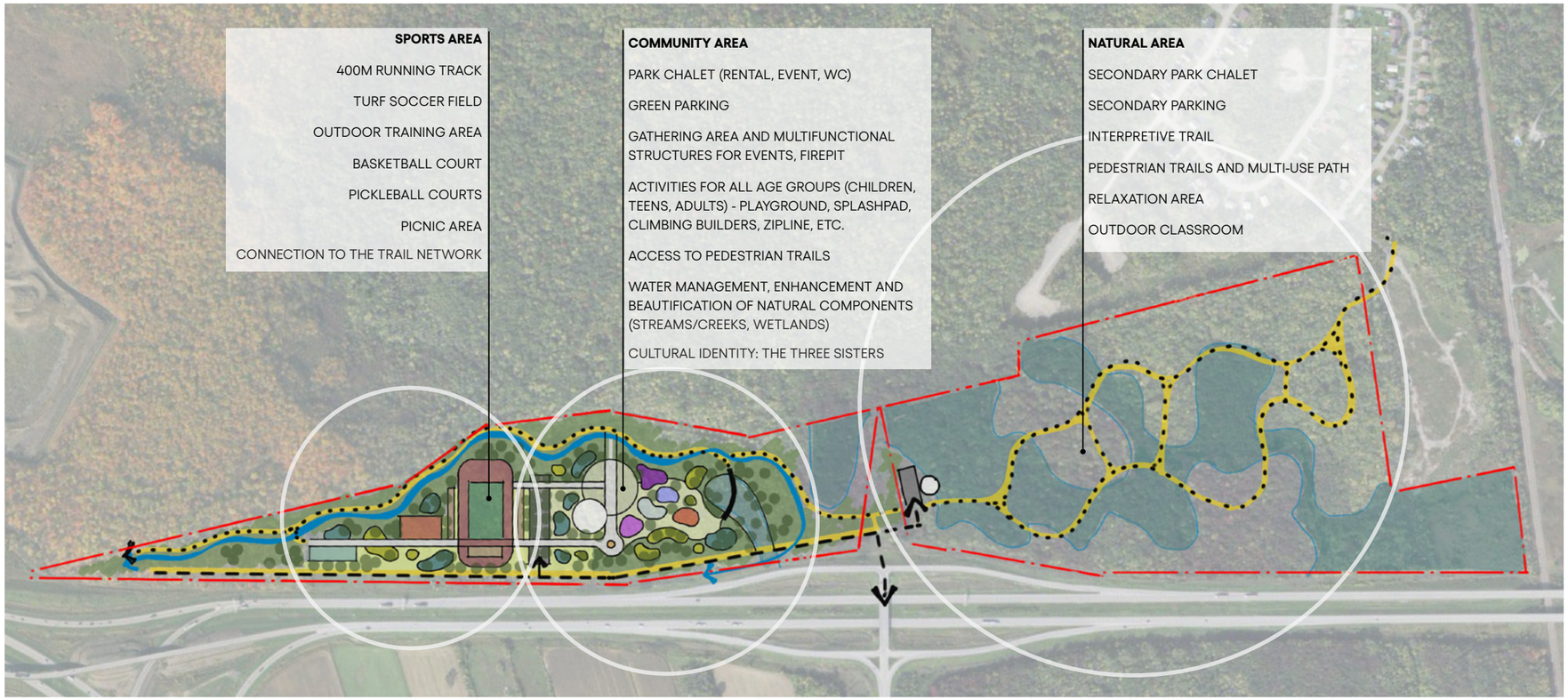
Investment Plan

	Budget	Contingencies (40%)	TOTAL
Low priority	**$7,840,000**	**$3,136,000**	**$10,976,000**
Add a basketball court, according to the concept plan.	$200,000	$80,000	$280,000
Add a picnic area, according to the concept plan.	$150,000	$60,000	$210,000
Add a relaxation area, according to the concept plan.	$90,000	$36,000	$126,000
Add a turf soccer field in the center of the running track, according to the concept plan.	$700,000	$280,000	$980,000
Add an interpretive trail, according to the concept plan.	$150,000	$60,000	$210,000
Add an outdoor classroom, according to the concept plan.	$120,000	$48,000	$168,000
Add new activities for all ages groups by incorporating a playground, a splashpad, climbing builders and a zipline, according to the concept plan.	$840,000	$336,000	$1,176,000
Add pedestrian trails and a multi-use path, according to the concept plan.	$650,000	$260,000	$910,000
Add two pickleball courts, according to the concept plan.	$200,000	$80,000	$280,000
Create a new green parking lot with 100 spaces, according to the concept plan.	$1,000,000	$400,000	$1,400,000
Create a secondary parking lot, according to the concept plan.	$50,000	$20,000	$70,000
Develop a 400 meter athletics track with an acrylic covering and lighting, according to the concept plan.	$220,000	$88,000	$308,000
Develop a detailled concept plan for the Three Sisters Park.	$50,000	$20,000	$70,000
Develop an outdoor training area, according to the concept plan.	$220,000	$88,000	$308,000
Developp connection to the trail network and access to pedestrian trails, according to the concept plan.	$200,000	$80,000	$280,000
Improve the park by adding rainwater management systems, vegetation and interpretation stations, according to the concept plan.	$190,000	$76,000	$266,000
Proceed with the development of a new gathering area, with a firepit and a multifonctionnal structure for events, according to the concept plan.	$410,000	$164,000	$574,000
Proceed with the development of a new park chalet, according to the concept plan.	$1,800,000	$720,000	$2 520,000
Proceed with the development of a secondary park chalet, according to the concept plan.	$600,000	$240,000	$840,000
Medium priority	**$7,500**	**$3,000**	**$10,500**
Add a park entrance sign that conforms to the identity charter in each park.	$7,500	$3,000	$10,500
High priority			
N/A			
Total Investment	**$7,847,500**	**$3,139,000**	**$10,986,500**

THREE SISTERS PARK
PRELIMINARY CONCEPT DESIGN

The concept design for Three Sisters Park is rooted in community feedback. The size of the lot means it is possible to create a community park, which would help respond to the existing deficit in community parkland.

Other park concept designs integrate Kanien'kehà:ka culture through the integration of the Wolf, Bear, and Turtle clans. For this park, the KRSC decided to integrate the Three Sisters as a cultural motif, notably through design choices in the park. This park also promotes discovery and further connection with nature through its extensive trail network.



