TOWN OF NANTON

Municipal Development Plan
Bylaw 1306/18





Consolidated to Bylaw 1380/23, January 2024

NANTON
EST 1903

AUTHENTIC ALBERTA



OLDMAN RIVER REGIONAL SERVICES COMMISSION

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Prepared for the Town of Nanton

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BYLAW

Bylaw Number 1306/18

A BYLAW OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWN OF NANTON IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA TO ADOPT BYLAW 1306/18 BEING THE MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN BYLAW.

1. PURPOSE:

1.1 **WHEREAS**, pursuant to the provisions of the Municipal Government Act, Chapter M-26, Revised Statutes 2000, the Council of the Town of Nanton in the Province of Alberta (hereinafter called the "Council") is required to adopt a Municipal Development Plan, and

1.2 **WHEREAS**, Council deems it desirable to replace Bylaw No. 1152/04 and any amendments thereto, and

1.3 **WHEREAS** the purpose of Bylaw No. 1306/18 is to provide a comprehensive, long-range land use plan for the Town of Nanton,

1.4 **NOW THEREFORE** under the authority and subject to the provisions of the Municipal Government Act and any amendments thereto, and in compliance with the provisions of the South Saskatchewan Regional Plan, the Council of the Town of Nanton, duly assembled, hereby enacts the following:

2. ENACTMENT:

2.1 Municipal Development Plan Bylaw No. 1306/18 attached to this Bylaw as per "Schedule A", is hereby adopted.

2.2 Bylaw No. 1152/04 and any amendments thereto are hereby rescinded.

3. INTERPRETATION:

3.1 This Bylaw No. 1306/18 will be hereby referred to as the "Municipal Development Plan".

4. EFFECTIVE DATE AND READINGS:

4.1 Bylaw No. 1306/18 shall come into effect upon the date of final reading and signing thereof.

4.2 Read a first time this 23rd day of July, 2018.

TOWN OF NANTON

CHIEF ELECTED OFFICIAL

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

4.3 Read a second time this 4th day of Sept, 2018.

TOWN OF NANTON

CHIEF ELECTED OFFICIAL

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

4.4 Read a third time this 4th day of Sept, 2018.

TOWN OF NANTON

CHIEF ELECTED OFFICIAL

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

Town of Nanton
Municipal Development Plan Bylaw No. 1306/18 – Amendments

Bylaw No.	Amendment Description	Passed
1328/19	Revisions to the Table of Contents; Add a new policy under the Parks and Open Space Element renumbering all existing policies to accommodate the insertion; Replace Parks and Open Space Action A under the Parks and Open Space Element; Revise all references to Map 3 to say Appendix K Map 1; Delete Map 3 and adjust the numbering of all other maps and their references throughout the Municipal Development Plan; Add Town of Nanton Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan as Appendix K.	16-Sep-2019
1380/23	Amend General Policy Lu10 to include reference to the West View Area Structure Plan (Bylaw 1362-22) for SE 16-16-28-W4M and to state that the portion of NE 16-16-28-W4M shown in Figure 9: Area A requires an area structure plan. Amend Area 1 (Figure 3) to correct map and remove reference to Lancaster Landing Area Structure Plan. Amend Area 2 (Figure 4) to correct map and remove reference to Lancaster Landing Area Structure Plan. Amend Addition References section in Land Use Element to remove the Lancaster Land Area Structure Plan and to add the Westview Area Structure Plan. Amend the Town of Nanton Parks and Open Spaces Master Plan Map 1.	22-Jan-2024

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Purpose 1

Content 1

Community Profile 4

Geographic and Climatic Characteristics 5

VISION STATEMENT 7

Authentic Values 7

Promoted Goals 9

How to Use This Document 12

ELEMENTS

- Governance Element 17
- Economic Element 21
- Environment Element 25
- Public Service and Facilities Element 31
- Parks and Open Space Element 35
- Land Use Element 41
  - General 41
  - Transportation 47
  - Residential 51
  - Downtown 58
  - Highway Commercial and Industrial 61
  - Regional and Intermunicipal Planning 64

APPENDICES

- Appendix A: South Saskatchewan Regional Plan Conformance
- Appendix B: Census Demographic Information
- Appendix C: Glossary of Terms
- Appendix D: Transportation
- Appendix E: Area Structure Plan Requirements
- Appendix F: Community Profile
- Appendix G: Alberta Heritage Survey
  - Location Report
  - Alberta Register of Historic Places
- Appendix H: Action Item Checklist
- Appendix I: Highway 2 and 533 Statistics
- Appendix J: History
- Appendix K: Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan

MAPS

- Map 1 – Regional Location ..... after page 5
- Map 2 – Existing Land Use ..... after page 52
- Map 3 – Road Hierarchy ..... after page 48
- Map 4 – Growth Strategies ..... after page 66

PURPOSE

A municipal development plan is a compilation of facts, figures, issues, alternatives, vision, goals and policies developed by a municipality and used as a tool by decision makers, residents and developers when evaluating and initiating land use proposals impacting the future growth of the municipality. The Town of Nanton has expressed a commitment to sustainable development or "living within its means" in terms of the relationship between land base, development, infrastructure, preservation, and fiscal responsibility.

CONTENT

A municipal development plan (MDP) is a planning document enabled by statute or provincial legislation. In this case the governing statute is the *Municipal Government Act Revised Statutes of Alberta 2000*, and more specifically section 632, which outlines what must and may be included within a MDP. Accordingly, this plan must address:

- the future land use within the municipality;
- the manner and/or the proposals for future development within the municipality;
- the coordination of land use, future growth patterns and other infrastructure with adjacent municipalities if there is no intermunicipal development plan with respect to those matters in those municipalities;
- the provision of the required transportation systems, either generally or specifically, within the municipality and in relation to adjacent municipalities;
- the provision of municipal services and facilities either generally or specifically;
- policies compatible with the Subdivision and Development Regulation to provide guidance on the type and location of land uses adjacent to sour gas facilities;
- policies respecting the provision of municipal, school or municipal and school reserves, including but not limited to the need for, amount of and allocation of those reserves and the identification of school requirements in consultation with affected school authorities; and
- policies respecting the protection of agricultural operations.

In addition, the plan may address:

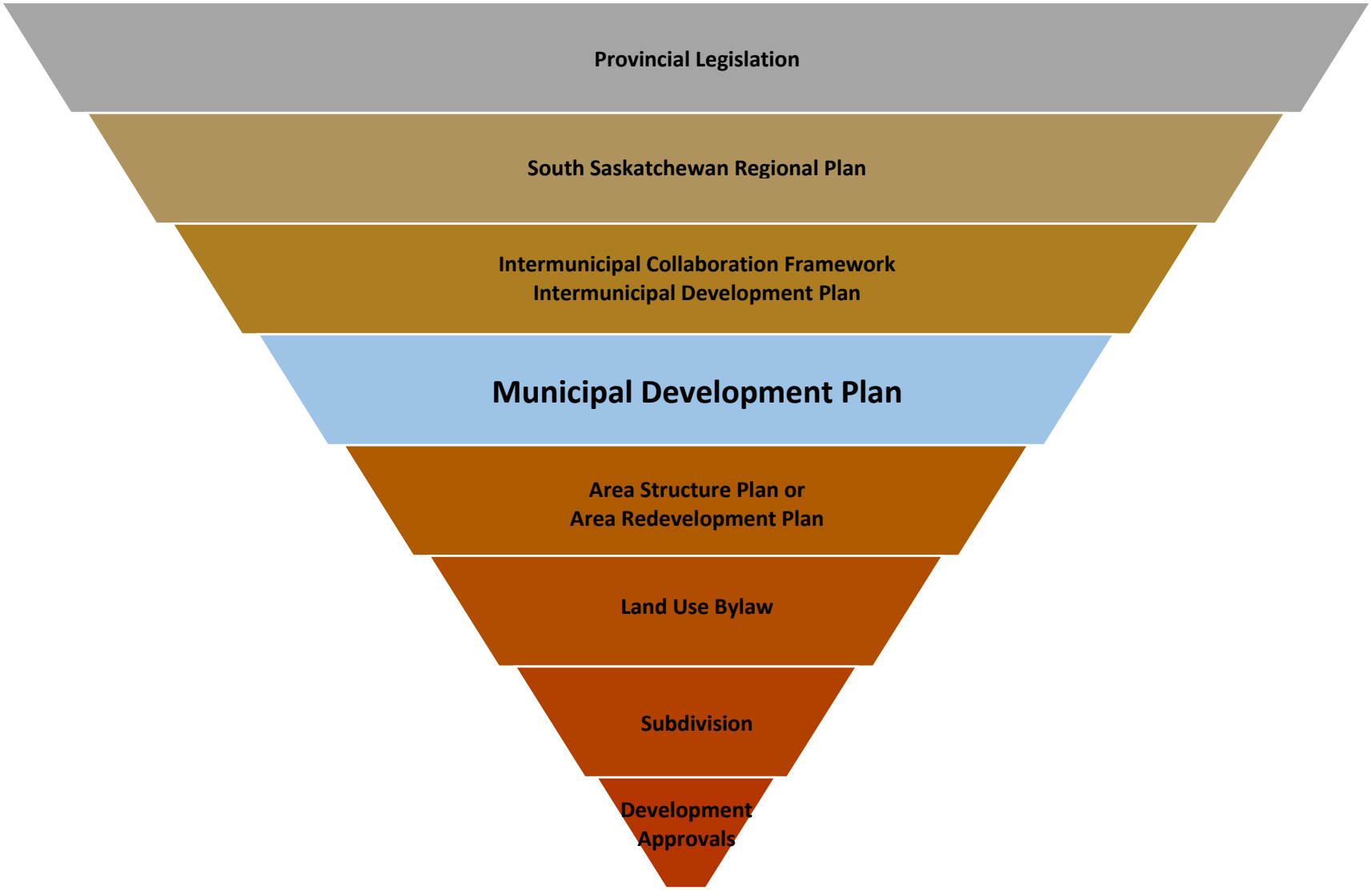
- proposals for the financing and programming of municipal infrastructure;
- the coordination of municipal programs relating to the physical, social, and economic development of the municipality;
- environmental matters within the municipality;
- the financial resources of the municipality;
- the economic development of the municipality;
- the municipality's development constraints, including the results of any development studies and impact;
- analysis, goals, objectives, targets, planning policies and corporate strategies; and
- any other matter relating to the physical, social or economic development of the municipality.

The *Municipal Government Act (MGA)*, section 622 also mandates that municipal development plans must be consistent with the *Alberta Land Stewardship Act* in respect of the *South Saskatchewan Regional Plan* (2014) which was developed by the province in consultation with municipalities and other stakeholders in order for both levels of government to utilize consistent approaches and pursue a high level of cooperation and coordination with their areas of land use jurisdiction.

Further to compliance with the South Saskatchewan Regional Plan (SSRP), the MDP must be in accordance with MGA Section 638 be consistent with other statutory plans adopted by the Town including the Intermunicipal Development Plan with the MD of Willow Creek. It is not a requirement of the legislation for the MDP to be consistent with the Land Use Bylaw (LUB). Where the LUB and the MDP are inconsistent the Land Use Bylaw will prevail.

As illustrated in Figure 1, a municipal development plan sits below the provincial legislation and above most of the municipal requirements of the hierarchy of statutory planning documents and processes.

Figure 1: Planning Document Hierarchy



COMMUNITY PROFILE

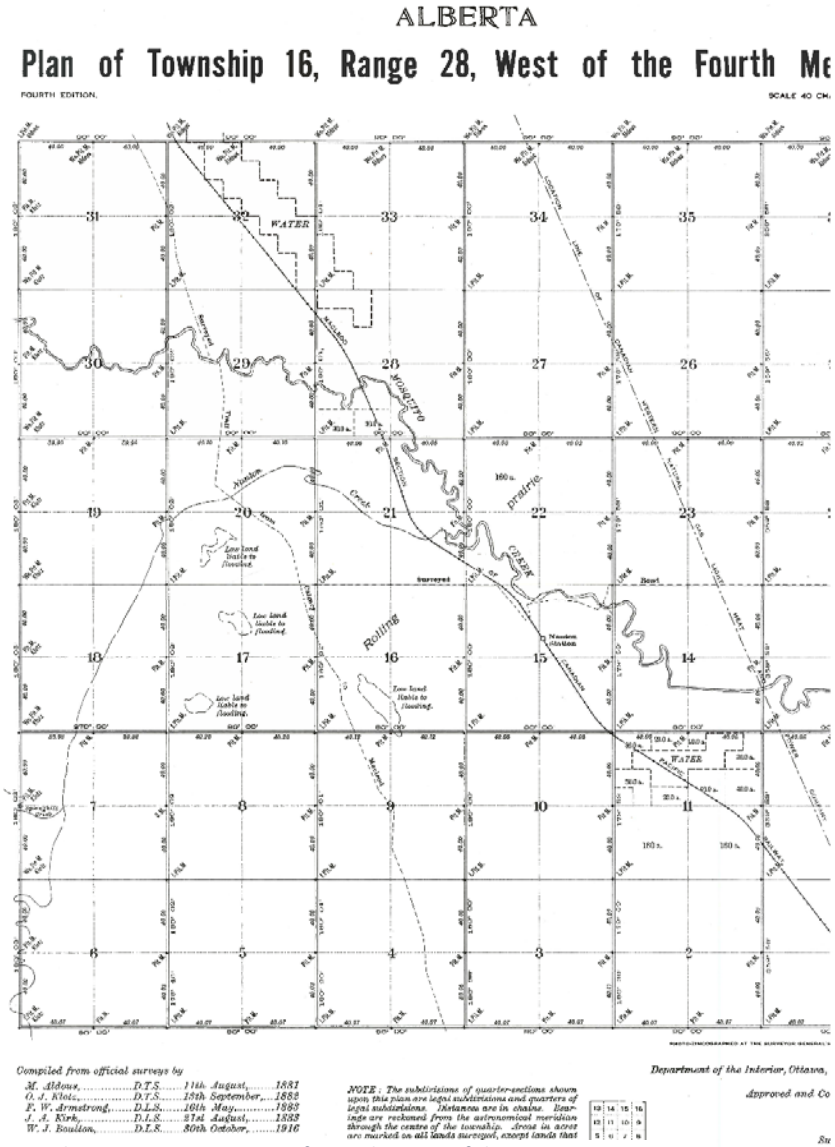
Nanton has a current population of 2,181 persons based on 2016 Census, and is a prosperous community to live in. Based on historic population and using 2016 Census projection numbers, Nanton's population is estimated to be a high of 3,060 persons by 2041 (Appendix B).

With convenient access to most amenities within the town, Nanton also benefits from its proximity to Calgary. Education, healthcare, recreational facilities, and social services are easily accessible for residents. The low cost of utilities, land, and real estate make Nanton a very affordable community to live in. The average resale home price in Nanton is $275,000.00 CAD (2017).

Nanton is situated in Southern Alberta's prime farming and ranching areas. The local economy is primarily driven by the agriculture and the agricultural services industries, with tourism also generating significant revenue for the town. Continuing economic development is a top priority for Nanton. The town seeks to balance economic growth with sustainability and the preservation of the local "Authentic Alberta" culture. Although Nanton traditionally has been a service centre for the surrounding farms and ranches, in recent years light industry has begun to move in, taking advantage of low land costs and utilizing the skills of the local labour force.

A complete community profile can be found in Appendix F.





Graphic 1: Dominion Survey of Canada, Map of the Nanton Area

GEOGRAPHIC AND CLIMATIC CHARACTERISTICS

Nanton is a true foothills town with mountain views to the west and wide-open prairie to the east. It is located 61 km south of Calgary and 114 km north of Lethbridge at the intersection of Highways 2 and 533 (see Map 1).

Its regional features to the west include the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains whose foothills form the headwaters for the drainage of Mosquito and Nanton Creek. Nestled amongst the foothills at the intersection the Cowboy Trail (Highway 22) and Highway 533 is Chain Lakes Provincial Park within the MD of Ranchlands. Chain Lakes acts as a recreation area for Nanton and vicinity, as does Pine Coulee Reservoir (located 13 km south).

Of note is the many nearby wetlands (including Silver Lake north of Town) as important geographic and ecological features.

Situated at an elevation of 1008 m (3306 feet), the Nanton townsite slopes from west to east with some hills. The predominant geographic feature is the confluence of Nanton and Mosquito Creek, small prairie streams that rely heavily on yearly precipitation to maintain a steady flow. Mosquito Creek flows in a southeasterly direction through the Town, joining with the Little Bow River 23 km downstream. The Little Bow River flows into the Twin Valley Reservoir another recreation area in close proximity to Nanton.

The average annual precipitation for the region is approximately 32.5 cm of rain and 99.7 cm of snow. Nanton experiences an average of 2314 hours of sunshine annually with approximately 109 frost-free days. Like most areas of southern Alberta, Nanton receives the warm Chinook winds that blow off the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains. As a result, in the winter months the temperature can rise as much as 20 degrees in a matter of hours. Although this makes for milder winters and hot summers, the warm westerly flow often meets the cool southerly flow from northern Alberta causing extreme weather events such as blizzards and thunderstorms.

TOWN OF NANTON
MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN: BYLAW NO. 1306/18
REGIONAL LOCATION MAP

MAP 1

NANTON
EST 1903

- Town of Nanton
- Municipal District of Willow Creek
- Major Highway
- Minor Highway

OLDMAN RIVER REGIONAL SERVICES COMMISSION

0 5 10 20 30
Kilometers

N

September 4, 2018

M.D. of Foothills
Kananaskis Improvement District
Eden Valley Reserve
BLACK DIAMOND
TURNER VALLEY
OKOTOKS
HIGH RIVER
LONGVIEW
NANTON
MILO
VULCAN
LOMOND
CHAMPION
STAVELY
CARMANGAY
CLARESHOLM
BARONS
VAUXHALL
Vulcan County
County of Newell
Brooks
M.D. of Ranchland
M.D. of Willow Creek
Lethbridge County
M.D. of Taber
NOBLEFORD
PICTURE BUTTE
GRANUM
TABER
BARNWELL
COALHURST
COALDALE
FORT MACLEOD
Lethbridge
Crowsnest Pass
COWLEY
Peigan Reserve
PINCHER CREEK
STIRLING
RAYMOND
MAGRATH
Blood Reserve
M.D. of Pincher Creek
GLENWOOD
County of Warner
British Columbia
HILL SPRING
WARNER
Cardston County
CARDSTON
MILK RIVER

VISION STATEMENT

Nanton, a diverse and caring community with a thriving future that is inspired by its past.

AUTHENTIC VALUES

The community of Nanton truly represents Authentic Alberta. The Municipal Development Plan, as a community planning document, is an appropriate place to assert certain core values from which the vision statement can take shape and inform the policies. By defining, discussing and adhering to these values the policies that follow should be consistently moving Nanton in a direction that is authentic. Nanton's four authentic values are **Shared Stewardship, Quality of Life, Excellent Service** and **Sense of Community**.

SHARED STEWARDSHIP

Shared Stewardship is partially a recognition of place, but is also the role of a caretaker who works on behalf of others. As a recognition of place, Nanton is clearly a foothills community in which agriculture has been the predominant land use that has influenced and cultivated its urban footprint on the landscape. In the role of caretaker, Nanton focuses on this footprint, but is also mindful of its regional surroundings.

The value of Shared Stewardship in this document can be found within the topics of sustainability, protection of the environment, cultural and historical preservation and land use.

QUALITY OF LIFE

Quality of life incorporates all aspects of existence and spans a variety of disciplines such as geography, social sciences, and health, among others. Elements of urban planning, such as built and non-built areas, urban density, housing, and infrastructure are foundational inputs to quality of life. Other inputs include a diverse arts and culture scene, recreational activities, and volunteer opportunities for all ages and demographics.

Nanton is proud of its close knit community and the reputation it holds for coming together to meet challenges with community based results. The Town of Nanton supports and advocates for community groups and organizations. The Town's many successes are not only led by, but accomplished by the community.

The value of Quality of Life in this document can be found within the topics of public services and facilities, housing, transportation, and parks and open space.

EXCELLENT SERVICE

As a multi-faceted organization that provides service to many different types of customers, the Town relies heavily on the support and assistance of staff across departments. Customer expectations are growing, and customers receiving public services from their municipality expect that the services they receive will be superior to those they get from the private sector. As customer expectations grow and change, the Town is adapting and developing to meet those changing needs. Nanton 2021 provides an objective which guides this commitment. It states: Nanton supplies reliable, efficient, high quality service and infrastructure to its citizens.

The value of Excellent Service in this document can be found within the topics of governance, public services and facilities and economic transparency.

SENSE OF COMMUNITY

From Nanton's historic past, community branding, and set of MDP goals, the town has begun to define its own unique sense of community. Central to that uniqueness is the nature of Nanton's sense of small town and the varied components that create a sense of place within the community. Although difficult to define a town's role in creating a friendly and neighborly atmosphere, the town has direct and tangible influence over the physical characteristics of the town and its evolving development.

The value of Sense of Community in this document can be found within the topics of governance, public services and facilities, parks and open space, and land use.

PROMOTED GOALS

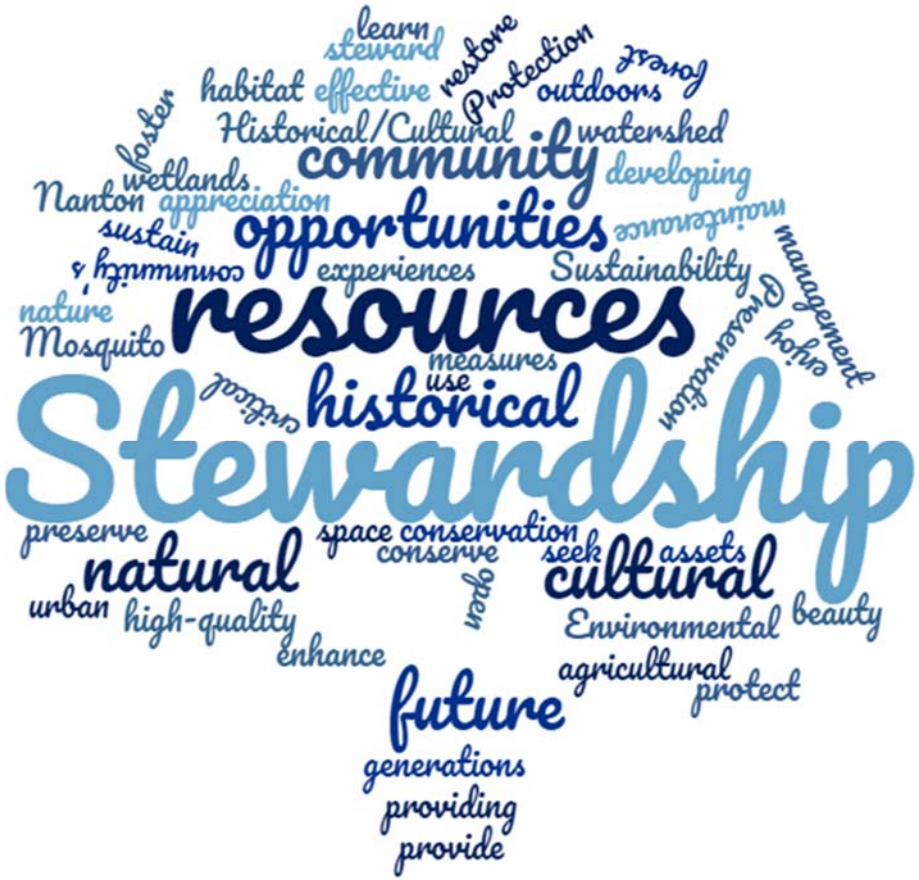
Nanton's Promoted Goals are the desired outcomes to be achieved by implementing the Municipal Development Plan. The following goals reflect key directions for the Town and are organized by four authentic values: **shared stewardship, quality of life, excellent service and sense of community**, which they support:

Shared Stewardship Goals

① Sustainability: The Town of Nanton will sustain Town assets, land use, and environmental resources for future generations through effective decisions, management and maintenance. The Town will use conservation measures in developing the community with an eye to the future.

② Environmental Protection: The Town of Nanton will protect, conserve and restore Town natural resources, providing opportunities for the community to enjoy and learn about nature and the outdoors. The Town will seek opportunities to preserve or enhance the urban forest, the Mosquito Creek watershed, critical habitat and wetlands, and the community's open space and natural beauty.

③ Historical/Cultural Preservation: The Town of Nanton will foster an appreciation of its historical, cultural, and agricultural resources. The Town will provide high-quality cultural and historical experiences, while being a steward of these resources.



Quality of Life Goals

④ Health and Wellness: Health and wellness are critical elements of a livable community. Personal health and wellness require opportunities to be physically active, mentally and emotionally recharged, and socially engaged. The Town of Nanton will support active lifestyles and promote life-long learning by providing parks, facilities, and services that support healthy lifestyles for all ages.

⑤ Livability: The Town of Nanton will promote a livable community, providing a variety of opportunities and benefits that make the Town a safe, attractive and enjoyable place to live, work, and play.

⑥ Economic Vitality: The Town of Nanton is an important partner in promoting economic development and vitality, by providing vision, structure and opportunity through achievable action plans.

Excellent Service Goals

⑦ Accessibility: The Town of Nanton will strive to make the built environment geographically, physically, and economically accessible to all members of the community. The Town will plan and design inclusive facilities, serving residents of all ages, abilities, family compositions, and economic and cultural backgrounds.

⑧ Customer Service: The Town of Nanton will be responsive, accountable, and creative in meeting present and future community needs, thereby reflecting the desires of residents and sharing community priorities. The Town will continue to demonstrate excellence in customer service.



⑨ Quality Facilities and Infrastructure: The Town of Nanton will provide safe, clean, and inviting facilities that foster community pride and encourage use and interaction. The Town will strive to provide quality infrastructure in the pursuit of servicing the community.

⑩ Fiscal Responsibility: The Town of Nanton will make fiscal responsibility, accountability, and long term financial stability a priority, to make the best use of limited public funds. The Town will use a variety of long and short-term funding strategies to provide dependable funding for all aspects of the built environment.

Sense of Community Goals

⑪ Connectivity: The Town of Nanton will connect community members together via recreation and educational facilities, transportation, information services and public forums.

⑫ Volunteerism: The Town will promote volunteerism and community involvement to engage active citizen participation where appropriate.

⑬ Partnerships: Strong community and regional collaboration brings additional resources to community development. The Town of Nanton will continue to cultivate strong, positive relationships with public, private, and non-profit organizations in order to unite the community.

⑭ Community Identity: Building a sense of community pride is critical for addressing challenges in today's world. The Town of Nanton will foster community unity, reflect community strengths and values, keep a sense of Authentic Alberta, honor the past and local traditions, celebrate special events, and create a legacy for future generations.

⑮ Community Support: Town Staff will work together with citizens and town leaders to build the community. The Town will respect community values and the community's vision for the future, building a constituency of consensus.

HOW TO USE THIS DOCUMENT



Introduction

This is a “living” document intended to provide the most current information available at the time of adoption. As a result, the contents of this plan are reviewed and updated periodically. This document is made up of specific vision, authentic values, promoted goals, a series of policies related to the promoted goals, and the basic requirements set out by the Government of Alberta.

For developers, this document is to be read in conjunction with Government of Alberta documents, the Land Use Bylaw, other adopted statutory plans, Town Engineering standards, and supplementary policy as developed by the Town of Nanton. For citizens, this document is meant to be a dialog on a vast topic providing the basis for open and transparent discussion and ensuring that citizens understand the direction of community development.

This document is not intended to limit ideas, but to put forward preferences in the pursuit of a great community.

Document Structure

Figure 2 provides an overview of the documents structure. The Vision Statement sets the basis for the 4 authentic community values which are organized by color and applied to 15 promoted goals. The 15 goals are indicated by number throughout the 6 Elements of the Plan. A detailed description of the vision, values and goals is provided in the next section of this document.

To link each policy with the applicable promoted goals colored circles with numbers have been provided.

To provide compliance with the South Saskatchewan Regional Plan (SSRP), an **SSRP reference** has been inserted and linked to Appendix A.

To address council's strategic objectives found in the **Nanton 2021** plan, each policy may contain a reference to the pertinent Nanton 2021 Objective. In the sample below, the Nanton 2021 objective is listed an objective number 4 (Graphic 1) which corresponds to *Livability: Has a variety of Housing*. As subsequent council's get elected these Objectives may be adjusted by amendment to the plan to meet the current council's strategy.

Each Element of the Plan is represented by a two letter abbreviation followed by a policy number. In the sample below, the **Lu** represents the Land Use Element and the **20** is the policy number. The policy topic is provided following the policy number. Each topic may contain an introductory statement or discussion and/or a formal policy statement.

Sample Policy

Lu20: Housing Variety

A diversity in dwelling types and availability of rental accommodation is important in that the population of a community is not solely two parents with children, but will include single residents, single parents with children and senior citizens, all with differing income levels and housing needs. Therefore, for a municipality to continue to meet the needs of existing residents and attract newcomers, choice in housing is important. The Town will encourage housing variety through defined residential types in the Land Use Bylaw.

Promoted Goals: 1 5 7

SSRP Appendix A reference: 3.1, 3.4

2021 objective: 4

Each Element also contains a list of **Actions**. These actions are meant to further this document or any referenced tool, policy, bylaw or statutory document contained herein. Typically, a document like this would set out a 20 year planning horizon, but it is acknowledged that some of the policy pursuits may exceed this horizon. The Actions are meant to be accomplished within the horizon.

Following each list of Actions is a list of **Additional References** which are provided to the reader as supplementary information on topics discussed in the Element. Some supplementary information can be found in the Appendixes including Census Demographic Information, a glossary of terms, street capacity details, area structure plan requirements, a community profile, highway statistics and a historic perspective of Nanton.

All Appendixes, photos, and graphics are for information purposes only and may be amended without notice from time to time as they do not form part of the Town of Nanton Municipal Development Plan Bylaw.

Unless otherwise required by the context, words used in the present tense include the future tense, words used in the singular include the plural, and the word person includes a corporation as well as an individual. Unless otherwise stipulated, the Interpretation Act, Chapter I-8, RSA 2000 as amended shall be used in the interpretation of this bylaw. Words have the same meaning whether they are capitalized or not.



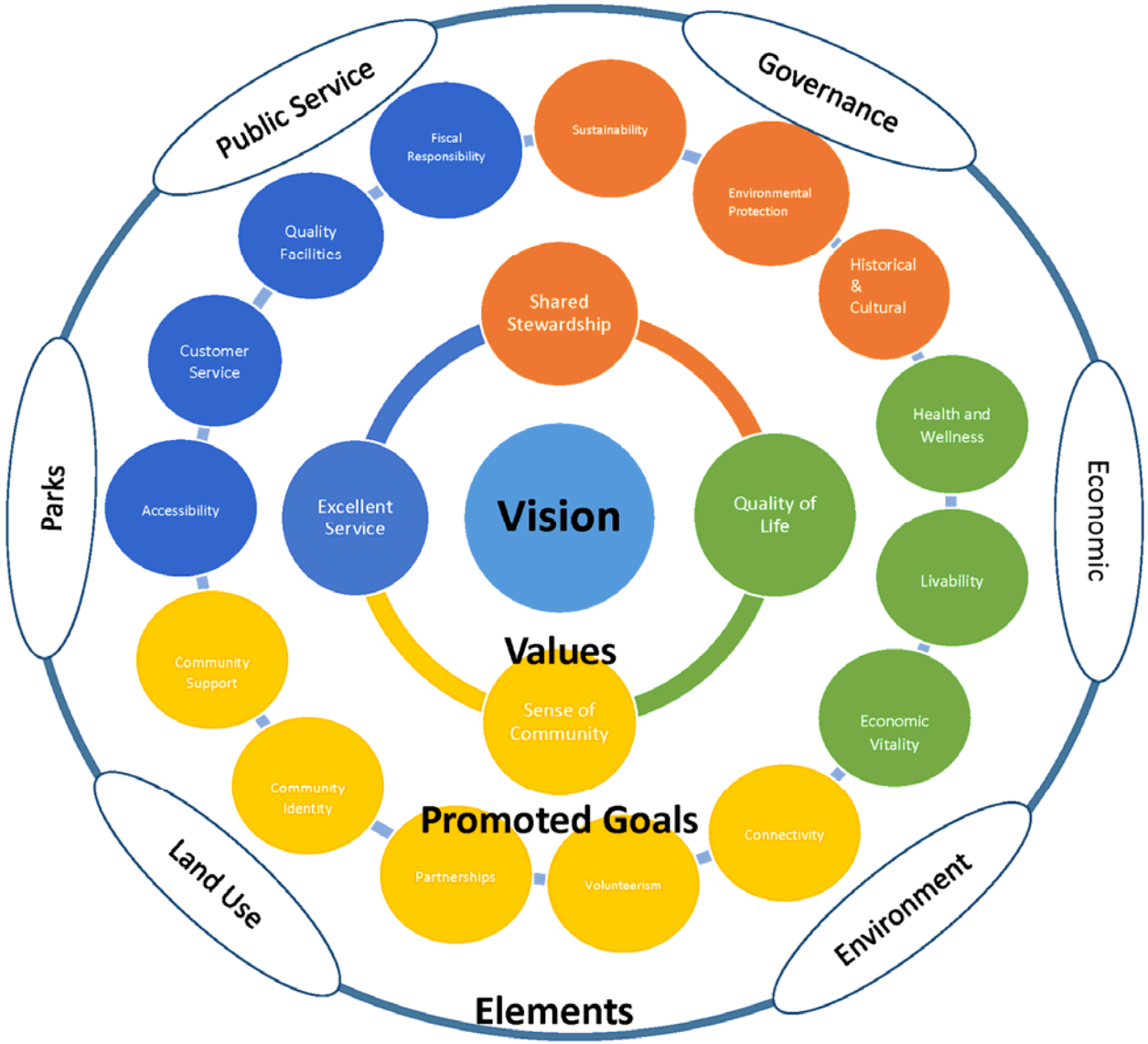
Graphic 2: Nanton 2021 Objectives

All references to a specific agency, body, or department were accurate at the time of writing. It is understood that entities change names from time to time. All references throughout the Plan shall therefore be considered to be applicable to the relevant entity.

Amendment

MDP amendments may be initiated by any party in accordance with the procedures established in the Municipal Government Act. Amendments may require public consultation and shall require approval from the Town of Nanton Council via three readings plus a public hearing. Amendments to the MDP may require supplementary supporting information, providing details on the reason and nature of the change. The party initiating the change to the MDP shall be required to provide the documents to support the amendment.

