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# Background

## About this Project

The Township of Michipicoten's Recreation Master Plan dates back to 1983. At the time, the municipality did not employ a staff position for recreation or leisure services. A volunteer committee of local citizens took on this role.

Key recommendations from the 1983 Culture and Recreation Master Plan, authored by ReThink Incorporated included:

- a) The provision of a Municipal Department for Leisure Services,
- b) Researching the feasibility of a multi-purpose recreation centre,
- c) Expansion of outdoor trail systems,
- d) Playground upgrades and
- e) Outdoor sports field improvements.

More than two decades have passed since this first plan was presented. However, there has not been a formal update to this plan since. The municipality has completed many of the recommendations in the original plan. Most significantly the municipality created a Community Services (formerly Leisure Services) Department with two full time staff, and in 1996

built a multi-purpose recreation facility for the community (Michipicoten Memorial Community Centre).

In 2000 the municipality implemented a Community Development Committee which consisted of community volunteers and a number of local resource persons. The CDC quickly formed several solution Councils to address areas within the community, one of which was recreation. The Recreation Solution Council submitted a report to municipal Council in April of 2002 stating their findings and recommendations after several community based surveys in the school systems and with local volunteer organizations. There were five (5) major recommendations, one of which was to establish a current Master Plan for recreation that reflects current community realities. The other four (4) recommendations will be addressed further in this planning document.

This document represents a five (5) year workable plan for the municipality to provide recreation services, programs and facilities to community residents. It is meant to engage the community to work with the municipality to improve our current infrastructure and provide a high quality of recreation related programming and participation opportunities for residents of the Township of Michipicoten.

# Key Recreation Trends

## Taking a Look Back

It is interesting to look back and compare how trends have changed in the past two decades. The 1983 Master Plan highlighted the following trends:

- a) Future (some predict a 40% increase by the turn of the century).
- b) More free time will be spent closer to home, thus increasing the need for built-up areas to contain more leisure resources.
- c) Aging population will mean different leisure opportunities and priorities.
- d) Recreation will become focused on opportunities for adults and seniors and not just children.
- e) Greater interest in individual and small group activities with greater flexibility for more spontaneous participation.

At the time that the 1983 Master Plan was completed, most of the recreation facilities that exist in the community today were present. The exception is our multi-purpose Community Centre and the park in the Mission. The arena and curling rink were stand alone facilities. In addition, the Wawa Motor Inn had an indoor pool that was sometimes used for public swimming lessons.

## Current Recreation Trends

In 2006/07

- i) **Inactivity:** 51% of Canadians are classified as “inactive” which means they do not get the minimum of 30 minutes of physical activity per day. (Canada Fitness & Lifestyle Research Institute)
- ii) **Obesity:** has escalated to epidemic proportions in the Province of Ontario and placing a strain on the health care system. According to the Chief Medical Officer of Health, the number of obese children aged 7-13 years tripled between 1981 and 1996. (Investing in Healthy and Active Ontarians through Recreation and Parks Infrastructure: A summary of Trends & Recommendations, August 2006)
- iii) **Aging Infrastructure:** the inventory of municipally owned facilities is aging, with between 30% and 50% of the stock in each facility type at, or approaching, its useful life. (Major Municipal Sport and Recreation Facility Inventory: Parks and Recreation Ontario).
- iv) **Business Oriented Approach:** operating more like a business to realize economic efficiencies has shifted primary focus of provision of service, to operating on or close to a “cost recovery” approach. This has placed “cost of participating” as a very real

# Key Recreation Trends

barrier for participation in community recreation programs and opportunities. Downsizing has been one very strong catalyst for this approach. (PRO FORUM workshop January 2005).

