

# Rocky Mountain House

Community Facilities and Community Services Needs Study



Public Review Open House

June 18, 2009

# Public Review Open House

1. Study Team
2. Process Overview
3. Needs Assessment Summary
4. Strategic Elements

# Study Team

## RC Strategies

- Mike Roma
- Randy Conrad
- Rob Parks



## Earthscape Consultants

- Garth Bell
- Mike Evans

**Earthscape Consultants**  
a division of 253002 Alberta Ltd.  
Golf Course Architects      Landscape Architects



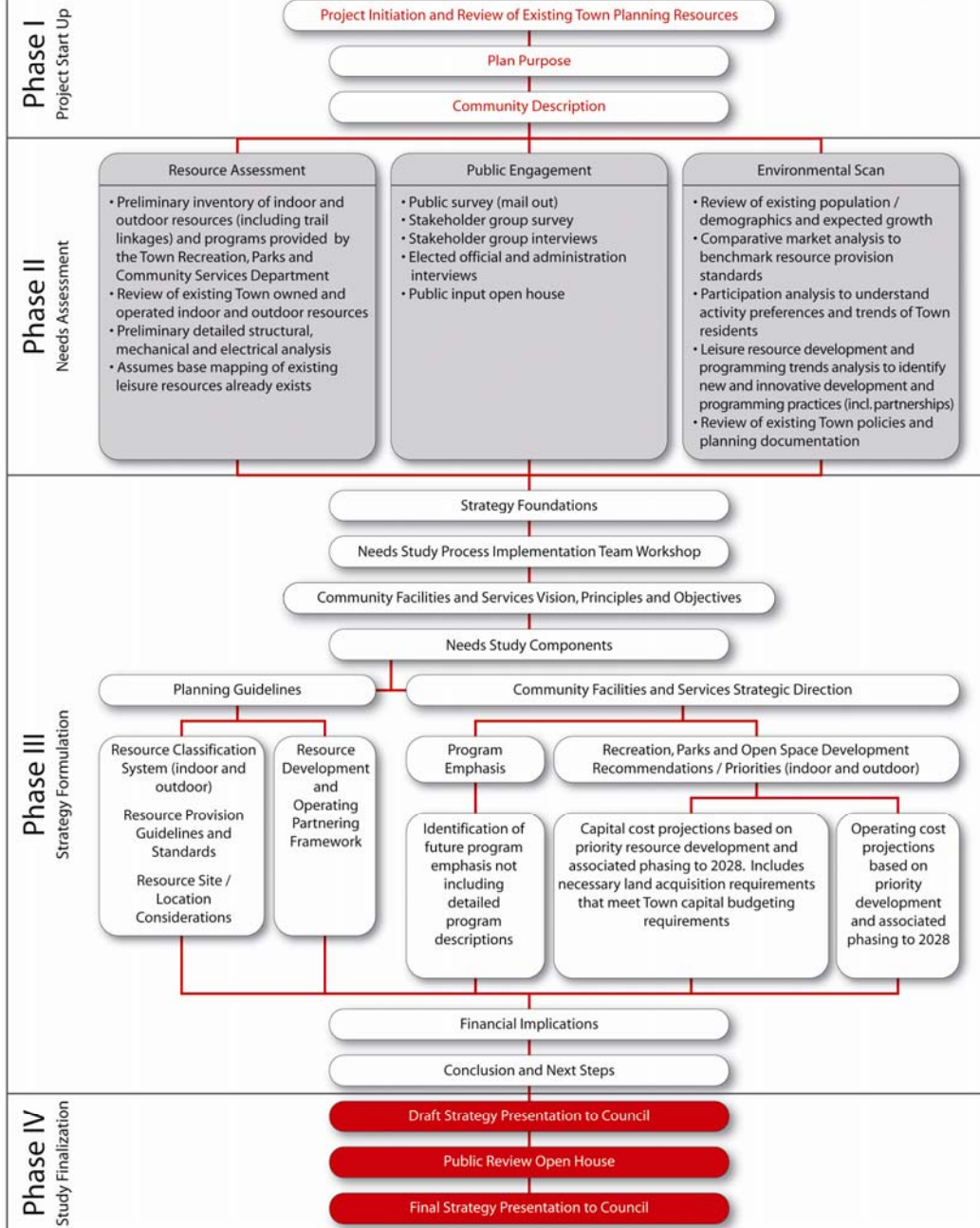
## Architecture | ATB

- Brian Bengert
- Kevin Osborne
- Shane Laptiste



Earthscape Consultants  
Golf Course Architects      Landscape Architects

# Proposed Process Chart



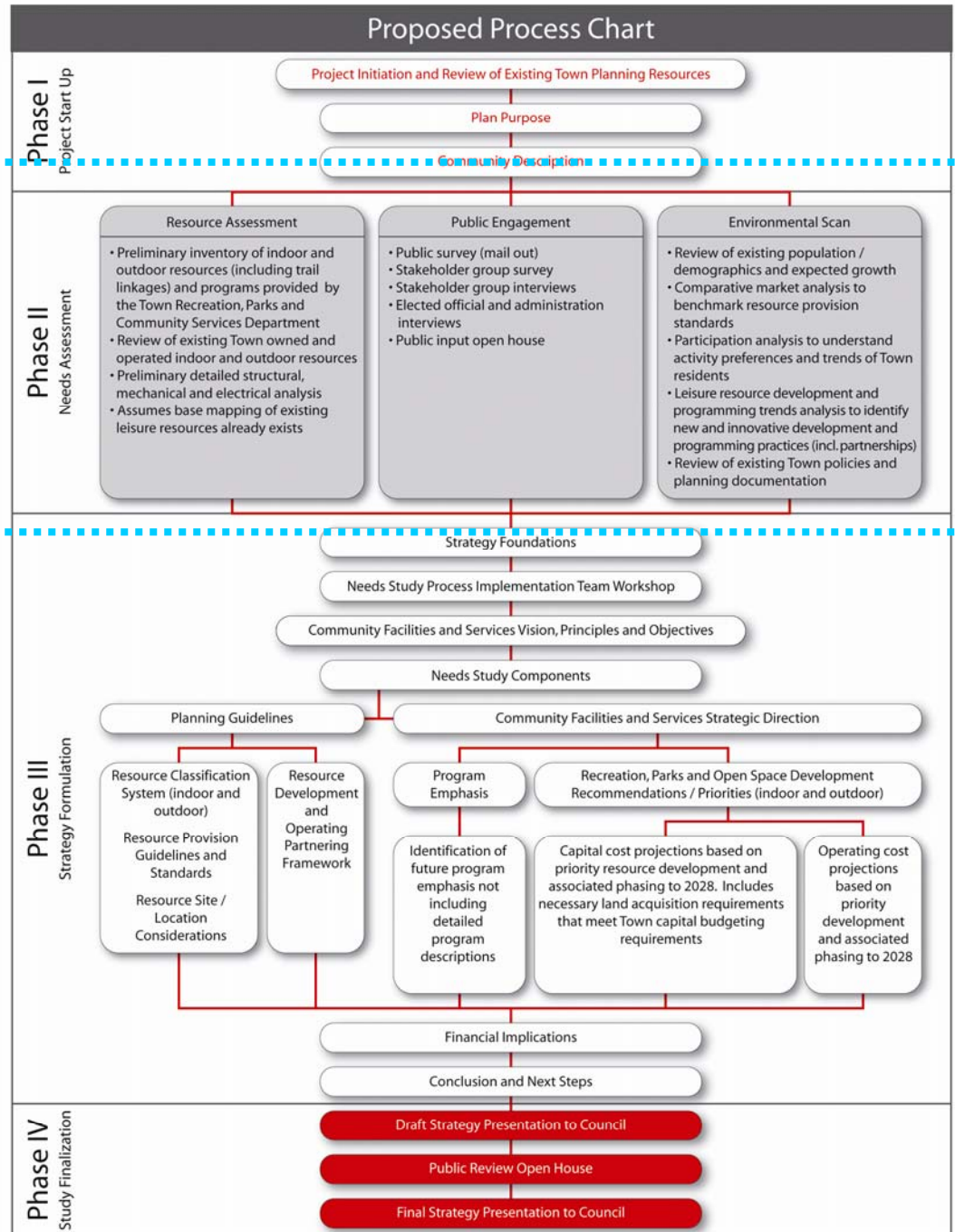
# Strategic Planning Overview

## Where This Study "Fits"



1. Corporate Strategic Planning
2. Department Master Planning
3. Feasibility and Business Planning
4. Design, development and operations