Figure 2:


Public Service
Governance
Parks
Economic
Land Use
Environment
Elements
Fiscal Responsibility
Sustainability
Environmental Protection
Historical & Cultural
Health and Wellness
Livability
Economic Vitality
Connectivity
Volunteerism
Partnerships
Community Identity
Community Support
Accessibility
Customer Service
Quality Facilities
Shared Stewardship
Excellent Service
Vision
Quality of Life
Values
Sense of Community
Promoted Goals

GOVERNANCE ELEMENT

Introduction:

The Town of Nanton governance structure consists of two branches: elected officials and administrative staff. The elected members are made up of a Mayor and 6 Councilors who all sit for a 4 year term. Members of Council sit on several different boards, committees, and commissions. Some of these include the Municipal Planning Commission, Subdivision and Development Appeal Board, Assessment Review Board, Governance Committee, Finance Committee, and Services Committee.



Administrative Staff is led by a Chief Administrative Officer who oversees the functions of Corporate Services, Legislative Services, Public Services, and Planning and Development.

The Municipal Development Plan fits into Nanton 2021 as a cornerstone that references other long term plans within the community.

Council creatively and carefully manages development that is consistent with community values identified through the preparation of the MDP and will endeavor to make wise choices for effective resource use. Council, through administration, will deliver infrastructure, municipal and recreational services within the Town's financial capacity to all residents. Council will continue to work cooperatively with neighbouring municipalities, stakeholders and government partners to continue to advance the vision of the community.

Promoted Goals:

The promoted goals for the **Governance Element** include ⑧ Customer Service, ⑪ Connectivity, and ⑬ Partnerships.

Policies:

Gv1: Communication

The success of any public agency or government in this era is quick, effective current communication. Nanton will work to move forward with communication as a core customer service.

2021 Objectives: 1, 2, 7
Promoted Goals: 8
SSRP Appendix A reference: Not Applicable

Gv2: Public Participation

Public participation in governance can be a crucial step in decision making and community connectivity. Although some processes have legislated requirements under the MGA, the methods of gathering information for other processes can vary and shall be established by policy. Staff shall make recommendation for a course of action and Council shall have final decision on the approval, modification or denial of that recommendation.



2021 Objectives: 1, 6, 7
Promoted Goals: 11
SSRP Appendix A reference: Not Applicable

Gv3: Council's Role

Council within the scope of its authority shall:

(a) assign Town administration, delegated officers, committees, commissions and boards, to the administration and implementation of the Municipal Development Plan;

(b) initiate and oversee the planning programs, budgets, recommendations and activities necessary to administer and implement the Municipal Development Plan;

(c) consult with and seek advice from all relevant stakeholders on decisions required to administer and implement the Municipal Development Plan.



2021 Objectives: 1 through 7
SSRP Appendix A reference: Not Applicable

Gv4: Administration's Role

The MDP shall undergo minor reviews once during a council term or at regular intervals as directed by council, whereby administration and staff shall present their findings and any recommendations for updates. Major reviews shall be carried out by administration at the sole discretion of council.

2021 Objectives: 1 through 7
SSRP Appendix A reference: Not Applicable

Gv5: Monitoring Federal and Provincial Information

The Town shall monitor new and updated federal, provincial and regional legislation, regulations and other relevant documents and update municipal policy, plans and other relevant documents in a timely manner where appropriate.

2021 Objectives: 1, 3, 6, 7
SSRP Appendix A reference: Not Applicable

Gv6: Regional Opportunities

Regionalized services should continue to be entered into where financial and operational efficiencies for the Town and partner entities can be realized.

2021 Objectives: 1, 6 Promoted Goals: 13
SSRP Appendix A reference: 2.6

Governance Element Actions:

A Review and update this document as new information comes available. (Gv3, Gv4, Gv5)

B Maintain regional agreements with the Municipal District of Willow Creek in accordance with the Municipal Government Act. (Gv6)

C Continue membership and provide input in regional organizations such as Oldman River Regional Services Commission, Oldman Watershed Council, Alberta Southwest Regional Alliance, Foothills Regional Emergency Services Commission, Foothills Regional Services Commission, Highwood Management Plan Public Advisory Committee, Community Futures Highwood, where appropriate. (Gv6)

Additional References:

- 📖 Intermunicipal Collaborative Framework Bylaw
- 📖 Nanton 2021
- 📖 Town of Nanton Communication Policy
- 📖 Town of Nanton Social Media Policy
- 📖 Town of Nanton Public Participation Policy

ECONOMIC ELEMENT

Introduction:

The Town of Nanton's economic structure has a stable three pronged foundation. First, the Town historically has acted as an agriculture center and it continues to support regional agriculture. Second, it has provided the travelling public and day trippers with a unique stopping point with a growing number of amenities that warrant repeat tourism trips. Third, the proximity of the Town to Calgary has established a commuter and retirement based residential industry which will continue into the future. Ideally, the community believes it is uniquely situated for interested business entrepreneurs that seek Nanton's Authentic Alberta experience.

The Town of Nanton is committed to providing residents accurate information through transparency and open communication. In this pursuit, the Town publishes on its website a list of the Financial Statements from the past five years.



Promoted Goals:

The promoted goals for the **Economic Element** include ① Sustainability, ③ Historical/Cultural Preservation, ④ Health and wellness, ⑤ Livability, ⑥ Economic vitality, ⑦ Accessibility, ⑩ Fiscal responsibility, ⑪ Connectivity, ⑫ Volunteerism, ⑬ Partnerships, ⑭ Community identity, and ⑮ Community support.

Policies:

Ec1: Economic Development Partners

The Town commits to working with its economic development partners and the communities along Highway 2 including the MD of Willow Creek in furthering local and regional development and investment.

Promoted Goals: 10 13
SSRP Appendix A reference: 3.7



Ec2: Servicing of Raw Lands

When decisions are made regarding capital expenditures for servicing of raw lands for residential growth, the town's assessment ratio should be reviewed to ensure any imbalance between residential and commercial/industrial assessment is manageable.

Promoted Goals: 10
SSRP Appendix A reference: 3.7

Ec3: Shovel Ready Supply of Land

The Town will endevour to ensure that policies, plans, strategies, land use districts, services and infrastructure are aligned such that there is always a supply of commercial and industrial land available for development.

Promoted Goals: 1 6
SSRP Appendix A reference: 3.7

Ec4: Downtown

Often overlooked in a downtown is the economic benefit generated by the dense development of the core. A downtown will always outperform the per square foot tax revenue of strip malls and big box sites. The Town will continue to encourage development in the downtown as a distinct and integral commercial area of the community. In support of this policy, council may seek to make public street improvements where the budget process allows.

Promoted Goals: 1 6
SSRP Appendix A reference: 3.7

Ec5: Grants

The Town will remain vigilant in seeking out grant opportunities as a means of funding town projects and encourages other organizations to seek out funding for identified projects.

Promoted Goals: 1 6 10 13 15
SSRP Appendix A reference: 3.7

Ec6: Agriculture

The Town supports the production of primary agricultural commodities and value added agriculture industries. As a component to health and wellness, Nanton is supportive of locally produced food and food products to be consumed at home and exported to all markets.

Promoted Goals: 1 4 6 14
SSRP Appendix A reference: 3.7

Ec7: Tourism

The Town encourages businesses, volunteer, public service groups, and cultural amenities oriented to Nanton's tourism industry to work together and continue to define Nanton as an Authentic Alberta experience.

Promoted Goals: 3 6 7 11 12 13 14
SSRP Appendix A reference: 3.7
2021 Objective: 2



Economic Element Actions:

A Develop a revitalization/redevelopment plan for the downtown. (Ec4)

B Monitor federal and provincial announcements for funding projects and grant opportunities. (Ec5)

C Foster and develop economic development partnerships. (Ec1)

Additional References:

- 🕮 Nanton 2021

3
En
Environment

ENVIRONMENT ELEMENT

Introduction:

The Town of Nanton has a historic connection to the land on which it is founded and continues to be shaped and influenced by its features. Sited on the confluence of Nanton and Mosquito Creeks, the Town embraces its natural surroundings and looks for conscientious approaches to preservation and integration of the built and natural environment. Nanton seeks to strengthen a local culture of conservation with respect to water use, energy use, and waste generation.



Promoted Goals:

The promoted goals for the **Environment Element** include ① Sustainability, ② Environmental Protection, ⑤ Livability, ⑥ Economic vitality, and ⑨ Quality Facilities.

Policies:

En1: Stormwater

In pursuit of waterbody protection, environmentally conscious approaches to dealing with stormwater management is promoted by the town, especially in new subdivision areas. Low impact development practices and naturalized storm ponds may be considered during the review processes for Area Structure Plans, subdivision or development. In addition, the opportunity to participate in regional and provincial initiatives which educate residents on their role in preserving stormwater quality is encouraged.

Promoted Goals: 2 9
SSRP Appendix A reference: 2.1, 5.4-5.7

En2: Wetlands

All development proposals shall refer to the provincial wetlands inventory to determine the existence of a wetland and adhere to provincial requirements regarding wetland preservation references include, but not limited to, *Water for Life, Stepping Back from the Water, the Alberta Wetland Policy, Public Lands Act* and *Water Act*.

Promoted Goals: 2
SSRP Appendix A reference: 2.1, 5.4-5.7, 5.11

En3: Households

Citizens are asked to abide by the water conservation bylaw and utilize non-potable water sources where possible. Xeriscaping is encouraged for yard landscape designs. Further, where appropriate, citizens are asked to update household appliances and fixtures to higher efficiency installations.

Promoted Goals: 1 2
SSRP Appendix A reference: 2.1

En4: Recycling

The Town will continue to support selected recycling programs and introduce new recycling programs and infrastructure, where feasible.

Promoted Goals: 1 9 2
SSRP Appendix A reference: 2.1

En5: Geotechnical

Where concerns are present, geotechnical studies should be required to be completed to identify development limitations, and to minimize the negative impacts of high water table areas, bedrock, and soils unsuitable for development.

Promoted Goals: 1
SSRP Appendix A reference: 2.1

En6: Brownfield Sites

In the town of Nanton former gas stations, railway lands and other sites that have been productive in the past need to be examined and cleaned up in accordance with Alberta Environment acceptable guidelines. With care and attention, brownfield sites can be reintegrated into the community for renewed development opportunities. The Federation of Canadian Municipalities in cooperation with the Province of Alberta provides programing and funding options for these sites.

Promoted Goals: 2
SSRP Appendix A reference: 1.5, 2.1

En7: Urban Forest

The Town shall maintain and enhance the urban forest by supporting tree preservation and by implementing best practices for forest management.

Promoted Goals: 1 2 5
SSRP Appendix A reference: 2.1

En8: Mosquito and Nanton Creek Protection and Management

The Town has authority to request environmental reserve from a landowner at the time of subdivision to protect hazard lands or natural areas. The addition of natural areas contributes to the living environment of a municipality, add to its uniqueness, and allow for environmentally friendly solutions to stormwater management. In lieu of flood hazard area mapping provided by the Province, Mosquito Creek is identified as a primary natural area to be preserved from development with a 100 foot setback each side of the creek from top of bank (Appendix K Map 1). If a portion of Nanton Creek were annexed into Town, the same policies and setback shall apply.



Promoted Goals: 1 2 5
SSRP Appendix A reference: 2.1, 3.6, 5.1, 5.3, 5.5, 5.7, 5.8

En9: Renewable Energy

Where appropriate, developers and land owners are encouraged to consider utilizing renewable energy solutions when building or renovating property.

Promoted Goals: 1
SSRP Appendix A reference: 2.1

Environmental Element Actions:

A Update the Land Use Bylaw to include 100 foot setback from Creeks and establish rules for protection of environmental and hazardous lands. (En8)

B Work with the MD of Willow Creek and other municipalities in encouraging the Province to complete flood hazard area mapping for all rivers and creeks where development impacts will continue to be an issue. (En8)

C Research and produce a brownfield inventory. (En6)

Additional References:

- 📖 Town of Nanton Water Conservation Bylaw
- 📖 Waste and Recycling Bylaw
- 📖 Nanton 2021
- 📖 Government of Alberta Documents*: Water for Life, Stepping Back from the Water, Alberta Wetland Policy, Public Lands Act, Water Act* and *Contaminated Sites Policy Framework*
- 📖 *Federation of Canadian Municipalities Leadership in Brownfield Renewal Program*

4

Ps

Public Service and Facilities

PUBLIC SERVICE AND FACILITIES ELEMENT

Introduction:

The Town of Nanton proudly provides its citizens a wide variety of public services either directly through Town Staff including the development and enforcement officers or indirectly through other organizations such as the RCMP and school district. Nanton maintains many facilities (Appendix K Map 1) and is committed to providing quality infrastructure and experiences for its citizens and visitors.



Promoted Goals:

The promoted goals for the **Public Service and Facilities Element** include ① Sustainability, ④ Healthy Community, ⑤ Livability, ⑦ Accessibility, ⑧ Customer Service, ⑨ Quality Facilities, ⑩ Fiscal responsibility, ⑪ Connectivity, and ⑮ Community support.

Policies:

Ps1: Emergency Management Plan

The Town of Nanton has an active Emergency Management Plan. This plan has been effectively proven successful by the recent 2013 floods. This plan will continue to be reviewed as new development comes on line and will be utilized with new subdivision proposals to ensure compliance.

Promoted Goals: ⑤
SSRP Appendix A reference: 5.2

Ps2: Policing and Municipal Enforcement

The Town of Nanton contracts policing service from the RCMP who maintain a detachment in the community for servicing the area. Most of the local enforcement of Land Use issues are looked at by a contracted local municipal enforcement officer. The municipal enforcement officer in conjunction with administration is guided by many bylaws and policies adopted by Council.

Promoted Goals: 5 8
SSRP Appendix A reference: 3.2

Ps3: Schools

School sites within the Town of Nanton are a valued resource for the education of its children and for recreation land. As a policy, the Town is committed to working with Livingstone Range School Division No.68 and will utilize the Alberta Government document *Guidelines for Planning School Sites.*

Promoted Goals: 4 5 7 9 11 15
SSRP Appendix A reference: 2.8, 3.8

Ps4: Senior Care

The Town will continue communication efforts with all organizations responsible for seniors care such as the Alberta Health Services, the Mosquito Creek Foundation, other not-for-profit groups and private agencies to enable seniors to age in place.

Promoted Goals: 4 5 7 9 15
SSRP Appendix A reference: 2.8

Ps5: Cemetery Lands

The Town will ensure adequate lands are available for the continuation of the Nanton Cemetery and that landscaping is maintained.

Promoted Goals: 9
SSRP Appendix A reference: 2.2

Ps6: Family and Community Support Services (FCSS)

The Town of Nanton through partnership with the M.D. of Willow Creek No. 26, M.D. of Ranchland No. 66, and the Government of Alberta, the Nanton Quality of Life Foundation provides the Nanton and Area Family and Community Support Services (FCSS) Program. The Town will continue to support this partnership.

Promoted Goals: 4 5 7 9 15
SSRP Appendix A reference: 2.8

Ps7: Infrastructure Master Plan

The Infrastructure Master Plan should be reviewed once every 10 years to ensure infrastructure facilities, assets and equipment are keeping pace with growth.

Promoted Goals: 1 9 10
SSRP Appendix A reference: 2.4



Ps8: Public Building and Facilities Needs Assessment

Planning and management of the Town buildings and facilities is an important undertaking. These facilities are cornerstones of the quality of life enjoyed by residents and visitors, providing places for governance, sport and recreation, education and learning, artistic and personal expression, socialization, and economic development. A Public Building and Facility Needs Assessment should be pursued and is intended to proactively position the Town to address the needs of residents and the markets that facilities are intended to serve.

Promoted Goals: 1 5 7 9 10
SSRP Appendix A reference: 2.4

PS9: Broadband Fibre-Optic Service

To the premise high speed broadband internet services have been installed throughout the community and residents and businesses are seeing the benefits of fibre optic connections. The Town supports Broadband Fibre-optic services as a means to further economic development in the community.

Promoted Goals: 5 6 11
SSRP Appendix A reference: 3.7

Public Service and Facilities Element Actions:

A Update and maintain all bylaws and policies relevant to municipal enforcement.

B Update and maintain an active Infrastructure Master Plan. (Ps7)

C Pursue a Public Building and Facility Needs Assessment report. (Ps8)

Additional References:

- 📖 Town of Nanton Emergency Services Plan
- 📖 Town of Nanton Infrastructure Master Plan
- 📖 Town of Nanton Cemetery Bylaw
- 📖 Nanton 2021
- 📖 Government of Alberta Documents*: Guidelines for Planning School Sites*

5

Po

Parks and Open Space

PARKS AND OPEN SPACE ELEMENT

Introduction:

The Town of Nanton's recreational facilities both indoor and outdoor, as well as parks, open space and natural areas account for nearly 25 percent of Nanton's total existing land uses. This is the largest percentage for any one land use category. Having a large amount of greenspace in a community creates an aesthetically-pleasing environment as well as offering opportunities for passive and active leisure pursuits.



Promoted Goals:

The promoted goals for the **Parks and Open Space Element** include ① Sustainability, ② Environmental Protection, ④ Health and wellness, ⑤ Livability, ⑦ Accessibility, ⑨ Quality facilities, ⑩ Fiscal responsibility, ⑪ Connectivity, and ⑬ Partnerships.

Policies:

Po1: Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan

That the citizens of Nanton, Nanton staff and Council, and all developers utilize the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan (Appendix K) when considering any park, trail or open space development prior to preparing a request or presentation to council or an application for subdivision or development. And further that any conceptual design scheme or area structure plan make specific reference to the Plan in proposals that include a park, trail or open space. Adherence to the plan is required and any deviation must be approved by Council or the Municipal Planning Commission.

Promoted Goals: 1 2 4 5 7 9 10 11 13
SSRP Appendix A reference: 2.1, 2.4, 3.2, 5.10

Po2: Environmental Reserve

Through the subdivision process, the Town shall require that lands considered unsuitable for development, environmentally sensitive areas, unstable, subject to flooding or consisting of a swamp, gully, ravine, coulee, or natural drainage course are dedicated as environmental reserve or placed under environmental reserve easements in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Government Act. Lands dedicated as environmental reserve or placed under an environmental reserve easement shall remain in their natural state or at the discretion of the Subdivision Authority or Town Council provide public access via park or trails.

Promoted Goals: 1 2
SSRP Appendix A reference: 5.10

Po3: Municipal Reserve

Upon subdivision, the Subdivision Authority shall require that 10 percent of the developable land, defined as the gross parcel area excluding land dedicated as environmental reserve, is dedicated as municipal reserve in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Government Act. Dedication of municipal reserve, in combination with environmental reserve dedications, shall be used to provide school sites, parks, recreation areas, and linear park corridors that accommodate key trail routes as identified. In addition to the provision of municipal reserve parcels for linear parks, the Town wherever possible requires that municipal reserves be provided in large parcels rather than numerous small parcels in order to better accommodate a variety of recreational uses.

Promoted Goals: 1 2 4
SSRP Appendix A reference: 2.4

Po4: Municipal Reserve in Residential Development Areas

Municipal reserve dedication in residential subdivisions shall ordinarily be provided in the form of land. Municipal reserve sites shall be located to allow for convenient access by the public and shall not consist of lands that contain excessive slopes, are susceptible to flooding, or are legally encumbered. Municipal reserve dedication may be taken in the form of cash-in-lieu where, in the opinion of the Town, dedication in the form of land is either unnecessary or not desirable.

Promoted Goals: 1 4 5 9 11
SSRP Appendix A reference: 2.4, 5.10

Po5: Municipal Reserve in Non-Residential Development Areas

Municipal reserve dedication in non-residential subdivisions shall be provided in the form of a cash-in-lieu contribution unless, in the opinion of the Town, land is required to provide buffers between different land uses. Cash-in-lieu contributions shall be used to enhance and upgrade other reserve sites or acquire additional park areas.

Promoted Goals: 1 4 5 9 11
SSRP Appendix A reference: 2.4

Po6: Municipal/Environmental/ Conservation Reserve and Landscaping

Where possible, existing mature trees and vegetation should be preserved and incorporated into the design and landscaping of park spaces. A conservation reserve may be used in conjunction with Municipal or Environmental reserve and be worked into a comprehensive landscape plan by the developer to the Town's satisfaction.

Promoted Goals: 2 5
SSRP Appendix A reference: 2.1

Po7: Reserve Analysis for Area Structure Plans

A reserve analysis may be required with the preparation of an area structure plan to determine the amount, type, and use of reserves owing within the development area. The reserve analysis shall include a determination of:

(a) the total gross area of the local plan;
(b) the type and use of reserves to be provided within the local plan area;
(c) other reserves owing on an ownership basis;
(d) the location of the reserve types and amounts in relation to the local plan area's overall open space system, with this information to be shown on a map; and
(e) the amount of residual reserves to be taken as money in place of land.

For general information on the requirements of an Area Structure Plan refer to Appendix E. Staff will utilize developer reserve analysis to formulate a constructive response considering community needs/preferences, fiscal responsibility, connectivity and overall quality of the design layout.

Promoted Goals: 9 10 11
SSRP Appendix A reference: 2.4

Po8: Joint Use Agreements

The Town shall support the use of joint agreements with the MD of Willow Creek and Livingstone Range School Division to make effective use of existing and future facilities in providing leisure and recreation opportunities for Nanton and area residents.

Promoted Goals: 4 9 13
SSRP Appendix A reference: 2.6, 2.8

Po9: Recreation Funding

The Town shall explore and pursue all approaches to the funding and provision of recreation services/facilities including the involvement of the public, private and not-for-profit sectors and the formation of partnerships for this purpose.

Promoted Goals: 4 5 10 11 13
SSRP Appendix A reference: 3.7

Po9: Barrier Free Design

New infrastructure and retrofits that address special needs such as ramps, sidewalks, and handicapped parking should be provided in new park developments, where feasible.

Promoted Goals: 5 7 9
SSRP Appendix A reference: 3.2

Po10: Walkability

The 1500-foot walkability buffer depicted in Appendix K Map 1 provides evidence that thus far Nanton has provided good spacing between its developed park spaces. Each developer should use a 1500-foot (457-metre) buffer distance from all park space to analyze their project for walkability.

Promoted Goals: 1 4 5 7 11
SSRP Appendix A reference: 3.2



Parks and Open Space Element Actions:

A Develop a parks, recreation and open space regulation and management plan.

Additional References:

- 📖 Town of Nanton Livingstone Range School Division Joint Use Agreement
- 📖 Nanton 2021
- 📖 Government of Alberta Document*: Municipal Government Act*
- 📖 Alberta Safety Codes Council *Barrier Free Design Guide*

6
Lu
Land Use

LAND USE ELEMENT

General

Introduction:

The Town of Nanton has an evolving built environment which is cognizant of its historic past and working toward its future. Many documents and plans help shape the strategies of development in Nanton with the goal of ensuring the community experiences coordinated and consistent growth which benefits the entire town. The land use element of this document pulls together the required references for development in Nanton and sets policy and action to inform and guide developers, citizens and Town decision making bodies.



Promoted Goals:

The promoted goals for the **Land Use Element General Policies** include ① Sustainability, ② Environmental Protection, ③ Historical/Cultural Preservation, ⑤ Livability, ⑥ Economic vitality, ⑦ Accessibility, ⑨ Quality facilities, ⑩ Fiscal responsibility, ⑪ Connectivity, ⑬ Partnerships and ⑭ Community Identity.

General Policies:

Lu1: Efficient Use of Land

The *Efficient Use of Land Implementation Tools Compendium* (Government of Alberta) may be utilized as a guide in reviewing subdivision and development proposals and in the development of Area Structure Plans, conceptual design schemes, Area Redevelopment Plans and other planning documents as council or the subdivision and development authorities see fit.

Promoted Goals: 1
SSRP Appendix A reference: 1.6, 1.7, 2.5, 3.2, 4.2, 4.3

Lu2: Sour Gas and Oilfield facilities

All development initiatives shall undergo a process to conform to the *Alberta Subdivision and Development Regulation* with respect to sour gas facilities and oil & gas wells. Developments with the potential of locating adjacent to existing oil and gas facilities should undergo a process to conform to the Advisory Land Use Planning Notes on abandoned well sites in consultation with the Alberta Energy Regulator (AER). Developments adjacent to existing oil and gas facilities will also be referred to the AER for comment prior to development approval.

Promoted Goals: Not Applicable
SSRP Appendix A reference: 3.5

Lu3: Infill Development

To further subdivision and intensification of land use on under developed lands, where appropriate shadow plans should be developed to guide discussion and an Area Structure Plan or conceptual design scheme should be considered to sustain and solidify the intent. See also Residential Infill and Highway Commercial / Industrial infill policies (see Lu26, Lu31, and Lu35).

Promoted Goals: 1 5
SSRP Appendix A reference: 1.3, 1.4

Lu4: Infrastructure Requirements and Standards

Pursuant to Sections 650, 651 and 655 of the *Municipal Government Act*, the Town may require a Developer to install and construct certain Municipal Improvements and services as a condition of a development permit or subdivision approval. In some circumstances, a Developer may agree to undertake the installation and construction of Municipal Improvements in advance of a development permit or subdivision application

process. The obligations of a Developer regarding such installation and construction shall be addressed in the form of a Development Agreement between the Town and the Developer. Such Municipal Improvements may include, but is not limited to, water system services, sanitary sewer system services, storm water drainage, roads and sidewalks. Upon completion of the Improvements, the Town shall undertake inspection and acceptance of the Municipal Improvements; after which, the Town becomes the owner of the Municipal Improvements and becomes responsible for the maintenance and repair thereafter of the Municipal Improvements.

Developer shall refer to the *Municipal Improvements, Construction, Maintenance and Acceptance Policy and Procedures* document which sets out the Town's processes and obligations regarding the installation, construction, maintenance and acceptance of the Municipal Improvements to be undertaken by a Developer.

Promoted Goals: 1 9
SSRP Appendix A reference: 3.2

Lu5: Agriculture

The Town of Nanton has a significant percentage of land within its municipal boundaries currently used for agricultural pursuits. The protection of agricultural operations and practices requires both urban and rural municipalities to include policies consistent with the Municipal Government Act, Agriculture Operations Practices Act, and the South Saskatchewan Regional Plan. In addition to allowing existing agricultural operations the ability to function as they have in the past, the town should consider providing notice to all landowners adjacent to such operations that informs the landowners that agricultural operations are in the vicinity and there may be noises, traffic, smells, etc. as a result.



Promoted Goals: 1 6 11
SSRP Appendix A reference: 3.1, 3.2, 4.1, 4.4

Lu6: Historic Preservation

The Town places a high value on heritage resources and social history, Nanton's heritage contributes to the Town's sense of itself and influences its vision moving forward. Heritage preservation efforts have seen the designation of the CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE MANAGER'S HOUSE as a provincial historic resource and SHAW AND COOPER BLOCK plus the KEEN (NANTON) HOSPITAL as registered historic resources in the Alberta Register of Historic Places. As the Town looks to designating significant heritage buildings into the future, it will be important to work with the province, landowners, citizens and interest groups as this process continues. A list of identified buildings from the Alberta Heritage Survey Program is provided in Appendix G. See also Lu26.

Promoted Goals: 3 5 13
SSRP Appendix A reference: 3.2, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3

Lu7: Walkability

Walkability is another key to Nanton's sense of community. Walkability has two facets to continued success. One is the connectivity of street sidewalks to destinations such as the downtown, civic functions, schools, and entertainment locales. The second is as a recreational pursuit (See Appendix K Map 1 for trails routing). Sidewalks should tie into the recreational parks and trail system of the town. A walkable community allows for the possibility of greater interaction with fellow citizens and is an important activity for physical and mental well-being. Walkable communities are more liveable communities and lead to whole, happy, healthy lives for the people who live in them. A reasonable distance one can be expected to walk for daily needs before they decide to drive is approximately 1/4 to 1/3 mile (1320 to 1500 ft.).

Promoted Goals: 5 7 11
SSRP Appendix A reference: 3.2

Lu8: Sustainability

The Town of Nanton developed and Council accepted an Integrated Community Sustainability Plan in February 2009. Within this document the policies set out amongst the elements as sustainable should be reviewed, augmented and updated through time and as implemented.

Promoted Goals: 1
SSRP Appendix A reference: 3.2

Lu9: Public Private Interface

Physical characteristics of how streets, blocks and lots are made up also have an integral role in creating sense of community. Often the interplay of public space (street, sidewalk, and alleys) and the private space (front yard, back yard fence and front façade of an individual's house) are not discussed in planning documents. But no topic really touches on how a neighbourhood's interactions occur than that of the physical separation between each other and our property. It is important that all residential and commercial construction orient buildings to the street. That is… that a cross section of commercial development would be street, curb sidewalk, and building. A residential development cross section should follow the sequence of street, curb/sidewalk, front yard and building. In both cases, parking should not be the dominant street feature and should be oriented to the rear of the property or sides of buildings.

Promoted Goals: 5 14
SSRP Appendix A reference: 3.2

Lu10: Area Structure Plans

Area structure plans should be completed for undeveloped or raw land and evaluated by the town, town's engineering consultant and their planning advisor to ensure road linkages, land uses, open/green space provisions, stormwater management and lot layout are acceptable. For general information on the requirements of an Area Structure Plan refer to Appendix E.

The Westview Area Structure Plan (Bylaw 1362-22) is to be reference for planning and development of the remainder of SE16 16-28 W4M.

The portion of NE16 16-28 W4M as shown in Figure 9: Area A requires an area structure plan to be completed to the satisfaction of the Town of Nanton.

Promoted Goals: 1 2 5 6 7 9 10 11
SSRP Appendix A reference: 1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 3.2

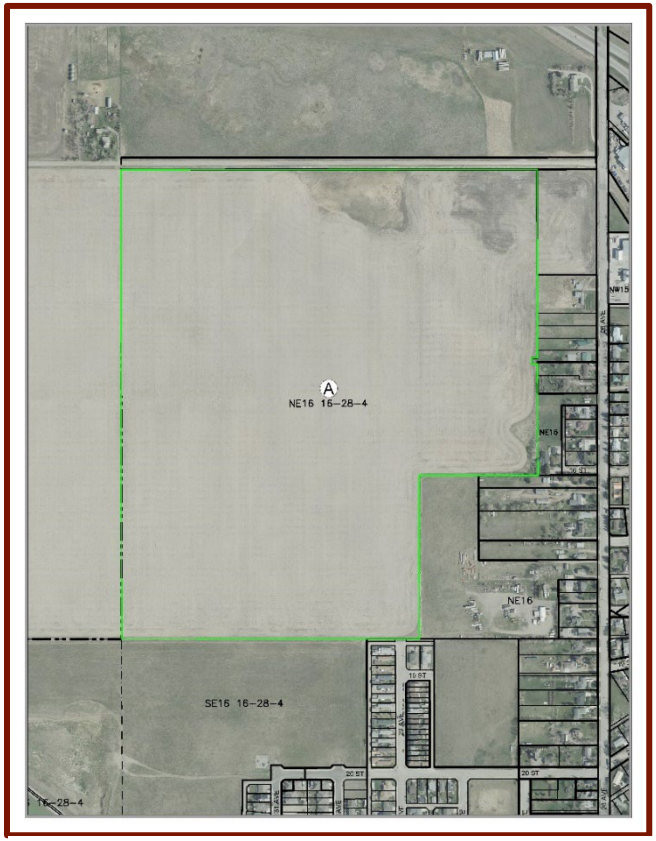


Figure 9: Area A

LU11: Signage

The Town recognizes that signage is integral to communication for a variety of information. It is also true that bad signage can reflect negatively on the community and not convey a positive message. The town will work toward signage that is not visually intrusive; yet remains interesting, attractive and a vital part of the design of the building, property and business it represents, and is at a scale complementary to adjacent land uses and surrounding buildings. The town will encourage consistency of appearance and quality of materials and craftsmanship. And further, encourage signage that reflects the identity, heritage and character of the community.

Promoted Goals: 5 6 14
SSRP Appendix A reference: 3.2

LU12: Social and Culture Amenities

The Town's social and culture amenities vary from library, museums, religious assembly, and galleries. These and similar land uses are encouraged to be:

(a) located in areas convenient to users generally in proximity to major activity areas, shopping facilities or open space;

(b) designed to permit phased expansion;

(c) able to accommodate multiple uses; and

(d) accessible to handicapped persons and seniors.

Promoted Goals: 1 5 7 11
SSRP Appendix A reference: 3.1, 3.2

Transportation

Introduction:

The efficient flow of traffic is important for all aspects of a community. From industry to tourism, all sectors of the economy will benefit from a good transportation system. Land use in Nanton will be affected to a great extent by the amount and type of traffic that will be travelling within, around and through the community (Highway Statistics are provided in Appendix I).

At the local road network level, the road pattern in the town is arranged in a traditional grid system or modified grid system. Non-grid street patterns have to be reviewed with different development criteria. A grid pattern for the most part separates traffic across the pattern and allows driver's choices for reaching destinations. Modified grid patterns and curvilinear street patterns require an identified hierarchy of streets generally broken into the following categories: highways, arterials (major collectors), minor collectors, local collectors and local streets.



As the town grows, increased traffic on the street system will follow. There is a need to balance growth and accommodate additional traffic with the goal of maintaining the rural character of the community and the safety of the public.

Promoted Goals:

The promoted goals for the **Land Use Element Transportation Policies** include ④ Health and wellness, ⑤ Livability, ⑥ Economic vitality, ⑦ Accessibility, and ⑪ Connectivity.

Policies:

Lu13: Traffic Studies

Traffic studies shall be required for all major development proposals, especially where they interface with Highway 2 and 533, and may be required at the discretion of the town under other circumstances where there may be significant effects on the street system overall, and including but not limited to, whenever the town processes an Area Structure Plan (ASP), commercial development proposal, tentative subdivision map, or when any proposal would potentially lower a Level of Service beyond the accepted standard found in Appendix D.

Promoted Goals: 5 7 11
SSRP Appendix A reference: 7.2

Lu14: Highway Bypass and Existing Highway 2 Couplet

The wide range of highway bypass studies carried out around North America provide a generally consistent story. They indicate that highway bypasses are seldom either devastating or the savior of a community business district. The locational shift in traffic can cause some existing businesses to turn over or relocate, but net economic impacts on the broader community are usually relatively small (positive or negative). Communities and business districts that have a strong identity as a destination for visitors or for local shoppers are the ones that are most likely to be strengthened due to the reduction in traffic delays through their centers and an increase in safety. However, there is also a broad perception that adequate signage to the bypassed business center is an important need (and concern) for ensuring its continued success. The Town will work with businesses and Alberta Transportation and seek solutions where possible to issues as they present themselves with the construction of the Highway Bypass.

