

# Smith Creek ASP and Resort Centre ASP Amendments Recreation Community Conversation

August 15, 2016

Coast Canmore Hotel and Conference Centre

## Attendees:

**Lisa Downing**- Canmore Cycling Culture  
**Moya Kelly**- Canmore Cycling Culture  
**Nancy Ouimet**- Friends of Kananaskis  
**Rick McGaw**- At Your Bark and Call  
**Krista McGaw**- At Your Bark and Call  
**Wanda Bogdane**- Community Advisory Group

## Support

**Lori Van Roojen**- Facilitator  
**Tracy Woitenko**- Town of Canmore  
**Kyle Knopff**- Golder Associates  
**Jessica Karpat**- QPD  
**Kent McDougall**- QPD  
**Jenn Giesbrecht**- QPD

## Agenda Item #1: Welcome and Introduction

- The Facilitator welcomed everyone to the meeting and thanked everyone for coming.
- The Smith Creek and Resort Centre Project Teams have been holding small group community conversations with a number of special interest groups in the Bow Valley including resident groups, environment groups, and various community groups. These meetings have been a great opportunity to work through issues. The conversations so far have been very positive and focused on solutions.
- The purpose of the meeting was to provide recreational groups with background information related to the development of the Smith Creek Area Structure Plan (ASP) and the Resort Centre ASP Amendment as well as discuss the recreational concepts being proposed for the plan areas.
- The Project Team wants to make sure that the plan responds to the issues and concerns expressed. The Project Team has made a commitment to explain why particular issues were not able to be addressed.
- Notes will be taken during this session and will be distributed to attendees in draft for attendees to review to ensure that the notes are reflective of the conversation.

## Agenda Item #2: Overview of Projects

### Area Structure Plan Process

- QuantumPlace Developments (QPD) on behalf of TSMV is proposing two communities. The ASP is the first part of the process for development of these communities. An ASP is a long term planning document that guides future planning processes. The Concept Plan is fairly high level. As the land moves further through the planning process, the concepts (or policy) put forward in the ASP become more concrete through land use designations, subdivisions and development or building permits.

- QPD and the Town are working together to create the Smith Creek ASP through a collaborative process. Through the collaborative process, QPD and the Town have worked together to hire consultants, meet with the community and write the plan.
- In contrast, the Resort Centre ASP Amendment process is an “applicant driven” submission. While it is not part of the Smith Creek Collaborative Process, QPD is taking the Resort Centre through the same engagement as Smith Creek. Much of the feedback from the Smith Creek process has informed the Resort Centre ASP Amendment process and application.
- The amendments to the Resort Centre ASP came forward as a result of engagement during the Smith Creek project. The Smith Creek Community Advisory Group (CAG) indicated that they would like to know about how the unfinished golf course would be addressed and what the relationship between Smith Creek and Resort Centre would be once the land was developed. The CAG was particularly interested in the connection internal connection points.

**Attendee Question: Is there a Community Advisory Group for Resort Centre or for Smith Creek Only?**

- The CAG was formed to advise the Smith Creek Project Team on matters related to the Smith Creek ASP. However, when TSMV came forward with the Resort Centre Amendments, a Resort Centre Sub-Group was formed from the Smith Creek CAG. Not all of the Smith Creek CAG sits on the Resort Centre sub-group. However, the Resort Centre sub-group reports back on a regular basis to the Smith Creek CAG with high level updates on the amendment process. Information is shared between the two groups.