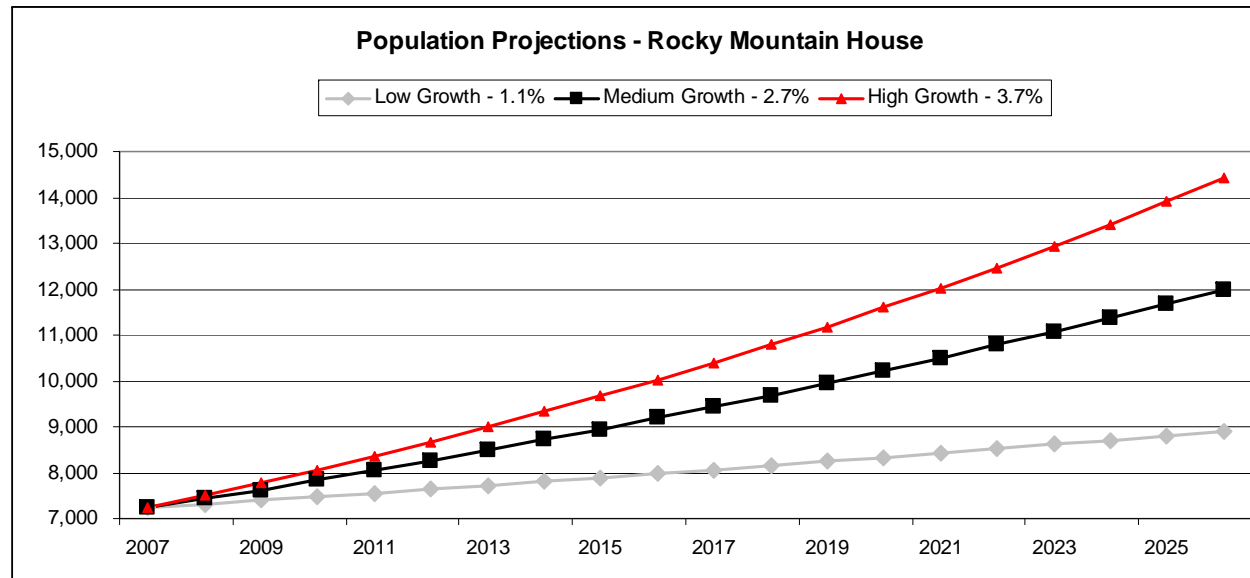
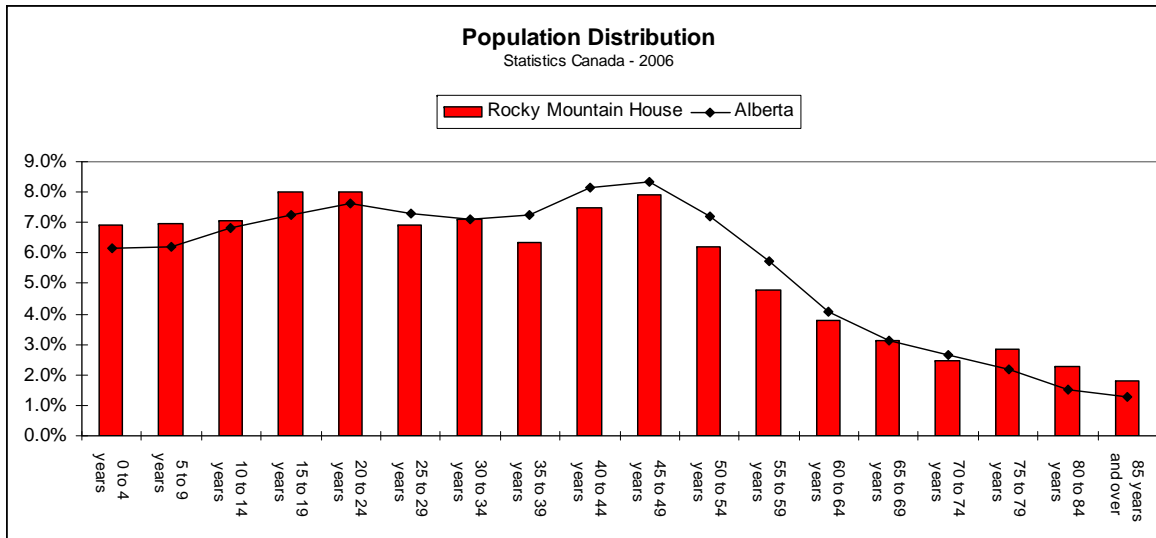
# NEEDS ASSESSMENT



# Needs Assessment Summary

- The Needs Assessment portion of the Study included the following elements:
  1. Population Analysis & Projections
  2. Trends Analysis & Participation
  3. Plan background (review of existing planning information)
  4. Public Engagement
  5. Indoor & Outdoor Facility Assessments
  6. Program Inventory
  7. Comparative Analysis

# Population Analysis & Projections



# Trends Analysis & Participation

- The 2008 Alberta Recreation Survey identifies the top 10 recreational activities undertaken by Alberta households:
  - Walking for pleasure;
  - Gardening;
  - Attending a fair or festival;
  - Attending a sporting event as a spectator;
  - Doing a craft or hobby;
  - Playing video games;
  - Attending a museum or gallery;
  - Bicycling; and
  - Swimming (in pools).
- **Notable Participation Rates Decreasing**
  - Softball / baseball;
  - Ice skating (not hockey); and
  - Attending live theatre.
- **Notable Participation Rates Increasing**
  - Playing video games;
  - Attending a fair or festival;
  - Aerobics / fitness;
  - Weightlifting / body building; and
  - Day hiking.

# Trends Analysis & Participation

- **We live in an aging society** – between now and 2026 all age categories will decrease as a % of overall population except seniors (60+)
- **The Benefits of Recreation** – 97% of Albertans feel that the community benefits “a great deal” or “somewhat” from local government parks and recreation services
- **The Value of Parks and Open Spaces** – a recent study by ARPA indicates that property values in proximity (within 3 blocks) of parks and open spaces have a premium between 1%-15% on average (25% to 30% if near a golf course and 10% to 100% if offering a vista of a water body)
- **Volunteerism is declining** – 37% of Albertans volunteer for recreation, parks and culture, down from 44% in 2000
- **The Formation of Partnerships** – partnership between adjacent municipalities, non-profits and municipalities and the private sector and municipalities are becoming more prevalent in the provision of recreation, parks and open spaces

# Trends Analysis & Participation

## Social Trends

- **Low Income** – Alberta’s low income gap is the highest of the Provinces
- **Affordable Housing** – a growing number of households are spending more than 50% of total income on housing
- **Accessibility** – barrier free access has been overlooked in some existing facilities and is a priority for future planning
- **Elderly** – “age in place” facilities, transportation and affordable services are all key considerations
- **Immigrants & Newcomers** – cultural integration is a reality, especially in Alberta

# Plan Background

## Strategic Plan 2008 – 2010

The Plan identified eight strategic directions including:

- *#5: Design and develop sustainable facilities for the continued growth and enjoyment of Rocky Mountain House.*
- *#6: Facilitate the development of an affordable housing strategy, partnering with private enterprise, social agencies and the provincial and federal governments.*
- *#7: Develop the North Saskatchewan River Park promoting sporting and agriculture activities and community events.*
- *#8: Recognize the heritage and tourism potential of the region.*

## Municipal Development Plan

*The stated goal for Recreation, Parks and Community Services is to provide a wide range of innovative, high quality, cost effective services to all residents of the Rocky Recreation Area. Further, a variety of objectives accompany this goal including:*

- *To provide a variety of recreational opportunities in the Town ranging from passive, non-facility pursuits to intensive, facility-oriented activities; and*
- *To encourage co-operation between the Town and Clearwater County in providing for the cultural and recreational needs of the region's residents*

## Inter-municipal Development Plan

*A number of topics with accompanying goals:*

- *Major Green Space, Parks and Trails – create an integrated system of green space that preserves natural features for their intrinsic and functional value and provide open space and trail opportunities for the community.*
- *Recreation and Community Services – provide a variety of recreation and community services which contribute to a high quality of life for area residents.*

