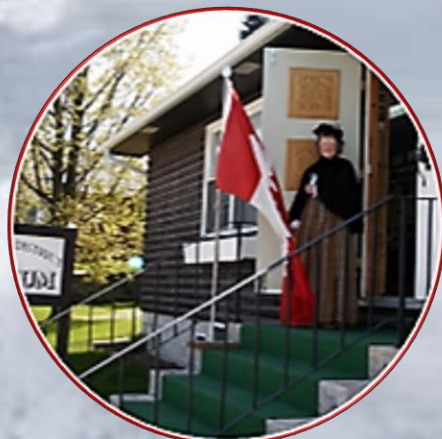


TOWN OF PERTH, TOWNSHIP OF
DRUMMOND/NORTH ELMSLEY,
TOWNSHIP OF LANARK HIGHLANDS,
AND TAY VALLEY TOWNSHIP

RECREATION MASTER PLAN

Final Report, (Tay Valley Version) June 2020



The Recreation Master Plan has been submitted by a qualified consultant and contains prospective concepts that have not been adopted by the municipality and will be appropriately reviewed and considered by Council to determine if they should be implemented.

Prepared for:

Prepared by:



The recommendations in this version of the report (the Tay Valley Version) identified in red are modifications to the master plan report following review by the Council of Tay Valley Township. The Tay Valley Version of the joint recreation master plan is approved only by Tay Valley Township.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Project Purpose and Scope

The Recreation Plan for the Town of Perth, Township of Drummond/North Elmsley, Township of Lanark Highlands, and Tay Valley Township is a flexible blueprint to guide planning and decision making for parks, recreation, and cultural assets over the next ten years (to 2030). This Plan will help the four area municipalities manage the development of parks and trails, recreation and cultural facilities and services, and programming and events. It will help to ensure that planning for parks, recreation, and culture improvements in the municipalities prioritizes investment in essential infrastructure and programming that contributes to the health and well-being of residents and visitors.

For the purposes of this report, 'recreation' is defined as the experience that results from freely chosen participation in physical, social, intellectual, creative and spiritual pursuits that enhance individual and community wellbeing¹.

The Master Plan is an integrated plan that evaluates needs and strategies related to the following:

Indoor Recreation Facilities

- Community Centres
- Arenas
- Community Halls
- Museums
- Theatres
- Youth Centres
- The Community Health Centre
- Fitness Centres



Parks and Trails

- Active and Passive Parkland
- Trails



Outdoor Recreation Facilities

- Sports Fields
- Courts
- Playgrounds
- Outdoor Rinks
- Boat Launches, Swimming Areas, and Beaches, water access points



¹ Framework for Recreation in Canada: Pathways to Wellbeing (2015).

Programming and Events

- Programming
- Partnerships
- Service Delivery
- Special Events



Libraries and cultural and creative activities that are not listed above are outside of the scope of this plan.

1.2 How to Interpret this Report

Community Benefits Charge Strategy

Before passing a community benefits charge (CBC) by-law, a municipality must prepare a community benefits charge strategy. The strategy must identify the items that a municipality intends to fund through community benefits charges. Should any of the municipalities for which this plan is developed choose to implement a CBC, it is anticipated that the analysis and recommendations contained in both this Master Plan and its associated background report will apply equally to the community benefits charge (CBC) strategy, subject to the addition of other content required for the other community goals of the CBC strategy.

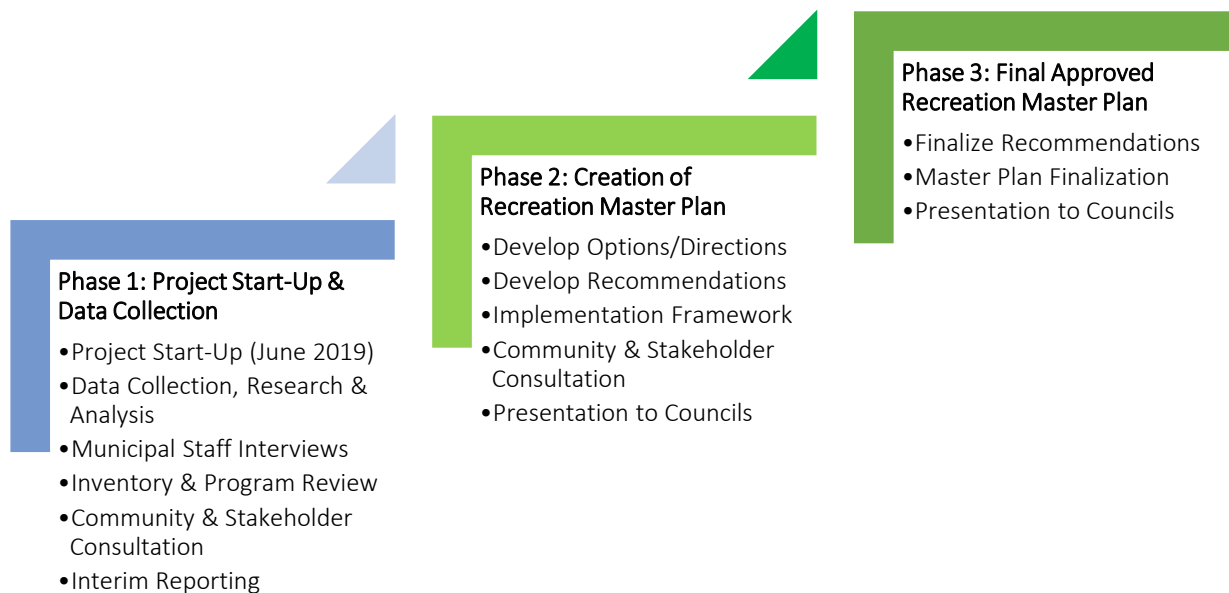
COVID-19

Research, best practice and consultation contained in this document was prepared prior to the implementation of the policies of the Federal and Provincial governments regarding social distancing measures. Policy and practice at all levels of government as well as service providers in the not for profit and private sectors is expected to evolve. The recommendations contained in this plan, as well as the consideration of implementation timelines for each recommendation, should be reviewed in light of the emerging public response to COVID-19.

1.3 Study Process

The Master Plan was developed through a multi-phased and integrated approach. The general framework for the study is identified as follows:

Exhibit 1: Study Process Diagram



1.4 Engagement Completed to Date

1.4.1 Summary of Activities

Several engagement activities relating to the preparation of this Master Plan have been undertaken, with the purpose of gathering input from those who use and help to deliver the services. These activities include the following:

- Community Survey;
- Community Workshops;
- Stakeholder / User Group Survey; and
- Engagement with external stakeholders (e.g. school boards, local schools, tenants, and conservation authorities).

Additional details of each activity are provided below.

Community Survey

An online survey for the community was open to the public via the Municipalities' websites from August 6 to September 10, 2019. Printed versions were also made available at Municipal facilities. In total, 1,483 respondents participated in the online survey and provided their views and experiences with Municipal-owned parks, recreation and culture facilities, programs and services.

User Group Survey

An online survey for user groups, available to representatives from user groups by invitation from the Municipalities, was available from August 14th to October 8th. Only 1 representative per user group was permitted, with a total of 41 user groups responding to the survey, providing insight into their groups' use of facilities, membership trends, needs, and challenges.

Community Workshops

Community Workshops were held on July 20 and July 23, 2019 at the Lanark County Administration Building. The purpose of these workshops was to provide a project introduction and receive initial feedback related to the community's parks and recreational needs moving forward. There were 64 interested citizens (combined) in attendance. There was a subsequent engagement session in Lanark Highlands at the Lanark Civitan Club with approximately 20 members in attendance.

The meetings provided community citizens with the opportunity to share their views on their needs, wants, and vision for parks, recreation and culture activities over the next 10 years.

School Board and Public School Engagement

Telephone interviews were conducted with the 6 public schools, and the 3 Catholic schools in the Municipalities as well as the collegiate in Perth. The purpose of the interviews was to understand whether any Municipal-owned/operated recreational facilities were being utilized by local schools (if so, what was their satisfaction level), how the community is using the school facilities and to determine any desired change in the types of major recreation facilities provided over the next 10 years, as well as opportunities or constraints to partnership development with the municipalities.

The schools primarily use the Perth swimming pool for swimming lessons, the arenas in Perth and Lanark for hockey and the splash pad, fields, and play structures at Conlon Farm. In general, the schools are satisfied with the existing facilities and the use agreement for discounted user fees at the swimming pool and arena. The biggest challenge stated by all the schools was the cost of transportation to access these facilities particularly for Glen Tay Public School, the two public schools in Drummond/North Elmsley, and Maple Grove Public School in Lanark, which are located the furthest away from the Perth facilities. In addition, some school programs such as intramurals are no longer run due to user fee costs. It was also indicated that ice times at the arena and swim times at the indoor pool in Perth can be difficult to book.

The schools in Perth, Lanark Highlands, and Tay Valley also play important roles by allowing community use of their facilities which are booked through the school board. Due to their location North Elsmely Public School and Drummond Central do not have community usage. Drummond Central does not have a nighttime custodian which results in added costs for rental of school facilities which has prohibited some community groups from using the facilities. The facilities at the St. John Catholic High School are well used and are frequently booked. When school events take priority, some user groups may lose their time slot and it has been indicated that additional space in the Town in the form of a multi-purpose room could be needed to accommodate periods of overbooking.

The schools are generally happy with the partnerships with the municipalities.

It should also be noted that the Perth & District Collegiate has been identified as top of the list for a rebuild at a new site. This presents an opportunity to investigate the co-location and building of

recreational facilities with the new school, as has been done in Brockville for example where an elementary school was built in conjunction with a municipal rink and sports fields. In addition, the old school building presents an opportunity for repurposing once the new one has been built.

Conservation Authorities Engagement

Telephone interviews were also undertaken with conservation authorities to garner an inventory of their amenities, what they would like to see in the future, and future opportunities for further partnership development.

From an environmental perspective, Perth, Lanark Highlands, Tay Valley, and Drummond/North Elmsley are split across two watersheds under the mandate of conservation authorities: The Rideau Valley Conservation Authority (RVCA) and the Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority (MVCA). Within the boundaries of the Municipalities, the RVCA maintains trails at the Perth Wildlife Reserve Conservation Area, as well as the beach, boat launch and picnic area at the Rideau Ferry Yacht Club Conservation Area, which is a popular spot for residents. The MVCA maintains trails and a boardwalk at the Purdon Conservation Area in Lanark Highlands and the Kingston & Pembroke (K&P) multi-use rail trail . The orchids at Purdon are the biggest attraction and sees high usage from bus tours, horticulturalists and older adults in June.

The conservation authorities identified the need for additional financial support and labour to properly maintain their trails and conservation authorities, and see a role for the municipality in supporting this. An environmental challenge facing the RVCA is low water levels that are impacting the ability to launch boats, particularly larger boats. The MVCA faces some challenges with non-recreational use of the K&P rail trail to access private properties. Non-recreational users wish to snow plough the trail, however this conflicts with snowmobilers recreational use of the trails.

1.4.2 Emerging Themes from Engagement to Date

From the activities and discussions undertaken to date, several key themes and observations, and opportunities were prominent. These are summarized below.

Recognizing Existing Assets

Overall, stakeholders celebrated the region’s trail systems that allow for great snowmobiling, the arenas, the indoor pool, the quality of the museums, and a general spirit of volunteerism and participation that makes much of the recreation programs and services possible.

Suggestions for improvement included better management of the relationship between active transportation and cars, such as incorporating bike lanes and signage indicating which lane cyclists should use. It was also observed that while the trails are excellent, more connectivity is needed.

Recreational Facility Needs

Stakeholders identified the major indoor recreational facilities as aging and in some cases as being in a state of disrepair or lacking cleanliness and accessibility. Specifically, the Lanark & District Community Centre is in need of substantial repairs, as is the Perth & District Indoor Pool. The arenas and the pool were the facilities most cited in terms of needing improvements in the community survey, with 103 and 76 (out of 396 respondents that indicated there was a need for

facility improvements) respondents, respectively, specifying them for improvements. User groups found the ice quality can be inadequate at the Perth & District Community Centre, and that both arenas require better change rooms.

Relatedly, stakeholders also made clear a desire for new indoor recreation facilities. When asked if there was a need for new indoor recreation facilities, 67% (n=1192) said yes. Of those who said yes and indicated what type of facility they would want (n=781), the most desired new facilities are an arena (342), pool (229), a gymnasium/fitness space (135), a walking track (113), and indoor fields (74).

Feedback from the community suggested that the community hall facilities are aging and need general upgrades, such as improved lighting and a projector and screen at Maberly Hall and improved washrooms. The flooring at Ferguson's Falls Community Centre was frequently cited as an issue. Cleanliness was also identified as a concern. Overall satisfaction with community halls was highest in Lanark Highlands, and with Maberly Hall in Tay Valley. Respondents that reported using the Legion Halls and ABC Hall all reported satisfaction with the facilities. User groups that conduct their activities in community halls reported that they were satisfied with the space. Suggestions made in the user group survey include investing in a new multi-use facility, keeping fees low for non-profit groups, and expanding trails.

The outdoor facilities in the Municipalities were identified as something to be celebrated, in particular the wealth of ball diamonds and the trail network. However, many of these facilities were also identified as in need of maintenance and upgrades. Specifically, ball diamonds, playgrounds, boat launches, and beaches were commonly cited as in need of repairs, regular maintenance and improvements in the community survey. A lack of washrooms in proximity to outdoor facilities such as playgrounds and beaches was also a commonly raised concern. Otty Lake boat launch was the most commonly identified as in need of repair. Riverpark in Lanark Highlands was also identified as an area with a lot of potential for improvements to the beach, including washrooms, splash pad and more play structures.

A majority of community survey respondents indicated no need for additional outdoor facilities (63% No; 37% Yes; n=1075). Of those that made suggestions for outdoor facilities (n=399) the most common included multi-use trails or paths (n=89) and more outdoor rinks (n=43). More bike infrastructure in general was also desired, including mountain biking trails, paved shoulders on roads, dedicated bike lanes, cycling tracks and BMX park and/or pump track. Some respondents also indicated a desire for outdoor gyms. The need for an off-leash dog park was also raised as residents must travel to Smiths Falls or Carleton Place to access one. Additional tennis/pickleball courts were also commonly suggested, as they are often reported as being full due to the growing number of pickleball players in the area and the regular usage by the tennis and pickleball clubs.

A common theme that has emerged is the distributed population of the Townships and the cost of transportation associated with accessing recreation facilities, in

particular as many high-quality facilities such as tennis courts, basketball courts and soccer fields are concentrated at Conlon Farm in Perth.

Program Needs

Satisfaction with programs is very high, with 82% of community survey respondents (n=550) reporting that they are satisfied or very satisfied with their experience with the programs offered.

The engagement process found that while the public reported that the volunteers and staff were excellent, the facilities where programs take place are aging, particularly the indoor facilities. Other needs expressed during the engagement process included more outdoor programming, such as a training/mentorship programming for hunting, fishing, ATV, snowmobiling, hiking, and geocaching.

Half of respondents in the community survey (n=1142) said that in the last year, they (or a family member) participated in recreation programming offered by one of the municipalities. The most common way residents learn about recreation is through word of mouth, followed by social media and websites. The top three program options were the same in Tay Valley, Lanark Highlands, Drummond/North Elmsley, and Perth: children's sports, swimming lessons, and adults/seniors sports.

When respondents were asked to suggest any additional programs they would like to see, the most popular options were classes of some kind (e.g. art, music, crafts, etc.) at 14% (n=314), sports courts based sports at 13%, and trails activities (e.g. cycling, hiking etc.) at 11%.

During the engagement sessions, user groups reported the high cost of insurance to use municipal facilities. A shortage of volunteers was the most common issue faced by user groups, followed by insurance issues, a lack of municipal funding, an aging membership base, and a shortage of coaches. User groups also reported that facility use comprises an average of 46% of their total budgets. This rises to 55% if organizations with no facility costs are removed.

Through engagement it became clear that the community would like to see improved promotion, advertising, and awareness of what programs and community services are available. Online scheduling for facilities such as tennis/pickleball courts were also suggested to improve access to the courts.

Respondents also clearly recognized the vital role of volunteers in the success of programs, and efforts should be made to preserve that spirit of volunteerism and potentially expand into new programming taking advantage of the region's trail system and a desire for more cultural programming.

**User & Rental
Fees**

During the engagement sessions, an emerging issue amongst some members of the public was a lack of clarity around user fees in terms of contributing and non-contributing municipalities (based on Cost Sharing Agreements) and which facilities were covered.

Costs were the second largest barrier to participation in programs according to the community survey. Affordability of programs and facility rentals was not one of the top reasons for using facilities outside of Lanark Highlands, Perth, Tay Valley, and Drummond/North Elmsley, but for those affected it can be a substantial barrier.

**Improved
Partnerships**

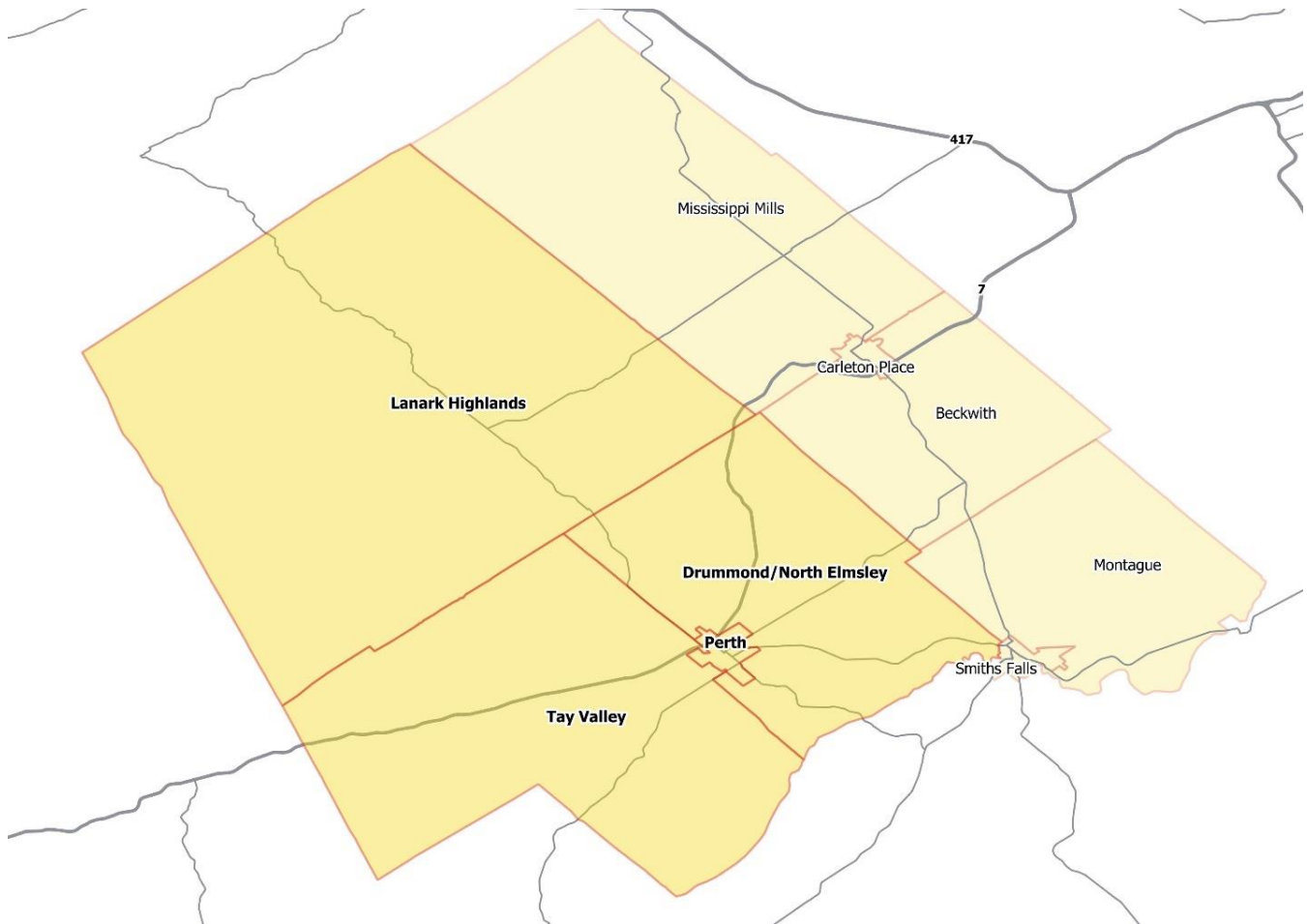
By and large stakeholders want more transparency and better communication between the four municipalities. User groups would like to develop a stronger partnership with the municipalities especially in the area of volunteer training, recruitment, and incentives as well as in facilitating accessible transportation options.

2 The Context of Planning in Lanark Highlands, Perth, Drummond/North Elmsley, and Tay Valley

2.1 Regional Context

The Town and Townships in the Plan Area are four of eight lower-tier municipalities within Lanark County's jurisdiction. The Town of Smiths Falls, although part of the Lanark County census division, is a single-tier town, municipally independent of the County in terms of its administration and growth planning.

Exhibit 2: Locational Context of the Plan Municipalities within Lanark County



Source: Sierra Planning and Management

The 2016 population of the four area municipalities is 24,706, which comprises 41% of the County’s total population (Exhibit 3). The municipalities have comparably sized populations, but the Town of Perth is significantly more compact and dense in population, while the three Townships have much larger rural and distributed populations.

Exhibit 3: Lanark County 2016 Population Comparison

Lanark County Municipalities	2016 Population
Township of Beckwith	7,644
Township of Drummond/North Elmsley	7,773
Township of Lanark Highlands	5,338
Town of Perth	5,930
Tay Valley Township	5,665
Township of Montague	3,761
Town of Carleton Place	10,644
Town of Mississippi Mills	13,163
59,918*	

*Not including Smiths Falls

Source : Statistics Canada, Census 2016

2.2 Policy Context

Parks, recreational and cultural facilities are key components to a community’s overall quality of life. These resources contribute to the health of residents, as well as the social, environmental, and economic well-being of the community.

The four Municipalities’ recreational and cultural assets, as well as its parks, trails and open space network, is currently planned through the following supportive regional and municipal policies.

2.2.1 Lanark County Sustainable Community Official Plan

The *Lanark County Sustainable Community Official Plan* was approved in 2012, with the most recent revision to the Land Use Planning Designations taking place in January of 2017. The *Lanark County Sustainable Community Official Plan* outlines land use and planning decisions in Lanark County.

Sustainable Environment

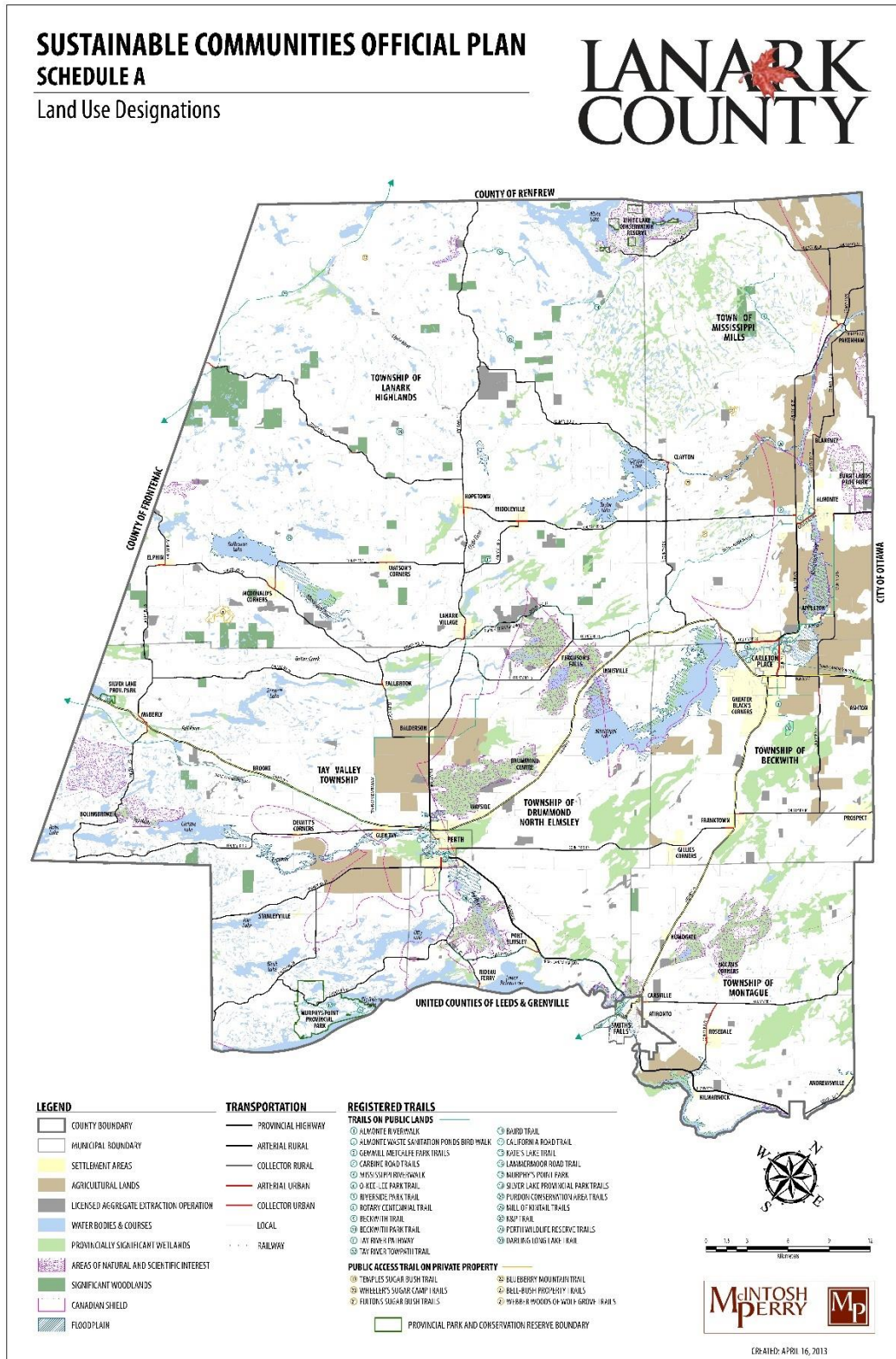
The County considers all-natural heritage features to be important, but has identified certain features as having special significance (Section 5.2) if they are either:

1. *Ecologically important in terms of functions, representation or amount, and that contribute to the quality and diversity of the natural heritage system of the County; or*
2. *Economically or socially important in terms of resource utilization, public access, recreational enjoyment, and community values.*

Public Spaces, Parks and Open Space

The Plan calls for local land use policies to provide for parks and open spaces in all settlement areas. The land use designations map (Schedule A) below provides a comprehensive list of trails both on public lands and on private property with public access.

Exhibit 4: Lanark County Sustainable Communities Official Plan Land Use Designations



Source: Lanark County Sustainable Communities Official Plan

2.2.2 Perth

Official Plan

The *Town of Perth Official Plan* contains goals, objectives and policies relating to land use and development within the Town and is the primary policy framework guiding future development of the municipality.

The Town Official Plan recognizes the variety of parks and open space areas as an important component of the community fabric and is intended to ensure that the areas devoted to parks are adequate for the recreation and leisure needs of the community. The plan identifies Neighbourhood Parks dedicated to neighbourhood level facilities such as playgrounds, fitness stations, and passive usage. It also identifies Special Purpose Parks that are not intended to be developed for active sports and leisure. Natural Areas are those that are not suited to development but may be used as linear green space or other open space. Last Duel Park is specified as a recreational vehicle park and campground facility.

The Plan identifies Conlon Farm Recreational Complex as having the potential to include new facilities such as a twin ice surface or curling/lawn bowling venue. The Plan supports the strengthening of trail systems through creating linkages along the Tay River and providing for pedestrian walkways in new residential development.

Strategic Plan

Strategic Plan 2022 articulates a vision of Perth as a tourism destination that provides “cultural, eco-friendly & recreational” tourism experiences all year round. The Plan calls for cataloguing current recreational/cultural opportunities for youth and young families, working with recreational groups to find tourism opportunities, and identifying any gaps. The Plan also calls for working with Parks Canada to enhance the recreational opportunities at the Tay Canal/Rideau Canal.

Overriding Principles By-Law

In March of 2020, Council passed By-Law No. 4855 to provide for the long term financial and strategic stability and guide development over the next decade. The by-law delineates development options and considerations for maintaining or replacing the existing indoor pool and arena facilities.

2.2.3 Tay Valley

Official Plan

The *Tay Valley Township Official Plan* puts emphasis on the development of bicycle lanes and trail systems as important recreational resources. The plan calls for integrating abandoned railway lines into a trail system as well as developing trails along waterbodies in cooperation with other municipalities and public agencies. The *Official Plan* identifies the 32 lakes and 8 rivers inside the Township as the significant natural feature, from a recreational, tourism, and environmental standpoint. The *Official Plan's* Land Use Plan does not have a distinct parks or recreational designation, however it states (2.12) that parks shall generally be permitted in all land use designations, and that the Township intends to provide parks and recreation facilities consistent with the needs of the Municipality.

Strategic Plan

The *Tay Valley Township – Strategic Plan 2017-2021* Vision for the Future includes: “Our recreation and cultural programs continue to flourish for young and old alike. The Township has a network of interconnected trails, safe cycling routes, and paddling routes” The Plan notes that the Township’s strengths include great recreation programs, recreational trails (specifically the Glen Tay to Havelock Trail and Rideau Ski Trail), community cultural asset identification, and events such as the 200th anniversary celebrations. This has been achieved in part through strong community volunteerism.

Age Friendly Community Plan

The *Creating Rural Foundations for Elder Independence in Tay Valley Township: Age Friendly Community Plan* includes several deliverables relevant to recreation. The Plan calls for improved communication of information related to recreation, the offering of senior’s programs and seminars, a review of fee structures for senior’s programs, supporting a sesquicentennial trails project, continued support for the Blue Skies Community Fiddle Orchestra, partnering to promote recreation for new immigrant seniors, promoting trail construction, and continuing to monitor accessibility requirements at recreational facilities.

2.2.4 Drummond/North Elmsley

Official Plan

The *Drummond/North Elmsley Official Plan’s* recreational plans centre on its lakes and rivers (2.2.4), providing potential for recreation and tourist development. This includes the Rideau and Tay Canals. This has had an impact on development, creating a municipality which “caters to both permanent and seasonal residents.” The plan anticipates additional waterfront development and the conversion of seasonal to permanent dwellings at low densities.

2.2.5 Lanark Highlands

Official Plan

One of the eight guiding principles in the *Lanark Highlands Official Plan* is to provide careful consideration to recreational, environmental, and socio-economic matters in approving waterfront development. Similarly, one of the Economic Development objectives set out in the plan is to build on the strength of the existing recreational and tourism sectors of the economy. The *Official Plan* also calls for protecting and expanding recreational, snowmobile, and ATV trails.

2.3 Demographics

2.3.1 Historic Population Growth

As per the 2016 census, the Town of Perth’s population is 5,930. The Town experienced population growth of 0.39% over the 10-year period 2006 to 2016 (recovering from a decrease of 1.13% between 2006 and 2011). This pace of growth is considerably less than the County as a whole in the same period (7.7%). Tay Valley experienced similarly slow growth of 0.53% from 2006 to 2016 to a population of 5,665. Lanark Highlands grew 3% over the ten year period to 5,338 in 2016. Drummond/North Elmsley had the highest

rate of growth at 9.2%, with a population of 7,773 in 2016, and was the only one of the four municipalities with a population growth rate exceeding that of the County as a whole. It was also the only municipality to experience growth between 2006 and 2011.

It should be noted that the 2016 Census demographics for Lanark County includes the Town of Smiths Falls.

Exhibit 5: Population Growth, 2006-2016

Municipality	2006	2011	2016	% change 2006 to 2016
Perth	5,907	5,840	5,930	0.39%
Tay Valley	5,635	5,571	5,665	0.53%
Drummond/North Elmsley	7,118	7,487	7,773	9.20%
Lanark Highlands	5,180	5,128	5,338	3.05%
Plan Area Total	23,840	24,026	24,706	3.63%
Lanark County*	63,785	65,667	68,698	7.7%

*Including Smiths Falls

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2016 and 2011

Population growth in the Plan Area over the last ten years has been strongest in the northwest of Drummond/North Elmsley, with growth rates of 18% - 40% in these dissemination areas. Parts of eastern Lanark Highlands have also seen strong growth. There has been declines in population in central Perth, northeastern Tay Valley and northern and western Lanark Highlands. See Appendix A for mapping details.

2.3.2 Relative Age of Plan Area Residents

Drummond/North Elmsley and Lanark Highlands have a population age distribution that is similar to the County, while Perth and Tay Valley have an older population. In Perth, 50% of the population is 55 or older, in Tay Valley it is 49%, compared with 40% in Drummond/North Elmsley and 43% in Lanark Highlands. In the County, 39% of the population is 55 or older. The trend of an aging population is progressing steadily within Lanark County, as it is in Ontario and across Canada. The age profile for children aged 0 to 19 is 15% for Perth, 16% in Tay Valley, 21% in Drummond/North Elmsley, 18% in Lanark Highlands, and 20% in Lanark County. The age distribution comparison provided below includes data from the Town of Smiths Falls.

Exhibit 6: 2016 Age Distribution Comparison

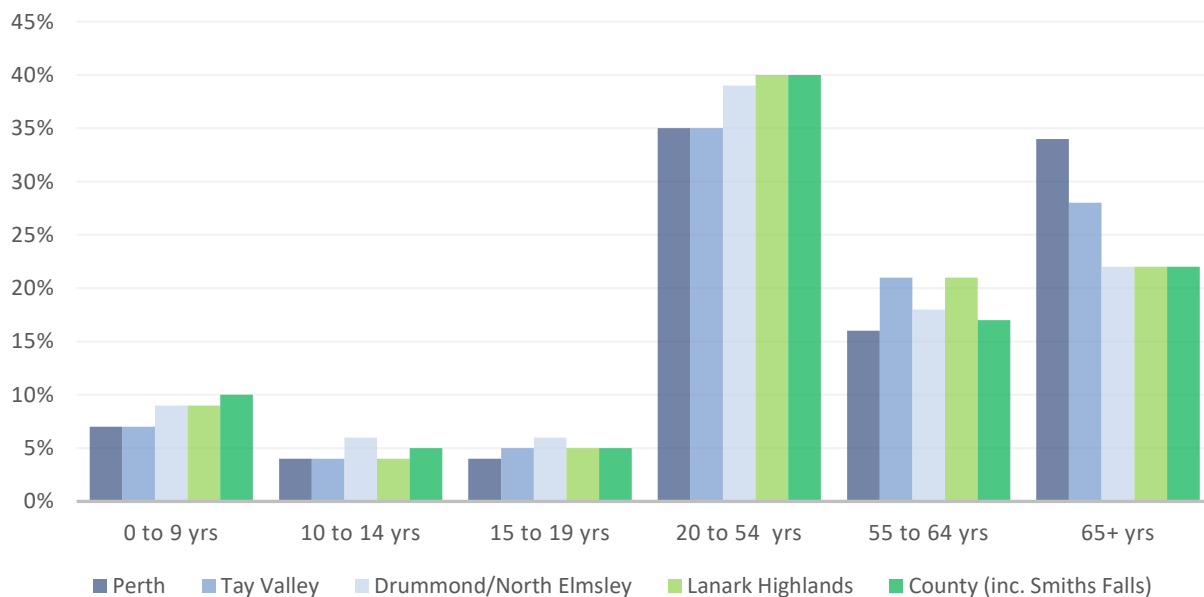
Municipality	Children	Youth		Adults	Older Adults	
	0 to 9 yrs	10 to 14 yrs	15 to 19 yrs	20 to 54 yrs	55 to 64 yrs	65+ yrs
Perth	7%	4%	4%	35%	16%	34%
Tay Valley	7%	4%	5%	35%	21%	28%
Drummond/North Elmsley	9%	6%	6%	39%	18%	22%
Lanark Highlands	9%	4%	5%	40%	21%	22%
Plan Area Total	8%	5%	5%	37%	19%	26%
County (inc. Smiths Falls)	10%	5%	5%	40%	17%	22%

Source : Sierra Planning and Management based on Statistics Canada, Census 2016
Note : Figures differ from total population due to rounding.

As seen in the chart below (Exhibit 7), the most significant differences in the age profile between the municipalities are the higher proportion of seniors in Perth and Tay Valley at 34% and 28% of total population, respectively. That figure is 22% for Lanark Highlands and Drummond/North Elmsley.

At a more granular level, the average age of residents was highest in Perth and the Glen Tay area of Tay Valley. The average age was lowest in the Wayside, Drummond Centre, Balderson, and Ferguson’s Falls areas of Drummond/North Elmsley, DeWitts Corners in Tay Valley, and southeastern portions of Lanark Highlands. The highest concentrations of seniors were in Perth, Glen Tay in Tay Valley and the Elphin area in Lanark Highlands. Children and youth (population under 19 years of age) were highly concentrated in Drummond/North Elmsley, and to a lesser extent central Tay Valley and southern Lanark Highlands. See Appendix A for mapping details related to age distribution.

Exhibit 7: Municipal and County 2016 Age Distribution Comparison

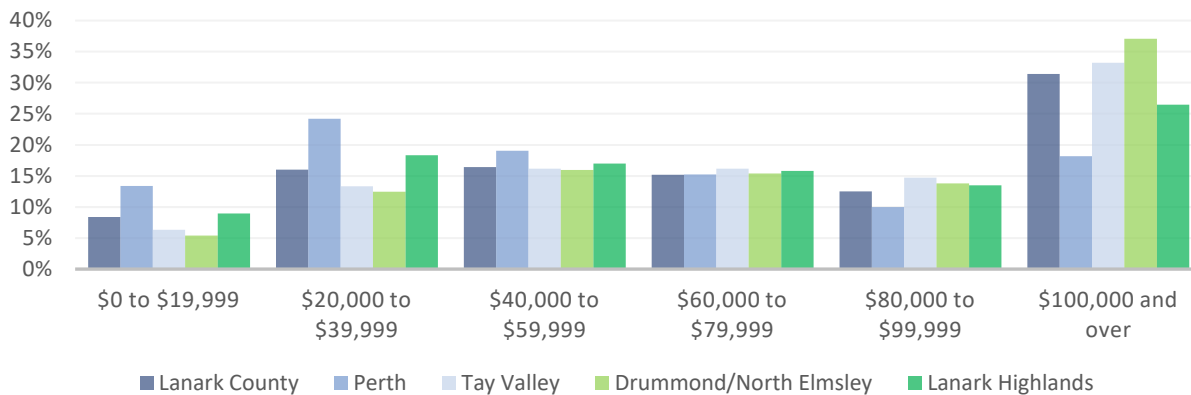


Source : Sierra Planning and Management based on Statistics Canada, Census 2016

2.3.3 Considerations of Income

As per the 2016 census, Lanark County had an average household income of \$84,789. Drummond/North Elmsley had a significantly higher average at \$95,391. Tay Valley’s average income is moderately higher than the County at \$88,338. Lanark Highlands has an average household income below the County average at \$78,485. Perth has the lowest average household income at \$64,957.

Exhibit 8: Area Municipalities and Lanark County 2016 Income (After Tax) Comparison



Source: Sierra Planning and Management based on Statistics Canada, Census 2016

Prevalence of Low Income

In 2016, 4.5% of Lanark County’s population was under the low-income cut-off (after tax). This is a lower proportion of the population when compared with 9.8% in Ontario as a whole. Tay Valley, Drummond/North Elmsley, and Lanark Highlands have an even lower prevalence at 3%, 2.2%, and 3.7% respectively. Perth has a higher proportion of the population under the low-income cut-off at 7.5%, still below the Ontario average.

The geographic areas that had the highest proportions of resident household under the Low-Income Cut-Off Threshold, after tax (LICO-AT), in 2016 were mostly in central Perth, Maberly and Bolingbroke in Tay Valley, and Watsons Corners, Hopetown, and Lanark Village in Lanark Highlands. See Appendix A for mapping details.

2.4 Planning for Growth

The County’s *Official Plan* projections (soon to be revised) estimates populations in 2038 of up to 13,752 in Drummond/North Elmsley, 8,047 in Lanark Highlands, 7,460 in Tay Valley, and 6,085 in Perth. However, changes are pending to these projections, shown in the chart below:

Exhibit 9: Estimated Population Projections to 2038 (County)

	2016 Census	2038	<i>Increase</i>
Beckwith	7,644	14,262	87%
Carleton Place	10,644	20,964	97%
Montague	3,761	4,857	29%
Mississippi Mills	13,163	21,122	60%
Drummond North Elmsley	7,773	12,549	61%
Lanark Highlands	5,338	7,507	41%
Tay Valley	5,665	7,097	25%
Perth	5,930	8,085	36%
Lanark County	59,918	96,443	61%

Source: Sierra Planning and Management based on Lanark County Housing Study, 2018

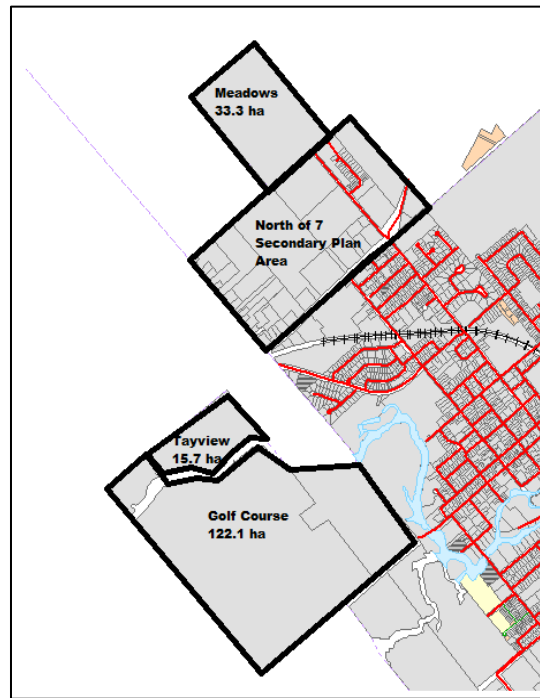
What these projections indicate is that the Plan Area is not an island – the fastest growth in the region is anticipated in the parts of the County closest to Ottawa, indicating that growth emanating from Ottawa will be a factor in regional service provision. There are some long-term regional choices to make for the broader growth area. For example, the substantial growth anticipated in Drummond/North Elmsley means that part of the growth in demand for services will be met in areas outside the Plan Area.

The rationale for this change is infrastructure developments and annexations undertaken by Perth. In 2002, the Town of Perth completed a Secondary Plan for the lands north of Highway #7 (the “North of 7” lands) and 2009, annexed three parcels of land into the commonly referred to as “Golf Course Lands”, “Tayview Lands”, “Meadows Lands” (Exhibit 10). These annexations were approved in 2009 by the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

The Town Official Plan anticipates the following amounts of housing growth:

- North of 7: 325
- Perthmore: 252
- Golf Course Phase 1: 120
- Tayview: 52
- Remaining Urban: 387

Exhibit 10: Perth Growth Areas



Source: Perth OPA #16 Justification Report

The lack of sewage treatment capacity has limited growth in Perth over the past 30 years. With this barrier now removed, Perth has the potential to accommodate an increased share of the projected growth for Lanark County over the next 20 years.

As a result of this project and the planned growth in the annexed areas, population growth is expected to exceed the County projections. Lanark County’s Economic Development Committee recommended that County Council approve in principle the changes as shown in Exhibit 9 above.

The County has not yet passed an Official Plan Amendment to make this change official, but for the purposes of this plan these will be the projections used.

Housing completion data from the 2018 *Lanark County Housing Study* (Exhibit 11) indicates that Perth and Drummond/North Elmsley are experiencing the fastest pace of growth, with an average of 38 and 28 unit completions per year from 2012-2017, respectively. 65% of completions in Perth were apartment units and 12% were row housing. In the Townships, all units were single family dwellings.

Exhibit 11: Housing Completions, 2012-2017

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total	Average
Drummond/North Elmsley	41	29	20	24	20	35	169	28
Lanark Highlands	24	19	25	21	22	23	134	22
Perth	86	8	9	37	55	35	230	38
Tay Valley	0	14	17	13	8	24	76	13
Total	151	70	71	95	105	117	609	102

Source: Sierra Planning and Management based on Lanark County Housing Study, 2018

2.5 Municipal Recreation Investment Priorities

2.5.1 Historic Spending and Cost Recovery

The following section describes the most recently available operating expenses and revenues for the four municipal partners in the Recreation Master Plan. It appears that in each case, the program and facility spending appears to be comprehensive; including all fuel, utility, wages, materials, maintenance and caretaking expenses.

Lanark Highlands

The Lanark Highlands 2020 budget indicates that the Township spent \$368,193 in operating dollars on recreation in 2019. The table below breaks down the categories of spending. Based on the estimated 2019 population of 5,592, this indicates that Lanark Highlands spends \$65.84 per capita on recreation operations. The community halls are operated by volunteers, helping to keep operating costs low. The museums, community halls, and youth centre receive grants from the Township and in general keep the revenue they generate. As such, the 0% cost recovery for some assets reflects the Township's position, but does not mean the facilities are not generating any revenue. Overall cost recovery for recreation is 28% and the net operating cost is \$266,840.

Exhibit 12: Lanark Highlands 2019 Recreation Related Operating Expenses and Revenue

Program/Facility/Event	Expenses	Revenue	Net Operating	Cost Recovery
Parks/Ball Diamonds	\$142,632	-\$6,712	\$135,920	5%
Youth Centre	\$12,174	-\$1,422	\$10,752	12%
Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority (MVCA)	\$34,287	\$0	\$34,287	0%
Community Centres	\$32,369	\$0	\$32,369	0%
Museums	\$7,366	\$0	\$7,366	0%
Other Grants	\$2,000		\$2,000	0%
Arena	\$137,365	-\$93,219	\$44,146	68%
Total	\$368,193	-\$101,353	\$266,840	28%

Source: Sierra Planning and Management based on Lanark Highlands 2020 Operating Budget

Tay Valley

The total expenditure on recreation in Tay Valley in the 2019 budget was \$103,800. This amount does not include the cost sharing agreement with Perth and Drummond/North Elmsley, which will be addressed separately. Tay Valley organizes and funds five different programs including hockey, choir, soccer, karate, and cycling. Hockey is the most expensive program to operate at \$16,500, representing 57% of non-administration program spending. Ballfields and parks collectively represent the largest bloc of spending on facilities (there is no breakdown of individual ballfields and parks). Operating Maberly Hall is the single largest recreation expenditure at \$21,275. Per capita expenditures totaled \$17.77.

Programs operate on a 100% cost recovery basis. An additional \$2,500 comes from Maberly Hall, bringing the total cost recovery to 30% and net operating expenses are \$72,300. Adding the \$154,179 in operating expenses that Tay Valley pays as part of the Recreation Cost Sharing Agreement with Perth and the annual contribution to Lanark Highlands arena lowers cost recovery to 12%. Per capita expenses including the operating portion of the Recreation Cost Sharing Agreement were \$44.87.

Exhibit 13: Tay Valley 2019 Recreation Related Operating Expenses and Revenue

Program/Facility/Event	Expenses	Revenues	Net Operating	Cost Recovery
Program Administration	\$5,050		\$5,050	0%
Soccer Program	\$5,000	-\$5,000	\$0	100%
Hockey Program	\$16,500	-\$16,500	\$0	100%
Karate Program	\$2,500	-\$2,500	\$0	100%
Intergenerational Choir	\$5,000	-\$5,000	\$0	100%
Maberly Rink	\$2,925		\$2,925	0%
Maberly Hall	\$21,275	-\$2,500	\$18,775	12%
Ballfields and Parks	\$31,700		\$31,700	0%
Glen Tay Rink	\$5,800		\$5,800	0%
Burgess Hall	\$8,050		\$8,050	0%
Subtotal	\$103,800	-\$31,500	\$72,300	30%
Perth Cost Sharing Agreement	\$154,179			
Lanark Highlands Arena Payment	\$4,200			
Total	\$262,179	-31,500	\$226,479	12%

Source: Sierra Planning and Management based on 2019 Tay Valley Budget

Drummond/North Elmsley

Drummond/North Elmsley spent close to \$37,000 on recreation in 2018. This figure does not include the cost sharing agreements with Perth, Lanark Highlands, or Smiths Falls. It also does not include the Port Elmsley Community Hall, as both the revenue and expenses are related to the sale and transfer of land. The Rideau Ferry Public Docks are the largest expense and does not include a cost recovery component. Net operating costs of \$27,000 result in a total cost recovery of 27%. Per capita expenditures total \$4.42.

