



# Trout Lake

# John Hendry Park

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# John Hendry Park Trout Lake

Why did we  
choose this site?

- Neighbourhood  
Park
- Relatively large  
urban park for  
the city
- Unfamiliarity with  
this park (relative  
to Stanley Park or  
Pacific Spirit Park)
- Offers many  
facilities



Trout Lake Park in East Vancouver during  
the fall. (Ann Hung / Flickr)  
[https://images.dailyhive.com/201707110841  
10/trout-lake-park-vancouver.jpg](https://images.dailyhive.com/20170711084110/trout-lake-park-vancouver.jpg)

# Ecosystem Context

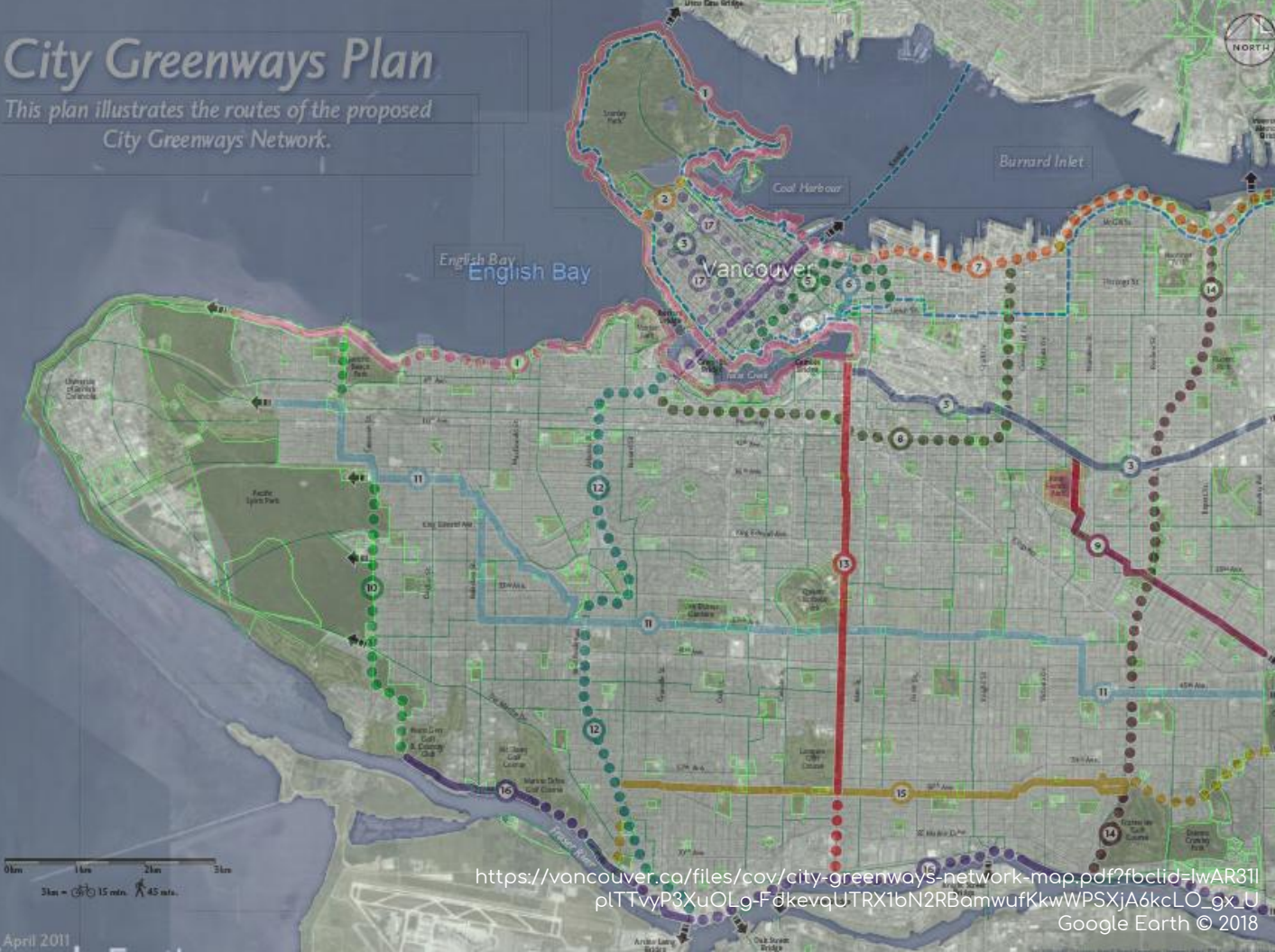
Located in the City of Vancouver, which encompasses approximately 1,600 acres of park land, including 90 parks and 20 natural areas.



