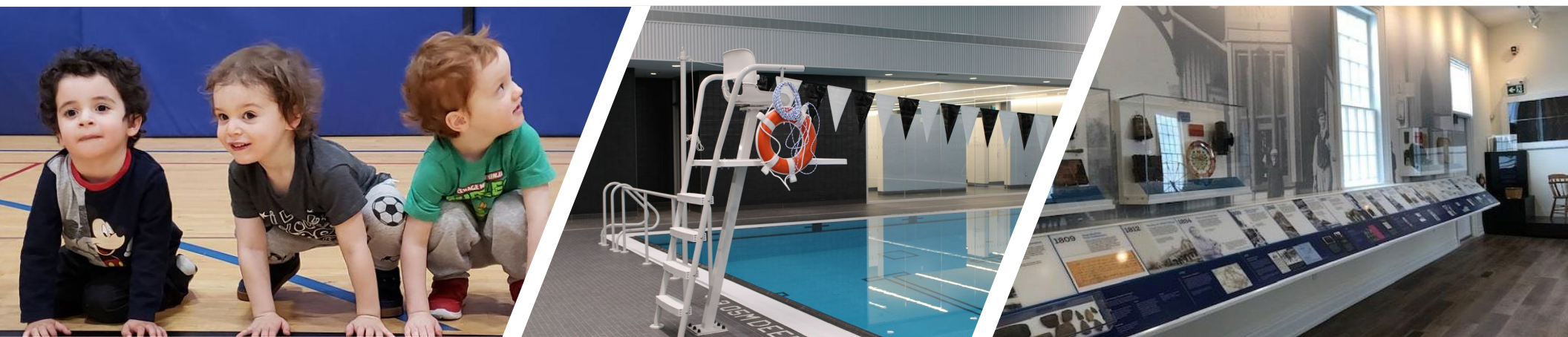




Township of King
Parks, Recreation & Culture Master Plan Update 2025

Facilities Master Plan



January 2026



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background & Purpose

The Parks, Recreation & Culture Master Plan is a tool used to guide the overarching direction of the department over the next five years. This document, the Facilities Master Plan, details the current service levels (or standards of provision), current requirements and gaps in service, opportunities for changes, and future needs related to facilities.

The Facilities Master Plan (the Plan) follows upon the 2019 Master Plan Update completed by staff. The previous plan was used as a baseline document for determining where the Township is today and where it needs to go to achieve its objectives.

1.2 Master Plan Scope

The Community Services Department manages and maintains several indoor and outdoor facilities, and the King Heritage and Cultural Centre. This Plan addresses a variety of municipal facilities, including recreational, administrative and operational facilities, specifically:



1.3 What's Changed Since 2019

The Township has made some strategic changes to its facilities portfolio since the 2019 Master Plan was completed. This includes but is not limited to:

- Developed the new Township-wide Recreation Complex (Zancor Centre) that includes a pool, 2 ice pads, artificial turf field, sport courts, fitness area, and walking track.
- Renovated Schomberg Community Hall and Pottageville Pavilion.
- Completed Structural Facility Audits for all facilities.
- Developed the new King City Public Library/King City Seniors Centre
- Decommissioned the former King Seniors Centre on Fisher Road as a result of the new centre opening.
- Decommissioned ice at King City Lions Arena.
- Disposed of Kettleby Pottageville Lions Hall.
- Disposed of former Holland Marsh District Christian School in Ansnorveldt.
- Developed Community Group Affiliation Policy.
- Developing new Ice Allocation Policy (in progress).
- Ongoing renovation of the Church and Train Station at the King Heritage & Cultural Centre (in progress).

The most significant of these changes is the development of a new Township-Wide Recreation Complex, the Zancor Centre. While the 2019 Master Plan indicated that the idea of a new recreation complex has been discussed for some time, it confirmed the need for such a facility to be developed and identified the key components which should be included in the design. This included an indoor pool, multi-use ice surface(s), fitness facility, gymnasium/athletic space, and consideration for ancillary amenities (e.g., community rooms, indoor play space, concession, kitchen space, rock climbing, etc.). Since 2019, the facility has been designed, constructed and recently opened (January 26, 2025). Section 4.1 of this report details the features of this Township-wide recreation facility.

With the opening of the Zancor Centre, the King City Lions Arena has now been decommissioned. The Township is exploring alternate uses for the facility for the short-term (considering its condition), including leasing the facility to a community group for their exclusive use.

1.4 Master Plan Process

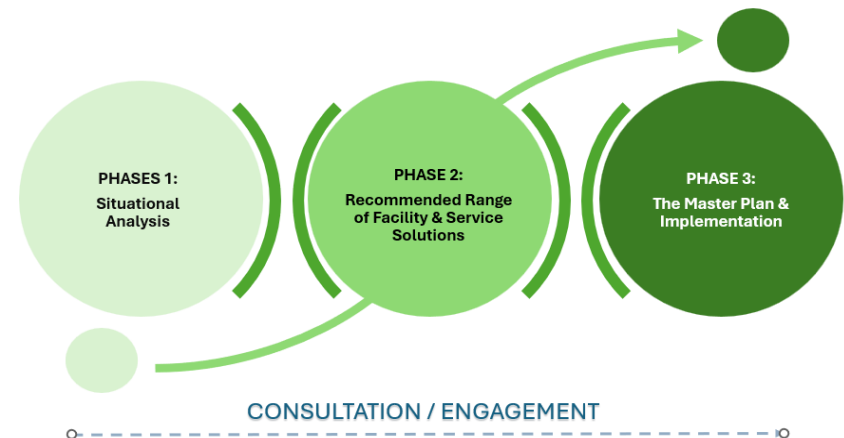
The previous Facilities Master Plan has been used as a baseline document for determining where the Township is today and where it needs to go to achieve its future facility objectives.

Information from the baseline document has been enhanced through the following activities:

- Review of available background documents;
- Field investigations;
- Input obtained from the community through online surveys;
- Input obtained from external stakeholders through user group surveys and/or virtual meetings; and
- Input from internal stakeholders (municipal staff and departments).

The Plan was developed over a three phase process. Interim Reporting detailed the outcomes of the Phase 1 work plan which provided an environmental scan and situational analysis of the current state of parks and opens spaces within the Township of King. It also included the outcomes of the engagement activities that have been completed to date, including the online public survey and stakeholder inputs. This information, combined with the implications from the findings, have led to the development of the recommendations included in this Master Plan.

Exhibit 1. Facilities Master Plan Process



1.5 Lens of Analysis

For each facility/asset type included within the scope of the Facilities Master Plan, several metrics of assessment are undertaken to gain a full understanding of the future needs, opportunities, and implications for future planning purposes. This includes:

- Supply and inventory details and geographic distribution;
- Standard of provision / level of service;

- Facility usage¹;
- Facility condition and capital requirements;
- Participation trends;
- Any future planning already in place; and
- Community and stakeholder input.

In the context of a growing urban area, the use of standards, both population- or participation-based, represents one of the effective means to understand when new facilities will be required. Changes to the rate of growth of the community do not alter the

standards but instead impact the point at which population growth triggers the need for investment. An appropriate use of standards can aid in decision-making well in advance of achieving the population triggers that justify new facilities; however, standards alone are not sufficient and must be taken as partial guidance only and considered with the other lenses of assessment provided in this report.

It is important to note that this report applies the existing standard of provision to the forecast population growth to show future implications; however, it is recognized that the existing standard may or may not be appropriate for planning purposes going forward and are noted as such where applicable.

¹ 2018 data is excluded from the analysis as the Township switched to a new booking system that year and utilization data is therefore

incomplete. Booking data for 2020-2022 is also excluded due to facility closures as a result of the Pandemic.

2 PLANNING CONTEXT

2.1 Locational Context

The Township of King is a York Region municipality located north of the City of Vaughan and east of Caledon, within the Greater Toronto Area. King Township comprises King City, Nobleton, Schomberg and Rural King.

The Township’s most populated and fastest growing community – King City – is located within minutes from Highway 400, has a GO Train station, the Municipal Centre and education facilities including Seneca College King Campus and Villanova College.

The second largest community – Nobleton – is in the southwest area of King Township surrounded by scenic hills and farms. Schomberg is located north of the Oak Ridges Moraine and south of the Holland River on Highway 9.

Rural King includes six hamlets and is home to 35% of King Township’s population and some of the larger businesses.

The Township includes a significant portion of the Oak Ridges Moraine conservation area.

Exhibit 2. Township of King Context Map



Sierra Planning and Management. Data Source: Township of King.

2.2 Relevant Policy Context

Township of King Official Plan

This Master Plan recognizes that the Township of King is currently undertaking an Official Plan Review (OPR) for the Our King Official Plan (2019). The Official Plan is a critical document that guides the long-term growth and development of the Township. It addresses various aspects such as land use, housing, employment, transportation, and environmental protection. The OPR process provides an opportunity to ensure that the vision and policy framework is up-to-date and relevant to guide growth to the year 2051.

The OPR for Our King Official Plan is necessary to ensure:

- Alignment with recent changes in Provincial policy and legislation, including the directive to “build more homes faster”.
- Integration with the relevant policies of the York Region Official Plan, 2022, which includes population and growth targets for King to 2051.
- Relevancy of the vision, objectives, and policies for King continues to meet the Township’s evolving needs.

At present, “Our King”, King Township’s Official Plan (approved by Council in September 2019) is still in effect and was reviewed as part of the background analysis stage. The vision for King is rooted on the notion of a unified township. Our King recognizes that the township is made up of three distinct villages and smaller hamlets, together with diverse rural and agricultural areas. The Official Plan supports managed growth that uses land wisely and elevates the quality of the built and natural environments. This



Our King

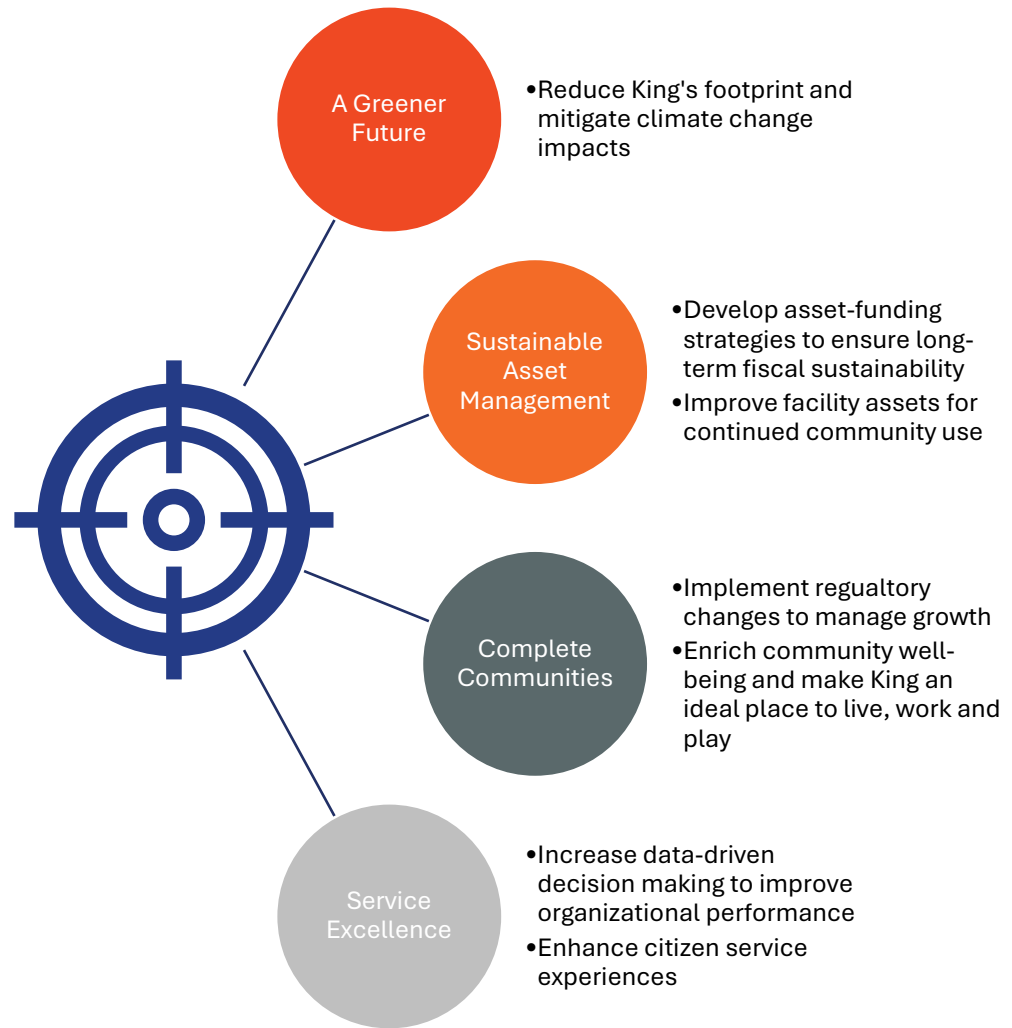
2051 Official Plan Review Shaping Our Future

means that growth will be directed to the built-up areas through intensification creating more vibrant urban core areas.

Section 3.5.1 addresses policies related to Recreation, Arts, and Culture Facilities, stipulating that the Township will “maintain a wide variety of recreational facilities in the Township which respond to the needs of different demographic groups as well as accessibility needs”.

2023-2026 Corporate Strategic Plan

King’s Corporate Strategic Plan (2023 – 2026) is structured into four priority areas: A greener future, sustainable asset management, complete communities, and service excellence. These priorities, along with their associated objectives, as relevant to this assignment, are summarized below:



ThinKING Green Sustainability Development Program

This program establishes a series of metrics for evaluating the performance of new development in the Township as it relates to sustainability. ThinKING Green applies to all Site Plan Development and Draft Plan of Subdivision Applications that the Township receives.

The sustainability metrics are based on five principles: green infrastructure, energy and conservation, built environment, natural environment, and healthy communities.

Asset Management Policy & Plan

The Township developed a Strategic Asset Management Policy in 2019, which outlines King’s commitment to corporate asset management practices through effective planning processes. It stipulates that the Township’s Asset Management Plan (AMP) shall be updated in accordance with legislated requirements, including the requirement for all non-core assets to be included in future AMPs.

The Township’s most recent Asset Management Plan – Non-Core Assets is dated June 2024. This plan addresses all non-core assets within the municipal portfolio, including road-related assets, fleet and equipment, facilities, and parks and forestry assets. The Township’s AMP for Core Assets is focused on roads, bridges, structural culverts, water, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure, was developed in 2022.

Ice Allocation Policy

The Township’s Ice Allocation Policy (COR-POL-107) was developed in 2018 and outlines the standard ice allocations for the various types of user groups and indicates where the priorities lie if there are conflicts related to ice time requests.

The ice allocation guidelines indicate ice users are prioritized in the following ranking:

1. Township of King Recreation Programs
2. Tournaments and events (primarily hosted by local youth and local adult groups)
3. Affiliated local youth groups
4. Affiliated local adult leagues
5. Local adult seasonal clients
6. Board of Education school teams (non-prime time only)
7. Commercial and non-resident users

The policy allocates prime time ice based on a series of set formulas dependant on the level and type of sport. Established and existing groups are given ice with consideration for the previous year’s allocation, with significant changes being justified by changes to the registration levels/composition, and/or emerging needs.

New groups requesting ice time must provide an identified need for the community that is not being provided by an existing organization (otherwise, they will be referred to the existing organization).

Community Group Affiliation Policy

In 2023, the Township developed a Community Group Affiliation Policy (COR-POL-154) to guide the allocation of municipal resources in an equitable manner. The policy defines the criteria that groups need to meet to become an Affiliated Community Group (ACG), including providing programs and services that meet community needs in King Township, must be open to all King residents and membership must be comprised of at least 60%

residents of the Township, and must be a designated non-profit organization.

The policy identifies the municipal resources that are available to ACGs. This includes:

- Subsidized rates for use of municipal facilities.
- Facility allocation priority in line with the Ice Allocation Policy (and Outdoor Sports Facility Allocation Policy).
- Use of designated community centre space for registration.
- Access to municipal grants and funding opportunities.
- Township staff advisory support.
- Listing on Township website.
- Marketing, workshops and/or training opportunities.
- One free meeting space a month to accommodate planning meetings or other.

Heritage & Cultural Master Plan

The Township of King Heritage & Cultural Master Plan (2021) supports the extension of the boundaries of cultural activities beyond the King Heritage & Cultural Centre site and emphasizes the importance of partnership and collaboration to maximize existing resources and provide more opportunities to celebrate the Township's history, safeguard heritage assets and promote community engagement. The Plan guides the Township in maintaining its unique identity, exhibiting King's heritage collections and celebrating its cultural assets.

Libraries Facilities Master Plan

The King Public Library developed a Facilities Master Plan in 2014 to guide the future planning of branch libraries in the Township. The Plan recognizes that the designs of the existing libraries were not conducive to modern library requirements, where the needs are evolving due to impacts of technology, accessibility, and the growing role of libraries as innovation spaces and community gathering places.

One of the key recommendations of the Master Plan was to develop 16,000 sq. ft. of library space in King City. This was achieved in 2018 through an expansion of the existing facility and co-location with the new King City Seniors Centre (now located within the same building).

The Nobleton Library Area Study was completed in 2023 as an addendum to the 2014 Libraries Facilities Master Plan. With growth forecasted in Nobleton and recognizing the changing nature of libraries, this study identified the optimal level of public library space required to serve the Nobleton community over the next 30 years.

The findings of the study indicate the need for a new facility of 13,000 sq. ft. in size to serve the catchment area by 2041. It is important to note that the estimated space requirements included in the 2023 study were based on previous population projections (now outdated). The study suggests that siting the new library at the Dr. William Laceby Nobleton Community Centre & Arena site would be a central and convenient location.

Cold Creek Strategic Plan

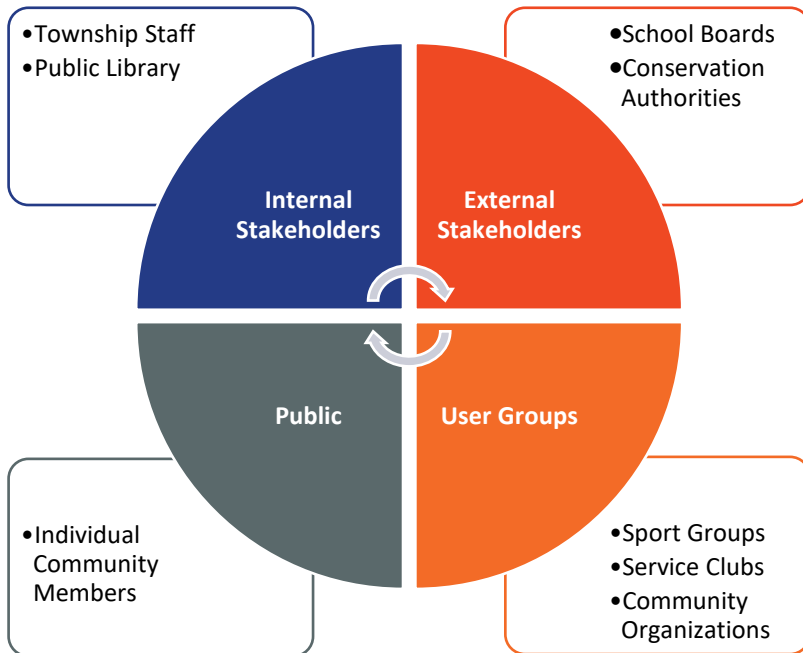
The Cold Creek Strategic Plan (2017) identifies directions for the site to evolve and become financially self-sustaining, while preserving conservation and providing recreational opportunities for residents. The Plan is built on the foundation of King’s Integrated Community Sustainability Plan which identifies 4 pillars: Environment, Economy, Socio-cultural, and Financial. The Strategic Plan identifies a series of themes under each of the 4 pillars, each with their own objectives and a series of action items to achieve the objectives. The objectives and related action items that are of relevance to the Facilities Master Plan are summarized below.

Pillars	Objectives	Action Items
Socio-Cultural	Ensure Cold Creek facilities meet or exceed accessibility standards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consult with facilities team and Accessibility Advisory Committee when renovating or rebuilding spaces.
Economic	Expand and improve our current facilities to provide space and opportunity for programs and functions for larger groups, corporate groups, conferences and weddings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand current Visitors Centre footprint by 3000 square feet to become a multi-functional space that will host a variety of events, programs and activities. Plan and develop an official interpretive

Pillars	Objectives	Action Items
		centre on site at Cold Creek.
Environmental	Address specific land use activities on site to reduce environmental impacts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide the public with educational opportunities to learn about green development, energy conservation and awareness.
Financial	<p>Expenses directly offset by revenue generated, making site revenue neutral.</p> <p>The construction of a new sustainable building will be an important part of our ability to increase revenue and grow our capacity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The addition of a new larger building will provide opportunities to host conferences, corporate functions, larger events and tours Explore new technologies to potentially reduce our energy consumption, waste output, water intake and output and overall operation expenses.