Exhibit 14: 2018 Drummond/North Elmsley Recreation Related Operating Expenses and Revenue

Program/Facility/Event	Expenses	Revenues	Net Operating	Cost Recovery
Rideau Ferry Public Docks	\$15,206	\$0	\$15,206	0%
Fergusons Falls CC	\$11,741	-\$4,415	\$7,326	38%
Drummond Hall	\$9,719	-\$5,377	\$4,342	55%
Subtotal	\$36,666	-\$9,792	\$26,874	27%
Perth Cost Sharing Agreement*	\$145,412			
Lanark Highlands Cost Sharing Agreement	\$4,060			
Smiths Falls Cost Sharing Agreement	\$36,083			
Total	\$218,351	-\$9,792	-\$208,559	4.49%

Source: Sierra Planning and Management based on 2018 Drummond/North Elmsley Budget

*The Cost Sharing Agreement with Perth figure is from 2019, all other amounts are from 2018.

Drummond/North Elmsley's operational costs related to the Recreation Cost Sharing Agreement with Perth in 2019 was \$141,542. Additionally, Drummond/North Elmsley has cost sharing agreements with Lanark Highlands and Smiths Falls whereby Drummond/North Elmsley pays Lanark Highlands \$4,060 for use of their arena and Smiths Falls \$36,083 for use of their arena and other facilities. These agreements increase per capita expenses to \$26.31 and reduce cost recovery to 4.49%

Perth

Perth has the largest expenditures and revenues of the four municipalities, largely as a result of being the location of the indoor pool, an arena, and the Conlon Farm Recreation Complex. Total expenditures budgeted for 2019 were \$1.88 million or \$303.34 per capita. Revenues do not include the transfers from Tay Valley and Drummond/North Elmsley. Without those transfers, Conlon Farm has a cost recovery of 17%, the indoor pool has a cost recovery of 55%, and the arena has a cost recovery of 82%. Total revenues of \$622,548 result in total net operating costs of \$1,072,073 and a cost recovery of 33%. The 2019 budget estimated that transfers from the other municipalities would total \$295,720 for the operating expenses of the three facilities covered by the Recreation Cost Sharing Agreement, which would bring the total cost recovery rate up to 48.94%.

Exhibit 15: Perth 2019 Recreation Operating Expenses and Revenue

Program/Facility/Event	Expenses	Revenues	Net Operating	Cost Recovery
Conlon Farm	\$190,009	-\$32,070	\$157,939	17%
Perth & District Indoor Pool	\$591,696	-\$323,527	\$268,169	55%
Perth & District Community Centre	\$244,644	-\$200,169	\$44,475	82%
Crystal Palace	\$16,986	-\$11,164	\$5,822	66%
Perth Museum	\$200,650	-\$45,500	\$155,150	23%
Parks - Stewart	\$103,476	-\$8,804	\$94,672	9%
Parks - All Other	\$58,609	-\$1,314	\$57,295	2%
Rec Admin	\$288,551			
Overhead	\$181,856			
Subtotal	\$1,876,477	\$622,548	\$1,072,073	33%
Tay Valley & Drummond/North Elmsley Cost Sharing Agreement		\$295,720		
Total	\$1,876,477	\$918,268	\$958,209	48.94%

Source: Sierra Planning and Management based on 2019 Perth Budget

Note that Last Duel Park is not included in the above table as the campground operations from 2019 do not reflect the priorities of the Town moving forward, when it is anticipated that this park will operate at a breakeven level in the future.

Recreation Cost Sharing Agreement

Since 2002, Tay Valley, Drummond/North Elmsley, and Perth have been party to a recreation cost sharing agreement. The agreement provides access to the Perth & District Community Centre (arena), the Perth & District Indoor Pool, and the Conlon Farm Recreation Facility. These three facilities are owned and managed by Perth. The agreement allows residents of Tay Valley and Drummond/North Elmsley to access these facilities and register for Perth based programs at the same cost as residents of Perth.

In April 2018, the three municipal partners finalized the new draft Recreation Cost Sharing Agreement for a period of four (4) years, which Drummond/North Elmsley and Perth have ratified. Tay Valley Council indicated in March of 2019 that it wishes to continue operating under the prior agreement until the Recreation Master Plan is completed.

Exhibit 16: Recreation Cost Sharing Agreement

Municipality	Operating	Capital	2019 Contribution	Number of Households	Cost per Household	Avg. Annual Increase 2019-2022
Drummond/North Elmsley	\$141,542	\$33,968	\$175,510	2,851*	\$61.55	\$7,009
Tay Valley	\$154,179	\$41,674	\$195,852	3,931	\$49.82	\$7,821
Perth	\$206,566	\$55,814	\$262,380	3,172	\$82.72	10,478
Total	\$502,287	\$131,456	\$633,743	10,770	\$58.84	\$25,308

Source: Sierra Planning and Management based on Tay Valley Township Staff Report, March 5, 2019*The Township of Drummond/North Elmsley estimates that 77% of households are served by the agreement with Perth, as a result the number of households and cost per household is based on an inclusion of 75% of the Township's 3,667 households.

The projected operating cost for each facility has been determined for the four-year term resulting in apportioning among the three partners based on a historical geographic weighted assessment (factored for geographical distance from Perth).

2.5.2 Planned Capital Investments

Perth (2019)

The most significant items in the 2019 Capital Budget in Perth includes plans for development of a pump track (\$100,000) and for replacement of the surface of two of the tennis courts in Conlon Farm (\$150,000).

Exhibit 17: Perth 2019 Planned Capital Investments

Planned Investment (Including One Time Operating Expenses)	Amount
Replaced surface of Tennis Courts 1 and 2 – Conlon (completed)	\$150,000
Pump Track	\$100,000
Portable Drinking Station for Events	\$15,500
Replace surface of one Basketball Court – Colon	\$10,000
Cedar shake roof on Stone bake oven – Museum	\$5,000
Canopy for Terrace on the Tay	8,000
Replace Eavestroughs Arena	7,500
Replace Overhead Door Arena	7,500
Community Diamond Infield re-build	7,500
Replace Rubber Matting Arena	5,000
Repair Olympia Room Corner Arena	5,000
LDP Dock weed cutting for big boat docking	5,000
Replace Tourism Door to Museum	4,000
Easy Ladder - Pool	3,000
Soccer Field Benches Conlon	2,000
Basketball and Tennis nets	2,000

Planned Investment (Including One Time Operating Expenses)	Amount
Stone bake oven supplies, staff costumes	1,200
Re-shingle Shed Roof Pool	1,000
Total	\$339,200

Source: Sierra Planning and Management based on 2019 Perth Budget

Tay Valley (2019)

Repairs to the boards of the outdoor rinks is the largest recreation capital investment for 2019. The second largest item is preparation for the development of the Solar Farm Trail. \$7,500 has also been allocated for developing the parking area, culvert design, and signage for John Miller Park.

Exhibit 18: Tay Valley 2019 Planned Capital Investments

Planned Investment	Amount
Rink Board Repair/Replacement	\$9,000
Solar Farm Trail Initial Work	\$8,000
John Miller Park	\$7,500
Total	\$24,500

Source: Sierra Planning and Management based on 2019 Tay Valley Budget

Drummond/North Elmsley (2018)

In the 2018 capital budget, Council has approved \$51,541 for revitalization of Main Street and the Rideau Ferry docks.

Exhibit 19: 2018 Drummond/North Elmsley Planned Capital Investments

Planned Investment	Amount
Rideau Ferry Docks/Main Street Revitalization	\$51,541
Total	\$51,541

Source: Sierra Planning and Management based on 2018 Drummond/North Elmsley Budget

Lanark Highlands (2019)

The most significant expenses in the 2019 capital budget are renovations to the Township's two ball parks, comprising 39% of the \$522,961 budget. Other major expenditures include \$67,544 on garage renovations and \$62,000 for the Lanark & District Community Centre arena.

Exhibit 20: 2019 Lanark Highlands Planned Capital Investments

Planned Investment	Amount
Centennial Park Building Demo / Reno	\$3,500
Christmas Lights	\$10,000
Hopetown - New Stairs (not up to code)	\$4,000

Planned Investment	Amount
Hopetown - Wheelchair Ramp	\$8,000
Lanark and District 200th Settlement Anniversary	\$30,000
Middleville - Floor Leveling	\$10,000
Middleville - Wheelchair Ramp	\$8,000
P & R - Clyde Ball Diamond Renovations - Bleachers	\$10,000
P & R - Clyde Ball Diamond Renovations - Canteen Eavestrough & Roof	\$5,000
P & R - Clyde Ball Diamond Renovations - Drainage	\$10,000
P & R - Clyde Ball Diamond Renovations - Dugout Lighting	\$3,500
P & R - Clyde Ball Diamond Renovations - Dugout Roof	\$8,000
P & R - Clyde Ball Diamond Renovations - Field	\$46,804
P & R - Clyde Ball Diamond Renovations - Irrigation	\$20,000
P & R - Clyde Ball Diamond Renovations - Netting	\$10,000
P & R - Clyde Ball Diamond Renovations - Retaining Wall	\$20,000
P & R - Garage Renovations - Eavestrough	\$5,000
P & R - Garage Renovations - Electrical	\$9,837
P & R - Garage Renovations - Garage Doors/Windows/Man Doors	\$27,980
P & R - Garage Renovations - Gravel	\$2,000
P & R - Garage Renovations - Heat	\$9,727
P & R - Garage Renovations - Roof	\$13,000
P & R - Insulation / Electrical	\$2,430
P & R - Vincent Hall Diamond Renovations - Bleachers	\$10,000
P & R - Vincent Hall Diamond Renovations - Building Demo	\$2,000
P & R - Vincent Hall Diamond Renovations - Infield	\$28,683
P & R - Vincent Hall Diamond Renovations - LED Lighting	\$2,500
P & R - Vincent Hall Diamond Renovations - Lighting Timer	\$1,500
P & R - Vincent Hall Diamond Renovations - Fencing Repair / Replacement	\$20,000
P & R - Vincent Hall Diamond Renovations - Gravel - Road	\$7,000
Parks - Fleet and Equipment - Kabota Tractor	\$22,000
Parks - Fleet and Equipment - Landscaping Trailer	\$10,000
Parks - Fleet and Equipment - Truck with Plow	\$60,000
Parks - Fleet and Equipment - Weed Wacker Push mower	\$2,500
Parks - Fleet and Equipment -Trailer - Dump Box 6x12	\$11,000
Tatlock Hall - Parging	\$2,000
Watsons's Corners - Basement Plumbing and Drywall	\$5,000
LDCC – Broomball Nets	\$3,000
LDCC – Dehumidifier Stand	\$20,000
LDCC – Edger	\$4,000
LDCC – Floor Scrubber	\$5,000
LDCC – Hot Water Tank	\$10,000
LDCC – Rink Netting	\$10,000
LDCC – Water Softeners x 2	\$10,000
Total	\$522,961

Source: Sierra Planning and Management based on 2020 Lanark Highlands Budget

3 Trends in Recreation and Sport

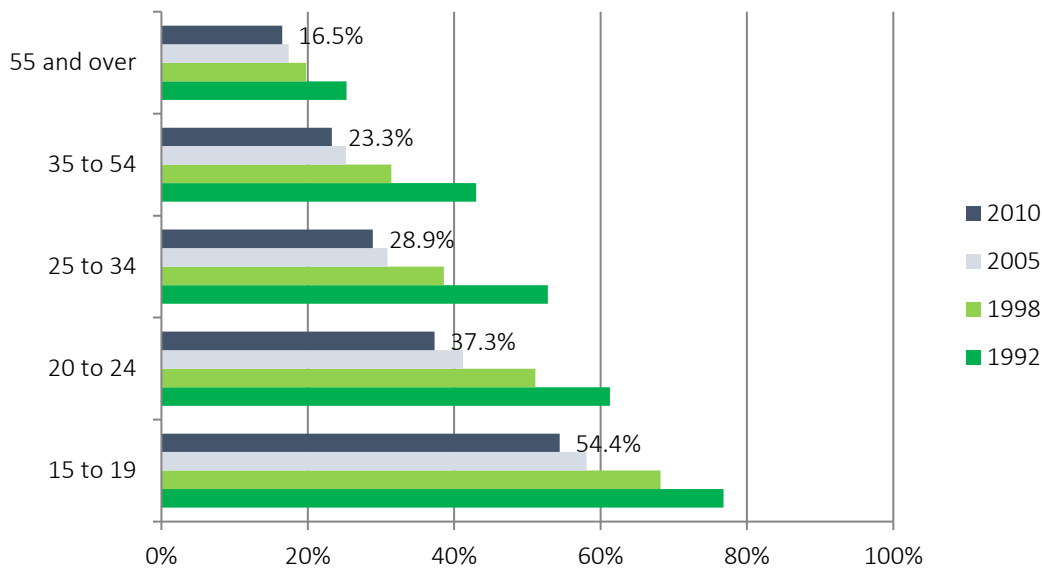
In order to plan recreation and community facilities effectively for the future, it is important to understand the demand for recreation programs, services and facilities. This section provides a high-level assessment with regards to general physical activity profiles, trends in participation at the national, provincial and local level (based on available data), and recreation industry trends. Sport-specific participation trends are provided in the appropriate areas of Sections 4 through 6 of this document.

3.1 National Influences on Recreation and Sport Participation

The following socio-economic factors that influence physical recreation participation have been identified by Canadian Heritage, Canadian Fitness and Lifestyle Research Institute, Statistics Canada, and the Interprovincial Sport and Recreation Council/Canadian Parks and Recreation Association:

- **Age** – Sport participation and overall active lifestyle tends to decrease with age. National and Provincial sports participation is projected to continue to decline as the population ages;

Exhibit 21: National Sport Participation by Age Groups 1992-2010



Source: Sierra Planning and Management based on Ontario Ministry of Health Promotion, Active 2010 Ontario's Sport and Physical Activity Strategy

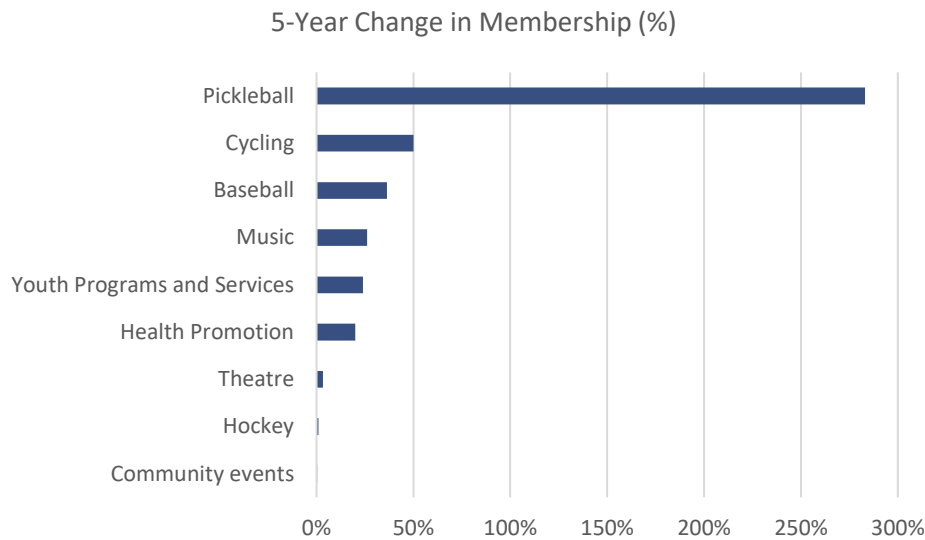
- **Gender** – The gender gap in sport participation has increased where the gap in favour of a greater representation of male sport participation increased from 1998 (17%) to 2010 (19%);

- **Household composition** – Recent immigrants² are more likely to regularly participate in sport than immigrants who arrived prior to 1991. Furthermore, in 2010 recent immigrants reported similar levels of sport participation as Canadian-born residents;
- **Labour force status** – In 2010, students displayed the highest rate of participation in sport (46%), followed by part-time workers (31%), full-time workers (27%) and unemployed (17%);
- **Marital status** – Single adults are more likely to participate in sport as compared to married Canadians; however, married Canadians are more likely to participate in sport than widowed, divorced or separated adults;
- **Geography/place of residence** – In 2005, rural Canada experienced lower sports participation levels than more urbanized areas. Lower rural sports participation may be a result of longer travelling distances, which may limit engagement in physical activity opportunities;
- **Health challenges** – An increase in sedentary lifestyle has led to unhealthy eating practices and increases in chronic diseases such as diabetes and heart disease. Psychological barriers include depression, especially among youth;
- **Consistent access** - Overall health improves with consistent exercise, therefore consistent access to opportunities to exercise and recreate can influence positive and active behaviours;
- **Social media** – An increase in the use of social media has limited face-to-face interactions and the opportunity to recreate;
- **Infrastructure deficits** - A lack of quality and quantity of recreation spaces hamper community access to recreation opportunities. Pace of development that impacts natural environment also reduces quality and quantity of outdoor recreation spaces in cities;
- **Access to opportunities for those with a disability** - A common barrier encountered by persons with disabilities is a relatively limited range of opportunities to participate in sport and recreation across Canada. In some cases, this may simply be that there is either no program available in their community or, it could be that local facilities are not accessible or welcoming for those with a particular disability;
- **Educational attainment** – Canadians with greater levels of educational attainment are more likely to be engaged in sport (20% for Canadians with some college, trade or high school diploma vs. 30% of those with a university degree); and
- **Income inequality** – In 2010, the rate of sport participation among households with incomes greater than \$80,000 (33%) was five times larger than sport participation for households with incomes of less than \$20,000 (7%). Wealthier Canadians tend to have more access to recreational opportunities.

² For this study, Canadian Heritage defines ‘recent immigrants’ as immigrants who arrived in Canada after 1991.

3.2 Local Trends in Recreation and Sport Participation

Based on the results of the User Group Survey, pickleball is the fastest growing activity in the Plan Area municipalities, with reported growth of nearly 300%. This reported growing popularity of pickleball was echoed during the public engagement sessions. Cycling and baseball are second and third with growth of 50% and 36%, respectively.



Note that this data reflects responses from one pickleball and health promotion group; two music, theatre, and cycling groups; three baseball and youth programs and services groups; five hockey groups; and seven community event groups.

3.3 Indoor Recreation Infrastructure Trends

In 2009, the Canadian and Ontario governments launched the Recreational Infrastructure Canada (RIcC) Program and the Ontario Recreation Program (Ontario REC), in recognition of the need to upgrade and improve recreational infrastructure. Through the Economic Action Plan (2009), the Government of Canada has committed \$500 million over two years for upgrading and renewing recreational facilities - \$195 million was allocated for Ontario. Since then, the governments of Canada and Ontario have invested in more than 750 recreational infrastructure projects.

According to a 2010 Parks and Recreation Ontario report³ well designed and functioning recreation and sport facilities, trails and parks is key to creating and maintaining healthy communities. Many Ontario recreation infrastructure⁴ assets are in a state of decline, as the majority of publicly owned facilities were built between 1956 and 1980. According to Parks and Recreation Ontario's *Major Municipal Sport*

³ Parks and Recreation Ontario, *Investing in Healthy and Active Ontarians through Recreation and Parks Infrastructure* (2007)

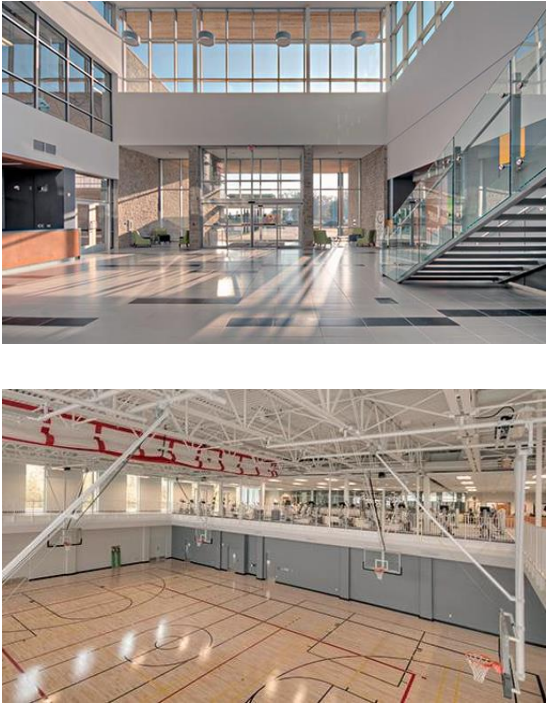
⁴ Parks and Recreation Ontario defines recreation infrastructure as "indoor and outdoor places and facilities that offer specific health, social, environmental and economic benefits to the individuals and communities in which they live". Examples of indoor recreation infrastructure include arenas, community centres and indoor pools. Examples of outdoor recreation infrastructure include parks, trails and outdoor pools.


and *Recreation Facility Inventory*, all communities throughout Ontario will be required to upgrade or replace up to 55% of their community centres in the near future.

More recently, key trends that have emerged in the development of indoor recreation facilities include:

- **Multi-usage** –Increasing focus on creating flexible multi-use “destination” facilities as recreation, entertainment and family centres and community hubs with a preference for multi-generational opportunities, the benefits of co-locating is often linked to outdoor space but have extended to designs for new buildings even where these are for replacement of single pads;
- **Unique amenities / attractions** – Integrating unique amenities within “traditional” recreation facilities. Examples include rock-climbing wall, green roofs, community kitchens, graffiti wall, etc.;
- **Sport tourism** – Throughout Canada, sport tourism represents a growing market and providing facilities to accommodate this is an important consideration;
- **Multi-pad arena development** – 2 and 4 pad arenas provide desirable sites for tournaments and events;
- **Sustainability** – Increasing focus on the overall sustainability of a facility (e.g. net zero/carbon neutral) over achieving a specific certification program status (e.g. LEED). Key considerations include building orientation, massing and envelope; and
- **Accessibility** – Improving accessibility for people with disabilities due to the passing of the *Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act* (2001) where municipalities are required to improve opportunities for participation for people with disabilities through the removal of barriers.

Exhibit 22: Recreation Infrastructure Best Practice

Location	Features	Imagery
<p>Komoka Wellness and Recreation Centre, Middlesex County, ON</p> <p>Trends:</p> <p>Multi-Usage: Co-located facilities / community hub</p> <p>Sport Tourism: Melding competitive and community needs</p> <p>Multi-pad arena development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twin NHL-Size Pad Arena (750 and 250 seat capacity) with six change rooms each; • 4,000 square foot Fitness Centre; • Indoor walking track; • Double gym (operated by the YMCA of Western Ontario); • 7,000 square foot Branch Library for Middlesex County; • Activity and multi-purpose rooms; • Office facilities including main location for Community Services Department. 	

Location	Features	Imagery
<p>Wilmot Recreation Complex, Baden, ON</p> <p>Trends:</p> <p>Multi-Usage: Co-located facilities / community hub</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twin NHL-Size Pad Arena (730 and 300 seat capacity, 12 dressing rooms); • Aquatics Centre; • Active living centre; • Optimist Youth Centre (partnership with Wilmot Family Resource Centre); • Multi-use room with kitchen; • Indoor Track; • Complemented by 5 soccer fields, accessible playground, 3km trail loop, and splash pad. 	

3.4 Parkland Design and Development Trends

While each municipality sets its own goals and priorities in the development of its parkland system, common trends that can have an impact on the development / redevelopment of parks, trails, and other outdoor facilities include demographic changes (e.g. aging communities and rising senior needs for passive pursuits), participation trends in traditional field sports, active transportation and active living, and linking recreation and leisure services to resident’s quality of life.

Identified below are key design trends and best practices that can influence the planning and development of parks in the future, as related to accessibility standards, safety, sustainability, connectivity, flexible and multi-use spaces, use of native plantings, etc.

Multi-Use for Multiple Audiences

Parks and green spaces that tend to have the most influence in encouraging residents to participate in outdoor recreation and leisure pursuits, are those that provide a range of amenities to facilitate a broad variety of activities. As an example, well designed neighbourhood parks may include a playground, walking track, benches, and playing field. Dependent on the availability and condition of the land, the park may also include a naturalized area. This type of park functions to provide residents of all ages and abilities with a variety of opportunities for outdoor recreation.

Creating spaces that are flexible enough to enable a variety of events and activities by a variety of ages speaks to the “8 to 80” movement, which focuses on designing spaces where everything in the space is



functional for both an 8-year-old and an 80-year-old, therefore it will be usable by all. For example, rather than having formal sports facilities in smaller local parks, providing an open grass space for unstructured play may be better used by a wider range of people. This flexibility also speaks to the growing diversity of populations and communities with a growing demand for “un-programmed” field space and facilities that can be used for a variety of sports, recreational activities, events, festivals, etc.

Inclusiveness and Accessibility

Accessibility requirements under the Design of Public Spaces Standard of the *Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act (AODA)* apply to new construction and the redevelopment of elements in public spaces, including parks, trails and other public amenities. Design Standards for Public Spaces encompasses recreational trails, outdoor public use eating areas, outdoor play spaces, exterior paths of travel (e.g. sidewalks), accessible parking, and maintenance, among others.

Ensuring that all park amenities, including play facilities, are welcoming and easily navigable for all ages and abilities is an important consideration. It is important to consider not only mobility devices, but those with cognitive and other issues (i.e. autism, sensory disorders, visual and hearing impairments, etc.). Many park designers are striving to include all types of ages and abilities within the same play / park space by designing amenities that can be used in a multitude of ways.

Exhibit 23: Inclusiveness and Accessibility Best Practice

Location	Features	Imagery
<p>Creditview Activity Hub Brampton, ON</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully inclusive, accessible and AODA compliant • Basketball court • Bounce wall • Swings for all ages and abilities • Splash pad • Play structure • Sand tables 	
<p>Neshama Playground at Oriole Park Toronto, ON</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built on a “zero rejection policy” • Water play area • Bounce pad • Enclosed merry-go-round • Musical elements • Braille panels • Sign language diagrams 	

Parks as Green Infrastructure


As environmental awareness is ever increasing, and communities are demanding healthy environments, green roofs, bioswales in road rights-of-way, engineered tree pits, and other Low Impact Development (LID)⁵ initiatives are being implemented in many municipalities across North America. This contributes to the natural system and sustainable management of stormwater runoff, with the emphasis of LID being on mitigating the impacts of increased runoff and stormwater pollution on-site through the implementation of runoff prevention strategies, runoff mitigation strategies, and treatment controls to remove pollutants.

LID measures implemented within parks often include permeable paving in parking areas, structural soil cells, bioswales and pond systems, and rainwater harvesting system for irrigation, among others. Incorporating these high functioning landscapes, which are focused on water, ecology and air quality, is becoming common in the design and development of parks. Additionally, there are opportunities to integrate these features with elements of play or education and learning, as appropriate.

Nature-Based Play

Natural play elements are increasingly becoming more prominent in playground planning. Many benefits of connecting children with nature have been documented, including that a child’s social, psychological, academic, and physical health is positively affected when they have frequent contact with nature. Mixing elements of the natural environment with the built environment only enhances the play experience and often see the highest use. One of the main things that natural play environments combat is static play elements or park designs that children may get bored with quickly. Incorporating natural elements with play places supports higher levels of play through repeated use and can help to encourage children to get outside and explore. Examples can be found across Canada, and include:

Exhibit 24: Nature-Based Playground Best Practice

Location	Features	Imagery
<p>Exhibition Park Guelph, ON</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wood beams create a variety of playground features / challenges • Sand play area • Water pump 	



⁵ LID is a planning and engineering design approach to manage stormwater runoff as part of an environmental infrastructure system.

Location	Features	Imagery
<p>Highland Park Salisbury, NB</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Log climbing areas • Swinging rope • Chalk board • Story circle spot • Sand box 	
<p>Assiniboine Park Winnipeg, MB</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sand and water play area • Crow's nest • Willow tree tunnels • Rubber mounds • Hillside slides • Net bridges • Children's garden 	
<p>Wayne Gretzky Sports Centre Brantford, ON</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Furniture crafted from local logs • Sand and water play areas • Climbing structures 	

Outdoor Fitness Equipment

There is a trend in many communities to design parks and their amenities that appeal to older adults. The outdoor gym trend is one of these amenities, often including various mechanical devices ranging from simple sit-up stations to rowing machines, elliptical trainers and leg presses. Signs indicate that the devices are intended for people aged 12 and older, however, in public parks there is no control over the age or skill level of users, and there is no supervision. The equipment does have moving parts and is subject to often harsh winter conditions. Therefore, safety is often a consideration for municipalities, however the benefits to residents often outweigh these concerns.

Exhibit 25: Outdoor Fitness Equipment Best Practice

Location	Features	Imagery
<p>Beavermead Park Peterborough, ON</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LifeTrail Advanced Wellness Stations (specially designed for those over 50 years of age) • Stretching stations • Cycle stations 	
<p>Bandes riveraines de l'Ancien-Canal-de-Beauharnois Salaberry-de-Valleyfield, QC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bamboo climbing structures 	

Maintenance and Sustainability

Many municipalities are facing strained budgets when it comes to the maintenance and operation of public spaces, as new parks and facilities are acquired through the development process. In order to reduce the maintenance and operational requirements for parkland and park amenities, park development and renewal in the future municipal governments are now contemplating sustainability practices, specifically related to:

- Designs that encourage sustainable maintenance practices; (e.g. xeriscapes, naturalized landscapes, etc.);
- Incorporating native, drought-resistant vegetation features (to reduce watering requirements); and
- Utilizing durable materials and infrastructure (i.e. furniture, play equipment, etc.).

Safety and Security

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED), is based on the “belief that the proper design and effective use of the built environment can lead to a reduction in the fear and incidence of crime as well as an improvement in the quality of life” (CPTED, 2018). The philosophy focuses on utilizing natural methods of surveillance, access control and area definition, to positively influence individuals’ behavior

when interacting with the environment. These principles have become common practice in today's design realm.

Lighting is another important aspect of feeling safe and secure within parks. The appropriate lighting levels utilized in the right locations can make parks and trails more inviting, even at night. Lighting also enables extended use for active play on sports fields and ball diamonds.

3.5 Trail System Planning & Design

Participation in Walking for Exercise

Walking as a recreational/leisure time activity has grown in popularity across the province and is often the most common and popular activity above all other leisure pursuits in Ontario communities. Use of trails continues to grow with an increasing emphasis on healthy and active lifestyles, "walkable" communities, and given that it is a fairly universal activity (for those who are mobile). Walking and other trail activities are also typically low cost (or no cost) to participate, with a range and diversity of routes and alternatives available, offer the ability to participate alone or in groups and in either organized programs or spontaneously, and the availability and convenience of locations for walking at almost any time.

Community Connectivity

In addition to supporting individual and public health and promoting active-lifestyles, trails play an increasingly important role in creating community connectivity as a means of enticing people into the community to take advantage of recreation and leisure opportunities available not just by car, but via trails, walkways and bike paths. Walking and biking are emerging as some of the most popular fitness trends, and therefore, an interconnected trail system offers communities a way to recreate, access key community hubs, and commute to work without using a vehicle.

Accessible Pathway Design & Multi-Use Trails

Ensuring that portions of the trail system are universally accessible is important to ensure use by multiple audiences. While it is recognized that universally accessible trails may not be realistic in some of the more natural areas, due to slope, general terrain, or other limitations, those trails located in more urban settings (sidewalks or otherwise) should be designed for universal accessibility (i.e. appropriate curb cuts, signage, etc.).

Four Season Use

As with parks, there is increasing emphasis on the year-round use of trails to support a greater range of activities throughout the four seasons. Related activities and types of trails have diversified to include leash-free dog-walking trails, skating trails, tobogganing trails, mountain biking and BMX trails, in addition to traditional seasonal and year-round trail activities such as walking, hiking, running, cycling, rollerblading, snowshoeing, cross-country skiing, etc. There are related maintenance and equipment considerations however, for specific uses such as winter trail grooming for cross-country skiing and flooding/surfacing equipment for skating trails.

3.6 Service Delivery Trends

Key trends that have emerged in service delivery methods for recreational and sport programming include:

- **Volunteerism** – National trends show a decline in volunteerism. However, those who volunteer are doing so on a more frequent basis;
- **Performance measures** – Recreation Sector performance measures are increasingly shifting from outputs to outcomes (shift from output measures such as capital costs, number of registrants to outcome measures such as how the program benefited the community and health indicators);
- **Partnerships** – Communities are increasingly entering into partnership agreements with community groups and the private sector to maximize cost efficiencies;
- **User and rental fees** – Rising user and rental fees are increasingly raising the cost of participation. This is a particular challenge for communities in the inclusion of target groups; and
- **Structure of Recreation/Sport Participation** – Demand for unorganized and drop-in activities on the rise.

Assessing service delivery needs can help guide recreation departments when devising programming and identifying gaps in services. These most commonly include:

- **Lack of free time** – busy lifestyles and commuting have been a barrier to recreation participation, which has increased demand for self-scheduled and spontaneous activities. The flexibility of drop-in programming will have implications in terms of non-traditional hours, the popularity of multi-purpose facilities and a diversity of drop-in activities.
- **Focus on Youth** – a growing awareness of the importance of focusing on youth programming and its life-long benefits, such as healthier lifestyle and decrease in bullying and crime. Play Works developed criteria for “Youth Friendly Communities”, which are awarded to municipalities that demonstrate their commitment to youth programming.
- **Engaging an Aging Population** – recreation departments are trying to engage older adults more to get a better understanding of their needs. This generation of older adults tends to be more physically active than previous generations and will likely register for mainstream fitness classes. This level of activity will likely drive more demand for more active programming/skill development, higher expectations of service quality and facilities, and a greater emphasis on “active” living.
- **Strengthening Neighbourhoods & Creating Community Hubs** – the need to animate neighbourhoods with an increase of recreational activity, and work with local groups to determine neighbourhood needs. A community gathering space that provides a range of programming can create a greater sense of belonging, empowerment and cohesion within diverse populations.

4 Master Plan Principles & Approaches

4.1 Key Principles



Supporting health, wellness and physical activity

- Promoting physical activity as a way of life and quality of life through programming and education.
- Facilitating the growth of the existing trail systems and development of efficient active transportation networks (e.g. on and off-road trail routes, water routes, etc.).



Accessible and inclusive recreation

- Strategically investing in recreation and culture infrastructure for target groups including youth and seniors.
- Offering opportunities for participation in recreation for all members of the community irrespective of age, ability, ethnicity and income.
- Improving access to recreation through accessible facility design and the provision of appropriate programming and equipment for people with special needs.



Enhancing regional cooperation

- Enhancing regional and county support structures and cooperation and searching for opportunities for partnership development for the delivery of facilities, programs, and activities (including working with Lanark County, surrounding municipalities, the local community, industry and the commercial sector).
- Recognizing the important role of cost sharing partnerships between the municipalities and the principle of collaboration.
- Establishing Lanark Highlands, Tay Valley, Perth, and Drummond/North Elmsley as a service area for this plan and for any agreements moving forward.



Bolstering partnerships

- Encouraging community involvement in the operation of facilities and programs.
- Pursuing partnerships in funding and operations of new facilities.
- Continuing to support the delivery of programs, events and opportunities driven by volunteer / community groups and non-profit organizations through the provision of high-quality facilities and services.



Strengthening the municipalities' roles as a tourism destination

- Planning holistically for recreation, parks and trails on a regional basis, as appropriate, based on the nature of facilities.

- Recognizing the role of water-based assets in enabling recreation-based tourism and, where feasible, seek to implement opportunities to secure access to the water for resident and visitor enjoyment.



Smart investments in infrastructure

- Pursuing the goal of geographic equity in local recreational assets while recognizing differences in level of service.
- Renewal of aging assets based on effective asset management strategy.
- Achievement of best practices in facility design and functionality.
- Encouraging the development in multi-use facilities for the broadest range of access to recreation
- Strive to accommodate emerging recreational and leisure trends and new user groups.

4.2 The Approach to Planning

The recommendations included within this Master Plan cover a range of considerations for the provision of indoor and outdoor recreation facilities as well as parks, open space, trails, and cultural facilities, specifically as it relates to capital investment and development and the implementation of projects over the 10-year life of this Plan.

Master Plan recommendations have been informed by a variety of inputs, and are the product of a balanced assessment of the following long-term capital planning and asset management factors:

- Defined levels of service for each class or category of facility dependent on the nature and scale of use of amenities (i.e. town, community and/or neighbourhood level of service as appropriate);
- Current and projected population-based and participation-based standards of provision and the implications of forecasted resident growth on current levels of service;
- An assessment of the capital implications of aging infrastructure and options to enhance the delivery and operation of assets through future investment and other efficiencies; and,
- Community “needs and wants” as expressed through public engagement. Community needs and wants are those that are expressed by members of the public, stakeholders and community groups. They reflect the aspirations of the community as communicated through the public engagement activities associated with the Master Plan process.

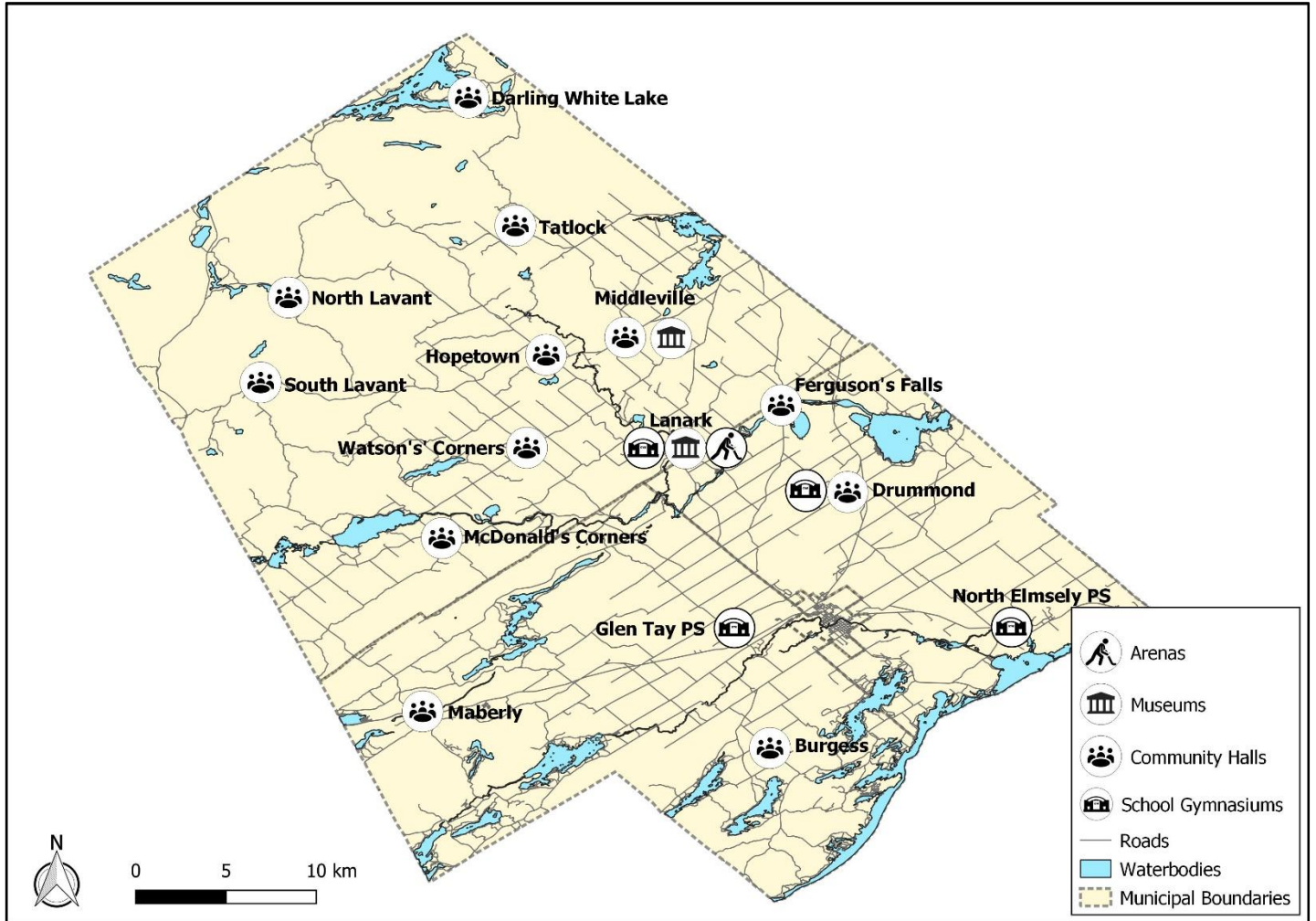
5 Indoor Facilities

Lanark Highlands, Tay Valley, Perth, and Drummond/North Elmsley are home to a collection of indoor recreation facilities that provide residents with the opportunity to engage in a wide range of activities including indoor hockey, skating, swimming, performing arts, and educational and social activities. Indoor recreation facilities are essential for promoting health in our communities. Accessibility and utility for youth, families, and adults of all ages and abilities shall be considered to appeal to people at every stage of the lifespan.

Recommendations: Indoor Facilities

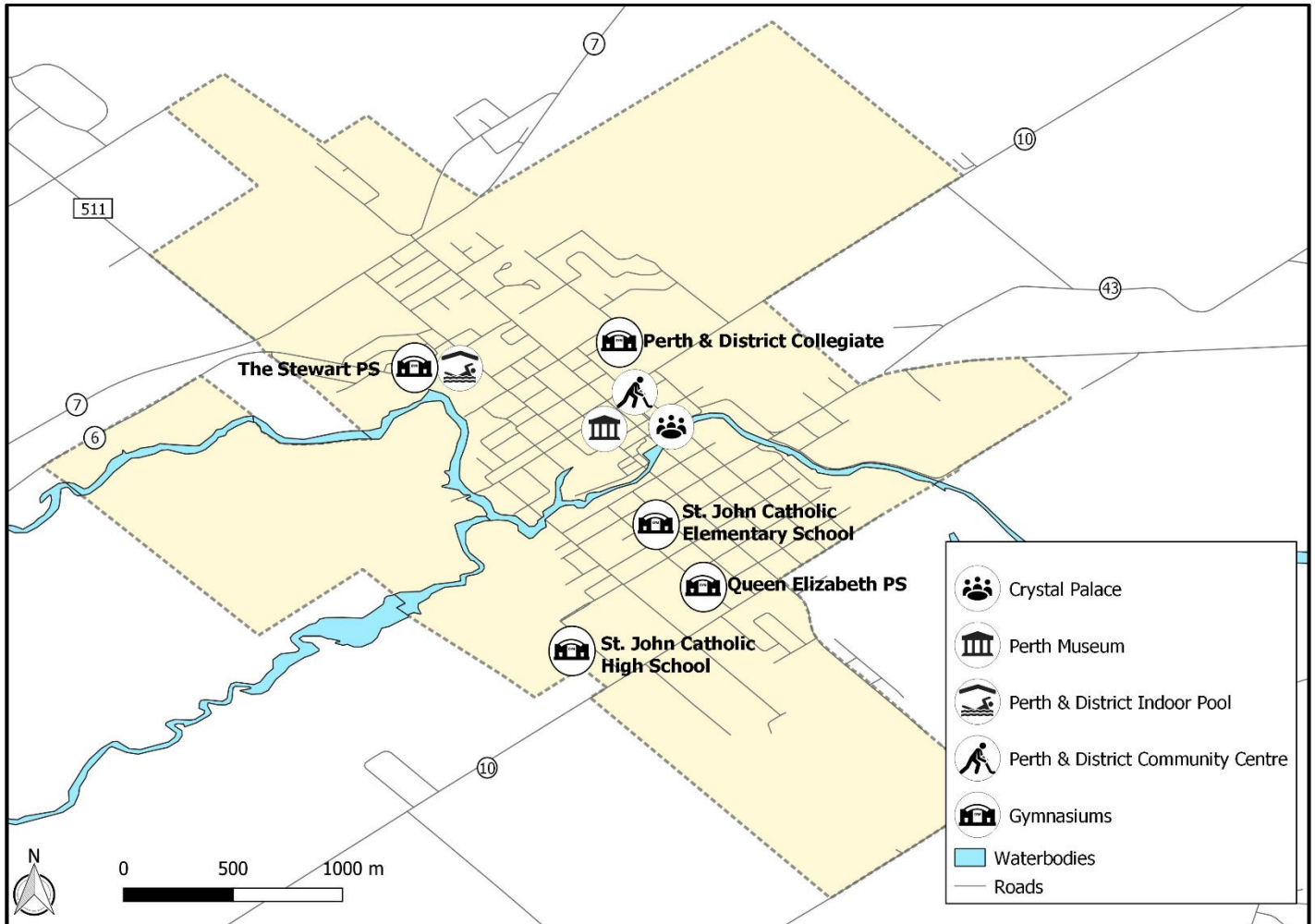
1. To further promote health the following considerations shall be made:
 - Installing bicycle racks at all indoor facilities.
 - Where food is served (e.g., vending machines, canteens), consideration shall be made for the provision of healthy and safe food options.
 - When designing new facilities or renovating existing facilities, consideration shall be made for the inclusion of an inspected kitchen, allowing for food skills education and community-building food preparation activities.

Exhibit 26: Tay Valley, Lanark Highlands, and Drummond/North Elmsley Municipally Owned Indoor Facilities Map



Source: Sierra Planning and Management

Exhibit 27: Perth Indoor Recreation Facilities Map



Source: Sierra Planning and Management

The following table summarizes the consulting team’s review and inventory of indoor recreational facilities in Tay Valley, Perth, Drummond/North Elmsley and Lanark Highlands based on type of facility.

Exhibit 28: Indoor Facility Inventory

Indoor Facility Inventory															
Facility by Type	Location Ownership												Municipal Total	School Board/Other Total	Total
	Perth			Tay Valley			Lanark Highlands			Drummond/ North Elmsley					
	Muni.	School Boards	Other	Muni.	School Board	Other	Muni.	School Board	Other	Muni.	School Board	Other			
Arenas	1						1						2	0	2
Pool	1												1	0	1
Community Halls			4	2		2	8		2	2			12	8	20
Museums	1						2						3	0	3
Gymnasiums*		8			1			2			0.5		0	11.5	11.5

*Double gymnasiums located at St. John High School, The Stewart PS and the Perth & District Collegiate are counted as two gymnasiums. The smaller facility at Drummond Public School is counted as a half gym.

The non-municipal supply of community halls are as follows:

- The Royal Canadian Legion Branch 395 in Lanark Highlands
- The Lanark & District Civitan Club
- The Royal Canadian Legion Branch 244 in Perth
- Farrell Hall in Perth
- Althorpe Bolingbroke Community (ABC) Hall in Tay Valley
- Bridget Vincent Mary Hall in Tay Valley
- The Civitan Club of Perth
- Perth Lions Hall

Other types of facilities that do not fit into the categories in this table are also addressed in this section. Detailed inventory sheets of all municipal facilities are provided in Appendix B.

5.1 Indoor Ice Pads

Supply

The Town of Perth is home to one ice pad at the Perth & District Community Centre. The ice pad is a 185 ft by 85 ft ice surface, with seating capacity for 340 people. During the summer months the arena slab is used for dances, concerts or trades shows.

Lanark Highlands has a single pad at the Lanark & District Community Centre with a capacity for 400 people.

Service Level

The service level at the individual municipality level is 1:5930 in Perth and 1:5338 in Lanark Highlands. Taken as a region of 24,706 people including Tay Valley and Drummond/North Elmsley, the service level is 1:12353. This is not an uncommon level of provision in communities that have made the decision to invest in indoor ice.

Based on benchmarking done in neighbouring municipalities, the current provision of indoor ice pads is moderately lower compared to what other communities are providing.

Municipality	Population	Ice Pads	Provision Level	
Carleton Place	10,644	2	1 :	5,322
Mississippi Mills	13,163	2	1 :	6,582
Smiths Falls	8,780	2	1 :	4,390
South Frontenac	18,646	1	1 :	10,588
Average	12,808	1.75	1 :	7,319
Tay Valley, Drummond/North Elmsley, Perth, Lanark Highlands	24,706	2	1 :	12,353

Carleton Place and Mississippi Mills are close enough to Ottawa to be a part of its service area, so that their facilities are serving a much larger population. Considering these neighbouring municipalities to be part of the regional supply would make the current service provision more generous than looking only at those facilities in the Plan Area.