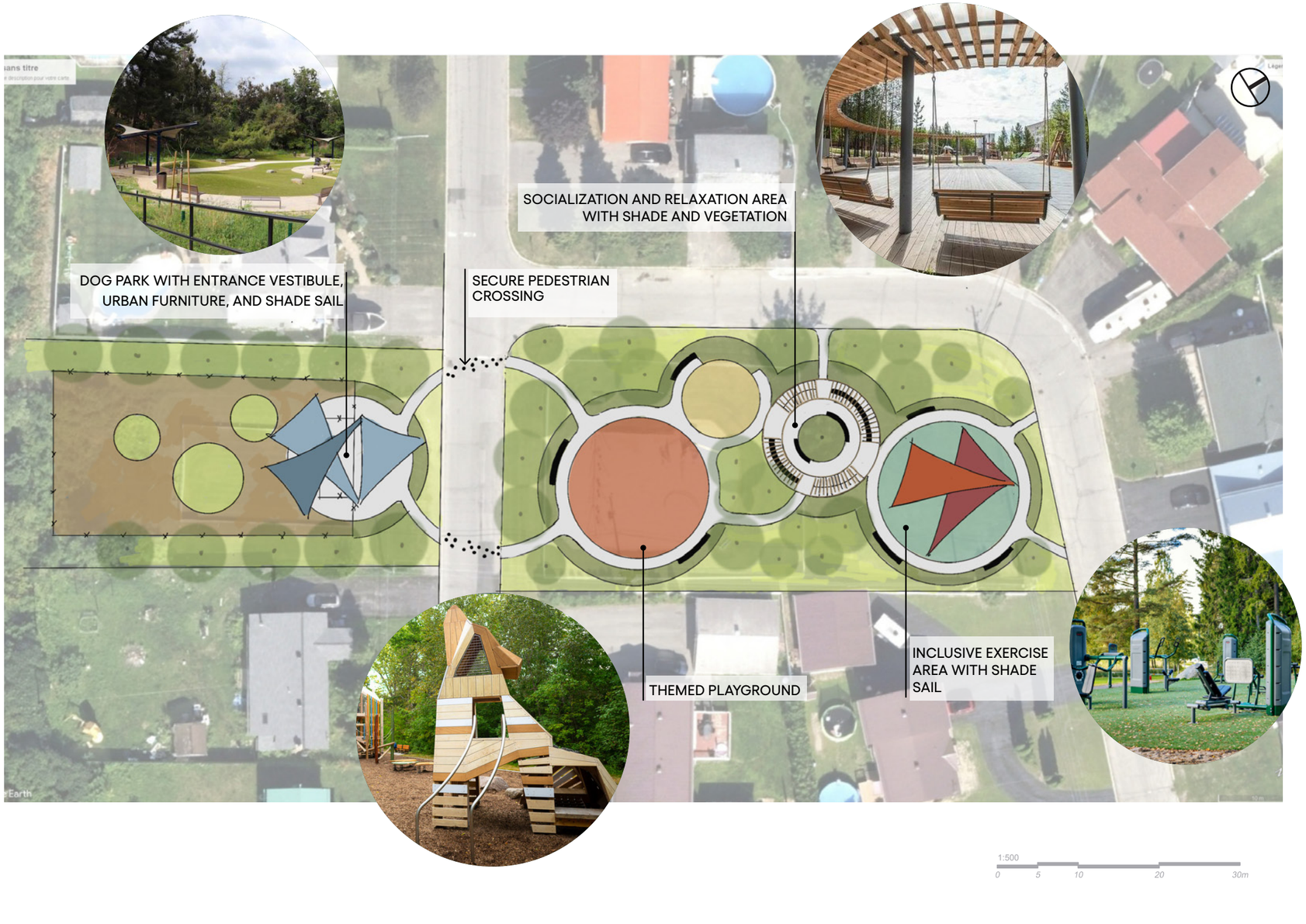
MATTY'S PARK
PRELIMINARY CONCEPT DESIGN

The concept design for Matty's Park envisions a park that focuses on family and gatherings, notably centred around sports. The concept design envisions the addition of a second baseball field to respond to the growing popularity of baseball, as recommended in the Plan. It also plans spaces for family members of all ages who may not be attending baseball games. These spaces include the pumptrack, a gathering area, and a playground.



CLAY MOUNTAINS PARK
PRELIMINARY CONCEPT DESIGN

The concept design for Clay Mountains Park focuses on promoting exchanges, health and well-being, relaxation, and inclusion of all community members. On one half of the road, the concept design provides a variety of spaces that respond to the needs of different age groups, from children to Elders. On the other side of the street, the concept design plans for a dog park, something that many Kahnawa'kehró:non requested. Finally, in order to unify the two sides of the park, the concept design proposes a secure pedestrian crossing.



SPORTS COMPLEX PARK
LANDSCAPING PLAN

The landscaping plan for the Sports Complex, while realized in a different mandate, is coherent with the direction of the Recreation Master Plan. It calls for the construction of a new soccer field, as well as a synthetic turf. It also integrates Kanien'kehá:ka cultural motifs throughout the park, and includes an edible and medicinal plant garden.



CONCLUSION