2.3 Scope of Engagement

The Master Plan Update is structured within an expansive community and stakeholder engagement process. Consultations have been conducted with a range of internal and external stakeholders as well as the public in identifying current needs, issues, and priorities as it relates to providing facilities, parks, and trails in the Township.



Several engagement activities have been undertaken to date. The purpose of these activities was to garner input from those who use and help to deliver facilities, parks, and trails.



36
stakeholders
informed

The Township reached out to 36 stakeholder groups.



25
responses

A targeted user group survey was available (by invitation).



24
participants to
date

Interviews were conducted with several internal and external stakeholder groups.



250
responses

A public survey was available online.



250
participants

A Public Information Centre (PIC) was held at the Zancor Centre.



A dedicated web page for the project was available on the Township's website.

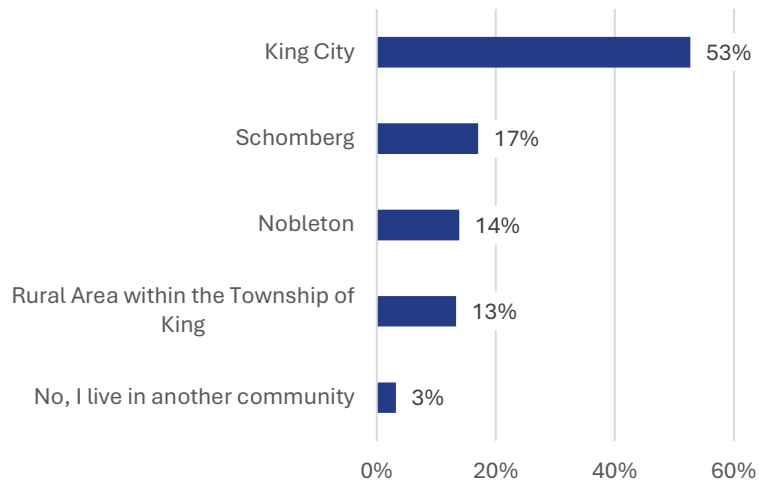
Public Survey Results

The online public survey received 250 responses in total, including 80% or 199 participants who use indoor facilities within the Township. Survey participants (n= 236) answers indicated that on average 53% of recreation needs are currently being met within the Township of King.

Detailed results from the online public survey are provided in Appendix A.

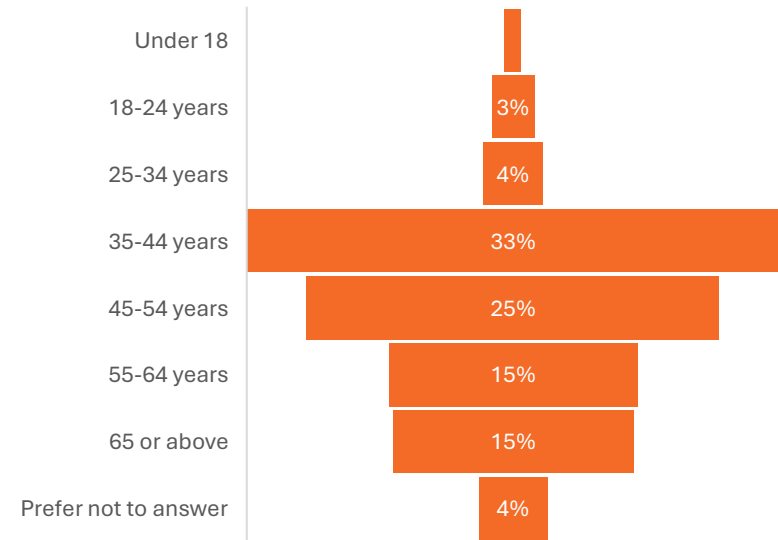
97% of survey respondents indicated that they live in King Township, with the majority living in King City.

Public Survey Results: Do you live in the Township of King? (n=188)



Over 50% of participants (53%) were from King City, other communities were well represented: Schomberg (17%), Nobleton (14%), and Rural Areas (13%).

Public Survey Results: What is your age category? (n=189)

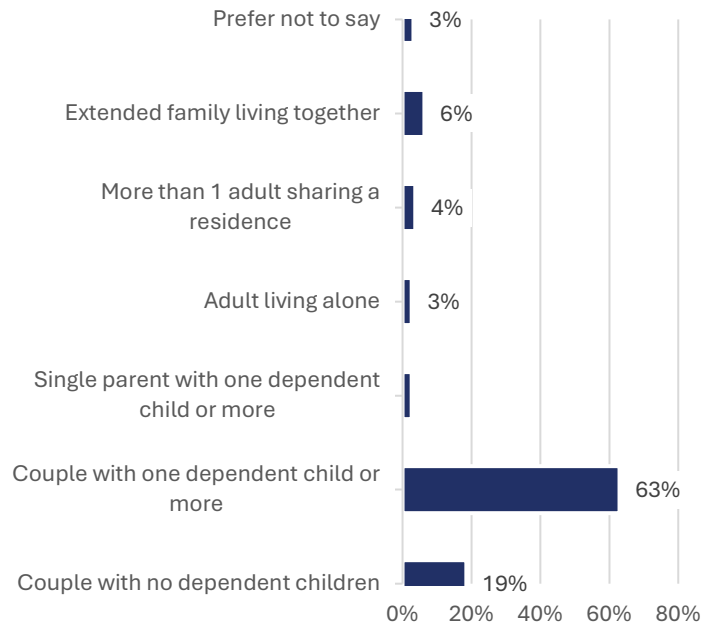


Most participants (80%) were adults between 18 and 64 years of age, with 40% between 18 and 44 years and 40% between 45 and 64 years.

Older adults, meaning those over the age of 65, represented 15% of respondents, while youth (under 18 years of age) represented 1% of public survey respondents.

The household profile of survey participants includes families / households with children (64%), couples or adults without children (24%), and extended family (6%).

Public Survey Results: What description best fits your household? (n=189)



Answers about the level of satisfaction with specific facilities are provided in the relevant sections of this report.

User Groups Survey Results

The Township invited all registered user groups to participate in the online **User Groups Survey**. The survey received 25 responses from groups using the Township’s indoor and outdoor facilities, as listed below:

- ASK (Art Society King)
- Aurora King Baseball Association
- Central York Girls Hockey
- Climate Action King
- Dufferin Marsh Nature Conservation
- Historical Society
- Horticultural Society (Nobleton & King Garden Club)
- King City Secondary School
- King City Skating Club
- King City Tennis Association
- King Curling Club
- King Theatre Co.
- King Township Food Bank
- King Township Minor Hockey
- King Township Seniors
- King United Soccer Club
- Lions Club (King City)
- Lions Club (Nobleton)
- Lions Club (Schomberg)
- Nobleton Tennis Club
- Nobleton Skating Club
- Queens of King
- Schomberg Cougars
- Schomberg Community Farm
- Schomberg Village Association

Priorities for Facility Investment

The public survey included questions about future priorities for indoor facilities and amenities. The top five future priorities (208 participants shared their priorities) include the following:

1. **Indoor soccer fields**² (100 responses, including priority #1 for 20%);
2. **An indoor swimming pool** (93 responses, including priority #1 for 23%);
3. **Equipment based fitness centres** (94 responses, including priority #1 for 20%) **and gymnasium** (56 responses) with indoor courts (pickleball, tennis) and basketball courts; **Flexible use community spaces** (74 responses) and **multi-generational community spaces** (70 responses) are priority #1 investment for 10% and 5%, respectively;

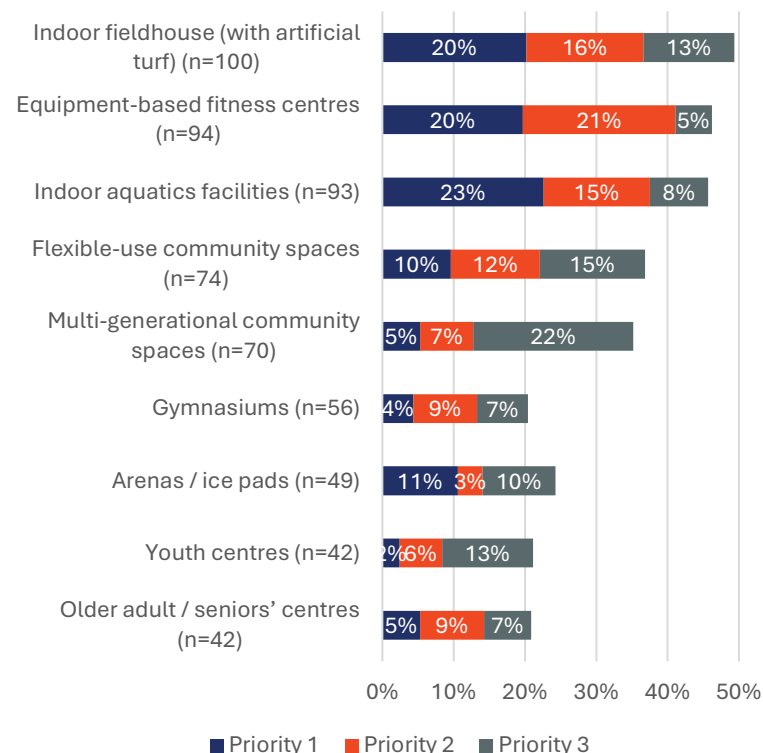
User Groups indicated the following needs:

- The need for more meeting rooms with Wi-Fi and wheelchair access;
- Additional parking or better organization of parking at the facilities;

Both the user groups and the public survey responses indicate **investment in the arenas** as a priority, including improvements to

the seating areas in the arenas, and improvements to the changeroom size and amenities provided.

Public Survey Results: Top 3 priorities for investment related to indoor recreation facilities over the next 10 years



² Indoor soccer fields, aquatics, and equipment-based fitness centre have now been achieved at the Zancor Centre; it is important to note that the facility was not operational at the time of the public survey.

2.4 Status of the 2019 Recommendations

The 2019 Master Plan identified 27 broad ranging recommendations, including – service levels, delivery model and staffing, community centres and arenas, community halls, library services, Heritage and Cultural Centre, dedicated facilities, administration and operations, and surplus facilities. Recommendations included short -term (ST = 1-3 years), medium -term (MT = 4-7 years), and long -term (LT = 8+ years) planning and implementation cycles.

Each of the 2019 recommendations are listed below, complete with an update on their status: [C] = Completed / [OG] = On Going / [NC] = Not Completed / [NLR] = No Longer Relevant.



Exhibit 3: Status of 2019 Recommendations Summary

2019 Facilities Master Plan Recommendations		Term			Current Status			
		ST	MT	LT	C	OG	NC	NLR
1	Develop and implement a marketing strategy for disposition of returned and unused ice.					O		
2	Evaluate provincial trends and develop a strategy for potential alternative programming in facilities.					O		
3	Examine alternative for capacity absorption of curling surface when club activities are not operating (i.e. private rentals), particularly daytime and weekends.						X	
4	Examine time of user vs. staffing requirements to identify any opportunities for costs savings related to wages that do not correlate to legislative requirements.					O		
5	Evaluate service delivery model for booking and cleaning services associated with Schomberg Community Hall and look for opportunities to delivery services more efficiently.				✓			
6	Assess future staffing needs including: Evaluating opportunities for quadrant style decentralized service delivery; assessing long term staffing needs; consideration for a manager position to oversee long term maintenance and asset management.						X	
7	Complete an updated Structural Facility Audit with consideration for a fully invasive investigation and engineering forensics (plumbing, HVAC, etc.). Designated Substance Surveys will be required to be completed for any buildings older than 1985 as part of this process.				✓			
8	Continue to monitor and apply for grants related to accessibility and energy efficiencies for all facility related needs.					O		

2019 Facilities Master Plan Recommendations		Term			Current Status			
		ST	MT	LT	C	OG	NC	NLR
9	Construct a new facility for the community of King City that includes, at minimum, the existing features of the King City Arena.				✓			
10	Decommission the King City Lions Arena once construction of a Township Wide Recreation Complex is complete.				✓			
11	Continue to operate the Nobleton Arena for the foreseeable future. An evaluation on future operations will be required when the facility reaches the end of its useful lifecycle.					0		
12	Construct a recreational pool as part of the planned Township wide recreation complex. Ensure the pool can accommodate lane swim and training for swim teams in addition to planned recreational, instructional and fitness based swimming programs.				✓			
13	While primary usage of an indoor pool should be aimed at serving King residents, ensure marketing and promotions target both residents and non-residents.					0		
14	Construct one NHL size ice surface to support the closure of the King City Lions Arena in conjunction with construction of the new Township wide recreation complex.				✓			
15	Consider a second NHL sized ice surface with the understanding that future consideration on the number of ices surfaces may be re-examined if ice usage declines				✓			
16	Include fitness equipment as a component within the facility without the addition of a full fitness centre.				✓			
17	Consider gymnasium spaces in the recreation centre or the provision of an alternative use space.				✓			

2019 Facilities Master Plan Recommendations		Term			Current Status			
		ST	MT	LT	C	OG	NC	NLR
18	Evaluate usage trends in conjunction with building condition reports and report back to Council with a strategic plan for community halls in 2019.				✓			
19	Examine options for alternative uses of historic buildings on site as part of future strategies.							X
20	Continue to use projections from 2014 King Township Libraries Facilities Master Plan, while ensuring opportunities for shared use facilities are explored during the community consultation and design phases					O		
21	Include the existing Ansnorveldt Library facility in the Community Halls Strategic Plan evaluation when reporting back to Council.				✓			
22	Evaluate opportunities for a future joint operations centre at 3665 King Road. Consideration should be given to undertaking a feasibility study in the near future to understand any potential constraints.				✓			
23	Evaluate options for surplus facilities and report back to Council with a strategic plan in 2019. Where applicable, explore opportunities to consolidate to create community hub/shared campus facilities to assist in the decrease of operating and maintenance cost similar to the model explored for the King City Library and King City Seniors Centre.				✓			
24	Any options regarding surplus facilities that includes retention for alternate uses should give consideration to a strategic marketing approach associated with increasing usage through existing or new users and the associated costs.				✓			

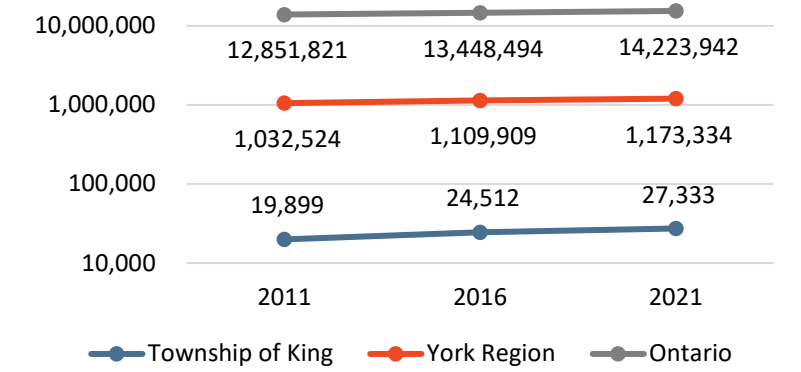
2019 Facilities Master Plan Recommendations		Term			Current Status			
		ST	MT	LT	C	OG	NC	NLR
25	Evaluate the challenges and opportunities associated with joint use facilities to determine opportunities for future endeavours (ex. Parks Depot and storage/community group uses or spaces).					O		
26	Hire a Recreation Coordinator to plan, monitor and implement all aquatic based programs no later than eight (8) months prior to the planned opening of the facility.				✓			
27	Evaluate the need for an additional Facility Booking and Event Coordinator in alignment with the opening of new facilities.				✓			

3 COMMUNITY PROFILE

3.1 Historic Population Growth

The Township of King is home to over 27,000 residents (Census 2021). Between 2011 and 2021, the population increased by 37%, demonstrating a steady annual population growth rate of about 2% over this period.

Exhibit 4. Historic Population Growth Comparison (2011-2021)



	2011	2021	Change, %
King Township	19,899	27,333	37%
York Region	1,032,524	1,173,334	14%
Ontario	12,851,821	14,223,942	11%

Source: Sierra, Statistics Canada Census Data 2016 and 2021.

While the Township of King is predominantly rural, 65% of the population reside in King City, Nobleton and Schomberg. Key observations related to the Township’s historic population growth include:

- Based on the 2024 growth forecast, rural areas represent 35% of the total population or 10,440 residents.
- King City is home to one third of the Township population (9,690 residents or 33%), followed by Nobleton (7,050 residents or 24%) and Schomberg (2,620 residents or 9%).
- The fastest growing areas are King City and Nobleton, followed by rural areas.

Exhibit 5. Township of King Population by Area (2024 Estimates)

	2024 (Estimates)	
	Population	% Share
King City	9,690	33%
Nobleton	7,050	24%
Schomberg	2,620	9%
Remaining Rural Areas	10,440	35%
King Township (Total Population)	29,800	100%

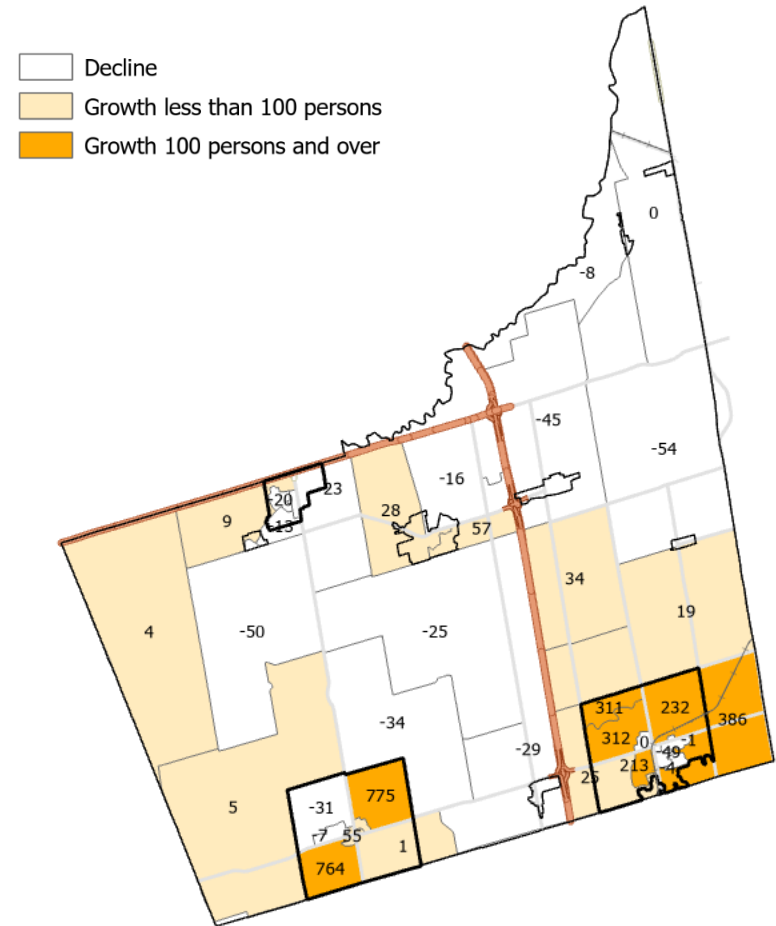
Note: These population numbers include Census undercount of 4.1% and differ from the above total population counts.

Source: Forecast by Watson & Associates Economists Ltd. Memo: Preliminary Phase 1 Growth Management Strategy and Employment Land Strategy Findings, July 30, 2024.

Between 2016 and 2021, the Township’s population growth was focused on King City and Nobleton, as shown in the adjacent exhibit. The population but did not change significantly or decrease in Schomberg and across the rural areas of the Township.

Two Dissemination Areas (DA) ³ in Nobleton increased significantly (an increase of over 1,500 persons in the south-west and north-east areas of the village). At the same time, many of the DAs in King City experienced growth, as well as the DA directly to the east.

Exhibit 6. Population Change by Dissemination Area, 2016 to 2021



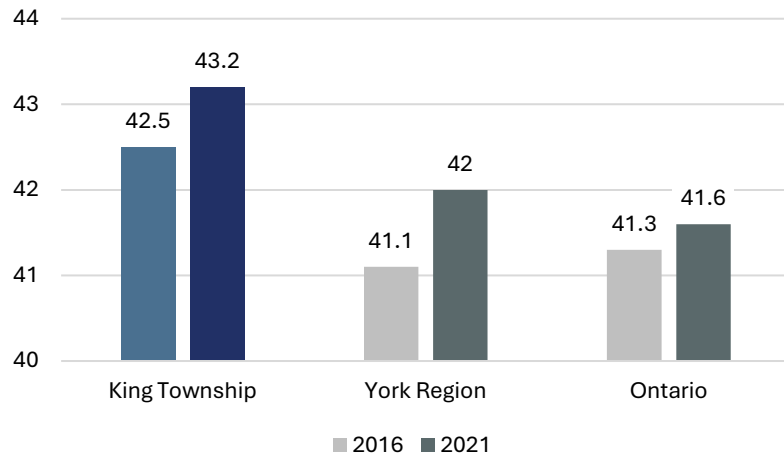
Source: Sierra, Statistics Canada Census Data 2021.