- v) **Lifestyle based Fitness:** there continues to be a strong market for equipment based fitness facilities, however, it is complemented by a significant trend towards more unstructured lifestyle based fitness like walking, and biking. Similarly, provincial and national trends suggest a decline in traditional team sports and an increase in personal wellness and active lifestyles. This also promotes a focus on less structured and more individual based activities. (PRO FORUM workshop January 2005).
- vi) **Market Fragmentation:** traditional markets like “older adults”, “youth”, etc. cannot be viewed as homogeneous as there is a great variance in health, interests and ability. (PRO FORUM workshop January 2005).
- vii) **Collaboration:** finding cost effective solutions and providing a wide range of individual community recreation programs have forced municipalities to look for partnerships with like-minded organizations in the community. These partnerships will continue to be critical to meeting the

community recreation needs and expectations in the next five (5) years. (PRO FORUM workshop January 2005).

- viii) **Eco-System Management Approach:** there is a trend to acknowledge the links between natural systems, communities and people. Thus, the development of trail systems is becoming more prominent and allowing residents to live active and healthier lives. (PRO FORUM workshop January 2005).

Much has changed in two decades since the 1983 Culture and Recreation Master Plan was completed. The idea that people would have more leisure time has certainly not come to fruition. In fact, the opposite has happened and people have less time available. Even older adults who are of retirement age are working past the traditional retirement and staying in the workforce longer. The “inactivity” of the population in general, and most especially, the youth is alarming and should really cause municipalities to look at alternative ways to engage their residents to become more active and live healthier lives. The focus of the traditional recreation department has certainly expanded and must look at a larger community picture.

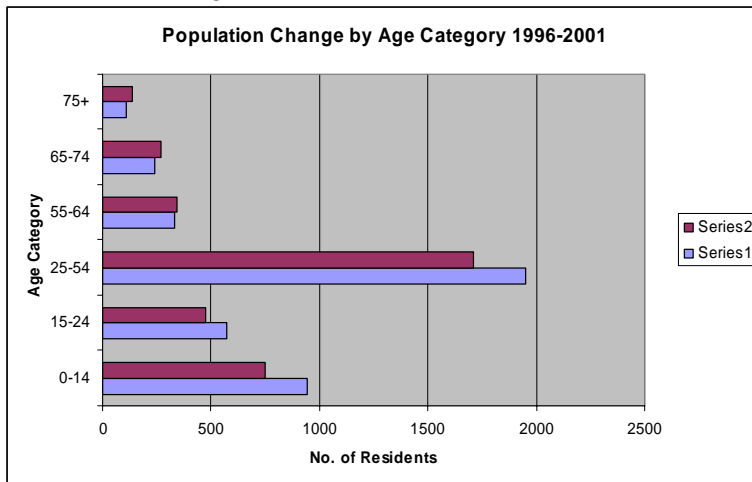
# Community Scan

## Two Decades of Change

### Population

Wawa's population overall has steadily declined since the late 80's. This is true to a trend experienced across Northern Ontario. Since 1986, Wawa's population has dropped 23%. The decline in the past 10 years has been 11.5%. It is expected that the 2006 census will show yet another decline.

In terms of age distribution, Wawa is experiencing an aging population. The median age climbed from 31 years in 1991 to 37 years in 2001. The only growth segment in our population continues to be the 65+ years.



Source: Statistics Canada

However, as a percentage of the population 45-64 years occupy a slightly bigger piece of the pie than in comparison to the last two decades (1-3%).

### Economy

Major events affecting the local economy in the past two decades include the closure of Algoma Ore Division (210 jobs) in 1998. This was somewhat offset by the opening of North Superior Forest Products (now Weyerhaeuser) in 1994 and the development of River Gold Mines. Wawa's economy has seen changes during the past two decades that reflect a fluctuating mining and forestry industry. The service sector makes up an increasingly larger part of Wawa's economy. This can result in a higher number of white collar jobs than was the case in the earlier 80's.

### Recreation

There have been several major changes since 1983 in terms of recreation facilities and opportunities available in the community. Most were major recommendations from the 1983 Cultural and Recreation Master Plan.

# Community Scan



In terms of recreation facilities, the most significant change has been the addition of the Michipicoten Memorial Community Centre in 1996. This multi-purpose recreation facility

combined the arena and curling facilities and added multi-purpose meeting and special event space, squash courts, fitness centre, dance room, showers and sauna area.

The marina park and Mission park have also been added since 1983 and there have been some upgrades to the soccer and baseball fields behind the community centre. A playground has also been added along Wawa's beach front.