**Smith Creek ASP Overview – Kent MacDougall (QPD)**

- The Smith Creek Plan Area is located at the eastern edge of Town of Canmore, adjacent to Stewart Creek Golf Course. The ASP area includes areas identified as Sites 7, 8, and 9 in the Town of Canmore Land Use Bylaw DC 1-98, the lands currently occupied by Thunderstone Quarries, and two Provincial parcels of land along the TransCanada Highway.
- The ASP land use concept provides for residential, mixed use, light industrial and commercial uses within the Plan Area.
- While the Smith Creek Plan Area is predominately residential, there is a mixed use node in the central area of the plan and office, light industrial and commercial space on the eastern edge of the Plan Area.
- The developable area within the Smith Creek Plan Area (referred to as development “pods”) are determined based on existing environmental and land attributes such as slopes, creeks, wetlands and riparian areas. The location of the main road is determined by engineering and geotechnical considerations.
- In conjunction with preparing the Smith Creek ASP, the following points are under consideration.
  - The proposed wildlife corridor involves a re-alignment of the Across Valley Corridor to align with the Stewart Creek steep creek hazard area.
  - This would involve the creation of a new underpass and would require Provincial approval of the wildlife corridor realignment (by both Environment and Transportation departments).

- Should the new underpass be approved, both underpasses (the existing and newly constructed) would be operational and serve to make highway crossing better for wildlife.
- An underpass would be able to be placed under Three Sisters Parkway to improve across valley wildlife movements.
- Alluvial fans are recognized as good habitat for wildlife.
- The development “pods” or developable area (shown on the map displayed at the meeting) were determined based on existing area attributes. For instance, extremely sloped areas are not identified within the development pods.
- It is estimated that approximately 1200-1700 dwelling units could ultimately be built in Smith Creek but that would largely depend on the market conditions. The proposed breakdown of housing in Smith Creek:
  - 40% detached and semi-detached
  - 25% townhouses
  - 25% stacked townhouses
  - 10% apartments
- The estimated population of Smith Creek is approximately 3,000-4,000 people.
- There is a mixed use node towards the center-east side of the Smith Creek ASP Plan Area while the commercial, industrial and office space is located on the most easterly portion of the Plan Area.

#### Resort Centre Overview – Kent MacDougall (QPD)

- The Resort Centre ASP amendments are applicant driven and are not part of the Smith Creek collaborative process.
- In contrast to Smith Creek, there is an ASP that exists for the Resort Centre land. This ASP was approved in 2004. There are also existing land use approvals in Resort Centre.
- The amendments are primarily related to the lands identified as golf course in the original ASP.
- The overall vision for the ASP will not change with the amendments. The Resort Centre is still envisioned as being a health and wellness centre, tourism anchor for the Town with a boutique hotel and spa.
- The amendment is looking at the expanding the Resort Core area into the former golf course land. TSMV always held the opinion that the original Resort Core area did not have enough critical mass for a financially viable resort. This area will have hotels, commercial uses at-grade and pop up locations for existing businesses in Canmore (similar to Whistler Village). This area will be pedestrian oriented, having strong transit and trail connections both within and beyond the plan area.
- The areas surrounding the Resort Core are primarily Resort Accommodation. This would involve a combination of permanent and non-permanent residential uses, and potentially a senior’s area with continuum of care options.

**Attendee Question: What would the density be in Resort Centre? What is the approved number for build out?**

- Currently, the ASP allows for the development of 1,330-2,525 units and a range of 90,000 to 150,000 square feet gross floor area for commercial. The proposed amendment provides for 1,600-3,450 units and a range of 500,000 to 700,000 square feet gross floor area for commercial.
- The 1998 Settlement Agreement creates a unit cap for all of TSMV lands. The various ASP's create ranges to accommodate density transfers from one TSMV Plan Area to another (i.e., a unit transfer from Smith Creek to Stewart Creek). The ranges that appear in the ASP provide buffers for TSMV to move units between different plan areas while still adhering to the NRCB cap.
- However, it is worth noting that density is not measured in the same way it would be in a primarily residential community. Resort Centre will have a very small component of development that is permanent residential. The majority of development will be resort accommodation and hotels.