³ Note: Dissemination Area (DA) is defined by Statistics Canada as small area composed of one or more neighbouring dissemination blocks, with a population of 400 to 700 persons.

3.2 Age Profile

The Township’s age distribution profile aligns with that of York Region and Ontario, with the Township’s median age being 43 years, while the Region’s is 42 years, and the province’s is 41.6 years.

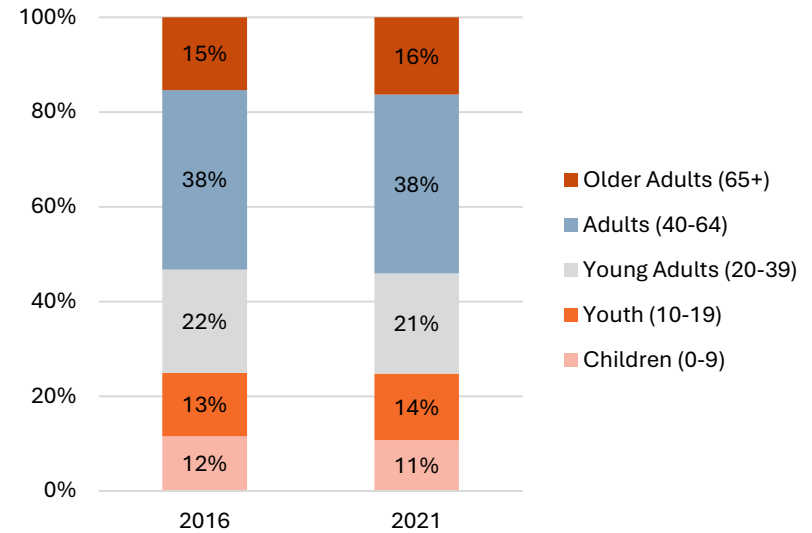
Exhibit 7. Median Age Comparison (2016-2021)



Source: Sierra, Statistics Canada Census Data 2021.

In 2021, 25% of the Township of King’s population were children or youth under 19 years of age. Adults over 40 years of age represented 54% of the population, including 16% older adults (65+) and 38% adults (40-64 years of age). Young adults (20-39 years of age) represented one fifth of the total population (21%). No significant changes were observed in these age cohorts between 2011 and 2021.

Exhibit 8. Age Distribution Comparison (2016, 2021)



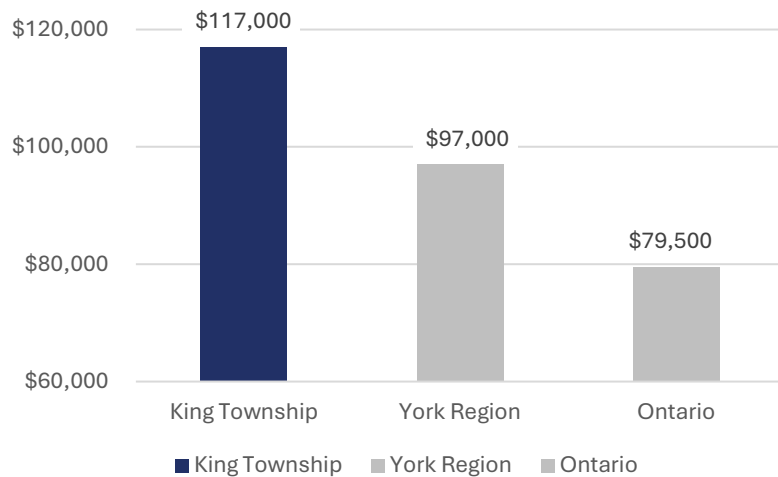
	2016 Pop.	% Share	2021 Pop.	% Share	Trend
Children (0-9)	2,830	12%	2,930	11%	Decreasing
Youth (10-19)	3,280	13%	3,835	14%	Increasing
Young Adults (20-39)	5,350	22%	5,795	21%	Stable
Adults (40-64)	9,290	38%	10,320	38%	Stable
Older Adults (65+)	3,760	15%	4,450	16%	Increasing
Total	24,510	100%	27,330	100%	

Source: Sierra, Statistics Canada Census Data 2021.

3.3 Income Profile

Based on the 2021 Census, the Township’s median income was higher than both the region and the province. Township of King has a total median disposable household income of \$117,000, while the region and the province’s average after tax income is under \$100,000.

Exhibit 11. Median Household Income After Tax, Comparison (in 2020)

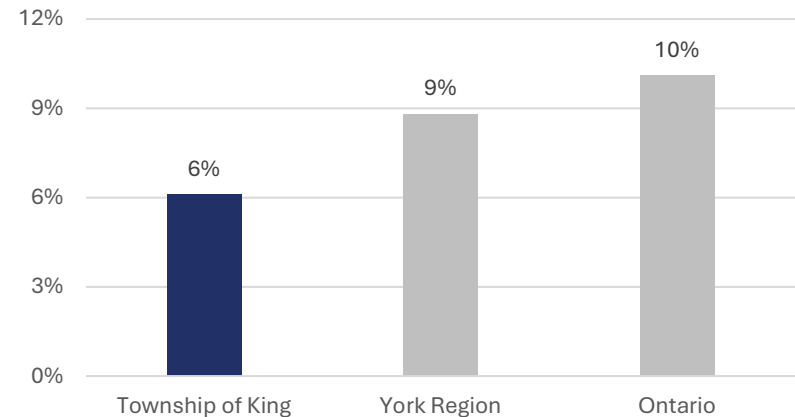


Source: Sierra, Statistics Canada Census Data 2021.

⁴ The Low-income measure, after tax, refers to a fixed percentage (50%) of median adjusted after-tax income of private households. The household after-tax income is adjusted by an equivalence scale to take economies of scale

In 2021, prevalence of the low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT)⁴ in the Township population was 6.1%, which is lower than that of York Region and the province (9% and 10% respectively).

Exhibit 12. Prevalence of Low-Income based on LIM-AT (%) Comparison (2021)



Sierra Planning and Management Data source: Statistics Canada Census 2021.

The geographic areas that have the highest proportions of households below the low-income measure threshold in 2021 were found in the rural north and north-east (Ansnorveldt) areas of the Township, as indicated by the orange shading on the exhibit below. These areas have LIM-AT prevalence of 10%-15% of households. DAs that have a slightly higher proportion that average are shown with yellow shading and mostly found in Rural King. Areas with a lower prevalence than the average LIM-AT

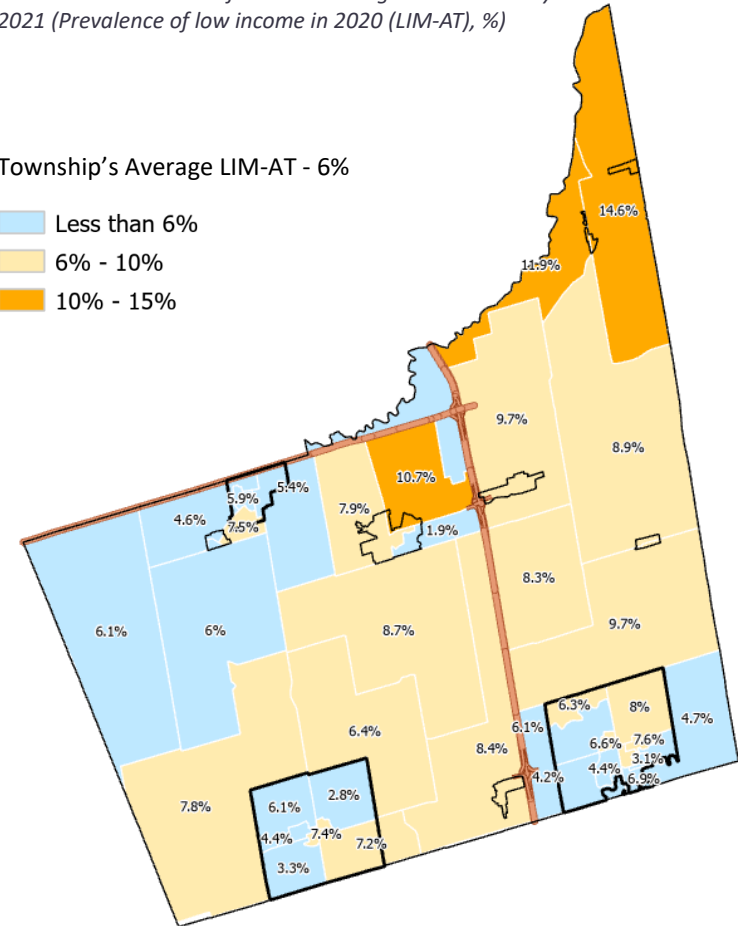
into account. This adjustment for different household sizes reflects the fact that a household's needs increase, but at a decreasing rate, as the number of members increases.

(shown with blue shading) are concentrated in the urban areas -of King City, Nobleton, and Schomberg, as well as the north-west areas of Rural King.

Exhibit 13. Prevalence of Residents living under LIM-AT by Dissemination Area, 2021 (Prevalence of low income in 2020 (LIM-AT), %)

Township's Average LIM-AT - 6%

- Less than 6%
- 6% - 10%
- 10% - 15%



Source: Sierra, Statistics Canada Census Data 2021.

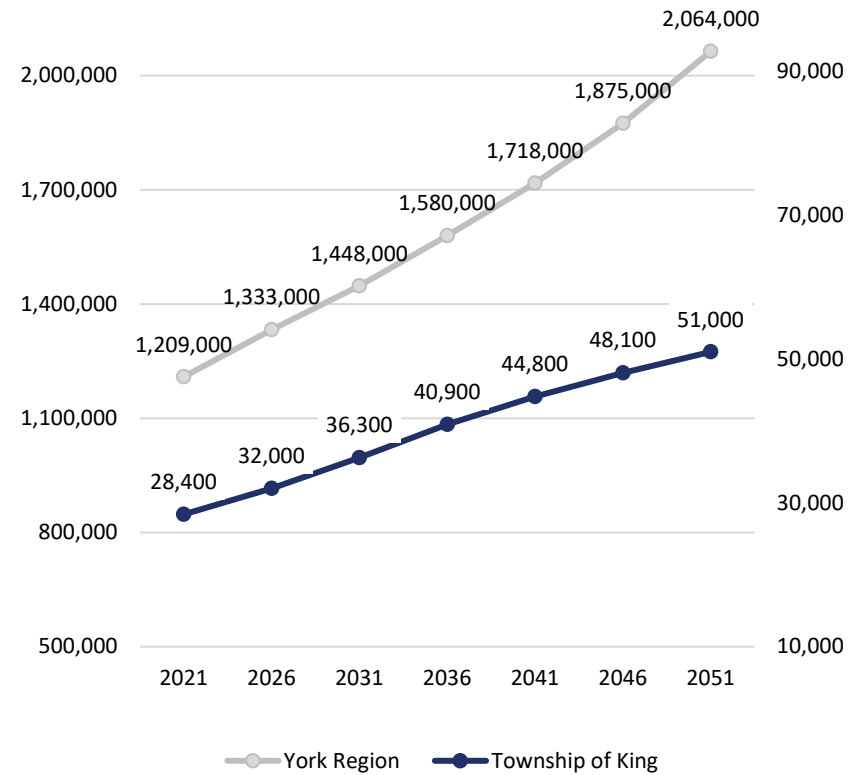
3.4 Projected Population Growth

Based on York Region’s 2024 growth forecast, both the region and King Township are projected to grow significantly. By 2051, regional population is forecast to reach 2.1 million residents (a 70% increase from its 2021 population). The Township’s population is forecast to nearly double (an 80% increase from its 2021 population).

The following summarizes the 2024 forecast for King Township:

- Township’s population is forecast to increase to 51,000 in 2051 from 28,400 in 2021.
- The Township is projected to increase by 8,390 units from 2021 to 2051.⁵

Exhibit 14. Projected Population Growth, 2021-2051



Sierra Planning and Management. Data Sources: Forecast by Watson & Associates Economists Ltd. Memo: Preliminary Phase 1 Growth Management Strategy and Employment Land Strategy Findings, July 30, 2024 and York Region Growth and Development Review 2024.

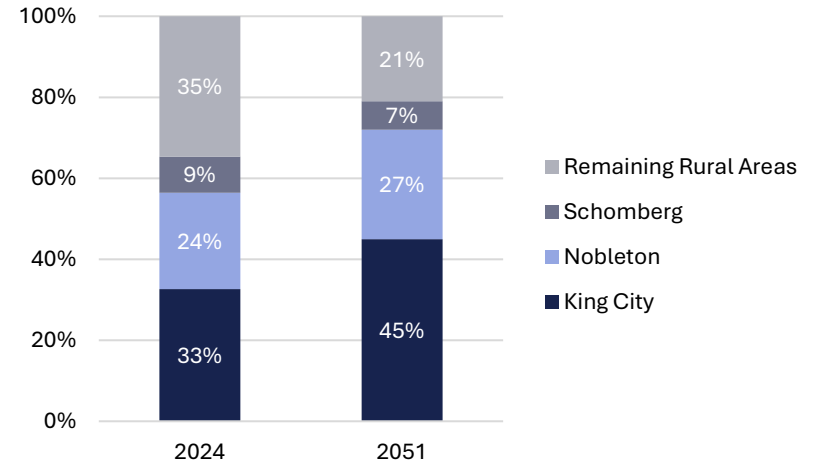
⁵ Source: Forecast by Watson & Associates Economists Ltd. Memo: Preliminary Phase 1 Growth Management Strategy and Employment Land Strategy Findings, July 30, 2024.

3.5 Areas to Accommodate Growth

All areas of the Township are projected to grow in the next 30 years. King City and Nobleton are expected to accommodate a significant proportion of the growth, remaining the fastest growing areas of the Township. Other observations include:

- Over the next three decades, King City’s population is forecast to grow by 140% and become home to nearly half (45%) of the Township’s total population.
- Nobleton is estimated to nearly double its population and comprise nearly one-third of the total population (27%) by 2051.
- Schomberg is expected to grow by 28%.
- The rural areas are expected to accommodate 4% of the projected growth. Growth forecasts for each community and the Township is shown in the exhibit below.

Exhibit 15. Township Population by Area: Share of Total Population in 2024 (Estimates) and 2051 (Projections)



	Population (Estimates)			2051
	2024	2051	Change, %	% Share of Total Population
King City	9,690	23,210	140%	45%
Nobleton	7,050	13,580	93%	27%
Rural King	10,440	10,860	4%	21%
Schomberg	2,620	3,350	28%	7%
King Township	29,800	51,000	71%	100%

Note: These population numbers differ from the above total population counts as they include Census undercount of 4.1%.

Sierra Planning and Management. Data Sources: Forecast by Watson & Associates Economists Ltd. Memo: Preliminary Phase 1 Growth Management Strategy and Employment Land Strategy Findings, July 30, 2024 and [York Region Growth and Development Review 2024](#).

The distribution of population growth is further summarised based on active development applications and forecast in the 2024 growth projections. Most of the residential growth (population and new units) is projected to take place in King City (+13,003 residents by 2051), followed by Nobleton (+6,274 residents). The following exhibits demonstrate distribution of projected housing and population growth.

Exhibit 16. Population & Housing Forecast by Community / Area, 2024 to 2051

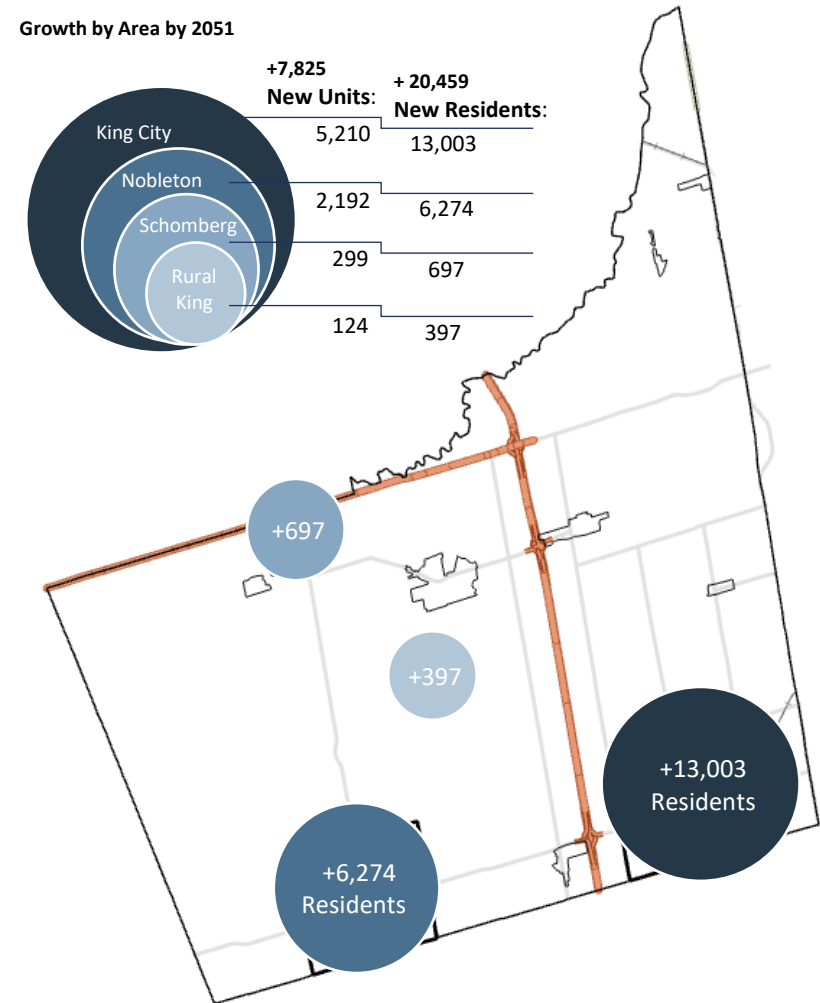
Development Location, 2024-2051	Total Residential Units	Single & Semi-Detached	Multi-ples	Apart ments	Net Population Increase
Nobleton	2,192	1,152	390	651	6,274
King City	5,210	1,315	1,293	2,602	13,003
Schomberg	299	39	89	171	697
Rural King	124	124	0	0	397
King Township	7,825	2,630	1,771	3,424	20,459

Exhibit 17. Population & Housing Forecast by Designation, 2024 to 2051

Development Location, 2024-2051	Total Residential Units	Single & Semi-Detached	Multi-ples	Apart ments	Net Population Increase
Township BUA*	3,880	139	763	2,978	8,102
Township DGA*	3,821	2,367	1,008	446	11,872
Township Rural Areas	124	124	0	0	397
King Township	7,825	2,630	1,771	3,424	20,459

Notes: *B.U.A. - Built-Up Area; D.G.A. - Designated Greenfield Area includes lands within settlement areas (excluding delineated built-up areas and rural settlements) that have been designated for development in the Official Plan and are required to accommodate forecast growth between 2024 and 2051.

Exhibit 18. Geographic Distribution of Residential Development and Population Growth, 2021-2051



Source: Sierra Planning and Management. Data Source: Forecast by Watson & Associates Economists Ltd. Memo: Preliminary Phase 1 Growth Management Strategy and Employment Land Strategy Findings, July 30, 2024.

4 COMMUNITY CENTRES & ARENAS

4.1 Supply

As of 2025, the Township offers three arena facilities located in King City (2), Nobleton (1) and Schomberg (1). Together these arenas feature four (4) NHL-sized ice surfaces and a curling ice surface. With the opening of the Zancor Centre, the ice surface at the King City Lions Arena (built in 1972 and renovated in 1997) has been decommissioned.