Promoted Goals: 5 6 7 11
SSRP Appendix A reference: 3.2, 7.1

Lu15: Street Capacity

The Town of Nanton street classification hierarchy (Map 3) and level of service are as defined in Appendix D.

Promoted Goals: 5 7
SSRP Appendix A reference: 3.2, 7.1



Lu16: Truck (Dangerous Goods) Route

As Highway 2 continues to bisect through the town centre functioning as a designated truck and dangerous goods route, it is important that that safety be paramount. Speed control and pedestrian crossing functionality need to be enforced and maintained. Dangerous goods access to Nanton's street network shall be clearly defined and enforced (See Map 3 for routing).

Promoted Goals: 5
SSRP Appendix A reference: 3.1, 7.1

Lu17: Pedestrian Routes and Crossings

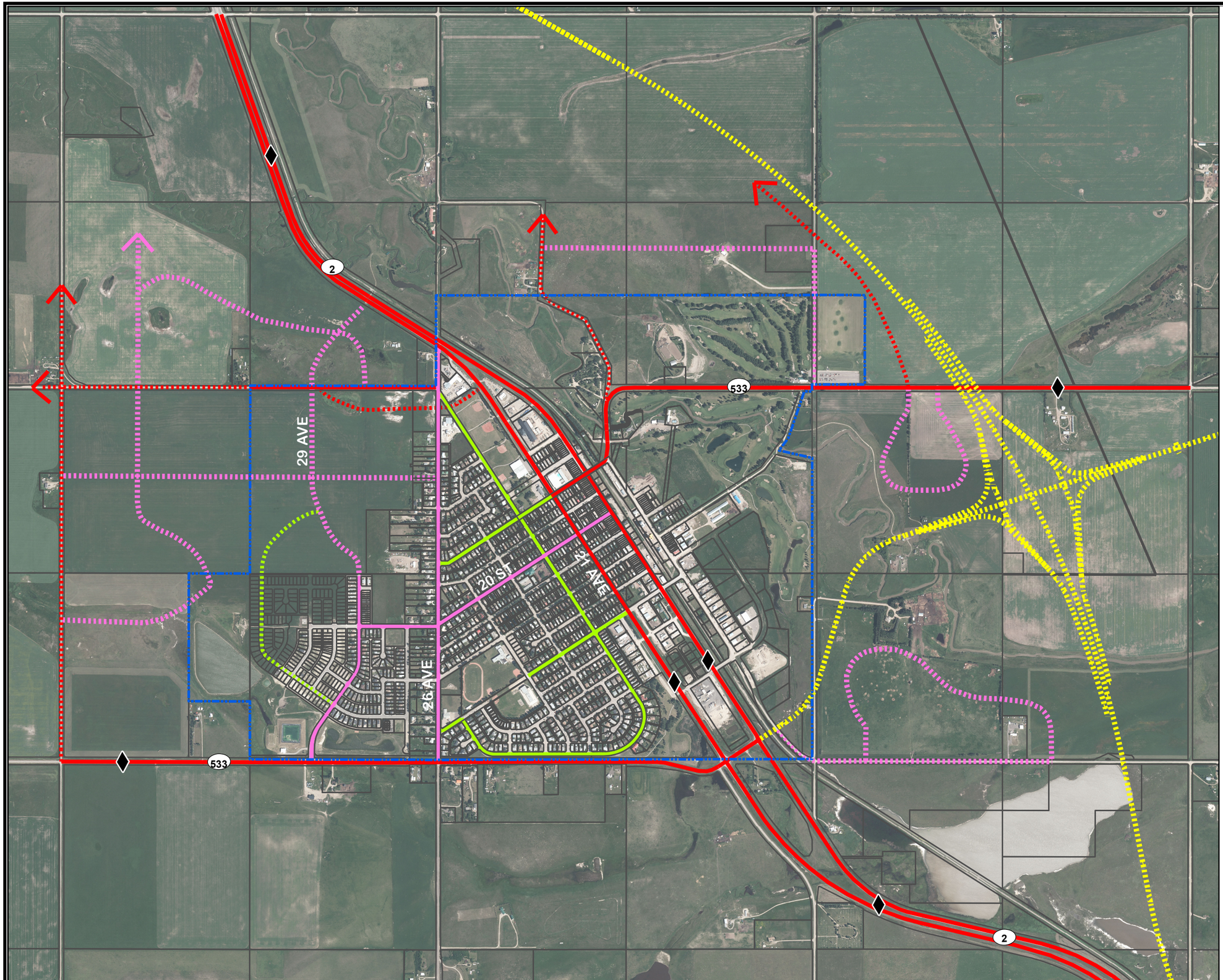
Preclude the location of new schools adjacent to arterial streets, in order to improve safety and to prevent access and mobility conflicts that may occur with speed controlled school zones and walking routes. Pedestrian crossings at highway, arterial and collector roads shall be well lit and marked appropriately for the safety of the public.

Promoted Goals: 4 5 11
SSRP Appendix A reference: 3.1 3.2

TOWN OF NANTON
MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN:
BYLAW NO. 1306/18
ROAD HIERARCHY &
PROPOSED HWY 2 BYPASS

MAP 3

NANTON
EST 1903



- Nanton Municipal Boundary

Road Hierarchy

- Major Collector
- Minor Collector
- Local Collector
- Proposed Major Collector
- Proposed Minor Collector
- Proposed Local Collector
- Proposed Hwy 2 Bypass

Truck Route

OLDMAN RIVER REGIONAL SERVICES COMMISSION

0 0.25 0.5 1
Kilometers

N

September 4, 2018



Lu16: Truck (Dangerous Goods) Route

As Highway 2 continues to bisect through the town centre functioning as a designated truck and dangerous goods route, it is important that that safety be paramount. Speed control and pedestrian crossing functionality need to be enforced and maintained. Dangerous goods access to Nanton's street network shall be clearly defined and enforced (See Map 4 for routing).

Promoted Goals: 5
SSRP Appendix A reference: 3.1, 7.1

Lu17: Pedestrian Routes and Crossings

Preclude the location of new schools adjacent to arterial streets, in order to improve safety and to prevent access and mobility conflicts that may occur with speed controlled school zones and walking routes. Pedestrian crossings at highway, arterial and collector roads shall be well lit and marked appropriately for the safety of the public.

Promoted Goals: 4 5 11
SSRP Appendix A reference: 3.1 3.2

LU18: Connectivity to the Downtown

Every decision to place something away from the core should be reviewed on its ability to compliment the core through the transportation network. Subdivision and development proposals shall be reviewed in the context of connectivity to the downtown.

Promoted Goals: 5 6 11
SSRP Appendix A reference: 3.1, 3.2

Lu19: Grid Street Pattern

Modern development trends have attempted to eliminate the various components of the grid street pattern. Each change or advancement in design should be cognizant of the historic past and the strength of community defined by the building blocks of that design. The grid design functions as a multi-faceted whole and does not lend itself to deconstructive attempts of design where elements are chosen at random to emulate some sense of small town design. New development shall maintain the historical grid or modified grid pattern of streets, to maintain the small-town feeling of the town. Cul-de-sacs are discouraged and should only be used in the design of neighbourhoods where design alternatives are limited.

Promoted Goals: 11
SSRP Appendix A reference: 3.1 3.2

Lu20: Traffic Calming

Traffic calming is a system of design and management strategies that aim to balance traffic on streets with other uses. It is founded on the idea that streets should help create and preserve a sense of place, where the purpose is for people to walk, stroll, look, gaze, meet, play, shop and even work alongside cars – but not be dominated by them. The tools of traffic calming take a different approach from treating the street only as a conduit for vehicles passing through at the greatest possible speed. They include techniques designed to lessen the impact of motor vehicle traffic by slowing it down, or literally “calming” it. The town currently employs a few techniques including signage and cross walk painting. These techniques are appropriate for streets designated as local collector, collector or arterial. Other techniques such as speed humps, speed tables, or raised crosswalks are not appropriate in high volume traffic roads. Developers proposing traffic calming should discuss design and acceptance with staff early in the planning process.

Promoted Goals: 5 11
SSRP Appendix A reference: 3.1

Residential

Introduction:

As shown in Map 2, the majority of residential development has occurred to the west of Highway 2 largely on the grid system of streets originally established by the Canadian Pacific Railway. As the town is situated parallel to the former railway right-of-way and at an angle to the rural township and range road system, some areas in town feature curvilinear streets with minimal use of crescents and cul-de-sacs in a modified grid pattern. Most residential lots have alley access and are of a generous size with many having in excess of 50-foot frontages.

Promoted Goals:

The promoted goals for the **Land Use Element Residential Policies** include ① Sustainability, ③ Historical/Cultural Preservation, ⑤ Livability, ⑥ Economic vitality, and ⑦ Accessibility.

Policies:

Lu21: Housing Variety

A diversity in dwelling types and availability of rental accommodation is important in that the population of a community is not solely two parents with children, but will include single residents, single parents with children and senior citizens, all with differing income levels and housing needs. Therefore, for a municipality to continue to meet the needs of existing residents and attract newcomers, choice in housing is important. The Town will encourage housing variety through defined residential types in the Land Use Bylaw.

Promoted Goals: ①⑤⑦
SSRP Appendix A reference: 3.1, 3.4
2021 objective: 4



Lu22: Density

Nanton is made up of approximately 85% single unit residential dwellings with a smattering of denser multi-unit dwellings, but not at an intensity like other communities closer to Calgary. Density for Nanton cannot be equated on the same level as larger communities and in the context of its history and its vision it should not. The density question is how should Nanton best address areas of infill, proposals for multi-unit dwellings (including senior housing), secondary suites, greenfield development, and housing in the vicinity of downtown given factors such as, but not limited to infrastructure, traffic movements, strength of existing neighbourhoods, amenities, walkability, and market needs.

Nanton has set an overall development residential density for Area Structure Planned lands at 6 dwelling units per gross acre and may consider development densities up to 8 dwelling units per gross acre. The 8 dwelling units to the acre meets the requirements of the Calgary Metropolitan Plan (CMP). Although, an original signatory to the plan the Town of Nanton is no longer a member.

Medium and higher density residential development is encouraged within Nanton as long as it is developed and sited appropriately. Appropriate siting should consider the following criteria:

1. Proximity to parks, trails, recreation and open space;
2. Proximity to downtown or other major commercial areas;
3. Proximity to schools;
4. Proximity to other medium and higher density residential development; and
5. Proximity to major transportation routes.



Each aspect is integrated into walkability of the town and attempts to reduce daily vehicular trips. Higher density often means less privately owned yard space and therefore requires easy access to public open space for leisure and recreational pursuits. Proximity to major transportation routes lowers traffic volume on low density residential streets. Proximity to other medium and higher density development is to be examined in the context that the town does not desire large tracts of contiguous medium and higher density development. They would rather have the density in pockets throughout the community. Large tracts shall be defined by council at the time of redesignation (rezoning) based on design aesthetics, appropriateness for the neighbourhood, and the siting criteria listed above.

Development of medium and higher density dwelling types shall provide comprehensive landscaping plans showing proposed vegetation, screening, parking and snow storage areas shall be submitted with the development application. Further, a development containing more than 20 dwelling units shall create amenity space.

TOWN OF NANTON
MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN: BYLAW NO. 1306/18
EXISTING LAND USE

MAP 2

NANTON EST 1903

- Residential-Single Family (74.26 ha)
- Residential-2 Family (1.56 ha)
- Residential-3-4 Family (0.61 ha)
- Residential-Multi Family (0.78 ha)
- Residential-Mobile Home (2.53 ha)
- Residential-Senior Residence (0.71 ha)
- Residential-Storage (0.30 ha)
- Commercial-Retail (4.55 ha)
- Commercial-Wholesale (0.43 ha)
- Commercial-Service (6.32 ha)
- Commercial-Transportation (3.67 ha)
- Commercial-Contracting (0.79 ha)
- Commercial-Building (0.43 ha)
- Commercial-Warehouse (4.06 ha)
- Industrial-Manufacturing-Food/Beverage (3.68 ha)
- Industrial-Exractive (1.63 ha)
- Industrial-Agicultural-Processing (0.80 ha)
- Industrial-Agricultural-Distribution (1.07 ha)
- Industrial-Trucking 3700 (9.26 ha)
- Industrial-Cottage Manufacturing (0.06 ha)
- Public Institutional-Educational (7.46 ha)
- Public Institutional-Government (1.00 ha)
- Public Institutional-Community (2.85 ha)
- Public Institutional-Religious (1.66 ha)
- Transport-Telecommunications (0.90 ha)
- Transport-Utilities (18.84 ha)
- Recreation/Open Space-Indoor Recreation (0.83 ha)
- Recreation/Open Space-Outdoor Recreation (106.51 ha)
- Recreation/Open Space-Open Green Space (15.62 ha)
- Agriculture (87.46 ha)
- Agriculture-Extensive Livestock (2.51 ha)
- Vacant (32.68 ha)
- Roads/Lanes (84.28 ha)
- Municipal Boundary (480.10 ha)

Data Capture Date: August 9, 2017

OLDMAN RIVER REGIONAL SERVICES COMMISSION

0 100 200 300 400 Metres

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September 4, 2018

The maximum permitted density for residential developments other than single-family detached, excluding public roadways, parks and utility parcels, shall be:

Use	Units per hectare	Units per acre	Maximum Contiguous acres
Semi-detached	25	10	3
Duplex	25	10	3
Triplex / Fourplex / Rowhouse / townhouse	30	12	Per council approval of rezoning or ASP
Apartment or condominium	Density defined	per approval	Per council approval of rezoning or ASP

The Town will review residential development proposals according to the criteria listed above.

Promoted Goals: 1 5 7
SSRP Appendix A reference: 1.3, 1.4, 3.1, 3.4

Lu23: Secondary Suites

Secondary units are promoted to add density to existing residential neighbourhoods in a manner compatible with the aesthetics of the primary unit and surrounding neighbourhood.

Promoted Goals: 1 5
SSRP Appendix A reference: 3.4

Lu24: Orientation to the Street

In residential districts, all residences should be oriented to the street with clear visual site lines between the street and the dwelling. Adequate street frontage shall be defined by the Land Use bylaw and alternative lot layouts such as flag, zipper, and herringbone lots should be avoided. Multi-unit developments shall be oriented so the majority of the principal building(s) main façade is located parallel to a straight public street or tangent to a curved public street.

Promoted Goals: 1 5 7
SSRP Appendix A reference: 3.2

Lu25: Neighbourhood Services and Amenities

Nanton's desire for a walkable community will require consideration for neighbourhood commercial and new village centre concepts within future subdivisions far from the downtown. The Land Use Bylaw includes a Neighbourhood Commercial district which provides the means by which basic consumer needs can be met. The permitted and discretionary uses within this district should be balanced against the uses key to the downtown's continued growth. The Town may also require the provision of buffers, such as increased setbacks, landscaping, fences, berms, or any combination of these things, between neighbourhood commercial uses and adjacent residential uses.

Promoted Goals: ① ⑤ ⑥ ⑦
SSRP Appendix A reference: 3.1

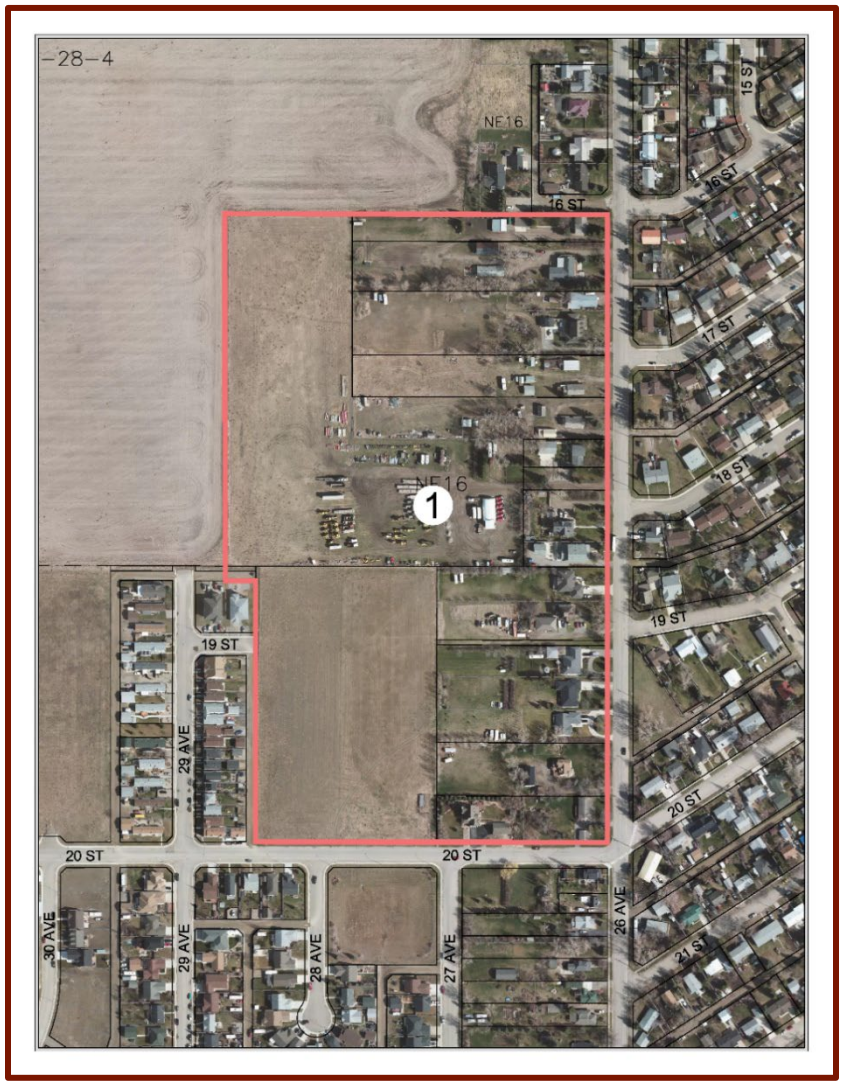
Lu26: Historic Preservation of Residences

The Town places a high value on heritage resources and social history. Heritage Resources Management Information System (HeRMIS) contains two resources: Alberta Register of Historic Places and the Alberta Heritage Survey. The Survey identifies if the house has been recognized and the Registry tracks all formal historic designations. The Town should attempt to increase local awareness of historical preservation grants available for residents to restore and improve houses that may be classified as historical.

Promoted Goals: ③
SSRP Appendix A reference: 2.2, 6.1, 6.2

Lu27: Residential Infill areas

As discussed above under the heading Density, residential infill is a means by which Nanton can attain the SSRP outcome of increasing the community's development density. Certain residentially designated areas of town which continue to evolve have implications for what Nanton wants to be as it moves forward. While the history of these properties is understood and acknowledged, the town should present opportunity and vision for coordinated change.



Area 1 (Figure 3)

This area is comprised of three subdivided areas: the first (1601-1701 26th Avenue) and most northerly being 200 m long lots fronting 26th Avenue were subdivided by the town in the 1950s. Secondly, south of those are lots 130 m long lots (1803-1913 26th Avenue) acquired in the 1980s and subdivided in the 1990s. And thirdly, two large undeveloped parcels west of the subdivided lots.

All three subareas have potential for further subdivision and infill development. If the area is to work as a cohesive development access and potential lot layout should be reviewed through a shadow planning exercise. This is one area where further planning beyond a shadow plan is recommended. Future development of the area must be considered in conjunction with NE16 16-28 W4M.

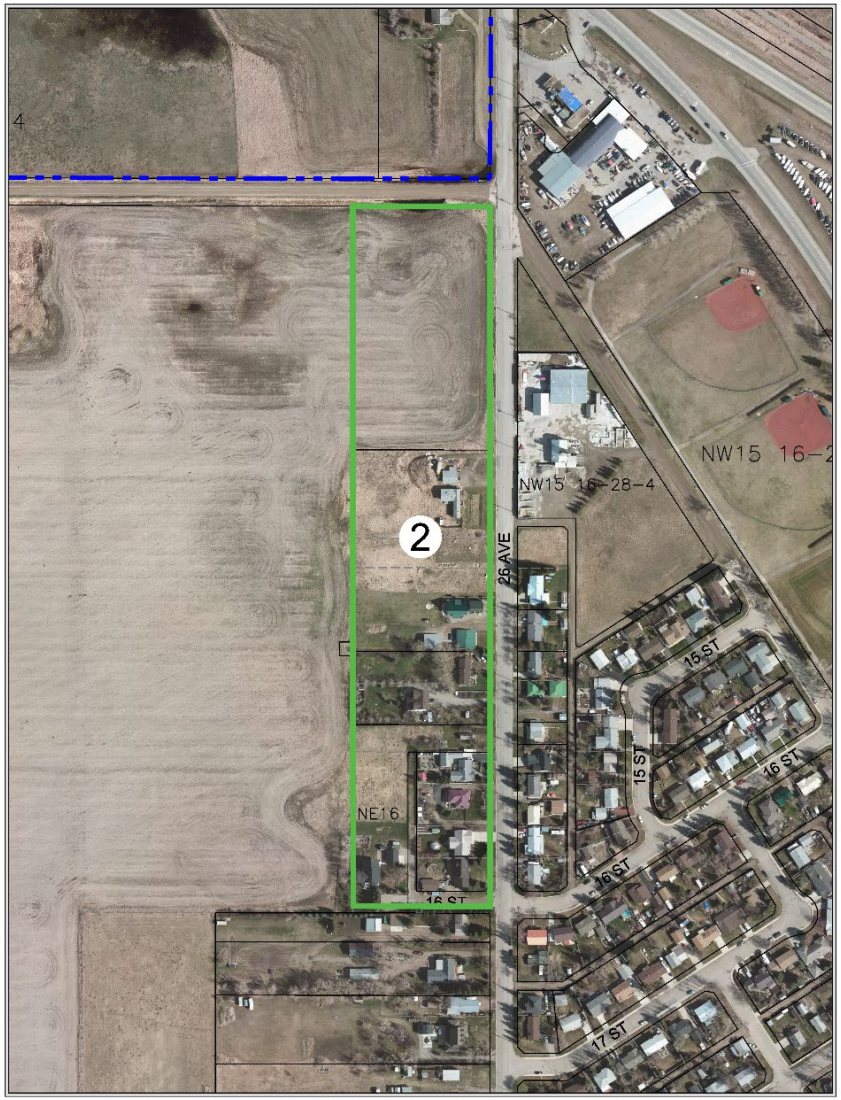


Figure 4: Area 2 Residential Infill

Area 2 (Figure 4)

This area was originally subdivided in 1977 while in the MD of Willow Creek and then after annexation re-subdivided by the Town of Nanton in 1982 creating the southerly lots, and a portion of 16th Street with alley (1501-1517 26th Avenue). The lots north of these were annexed in 1996 and have under gone subsequent piecemeal subdivision and development. Zoning designation is Single Detached residential R1 on the south half and Multi-residential R3 on the north half. Future development of the area must be considered in conjunction with NE16 16-28 W4M.

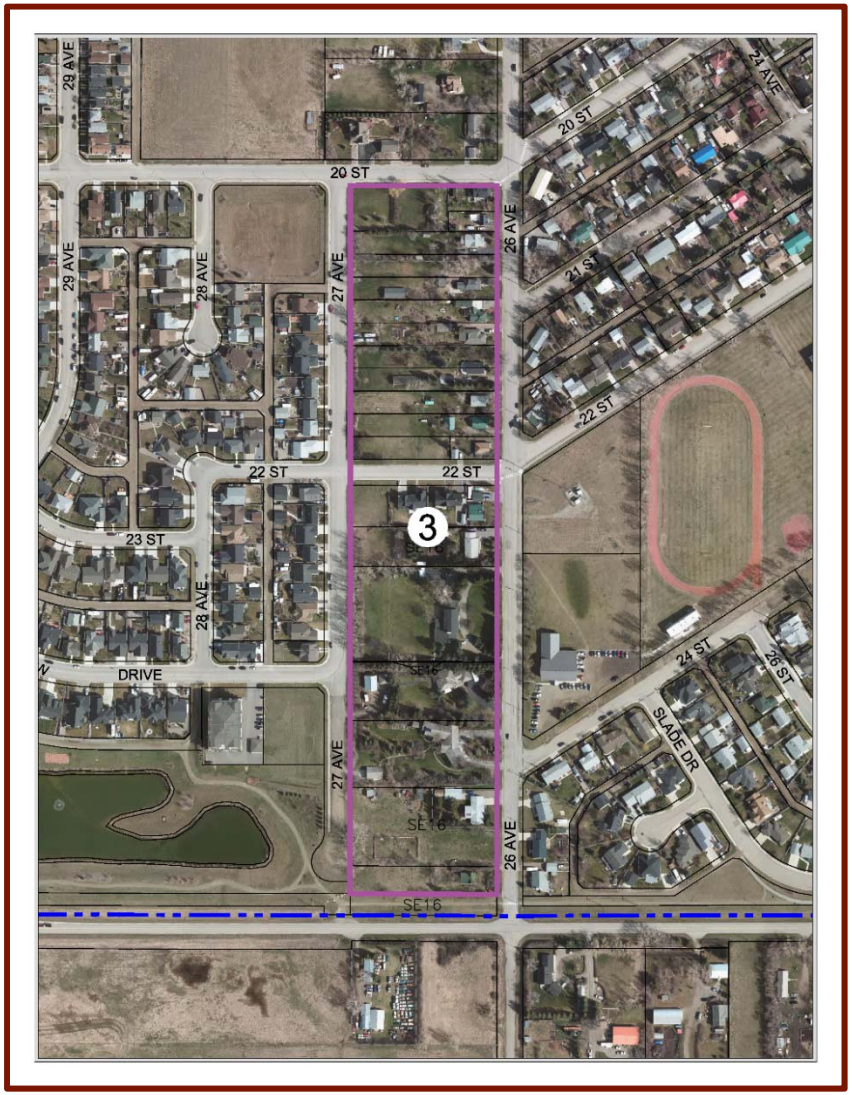


Figure 5: Area 3 Residential Infill

Area 3 (Figure 5)

This area is comprised two subdivided blocks between 20th Street and Highway 533 and are bounded by 26th and 27th Avenue on the east and west respectively. This area is comprised of large estate style lots which with the upgrade to 27th Avenue been provided with the opportunity for additional development and/or subdivision. A shadow plan is not necessary to coordinate further development.

Promoted Goals: 1 5
SSRP Appendix A reference: 1.3, 1.4

Downtown

Introduction:



Central to any community's sense of itself is the functioning of its commercial core and the interplay with the adjoining land uses. The town has a strong defined core focused on 20th Street between 20th and 22nd Avenue. Additionally the blocks either side of 20th Street along Highway 2 have also developed as part of the core. One key to the downtown core is building design aesthetics. Nanton's pride in its heritage buildings is to be the foundation for any new proposals within the downtown core.

There are several land uses within this core that are key building blocks to continued success of this core. Specifically, they are the post office, seniors housing, churches, medical offices and pharmacy, restaurants, antique stores, grocery store and institutional uses such as the town hall and library. All serve to keep the downtown lively for locals as they go about their daily routines and interact with one another.

Council and town staff will continue to make decisions on new development, but it is paramount to the sense of community that each proposal be weighed against the strength of core and the sense of center that the downtown provides for its citizens. For example, a new town hall with joint uses is an asset to any community and there are always options for location. Sense of community, culture, and recognition of core should make the decision easier. Simply put, civic functions should always be considered in the downtown core first. From the core the physical make up of Nanton's street system is that of a grid and modified grid layout. This layout gives each resident living between 20th and 26th Avenue the option of walking to the downtown. For the purposes of this plan the Downtown is defined by the boundary provided in Figure 6.

Promoted Goals:

The promoted goals for the **Land Use Element Downtown Policies** include ① Sustainability, ③ Historical/Cultural Preservation, ⑤ Livability, ⑥ Economic vitality, ⑦ Accessibility, ⑨ Quality facilities, ⑩ Fiscal responsibility, ⑬ Partnerships, ⑭ Community Identity and ⑮ Community support.

Policies:

Lu28: Mixed Use Development

Historically, mixed use development was defined vertically by a ground level store front with residential accommodation on the upper floors. In the modern context mixed use is much broader in concept and options which adds to Nanton's downtown vibrancy. The creation of live work units in existing downtown residences and single story commercial buildings is an option provided through the land use bylaw. Nanton's downtown also has residential properties that have no commercial component. It can be foreseen that as these properties evolve they may become more dense residential properties or transition into commercial properties. The separation of distinct residential and commercial buildings horizontally across multiple properties is also mixed use. The town encourages mixed use development in the downtown.

Promoted Goals: ① ③ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦
SSRP Appendix A reference: 3.1

Lu29: Architectural and Signage Design Guidelines

During the implementation of the Main Street Programme for Nanton, the final report suggests using the design guidelines template supplied by Alberta Main Street. The template was utilized for the project time period, but fell by the wayside as years passed. Decision making processes have been strained in balancing current aesthetics with heritage properties. The town should draft new architectural and signage guidelines that are authentic to Nanton and its vision. And further, contemplate utilizing a pre-application committee for the review of development proposals in the downtown.

Promoted Goals: ③ ⑥
SSRP Appendix A reference: 2.1, 2.2

Lu30: Downtown Infill

The Town encourages opportunities for infill and intensification within the downtown area in order to facilitate a mix of appropriate uses and compact urban form.

Promoted Goals: ① ⑤
SSRP Appendix A reference: 1.3, 1.4

Lu31: Streetscape: Private Public Interface, Building Orientation and Building Scale

Downtown development including the buildings, sidewalks, street, utilities, landscaping and other improvements combine together to define a streetscape. Some of the elements are privately owned and some are publicly owned. It is important that the two entities are able to work toward the common goal of attaining a walkable street that invites pedestrians to inhabit the space over longer periods of time. The town should make incremental improvements to the public side of streetscape as budgets allow. And further, ensure that private development is guided by planning instruments such as the land use bylaw and *Downtown Architectural and Signage Design Guidelines*.

Promoted Goals: 1 5 6 10 13 14 15
SSRP Appendix A reference: 2.1



Figure 6: Downtown Boundary

Lu32: Parking

Small town rural people are infamous for wanting to park right in front of the store or restaurant they are headed for. Business owners and workers are also likely to park close to their daily destination. When buildings are densely packed and multiple uses are contemplated in a downtown, land is a premium commodity and parking needs to be carefully contemplated and balanced among private and public space. Parking should be thought of as a component to the overall approach of downtown design. The town should review existing availability of parking, potential public parking locations, and land use bylaw requirements for parking in the downtown.

Promoted Goals: 6 7 9
SSRP Appendix A reference: 1.6

Highway Commercial and Industrial

Introduction:

Requirements for highway commercial lands are often hard to determine, as this type of land use is often a function of supply and demand. If Nanton desires to increase its tourism potential, land use developments such as motels, restaurants, service stations, etc. should cater to tourists and be located in highway commercial districts.

As the highway bypass approaches, the nature of Nanton's highway commercial may be changed as the majority of the travelling public focuses on the new highway and the interchange. Nanton should be prepared to view some of these existing lands as potential for redevelopment as businesses relocate. Alternative uses for these lands should not be dismissed because of current zoning or existing uses.

An industrial park was created east of the former railroad track to handle long-term industrial expansion and much of the existing development is located there. The purpose of the industrial park was to provide room for the relocation of existing local industrial users to attract new industries. The industrial park is approximately 20 acres consisting of 32 lots of varying size from 0.5 to 3.0 acres along 18th and 19th Avenues. This supply of land should be adequate to handle short-term growth but land availability should be monitored. The expansion of the current industrial area is limited by the highway and former railway right of way to the west and low-lying areas to the east that handle drainage.

Promoted Goals:

The promoted goals for the **Land Use Element Highway Commercial and Industrial Policies** include ① Sustainability, ② Environmental Protection, ⑤ Livability, ⑥ Economic vitality, ⑦ Accessibility, ⑨ Quality facilities, ⑩ Fiscal responsibility, ⑪ Connectivity and ⑭ Community Identity.

Policies:

Lu33: Industrial / Commercial Land Supply

The Town shall monitor the supply of lands designated for highway commercial and industrial development.

Promoted Goals: ① ⑥
SSRP Appendix A reference: 2.4, 3.1, 3.3

Lu34: Industrial / Commercial Development Standards

Community identity can be aided by thoughtful planning when it comes to commercial and industrial development. Highway commercial and industrial development is encouraged to be separated, screened, and buffered from adjacent residential and public uses, and roads.

The Land Use Bylaw shall be reviewed by the Town to ensure that it contains reasonable, sustainable development standards for Highway commercial and industrial development sites, including the location and design of buildings, provisions for landscaping and screening, and signage.

Promoted Goals: 1 14
SSRP Appendix A reference: 3.1

Lu35: Industrial / Highway Commercial Infill

Industrial / Highway Commercial infill is a means by which Nanton can attain the SSRP outcome of increasing the community's development density. Certain industrial and commercially designated areas of town which continue to evolve have implications for what Nanton wants to be as it moves forward. While the history of these properties is understood and acknowledged, the town should present opportunity and vision for coordinated change.



Figure 7: Area 1 Industrial / Highway Commercial Infill

Area 1 (Figure 7)
This area is comprised of former railway lands adjacent to the existing industrial park to the east and lands fronting northbound Highway 2.
Issues:

- Environmental impact assessment 1 should be required with any proposal for subdivision or development to determine suitability of the site;
- Southern entrance to town is less inviting than that the north entrance which has Centennial Park as a backdrop;
- Proposed Highway 2 and 533 interchange will impact this area;
- Servicing in the area is limited.

Area 2 (Figure 8)

This area is comprised of former railway lands adjacent to the existing industrial park to the east and highway commercial lands fronting northbound Highway 2. It also contains the Elevator Museum sites.

Issues:

- Environmental impact assessment 1 should be required with any proposal for subdivision or development to determine suitability of the site;
- The current mix of uses lacks clear vision on its future intent. Where uses are non-conforming with current land use districts and are better suited elsewhere, the Town should encourage the land owner to relocate to an appropriate development area.

Promoted Goals: 1 5
SSRP Appendix A reference: 1.3, 1.4



Figure 8: Area 2 Highway Commercial Infill

Lu36: Industrial / Highway Commercial Area Structure Plans

The Town may require that area structure plans be prepared for future business park areas. These plans should incorporate sustainable development strategies relating to efficient utility servicing, measures for the preservation and integration of environmental features, and innovative land use patterns/concepts such as eco-industrial parks.