One of the most significant changes was the creation of a municipal department responsible for recreation programming and facilities. At the time of the 1983 Master Plan, two voluntary committees (Recreation and Arena Grounds) existed to provide direction to the municipality.

Snowmobiling has also been formalized and taken on a larger provincial mandate for trail systems. Since 1990 the Wawa Sno-Riders have been a part of this system and now groom more than

400 km of trails connecting Wawa to neighbouring communities like Dubreuilville and Sault Ste. Marie.

Other trail systems have seen some expansion since the early 80's and include Mr. Vallée Park which provides a short hike to Anderson Lake and now connects to Wawa's airport and Tourist Information Centre. A formal boardwalk was established along the north shore of Wawa lake connecting two beach areas. The emergence of mountain biking in the community has resulted in a formal club and approximately 10 km of trails that are shared by the cross country ski club. An informal trail alliance has been formed and there is some level of co-operation for a development of a multi-use trail system (non-motorized).

Most recently, the construction of a new edition to École St. Joseph with a gymnasium/auditorium is a significant addition to the recreation and cultural facilities available in the community.

Recreation programs have experienced up and down cycles during the past 20 years. Significant changes include the decline of the youth baseball program and the emergence of skateboarding as an individual sport. In 2003 a temporary skate park facility was created and has been expanded twice. It has since moved into the arena during the summer months. A Day Camp program for

# Community Scan

young children (4-12 yrs) was contracted to Superior Children's Centre in order to meet strict provincial regulations. This program is still subsidized by the municipality. Also, many individual one week programs have been introduced in the past 6-8 years to accommodate a wide range of interests and flexibility of summer scheduling. Some examples include paddling, outdoor skills, basketball, pottery, painting and mountain biking.

Finally, Mount Wawa Ski Hill was forced to close in 2000 after 15 years of operation due to a change in regulations that required an upgrade to the lift mechanism. The cost was estimated at more than \$300,000 and no funding could be secured at the time to complete the upgrades. Previous to the closure, a group of volunteers operated the hill for several years in order to alleviate labour costs and keep the ski hill operational.

## Community Recreation Survey

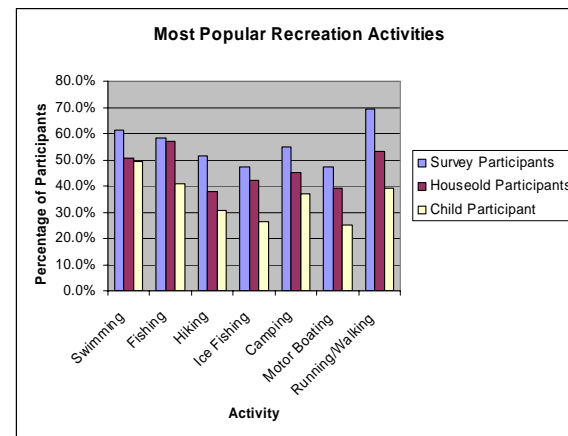
In late August/early September the Township of Michipicoten was able to partner with Lakehead University to conduct a door to door recreation survey. This survey was made possible by the Millennium Fund and Community Development Committee.

In total, 140 surveys were completed. Care was taken to gather surveys from all areas of the community including the Mission and other outlying cottage areas in order that the sample would be truly representative of the community.

The survey report is included as Appendix B. The following is a summary of the findings which relate to creating a direction for the municipality in the next five years.

### a) Recreation Activities

The following chart highlights the most popular recreation activities of those surveyed in the community. Of note are the activities that are popular with both adults and children which include swimming (40.2%), running/walking (37.2%), fishing (37.1%), hiking (36.1%), and camping (35%).