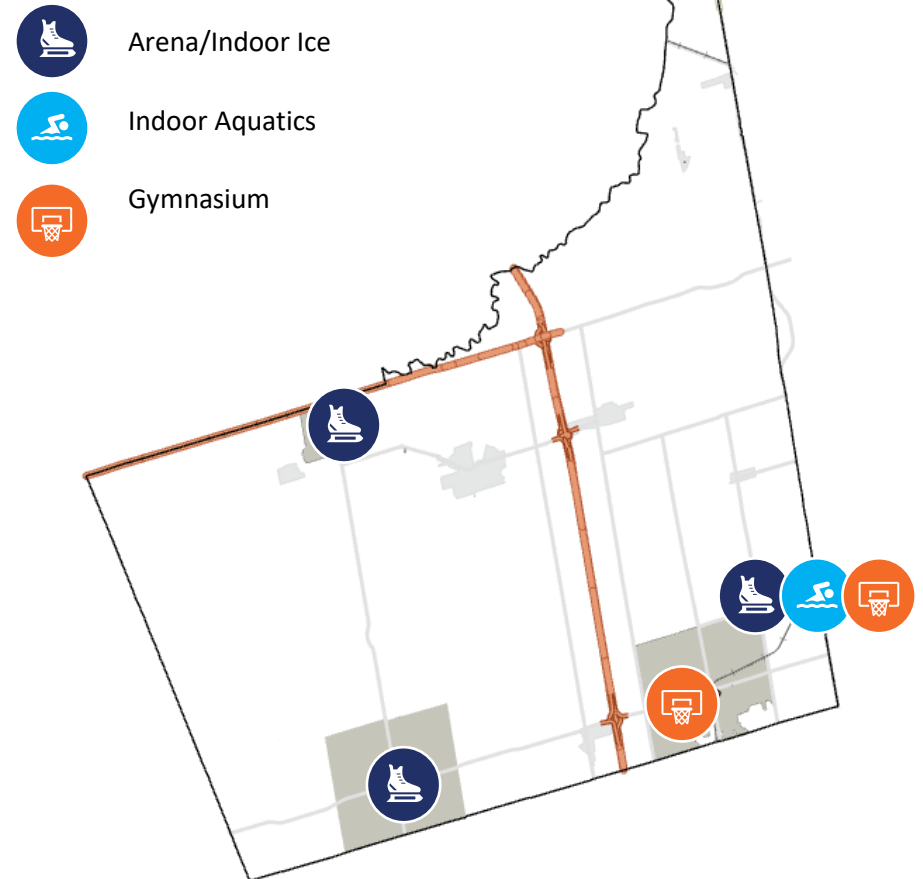
The newest multi-use facility – **Zancor Centre** – features two NHL-sized ice surfaces with spectator seating. Other amenities include an aquatic facility with a 6-lane lap pool and leisure pool, artificial turf fieldhouse with running track, gymnasium/athletic space, multi-use community space/meeting rooms, fitness centre; and universal washroom and changerooms.

The Zancor Centre is Canada’s first combined aquatics and ice community facility to achieve Zero Carbon Building Design Certification by the Canada Green Building Council. This contributes to the Township’s strategic priority for a Greener Future.

The **Dr. William Lacey Nobleton Community Centre and Arena** (Nobleton Arena) features an NHL-sized ice surface, multi-purpose room, dedicated seniors space, dedicated EarlyON space, and a meeting room. The facility was renovated in 2006, and additional investments have been made since including a new roof, new concrete pad, as well as washroom and lobby enhancements.

The **Trisan Centre** in Schomberg is home to one NHL-sized ice surface, a curling ice surface with 4 curling sheets, curling lounge, multi-purpose room, meeting room, lounge, and fitness centre.

Exhibit 19. Geographic Distribution of Community Centres and related Amenities



4.2 Standard of Provision

The following provision standards are assessed based on Township owned and operated facilities only. It is important to note that large scale indoor recreation facilities of this nature (arenas and pools in particular) are not only provided in the larger municipalities that neighbour King but are used by King residents regularly.

Arenas/Indoor Ice

With the recent opening of the twin-pad at the Zancor Centre, the Township now has four (4) operational NHL-sized ice pads, an increase of 1.0 ice pads to the supply. This additional pad was built with foresight to accommodate forecast population growth in the Township. This means that the current standard of provision is now 1 ice pad per 8,000 residents, which is a high level of provision. This will decrease over time as the population grows (assuming the ice supply remains constant). Prior to the opening of the twin-pad at Zancor Centre the provision standard was 1 ice pad per 10,667 residents. The implications of maintaining these standards are shown below for information only. Monitoring registrations and ice usage over time will be the best method to assess demand and future requirements.

The curling sheet is not included in the standard of provision as it is a dedicated use for curling purposes and is operated by the Curling Club.



Arena Provision	2026	2031	2036	2041	2046	2051
Population	32,000	36,300	40,900	44,800	48,100	51,000
Existing Standard	1 ice pad per 8,000 residents					
Municipal Needs	4.0	4.5	5.1	5.6	6.0	6.4
Existing Supply	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Surplus (Deficit)	-	(0.5)	(1.1)	(1.6)	(2.0)	(2.4)

Arena Provision	2026	2031	2036	2041	2046	2051
Population	32,000	36,300	40,900	44,800	48,100	51,000
Existing Standard	1 ice pad per 10,667 residents					
Municipal Needs	3.0	3.4	3.8	4.2	4.5	4.8
Existing Supply	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Surplus (Deficit)	1.0	0.6	0.2	(0.2)	(0.5)	(0.8)

This level of provision is high when compared to an observed standard for similar-sized Ontario communities, which are often in the range of 1 ice pad per 12,000 to 18,000 residents. A selection of comparable neighbouring communities and the ice related standard of provision is provided below.

Exhibit 20. Indoor Ice Pads: Standard of Provision Comparison

Municipality	2021 Population	Ice Pads	Provision Standard
Whitchurch-Stouffville	49,864	4	12,466
Bradford West Gwillimbury	42,880	3	14,293
East Gwillimbury	34,637	2	17,319

Assessment on a participation-based standard is often more appropriate, as it gives an indication of the confirmed number of participants in indoor ice activities and sports that regularly use the facilities. Through engagement with the user groups the following registered participants were reported for ice groups:

Ice User Group	Registered Participants
King Rebellion (Junior A)	17 (est.)
Schomberg Cougars	50
KC Skating Club	150
Nobleton Skating Club	200
KT Minor Hockey	550
Central York Girls Hockey	1,000
Total	1,967

Based on the total registered participants in the 2024/2025 season, the Township is now supplying 1 ice pad per 491 total registered participants. This is a good level of provision when considering total registered participants. Participation based standards are often in the range of 1 pad per 450 youth registrants to 700 total registrants. Prior to the opening of the Zancor Centre, which brought another ice pad online, the Township was supplying ice at a ratio of 1 ice pad per 655 total registered participants.

Arena Provision	2026	2031	2036	2041	2046	2051
Registered Participants	1,967	2,231	2,514	2,754	2,957	3,135
Existing Standard	1 per 500 total registered participants					
Municipal Needs	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.5	5.9	6.3
Existing Supply	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Surplus (Deficit)	-	(0.5)	(1.0)	(1.5)	(1.9)	(2.3)

The introduction of open borders policies in minor hockey in Ontario presents both opportunities and challenges for local organizations. On the positive side, associations may benefit from a larger pool of players, increased competition, and the ability to attract families seeking strong development programs or modern facilities. This can enhance the overall calibre of play and create new opportunities for growth. On the other hand, smaller organizations may struggle with player retention as families opt for larger or more prestigious programs, leading to financial pressures, reduced volunteer bases, and potential difficulties in fielding competitive teams. The policy ultimately shifts the landscape toward greater choice for families but also heightens the need for local associations to differentiate themselves and adapt strategically.

Indoor Aquatics

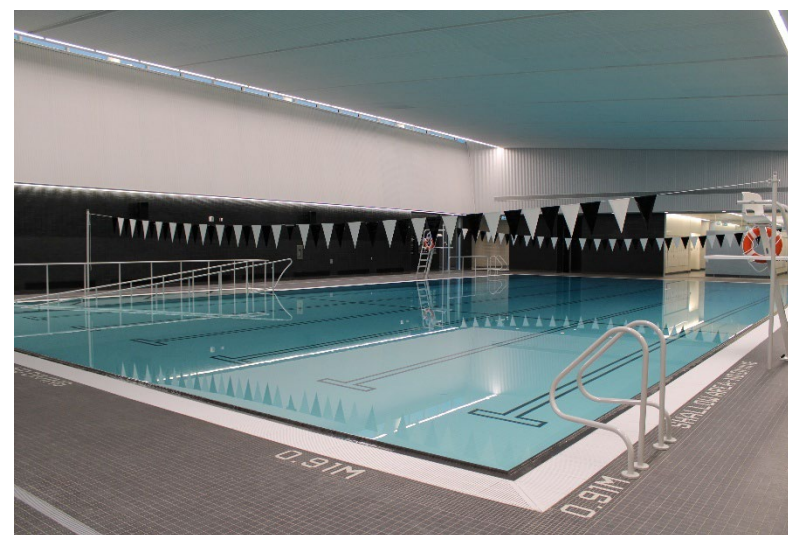
With the opening of the Zancor Centre, indoor aquatics are now provided in King at a ratio of 1 facility per 32,000 residents, growing to 1 per 40,900 by 2036.

Pool Provision	2026	2031	2036	2041	2046	2051
Population	32,000	36,300	40,900	44,800	48,100	51,000
Existing Standard	1 indoor pool per 32,000 residents					
Municipal Needs	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6
Existing Supply	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Surplus (Deficit)	-	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.6)

This level of provision is similar when compared to an observed standard for similar-sized Ontario communities, which are in the range of 1 indoor aquatic facility per 35,000 to 50,000 residents. A selection of comparable neighbouring communities and the aquatic related standard of provision is provided below.

Exhibit 21. Indoor Aquatics: Standard of Provision Comparison

Municipality	2021 Population	Indoor Aquatics	Provision Standard
Whitchurch-Stouffville	49,864	1	49,864
Bradford West Gwillimbury	42,880	1	42,880
East Gwillimbury	34,637	1	34,637



Gymnasiums

The Township’s two gymnasiums, located at the Zancor Centre and the Municipal Centre are 40’ by 80’ in size, similar to that of a single gymnasium. For the purposes of analysis, each gymnasium is counted as 0.5 gymnasiums, as neither are standard municipal double gymnasiums. This results in a standard of provision of 1 gymnasium per 32,000 residents.

Where gymnasiums are provided municipally, the provision standard can be anywhere in the range of 1 double gymnasium per 20,000 to 50,000 residents. The standard of provision for gymnasiums is highly dependent on the availability of school gymnasiums for use by the public and/or municipality. The Township books time at public and private school gyms to provide direct programs.

Gymnasia Provision	2026	2031	2036	2041	2046	2051
Population	32,000	36,300	40,900	44,800	48,100	51,000
Existing Standard	1 gymnasium per 32,000 residents					
Municipal Needs	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6
Existing Supply	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Surplus (Deficit)	-	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.6)

This level of provision is in line with observed standards for similar-sized Ontario communities, which are in the range of 1 gymnasium per 17,000 to 43,000 residents. A selection of comparable neighbouring communities and the gymnasium related standard of provision is provided below.

Exhibit 22. Gymnasiums: Standard of Provision Comparison

Municipality	2021 Population	Gymnasium	Provision Standard
Whitchurch-Stouffville	49,864	2	24,932
Bradford West Gwillimbury	42,880	1	42,880
East Gwillimbury	34,637	2	17,319



4.3 Utilization

Arenas/Indoor Ice

Utilization data was provided by the Township for 2019, 2023 and 2024⁶. Data for the 2017/18 season was obtained from the 2019 Facilities Master Plan.

Assumptions related to the operation of ice pads include the following:

- Prime time weekday is defined as 4pm to 11pm, Monday to Friday;
- Prime time weekend is defined as 6am to 11pm, Saturday and Sunday;
- Daytime is 6am to 4pm Monday to Friday;
- Nobleton and King Arenas are operational 28 weeks of the year (assumes closures for holidays and winter break), while Trisan Centre ice pad operates year-round⁷; and
- Trisan Centre Curling pad operates 21 weeks of the year.

For the purposes of analysis, ice usage at the King City Arena has been included even though the facility no longer provides ice. It is assumed that all users of the ice at this facility are now using the Zancor Centre ice.

The Zancor Centre was recently opened January 26, 2025, and is therefore not included in the utilization analysis. Use of the ice pads at the Zancor Centre should be monitored by the Township over the course of the Plan.

All three arena ice surfaces analyzed demonstrate significant level of utilization during the week (prime-time hours) with fewer hours utilized during the weekend prime-time hours (as the following exhibits show). Similar trends were identified in the 2019 Facilities Services Plan, which recommended developing a marketing strategy for disposition of returned and unused ice and a strategy for potential alternative programming in facilities.

⁶ 2018 data is excluded from the analysis as the Township switched to a new booking system that year and utilization data is therefore incomplete. Booking data for 2020-2022 is also excluded due to facility closures as a result of the Pandemic.

⁷ In 2025, the operation of spring/summer ice has moved from Trisan Centre to Zancor Centre.

Exhibit 23. Arenas: Utilization Comparison

King City Arena

Time Slot	Available Hours	2017/18 Usage	% of Use	2019 Usage	% of Use	2023 Usage	% of Use	2024 Usage	% of Use
Prime Time Weekday	980	949	97%	959	98%	883	90%	855	87%
Prime Time Weekend	952	624	66%	654	69%	672	71%	586	62%
Daytime Use	1400	515	37%	476	34%	275	20%	264	19%

Nobleton Arena

Time Slot	Available Hours	2017/18 Usage	% of Use	2019 Usage	% of Use	2023 Usage	% of Use	2024 Usage	% of Use
Prime Time Weekday	980	923	94%	896	91%	640	65%	948	97%
Prime Time Weekend	952	713	75%	700	74%	515	54%	705	74%
Daytime Use	1400	405	29%	275	20%	109	8%	210	15%

Trisan Centre: Year-Round

Time Slot	Available Hours	2019 Usage	% of Use	2023 Usage	% of Use	2024 Usage	% of Use
Prime Time Weekday	1645	1378	84%	1278	78%	1440	88%
Prime Time Weekend	1598	818	51%	966	60%	1080	68%
Daytime Use	2350	726	31%	520	22%	739	31%

Trisan Centre - Curling (Avg. / Sheet)

Time Slot	Available Hours	2017/18 Avg. Usage	% of Use	2019 Avg. Usage	% of Use	2023 Avg. Usage	% of Use	2024 Avg. Usage	% of Use
Prime Time Weekday	735	521	71%	550	75%	457	62%	512	70%
Prime Time Weekend	714	159	22%	430	60%	131	18%	135	19%
Daytime Use	667	not incl.	-	307	46%	150	22%	211	32%

Source: SPM based on Township of King 2019 Facilities Master Plan and booking data, 2019, 2023, 2024.

Indoor Aquatics

Pool utilization is often assessed on a person visits per annum basis – For clarity, “person visits per annum”, also referred to as “swims”, is defined as the number of times per year that the pool is used measured in terms of the visits by all users combined, including repeat visits. It is therefore a measure of how often the pool is used and is not a measure of the number of people who use an aquatic centre. Each person could visit once, twice or many times in a calendar year and it is the total number of such visits that is the metric of observed demand. As an example: a class of 10 persons enrolled in a swim lesson program that is comprised of 10 weekly sessions, would count as 100 person visits.

With the aquatic facility at the Zancor Centre having recently opened January 26, 2025, there are no utilization statistics available for use of the pool; however, this will need to be closely monitored by the Township over time.

Gymnasiums

While the Zancor Centre has recently opened, there is no utilization data available, but will need to be monitored to understand the demand, utilization data for the Municipal Centre gymnasium, which opened in 2018, was provided by the Township for 2019, 2023 and 2024.

Assumptions related to the operation of the gymnasiums include the following:

- Prime time weekday is defined as 4pm to 9pm, Monday to Friday;
- Prime time weekend is defined as 9am to 9pm, Saturday and Sunday;
- Daytime is 9am to 4pm Monday to Friday;
- Gyms are operational for 48 weeks of the year (assumes closures for holidays and winter break).

It is apparent that this facility is used mostly during weekday prime time hours. This has remained consistent since 2019. Weekend usage is the lowest in terms of hours booked.

Exhibit 24. Gymnasium: Utilization Comparison

Time Slot	Available Hours	2019 Usage	% of Use	2023 Usage	% of Use	2024 Usage (YTD)	% of Use
Prime Time Weekday	1,200	344	29%	553	46%	619	52%
Prime Time Weekend	1,152	108	9%	73	6%	153	13%
Daytime Use	1,680	528	31%	736	44%	367	22%

Source: SPM based on Township of King 2019 Facilities Master Plan and booking data, 2019, 2023, 2024.

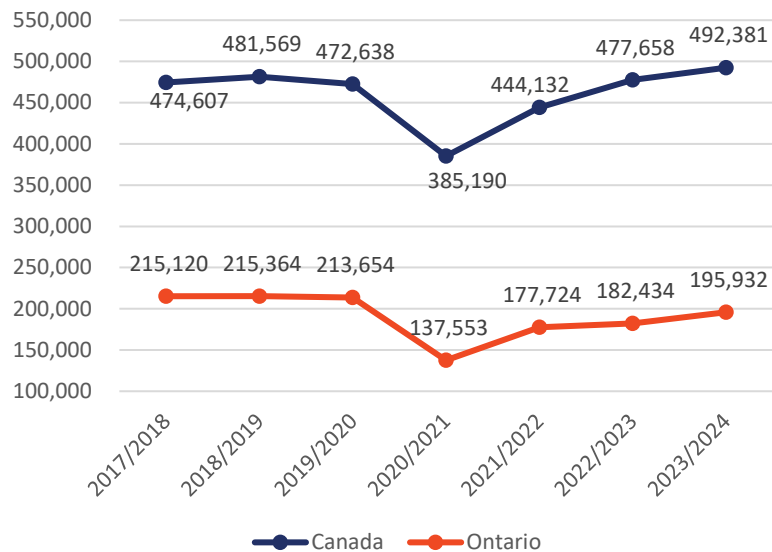
4.4 Participation Trends

Ice Hockey

Prior to the Pandemic, youth participation in ice hockey has been declining over the past decade across the country. Hockey Canada has generally seen declining youth registrations (ages 5 to 20) since the 2008/09 season, which had over 528,000 youth registrants nationally. Post-Pandemic, registration rates have generally rebounded to what they were before the Pandemic.

In Ontario however, youth hockey registrations have not rebounded quite to pre-Pandemic levels, however it has increased in the years since.

Exhibit 25. Total Youth Registrations in Hockey Canada (Age 5 to 20), 2017/18 to 2023/24

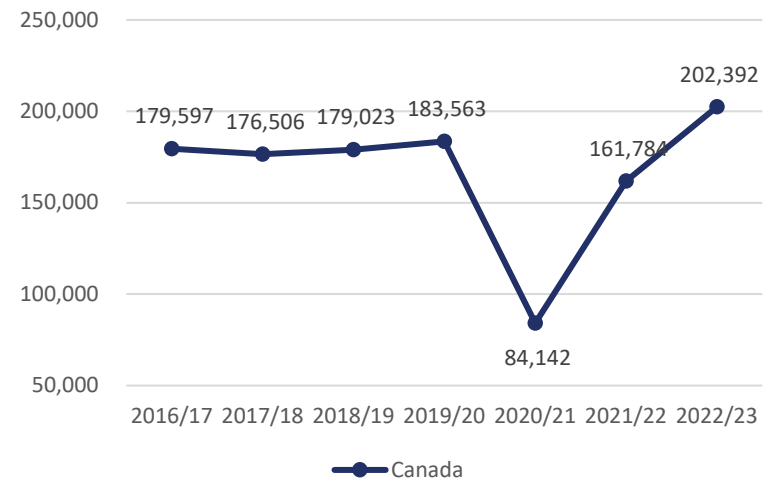


Source: SPM based on Hockey Canada Annual Reports.

Ice Skating

Between 2016/17 and 2019/20, total registrations in figure skating remained steady from a national perspective. The sport has seen a significant rebound post-Pandemic, surpassing total registrations over the past several years. While data specific for Ontario is not available at this time, local registration levels are often highly dependent on the volunteer base and level of involvement to promote the sport within the community and therefore, can fluctuate.

Exhibit 26. Total Registrations in Skate Canada, 2016/17 to 2022/23

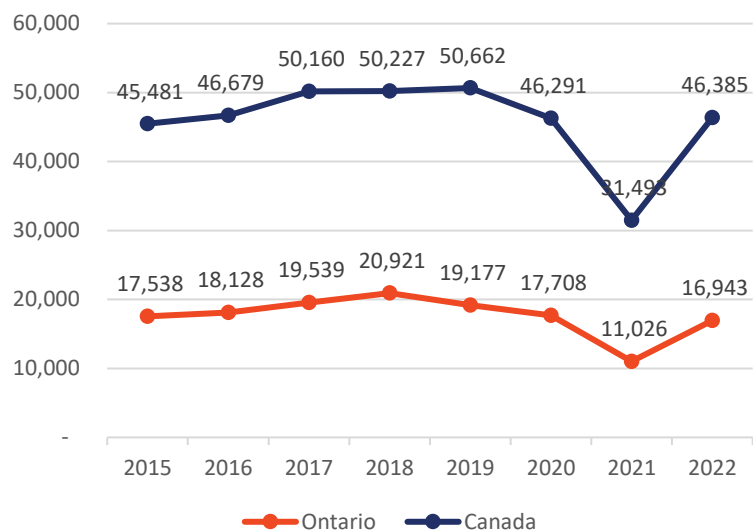


Source: SPM based on Skate Canada Annual Reports.

Swimming

Prior to the Pandemic (2019), participation in swimming in Ontario and across Canada had been steadily increasing since 2015. With the closure of public facilities, including pools, the Pandemic had a negative impact on participation in the sport during the 2020 and 2021 seasons. In 2022, Ontario was approaching its pre-Pandemic number of registered swimmers.

Exhibit 27: Total Registrations in Swimming Canada, 2015 to 2022



Source: SPM based on Swim Canada Annual Reports.

4.5 Condition

The **Zancor Centre** construction was completed in late 2024 and the centre opened on January 26, 2025. The facility is assumed to be in excellent condition.