Promoted Goals: 1 2 5 6 7 9 10 11
SSRP Appendix A reference: 1.4, 3.1

Regional and Intermunicipal Planning

Introduction:

The Town of Nanton and the MD of Willow Creek have been operating under an Intermunicipal Development Plan (IDP) since 2010. The MD has in its Municipal Development Plan and Land Use Bylaw recognized the growth pressure that can impact the fringe surrounding the town. It is this pressure that was the impetus for the planning measures that protect the towns chosen growth directions and areas where growth would not be appropriate. The Town for its part recognizes the MDs desire to protect agricultural operations and uses more appropriately located in the rural municipality. Continued dialog, collaboration, and coordination are important as the Town and surrounding region evolve.

Promoted Goals:

The promoted goals for the **Land Use Element Regional and Intermunicipal Planning Policies** include ① Sustainability, and ⑬ Partnerships.

Policies:

Lu37: Agricultural Transitional Land Use

It is important to note that in an urban municipality agricultural lands are usually considered an interim land use until they are needed for the orderly growth and development of the municipality. Land designated as Agricultural Transitional in the Land Use Bylaw shall be encouraged to submit an area structure plan prior to the approval of subdivision, so as to preserve agricultural land and ensure prudent transition to more intensive urban development.

Promoted Goals: ①
SSRP Appendix A reference: 1.1, 1.6, 4.2, 4.4

Lu38: Intermunicipal Development Plan Circulation Requirements

Statutory Plans (and amendments), Land Use bylaws (and amendments), subdivisions and development applications will be circulated to the MD of Willow Creek for comments in accordance with the adopted Intermunicipal Development Plan.

Promoted Goals: ⑬
SSRP Appendix A reference: 2.3, 2.7

Lu39: Growth Strategies

In 2006, Nanton through annexation obtained enough residential land and has within its corporate boundary enough recreational land for the foreseeable future. However, industrial and highway commercial land are of limited supply and will be monitored as the need for more land approaches. Given the land available in the near term, it is still important that identification of potential expansion areas in the long term be provided for discussion purposes. Map 4 identifies these lands. By identifying these lands, Nanton is expressing that certain lands need to have special planning considerations. The Town expresses a desire to work with the MD of Willow Creek toward a joint commercial industrial development area around the future Highway 2/533 Interchange. And further, the Town expresses a desire to discuss special planning considerations for residential expansion land to the northwest. All as depicted in Map 4.

Promoted Goals: 1 13
SSRP Appendix A reference: 2.3, 2.7, 3.3

Lu40: Urban Fringe

With the adoption of an Intermunicipal Development Plan (IDP) with the MD of Willow Creek and with amendment of the MD's Land Use Bylaw, a formal urban fringe district was created for the area immediately adjacent to Town. The Town will adhere to the policy direction of the IDP.

Promoted Goals: 1 13
SSRP Appendix A reference: 2.3, 2.7

Lu41: Regional Transportation

The Town will work with the MD of Willow Creek and Alberta Transportation to coordinate the provision and development of regional transportation networks and corridors. And further, the Town may explore the development of highway vicinity agreements with Alberta Transportation to employ appropriate setbacks and mitigating measures relating to noise, air pollution and safety on lands that may impact Highways 2 and 533.

Promoted Goals: 1 13
SSRP Appendix A reference: 2.2, 2.3, 2.6, 7.3

Land Use Element Actions:

A Maintain a Land Use Bylaw and Land Use Map that is aligned with this Plan and other statutory plans.

B Maintain an Intermunicipal Development Plan that is aligned with this Plan and other statutory plans. (Lu37-41)

C Consider the development or renewal of the Downtown Architectural and Signage Design Guidelines. (Lu29)



Additional References:

- Town of Nanton Land Use Bylaw
- Town of Nanton MD of Willow Creek Intermunicipal Development Plan
- Town of Nanton Westview Area Structure Plan
- Town of Nanton Integrated Community Sustainability Plan
- Town of Nanton Municipal Improvements, Construction, Maintenance and Acceptance Policy and Procedures
- Nanton 2021
- Government of Alberta Documents*: Municipal Government Act, Subdivision and Development Regulation, Efficient Use of Land Implementation Tools Compendium, South Saskatchewan Regional Plan, Alberta Land Stewardship Act, Agriculture Operations Practices Act*
- Alberta Register of Historic Places and the Alberta Heritage Survey
- *Alberta Safety Codes Barrier Free Design Guide*

TOWN OF NANTON
MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN:
BYLAW NO. 1306/18
GROWTH STRATEGIES

MAP 4

NANTON
EST 1903

Nanton Municipal Boundary
Future Residential
Highway 2 Bypass (Proposed)

ROADCLASS

Arterial; Expressway / Highway
Town of Nanton Fringe
Proposed Expanded Fringe

RECREATIONAL
RESIDENTIAL
RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL
RESIDENTIAL / RECREATIONAL
INDUSTRIAL / COMMERCIAL
RESIDENTIAL
INDUSTRIAL / COMMERCIAL
RESIDENTIAL
INDUSTRIAL / COMMERCIAL
AGRICULTURAL

Nanton Creek

OLDMAN RIVER REGIONAL SERVICES COMMISSION

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September 4, 2018

Appendix A: South Saskatchewan Regional Plan Conformance

The Alberta Land Use Framework, implemented by the Provincial Government in 2008 provides a blueprint for land-use management and decision-making that addresses Alberta's growth pressures. The Land Use Framework established seven new land-use regions and requires the development of a regional plan for each. The Town of Nanton is located with the geographical area of the South Saskatchewan Regional Plan (SSRP) which was effective the fall of 2014. The SSRP lays out a number of key desired outcomes and strategic directions relating to the region's economy, people, environment, and resources.

All statutory plans and relevant documents must comply with the SSRP by no later than September 1, 2019. Compliance can be achieved by updating relevant statutory and other relevant documents, and filing a statutory declaration declaring compliance with the province. The timing of this Municipal Development Plan is prudent, providing an opportunity for Nanton to align its highest level statutory planning document with the SSRP. However, ongoing consideration of what alignment means is recommended, as the implications of the SSRP continue to be determined and realized at all levels of government in Alberta.

The following excerpts from the SSRP relevant to the Municipal Development Plan are identified and alignment with the most pertinent MDP policies are highlighted in each of the Plan Elements.

Section 1: Use Land Efficiently

All land use planner and decision-makers responsible for land-use decisions are encouraged to consider the efficient use of land principle in land-use planning and decision making. (SSRP Implementation Plan Section 5.1)

1.1 Reduce the rate at which land is converted from an undeveloped state into permanent, built environment.

1.2 Utilize the minimum amount of land necessary for new development and build at a higher density than current practices.

1.3 Increase the proportion of new development that takes place within already developed or disturbed lands either through infill, redevelopment and/or shared use, relative to new development that takes place on previously undeveloped lands.

1.4 Plan, design and locate new development in a manner that best utilizes existing infrastructure and minimizes the need for new or expanded infrastructure.

1.5. Reclaim and/or convert previously developed lands that are no longer required in a progressive and timely manner.

1.6 Provide decision-makers, land users and individuals the information they need to make decisions and choices that support efficient land use.

1.7 Build awareness and understanding of the efficient use of land principle and the application of land–use planning tools that reduce the footprint of the built environment, how they might be applied and how their effectiveness would be measured over time with municipalities, land-use decisions-makers and land users, on both public and private lands. (SSRP Implementation Plan Section 5.2)

Section 2: Planning Cooperation and Integration

When making land-use decisions, municipalities, provincial departments, boards and agencies and other partners are expected to:

2.1 Work together to achieve the shared environmental, economic and social outcomes in the South Saskatchewan Regional Plan and minimize negative environmental cumulative effects. (SSRP Implementation Plan Section 8.1)

2.2 Address common planning issues, especially where valued natural features and historic resource are of interest to more than one stakeholder and where the possible effect of development transcends jurisdictional boundaries. (SSRP Implementation Plan Section 8.2)

2.3 Coordinate and work with each other in their respective planning activities (such as in the development of plans and policies) and development approval processes to address issues of mutual interest. (SSRP Implementation Plan Section 8.3)

2.4 Work together to anticipate, plan and set aside adequate land with the physical infrastructure and services required to accommodate future population growth and accompanying community development needs. (SSRP Implementation Plan Section 8.4)

2.5 Build awareness regarding the application of land-use planning tools that reduce the impact of residential, commercial and industrial developments on the land, including approaches and best practices for promoting the efficient use of private and public lands. (SSRP Implementation Plan Section 8.5)

2.6 Pursue joint use agreements, regional services commissions and any other joint cooperative arrangements that contribute specially to Intermunicipal land use planning. (SSRP Implementation Plan Section 8.6)

2.7 Consider the value of intermunicipal development planning to address land use on fringe areas, airport vicinity protection plans or other areas of mutual interest. (SSRP Implementation Plan Section 8.7)

2.8 Coordinate land use planning activities with First Nations, irrigation districts, school boards, health authorities and other agencies on areas of mutual interest. (SSRP Implementation Plan Section 8.8)

Section 3: Building Sustainable Communities

Municipalities are expected to establish land-use patterns which:

3.1 Provide an appropriate mix of agricultural, residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, public and recreational land uses; developed in an orderly, efficient, compatible, safe and economical manner. (SSRP Implementation Plan Section 8.11)

3.2 Contribute to a healthy environment, healthy economy, and a high quality of life. (SSRP Implementation Plan Section 8.12)

3.3 Provide a wide range of economic development opportunities, stimulate local employment growth and promote a healthy and stable economy. Municipalities are also expected to complement regional and provincial economic development initiatives. (SSRP Implementation Plan Section 8.13)

3.4 Feature innovative housing design, range of densities and housing types such as mixed use, cluster development, secondary suites, seniors' centres and affordable housing. Provide the opportunity for the variety of residential environments which feature innovative designs and densities and which make efficient use of existing facilities, infrastructure and public transportation. (SSRP Implementation Plan Section 8.14)

3.5 Minimize potential conflict of land uses adjacent to natural resource extraction, manufacturing and other industrial developments. (SSRP Implementation Plan Section 8.15)

3.6 Minimize potential conflict of land uses within and adjacent to areas prone to flooding, erosion, subsidence, or wildfire. (SSRP Implementation Plan Section 8.16)

3.7 Complement their municipal financial management strategies, whereby land use decisions contribute to the financial sustainability of the municipality. (SSRP Implementation Plan Section 8.17)

3.8 Locate schools and health facilities, transportation and transit and other amenities appropriately, to meet increased demand from a growing population. (SSRP Implementation Plan Section 8.18)

Section 4: Agriculture

Municipalities are expected to:

4.1 Identify areas where agricultural activities, including extensive and intensive agricultural and associated activities, should be the primary land use in the region. (SSRP Implementation Plan Section 8.19)

4.2 Limit the fragmentation of agricultural lands and their premature conversion to other, non-agricultural uses, especially within areas where agriculture has been identified as a primary land use in the region. Municipal planning, policies and tools that promote the efficient use of land should be used where appropriate to support this strategy. (SSRP Implementation Plan Section 8.20)

4.3 Employ appropriate planning tools to direct non-agricultural subdivision and development to areas where such development will not constrain agricultural activities, or to areas of lower- quality agricultural lands. (SSRP Implementation Plan Section 8.21)

4.4 Minimize conflicts between intensive agricultural operations and incompatible land use by using appropriate planning tools, setback distances and other mitigating measures. (SSRP Implementation Plan Section 8.22)

Section 5: Water and Watersheds

Municipalities are expected to:

5.1 Utilize or incorporate measure which minimize or mitigate possible negative impacts on important water resources or risks to health, public safety and loss to property damage due to hazards associated with water, such as flooding, erosion and subsidence due to bank stability issues, etc., within the scope of their jurisdiction. (SSRP Implementation Plan Section 8.23)

5.2 Incorporate measures in future land-use planning decisions to mitigate the impact of floods through appropriate flood hazard area management and emergency response planning for floods. (SSRP Implementation Plan Section 8.24)

5.3 Prohibit unauthorized future use or development of land in the floodway in accordance with the Flood Recovery Reconstruction Act and the Floodway Development Regulation under development, which will control, regulate or prohibit use of development of land that is located in a floodway and define authorized uses. (SSRP Implementation Plan Section 8.25)

5.4 Identify and consider, based on available information including information from the Government of Alberta, the values of significant water resources and other water features, such as ravines, valleys, riparian lands, stream corridors, lakeshores, wetlands, and unique environmentally significant landscapes within their boundaries. (SSRP Implementation Plan Section 8.26)

5.5 Determine appropriate land-use patterns in the vicinity of these significant water resources and other water features. (SSRP Implementation Plan Section 8.27)

5.6 Consider local impacts as well as impacts on the entire watershed. (SSRP Implementation Plan Section 8.28)

5.7 Consider a range of approaches to facilitate the conservation, protection or restoration of these water features and the protection of sensitive aquatic habitat and other aquatic resources. (SSRP Implementation Plan Section 8.29)

5.8 Establish appropriate setbacks from waterbodies to maintain water quality, flood water conveyance and storage, bank stability and habitat. (SSRP Implementation Plan Section 8.30)

5.9 Assess existing developments located within flood hazard areas for long-term opportunities for redevelopment to reduce risk associated with flooding, including human safety, property damage, infrastructure and economic loss. (SSRP Implementation Plan Section 8.31)

5.10 Facilitate public access and enjoyment of water features, to the extent possible. (SSRP Implementation Plan Section 8.32)

5.11 Use available guidance, where appropriate, from water and watershed planning initiatives in support of municipal planning. (SSRP Implementation Plan Section 8.33)

Section 6: Historic Resources

Municipalities, in consultation with the Minister responsible for the Historical Resources Act, are expected to:

6.1 Identify significant historic resources to foster their preservation and enhancement for the use and enjoyment by present and future generations. (SSRP Implementation Plan Section 8.34)

6.2 Work toward the designation of Municipal Historic Resources to preserve municipally significant historic places. (SSRP Implementation Plan Section 8.35)

6.3 Formulate agreements with the Ministry for development referrals to assist in the identification and protection of historic resources within the scope of their jurisdiction. (SSRP Implementation Plan Section 8.36)

Section 7: Transportation

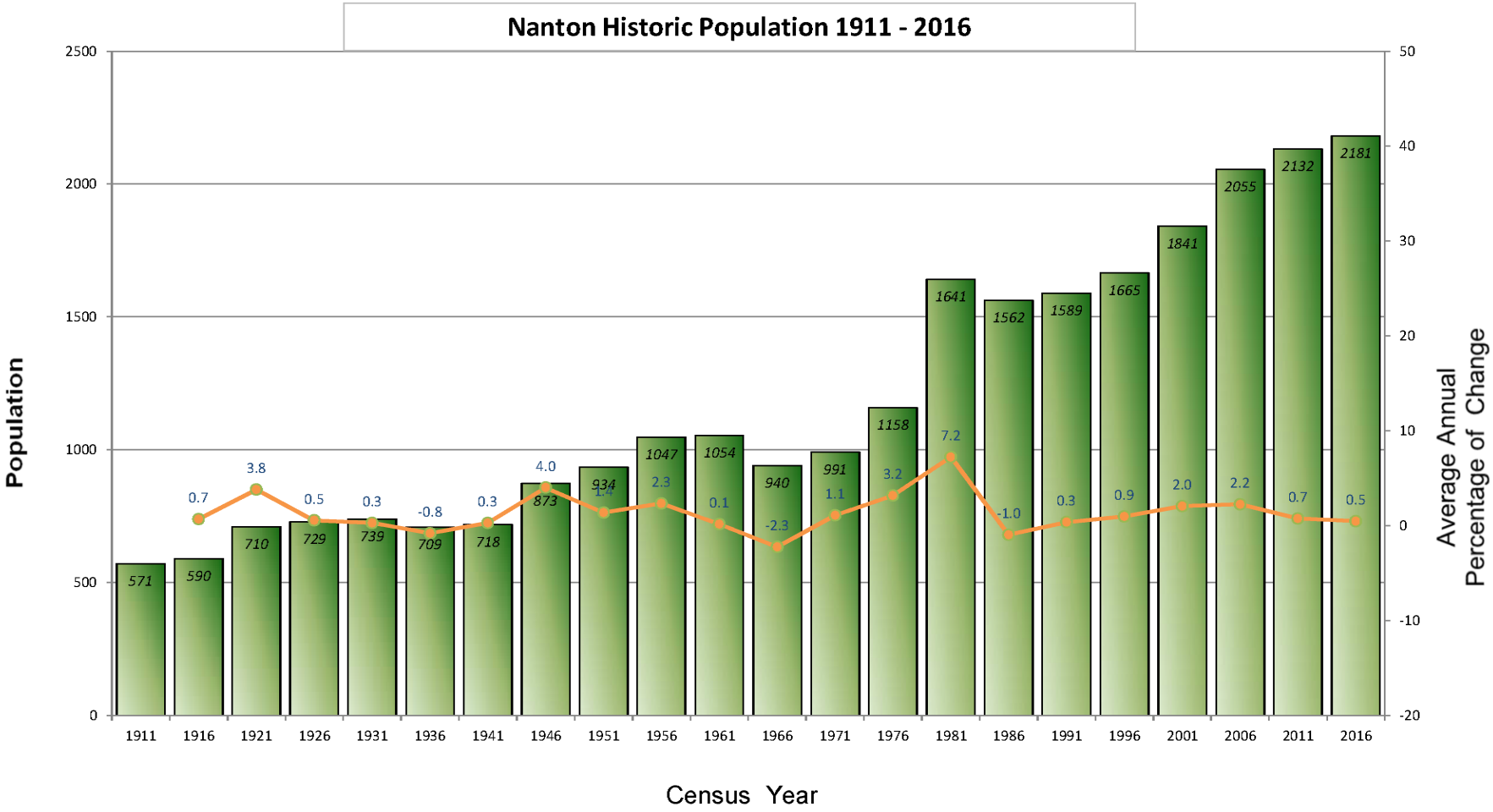
Municipalities, in consultation with the Minister responsible for the Highways Development and Protection Act, are expected to:

7.1 Identify the location, nature and purpose of key provincial transportation corridors and related facilities. (SSRP Implementation Plan Section 8.37)

7.2 Work with the Ministry to minimized negative interactions between the transportation corridors and related facilities identified in accordance with strategy 8.37 above and the surrounding areas and land uses through the establishment of compatible land-use patterns. (SSRP Implementation Plan Section 8.38)

7.3 Enter into highway vicinity agreements with the Ministry and employ appropriate setback distances and other mitigating measures relating to noise, air pollution and safety to limit access if subdivision and development is to be approved in the vicinity of the areas identified in accordance with 8.37 above. (SSRP Implementation Plan Section 8.39)

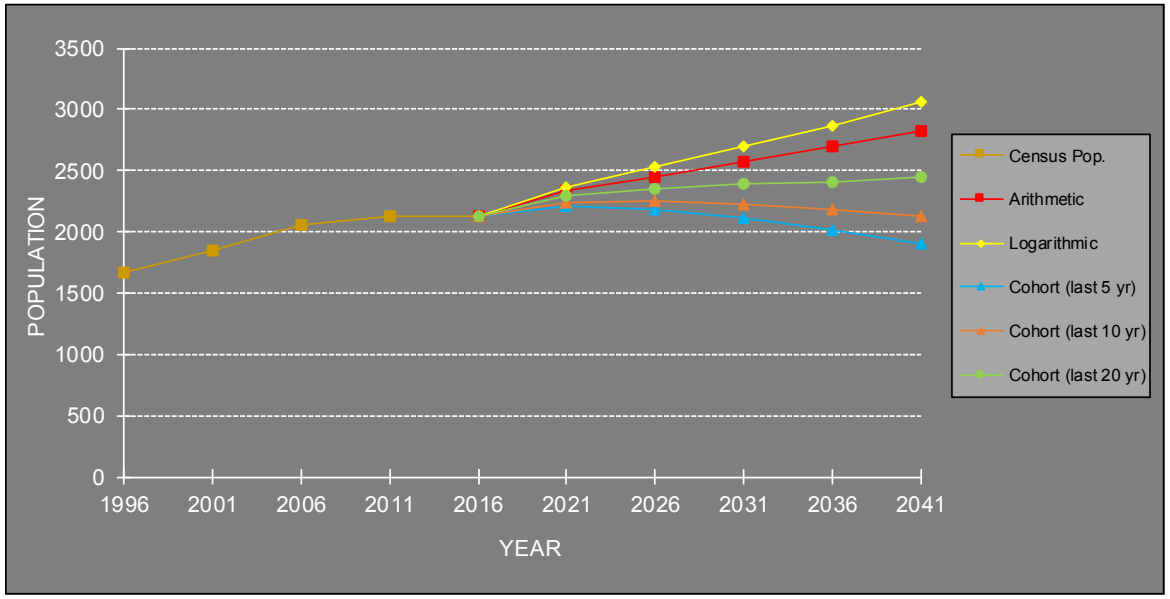
Appendix B: Census Demographic Information



Nanton Growth Projections

NANTON

Year	Census Pop.	Arithmetic	Logarithmic	Cohort (last 5 yr)	Cohort (last 10 yr)	Cohort (last 20 yr)
1996	1665					
2001	1841					
2006	2055					
2011	2132					
2016	2130	2130	2130	2130	2130	2130
2021		2331	2369	2210	2237	2290
2026		2453	2526	2181	2246	2352
2031		2575	2692	2112	2222	2386
2036		2697	2870	2017	2177	2412
2041		2819	3060	1910	2127	2441



Note: StatsCan has accepted a revised population count for Nanton at 2,181 from 2,130. StatsCan has not updated the Community Profile data to allow a correction to the Growth Projections. A correction would show an upturn in all projection trends.

Appendix C: Glossary of Terms

For the purposes of this plan, the definitions stated below apply. If a word or term is not defined below, then the definition in the MGA or the land use bylaw applies.

Amenities means items and elements including, but not limited to, landscaped areas, patios, balconies, site furniture, swimming pools, beaches and other similar items that are intended for private or public use as specified by the Development Authority.

Area Concept Plan – see "conceptual design scheme"

Area Redevelopment Plan means a statutory plan, prepared in accordance with Sections 634 and 635 of the Municipal Government Act for the purpose of all or any of the following:

(a) preserving or improving land and buildings in the area;
(b) rehabilitating buildings in the area;
(c) removing buildings from the area;
(d) constructing or replacing buildings in the area;
(e) establishing, improving or relocating public roadways, public utilities or other services in the area;
(f) any other development in the area.

Area Structure Plan means a statutory plan prepared for the purpose of providing a framework for subsequent subdivision and development of an area of land as per Section 633 of the *Municipal Government Act* and that may be adopted by a Council by bylaw.

Brownfield means an abandoned, idled, or underused industrial and commercial land or buildings where expansion or redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination.

Built environment can generally be described as those elements of the physical environment that are generally built or made by people as contrasted with natural features and processes.

Commercial development can generally be described as development primarily focused on the sale or purchase of goods and/or services for the purposes of generating profit, and may include uses including, but not limited to; restaurants, grocery stores, retail stores, shopping malls, gas stations, convenience stores, business and professional offices, department stores, bars, and other similar uses.

Complete community can generally be described as a community that incorporates elements that contribute to the quality and character of the places where people live, work, move, and thrive.

Conceptual Design Scheme means a detailed site layout plan for a parcel of land which typically addresses the same requirements of an Area Structure Plan but which is not adopted by bylaw which:

(a) shows the location of any existing or proposed buildings; and

(b) describes the potential effect and/or relationship of the proposed development on the surrounding area and the municipality as a whole; and

(c) provides for access roads, water, sewer, power and other services to the satisfaction of the Subdivision Authority or Council.

Connectivity means a measure of the efficiency of the physical layout of the block structure as made up by the transportation network, including but not limited to average block dimensions, the number of intersections, the percentage of three and four way intersections, and route choice throughout a given transportation network. High connectivity means that a given network has many direct route choices, while low connectivity means a given network has few direct route choices.

Façade means the entire area and all elements (including but not limited to windows, recesses, projections, fascia, soffit, doors and canopies) of an exterior building wall for the entire width and from grade to the top of the building, not including any structural or non-structural elements extending beyond the highest point of the roof, eaves or parapet, whichever is applicable based on the design of the building.

Fiscally responsible (fiscal responsibility) means, for the purposes of this Municipal Development Plan, the expenditure of public money by the Town of Nanton in such a way that funds are not used on superfluous or unnecessary costs associated with the maintenance and enhancement of the existing areas of the Town, or the growth and development of new areas of the Town.

Flood Hazard Area means the area which is made up of the floodway and flood fringe zones. Floodway is the portion of the flood hazard area where flows are deepest, fastest and most destructive. The floodway typically includes the main channel of a stream and a portion of the adjacent overbank area. Flood Fringe is the portion of the flood hazard area outside of the floodway. Water in the flood fringe is generally shallower and flows more slowly than in the floodway.

Greenfield means areas of the Town that have not been developed to an urban standard of residential, commercial, industrial or other land use yet, including but not limited to the servicing of such lands by roads, potable, waste and storm water systems, or other forms of urban infrastructure.

Grid can generally be described as a system of street layout where the majority of intersections are made up of streets and avenues that intersect frequently, and create a consistent pattern of squares, rectangles or some variation of the two.

Industrial development can generally be described as development primarily focused on processes related to refining raw materials, producing and manufacturing goods made up of one or more raw or refined materials and the shipping of the same off-site to another location for further refining, producing or manufacturing, or for the sale of such goods, and/or the service of equipment, including vehicles, used in industrial activities as described in this definition, and in some instances may include the sale of equipment and other materials where the impact to the land on which the activity is taking place is generally greater than a commercial development would permit, and may include uses including, but not limited to; repair shops, contractor services, equipment sales, manufacturing, lumber yards, storage facilities, recycling facilities, warehouses, bulk fuel stations, salvage yards, and other similar uses.

Infill development can generally be described as development in areas of the Town that are considered already established, which may be further defined as areas where the majority of lots have been subdivided, serviced and developed.

Intermunicipal Collaborative Framework (ICF), established under MGA Part 17.2, provides a forum for neighboring municipalities to work more closely together to better manage growth, coordinate service delivery, and optimize resources for citizens.

Intermunicipal Development Plan (IDP) is a statutory document used to facilitate intermunicipal planning between two municipalities in accordance with *Municipal Government Act* s.631.

Low Impact Development is a comprehensive land development approach to managing the runoff from precipitation events that focuses on reducing the need for conventional stormwater conveyance and collection systems through the use of decentralized small-scale hydrologic controls to replicate pre-development runoff flows, through the use of techniques related to infiltrating, filtering, storing, evaporating and detaining runoff close to its source. Low Impact Development may include tools, techniques and mechanisms including, but not limited to, permeable pavements, vegetative roofs, rain gardens, bio-swales and constructed wetlands.

Massing means the volume, height, location and orientation of a building.

May means, for the purposes of this Municipal Development Plan, an operative term that indicates, when used in a policy statement, the policy is discretionary and can be enforced if the Town chooses to do so, and is usually dependent on the particular circumstances of a specific site and/or situation.

Mixed use development can generally be described as a mixture of residential and supportive non-residential developments, sited in appropriate locations throughout the Town including, but not limited to, neighbourhood centres and/or areas of transition between residential and non-residential uses.

Modified grid can generally be described as the grid as per the definition in this Municipal Development Plan, but with a circumstance relating to topography, connection to another established area of the Town, change in elevation, or a need to address a functional matter such as traffic speeds, and therefore which is not restricted to consistent shapes and intersecting points between streets and avenues.

Municipality means, for the purposes of this Municipal Development Plan, the Town of Nanton, the MD of Willow Creek, or whichever other municipality the term may be referring to in the context of the sentence in which it has been used.

Municipal Government Act or MGA refers to the *Municipal Government Act, Revised Statutes of Alberta 2000, Chapter M-26* as amended from time to time.

Natural environment can generally be described as those elements of the physical environment that have not been altered by the construction of the built environment, or that, if they have been altered by the built environment, may only exist as a result of natural processes such as the hydrologic cycle, photosynthesis, and other processes fundamental to the development and sustaining of flora and fauna.

Orientation means the arranging or facing of a building or other structure with respect to the points of the compass.

The (this) Plan means the Town of Nanton Municipal Development Plan, and any amendments hereto.

Riparian areas can generally be described as those lands adjacent to streams, rivers, lakes and wetlands where the vegetation and soils are strongly influenced by the presence of water.

Renewable or Alternative Energy means a development for the advancement, manufacture, wholesale, resale and repair of renewable energies including, but not limited to, Wind Energy Conversion Systems (WECS), geothermal, and solar collector systems.

Shadow plan means a potential design that may be overlaid on existing lots to demonstrate the potential subdivision of larger tracts into urban sized lots with street/alley layout.

Shall means, for the purposes of this Municipal Development plan, an operative term that indicates the actions outlined are mandatory and therefore must be complied with, without discretion.

Should means, for the purposes of this Municipal Development Plan, an operative term that provides direction to strive to achieve the outlined action, but is not mandatory. When the policy is directed by a developer, the onus is on the developer to justify why the desired action/result is not proposed and/or will not be achieved.

Siting can generally be described as the process of identifying where development should occur on a given lot or in a given area, including such site elements as parking, access, buildings, loading and unloading areas, and so on.

SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN REGIONAL PLAN means the regional plan and regulations established by order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council pursuant to the *Alberta Land Stewardship Act*.

Streetscape A design term referring to all the elements that constitute the physical makeup of a street and that, as a group, define its character, including building frontage, street paving, street furniture, landscaping, including trees and other plantings, awnings and marquees, signs, and lighting.

Traffic calming can generally be described as design measures introduced to a roadway with the express purpose of slowing the speed at which motor vehicles travel along the roadway, and may include techniques and physical elements including, but not limited to, boulevard landscaping, reduced corner radii at intersections, intersectional and mid-block bulb-outs, vertical and horizontal deflection, partial street closure, median barriers, artificial lane narrowing and the creation of choke points, and so on.

Transportation access management is a term used by transportation professionals for coordination between roadway design and land use to improve transportation. It generally refers to the regulation of interchanges, intersections, driveways and median openings to a roadway. Its objectives are to enable access to land uses while maintaining roadway safety and mobility through controlling access location, design, spacing and operation.

Transportation hierarchy can generally be described as the placement of certain methods of transportation above others and/or the placement of certain types of roads above others. For instance, a typical roadway hierarchy may include arterials at the top of the hierarchy, followed by collectors and then local roads. Within the transportation hierarchy described in this Municipal Development Plan, the major categories are arterial, collector and local.

Transportation level of service can generally be described as the functionality of a given roadway or area of roadway, generally including intersections, based on the number of vehicles that may use the roadway or area of roadway at peak travel times, and the ability for the roadway or area of roadway to move the vehicles in an efficient manner.

Urban forest can generally be described trees exclusively in an urban environment, such as those trees that may be found along boulevards, parks and private property in the Town of Nanton.

Waterbody means any location where water flows or is present, whether or not the flow or the presence of water is continuous, intermittent or occurs only during a flood, and includes but is not limited to wetlands and aquifers.

Wetland are low-lying areas of land covered by water long enough to support aquatic plants and wildlife for part of all of their life cycle.

Appendix D: Transportation

STREET CAPACITY POLICY DETAILS

1. Level of Service (LOS) C, as defined below with no individual movement lower than the level of service D to E, is the desired standard for the Nanton Street system, and all new Local and Collector streets shall be designed to operate at that level.
2. Town streets shall be classified according to function, as defined in Map 3 and as follows:
    - Local Streets shall be low-speed, low-volume facilities which are used primarily to access property.
    - Local and Minor Collector Streets shall be moderate-speed, low-to medium-volume facilities which serve to collect traffic from local streets and distribute to the arterial system. Collector streets also provide for direct property access, but their role of serving traffic is equally important.
    - Major Collector or Arterial Streets are designed to move traffic efficiently. Property access is deemphasized, whereas traffic movement is emphasized.
3. Existing collector intersections, operating below Level of Service (LOS) C may continue to operate at the lower level. New development shall not cause collector intersections to degrade to a lower level of service.
4. The town shall have the right to review and approve internal circulation plans for all new developments.
5. All new private streets shall meet minimum town standards.
6. Traffic studies shall be required for all major development proposals and may be required at the discretion of the town under other circumstances where there may be significant effects on the street system overall. This includes but is not limited to whenever the town processes an Area Structure Plan (ASP) or commercial development proposals or tentative subdivision maps or when any proposal would potentially increase a Level of Service. Traffic studies shall identify, as a minimum:
    (a) the amount of traffic to be added to the system by the proposed development;
    (b) other known planned projects and their effects on the street system;
    (c) the direct, indirect and cumulative adverse impacts of project traffic on street system operations, safety, and access to the downtown;

Level of Service (LOS) is a scale that measures the operating capacity likely to be encountered on a roadway or at the intersection of roadways, based on a volume-to-capacity ratio, with levels ranging from A to F, with A representing the lowest volume-to-capacity ratio and the highest level of service. Volume-to-Capacity Ratio is the ratio of demand flow rate to capacity for a traffic facility.

- Level-of-Service A represents free flow. Individual users are virtually unaffected by the presence of others in the traffic stream. The general level of comfort and convenience provided to the motorist or passenger is excellent.
- Level-of-Service B is in the range of stable flow, but the presence of other users in the traffic stream begins to be noticeable. There is a slight decline in the freedom to maneuver within the traffic stream. The level of comfort and convenience provided is somewhat less than at LOS A, because the presence of others in the traffic stream begins to affect individual behavior.
- Level-of-Service C is in the range of stable flow but marks the beginning of the range of flow in which the operation of individual users becomes affected by interactions with others in the traffic stream. Maneuvering within the traffic stream requires vigilance on the part of the user. The general level of comfort and convenience declines at this level.
- Level-of-Service D represents high-density but stable flow. Freedom to maneuver is severely restricted, and the driver experiences a generally poor level of comfort and convenience. Small increases in traffic flow will generally cause operational problems at this level.
- Level-of-Service E represents operating conditions at or near the capacity level. Freedom to maneuver within the traffic stream is extremely difficult, and it is generally accomplished by forcing a vehicle or pedestrian to "give way" to accommodate such maneuvers. Comfort and convenience levels are extremely poor, and driver frustration is generally high. Operations at this level are usually unstable, because small increases in flow or minor disturbances within the traffic stream will cause breakdowns.
- Level-of-Service F is used to define forced or breakdown flow. This condition exists wherever the amount of traffic approaching a point exceeds the amount which can traverse the point. Queues form behind such locations. Operations with the queue are characterized by stop-and-go waves, and they are extremely unstable. Vehicles may progress at reasonable speeds for several hundred feet or more, and then be required to stop in a cyclic fashion.

Appendix E: Area Structure Plan Requirements

1. The developer or land owner should contact the town staff indicating the location of their proposed development and the general details of the proposal. The developer or land owner should acquire all relevant documents pertaining to the planning and engineering of any proposal. The documents include the MDP, LUB, the Nanton Design Standards and guidelines, the Infrastructure Master Plan and any other document the town administration deems necessary.