**Attendee Question: How many people will be living in TSMV when Smith Creek and Resort Centre are developed? What is the population of the Bow Valley going to be?**

- Based on current household trends in Canmore (2.5 persons per household), there may be 4,000-5,000 people in Resort Centre and 3,000-4,000 people in Smith Creek. Again, the population in Resort Centre will be primarily temporary residents and visitors.

Note: the population estimates assumes full build out however, if the high end ranges were combined for all TSMV lands, the total units would be over the NRCB cap. The ranges provided in the ASP are meant to allow flexibility to market conditions and still correspond to the original NRCB cap.

- In 2008, the Town conducted a population trend study and have projected that the population of the Bow Valley following the build out of TSMV and other growth areas will be about 30,000 people.

**Attendee Question: Is the urban growth boundary on the maps displayed here? Where is the boundary? Is Thunderstone within the Urban Growth Boundary?**

- The version 7 of the draft Municipal Development Plan (MDP) is being considered for third reading of Council on August 16, 2016.
- The draft MDP highlights both Future Growth Areas and Growth Boundaries.
- Smith Creek is identified as an area of future planning in the draft MDP. This means that the specific manner in which development occurs will be determined at the ASP phase (when approved).
- Version 7 of the draft MDP currently would suggest that whether or not Smith Creek is within or outside of the growth boundary is determined at by Council through the ASP.
  - When Smith Creek ASP goes forward to Council, Council by way of approval or refusal of the proposed ASP will determine what areas of Smith Creek will be within or outside of the urban growth boundary. Should Council approve the ASP, the MDP would be amended concurrently so that the policies are consistent.

- With regards to Thunderstone, in version 7 of the draft MDP, Thunderstone remains outside of the Growth Boundary. However, should the Smith Creek ASP be approved as per the concept presented today or an amended version, the Growth Boundary in the MDP would require amendment subject to Council approval.

**Attendee Question: How large is the Smith Creek ASP Area? How does it compare to the transmission line footprint?**

- The Smith Creek Lands are 329 hectares, however, TSMV has had discussions to transfer 173 ha (53% of the Smith Creek Lands or 71% of TSMV lands) to the Province as dedicated wildlife corridor. Of the remaining 156 hectares, the ASP proposes the land be used for development, open space and transportation and utility infrastructure.
- The existing transmission line is only a small part of the Smith Creek Plan Area however; given that this transmission line is buried the existing footprint is envisioned as being repurposed as a multi-use paved pathway to provide additional connectivity between Resort Centre, Smith Creek and the town.

**Attendee Comment: I am nervous about extending development towards Deadman’s Flats. The natural progression will be that there are a lot of illegal trails created with the influx of population.**

- This is why it will be so important to have desirable recreational amenities within the developed areas to provide an alternative to recreating in the wildlife corridor as well as ensuring that the wildlife corridor is clearly delineated.

**How will this development be phased?**

- The preference from both the perspective of the Town and the TSMV would be to start with Resort Centre first. The commercial tax base brought in by development in Resort Centre would be desirable to the Town. Creating a critical mass in Resort Centre would be important for the financial viability of Smith Creek.
- There are several areas of Resort Centre that already have land use designation.
- There may be an opportunity to get started on Smith Creek concurrently with Resort Centre in areas adjacent to Stewart Creek Phase 3 if the wildlife corridor alignment is ultimately approved by the Province.
- The western edge of Smith Creek closer to Stewart Creek would be phased in first, followed by the commercial area on the eastern side of the property, with the central area being developed last. Once development is commenced to the east of Stewart Creek, the Three Sisters Parkway would need to be connected all the way to Dead Man’s Flats overpass (George Biggie Road).

[Agenda Item #3: Wildlife Considerations](#)

Environmental Study Kyle Knopf (Golder)

- Golder’s role in the ASP process is to provide an assessment of the impact of development on the environment. Wildlife human interactions is a particular area of concern.
- Golder was hired by QPD and the Town to work on the EIS for the Smith Creek ASP. When TSMV made the decision to put Resort Centre forward Golder was asked by QPD to extend the

environmental assessment to Resort Centre as well as Smith Creek because there was so much overlap between the two projects. Specifically, the environmental issues associated with both developments overlap and the mitigations related to wildlife are best implemented in a comprehensive and consistent manner.