The **Trisan Centre** was built in 2010/2011 and the overall building condition is assessed as good. By 2031-2033, roofing, foundation repair and other improvements will require over \$3.2 million of capital investment.

The **Nobleton Arena** (built in 1976) is reaching the end of its useful lifecycle. The 2006 expansion project and full slab replacement undertaken around 2015, in conjunction with current and future maintenance plans, have extended the overall building's lifecycle. The capital budget indicates over \$1 million in improvements were undertaken in 2023, while the BCA estimates the need for over \$2.5 million investment by 2033. The overall building condition is assessed as fair. The primary issues include HVAC systems, roofing, structural and mechanical.

The **King City Arena** building (built in 1972) has reached the end of its useful lifecycle. Based on the most recent Building Condition Assessment (BCA), more than \$3 million investment in capital improvements will be required by 2033 to maintain the facility in a state of good repair. The primary issues include roofing, structural and mechanical.

The most recent assessment and capital project details are summarized in the following exhibits.

Exhibit 28. Community Centres: Major Investment Projects (next 10 years)

Facility	Major Investment Projects (next 10 years)
Trisan Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace PVC/TPO roof systems, acoustic ceiling tiles, fan coil units, asphalt paving, and others (2031, \$2,916,209) Repair foundations, floor slabs, exterior masonry and interior masonry (2033, \$318,887)
Nobleton Arena	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace ice compressors (2026, \$222,000) Replace staircases, arena electrical panels (2028, \$540,200) Replace doors and windows, carpet flooring, concrete floors, VCT flooring, arena furnace, asphalt paving (2030, \$1,240,166) Replace arena air handling unit (2031, \$222,000) Repair foundations, concrete floors, exterior masonry, interior masonry, and replace ice rink distribution pumps (2033, \$329,522)
King City Arena	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace ice condensers, pumps, cooling towers, flat roof assembly, vinyl and ceramic flooring (2024, \$846,232) Replace windows, interior doors, acoustic ceiling tiles, ice rink core slab, ice rink controllers, repave parking area (2028, \$1,969,880) Repair foundation and interior wall finish repairs, replace primary and secondary electrical distribution (2033, \$191,899)

Exhibit 29. Community Centres & Arenas: Facility Condition Index and 10 year Forecast

Facility	Year Built	Reno/Upgrades	GFA (sq. ft)	Future FCI (10 yrs if no investment)	Total 10-Year Forecast	Cost/GFA
King City Arena	1972	1998	37,053	16.5%	\$ 3,234,009	\$ 87.28
Nobleton Arena	1977	2006	49,710	12.1%	\$ 3,021,982	\$ 60.79
Trisan Centre	2011	-	86,471	4.6%	\$ 3,304,360	\$ 38.21
Total			173,234		\$ 9,560,351	\$ 55.19

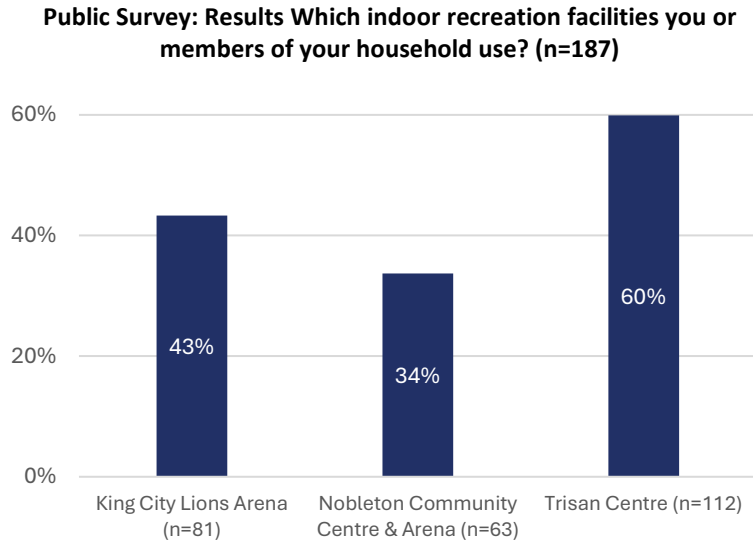
Notes: 1. As a new facility, a BCA has not been conducted for the Zancor Centre.
 2. The total 10-Year forecast in this report does not include costs under \$10,000, which the added value of could be significant for some projects.

	0-5%	Good Condition
	5-10%	Fair Condition
	10-30%	Poor Condition
	>30%	Critical Condition

Source: SPM based on Township of King Building Condition Assessments, 2024.

4.6 What We Heard

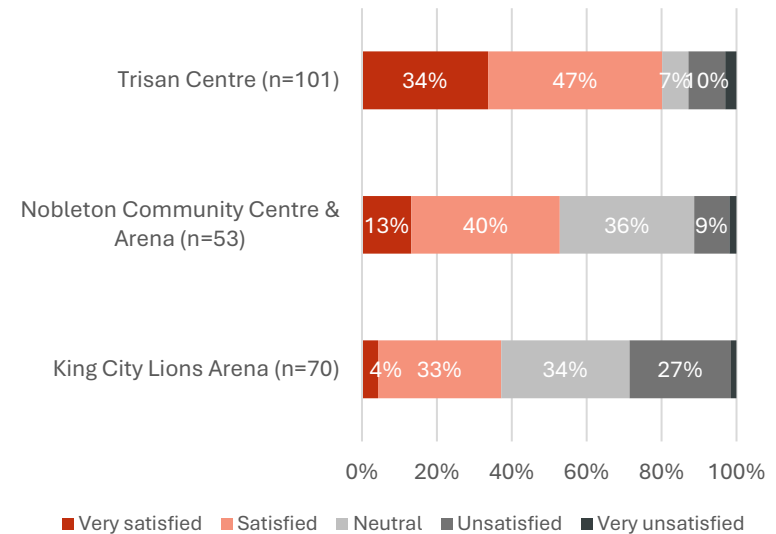
Most survey participants (80%, 199 responses) use indoor facilities, including Trisan Centre (112 responses), King City Lions Arena⁸ (81 responses) and Nobleton Community Centre & Arena (63 responses.)



Survey participants are generally satisfied with the arenas. Most responses for Trisan Centre (81% of 101 responses) show that these users are satisfied with the facility. Fewer respondents are satisfied with Nobleton Arena and King City Lions Arena – 53% and 47%, respectively.

⁸ Note that at the time of the public survey, the King City Lions Arena was still operational.

Public Survey Results: Level of Satisfaction with Arenas



Suggestions include better maintenance of all indoor facilities. Overall cleanliness needs to be improved at all arenas. Suggested updates included larger changerooms and showers and improved and better maintained kitchens.

More specifically, the Nobleton Arena and King City Lions Arena require updates, including improved air conditioning and heating, better lighting, change room updates, and general improvements to make the facilities more inviting. More seating is needed at the

King City Lions Arena and Trisan Centre, larger lounge/lobby areas at the Nobleton Arena.

Several respondents commented that the Trisan Centre was getting too small for the growing community. The Trisan centre needs to be better maintained and cleaned. The fitness equipment should be updated, the change rooms should be updated and better maintained clean, better air conditioning (in the summer).

The eight groups that use the arenas regularly (including hockey and skating clubs) shared their level of satisfaction with arenas and indicated specific needs. The groups (6 out of 10) are generally satisfied with the arenas, with 3 groups less satisfied.

In general, comments and suggestions for improvements at community centres and arenas included:

- Several groups commented that the Nobleton Arena is well maintained – both ice and the building. Suggested updates: upstairs bathrooms and kitchen (update electrical systems / breakers in the kitchen) and a new elevator.
- A lack of spectator seating at the Zancor Centre ice pads was identified as a problem, with many citing it inhibits tournament and competition hosting capabilities. Limited seating in other areas of the facility (e.g., court, field, pool, lobby) was also identified as an issue.
- Improved maintenance and care for all facilities, with several groups noted the need for better maintenance at the Trisan Centre. Suggestions include better quality of ice and maintenance of change rooms and washrooms.

- Food/ beverage dining option would be welcomed.
- Adequate rooms/space to accommodate meetings, summer camps, etc. that are accessible.
- Office space for user groups.

Through engagement activities, the need for at least one more ice surface to be open year-around was articulated. Currently King hockey teams must play in the surrounding municipalities in the summer and pay more for the use of out of township facilities.

Many respondents noted that additional indoor space is needed. Specifically, additional older adult focused areas within community centers.

4.7 Implications & Recommendations

This Master Plan addresses Township of King recreation facilities but recognizes that arenas and aquatic facilities and other major community recreation facilities are part of a much broader regional network of assets.

The 2019 Master Plan called for the development of an additional ice pad, now implemented at the Zancor Centre. The Township was experiencing high levels of ice usage in 2024, prior to the opening of Zancor Centre (+1 net new ice pad). With an additional ice pad now in operation, usage rates are anticipated to decrease across the facilities, unless there is a significant amount of previously unmet demand.

Demand for ice is most meaningfully monitored in terms of participation rates, specifically the total number of registered participants in groups that use the Township's ice pads. Prior to the opening of the Zancor Centre, the participation-based

standard of provision was on the lower end of the typical range (1 ice pad per 655 total registered participants), however, there was available capacity to accommodate additional usage during prime time (on weekends in particular). With the opening of Zancor Centre, this standard jumped to 1 ice pad per 491 total registered participants. The Township will need to continue to actively monitor the usage and demand for ice over the Plan period. Tracking participation in terms of total registered participants in ice-based groups, in conjunction with utilization, is the most appropriate method to monitor this.

Engagement activities highlighted the importance of summer ice within the community. The Township should assess the costs and benefits of delivering summer ice in King and Schomberg (where summer ice was previously offered) to determine a practical approach. If summer ice is determined to not be viable in Schomberg, the Township should investigate ways in which the Trisan Centre could be used for alternative recreation activities during the summer months.

As it relates to the aquatic facility and gymnasias in King, the existing supply is adequate to serve future populations (next 20 years). However, as the Township urbanizes, the level of service is going to need to be reassessed to recognize that some services are on a Township-wide basis and cannot be replicated in each community.

Replacements will need to take into account creating a service district for the Township as a whole instead of service districts for each individual community, creating operating and capital efficiencies related to scale, with the potential to meet Township climate change goals.

Recommendations:

- 1. Closely monitor participation and usage of all 4 ice pads to generally maintain the participation standard over the Plan period. The need for additional ice should be investigated if participation rates reach levels beyond those experienced prior to the opening of Zancor Centre and if the Township is committed to maintaining a reasonable participation-based standard.**
- 2. Maintain and continue to invest in Zancor Centre and Trisan Centre, undertake incremental amenity upgrades to improve the user experience.**
- 3. Continue to operate the Nobleton Arena for the foreseeable future. An evaluation on future operations will be required when the facility reaches the end of its useful lifecycle.**
- 4. Undertake a detailed assessment of the demand for and cost to deliver summer ice at Zancor Centre and Trisan Centre and develop a viable approach to summer ice in terms of user access, fees charged, cost to the Township, and alignment with other corporate policies (i.e., Climate Change initiatives).**
- 5. Examine alternative for capacity absorption of curling surface when club activities are not operating (i.e. private rentals), particularly daytime and weekends.**
- 6. Consider ways to activate the Trisan Centre in the summer for non-ice activities (if summer ice is determined to not be feasible).**

5 COMMUNITY HALLS

5.1 Supply

The Township is home to three standalone community halls/event spaces – Nobleton Community Hall, Schomberg Community Hall, and the Pottageville Pavilion. These facilities are further described below.

In addition, there are meeting space available at the arenas (as detailed in Section 4) and the three public library branches - King City, Schomberg, and Nobleton. Library facilities are described in further detail in Section 7 of this report.

The Nobleton Community Hall (built in 1936) offers two large halls (upstairs and downstairs) for events, parties and workshops. Each hall can accommodate up to 80 people. Both halls include kitchens.

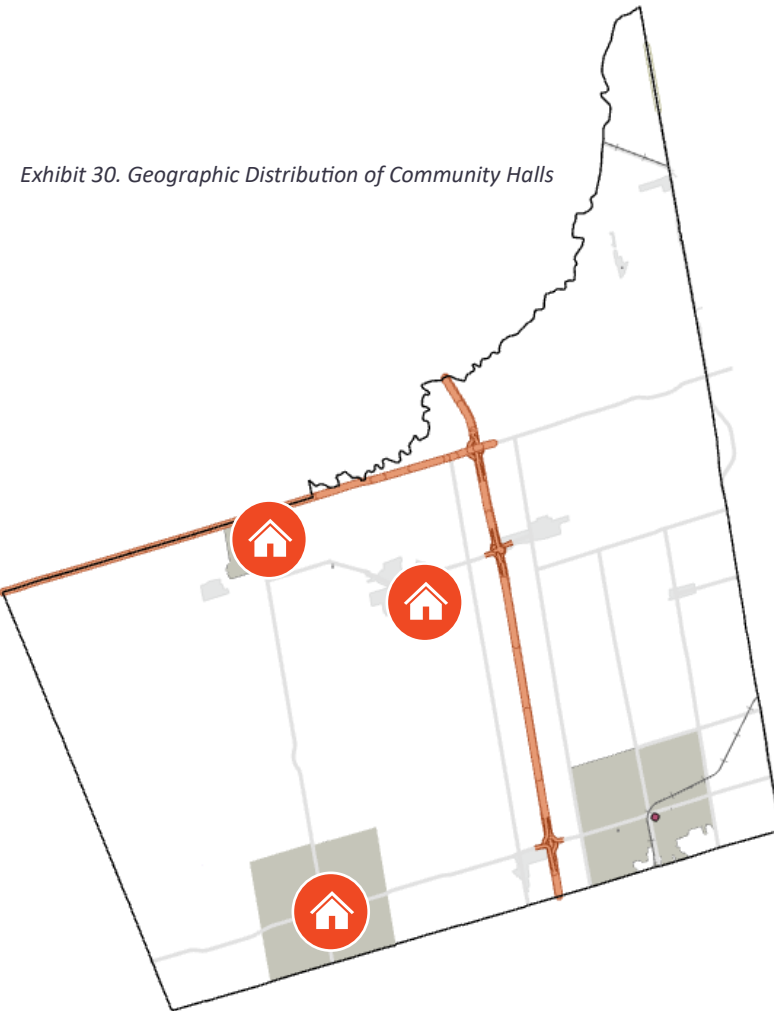
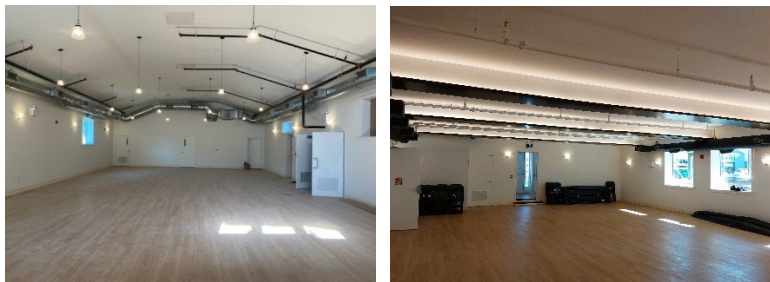


Exhibit 30. Geographic Distribution of Community Halls

The **Schomberg Community Hall** (built in 1907) underwent a major renovation in 2022-2023 to create an energy-efficient and fully accessible (designed to meet AODA standards) community space.



The recently renovated **Pottageville Pavilion** (built in 1970), located in Pottageville Community Park, is open from May to October for events/parties of up to 50 people.



5.2 Standard of Provision

The Township offers three standalone community halls in Nobleton, Schomberg and Pottageville. Across the Township, residents also have access to community space within schools, through Community Use of Schools policies.

In King City, there are several spaces for the community to use including King Heritage and Cultural Centre, Laskay Hall, the Museum, King City Library. These facilities are discussed in the cultural facilities and library sections below.

There are no meaningful population-based standards of provision for community halls as these facilities are often historical in nature.

5.3 Utilization

The community centres and halls are available for rent and are used for and by community groups, citizens, organizations, as well as for programming efforts. Utilization of the community halls varies across the assets. In 2024, many of these facilities have experienced significant increases (more than double) in their utilization (hours booked) since 2016. It should be noted however, some of the numbers are more difficult to compare directly as bookings were previously conducted through other providers rather than the Township.

Pottageville Pavillion and Schomberg Community Hall have both seen an increase in usage since being renovated. In 2023 and 2024 the Pottageville Pavillion was booked regularly by the King Township Food Bank. Nobleton Community Hall has not seen significant increase although it should be noted that the upstairs

has been subject to long term or exclusive lease agreements throughout the monitoring period.

Exhibit 31. Community Halls: Utilization Comparison

Facility	2016 Usage	2017 Usage	2019 Usage	2023 Usage	2024 Usage
Pottageville Pavilion	277	283	274	1138	1063
Kettleby-Pottageville Lions Hall	903	647	583	Facility Closed	
Nobleton Community Hall (Downstairs Only)	448	111	317	79	n/a
Nobleton Community Hall (Full Site)	n/a	n/a	n/a	265	287
Schomberg Community Hall (Full Site)	1044	1104	n/a	1546	3254

Note: Bookings for the Schomberg Community Hall was not done through the Township in 2019. There is no data for the Schomberg Community Hall from 2019-2021 due to construction.

Source: SPM based on Township of King 2019 Facilities Master Plan and booking data, 2019, 2023, 2024.

5.4 Condition

The Nobleton Community Hall (built in 1936) overall condition is evaluated as fair to poor if no further investment is made. Future major capital improvements include interior staircase renovation and upgrades to windows/doors and flooring in 2029-2030. Note that these costs do not include project management, contingency, accessibility or climate change initiatives.

Schomberg Community Hall (built in 1907) was renovated in 2022-2023. Improvements included interior renovation, energy efficiency and accessibility improvements, including installing a convenience ramp adjacent to washroom corridor. Future major capital improvements include siding replacement in 2025 and interior staircase renovation and upgrades to windows/doors and flooring in 2030.

The Pottageville Pavilion was renovated in 2022, requires no major repairs over the next 10 years and will remain in good condition.

Exhibit 33. Community Halls: Major Investment Projects (next 10 years)

Facility	Major Investment Projects (next 10 years)
Nobleton Community Hall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace interior staircase and terrazzo flooring (2029, \$290,376) Replace doors, washroom upgrades, vinyl flooring (2030, \$88,800)
Schomberg Community Hall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace wood siding (2025, \$81,400) Replace wood staircase, exterior windows (2030, \$72,816)
Pottageville Pavilion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No major investment required over next 10 years

Exhibit 32. Community Centres and Halls: Facility Condition Index and 10 year Forecast

Facility	Year Built	Reno/Upgrades	GFA (sq. ft)	Future FCI (10 yrs if no investment)	Total 10-Year Forecast	Cost/GFA
Nobleton Community Hall	1936		4,820	15.6%	\$ 546,090	\$ 113.30
Schomberg Community Hall	1907	2022/23	7,133	6.9%	\$ 181,009	\$ 25.38
Pottageville Pavilion	1970	2022	1,221	0.6%	\$ 9,872	\$ 8.09
Total			13,174		\$ 546,090	\$ 41.45

Note: The total 10-Year forecast in this report does not include costs under \$10,000, which the added value of could be significant for some projects.

Source: SPM based on Township of King Building Condition Assessments, 2024.

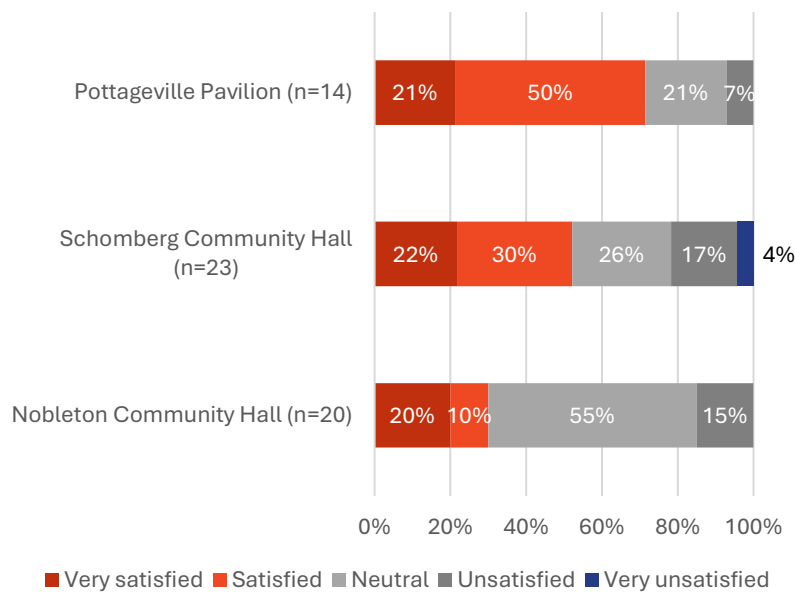
	0-5%	Good Condition
	5-10%	Fair Condition
	10-30%	Poor Condition
	>30%	Critical Condition

5.5 What We Heard

Both Public Survey and User group survey participants reflected on their Level of Satisfaction with Community Halls.