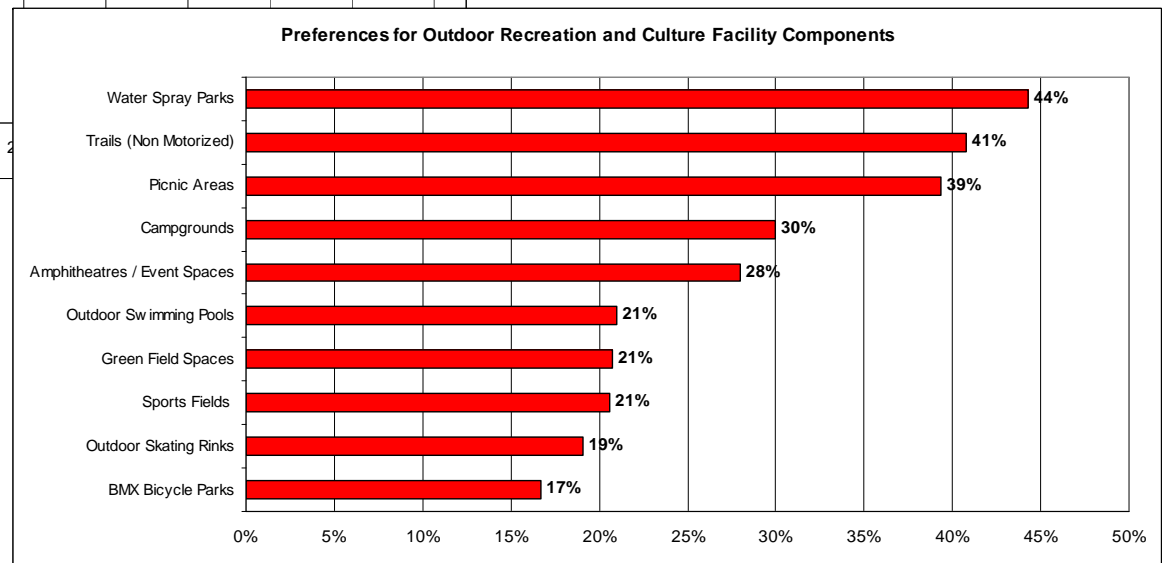
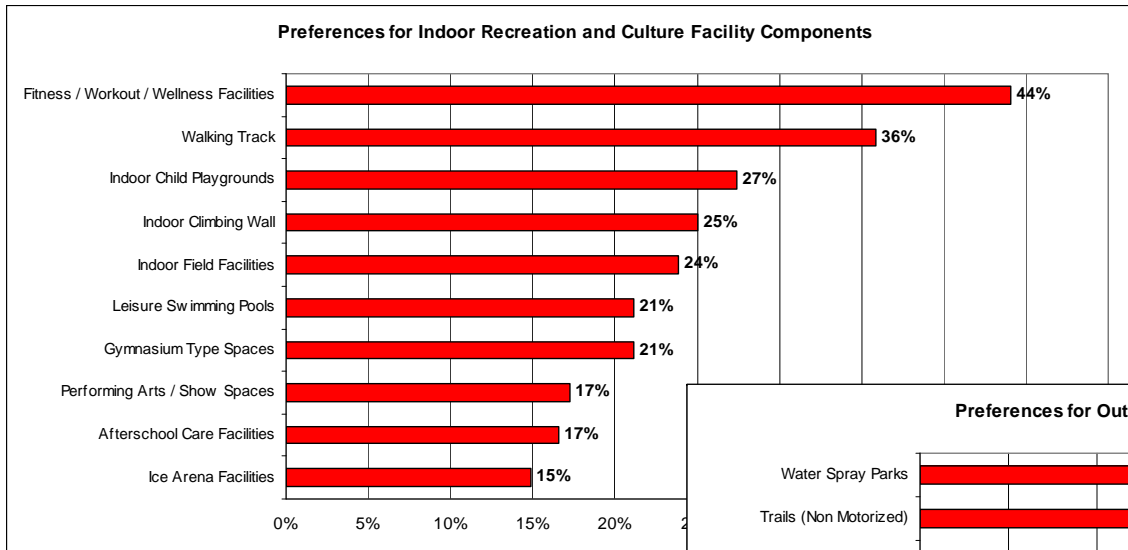
# Public Engagement

Method	Contacts	Reponses	Response Rate	Regional Representation
Household Survey	2,719	661	24.3%	1,908
Student Survey	367	367	100%	367
Stakeholder Group Survey	68	20	29.4%	1,236
Stakeholder Group Interviews	30	23	76.7%	4,983
Public Input Open House	4	3	75%	3

- Household survey – statistically representative with a margin of error of  $\pm 3.3\%$  19 times out of 20.

# Public Engagement – Household Survey

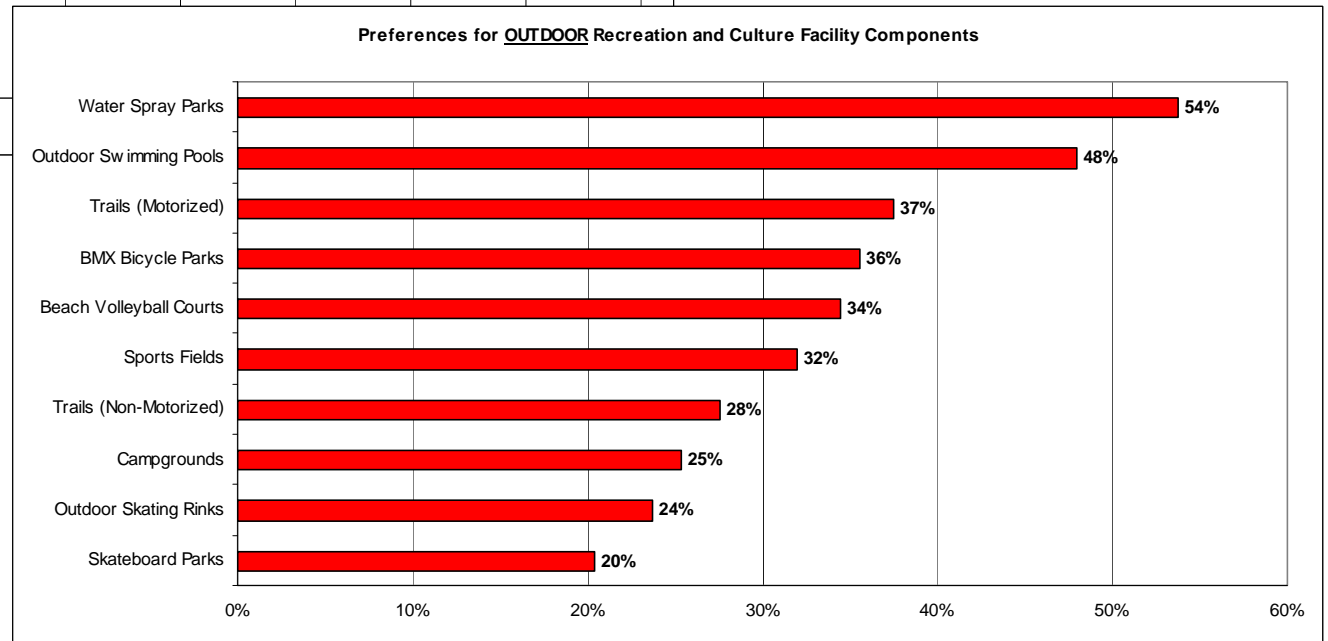
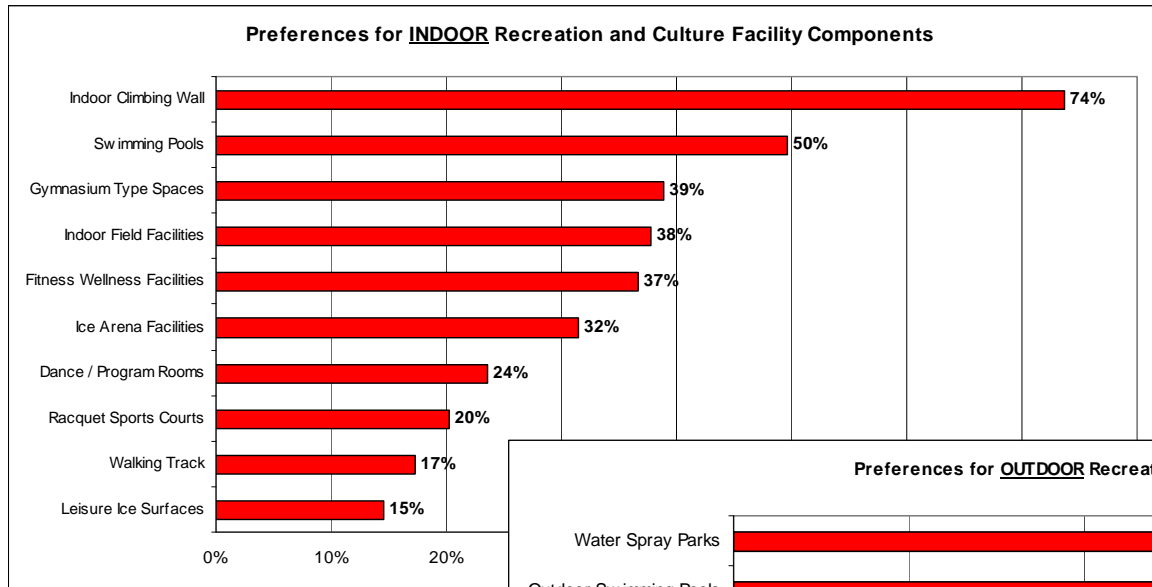
67% of respondents felt that new and/or upgraded recreation and/or culture facilities should be developed in the region. (16% unsure, 16% no)