- The process of creating an environmental assessment is an iterative process. First, Golder is given a description of the project and they work to identify all of the environmental attributes on the land (including riparian areas and wetlands). The objective is to avoid development where possible and to identify mitigations to minimize impacts. After mitigations are worked into the ASPs, an EIS is created to assess residual impacts. The findings are then provided to the Town for assessment.

#### Key Wildlife Considerations (Golder)

- Key wildlife considerations associated with development in Smith Creek and Resort Centre are:
  - How to maintain wildlife movement through wildlife corridors.
  - How to reduce the chance that wildlife will have negative interactions with people (in corridors and developed areas) that pose a risk to people and to local wildlife populations (because animals are hazed, killed, or translocated).
- A major issue in Canmore currently is people using the wildlife corridors for recreation.
  - Recreational activities in the corridor, is so extensive that some wildlife, such as wolves, have not substantially used the wildlife corridor. However, this year wolves were picked up by cameras again. This meant that the pack was becoming less fearful of people and were more willing to use the wildlife corridor despite use by people. Recently, wolves in the Bow Valley have become so comfortable that they started stealing food out of campers etc. Recently, two wolves were killed as a result of this.
  - The issue is very similar with bears. Killing a bear or relocating it has implications for the population and can result in localized population sinks.
  - It was noted that removing problem wildlife has not been a particularly effective because animals either die or come back to the places they were moved from. They animals do not frequently contribute well to populations in the places they were moved to.
  - Tipple Valley Corridor monitoring data has shown a huge amount of human use because there are so many unregulated access points and that the corridor has become less functional. Specifically, while cougars and bears use the corridor some of the highest conflict zones in Town are adjacent to Peaks of Grassi. The Province has discussed potential fencing in certain areas in Town, including some of the Town's open spaces and playgrounds.
- Mitigations become a key part of how development can minimize these types of impacts on wildlife and improve the situation for wildlife in the Bow Valley. The mitigation strategies proposed include:
  - **Wildlife Fencing** surrounding the entire development and linking back to the existing fence along the Trans-Canada Highway. This creates a situation where wildlife has a more difficult time getting into the developed area. However, this strategy must be

implemented as part of a broader wildlife mitigation strategy such as attractant management.

- **Attractant Management:** currently, ungulates (i.e., elk) select to be in Town due to a prevalence of attractants and carnivores come in after them. Both ungulates and carnivores sometimes have negative interactions with humans.
  - Radio telemetry data shows that elk prefer to be in Town and do not avoid developed areas. The data shows that bears and cougars tend to avoid high density developments but are comfortable selecting in lower density developed areas. Attractant management is an important way to reduce the attractiveness of the Town for wildlife. Without attractant management there will be more incursions through the conservation fence.
- **Recreational space in the developed area:** building the development to provide opportunities for recreational options for people within the developed area is key. This serves to provide people with an alternative option to the wildlife corridor.
  - Not only will there be designated trails within the developed area, there will be limited access points for people to cross the wildlife corridor to use the designated trails above the wildlife corridors.
  - These amenities will hopefully deter people from recreating on pirate trails in the wildlife corridor.
  - The fence will serve as a visual demarcation of the wildlife corridor, access points through the conservation fence can serve to educate people on what the wildlife corridor is for and how to cross it to the designated trails above the corridor.
  - Off leash dog parks are another key mitigation as camera data shows that there is a huge number of off leash dogs in the wildlife corridor. Off leash dog parks will provide people with an alternative to running their dogs in the wildlife corridor.
- The Project Team asked the group if these ideas and mitigations will create a balance between recreation and wildlife and how to get community support so that the wildlife corridor will function.