Public survey participants indicated that they are satisfied with the Pottageville Pavilion and Schomberg Community Hall.

Public Survey Results: Level of Satisfaction with Community Halls



Generally, open-ended comments called for updates and upgrades of older facilities and improving overall cleanliness and maintenance. Comments and suggestions for improvements included upgrading rooms at the Nobleton and Schomberg community halls (presumably referring to the Schomberg Community Hall before the recent renovations.)

Suggestions include better maintenance of community halls. Many respondents cited that overall cleanliness needs to be improved – general areas, kitchens, washrooms, etc.

There was a call for modernized facilities in the Nobleton and Schomberg community halls (with access to equipment like music instruments or books or updated kitchens and access to more arts and culture related programming).

Maintaining the heritage aspects while improving accessibility of the Nobleton Community Hall was also identified. With the Nobleton Community Hall (upstairs) being rented to some groups, prospective users noted that the facility is not readily available for rent or use by other groups and community members.

User Groups Survey

Out of 25 groups that participated in the user group survey, 11 groups use the community halls regularly. These groups were generally satisfied with the condition, quality and functionality of the community halls, with 27% very satisfied and 27% satisfied. There were just a few groups (18%) that were unsatisfied or very unsatisfied.

Suggested improvements included:

- Several groups commented the Schomberg Community Hall underwent renovations and the addition of the elevator is an important improvement. However, other amenities need to be improved, including additional parking, improvements to bathrooms (working water taps, HVAC improvements, etc.), improved cleanliness and maintenance of all areas, improvements to the kitchens;
- Overall suggestions for community halls/centres included better maintenance, improving cleanliness, independent access, additional storage, and providing full kitchens with commercial grade ovens; and

5.6 Implications & Recommendations

Community halls are important assets for the community as their continued operation are critical to the ongoing provision of community multi-use space within each of the villages.

Recommendations:

7. **Maintain the Community Halls in good condition for continued community use, undertaking general improvements as required.**



6 HERITAGE & CULTURAL FACILITIES

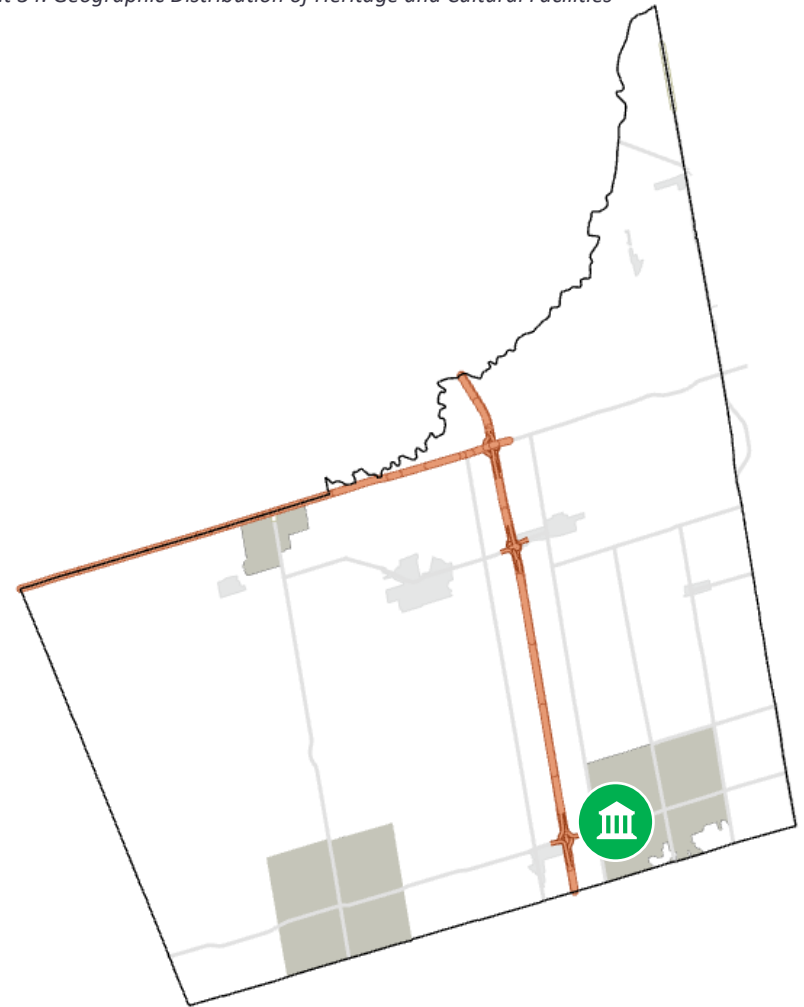
6.1 Supply

The King Heritage and Cultural Centre (KHCC) is situated on the site of the original S.S. #23 Kinghorn Schoolhouse. The site features several historic buildings, including the single-room school house (c.1861), the King Christian Church (1851), King Station (operational 1853-1967) and Laskay Hall (1859). Administration offices, archives and east gallery space are located in portions of the 1960 expansion. Previously owned by the King Township Historical Society, since 2019, the KHCC has been a Township facility. The KHCC features two multi-use spaces - a Gallery with a walk out patio and Laskay Hall, each can accommodate community events and gatherings of up to 80 people.



King Heritage and Cultural Centre

Exhibit 34. Geographic Distribution of Heritage and Cultural Facilities



The KHCC buildings and site are owned and operated by the Township (with an operations supervisor on site). In addition to the programming and events offered by Township, Arts Society King (ASK) also offers programming at the facility, including activities and events.

The current agreement between the Township and ASK covers the period from 2024 to 2029 and stipulates that ASK will be required to provide a minimum of six (6) arts and culture events, exhibitions and initiatives annually with the aim of enriching the quality of life for King residents. In addition to facility operation, the Township supports ASK through marketing and communications of events and booking of the facility for rentals.

6.2 Standard of Provision

There are no meaningful population-based standards of provision for heritage and cultural facilities as these are often unique assets for municipalities.

6.3 Utilization

Based on booking data provided by the Township, the Gallery and Laskay Hall experienced the highest use in 2019 and 2023. Use of the various facilities at the KHCC appear to vary significantly from year to year, which could be attributed to variations in the suite of programs, activities and events offered and/or the number of private bookings that occur (which can fluctuate based on advertising efforts and market demand factors). Variations may also be due to, as is the case with Laskay Hall, major renovations and resulting closures because of facility improvement needs.

Exhibit 35. Heritage & Cultural Facilities: Utilization Comparison (hours booked)

King Heritage and Cultural Centre	2019 Usage	2023 Usage	2024 Usage (YTD)
Gallery	1,276	1,215	364
Church	0	36	59
School Room	395	193	435
Train Station	0	28	59
Laskay Hall	1,062	896	582
Total	2,733	2,368	1,499

Source: SPM based on Township of King booking data, 2019, 2023, 2024.



6.4 Condition

The King Heritage & Cultural Centre Museum and Laskay Hall are assessed to be in good condition and will remain as such over the next 10 years. The museum will require roofing replacement in 2032 (\$182,272). Laskay Hall will not require any major investment.

It is understood that the Township is currently undertaking renovations to the Train Station and Church at the KHCC.

Exhibit 36. Heritage and Cultural Facilities: Condition Index and 10 year Forecast

Facility	Year Built	Reno/ Upgrades	GFA (sq. ft)	Future FCI (10 yrs if no investment)	Total 10-Year Forecast	Cost/GFA
King Heritage & Cultural Centre - Museum	1861	1951, 2012, 2019, 2023	5,953	2.1%	\$ 236,889	\$ 39.79
Laskay Hall	1859	1989	4,270	1.0%	\$ 22,595	\$ 5.29
Total			10,223		\$ 259,484	\$ 25.38

Note: The total 10-Year forecast in this report does not include costs under \$10,000, which the added value of could be significant for some projects.

Source: SPM based on Township of King Building Condition Assessments, 2024.

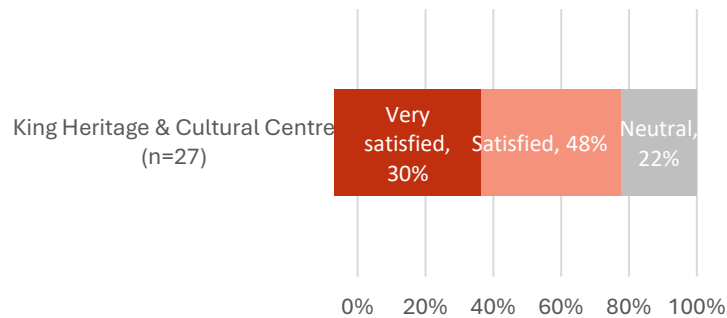
	0-5%	Good Condition
	5-10%	Fair Condition
	10-30%	Poor Condition
	>30%	Critical Condition

6.5 What We Heard

Survey participants (n=27) were generally satisfied with the King Heritage and Cultural Centre – 78% satisfied, no one was unsatisfied.

Several comments included accessibility improvements including comments specific to Laskay Hall related to the main entrance door (e.g., ease of opening, leveling of ground), and the location of the accessible door.

Public Survey Results: Level of Satisfaction with Heritage and Cultural Facilities



Four of the five user groups that use the Heritage and Cultural Facilities regularly, indicated they were very satisfied with the condition, quality and functionality of the spaces.

6.6 Implications & Recommendations

Heritage and Cultural facilities in the Township are important assets for the community and are in good condition due to the ongoing maintenance and lifecycle improvements undertaken by the Township. These assets should be maintained over the Plan period.

Recommendations:

- 8. Maintain the value of and maximize the potential of the King Heritage & Cultural Centre (KHCC) over the Plan period as valued community assets, investing as required.**
- 9. Sustain strong working relationships with the Arts Society King (ASK) to operate the King Heritage & Cultural Centre (KHCC) through an operational agreement, and the King Township Historical Society to deliver select events and programs at the facility.**

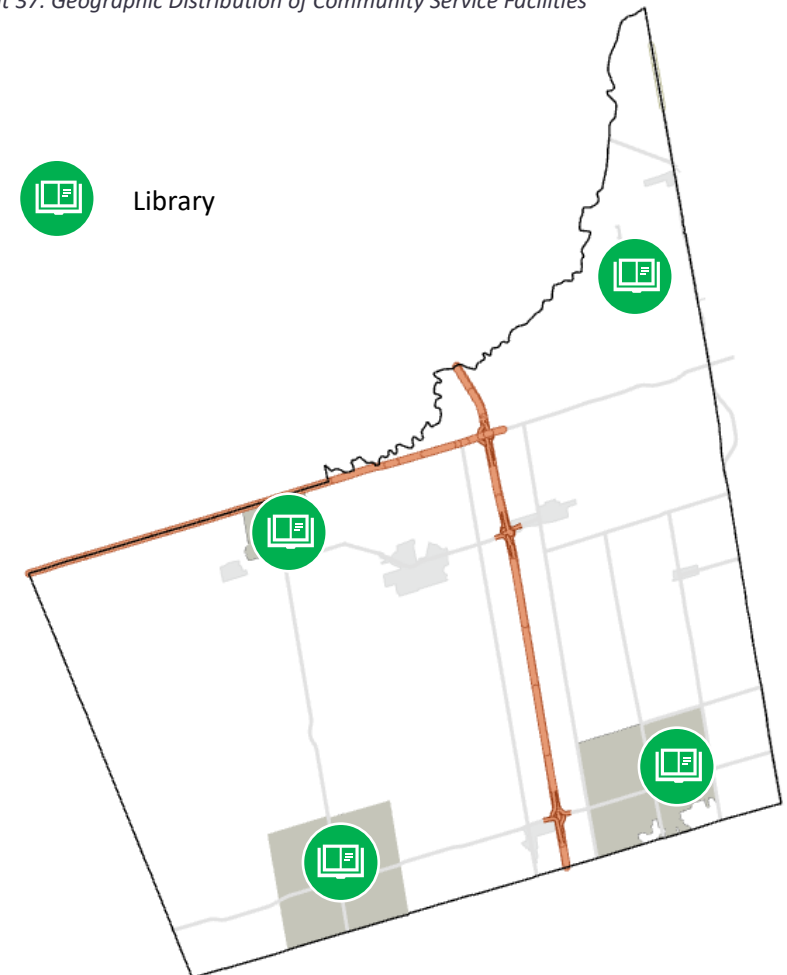
7 LIBRARIES

7.1 Supply

King Township Public Library (KTPL) offers a range of services and amenities, including multi-functional spaces for activities, events and gatherings. This includes four public library branches, which are in each of the major settlement area (King City, Nobleton, and Schomberg) and in the northeast area of the Township in Ansnorveldt (a self-service pickup and returns location, no public access to the building). Additionally, the KTPL offers self-serve kiosks within two of the Township’s community centres - Trisan Centre and Zancor Centre.

The King City Public Library, located at 1970 King Road, was built in 2021 as a complete replacement in situ for the previous library building. In 2006, the Township began the process of a community needs assessment to identify the future direction of programs, services and the need for revitalized and updated King City Library and Seniors Centre facilities. These separate facilities are now housed under one roof, comprising just over 22,000 sq. ft. of space. This includes 16,000 sq. ft. of library program space and 5,000 sq. ft. for the Seniors Centre. Library staff workspace and HVAC/mechanical areas are included within the library component of the building.

Exhibit 37. Geographic Distribution of Community Service Facilities



The Schomberg Library is a single storey building (built in 1979), located at 77 Main Street to the south of the commercial core area. This facility has undergone relatively recent upgrades – between 2017 and 2020, new shingles, eavestroughs, and windows were installed. In 2020, the interior was refreshed, and the HVAC system was updated, and a portion of the facility was renovated to accommodate mechanical room additions.

The Nobleton Library is a single storey building constructed in 1987 located at 8 Sheardown Drive and Highway 27 in Nobleton. The Township undertook a new master plan study in 2023 as an addendum to the 2014 Library Facilities Master Plan, to reflect the new population forecasts published by York Region, which were significantly higher for Nobleton than previous forecasts indicated. This study, the Nobleton Library Area Study, suggest that the King Township Public Library should work to integrate a new Nobleton Branch Library into its capital development plan.

The Ansnorveldt Library (built in 1990) is currently used for self-service pickup and returns. Public access to the building is limited to the front entrance foyer for the purposes of picking up and returning material users have ordered.

Exhibit 38. King Township Public Library Branch Size Summary (Usable Space)

Full-Service Branch	Sq. Ft.
King City Branch (excludes Seniors Centre)	22,095
Nobleton Branch (main floor)	5,099
Schomberg Branch	3,809
Total	31,003

Source: SPM based on Nobleton Library Area Study, 2023.

7.2 Standard of Provision

The 2014 Libraries Facilities Master Plan for KTPL indicates a target standard of 0.95 sq. ft. per capita. Based on 2021 Census data, the Township is providing library space at a standard of 1.13 sq. ft. per capita. Considering population growth over the course of the Plan period, this would indicate a need for 22,681 sq. ft. of additional library space by 2051.

Library Provision	2026	2031	2036	2041	2046	2051
Population	32,000	36,300	40,900	44,800	48,100	51,000
Existing Standard	0.95 sq. ft. per resident					
Municipal Needs	30,400	34,485	38,855	42,560	45,695	53,684
Existing Supply	31,003	31,003	31,003	31,003	31,003	31,003
Surplus (Deficit)	603	(3,482)	(7,852)	(11,557)	(14,692)	(22,681)

This is consistent with the 2023 Addendum to the Library Facilities Master Plan that focused on the needs in Nobleton as a growing community and the limitations identified within the existing branch there. The study recommends that the facility be approximately 13,000 square feet in size to serve an estimated 13,750 persons within the catchment area by 2041. The 2023 review also commented on the opportunities to expand on access to services to the community by building a new branch within a multi-use campus. This Master Plan supports new library branches being incorporated into multi-use facilities in the future.

7.3 Utilization

The overall utilization of KTPL branches is measured by total visitors, total programs offered, and total program participants. Data has been provided by KTPL for all four branches combined, as presented below. Usage statistics for individual branches are not currently available.

While the number of visitors appears to have decreased in the period prior to the Pandemic, it is important to note that the King City branch, the Township’s largest and busiest, was closed in mid-2018 for major renovation/replacement and remained closed until the end of 2021. This is reflected in the decreases across all utilization measures during 2018 and 2019.

While 2023 represents that first full year of operation of the new facility in King City post-Pandemic, it should be noted that operating hours of the library branches have been reduced and have not returned to pre-Pandemic operating hours. This may be reflective of the changing needs of library users. As noted through discussions with KTPL staff, libraries are now required to be much more than just book warehouses but provide opportunities and spaces for visitors to be creative, learn, and innovate as well.

Flexible spaces in the existing Nobleton and Schomberg branches are limited; this restricts the number and variety of programs offered in these locations.

It is important to note that KTPL has reciprocal borrowing privileges agreements with all York Region municipalities.

Exhibit 39. Libraries: Utilization Comparison (hours booked)

KPL Statistics	2016 Usage	2017 Usage	2018 Usage	2019 Usage	2023 Usage	2024 Usage	2016-2024 % Change
Total Visitors (in branch)	96,059	94,255	80,083	70,472	80,254	91,900	-4%
Total Programs Offered	801	768	725	637	975	941	17%
Total Program Participants	18,616	11,687	7,278	9,344	9,346	11,261	-40%

Notes:

1. Data provided is based on all four branches combined.
2. King City branch closed from July 2018 to November 2021.
3. 2023 represents the first full year of library operations post-Pandemic.
4. Hours of operation have been reduced post-Pandemic.

Source: King Public Library.

7.4 Condition

With the King City branch being relatively newly built, and the Schomberg branch being recently renovated, there are limited capital improvements required to these facilities over the next 10 years.

The Nobleton branch will require nearly \$650,000 in capital improvements over the next 10 years to maintain it in good condition⁹. Without any capital investment, the facility will fall into fair condition. The Nobleton Library Area Study also notes that there are several constraints within the existing building, including space limitations and configuration/layout, accessibility, location, among others. These limit the facility to function as a modern library building that can meet the needs of today’s users.

It is understood that the Schomberg branch requires significant updates associated with AODA, as well as from a functional perspective – to provide more flexible spaces such as quiet study area and meeting room amenities, including storage. This project has been identified and is included on the Township’s 10-year capital plan, funded by a directed donation.

The Ansnorveldt branch requires nearly \$350,000 in capital improvements over the next 10 years to maintain it in good condition. Without any capital investment, the facility will fall into poor condition.

Exhibit 40. Libraries: Major Investment Projects (next 10 years)

Facility	Major Investment Projects (next 10 years)
King City Library & Seniors Centre (combined)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repair damaged sections of the marble EIFS (2024 and 2029, \$148,000) Repair concrete floor slabs (2033, \$29,836)
Nobleton Library	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace entrance doors, asphalt shingle roofing, replace asphalt paving (2027, \$313,390)
Schomberg Library	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvements included in 10-Year Capital Plan: Update washrooms, flooring, address accessibility concerns, improve the meeting room, and add exterior area for table and chair storage.
Ansnorveldt Library	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace siding, asphalt roofing, interior and exterior staircase, wood and carpet flooring, and asphalt paving (2030, \$268,546).

⁹ Capital improvements identified within this report relate to state of good repair only and do not include any costs related to the required or planned expansion of the facility.

Exhibit 41. Library Facilities: Condition Index and 10 year Forecast

Facility	Year Built	Reno/Upgrades	GFA (sq. ft)	Future FCI (10 yrs if no investment)	Total 10-Year Forecast	Cost/GFA
King City Library & Seniors Centre	2021		22,095	1.5%	\$ 464,735	\$ 21.03
Nobleton Library	1987		5,099	9.2%	\$ 649,646	\$ 127.41
Schomberg Library	1979	2020	3,809	0.5%	\$ 28,712	\$ 7.54
Ansnorveldt Library	1990		1,563	14.8%	\$ 348,836	\$ 223.18
Total			32,566		\$ 1,491,929	\$ 45.81

Note: The total 10-Year forecast in this report does not include costs under \$10,000, which the added value of could be significant for some projects.

Source: SPM based on Township of King Building Condition Assessments, 2024.

	0-5%	Good Condition
	5-10%	Fair Condition
	10-30%	Poor Condition
	>30%	Critical Condition

7.5 What We Heard

Through discussion with KTPL staff, it is understood that only the King City Library & Seniors Centre is fully AODA compliant. The older facilities, located in Nobleton, Schomberg, and Ansnorveldt, only have accessible entrances, but are otherwise non-compliant due to their age.

Several public survey respondents indicated that they would like to see expanded parking and outdoor space at the King City Library & Seniors Centre.

In addition, engagement activities indicated that while many people like the current location of the Nobleton Library branch, they recognize the need for expanded and improved library services in the community.

7.6 Implications & Recommendations

Today, public libraries are about more than books. Modern facilities should be flexible to serve a growing need for meeting, study, creative, and collaborative spaces, in addition to collection. Consideration for the modernization of library services across the Township is warranted; however, service level delivery should be considered in the context of other municipal services being offered to ensure there is no duplication in service levels.