# Public Engagement – Household Survey

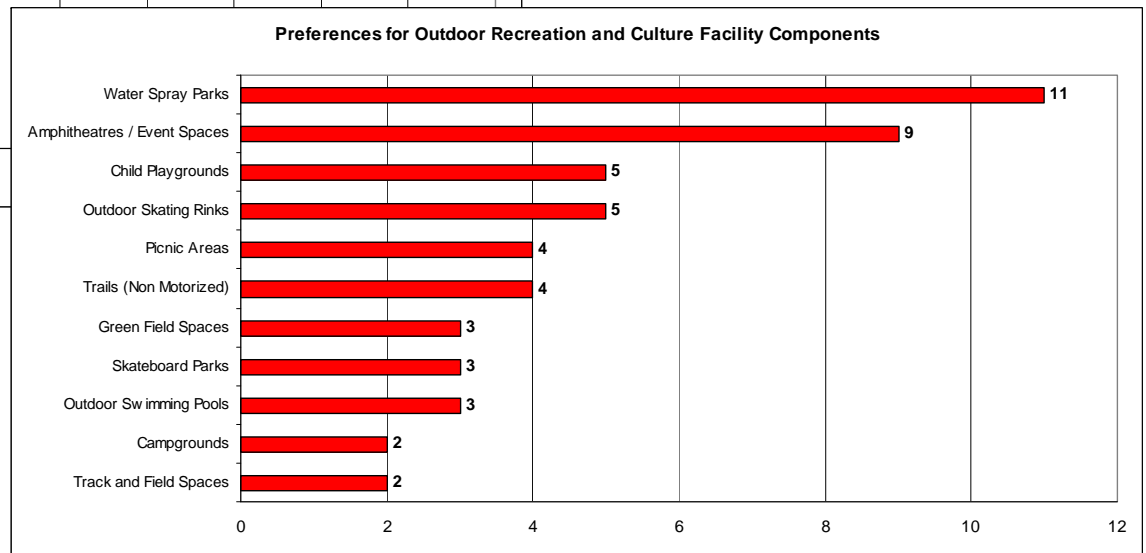
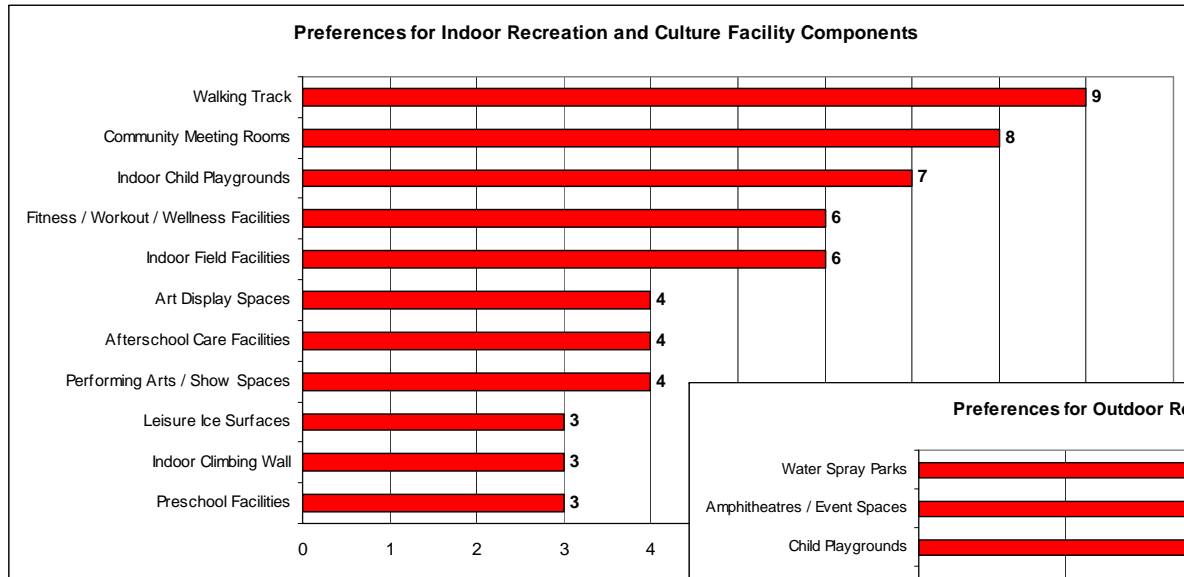
- 75% said they had not accessed services funded by Clearwater Regional FCSS (19% unsure, 5% yes)
- Key social programming needs and opportunities
  - Youth programming
  - Children's programming
  - Seniors' programming
  - Childcare
  - Affordable housing / shelter spaces.

# Public Engagement – Student Survey



# Public Engagement – Stakeholder Group Survey

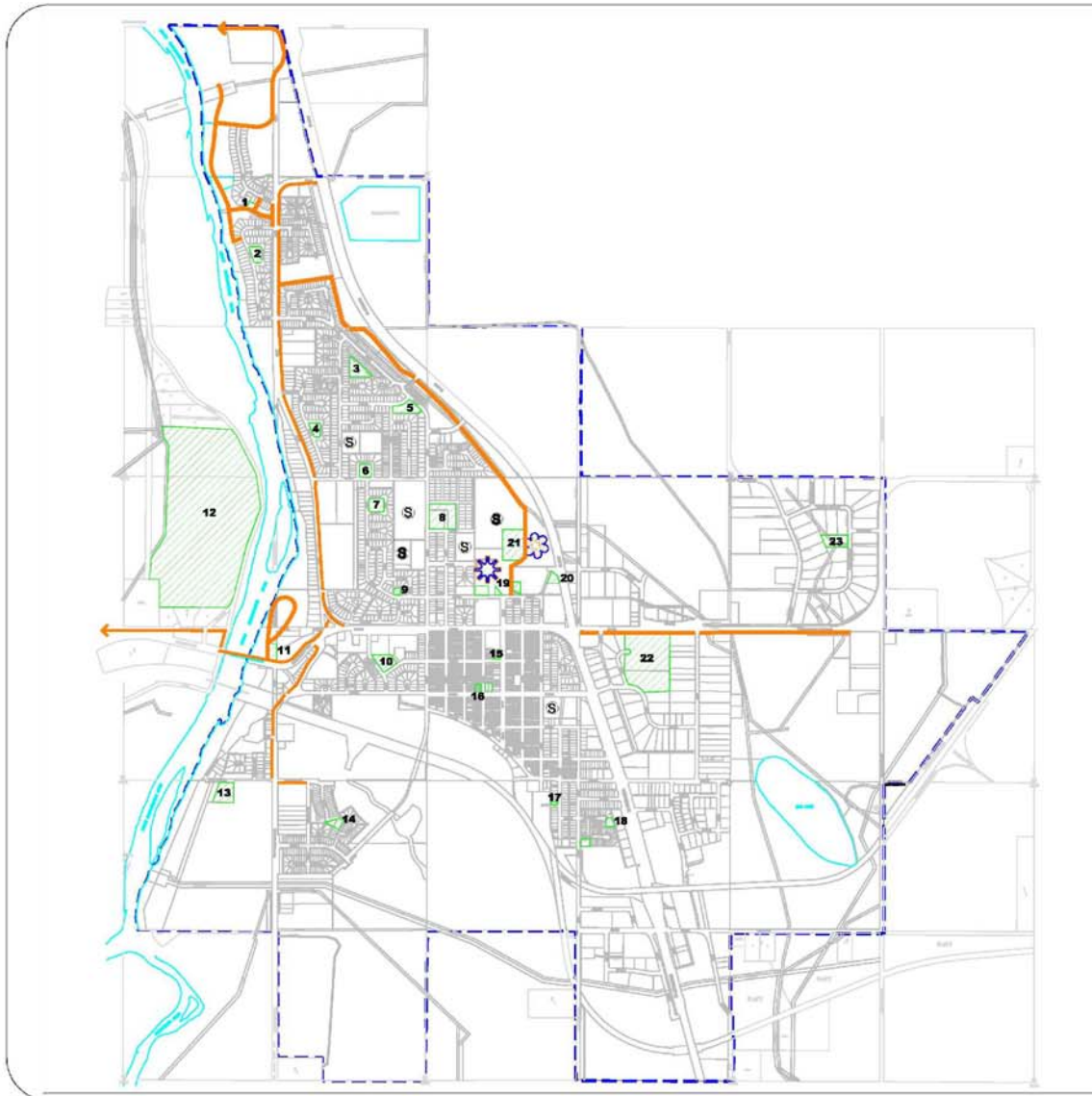
- 17 respondents (of 20) think new/upgraded facilities should be developed in the Rocky Mountain House region