Participation Trends

Hockey

On a national and provincial basis, youth participation in ice hockey has experienced a decline over the past decade. Both Hockey Canada and the Ontario Hockey Federation have seen declining youth registrations (ages 5 to 20) since the 2008/2009 season. Overall registrations across all age categories peaked in the 2014/2015 season in Canada and in 2012/2013 season within Ontario; both have been declining overall since.

Registration in female hockey has decreased since 2008/2009 by 6,876 players (or 15% of total female registrants), while registration in male hockey has decreased by

5,145 players which equates to only 3% of total male registrants over the same period.

Locally, utilization data from the Perth & District Community Centre indicates strong growth in adult hockey and stable use by Perth Lanark Minor Hockey over the last 5 years. Girls hockey experienced decline from 2013-2017. In 2018 there were no girls hockey teams.

Five user groups reported hockey as their main activity, and one group reported it as one of their activities as part of their broader youth physical fitness programming. In total these groups had 850 participants. An average of 13% of participants were under 6 years old, 34% were aged 6-12, 17% were 13-18 years old, 11% were 26-45, and 25% were over 45 years of age. Four groups reported stable membership over the past five years, while two reported significant increases of 25% and 15%. Four user groups, representing 460 users, used only the Perth & District Community Centre. One user group with 100 participants used only the Lanark & District Community Centre. One user group representing 290 participants used both arenas, as well as reported the use of other arenas in the Ottawa Valley approximately 30% of the time.

Figure Skating

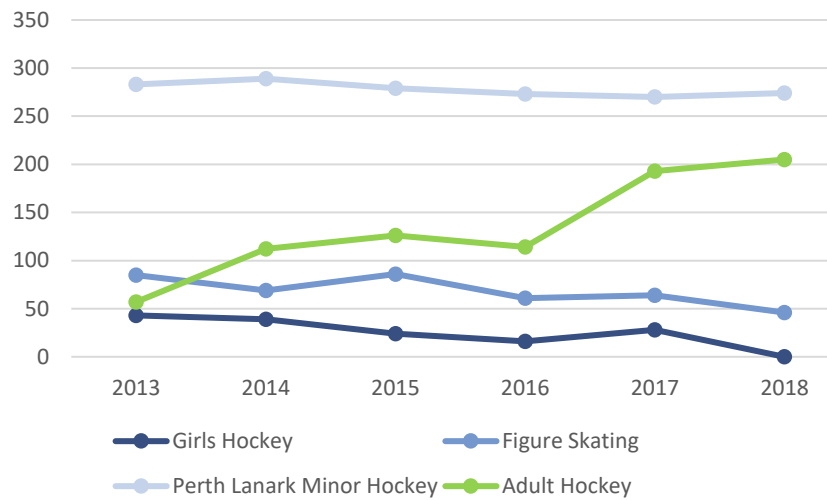
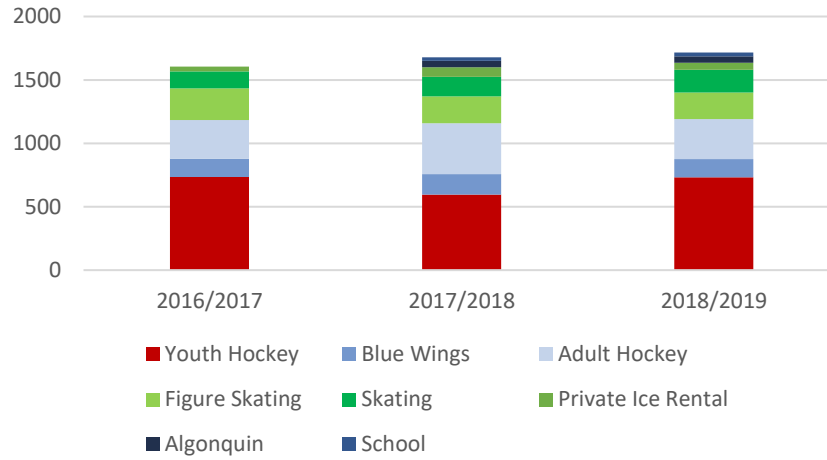
Since 2014, total registrations in figure skating has remained fairly steady if not declined slightly on both a national and provincial basis. Ontario experienced a decrease in registrants of 4% (or 2,909 registrants) over the past 4 years; similar decreases were experienced across the prairies and in the north. Whereas, British Columbia, Quebec and the Maritime provinces experienced increased registrations. This accounts for an overall Canada-wide slight decrease (2%) in total registrants (2,861 registrants).

Locally, figure skating at the Perth & District Community Centre has experienced a decrease over the past 5 years, with only a little more than half the number of figure skaters in 2018 as in 2013. One figure skating user group responded to the survey, with 60 participating members using the Perth & District Community Centre. The group reported stable membership over the past five years. 41% of participants are under 6 years old, 38% are between 6 and 12, and 14% are 13-18 years old.

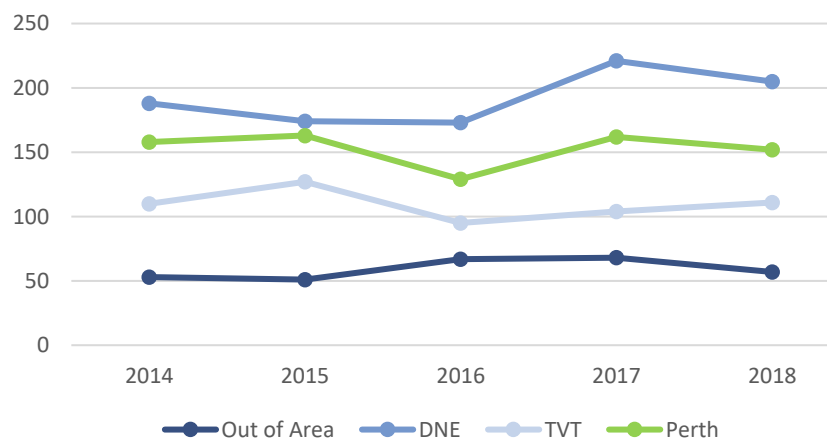
Utilization

Municipal booking data indicates that the Perth & District Community Centre arena use has increased 2% to 4% over the past three years. The total number of hours booked in 2018 was 1,716. The largest user by hours was youth hockey (43%). The largest single user was Perth Lanark Minor Hockey. By municipality, Drummond/North Elmsley represented the largest number of users.

Lanark Perth & District Community Centre Hours Booked



User Location



Source: SPM based on Town of Perth facility data (2016-2019)

Municipal booking data indicates that the Perth & District Community Centre is not over used at this time. Analysis of prime-time utilization indicates that use has remained consistent over the past two seasons, at 64% in 2017/2018 and 65% in 2018/2019. Prime is defined by the Town as 3:00 pm to 12:00 am Monday to Friday, and 7:00 am to 12:00 am on Saturdays and Sundays. Utilization has been calculated based on a 30-week season, as identified by the Town. However, usage data indicates that there is very little activity from 10:00 pm to 12:00 am on weekdays. If the hours within that window were transferred from prime to non-prime, prime-time utilization would rise to 70% in 2017/2018 and 72% in 2018/2019.

No utilization data is available at this time for the Lanark & District Community Centre.

Condition

Perth & District CC – A site visit in October of 2019 by Eastern Engineering was conducted to provide an assessment as to the structural integrity and architectural components of the facility. The roof was found to be in fair condition, however it was indicated that the upper roof will require a galvalume paint coating in 5 years, landscaping will need to be done to protect the roof from organic materials, and the access ladder will need to be replaced to comply with Ministry of Labour standards. The second floor wood framed construction would not be permitted under the classification of a 2 storey facility, as a result it's recommended that the wood framed elements be replaced with non-combustible framing. The main floor structure is experiencing minor cracks in the block wall along the mortar joints and rusting on the condenser structural steel frame.

The report found deficiencies with regard to the Ontario Building Code and Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act that would require approximately \$1.5 million of upgrades to remedy (if the building were classified as a 2 storey building), including installing an elevator or barrier free lifts, upgraded fire resistance ratings, upgraded exit and emergency lightings, upgraded and re-routed path of exiting, and barrier free upgrades to the washrooms and changerooms. The OBC and AODA do not require mandatory remediation however the report states that these upgrades “represent an integral part of the building’s ongoing ability to serve the community.”

The conclusion of the report is that while the building is structurally sound, it would not be feasible to maintain the facility if the architectural upgrades discussed above are required.

A report in November of 2019 by Morris Engineering Ltd. Reviewed the mechanical and electrical systems of the facility. The most significant recommendations from the report included installing a sprinkler system (estimated to cost \$175,000), replacing all plumbing fixtures (\$50,000), installing a heat rejection system for melting the snow from ice-resurfacing (\$120,000), replacing the ice plant compressors and motors (\$100,000), replacing the fire alarm system (\$50,000), retrofitting with new LED light fixtures (\$50,000).

The 2019 Draft Asset Management states that replacement values will reach \$9.9 million in 2030, as shown below.

Element	Year Built	Replacement Year	Replacement Value
Structure	1964	2030	\$4,361,790
Ice Surface Floor	1979	2030	\$1,232,701
Heat Exchanger	2018	2030	\$312,347
Roof	1980	2030	\$867,120
Renovation	2010	2030	\$1,508,777
Addition	1999	2030	\$1,167,757
Other	N/A	2030	\$474,472
Total			\$9,899,138

The above replacement values do not include the cost to meet accessibility and current building code requirements, which may increase the replacement costs in practice.

Lanark & District CC – In September 2018, the arena was shut down for several weeks after the municipality received an engineering report in which it was determined that the arena needed immediate repairs and updating to ensure safety. A new slab and boards were installed in 2013. A new ice plant was recently installed, as well as two girls change rooms. There are plans for HVAC improvements and roof improvements. Details for the roof replacement tender were prepared by Keller Engineering on August 13, 2019. The community meeting room is not approved for public use due to a structural issue.



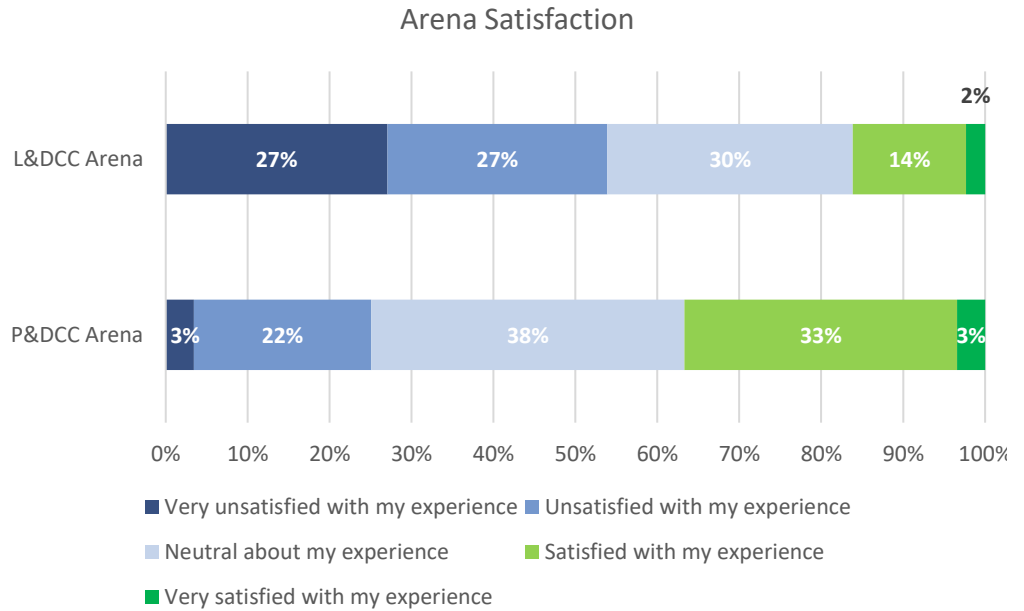
Ice Rink, P&D CC



Ice Rink, L&D CC

What We Heard

Overall, there was greater satisfaction with the Perth & District Community Centre than the Lanark & District Community Centre. Cleanliness, disrepair, and age were identified as the key issues at the Lanark Arena. Age of the facility was also a factor for the Perth Arena.



The arenas were the facilities most cited in terms of needing improvements in the community survey, with 103 and 76 (n=396) respondents, respectively, specifying them for improvements in open-ended responses. User groups found the ice quality can be inadequate at the Perth & District Community Centre, and that both arenas require better change rooms.

Relatedly, respondents also made clear a desire for new arena facilities. Of those who said there is a need for new facilities and indicated what type they would want (n=781), the most desired new facility was an arena (342).

41% (n=1135) use arenas outside of the Plan Area municipalities, with Smiths Falls, Carleton Place, and Ottawa being the most significant destination for arena use.

Projected Demand

Seven user groups representing 910 users reported using one or both of the arenas in the Plan Area. This is believed to accurately reflect the local user base for the arenas. Based on this figure, the participation-based supply is 1 pad per 455 users. These groups represent local demand, and does not capture groups outside the planning area using the facility.

Ice Pad Provision	2019	2020	2025	2030
Plan Area Population	25,932	26,354	28,569	30,970
Target Standard	1 : 450 users			
Users	910	925	1,003	1,087
Service Standard	1 : 455	1 : 462	1 : 501	1 : 543
Needs	2.02	2.06	2.23	2.42
Existing Supply	2	2	2	2
Surplus (Deficit)	(0.02)	(0.06)	(0.23)	(0.42)

Based on this existing standard, a target of 1 person per 450 users is considered acceptable. The table below anticipates the demand through to the end of the plan period.

Population estimates for 2020, 2025, and 2030 are based on compound growth calculation with the 2038 County projections as the final year.

These estimates assume that the rate of participation among the total population will remain stable throughout the plan period. Under this growth scenario, there will be a growing deficit of 0.42 pads by the end of the plan period and will grow to a deficit of 0.75 pads by 2038. A new pad becomes necessary by approximately 2036, which means that planning for such a facility would need to begin earlier.

Using a population based standard (shown below) as an alternative measure of need shows a similar result, indicating that by the end of the plan period new ice surface would begin to become desirable. By 2038 the deficit of capacity would reach 0.94, indicating that a third pad is necessary. Under this standard, a new pad becomes needed in 2032

Ice Pad Provision	2016	2020	2025	2030
Plan Area Population	24,706	26,354	28,569	30,970
Target Standard	1 : 12,000			
Needs	2.06	2.20	2.38	2.58
Existing Supply	2	2	2	2
Surplus (Deficit)	(0.06)	(0.20)	(0.38)	(0.58)

Implications

Based on participation standards, utilization rates, and participation trends, there is no immediate need for additional ice pads over the span of this plan. However, the two standards applied indicate that there will be a need for a new pad between 2032 and 2036. Given the relatively low rate of prime time use, it may be possible to change the culture of use as an alternative to increasing supply. The age and condition of the facilities, may however necessitate a closer look at addressing ice within the Plan Area over the planning period and beyond, as the Asset Management Plan shows that most components of the facility will need to be replaced by 2030.

Recommendations: Indoor Ice

2. Continue planning for the rehabilitation of the Lanark & District Community Centre over the course of the Plan period for continued use by the community.
3. Invest in essential upgrades and maintenance for the Perth & District Community Centre..
4. Continue planning (building on the 2019 Perth Multi-Use Facility Design Study) for a new multi-use recreation facility in Perth in order to establish the size and program, confirm the location, and to initiate a funding strategy. This facility will ultimately replace the ice at the existing Perth & District Community Centre arena.

5. Through the feasibility and design process for a centralized multi-use multi-sport recreation centre (as per Recommendation 4), develop a new full-size ice pad to replace the Perth & District Community Centre arena. The facility could be designed and sited with the ability to accommodate a second ice pad as an addition (twin pad facility) in the future, as required.
6. With the development of a new multi-use recreational facility, decommission the existing ice surface (including removal of the ice plant) at Perth & District Community Centre and evaluate the feasibility and cost-benefits (Feasibility Study) of repurposing the existing facility for other indoor recreation uses.
7. Continue to monitor the demand for ice on an annual basis to determine when a third ice pad in all four municipalities will be required. Complete the software upgrades at the Lanark & District Community Centre to enable the monitoring of utilization.

5.2 Indoor Pool

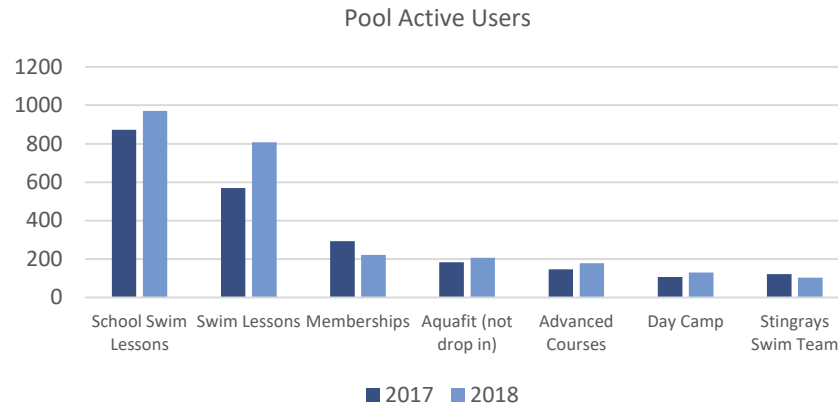
Supply There is currently one indoor aquatics facility within the Plan Area – the Perth & District Indoor Pool. Regionally, there is also the Carleton Place Aquatic Centre.

Service Level The service level at the individual municipality level is 1:5930 in Perth. Taken as a region of 24,706 people including Tay Valley and Drummond/North Elmsley, the service level is 1:24,706. This is a reasonable level of provision in communities that have made the decision to invest in indoor aquatics.

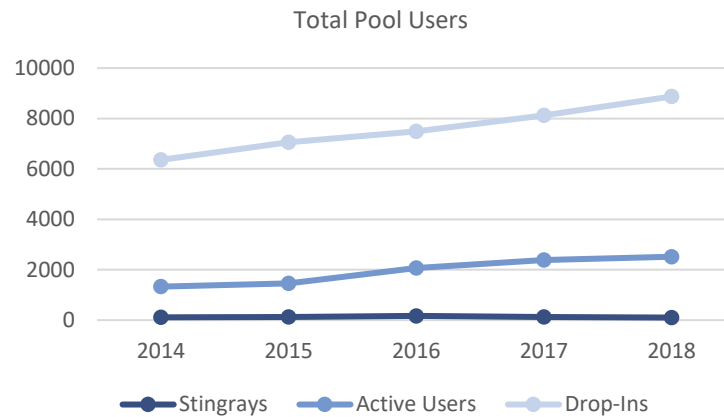
Municipality	Population	Pools	Provision Level	
Carleton Place	10,644	1	1 :	10,644
Brockville	21,346	1	1 :	21,346
Whitchurch-Stouffville	45,837	1	1 :	45,837
Arnprior	8,795	1	1 :	8,795
Average	21,656	1	1 :	21,656
Tay Valley, Drummond/North Elmsley, Perth, Lanark Highlands	24,706	1	1 :	24,706

It should be noted that Brockville includes a substantially larger service area than its population of 21,346 as part of a larger agglomeration. Similarly, Carleton Place and Arnprior are just outside of Ottawa, and Whitchurch-Stouffville is part of the Greater Toronto Area. As a result these facilities potentially service a much larger population. This indicates that the service level in the Plan Area is higher relative to the above comparators.

Participation Trends School swim lessons and swimming lessons represented the largest group of active users in 2017 and 2018, and also saw the most year over year growth (98 and 238 respectively). The other significant change was a decline in pool memberships of 72.



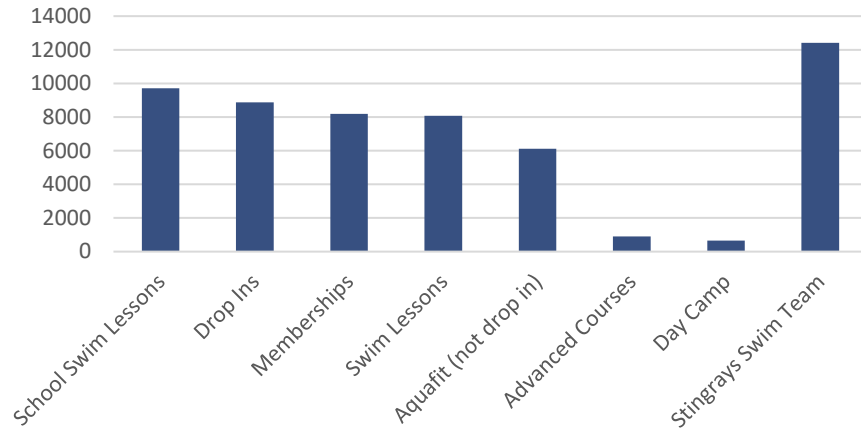
There has also been steady growth from 2014 to 2018 in the number of drop-in user visits, rising from 6,359 to 8,872.



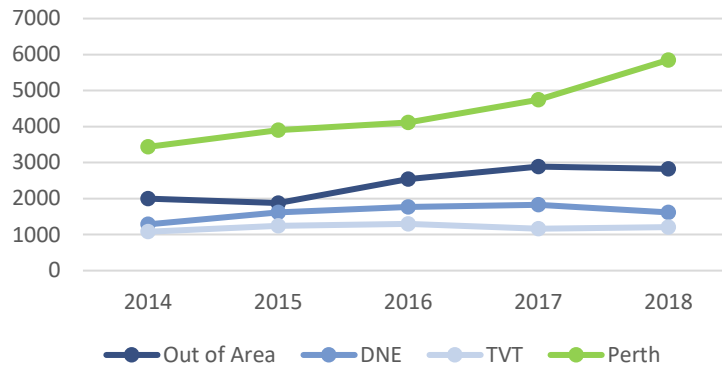
Utilization

Due to methodological changes in measuring pool use, accurate total usage data is available only for 2018. Drop-in users make a single-entry payment, active users are availing themselves of memberships, public lessons, Aquafit, day camps, advanced courses, and/or school lessons. Usage by the Stingrays Swim Team is an estimate produced by the Town of Perth based on membership numbers and observed patterns of use. Total pool entries for 2018 were 54,931, indicating that the pool is within a normal range of use. 2019 is the only year where there is non-drop in usage statistics available for Lanark Highlands residents, with data showing their most significant use of the pool is as part of the Stingrays Swim Team and for school swimming lessons.

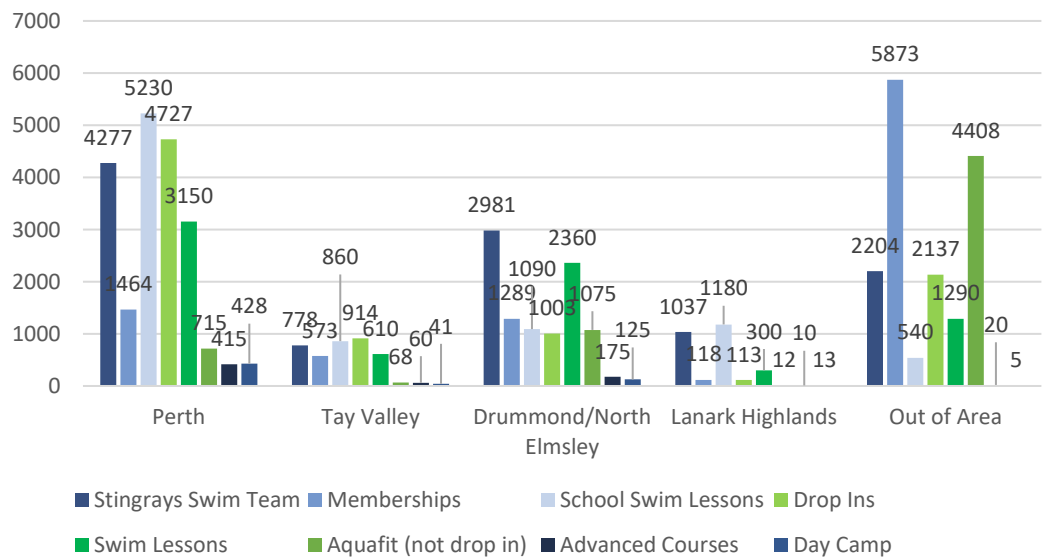
Pool Use By User Group, 2018



Municipal Residence of Pool Users



2019 Non-Drop In Use by Municipality



Condition



Perth & District Indoor Pool

A site visit in October of 2019 by Eastern Engineering was conducted to provide an assessment as to the structural integrity and architectural components of the facility. The modified bitumen roofing of the entire building was in fair to poor condition and will need to be replaced within 5 years, which is estimated to cost (combined with other repairs) \$370,000. Recommended repairs to the main floor structure include removing and painting rusted lintels, replacing windows with a thermally broken frame, investigating the severity of rusting of the structural steel supporting the pool enclosure, and repairing the split face block. These measures would cost an estimated \$150,000. \$50,000 of architectural upgrades were recommended to upgrade exits and emergency lighting.

The report concluded that the building has approached its useful lifespan, and it is estimated that the facility can only be used on a regular basis for 10-15 more years, after which it will no longer be feasible to maintain the building. It is anticipated that upgrades necessary to function after that would exceed the cost of a new facility of equal size and use.

A report in November of 2019 by Morris Engineering Ltd. Reviewed the mechanical and electrical systems of the facility. The most significant recommendations from the report included installing a sprinkler system (estimated to cost \$125,000), replacing existing plumbing fixtures (\$30,000), replacing the pool change room HVAC and duct cleaning (\$26,000), retrofitting with new LED light fixtures (\$40,000), and replacing the existing fire alarm system (\$35,000). According to the Town's 2019 Draft Asset Management Plan, the replacement value for the pool will reach \$5.8 million in 2030, as shown below.

The below replacement values do not include the cost to meet accessibility and current building code requirements, which may increase the replacement costs in practice.

Element	Year Built	Replacement Year	Replacement Value
Structure	1970	2030	\$3,596,314
Renovations	1979	2030	\$662,493
Additions	2018	2030	\$583,517
New Roof	1987	2030	\$275,204
New Liner	2009	2030	\$186,993
Boiler	2018	2030	\$136,852
Other	N/A	2030	\$350,364
Total			\$5,791,738

What We Heard

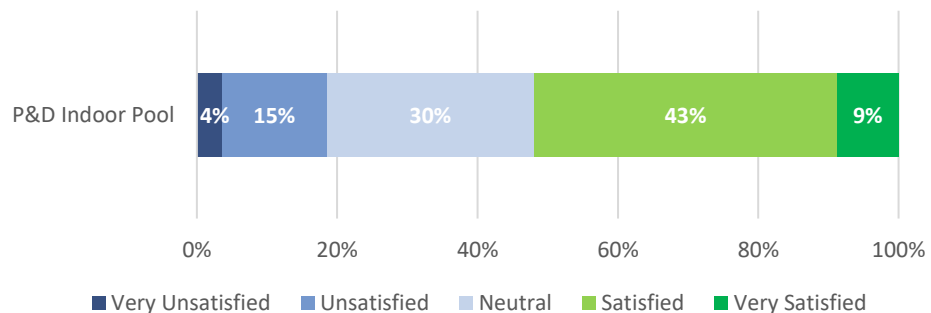
A new indoor pool was identified as the second most needed indoor facility after an arena by those community survey respondents who specified which new facilities they would like to see, with 29% (n=781) supporting a new pool.

Pools were also identified as the facility type that are the second most (after parks and playgrounds) used outside of the four municipalities by survey respondents. 35% of respondents (n=466) said they use pool facilities outside of the four Plan Area municipalities.

Satisfaction with the Perth & District Indoor Pool is reasonably high, with a majority (52%) saying they are satisfied or are very satisfied, compared with only 19% saying they are either unsatisfied or very unsatisfied (n=799).

The most commonly expressed issues with the pool in the community survey was that the pool is insufficiently heated and that the change rooms are too small. 43 respondents commented on the aging of the facility and the need for upgrades.

When asked if there were improvements to indoor facilities that would increase interest or access, 31% (n=396) respondents cited pool upgrades and improvements as a priority.



Projected Demand

The Town of Perth currently provides indoor aquatics at a standard of 1 indoor pool per 5,965 population. For the four plan area municipalities, the current provision is 1 : 24,706. This compares to a typical target of 1 indoor pool per 30,000 to 50,000 population in other Ontario communities. Based on existing conditions, a target standard of 1 : 30,000 is appropriate. At present, the region is within the acceptable standard of provision for indoor aquatics and is expected to continue to be within that standard to the end of the plan period and will not need additional pools out to 2038.

Indoor Pool Provision	2016	2020	2025	2030
Plan Area Population	24,706	26,354	28,569	30,970
Target Standard	1 : 30,000			
Service Standard Needs	0.82	0.88	0.95	1.03
Existing Supply	1	1	1	1
Surplus (Deficit)	0.18	0.12	0.05	(-0.03)

Implications

Pool upgrades were the most frequently cited priority for indoor facility improvements in the community survey. The 2015 BCA supports this, recommending repairs and upgrades and the 2019 Draft Asset Management Plan indicates that most components of the facility will need to be replaced by 2030.

Utilization data indicates that the pool is reasonably well used by residents, but the population based target indicates that the existing capacity is sufficient until the end of the planning period. Any new aquatics facility would serve as both a replacement intended to satisfy the need for improvements, as well as potentially increasing capacity through additional tanks to support the needs of different populations (e.g. seniors).

Recommendations: Indoor Pool

8. Invest in essential upgrades and maintenance for the Perth & District Indoor Pool..
9. Continue planning (building on the Design Study) for a new multi-use recreation facility in Perth in order to establish the size and program, confirm the location, and to initiate a funding strategy. This facility will ultimately replace the pool at the existing Perth & District Indoor Pool.
10. Through the feasibility and design process for a centralized multi-use multi-sport recreation centre (as per Recommendation 9), develop a new pool to replace the Perth & District Indoor Pool. The facility could be designed with the ability to accommodate additional tanks to support the needs of different populations such as seniors.
11. With the development of a new multi-use recreational facility, decommission the existing Perth & District Indoor Pool and. As the building is the property of the UCDSB, any repurposing of the existing facility for other indoor recreation uses would be the responsibility of the Board at their discretion.
12. In the long term, continue to monitor the demand for aquatics on an annual basis to determine if and when a second pool will be required for all four municipalities.

5.3 Community Halls

Supply

The Plan Area is home to 12 municipal multi-use community halls – two within Drummond/North Elmsley, eight within Lanark Highlands, and two within Tay Valley. These community spaces facilitate both recreation and social activities.

In addition, there are eight halls outside of the municipal supply:

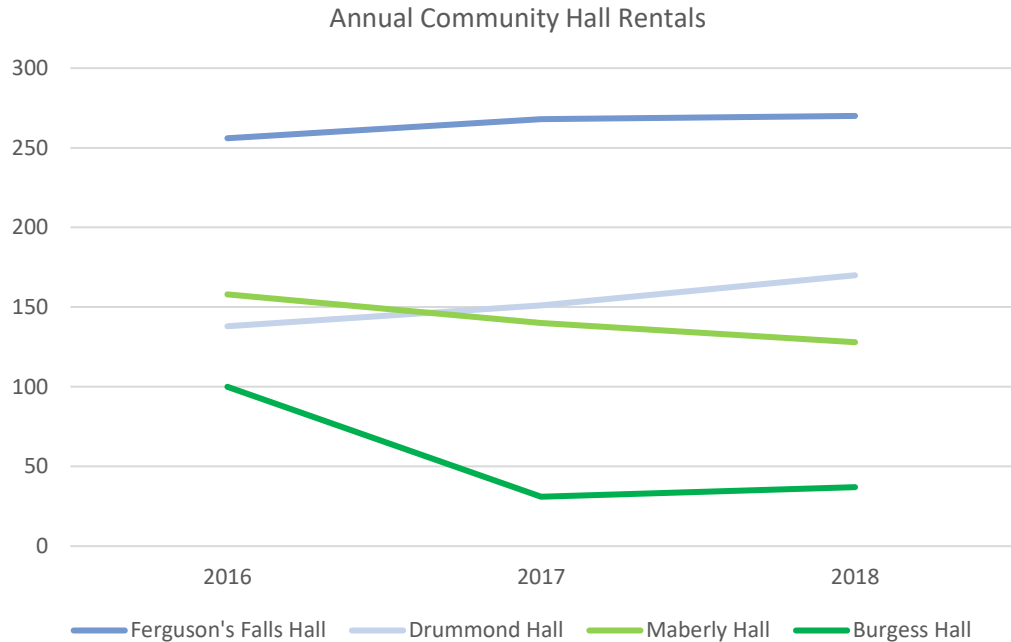
- The Royal Canadian Legion Branch 395 in Lanark Highlands
- The Royal Canadian Legion Branch 244 in Perth
- Farrell Hall in Perth
- Althorpe Bolingbroke Community (ABC) Hall in Tay Valley
- Bridget Vincent Mary Hall in Tay Valley
- The Civitan Club of Perth
- The Lanark & District Civitan Club
- Perth Lions Hall

The legion halls engage in fundraising, volunteer efforts, and all of the non-municipal halls serve as venues available for public and private events.

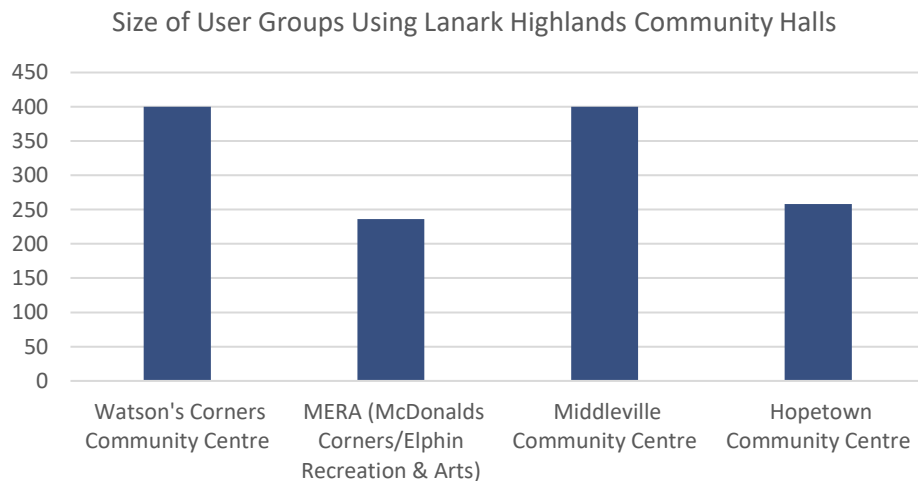
Utilization

These spaces are understood to be rented for a variety of uses by a number of users including the Blue Skies Community Fiddle Orchestra and the Maberly Agricultural Society at Maberly Hall, the Compassionate Friends at Burgess Hall, Seniors Fitness at Fergusons Falls, and the 1st Drummond Scouts and Lanark Camera Club at Drummond Hall.

Booking data provided by Tay Valley Township and the Township of Drummond/North Elmsley indicates that these spaces are modestly utilized by the local community. Total use has decreased from 652 rentals in 2016 to 605 rentals in 2018. Ferguson's Falls Hall was the most well used of the four over this time period, with Burgess Hall and Ferguson's Falls Hall being the least used, in part as a result of a significant fall in personal use (e.g. birthday parties) rentals at Burgess Hall.



Utilization data for the halls in Lanark Highlands is not available at this time. However, user groups reported the use of four of the facilities. Groups representing four hundred participants used the Watson's Corners and Middleville Community Centres. Groups representing 258 participants used the Hopetown Community Centre and groups representing 236 participants used MERA.



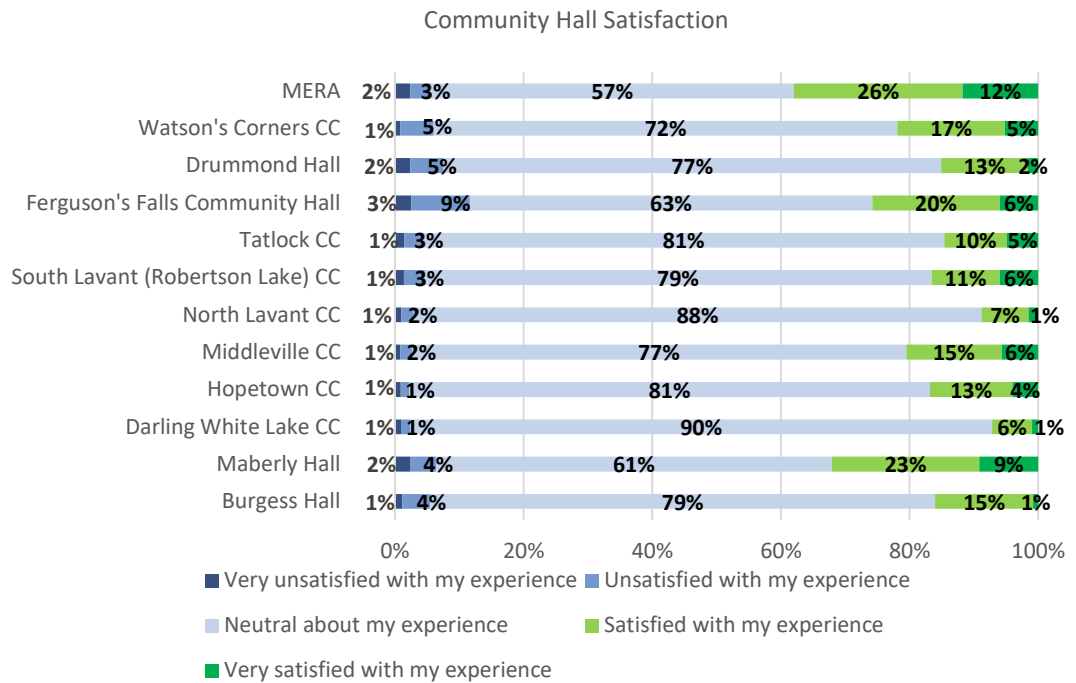
Condition **Ferguson's Falls Community Hall** – Issues with respect to the support beams for the flooring in the main hall. No updated structural report has been undertaken since 2000. The facility was built in 1923 and a kitchen addition was built in 2005. There has been limited investment since then.

Drummond Hall – Drummond Hall was built in 1995 and is in fairly good condition.

Burgess Hall – The hall was built in 1988. In 2018, the budget included \$7,500 for the replacement of the furnace system and the flooring was recently replaced. All other features are original.

Maberly Hall – The hall was built in 1884 with the kitchen added in 1961/1962. In 2018 significant repairs were completed, including the replacement of exterior siding, roofing and insulation.

What We Heard

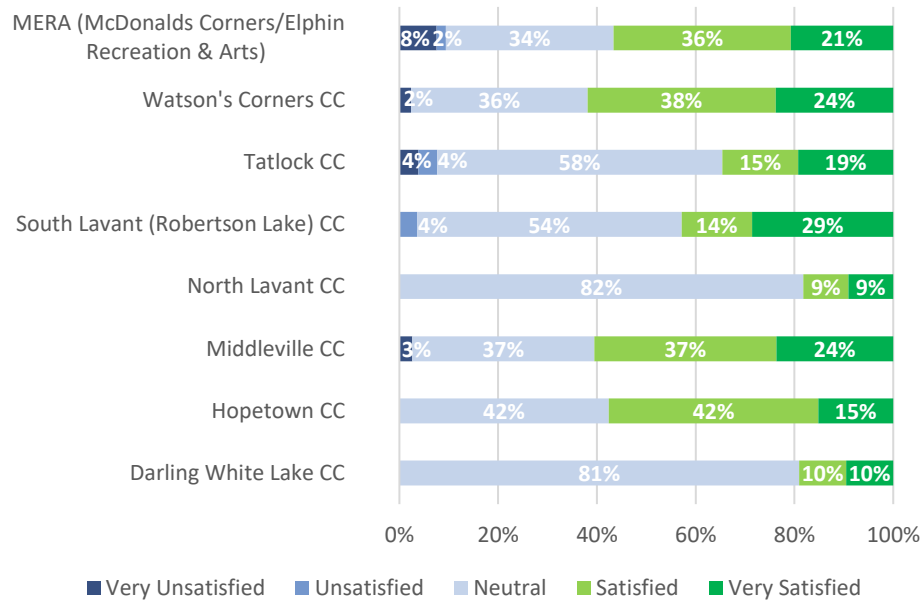


Feedback from the community suggested that the community hall facilities are aging and need general upgrades, such as improved lighting and a projector and screen at Maberly Hall and improved washrooms. The flooring at Ferguson’s Falls Community Hall was frequently cited as an issue. Cleanliness was also identified as a concern.

MERA and Middleville Community Centres received the highest levels of satisfaction from residents. Watson’s Corners also received high favorability overall but also had the largest number of dissatisfied users.

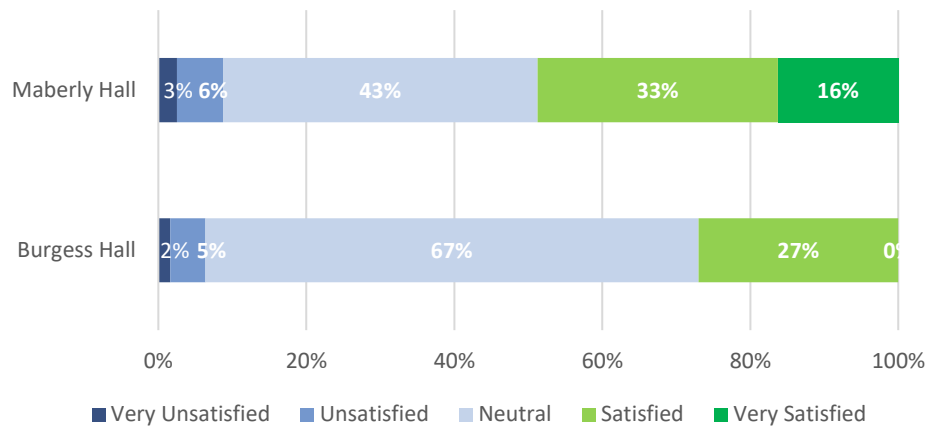
As community halls are often more local than regional in nature, the satisfaction levels of each municipality’s respondents with the community halls within their own Township are depicted below. For example, the first exhibit is Lanark Highlands respondents’ levels of satisfaction with community halls in Lanark Highlands only.

Lanark Highlands Community Hall Satisfaction



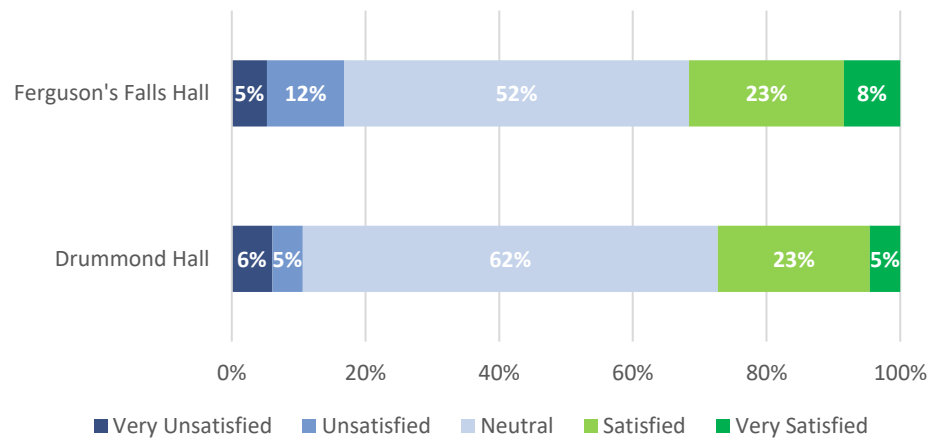
Watson’s Corners had the highest levels of satisfaction in Lanark Highlands at 62% satisfied or very satisfied. North Lavant had the lowest satisfaction at 18% satisfied or very satisfied.

Tay Valley Community Hall Satisfaction



Maberly Hall had significantly higher levels of satisfaction at 49% compared with 27% for Burgess Hall.

Drummond/North Elmsley Community Hall Satisfaction



Ferguson's Falls Hall and Drummond Hall experienced similar levels of satisfaction (28% and 31%).

Overall satisfaction with community halls was highest in Lanark Highlands, and with Maberly Hall in Tay Valley. Respondents that reported using the Legion Halls and ABC Hall all reported satisfaction with the facilities.

Implications It is important to recognize that the local market is also serviced by other halls, such as the Legion Halls in Perth and Lanark, as well as private golf course facilities. The stable utilization in Tay Valley and Drummond/North Elmsley also indicates that there is sufficient capacity in the municipal and non-municipal venues. While there is no utilization data for the Lanark Highland halls, the high levels of satisfaction and the high number of facilities suggest that supply for this type of space is ample and operating effectively.

Recommendations: Community Halls

13. Conduct Building Condition Assessments for community halls that have not yet had one. Develop maintenance plans based on the outcomes of the BCAs.
14. Maintain the existing community halls and other community rental spaces in good condition, undertaking general improvements as per the requirements of the Building Condition Assessments and through asset management planning.
15. Begin the process of repairing the flooring at Ferguson's Falls Community Hall in Drummond/North Elmsley.
16. Expand promotion of the community halls as viable and affordable locations for event and programming rentals.
17. Assess the potential for additional revenue opportunities through enhanced programming of the spaces (i.e. art, music, and craft classes, etc.) that are suitable for such locations.
18. Collaborate with volunteers and community organizations to collect utilization data from community halls in Lanark Highlands.

5.4 Gymnasiums

- Supply** There are currently no gymnasiums within the municipal supply. 9 gymnasiums are located within the local schools, namely the Glen Tay Public School (Tay Valley), Queen Elizabeth Public School (Perth), The Stewart Public School (Perth), Drummond Central Public School (Drummond/North Elmsley) (no community rentals permitted), Maple Grove Public School (Lanark Highlands), Perth District Collegiate Institute (Perth), St. John Catholic Elementary School, (Perth) St. John Catholic High School (Perth), and the Sacred Heart of Jesus Catholic School (Lanark). Taking into account double gymnasiums (counted as 2) and small gymnasiums (counted as 0.5) the effective supply is 12.5.
- What We Heard** Feedback from the community survey indicated that a gym (including amenities that would be located in a gym (e.g. weight rooms, fitness space, indoor sports courts) comprised the third largest desire for new indoor facilities after an arena and pool (135 out of 781 respondents to the question). 65 of 1,120 respondents reported that they use gyms outside of the four Plan Municipalities.
- Implications** Gymnasiums provided within schools (or places of worship) are often a smaller size than is required for gymnastics or adult sport leagues. Continued dialogue with user groups to understand their indoor needs will be important over the course of the Plan period (to 2030) and may warrant consideration for a full-size gymnasium or other active multi-purpose space.

Recommendations: Gymnasiums

19. As part of the business planning exercise for a new multi-use recreation facility, seek to ensure the inclusion of a full-size gymnasium as, indicated in the design study, to accommodate a variety of program and rental opportunities.
20. Continue to maintain agreements for use of school facilities where in place, explore establishing agreements at Drummond Central PS and North Elmsley PS.