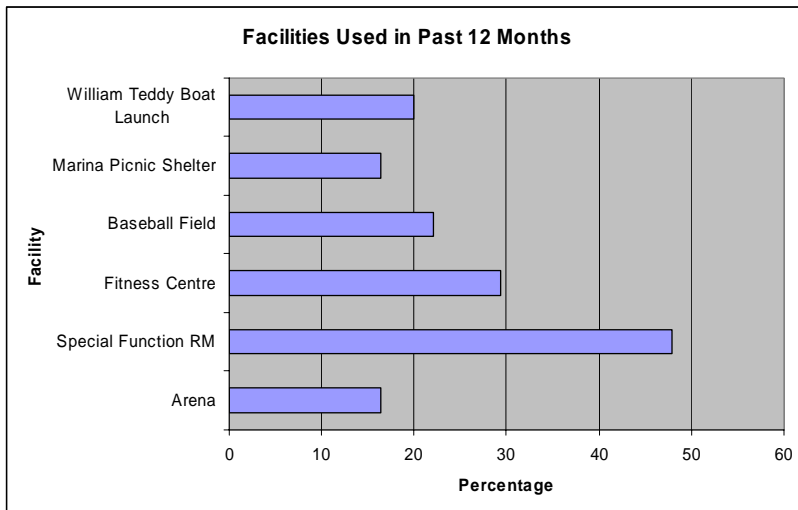


# Community Scan

## b) Recreation Facilities and Parks Utilized

Eighty-one (81%) of the survey respondents had visited a community park during the past 12 months, with the largest proportion (43.9%) reporting 10 or more visits. With regards to suggested park improvements, major issues were equipment and cleanliness, with maintenance and access/parking also frequently mentioned.

It is interesting to note that of all recreation facilities mentioned, the special function and meeting room at the Community Centre was the most utilized by survey participants. Also of note is the significant use of the boat launch at William Teddy Park.



In terms of rating facilities with regards to cleanliness, facility/equipment in good order, well maintained, level of customer service, value of money and reasonable cost, most facilities received good or excellent ratings in all categories. Areas of weakness appear to be marina facilities & washrooms, William Teddy boat launch, tennis courts and the Fitness Centre.

Other comments from survey participants regarding municipal facilities centered on the following:

- ▶ Desire for a swimming pool.
- ▶ More and better fitness equipment.
- ▶ Good boat launch at Wawa Lake.
- ▶ Improvements to baseball and soccer fields.
- ▶ Pave or improve running track.
- ▶ Upgrade tennis courts.
- ▶ Review fitness/squash passes and consider other fee structures.
- ▶ Marina upgrades to docking & picnic area
- ▶ Beachfront needs a facelift, new sand, longer hours for washrooms, clean, sheltered area for picnics and entertainment area.

# Community Scan

For our parks, a summary of suggestions & comments was as follows:

- ▶ Modernize equipment.
- ▶ Include outdoor skating rink.
- ▶ Shaded & sheltered areas for picnics and an entertainment venue to listen to local or other talent.
- ▶ Include clean washroom facilities.
- ▶ Include more trails for walking and biking in and around Town.
- ▶ Consider access for residents who cannot get out to facilities & programs.
- ▶ Generally cleaner, more appealing parks with flowers, shrubs & landscaping.

## c) Recreation Programs

Forty-one percent (41%) of respondents reported that they had participated in a municipal recreation program during the past twelve months. For those who had not participated in a recreation program, their most common reasons were a) lack of time and b) lack of awareness. Almost 21% provided additional reasons for not participating including:

- ▶ Disability & old age.
- ▶ Small children with no programming for them.
- ▶ New to Township of Michipicoten.
- ▶ Away a lot and too busy.

There were also several specific complaints regarding the programs which included the following:

- ▶ Programs done "half-heartedly".
- ▶ Not policed i.e. jerseys handed off to non-paying substitutes (soccer).
- ▶ Need more notification of programs in advance.

Other comments and suggestions for improvements centered on:

- ▶ Better marketing of programs. Many people seem to be unaware of what is offered in the community.
- ▶ Programs offered for a wider variety of demographics including adults & seniors.
- ▶ Programs offered in all seasons.
- ▶ More clinics and/or free trial periods to get new people interested in sports.
- ▶ Swimming programs in an indoor pool.