# Ecosystem Context

## City of Vancouver Greenways Plan (April 2011)

- Legend**
- 1 Seaside
  - 2 Lagoon
  - 3 Central Valley
  - 4 Granville
  - 5 Downtown Historic Trail
  - 6 Carrall
  - 7 Portside
  - 8 Midtown Way
  - 9 Parkway
  - 10 Spirit Trail
  - 11 Ridgeway
  - 12 Arbutus
  - 13 Ontario
  - 14 Eastside Crosscut
  - 15 North Arm Trail
  - 16 Fraser River Trail
  - 17 City Centre
- Greenway  
*Constructed or in progress*
  - Proposed Greenway  
*Exact route to be determined through public consultation and detailed study*
  - Bikeway  
*Constructed or in progress*
  - - - Trans Canada Trail
  - ⇨ Potential connections
  - Parks and open spaces



# Ecosystem Context

No connectivity between the greenways.  
This is a lost opportunity for a more cohesive biodiversity corridor.



Commercial-Broadway Station - Millennium Line, underground greenway (Central Valley or Grandview Cut)



<https://i.pinimg.com/originals/f6/f5/e8/f6f5e8da356d46a8722c0cfb172aed94.jpg>

<https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/8f/YVRcommercialdrstn.JPG>

# Ecosystem Context

Located in the **East Side** of Vancouver

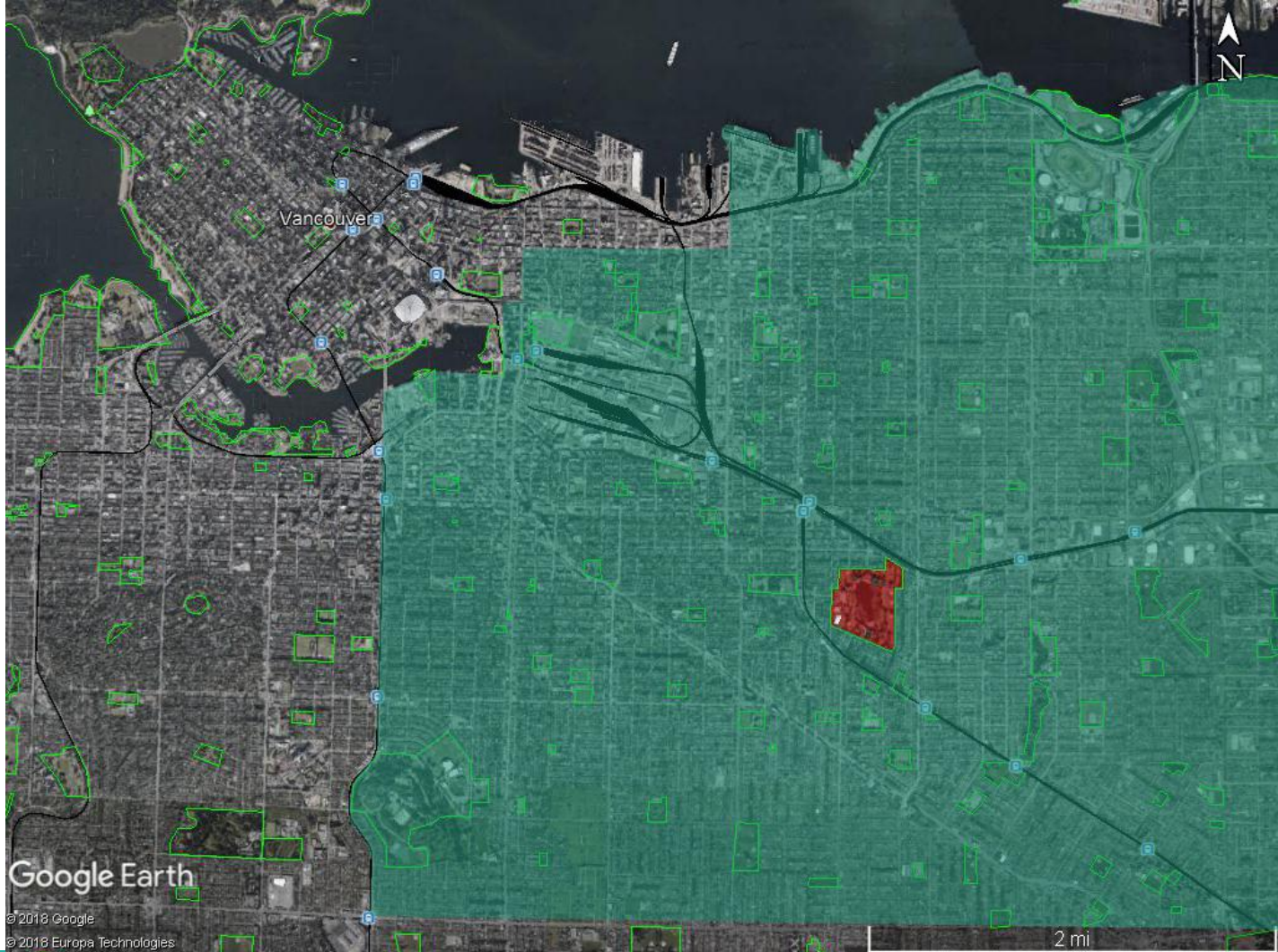
Area: 27.3ha

Coordinates:  
49°15'16"N 123°03'40"W

Lake type: Fresh water lake

Primary inflows: Creek filled in, supply is from rainfall and city water

Primary outflows: City drainage, creeks filled in

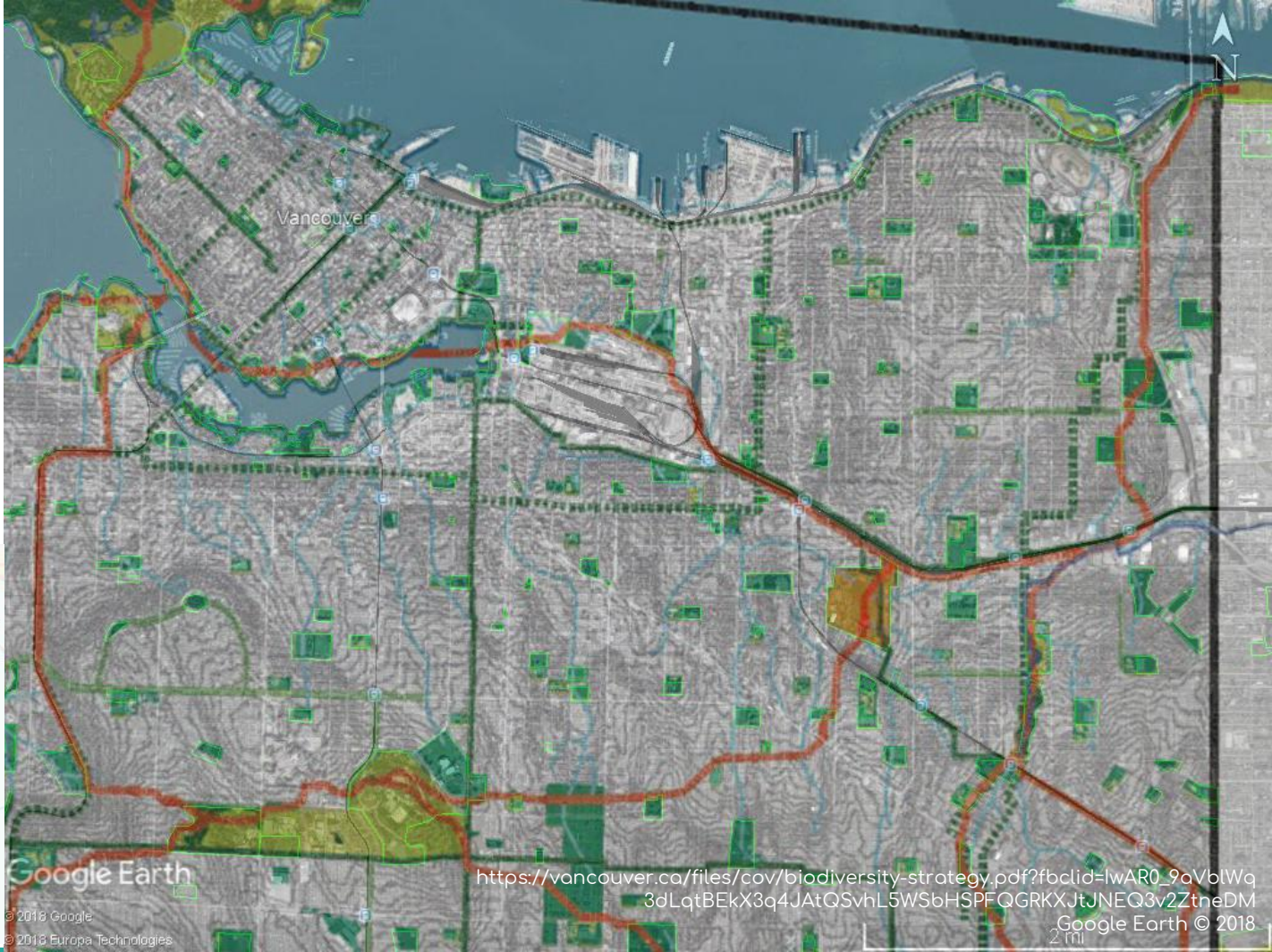


# Ecosystem Context

Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation - Biodiversity Strategy (2016)