2. Upon request the town staff, planning advisor and engineering advisor may be available to go over the feasibility of the plan within the context of the documents mentioned above.

3. The developer or land owner should be prepared to provide augmenting documentation for any area structure plan application. This information may include a transportation impact analysis as prescribed by this document, a stormwater management plan, geotechnical report, and any other information deemed necessary to process the application.

4. The applicant should contact government agencies and utilities to gather information pertinent to their development. All ASP are required to be submitted to Alberta Historic Resources through their online submittal process.

5. The developer or land owner shall not submit any planning documents associated to the ASP in a piece meal fashion, but should submit all documents in a formal application. The development officer shall determine the completeness of any application and shall refuse any incomplete application.

6. The applicant shall expect a timely response to their draft ASP. The response will in writing or by way of a meeting include grammatical and layout corrections, engineering corrections and planning concerns that require more detail or redesign.

7. Upon submittal the applicant may hold an open house for the public to review the document.

8. The applicant shall not specifically engage in dialog with council nor should the council encourage dialog outside a public forum. Council should remain separate from the process to allow staff time to review and comment on the application. Any involvement within the process by council prior to first reading may be construed by the public as biasing the project.

9. Staff shall at its earliest convenience and with regular updates keep the council informed about upcoming projects and where the project is in the ASP process.

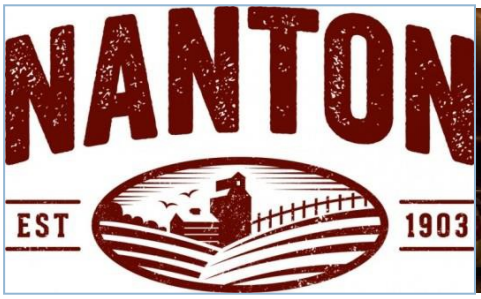
10. The applicant and staff may begin the process of drafting an offsite levies bylaw and a development agreement at any time during this process.

11. When staff is satisfied with the ASP, staff shall place it on a council agenda for first reading.

12. After first reading has been received, staff shall circulate the ASP to governmental agencies, utilities, and adjoining property owners.
13. (optional) The applicant may choose to hold another open house prior to the public hearing.
14. The public hearing shall be held in accordance with the MGA.
15. The council may request any amendments to the plan at any time during or after the public hearing.
16. Upon 3rd reading of the bylaw the ASP is considered a statutory document. Any change to the development must go through the statutory amendment process which requires 3 readings and a public hearing.

Appendix F: Census Demographic Information

INVEST IN NANTON





Envisioning a Landscape of Investment Opportunities and Export Capacity

Invest in Nanton contains an analysis of the community of Nanton from an investment perspective. This document contains information on the community's competitive edge, key industry sectors, demographics, taxation, cost of living, and lifestyle.

CONTACT INFORMATION

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Invest in Nanton

ENVISIONING A LANDSCAPE OF INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND EXPORT CAPACITY

ABOUT THE TOWN

The Town of Nanton is a dynamic community with an ideal environment for living, working and doing business. Home to more than two thousand residents and a lively tourism industry, Nanton is the town to invest in. With rolling prairie to the east, the Canadian Rockies to the west, easy access to major cities in the north and a stone's throw away from the U.S. in the south, Nanton offers a small town lifestyle with global economic reach.

INTERESTING FEATURES

Nanton is home to two fully restored grain elevators from the early 1900's which have now been converted into the Canadian Grain Elevator Discovery Centre, a museum that allows visitors to learn about the evolution of farming on the prairies and understand the interesting historical significance of the these prairie giants.



The Bomber Command Museum of Canada in Nanton, a world class repository of aviation memorabilia, prominently features one of four Lancaster Bombers from WWII with restored, operational engines, in addition to many other warplanes from the same time period. The museum also conducts restoration and educational activities.

Nanton is home to many antiques, collectables and boutique shops that line Nanton's downtown streets. They are a major attraction for tourists that travel to experience the Antique and Artwalk of Alberta.

NANTON'S COMPETITIVE EDGE

Nanton is a highly sought after destination for day tourists from Calgary. Not only is Nanton close to Calgary, a major urban centre of over 1 million people, the US border is only 2½ hours away. The wealth of farmland nearby fuels a diverse agricultural sector with a focus on cattle, grain crops and horses.

With the lowest overall tax regime in Canada, and below average labour costs, Nanton provides an excellent business environment coupled with the breathtaking natural backdrop of the Alberta Prairies.

A Diversified Economy

Nanton is situated in Southern Alberta's prime farming and ranching areas. The local economy is primarily driven by the agriculture and the agricultural services industries, with tourism also generating significant revenue for the town.

Continuing economic development is a top priority for Nanton. The town seeks to balance economic growth with sustainability and the preservation of the local "Authentic Alberta" culture. Although Nanton traditionally has been a service centre for the surrounding farms and ranches, in recent years light industry has begun to move in, taking advantage of low land costs and utilizing the skills of the local labour force. Current manufacturers include: beverage bottlers, cattle, poultry, food processing, concrete, livestock handling equipment, feed lots and saddlery.

Major Employers in Nanton are:

- Mountain Top Foods Ltd. (Food Processing)
- 2W Livestock Equipment Ltd. (Cattle/livestock handling equipment manufacturers)
- Silver Willow Lodge (Senior's Residence)
- J.T. Foster School/A.B. Daley School (Schools)



Market Accessibility

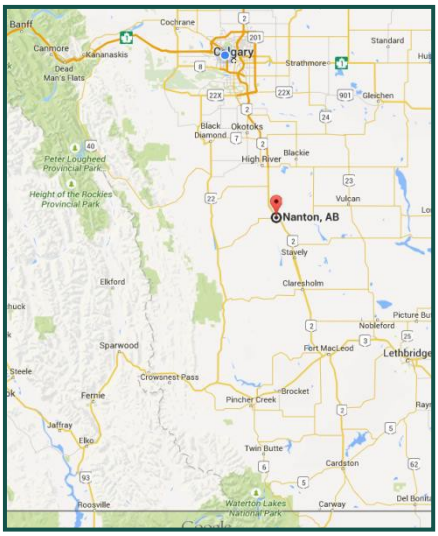
Nanton is located just 40 minutes south of Calgary, along the well-maintained Highway 2/CANAMEX trade corridor, which is the major North/South route in North America. It is also only 2½ hours away from the nearest US/Canada border crossing, allowing for speedy imports and exports. Highway 533 is the major artery highway leading to the East/West transportation routes.

The nearest airport is situated south of High River, just 20KM north of Nanton. It is an all-weather facility, with hangar, refueling and maintenance services. For the nearest international airport with regularly scheduled flights, the Calgary International Airport (YYC) is just a 75-minute drive away.

Distances and Times to Major Centres					
Lethbridge	**Calgary**	**Edmonton**	**Red Deer**	**Carway (US Land Crossing)**	**Vancouver (Seaport)**
121km	92 km	383 km	231 km	168 km	1050 km

1.5 hour	1hour	4 hours	2.5 hours	2 hour	11hours

Nanton Regional Map



Nanton Regional Map Online.

INDUSTRY SECTORS

Agriculture and Agri-business

Nanton is home to a thriving agri-business community including the production, processing and supply of agricultural goods that range from specialty crops like heritage tomatoes, to large scale food manufacturing of ready-made meals and snack foods, to retailers distributing equestrian products and stock. There is a large farm and livestock equipment manufacturer that produces a series of products ranging from heavy-duty panels to cattle handing systems.

Tourism

Nanton's 'Antique and Art Walk' is a diverse collection of merchants and galleries, located within short distance from one another. This concentration of retailers makes Nanton a choice destination for day-trippers out of Calgary and for individuals across Canada in search of unique treasures and collectibles.



A special gem for historians and aviation buffs alike is the Bomber Command Museum of Canada.

The museum opened in 1992 in honour of those who served in the Bomber Command during World War II. Visitors can enjoy a personally guided tour and see full scale period airplanes as well as all sorts of World War memorabilia. Planes continue to be lovingly restored by a large group of volunteers.

Another draw for tourists is the Canadian Grain Elevator Discovery Centre. The Centre was created to preserve the history of Southern Alberta's rich farming heritage. The Centre opened for tours in 2014 and it has a number of interactive displays.

Additional attractions in the community include the Big Sky Gardens Railway, the Nanton Golf Club (a premier 18 hole golf course), and the Museum of Miniatures.

Other tourist attractions in and close to Nanton include:

- Chain Lakes Provincial Park
- Porcupine Hills on the Cowboy Trail (at the intersection of Highway 533 from Nanton and Highway 22)
- Head Smashed In Buffalo Jump
- Local and regional rodeos
- Western ranch vacations
- Country bed & breakfast accommodation
- Nanton Lions Club Campground (60 sites)
- Hiking, boating, canoeing and kayaking
- Several annual regional festivals and events.



REGIONAL INDUSTRY SECTORS

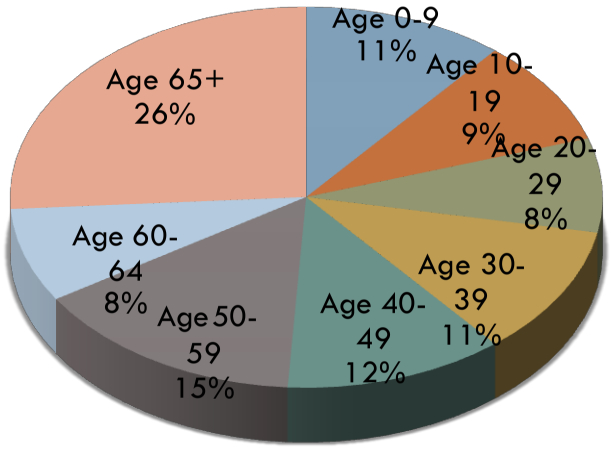
Southwest Alberta has three primary industrial sectors which drive its economic engine. For a detailed description of these industries click to learn more:

- Agriculture
- Alternative, Renewable and Bioenergy
- Tourism

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 2,130 *(2016)*
Median Age: 52.7 Years
Annual Growth Rate: -0.1%

Mother Tongue Composition
English: 93.0%
French: 1.0%
Other Non-Official: 6.0%
Statistics Canada (2016)



Quick Facts	
Population: 2,130 (2016)	**Participation rate (%):** 63.2 *
Median age of the population: 52.7 (2016)	**Land Area:** 4.9 km²
% of the population aged 15 and over: 88.7 (2016)	**Key Economic Sectors:** Tourism, Agriculture, Processing
Labour Force participation 1,420 persons*	**Trading Area:** 99,800 population within its 100 kilometre Trading Area , plus full access to the Calgary market (1.25 Million residents)
Employment: 1,060 persons *	**Number of Businesses:** 194 licensed businesses in 2017
Employment rate (%): 59.6 *	**Utilities:** Municipal water, sewage and garbage collection; Electrical – Enmax; Natural gas – Atco; Telecommunications – Telus. Axia
Unemployment: 74 persons *	**Average House Price (2016):** $280,817.00
Unemployment rate (%): 5.1 *	**Time Zone:** Mountain Time (-7 UTC)

* 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada

English is the primary language in the community (93%), with 1% of the population declaring French as their first language and 6% declaring a non-official language. Nanton has a very skilled workforce, with 60% of the population attaining some form of post-secondary education. The labour force participation rate of Nanton is 63.2%, primarily due to the large population of older adults in the town.

A complete table of population statistics for Nanton is provided by Statistics Canada

TAXATION AND COST OF LIVING

Alberta boasts one of the most competitive tax environments in North America. There are no capital or payroll taxes in the province. The only sales tax in Nanton is the Federal GST (5%), as no provincial sales taxes are levied in Alberta.

How to calculate property taxes:

ASSESSED PROPERTY VALUE X MILL RATE/1000 = TAXES OWED

TAXES OWED + ASFF + MCF = TOTAL TAXES TO BE PAID

Town of Nanton Property Tax Statistics (2018)				
	Municipal	**Education**	**Seniors Lodge**	**TOTAL MILL RATE**
Residential	8.4756	2.4906	0.3388	11.3050
Commercial (Non-Residential)	12.5963	3.6319	0.3388	16.5670

Commercial Water Usage Rates (2017)			
Water Usage Rates		**Waste Water Usage**	
Basic Rate (bi-monthly)	$35.00	**Basic Rate (bi-monthly)**	$44.75
1,000 - 4,000 gallons	$4.10	1,000 - 4,000 gallons	$4.10
4,001 - 8,000 gallons	$8.25	4,001 - 8,000 gallons	$8.25
8,001 - 10,000 gallons	$9.10	8,001 - 10,000 gallons	$9.10
10,001 and over	$10.20	10,001 and over	$10.20

Business Licensing Fee Schedule		
Resident (Commercial):	$100	/Year
Resident (Home Occupation):	$120	/Year
Non-Resident:	$200	/Year (or $30 daily, $125 weekly

MUNICIPALLY OWNED COMMERCIAL LOTS FOR SALE

Click here for a interactive GIS map of the town of Nanton. For further information please contact the Town of Nanton at 1-(403) 646-2049 or view listings on their site here.

THE NANTON LIFESTYLE

Nanton is a small, but prosperous community to live in. With convenient access to most amenities within the town, Nanton also benefits from its proximity to Calgary. Education, healthcare, recreational facilities, and social services are easily accessible for residents.

Recreation Nanton has a variety of amenities for individuals seeking an active lifestyle. The Tom Hornecker Recreation Centre houses an NHL sized ice rink, curling rink, outdoor swimming pool, weight room, squash courts and a rifle range. There are also two fitness facilities in Nanton that offer classes such as yoga and tabata. The Nanton Golf and Country Club is an 18-hole golf course with driving range. Its beauty and difficulty attracts a steady stream of golfers from Calgary and nearby communities. Nanton also has walking paths, playing fields, rodeo grounds, and agricultural facilities, as well as well-maintained ball diamonds which host several large annual tournaments. Just 40km to the west, camping, hiking and boating provide the perfect escape at the nearby Chain Lakes Provincial Park or in beautiful Kananaskis Country.



Community Organizations

There are a multitude of churches in Nanton serving a diverse group of denominations. Other community organizations include the Nanton & District Chamber of Commerce, Booster Club, Beta Sigma Phi, Promoters, Lions Club, The Nanton Lancaster Society, Nanton Legion & Auxiliary, Masons, various sports and youth clubs, 4-H Agricultural Clubs, Scouts and Guides.

Education

An elementary (K-6) and a secondary (grades 7-12) school serve Nanton. Notable post-secondary institutions serving the community include the University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge College, Southern Alberta Institute of Technology (SAIT), University of Calgary and the University of Alberta in Edmonton. There are also numerous other options for post-secondary education located in the cities of Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge.

Healthcare

Nanton has a community health clinic that provides physician and laboratory services. The nearest hospital is located in High River, only a short drive away. Nanton possesses a comprehensive selection of healthcare services including dental, optical, physical & massage therapy, chiropractic, a pharmacy and a veterinary clinic.

ONLINE BUSINESS AND INVESTMENT RESOURCES

Community:

- Town of Nanton
- Nanton & District Chamber of Commerce
- Alberta Southwest Regional Economic Development Alliance –
- Community Futures Alberta Southwest

Provincial:

- Business Link - businesslink.ca

National:

- Invest in Canada - www.investincanada.gc.ca
- Canada Business Network - www.canadabusiness.ca

CONTACT INFORMATION

Chief Administrative Officer
Tarolyn Aaserud
Phone: 403-646-2029 ext. 204
Email: cao@nanton.ca

Mailing Address
P.O Box 609
1907 21st Avenue
Nanton, AB
T0L 1R0

Office Hours
Mon- Fri- 8:30 AM- 4:00 PM
Main Telephone: 1.403.646.2029
Fax: 1.403.646.2653
Website: www.nanton.ca

Appendix G: Alberta Heritage Survey: Location Report

Key	Site Name	Site Type	Address
HS 1960	Residence	0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	82I/5
HS 14185	Mayland Place	0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2320 - 20 Street
HS 14186		0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2302 - 24 Street
HS 14319		0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2205 - 19 Street
HS 14320		0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2118 - 22 Street
HS 14706	The Armstrong House		2401 - 21 Street
HS 14860			2320 - 19 Street
HS 14861			2304 - 22 Street
HS 15013			
HS 15216			2209 - 18 Street
HS 15217			2413 - 21 Street
HS 15423			2212 - 21 Street
HS 15524	Treasury Branch	0402 - Mercantile/Commercial: Bank	
HS 15545	The McKinnon House		2503 - 20 Street
HS 15546			2401 - 20 Avenue
HS 15717		0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2215 - 20 Street
HS 15718			2317 - 23 Street
HS 15872			
HS 15951	Hewer House	0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2217 - 20 Street
HS 15952			2318 - 23 Street
HS 15963		0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2201 - 23 Street
HS 15965	Denoon's	0400 - Mercantile/Commercial: General and Mixed Use Commercial	2116 - 20 Street
HS 15972			
HS 15973			
HS 15987			
HS 16061			
HS 16180	McKeage's	0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2202 - 21 Street
HS 16181		0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2111 - 26 Avenue
HS 16186			
HS 16202		0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2213 - 21 Street
HS 16319	Blake Residence	0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2210 - 20 Street

Key	Site Name	Site Type	Address
HS 16320		0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2307 - 23 Street
HS 16397		0100 - Residential	2318 - 18 Street
HS 16398		0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2415 - 21 Street
HS 16659	Shaw's		2112 - 20 Street
HS 16662		0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2420 - 22 Street
HS 17051			
HS 17270	Montgomery Residence	0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2403 - 20 Street
HS 17271			2306 - 24 Street
HS 17302			2305 - 21 Street
HS 17701			2110 - 19 Street
HS 17702		0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2111 - 19 Street
HS 17703			2416 - 21 Street
HS 17704	The Boomer House		2419 - 21 Street
HS 17738		0102 - Residential: Seasonal Cottage or Cabin	2219 - 19 Street
HS 17739		0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2214 - 22 Street
HS 17819			
HS 17839		0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2414 - 20 Street
HS 17840	McIntyre Drugs (McIntyre's)	0400 - Mercantile/Commercial: General and Mixed Use Commercial	1901 - 20 Avenue
HS 18217			2115 - 20 Street
HS 18220		0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2117 - 23 Street
HS 18281			2204 - 19 Street
HS 18282		0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2116 - 22 Street
HS 18324	Creighton Residence	0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2203 - 21 Street
HS 18325		0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2115 - 26 Avenue
HS 18326			
HS 18425			
HS 18427			
HS 18546		0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2211 - 21 Street
HS 18704			
HS 18728	Lockton Electric	0400 - Mercantile/Commercial: General and Mixed Use Commercial	2129 - 20 Street
HS 18729			2212 - 23 Street
HS 18765			
HS 18950	Nanton Drug Company/Creighton Pharmacy	0400 - Mercantile/Commercial: General and Mixed Use Commercial	2114 - 20 Street

Key	Site Name	Site Type	Address
HS 18954			2115 - 23 Street
HS 19394			2206 - 19 Street
HS 19395	Blake Residence	0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2122 - 22 Street
HS 19436	Anglican Church	1603 - Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel	2306 - 20 Street
HS 19437			2220 - 24 Street
HS 19496	Bank of Hamilton	0402 - Mercantile/Commercial: Bank	
HS 19525			2307 - 21 Street
HS 19526			2311 - 21 Street
HS 19931			2504 - 20 Street
HS 19932	Curtis Residence		2406 - 20 Street
HS 19933			1621 - 19 Avenue
HS 19934			2210 - 19 Avenue
HS 19945		0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2217 - 19 Street
HS 19946			2209 - 22 Street
HS 19995			
HS 20168	Residence	0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2214 - 21 Street
HS 20351			
HS 20734			2220 - 19 Street
HS 20735			2215 - 22 Street
HS 20842	McKeage's	0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2204 - 21 Street
HS 20843		0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2117 - 26 Avenue
HS 20844			
HS 20983	Ransom	0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2207 - 19 Street
HS 20984		0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2201 - 22 Street
HS 21023	Ransom Residence	0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2218 - 19 Street
HS 21024			2212 - 22 Street
HS 21143	Malody Hardware	0409 - Mercantile/Commercial: Specialty Store or Shop	2121 - 20 Street
HS 21144	Kinney	0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2122 - 20 Street
HS 21145			2206 - 23 Street
HS 21146			2209 - 23 Street
HS 21277	Canadian Bank of Commerce	0402 - Mercantile/Commercial: Bank	
HS 21370			2317 - 21 Street
HS 21717			
HS 21741			2005 - 26 Avenue

Key	Site Name	Site Type	Address
HS 21746	Presbyterian Church	1603 - Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel	2120 - 21 Street
HS 21747			
HS 21848			2213 - 23 Street
HS 21849	Bentley & Galloway's Garage	0400 - Mercantile/Commercial: General and Mixed Use Commercial 0607 - Industrial/Manufacturing - General: Garage or Repair Building	2131 - 20 Street
HS 21955		0400 - Mercantile/Commercial: General and Mixed Use Commercial	
HS 21956			2312 - 22 Street
HS 22564			2301 - 18 Street
HS 22565	RCMP Police Station	1402 - Military: Barracks	2414 - 21 Street
HS 22916		0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2212 - 20 Street
HS 22917	Middleton House	0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2213 - 20 Street
HS 22918			2313 - 23 Street
HS 22919			2315 - 23 Street
HS 22934			
HS 23034		0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2420 - 20 Street
HS 23035		0299 - Social and Recreational: Other	2013 - 20 Avenue
HS 23191	Nanton Post Office	1206 - Communications: Post Office	
HS 23454			2110 - 17 Street
HS 23455	The Bridgett Place		2402 - 21 Street
HS 23546	Shaw & Cooper Block	0400 - Mercantile/Commercial: General and Mixed Use Commercial	1919 - 20 Avenue
HS 24179			2409 - 20 Street
HS 24180		0399 - Educational: Other	
HS 24411			
HS 24494	Doc Little's Office	0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2206 - 21 Street
HS 24495			2209 - 26 Avenue
HS 24499			
HS 24502			
HS 24505		0108 - Residential: Private Garage or Stable	2207 - 21 Street
HS 24506			2507 - 26 Avenue
HS 24507			
HS 24514		0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2211 - 19 Street
HS 24515			2205 - 22 Street
HS 24544			
HS 24553		0406 - Mercantile/Commercial: Restaurant	2205 - 20 Street

Key	Site Name	Site Type	Address
HS 24554			2303 - 23 Street
HS 24555			
HS 24681			2117 - 20 Street
HS 24683			2202 - 23 Street
HS 24876		0400 - Mercantile/Commercial: General and Mixed Use Commercial	
HS 24879	J. T. Fosters		2422 - 21 Street
HS 24949		0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2220 - 21 Street
HS 24966			
HS 24984		0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2310 - 19 Street
HS 24985			2311 - 19 Street
HS 24986			2217 - 22 Street
HS 24987			2219 - 22 Street
HS 25545		0400 - Mercantile/Commercial: General and Mixed Use Commercial	
HS 25546			2320 - 22 Street
HS 25731			
HS 26098	Duggan Residence	0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2209 - 19 Street
HS 26099			2210 - 19 Street
HS 26100	Denoon Residence	0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2202 - 22 Street
HS 26101			2203 - 22 Street
HS 26131			
HS 26146	Mrs. Hamilton's House	0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2219 - 20 Street
HS 26147			2319 - 23 Street
HS 26243		1201 - Communications: Telephone Building	2118 - 20 Street
HS 26246			2203 - 23 Street
HS 26501			2114 - 21 Street
HS 26502		0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	1715 - 26 Avenue
HS 26503	Nanton	1399 - Governmental: Other	27 Avenue
HS 26552			
HS 26653			2217 - 23 Street
HS 26655	J & J Confectionary (used to be 'Tarts')	0400 - Mercantile/Commercial: General and Mixed Use Commercial	2204 - 20 Street
HS 26806			
HS 27317			2112 - 19 Street
HS 27318			2420 - 21 Street

Key	Site Name	Site Type	Address
HS 27352	The Glendenning House	0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2407 - 20 Street
HS 27353	Avramenko's		2218 - 19 Avenue
HS 27411		0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2215 - 21 Street
HS 27414	Old Bank of Commerce Manager's Residence	0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2419 - 20 Street
HS 27422			2201 - 18 Street
HS 27424	The Attwood House		2408 - 21 Street
HS 27535			2403 - 22 Street
HS 27550			2301 - 19 Street
HS 27551			2216 - 22 Street
HS 27614		0400 - Mercantile/Commercial: General and Mixed Use Commercial	2007 - 20 Street
HS 27615			2404 - 22 Street
HS 27684			2205 - 18 Street
HS 27685	The Archibald House		2410 - 21 Street
HS 27785			
HS 27928			
HS 28045			
HS 28111	Edeys	0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2119 - 21 Street
HS 28112			2003 - 26 Avenue
HS 28114			
HS 28514			
HS 28515			
HS 28542			
HS 28685			2313 - 19 Street
HS 28686		0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2220 - 22 Street
HS 28697	Nanton News	1204 - Communications: Newspaper Building	2123 - 19 Street
HS 28698	Duthie	0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2114 - 22 Street
HS 29063	Worthy Residence	0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2215 - 19 Street
HS 29064		0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2208 - 22 Street
HS 29226	Calgary Brewery Hotel	0405 - Mercantile/Commercial: Hotel or Inn	2011 - 20 Street
HS 29228			2109 - 20 Street
HS 29229			2414 - 22 Street
HS 29230			2418 - 22 Street
HS 29310	Nanton War Memorial	1413 - Military: Monument, Cairn or Statue	

Key	Site Name	Site Type	Address
HS 29311	Morrison Residence	0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2412 - 20 Street
HS 29678		1603 - Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel	2301 - 21 Street
HS 29746			
HS 29754		0902 - Transportation - Road Facility: Service or Gas Station 0903 - Transportation - Road Facility: Repair Garage or Body Shop 0913 - Transportation - Road Facility: Vehicle Sales Building	2118 - 19 Street
HS 29755		0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2110 - 22 Street
HS 29839	John Deere Machine Shop	0607 - Industrial/Manufacturing - General: Garage or Repair Building	2120 - 20 Street
HS 29840			2205 - 23 Street
HS 29974	Nanton Elevators	0489 - Elevator Row	19 Avenue
HS 29975	The Mitton Place		2413 - 20 Street
HS 29989			2204 - 23 Street
HS 29993			2119 - 20 Street
HS 30324		0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2209 - 20 Street
HS 30325			2305 - 23 Street
HS 30465			
HS 30975			2303 - 21 Street
HS 31007		0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2212 - 19 Street
HS 31008			2207 - 22 Street
HS 31206			2314 - 19 Street
HS 31207			2302 - 22 Street
HS 31274	Hallett Residence	0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2222 - 20 Street
HS 31275			2218 - 24 Street
HS 31482	Keen Hospital	1503 - Medical: Hospital or Infirmary	2207 - 20 Street
HS 31483			2304 - 23 Street
HS 31728			
HS 100121	Livestock Loading Ramp	0599 - Farming and Ranching: Other	
HS 100122	Collapsed Shed	0599 - Farming and Ranching: Other	
HS 100123	Shop No. 1	0599 - Farming and Ranching: Other	
HS 100124	Windmill, Shed & Well	0504 - Farming and Ranching: Animal Pen or Shed 0509 - Farming and Ranching: Dugout, Well 0599 - Farming and Ranching: Other	
HS 100125	Barn	0502 - Farming and Ranching: Barn	
HS 100126	Residence	0501 - Farming and Ranching: Farm or Ranch House	

Key	Site Name	Site Type	Address
HS 100127	Shop No. 2	0599 - Farming and Ranching: Other	
HS 32067	Turnbull Residence	0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2220 - 20 Street
HS 32068			2214 - 24 Street
HS 32146			
HS 32314		0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2115 - 21 Street
HS 32315			1805 - 26 Avenue
HS 32316			
HS 32655		0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2419 - 19 Street
HS 32656			2307 - 22 Street
HS 32946			2123 - 20 Street
HS 32947			2210 - 23 Street
HS 33130		0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2113 - 21 Street
HS 33131		0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2111 - 22 Avenue
HS 33132			1615 - 26 Avenue
HS 33133			2513 - 26 Avenue
HS 48573	Nanton	0803 - Transportation - Rail Facility: Station 1802 - Town	
HS 48574	Nanton Townscape	1901 - Townscape	
HS 48575		0305 - Educational: Composite School	
HS 48576			
HS 48577			
HS 48578			
HS 48579			
HS 48580			
HS 48581			
HS 48582			
HS 48583			
HS 48584			
HS 48587			
HS 48588			
HS 48589			
HS 48590			
HS 48591			

Key	Site Name	Site Type	Address
HS 48592	Bond's Fort	0417 - Mercantile/Commercial: Fur Trading Post 1311 - Governmental: Police Station or Post	
HS 48593			
HS 48594			
HS 48595			
HS 48596			
HS 48597			
HS 48598			
HS 48599			
HS 48600			
HS 48601			
HS 48602			
HS 48603			
HS 48604			
HS 48605			
HS 48606			
HS 48607			
HS 48608			
HS 48609			
HS 48610			
HS 48611			
HS 48612			
HS 48613			
HS 48614			
HS 48615			
HS 48616			
HS 48617			
HS 48618			
HS 48619			
HS 48620	Nanton War Memorial	1413 - Military: Monument, Cairn or Statue	
HS 48621		0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2111 - 22 Avenue
HS 48622	Old Court House	1304 - Governmental: Court House 1310 - Governmental: Jail or Gaol	22 Avenue
HS 48623	Keeley's Hardware	0412 - Mercantile/Commercial: General Retail Store	1901 - 20 Avenue

Key	Site Name	Site Type	Address
HS 48624			2212 - 19 Street
HS 48625			
HS 48626	Malody House	0101 - Residential: Single Dwelling	2404 - 20 Street
HS 48627			
HS 48629	Small Business		20 Street
HS 48630	John's Grocery	0410 - Mercantile/Commercial: Grocery Store or Supermarket	
HS 54790	Nanton Cemetery	1706 - Funerary: Cemetery	
HS 68214	Nanton - Independent Grain Co. (Pioneer) Elevator	0416 - Mercantile/Commercial: Storage Elevator	
HS 68215	Nanton - Independent Grain Co. (Pioneer) Elevator Balloon Annex	0490 - Elevator Annex	
HS 68216	Nanton - Independent Grain Co. (Pioneer) Elevator Coalshed	0494 - Elevator Coal Shed	
HS 68217	Nanton - Alberta Wheat Pool - Elevator	0416 - Mercantile/Commercial: Storage Elevator	
HS 68218	Nanton - Alberta Wheat Pool - Elevator Office	0488 - Elevator Office	
HS 68219	Nanton - Alberta Wheat Pool Elevator Twin - Alberta Wheat Pool	0416 - Mercantile/Commercial: Storage Elevator	
HS 68220	Nanton - Alberta Pacific Grain Co. (AWP #3) elevator	0416 - Mercantile/Commercial: Storage Elevator	
HS 68221	Nanton - Alberta Pacific Grain Co. (AWP #3) Elevator Office	0488 - Elevator Office	
HS 68222	Nanton - Alberta Pacific Grain Co. (AWP #3) Elevator	0416 - Mercantile/Commercial: Storage Elevator 0499 - Mercantile/Commercial: Other	

Alberta Register of Historic Places

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE MANAGER'S HOUSE

Unique Identifier: 4665-0603

Nanton

Other Name(s): Bank of Commerce Manager's Residence (Old) (Historic Name)
Bank of Commerce Residence (Historic Name)
Bank of Commerce Residence (Old) (Historic Name)
Bank of Nanton Manager's Residence (Historic Name)
Old Bank of Commerce Manager's Residence (Historic Name)

Statement of Significance

Description of Historic Place

The Canadian Bank of Commerce Bank Manager's House in the Town of Nanton was built in 1909. It is a rectangular, one-and-a-half storey, wood frame house with a side-gable roof and an overall low-slung, horizontal appearance. Its front elevation features a wide, shed-roofed dormer window and a full length porch with decorative posts and fieldstone foundation. Designed in the Craftsman style, the house's flared posts, eaves and beams portray a Japanese aesthetic. The house is situated at the corner of 24th Avenue and 20th Street (formerly Fourth Avenue and Shaw Street) and occupies one and a half urban lots. It is located in a residential neighbourhood, approximately three blocks west of Nanton's commercial district.

Heritage Value

The heritage value of the Canadian Bank of Commerce Bank Manager's House lies in it being an excellent example of a Craftsman style home. This style was popular for middle- and professional-class residences in the pre-World War I period.

As a service centre for the regions' ranching and farming sectors, the community of Nanton attracted many businesses and services. In 1904, the Bank of Commerce established a branch in Nanton. In December 1906, C. F. A. Gregory, of Barrie, Ontario, became the manager of the Nanton branch. In 1909, he had an impressive Craftsman style home built in town. When Gregory was transferred to Winnipeg in 1911, the house was sold to the bank, which used it as a manager's residence until the mid-1970s.

The Craftsman style became popular in the United States around the turn of the twentieth-century. Like the larger Arts and Crafts movement, the Craftsman style was a reaction to the increasing industrialization and mechanization of society. The style was popularized by American designer and furniture manufacturer Gustav Stickley in his publication The Craftsman, in which he lauded the Arts and Crafts movement and extolled the virtues of natural materials and the benefits of craft-labour over the efficiencies of machinery and mass produced products. Craftsman style homes contained copious quantities of interior woodwork, such as exposed ceiling beams and high quality mill work; custom-fit, built-in shelving and cabinetry; built in seating, often with under seat storage, stone or petrified wood fireplaces; stone foundations; variegated exterior finishing; and exposed eaves and rafter ends. The Arts and Crafts style was also influenced by Oriental design styles and ethos. Similarly, many Craftsman bungalows had a Japanese aesthetic, which was communicated through low-slung roofs, an overall horizontal orientation, pergolas and stylized balcony pillars and rafter ends. The Craftsman style melded well with the bungalow design, which emphasized domesticity, family-life and harmony. Bungalows tended to be modest in size and usually featured open-floor plans with wide archways between rooms; large sitting rooms with fireplaces; a clear demarcation between public and private space, large verandas, and occasionally developed half-storeys.