# Community Scan

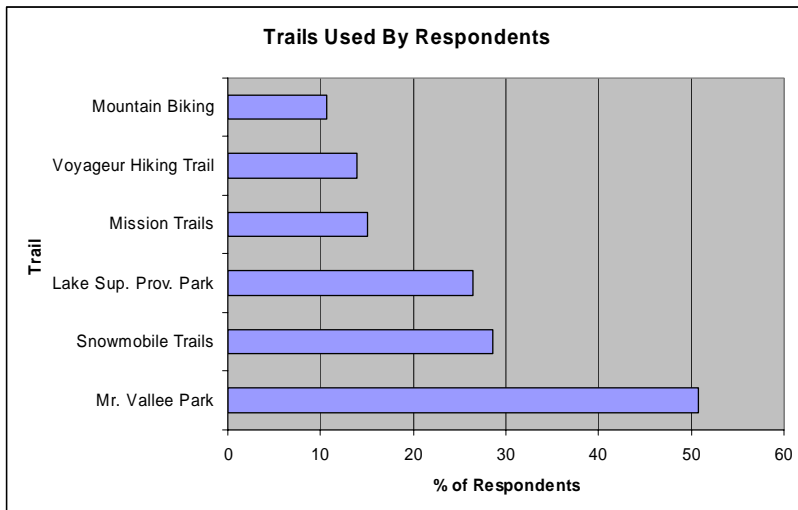
## d) Recreation Trails

Sixty-nine percent (69%) of survey respondents did use a local trail within the past twelve (12) months. The most popular local trail is Mr. Vallée Park. Other trails noted by respondents include the Silver Falls Trail, cross country ski trails, and ATV trails.

Twenty (20%) of respondents reported being a member of a local trail organization and an additional 20 % indicated that they would like information on trail membership or would consider membership in a local trails organization. This could help build local volunteer groups and assist in local trail improvements.

## Demographics of Survey Respondents

Respondents fell across all age categories, however in comparison to Statistics Canada data there were more female respondents and a higher proportion of married respondents (77% vs. 50%). More than 50% of respondents had some level of post-secondary education. Sixty-six (66%) percent of respondents were in full-time employment and 8.5% in part-time employment. Nearly 14% were not in the labor force. Two thirds of the respondents had a household income greater than \$50,000 and 23% had household income of greater that \$90.000.



# Recreation Parks & Facility Inventory

A complete inventory of the Township of Michipicoten parks and facilities was completed in June 2006 (See Appendix A). The purpose of the inventory was to establish a list of all parks and facilities within the Township and identify specific equipment and accessories located at each place. In addition photographs were taken to record in real time the state of parks and facilities in 2006.

This document illustrates the findings of the physical conditions of the major facilities and provides key observations and comments regarding these assets. The information gathered will be helpful in planning for facility upgrades, renovations or replacements which will be highlighted in the recommendations of this report.

## Parks

A total of 12 community parks were noted in the inventory. They range from large community play spaces to smaller neighborhood parks or community open green spaces with limited facilities. Of specific note in the parks inventory is the following:

- ▶ Only four (4) of the twelve (12) parks had accesses to on site washrooms that were open scheduled hours (marina, Rose's Beach, sportsfield, Scenic High Falls).

- ▶ Four (4) parks within the inventory were found to have no garbage cans present on site. (Lazarhoff, Lion's, basketball court, Beck Park).
- ▶ There were four (4) parks within the inventory which had a significant amount of infrastructure which included washrooms, picnic shelters, and other building structures to accommodate programming and/or staff. (Marina, Rose's & Lion's Beach, Scenic High Falls).
- ▶ Signage in all parks was virtually non-existent with the exception of four (4) parks which had some level of signage to indicate the name of the park or where specific facilities within the park were located (Marina, Rose's & Lion's Beach, Scenic High Falls).
- ▶ Playground equipment is generally old and does not meet current park standards according to the Canadian Standards Association.

The two main findings of the parks and facilities inventory were:

- a) The general decline of community parks in terms of their facilities & equipment and the aesthetic appeal to the public. They are outdated and are in need of a facelift.

# Recreation Parks & Facility Inventory

Thought needs to be given to how residents and visitors use the parks and how to improve the infrastructure and use of the parks.