5.5 Museums

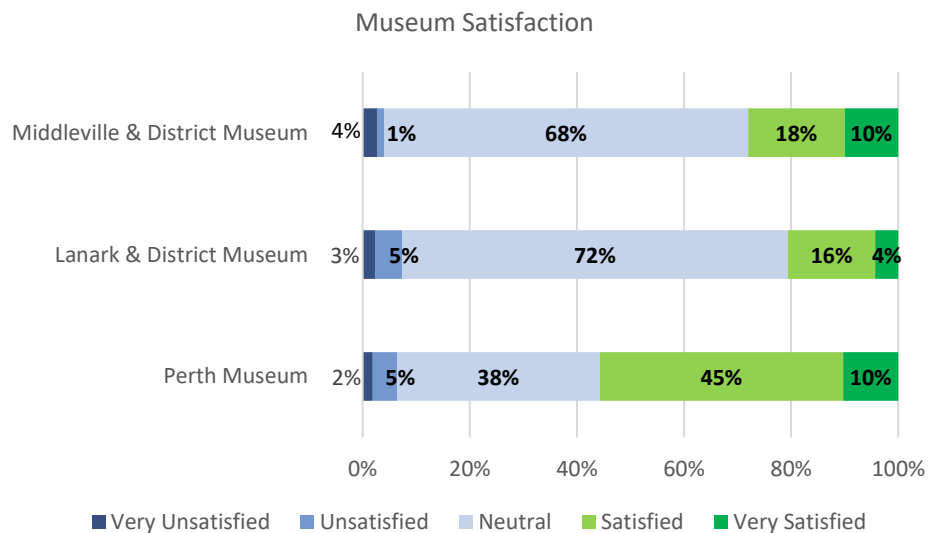
- Supply** There are four museums owned and operated by the municipalities: the Perth Museum, the Lanark & District Museum, the Middleville & District Museum, and the Dalhousie Historic Library housed within the Watson's Corners Community Hall. The Perth Museum offers access to archives, birth records, death records, guided and self-guided tours, original land grant info, and local geology. The Lanark & District Museum features the history of Lanark Highlands, and the former Drummond & Bathurst Townships in Lanark County as well as collections for historical research and genealogy. The Middleville & District Museum maintains an extensive collection of archival and genealogical records and local artifacts. Highlights include an 1830's settlers' log cabin, a horse drawn hearse, and maple syrup and cheese making displays.
- Utilization** Perth Museum visitor numbers were stable from 2014-2016, with a large spike in 2017 to over 6,000 visitors and over 6,500 by 2018. There are no visitor numbers as of yet for the two Lanark Highlands museums.



What We Heard

While there are low levels of dissatisfaction, some respondents commented that they felt that the museum exhibits are in need of updating. There were also respondents in both the public and user group survey that indicated that the Lanark & District Museum is in need of more space.

Satisfaction was highest with the Perth Museum at 65% satisfied or very satisfied. The overwhelming response was neutral or positive, with dissatisfaction not rising about 8% for any of the three museums discussed in the community survey. The community workshop in Lanark Highlands reinforced this with residents commenting on the excellent quality of the museums.



Implications The public engagement and the increase in visitors have confirmed the cultural value of the museums to the region. The respondents desiring new exhibits and those discussing the need for more space both point to a similar issue: the museums serve as an important repository of history for the area, but if they are to fulfill that role there is a

need for storage space so that the history of the municipalities is not lost when exhibits are updated.

Recommendations: Museums

21. Work with stakeholders to explore options for additional space, either at the museum sites or offsite storage suitable for preserving artifacts that are not currently being exhibited. If an offsite location is chosen, consider collaboration between the museums on a single facility to mitigate costs.

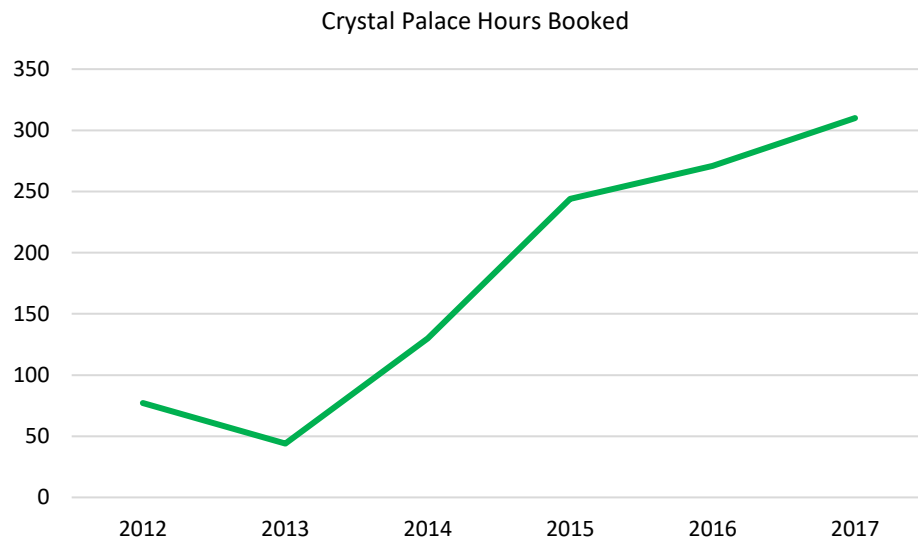
5.6 Crystal Palace

Supply

The Crystal Palace is located beside the Tay River and houses the Perth Farmers' and Craft Markets during the summer and has Christmas trees decorated by community groups and schools in November and December for the Festival of Lights. It is also used for children's activities during the Festival of the Maples held in April each year. It is also used as a venue for weddings.

Utilization

Crystal Palace utilization for special events has been steadily increasing from 2012 to 2017, from 77 hours booked to 310 hours. The number of weddings held at the facility have remained steady, averaging 7.33 per year from 2012 to 2017.

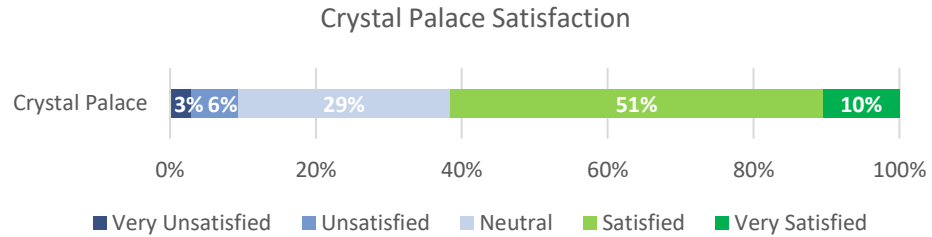


Condition

The Crystal Palace metal structure expands and contracts with seasonal changes in temperature, causing some amount of wear and tear. The windows are fogging up and there is some amount of leakage occurring. The Asset Management Plan indicates that there will be \$1.6 million in repairs required by 2023.

What We Heard

There is a high level of satisfaction with the Crystal Palace from respondents to the user survey, with 62% reporting they are satisfied or very satisfied with their experience. Only 9% reported being unsatisfied or very unsatisfied.



The most common issues cited by community survey respondents is that the facility has problems with leaking and ventilation. Several stated that it can become too cold in the winter and too hot in the summer.

Implications Rising use and high levels of satisfaction highlight the importance of this facility as a venue for public and private events. Addressing the observed and reported conditions will be important to ensure that the Crystal Palace retains its significance in the future.

Recommendations: Crystal Palace

- 22. Undertake maintenance as indicated by the Asset Management Plan.**
- 23. Commence planning and consulting with Council on plans for rehabilitation of the facility. As major repairs will be required by 2023, any modifications or improvements will need to be incorporated into the planning process quickly to avoid duplicative work that increases capital costs.**

5.7 Theatres

Perth is home to a large performing arts community. The three main providers/venues are:

- Studio Theatre Perth
- Full Circle Theatre/Barn Door Productions
- Classic Theatre Festival

Barn Door Productions was established in 1995 and has presented nearly 120 productions. The Classic Theatre Festival has operated for more than 10 seasons and 17 performances a week on three separate stages, and is a partner of the Perth Museum. Studio Theatre Perth is a 197 seat venue that shows approximately 10 plays per season, including works from Oscar Wilde, George Bernard Shaw, and Agatha Christie.

5.8 Youth Centres

There are two main youth centres in the region. The Lanark Highlands Youth Centre Inc. (LHYCI) is a non-profit organization providing a safe environment for youth to gather and interact socially. They are committed to providing youth with a safe, supportive and encouraging environment where opportunities are available for engaging in activities and developing life and work skills through programs and community involvement.

In Perth, the Youth Action Committee Inc. (YAK) plays a similar role. YAK serves youth 12-18 (up to 24 for some certain programs). They offer after school and employment readiness programs,

healthy living and sport activities, homework help, healthy snacks, workshops, and peer counselling.

5.9 Community Health Centre

The North Lanark Community Health Centre (NLCHC) is part of Lanark Renfrew Health & Community Services (LRHCS), a non-profit organization which provides community based primary health and health promotion services.

Since 1992, the NLCHC in Lanark Village is the source of primary health care and health promotion programs for thousands of people in north Lanark and also serves as the governance and administrative hub for LRHCS. NLCHC programs and services help reduce the barriers faced by people on low and fixed incomes, and those who may be isolated because of rural geography.

The multidisciplinary health team includes family doctors, nurse practitioners, nurses, social workers, dietitian, health promoters and community developers, chiropractors and respiratory therapists.

Health promotion programs include: exercise classes for seniors, falls prevention programs for seniors; cooking groups, support and skills training for people with chronic health conditions, stress reduction programs, and physical activity programs for children and families.

5.10 Fitness Centres

There are no municipally owned or run fitness centres within the Plan Area. In Perth, there are three private sector gym facilities: Perth Athletic Centre, Anytime Fitness, and Industry Fitness. A gym, weight room or fitness space was the fifth most desired new facility in the community survey. However, given that there are private sector options available, a gymnasium space (either municipally owned or making better use of school facilities) and walking track could meet some of this demand.

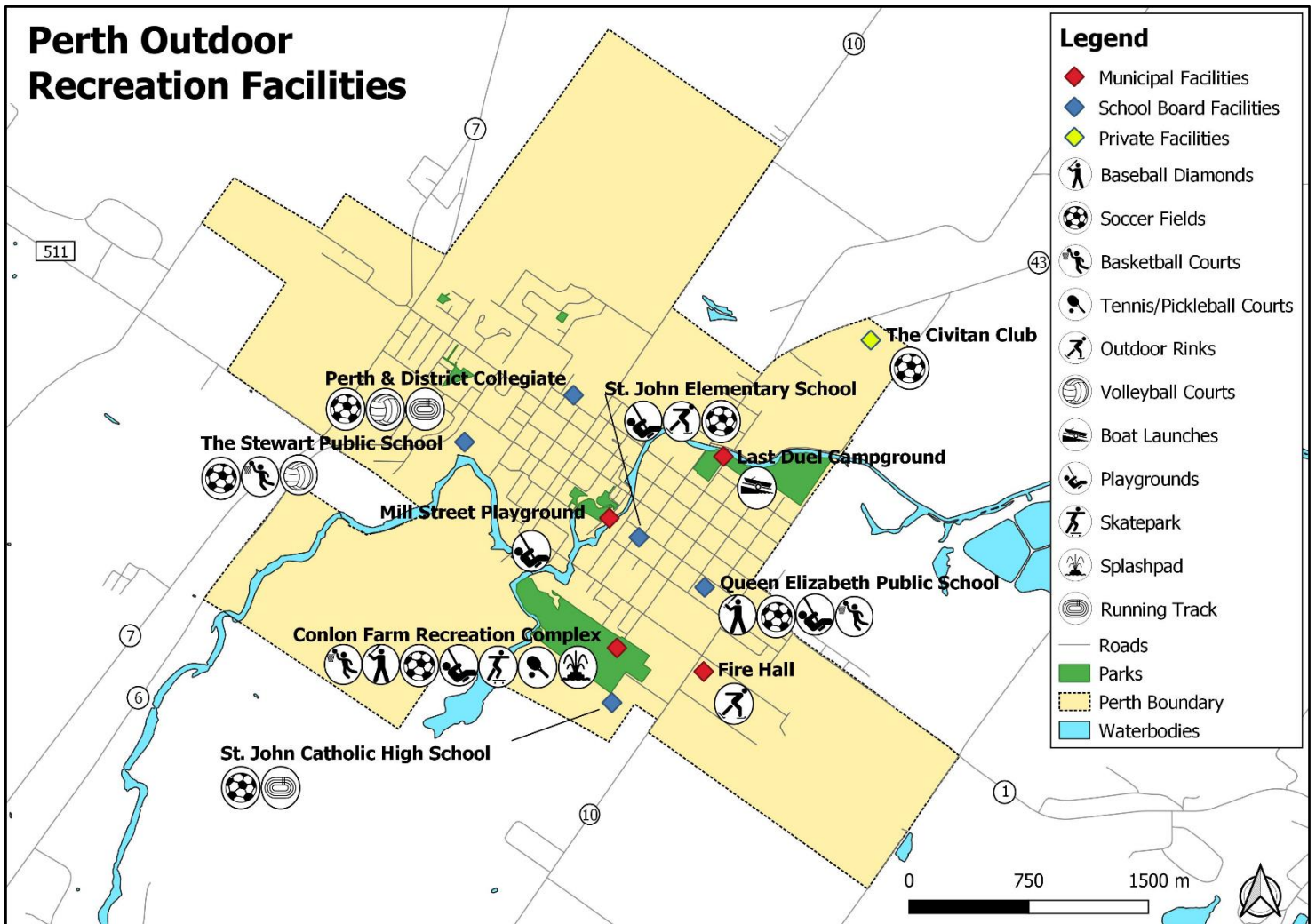
6 Outdoor Facilities

The indoor recreation facilities in Perth, Tay Valley, Drummond/North Elmsley, and Lanark Highlands are complemented by an inventory of outdoor assets, providing residents with the opportunity to engage in a wide range of both active and passive recreation and leisure pursuits. Outdoor recreation assets are essential for promoting health in our communities.

Recommendations: Outdoor Facilities

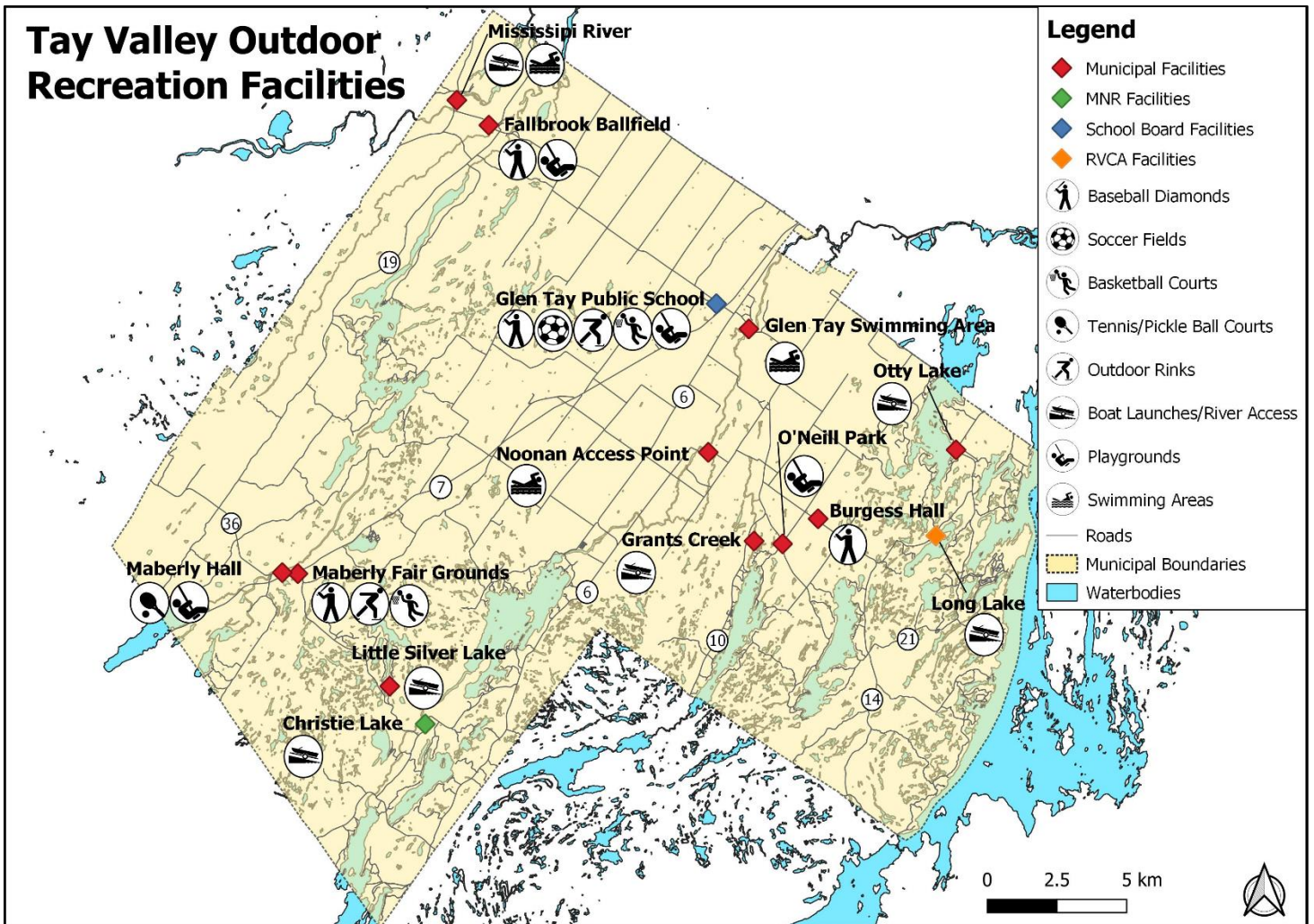
24. To further promote health, consideration shall be made for providing sufficient shade structures (e.g., trees, built structures), seating, bicycle parking, public bathrooms, and a source of free potable water at all outdoor facilities. Providing information to the public on where to find free potable water can help increase use. Accessibility and utility for youth, families, and adults of all ages and abilities shall be considered to appeal to people at every stage of the lifespan.

Exhibit 29: Perth Outdoor Facilities Map



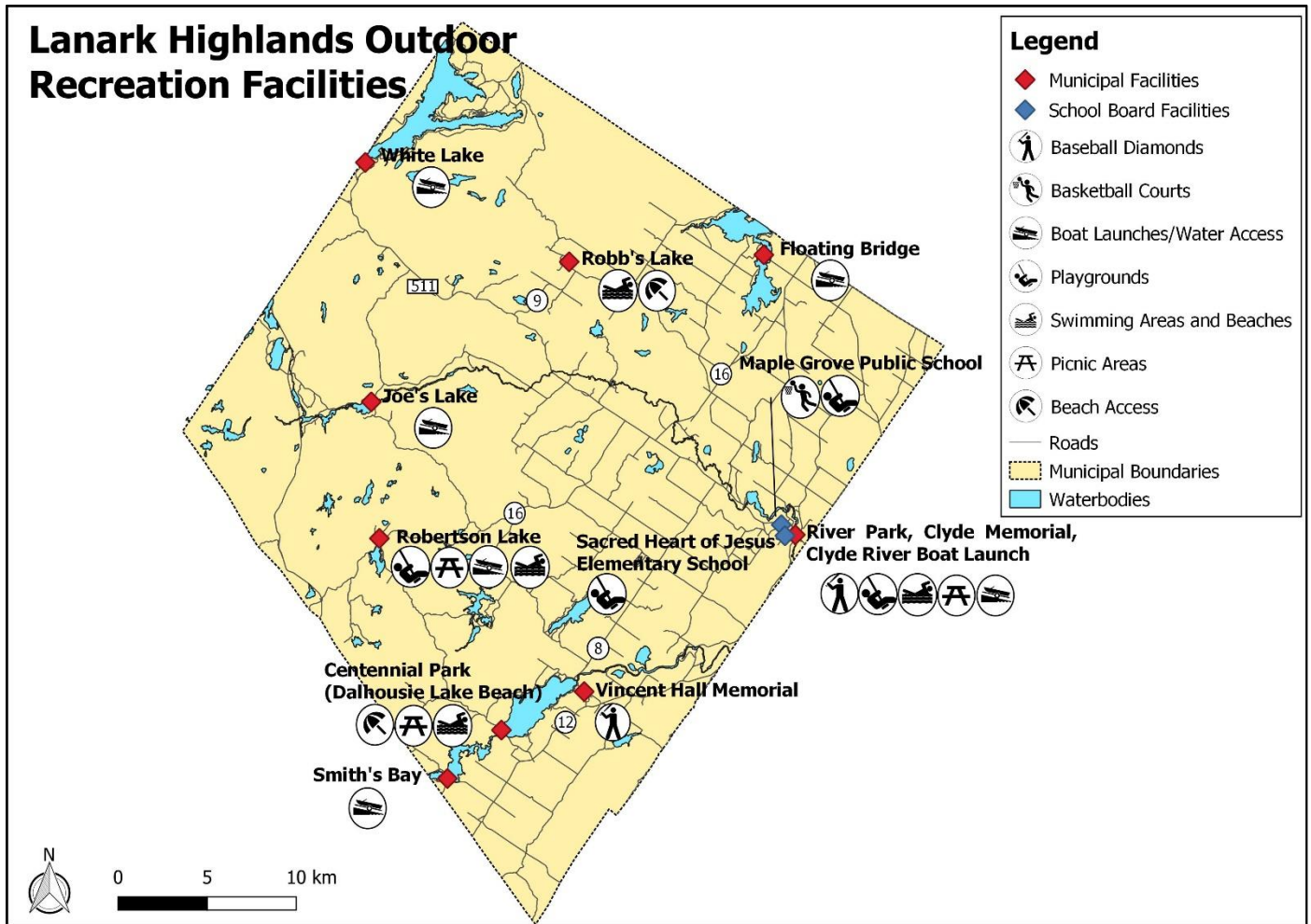
Source: Sierra Planning and Management

Exhibit 30: Tay Valley Outdoor Facilities



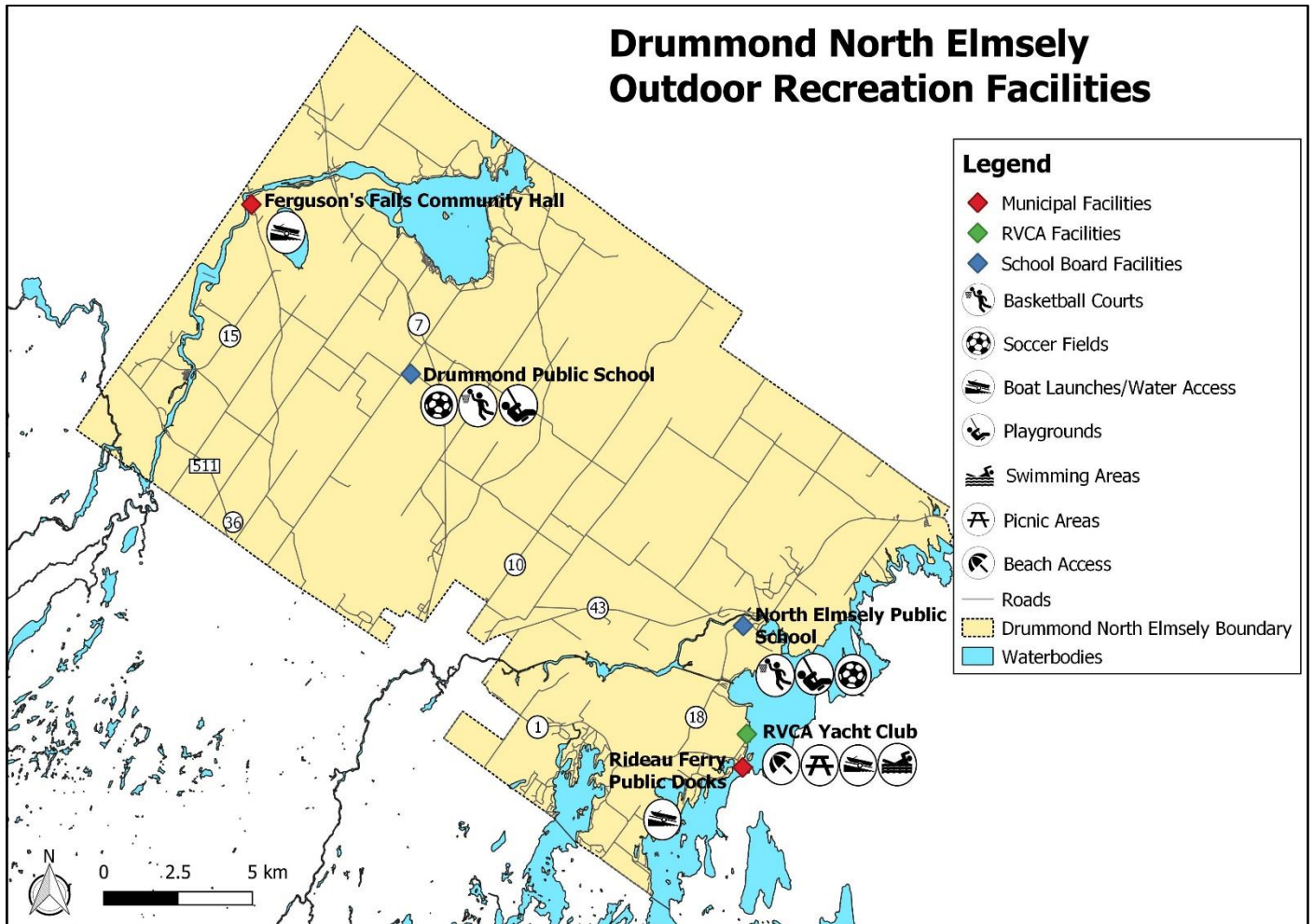
Source: Sierra Planning and Management

Exhibit 31: Lanark Highlands Outdoor Facilities Map



Source: Sierra Planning and Management

Exhibit 32: Drummond/North Elmsley Outdoor Facilities Map



Source: Sierra Planning and Management

The following table summarizes the consulting team’s review and inventory of outdoor recreational facilities in Perth, Tay Valley, Drummond/North Elmsley, and Lanark Highlands based on ownership, type of facility, and location.

Exhibit 33: Outdoor Facility Inventory

Outdoor Facility Inventory														
Facility by Type	Location Ownership													
	Perth			Tay Valley			Lanark Highlands		Drummond/North Elmsley			Municipal Total	School Board/ Other Total	Total
	Mun.	School Board	Other	Mun.	School Board	Other	Mun.	School Board	Mun.	School Board	Other			
Ball Diamonds	5.5	1	0.5	3.5	1		3					12	3	14.5
Soccer Pitches / Multi-Use Fields	3.75	4.25	1.5		4					2.25		3.75	12	15.75
Tennis Courts*	4			1								5	0	5
Playgrounds	2	3		3	1		3	2		2		8	8	16
Skateboard Parks	1											1	0	1
Outdoor Rinks	1	1		1	1							2	2	4
Basketball Courts*	3	2		1	2			1		3		4	8	12
Splash Pads	1											1	0	1
Boat Launches, Docks and Marinas	1			4		2	6		2		1	13	3	16

*The four tennis courts and two basketball courts at Conlon Farm function as ten pickleball courts (eight on the tennis courts and two on the basketball courts).

Note: Takes into account field equivalencies based on size of the court and field and whether or not it is lit. See below for more details.

Detailed inventory sheets of all facilities are provided in Appendix B.

6.1 Ball Diamonds

Supply

There are currently 14.5 ball diamonds in the inventory of the four Municipalities. This includes ball diamonds at the following locations:

Facility Name	Field		Total	Field Equivalency
	Lit	Unlit		
Conlon Farm Recreation Complex*	1	4	5	5.5
Leased Conlon Farm		1	1	0.5
Burgess and Stanleyville Ball Park		1	1	1
Fallbrook Ball Field		1	1	1
Maberly Ball Field	1		1	1.5
Clyde Memorial Ball Park	1		1	1.5
Vincent Hall Memorial Ball Park	1			1.5
Glen Tay PS**		1	1	1
Queen Elizabeth PS		1	1	1
Municipal Total	4	6	10	12
School Total	0	2	2	2
Other Total		1	1	0.5
Grand Total	4	9	13	14.5

The ball diamond inventory, summarized above, considers field equivalencies, where 1 lit field equals 1.5 unlit fields, as lighting enables extended playing time in the evening.

In addition to the facilities listed above, there is a second diamond at Vincent Hall Memorial Ball Park and diamonds located at Robertson Lake and near Hopetown Community Centre in Lanark Highlands. However, these facilities are not currently maintained to the standard required for the Township to grant access to user groups. They may be potential sites for new diamonds in the future.

*The Conlon Farm Recreation Complex contains a variety of ball field sizes as follows:

- 2 senior fields (1 lit, 1 unlit)
- 2 junior fields (unlit)
- 1 practice lot
- 1 Little League Diamond

**Glen Tay has a backstops with a field that is useable but do not have ball diamonds

For the purposes of field equivalency, the practice lots will be considered to be equal to 0.5 unlit fields. The total ‘effective’ supply of municipally-owned ball diamonds is therefore 12 unlit fields. With the addition of the school-owned supply and the leased diamond at Conlon Farm, the effective supply rises to 14.5.

Service Level With 12 ball diamonds equivalent in the municipally-owned supply, the Municipalities are providing one diamond per 2,058 residents. Based on benchmarking done in municipalities similar in context to Perth, Tay Valley, Lanark Highlands and Drummond/North Elmsley, the current provision of ball diamonds is comparable to what other communities are providing (better in most cases).

With the addition of school ball diamonds, which are frequently used by the community as indicated in the surveys, the provision level improves further at 1:1,703.

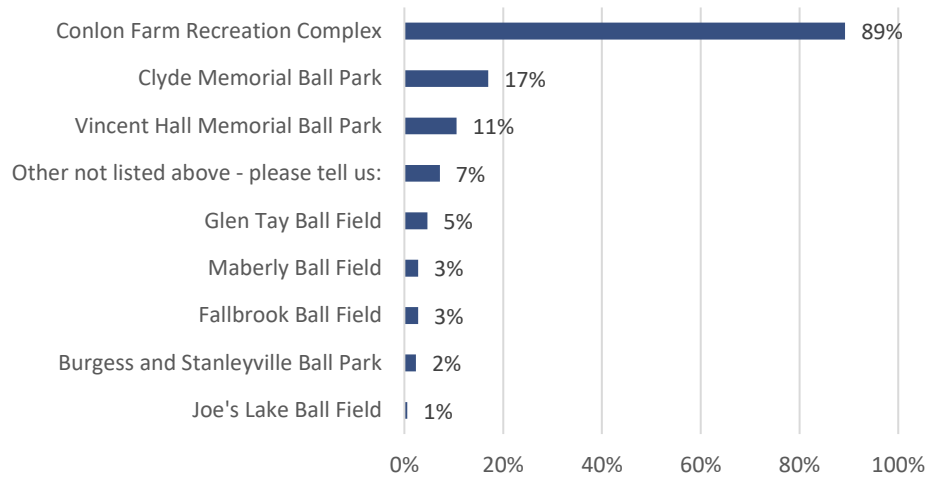
Municipality	Population	Ball Diamonds	Provision Level	
Township of Russell	15,874	6	1 :	2,646
Bracebridge	16,010	6	1 :	2,668
Scugog	21,617	9	1 :	2,402
Uxbridge	21,176	10	1 :	2,118
Centre Wellington	31,300	11.5	1 :	2,721
Average	21,195	8.5	1 :	2,511
Perth, Tay Valley, Lanark Highlands, Drummond North Elmsley	24,706	12	1 :	2,058

Participation Trends Over the past 5 years, baseball in Ontario has experienced an 18% increase in youth registrants (or 1,780 players). Registration in local baseball leagues typically fluctuates in conjunction with the popularity or overall success of the local sports teams (i.e. Toronto Blue Jays making the play-offs in 2015).

Based on feedback received to date from the ball diamond user groups, the membership base has increased.

Utilization Based on the community survey (n=642) the ball diamonds at Conlon Farm, Clyde Memorial Park and Vincent Hall Memorial are the most frequently utilized.

Ball Diamond Use- Public Survey Results (n=642)



User groups indicated the use of the following facilities:

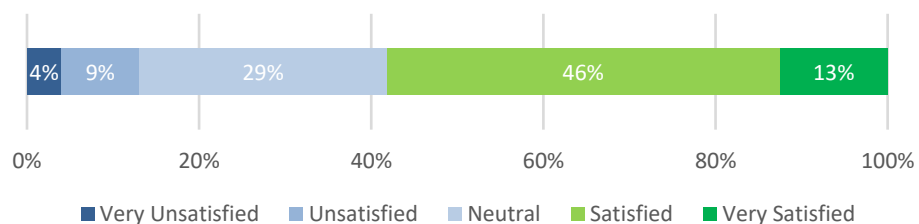
- Conlon Farm Recreation Complex
- Fallbrook Ball Field
- Clyde Memorial Park
- Vincent Hall Memorial Ball Park
- Burgess and Stanleyville Ball Park

In addition, user groups utilize green spaces, gymnasiums, and ball diamonds at schools across the Municipalities for games and spring training camps. Spaces near the Hopetown Community Centre and at Joe's Lake are also used at times for baseball.

What We Heard

In general users from the community survey were satisfied with the ball diamonds in Perth, Tay Valley, Lanark Highlands and Drummond North/Elmsley – 59% of respondents (n=334) indicated they were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.

Community Satisfaction: Ball Diamonds



User groups that have answered the survey to date have indicated they were unsatisfied with the ball diamonds, indicating that many are in need of annual refurbishments, and are contemplating not using some diamonds due to child

safety. In general, user groups identified the need for the following issues and improvements to the ball diamonds:

- Regular maintenance during on and off season of grass and outfield: field irrigation, fertilizing, and mowing
- Staff and equipment to perform maintenance on diamonds: drag and line
- Improve infield quality through proper soil mixes, pitching mounds, and properly set bases
- Restore and increase height of fences to prevent improper use of diamonds
- Proper foul lines and poles
- Aged bleachers
- Upgrades to dugouts: canopies and seats
- Painting of old buildings
- Netting between fields to ensure safety of spectators
- Parking access
- Permanent toilets
- Energy Efficient LED lighting

User groups and community survey respondents are experiencing the following issues with these specific ball diamonds:

Facility	Issues Identified
Conlon Farm Recreation Complex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diamonds generally in need of repair; • Backstop at Community Field in need of maintenance; • T-ball and Meter field need repairs to fields, dugouts and backstops; • Minor field needs repairs to backstop and closed dugout; • Civitan Field needs maintenance, has drainage problems and could be remeasured; • Fields often pool with water, and are in need of more regular maintenance (i.e. mowing, dragging); • More lights needed
Fallbrook Ball Field	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In need of upgrading
Clyde Memorial Ball Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In need of upgrading and maintenance
Vincent Hall Memorial Ball Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outstanding refurbishments and maintenance • Relies on volunteers to keep diamond playable

In addition, user groups indicated a need for a community indoor facility to provide training and sports camps in the off-season as the gyms lack the equipment needed for training.

Projected Demand

Based on the current 'effective' supply of 14.5 ball diamonds including the school supply, and a population standard of 1 diamond per 3,000 residents, the Municipalities have a surplus of 6.3 diamonds. When forecasted population growth is accounted for, the surplus will be reduced to 4.2 fields by the end of the planning period.

In Lanark Highlands, Perth, and Tay Valley, the supply of ball diamonds will be more than adequate through to the end of the planning period, however Drummond/North Elmsley does not currently have any, although residents have access to the Conlon Farm diamonds as part of the cost sharing agreement.

Diamond Provision	2016	2020	2025	2030
Plan Area Population	24,706	26,354	28,569	30,970
Target Standard	1 : 3,000 population			
Plan Area Needs	8.2	8.8	9.5	10.3
Existing Supply	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5
Surplus (Deficit)	6.3	5.7	5.0	4.2

Implications Based on population standards and utilization, there is no need for additional ball diamonds over the planning period. However, the current diamonds are in need of refurbishments to ensure their continued long-term usability.

Recommendations: Ball Diamonds

25. Address the maintenance issues raised by stakeholders and the community to keep ball diamonds in good condition for continued use by the community, in particular drainage and water concerns at Conlon Farm. Asset Management Plans in all municipalities should be updated to include ball diamonds and maintenance should be performed on a regular basis to ensure the diamonds are suitable for use.
26. Consult with baseball, softball and other stakeholder groups, thorough the development of an annual Recreation Forum (as per Recommendation 76), to gather feedback regarding actual registration numbers and ages, facility quality and performance, maintenance issues and projected usage. This would enable the municipalities to monitor and assess sports field utilization and capacity on an on-going and periodic basis, as a key input to facilities planning and points of investment.
27. While overall supply is adequate, geographic distribution needs to be taken into account. Consider potential for a baseball diamond in Drummond/North Elmsley to serve the population further away from Perth (residents closer to Perth have full access to the Conlon Farm diamonds). Supply of diamonds in Lanark Highlands, Perth, and Tay Valley will be sufficient throughout the planning period.

6.2 Soccer Pitches / Multi-Use Sports Fields

Supply The Municipalities currently have 3 soccer pitches / multi-use fields within its inventory, located at Conlon Farm Recreation Complex. There are also 14 located on school properties and 2 mini fields at the Civitan Club which are open to wider community use. 7 of the school board-owned fields are located at Glen Tay Public School including 1 permanent field and 6 temporary fields that are lined by the Tay Valley soccer program as needed for the weekly recreational program. However, taking into account field equivalencies, the effective supply under school board ownership is 10.5.

The field inventory is summarized below and considers field equivalencies, where 1 lit senior field equals 1.5 unlit senior fields, 1 junior field equals 0.75 unlit senior fields, and 1 mini field equals 0.5 unlit senior fields. The two senior fields at Conlon Farm and the field at Stewart PS also have the ability to be used as cross-mini fields. Cross-minis are not considered in the field equivalency. Due to the condition and size of the fields at the Sacred Heart of Jesus Elementary School and St. John Elementary School, these fields, while open for community use are generally not used by user groups and are therefore not included in the field count.

Facility Name	Field Size				Total	Field Equivalency
	Senior (11v11)		Junior (9v9)	Mini (7v7)		
	Lit	Unlit	Unlit	Unlit		
Conlon Farm Recreation Complex	2		1		3	3.75
Civitan Field			2		2	1.5
Glen Tay PS			4	2	6	4
Queen Elizabeth PS				1	1	0.5
The Stewart PS		1			1	1
Drummond Central PS				1	1	0.75
North Elmsley PS		1		1	2	1.5
Perth and District Collegiate			1		1	0.75
St. John Catholic High School		2			2	2
Municipal Total	2		1		3	3.75
School Board/Other Total		4	7	5	16	12
Grand Total	2	4	8	5	19	15.75

Once field equivalents have been considered, the 'effective' supply of soccer / multi-use fields is 15.75 unlit senior natural turf fields.

Service Level

Based on the 'effective' municipal supply of 3.75 unlit senior fields, the area municipalities are currently supplying 1 unlit senior field per 6,588 residents. Based on benchmarking undertaken as part of this assignment, the current provision of soccer fields is lower than what other communities are currently providing. However, with the addition of the school supply the provision level rises to a much better level of 1:1,569.

Municipality	Population	Soccer Fields	Provision Level
Township of Russell	15,874	2	1 : 7,937
Bracebridge	16,010	4.5	1 : 3,557
Scugog	21,617	10.75	1 : 2,011
Uxbridge	21,176	22	1 : 963
Centre Wellington	31,300	8	1 : 5,730
Average	21,195	9.5	1 : 4,040

Perth, Tay Valley, Lanark Highlands, Drummond North/Elmsley	24,706	3.75	1 :	6,588
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Participation Trends

According to the 2010 General Social Survey, soccer was the second highest ranking sport to draw between 500,000 and 1 million participants annually (hockey was first). In addition, soccer was among the top 3 most practiced sports among children ages 5 to 14 with 42% of Canadians participating in the sport⁶.

However, over the past four years, Canada Soccer has recorded an overall decline in the number of youth registrations within Ontario, which experienced a decline of 9% or 25,313 youth registrations, as well as nation-wide with a 6% (or 42,788) decrease youth registrations.

Based on feedback received to date, user groups in the Perth, Tay Valley, Lanark Highlands, Drummond/North Elmsley have reported a relatively stable membership base.

Utilization

The results of the community survey indicate that Conlon Farm, the Glen Tay Public School soccer field, and the Perth Civitan field are the most frequently used soccer fields.

Based on results received to date from the user group survey and interviews with local schools, Conlon Farm, Glen Tay Public School and The Stewart Public School fields are the fields primarily utilized by the local soccer leagues.

What We Heard

From responses received to date, users are generally satisfied with the soccer facilities at Conlon Farm. Desired improvements to the facilities include more parking space, more and closer bathrooms, and additional bleachers and seating.

Projected Demand

The commonly accepted standard for the provision of soccer fields is 1:2,000. Based on the current 'effective' municipal supply of 3.75 soccer fields the Municipalities have a deficit of fields. However, because of the often-utilized community use agreement with the school board, the actual supply of soccer fields can be considered to be 15.75, which brings the Municipalities above the 1:2,000 standard. When forecasted population growth is accounted for, the Municipalities may need to begin to increase their supply of fields by the end of the planning period

Field Provision	2016	2020	2025	2030
Plan Area Population	24,706	26,354	28,569	30,970
Target Standard	1 : 2,000 population			
Plan Area Needs	12.4	13.2	14.3	15.5
Existing Supply	15.75	15.75	15.75	15.75
Surplus (Deficit)	3.4	2.6	1.5	0.3

⁶ 2010 Sports Participation, Canada Heritage, 2013.

At the municipal level, Perth and Tay Valley will continue to fall within the acceptable standard to the end of the planning period. However, Drummond/North Elmsley will be at a standard of 1:4686, and Lanark Highlands does not currently have any dedicated fields. It should be noted that Drummond/North Elmsley residents have access to the Conlon Farm fields

Implications Based on a population standard approach the Municipalities may require new soccer fields before the end of the planning period. However, survey respondents to date have not indicated the need for additional soccer fields, indicating that the current provision level is meeting the needs of the community. It is also important to note that the current level of service relies on the maintenance of a good partnership with the school board to continue to allow community use of school-owned fields.

Recommendations: Soccer Pitches / Multi-Use Sports Fields

28. Continue to maintain the existing soccer fields in good condition for continued use by the community. Asset Management Plans in all municipalities should be updated to include fields and maintenance should be performed on a regular basis to ensure the fields are suitable for use.
29. Where not currently collected, require soccer and other field user groups provide registration numbers on an annual basis. The collection of this data will enable the Municipalities to monitor and assess sports field utilization and capacity more accurately on an on-going and periodic basis over the longer-term.
30. As Lanark Highlands does not currently have a dedicated sports field (including the school supply), consider developing up to three fields (fewer may be needed if residents can access neighbouring municipal fields). One candidate for a new field is on the vacant Township owned industrial parcels off Canning Street by the Clyde River in Lanark Highlands. Note that this is an environmentally protected area within a regulated flood plain. Consideration should also be given to sites near Hopetown and McDonald's Corners.
31. Consider developing a new field in Drummond/North Elmsley to serve residents without easy access to Conlon Farm or cost shared facilities in Smith's Falls.
32. In the long term, continue to monitor the demand for fields on an annual basis to determine when new fields will be required. There is unlikely to be a need for new fields in Tay Valley or Perth. Coordinate with the local rugby association on usage agreements for proposed new fields to potentially increase the effective supply.

6.3 Tennis/Pickleball Courts

Supply There are 5 tennis courts within the area municipalities: 4 located at Conlon Farm Recreation Complex and 1 across from Maberly Community Hall in Tay Valley. A court in Lanark Highlands has been rendered unusable due to its susceptibility to flooding and freeze/thaw cycles.

Service Level With one tennis court per 4,941 residents, the Municipalities are providing a similar standard of provision to comparable municipalities.

Municipality	Population	Tennis Courts	Provision Level	
Township of Russell	15,874	5	1 :	3,175
Bracebridge	16,010	4	1 :	4,002
Scugog	21,617	6	1 :	3,603
Uxbridge	21,176	5	1 :	4,235
Centre Wellington	31,300	5	1 :	6,260
Average	23,157	6	1 :	4,255
Perth, Tay Valley, Lanark Highlands, Drummond/North Elmsley	24,706	5	1 :	4,941

Participation Trends

Tennis

Results from a national research study commissioned by Tennis Canada indicates that 6.5 million Canadians played tennis at least once in 2014, a 32% increase as compared to 2012. Overall popularity of tennis is also increasing with 51% of Canadians indicating that they are either 'somewhat' or 'very interested' in the sport, compared to 38% in 2012⁷. The study also indicates that participation among children ages 6 to 11 years has increased, and that most new interest in the sport is from this younger demographic.

Currently at 58 members, The Perth Tay Tennis Club membership has remained steady over the past five years. While many members are older adults, younger members that have recently joined are expected to keep the membership base stable.

Pickleball

Pickleball is widely recognized as one of the fastest growing sports in North America. There are an estimated 60,000 pickleball players in Canada having grown from 6,000 players in 2011⁸. Within Canada, the highest number of players and courts are found in British Columbia and Ontario. Pickleball Canada has experienced a significant increase in membership since 2009 with 247 members, to present with 10,375 members. Based on 2018 data from Pickleball Canada, British Columbia, Alberta and Quebec are gaining the most members⁹.

Perth is home to a pickleball club of 48 members with 153 drop-in players for a total of 201 participants hailing from all the Municipalities. It has seen strong growth over the last 4 years, a trend that is expected to continue.

What We Heard

Tennis/Pickleball court users indicated that once the resurfacing of 2 courts at Conlon Farm is complete they will be satisfied with the condition of the facilities

⁷ Tennis Canada. News Release, September 7, 2014. Tennis in Canada Continues Remarkable Growth in Participation and Popularity, Recent Study Shows. Retrieved from <http://tenniscanada.com>

⁸ Pickleball Canada Newsletter, Pickleball Canada, April 2018.

⁹ Ibid.

there. However, the Penny Grand Court is in need of a resurfacing due to weeds growing through cracks in the pavement. The Lanark Village court is rarely used.

Casual players and user group members have expressed the need for additional courts and a better booking system to accommodate club and casual play. In addition, many tennis players find the yellow pickleball lines painted on the tennis courts to be confusing and have indicated a need for additional separate courts or to paint the lines blue so as to be less distracting. Users also indicated a desire for an indoor facility to allow play in the fall and winter months, and to increase the number of available courts.

Projected Demand

Based on the current supply of 5 tennis courts and a population standard of 1 court per 5,000 residents the Municipalities have a sufficient number of courts. When forecasted population growth is accounted for, the surplus will be reduced to a deficit of 1.2 courts by the end of the planning period.

A provision standard of one tennis court per 5,000 residents is deemed to be appropriate for Perth, Tay Valley, Lanark Highlands and Drummond/North Elmsley based on its population and provision levels in other communities of similar character.

Tennis Court Provision	2016	2020	2025	2030
Plan Area Population	24,706	26,354	28,569	30,970
Target Standard	1 : 5,000 population			
Plan Area Needs	4.9	5.3	5.7	6.2
Existing Supply	5	5	5	5
Surplus (Deficit)	0.1	(0.3)	(0.7)	(1.2)

If not for access to the Conlon Farm courts, Tay Valley would also have a small deficit (0.18), increasing to 0.3 by 2030. Drummond/North Elmsley and Lanark Highlands do not currently have any tennis courts but Drummond/North Elmsley residents have full access to the Conlon Farm facility.

Implications

Based on population standards there is no immediate need for additional courts, but there will be a need for at least one additional court by the end of the planning period. In addition, survey respondents have indicated a desire for additional courts to reduce conflicts between tennis and pickleball players and to ensure more court availability for casual players. There is an opportunity to work closely with the tennis and pickleball clubs to improve the accessibility and utilization of the tennis/pickleball courts through a online booking system in Tay Valley. It will also be important to closely track booking and membership trends to better understand when additional courts are needed. If membership of the pickleball club continues to grow, additional courts may be warranted.

Recommendations: Tennis/Pickleball Courts

33. Develop an online booking system for the Penny Grand Tennis Court in Tay Valley, similar to what already exists for the courts at Conlon Farm, or incorporate it into that system.
34. Consider developing two new tennis courts in Lanark Highlands by the end of the planning period (one to replace the non-operational Lanark Village Tennis Court and one to accommodate growth) in appropriately high and dry areas. One of the courts should be developed outside of Lanark Village to achieve greater geographic equity.
35. Consider planning for the development of tennis courts in Drummond/North Elmsley in the long term for local use.
36. In the long term, monitor the demand for courts on an annual basis to determine when new courts will be required.

6.4 Parks and Playgrounds

Supply

The Municipalities own and operate 15 parks for a total known land area of 42 hectares, the majority of which lie within Perth. 8 out of the 15 parks are under 1 hectare in size, with Conlon Farm accounting for 53% of total municipal parkland supplied by the Municipalities and Last Duel Park accounting for 19%. It should be noted that while Conlon Farm is listed in official documentation as parkland, its usage is different than the other parks as Conlon is used primarily for sports. Larger park parcels such as these, as well as Stewart Park and Daines Park are important to enable greater opportunities for co-location of amenities as well as provision of adequate space for gathering, celebrations and special events. John Miller Park is another large passive parkland parcel slated to serve the Tayside Estates Subdivision in Glen Tay. Work has begun on the park in 2019 and has not yet been completed.