The Bank Manager's Residence communicates many Craftsman values and motifs. There is a high emphasis on natural materials, and craftsmanship, from the sandstone foundation, fieldstone veranda pilings and chimney to the interior wood work, such as the baseboards, wainscoting, window and door frames and wood strip floor. Entry to the house is through a wide wooden door with a lattice paned window, flanked by four-over-one paned windows. The interior features an open floor plan with wide, wood-trimmed archways, some with sliding pocket doors, defining the living room, dining room and study, and a usable upper half-storey. High quality, built in cabinetry and shelving, most with latticed glass doors, are present in the living room and dining room and the living room features a large fireplace. From the street, the residence's gently-sloped gable roof and the horizontal orientation of the front veranda, decorative beams and wide, shed-roofed dormer window, give the one and one-half storey residence a low profile. The house also communicates a Japanese aesthetic through its tapered veranda pillars, which are echoed in the fenestration trim; the stylized design of the exposed eaves, rafter and beam ends and veranda brackets; the low-sloping, shed roofs on the dormer and side windows; the slight curvature of the main roof edge; and the use of lattices in the windows and the veranda railings. Altogether, these elements effectively set the house as being an excellent example of the Craftsman style.

Source: Alberta Culture, Historic Resources Management Branch (File: Des. 1523)

Character-Defining Elements

Key elements that define the heritage value of Nanton's Canadian Bank of Commerce Bank Manager's Residence include such elements as its:

Exterior

- low profile and horizontal orientation, communicated by the long support and decorative beams and the wide, gently-sloped dormer window;
- Japanese aesthetic, communicated by the tapered verandah pillars and window trim pieces; stylized eaves, rafter ends, and brackets; latticed verandah railing and dormer window inserts, and slight curvature of the main roof edge;
- wide veranda running the length of the front elevation;
- sandstone foundation, fieldstone veranda pilings and chimney;
- general sense of balance and symmetry of the front elevation;
- wood shingle-clad gable roof with exposed eaves;
- two four-over-one windows flanking a wide front entry door with latticed window insert;
- historic fenestration pattern.

Interior

- open floor plan with wide wood-trimmed archways separating and defining the dining room, living room and study;
- built-in cabinetry in the dining room, living room and built in sideboard in the dining room;
- extant historic window and door frames, wainscoting, mouldings, baseboards, doors and wood strip floors;
- sliding pocket door separating the study from the living room;
- original bathroom fixtures, including the claw foot tub, pedestal sink and toilet;
- extant historic interior finishes and materials.

Landscape

- situation on a corner lot in a residential neighbourhood.

Location

Street Address: 2419 - 20 Street

KEEN (NANTON) HOSPITAL

Unique Identifier: 4665-0809

Nanton

Other Name(s): Old Hospital (Historic Name)
Old Nanton Hospital (Historic Name)
1927 Nanton (Keen) Hospital (Other Name)
Nanton (Keen) Hospital (1927) (Other Name)
Nanton Hospital (Other Name)
Old Hospital (Other Name)

Statement of Significance

Description of Historic Place

Heritage Value

Character-Defining Elements

Location

Street Address: 2207 - 20 Street

SHAW AND COOPER BLOCK

Unique Identifier: 4665-0191

Nanton

Other Name(s): None

Statement of Significance

Description of Historic Place

Heritage Value

Character-Defining Elements

Location

Street Address: 2419 - 20 Street

Appendix H: Action Item Checklist

Governance Element Actions:

- ☐ **A** Review and update this document as new information comes available. (Gv3, Gv4, Gv5)
- ☐ **B** Maintain regional agreements with the Municipal District of Willow Creek in accordance with the Municipal Government Act. (Gv6)
- ☐ **C** Continue membership and provide input in regional organizations such as Oldman Regional Services Commission, Oldman Watershed Council, Alberta Southwest Regional Alliance, Foothills Regional Emergency Services Commission, Foothills Regional Services Commission, Highwood Management Plan Public Advisory Committee, Community Futures Highwood, where appropriate. (Gv6)

Economic Element Actions:

- ☐ **A** Develop a revitalization/redevelopment plan for the downtown. (Ec4)
- ☐ **B** Monitor federal and provincial announcements for funding projects and grant opportunities. (Ec5)
- ☐ **C** Foster and develop economic development partnerships. (Ec1)

Environmental Element Actions:

- ☐ **A** Update the Land Use Bylaw to include 100 foot setback from Creeks and establish rules for protection of environmental and hazardous lands. (En8)
- ☐ **B** Work with the MD of Willow Creek and other municipalities in encouraging the Province to complete flood hazard area mapping for all rivers and creeks where development impacts will continue to be an issue. (En8)
- ☐ **C** Research and produce a brownfield inventory. (En6)

Public Service and Facilities Element Actions:

- ☐ **A** Update and maintain all bylaws and policies relevant to municipal enforcement.
- ☐ **B** Update and maintain an active Infrastructure Master Plan. (Ps7)
- ☐ **C** Pursue a Public Building and Facility Needs Assessment report. (Ps8)

Parks and Open Space Element Actions:

☐ **A** Develop a parks, recreation and open space regulation and management plan.

Land Use Element Actions:

☐ **A** Maintain a Land Use Bylaw and Land Use Map that is aligned with this Plan and other statutory plans.

☐ **B** Maintain an Intermunicipal Development Plan that is aligned with this Plan and other statutory plans.(Lu 37-41)

☐ **C** Consider the development or renewal of the Downtown Architectural and Signage Design Guidelines.(Lu29)

Appendix I: Highway 2 and 533 Statistics

ALBERTA HIGHWAYS 1 TO 986
TRAFFIC VOLUME, VEHICLE CLASSIFICATION, TRAVEL and ESAL STATISTICS REPORT
2016

Alberta Transportation
Strategy and Policy Branch

Produced: 02-Mar-2017 By CornerStone Solutions Inc.

Hwy	CS	TCS	Muni	From	To	From Km	To Km	Length in Km	Volume WAADT	Volume WASDT	Classifications %PV	%RV	%BU	%SU	%TT	%CM	Travel MVKM Annual	Travel MVKM Summer	ESAL / Day / Dir SU	ESAL / Day / Dir TC	ESAL / Day / Dir Total
2	10	9	Wlcr	N OF 529 S OF PARKLAND	S OF 533 S 0F NANTON SJ	6.529	22.558	16.029	10060	11170	75.2	1.7	0.3	2.8	20.0	23.1	59.0	27.4	124.1	2085.4	2209.5
2	10	10	Wlcr	N OF 533 S OF NANTON SJ	S OF 533 AT NANTON NJ	22.558	23.931	1.373	12470	14150	79.7	1.5	0.4	2.7	15.7	18.8	6.2	3.0	148.3	2029.2	2177.5
2	10	12	Wlcr	N OF 533 AT NANTON NJ	S OF RGE RD 285B N OF CONNEMARA	23.931	31.230	7.299	13000	14740	79.7	1.4	0.4	2.3	16.2	18.9	34.6	16.5	131.7	2182.9	2314.6
533	2	4	Wlcr	E OF 22 AT CHAINLAKES PP	W OF 2 & 533 SJ	0.000	37.606	37.606	1240	1660	82.9	4.2	0.5	2.9	9.5	12.9	17.1	9.6	15.8	122.1	137.9
533	2			E OF 22 AT CHAINLAKES PP	W OF 2 & 533 SJ			37.606	1240	1660	82.9	4.2	0.5	2.9	9.5	12.9	17.1	9.6	15.8	122.1	137.9
533	4	4	Wlcr	E OF 2 AT NANTON NJ	S OF 804 E OF NANTON	0.000	19.328	19.328	900	1010	90.2	1.0	1.0	4.8	3.0	8.8	6.4	3.0	19.0	28.0	47.0
533	4			E OF 2 AT NANTON NJ	S OF 804 E OF NANTON			19.328	900	1010	90.2	1.0	1.0	4.8	3.0	8.8	6.4	3.0	19.0	28.0	47.0
533				**E OF 22 AT CHAINLAKES PP**	**S OF 804 E OF NANTON**			**56.934**	**1125**	**1439**	**85.0**	**3.3**	**0.6**	**3.4**	**7.7**	**11.7**	**23.4**	**12.5**	**16.8**	**89.8**	**106.6**

WAADT (Weighted Average Annual Daily Traffic). The average daily two-way traffic volume for a section of highway expressed as vehicles per day for the period of January 1 to Dec 31 (365days).
WASDT (Weighted Average Summer Daily Traffic). The average daily two-way traffic volume for a section of highway expressed as vehicles per day for the period of May 1 to September 30 (153 days).

%PV Percentage of traffic volume classified as Passenger Vehicle (Cars, Pickup Trucks, Sport Utility Vehicles, Vans, Motorcycles)
%RV Percentage of traffic volume classified as Recreation Vehicles (Cars or Pickup Trucks with Trailers, Campers)
%BU Percentage of traffic volume classified as Buses (School, Inter City, Transit, Disabled Transportation)
%SU Percentage of traffic volume classified as Single Unit Trucks (Single non-articulated trucks greater than 3 tonnes in weight)
%TT Percentage of traffic volume classified as Tractor Trailer Combinations (Articulated Tractor and Trailer Combinations)
%CM Percentage of traffic volume classified as Commercial Vehicles (BU + SU + TT)

ESAL / DAY / DIR (Equivalent Single Axle Load per Day per Direction) An Equivalent Single Axle Load is defined as an application of an 80 kiloNewton single axle dual tire load. (80 kiloNewtons = 18,000 lbs force or 8100 kilograms)

ALBERTA HIGHWAYS 1 TO 986
TRAFFIC VOLUME HISTORY 1962 - 2016

Alberta Transportation
Strategy and Policy Branch

Produced: 17-Feb-2017 By CornerStone Solutions Inc.

AADT Average Annual Daily

Hwy	CS	TCS	Muni	Location Description	1989 AADT	1990 AADT	1991 AADT	1992 AADT	1993 AADT	1994 AADT	1995 AADT	1996 AADT	1997 AADT	1998 AADT	1999 AADT	2000 AADT	2001 AADT	2002 AADT	2003 AADT	2004 AADT	2005 AADT	2006 AADT	2007 AADT	2008 AADT	2009 AADT	2010 AADT	2011 AADT	2012 AADT	2013 AADT	2014 AADT	2015 AADT	2016 AADT
2	10	09	Wlcr	N OF TWP RD 152 9-15-27-412000000	5080	5220	5310	5600	5100	4990	5100	5230	5500	6250	6440	6100	6080	6520	6780	7030	7340	7800	8310	8570	8550	8630	8750	9090	9230	9810	10070	10060
2	10	12	Wlcr	3.1 KM N OF 2 & 533 NANTON NJ	5850	6130	6090	6330	6440	6210	6500	6810	7160	7500	7600	7240	7320	8120	8470	9130	9420	10230	10890	10840	10970	11280	11430	11670	11960	12490	12770	12970
2	10	16	Fthl	S OF 540 NE OF CAYLEY	5580	5850	5810	6040	6300	6070	6360	6660	7000	6990	7430	7210	7290	7520	8090	8610	9060	9740	10480	10510	10600	10820	11040	12010	12330	12630	12990	13230
533	02	04	Wlcr	W OF 2 SOUTHBOUND, NANTON SJ																				1420	1420	1440	1460	1310	1330	1370	1410	1350
533	02	04	Wlcr	E OF 2 SOUTHBOUND, NANTON SJ																				690	690	700	710	640	640	660	680	680
533	02	04	Wlcr	W OF 2 NORTHBOUND, NANTON SJ																				690	690	700	710	640	650	670	690	680
533	04	04	Wlcr	E OF 2 (NORTHBOUND) IN NANTON NJ										1420	1440	1410	1430	1550	2080	2110	2230	2310	2380	1720	1720	1760	1800	1560	1600	1660	1710	1460
533	04	04	Wlcr	S OF 804 E OF NANTON	150	200	200	180	240				510	530	230	240	240	240	240	270	280	280	280	280	290	290	290	290	290	290	290	330

Traffic. The average daily two-way traffic volume at a point on the highway expressed as vehicles per day for the period of January 1 to December 31 (365 or 366 days).
ASDT Average Summer Daily Traffic. The average daily two-way traffic volume at a point on the highway expressed as vehicles per day for the period of May 1 to September 30 (153 days).

AUTHENTIC ALBERTA

Appendix J: History

HISTORIC PERSPECTIVE



1: Sir Augustus M. Nanton

'There is a deep coulee ten miles west of Nanton (Williams Coulee) where long, long ago, it is said, the Great Spirit put many women alone to live. To the south in another ravine (Boneyard Coulee) He put many lodges of men. One day a woman wandered far from her camp and met a man hunting along a ridge. They told each other of their lonely camps and later that night the men moved their lodges over to the women's coulee. That,' states an old Stoney tribesman, 'was the Beginning of Things.' – Maxine Chattaway.

Nanton's written history can be traced to the late 1800s and is closely linked to the settlement of southern Alberta. In the early 1870s, a halfway stopover point near the present location of the town was established known as Mosquito Creek Crossing to assist stage travelers along "MacLeod Trail" between Calgary and Fort Macleod. Mosquito Creek Crossing expanded in 1875 with the arrival of the North West Mounted Police and soon a post, a stagecoach station, and lodging and eating accommodations were built.

The area continued to develop and in 1892 a decision by the Calgary-Edmonton Railway Line to extend the line south to Fort Macleod sealed Nanton's future. The Railway Company decided to bypass Mosquito Creek Crossing and locate two miles north of the stopover at the present townsite of Nanton. With the construction of an accompanying railway station to the extended line, a settlement soon began to take shape along the rail line. The first post office to use the name Nanton opened in 1893 with John Norrish the first postmaster.

The establishment of H. M. Shaw's general store in 1901 led to the construction of other businesses including a blacksmith shop, boarding house and hotel. As homesteaders poured into the region, Nanton continued to grow and was incorporated as a village in June 1903. The village was named Nanton in honour of Sir Augustus M. Nanton (1: pictured to the left), a partner in a Winnipeg financial house, which handled the properties of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway.

In 1907, with a population of 580 persons, Nanton was incorporated as a town. The early growth of Nanton centered around two locations: the railway station and Shaw Store. Within Blocks 2, 3 and 4 commercial buildings were erected in 1903 to 1905 including the Nanton Hotel, the bank and various other stores. Houses were quite widely scattered, but in 1906 the school was built and became the focal point for house building activity in Blocks 6, 7 and 8. The first grain elevators were built in 1905 to 1909 and an agricultural fair was first held in 1906. Even at this early stage in its development, the Town of Nanton was serving the needs of the surrounding rural community for trade and service.

Historically, very little happened to affect the development of the town from 1921 to 1941. Population growth was slow but steady, dipping slightly during the Great Depression when a population decrease of 4 percent was recorded. During this period new grain elevators were built, the creamery was established and a small amount of infilling occurred in both the business and residential areas.

With the outbreak of World War II and the ensuing post-war decades, Nanton's period of slow growth had come to an end. Frontage development along the highway tripled in the early 1940s with most of the expansion aimed at attracting the passing motorists. Of the many changes Nanton has faced, the twinning of Highway #2 as a couplet through town in the early 1960s has had a lasting effect on land use especially commercial development. The couplet configuration provided even more frontage and opportunity for businesses to establish. Nanton has maintained its position as a service centre for the surrounding rural area by providing additional services, an outlet for trade, and social contacts.



2: Alberta Wheat Pool historic grain elevator

The early 1980s, mid 1990s and mid 2000s saw increases in the population of Nanton, which can be attributed to a strong provincial economy, the attraction to a community by those wishing to live in a small town, a population shift from rural to urban areas and the post-war baby boom. To accommodate the growth Nanton annexed land from the MD of Willow Creek in 1986, 1996 and 2007. With those annexations the west side of Nanton began to take shape with new infrastructure, homes and parks and continues to be the growth focus today.

In recent history, strength of civic action lead to three major cultural projects including: the Bomber Command, main street project and grain elevator preservation. During the late 1980's, the foundations for the current *Bomber Command Museum of Canada* took shape and has continued its important work. Travel guide websites list the Museum as the Number 1 attraction in Nanton and it draws visits from around the world.

In 1996, Nanton was privileged to be the first *Alberta Main Street Programme* project of its size. The town was selected because of its large inventory of historic buildings dating back to its days of incorporation. The Programme ran from 1995 to 2001 and participated in the restoration of over 30 buildings making it one of the most successful projects in Alberta. Combined with a beautification project the economic fortunes of the downtown continue to be shaped by this effort.

In 1999, notices of rail line discontinuance received by the Canadian Transportation Agency under Section 146 of the Canada Transportation Act occurred for Nanton and area. The subsequent rail line removal and sale of Canadian Pacific Railway land to the Town brought an era to an end. In 2001 the

last of Nanton's grain elevator row was threatened by demolition as a result of rail abandonment. Concerned citizens in and around Nanton realized that a part of the town and province's history was about to be torn down and lost forever.

The concerned citizens of Nanton rallied together and formed the *Nanton and District Grain Elevator Historical and Cultural Society*. Of course the original goal was to save one elevator of those remaining. With the many volunteer hours from local businesses and citizens, the Society ended up not saving just one, but all three remaining elevators. Donations from members and surrounding farmers/ranchers helped to purchase the land and buildings, replace the railway tracks next to the elevators and to complete the many repairs and restorations needed on the elevators including painting the former Alberta Wheat Pool elevator back to its original green (2: pictured above), and the former Pioneer elevator back to the original orange.

Appendix K: Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan



Town of Nanton Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan

A Supplement to the Parks and Open Space Element of the Municipal Development Plan

September 2019



Cover Art by the Oldman River Regional Services Commission

OLDMAN RIVER REGIONAL SERVICES COMMISSION

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Prepared for the Town of Nanton

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Table of Contents

Part 1: Vision 1
Purpose 1
Goals 2

Part 2: Community Background 5
Questionnaire Summary 8
Sports and Leisure Trends 11
Parks and Open Space Inventory 13
Facilities and Destination Node Summary 17

Part 3: Plan Strategies 19
Shared Stewardship 19
Quality of Life 19
Excellent Service 20
Sense of Community 20

Part 4: Components of the Park and Open Space Plan 23
General Standards 23
Community Parks 26
Neighborhood Parks 28
Pocket Parks 30
Linear Parks 32
Urban Open Space 36
Natural Open Space 37

Part 5: Plan Implementation 39
Validity and Amendment 40
Waiver 40

Maps

Appendix 1: Glossary of Terms

Appendix 2: Town Initiatives

Appendix 3: Drought-Resistant Plantings

Appendix 4: Questionnaire Results Summary

Intended Use of this Document

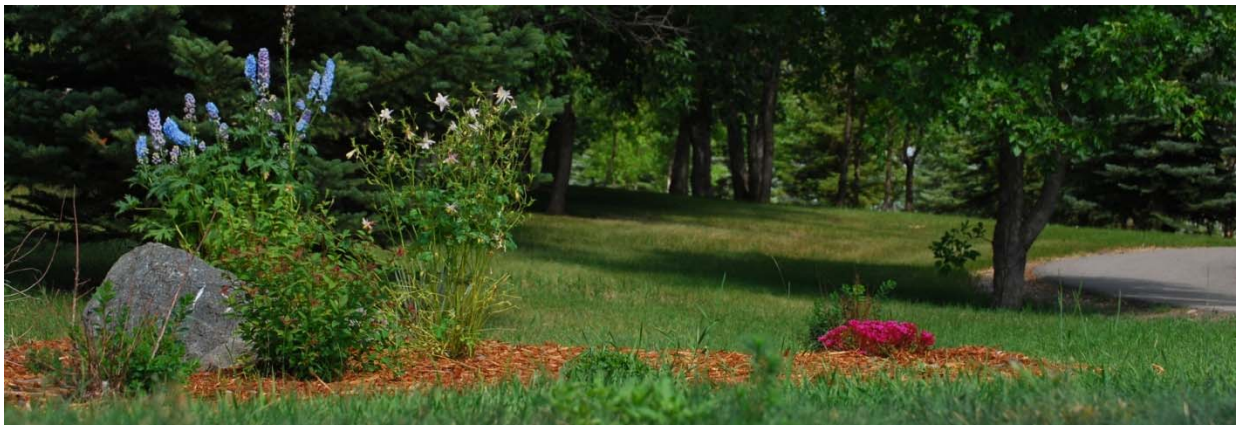
The Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan has been developed as a reference for Town of Nanton Council, staff, developers and citizens to guide the land use decisions and the implementation of new and improved park space. The Plan is intended to augment the Municipal Development Plan and will guide the emergence of new policy as topics are brought forward.

This is a "living" document intended to provide the most current information available to users. As a result, the contents of this package are reviewed and updated periodically. This document is made up of specific goals, an inventory of existing assets, a series of strategies related to the goals, and the basic components that make up the park system.

For developers, this document is to be read in conjunction with the Municipal Development Plan, the Land Use Bylaw, other adopted statutory plans, Town Engineering standards, and supplementary policy as developed by the Town of Nanton.

For citizens, this document is meant to be the opening to dialog on a vast topic and provides the basis for open and transparent discussion and ensuring that citizen engagement informs the continuing work done on the park system.

This document is not intended to limit ideas, but to put forward preferences in the pursuit of a great community.



Town of Nanton
Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan

A long-term planning strategy for sustaining healthy natural spaces, promoting environmental stewardship and providing active living opportunities for all ages.

Part 1: Vision

The statement above sets the community vision for the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan (the Plan) for the Town of Nanton and is based on the 2021 Plan introduced by Town Council in 2015 and updated in 2018 as Strategic Planning 2019 - 2021.

Purpose of the Plan

The Town of Nanton Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan is a supplemental plan to the Municipal Development Plan (MDP). Where the MDP provides an overarching direction for planning in the Town, it lacks the detail sometimes needed to guide broad planning subjects such as parks and open space management. This document will provide the planning detail needed to bring a variety of ideas from the multi-facets of park planning into a single document for council decision making.

This Plan includes recommendations about the overall park and outdoor recreation system needs within a 20-year planning horizon. However, it also recognizes that these recommendations are applicable even if they cannot all be implemented within the planning horizon.

The Plan includes strategies about the Town's role as property owner, park provider, and partner with other governmental agencies, school districts, non-profit organizations, and private sector individuals, organizations, and businesses.

It is also believed that this plan is representative of the needs and goals of Nanton's citizens. An important aspect of this document is that it engages residents and empowers them to take ownership of the plan as they approach each new project in their community. And as such, it is important that the citizens play an active role in the planning and implementation of the plan.

The Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan serves largely as a high level strategy document offering ideas, concepts and direction that are designed to capture opportunities and consider possibilities as they unfold. This approach is based on the recognition that the Plan needs to be flexible in light of changing economic, cultural, and demographic realities.

Goals

Goals are the desired outcomes to be achieved by implementing this Master Plan and they echo the goals established in the Municipal Development Plan. The following goals reflect key directions for the Town's park system. These goals are organized by four core values (shared stewardship, quality of life, excellent service and sense of community) which they support:

1. Shared Stewardship Goals

Sustainability: The Town of Nanton will sustain Town assets, land use, and environmental resources for future generations through effective decisions, management and maintenance. The Town will use conservation measures in developing the community with an eye to the future.

Environmental Protection: The Town of Nanton will protect, conserve and restore Town natural resources, providing opportunities for the community to enjoy and learn about nature and the outdoors. The Town will seek opportunities to preserve or enhance the urban forest, the Mosquito Creek watershed, critical habitat and wetlands, and the community's open space and natural beauty.

Historical/Cultural Preservation: The Town of Nanton will foster an appreciation of its historical, cultural, and agricultural resources. The Town will provide high-quality cultural and historical experiences, while being a steward of these resources.

2. Quality of Life Goals

Health and Wellness: Health and wellness are critical elements of a livable community. Personal health and wellness require opportunities to be physically active, mentally and emotionally recharged, and socially engaged. The Town of Nanton will support active lifestyles and promote life-long learning by providing parks, facilities, and services that support healthy lifestyles for all ages.

Community Livability: The Town of Nanton will promote a livable community, providing a variety of opportunities and benefits that make the Town a safe, attractive and enjoyable place to live, work, and play.

Economic Vitality: The Town of Nanton is an important partner in promoting economic development and vitality, by providing vision, structure and opportunity through achievable action plans.

3. Excellent Service Goals

Accessibility: The Town of Nanton will strive to make the built environment geographically, physically, and economically accessible to all members of the community. The Town will plan and design inclusive facilities, serving residents of all ages, abilities, family compositions, and economic and cultural backgrounds.

Quality Facilities and Infrastructure: The Town of Nanton will provide safe, clean, and inviting facilities that foster community pride and encourage use and interaction. The Town will strive to provide quality infrastructure in the pursuit of servicing the community.

Customer Service: The Town of Nanton will be responsive, accountable, and creative in meeting present and future community needs, thereby reflecting the desires of residents and sharing community priorities. The Town will continue to demonstrate excellence in customer service.

Fiscal Responsibility: The Town of Nanton will make fiscal responsibility, accountability, and long term financial stability a priority, to make the best use of limited public funds. The Town will use a variety of long and short-term funding strategies to provide dependable funding for all aspects of the built environment.

4. Sense of Community Goals

Connectivity: The Town of Nanton will connect community members together via recreation and educational facilities, transportation, information services and public forums.

Volunteerism: The Town will promote volunteerism and community involvement to engage active citizen participation where appropriate.

Partnerships: Strong community and regional collaboration brings additional resources to community development. The Town of Nanton will continue to cultivate strong, positive relationships with public, private, and non-profit organizations in order to unite the community.

Community Identity: Building a sense of community pride is critical for addressing challenges in today's world. The Town of Nanton will foster community unity, reflect community strengths and values, keep a sense of Authentic Alberta, honor the past and local traditions, celebrate special events, and create a legacy for future generations.

Community Support: Town Staff will work together with citizens and town leaders to build the community. The Town will respect community values and the community's vision for the future, building a constituency of consensus.



Part 2:
Community Background



Climate

The average annual precipitation for the region is approximately 32.5 cm of rain and 99.7 cm of snow. As well, Nanton experiences an average of 2314 hours of sunshine annually with approximately 109 frost-free days. Like most areas of southern Alberta, Nanton receives the warm Chinook winds that blow off the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains. As a result, in the winter months the temperature can rise as much as 20 degrees in a matter of hours. Although this makes for milder winters and hot summers, the warm westerly flow often meets the cool southerly flow from northern Alberta causing extreme weather events such as blizzards and thunderstorms.

Demographics

In the context of a parks recreation and open space master plan, the important demographic categories are population age structure and population projections. The table and graphs below provide the population breakdown.

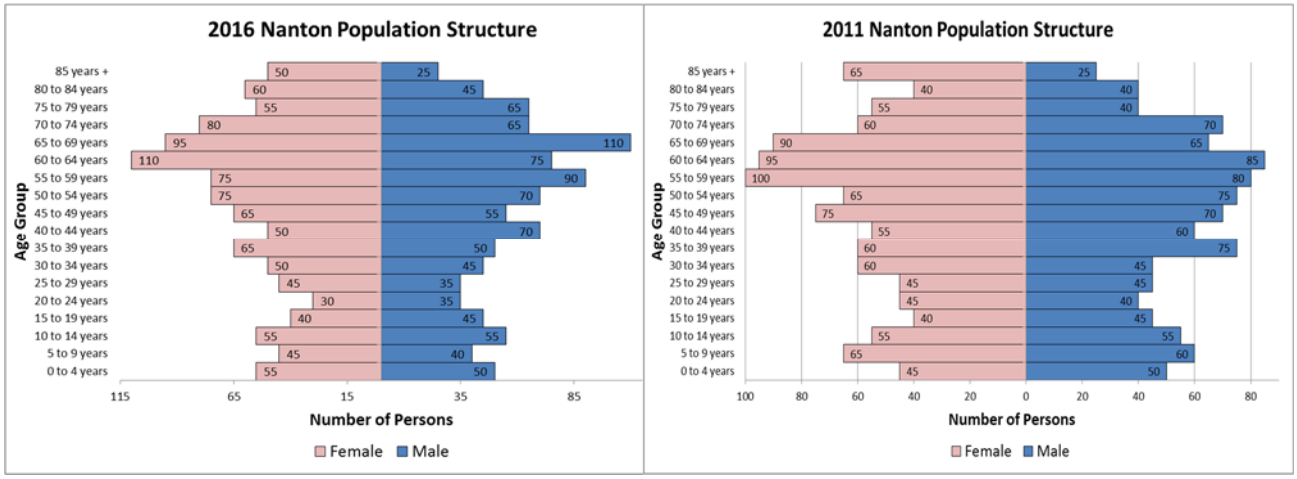
Population age structure is important to parks and recreation planning because each demographic has differing needs. An aging rather than a younger population needs walking trails versus active infrastructure like ball diamonds or playgrounds. Table 1 and Chart 1 indicate the breakdown of individual age groups by gender and age according to the 2016 Statistics Canada Census.

TABLE 1: 2016 Population Breakdown

Age Group	Males	Females	Total Population by Age Group	Percentage of Total Population
0 - 9	95	105	200	9.4
10 -19	100	95	195	9.2
20 - 29	70	75	145	6.8
30 - 39	95	115	210	9.8
40 - 49	125	115	240	11.3
50 - 59	160	150	310	14.5
60 - 69	185	200	385	18.1
70+	200	245	445	20.9
Total	1030	1100	2130	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada (population numbers vary due to rounding error)

CHART 1: Nanton Population Structure



Source: Statistics Canada

As a comparison, the age structures for the 2011 and 2016 census years are provided. After analysis, the following observations can be made:

- The general shape of the population pyramids from 2011 and 2016 are similar, with only slight changes across the categories;
- In 2016 median age is 52.7 years whereas the provincial median is 41.7 years;
- In 2016 approximately 80% of the population was over 19 years of age;
- In 2016, there were more females than males in 11 age group categories; males outnumber females in only 6 of the 18 total categories.

The ratio of males to females did not vary between census years, the ratio being approximately 48:52 percent respectively.

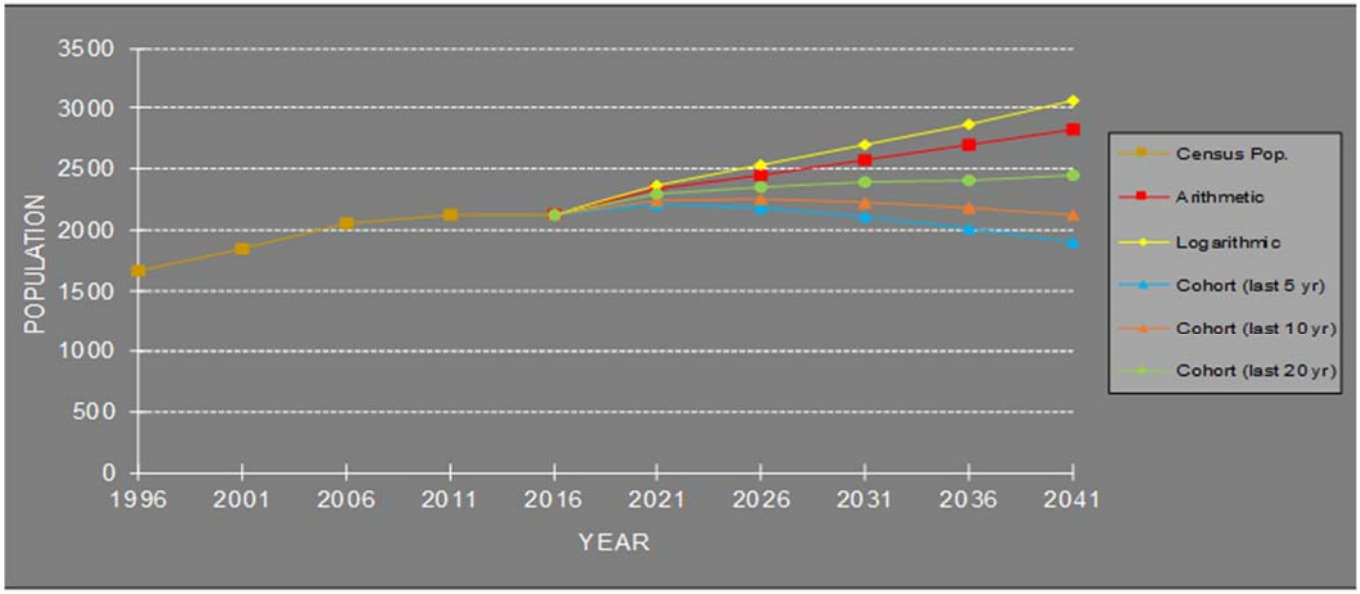
In 2011, the town's Stats Canada Census population was 2135 persons. The 2016 Census was corrected from a reported 2130 persons to 2181. Over the past 30 years, Nanton has grown on average 2.3% annually. If the Alberta economy and City of Calgary continue to grow, a higher growth rate may occur resulting in a projected population of between 2441 and 3060 (see Table 2).

In summary, Nanton's population has increased over the past 10 years and this analysis suggests that growth is strongest in the age groups over 44 years of age, but is also stabilizing with young families and children. This trend will have to be reviewed with the 2021 Census and parks planning adjusted accordingly.

TABLE 2: Town of Nanton Population Projections until the year 2041

NANTON

Year	Census Pop.	Arithmetic	Logarithmic	Cohort (last 5 yr)	Cohort (last 10 yr)	Cohort (last 20 yr)
1996	1665					
2001	1841					
2006	2055					
2011	2132					
2016	2130	2130	2130	2130	2130	2130
2021		2331	2369	2210	2237	2290
2026		2453	2526	2181	2246	2352
2031		2575	2692	2112	2222	2386
2036		2697	2870	2017	2177	2412
2041		2819	3060	1910	2127	2441





Town of Nanton Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan Questionnaire Summary

Everyone takes surveys. Whoever makes a statement about human behavior has engaged in a survey of some sort. - *Andrew Greeley*

In order to gain input from citizens, a questionnaire was designed by the planning advisors for the Town of Nanton and refined with input from the Nanton Town Council. The questionnaire itself was nine pages in length and included a map of the Town's parks and trails.

The questionnaire was mailed directly to 816 Town ratepayers as well as 475 MD landowners within the service area of Nanton. The intention was to analyze the data submitted based on the responses by MD and Town landowners.

Summary of Questionnaire Responses

A total of 105 questionnaires were returned which represents an 8.1% response rate. Of the total respondents, 52.3% were male, 40.0% were female, and 7.6% did not indicate their sex. The family characteristics of respondents was largely composed of seniors (living either alone or as a couple), and family households (with older children or children no longer at home) representing 40% and 29% of respondents respectively. Young couples and single adults, either with or without children, and other family arrangements not fitting into the above categories made up the remaining 31% of respondents.

In terms of home ownership, 96% of all respondents stated that they were home owners (the remainder did not answer the question). A large proportion of surveys were completed by long-term residents, as 39% of Nanton respondents and 64% of MD respondents stated they had lived in their jurisdiction more than 20 years. On the other side, only 9% of Nanton respondents and 0% of MD respondents said they had lived in the municipality for less than five years. 81% of respondents confirmed that they expected to be living in the municipality for the next five years.