# Social Needs Discussion Groups

- Discussion groups were held with 1) community organizations, 2) seniors, 3) youth, and 4) people with disabilities.
- Major issues identified:
  - Isolation, safety, substance abuse
- Community Organizations – poverty, homelessness, lack of child care, family breakdown
- Seniors – advocate, ability roster, programming, communication
- Youth – self esteem issues, homelessness, poverty, physical accessibility/mobility
- People with disabilities – transportation, physical accessibility/mobility, youth programming.

# Existing Recreation and Parks Resources



## LEGEND:

-  Town Boundary
  -  Community Centre
  -  Arena and Swimming Pool
  -  Town Park Sites
  -  School Sites
  -  Existing Trails
- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 River View Park       | 13 Quinn Park            |
| 2 Lichack Park          | 14 Creekside Park        |
| 3 Arrowhead Park        | 15 Bicentennial Park     |
| 4 Mountain View Park    | 16 Kinsmen Park          |
| 5 4 Seasons Park        | 17 Swainger Park         |
| 6 Jessop Park           | 18 Mountain Village Park |
| 7 Lochearn Park         | 19 Tennis Courts         |
| 8 Centennial Campground | 20 Skateboard Park       |
| 9 Plathon Park          | 21 Legion Park           |
| 10 Day Park             | 22 Ball Diamonds         |
| 11 Riverside Park       | 23 McNutt Park           |

DRAFT



Earthscape Consultants



EXISTING CONDITIONS  
ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE

# Indoor Facility Assessments

Facility	Capital Costs	Comment
Voyageur Arena	\$2.1 M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dressing rooms / washrooms</li> <li>• Lobby / ancillary spaces</li> <li>• Ice plant and ice resurfacer room</li> <li>• Mechanical/electrical infrastructure</li> </ul>
Kootenay Arena	\$75,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skate tile flooring</li> </ul>
Curling Rink	\$45,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exiting</li> <li>• Washroom facilities in upper lounge</li> </ul>
Youth Centre	\$275,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Storage</li> <li>• Washroom facilities</li> <li>• Finishes</li> <li>• Mechanical/electrical infrastructure</li> </ul>
Lou Soppitt Community Centre	\$100,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parking lot</li> </ul>
Swimming Pool	\$220,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parking lot gradient</li> <li>• Change rooms</li> <li>• Staff / sales areas</li> </ul>

# Facility Usage

- Arenas – 81% of prime time is being utilized.
  - Minor hockey 49%
  - Kootenay Arena – 2,572 hours
  - Voyageur Arena – 3,036 hours
- Swimming Pool – annual visits (2007-08) was 38,231.
  - Public swimming 38%; length swim 25%
  - April highest usage (15%) of total attendance; September lowest (3%)
- Community Centre - 288 rentals in 2008 an 8% increase from 2007 (266). In 2004 there were 235 rentals
- Ball diamond users (minor and adult) and rectangular field users (football, soccer, rugby, etc...) have expressed unmet demand
  - Ball diamond usage is between 75% and 91% of available prime time
  - Rectangular field usage is at 97% of available prime time.

# Program Inventory

- Programming is available to all age groups within the community, including families.
  - The number of programs targeted towards seniors is less than those for other age segments.
- The Town of Rocky Mountain House is one of the direct providers of community programming in the region.
  - Relatively evenly distributed throughout the year.
  - Emphasis on recreation / leisure pursuits
  - The Town, for the most part, does not directly offer programming in the education / learning, and social / support areas. Through FCSS, the Town does provide funding to organizations in the community that provide programming in these areas however.
- Similar to the entirety of community programming, the Town's programs gravitate towards children and youth, although there are programs available to adults. The amount of programming the Town offers that targets seniors is relatively small.

# Delivery System

- Rocky Mountain House Recreation, Parks & Community Services Department - responsible for leisure services delivery within the Community.
  - The Department staff work with various groups and organizations, including the FCSS Board. The Director also liaises with the Rocky Mountain House and District Recreation, Parks and Culture Board.
  - Operates with 19 full time employees year round augmented by:
    - 8 PT employees working year round in the pool;
    - 3 PT employees working year round in the Community Centre;
    - 8 FT seasonal employees in parks; and
    - 3 FT seasonal employees working in the arena.
- Population growth and increased demands are impacting the Department and its resources.
  - Volunteer groups and agencies are relied upon to deliver programs and stage events.

# Comparative Analysis

	Spending on Recreation & Culture**	Total Expenditures**	Rec & Culture as a % of Total Expenditures	Population***	Per Capita Spending on Recreation and Culture
Towns* (5,000 and larger)	\$2,326,335	\$11,521,107	20.2%	8,342	\$279
Towns* (4,999 and smaller)	\$520,565	\$2,675,291	19.5%	1,952	\$267
Comparable Communities*	\$2,269,145	\$10,626,098	21.4%	7,863	\$289
<b>Rocky Mountain House</b>	<b>\$2,796,293</b>	<b>\$9,621,378</b>	<b>29.1%</b>	<b>7,231</b>	<b>\$387</b>

# Comparative Analysis

- Compared amenities / facilities and programs offered in Rocky Mountain House with Drayton Valley, Edson, Innisfail, Lacombe, Olds, and Stettler.
- In terms of age specific programming, the Town of Rocky Mountain House is similar to the comparable communities.
- considering young adults and middle aged adults, the Town's provision of programming is beyond that offered by two other towns. While Rocky Mountain House does not provide recreation / parks programming for seniors, four of the six comparable communities do.

## Better than Average

Arenas  
Multi-use tennis courts (outdoor)  
Ball diamonds  
Outdoor track  
Playgrounds  
Boat launch  
Community meeting rooms  
Social banquet spaces  
Performing arts theatre space

## Below Average

Outdoor rinks  
Football fields  
Outdoor rectangular fields  
Campground with un-serviced sites  
Parks / open space area  
Kilometers of non-motorized trails.

# Needs Assessment Summary

## Indoor Facility Priorities

Indoor Facility Priority	Population Trends / Growth	Industry Trends	Municipal Considerations	Facility Assessment	Municipal Comparatives	Household Survey	Stakeholder Group Survey	Stakeholder Group Interviews	Student Survey	Staff Perspectives
<b>Indoor Spontaneous Use</b>										
Fitness / Wellness Spaces	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Walking Track	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
Climbing Wall	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	
Leisure Swimming Pools	✓	✓		✓		✓			✓	✓
Child Playgrounds	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			
Community Gathering Spaces	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓
Gymnasium Type Space	✓	✓				✓		✓	✓	
Leisure Ice Surfaces	✓	✓					✓		✓	
Art Display Spaces	✓	✓					✓			
Museum / Interpretive Facilities	✓		✓		✓					
Library Facilities	✓		✓							
Youth Centre			✓	✓						
<b>Indoor Scheduled Use</b>										
Field Facilities	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	
Dance / Program Rooms	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	
Community Meeting Rooms	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓		✓
Ice Arena Facilities	✓		✓	✓		✓			✓	
Performing Arts / Show Spaces	✓	✓				✓	✓			
Storage	✓		✓					✓		✓
After School Care Facilities	✓					✓	✓			
Agri-Recreation Facilities	✓		✓					✓		
Affordable Housing	✓		✓					✓		
Office Space	✓		✓					✓		
Preschool Facilities	✓						✓			
Social / Banquet Facilities	✓	✓								
Curling Rinks	✓			✓						
Competition Swim Tanks	✓									
Racquet Sports Court	✓								✓	
Single Facility to House Social Agencies	✓							✓		

# Needs Assessment Summary

## Indoor Facility Priorities

Based upon the research, the top priorities for Indoor Facilities includes:

1. fitness / wellness space;
2. walking track;
3. field facilities;
4. climbing wall;
5. gymnasium type space;
6. community meeting rooms;
7. ice arena facilities;
8. dance / program rooms;
9. community gathering spaces; and
10. child playgrounds and performing arts / show spaces.