The Official Plans of the four Municipalities do not classify parks into a parkland hierarchy. As part of the Master Plan process a preliminary municipal parkland classification based on form, function and level of service is proposed below (Exhibition 36).

Park Name	Area (ha)	Playground	Municipality	Classification
Conlon Farm	22.2	✓	Perth	Regional Park
Last Duel Park	8.1	✗	Perth	Waterfront Park
Stewart Park	2.4	✗	Perth	Community Park
Daines Park	2.0	✗	Perth	Community Park
Scott Park	0.4	✗	Perth	Neighbourhood Park
Central (Mill Street) Perth Playground	0.1	✓	Perth	Community Park
Perthmore Park	0.4	✗	Perth	Neighbourhood Park
Ecoforest Park	0.1	✗	Perth	Neighbourhood Park
Arnold Carson Park	0.6	✗	Perth	Neighbourhood Park
Code-Haggart Park	0.5	✗	Perth	Community Park
O'Neil Park	0.2	✓	Tay Valley	Neighbourhood Park
John Miller Park	2	✗	Tay Valley	Neighbourhood Park
Riverpark	0.5	✓	Lanark Highlands	Waterfront Park
Robertson Lake Park	2	✓	Lanark Highlands	Waterfront Park
Centennial Park	0.5	✓	Lanark Highlands	Waterfront Park
Total	42			

Source: Sierra Planning and Management and Town of Perth 2019 Development Charges Background Study

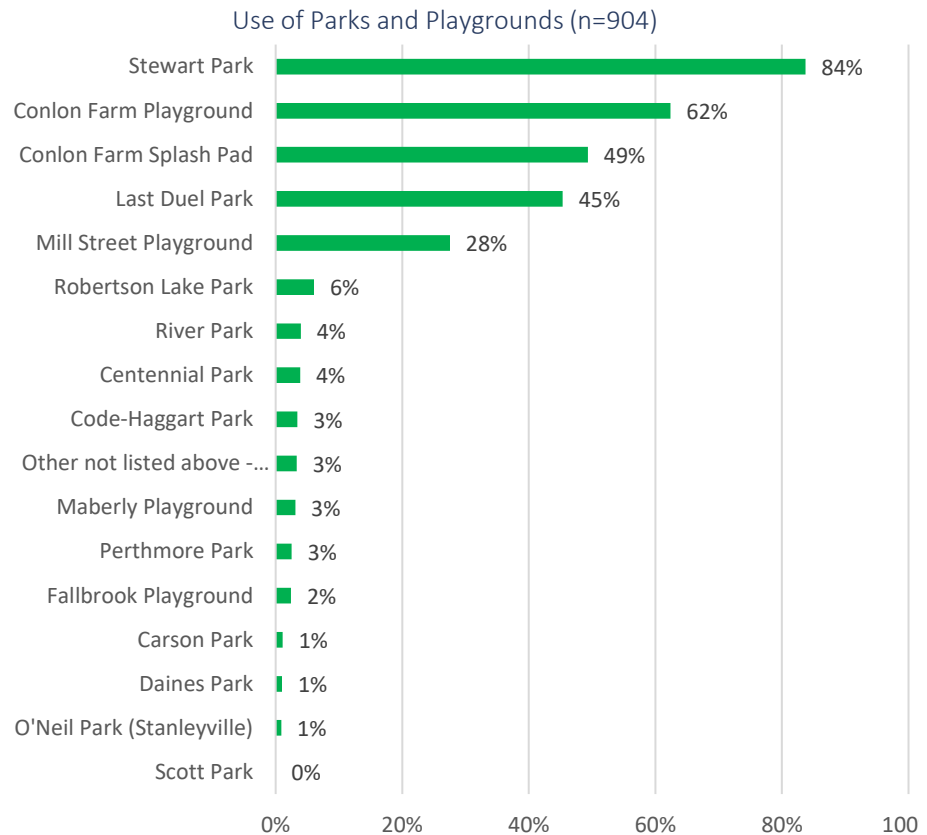
In addition to the playgrounds located at the parks above there are playgrounds at the following locations for a total of 8 municipal playgrounds and 8 school playgrounds.

- Fallbrook Playground (at Fallbrook Ballfield)
- Maberly Playground (across from Maberly Community Hall)
- Glen Tay PS
- Queen Elizabeth PS
- The Stewart PS
- Drummond Central PS
- North Elmsley PS
- Maple Grove PS

- St. John Elementary School
- Sacred Heart of Jesus Catholic School

Utilization

Responses from the community survey identify Stewart Park, Conlon Farm, Last Duel Park and Mill Street Playground as the most used parks and playgrounds



In addition to municipally owned parks, stakeholders in Lanark Highlands reported significant use of Crown Lands for ATV use, mountain biking, hunting, and other outdoor activities.

Service Level Parks

Parkland service levels are typically measured in terms of hectares per thousand population, providing the municipality with a useful target in which to maintain and augment the supply of parkland. These targets can be encouraged through documents such as Official Plans as a level the Municipalities should strive to attain / exceed.

Service levels observed in comparable communities typically are in the range of 2.5 to 4.0 hectares of parkland (combination of both active and passive parkland) per 1,000 residents. This service level is applicable only to municipally owned parkland.

Classification	Total Parcels	Area (ha.)	Current Municipal Standard	Parks
<i>Community Parks</i>	4	5	<i>0.84 hectares per 1,000 residents</i>	Stewart, Daines, Central Perth Playground, Code- Haggart
<i>Waterfront Parks</i>	1	8.1	<i>1.37 hectares per 1,000 residents</i>	Last Duel
<i>Neighbourhood Parks</i>	5	1.5	<i>0.25 hectares per 1,000 residents</i>	Scott, Perthmore, Ecoforest, Arnold Carson,
Total	10	14.6	2.46 hectares per 1,000 residents	

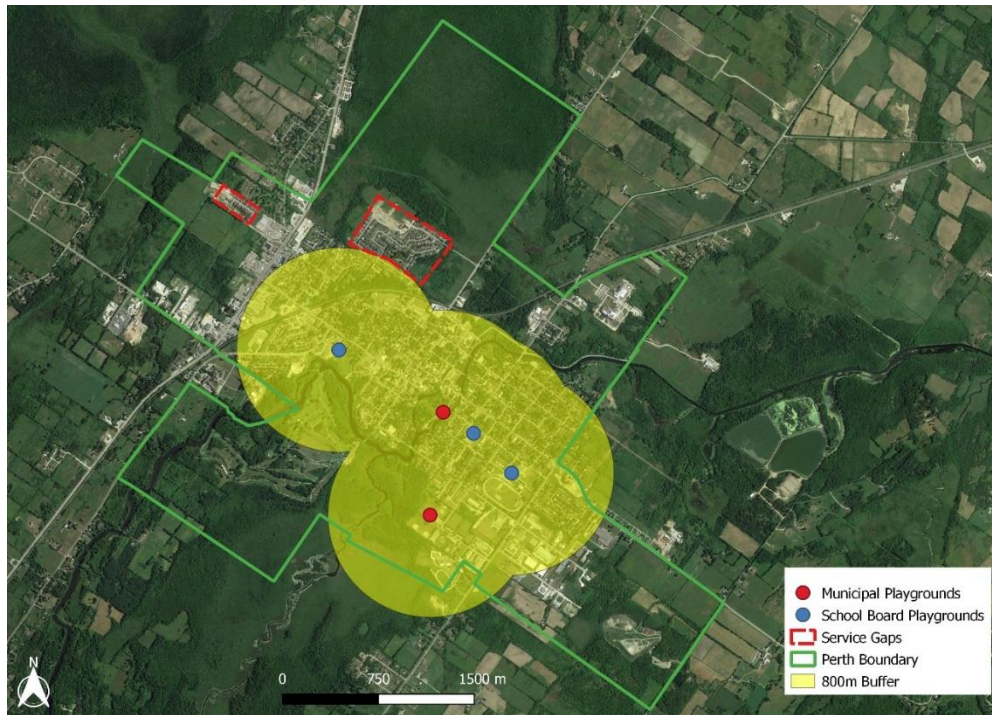
Note: This service level analysis is only relevant for the Town of Perth, as the abundance of natural areas and provincial parks in the Townships means that their true service level is not reflected in the calculation of municipal park/open space.

Playgrounds

An industry standard for target service levels for playgrounds is typically one playground within 800 metres (10-minute walk) of major residential areas without major barriers impeding access.

While the 2 municipal playgrounds, and 3 school playgrounds in Perth adequately serve the central area, there are two small residential area gaps in the north that are not within walking distance of a playground.

Exhibit 34: Perth Playgrounds Service Level



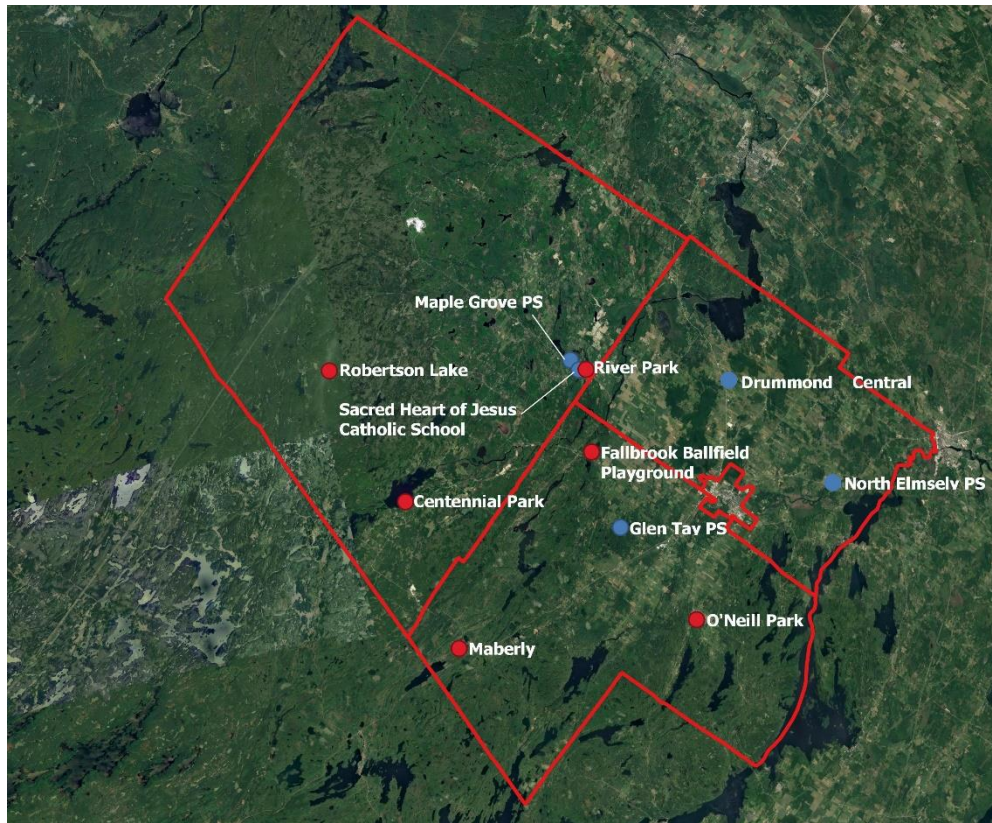
Source: Sierra Planning and Management

For rural areas, where residential areas are more distributed a population standard is used here to determine levels of provision.

The current level of provision of playgrounds across the Townships of Lanark Highlands, Tay Valley and Drummond/North Elmsley, and including school playgrounds is 1 per 141 children (0-9). This is within the range of levels of provision in comparable communities which ranged from 125 to 300 per children. On an individual Municipal level Drummond/North Elmsley has lower levels of provisions. The playgrounds are relatively well distributed throughout the Townships with 10 playgrounds located in the rural hamlets. However, the geographic extent of the Townships means that the playground facilities are not generally walkable.

Municipality	Children Population (0-9)	Number of Playgrounds	Provision Level	
Lanark Highlands	470	5	1:	94
Tay Valley	400	4	1:	100
Drummond/North Elmsley	685	2	1:	343

Exhibit 35: Rural Area Playground Distribution

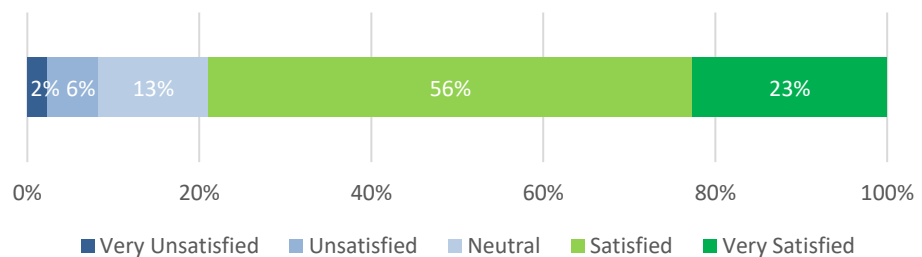


Source: Sierra Planning and Management

What We Heard

Overall, the majority of community survey respondents are satisfied with playgrounds and parks within the Municipalities with 56% 'satisfied' and 23% 'very satisfied'.

User Satisfaction: Parks and Playgrounds



In general survey respondents indicated a need for better playground and park maintenance and upgrades across the Municipalities. Closed bathroom facilities were also a commonly raised concern. Residents indicated a need for an off-leash dog park as residents must travel to Smiths Falls or Carleton Place to access one.

Specific comments heard through engagement activities include:

Park or Playground	Issues Identified
Mill Street Playground	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Play structure needs maintenance; Bathrooms are often not open which is deterring people from using the playground
Conlon Farm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More play structures and shading needed
Centennial Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Play structure needs significant maintenance
Riverpark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Play structure needs to be improved or replaced; Beach and park area needs development and maintenance; Needs washroom facilities
Robertson Lake Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New swing set
Carson Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs more shade areas and new features
Stewart Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swimming safety signage

Projected Parkland Requirement

In order to increase parkland within Perth, a provision level of 2.5 hectares per 1,000 residents is recommended. Based on the forecasted population growth to 2030, the Town would need to procure an additional 3.46 hectares of parkland to meet the proposed service level target.

Within Ontario, parkland has historically been obtained at a rate of 1.2 hectares per 1,000 population, meaning that 1.55 hectares could be reconciled through parkland dedications based on existing population projections. Therefore, it is estimated that 1.91 hectares of parkland would need to be acquired through other non-dedication methods, as described in Section 6.2.

Park Provision	2016	2020	2025	2030
Population	5,930	6,274	6,732	7,223
Target Standard	2.5 ha per 1,000 population			
Plan Area Needs	14.83	15.69	16.83	18.06
Existing Supply	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6
Additional Parkland Required	0.23	1.09	2.23	3.46
Historical Acquisition Rate Through Dedications	1.2 hectares per 1,000 new residents (based on historical provincial average)			
Expected Parkland Acquired Through Dedications	-	0.41	0.96	1.55
Parkland Required Through Alternative Acquisition		0.67	1.27	1.91

Implications

While the population is growing older overall, there are young families residing in the Municipalities as well, and catering to the needs of this demographic is also important in terms of providing playground facilities.

There are opportunities to improve the spatial distribution of playgrounds within Perth based on an 800 m radius (unimpeded by major obstacles) to address the gap in service identified in northern Perth. Perth has many parks within its borders where an additional playground could potentially be located. This will need to be determined through community engagement and founded in the demographic composition of the immediate area.

Additionally, further upgrades to existing playgrounds may be necessary (as indicated through engagement). Consideration for inclusive, accessible and naturalized play elements will also be important.

Recommendations: Parks and Playgrounds

Parks:

37. Adopt a Parkland Classification System, per this Plan, as the planning policy direction, organizing hierarchy and approach for acquiring, designing, developing and programming parkland in the future. Currently this is primarily relevant to Perth as the majority of outdoor space in Tay Valley, Drummond/North Elmsley, and Lanark Highlands is not in the form of municipal parks, but this classification system can be applied to the existing parks in Tay Valley and Lanark Highlands, and for park planning moving forward. Incorporate the classification system into Official Plans at the next comprehensive review or through an amendment.
38. Develop Parkland Dedication and Cash-in-Lieu of Parkland Dedication By-laws to guide the future acquisition of new parkland, as well as the design and development of existing park facilities. These By-laws should fully outline the circumstances where conveyance of land will not be accepted and where cash-in-lieu of parkland will be considered, including but not limited to:
 - Where land is insufficient in size or configuration (e.g. no opportunity for land assembly to create new parks);
 - Where there is no land that is either usable or functional on the site for parkland or recreational purposes; and/or
 - Where the area being developed or redeveloped is already well served by parkland.
39. Maximize the supply of available parkland by utilizing a variety of acquisition strategies. This may include parkland dedication by development, donation of land, accessing grants, land trusts, conservation easements, land exchange, partnership agreements and/or direct purchase.
40. Pursue the acquisition of natural areas, particularly land adjacent to the Tay River, through the development process and other means of securement to provide opportunities for enhanced conservation, compatible public access and linkages to parks, trails, open spaces and water.
41. Ensure that new parks are designed with the user's comfort, safety and accessibility in mind, through use of CPTED (or similar) principles as well as adhering to AODA Design Standards.
42. When designing new parks, consider the potential operational impacts and assess the future resource implications of each aspect / amenity.
43. Encourage and facilitate the community's participation in park design, development and renewal projects by obtaining public input during the planning and design process, fostering partnerships and collaboration in park development/renewal, and promoting awareness of park projects and initiatives through effective public communications.

44. **Creation of community gardens shall also be considered in local parks to encourage increased physical activity, healthy eating, knowledge of the food system, increased mental well-being, and social connections. Ensuring parks and playgrounds are attractive for youth, families, and adults of all ages and abilities is important for drawing residents to facilities throughout their entire lifespan.**
45. **Consider municipally owned parcels for new parkland. A potential site to consider for a new park is the parcel south of North Street, west of Willis Street in Lanark Highlands.**
46. **Continue finalizing work on the “John Millar” Park in Tay Valley.**
47. **Continue with plans to develop the “Solar Farm Trail” park in Tay Valley following land acquisition. This may be the ideal site for a dog park, an amenity that could see significant cross-municipal use.**
48. **Within the Town of Perth, maintain the existing parkland provision standard of 2.5 hectares (minimum) per 1,000 residents over the course of the Plan period. Consideration should be had to include a suitable mix of both active and passive lands. Update the Perth’s Official Plan to include policies that make clear the intentions of the Town with respect to achievement of all parkland-related service levels as a basis for the development approval process.**
49. **Perth to target the acquisition of 1.91 hectares of parkland by the year 2030, to address growth related needs, where warranted, with a priority for larger Neighbourhood or Community Parks. Consider new park development using Town owned sites such as the large Darou Farm site in the south end of Perth. However, the impacts of proximity of the site to the landfill would need to be evaluated.**
50. **Maintain existing outdoor recreation spaces for the benefit of the community.**
51. **Highlight and promote the potential opportunities for recreational activities on Crown Land within the Municipalities, such as hunting, fishing, ATV use, and snowmobiling.**

Playgrounds:

52. **Adopt a service-level target of 1 playground location accessible within an 800m walking distance of residential dwellings in new residential development areas in Perth, to ensure convenient access for residents and, in particular, households with children.**
53. **Assess the feasibility of incorporating a new playground into the proposed multi-use facility..**
54. **Assess the feasibility of developing a new playground in or near Wayside in Drummond/North Elmsley, an area with a young and fast-growing population.**
55. **Consider incorporating playground/play structures into River Park and other municipally owned green space in Lanark Highlands (ie: Community Halls etc.)**
56. **Develop additional playgrounds on newly acquired parkland where appropriate, and based on the Parkland Classification System and recommended standards of this Master Plan.**
57. **Incorporate playgrounds into municipal Asset Management Plans. Continue to address current standards for safety and accessibility of play structures through on-going renewal / replacement when determined to be in poor condition (based on asset management planning).**
58. **Review and consider trends and innovations in playground design and development, with a potential for alternatives to traditional playground structures (i.e. naturalized playgrounds, etc.). This may help to reduce maintenance requirements.**

Exhibit 36: Proposed Parkland Classification System

Typology	Purpose/ Function	Service Area	Optimal Size / Provision Standard	Optimal Location	Potential Facilities
Community Parks <i>Includes: Stewart Park, Daines Park, Central Perth Playground, Code-Haggart</i>	Active / passive recreation. Community focal points.	Serves local community / surrounding area. May also serve entire municipality and region.	0.5 to 3 ha in size, except for some existing locations. Perth: 0.84 ha per 1,000 population.	May be co-located with indoor recreation facilities and/or adjacent to secondary schools. Highly visible with frontage on major roads.	Sports fields, play structures, open space, pathways/trail linkages, community gardens, bike racks, etc.
Neighbourhood Parks <i>Includes: Scott Park, Perthmore Park, Ecoforest Park, Arnold Carson Park, O'Neil Park, John Miller Park</i>	Active / passive recreation. Neighbourhood focal points.	Local neighbourhood, 400m to 800m (5 - 10 minute walk).	0.1 to 0.5 ha, except for some existing locations. Perth: 0.25 ha per 1,000 population. Tay Valley: 0.39 ha per 1,000 population	Centrally located within service area. Prominent local street intersections with frontage. May be located adjacent to schools, natural areas or environmental features.	Informal sports field(s), play structures, open space, pathways, etc.
Waterfront Parks <i>Includes: Last Duel, River Park, Robertson Lake Park, Centennial Park</i>	Active / passive recreation, water access.	Varies	Size varies. Perth: 1.37 ha per 1,000 population. Lanark Highlands: 0.56 ha per 1,000 population Maintain existing, targeted and opportunity-based acquisition.	Riverside lands, lakefront areas, natural corridors.	Passive open space, trails, interpretive signage, benches, conservation.

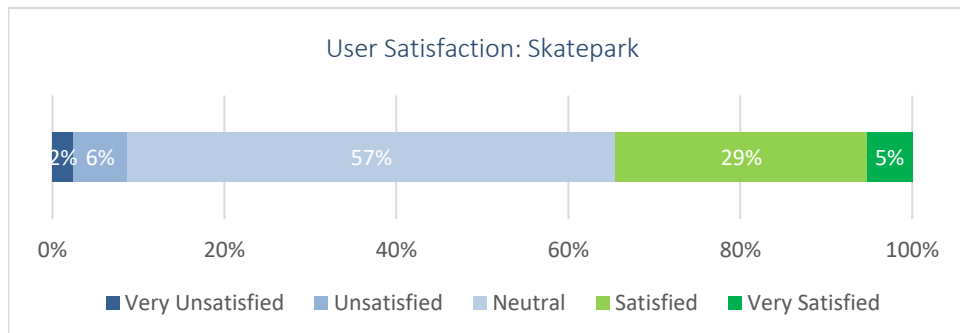
6.5 Skateboard Park

Supply There is one skateboard park within the Plan Area, located at the Conlon Farm Recreation Complex in Perth.

Service Level The provision of skateboard parks is typically assessed on the basis of youth population (age 10 – 19 years). The current service standard for the area municipalities is therefore 1 skateboard park per 2,355 youth.

Typically, skateboard parks are provided on a basis of one skateboard park per 5,000 youth (maximum).

What We Heard 142 survey respondents indicated that they used the skateboard park within the past 12 months. The majority of respondents were neutral about the skateboard park. Users indicated a need for new features, updates, expansion, and repairs to the skatepark, including repaving, replacing metal ramps with concrete ones, as some of the metal ramps have become warped.



Projected Demand At present the demand for skateboard parks is adequately serviced by the one at Conlon Farm Recreation Complex.

Implications There is no immediate need for additional skatepark facilities within the Municipalities based on service level by population.

In order to improve the quality of the existing facility, the opportunity exists to develop the skatepark into a more permanent (poured concrete) expanded feature.

Recommendations: Skateboard Park

59. Continue to maintain the existing skateboard park at the Conlon Farm in good condition for use by the public over the Plan period.
60. Monitor the condition of the metal ramps as part of the asset management process and consider the feasibility of replacing them with permanent concrete ramps through on-going renewal / replacement when determined to be in poor condition.

6.6 Outdoor Rinks

Supply There are 4 outdoor ice rinks in the area municipalities 2 permanent and 2 temporary. The 2 permanent rinks are located in Tay Valley at the Maberly Fair Grounds and at Glen Tay Public School. The 2 temporary rinks are constructed each season by the community in Perth behind the firehall and by the backstop of the St. John Catholic Elementary School.

What We Heard 12% (n=47 out of 399) of those who feel the Municipalities need additional outdoor facilities identified the need for additional outdoor rinks to provide an accessible alternative to more expensive indoor rinks.

Implications Due to the challenges and costs associated with maintaining outdoor ice rinks, these are considered to be Plan Area-wide facilities. They are best provided by way of opportunity and demand basis rather than a service standard.

The Municipalities' provision of outdoor rinks is considered to be sufficient. If community groups propose to implement and oversee the maintenance and operation of an additional outdoor ice rink, support for such initiatives will be important. This may include the provision of land within parks for the purposes of developing a temporary outdoor ice rink, and/or the supply of water for rink flooding.

Recommendations: Outdoor Rinks

- 61. Continue to support local community organizations in the maintenance and operation of outdoor ice-skating rinks. Identify potential municipally owned sites if community organizations seek to develop any new rinks. As Drummond/North Elmsley currently has no indoor or outdoor ice, a potential candidate site is the municipally owned parcel southwest of Station Road and Stone Road near Port Elmsley.**

6.7 Splash Pads

Supply There is currently one splash pad in the Plan Area located at the Conlon Farm Recreation Complex.

Service Level Splash pads are typically provided on a population basis. An appropriate standard of provision, as observed in similar communities across Ontario, is 1 splash pad per 5,000 children (age 0-9 years). The 2016 Census identified 1,980 children living in the four Municipalities.

What We Heard Respondents to the community survey indicated a need for more splash pads located closer to rural areas. Some respondents want upgrades to the existing splashpad.

Implications Even though the population of children does not necessitate the need for a splash pad, additional splash pads may be needed closer to rural areas in order to improve access as a result of the distribution of the population over such a large area. From interviews with the schools, transportation cost was identified

as a prohibiting access to the splash pad at Conlon Farm, whereas for schools located closer to Perth this was less of a problem.

The opportunity exists for community involvement, including fundraising initiatives for the design and/or construction of the splash pad. Examples of where this has been successful in other communities includes the Township of Uxbridge, where a local community group, the Bonner Boys, fundraised a large portion of the amount required for developing a splash pad through a variety of events (Rib Fests, Tractor Pulls, Music Festivals, etc.), and the Township of Wilmot where the construction of their splash pad started as a 'grass roots' initiative targeting an array of sponsors and donors.

From a health perspective, a splash pad provides more equitable access for cooling down during days of extreme heat, especially for residents who may not have access to air conditioning or other cool-down methods.

Recommendations: Splash Pads

62. While demand projections do not support additional splash pads, geographic and transportation hurdles to accessing the existing facility indicates there may be support for private development of new splash pads. Provide logistical and promotional support for community fundraising efforts towards this goal. A possible candidate for a new splash pad in Lanark Highlands is the Township owned parcel south of North Street, west of Willis.

6.8 Basketball Courts

Supply

There are currently 12 basketball courts across the four Municipalities. There are 2 municipally-owned regulation size courts, and 1 junior court at the Conlon Farm Recreation Complex, as well as 1 makeshift court at the Maberly Outdoor Rink which has nets set up at either end of the rink. The rest are located at the following public schools:

- Glen Tay PS (2)
- Queen Elizabeth PS
- The Stewart PS
- Drummond Central (2)
- North Elmsley PS
- Maple Grove PS

The following schools have outdoor nets set up but not full courts:

- Perth & District Collegiate
- Sacred Heart of Jesus Catholic School
- St. John Catholic Elementary School
- St. John Catholic High School

Service Level & Projected Demand These facilities are typically provided based on the youth (10 to 19 years) population at a rate of 1 basketball court per 800 youth. With the municipal supply the current municipal standard is 1 court to 589 youth. Including the school supply, the standard is 1 court to 196 youth.

What We Heard A number of respondents to the Community survey indicated the need for more basketball courts so they are not all concentrated in one area at Conlon Farm. A possible site for a new court was identified at Ferguson Falls Community Hall. The use of basketball courts for pickleball was also identified as reducing the availability of those courts for basketball.

Implications Based on population standards and community engagement there is no need for additional basketball courts over the planning period as long as the community use agreement with the school board is maintained.

Recommendations: Basketball Courts

- 63. Continue to maintain the existing basketball courts in good condition for continued use by the community. Asset Management Plans in all municipalities should include courts and maintenance should be performed on a regular basis to ensure the fields are suitable for use.
- 64. Overall supply of basketball courts is adequate. However, based on support from the community survey placement of nets or a court at Ferguson’s Falls Community Hall should be considered.

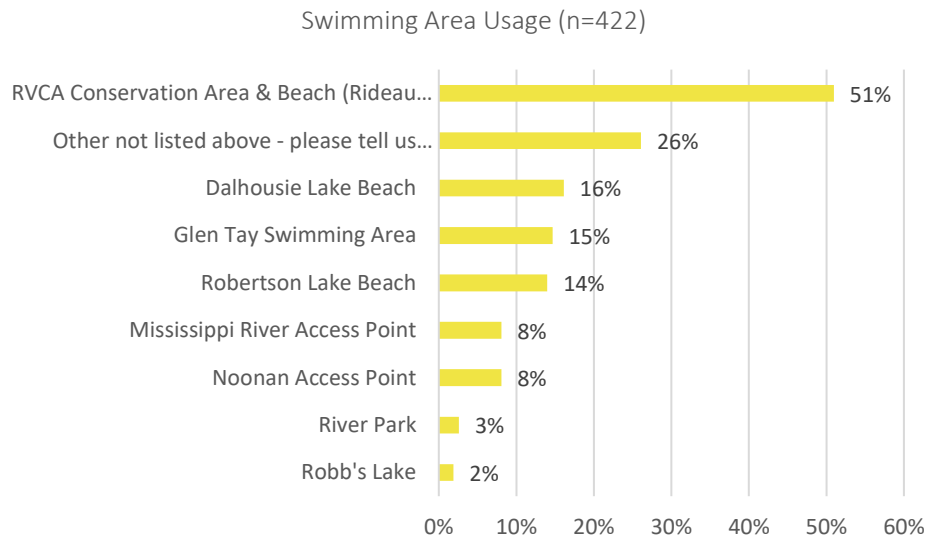
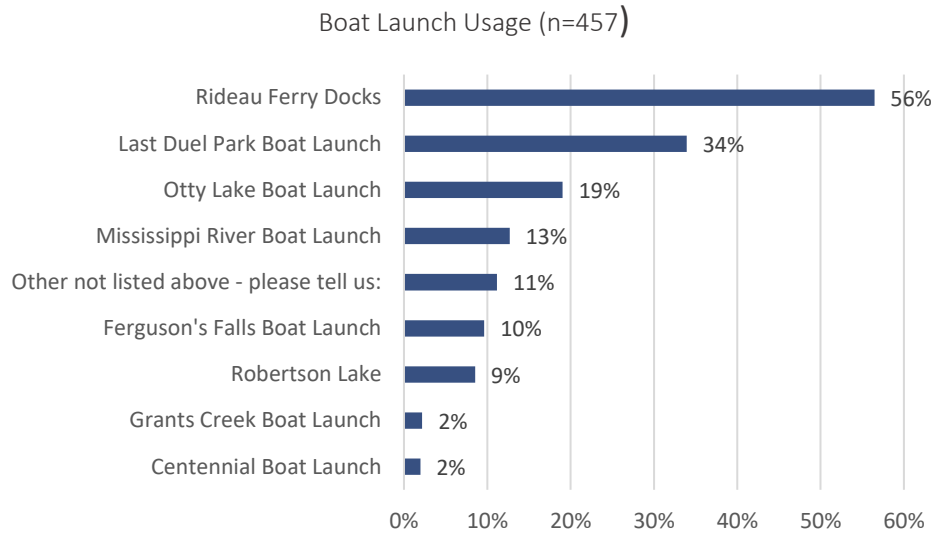
6.9 Boat Launches, Swimming Areas, Water Access Points, and Beaches

Supply The Municipalities offer a variety of shoreline, lake and river access opportunities and facilities for swimming, fishing, boating and other water activities. Swimming (unsupervised) is available at 8 park and public beach locations, and there are 16 public boat launches and docking facilities, one of which is owned and operated by the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR), and two by the Rideau Valley Conservation Area (RVCA).

Number	Location	Municipality	Facility
1	Grant’s Creek	Tay Valley	Boat launch, parking
2	Mississippi River	Tay Valley	Canoe/Kayak launch, parking
3	Otty Lake	Tay Valley	Boat launch, parking
4	Christie Lake Boat Launch (MNR)	Tay Valley	Boat launch
5	Long Lake Boat Launch (RVCA)	Tay Valley	Boat launch
6	Little Silver Lake	Tay Valley	Boat launch
7	Last Duel Park	Perth	Boat launch, dock
8	Rideau Ferry Docks	Drummond/North Elmsley	Boat launch, docks,

9	Rideau Ferry Yacht Club Conservation Area (RVCA)	Drummond/North Elmsley	Beach, boat launch, swimming, picnic area
10	Ferguson's Falls	Drummond/North Elmsley	Dock (canoes only)
11	Robertson Lake	Lanark Highlands	Boat launch, beach
12	Centennial Park/Dalhousie Lake Beach	Lanark Highlands	Beach
13	Robb's Lake	Lanark Highlands	Beach, Swimming
14	Clyde River/Clarence Street Boat Launch	Lanark Highlands	Boat launch
15	Smith's Bay Boat Launch	Lanark Highlands	Boat launch
16	White Lake Boat Launch	Lanark Highlands	Boat launch
17	Floating Bridge Boat Launch	Lanark Highlands	Boat launch
18	Joe's Lake Boat Launch	Lanark Highlands	Boat launch
19	Glen Tay Swimming Area	Tay Valley	Swimming
20	Noonan Access Point	Tay Valley	Swimming
21	Mississippi River Access Point	Tay Valley	Swimming
22	Riverpark	Lanark Highlands	Beach

Utilization According to the community survey the most used boat launches are Rideau Ferry docks and the Last Duel boat launch.

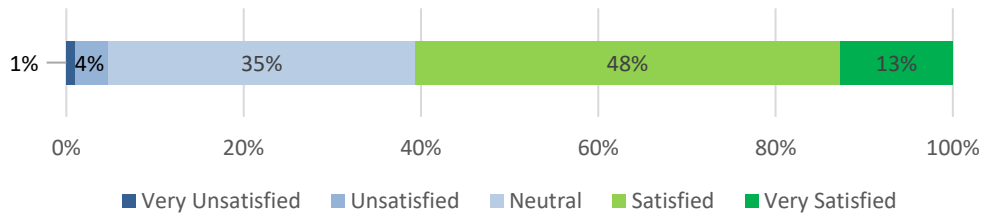


The most used swimming area by a large margin is the Rideau Valley Conservation Authority Yacht Club Beach.

What We Heard

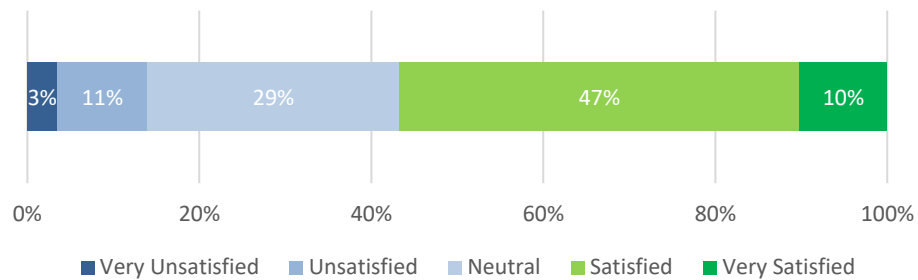
The majority of survey respondents were neutral or satisfied with boat launches. Survey responses identified the need for more and better boat launches to access local lakes, as well as better maintenance and signage. The Otty Lake and Centennial Park boat launches in particular were identified as in need of significant repairs. Little Silver Lake Boat Launch would benefit from upgrades as well as being publicized.

User Satisfaction: Boat Launches



Survey respondents were generally satisfied with the beaches and swimming areas with 57% responding satisfied or very satisfied.

User Satisfaction: Beaches and Swimming Areas



A number of respondents identified a need for more and properly maintained swimming spots, particularly around Perth, and better access to lakes. Floating docks were suggested as an addition to beaches. Some respondents also indicated that better promotion and signage for swimming areas and beaches is needed, as some had not heard of many of the listed swimming areas.

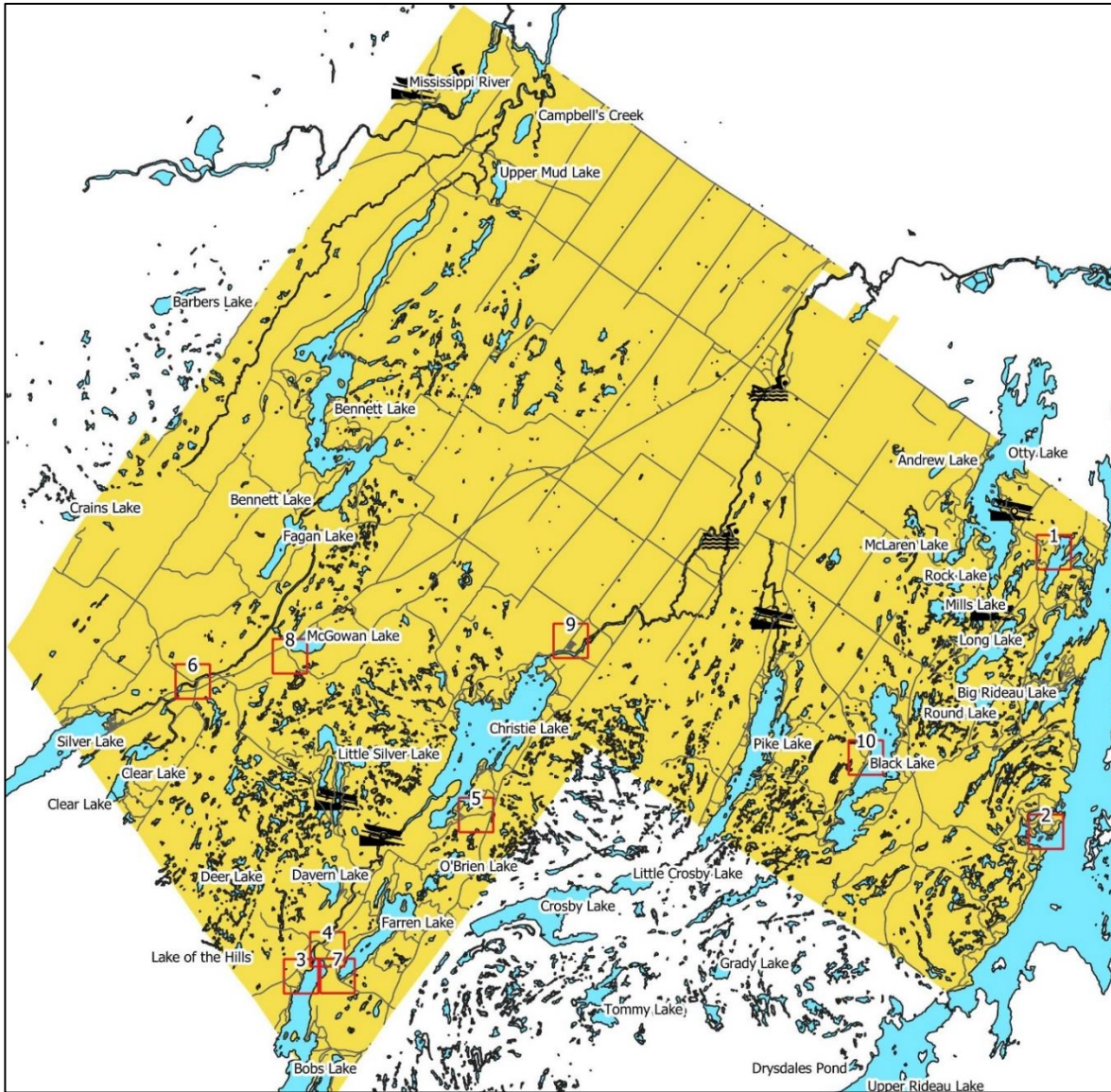
Implications

Acquisition of waterfront land into public ownership is a challenge with the extensive seasonal and private ownership and increasing land values for waterfront property.

Public access to the river and waterfront areas is a key priority not only for the benefits that this provides to local residents, but it also represents a significant tourism and economic development opportunity and resource. Many communities have developed and adopted waterfront strategies to provide a framework and funding strategy for acquisition of priority sites and for promoting and managing public access to the water, with the objectives of maximizing public

access in a safe and welcoming environment with supporting facilities, in a manner that is respectful to the local community, and to create a continuous / connected series of waterfront parks, trails and shoreline access opportunities.

While further study is necessary, it appears as though the most promising opportunities to add additional water access locations are in Tay Valley. The map below shows ten sites along municipal road allowances where swimming or canoe/kayak launch sites could be developed.



Source: Sierra Planning and Management

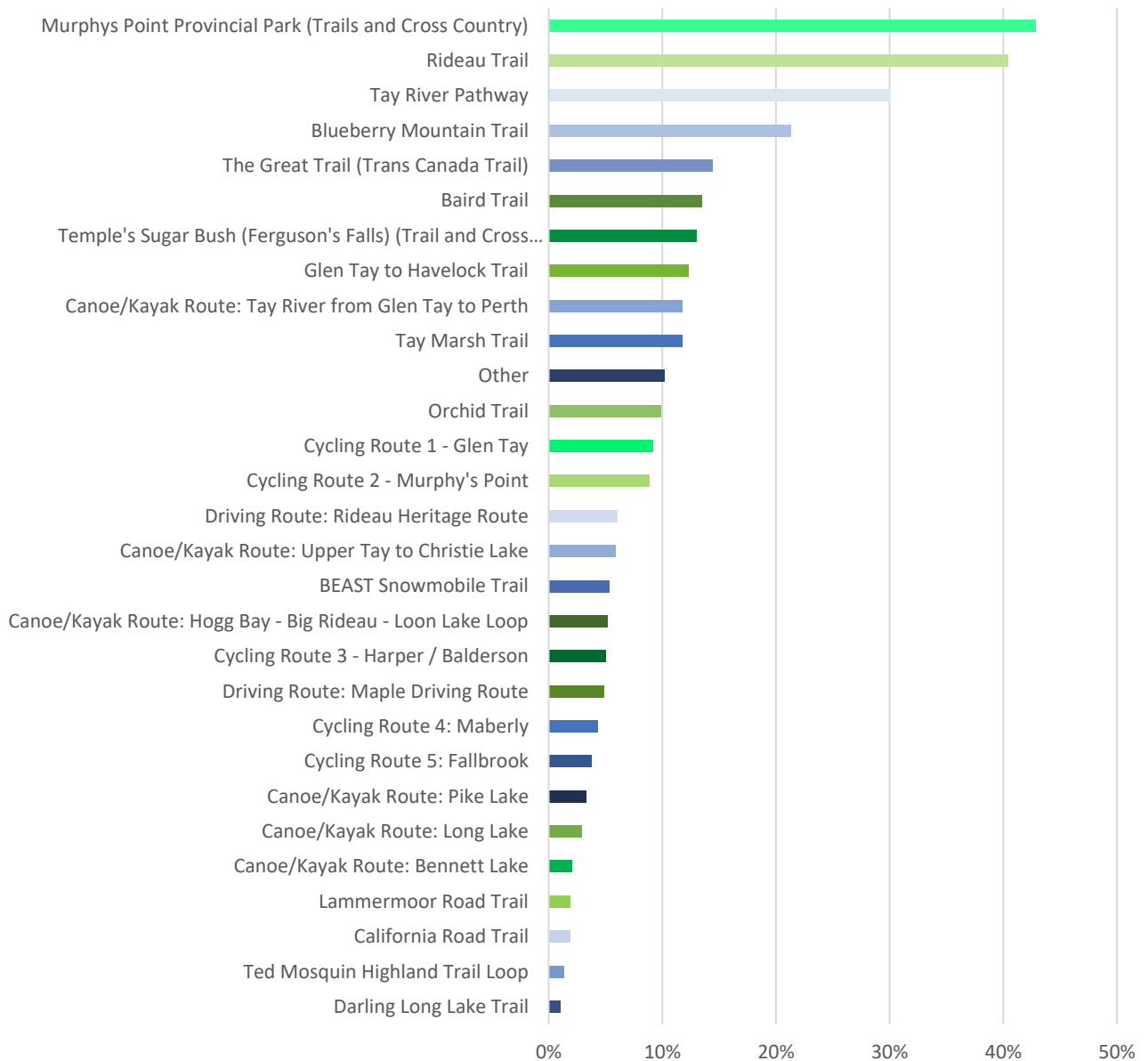
Recommendations: Boat Launches, Swimming Areas, Water Access Points, and Beaches

- 65. Maintain the existing marinas, docks and beaches in good condition for continued use by the community. General maintenance and operational improvements should be assessed through an expanded Asset Management Planning exercise.**
- 66. Explore opportunities for improved / additional water access points either through improvement to municipally owned lands (i.e. municipal road allowances) or through partnerships with community organizations (i.e. marina operators, etc.).**
- 67. Deleted**

6.10 Trails

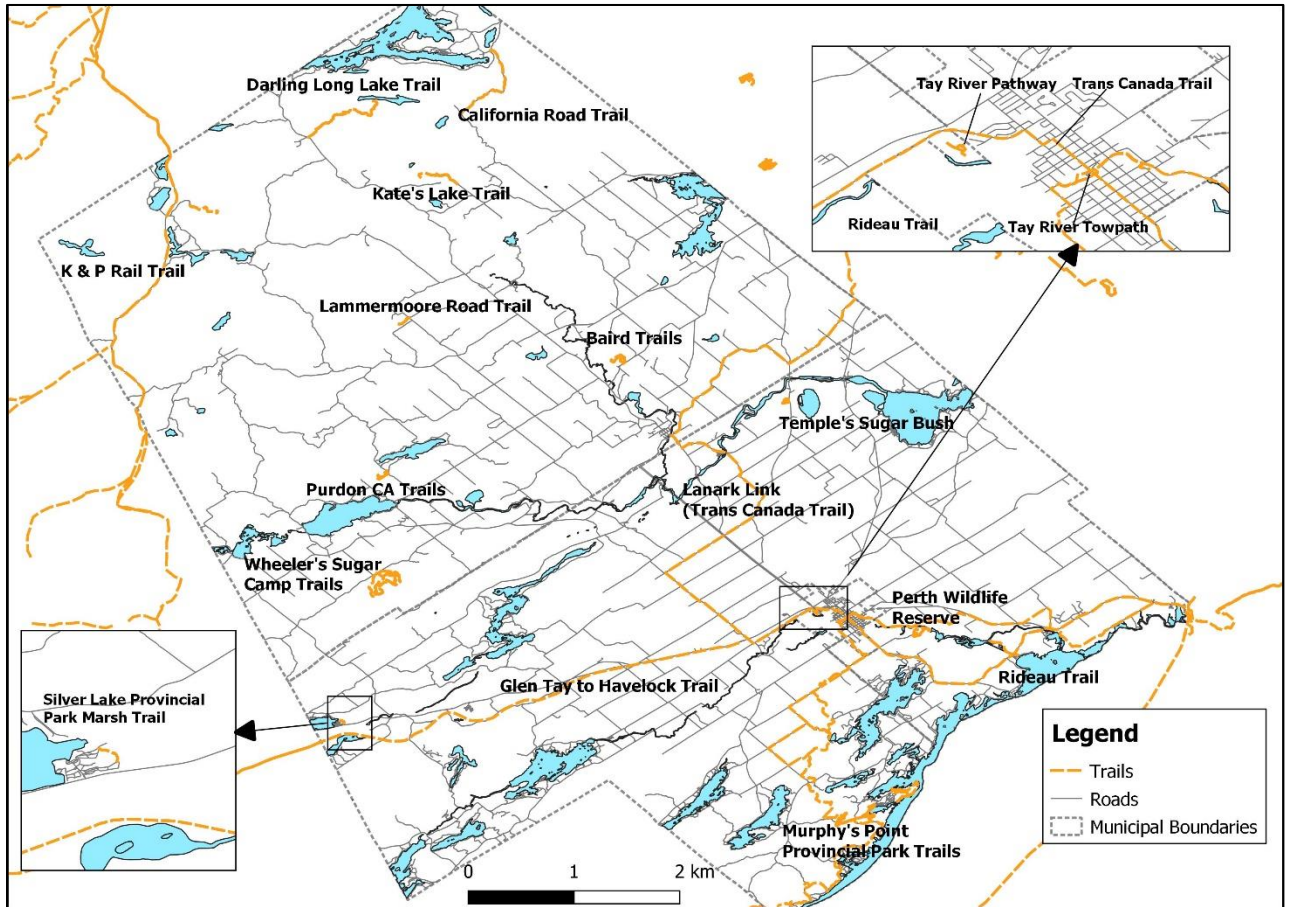
Trails are well used in the area municipalities and were identified in public workshops as an important piece of community identity and something to be celebrated. Many of the trails within the plan area municipalities are owned and maintained by the County or private landowners rather than the municipalities.