- b) Lack of signage and general landscaping was evident. This was also evidenced in the community survey. Parks need clear signage that is welcoming, and clearly lists the rules of the park. Beautifying with flowers and perhaps encouraging community ownership would also add to the appeal of parks.

# Guiding Principles

The following principles are recommended as those that should guide the provision of recreation services within the Township of Michipicoten.

## Promote Participation

- ▶ Provide a balance of opportunities for competitive, non-competitive, individual and interactive recreation.
- ▶ Include cultural activities.
- ▶ Link with the Province of Ontario's Active 2010 and promote the benefits of a healthy and active lifestyle.
- ▶ Develop participation and foundation skills in sport and recreation programs.
- ▶ Make every effort to be inclusive of all residents regardless of lifecycle stage, location, disability, etc.

## Maximize Choice and Opportunity

- ▶ Provide choice and opportunity with regards to recreational opportunities, particularly where the market does not provide these services.
- ▶ Operate all municipal facilities and programs with a goal of maximizing return on investment (not just dollars, but benefits).

- ▶ Maximize the number and diversity of recreation opportunities available within the municipality using all means including open spaces, trails, municipal and community facilities.

## Engage Partners

- ▶ Actively seek out community partners who share similar goals and combine resources to promote healthy community lifestyles.
- ▶ Be a catalyst in promoting communication between all social, community and recreation organizations to maximize programs and community recreation and health promotion resources.

## Maintain Equity

- ▶ Seek to ensure that recreation resources and services are equitably distributed to serve the largest portion of the population.
- ▶ Whenever possible, target those groups who have limited access to sport and recreation due to social disadvantage, stage of the lifecycle, location or other barriers.
- ▶ Ensure programs and services are priced as equitably as possible.

# Key Response Areas

## From a Community Perspective

It is most important that the needs and wants of the community guide municipal planning for recreation in the community. Through the community consultation residents clearly indicated that:

- a) Parks are important and must be safe and aesthetically pleasing.
- b) Trail systems are well used and there is a high interest in stewardship of these systems.
- c) Walking and hiking are very popular activities and an "in-town" walking trail system is a priority.
- d) There continues to be a strong desire for an indoor swimming pool.
- e) Recreation is important and residents want a variety of opportunities without sacrificing the quality of program or facility.
- f) There is a definite lack of information regarding all recreation and healthy lifestyle opportunities available to residents.
- g) Community pride is critical to achieving recreation goals. Opportunities that foster and promote community pride are a high priority.

## From a Municipal Perspective

As a leader in providing recreational opportunities within the community it is important that the municipality consider its own resources and be very aware of the trends and issues that may affect the provision of recreation services. A review of municipal resources and provincial trends indicated that:

- a) Key municipal facilities are aging and require a more aggressive maintenance and investment plan.
- b) Better planning is required for integrating recreation facilities and programs to meet the needs of the broader community.
- c) Planning for recreation must embrace the Provincial goals of increasing the physical activity level of residents.
- d) Information regarding recreation opportunities requires a more aggressive and co-ordinated approach.
- e) Municipal programs focus mainly on youth aged 6-12 years and need to take on a broader community perspective and consider non-traditional ideas.

# Goals & Objectives

Three major goals were developed as a result of considering the Community Recreation Survey results, input from municipal staff and CDC members, the recreation inventory, and the guiding principles and key response areas.

## Goal #1 – Promote Opportunities & their Value

The range of choice in sport, recreation & cultural activities is quite impressive for a community of Wawa's size. The municipality is not the only provider of these opportunities and so co-ordination among health and recreation providers becomes very important. It is clear that the municipality needs to take a leadership role in this area to better inform community residents of what is offered.

It was evident in the community recreation survey that residents asked for better information and more promotion of recreation activities. There were also many requests for programs that are currently offered, suggesting that better promotion needs to be a priority to increase participation.

It would be beneficial to develop a community recreation marketing plan, not only for the municipality, but integrating all agencies and organizations that offer recreation opportunities

and promote them in the community. Clearly, the goal of better promotion would be achieved by co-ordinating our efforts.

Co-ordinating efforts is often easier said than done as each organization is committed to their own agenda. The municipality needs to take a leadership role and begin to build stronger alliances with outside organizations and work towards a more formal network of information sharing.