Biodiversity Target - Restore or enhance 25 hectares of natural areas by 2020

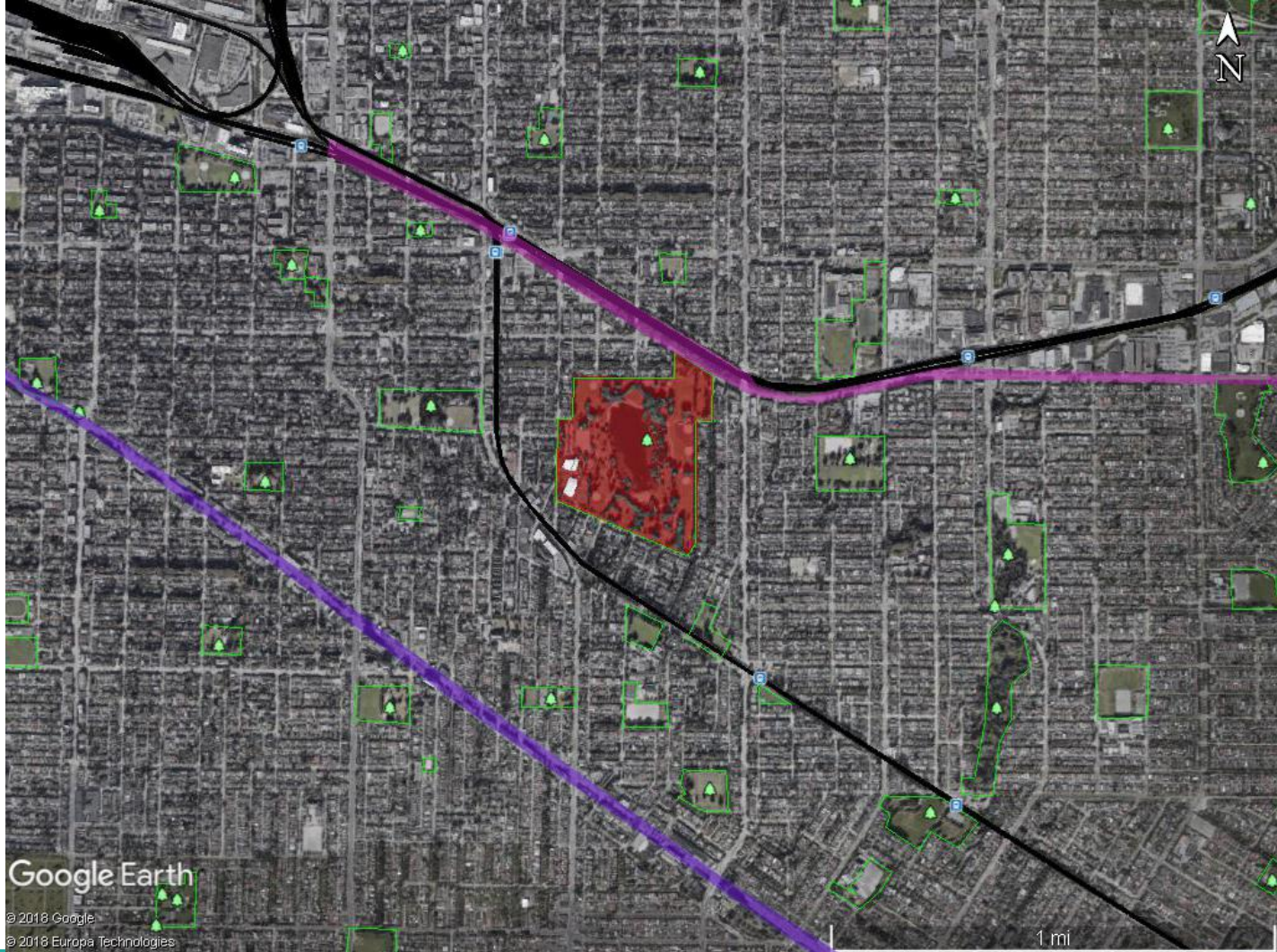
- LEGEND**
- PARKS
  - BIODIVERSITY ZONES
  - NATURAL AREAS
  - STREAMS
  - FORMER OR HISTORICAL STREAMS
  - GREENWAYS
  - PROPOSED GREENWAYS
  - WILDLIFE CORRIDORS\*
  - MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY



# Human Context

In between two  
highways:

- N Grandview Hwy
- Kingsway





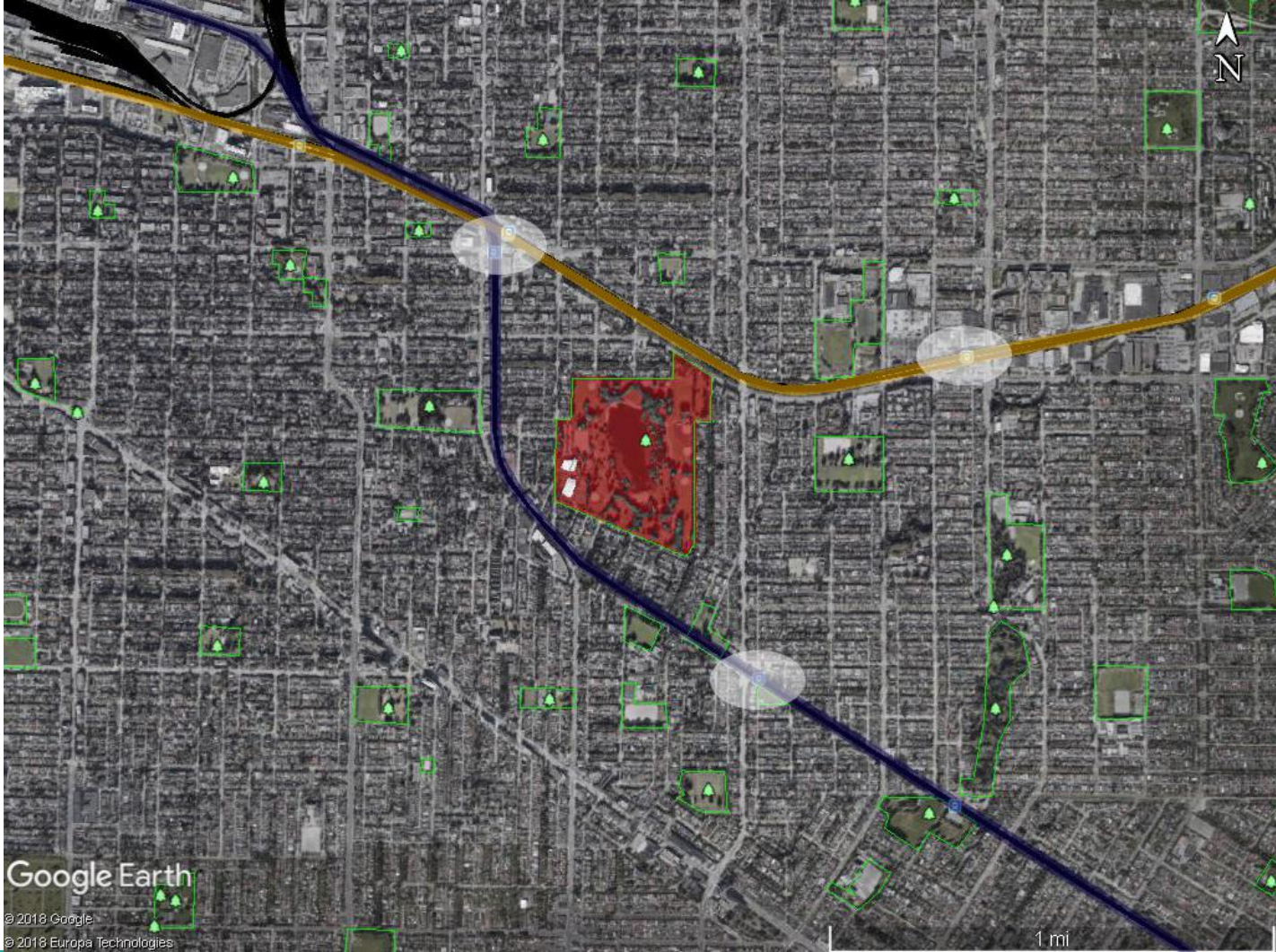
# Human Context

In between two  
Skytrain lines:

- Millennium Line
- Expo Line

... and three  
Skytrain stations:

- Commercial -  
Broadway Station
- Nanaimo Station
- Renfrew Station



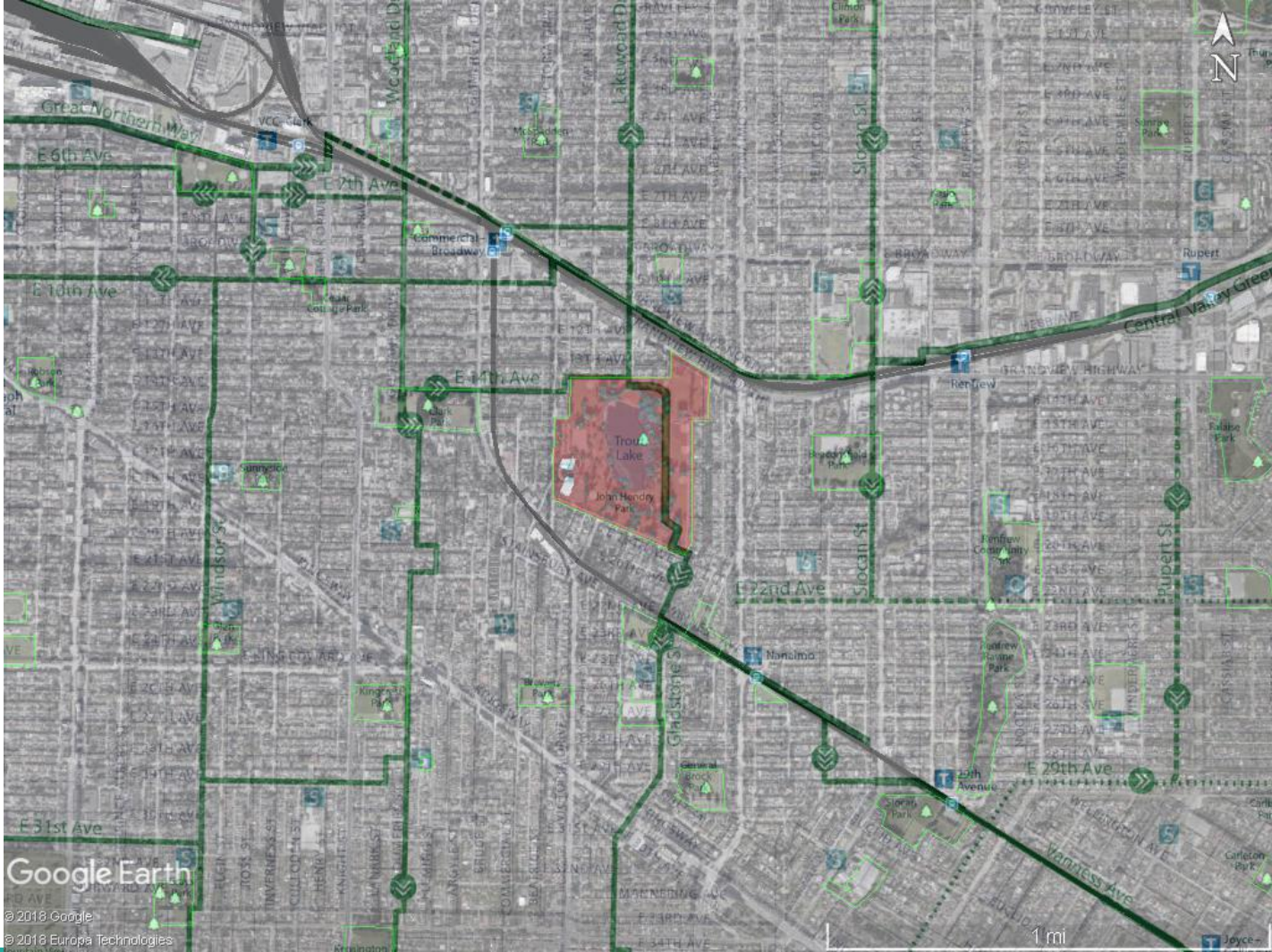
# Human Context

## Found within the Cycle Paths

Vancouver Cycling Map (May 2017)  
City of Vancouver

**Legend**

|                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>AAA Network</b><br>Most comfortable for people of all ages and abilities to cycle                                                                                                          | <b>Shared Use Lanes</b><br>A relatively busy street with painted markings that indicate where people cycling should position themselves (see sharrows in Symbols to Know section overleaf) |
| <b>Protected Bike Lanes &amp; Off-Street Paths</b><br>People cycling are protected from motor vehicles by a physical barrier. (Note: Some off-street paths located in parks may not be paved) | <b>Moderate Uphill Route</b>                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Local Street Bikeways</b><br>People cycling share the roadway with motor vehicles on relatively quiet neighbourhood streets                                                                | <b>Steep Uphill Route</b>                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Painted Bike Lanes</b><br>A painted bike lane typically located between a parking lane and a moving vehicle lane, or between a sidewalk and a moving vehicle lane                          | <b>One Way Bike Route</b>                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Hospital                                                                                                                                                                                      | School                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Community Centre                                                                                                                                                                              | SkyTrain / Bus Loop                                                                                                                                                                        |
| SeaBus                                                                                                                                                                                        | Passenger Ferry                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Bridge / Overpass (insets only)                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                            |