Use of Trails (n=576)



Survey respondents indicated they used the Murphys Point Provincial Park the most (42.8%, n=247), followed by the Rideau Trail (40%, n=233).

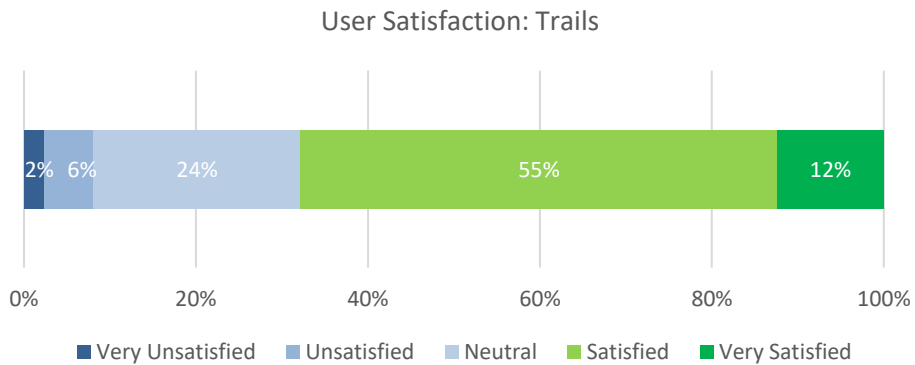
Supply



Source: Sierra Planning and Management based on Municipal data

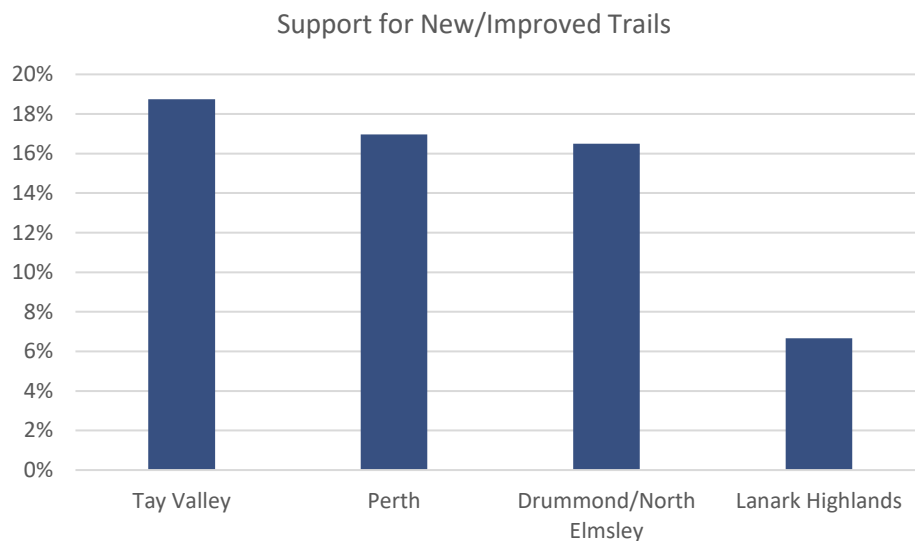
What We Heard

Overall, respondents to the community survey were satisfied with trails, with 67% of respondents identifying they are 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.



Suggestions received through public engagements include:

- More multi-use trails for walking, hiking, cycling etc.
- Mountain biking and cross-country skiing trails
- More accessible and/or paved trails
- More Perth Area trails for running, walking and cycling
- Some respondents identified an opportunity for a walking/running/cycling path around the perimeter of Perth
- Cycling routes with wider paved shoulders on roads
- Better promotion of existing trails
- Trails connecting Perth to surrounding trails and conservation areas



The community survey results indicate that support for new or improved trails is highest in Tay Valley, based on an open-ended question asking what outdoor facilities respondents would like (if any). The above chart is the percentage of respondents from each municipality that listed trails or trail infrastructure – the total does not include respondents who did not feel new outdoor infrastructure was necessary.

Implications Trails are an important part of the Plan Area assets, and offer a wide range of recreational uses. While the Municipalities as a whole are not in need of more hiking trails, the Master Plan considers opportunities for better interconnection between trails, better promotion of existing trails, and the addition of mountain biking trails.

Recommendations: Trails

- 68. Over the long term (expected to be beyond the life of the plan), work with stakeholders, Lanark County, landowners, and to improve connections between the Rideau Trail and the Lanark Link of the Trans Canada Trail, linking together with the Glen Tay to Havelock Trail to form a network including all four municipalities, and determine other important future connections within the local / broader trail network. This could potentially include extending the Tay River Pathway to connect to the other trails and running to downtown Perth.**

- 69. Study the potential for a waterfront trail by the Fall River, starting behind the Maberly Community Hall in Tay Valley. If demand warrants it, the unused public works garage could be repurposed for parking in the future.**
- 70. Trails shall be considered as an important part of the Municipalities' active transportation network and be used to connect residents to critical amenities such as full service food stores, health professionals, business districts, etc. To encourage greater use of local trails, consideration shall be made for the provision of more seating areas, public bathrooms, and lighting in priority areas.**
- 71. Work with local stakeholders, trail groups and the community to establish and identify required improvements and barrier-free access opportunities, as well as additional locations for trail-related amenity development (e.g. bicycle racks, bike repair stations, parking, signage, etc.).**
- 72. Develop policies in the municipalities' Official Plans to:**
 - **Require the dedication of land for pedestrian and bicycle pathways as a condition of the subdivision of land, as provided for under the Planning Act (s. 51(25)(b)); and**
 - **Require the identification and provision of walkways and other means of pedestrian access, accessibility supports as well as bicycle parking facilities and other sustainable design elements on municipal streets, as may be required for site plan approvals and developments in accordance with the Planning Act (s. 41(4) #2(e), s. 41(7)(a)(4)).**
- 73. Where applicable, implement the recommendations of the Cycling Study component of the Lanark County Transportation Master Plan and consider the development of municipal active transportation plans.**

7 Organizational Structures, Programming, and User Fees

7.1 Current Organizational Structure and Model of Service Delivery

The Plan Area operates under what may be described as a Hybrid Direct Service Delivery Model / Community Development Model for the municipal delivery of parks, recreation and culture. Under this model, certain core programs are organized and delivered by municipal staff, while others are provided by volunteer and agency groups that have historically serviced the recreation programming needs of the local community, and the municipalities support these initiatives through the provision of access to facilities for activities. Below are the specific organizational structures of recreational service delivery in each municipality:

Tay Valley

The Township's recreation programs are facilitated by the municipality but are volunteer-run, making them affordable for families. These programs include cycling, choir, hockey, karate, and soccer.

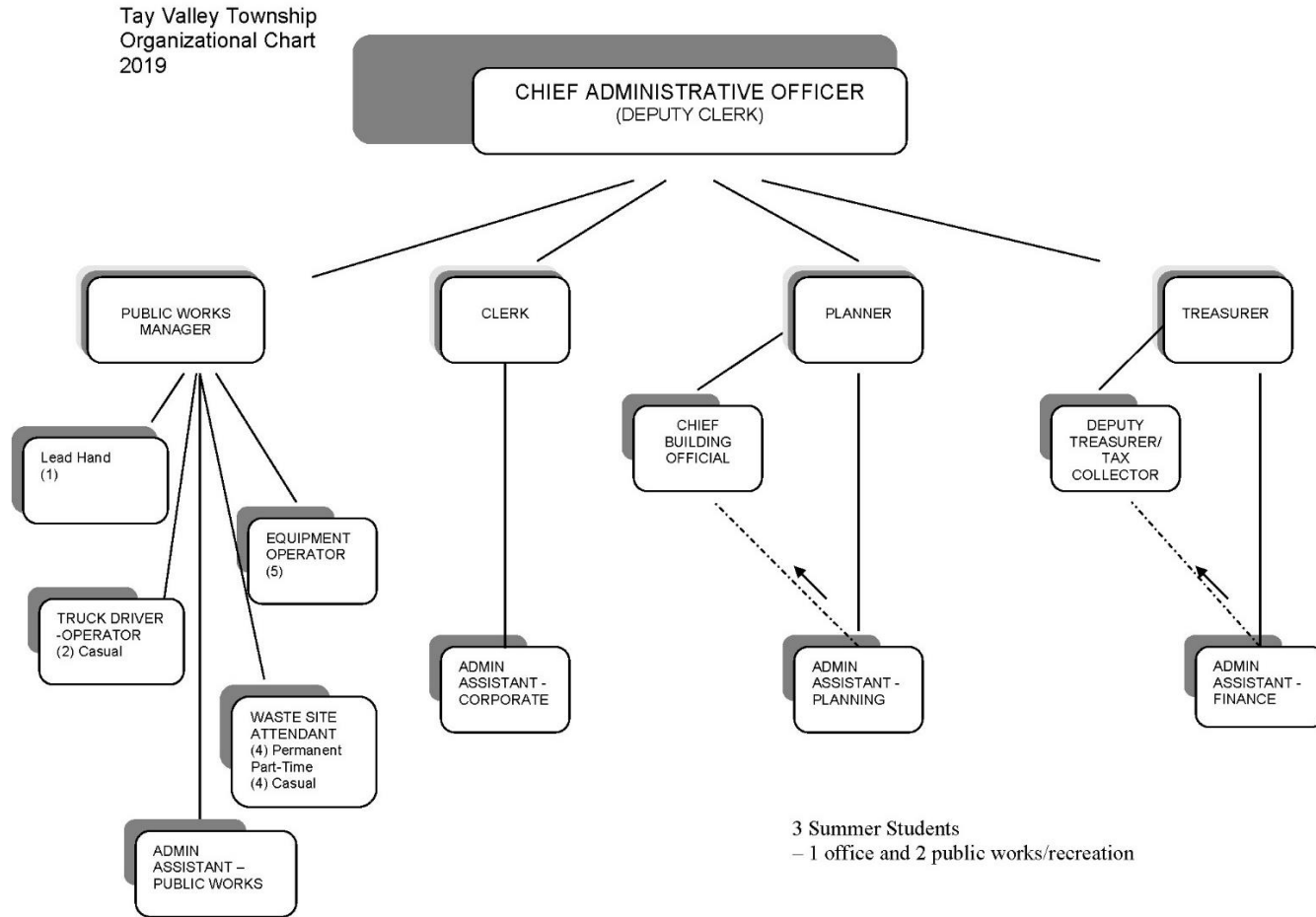
Advice and recommendations concerning recreation are made by the Recreation Working Group, comprised of residents, that provides the overall leadership and planning for the Township's sports programs and other community activities.

The purpose of the Working Group is to provide advice and recommendations to Council regarding recreation programs, such as soccer and hockey and events that promote a healthy and active community. The Working Group has 8 members, two of which are Councillors. The mandate of the Working Group includes the following:

- Planning, coordinating and monitoring the recreation programs with the assistance of coordinators and coaches;
- Undertaking research into possible new activities and initiatives;
- Suggesting, planning and helping to organize special community events and celebrations;
- Exploring joint ventures with potential partners and community groups;
- Producing newsletters/flyers/information materials aimed at informing residents about recreation programs and community initiatives;
- Liaising with the Tay Valley Community Choir and Blue Skies Community Fiddle Orchestra;
- Implementing the recommendations in the Age Friendly Communities Plan to support senior residents of the Township; and
- Providing advice to the Township with regard to operational change to best promote and facilitate a healthy and active community.

The Municipality's organizational structure is shown below. Staff involvement in recreation programming and activities is coordinated through the Clerk's office. Bookings for the community halls is done through the Municipal Office with custodial services contracted out. Two summer students assist in weekly maintenance (grass cutting, garbage collection) at the Township's parks, playgrounds, ball fields, and water access points as, the set-up and take down of the soccer program equipment. Along with volunteers, they also assist in coaching the participants in the Township's soccer program.

Exhibit 37: Tay Valley Organizational Chart

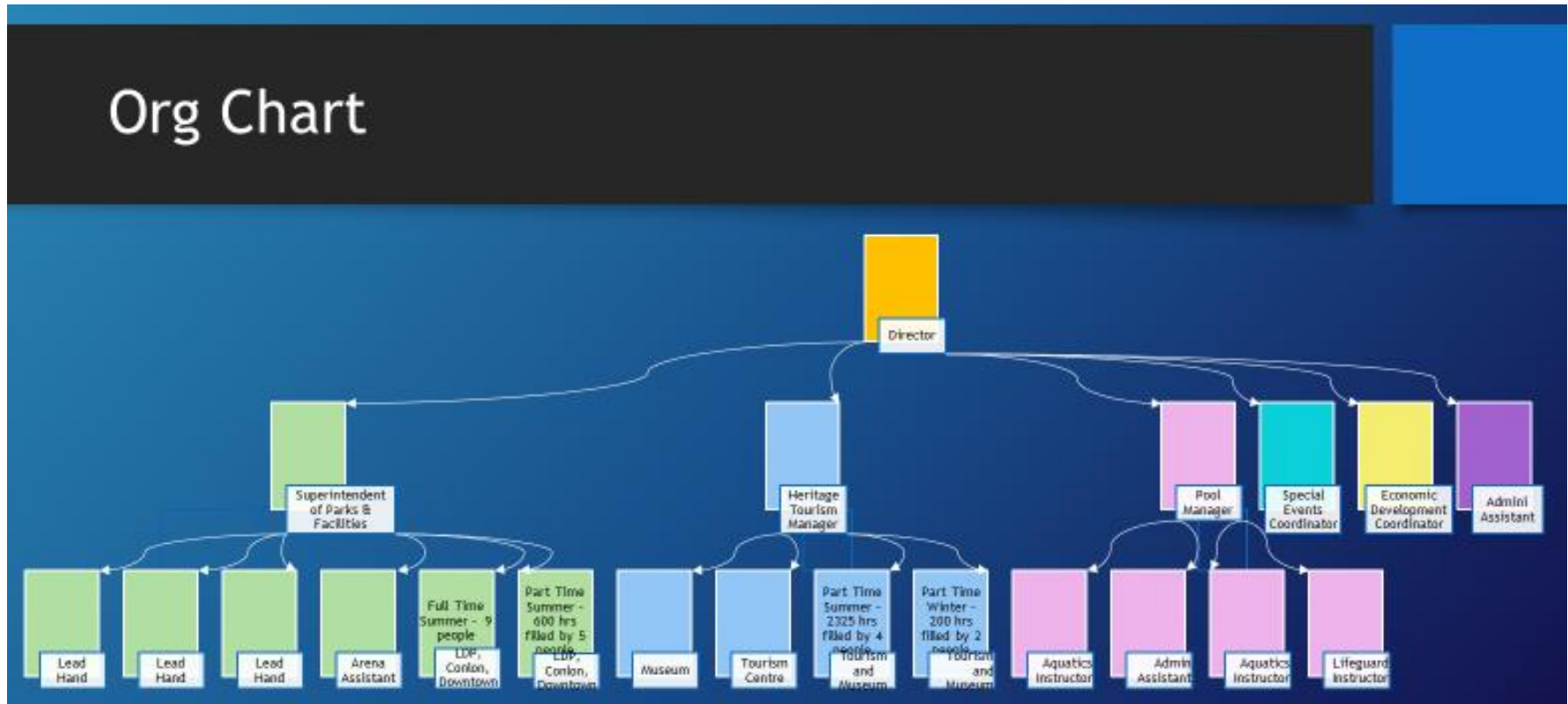


Source: Tay Valley Township

Perth

In Perth, recreation is organized through the Community Services Division under the Superintendent of Parks & Facilities, the Heritage Tourism Manager, the Pool Manager, and the Special Events Coordinator. The organizational chart for the division is shown below, with names of staff removed.

Exhibit 38: Perth Community Services Division Organizational Chart



Source: Town of Perth

The Town is a direct provider of services in the area of swimming lessons and in museum operations, but is otherwise more of a facilitator. The Town of Perth owns and operates the Perth & District Community Centre (arena), the Perth & District Indoor Pool, and the Conlon Farm Recreation Complex.

Volunteer organizations and non-profits such as the Perth Firedawgs play a large role in organizing recreation programs and ensuring access for a wide range of participants.

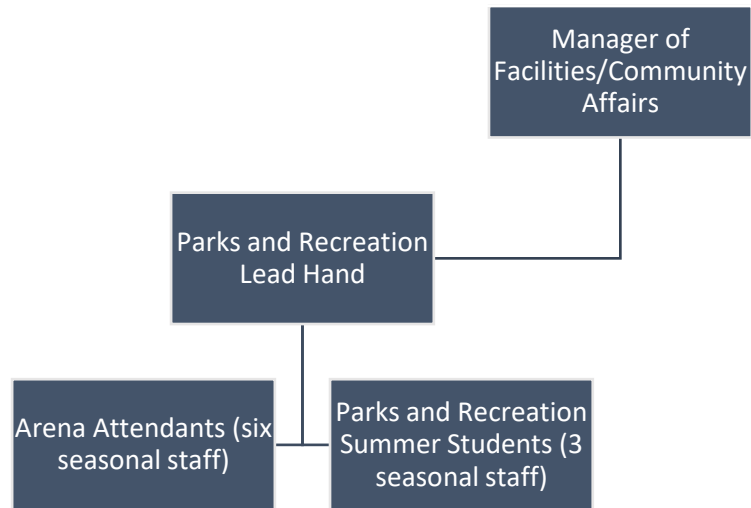
Drummond/North Elmsley

Drummond/North Elmsley does not currently administer recreation programming and does not have a department or staffing in the area of recreation.

Lanark Highlands

The Lanark Highlands Parks and Recreation Department, organization chart shown below, is led by the Manager of Facilities / Community Affairs. There is one permanent lead hand, with six seasonal staff at the Lanark & District Community Centre and three summer students. The community halls are administered by volunteers with some assistance in the form of grants from the Township.

Exhibit 39: Lanark Highlands Parks & Recreation Staff Organizational Chart



Source: Sierra Planning and Management based on information provided by the Township of Lanark Highlands

The Township of Lanark Highlands is in the process of creating a Recreation Advisory Committee. The Committee will be composed of two members of council and three members of the public.

The Recreation Advisory Committee's purpose will be to enhance access to parks and recreation facilities, parks and programming for the residents of Lanark Highlands. The Committee will:

- Provide a forum for citizens to raise issues and concerns regarding recreation, parks and leisure issues;
- Provide advice and guidance to Committee of the Whole on matters pertaining to policies, practices and programs concerning parks, recreation and beautification;
- Conduct advocacy on behalf of recreation and parks users in the municipality; including fundraising;
- Provide support and coordination of neighborhood community efforts necessary for the development and implementation of leisure and recreation facilities, parks and programs;
- Promote volunteerism through the support of projects and services related to parks, recreation and culture;
- Advise on the development and conservation of park lands and recreational facilities;
- Assist with the development of new and innovative programs that positively affect the operation of the Recreation Department;
- Liaise with community groups and individuals to ensure awareness of needs of the residents; and

- Assist where possible, the Recreation Department and other community groups to ensure all programs and services are accessible and attain the expected level of service to as many residents as possible within the Municipality.

The Manager of Facilities/Community Affairs will be recognized as the staff representation on the committee.

7.2 Supporting Committees and Partnerships

7.2.1 Relevant Agencies and Advisory Committees

The delivery of services in the region is also supported by various committees and advisory boards at the local community, Municipal and County levels. There are also several agencies who are key stakeholders, particularly in terms of environmental matters.

Advisory Committees	Relevant Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perth Planning Advisory Committee • Tay Valley Recreation Working Group • Lanark Highlands Recreation Advisory Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority • Rideau Valley Conservation Authority • Upper Canada District School Board • Catholic District School Board of Eastern Ontario • Downtown Heritage Perth Business Improvement Area (BIA) • Perth & District Chamber of Commerce • Leeds, Grenville and Lanark District Health Unit

7.2.2 Partnerships

Municipal Partners

The Municipalities partner with other municipal, institutional or social service organizations to provide additional services to residents. These include:

- **Lanark County Municipal Trails Corporation:** The County owns over 4,638 hectares (11,460 acres) of Community Forests with trails running through significant areas. The trails provide links across the four partner municipalities and are an important resource for cyclists, hikers, and walkers.
- **Upper Canada District School Board:** The relationship between the Upper Canada District School Board and the Municipalities is two-fold: schools use municipal facilities such as the pool for swimming lessons and the arena for hockey practice, and the public uses school facilities such as

gyms and soccer fields. For example, the Tay Valley Soccer League uses the Glen Tay Public School soccer fields and the Township organized karate programming takes place in the gym. The Glen Tay Outdoor Rink is also located on the school property.

- **Leeds, Grenville & Lanark District Health Unit (LGLDHU):** Work with the local Public Health Unit to promote physical activity, healthy eating, and mental well-being through participation in parks-, recreation-, and culture-related activities. The Health Unit can contribute in many ways including through direct service delivery, support for healthy initiatives, and providing expertise to build health promotion into policies and infrastructure. For example, the Health Unit can provide support for and guidance regarding healthy, accessible, and equitable built and natural environments, including active transportation infrastructure and programming, climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies, health-promoting park and greenspace amenities, local food system knowledge, etc.

Community Partners

Additionally, the municipalities partner with community-based organizations that utilize space in municipal facilities to provide recreation programs and services, engaging residents of all ages in a variety of activities. A summary of the community partners / organizations is provided below:

Hockey/Skating

Ice sports are provided through a variety of leagues and organizations. Examples of hockey and skating partner groups include the Perth Lanark Minor Hockey Association, the Perth Junior “B” Hockey Club (Blue Wings) and the Perth Figure Skating Club.

Summer Sports

Summer sports leagues are often provided by community organizations. These include, but are not limited to, baseball/softball leagues, minor soccer, tennis, and pickleball.

Other Community Partners

Several other community partners and organizations provide a variety of programs and special events. Examples of other organizations include the Stingrays Swim Team, the Lion’s Club of Perth, the Rotary Club of Perth, the Civitan Club, the Legion Halls in Perth and Lanark Highlands, the Firedawgs, and the volunteer run community halls of Lanark Highlands.

What We Heard

Local groups / organizations and the community in general indicated that they would like to see better communication between the four participating municipalities in delivering programming and facilities, as well as with the user

groups in terms of coordinating volunteering (such as a centralized source for finding and training volunteers).

Implications Partnerships continue to be important in the provision of recreation, taking a number of forms and include government, non-profit organizations, schools as well as the private sector.

While the provision of recreation and culture services has traditionally relied on municipal governments, many municipalities today are looking outwards for partnerships that can enhance service levels and effectively leverage public funds. Examples include facility naming and sponsorship arrangements, the contracted operation of spaces, or delivery of programs.

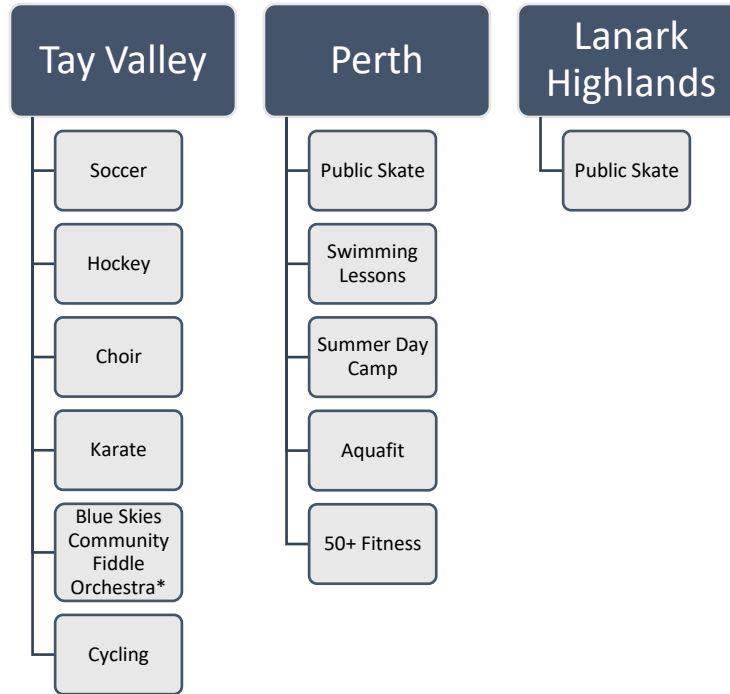
Recommendations: Service Delivery and Partnerships

- 74. Continue to maintain a Hybrid Direct Service Delivery Model / Community Development Model for the municipal delivery of parks, recreation and culture. Under this model, certain core programs are organized and delivered by municipal staff, while others are provided by volunteer and agency groups that have historically serviced the recreation programming needs of the local community, and the municipalities support these initiatives through the provision of access to facilities for activities.**
- 75. Explore partnership opportunities to enhance service levels and leverage public funds (e.g. facility naming / sponsorship, operation of spaces, program delivery, etc.).**
- 76. Continue partnership with UCDSB for recreation facility costs and engage them in discussions about sharing of capital and operating costs for future recreation facilities.**

7.3 Municipal Programming and Special Events

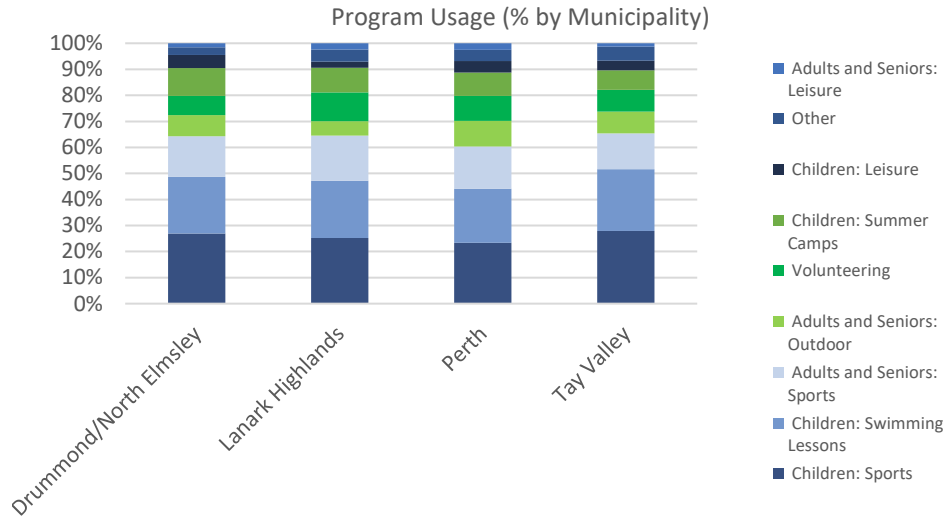
7.3.1 Current Program Offer

Offer At present, Tay Valley, Perth, and Lanark Highlands directly deliver certain programs:



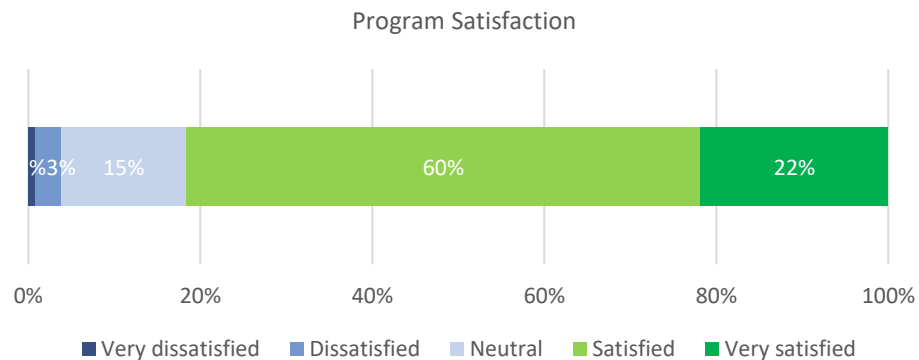
*The Township’s involvement in the Blue Skies Community Fiddle Orchestra is in advertising and providing them with free space at the Maberly Community Hall.

What We Heard Half of respondents (n=1142) said that in the last year, they (or a family member) participated in recreation programming offered by one of the municipalities. The most popular programs were children’s sports, swimming lessons, and adults/seniors sports.



The top three program options were the same in each municipality, as seen in the chart above.

The most common ways residents learn about recreation is through word of mouth, followed by social media and websites.



Satisfaction with programs is very high, with 82% reporting that they are satisfied or very satisfied with their experience with the programs offered.

Many respondents reported that the volunteers and staff were excellent, but the facilities where programs take place are aging, particularly the indoor facilities.

When respondents were asked to suggest any additional programs they would like to see, the most popular options were classes of some kind (e.g. art, music, crafts, etc.) at 14% (n=314), sports courts based sports at 13%, and trails activities (e.g. cycling, hiking etc.) at 11%.

Other needs expressed during the engagement process included more outdoor programming, such as a training/mentorship programming for hunting, fishing, ATV, snowmobiling, hiking, and geocaching.

Implications Word of mouth being the top source of information suggests that there is room for improvements in communication on programming. A centralized source for program information and registration across municipalities that includes both municipally-provided and community organization-provided activities could be a way to more effectively promote programs and keep users informed.

Respondents also clearly recognized the vital role of volunteers in the success of programs, and efforts should be made to preserve that spirit of volunteerism and potentially expand into new programming taking advantage of the region's trail system and a desire for more cultural programming.

Recommendations: Programming

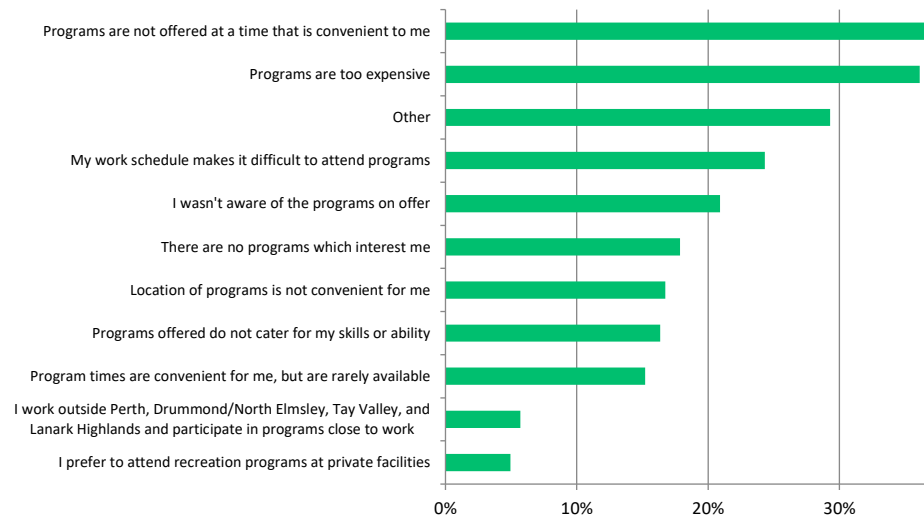
- 77. Expand the suite of non-traditional programs offered/provided by the municipalities to enhance the utilization of existing infrastructure and natural assets (e.g. arts and craft programs at community halls, trails activities, ATV, snowmobiling, mentorship programming for hunting/fishing, etc.).**
- 78. Host a collaborative Recreation Forum with local organizations on recreation program delivery to discuss new program opportunities, and how groups and the municipalities could help facilitate them through resource-sharing and facility improvements.**
- 79. Explore ways to strengthen the existing programming and events offered through new and/or expanded partnerships (e.g. Library, County, sports groups, Conservation Authorities, other agencies).**
- 80. Develop a methodology to track, on an annual basis, program registrations and assess the rate of take-up for individual programs offered by the municipalities. Continuous tracking will help in decision-making related to the complement of programs that should be offered.**

7.3.2 Barriers to Participation

What We Heard More than three quarters of respondents (n=1130) stated that they did not face any barriers to participation in recreation program, a positive sign for the accessibility of available programs.

Of those reported that they did face barriers, time was the largest factor. 37% (n=263) indicated that programs were not offered at a time that was convenient for them and 24% said that their work schedule made it difficult for them to attend programs. 36% indicated that the cost of programs is too expensive.

Barriers Limited Participation in programs



Other reasons given by respondents include:

- Programs not available for a given age group
- Transportation and accessibility factors
- A lack of indoor gym/sports courts facilities for use in winter
- Uncertainty about where to find information on programming.

Through engagement it became clear that the community would like to see improved promotion, advertising, and awareness of what programs and community services are available. This could be in the form of a Leisure Guide, a directory on the municipal websites, or other creative means.

During the engagement sessions, user groups reported the high cost of insurance to use municipal facilities. A shortage of volunteers was the most common issue faced by user groups, followed by insurance issues, a lack of municipal funding, an aging membership base, and a shortage of coaches. User groups also reported that facility use comprises an average of 46% of their total budgets. This rises to 55% if organizations with no facility costs are removed.

Through engagement it became clear that the community would like to see improved promotion, advertising, and awareness of what programs and community services are available.

Respondents also clearly recognized the vital role of volunteers in the success of programs, and efforts should be made to preserve that spirit of volunteerism and potentially expand into new programming taking advantage of the region's trail system and a desire for more cultural programming.

Implications Scheduling of programs is the most prevalent issue raised by respondents. Program leaders may consider discussing scheduling with their existing participants to assess any desire or willingness to adopt scheduling that can more flexibly meet the needs of those who would like to participate but are currently unable to do so.

Opportunities to improve marketing and communication methods for promotion of services exist through the development of a joint community services website/document to provide the community with the necessary information as it relates to available programs, services and businesses within the four municipalities. This could also be used a source of recruitment for volunteers.

Recommendations: Barriers to Participation

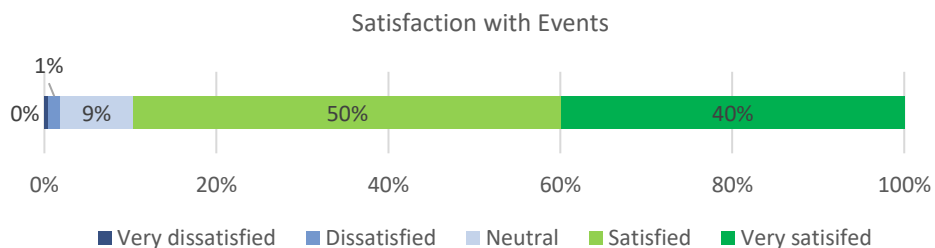
- 81. Through the development of a common Parks and Recreation page, develop a comprehensive ‘Recreation Guide’ and recreation resource that includes a community calendar of events and provides details on all programs offered (municipal / non-municipal) in Tay Valley, Drummond/North Elmsley, Perth, and Lanark Highlands including the contact information of organizers for programs that are not directly delivered by the Municipalities. This could be provided on an annual / semi-annual basis in print form as well for distribution to residents. The website could also serve as a common source of recruitment of volunteers.**
- 82. Undertake regular resident surveys to assess resident/user needs and required improvements to the recreation service delivery model. Progressively address methods to improve the delivery of services over time.**

7.3.3 Existing Special Events

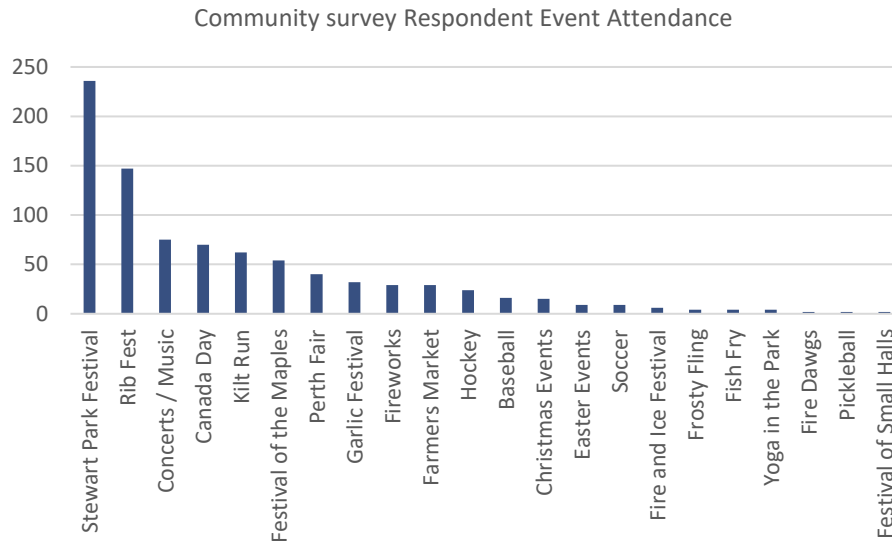
Offer At present, the Municipalities support local organizations and groups in the delivery of various special events, including Canada Day, Rib Fest, music festivals, the Festival of Small Halls, Christmas events, and farmer’s markets.

What We Heard 61% of respondents (n=1091) indicated that they attended an event hosted at a municipal facility in the last year.

The overwhelming majority of attendees were satisfied – 50% were satisfied and 40% were very satisfied.



The most heavily attended events were the Stewart Park Festival, Rib Fest, concerts and music events, Canada Day events, the Kilt Run, and the Festival of the Maples.



A recurring suggestion from the community survey was the facilities be adequately sized to be able to host regional tournaments. Another included making all events occurring in public parks free to improve inclusivity.

Feedback at the community workshops identified a variety of suggestions related to special events including having a large bill board in a central location to showcase events across the municipalities and providing volunteer training and support to community groups that can organize events.

Additionally, providing events on a year-round basis was important, in particular social events for youth / seniors.

Implications In general the feedback from respondents was positive and indicates that the municipalities are doing many things well already in terms of supporting events. Improving partnerships with local community groups / organizations and across the municipalities could enhance participation in local events.

Key opportunities include cross-promotion of events and perhaps a common events calendar across Tay Valley, Drummond/North Elmsley, Perth, and Lanark Highlands. Another opportunity is to focus on developing special events related to youth and seniors.

Recommendations: Special Events

83. Develop and implement key resources (policies, forms, toolkits, etc.) to support enhanced community capacity for event planning and delivery.

- 84. As part of the development of a common Parks and Recreation website (Recommendation 79), develop a common events calendar to spread awareness of events taking place in each of the four municipalities to increase participation and further connections between each community.**
- 85. Consider opportunities to hold events geared towards youth and seniors.**
- 86. Provide support to new and existing festivals/community events**
- 87. To encourage a more health-promoting environment at special events, consideration shall be made for providing bicycle parking/valet, healthy food and beverage options, access to free potable water, seating, shade, and public bathrooms.**

7.4 Affordable Access & User Fees

Current Situation

At present, the Municipalities do not appear to have formal User Fee Policies in place to guide levels of cost recovery and subsidization. Likewise, there is no policy that outlines the parameters for which community requests for new capital facilities are to be evaluated. This will be important to ensuring prudent capital and operational planning, especially given limited public dollars available to support needs across various municipal departments and priorities.

These tools reflect best practice in municipal management and have been implemented across a number of Ontario communities.

What We Heard

As noted in Section 6.3.2, costs were the second largest barrier to participation in programs. However, affordability of programs and facility rentals was one of the lower ranking reasons for using facilities outside of Lanark Highlands, Perth, Tay Valley, and Drummond/North Elmsley. 19% of respondents (n=436) indicated affordability was the reason for using arenas outside the Plan Area, while 13% (n=463) said it was the reason for using other recreation facilities outside the region. However for those impacted, this could represent a substantial barrier.

During the engagement sessions, a theme that arose was confusion around user fees in terms of contributing and non-contributing municipalities (based on Cost Sharing Agreements) and which facilities were covered.

Rental Rate Comparison

A scan of rental rates charged in surrounding municipalities was undertaken, resulting in the following comparison :

Municipality	Prime-Time Ice	Meeting Room/Hall	Ball Diamond		Rectangular Field	
			Unlit	Lit	Unlit	Lit
Westport	\$ 171	N/A	Free	Free	Free	Free
Smiths Falls	\$ 171	\$361.6	\$24	\$24	\$21.13	\$21.13
Beckwith	\$182	84.75	\$23.90	\$33.90	\$5	
Mississippi Mills	\$206.79	\$200	\$17	\$21		
Carleton Place	\$212.25	\$80	\$16	\$16		
Average	\$188.61	\$181.59	\$20.21	\$23.84	\$13.07	\$21.13

Perth	\$188.96	\$89.90	\$16	26.40	\$16	\$26.4
Lanark Highlands	\$189.10	\$70	\$30	\$30		
Tay Valley		\$70	Free	Free		
Drummond/North Elmsley		\$45				

Notes: 1. Meeting Room/Hall rates quoted are the average rate in each municipality for a full day rental by a resident (if applicable) except in Smiths Falls where the hourly rate is \$40 per hour x8 hours plus HST. 2. Perth meeting room rate is the Perth & District Community Centre hourly rate x8. 4. Rates include H.S.T. 5. Lanark Highlands baseball rate is \$60 per night, converted to \$30 per hour assuming 2-hour use. Smiths Falls baseball rate is \$48 per night, converted to \$24 per hour, sports fields are \$169 per day, converted to \$21.13 per hour. 6. Baseball rate in Perth and Smiths Falls is youth rate, there is no youth rate in Lanark Highlands. 7. Beckwith arena rate is non-prime, as prime ice is negotiated on a case-by-case basis.

Based on the above, it is apparent that ice rates are within a comparable range with what is being charged in surrounding municipalities, the difference in ball diamond, and sports field rates are also within a reasonable range. Meeting space is significantly more affordable within the Plan Area than in neighbouring municipalities. The largest discrepancy in pricing within the Plan Area is between the rates charged for baseball in Perth and Lanark Highlands, although a direct comparison is complicated by Perth charging by the hour and Lanark Highlands for the evening.

Implications Ensuring fairness and equitable access to recreation and leisure requires the implementation of a comprehensive range of mechanisms that include:

- Policies around how user fees are established;
- A clear delineation of the categories of users that should be subsidized through the rate setting process;
- A clear policy for municipal involvement in capital projects requested by the community or organized groups (including when it is or is not appropriate for municipal capital dollars to be directed to such projects);
- Establishing a policy rational for rental rates across the Plan Area so that comparable facilities may have comparable rental rates across municipalities; and
- Average cost recovery of the four municipalities for recreation is estimated at 23.36% (based on an equal weighting of municipalities rather than on total budgets) based on operating budgets. The completion of a User Fee Study may address the appropriateness of the current level of cost recovery as well as current rates being charged.

A 2019 study of nearly 100 municipalities in Ontario found that cost recovery for recreation averaged 50% for programming and 34% for facilities, excluding amortization.¹⁰

¹⁰ Municipal Study – 2019, BMA Management Consulting Inc., 2019

Recommendations: Affordable Access & User Fees

88. Undertake a review of current user fees (User Fee Study) and pricing schedule as it relates to facility, sports field, and parks rentals. This review should also determine appropriate cost recovery ratios and rates for future programming opportunities and take into account the new operating costs related to a new multi-use centre. The review should also study the merits of non-residential user fees.

7.5 Approach to Cost Sharing

This plan recognizes the benefits of collaboration seen in the existing set of cost sharing agreements. Cost sharing for future capital costs and operating costs, building on the current agreements, requires a framework that is based on demonstrated regional function of facilities.

The most important principle in establishing cost sharing agreements is agreement to the principle of collaboration itself to create a net benefit for each community. These benefits are not necessarily financial but include qualitative benefits such as improved long-term access to recreation, leisure, and the improvement in health and wellbeing. The relative importance of these outcomes will be determined by each municipal partner.

There are a number of potential cost sharing mechanisms employed across the province and beyond, as identified in the following exhibit.

Exhibit 40: Potential Cost Sharing Mechanisms



Existing Cost and Benefit Sharing Arrangements

Currently, the operating and capital costs of the Perth and District Community Centre, Perth and District Indoor Pool, and Conlon Farm Recreation Complex are split based on a geographic weighted assessment basis between Perth, Tay Valley, and Drummond/North Elmsley that uses a model assuming participation will be greater in close proximity to the facilities. The geographic weighting is based on decade-old data. Residents of the three municipalities are charged the same entry/user fees.

Weighted assessment refers to the total assessment for a municipality weighted by the tax ratio for each class of property plus payments-in-lieu of property taxes (PIs). Weighted assessment has been routinely used as a basis for allocating costs for local services in an urban-rural context. Other examples where weighted assessment are typically used include administration and provision of ambulance services, garbage and waste processing, administration of welfare and child care, and provision of police services.

The Town of Perth operates the facility and assumes all of the risk with respect to management of revenues and expenses. Drummond/North Elmsley and Tay Valley are not liable to pay any more capital and operational costs per year than as stated in the Agreement (Perth absorbs any extra costs accrued). This agreement was renewed in 2019 for four years between Perth and Drummond/North Elmsley. Tay Valley has not signed onto the agreement as of yet, and will make a decision after the Recreation Master Plan process is complete.

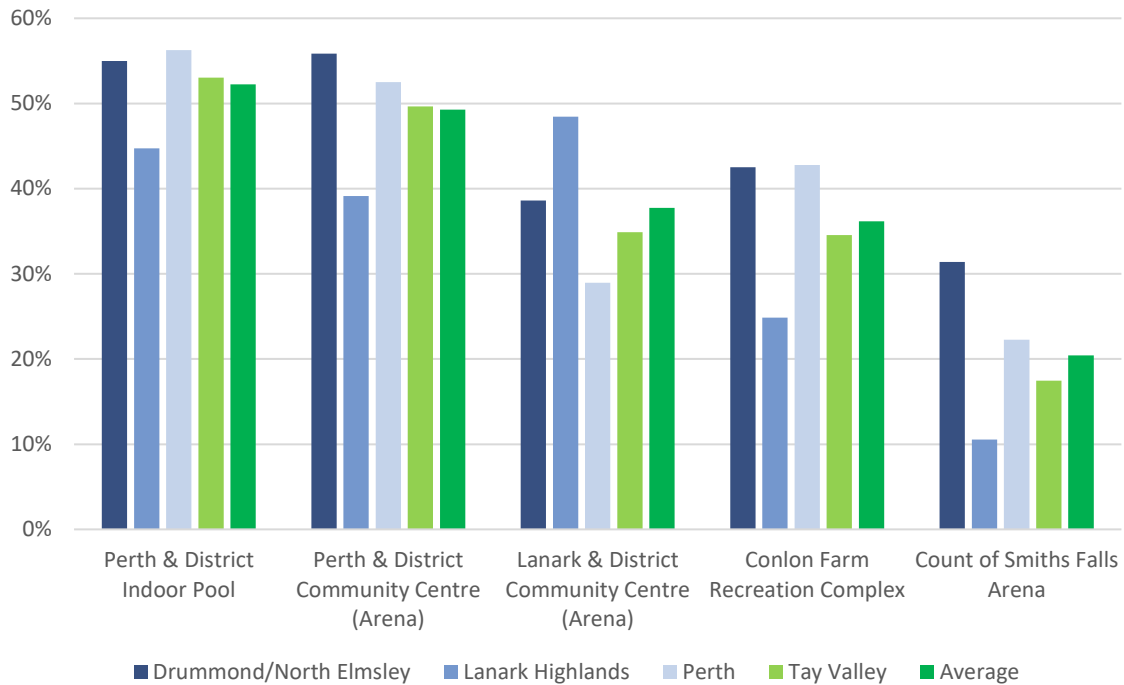
The agreement cost Drummond/North Elmsley \$175,510 and Tay Valley \$195,852 in 2019.

Additionally, Drummond/North Elmsley has an existing agreement with Smiths Falls whereby Drummond/North Elmsley pays Smiths Falls \$36,083 (2018) for use of their arena and other facilities.