It is important that the municipality maintain a strong connection to community recreation organizations in order to remain current with issues affecting their ability to provide recreation services within the community. Fostering recreation volunteerism is a must for ensuring high quality recreation programming in the community.

### Objective A

Improve community awareness with regards to both the range of recreation opportunities available within the community and their benefits.

#### Strategies:

- i) Publish and distribute a community recreation guide.
- ii) Collect and better manage information.

# Goals & Objectives

- iii) Distribute information about recreation through a range of means to residents, visitors and stakeholders.

## Objective B

Encourage a formal network of all community and health related recreation partners.

### Strategies:

- i) Promote communication with and between stakeholders.
- ii) Ensure that all community health and recreation partners are up-to-date with community recreation plan.
- iii) Encourage joint funding applications with all partners.

## Goal #2 - Encourage People to Participate

According to the Community Recreation Survey there are gaps in local participation levels. The municipality currently focuses most of its resources on youth aged 6-12 years. Through provincial funding, Ontario Early Years Centre provides a wide range of programming targeted at 0-6 years. Other recreation organizations provide some programming for adults and seniors. A closer look at “who” is providing “what”

for “whom” would ensure that the municipality is targeting the gaps not covered by other organizations or the private sector.

Care must be taken to consider barriers to participation like age, income, disability, health and lifecycle stage if the municipality is truly to achieve its goal of greater participation.

While cost recovery is an important consideration in the overall municipal budgeting process, it is important that recreation resources are used to provide cost-free opportunities within the community. This means ensuring parks and open spaces are user friendly and provide safe and accessible recreation opportunities.

Encouraging participation in the community also means fostering volunteerism. Most recreation programs have a strong core of volunteers behind the scenes. It is important that the municipality recognize the key role this group of residents plays in allowing people to participate in recreation within the community.

Volunteers significantly increase the human resources available to achieve recreation goals. The municipality should think outside the traditional organized recreation organizations to utilize volunteers in other capacities.

# Goals & Objectives

## Objective A

Increase participation across the entire community.

### Strategies

- i) Ensure a broad range of programs for all ages.
- ii) Work with community partners to identify gaps with regards to participation in recreation opportunities.
- iii) Consider non-traditional programming.

## Objective B

Encourage local stewardship for recreation parks & facilities.

### Strategies

- i) Encourage informal alliances between recreation organizations.
- ii) Create opportunities for residents to participate in the maintenance of parks and facilities.

## Objective C

Encourage volunteerism within the community.

### Strategies

- i) Promote recreation volunteer opportunities within the community.

- ii) Provide better training opportunities for community volunteers
- iii) Develop a municipal recreation volunteer policy.
- iv) Ensure community recognition of recreation volunteers.

## Goal #3 – Sustainable Facilities & Infrastructure

Wawa has a strong recreation infrastructure for a community its size. In terms of facilities, Michipicoten Memorial Community Centre is a great source of pride for residents and out-shines many facilities of its type in Northern Ontario. Built in 1996, it is now in its second decade of operation and it is imperative that the municipality plan for the longevity of this facility.

For the first time in many years the municipality completed an inventory of its facilities noting the condition and any outstanding issues that need to be addressed. This inventory is included in Appendix A. It is imperative that the municipality focus on addressing issues provided through the inventory and ensure that the inventory is kept up-to-date.

Encouraging greater participation in recreation means providing a wide range of facilities and

# Goals & Objectives

infrastructure for the community. Planning is required to ensure that existing facilities are maintained to a level that provides a safe environment for participation. In addition, aesthetics are important to local residents who value attractive recreation facilities, parks and open spaces. This is also key in attracting new residents to the community.

It is imperative that the municipality consider capital investment into existing facilities in addition to keeping in mind the needs of the community that may warrant new facilities in future years.

Parks and trails often provide barrier free recreation opportunities for community residents. The municipality needs to focus resources on upgrading park and trail networks by working with local residents and volunteers. Planning for upgrades will mean looking at potential for integrating programming and ensuring that these open spaces and trail systems are consistently signed and user friendly.