Through the creation of the Recreation Master Plan, Kahnawà:ke now has a powerful tool to help guide decisions in terms of sports, recreation, and leisure, a domain that is deeply important to many Kahnawa'kehró:non. The Recreation Master Plan is grounded in feedback from approximately 400 Kahnawa'kehró:non who either showed up to the day-long Recreation Summit or responded to the community survey. The extensive feedback received from community members ensured that the proposed actions match community needs and desires.

The Recreation Master Plan is sensitive towards the unique context of sports, recreation, and leisure in Kahnawà:ke. Sports like paddling or lacrosse are far more popular in Kahnawà:ke than in neighbouring municipalities, and recreation and leisure activities include traditional Kanien'kéha:ka activities, such as beading or dancing. The Recreation Master Plan recommends the creation of spaces that support these activities to celebrate Kahnawà:ke's rich culture. It comprehensively looks at sports, recreation, and leisure, both indoors and outdoors, and determines way to improve the experience for all Kahnawa'kehró:non.

Finally, the Recreation Master Plan is an essential tool to guide and assist decision-makers and key stakeholders in their planning. While it was produced for the KRSC, it is a tool that can serve all of Kahnawà:ke by providing a clear vision for sports, recreation, and leisure in Kahnawà:ke, from now through 2035, with the goal of making sports, recreation, and leisure better for the next seven generations.



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