Due to the multi-functionality that modern libraries provide, their importance as a community destination is growing. Incorporating libraries as part of multi-use community recreation or cultural facilities is now common practice, providing a one-stop-shop for residents and enabling cross-programming opportunities that naturally exist. The Master Plan encourages flexible library service options in multi-use community centres—whether through shared branch spaces, convenient self-serve kiosks, or collaborative programming that fits the needs of each community.

With the Ansnorveldt branch being a self-serve location with no program space or book stacks, this location does not represent a modern library facility. KTPL has indicated that they are looking at ways in which the provision of self-serve kiosks (e.g., Bibliotheca) could be further expanded to provide library services in more locations to help serve the residents of King. Other municipalities (e.g., Kitchener) have implemented this to enable more residents with access to library services in convenient locations, such as within community recreation centres or other municipal and non-municipal facilities. This initiative should be continued.

Recommendations:

- 10. Continue to plan for libraries based on industry standards (0.95 to 1.0 sq. ft.) using the Township's most recent population projections.**
- 11. Future renovations and expansion of the Nobleton Library branch should give strong consideration to the co-location as part of a campus style facility opportunity. This model supports integrated & efficient service delivery, enhances accessibility and fosters a vibrant multi-use community hub.**
- 12. Explore opportunities to incorporate library services for Schomberg into multi-use community facilities (i.e., Trisan Centre).**
- 13. Provide library services in a variety of locations to serve residents across the Township. This includes the use of self-serve kiosks strategically placed in high traffic areas such as community centres as well as locations central to village and rural residents. Kiosks that have both browsable and pre-ordered material pick-up components offer a cost-effective solution to providing access to library services to under-served areas of the Township and can be placed in a variety of settings and should not be limited to Township facilities.**
- 14. Consider alternative purposes for parks and recreation services for the former Ansnorveldt library branch building.**

8 DEDICATED FACILITIES

8.1 Supply

The Township’s dedicated facilities include the Cold Creek Conservation Area (CCCA) and the King City Seniors Centre (co-located with the library).

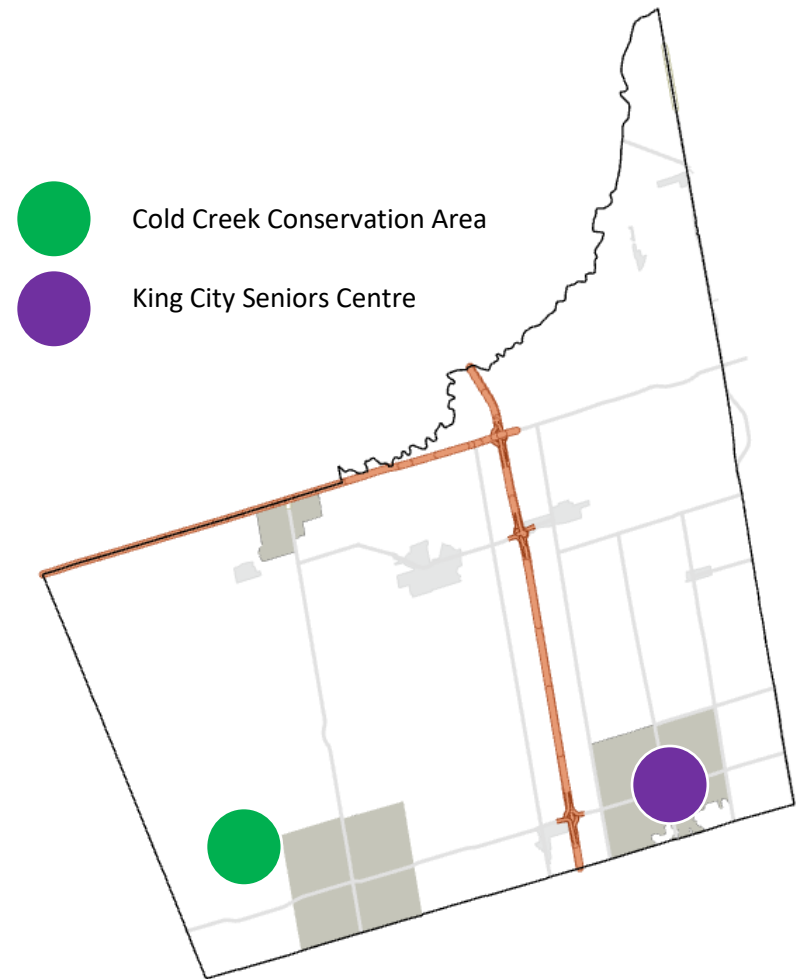
The Cold Creek Conservation Area is located west of Nobleton and north of King Road. While the site is owned by Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA), it has been operated and managed by the Township since 2007 (under a 99 year lease agreement).

The CCCA offers a variety of outdoor amenities and two indoor facilities including:

- **Education Centre** – a two-storey building (capacity: 60) including an indoor fireplace, full kitchen and enclosed deck and an accessible entrance and washroom.
- **Visitor Centre** – a single-storey building (capacity: 30) including a full kitchen (no plates or cutlery), tables and chairs, an accessible entrance/deck and washrooms.

The King City Seniors Centre features a kitchen, a multi-purpose room (capacity: 75) with access to the kitchen and meeting rooms. The centre is wheelchair accessible. This facility, combined with the King City Public Library branch replaces the former King City Seniors Centre, a standalone building located at 30 Fisher Drive.

Exhibit 42. Geographic Distribution of Community Service Facilities



8.2 Standard of Provision

There are no typical standards of provision for dedicated facilities. These types of facilities are often provided on a historical and/or community demand basis.

8.3 Utilization

The CCCA has seen increased usage since the 2019 Master Plan, with the highest number of hours booked occurring in 2024.

Exhibit 43. Dedicated Facilities: Utilization Comparison (hours booked)

Cold Creek Conservation Area	2019 Usage	2023 Usage	2024 Usage (YTD)
Education Centre	1,312	1,168	2,284
Visitors Centre	368	2,219	2,637

Source: SPM based on Township of King booking data, 2019, 2023, 2024.

8.4 Condition

The Education Centre was built in 1980’s and renovated in 2007. The Visitors Centre was also upgraded in 2007. The Education Centre will require furnace replacement in 2025 and floor replacement in 2032 (total future improvements will cost about \$70,000). The Visitor Centre’s furnace will need to be replaced in 2027 and doors improvements in 2032 (under \$30,000).

The condition of the King Seniors Centre is included in Section 7.4 as it is a combined facility with the King City Public Library.

Exhibit 44. Dedicated Facilities: Major Investment Projects (next 10 years)

Facility	Major Investment Projects (next 10 years)
Cold Creek CA - Education Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Furnace replacement (2027, \$14,060) Replace vinyl and concrete floors (2032, \$53,280)
Cold Creek CA - Visitors Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Furnace replacement (2025, \$18,500) Replace metal doors with glazing (2032, \$14,800)

It is understood that a replacement of the Visitors Centre at CCCA is currently being planned by the Township. This is envisioned as an event space for rentals (2,500+ sq. ft. event hall) that includes a stage, washrooms, prep kitchen, and large deck.



Architectural Rendering of new Cold Creek Visitors Centre

Exhibit 45. Dedicated Facilities: Condition Index and 10 year Forecast

Facility	Year Built	Reno/Upgrades	GFA (sq. ft)	Future FCI (10 yrs if no investment)	Total 10-Year Forecast	Cost/GFA
Cold Creek CA - Education Centre	1968	2007	4,062	10.3%	\$ 173,545	\$ 42.72
Cold Creek CA - Visitors Centre	1979	2007	2,743	9.8%	\$ 88,702	\$ 32.34
Total			6,805		\$ 262,247	\$ 25.50

Note: The total 10-Year forecast in this report does not include costs under \$10,000, which the added value of could be significant for some projects.

Source: SPM based on Township of King Building Condition Assessments, 2024.

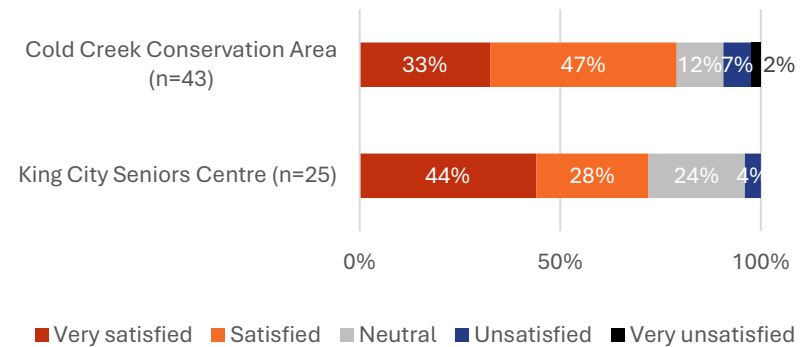
	0-5%	Good Condition
	5-10%	Fair Condition
	10-30%	Poor Condition
	>30%	Critical Condition

8.5 What We Heard

Survey participants who use the CCCA (n=43) were generally satisfied (80%) with the conservation area and its amenities and facilities. Respondents who were unsatisfied (9%) commented generally on the improvements to outdoor amenities, including longer access hours, especially in the summer, and better trail signage.

Regarding the Seniors Centre, survey participants (n=25) were generally satisfied (72%), 4% were not satisfied and suggested improvements, which mostly comprised small adjustments to make the facility more comfortable (e.g., acoustics, lighting, etc.). Additional parking facilities, outdoor space, and indoor space for activities and programming were also identified as a need. Many respondents indicated that they would like to see expanded seniors-focused services in the other communities.

Public Survey Results: Level of Satisfaction with Dedicated Facilities



The two groups that use the Seniors Centre on a regular basis indicated they were very satisfied with the condition, quality and functionality of the space.

8.6 Implications & Recommendations

The Township is working to implement the initiatives identified in the CCCA Strategic Plan, including the development of a new Visitor Centre. This facility would provide an improved and expanded space for visitors to the site, which has experienced a significant increase in usage over the past five years, and enable additional event rental space within the Township. This Master Plan supports the implementation of this initiative, in collaboration with TRCA, and recommends that the feasibility work previously completed by the Township be updated and re-confirmed.

As it relates to the Senior Centre, the Township should assess and consider undertaking facility improvements that would improve the overall experience of users.

Recommendations:

- 15. Ensure successful implementation of the initiatives identified in the CCCA Strategic Plan, with priority for a new Visitor Centre, with a minimum capacity of 100, to replace the existing facility.**
- 16. Re-evaluate the business plan and design for the new Visitor Centre based on future use potential to meet the needs and purpose it is intended to serve. The budget and design should be updated to adequately assess the annual financial impacts.**
- 17. Conduct an assessment and develop a business case to improve the acoustics at the King City Seniors Centre to enable a broader variety of programs and events to occur and enhance the user experience.**



9 ADMINISTRATIVE & OPERATIONAL FACILITIES

9.1 Supply

The Township’s administrative and operational facilities comprise the Municipal Centre, Public Works Yard, Parks Depot, and Fire Halls.

The Municipal Centre at 2585 King Road combines administrative/operational space and community uses, including a gymnasium, meeting rooms. The centre is wheelchair accessible. The Municipal Centre is available for rent for various sporting events in the gymnasium or large meetings in the Council Chambers (capacity 96 persons). In 2017-2018, the Municipal Centre underwent a major renovation/construction project. As a \$13 million construction project, the centre’s administrative space was significantly expanded, and a multi-use gymnasium/event space (6,000 sq. ft.) was added for public use.

The Township’s main Public Works Yard is located at 16735 8th Concession Road in Schomberg. This facility consists of a main building and garage, salt shed, and public works shed/barn. The Parks Depot is located at 251 Western Avenue in Schomberg.

The Township maintains three fire halls, located in King City, Nobleton, and Schomberg. In addition, the Township maintains seven pumphouses across within its jurisdiction.

9.2 Standard of Provision

There are no typical standards of provision for these types of administrative and operational facilities. As it relates to Fire Halls, the

appropriate level of service will be established in the Fire Master Plan (currently in development).

Exhibit 46. Geographic Distribution of Administrative & Operational Facilities



9.3 Utilization

These facilities are primarily used by Township staff and therefore no utilization data is available.

Usage of the gymnasium at the Municipal Centre is summarized in Section 4.3 of this report.

9.4 Condition

As a relatively new facility, there are limited major investment requirements over the next 10 years to the Municipal Centre. Repairs are required as needed as noted below and replacement of the heat pumps will be required in 2033. Total investment requirements total over \$500,000.

The Public Works Building and Garage will fall into poor condition if no investments are made. It will require over \$800,000 in capital investment over the next 10 years, including major asphalt paving work and overhead door replacement.

The Schomberg Parks Depot requires over \$2 million in capital investment requirements over the next 10 years, including major investments to the facility as noted below. The capital budget indicates that there were some upgrades completed in 2023, however it is not known whether this was related to the building.

The King City and Nobleton Fire Halls will require over \$1.4 million in capital investment (combined) over the next 10 years or will fall into poor condition. Major investments include floor replacements, vehicle bay door replacement, among other items as noted below. The Schomberg Fire Hall will require over \$550,000 of capital investment, comprised largely of minor expenditures.

Exhibit 47. Administrative & Operational Facilities: Major Investment Projects (next 10 years)

Facility	Major Investment Projects (next 10 years)
King Township Municipal Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair foundations, concrete floor slabs, exterior masonry and inter masonry, as needed (2033, \$280,978) • Replace heat pumps (2033, \$196,100)
Public Works Building & Garage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace asphalt paving (2027, \$333,000) • Replace overhead doors (2030, \$170,000)
Schomberg Parks Depot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace rubber flooring, asphalt paving (2027, \$826,728) • Replace metal siding, BUR system (2030, \$603,100)
King City Fire Hall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace vehicle bay doors (2026, \$122,100) • Replace concrete floors and asphalt paving (2031, \$314,500)
Nobleton Fire Hall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace vehicle bay entry doors (2026, \$97,680) • Replace emergency power generator (2031, \$103,600)
Schomberg Fire Hall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace vehicle bay entry doors (2026, \$170,940) • Replace concrete floors (2027, \$74,000)

Exhibit 48. Administrative & Operational Facilities: Condition Index and 10 year Forecast

ADMINISTRATIVE

Facility	Year Built	Reno/Upgrades	GFA (sq. ft)	Future FCI (10 yrs if no investment)	Total 10-Year Forecast	Cost/GFA
King Township Municipal Centre	2018		47,258	0.9%	\$ 500,018	\$ 10.58
Total			47,258		\$ 500,018	\$ 10.58

OPERATIONAL

Facility	Year Built	Reno/Upgrades	GFA (sq. ft)	Future FCI (10 yrs if no investment)	Total 10-Year Forecast	Cost/GFA
Public Works Garage	1990		11,302	11.6%	\$ 805,312	\$ 71.25
Schomberg Parks Depot	1959		31,892	9.4%	\$ 2,058,976	\$ 64.56
King City Fire Hall	2001		9,023	12.8%	\$ 826,376	\$ 91.59
Nobleton Fire Hall	1996		10,035	17.5%	\$ 619,082	\$ 61.69
Schomberg Fire Hall	1994		14,243	7.1%	\$ 558,791	\$ 39.23
Total			76,495		\$ 4,890,831	\$ 75.35

Alex Campbell Pumphouse	2011		963	5.5%	\$ 22,295	\$ 23.15
Bluff Trail Pumphouse	1990		541	6.3%	\$ 22,425	\$ 41.45
Burton Grove Pumphouse	2008		541	23.9%	\$ 63,845	\$ 118.01
Keele Street Pumphouse	2007		512	13.9%	\$ 42,443	\$ 82.90
King Horn Pumphouse	2015		1,094	1.6%	\$ 8,392	\$ 7.67
Martin Street Pumphouse	2008		537	13.2%	\$ 45,171	\$ 84.12
Proctor Road Pumphouse	2008		323	11.4%	\$ 37,894	\$ 117.32
Total			4,511		\$ 242,465	\$ 53.75

Note: The total 10-Year forecast in this report does not include costs under \$10,000 (apart from the pumphouses), which the added value of could be significant for some projects.

	0-5%	Good Condition
	5-10%	Fair Condition
	10-30%	Poor Condition
	>30%	Critical Condition

Source: SPM based on Township of King Building Condition Assessments, 2024.

9.5 What We Heard

It was noted through discussion with Facilities staff that the large geographic area of the township provides challenges as it relates to response times for operational issues. Recommendations

The 2019 Plan recognized that population growth in the municipality would necessitate an additional operation centre ideally located in the southern end of the Township. Recommendation 24 called for the Township to “evaluate opportunities for a future joint operations centre at 3665 King Road. Consideration should be given to undertaking a feasibility study in the near future to understand any potential constraints.” This recommendation was completed, and the Township is now planning for a joint operations centre to be in the south end to service Nobleton and King City, with construction planned for 2027-2029 (based on the Township’s 2025 Capital Budget).

9.6 Implications & Recommendations

In order to improve operations in the south end of the Township, this Master Plan supports the continued planning and implementation of the joint operations centre to be located in the south. When this new facility is operational and considering the condition of the Parks Depot in Schomberg, the Township should decommission the Parks Depot, focusing operations in the north at the Public Works Yard.

As it relates to fire halls across the Township, planning for these facilities should continue to be guided by the Township’s Fire Master Plan, which is being updated in 2025.

Recommendations:

- 18. Progress the planning of the joint operations centre in the south. This facility should be operational by the end of the Plan period (2030).**
- 19. Decommission the Parks Depot building in Schomberg and focus operations at the Public Works Yard as the northern hub.**
- 20. Maintain the fire halls in a state of good repair for continued service delivery. Any future requirements for new/additional facilities should be guided by the Township’s Fire Master Plan currently in development.**

10 SERVICE DELIVERY & POLICY FRAMEWORK

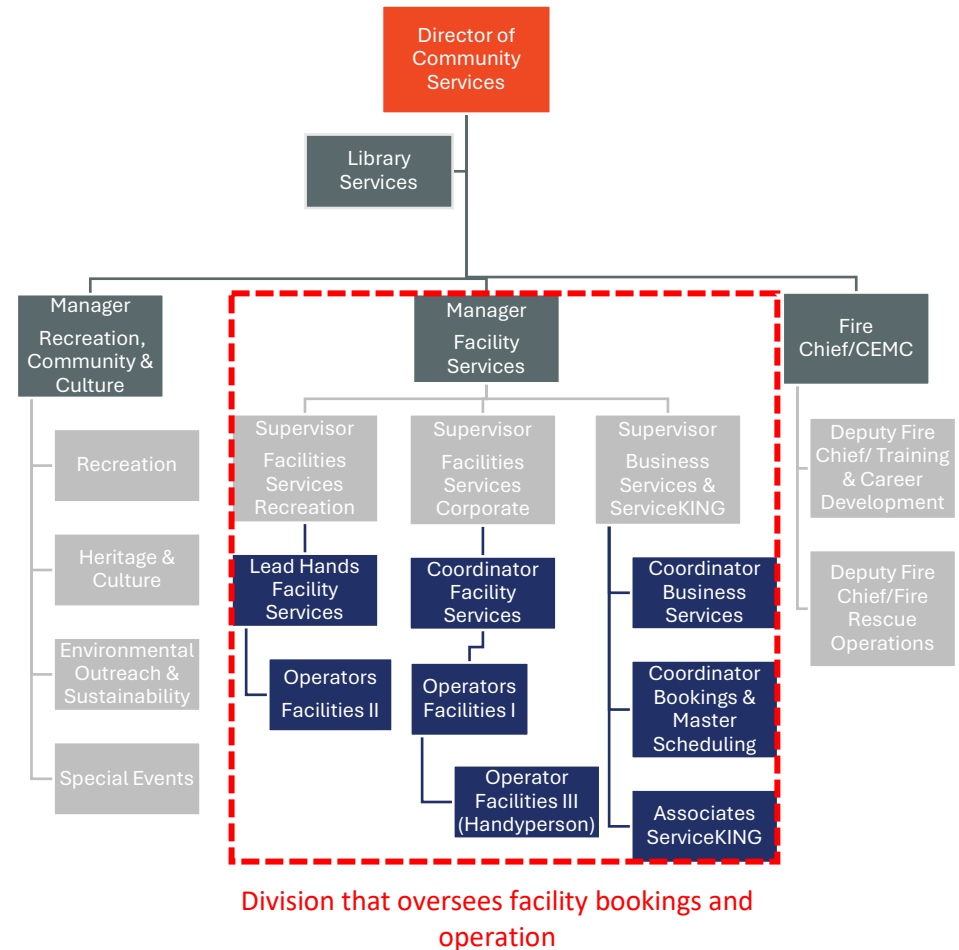
10.1 Internal Organization

The planning of facilities in the Township falls within the mandate of the Infrastructure Planning and Capital Works Division of the Public Works Department, while the operation of the facilities is overseen by the Facility Services Division of the Community Services Department. Bookings and programming are overseen by the Recreation, Community & Culture Division. Note that Facilities staff only maintain the physical elements (walls, doors, roof) of the pumphouses, while water staff maintain all elements related to sanitary and storm operations (mechanical systems, pumps, etc.).