**Attendee Comments: Off leash dog areas are not always the ideal place for people to run their dogs. For example, people with “reactive” dogs would prefer to run their dogs individually. This is why some choose to run their dogs in the wildlife corridor. In addition, it was noted that many people avoid dog parks because they would rather avoid any interaction. At a later stage in development, opportunities to book there could be a potential to implement rentable dog areas similar to in Calgary.**

**Attendee Question: Is there an alternative to the fence? Are there any studies that show that fencing is effective?**

- Golder noted that it is not easy to convince a developer to install a fence as it is a very costly mitigation. Golder looked at options that did not include a fence, such as using only attractant management and education. However, it was determined that attractant management without a fence would only be effective at reducing the probability that wildlife enter the development if everyone is compliant. Currently this is not the case, and given the amount of tourism now and the potential increase in the future in Canmore, there are also challenges with educating

visitors. Golder felt that education would still be necessary with a fence given that there are issues associated with people biking, walking, riding in the wildlife corridor. Overall, information is sometimes ignored and consequently, a fence would be complementary to these types of initiatives.

- Through the process of identifying conservation fencing as a recommended mitigation strategy for Smith Creek and Resort Centre, the Project Team and Golder met with wildlife managers and fencing experts from Parks Canada, Alberta Environment and Parks, and Alberta Fish and Wildlife. These groups were consulted on the best way to design a fence and if they thought that the fence was the best option.
  - There is another fencing option to address human use in the wildlife corridor including a wildlife permeable fence (post and rail) that serves as more of a visual cue.
  - Only the page wire fence will substantially reduce the chance of animals entering developed areas.
  - Parks Canada indicated that the post and rail fence in Banff near Middle Springs is heavily enforced (surveillance cameras and stiff fines), otherwise they do not think it would be as effective to deter people. Heavy enforcement of long sections of fence along Smith Creek or Resort Centre is not feasible.
  - High density development adjacent to the wildlife corridor was also considered as was a “soft edge” or open space buffer.
    - Wildlife experts did not feel that either of these options would work.
    - Local experience and wildlife data has shown that the soft edge is not effective wildlife mitigation.
    - During the NRCB decision, wildlife corridors and wildlife movement was an important consideration and soft edges were recommended as a way to facilitate movement by reducing sensory disturbance. The assumption at that time was that wildlife would avoid humans. However, we have learned that most wildlife are very adaptable and soft edges are an invitation for wildlife to enter developed areas. We are seeing high conflict zones in these areas.
    - Wildlife experts also felt that the option to create a high density development using a hard building edge is not an effective way to prevent wildlife from entering the developed area. There are certain animal groups that are not deterred from walking between closely spaced buildings and it would not be as effective mitigation strategy as a non-permeable fence.

**Attendee Question: Where would the fence be located? My concern is that the fence stops after Resort Centre leaving wildlife to be directed into Peaks of Grassi and the Nordic Centre without any mitigation and could increase conflict there.**

- *The fence location was shown on a map displayed at the meeting.* The fence would generally run along the proposed wildlife corridors in Smith Creek and the existing and approved wildlife corridor for the Resort Centre. In order to mitigate for human wildlife conflict within existing TSMV development, a connecting fence length between Resort Centre and Smith Creek is proposed through the Stewart Creek Golf Course (SCGC).
- The Project Team previously explored an option to fence Smith Creek and Resort Centre separately; however, at the fencing workshop in the spring, wildlife experts discussed how a comprehensive fence for all TSMV development would be looked upon more favourably from a human wildlife conflict mitigation perspective.