## Objective A

Ensure municipal facilities are well maintained and meet the needs of the community.

## Strategies

- i) Develop and implement an annual capital investment plan for municipal facilities.
- ii) Update community recreation survey and inventory every five (5) years.

## Objective B

Make sure that trail systems are promoted as part of the community's recreation product.

- i) Consider the development of a formal walking and/or cycling trail system within the community.
- ii) Act as a resource organization for local trail groups.

## Objective C

Upgrade local parks network.

## Strategies

- i) Ensure playgrounds are safe and meet CSA standards.
- ii) Improve park aesthetics and landscaping.
- iii) Develop consistent signage for all community parks.
- iv) Develop a formal park network plan with a capital investment strategy.

# Summary of Goals & Objectives

## Goal #1 – Promote Opportunities & Their Value

<p><b>Objective A:</b> Improve community awareness.</p> <p><b>Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Publish and distribute a community recreation guide.</li> <li>ii) Collect and better manage information.</li> <li>iii) Distribute information about recreation through a range of means to residents, visitors and stakeholders.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Objective B:</b> Encourage a formal network of all community health and recreation partners.</p> <p><b>Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Promote communication with and between stakeholders.</li> <li>ii) Ensure that all community health and recreation partners are up-to-date with community recreation plan.</li> <li>iii) Encourage joint funding applications with all partners.</li> </ul>
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## Goal #2 – Encourage People to Participate

<p><b>Objective A:</b> Increase participation across the entire community.</p> <p><b>Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Ensure a broad range of programs for all ages.</li> <li>ii) Work with community partners to identify gaps with regards to participation in recreation opportunities.</li> <li>iii) Consider non-traditional programming.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Objective B:</b> Encourage local stewardship for recreation parks and facilities.</p> <p><b>Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Encourage informal alliances between recreation organizations.</li> <li>ii) Create opportunities for residents to participate in the maintenance of parks and facilities.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Objective C:</b> Encourage volunteerism within the community.</p> <p><b>Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Promote recreation volunteer opportunities within the community.</li> <li>ii) Provide better training opportunities for community volunteers.</li> <li>iii) Develop a municipal recreation volunteer policy.</li> <li>iv) Ensure community recognition of recreation volunteers.</li> </ul>
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# Summary of Goals & Objectives

## Goal #3 – Sustainable Facilities & Infrastructure

<p><b>Objective A:</b> Ensure municipal facilities are well maintained and meet the needs of the community.</p> <p><b>Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Develop and implement an annual capital investment plan for municipal facilities.</li> <li>ii) Update community recreation survey and inventory every five (5) years.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Objective B:</b> Make sure that trail systems are promoted as part of the community's recreation product.</p> <p><b>Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Consider the development of a formal walking and/or cycling trail system within the community.</li> <li>ii) Act as a resource organization for local trail groups.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Objective C:</b> Upgrade local parks network.</p> <p><b>Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Ensure playgrounds are safe and meet CSA standards.</li> <li>ii) Improve park aesthetics and landscaping.</li> <li>iii) Develop consistent signage for all community parks.</li> <li>iv) Develop a formal park network plan with a capital investment strategy.</li> </ul>
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# Timeline for Implementation

Strategy	2007				2008				2009				2010				2011			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Community Recreation Guide				■				■				■				■				■
Collect & Manage Information																				
Distribute Info Through Media																				
Communicate with stakeholders																				
Update community with municipal Recreation Plan	■				■				■				■				■			
Encourage joint funding applications																				
Broad range of programs																				
Gap analysis re: participation						■														
Resident participation in maintenance			■	■																
Encourage informal alliances																				
Promote volunteer opportunities																				
Better volunteer training		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■
Recreation volunteer policy		■																		
Volunteer recognition program				■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■
Municipal capital investment plan re: facilities	■				■				■				■				■			
Update rec. survey & inventory																		■	■	■
Walking trail system in town					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
Resource for trail organizations																				
Safe Playgrounds CSA Standards			■	■			■	■			■	■								
Improve park landscaping			■	■							■	■			■				■	
Consistent park signage			■	■							■	■								
Formal park network plan									■											