The Township, having recently opened the Zancor Centre, has now significantly expanded its asset portfolio not only in terms of square footage but also in the variety of facilities on offer (e.g., aquatics and indoor turf have not been traditionally provided by the Township). This has had significant impacts of the staff requirements not only to run the programs that are required but also ensure that the facilities are operating at optimal performance.

Discussions with Facility Services staff indicated that the Township experiences issues with the attraction and retention of operating staff (this may extend to other areas beyond operation as well), and therefore often have vacancies in the staffing complement. This then leads to the existing staff having to compensate and/or results in the closure of facilities due to staffing shortages.

Exhibit 49. Corporate Organization of Community Services Department



10.2 The Cost of Municipal Recreation

Maintaining service levels in the context of population growth includes both capital investment, which represents the focus of this Master Plan, and operational investment. A review of operating costs and revenues and the resulting balance between user fees and tax-support is essential to effective measures to maintain or alter the level of service for recreational services over time.

Facility recommendations within the Master Plan are generally based on a target level of service which itself reflects current standards, impacts of future population growth, changes in participation in recreation, and best practice. This has included a review of standards across municipalities of different size. However, the financial resources necessary to maintain the current and target levels of service need to be fully understood as an ongoing, annual exercise in estimating program, facility and overall recreation service operational cost-recovery.

The service level at present should therefore also be expressed in terms of operational spending by the Township on recreation facilities, active parks, passive open space and trails. Moreover, this is appropriately expressed as an operating cost (\$) per capita and can be benchmarked against a set of comparable municipalities within the Greater Toronto Area, Simcoe and Dufferin Counties, and potentially other jurisdictions.

The selection of comparable municipalities should help inform discussions around the financial sustainability of current and future operating standards for recreation and contextualize differences in level of service between King Township and other municipalities.

With the goal of maintaining sufficient financial and human capital resources to meet the ongoing needs of recreational investment, there are several specific recommendations for immediate (short term) implementation, related to:

- **Operational Cost Recovery**
- **Comparative Assessment**
- **Operating Coverage Ratio**
- **Operational Impact Statement of All New Facilities:** It is essential to balance the understanding of one-time capital costs associated with new or replacement facilities, with a full understanding of long-term operating costs. By so doing, the Township can determine its preferred approach to staffing and annual operating budgets, user fees, allocation practices and other policies as appropriate.
- **Financial Sustainability Strategy:** Levels of municipal service are, as indicated here, more than ratios of people, players or users to facilities. Level of service includes financial commitment and intensity of operations and commitment to maintaining quality of services.

10.3 Facility Booking & Communications

Several user groups provided comments with regard to the facility booking process. While sport groups forecast budgets, schedules and book their time slots for each season, for other user groups the process seems to be less straightforward, several community clubs and user groups commented that the booking process could be more transparent and booking staff could be more responsive.

Public survey respondents indicated the need for improved communication protocols related to cancellations, service interruptions, any issues in the buildings, and the improvement of the booking process.

10.4 Implications & Recommendations

As the Township grows and new facilities are added to the asset portfolio, improvements to the staffing complement will need to be considered. To facilitate the continued retention of staff, the Township should consider transitioning from a contract-focused staffing model for facility operations to that which relies more on full-time positions. Continued monitoring of operational performance should be based on and integrated with the standards established in the Asset Management Plan.

With the addition of the Zancor Centre and resulting entry into the provision of indoor aquatics, the Township has staffed the new facility in order for the Township to succeed. Whether the staff per square foot ratio has declined is irrelevant because of general operational efficiencies obtained having a Township-Wide facility with a variety of amenities. Compared to parks, where there is a clear line of service level decline because staffing has not increased in line with the increasing square footage of parkland. The Township's current facility staffing model - characterized by limited dedicated personnel at most locations, with the exception of the Zancor Centre - does not preclude the need for ongoing review of staffing levels at arena facilities. Such review is essential to ensure that staffing resources and service quality are sustained or enhanced in response to increasing demand.

The use of facilities by community groups should continue to be guided by the Community Group Affiliation Policy. To complement this, standard user group agreements and related policies should be developed to ensure a consistent approach to the use and access of indoor recreation facilities among groups.

The Township is continually improving its methods of communication with the public to ensure that information is available and accessible to all residents. This is important for overall resident engagement and should continue over the Plan period.

Recommendations:

- 21. Commence a full review of the true operating cost of all recreation assets, programs and services (indoor and outdoor) including direct program recovery, indirect costs and corporate overhead. The resulting model of operations informs both user fee rates, user fee and subsidization policies on a go-forward basis.**
- 22. Undertake a comparative assessment of municipal cost recovery and operational spending per capita for recreation facilities, programs and services, as well as user fees and subsidization policies. Identify municipalities for review that offer similarities with King Township (geography, scale, range and nature of facilities).**
- 23. Undertake a review of staffing complements and models of operations for operations and maintenance in comparable municipalities, in recognition of the fact that the additional of new parks and amenities necessitate additional operating and maintenance**

expenses. This should include assessing the changes in the Operating Coverage Ratio (primarily annual staff and budgets, but also organizational structure, outsourcing and other measures) over time as additional facilities, parks and open space are added to the Town's portfolio of assets.

24. Assess of the operating impact arising from the addition of each new facility, regardless of adherence or otherwise to the recommended levels of service in the provision of facilities (population, participation, spatial or other standards). This includes both net incremental additions to the portfolio of facilities, as well as the net impact arising from the replacement of existing facilities, and the decommissioning of others, as appropriate.
25. Develop an annual financial sustainability strategy, in essence a three-year rolling operational plan that outlines growth-related and major State of Good Repair (SOGR) operational impacts to recreation services and budgets.
26. Maintain the current Strategic Asset Management Policy including ongoing updates to the Asset Management Plan- Non-Core Assets.
27. Undertake ongoing inspections and repairs including planning for asset replacement at end of useful lifecycle as outlined in the Township's Asset Management Plan – Non-Core Assets.

28. Maintain funding for ongoing maintenance, renovation / repair, and asset management (non-core assets) within existing facilities.

- Includes the potential addition of amenities to existing facilities to improve overall functionality.
- Includes asset management backlogs.
- Include costing for accessibility upgrades where required.
- Include costing for energy efficient upgrades, including costs to increase electrical capacity.

29. Evaluate options for surplus facilities and report back to Council with a strategic plan in 2026. Where applicable, explore opportunities to consolidate to create community hub/shared campus facilities to assist in the decrease of operating and maintenance cost similar to the model explored for the Zancor Centre (Township-Wide Recreation Centre).

30. Any options regarding surplus facilities that includes retention for alternate uses should give consideration to a strategic marketing approach associated with increasing usage through existing or new users and the associated costs.

31. Increase staffing capacity to ensure greater certainty for facility service levels and amenities do not impact historical service needs by transitioning from a model that relies heavily on contract staff to one that focuses more on full time employees.

- 32. Continue to monitor and apply for grants related to accessibility and energy efficiencies for all facility related needs.**
- 33. Establish standard user groups agreements and policies to be applied to indoor recreation facility user groups.**
- 34. Ensure the new Ice Allocation Policy addresses an equitable balance in access for community groups and for-profit groups, levels of subsidization, and considers appropriate policies for securing ice times (i.e., deposits). This should include a minimum allocation of 10 to 20% of prime-time ice for municipal programming purposes.**
- 35. Maintain the Community Group Affiliation Policy to guide the allocation of municipal resources in an equitable manner.**
- 36. Seek to improve communication with the public to inform them of activities, programs and events happening on a year-round basis. This should include communication with stakeholders and user groups regarding facility closures that may result in the reallocation of time.**



11 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

This plan is designed to steer Council and municipal decision-makers in addressing priorities for planning and investment in parks and recreation. However, recommendations related to the development of facilities and revitalizing existing ones – require detailed consideration of how these required changes will come about – that means further design and concept planning, but also an assessment and technical feasibility of repurposing. All of which will require public review and approval.

11.1 Funding the Plan

Of the 36 recommendations listed, 7 come with a direct capital cost, 2 of which are dependant on the scale of design/service to be provided. The staff and Council of the Township of King will need to further evaluate and investigate the feasibility of implementing individual recommendations/actions through formal study (as may occasionally be required) as well as on an annual basis as part of the municipal planning and budgetary process.

Ten of the recommendations have internal costs associated with staff resources and time, while the remaining recommendations will be ongoing over the Plan period, and represent continuing existing Township practices of maintaining facilities and monitoring utilization and participation.

All recommendations will have impacts on the operating budget, capital budgets, and staffing complement across Township facilities.

The Township should continue to actively monitor and review available funding sources from upper levels of government, external agencies, and other partner sources, as it relates to both the capital and operational costs, to reduce the impact on King residents.

11.2 Phasing Framework

The general suggested timeframe for implementing the recommendations set out in this Plan is detailed in Appendix B. Some actions commence with due diligence (in the case of facilities development) moving through to implementation. On the other hand, other actions can commence immediately, such as those that are of a policy and administrative nature, setting the tone for future facility planning priorities.

The timing defined for each individual recommendation is an estimate only, providing a general indication of when the need to undertake the action could be considered, in conjunction with other future variables. This includes:

- Short-term: to be initiated in years 1-3
- Medium Term: to be initiated in years 4 to 7
- Long Term: to be initiated in year 8 onward

Several recommendations, particularly those related to general maintenance, performance monitoring, service and policy-based actions can be expected to occur on an on-going basis and/or over time as Township capacity and resources allow.

APPENDIX A: PUBLIC SURVEY RESULTS

PUBLIC SURVEY - QUESTION 1:

Where do you participate in recreation activities the most?

Answer Choices	Responses	
Public parks / facilities in King Township	63.60%	159
Public parks / facilities in another municipality	13.20%	33
Private facilities (i.e., gyms, fitness studios, etc.)	9.60%	24
At home	8.80%	22
Other location (please specify)	4.80%	12
Answered =		250
Skipped =		4

PUBLIC SURVEY - QUESTION 2:

What proportion of your recreation needs are currently being

Answer Choices	Number of Responses	Avg. of all Responses	High Response	Low Response
Custom	235	53%	100%	0%
Skipped =			19	

PUBLIC SURVEY – QUESTION 3:

In a typical year, do you or other members of your household use indoor recreation facilities in the Township (e.g. participate in activities or programs, attend events, etc.)? Indoor recreation facilities include arenas, community centres and halls, cultural centre, seniors centre, and others.

Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	80%	199
No	20%	50
Answered =		249
Skipped =		5

PUBLIC SURVEY – QUESTION 4:

Please indicate which indoor recreation facilities you or members of your household use (e.g. participate in activities or programs, attend events, etc.).

Answered = **187**
 Skipped = **67**

Answer Choices	Responses	
Trisan Centre	60%	112
King City Lions Arena	43%	81
Nobleton Community Centre and Arena	34%	63
Cold Creek Conservation Area	26%	48
Other indoor recreation facility	24%	44
King Heritage and Cultural Centre	17%	32
King City Seniors Centre	14%	27
Schomberg Community Hall	13%	25
Nobleton Community Hall	12%	23
Pottageville Pavilion	9%	16
	Total Responses =	474

PUBLIC SURVEY – QUESTION 5:

In general, how satisfied are you with the quality of the indoor recreation facilities that you use? Consider their amenities, conditions, and maintenance.

Answered = **166**
 Skipped = **88**

Answer Choices	VERY SATISFIED	SATISFIED	NEUTRAL	UNSATISFIED	VERY UNSATISFIED	TOTAL
Trisan Centre	34%	47%	7%	10%	3%	101
King City Lions Arena	33%	47%	12%	7%	2%	43
Nobleton Community Centre and Arena	44%	28%	24%	4%	0%	25
Cold Creek Conservation Area	30%	48%	22%	0%	0%	27
Other indoor recreation facility	13%	40%	36%	9%	2%	53
King Heritage and Cultural Centre	19%	49%	19%	11%	3%	37
King City Seniors Centre	22%	30%	26%	17%	4%	23
Schomberg Community Hall	20%	10%	55%	15%	0%	20
Nobleton Community Hall	4%	33%	34%	27%	1%	70
Pottageville Pavilion	21%	50%	21%	7%	0%	14

PUBLIC SURVEY – QUESTION 8:

The construction of a Township-Wide Recreation Centre is nearing completion. This facility will include a twin-pad arena, six lane 25m lap pool, a multi-purpose athletic fieldhouse, and a multi-purpose community room. Beyond the amenities included in the new facility, do you think the Township of King needs any additional indoor recreation facilities?

Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	61%	99
No	39%	63
Answered =		162
Skipped =		92

PUBLIC SURVEY – QUESTION 9:

What are your top 3 priorities for investment related to indoor recreation facilities over the next 10 years? This may include development of new facilities and additional/improvements to existing facilities.

Answered = **208**
 Skipped = **46**

Answer Choices	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
Arenas / ice pads	11%	3%	10%
Flexible-use community spaces	10%	12%	15%
Equipment-based fitness centres	20%	21%	5%
Gymnasiums	4%	9%	7%
Indoor aquatics facilities	23%	15%	8%
Indoor fieldhouse (with artificial turf)	20%	16%	13%
Older adult / seniors' centres	5%	9%	7%
Youth centres	2%	6%	13%
Multi-generational community spaces	5%	7%	22%
Total	208	201	196

APPENDIX B: SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Facilities Recommendations

The following chart consolidates all general and facility-specific and recommendations related to the Township’s facilities included in the scope of the Master Plan.

Recommendations included short-term (ST = 1-3 years), medium -term (MT = 4-7 years), and long -term (LT = 8+ years) planning and implementation cycles.

ITEM	RECOMMENDATION	Term		
		ST	MT	LT
COMMUNITY CENTRES				
1	Closely monitor participation and usage of all 4 ice pads to generally maintain the participation standard over the Plan period. The need for additional ice should be investigated if participation rates reach levels like those experienced prior to the opening of Zancor and if the Township is committed to maintaining a reasonable participation-based standard.			
2	Maintain and continue to invest in Zancor Centre and Trisan Centre, undertake incremental amenity upgrades to improve the user experience.			
3	Continue to operate the Nobleton Arena for the foreseeable future. An evaluation on future operations will be required when the facility reaches the end of its useful lifecycle.			
4	Undertake a detailed assessment of the demand for and cost to deliver summer ice at Zancor Centre and Trisan Centre and develop a viable approach to summer ice in terms of user access, fees charged, cost to the Township, and alignment with other corporate policies (i.e., Climate Change initiatives).			

ITEM	RECOMMENDATION	Term		
		ST	MT	LT
5	Examine alternative for capacity absorption of curling surface when club activities are not operating (i.e. private rentals), particularly daytime and weekends.			
6	Consider ways to activate the Trisan Centre in the summer for non-ice activities (if summer ice is determined to not be feasible).			
COMMUNITY HALLS				
7	Maintain the Community Halls in good condition for continued community use, undertaking general improvements as required.			
HERITAGE & CULTURAL FACILITIES				
8	Maintain the value and maximize the potential of the King Heritage & Cultural Centre (KHCC) over the Plan period as valued community assets, investing as required.			
9	Sustain strong working relationships with the Arts Society King (ASK) to operate the King Heritage & Cultural Centre (KHCC) through an operational agreement, and the King Township Historical Society to deliver select events and programs at the facility.			
LIBRARIES				
10	Continue to plan for libraries based on industry standards (0.95 to 1.0 sq. ft.) using the Township's most recent population projections.			
11	Future renovations and expansion of the Nobleton Library branch should give strong consideration to the co-location as part of a campus style facility opportunity. This model supports integrated & efficient service delivery, enhances accessibility and fosters a vibrant multi-use community hub.			

ITEM	RECOMMENDATION	Term		
		ST	MT	LT
12	Explore opportunities to incorporate library services for Schomberg into multi-use community facilities (i.e., Trisan Centre).			
13	Provide library services in a variety of locations to serve residents across the Township. This includes the use of self-serve kiosks strategically placed in high traffic areas such as community centres as well as locations central to village and rural residents. Kiosks that have both browsable and pre-ordered material pick-up components offer a cost-effective solution to providing access to library services to under-served areas of the Township and can be placed in a variety of settings and should not be limited to Township facilities.			
14	Consider alternative purposes for parks and recreation services for the former Ansnorveldt library branch building.			
DEDICATED FACILITIES				
15	Ensure successful implementation of the initiatives identified in the CCCA Strategic Plan, with priority for a new Visitor Centre, with a minimum capacity of 100, to replace the existing facility.			
16	Re-evaluate the business plan and design for the new Visitor Centre based on future use potential to meet the needs and purpose it is intended to serve. The budget and design should be updated to adequately assess the annual financial impacts.			
17	Conduct an assessment and develop a business case to improve the acoustics at the King City Seniors Centre to enable a broader variety of programs and events to occur and enhance the user experience.			

ITEM	RECOMMENDATION	Term		
		ST	MT	LT
ADMINISTRATIVE & OPERATIONAL FACILITIES				
18	Progress the planning of the joint operations centre in the south. This facility should be operational by the end of the Plan period (2030).			
19	Decommission the Parks Depot building in Schomberg and focus operations at the Public Works Yard as the northern hub.			
20	Maintain the fire halls in a state of good repair for continued service delivery. Any future requirements for new/additional facilities should be guided by the Township's Fire Master Plan currently in development.			
SERVICE DELIVERY & POLICY FRAMEWORK				
21	Commence a full review of the true operating cost of all recreation assets, programs and services (indoor and outdoor) including direct program recovery, indirect costs and corporate overhead. The resulting model of operations informs both user fee rates, user fee and subsidization policies on a go-forward basis.			
22	Undertake a comparative assessment of municipal cost recovery and operational spending per capita for recreation facilities, programs and services, as well as user fees and subsidization policies. Identify municipalities for review that offer similarities with King Township (geography, scale, range and nature of facilities).			

ITEM	RECOMMENDATION	Term		
		ST	MT	LT
23	Undertake a review of staffing complements and models of operations for operations and maintenance in comparable municipalities, in recognition of the fact that the additional of new parks and amenities necessitate additional operating and maintenance expenses. This should include assessing the changes in the Operating Coverage Ratio (primarily annual staff and budgets, but also organizational structure, outsourcing and other measures) over time as additional facilities, parks and open space are added to the Town’s portfolio of assets.			
24	Assess of the operating impact arising from the addition of each new facility, regardless of adherence or otherwise to the recommended levels of service in the provision of facilities (population, participation, spatial or other standards). This includes both net incremental additions to the portfolio of facilities, as well as the net impact arising from the replacement of existing facilities, and the decommissioning of others, as appropriate.			
25	Develop an annual financial sustainability strategy, in essence a three-year rolling operational plan that outlines growth-related and major State of Good Repair (SOGR) operational impacts to recreation services and budgets.			
26	Evaluate options for surplus facilities and report back to Council with a strategic plan in 2026. Where applicable, explore opportunities to consolidate to create community hub/shared campus facilities to assist in the decrease of operating and maintenance cost similar to the model explored for the Zancor Centre (Township-Wide Recreation Centre).			
27	Any options regarding surplus facilities that includes retention for alternate uses should give consideration to a strategic marketing approach associated with increasing usage through existing or new users and the associated costs.			
28	Maintain the current Strategic Asset Management Policy including ongoing updates to the Asset Management Plan- Non-Core Assets.			

ITEM	RECOMMENDATION	Term		
		ST	MT	LT
29	Undertake ongoing inspections and repairs including planning for asset replacement at end of useful lifecycle as outlined in the Township’s Asset Management Plan – Non-Core Assets.			
30	<p>Maintain funding for ongoing maintenance, renovation / repair, and asset management (non-core assets) within existing facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes the potential addition of amenities to existing facilities to improve overall functionality. • Includes asset management backlogs. • Include costing for accessibility upgrades where required. • Include costing for energy efficient upgrades, including costs to increase electrical capacity. 			
31	Increase staffing capacity to ensure greater certainty for facility service levels and amenities do not impact historical service needs by transitioning from a model that relies heavily on contract staff to one that focuses more on full time employees.			
32	Continue to monitor and apply for grants related to accessibility and energy efficiencies for all facility related needs.			
33	Establish standard user groups agreements and policies to be applied to indoor recreation facility user groups.			
34	Ensure the new Ice Allocation Policy addresses an equitable balance in access for community groups and for-profit groups, levels of subsidization, and considers appropriate policies for securing ice times (i.e., deposits). This should include a minimum allocation of 10 to 20% of prime time ice for municipal programming purposes.			

ITEM	RECOMMENDATION	Term		
		ST	MT	LT
35	Maintain the Community Group Affiliation Policy to guide the allocation of municipal resources in an equitable manner.			
36	Seek to improve communication with the public to inform them of activities, programs and events happening on a year-round basis. This should include communication with stakeholders and user groups regarding facility closures that may result in the reallocation of time.			