Tay Valley and Drummond/North Elmsley provide an annual lump sum to Lanark Highlands for lower rates at the Lanark & District Community Centre arena. In 2019 and 2020 the amount of the lump sum was \$4,200 from Tay Valley. In 2018 (the most recent year for which there is data), the amount from Drummond/North Elmsley was \$4,060.

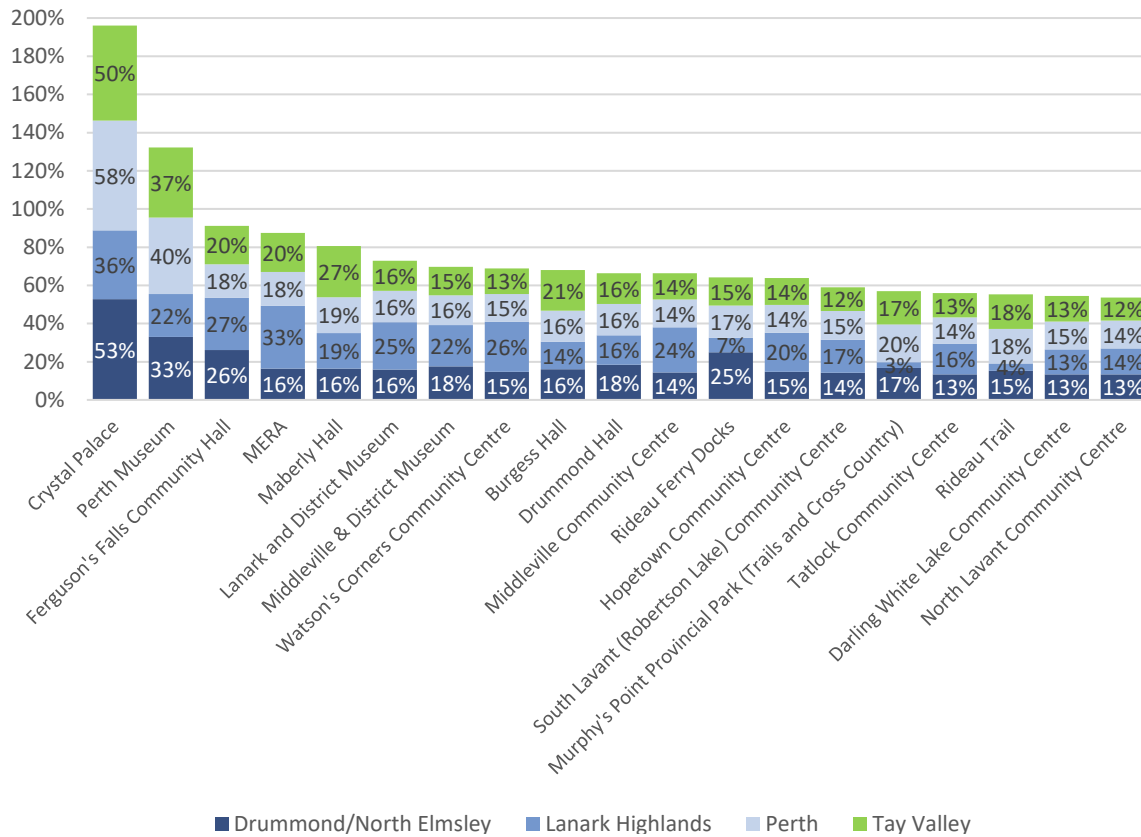
The community survey reveals that the facilities subject to cost sharing agreements are well used by the municipalities that party to that agreement. A majority of Perth, Tay Valley, and Drummond/North Elmsley respondents reported using the Perth and District Community Centre and the Perth and District Indoor Pool, while 35%-43% reported using Conlon Farm. Usage of those facilities by Lanark Highlands residents, while still significant, was lower than that of the municipalities that are party to the agreement. Similarly, Drummond/North Elmsley residents were more likely to use the Lanark and District Community Centre arena than residents of Perth or Tay Valley, and more likely to use arenas in Smiths Falls than residents of Perth, Tay Valley, or Lanark Highlands. These results indicate that the agreements have been largely successful in making these facilities accessible across municipal boundaries.

Exhibit 41: Use of Cost Shared Facilities by Municipality



All other recreation facilities are operated and funded by the individual municipalities. The potential exists to expand the existing cost sharing agreement beyond the three facilities in Perth to include other recreational assets, such as the Lanark and District Community Centre arena and outdoor recreational assets such as trails. There are a number of facilities with cross-municipal use, based on the total number of responses received to questions on each facility. These include the Crystal Palace and the Perth Museum, a number community halls in Drummond/North Elmsley, Tay Valley, and Lanark Highlands, as well as Murphy’s Point Provincial Park, and the Rideau Trail. More widely, a mechanism should be put into place to trigger discussion on cost sharing for other recreation assets over the Master Plan period.

Exhibit 42: Facilities with the Most Cross-Municipal Use



Recommendation(s): Collaboration & Cost Sharing

Ongoing

89. Cost sharing for the Perth and District Community Centre, Perth and District Indoor Pool, and Conlon Farm represents an example of good practice in inter-municipal co-operation and should be continued for the duration of the agreement. Similarly, cost-sharing by Drummond/North Elmsley for the use by its residents of Smiths Falls facilities also represents good practice and should be maintained in one form or another acceptable to each of the municipalities, with no direct bearing on the agreement with Perth and Drummond/North Elmsley.

90. The four municipalities should consider the possibility of shared purchasing of goods and service where possible, a common practice for achieving savings in procurement. However, recognizing the wide geographic distribution of the population, the potential for savings may be limited.

New Multi-Use Facility

91. Consider an alternative to geographic weighted assessment, at the appropriate time. Proximity to facilities is an indirect measure that is subject to changes over time as development occurs, as lifestyle choices and practices change, and as the supply of competing facilities (or their quality or affordability) changes, and as the new regional facility in Perth expands its trade area. The current model may ultimately be a practical solution. What is required when a new facility is planned is to revisit, refresh, and possibly replace the basis for cost-sharing.

92. The options recommended for consideration as a basis of a revised cost-sharing agreement (listed in order of equitable distribution of costs) are as follows:

- a) **Actual use data** – This is the most direct method of cost-sharing that fully accounts for the benefit that is received by residents of each municipality. However, usage changes each year which can be a challenge in terms of predicting costs to each municipality over a multi-year period, and rigorous data collection on use by residents by municipality becomes all the more important.
- b) **Population** – This is the next best proxy for use. It is less precise than usage data, but more predictable.
- c) **Geographic modelling** – In conjunction with weighted assessment, this is the basis for the current agreement. For the reasons discussed in Recommendation 89, geography is less indicative of use than options a) and b).

In all cases, an element of weighted assessment is appropriate in a blended approach.

- 93. It is recommended that the proposed multi-use facility be considered for capital and/or operating cost sharing between the municipalities subject to detailed consideration of the potential opportunities for programming and use which directly benefit the residents of Tay Valley, Drummond/North Elmsley, and Lanark Highlands. Lanark Highlands' contribution would reflect the presence of the Lanark and District Community Centre.**
- 94. As part of cost apportionment for a new facility, the municipalities should also consider the costs associated with decommissioning older assets that fall under cost-sharing agreements. The costs of decommissioning regional facilities that may be repurposed for local uses would fall to the municipality owning those assets.**

Other New Regional Facilities

- 95. It is recommended that the municipalities endorse the principle of consideration of cost sharing as best practice for major new recreational infrastructure (both indoor and outdoor) serving the four communities on a case by case basis. This principle requires each municipality to consider, and report to the respective Councils as appropriate, the pros and cons of collaboration in planning, delivery and operation of future regional facilities and services. Examples of facilities that could be covered include a major new trail or park where there is potential for significant use across municipal boundaries.**
- 96. It is recommended that the municipalities utilize the joint working group (Recommendation 95) to determine new assets (such as new municipally maintained trails and parks) which are most suitable for a level of cost sharing. In considering this, the municipalities should have regard to the expected usage of the facility by residents of the other municipalities. It is recommended that cost-sharing the operations of any facility should be on the basis of facility specific agreements and the expectation of measurable benefits to each municipality (such as expected usage), without creating an undue burden.**

8 Implementation Framework

The Master Plan is based on a 10-year planning horizon. Some recommendations are expected to extend well beyond this timeframe – in particular, those involving capital planning, the timing for which can only be estimated based on further assessment of funding sources.

On the other hand, a number of the recommendations regarding programs and services represent actions that once initiated, are expected to remain in place over the full life of this Master Plan and beyond.

This plan is designed to guide the four Councils and the municipal decision-makers in addressing priorities for planning and investment in recreation. However, recommendations related to the development of new facilities and repurposing of existing ones require detailed consideration of how these required changes will come about – that means further public consultation, design and concept planning, as well as an assessment of the technical feasibility of repurposing. The implementation of these recommendations is contingent on fundability.

Staff and Councils will need to further evaluate and investigate the feasibility of implementing individual recommendations/actions on an annual basis as part of the municipal planning and budgetary process.

8.1 Protocols for Reviewing, Monitoring and Updating the Master Plan

Staff support and partnerships will be critical to successfully implement the recommendations identified within this Master Plan, there also needs to be a commitment by senior management and administrative oversight for effective implementation. Recognizing the long-term scope (10-year period) of this Master Plan, this document and its recommendations should be subject to internal departmental reviews every two years to determine and re-adjust, as necessary, the timing of recommendations in light of unforeseen shifts in the municipal planning environment.

Recommendations: Internal Master Plan Review & Monitoring

97. **Develop an inter-municipal working group comprising senior management from relevant municipal departments to regularly review (recommended every 2 years) and evaluate the progress of the recommendations included in the Master Plan.**

8.2 Recommended Phasing Plan

The following identifies approximate timelines for the recommendations contained within this Master Plan. Recommendations related to general maintenance, program, service and policy-based enhancements as well as performance monitoring can be expected to occur on an ongoing basis and/or over time based on municipal capacity and resources, as identified within the following framework.

No.	Recommendations	Timing		
		Years 1-2	Years 3-5	Years 6+
Indoor Facilities				
1.	To further promote health the following considerations shall be made: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installing bicycle racks at all indoor facilities. • Where food is served (e.g., vending machines, canteens), consideration shall be made for the provision of healthy and safe food options. • When designing new facilities or renovating existing facilities, consideration shall be made for the inclusion of an inspected kitchen, allowing for food skills education and community-building food preparation activities. 			
Arenas				
2.	Continue planning for the rehabilitation of the Lanark & District Community Centre over the course of the Plan period for continued use by the community.			
3.	Invest in essential upgrades and maintenance for the Perth & District Community Centre.			
4.	Continue planning (building on the 2019 Perth Multi-Use Facility Design Study) for a new multi-use recreation facility in Perth in order to establish the size and program, confirm the location, and to initiate a funding strategy. This facility will ultimately replace the ice at the existing Perth & District Community Centre arena.			
5.	Through the feasibility and design process for a centralized multi-use multi-sport recreation centre (as per Recommendation 4), develop a new full-size ice pad to replace the Perth & District Community Centre arena. The facility could be designed and sited with the ability to accommodate a second ice pad as an addition (twin pad facility) in the future, as required.			
6.	With the development of a new multi-use recreational facility, decommission the existing ice surface (including removal of the ice plant) at Perth & District Community Centre and evaluate the feasibility and cost-benefits (Feasibility Study) of repurposing the existing facility for other indoor recreation uses.			
7.	Continue to monitor the demand for ice on an annual basis to determine when a third ice pad in all four municipalities will be required. Complete the software upgrades at the Lanark & District Community Centre to enable the monitoring of utilization.			
Indoor Pool				
8.	Invest in essential upgrades and maintenance for the Perth & District Indoor Pool.			

No.	Recommendations	Timing		
		Years 1-2	Years 3-5	Years 6+
9.	Continue planning (building on the Design Study) for a new multi-use recreation facility in Perth in order to establish the size and program, confirm the location, and to initiate a funding strategy. This facility will ultimately replace the pool at the existing Perth & District Indoor Pool.			
10.	Through the feasibility and design process for a centralized multi-use multi-sport recreation centre (as per Recommendation 9), develop a new pool to replace the Perth & District Indoor Pool. The facility could be designed with the ability to accommodate additional tanks to support the needs of different populations such as seniors.			
11.	With the development of a new multi-use recreational facility, decommission the existing Perth & District Indoor Pool and. As the building is the property of the UCDSB, any repurposing of the existing facility for other indoor recreation uses would be the responsibility of the Board at their discretion.			
12.	In the long term, continue to monitor the demand for aquatics on an annual basis to determine if and when a second pool will be required for all four municipalities.			
Community Halls				
13.	Conduct Building Condition Assessments for community halls that have not yet had one. Develop maintenance plans based on the outcomes of the BCAs.			
14.	Maintain the existing community halls and other community rental spaces in good condition, undertaking general improvements as per the requirements of the Building Condition Assessments and through asset management planning.			
15.	Begin the process of repairing the flooring at Ferguson’s Falls Community Hall in Drummond/North Elmsley.			
16.	Expand promotion of the community halls as viable and affordable locations for event and programming rentals.			
17.	Assess the potential for additional revenue opportunities through enhanced programming of the spaces (i.e. art, music, and craft classes, etc.) that are suitable for such locations.			
18.	Collaborate with volunteers and community organizations to collect utilization data from community halls in Lanark Highlands.			
Gymnasiums				
19.	As part of the business planning exercise for a new multi-use recreation facility, seek to ensure the inclusion of a full-size gymnasium as, indicated in the design study, to accommodate a variety of program and rental opportunities.			

No.	Recommendations	Timing		
		Years 1-2	Years 3-5	Years 6+
20.	Continue to maintain agreements for use of school facilities where in place, explore establishing agreements at Drummond Central PS and North Elmsley PS.			
	Museums			
21.	Work with stakeholders to explore options for additional space, either at the museum sites or offsite storage suitable for preserving artifacts that are not currently being exhibited. If an offsite location is chosen, consider collaboration between the museums on a single facility to mitigate costs.			
	Crystal Palace			
22.	Undertake maintenance as indicated by the Asset Management Plan.			
23.	Commence planning and consulting with Council on plans for rehabilitation of the facility. As major repairs will be required by 2023, any modifications or improvements will need to be incorporated into the planning process quickly to avoid duplicative work that increases capital costs.			
	Outdoor Facilities			
24.	To further promote health, consideration shall be made for providing sufficient shade structures (e.g., trees, built structures), seating, bicycle parking, public bathrooms, and a source of free potable water at all outdoor facilities. Providing information to the public on where to find free potable water can help increase use. Accessibility and utility for youth, families, and adults of all ages and abilities shall be considered to appeal to people at every stage of the lifespan.			
	Ball Diamonds			
25.	Address the maintenance issues raised by stakeholders and the community to keep ball diamonds in good condition for continued use by the community, in particular drainage and water concerns at Conlon Farm. Asset Management Plans in all municipalities should be updated to include ball diamonds and maintenance should be performed on a regular basis to ensure the diamonds are suitable for use.			
26.	Consult with baseball, softball and other stakeholder groups, through the development of an annual Recreation Forum (as per Recommendation 76), to gather feedback regarding actual registration numbers and ages, facility quality and performance, maintenance issues and projected usage. This would enable the municipalities to monitor and assess sports field utilization and capacity on an on-going and periodic basis, as a key input to facilities planning and points of investment.			

No.	Recommendations	Timing		
		Years 1-2	Years 3-5	Years 6+
27.	While overall supply is adequate, geographic distribution needs to be taken into account. Consider potential for a baseball diamond in Drummond/North Elmsley to serve the population further away from Perth (residents closer to Perth have full access to the Conlon Farm diamonds). Supply of diamonds in Lanark Highlands, Perth, and Tay Valley will be sufficient throughout the planning period.			
Soccer Pitches / Multi-Use Sports Fields				
28.	Continue to maintain the existing soccer fields in good condition for continued use by the community. Asset Management Plans in all municipalities should be updated to include fields and maintenance should be performed on a regular basis to ensure the fields are suitable for use.			
29.	Where not currently collected, require soccer and other field user groups provide registration numbers on an annual basis. The collection of this data will enable the Municipalities to monitor and assess sports field utilization and capacity more accurately on an on-going and periodic basis over the longer-term.			
30.	As Lanark Highlands does not currently have a dedicated sports field (including the school supply), consider developing a field at one of the vacant Township owned industrial parcels off Canning Street by the Clyde River in Lanark Highlands. Note that this is an environmentally protected area within a regulated flood plain.			
31.	Consider developing a new field in Drummond/North Elmsley to serve residents that without easy access to Conlon Farm.			
32.	In the long term, continue to monitor the demand for fields on an annual basis to determine when new fields will be required. There is unlikely to be a need for new fields in Tay Valley or Perth. Coordinate with the local rugby association on usage agreements for proposed new fields to potentially increase the effective supply.			
Tennis/Pickleball Courts				
33.	Develop an online booking system for the Penny Grand Tennis Court in Tay Valley, similar to what already exists for the courts at Conlon Farms, or incorporate it into that system.			
34.	Consider two new tennis court in Lanark Highlands by the end of the planning period (one to replace the non-operational Lanark Village Tennis Court and one to accommodate growth) in appropriately high and dry areas. One of the courts should be developed outside of Lanark Village to achieve greater geographic equity.			
35.	Consider planning for the development of tennis courts in Drummond/North Elmsley in the long term for local use.			
36.	In the long term, monitor the demand for courts on an annual basis to determine when new courts will be required.			

No.	Recommendations	Timing		
		Years 1-2	Years 3-5	Years 6+
Parks & Playgrounds				
37.	Adopt a Parkland Classification System, per this Plan, as the planning policy direction, organizing hierarchy and approach for acquiring, designing, developing and programming parkland in the future. Currently this is primarily relevant to Perth as the majority of outdoor space in Tay Valley, Drummond/North Elmsley, and Lanark Highlands is not in the form of municipal parks, but this classification system can be applied to the existing parks in Tay Valley and Lanark Highlands, and for park planning moving forward. Incorporate the classification system into Official Plans at the next comprehensive review or through an amendment.			
38.	Develop Parkland Dedication and Cash-in-Lieu of Parkland Dedication By-laws to guide the future acquisition of new parkland, as well as the design and development of existing park facilities. These By-laws should fully outline the circumstances where conveyance of land will not be accepted and where cash-in-lieu of parkland will be considered, including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where land is insufficient in size or configuration (e.g. no opportunity for land assembly to create new parks); • Where there is no land that is either usable or functional on the site for parkland or recreational purposes; and/or • Where the area being developed or redeveloped is already well served by parkland. 			
39.	Maximize the supply of available parkland by utilizing a variety of acquisition strategies. This may include parkland dedication by development, donation of land, accessing grants, land trusts, conservation easements, land exchange, partnership agreements and/or direct purchase.			
40.	Pursue the acquisition of natural areas, particularly land adjacent to the Tay River, through the development process and other means of securement to provide opportunities for enhanced conservation, compatible public access and linkages to parks, trails, open spaces and water.			
41.	Ensure that new parks are designed with the user's comfort, safety and accessibility in mind, through use of CPTED (or similar) principles as well as adhering to AODA Design Standards.			
42.	When designing new parks, consider the potential operational impacts and assess the future resource implications of each aspect / amenity.			

No.	Recommendations	Timing		
		Years 1-2	Years 3-5	Years 6+
43.	Encourage and facilitate the community's participation in park design, development and renewal projects by obtaining public input during the planning and design process, fostering partnerships and collaboration in park development/renewal, and promoting awareness of park projects and initiatives through effective public communications.			
44.	Creation of community gardens shall also be considered in local parks to encourage increased physical activity, healthy eating, knowledge of the food system, increased mental well-being, and social connections. Ensuring parks and playgrounds are attractive for youth, families, and adults of all ages and abilities is important for drawing residents to facilities throughout their entire lifespan.			
45.	Consider municipally owned parcels for new parkland. A potential site to consider for a new park is the parcel south of North Street, west of Willis Street in Lanark Highlands.			
46.	Continue finalizing work on the "John Millar" Park in Tay Valley.			
47.	Continue with plans to develop the "Solar Farm Trail" park in Tay Valley following land acquisition. This may be the ideal site for a dog park, an amenity that could see significant cross-municipal use.			
48.	Within the Town of Perth, maintain the existing parkland provision standard of 2.5 hectares (minimum) per 1,000 residents over the course of the Plan period. Consideration should be had to include a suitable mix of both active and passive lands. Update the Perth's Official Plan to include policies that make clear the intentions of the Town with respect to achievement of all parkland-related service levels as a basis for the development approval process.			
49.	Perth to target the acquisition of 1.91 hectares of parkland by the year 2030, to address growth related needs, where warranted, with a priority for larger Neighbourhood or Community Parks. Consider new park development using Town owned sites such as the large Darou Farm site in the south end of Perth. However, the impacts of proximity of the site to the landfill would need to be evaluated.			
50.	Maintain existing outdoor recreation spaces for the benefit of the community.			
51.	Highlight and promote the potential opportunities for recreational activities on Crown Land within the Municipalities, such as hunting, fishing, ATV use, and snowmobiling.			
52.	Adopt a service-level target of 1 playground location accessible within an 800m walking distance of residential dwellings in new residential development areas in Perth, to ensure convenient access for residents and, in particular, households with children.			

No.	Recommendations	Timing		
		Years 1-2	Years 3-5	Years 6+
53.	Assess the feasibility of incorporating a new playground into the proposed multi-use facility.			
54.	Assess the feasibility of developing a new playground in or near Wayside in Drummond/North Elmsley, an area with a young and fast growing population.			
55.	Consider incorporating playground/play structures in to River Park and other municipally owned green space in Lanark Highlands (ie: Community Halls etc.)			
56.	Develop additional playgrounds on newly acquired parkland where appropriate, and based on the Parkland Classification System and recommended standards of this Master Plan.			
57.	Incorporate playgrounds into municipal Asset Management Plans. Continue to address current standards for safety and accessibility of play structures through on-going renewal / replacement when determined to be in poor condition (based on asset management planning).			
58.	Review and consider trends and innovations in playground design and development, with a potential for alternatives to traditional playground structures (i.e. naturalized playgrounds, etc.). This may help to reduce maintenance requirements.			
Skateboard Park				
59.	Continue to maintain the existing skateboard park at the Conlon Farm in good condition for use by the public over the Plan period.			
60.	Monitor the condition of the metal ramps as part of the asset management process and consider the feasibility of replacing them with permanent concrete ramps through on-going renewal / replacement when determined to be in poor condition.			
Outdoor Rinks				
61.	Continue to support local community organizations in the maintenance and operation of outdoor ice-skating rinks. Identify potential municipally owned sites if community organizations seek to develop any new rinks. As Drummond/North Elmsley currently has no indoor or outdoor ice, a potential candidate site is the municipally owned parcel southwest of Station Road and Stone Road near Port Elmsley.			
Splash Pads				

No.	Recommendations	Timing		
		Years 1-2	Years 3-5	Years 6+
62.	While demand projections do not support additional splash pads, geographic and transportation hurdles to accessing the existing facility indicates there may be support for private development of new splash pads. Provide logistical and promotional support for community fundraising efforts towards this goal. A possible candidate for a new splash pad in Lanark Highlands is the Township owned parcel south of North Street, west of Willis.			
Basketball Courts				
63.	Continue to maintain the existing basketball courts in good condition for continued use by the community. Asset Management Plans in all municipalities should include courts and maintenance should be performed on a regular basis to ensure the fields are suitable for use.			
64.	Overall supply of basketball courts is adequate. However, based on support from the community survey placement of nets or a court at Ferguson's Falls Community Hall should be considered.			
Boat Launches, Swimming Areas, Water Access Points, and Beaches				
65.	Maintain the existing marinas, docks and beaches in good condition for continued use by the community. General maintenance and operational improvements should be assessed through an expanded Asset Management Planning exercise.			
66.	Explore opportunities for improved / additional water access points either through improvement to municipally owned lands (i.e. municipal road allowances) or through partnerships with community organizations (i.e. marina operators, etc.).			
67.	Deleted			
Trails				
68.	Over the long term (expected to be beyond the life of the plan), work with stakeholders, Lanark County, landowners, and to improve connections between the Rideau Trail and the Lanark Link of the Trans Canada Trail, linking together with the Trillium Trail to form a network including all four municipalities, and determine other important future connections within the local / broader trail network. This could potentially include extending the Tay River Pathway to connect to the other trails and running to downtown Perth.			

No.	Recommendations	Timing		
		Years 1-2	Years 3-5	Years 6+
69.	Study the potential for a waterfront trail by the Fall River, starting behind the Maberly Community Hall in Tay Valley. If demand warrants it, the unused public works garage could be repurposed for parking in the future.			
70.	Trails shall be considered as an important part of the Municipalities' active transportation network and be used to connect residents to critical amenities such as full-service food stores, health professionals, business districts, etc. To encourage greater use of local trails, consideration shall be made for the provision of more seating areas, public bathrooms, and lighting in priority areas.			
71.	Work with local stakeholders, trail groups and the community to establish and identify required improvements and barrier-free access opportunities, as well as additional locations for trail-related amenity development (e.g. bicycle racks, bike repair stations, parking, signage, etc.).			
72.	Develop policies in the municipalities' Official Plans to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require the dedication of land for pedestrian and bicycle pathways as a condition of the subdivision of land, as provided for under the Planning Act (s. 51(25)(b)); and Require the identification and provision of walkways and other means of pedestrian access, accessibility supports as well as bicycle parking facilities and other sustainable design elements on municipal streets, as may be required for site plan approvals and developments in accordance with the Planning Act (s. 41(4) #2(e), s. 41(7)(a)(4)). 			
73.	Where applicable, implement the recommendations of the Cycling Study component of the Lanark County Transportation Master Plan and consider the development of municipal active transportation plans.			
Service Delivery & Effective Partnerships				
74.	Continue to maintain a Hybrid Direct Service Delivery Model / Community Development Model for the municipal delivery of parks, recreation and culture. Under this model, certain core programs are organized and delivered by municipal staff, while others are provided by volunteer and agency groups that have historically serviced the recreation programming needs of the local community, and the municipalities support these initiatives through the provision of access to facilities for activities.			
75.	Explore partnership opportunities to enhance service levels and leverage public funds (e.g. facility naming / sponsorship, operation of spaces, program delivery, etc.).			

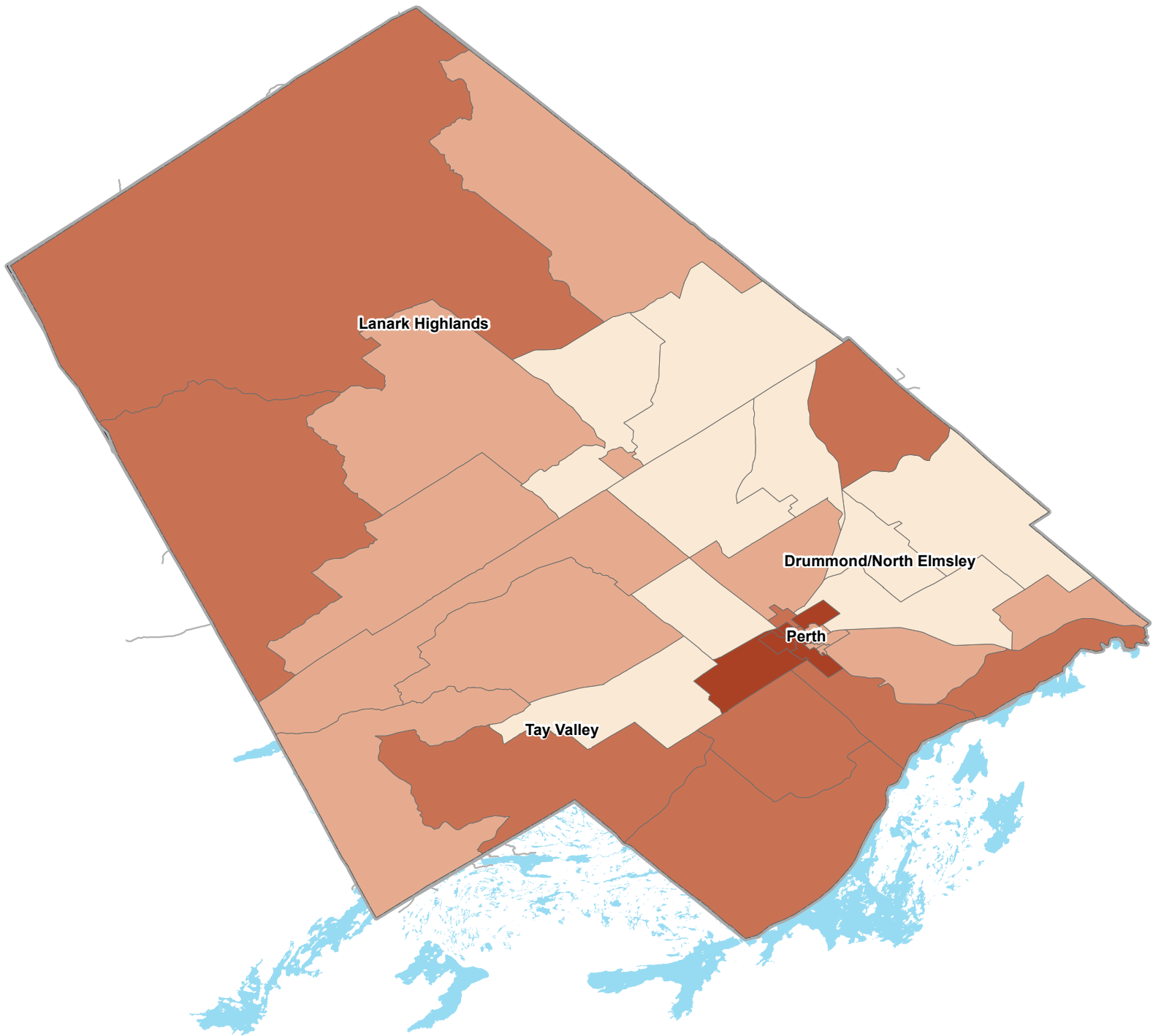
No.	Recommendations	Timing		
		Years 1-2	Years 3-5	Years 6+
76.	Continue partnership with UCDSB for recreation facility costs and engage them in discussions about sharing of capital and operating costs for future recreation facilities.			
	Programming			
77.	Expand the suite of non-traditional programs offered/provided by the municipalities to enhance the utilization of existing infrastructure and natural assets (e.g. arts and craft programs at community halls, trails activities, ATV, snowmobiling, mentorship programming for hunting/fishing, etc.).			
78.	Host a collaborative Recreation Forum with local organizations on recreation program delivery to discuss new program opportunities, and how groups and the municipalities could help facilitate them through resource-sharing and facility improvements.			
79.	Explore ways to strengthen the existing programming and events offered through new and/or expanded partnerships (e.g. Library, County, sports groups, Conservation Authorities, other agencies).			
80.	Develop a methodology to track, on an annual basis, program registrations and assess the rate of take-up for individual programs offered by the municipalities. Continuous tracking will help in decision-making related to the complement of programs that should be offered.			
	Improving Participation			
81.	Through the development of a common Parks and Recreation page, develop a comprehensive 'Recreation Guide' and recreation resource that includes a community calendar of events and provides details on all programs offered (municipal / non-municipal) in Tay Valley, Drummond/North Elmsley, Perth, and Lanark Highlands including the contact information of organizers for programs that are not directly delivered by the Municipalities. This could be provided on an annual / semi-annual basis in print form as well for distribution to residents. The website could also serve as a common source of recruitment of volunteers.			
82.	Undertake regular resident surveys to assess resident/user needs and required improvements to the recreation service delivery model. Progressively address methods to improve the delivery of services over time.			
	Special Events			
83.	Develop and implement key resources (policies, forms, toolkits, etc.) to support enhanced community capacity for event planning and delivery.			

No.	Recommendations	Timing		
		Years 1-2	Years 3-5	Years 6+
84.	As part of the development of a common Parks and Recreation website (Recommendation 79), develop a common events calendar to spread awareness of events taking place in each of the four municipalities to increase participation and further connections between each community.			
85.	Consider opportunities to hold events geared towards youth and seniors.			
86.	Provide support to new and existing festivals/community events.			
87.	To encourage a more health-promoting environment at special events, consideration shall be made for providing bicycle parking/valet, healthy food and beverage options, access to free potable water, seating, shade, and public bathrooms.			
Affordable Access & User Fees				
88.	Undertake a review of current user fees (User Fee Study) and pricing schedule as it relates to facility, sports field, and parks rentals. This review should also determine appropriate cost recovery ratios and rates for future programming opportunities and take into account the new operating costs related to a new multi-use centre. The review should also study the merits of non-residential user fees.			
Approach to Cost Sharing				
89.	Cost sharing for the Perth and District Community Centre, Perth and District Indoor Pool, and Conlon Farm represents an example of good practice in inter-municipal co-operation and should be continued for the duration of the agreement. Similarly, cost-sharing by Drummond/North Elmsley for the use by its residents of Smiths Falls facilities also represents good practice and should be maintained in one form or another acceptable to each of the municipalities, with no direct bearing on the agreement with Perth and Drummond/North Elmsley.			
90.	The four municipalities should consider the possibility of shared purchasing of goods and service where possible, a common practice for achieving savings in procurement. However, recognizing the wide geographic distribution of the population, the potential for savings may be limited.			

No.	Recommendations	Timing		
		Years 1-2	Years 3-5	Years 6+
91.	Consider an alternative to geographic weighted assessment, at the appropriate time. Proximity to facilities is an indirect measure that is subject to changes over time as development occurs, as lifestyle choices and practices change, and as the supply of competing facilities (or their quality or affordability) changes, and as the new regional facility in Perth expands its trade area. The current model may ultimately be a practical solution. What is required when a new facility is planned is to revisit, refresh, and possibly replace the basis for cost-sharing.			
92.	<p>The options recommended for consideration as a basis of a revised cost-sharing agreement (listed in order of equitable distribution of costs) are as follows:</p> <p>a) Actual use data – This is the most direct method of cost-sharing that fully accounts for the benefit that is received by residents of each municipality. However, usage changes each year which can be a challenge in terms of predicting costs to each municipality over a multi-year period, and rigorous data collection on use by residents by municipality becomes all the more important.</p> <p>b) Population – This is the next best proxy for use. It is less precise than usage data, but more predictable.</p> <p>c) Geographic modelling – In conjunction with weighted assessment, this is the basis for the current agreement. For the reasons discussed in Recommendation 89, geography is less indicative of use than options a) and b).</p> <p>In all cases, an element of weighted assessment is appropriate in a blended approach.</p>			
93.	It is recommended that the proposed multi-use facility be considered for capital and/or operating cost sharing between the municipalities subject to detailed consideration of the potential opportunities for programming and use which directly benefit the residents of Tay Valley, Drummond/North Elmsley, and Lanark Highlands. Lanark Highlands’ contribution would reflect the presence of the Lanark and District Community Centre.			
94.	As part of cost apportionment for a new facility, the municipalities should also consider the costs associated with decommissioning older assets that fall under cost-sharing agreements. The costs of decommissioning regional facilities that may be repurposed for local uses would fall to the municipality owning those assets.			

No.	Recommendations	Timing		
		Years 1-2	Years 3-5	Years 6+
95.	It is recommended that the municipalities endorse the principle of consideration of cost sharing as best practice for major new recreational infrastructure (both indoor and outdoor) serving the four communities on a case by case basis. This principle requires each municipality to consider, and report to the respective Councils as appropriate, the pros and cons of collaboration in planning, delivery and operation of future regional facilities and services. Examples of facilities that could be covered include a major new trail or park where there is potential for significant use across municipal boundaries.			
96.	It is recommended that the municipalities utilize the joint working group (Recommendation 95) to determine new assets (such as new municipally maintained trails and parks) which are most suitable for a level of cost sharing. In considering this, the municipalities should have regard to the expected usage of the facility by residents of the other municipalities. It is recommended that cost-sharing the operations of any facility should be on the basis of facility specific agreements and the expectation of measurable benefits to each municipality (such as expected usage), without creating an undue burden.			
	Internal Master Plan Review			
97.	Develop an inter-municipal working group comprising senior management from relevant municipal departments to regularly review (recommended every 2 years) and evaluate the progress of the recommendations included in the Master Plan.			

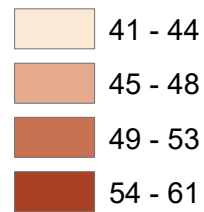
Appendix A: Community Profile Mapping



**Town of Perth,
Township of Drummond/North Elmsley,
Township of Lanark Highlands,
Tay Valley Township**

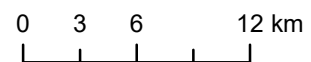
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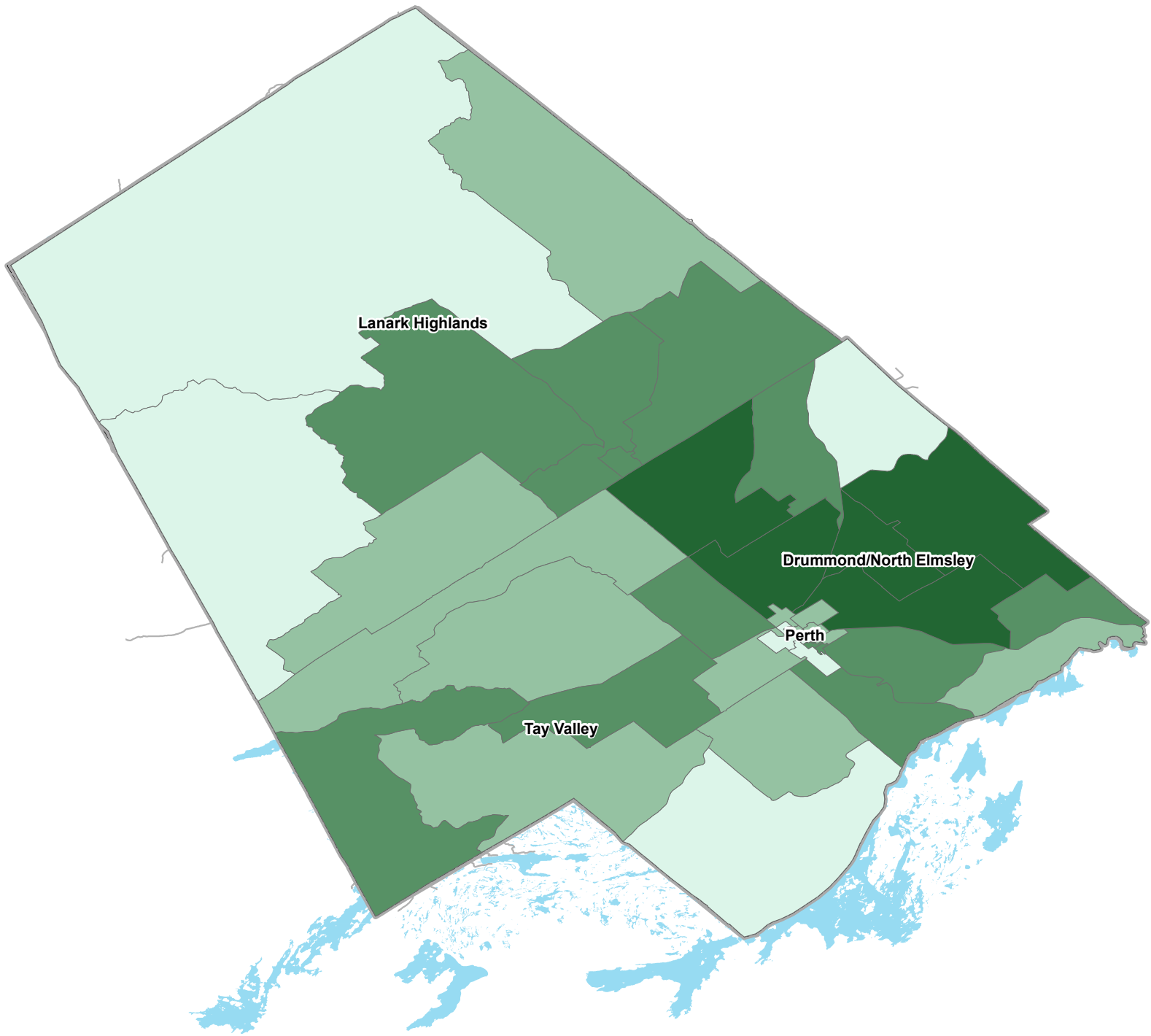
Average Age



Average Age, 2016

1 centimeter = 4 kilometers

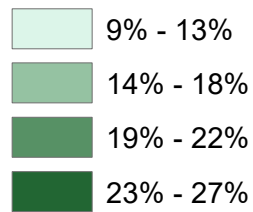




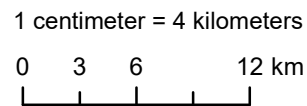
**Town of Perth,
Township of Drummond/North Elmsley,
Township of Lanark Highlands,
Tay Valley Township**

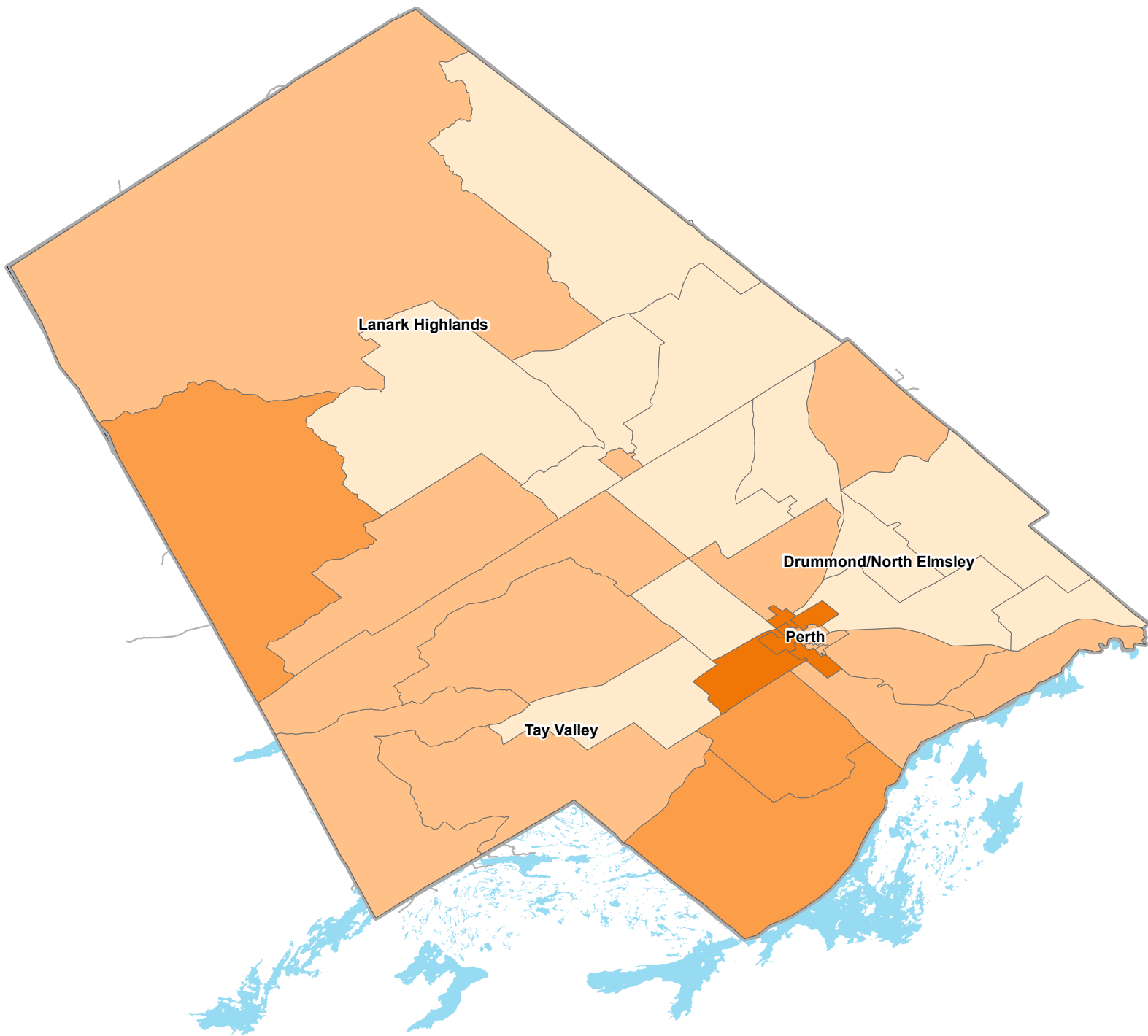
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Under 19, % total population, 2016



**Population Under 19
Percent total population, 2016**

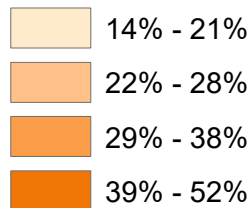




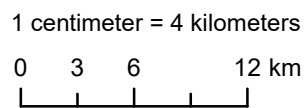
**Town of Perth,
Township of Drummond/North Elmsley,
Township of Lanark Highlands,
Tay Valley Township**

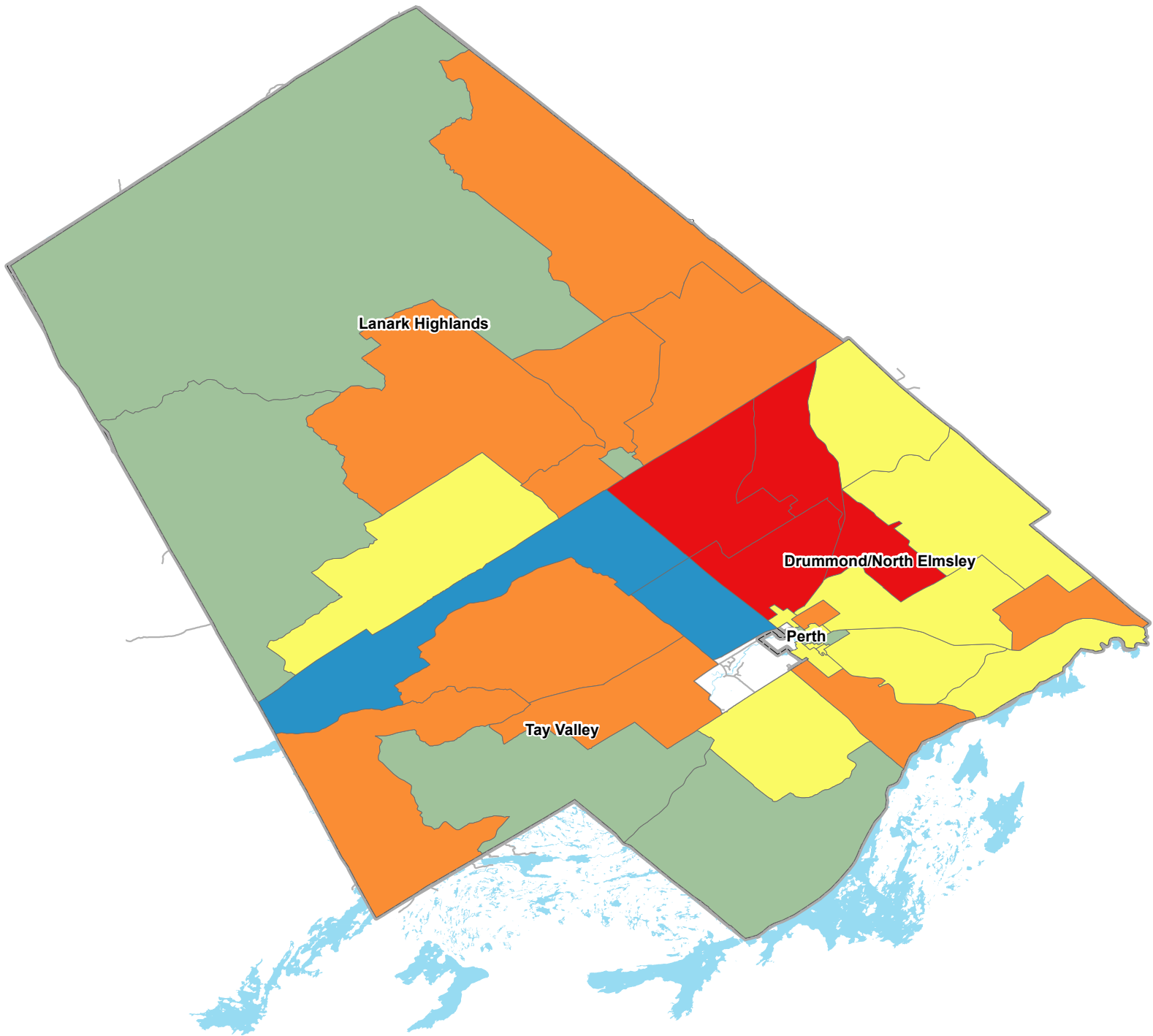
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Over 65, percent total populaiton, 2016



**Population 65 and Over
Percent total populaiton, 2016**





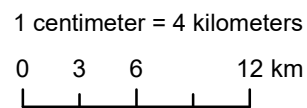
**Town of Perth,
Township of Drummond/North Elmsley,
Township of Lanark Highlands,
Tay Valley Township**

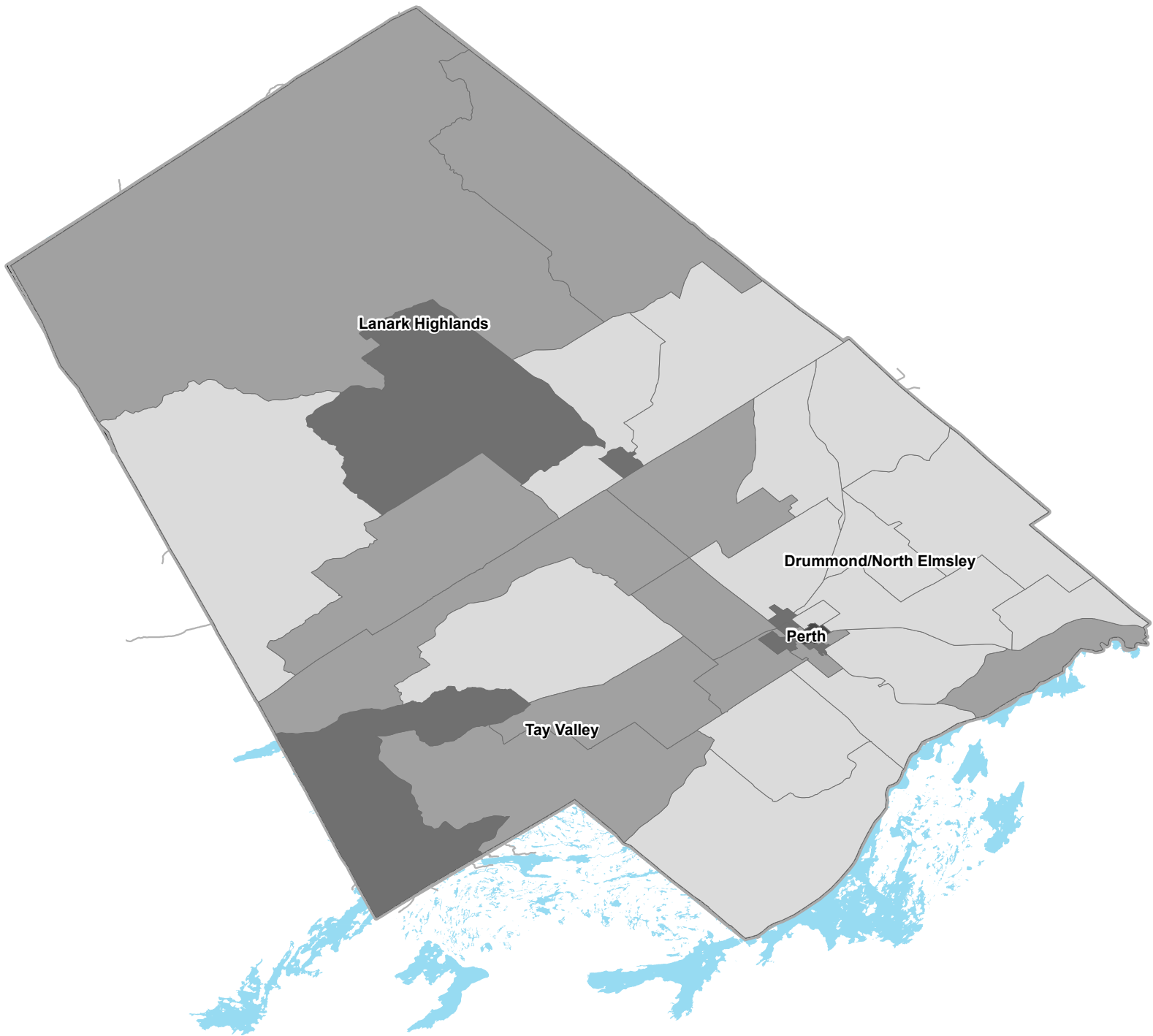
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Population Change 2006-16, percent

- 16% - -11%
- 10% - -3%
- 2% - 5%
- 6% - 16%
- 17% - 41%
- No Data, new DA since 2016

**Population change
Percent change 2006-2016**

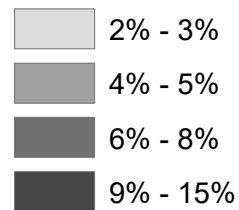




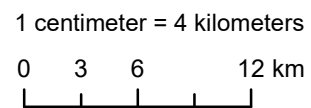
**Town of Perth,
Township of Drummond/North Elmsley,
Township of Lanark Highlands,
Tay Valley Township**

Legend



LICO_AT, percent, 2016



**Low Income Cut-off, After Tax
Percent, 2016**



Appendix B: Asset Inventory Sheets

Facility Name:	Perth & District Community Centre (Arena) 
Facility Type:	Arena
Address:	2 Beckwith Street E
Map:	
Municipality:	Perth
Size:	13,650 ft ² (GIS-26,882ft ²)
User Groups (not exhaustive):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Perth Blue Wings Junior Hockey Club, ▪ Perth Lanark Minor Hockey, ▪ Perth Girls Hockey Association and the ▪ Perth Figure Skating Club.
Types of Events	In summer months arena slab used for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dances ▪ Concerts ▪ Trade Shows
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Single Ice pad: 185 by 85 ice surface ▪ Seating capacity for 340 people ▪ Community room – may be used by the Junior B Team

Condition & Observations:



A site visit in October of 2019 by Eastern Engineering was conducted to provide an assessment as to the structural integrity and architectural components of the facility. The roof was found to be in fair condition, however it was indicated that the upper roof will require a galvalume paint coating in 5 years, landscaping will need to be done to protect the roof from organic materials, and the access ladder will need to be replaced to comply with Ministry of Labour standards. The second floor wood framed construction would not be permitted under the classification of a 2 storey facility, as a result it's recommended that the wood framed elements be replaced with non-combustible framing. The main floor structure is experiencing minor cracks in the block wall along the mortar joints and rusting on the condenser structural steel frame.