This is a good indication that projects started with see continued support from the established community.

In general, there is a high level of satisfaction in the number of recreational facilities within the Town of Nanton. Yet according to question 10, respondents' household members aged 10-17 years old are clearly dissatisfied with the recreational and open space facilities within the Town of Nanton. All other household age categories had a substantial portion of respondents that were very satisfied with the facilities. Overall, there seems to be a clear desire from respondents for more or expanded swimming facilities in the Town of Nanton.

Over 50% of respondents reported some level of use for walking trails, park spaces, rodeo grounds, playgrounds and biking. Walking trails received the highest reported level of use with 77% of respondents stating some use in the past year. The least used facilities were overwhelmingly the tennis/basketball courts followed by soccer fields and ball diamonds.

Respondents from the two jurisdictions showed significantly different use patterns with certain facilities and open spaces. When use is measured by the facilities which received the lowest percentage of respondents stating no uses, respondents from the MD of Willow Creek used the rodeo grounds, golf course, picnic areas, and walking trails the most. Meanwhile, Nanton respondents used walking trails, park space, biking and playgrounds the most. Walking trails, park space and biking showed the greatest difference between responses from the two municipalities. For example, only 9% of Nanton respondents indicated no uses for walking trails, but 52% of Willow Creek respondents stated no uses. In contrast, a higher percentage of MD respondents used the rodeo grounds, golf course, picnic areas and ice rinks compared with Town respondents.

Expanding the recreation centre is favored by 65% of Nanton respondents compared to 59% of MD of Willow Creek respondents. This is backed up by the ranking of the top facilities. Nanton residents identified the top three recreational facilities as: rinks for hockey and skating, an indoor swimming pool, and trails for walking and/or biking. Both respondent groups ranked indoor recreation facilities as the top priority and outdoor recreation facilities as the lowest priority for the Town to maintain and develop.

A significant majority of respondents (64%) affirmed that there are adequate systems of sidewalks, trails and green space in the Town of Nanton. However, when asked to identify locations where such connections are lacking respondents had many suggestions in the responses to question 24. Respondents highlighted a need for sidewalks along various streets including along 26th Avenue and into the Westview area and around the west pond. Respondents suggested that walking and biking paths should create a loop, or at least connect with each other throughout Town and that sidewalks need to be designed and maintained for handicap and stroller access. One respondent suggested providing pedestrian access to the grain elevators and the street across the tracks. Respondents also remarked that Luther Park requires development to appear more accessible and signage to aid in directing people to these areas.

Approximately 70% of Nanton respondents stated that they use the parks and green space in Nanton. Respondents from the MD of Willow Creek stated a much lower usage level as only 32% indicated that they use Nanton parks and green space. Respondents that stated they used the parks gave a variety of reasons, including: using the walking/biking paths, picnicking, tobogganing, close proximity and the opportunity to take grandchildren to the park. The frequent mention of grandchildren in the responses to this question highlights the importance of parks for children even in a Town where the average age is quite high.

88% of MD of Willow Creek respondents support partnering with neighbouring communities to development parks and recreation programs/facilities compared with only 54% of Town respondents. These responses suggest that value of Town amenities are clearly recognized by the rural residents.



Respondents from both jurisdictions are willing to invest substantially in Nanton parks and recreation. However, respondents from the MD of Willow Creek appear more willing to invest through increased property taxes than Town respondents. For example, only 19% of MD respondents stated that they were in favor of no investment through property taxes while 32% of Nanton respondents favored no investment. Further, only 25% of Nanton respondents are willing

to support an increase of up to 2% of property taxes while 45% of MD respondents supported such an increase.

For a complete set of results and a copy of the questionnaire, see Appendix 4.

Sports and Leisure Trends

The following section provides sports and leisure trends from two surveys. The first is the 2017 Alberta Recreation Survey and the second is the 2010 Town of Nanton Recreation Survey. Through comparison of similarities and differences the two will be use to set priorities for the Master Plan. The 2017 Alberta Recreation Survey provides the following profiles of activity trends.

The favorite household activities which would be done as individuals or as family groups included:

1. walking for pleasure
2. camping
3. hiking
4. reading
5. golf
6. bicycling
7. watching tv
8. walking a pet
9. jog/run
10. swimming

The favorite activities that people would like to participate included:

1. northern lights/dark sky viewing
2. comfort camping
3. outdoor zip-lining
4. urban experiences
5. high-rope courses – tree top walk
6. via ferrata

When asked what new activities the respondents would like to try the following activities were included:

1. swimming
2. canoeing/kayaking
3. hiking
4. yoga
5. running/jogging

Top reasons provided for not participating in recreation or leisure activities included:

1. too busy with other activities
2. the cost of buying or renting equipment or supplies
3. too busy with family
4. too busy with work
5. admission fees/charges for facilities or programs

The Provincial survey results indicated that 34% of respondents have done volunteer work connected with recreation, sport, parks or culture in the past 12 months. The majority of volunteers spent, on the average, 6.9 hours per week volunteering.

The Town of Nanton Recreation Master Plan Questionnaire provided the following profiles of activity trends.

From survey question 12, the favorite household activities which would be done as individuals or as family groups included:

1. walking for pleasure
2. going to park
3. attending rodeo grounds event
4. playgrounds
5. bicycling
6. golfing
7. picnicking
8. using school yard equipment
9. participating in ice rink activity
10. camping

From survey question 19, the favorite activities that people would like to participate included:

1. hockey or skating
2. swimming
3. curling
4. playground activities
5. golfing
6. rodeo ground activities
7. baseball/softball
8. recreation centre programs
9. park activities
10. camping

From survey question 34(b), when asked what new activities the respondents would like to try the following activities were included:

1. swimming
2. adult baseball
3. aquasize
4. curling
5. dance
6. tennis
7. adult ball hockey
8. badminton
9. cooking
10. crafts

From survey question 35, top reasons provided for not participating in recreation or leisure activities included:

1. too busy with other tasks
2. activities too expensive
3. too busy with other activities
4. don't have the right equipment
5. transportation

The Nanton survey results indicated that 66% of Nanton respondents are willing to do volunteer work connected with recreation, sport, parks or culture throughout the year. The majority of volunteers would spend, on the average, one to three hours per week volunteering.

By comparison, it is clear how across the province and locally activities vary only slightly. Most respondents who don't participate indicate that either time or money as a reason. Acknowledging the rural nature of the community, Nanton respondents (which included MD of Willow Creek citizens) also indicate transportation as a major reason for not participating.

Nanton respondents like most Albertans prefer walking as an activity and would like to do more swimming. Nanton's seasonal swimming facilities limit the participation of this activity. Also of note is the inclusion of activities important to Nanton area residents such as ball, curling, golfing and rink activities.



Preserving our open spaces or having them there for recreational purposes is one of the things that contributes to the high level of quality of life that we offer.

– Ed Rendell, American Politician

Parks and Open Space Inventory

Nanton has a variety of parks and open space. These areas support both passive and active recreation with a variety of recreation experiences. The Town's inventory of parks and their related facilities is summarized below. Maps 2-6 provide detailed location of each park and its amenities.

Centennial Park (2204 - 18th Street)



Centennial Park is a 32.13 acre (13.00 ha) site located between southbound Highway 2 and 22nd Avenue and north of 18th Street. Nanton's Centennial Park boasts a huge array of recreational activities. It was commemorated in 1967 in observance of the centennial and was funded by the Province of Alberta and the Government of Canada.

Centennial Park is adjacent to the Nanton Community Centre. The Park features four quality baseball diamonds that are a hub of activity from spring to fall. Each has a shale infield and grass outfield, individually fenced, and equipped with dugouts and bleachers. There is also a batting cage at this area. These diamonds may be booked through the Tom Hornecker Recreation Centre.

Centennial Park also has horseshoe pits, beach volleyball courts and a large fenced playground area for the youngsters. As well, the first phase of Nanton's Millennial Pathway weaves its way around this park, giving residents a paved (8 feet wide and 1823.8 m long), secure and scenic tour of the park. A Skate Park (2000 sq. ft.) was developed on the west side of the property.

This park is an ideal location for residents and tourists to stop and enjoy a picnic lunch at its many picnic tables or park benches in the shade of the large trees. The Bomber Command Museum is located within this park and acts a catalyst for park activity year round. The proposed Bomber command expansion will require the removal of two ball diamonds. And the expansion in concept should embrace the park as an asset and not ignore the interplay that exists between the building and the park.

Centennial Park ball diamond area is engineered as a water detention area for drainage in the neighborhood. Other amenities include picnic tables, swing sets, playground equipment, park benches with garbage cans, multiple monuments, and adequate parking. See Map 2.

Lion's Grove Community Park



Lion's Grove Park is a 15.02 acre (6.08 ha) site located between southbound Highway 2 and Highway 533 southeast of the Slade subdivision. It was dedicated in 1991 it as an Alberta Heritage Fund Project.

"Boomers Hill" makes a great winter site for snow sliding. Nestled within the "Boomers Hill" ecological area, it is the ideal location for bird watching. A camp kitchen is a great feature for family picnics. The second phase of the Millennial Pathway system winds itself around the area, connecting to the adjacent residential subdivision with a total length of 1541.7 m. The Park contains adequate parking conveniently located along the service road off the highway.

Amenities include large parking area, 9 foot wide trail, dog waste station, park benches, garbage bins, toboggan hill and a camp kitchen. See Map 3.

Nanton Lions Campground



The Nanton Lions Campground is nestled amongst the trees, alongside the Mosquito Creek just off Highway 533 east. On site, is a large coin operated shower building with washroom facilities, as well as a dumping station. Currently, onsite power outlets are not available.

Wood is available for the individual fire pits at a nominal charge. A large camp kitchen is perfect for large gatherings. With approximately 75 individual tent and recreational vehicle sites available, this is a popular spot for tourists utilizing the adjacent Nanton Agricultural Grounds for rodeos or the Nanton Golf Course. A small playground area is also a great feature for the kids. See Map 4.

Group camping is also available. Reservations and further information may be obtained through the Campground Manager.

Luther Park



Although Luther Park does not have extensive facilities, this lovely treed and grassed area is located just off Highway 533 east and was dedicated as a park in 1959. It makes for an excellent quiet retreat for picnics, or a relaxing game of lawn bowling or croquet. Adjacent to Mosquito Creek at the Nanton Lions Campground, it is an ideal location for small gatherings.

Currently, a portion of the titled land adjacent to the treed portion of Luther Park is leased as grazing land to the Agriplex.

No amenities. See Map 5.

Dave Wallace Memorial Park

Dave Wallace Memorial Park is Nanton's next great park which when fully developed will service the residents of Westview subdivision. The park is located at the intersection of 20th Street and 31st Avenue and is planned to be approximately 2.0 acres (0.81 ha) in size. It currently features a set of playground equipment.

Westview Meadows (Adjacent to Highway 533)

This Westview Subdivision storm ponds excluding the water treatment plant area was designed as a public utility lot with the potential for trails and park area around its periphery. The parcel east of 29th has a rocked 'Nanton' sign on the northern side and there are multiple trees planted throughout. A trail loop has been added includes pathway furniture including benches, dog stations, garbage receptacles, tree plantings and picnic tables. See Map 6.

Slade Drive Path

As the pathway system leaves Lions Gate Community Park, it follows Slade drive westward toward 26th Avenue. This linear park space has received incremental improvements over time with the largest investment being the developed trail. The trails edge has been enhanced with trees, park benches and garbage receptacles. At either end of the path where Slade Drive curves away, there exist triangular open spaces that could be continuations of Lion's Gate Community Park.

The Town's inventory of open space is summarized below. See Map 1 where all numbered sites correspond to the numbers below.

1. 26th Avenue and 19th Street

This 0.48 acre open space lot provides opportunities for passive use by neighborhood residents. Outside of a cluster of old growth trees and a grassed area the lot remains unnamed or dedicated as a Town park space. Its inclusion does not necessitate a change to active use or large investment, but should be considered for an enhancement over time as an inviting place to take a quiet moment.

2. 26th Avenue and 22nd Avenue

The 0.38 acre open space adjacent to Centennial Park provides opportunities for passive use by neighborhood residents, however the adjacency of commercial and industrial use does make the location less appealing. The Town has recently planted some trees around the periphery of the lot as an enhancement to the property. Its inclusion does not necessitate a change to active or passive use or large investment, but should be considered for continued enhancement over time.

3. 20th Street between 27th and 28th Avenue



This 1.62 acre lot was dedicated as Municipal Reserve, but functions mainly as a public utility lot for area storm drainage. The outside edge has been landscaped and a simple fence has been installed.

4. 29th Avenue between 20th and 19th Street

This 0.11 acre open space is a grassed and treed corridor between two residential lots. Subdivision design often creates these spaces as linkages to adjacent streets in cul-de-sac style developments. In this case, the adjacent development design to the west has not been finalized and it has not been determined whether a linkage is necessary. Without action this space may be adopted by the adjacent residences as an expansive side yard.

5. Water Treatment Plant Area (Adjacent to Highway 533)

Other than a few trees near the water treatment plant, no open space improvements have been completed west of 29th Avenue.

6. Railway Lands

In the late 1990s, the CPR decommissioned the rail line from Fort Macleod to Caley and removed the rails. As a result, the railroad right-of-way running parallel to Highway 2 through the town is now vacant and its physical characteristics and geographic location suggest a future intensification

of use will occur. Map 3 of the Municipal Development Plan suggests the corridor should be used to expand the trail network connecting the two phases of the millennial trail project.

7. MD of Willow Creek Range Road 282 and 19th Avenue

At the south end of the golf course and behind the industrial park, there is a natural open space that plays a major role in drainage for the area east of Highway 2. This area has limited development potential yet provides the community with a natural buffer from industrial uses and agricultural uses in the MD.

8. South of the Waste Treatment Plant to 22nd Street

This area contains a large expanse of hay land with minimal development except for a deep utility easement and associated underground infrastructure. With industrial uses on the south side and the golf course to the north and east, the land has potential for park development.

9. North of Luther Park and West of Mosquito Creek

This area has limited access being nestled between Mosquito Creek and the former railway land. It has traditionally been leased for grazing.

10. East of the Campground and adjacent to the Ag Society Lease

This area of grassed unimproved land is utilized by the Nanton Agricultural Society during large community events.

Facilities and Destination Node Summary

Sahuri & Partners Architecture Inc. facilities review which was completed during the 2008-2009 budget cycle provides a review of existing facilities including the following:



- Town Office
- Thelma Fanning Memorial Library
- FCSS
- Community Centre
- Tom Hornecker Recreation Centre
- Public Works Building

This document does not seek to revisit the analysis provided to council in that report. The Sahuri report and subsequence facility assessment action is a proactive stance by council and town administration to prepare for future growth and maintain existing infrastructure. It is important to

note that the location of the sites is currently centered on the downtown. As the community moves forward new structures will be contemplated to meets the citizen's needs. The MDP suggests that:

"Council and town staff will continue to make decisions on new development, but it is paramount to the sense of community that each proposal be weighed against the strength of core and the sense of center that the downtown provides for its citizens. For example, a new town hall with joint uses is an asset to any community and there are always options for location. Sense of community and recognition of core should make the decision easier. Simply put, civic functions should always be considered in the downtown core first. Every decision to place something away from the core should be reviewed on its ability to compliment the core through the transportation network."

The Town of Nanton is blessed with a number of options for the location of civic buildings and facilities. Location decisions should take into account this and other planning documents.

Each location can be thought of a node in larger systems such as transportation and within the concept of accessibility. As nodes in the parks and trails system, it should be a strong consideration to locate new buildings adjacent to the system and not isolated from it.

Other destination (See Map 1) nodes not included in the Sahuri report include:

- AB Daley Community School
- JT Foster School
- Agriplex and rodeo grounds
- Nanton Grain Elevator
- Nanton Golf Course
- Nanton Visitor Center
- Nanton Cemetery
- Nanton Baptist Church



Part 3: Plan Strategies

Context

At the outset of this plan, a set of goals were established around four core values namely shared stewardship, quality of life, excellent service, and sense of community. The plan strategies are organized around these core values in an attempt to provide focus for general discussion, budgeting, policy development, and implementation of the plan. Strategy statements may require further input by council, town staff, citizens, and outside agencies. Ideally, the strategies should be thought of in the context of what may be accomplished over 20 years.

Shared Stewardship

Sustainability strategies:

Park design should be done in a manner that accommodates ease of maintenance, plant diversity, recycled materials, green practices, and the principles of xeriscaping including the use of drought tolerant plants appropriate for planting zones 3a and 3b (Appendix 3).

Environmental Protection strategy:

The plan commits to the protection of land and water ecology within the park and open space system by pursuing best management practices.

Historical/Cultural Preservation strategy:

The plan encourages the promotion of Nanton's history and culture within the park system through the preservation of existing assets, the dedication of new monuments, and by holding public events related to history and culture.

Quality of Life

Health and Wellness strategy:

Community land use choices have an impact on public health. The development of this plan is in recognition of the need to promote a comprehensive and cohesive park, recreation and open space system that betters the health of Nanton's citizens. Strategy development will therefore be weighted toward active uses over passive uses.

Community Livability strategy:

The town will circulate via assorted media:

- periodic questionnaires to evaluate future needs and current rate of use of the system components;

- information packages regarding recreation events and programs;
- public forums regarding parks, recreation and open space topics.

Economic Vitality strategy:

This document strives to promote development with the viewpoint that park amenities support a livable community, tourism, and the local economy.

Excellent Service

Accessibility strategy:

Nanton is committed to designing a walkable community. Although not every area of a park or trail will be accessible to all citizens, the system will provided for like experiences for those who have disabilities. Barrier-free design will continue as a tenet of public buildings, urban open spaces, sidewalk construction, and parking lots.

Customer Service strategy:

The plan supports ongoing staff training for exemplary customer service whereby communication with citizens remains a priority. As part of that communication effort, the collection of reference materials for education of citizens regarding the topics contained herein will be developed by staff over time and released via printed material and website links.

Quality Parks and Facilities strategy:

The minimum standard for park requirements as outlined in the plan Components section will be utilized to review amenity needs for existing and newly proposed park spaces. Facility needs will be addressed through needs assessment, budget processes, and dialog with citizens.

Fiscal Responsibility strategy:

A system of financing the parks and trail system that would entail no or limited additional tax load may be achieved by utilizing alternative funding methodologies.

Sense of Community

Connectivity strategies:

Although this document provides a list and map of nodes and linkages throughout the community, this is not a static system and each new node approved through planning processes should be reviewed against the existing system to identify appropriate linkages.

The plan supports the development of wayfinding signage throughout the park system to help engage the public in using the space and educating them on the features of the system.

Volunteerism strategy:

The plan encourages the formal recognition and celebration of its volunteer community.

Partnerships strategy:

The plan commits to open dialog with governmental bodies and public/private organizations regarding needs, funding, and promotion of recreation development within the Town of Nanton.

Community Identity strategies:

Community branding around the theme of Authentic Alberta should be expanded and be celebrated in Nanton's public parks and recreational spaces.

Public art and monuments are encouraged to be located throughout the parks, recreation, and open space areas. These features are to further the celebration of Nanton's history and sense of community.

Community Support strategy:

When contemplating new or improved recreation facility development, community organizations, parks and recreation staff, and citizens play an important role in the planning and decision making process and will be consulted.



Part 4: Components of the Park and Open Space Plan

Acreage Characteristics and Standards for Park Types

In Alberta legislation, the base acreage requirements for schools and parks recommended by the province is 16 acres per quarter section (160 acres) of development. This acreage is generally taken as Municipal Reserve (School Reserve) at the time of subdivision. The acreage requirement does not include environmentally protected lands acquired as environmental reserve, which when taken adds to a municipality's inventory of open space and provides opportunity for passive recreation. A municipality may also choose to purchase lands from the open market, accept donations of land, or negotiate a land exchange. With all this land at a community's disposal, it becomes necessary to think of the need and location of parks to best utilize and manage the resource.

A typical park and open space plan consists of a variety of land forms, acreage, and functions defined under a classification system. The classification system is meant to be a guideline for development and not a rigid standard. Although classifications are based on a primary intent and service of a particular area, this may have to be adjusted when actual use is evaluated in the long run.

General Standards

1. **Park Size**

   As Nanton continues to grow, the majority of that growth will occur on annexed lands. These acquisitions will generally be large tracts and full quarter sections. As area structure plans are developed for these lands, it is a requirement of the Town of Nanton that each quarter section develop a community size park and then based on walkability and connectivity provide the remainder of acreage among the other park types discussed below.

2. **Public Safety**

   a. Park boundaries are to be configured in such a way as to optimize visual access into the site. A compact, rectangular shape is preferred. Configurations which will result in hidden corners are not acceptable.

   b. Placement of planting and land forms must allow for play structures, paddling pools and walkways to be visible from a passing vehicle.

   c. All play equipment and other supplied recreational components must have approval from the Town of Nanton.

   d. Principles of crime prevention are to be applied throughout the park planning and design process with the intent to minimize the opportunity for crime and nuisance behavior, and to create acceptable levels of actual and perceived public safety.

3. Environmental Conditions

a. Park design should recognize and, where possible, take advantage of natural site features including sloping land, existing vegetation, creek bank areas and water bodies.

b. Parks may contain recreational lakes.

4. Services

a. Municipal Reserve may be used to convey storm water runoff to storm water storage basins and may act as temporary water storage to allow water detention for a temporary period of time after a storm event. Municipal Reserve land and land held for storm water management facilities shall be integrated in all cases where circumstances permit. Storm water facilities, where located adjacent to parks, must be treated in a manner that complements the park development. Planning and development of all integrated sites will be a collaborative process involving the Developers, the Town departments, and volunteer organizations. Funding for construction and the subsequent maintenance of the Storm Water Management facilities on integrated sites must be one of the subjects of this collaborative process and subsequent agreement. The Developer will bear the responsibility to address the costs associated with required landscape plans of the Storm Water Management facility on integrated sites.

b. The placement of utility easements within parks must adhere to Town engineering standards while being sensitive to the investment already in place within the setting.

c. Where it is appropriate, utility easements may be used for recreation purposes. The design of the area shall complement the park development and recreational use.

5. Structures

Structures should be designed to resist vandalism and may be developed in the various types of parks provided they are consistent with the park's programming objectives.

6. Parking

The provision of appropriate parking for community and neighbourhood parks shall be a combined objective of the park planning process for a standalone park, and the school site design process where the town retains adjacent ownership to create the opportunity for joint-use of parking facilities. A developer may in accordance with the act be required to pay for the parking facility related to a park.

The Chart 2 provides the general park classification system for Nanton. The written explanation (below) provides more detail of each park type.

CHART 2: Town of Nanton Park and Open Space Standards

Type	Description	Intended Service Area	Acreage	Suggested Amenities	Existing Equivalent
Pocket Park	For limited recreational and passive use needs complementary to the Neighbourhood Park	Residents and users within 1/4 mile	2500 sq. ft. to under 2 acres	play structure, bench	1915 - 29th Avenue
Neighbourhood Park	The basic residential park focused on the general needs of the neighbourhood for general active and passive use	Centrally located to service residents within 1/4 to 1/2 mile	2-5 acres minimum and up to 7-10 acres	Developed pathway or trail, play structure, bench, passive/ active space	Dave Wallace Memorial Park
Community Park	Larger parks whose amenities serve the entire community and attract users from outside the community	Greater than 1/2 mile	Greater than 10 acres	All of the above plus gazebo, bathrooms, picnic tables, lighting, parking	Centennial Park Lions Grove Park
School / Church Sites	Dual purpose site whose secondary use is meant to augment park space for passive and limited active use as agreed upon by the Town and owner	Service per agreement	Existing parcels	Per agreement	A.B. Daley School J.T. Foster School Baptist Church
Recreation Facility	For intensive recreational use	No standard	No standard	As developed	Tom Hornecker Recreation Centre
Linear Parks	For connective purposes, linking different nodes via walkway or active pathway	As developed	As developed	Developed pathway or trail with signage and rest areas	Slade Drive Pathway
Natural Areas	Lands set aside for preservation whose intended use is limited and generally left in a natural state	No standard	No standard	Natural pathway or trail	Mosquito Creek

Community Parks

Community parks are considerably larger in scale and serve a broader range of community recreation and social needs. Development focuses on both active and passive recreation with a wide array of programmed activities being accommodated. These parks may also contain special use facilities such as the Bomber Command Museum, campground or rodeo grounds.

General Characteristics

As noted in the chart, these 10 plus acre parks and their amenities serve the entire community and will attract users from outside the community. Key to use by such a large population is that the park have good road connections and high walkability. The high user ship also commands that they be highly maintained and accommodate parking and bathroom facilities. The general layout should provide for a variety in landscapes varying from natural to active recreation areas.

Development Parameters

Furniture and equipment needs:

2 park benches, 1 garbage/recycling station, 1 dog waste station per acre

Additional furniture considerations:

a. Generally 1 garbage can should be placed within 150 feet of every 4 picnic tables.

b. It is recommended to place picnic tables within 400 feet of a parking lot as this is where the washroom facility would also likely be located.

c. Picnic table spacing should be at least 40 feet apart.

d. If a drinking fountain is to be located on site, it should be within 150 feet of the picnic tables or at a trail head.

Landscaping will be completed as adopted by plan

Trails: level of services should be considered high, with multi-use requirements therefore minimum width should be 10 feet. See Linear Parks for components and development parameters.

Location, visibility and access: The quality of the natural resource base should play a significant role in site selection for the community park. The site should be serviced by arterial and collector streets and be easily accessible from throughout its service area by way of interconnecting trails.

100% visibility of site interior from park/street boundaries, but not necessarily from any one point on the boundary.

Site boundaries not abutting school property to have 50% street exposure.

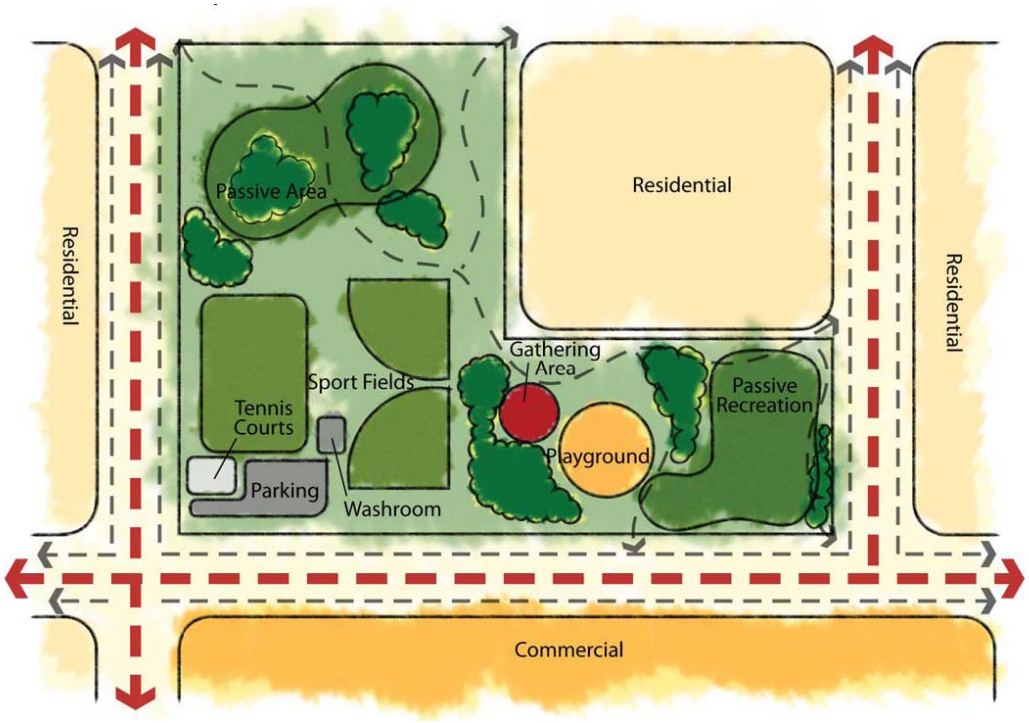
Parking to be provided, quantities according to programming, with access from a collector or arterial street.

Barrier-free Accessibility for special needs persons and the elderly

Specialty uses: Dog park, campground, rodeo grounds, large footprint sports fields as active use, monument dedications, civic buildings.

Developer Requirements

A developer may in accordance with the act be required to pay for the trails and parking facility related to a community park. Design detail may be required at the ASP, subdivision or development stages. A development agreement including all required security deposits will be the mechanism by which the developer will comply with the requirement.



Neighbourhood Parks

Neighbourhood parks are the basic unit of the park system and serve both a recreational and social purpose. The neighbourhood facility requirements are more reliant on the needs and interest of surrounding residents for livability. Development focuses on walkability and informal recreation with a lessor role for major recreational programming excepting youth sports.

General Characteristics

As noted in the chart, these 2-10 acre parks and their amenities serve the residential neighbourhoods. They have a higher walkability factor than a community park and are therefore less reliant on vehicular access. Because of their proximity to home, bathroom and parking facilities are not necessary unless the park is upgraded with programmed active use(s). The general use should strike a balance between active and passive space.

Development Parameters

Furniture and equipment needs:

2 park benches, 1 garbage/recycling station, 1 dog waste station per acre

Landscaping will be completed as adopted by plan

Trails: level of service should be considered medium to high, multi-use requirements therefore minimum width should be 8'. See Linear Parks for components and development parameters.

Location and access: The neighborhood park should be centrally located if possible within its service area and should be uninterrupted by non-residential roads or other physical barriers. It should be accessible by way of interconnecting trails, sidewalks, or low-volume residential streets. Ideally, the park should adjoin a public elementary school.

Centrally located in neighbourhood, not combined with a Community Park.

Located on local or collector streets, not arterial.

Within 0.5 mile (800 m) walk of one and two unit dwellings in neighbourhood.

100% visibility of site interior from park/street boundaries, but not necessarily from any one point on the boundary.

Site boundaries not abutting school property to have 25% continuous street frontage (primary – collector street).

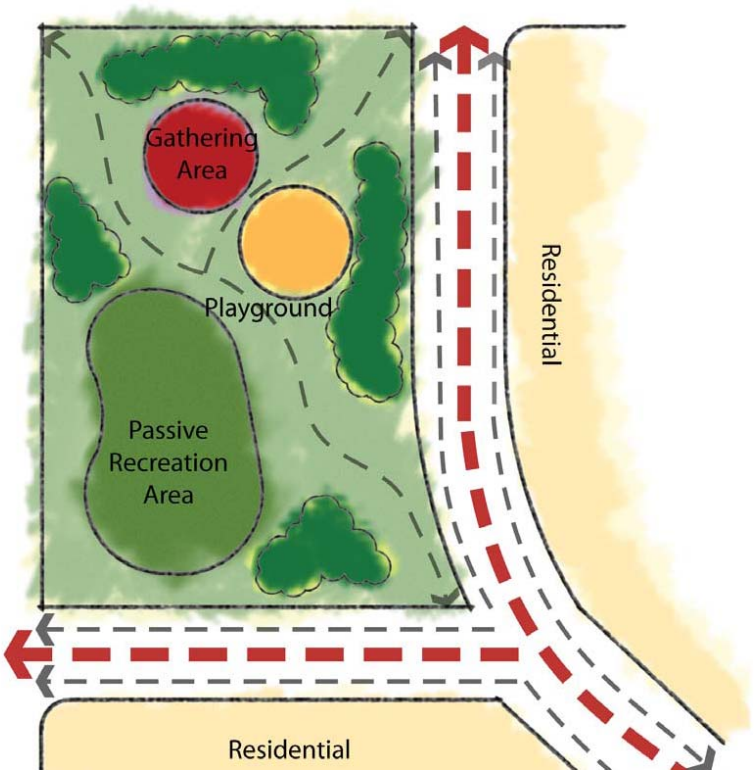
Minimum 20 metres run of street frontage (secondary – local street), in addition to the 25%, located on a side of the park away from the principal run of frontage, in order to ensure 100% visibility.

Barrier-free Accessibility for special needs persons and the elderly

Specialty uses: Gazebo, small footprint sporting improvement as active use, monument dedications.

Developer Requirements

A developer may in accordance with the *Municipal Government Act* be required to pay for the trails and parking facility related to a Neighborhood Park. Design detail may be required at the ASP, subdivision or development stages. A development agreement including all required security deposits will be the mechanism by which the developer will comply with the requirement.



Pocket Parks

Pocket parks (aka mini-park, tot lot) are the smallest component of the park system. They are generally located in highly developed areas to support the Neighbourhood Park component or provide passive open space in a commercial area. Nanton has some large lot redevelopment areas which may not have the acreage for a neighbourhood park but have a need for open space. The pocket park may be the option to fill the need.

General Characteristics

The pocket park at under 2 acres provides open space where other larger options are limited. Dependent on the nature of its service area and intent may be minimally equipped but should be highly walkable and provide for passive activity. In a residential area, because of their proximity to home, bathroom and parking facilities are not necessary; these facilities may be warranted in a commercial setting.

Development Parameters

Furniture and equipment needs:

2 park benches, 1 garbage/recycling station, 1 dog waste station per acre

Landscaping will be completed as adopted by plan: small clustered trees to provide shade for park benches during summer high sun hours. Remainder of plantings at a scale complimentary to the park keeping in mind visibility and safety.

Trails: not required although the park may be established as a trail head or rest area along a linear park which may contain a trail. See Linear Parks for components and development parameters.

Location and access: One potential area of importance for the development of mini-parks is to create pockets of park development along trails and greenbelt corridors. In general, these parks serve a passive need and normally do not require vehicular parking.

Not less than 400 m from Neighborhood Park.

Located on local or local collector streets, not collector or arterial.

Pocket parks to be located in different parts of the neighbourhood from each other, and from Neighborhood Park, to achieve optimal distribution of open space in the neighbourhood.

100% visibility of site interior from street.