# Needs Assessment Summary

## Outdoor Facility Priorities

Outdoor Facilities, Parks and Open Space Priority	Population Trends / Growth	Industry Trends	Municipal Considerations	Facility Assessment	Municipal Comparatives	Household Survey	Stakeholder Group Survey	Stakeholder Group Interviews	Student Survey	Staff Perspectives
<b>Outdoor Spontaneous Use</b>										
Water Spray Parks	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Trails (Non-Motorized)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Skating Rinks	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Child Playgrounds	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓			✓
Swimming Pools	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	
Green Field Spaces	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			
Picnic Areas	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓			
Skateboard Parks	✓	✓	✓				✓			
BMX Bicycle Parks	✓				✓	✓			✓	✓
Trails (Motorized)	✓								✓	✓
Tobogganing Site				✓						
Dog Off Leash Park				✓						
<b>Outdoor Scheduled Use</b>										
Sports Fields	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	
Campgrounds	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
Amphitheatres / Event Spaces	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓		✓
Ball Diamonds	✓	✓	✓							
Beach Volleyball Courts	✓								✓	
Agri-Recreation Facilities	✓		✓							
Track and Field Spaces	✓									

# Needs Assessment Summary

## Outdoor Facility Priorities

Based upon the research, the top priorities for Outdoor Facilities includes:

1. water spray park;
2. skating rink;
3. trails (non motorized);
4. sports fields;
5. campgrounds;
6. swimming pools;
7. amphitheatre / event space;
8. green field spaces;
9. child playgrounds;
10. skateboard parks; and BMX bicycle parks.

# Needs Assessment Summary

## Programming

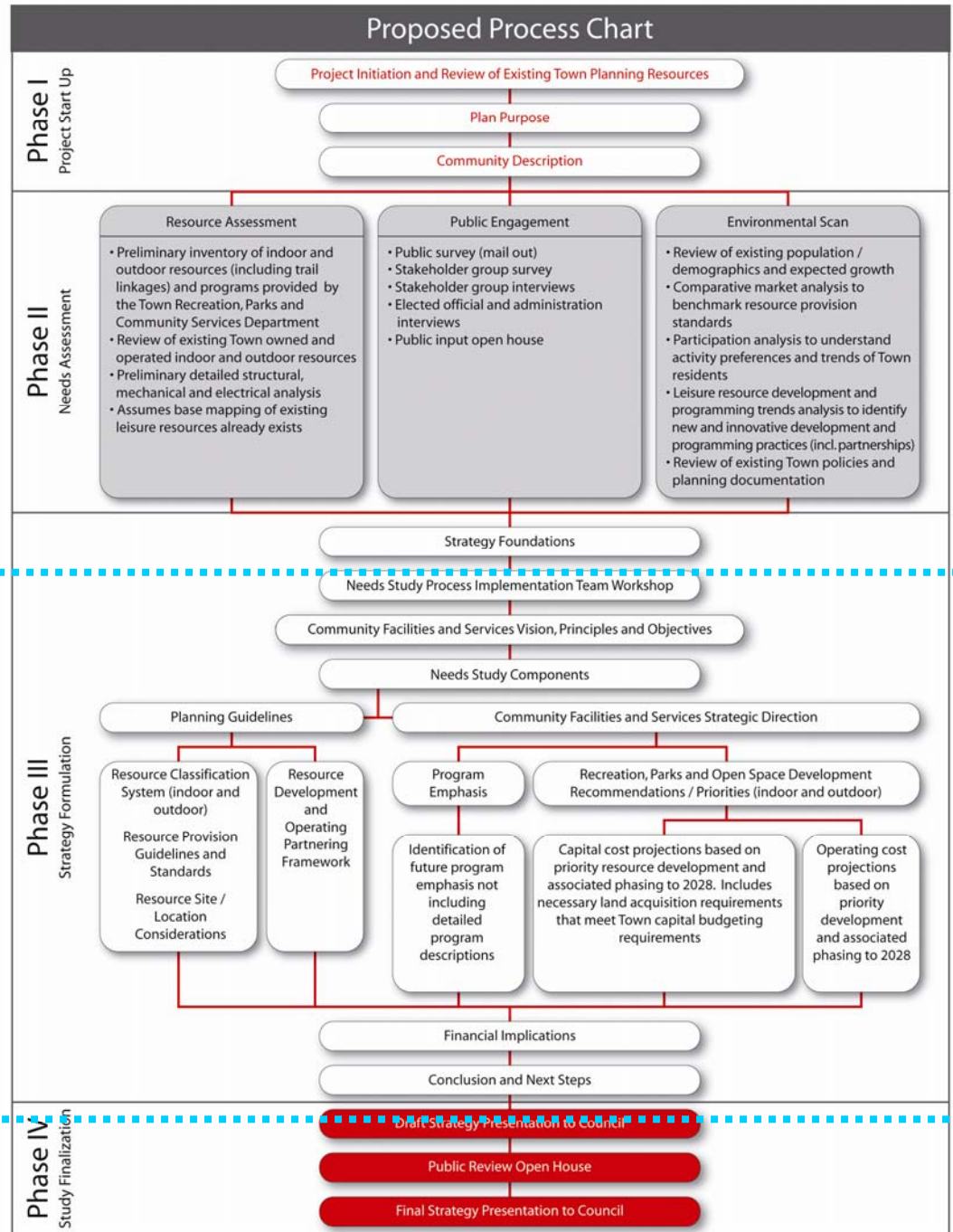
### Recreation / Leisure Programming Needs

- In particular programming for **young adults** is desirable.
  - Programming for Seniors, teens, children, and adults is desired.
- Programming for the **disabled population** requires attention.
  - Designing programs for this population may require something beyond simple modifications to the programs for individuals without disabilities.

### Social Programming Needs

- One social programming need stands apart – the need for **affordable transportation**.
  - Impacts the ability of people to access recreation, medical, and work opportunities.
- Affordability to access community facilities and programs is also a need.
- Other social programming needs include:
  - Affordable housing;
  - Child care;
  - Crime reduction;
  - Drug and alcohol addictions & rehabilitation;
  - Crime reduction;
  - Domestic violence and sexual assault; and
  - Cultural programming.