- In response, we worked on an option to run the fence through Steward Creek Golf Course and worked with the ownership to identify an alignment that would not interfere with golf course operations.
- With regards to Peaks of Grassi and the Nordic Centre, the Province has suggested that Peaks of Grassi would benefit from a fence to reduce the number of individual trails that lead from the backs of many of the houses into the wildlife corridor and to reduce the number of wildlife conflicts that happen when wildlife enter the developed area.
- The Nordic Center is also an area of potential negative interactions between people and wildlife. However, the fence will be used to address the change associated with Smith Creek and Resort Centre, and is not intended to resolve broader concerns about negative human wildlife interactions in Canmore.
- The Town is working on implementing Town-wide strategies for a number of the other important mitigations identified in the environmental study including increasing signage (recently with regards to off-leash dogs and the south Canmore habitat patch).
- Also, the Town is working on other initiatives identified in the Human Use Management Review (HUMR) such as an attractant management bylaw and a program to remove crab apple trees on private land and replace them with an alternative species of tree that is not an attractant for wildlife at no cost to the landowner.

**Attendee Question: Who will assume the responsibility for maintaining the fence?**

- The developer would pay to initially construct the fence and the Town is exploring the option of taking over maintenance and ownership of the fence. Other options for maintaining the fence have been suggested but are not supported because of the importance of a properly maintained fence.

**Attendee Question: How are people exiting the fenced area to access designated provincial trails?**

- There are a number of options to facilitate this on trails including stairs or ramps, or swing gates. The precise configuration of these entry points will be determined at a later phase of development. Parks Canada is experimenting with electro-mats (the Legacy Trail) and the best design will be discussed at later development stages based on this research and experience. In Smith Creek there are three proposed crossing points for people to access trails such as the highline.
- Access points will be designated and will provide information about how to use the trails on the other side of the wildlife corridor.
- Designated trails within the developed area would serve to not only connect to access points to designated trails above the wildlife corridor, but they would also provide connection within the developed area and into Town beyond the developed area.
- In addition to the network of trails in the developed area, there would also be a designated trail along the fence (inside the developed area) serving the dual purpose of recreational space and maintenance.

**Attendee Comment: It was noted that signs have been effective in wildlife corridors on the other side of the Valley. For instances, the upper Montane Trail was closed and is signed as a closed trail. People no longer use it and stick to the new designated trail.**

**Attendee Question: Will a trail beside the corridor make it less functional?**

- Golder indicated that they are not particularly worried about east to west movement in the wildlife corridor as the corridor is wide enough that the sensory disturbance associated with a trail would be minor. The fence should help keep people to designated trails, which is much less disruptive for wildlife movement than what currently exists in terms of substantial use by people of many non-designated trails in wildlife corridors.

**Attendee Question: What are the slopes in the wildlife corridor?**

- *A map showing the slopes above 25 degree was displayed—note the 25 degree lines shown on the map are interspersed with benches of less than 25 degrees.* It was noted that slope and elevation are highly correlated and are related to probability of wildlife use. There is a very low probability of wildlife use at high elevations at high slopes.
- It was noted that the 25 degrees identified in the BCEAG guidelines is not a threshold, rather wildlife use on sloped land can be considered on a continuum.

**Attendee Question: How much of this EIS has been part of collaboration between Alberta Parks? Is there any type of consistency in the signage and educational content?**

- TSMV is having conversations with the Province to transfer all of the wildlife corridor to provincial ownership.

**Agenda Item #4: Recreation**

Overview

- We have been working with both the Recreation department and the Parks department. When the Plan comes forward for development, the Town can take up to 10 percent of the land for recreational purposes. The recreation concept for Smith Creek reflects the following:
  - The Town is working through an update for the Recreational Master Plan. Public input has shown that the most desired amenity for the town of Canmore is trails.
  - There are several different types of trail networks proposed in Smith Creek. Specifically, there is a paved, multi-use trail, gravel trails and more technical single lane trails on more sloped terrain. Not only will the trails be available for different users (i.e. hikers and mountain bikers) but also for varying skill levels.
  - The land in Smith Creek is sloped and there is not a lot of flat land. As a result Smith Creek is not an ideal location for large sports developments like soccer fields. Therefore trails are the primary recreational amenity proposed for Smith Creek.
  - Parks (who maintain recreational amenities) have indicated that having recreational amenities clustered rather than distributed throughout the plan area would be more favorable for maintenance as well as for users. A clustered recreational amenity would include a central location that has playgrounds for different age groups, trailheads, washrooms and picnic tables.
- Recreation in Resort Centre is proposed to be a different experience from that in Smith Creek. The “Resort Core” area of the Resort Centre would be more pedestrian focused and “urban” (similar to Whistler). However, as we move out of the Resort Core there would be more opportunities for trails.