The report found deficiencies with regard to the Ontario Building Code and Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act that would require approximately \$1.5 million of upgrades to remedy (if the building were classified as a 2 storey building), including installing an elevator or barrier free lifts, upgraded fire resistance ratings, upgraded exit and emergency lightings, upgraded and re-routed path of exiting, and barrier free upgrades to the washrooms and changerooms. The OBC and AODA do not require mandatory remediation however the report states that these upgrades "represent an integral part of the building's ongoing ability to serve the community."

The conclusion of the report is that while the building is structurally sound, it would not be feasible to maintain the facility if the architectural upgrades discussed above are required.

A report in November of 2019 by Morris Engineering Ltd. Reviewed the mechanical and electrical systems of the facility. The most significant recommendations from the report included installing a sprinkler system (estimated to cost \$175,000), replacing all plumbing fixtures (\$50,000), installing a heat rejection system for melting the snow from ice-resurfacing (\$120,000), replacing the ice plant compressors and motors (\$100,000), replacing the fire alarm system (\$50,000), retrofitting with new LED light fixtures (\$50,000).

Element	Year Built	Replacement Year	Replacement Value
Structure	1964	2030	\$4,361,790
Ice Surface Floor	1979	2030	\$1,232,701
Heat Exchanger	2018	2030	\$312,347
Roof	1980	2030	\$867,120
Renovation	2010	2030	\$1,508,777
Addition	1999	2030	\$1,167,757
Other	N/A	2030	\$474,472
Total			\$9,899,138

<p>Facility Name:</p>	<p>Perth & District Indoor Pool</p> 
<p>Facility Type:</p>	<p>Indoor Pool</p>
<p>Address:</p>	<p>3 Sunset Blvd</p>
<p>Map:</p>	
<p>Municipality:</p>	<p>Perth</p>
<p>Size:</p>	<p>Indoor Pool Multi-purpose room: 1394 ft² Indoor pool Deck: 1500 ft² Indoor Pool Gym (not included 3200 ft²)</p>
<p>User Groups (not exhaustive):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Swimming lessons, ▪ Aquafit and therapeutic classes, ▪ Public / Family / Lane swim times ▪ Masters Swim Club ▪ Perth Stingrays Aquatic Club ▪ 50+ Fitness
<p>Amenities:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 25 metre swimming pool with deep and shallow ends, diving board, slide, and assorted water toys ▪ seating area on the deck for parents and friends to watch lessons or other activities ▪ dry sauna on deck ▪ large multi-purpose room for various activities ▪ full changing rooms with showers and lockers ▪ lifeguards on duty at all times



Condition & Observations:



A site visit in October of 2019 by Eastern Engineering was conducted to provide an assessment as to the structural integrity and architectural components of the facility. The modified bitumen roofing of the entire building was in fair to poor condition and will need to be replaced within 5 years, which is estimated to cost (combined with other repairs) \$370,000. Recommended repairs to the main floor structure include removing and painting rusted lintels, replacing windows with a thermally broken frame, investigating the severity of rusting of the structural steel supporting the pool enclosure, and repairing the split face block. These measures would cost an estimated \$150,000. \$50,000 of architectural upgrades were recommended to upgrade exits and emergency lighting.

The report concluded that the building has approached its useful lifespan, and it is estimated that the facility can only be used on a regular basis for 10-15 more years, after which it will no longer be feasible to maintain the building. It is anticipated that upgrades necessary to function after that would exceed the cost of a new facility of equal size and use.

A report in November of 2019 by Morris Engineering Ltd. Reviewed the mechanical and electrical systems of the facility. The most significant recommendations from the report included installing a sprinkler system (estimated to cost \$125,000), replacing existing plumbing fixtures (\$30,000), replacing the HVAC unit for the gymnasium (\$60,000), replacing the pool change room HVAC and duct cleaning (\$26,000), retrofitting with new LED light fixtures (\$40,000), and replacing the existing fire alarm system (\$35,000).

Element	Year Built	Replacement Year	Replacement Value
Structure	1970	2030	\$3,596,314
Renovations	1979	2030	\$662,493
Additions	2018	2030	\$583,517
New Roof	1987	2030	\$275,204
New Liner	2009	2030	\$186,993
Boiler	2018	2030	\$136,852
Other	N/A	2030	\$350,364
Total			\$5,791,738



Facility Name:	<p>Crystal Palace</p> 
Facility Type:	<p>Event Venue</p>
Address:	<p>28 Drummond Street East</p>
Map:	
Municipality:	<p>Perth</p>
Size:	<p>9,228ft²</p>
User Groups (not exhaustive):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rotary Club of Perth
Types of Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weddings ▪ Farmer's Market ▪ Wide variety of events
Amenities:	
Condition & Observations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Three-season glass enclosure ▪ \$1.6 M replacement value ▪ metal structure expands and contracts with seasonal changes in temperature, causing some amount of wear and tear. The windows are fogging up and there is some amount of leakage occurring. ▪ Entire metal building frame to be scraped and painted


<p>Facility Name:</p>	<p>Perth Museum</p> 
<p>Facility Type:</p>	<p>Museum</p>
<p>Address:</p>	<p>11 Gore Street East</p>
<p>Map:</p>	
<p>Municipality:</p>	<p>Perth</p>
<p>Size:</p>	<p>4,457ft²</p>
<p>User Groups (not exhaustive):</p>	
<p>Amenities:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Victorian garden and courtyard with bake oven and herb garden
<p>Condition & Observations:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Constructed from local sandstone ▪ National historic site

Facility Name:	<p>Ferguson's Falls Community Hall</p> 
Facility Type:	<p>Hall</p>
Address:	<p>Ferguson Falls Road</p>
Map:	
Municipality:	<p>Drummond/North Elmsley</p>
Size:	<p>2,193ft²</p>
User Groups (not exhaustive):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ferguson's Falls Community Hall Association ▪ North Lanark Community Health Centre- Exercise class ▪ Lanark County Beekeepers Association ▪ Local Neighbourhood ▪ National Farmers Union
Types of Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meetings ▪ Fitness
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Seating capacity: 137 ▪ Kitchen facilities ▪ Banquet hall ▪ Stage
Condition & Observations:	<p>Issues with respect to the support beams for the flooring in the main hall. No updated structural report has been undertaken since 2000. The facility was built in 1923 and a kitchen addition was built in 2005. There has been limited investment since then.</p>

Desired Repairs to Ferguson's Falls Hall, reported from Ferguson's Falls Community Hall Site Meeting on Oct. 12, 2017:



- Replace damaged thermal pane in lower sash of window on south side
- Flash and make weather tight all windows and sills on south side of building
- Supply and install steel cladding on the south side exterior wall of building. Steel to match existing cladding colour and style
- Above side door — disconnect roof eaves trough from down spout at door - rechannel water to run to south side of building to storm drain
- Leave eaves trough connection to the down spout on small over hanging roof above side entrance
- Raise exterior grade at rear of rear building to create positive drainage away from structure - Repair threshold on front door where concrete has cracked
- Prepare and paint front door with a rust inhibiting paint **Front door is showing signs of rust and door bottom is cracking

Facility Name:	Drummond Hall 
Facility Type:	Community Hall and Municipal Garage
Address:	310 Port Elmsley Road,
Map:	
Municipality:	Drummond/North Elmsley
Size:	10,138ft ²
User Groups (not exhaustive):	Archives Lanark
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Seating capacity: 48 ▪ Kitchen ▪ Washrooms
Condition & Observations:	Drummond Hall was built in 1995 and is in fairly good condition.

Facility Name:	Burgess Hall
Facility Type:	Community Hall
Address:	4174 Narrow Lock Road
Map:	
Municipality:	Tay Valley
Size:	1,742ft ²
User Groups (not exhaustive):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Black Lake Property Owner’s Association ▪ Friends of the Tay Watershed ▪ Otty Lake Association
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capacity: 48 ▪ Kitchen ▪ Heating, Air Conditioning ▪ Washroom Facilities ▪ Municipal parking lot
Nearby Facilities/Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Burgess Ball Field
Condition & Observations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The hall was built in 1988. In 2018, the budget included \$7,500 for the replacement of the furnace system and the flooring was recently replaced. All other features are original. ▪ Attached to the Municipal Public Works Garage

Facility Name:	<p>Maberly Hall</p> 
Facility Type:	<p>Community Hall</p>
Address:	<p>180 Maberly Elphin Road</p>
Map:	
Municipality:	<p>Tay Valley</p>
Size:	<p>3,705ft²</p>
User Groups (<i>not exhaustive</i>):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local community choir ▪ Blue Skies Community Fiddle Orchestra
Types of Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concerts ▪ Dances ▪ Fairs ▪ Funerals
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kitchen ▪ Heating, Air Conditioning ▪ Washroom Facilities ▪ Stage

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Portable risers
Nearby Facilities/Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Penny Grand Tennis Court▪ Maberly Playground▪ Maberly Ballfield (Fair grounds)▪ Maberly Outdoor Ice Rink
Condition & Observations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Good acoustics for music▪ The hall was built in 1884 with the kitchen added in 1961/1962. In 2018 significant repairs were completed, including the replacement of exterior siding, roofing and insulation.



Facility Name:	Lanark & District Community Centre (Arena) 
Facility Type:	Arena
Address:	67 Princess Street
Map:	
Municipality:	Perth
Size:	26,195ft ²
User Groups (not exhaustive):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hockey leagues ▪ Schools
Types of Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Broomball and figure skating events ▪ Community events rentals ▪ Public skating,
Amenities:	Ice Surface (Available for off-season rentals), dressing rooms, lobby, canteen, spectator stands, upstairs hall and meeting rooms, basketball nets in parking lot
Condition & Observations:	Arena was closed due to fire, health and safety concerns- was in immediate need of repairs. Ice rink has reopened but upstairs hall and meeting rooms remain closed until further notice.


- New slab and boards (2013)
- New ice plant
- Added two girls change rooms
- Planned HVAC improvements
- Planned roof improvements (see below)



From Details for Lanark Highlands Arena Roof Replacement Tender, prepared by Keller Engineering on Aug. 13, 2019:



Main Roofing:

- To supply and install:
 - Wood blocking around the perimeter
 - 1.5" EPS insulation between the ribs
 - 1.5" Polyisocyanurate overlayment.
 - Fully adhered EPDM.
 - Entrance, Dressing Rooms and Rear Roofs
- To remove existing metal roofing
- To supply and install
 - ½" plywood over existing strapping.
 - 2 rows of high-temperature resistant ice-and-water shield at the eaves and valleys
 - Synthetic underlay on the remainder of the deck.
 - Drip edge and barge trim
 - 26ga metalvalleys.
 - 28ga prefinished galvanized metal roofing and ridge cap
 - Vented aluminum soffit and fascia on back roof, and zamboni room.
- To remove and replace all associated wall flashings



Facility Name:	Lanark and District Museum 
Facility Type:	Museum
Address:	80 George Street
Map:	
Municipality:	Lanark Highlands
Size:	322ft ²
User Groups (<i>not exhaustive</i>):	
Types of Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concerts ▪ Readings
Amenities:	
Condition & Observations:	


Facility Name:	Middleville & District Museum
Facility Type:	Museum
Address:	2130 Concession Road
Map:	
Municipality:	Lanark Highlands
Size:	7,358ft ²
User Groups (not exhaustive):	
Amenities:	
Nearby Facilities/Services	Middleville Community Centre
Condition & Observations:	



Facility Name:	Darling White Lake Community Centre 
Facility Type:	Community Centre
Address:	236 Cedar Cove Road
Map:	
Municipality:	Lanark Highlands
Size:	2,920ft ²
User Groups (<i>not exhaustive</i>):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Serves 400 permanent and seasonal families
Types of Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ local events and activities ▪ Charitable functions ▪ Yoga classes ▪ Garden clubs ▪ Dance clubs ▪ Book clubs ▪ Craft work
Amenities:	



Facility Name:	Hopetown Community Centre 
Facility Type:	Community Centre
Address:	5633 Hwy 511
Map:	
Municipality:	Lanark Highlands
Size:	1295ft ²
User Groups (<i>not exhaustive</i>):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local neighbourhood
Types of Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community events, activities and meetings
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sports Field ▪ Picnic area
Condition & Observations:	



Facility Name:	<p>Middleville Community Centre</p> 
Facility Type:	<p>Community Centre</p>
Address:	<p>4203 Wolf Grove Road</p>
Map:	
Municipality:	<p>Lanark Highlands</p>
Size:	<p>2,504ft²</p>
User Groups (not exhaustive):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local neighbourhood
Types of Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community events
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capacity: 94 ▪ Wheelchair accessible
Nearby Facilities/Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Middleville Museum
Condition & Observations:	



Facility Name:	North Lavant Community Centre 
Facility Type:	Community Centre
Address:	2082 Black Creek Road
Map:	
Municipality:	Lanark Highlands
Size:	
User Groups (<i>not exhaustive</i>):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lanark Library Book Hub
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capacity: 60 ▪ Wheelchair accessible
Condition & Observations:	

Facility Name:	South Lavant (Robertson Lake) Community Centre
Facility Type:	Community Hall
Address:	4101 South Lavant Road
Map:	
Municipality:	Lanark Highlands
Size:	
User Groups (<i>not exhaustive</i>):	
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Swimming area ▪ Playground ▪ Change room ▪ Washrooms ▪ Kitchen facility ▪ Picnic tables ▪ Boat launch
Condition & Observations:	


Facility Name:	Tatlock Community Centre 
Facility Type:	Community Centre
Address:	696 Concession 7, Darling Township
Map:	
Municipality:	Lanark Highlands
Size:	2,300ft ²
User Groups (<i>not exhaustive</i>):	
Types of events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wedding receptions ▪ Bridal showers ▪ Fundraising dinners ▪ Birthday parties ▪ Euchre parties ▪ Youth sleepovers ▪ Concerts
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kitchen ▪ Storage Room ▪ Washrooms ▪ Computer Room ▪ Sound System
Nearby Facilities/Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Robb's Lake Boat Launch



Facility Name:	<p>Watson's Corners Community Centre</p> 
Facility Type:	
Address:	<p>1132-3rd Concession, Dalhousie</p>
Map:	
Municipality:	<p>Lanark Highlands</p>
Size:	<p>1,308ft²</p>
User Groups (<i>not exhaustive</i>):	
Amenities:	
Condition & Observations:	



Facility Name:	MERA (McDonalds Corners/Elphin Recreation & Arts) 
Facility Type:	Community Centre
Address:	974 9 th Concession, Dalhousie
Map:	
Municipality:	Lanark Highlands
Size:	2,410ft ²
User Groups (not exhaustive):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Farmer’s Market ▪ Dance Collective ▪ Glass Collective ▪ Book Club ▪ Recorder Classes ▪ Arts & Crafts Groups
Types of Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Art Exhibits ▪ Workshops
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Outdoor wood-fired oven ▪ Art Studios
Condition & Observations:	


Facility Name:	Conlon Farm Recreation Complex 
Facility Type:	Recreation Area
Address:	127 Smith Drive
Map:	
Municipality:	Perth
Size:	22.2ha
User Groups (<i>not exhaustive</i>):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minor and adult sporting leagues
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 6 ball diamonds ▪ 2 soccer pitches ▪ 2 basketball courts ▪ 1 junior basketball court ▪ Change rooms ▪ Picnic shelter ▪ 4 tennis courts ▪ Playground ▪ Toboggan hill ▪ Splash pad ▪ Skateboard park


	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Outdoor ice rink▪ Hiking/X-country skiing paths▪ Washrooms and canteen
Condition & Observations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Of the four tennis courts, two are in very good condition, 2 scheduled for resurfacing in June 2019<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Four pickle ball courts per two tennis courts, six possible if no tennis nets


Facility Name:	Civitan Club Soccer Fields
Facility Type:	
Address:	6787 Lanark County Road
Map:	
Municipality:	Perth
Size:	0.9ha
User Groups (not exhaustive):	
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2 junior fields
Nearby facilities/services	
Condition & Observations:	


<p>Facility Name:</p>	<p>Burgess and Stanleyville Ball Park</p> 
<p>Facility Type:</p>	<p>Ball Park</p>
<p>Address:</p>	<p>4174 Narrow Lock Road</p>
<p>Map:</p>	
<p>Municipality:</p>	<p>Tay Valley</p>
<p>Size:</p>	<p>4 ha</p>
<p>User Groups (<i>not exhaustive</i>):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Families
<p>Amenities:</p>	
<p>Nearby facilities/services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Burgess Hall


Facility Name:	<p>Fallbrook Ball Field</p> 
Facility Type:	<p>Ball Field</p>
Address:	<p>1522 Fallbrook Road</p>
Map:	
Municipality:	<p>Tay Valley</p>
Size:	<p>0.3ha</p>
User Groups (<i>not exhaustive</i>):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fallbrook Community Association (Canada Day Celebrations) ▪ Families
Amenities:	<p>Playground</p>
Condition & Observations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lots of weeds ▪ Bleachers look OK


Facility Name:	Glen Tay Ball Field
Facility Type:	Ball Field
Address:	155 Harper Road
Map:	
Municipality:	Tay Valley
Size:	0.2ha
User Groups (not exhaustive):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Glen Tay Public School
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Portable accessible washroom (summer and winter) ▪ Outdoor rink ▪ Playground ▪ Basketball courts ▪ Soccer fields
Nearby Facilities/ Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Located behind Glen Tay Public School
Condition & Observations:	


Facility Name:	St. John's Catholic High School
Facility Type:	Soccer Fields
Address:	2066 Scotch Line
Map:	
Municipality:	Perth
Size:	
User Groups (not exhaustive):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perth United Soccer Club • Perth & District Little League
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 soccer field • 1 soccer / football field with track • Double gymnasium • Basketball nets
Nearby Facilities/ Services	
Condition & Observations:	


Facility Name:	Perth & District Collegiate
Facility Type:	School
Address:	13 Victoria Street
Map:	
Municipality:	Perth
Size:	
User Groups (not exhaustive):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perth Tigers Basketball • Community volleyball • Perth Community Choir • Spring festival dance
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 junior soccer field • Outdoor basketball nets • Double gymnasium • Auditorium • Volleyball Court
Nearby Facilities/ Services	
Condition & Observations:	


Facility Name:	The Stewart public School
Facility Type:	School
Address:	7 Sunset Boulevard
Map:	
Municipality:	Perth
Size:	
User Groups (not exhaustive):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perth United Soccer Club • Tigers Basketball • Big Brother Big Sister Afterschool Program • Scouts, Pathfinders, Girlguides • Saltos Athletics
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Double gymnasium • Outdoor basketball court • Basketball nets • Full size soccer field with cross minis • Playground • Long jump pit • Volleyball Court
Nearby Facilities/ Services	
Condition & Observations:	


Facility Name:	Queen Elizabeth Public School
Facility Type:	School
Address:	80 Wilson Street E
Map:	
Municipality:	Perth
Size:	
User Groups (not exhaustive):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Big Brothers, Big Sisters • Perth Athletics and Martial Arts
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gymnasium • Small soccer field • Backstop- no diamond • Outdoor basketball court • Playground
Nearby Facilities/ Services	
Condition & Observations:	


Facility Name:	St. John's Catholic Elementary School
Facility Type:	School
Address:	34 Wilson Street East
Map:	
Municipality:	Perth
Size:	
User Groups (not exhaustive):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor League Baseball pre-season training • Older Adults Indoor Pickleball • Boys and Girls Club
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gymnasium • Small soccer field • Backstop, no diamond • Temporary outdoor rink • Outdoor basketball nets
Nearby Facilities/ Services	
Condition & Observations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soccer field and ball diamond are rough and not proper size for user groups. Used by students and general public only



Facility Name:	Maple Grove Public School
Facility Type:	School
Address:	151 George Street
Map:	
Municipality:	Lanark
Size:	
User Groups (not exhaustive):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lanark Youth Club • Early Youth Centre • Baseball Tournaments
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outdoor basketball court • Long Jump pit • Playground • Ball diamond • Student garden
Nearby Facilities/ Services	
Condition & Observations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ball diamond poor condition

Facility Name:	North Elmsely Public School
Facility Type:	School
Address:	209 County Road 18
Map:	
Municipality:	Drummond
Size:	
User Groups (<i>not exhaustive</i>):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No community use
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basketball court • 1 play structure • Volleyball court • 2 soccer fields • Gymnasium (small) • Green spaces: Activity centres
Nearby Facilities/ Services	
Condition & Observations:	


Facility Name:	Drummond Public School
Facility Type:	School
Address:	1469 Drummond School Road
Map:	
Municipality:	Drummond
Size:	
User Groups (<i>not exhaustive</i>):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No community use
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gymnasium (smaller) • Playground equipment- 2 play structures, 2 double sets of swings, 2 sand play areas • 2 basketball courts • 2 long jump pits • 1 soccer field • Outdoor volleyball
Nearby Facilities/ Services	
Condition & Observations:	


Facility Name:	Sacred Heart of Jesus Catholic School
Facility Type:	School
Address:	134 North Street
Map:	
Municipality:	Lanark
Size:	
User Groups (not exhaustive):	
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Playground • School tard with soccer nets • Outdoor basketball nets • Small gymnasium
Nearby Facilities/ Services	
Condition & Observations:	



Facility Name:	<p>Maberly Ball Field</p> 
Facility Type:	<p>Ball Field</p>
Address:	<p>4897 County Road 36</p>
Map:	
Municipality:	<p>Tay Valley</p>
Size:	<p>0.3 ha</p>
User Groups (not exhaustive):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Families
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lighting ▪ 2 covered bleachers ▪ 6 uncovered bleachers
Nearby Facilities/ Services:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maberly Outdoor Ice Rink ▪ Maberly Hall ▪ Maberly Playground ▪ MaberlyPenny Grand Tennis Court
Condition & Observations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Out field is well kept ▪ In-field is not maintained ▪ Backstop is rusted ▪ 1 unfunctional bleacher



Facility Name:	Clyde Memorial Ball Park 
Facility Type:	Ball Park
Address:	89 Clarence Street
Map:	
Municipality:	Lanark Highlands
Size:	0.8 ha
User Groups (not exhaustive):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 350 ft to centre field fence ▪ Lit ▪ Pitcher's mound ▪ Embankment garden ▪ Change rooms ▪ Concession window ▪ Seating on embankment ▪ Riverpark ▪ Lanark Facilities


Condition & Observations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Field generally ok; some puddling but good condition overall▪ Embankment behind diamond; some retaining wall degradation▪ Good civic location behind main street municipal office and fire hall▪ Well maintained grounds
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Facility Name:	McDonalds Corners Ball Park
Facility Type:	
Address:	4321 Watson's Corners Road
Map:	
Municipality:	Lanark Highlands
Size:	0.2 ha
User Groups (not exhaustive):	
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lighting ▪ Covered dugouts
Condition & Observations:	


Facility Name:	Joe's Lake Ball Field
Facility Type:	
Address:	2082 Black Creek Road
Map:	
Municipality:	Lanark Highlands
Size:	0.5 ha
User Groups (<i>not exhaustive</i>):	
Amenities:	
Nearby Facilities/Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ North Lavant Community Centre ▪ Joe's Lake boat launch
Condition & Observations:	


Facility Name:	Fallbrook Playground 
Facility Type:	Playground
Address:	1522 Fallbrook Road
Map:	
Municipality:	Tay Valley
Size:	
User Groups (<i>not exhaustive</i>):	
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 play structure ▪ 1 swing set
Nearby Facilities/Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fallbrook Ballfield
Condition & Observations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Play structure is in good condition ▪ Wooden swing set looks worn


Facility Name:	O'Neil Park (Stanleyville) 
Facility Type:	Park/Playground
Address:	915 Stanley Road
Map:	
Municipality:	Tay Valley
Size:	0.2 ha
User Groups (<i>not exhaustive</i>):	
Amenities:	
Nearby Facilities/ Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Burgess Hall and Ball Field
Condition & Observations:	

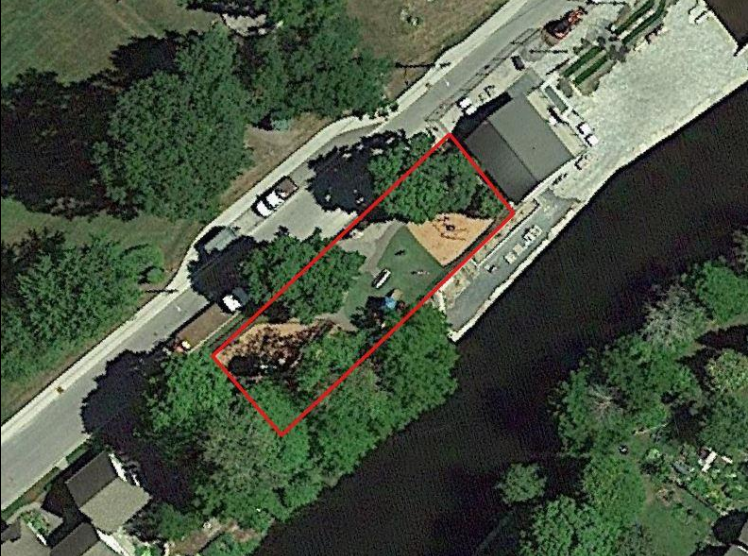
Facility Name:	Maberly Playground
Facility Type:	Playground
Address:	175 Maberly Elphin Road
Map:	
Municipality:	Tay Valley
Size:	990ft ²
User Groups (<i>not exhaustive</i>):	
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 play structure ▪ 1 double swing set
Nearby Facilities/Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Next to tennis court and across from Maberly Community Hall ▪ Maberly Outdoor ice rink ▪ Maberly Ballfield (Fairgrounds)
Condition & Observations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Good condition, no rust


Facility Name:	Last Duel Park
Facility Type:	Park
Address:	22 Craig Street
Map:	
Municipality:	Perth
Size:	8.1 ha
User Groups (not exhaustive):	
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 46 Campsites ▪ Public boat docks and launch ▪ Walking trails ▪ Indigenous Healing Forest ▪ Picnic area with shelter ▪ Rustic log cabin for rent ▪ Water, showers, toilet
Condition & Observations:	


Facility Name:	Stewart Park
Facility Type:	Park
Address:	41 Mill Street
Map:	
Municipality:	Perth
Size:	2.4 ha
User Groups (<i>not exhaustive</i>):	
Amenities:	
Condition & Observations:	


Facility Name:	Daines Park
Facility Type:	Park
Address:	Daines Place and Drummond Street West
Map:	
Municipality:	Perth
Size:	2 ha
User Groups (<i>not exhaustive</i>):	
Amenities:	
Condition & Observations:	

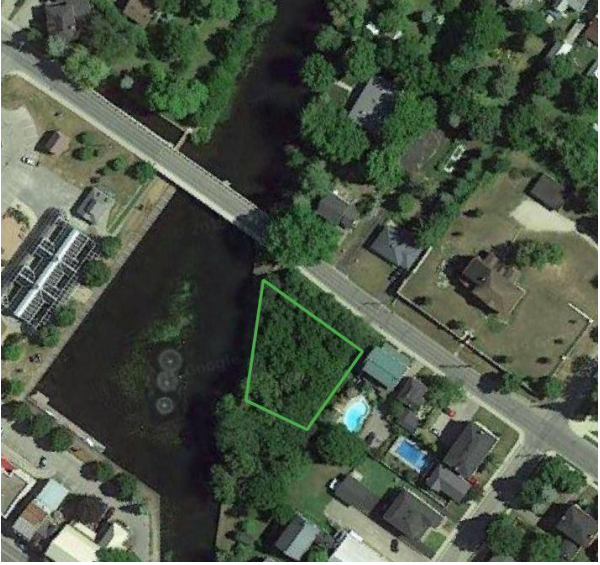
Facility Name:	Scott Park
Facility Type:	Park
Address:	Ridgeview Place
Map:	
Municipality:	Perth
Size:	0.4 ha
User Groups (<i>not exhaustive</i>):	
Amenities:	
Condition & Observations:	


Facility Name:	Mill Street Playground (Central Perth Playground)
Facility Type:	Park
Address:	38 Mill Street
Map:	
Municipality:	Perth
Size:	0.1 ha
User Groups (<i>not exhaustive</i>):	
Amenities:	
Condition & Observations:	

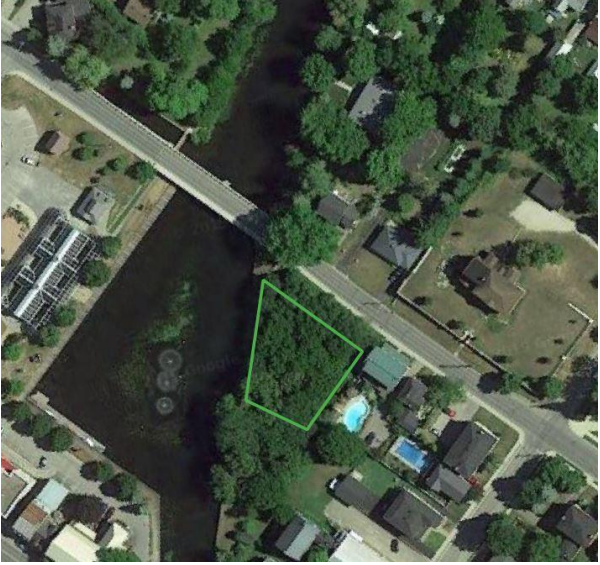
Facility Name:	Perthmore Park
Facility Type:	Park
Address:	34 Decaria Boulevard
Map:	
Municipality:	Perth
Size:	0.4 ha
User Groups (<i>not exhaustive</i>):	
Amenities:	
Condition & Observations:	


Facility Name:	Arnold Carson Park
Facility Type:	Park
Address:	6 Tysick Avenue
Map:	
Municipality:	Perth
Size:	0.6 ha
User Groups (<i>not exhaustive</i>):	
Amenities:	
Condition & Observations:	


Facility Name:	Code-Haggart Park
Facility Type:	Park
Address:	16 A Wilson Street East
Map:	
Municipality:	Perth
Size:	0.5 ha
User Groups (<i>not exhaustive</i>):	
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Big Ben Memorial Statue
Condition & Observations:	


Facility Name:	Ecoforest Park
Facility Type:	Park
Address:	Drummond Street East and Harvey Street
Map:	
Municipality:	Perth
Size:	0.12 ha
User Groups (<i>not exhaustive</i>):	
Amenities:	
Condition & Observations:	


Facility Name:	River Park
Facility Type:	Park
Address:	91 Hillier Street
Map:	
Municipality:	Lanark
Size:	0.5 ha
User Groups (not exhaustive):	
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ River access ▪ 1 play structure ▪ 3 swings ▪ 2 benches ▪ 2 picnic tables
Nearby Facilities/Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Clyde Memorial Ballpark
Condition & Observations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Play structure is old but in good condition


Facility Name:	Ecoforest Park
Facility Type:	Park
Address:	Drummond Street East and Harvey Street
Map:	
Municipality:	Perth
Size:	0.12 ha
User Groups (<i>not exhaustive</i>):	
Amenities:	
Condition & Observations:	


Facility Name:	River Park
Facility Type:	Park
Address:	91 Hillier Street
Map:	
Municipality:	Lanark
Size:	0.5 ha
User Groups (not exhaustive):	
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ River access ▪ 1 play structure ▪ 3 swings ▪ 2 benches ▪ 2 picnic tables
Nearby Facilities/Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Clyde Memorial Ballpark
Condition & Observations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Play structure is old but in good condition


Facility Name:	Robertson Lake Park
Facility Type:	Park/Beach
Address:	4100 South Lavant Road
Map:	
Municipality:	Lanark
Size:	2 ha
User Groups (not exhaustive):	
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Swimming area ▪ Playground ▪ Change room ▪ Washrooms ▪ Kitchen facility ▪ Picnic tables ▪ Boat launch
Nearby Facilities/Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ South Lavant Community Centre
Condition & Observations:	


Facility Name:	Centennial Park
Facility Type:	Park/Beach
Address:	Lavant Mill Road and High Fall Road
Map:	
Municipality:	Lanark Highlands
Size:	0.5 ha
User Groups (<i>not exhaustive</i>):	
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Playground ▪ Sandy beach ▪ Change rooms ▪ Picnic area ▪ Boat launch
Condition & Observations:	

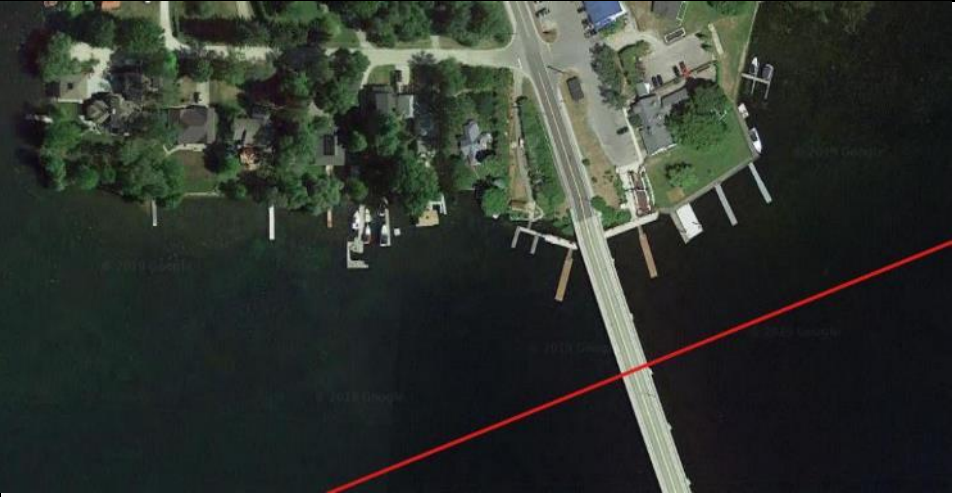
Facility Name:	John Miller Park (Future Park)
Facility Type:	Park
Address:	Glen Tay Estates (Ernest Way and Glen Tay Road)
Map:	
Municipality:	Tay Valley
Size:	2 ha
User Groups (<i>not exhaustive</i>):	
Amenities:	
Condition & Observations:	


Facility Name:	Grants Creek Boat Launch
Facility Type:	Boat Launch
Address:	North of Scotch Line Municipal Address #4225
Map:	
Municipality:	Tay Valley
Size:	
User Groups (not exhaustive):	
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Parking
Condition & Observations:	


Facility Name:	Otty Lake Boat Launch
Facility Type:	Boat Launch
Address:	Elmgrove Road and Miller Bay Road (South of Perth)
Map:	
Municipality:	Tay Valley
Size:	
User Groups (<i>not exhaustive</i>):	
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Parking limited
Condition & Observations:	


Facility Name:	Christie Lake Boat Launch (Tay River)
Facility Type:	Boat Launch
Address:	North of 1025 Hanna Road
Map:	
Municipality:	Tay Valley
Ownership:	Ministry of Natural Resources
Size:	
User Groups (<i>not exhaustive</i>):	
Amenities:	
Condition & Observations:	


Facility Name:	Long Lake Boat Launch
Facility Type:	Boat Launch
Address:	North of 1025 Hanna Road
Map:	
Municipality:	Tay Valley
Ownership:	Ministry of Natural Resources
Size:	
User Groups (<i>not exhaustive</i>):	
Amenities:	
Condition & Observations:	


Facility Name:	Rideau Ferry Docks
Facility Type:	Public Docks
Address:	Rideau Ferry Road and Elizabeth Drive
Map:	
Municipality:	Drummond/North Elmsely
Size:	
User Groups (not exhaustive):	
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public Docks ▪ 160 seasonal slips ▪ Launch ramp can accommodate any size boat ▪ Service dock ▪ Full service year-round marina ▪ Laundry ▪ Store
Nearby Facilities/Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ RCVA Yacht Club Conservation Area
Condition & Observations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Privately owned - made public in 2014


Facility Name:	Ferguson's Falls Boat Launch
Facility Type:	Canoe/Kayak Launch
Address:	1362 Ferguson Falls Road
Map:	
Municipality:	Drummond/North Elmsely
Size:	
User Groups (not exhaustive):	
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wooden Dock
Nearby Services/Facilities	Located behind Ferguson Falls Community Centre
Condition & Observations:	


Facility Name:	Last Duel Park Boat Launch
Facility Type:	
Address:	22 Craig Street
Map:	
Municipality:	Perth
Size:	
User Groups (<i>not exhaustive</i>):	
Amenities:	Parking
Condition & Observations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wooden docks ▪ Concrete ramp


Facility Name:	Robertson Lake Boat Launch
Facility Type:	Boat Launch
Address:	4100 South Lavant Road
Map:	
Municipality:	Lanark Highlands
Size:	
User Groups (not exhaustive):	
Amenities:	
Nearby Services/ Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Robertson Lake Beach ▪ South Lavant Community Centre ▪ Beside Baseball diamond
Condition & Observations:	


Facility Name:	Centennial Boat Launch	
Facility Type:	Boat Launch	
Address:	Lavant Mill Road and High Fall Road	
Map:		
Municipality:	Lanark	
Size:		
User Groups (not exhaustive):		
Amenities:		
Nearby Facilities/Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Centennial Park 	
Condition & Observations:		


Facility Name:	Glen Tay Swimming Area
Facility Type:	River access
Address:	528 Glen Tay Road
Map:	
Municipality:	Tay Valley
Size:	22,028ft ²
User Groups (not exhaustive):	
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Picnic Table ▪ Parking
Nearby Facilities/Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Glen Tay Public School
Condition & Observations:	


Facility Name:	Noonan Access Point
Facility Type:	River access
Address:	Noonan Side Road
Map:	
Municipality:	Tay Valley
Size:	67,847ft ²
User Groups (<i>not exhaustive</i>):	
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Large river frontage with public swimming
Condition & Observations:	


Facility Name:	Mississippi River Access Point
Facility Type:	River access
Address:	McDonalds Corner Road and Iron Mines Road
Map:	
Municipality:	Tay Valley
Size:	
User Groups (not exhaustive):	
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public Swimming ▪ Canoe or Kayak Launch
Nearby Services/Facilities	
Condition & Observations:	


Facility Name:	Dalhousie Lake Beach
Facility Type:	Beach
Address:	Lavant Mill Road and High Fall Road
Map:	
Municipality:	Lanark Highlands
Size:	
User Groups (not exhaustive):	
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Change rooms ▪ Playground ▪ Change rooms, ▪ Picnic area ▪ Boat launch ▪ Fishing
Nearby Services/Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Centennial park and boat launch
Condition & Observations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sandy beach


Facility Name:	Robertson Lake Beach
Facility Type:	
Address:	4100 South Lavant Road
Map:	
Municipality:	Lanark Highlands
Size:	
User Groups (not exhaustive):	
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Swimming area ▪ Playground ▪ Change room ▪ Washrooms ▪ Kitchen facility ▪ Picnic tables ▪ Boat launch ▪ Fishing
Nearby Facilities/Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ South Lavant Community Centre ▪ Ball Field ▪ Robertson Lake Boat Launch
Condition & Observations:	


Facility Name:	Robb's Lake
Facility Type:	
Address:	Caldwell Lane and Concession Road 7
Map:	
Municipality:	Lanark Highlands
Size:	
User Groups (not exhaustive):	
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fishing
Nearby Services/Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tatlock Community Centre
Condition & Observations:	Surrounded by private land and cottages


Facility Name:	RVCA Conservation Area & Beach (Rideau Ferry)
Facility Type:	Conservation Area
Address:	133 Yacht Club Road
Map:	
Municipality:	Drummond/North Elmsely
Size:	2.7 ha
User Groups (<i>not exhaustive</i>):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Biennial Vintage Race Boat Regatta ▪ Yacht Club
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Beach ▪ Boat launch- concrete ramp ▪ Picnic area ▪ Washrooms
Nearby Services/Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rideau Ferry Harbour
Condition & Observations:	Rideau Canal World Heritage Site

Facility Name:	Penny Grand Tennis Court
Facility Type:	Tennis Court
Address:	175 Elphin-Maberly Road
Map:	
Municipality:	Tay Valley
Size:	700 m ²
User Groups (<i>not exhaustive</i>):	
Amenities:	
Nearby Facilities/Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maberly Playground ▪ Maberly Community Hall ▪ Maberly outdoor ice rink ▪ Maberly Ball Field (Fairgrounds)
Condition & Observations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Good condition ▪ A few cracks on playing surface

Facility Name:	Lanark Village Tennis Court
Facility Type:	Tennis Court
Address:	75 Clarence Street
Map:	
Municipality:	Lanark Highlands
Size:	
User Groups (<i>not exhaustive</i>):	
Amenities:	
Condition & Observations:	

Facility Name:	Glen Tay Public School - Soccer Fields
Facility Type:	Soccier fields
Address:	155 Harper Road
Map:	
Municipality:	Tay Valley
Size:	1.3 ha
User Groups (<i>not exhaustive</i>):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tay Valley Soccer
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Portable accessible washrooms (summer and winter) ▪ Outdoor rink ▪ Playground ▪ Basketball courts ▪ Ball field
Nearby Facilities/Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Municipal Office ▪ Glen Tay Public School
Condition & Observations:	

Facility Name:	Maberly Outdoor Ice Rink
Facility Type:	
Address:	4875 Bolingbroke Road
Map:	
Municipality:	Tay Valley
Size:	6,167ft ²
User Groups (not exhaustive):	
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Basketball Nets
Nearby Services/Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maberly Ballfield (Fairgrounds) ▪ Maberly Community Hall ▪ Maberly Playground ▪ Penny Grand Tennis Courts
Condition & Observations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintained by the South Sherbrooke Firefighters Association ▪ Plywood boards around rink ▪ Weeds growing through cracks in the cement

Facility Name:	Glen Tay Outdoor Ice Rink
Facility Type:	
Address:	155 Harper Road
Map:	
Municipality:	Tay Valley
Size:	4,814ft ²
User Groups (not exhaustive):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Glen Tay Public School
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Portable accessible washroom (summer and winter) ▪ Outdoor rink ▪ Playground ▪ Basketball courts ▪ Soccer fields
Nearby Facilities/Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Glen Tay Public School ▪ Municipal Office
Condition & Observations:	