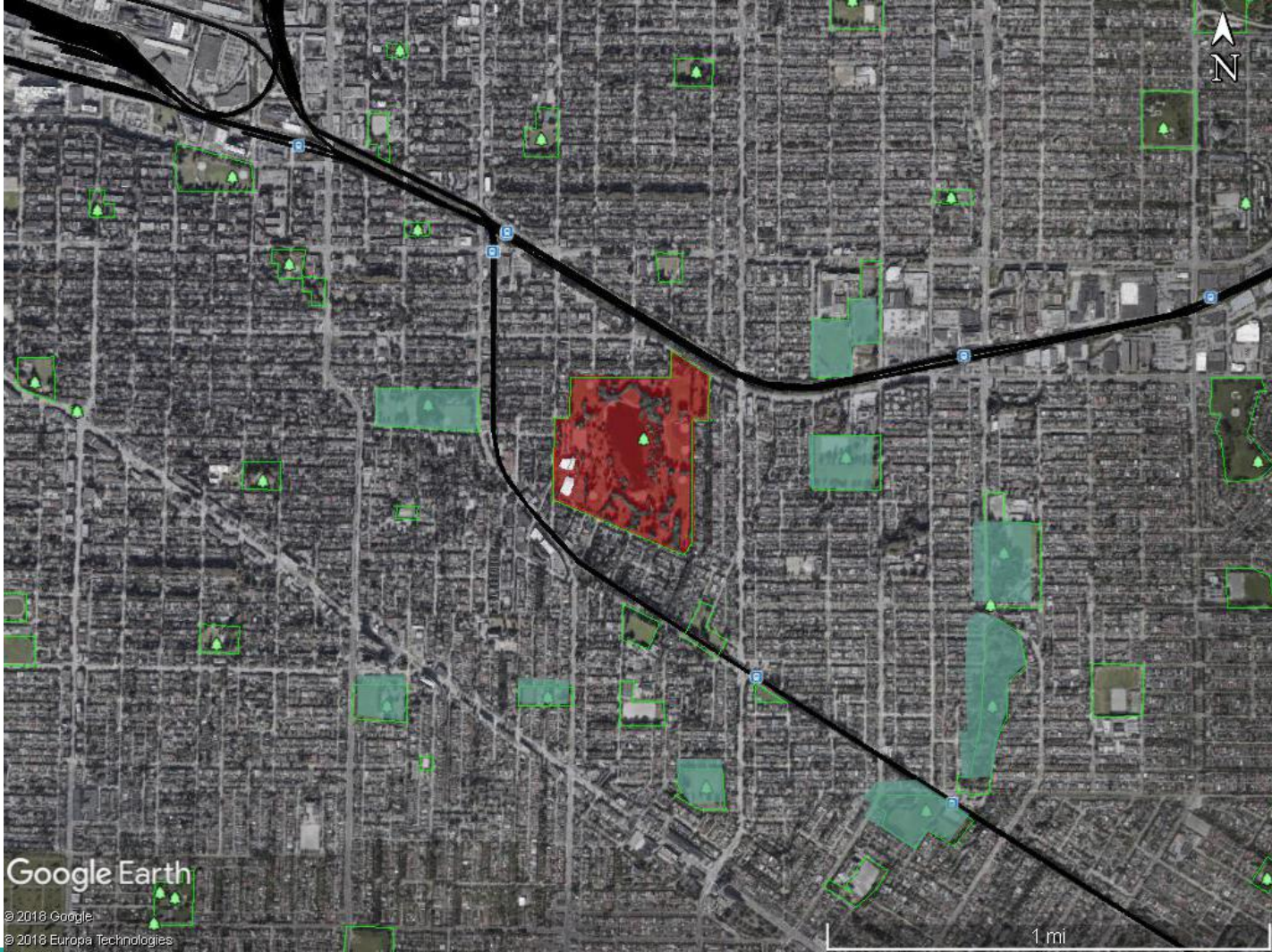


# Human Context

And surrounded by...

Multiple Parks

... yet, with little connection and signage for pedestrians!



# First Nations & First Settlers

## 12,000 YEARS AGO TO THE 1880's

About 12,000 years ago, the land that is now Vancouver emerged from the glaciers.



The Native people in the future Vancouver area lived in villages along Burrard Inlet, the Stanley Park peninsula, False Creek and the Fraser River – their major transportation routes and food sources. The long forest of "Vancouver" interpenetrated here and there with meadows, creeks and small lakes (most notably Inlet Lake), was traversed mainly by Native hunters on trails carved out over millennia.