# STRATEGY ELEMENTS

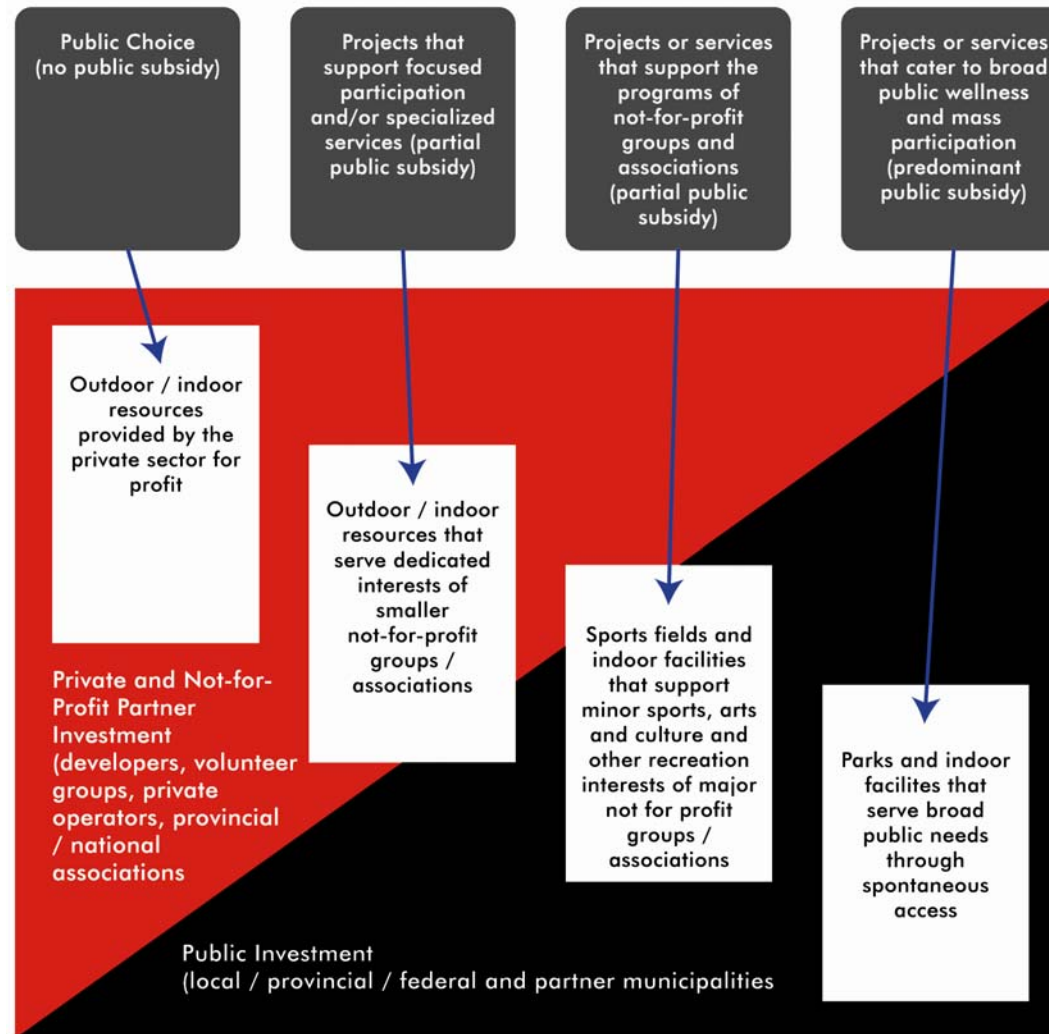


# Strategic Elements

1. Planning Guidelines and Management Tools
2. Strategic Direction for Facilities, Parks and Programs

# Public Funding Philosophy

## Public Investment Focus



"A Spectrum of opportunity, a spectrum of partners"

# A Resource Planning Framework

- Today's parks and facilities demands, as well as those for the next twenty years, will be met through the renewal, expansion and / or retrofit of existing facilities as well as the building of new facilities.
- The four-staged approach recommended for development is based upon the following principles:
  1. Invest in current parks / facilities to prolong facility life span and reduce operating costs.
  2. Ensure that adequate land / sites are set aside for and reserved for new parks / facilities.
  3. Examine all park / facility use and demands annually and employ feasibility planning triggers as a means to decide when to begin planning.
  4. Undertake feasibility planning and prepare facility business plans prior to investment on any facility project.
- **No major public investments in community park / facility infrastructure should occur without undertaking market feasibility analysis and business planning. This applies not only to initiatives forwarded by the municipality, but also to those projects led by not-for-profit groups and associations wherein public funds are required for the capital and / or ongoing operations of parks / facilities.**

# Strategic Planning Overview

Criteria for undertaking detailed business / feasibility planning should be based on:

- Park / facility spaces currently being offered approach 90% to 100% utilization on a sustained basis.
- Parks or facility spaces currently being used have less than 25% remaining lifecycle as a functional resource (as determined by ongoing lifecycle planning).
- Current demands and future demands as impacted through expression of needs market growth can be proven.
- The park / facility in question and program services proposed provide equal access for all residents as a public service.
- Park / facility type and function conform to core recreation service functions of the municipality or new functional areas as contained within this Needs Study.
- Park / facility type and function are not currently and adequately provided through other agencies or private sector services.
- Operational or capital partners of any development proposed are established as registered societies and collectively represent sufficient membership or market members to sustain use of the development for the life of the development (typically set at 40 years for public buildings).
- Proposed public investment is contained on Town owned, publicly owned or long term lease lands (leases beyond 50 years).

# A Resource Planning Framework

Guidelines for undertaking market feasibility and business planning:

- There must be public engagement in the planning process.
- A market assessment for component service delivery functions must be completed.
- A thorough and transparent site / locational analysis must be completed.
- There must be a biophysical / environmental impact statement.
- There must be a concept development plan including infrastructure planning, costs and impacts of ongoing operations.
- The project must conform to the Town Strategic Planning guidelines.
- Business planning outlining capital partners, operating partners, sources of capital, capital amortization and projection of operating costs must be completed.

# Timing and Process for Major Resource Development

- The market feasibility and business planning process typically pre-empts decisions on investment and sourcing of capital well in advance of development – often occurring up to two years prior.

- As such, timing for major development initiatives could take between 18 and 30 months recognizing the following steps:

1. needs assessment (including public engagement),
2. concept feasibility planning,
3. detailed design, tendering and
4. construction (see timing for resource development on the next slide).

## Preliminary Need Identified

- Does the project comply with the goals and objectives set out in the Community Facilities and Community Services Needs Study?
- Does the resource service Town residents?
- Have any of the feasibility planning thresholds/triggers been met?



## Needs Assessment

- Conduct needs assessment including:
  - Resource provision in the market area
  - Demographics and growth
  - Trends
  - Public consultation
- Define need for resource in question
- 3 months



## Feasibility Analysis

- Explore impacts of resource development including options for:
  - Primary and secondary facility components
  - Potential sites
  - Expansion of existing or building new
- Impacts on existing facilities
- Capital and operating financial implications of resource provision
- Recommended course of action
- 3 months



## Resource Development

- Resource detailed design
- Detailed business planning
- Fundraising \*if required
- Construction
- 12-24 months

# Strategic Direction For All New Infrastructure

- Key considerations for future resource planning and development:
  - Recreation, Culture and Social Together
  - Spontaneous and (not vs) Structured Uses
  - Stand Alone Versus a “Multiplex” Approach
  - Expansion and Enhancement of Existing Versus Building New
  - North Saskatchewan River Park

# Strategic Direction: Facilities

## Priority indoor elements:

1. fitness / wellness space;
2. walking track;
3. field facilities;
4. climbing wall;
5. gymnasium type space;
6. community meeting rooms;
7. ice arena facilities;
8. dance / program rooms;
9. community gathering spaces; and
10. child playgrounds and performing arts / show spaces.

Indoor Facility Priority	Population Trends / Growth	Industry Trends	Municipal Considerations	Facility Assessment	Municipal Comparatives	Household Survey	Stakeholder Group Survey	Stakeholder Group Interviews	Student Survey	Staff Perspectives
<b>Indoor Spontaneous Use</b>										
Fitness / Wellness Spaces	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Walking Track	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
Climbing Wall	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	
Leisure Swimming Pools	✓	✓		✓		✓			✓	✓
Child Playgrounds	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			
Community Gathering Spaces	✓	✓	✓				✓			✓
Gymnasium Type Space	✓	✓				✓		✓	✓	
Leisure Ice Surfaces	✓	✓					✓		✓	
Art Display Spaces	✓	✓					✓			
Museum / Interpretive Facilities	✓		✓		✓					
Library Facilities	✓		✓							
Youth Centre			✓	✓						
<b>Indoor Scheduled Use</b>										
Field Facilities	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	
Dance / Program Rooms	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	
Community Meeting Rooms	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓		✓
Ice Arena Facilities	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	
Performing Arts / Show Spaces	✓	✓				✓	✓			
Storage	✓		✓					✓		✓
After School Care Facilities	✓					✓	✓			
Agri-Recreation Facilities	✓		✓					✓		
Affordable Housing	✓		✓					✓		
Office Space	✓		✓					✓		
Preschool Facilities	✓						✓			
Social / Banquet Facilities	✓	✓								
Curling Rinks	✓			✓						
Competition Swim Tanks	✓									
Racquet Sports Court	✓								✓	
Single Facility to House Social Agencies	✓							✓		

# Next Steps for Indoor Facilities

\*Ongoing maintenance of existing facilities as per architectural assessment

2010

- Detailed feasibility analysis to explore potential upgrade or replacement of the Voyageur Arena

2013-2016

- Detailed feasibility analysis to explore development of an indoor field facility. Potentially to include other facility components such as:
  - fitness/wellness areas,
  - an indoor walking track,
  - an indoor climbing wall,
  - community meeting rooms,
  - community group office/admin spaces, and
  - an indoor child playground.