- Emphasis in Resort Centre would be on walking over it is envisioned that within Resort Centre there would be excellent connections to transit and cycling infrastructure so that people do not have to use their cars.
- Within Resort Centre there is also an opportunity to provide private recreational amenities such as a high ropes course, zip-lining, Frisbee golf or an indoor-outdoor terrain park.

**Attendee Question: What is the percentage of paved trails versus natural trails in Resort Centre and Smith Creek?**

- Within the Resort Center there would be a higher proportion of paved trails. Smith Creek would have three different types of trails (paved, gravel and single track).
- When the area is developed, Three Sisters Parkway will continue towards Deadman’s Flats. The Town’s engineering department has discussed designated bike lanes on the Parkway and the idea of shared bike lanes on secondary roads to ensure that the area is bike friendly. For cyclists, the Parkway is the most direct route from downtown. However there will be additional connections to provide riders with the option of taking a more scenic route. Additional cycling infrastructure is also being discussed including bike parking.

**Attendee Question: What about winter sports? In Fernie the trails have track sets and the Town makes snow.**

- The Town is not likely willing to take on this type of initiative because the Nordic Centre has world-class trails and spends a lot of money making snow and setting tracks.

**Attendee Question: What is the plan to deal with multi-purpose parks? It is difficult to have dogs sharing space with bikes.**

- In Smith Creek the idea is that off-leash areas need to be exclusive for dogs and large enough for them to run.

**Attendee Comment: Sports space in Three Sisters would make people feel more connected to the community.**

- There is an area of the Resort Centre where there is an opportunity to have community amenities. The Plan will build upon what is already good in Canmore

**Question: What about transportation? Will there be transit connecting the new development to the rest of Town?**

- Yes. Transit service will be extended into the new development. The commuting connections to Downtown need to be logical. Pathways need to connect to transit.

Recreational Amenities: Attendee Comments

- The Project Team asked the group how they think we could make recreational amenities that people will want to use. The Project Team noted that trails and transportation infrastructure in both of the Smith Creek and Resort Centre proposals will create better connections between TSMV and the Town.

### Final Comments from Attendees:

- The group commented that there is a deficit on event and festival venues in Canmore/ multi-functional space. It was noted that an amphitheater would be a unique amenity and would not be difficult to implement given the slope. It was also noted that event space should have power and water service.
- The trails should be well thought out. Currently, the trail connections between the Town and Three Sisters are convoluted and do not flow.
- Designated parking lots would be a good place for people to congregate and socialize after spending time on the trails.
- Off-leash dog parks should not feel like a fenced in dog run. It should be a fun place for people to spend time as well. Add trees and benches.
- It would be great to have taps for drinking water (both for dogs and humans).
- What about having a dog park for small dogs and a dog park for large dogs?
- When you are thinking of developing amenities it is important to think about the amenity through the lens of your user group.
- It is important to consider if the amenity will contribute to the interactivity of the community.

### Agenda Item #5: Conclusion

- The Facilitator thanked everyone for attending the session and noted that the Project Team appreciates the valuable input.
- Draft notes will be distributed as soon as possible. Please identify any amendments to ensure that the notes are reflective of the conversation this evening. After the notes are finalized they will be posted on the website to continue to work through a transparent process.
- For more information on the project and email updates feel free to subscribe here: <http://smithcreekcanmore.ca/contact>