1859 the Royal Navy surveyed Burrard Inlet and British colonial authorities established New Westminster on a strategic hillside just upstream of the main fork in the Fraser River. Troops cleared a military trail connecting New Westminster with the other strategic government centres – the peninsula that became Stanley Park. Known as the Westmaster Road, the trail evolved into Kingway.



The first industry to take hold was lumber. English, like British-Regiment, went into the deep forest lands and began felling huge timber, dragging them down old roads to the sawmills to be hauled to the mill. The workers at the mill wore a liberty hat which attracted men like Garry Jack and others to start businesses near the sawmill. The workers houses were near the mill, in the area that became Strathcona. A few decades much of the first growth forest was gone.

- Legend**
- Historical Village
  - Village in 1800s
  - Missions
  - First Nations Camp Sites
  - Native Artifact site
  - Industry
  - Early Colonial Settlement
  - Native Trail
  - Modern shoreline



1867 "Garry Jack" Deighton opened a saloon at the future corner of Carrall and Water, a short walk from the sawmill that became known as Hastings Mill at the foot of Dunley Street. A few years later, the mill managers decided to tap Trout Lake in a winter of 1868 to get the timber for the mill's steam engine, and constructed a flume running cross-country from the lake to the mill.



Brown Garry Jack's Saloon, the country's first known as Gastown, grew into the town of Granville, future site of Vancouver. The early community housed a number of hotels and saloons, a small inn and cooper house, a Chinese laundry, a timber shop, town & shoe store, dry goods store and two general stores as well as some cottages, barns and a penitentiary. A boardwalk lined the buildings. The later Victoria Women Street.



1867 The Gladhstone Inn, a man- house for travelers between Gastown, Hastings Mill and New Westminster, opened at Gladstone and Kingway. It was initially operated by Thomas Dighton, the brother of Garry Jack. In 1870, local owners and residents met there to incorporate their area and chose the name South Vancouver. The inn had sitting posts at the house with white china chairs on them. It was demolished in the spring of 1900 and replaced with the Gladstone Hotel, which burned down about 1936. Later, a new building arose which was known as the Gladstone Club- house about 1905 as the High-Fat Club. The Gladstone Inn had the only liquor license in South Vancouver in the years before Prohibition (1880-1920).



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Photographs courtesy of the City of Vancouver Archives, Vancouver Park Library and the British Columbia Archives.



1964



1999



2006

Trout Lake provided water via a flume for Hastings Sawmill, located at the foot of Dunlevy Street. The park was one of Vancouver's first lumbering operations in the late 19th century.

The mill's co-owner was John Hendry, a prominent figure in his day due to his influence in developing the region's lumber industry and the lake was the water source for the mill.

In 1926, Hendry's daughter, who was married to the governor of the province, Eric Hamber, donated the mill property to the Park Board with the condition that it be named after her father.



## History

In 1963, the Grandview Community Centre, located near Victoria Drive, was constructed.

The community centre was later renovated in 1977 and renamed Trout Lake Community Centre.

The park is often referred to, by the locals, as Trout Lake.

LEED Gold-Rated Community Centre opened in 2012



Trout Lake Rink replaced in 2009, for the 2010 Olympic Games





# Programmatic Functions

- (Trout) Lake
- Community Centre (Ice rink, Gym, Classrooms)
- Baseball Diamonds
- Soccer Fields
- Tennis Courts
- Playgrounds
- Parking Lot turned Farmer's Market
- Beach for People
- Beach for Dogs
- Walking Trails
- Public Bathrooms
- Concession Stands
- Gazebo
- Picnic / BBQ area
- Mobi Bike Stands



# Design Process



1

2

3

4

5

Respondents ranked the following value statements in order of importance. John Hendry Park should be...

...a park with natural areas, healthy ecosystems and habitat for native plants, birds and wildlife.

...a quiet location for relaxation and passive enjoyment.

...a destination for arts and culture experiences.

...a centre for sports and active recreation.

...an urban swimming and beach destination.



# Design Process

The Parks Board is currently developing a long-range master plan for the park. The plan is meant to support the City of Vancouver's Greenest City 2020 Action Plan by:

- Enhancing biodiversity
- Improving ecological health
- Reducing combined sewer overflow
- Increase access to nature

The planning process has been on pause since 2014.

Suggested design intervention in the Draft Master Plan:

- Relocate north cycling route connection
- Create park entry signage
- Expand facilities
- Enclosed dog area
- Remove invasive species and plant native species
- Implement more stormwater management systems by increased vegetation, restoring bog, creating a sediment forebay



Draft Master Plan John Hendry Park (2014). City of Vancouver



THANK YOU!