\* Potential sites to be reviewed include North Saskatchewan River Park, existing arenas / swimming pool site, and other available lands at that point in time (2013-2016)

# Strategic Direction: Parks and open spaces

## Priority outdoor elements:

1. water spray park;
2. skating rink;
3. trails (non motorized);
4. sports fields;
5. campgrounds;
6. swimming pools;
7. amphitheatre / event space;
8. green field spaces;
9. child playgrounds;
10. skateboard parks; and BMX bicycle parks.

Outdoor Facilities, Parks and Open Space Priority	Population Trends / Growth	Industry Trends	Municipal Considerations	Facility Assessment	Municipal Comparatives	Household Survey	Stakeholder Group Survey	Stakeholder Group Interviews	Student Survey	Staff Perspectives
<b>Outdoor Spontaneous Use</b>										
Water Spray Parks	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Trails (Non-Motorized)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Skating Rinks	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Child Playgrounds	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓			✓
Swimming Pools	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	
Green Field Spaces	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			
Picnic Areas	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓			
Skateboard Parks	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓	
BMX Bicycle Parks	✓				✓	✓			✓	✓
Trails (Motorized)	✓								✓	✓
Tobogganing Site				✓						
Dog Off Leash Park				✓						
<b>Outdoor Scheduled Use</b>										
Sports Fields	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	
Campgrounds	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Amphitheatres / Event Spaces	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓		✓
Ball Diamonds	✓	✓	✓							
Beach Volleyball Courts	✓									✓
Agri-Recreation Facilities	✓		✓							
Track and Field Spaces	✓									

# Next Steps for Outdoor Facilities

\*Ongoing maintenance of parks and open spaces as per professional assessment

2009+

- Continue to implement trails development as per the Proposed Trails map as land is developed throughout the community

2010

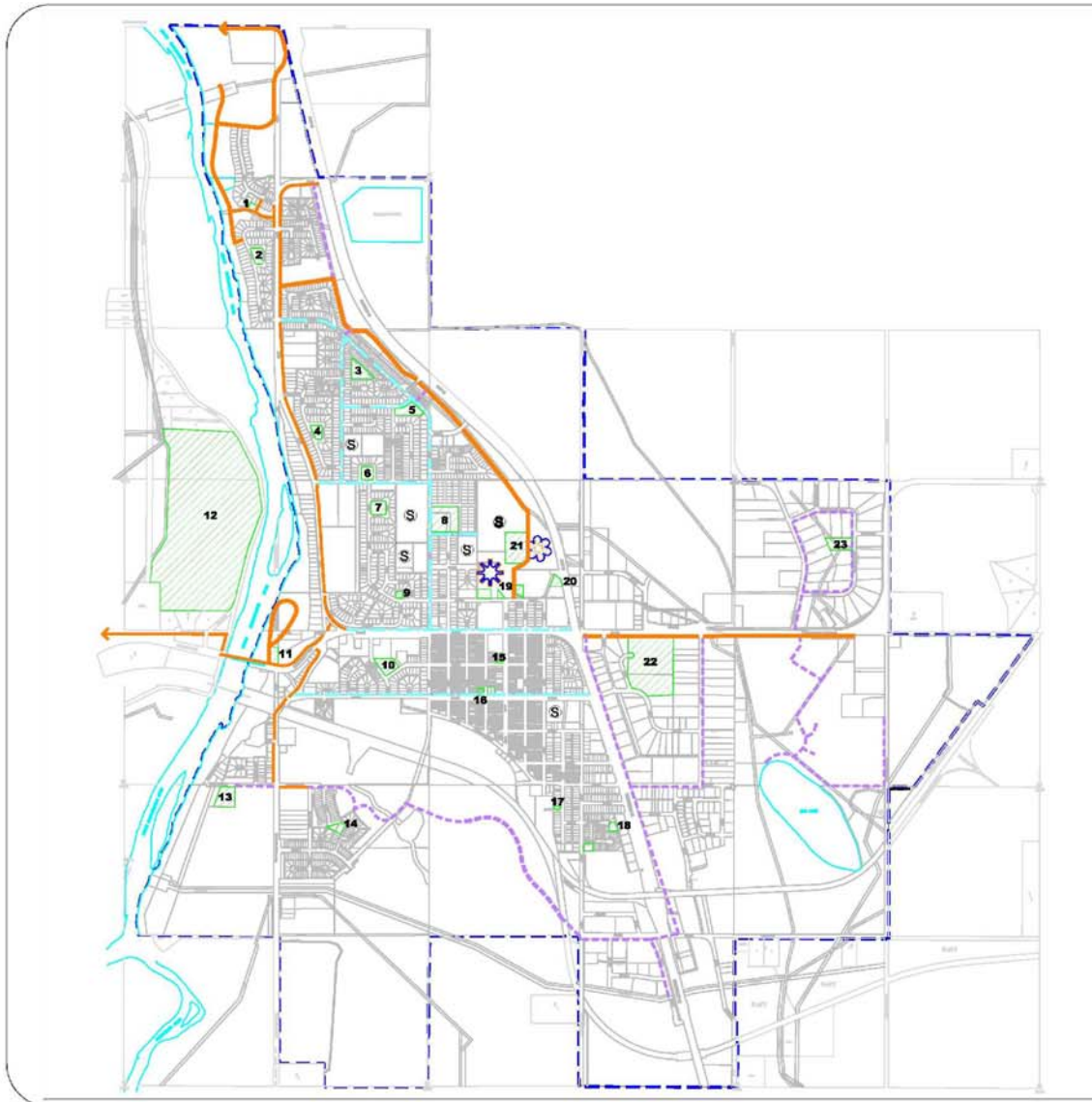
- Undergo a detailed business plan and feasibility study for development at the North Saskatchewan River Park site. Elements to include, but not be limited to:
  - rectangular fields
  - ball diamonds
  - concession / washroom facilities
  - serviced and/or un-serviced campground facilities

**\*Note: if rectangular fields and ball diamonds are not developed at the North Saskatchewan River Park site, explore development of a outdoor sports complex at another site (potential adjacent to Quinn Park)**

2010

- Begin planning for an outdoor water spray park

# Next Steps for Outdoor Facilities



## LEGEND:

- Town Boundary
  - Community Centre
  - Arena and Swimming Pool
  - Town Park Sites
  - School Sites
  - Existing Trails - 11845 Linear Metres
  - Proposed Trails - 10270 Linear Meter
  - Existing Concrete Walks - Trail Connections
- |                                  |                          |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 River View Park                | 13 Quinn Park            |
| 2 Lichack Park                   | 14 Creekside Park        |
| 3 Arrowhead Park                 | 15 Bicentennial Park     |
| 4 Mountain View Park             | 16 Kinsmen Park          |
| 5 4 Seasons Park                 | 17 Swainger Park         |
| 6 Jessop Park                    | 18 Mountain Village Park |
| 7 Lochearn Park                  | 19 Tennis Courts         |
| 8 Centennial Campground          | 20 Skateboard Park       |
| 9 Plathon Park                   | 21 Legion Park           |
| 10 Day Park                      | 22 Ball Diamonds         |
| 11 Riverside Park                | 23 McNutt Park           |
| 12 North Saskatchewan River Park |                          |

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Earthscape Consultants



**PROPOSED TRAILS**  
**ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE**

# Strategic Direction: Program Priorities

Priority future program focus areas for recreation and leisure:

- Broader public programs focused on fitness/wellness,
- Broader public programs focused on nutrition and healthy choices,
- The integration, where possible, of pertinent stages of the Long Term Athlete Development Plan,
- Outdoor programming for youth, promoting interaction and “building a relationship” between youth and the outdoors,
- Arts and culture programming, both scheduled and spontaneous in nature, including arts and crafts, performance and visual arts and music, and
- The continuation of traditional team sports offering for all ages groups.

# Strategic Direction: Program Priorities

Priority future focus areas for social programming:

- Affordable transportation,
- Affordable housing,
- Child care,
- Drug and alcohol addictions and rehabilitation,
- Crime reduction,
- Domestic violence and sexual assault, and
- Cultural programming to foster understanding between various cultures in the community.

# What happens now?

- Presentation and feedback form is available on the website
- Feedback received from June 18 – July 3
- Feedback is compiled and a Final Study is developed
- Final Study is presented to Town Council for information

# Thank you for your time

- Please ask questions of the Study Team
- Complete a feedback form and give it to a study team representative or:
  - drop it off at the Town Office (insert address),
  - Scan and email response to; [parks@rcstrategies.ca](mailto:parks@rcstrategies.ca) or;
  - Fax response to 780 426 2734 attn: Rob Parks.