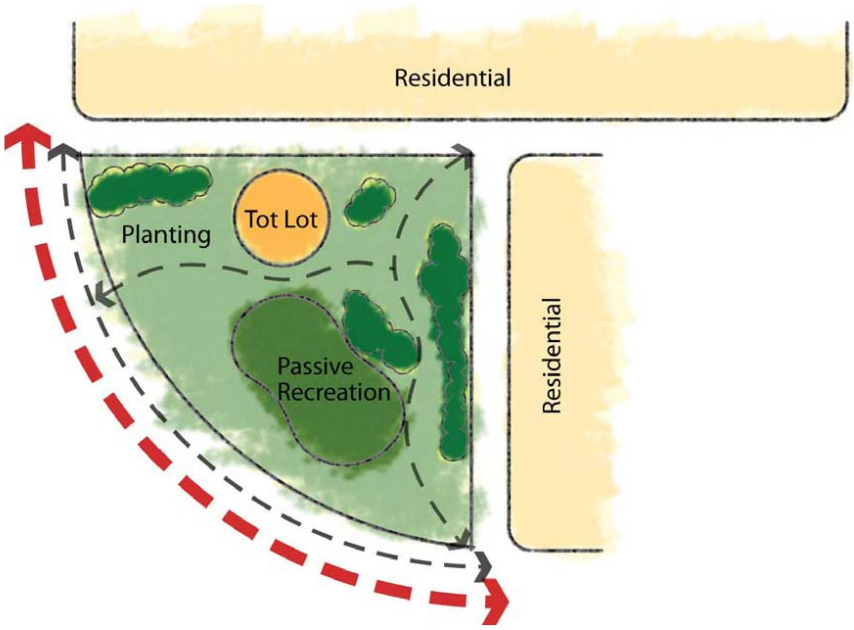
Site boundaries to have minimum 25% street frontage.

Barrier-free Accessibility for special needs persons and the elderly: not required as similar or like experience is accessible at the Neighborhood Park.

Specialty uses: small monument dedications.

Developer Requirements

A developer may in accordance with the *Municipal Government Act* be required to pay for the trails and parking facility related to a Pocket Park. Design detail may be required at the ASP, subdivision or development stages. A development agreement including all required security deposits will be the mechanism by which the developer will comply with the requirement.



Linear Parks

Linear parks are the component that links the various larger open spaces or parks into a connective system. Historically, the linkages were accommodated via a sidewalk separated from the roadway by a treed boulevard along a grid street network. Current subdivision design attempts to create a park system that is linked via dedicated routes rather than sidewalks or utilizing natural amenity and built infrastructure. Each design should work within the parameters of walkability and accessibility by multiple pedestrian modes including walking, bicycling, skateboard, skating, strollers etc. Linear parks may also provide means to connect important nodes of development (as listed in Facilities and Destination Node Summary) or act a separator buffers between two non-compatible uses.

General Characteristics

As described above, the linear park is and can be many things, but should not be diminished in importance in its finished detail. Successful walkability provides pleasant and interactive user experience which can be undermined done without the same level of importance as the destination. The general use should strike a balance between active and passive space.

Trail Design Components

Trail design in an urban setting can come in a variety of forms from asphalt to natural foot worn single track paths. Often the form is defined by the intended usage which should be understood prior to construction, so as to not over or under build the amenity. Usage is defined by node connectivity, proximity of population, available land, and accessibility needs.

The components of the trail design will include consideration for: the travel surface, trail heads, drainage features, signage, finished landscaping, lighting, furniture and surface travel markings.

Development Parameters

Trails in new development areas shall minimize street crossings especially collector and arterial streets where crossings shall only be permitted at controlled intersections.

Residential mid-block street crossings shall be limited, but where utilized shall be reviewed with pedestrian safety features as the primary street design component.

Trails along streets and alleys shall have distinct separation from vehicular traffic.

Trails internal to a neighborhood and community park should have a loop system in layout.

The sidewalk system should link directly into the trail system.

Trails should be designed with the concept of visual edges, gateways, and anchors in mind (see figure 1, 2, 3).

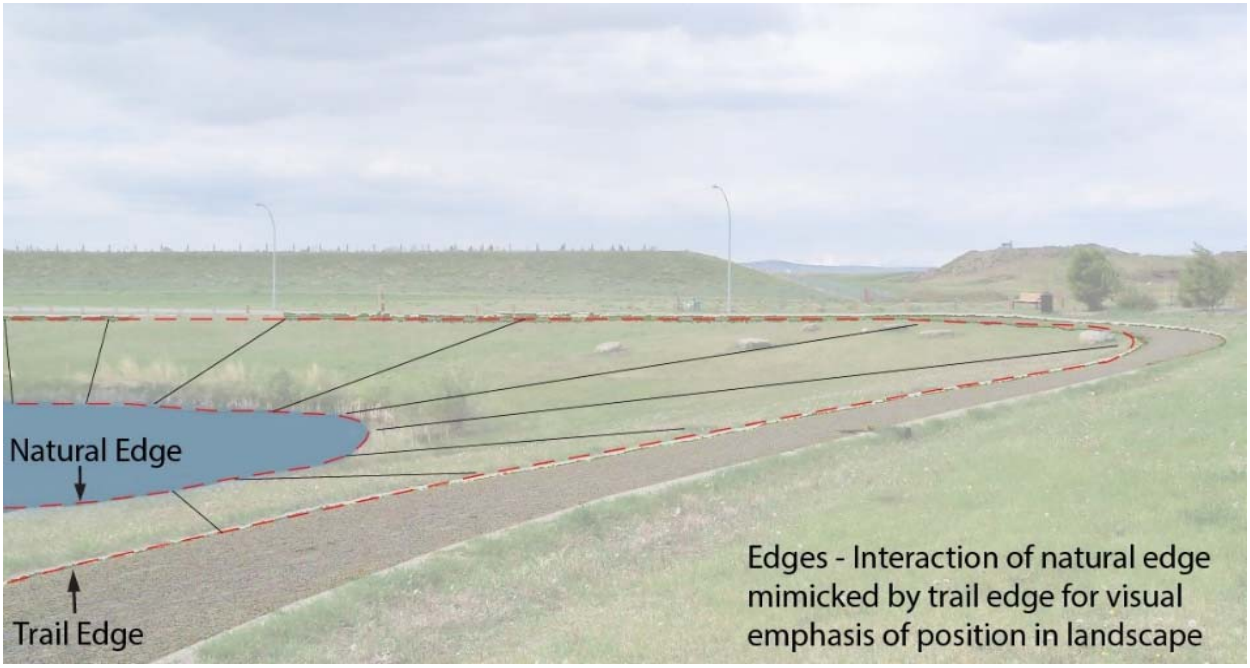


Figure 1

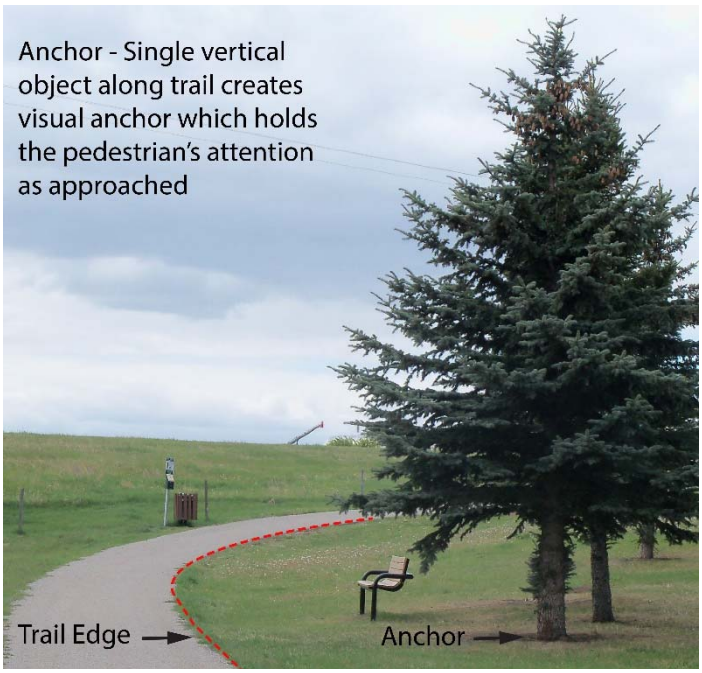


Figure 2

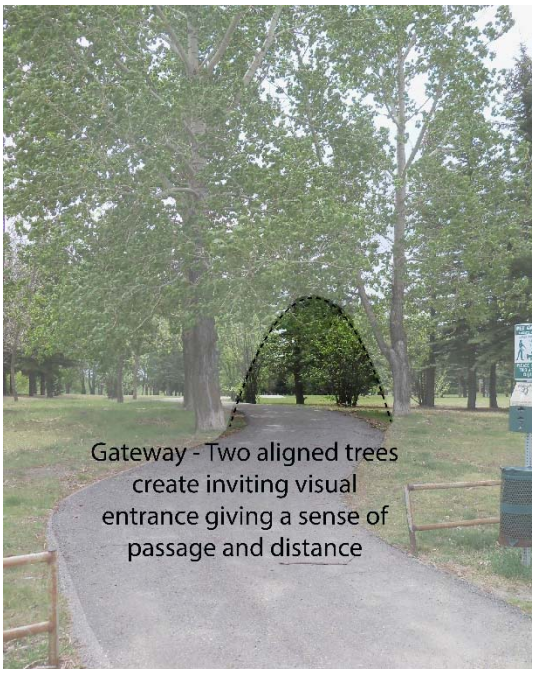


Figure 3

Multi-user hard surfaced trails should be accessible to the majority of the population. This requires vehicular parking, curb ramps, and a grade less than 5%.

Accessibility where it relates to natural trails should be focused on like experiences versus over uniform access.

Natural trails should be marked with range of difficulty provided (easy and accessible to difficult and strenuous).

Lighting should be considered for those portions of highly used trails in community parks, at rest area nodes in the linear path system, where security is an issue, and at intersections with streets or alleys. Ideally, utilizing a solar lighting system is most efficient in remote areas where existing serving is limited or inaccessible. Where possible street lighting should be utilized to light the trails system with ambient light.

Trail furniture should be considered at trail heads and along trail as periodic rest areas. The furniture at these nodes should include a park bench, garbage can, and optionally lighting and water station.

Where practical, trailheads and rest areas should be considered at the recommended 1500 foot walkability distance. Natural areas posted as challenging to strenuous may not be suited to this criteria.

As the system matures and becomes more complex, a user friendly system of way-finding / signage should be developed to supplement user experience.

The trail system need not only focus on passive interaction with users, recreational programming initiatives that provide exercise hints and simple equipment may also be developed.

Intensive landscaping standards along the linear park is not practical because of maintenance. Instead, simple low maintenance planting should be considered. Intensive landscaping may be considered at the rest area node to enhance user experience.

The town shall work with Alberta Transportation to ensure trail related crosswalks across Highway 2 are well defined and maintained.

Where a trail has minimal elevation change and no natural interruption of the right-of-way, a meander in the trail should be introduced to enhance the user experience.

Overhead clearances on trails should be maintained at 10 feet (3 m).





Foot worn paths should be evaluated for improvement if part of an intensively used park setting. Foot worn paths in natural settings should be left to help define access.

Developer Requirements

A developer may in accordance with the *Municipal Government Act* be required to pay for the trails and parking facility related to a Linear Parks including the design components and parameters described above. Design detail may be required at the ASP, subdivision or development stages. A development agreement including all required security deposits will be the mechanism by which the developer will comply with the requirement.

Urban Open Space

Downtown Nanton is an urban environment which because of its intensive land use is dominated by built infrastructure . . . streets, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, servicing infrastructure, and alleyways. But real successful downtowns all provide an oasis of open space as a relief from the street. These open spaces can be as small as a planter or as large as a park. The challenge is to identify and take advantage of opportunities to provide open space in an intensive environment, but the effort should always be considered at the development review and approval stage.

In Nanton, the planting in front of the Community Health Centre should be measured as successful as the placement of half barrel planters between buildings further down the street. The health centre and its civic function allowed for a strip of permanent planting which would not work for retail development where window shopping is a component of business engagement of the street.



The use of hard surface in downtown open space is an important component of design. It is therefore necessary to consider a higher standard of material to make the end result inviting and successful. Texture, color, and pattern are key considerations in the design of hard surface.

Landscaping (or softscape) in an urban setting because of the high volume of potential users needs to be considered carefully. Foot traffic can potentially damage the best intentions of designed softscape. Softscape is therefore often strategically located and quite often requires protection for survival. Raised planters, dense foliage, fencing and appropriately aligned foot paths can help protect the investment and maintenance of urban softscape.

Outside of formally design downtown space, side yards, spaces between buildings and parking lots should be identified as an opportunity for softscape.

Trees have a functional role in defining street edges and softening a hard landscape. Young trees may benefit from tree guards for protection.

Downtown open spaces present unique opportunity for interaction, livability, historical commemoration, and design. Historic designated buildings and structures are often only experienced from there exteriors and commemoratory plaques.

Other elements to consider in these spaces are street furniture, art/sculpture, a structure to protect users from inclement weather, a water feature, historical monuments, and public bathrooms.

Natural Open Space – Mosquito Creek and other natural features

The park system does not need to be activated to do everything everywhere. Natural open areas, captured through Environmental Reserve (MGA section 664), public utility lot designation or land exchange processes, are meant to be kept in as close to their natural state as possible. These are the wild leftover places where urban form has conceded to Mother Nature either by practical necessity or by vision.

Environmental Concerns

Public access and stewardship:

- May be connected to or incorporated into park and open space system by dirt trails.
- Where appropriate establish low impact pedestrian connections through natural and preservation areas.
- Provide interpretive and educational opportunities featuring the unique characteristics of the land.
- Unapproved accesses should be monitored and where appropriate removed and return to a natural state.

Area Structure Plan and developer requirements for plan submittals:

- The preparation of any land planning documents (i.e. Areas Structure Plans, Area Redevelopment Plans, Conceptual Design Schemes, etc.) should identify all naturally significant areas and include recommendations for their preservation relevant to the overall parks and open space system. If portions of the area are necessary to the park system, any proposed development shall be measured against provincial and municipal policy.
- Areas identified as naturally significant or undevelopable due to naturally existing land features during the Area Structure Plan process should remain undisturbed during subsequent subdivision design and construction processes, and should be registered as Environmental Reserve at the time of subdivision.
- Utility rights-of-way should not interfere with the natural or environmentally significant open spaces.

Urban Forest Management

The urban forest is comprised of all trees and shrubs within the municipal boundary. It is the collective inheritance of the history of Nanton's development played out in a living being. Although ecologically linked across the community, the forest is affected by ownership: primarily private and public. The public ownership can be found in park and open space areas, publicly owned property, and street trees within road right-of-ways. Other areas of quasi-public ownership

(schools, churches, private recreation areas and provincial lands) should be encourage through memorandum of understanding or contractually to adhere to public forest management standards.

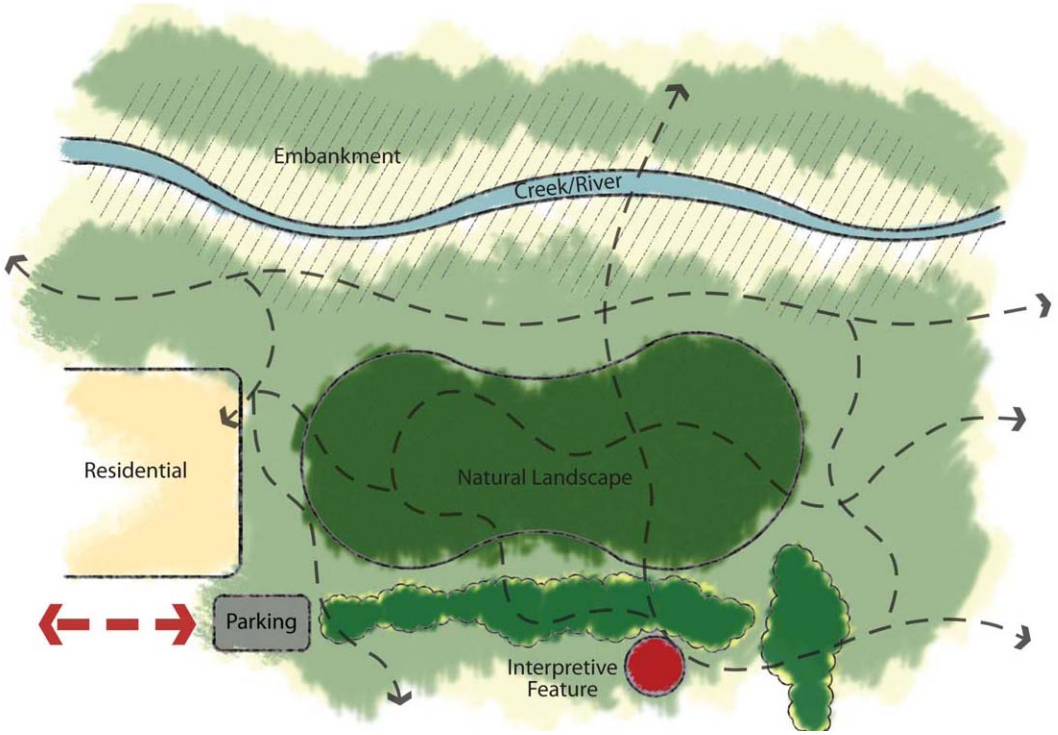
More and more communities are beginning to recognize the tangible benefits that trees provide in the urban environment. Healthy trees reduce air and noise pollution, provide energy-saving shade and cooling, furnish habitat for wildlife, enhance aesthetics and property values, and are an important contributor to community image, pride, and quality of life.

Furthermore, many communities have realized that in order to protect and enhance their valuable tree resources, it is useful to view and manage their trees as a cohesive unit.

The benefits of street trees includes, but is not limited to:

- shade in the summer and shelter in the winter, making streets much more walkable,
- contributing to the overall attractiveness of the streets and the Town, and
- ecological function, serving as habitat for birds and other wildlife.

The presence of street trees, and the design of residential streets, has varied over time in Nanton. A strong vision of the public open space system should include streets with street trees as one of the most important public open space elements. This needs to be combined with a good planting, management and replacement program. An inventory of street trees is the basis for development of an urban forestry plan, and should be considered for Nanton. For further information, see the Urban Forest Management Plan.



Part 5: Plan Implementation

The implementation of this plan requires the input of four general groups to make for a successful parks, recreation and open space master plan. The following summarizes these groups and their roles.

1. Citizen Proposals

It is important to note that any project proposed on Town park land needs to include Town administration early on. If a project needs water and sewer or other amenities, only the town administration is qualified to answer the feasibility of those questions and work out possible options for the proposal.

To aid town administrators and council on decisions, each proposal for park improvement shall provide a written submittal which utilizes this plan (where applicable) to justify the projects acceptance. Town administration and council should also review the merits of the proposal against this document and other relevant plans.

2. Council

Council decisions on the vast scope of park, recreation and open space related topics will draw upon existing documents, staff resources, contract work and volunteerism. Other important documents to consider in the actions of council include Government of Alberta legislation and guiding documents, the Municipal Development Plan, the Land Use Bylaw, Area Structure Plans and the Infrastructure Master Plan. To further augment the plan, Council may consider over time developing policy on the following:

- a community garden program
- urban forest management
- volunteerism recognition
- xeriscaping
- standard entrance / park name signage

Each additional policy may be added as an appendix and may be cause for a review and amendment of the document.

3. Staff

The Town of Nanton Staff and advisors will carry out the majority of analysis when evaluating existing parks and open spaces and provide Council with options for each budget cycle. Newly proposed parks devised through area structure plans, subdivision or other means will be reviewed against this plan.

4. Developers

Developers are to utilize this document in conjunction with the Municipal Development Plan and Land Use Bylaw within their proposals for Area Structure Plans, Area Redevelopment Plans and for Subdivision and Development proposals.

Validity and Amendment

This plan will not contain a "sunset" clause, but rather, a method of continuous updating as required. It should be reviewed during each budget cycle, after additional questionnaires are circulated, and every 5 years by each new incoming council.

This plan comes into effect on the date it is adopted by the Town. It remains in effect until council rescinds the plan from the Municipal Development Plan.

Recognizing that this plan may require an amendment from time to time to accommodate an unforeseen situation, such an amendment may be adopted by council via resolution and not the formal three readings process.

Publicly driven applications for an amendment to this plan shall be made to the town and be accompanied by the appropriate fees.

Upon adoption (and subject to any amendment) of this document the Town of Nanton should review and update all other planning documents affected by the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan.

Waiver

It is important to have consistent decisions made over time, however, because policies do not anticipate each circumstance, decision-making authorities need the ability to allow for periodic waivers.

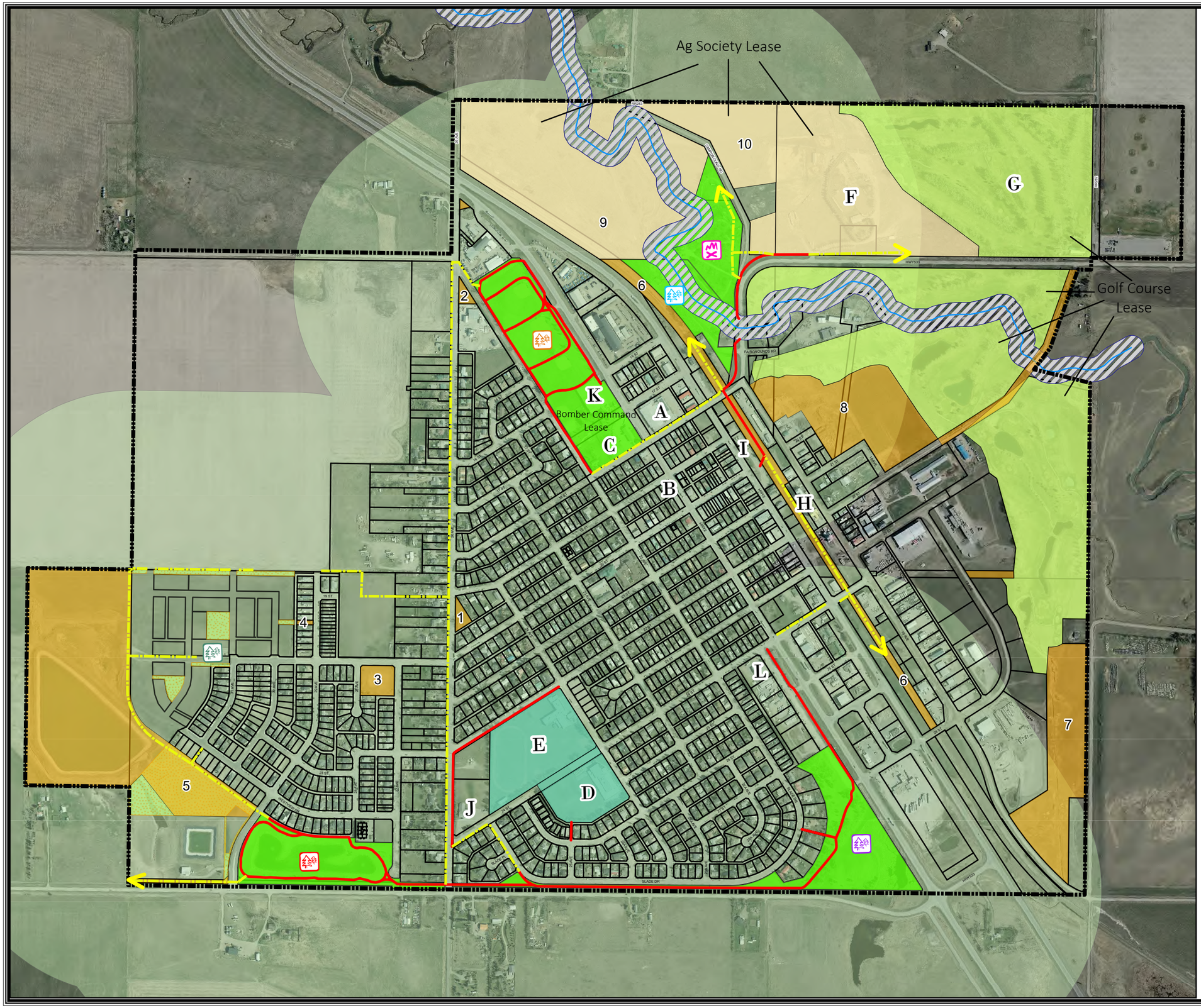
In respect to policies in this plan, an approval authority may approve an application even though the proposed development, subdivision, Area Structure Plan or redesignation does not comply with the plan if, in its opinion, the proposals would:

a. be in accordance with the community spirit and image of the area of the proposal including landscape, traditional land uses or other community values;

b. not materially interfere with or affect the use, enjoyment or value of neighbouring parcels of land.

Maps

TOWN OF NANTON
PARKS AND OPEN SPACE
MASTER PLAN
MAP 1



Legend

Points of Interest

- Centennial Park
- Lion's Grove Park
- Luther Park
- Dave Wallace Memorial Park
- Westview Meadows
- Nanton Campground

- A Tom Hornecker Rec Center
- B Town Hall
- C Community Centre
- D A.B. Daley Community School
- E J.T. Foster School
- F Agriplex / Rodeo Grounds
- G Nanton Golf Course
- H Nanton Grain Elevator
- I Nanton Visitor Centre
- J Baptist Church
- K Bomber Command
- L Fire Hall

Parks

- Existing Park
- Ag Society Lease
- Golf Course Lease
- School
- Proposed Park
- 1500 Ft Park Walkability Buffer

Open Space

Walkways

- Existing Walkway
- Proposed Walkway

Nanton Municipal Boundary

Mosquito Creek

100 Foot Creek Setback

1-10 See Inventory of Open Space

NANTON EST 1903

OLDMAN RIVER REGIONAL SERVICES COMMISSION

0 125 250 500

Meters

N

November 7, 2023

Town of Nanton Park Inventory: Centennial Park



1. Park Bench
2. Park Bench
3. Information Signs
4. Baseball Diamond
5. Park Bench
6. Baseball Diamond
7. Park Bench
8. Baseball Diamond
9. Park Bench
10. CF-100 Monument
11. Baseball Diamond
12. Parking Lot
13. Batting Cage
14. Horseshoe Pit
15. Bomber Command Museum of Canada
16. Flagpole
17. Flagpole
18. Nanton Air Museum Monument
19. Canada's bomber Command Memorial
20. Canadair T-33 "Silver Star" Monument
21. Picnic Table
22. Nanton Quality of Life Foundation
23. Picnic Table
24. Cenotaph & Flags
25. Parking Lot
26. Park Bench
27. Flagpole
28. Picnic Table
29. Skate Park
30. Picnic Table
31. Picnic Table
32. Millennial Path Dedication Sign
33. Scouts Clubhouse
34. Park Bench
35. Merry-Go-Round
36. Park Bench
37. Bike Rack
38. Garbage Can
39. Swing Set
40. Swing Set
41. Playground Set
42. Park Bench
43. Garbage Can
44. Nanton Community Center
45. Sister City Garden & Monument
46. Washroom

Map 2

0 25 50

Meters

May 10, 2019

Town of Nanton Park Inventory: Lion's Park



1. Camp Kitchen
2. Dedication Rock/Plaque
3. Picnic Table
4. Park Bench
5. Dog Station
6. Park Bench
7. Park Bench
8. Park Bench
9. Boomers Hill
10. Ecological Area
11. Garbage Can
12. Park Bench

Pathways

Map 3

0 25 50

Meters

May 10, 2019

Town of Nanton Park Inventory: Nanton Campground



1. Tenting Area
2. Restrooms
3. Wash House
4. Town Map
5. Camp Kitchen
6. Swing Set / Playground
7. Information / Registration Kiosk

NOTE
All trailer sites contain a picnic table
And metal campfire ring

Map 4
0 20 40
Meters
May 10, 2019


Town of Nanton Park Inventory:
Luther Park
1
1. Luther Park Dedication Monument
Pathways
NANTON
Map 5
0
12.5
25
Meters
May 10, 2019
N

Town of Nanton Park Inventory: Westview Meadows



1. Bench
2. Bench
3. Bench
4. Bench
5. Bench
6. Bench
7. Dog Station
8. Dog Station
9. Dog Station
10. Garbage
11. Garbage
12. Garbage
13. Garbage
14. Picnic Table
15. Picnic Table
16. Picnic Table

Pathways

Map 6

0 25 50

Meters

May 10, 2019

Appendix 1

Glossary of Terms

Appendix 1: Glossary of Terms

Active Use Park *A park featuring active recreation pursuits, such as swimming pools, play equipment for children, ball fields, court games, picnic tables, etc.*

Area Structure Plan (ASP) *A statutory plan, adopted by Bylaw that provides a policy framework for the evaluation of proposals for redesignation, subdivision and development of a specified area of land in the Town.*

Barrier Free Access *The absence of obstacles in an environment which allow persons with physical, mental or sensory disabilities a safer and easier means of accessing a space. In a park system, this often is limited given nature, but a series of like experiences may be provided with careful planning.*

Community Park *A publicly owned park as defined in the [local plan]. Such parks are generally a minimum size of 30 acres, have a service area of one mile, and are designed to serve a population of approximately 6,000. Such parks usually include restrooms and lighted outdoor recreation facilities such as softball, baseball, soccer, and football fields and tennis and basketball courts, and other facilities such as swimming pools, recreation centers, on-site parking, group picnic areas, and sculpture parks.*

Council *The Council of the Town of Nanton.*

Environmental Reserve (ER) *A parcel of land provided at the time of subdivision without compensation, as required under the Municipal Government Act s. 664. These lands are typically characterized by such features as swamps, gullies, ravines, coulees or natural drainage courses. ER also includes lands that are subject to flooding or deemed to be unstable as well as land that abuts water bodies. An environmental Reserve Easement (ERE) has the same effect, but the ownership does not transfer to the municipality; it stays with the private landowner.*

Green Space *An area of grass, trees, or other vegetation set apart for recreational or aesthetic purposes in an otherwise urban environment.*

Hard space or hardscape *A surface area meant for long term use with minimal degradation. Materials include dirt, concrete, asphalt, artificial grass, decomposed rock, sand, stone or brick.*

Linear Park *An area developed for one or more varying modes of recreational travel such as hiking, biking, horseback riding, and canoeing. Oftentimes a linear park will be developed to connect recreational facilities, as well as schools and residential neighborhoods. The acreage and*

service area of a linear park is variable and subject to existing natural and man-made features, the existence of public right-of-way, and the public demand for this type of park. In some cases, a linear park is developed within a large land area designated for protection and management of the natural environment, with the recreation use a secondary objective.

Municipal Reserve (MR) *A parcel of land provided at the time of subdivision without compensation, as required under the Municipal Government Act, to be used for public parks, recreation areas, schools and as buffers between uses.*

Neighbourhood Park *A park which serves the population of a neighborhood and is generally accessible by bicycle or pedestrian ways.*

Node *An identifiable grouping of uses subsidiary and dependent upon a larger urban grouping of similar or related uses. In a parks system, a node can be thought of as designated destinations or points of rest.*

Open Space, Natural *Any parcel of land or water that is essentially unimproved and devoted to remaining in a natural state through planning or land use documents.*

Open Space, Urban *A usable open space adjoining and directly accessible to adjoining development which is conceived as part of the landscape. Town squares and public art spaces in a downtown are examples of urban open space.*

Park *A noncommercial, not-for-profit facility designed to serve the open space and recreation needs of the residents of the community.*

Park Furniture *A collective term for objects and pieces of equipment installed in parks for various purposes. It includes benches, bollards, kiosks, streetlamps, fountains, drinking fountains, memorials, public sculptures, clocks, picnic tables, playground equipment, game tables, bicycle racks, signage, and waste recycling receptacles.*

Passive Use Park *A park featuring passive recreation pursuits, such as interpretive programs and trail systems that take advantage of geological, biological, or scenic resources located within the park but not including recreational facilities, such as swimming pools, gyms, and playing fields.*

Plan, the *The abbreviation utilized throughout the document standing for Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan.*

Pocket Park *A small neighborhood park of approximately one acre or less.*

Soft space or softscape *A surface area meant for short to medium term use which allows for some degradation and recovery. Materials include turf and natural ground covers.*

Trail *A publicly owned or maintained path system including trailheads.*

Urban Forest *The sum of all woody and associated vegetation in and around dense human settlements.*

Wayfinding *A system of signs, maps, and other graphic or audible methods used to convey location and directions to travelers.*

Xeriscape *Xeriscaping refers to a set of principles that are practical and environmentally friendly. Xeriscaping is not the same as zero-scaping and does not focus on rocks, stone and gravel, but on drought tolerant and native greenery.*

Appendix 2

Town Initiatives

Appendix 2: Town Initiatives

A town's implementation of a parks, recreation and open space system can be developed through initiatives of council and through volunteer organizations. This appendix is provided to track what changes have been completed and when. Over the past several years, Town Council has budgeted for the following:

2007 Capital Budget included replacement of the Arena and Curling Club condenser. Also completed that year was the replacement of the swimming pool return lines. Also of note is the Sahuri & Partners Architecture Inc. facilities review which was completed during the 2008 budget cycle through grant funding.

2008 Capital Budget included pathway repairs, renovations to the existing washroom and storage area allowing for a Woman's Changing Room. Also completed by the Town was a new roof installed on the campground kitchen.

2009-2011 Capital Budget included the following priorities:

- Eaves troughing around recreation centre
- Replacement of compressor and motor
- Vehicle purchase for park maintenance
- Ball diamond fencing upgrade
- Upgrade arena dressing rooms 1 and 2
- Playground equipment for Centennial Park
- Campground electrical serviced sites
- Arena spectator heating units

2012-2014 Volunteer organizations have spearheaded many projects with the backing of Town Council such as Millennial Trails, the skate park, the Hub Cap Society rink expansion, and the kid's playground upgrade at Centennial Park.

2014 - Centennial Park Washroom

2016 - Pathway extension from Ag Grounds to Visitor Information Centre

2018 - Lion's Club campground improvements

Appendix 3

Drought-Resistant Plantings

Appendix 3: Drought-Resistant Plantings

Drought-Resistant Plantings

Perennials	Bedding Plants	Trees & Shrubs
Arizona columbine	Gomphrena	Caragana
Artemisias	Clarkia	Dogwood
Asters	Wild Rose	Bur Oak
Blue pineleaf beardtongue	African Daisy	Hackberry
Columbine	Cosmos	Pine
Coreopsis	Ice Plant	Ninebark
Delphinium	Portulaca	Potentilla
Echinacea	Scaevola	Sumac
Gaillardia	Poppy	Currant
Iris	Nierembergia	Cinquefoil
Lamb's Ears	Gazania	Honey Locust
	Lotus Vine	Silver Buffaloberry

Native Species Southern Alberta

Prairie Flowers	Prairie Grasses	Prairie Shrubs
Prairie Smoke	Sideoats Gama	Saskatoon Berry
Golden Alexanders	Crested June grass	New Jersey Tea
Butterfly Weed	Prairie Dropseed	Grey Dogwood
Canada Milk Vetch	Big Bluestem	Fragrant Sumac
Blazing Star	Little Bluestem	Early Wild Rose
Wild Bergamot	Canada Wild Rye	Meadowsweet
Purple Prairie Clover	Switchgrass	Silverweed
Yellow Coneflower	Indian Grass	Dwarf Birch
Black-eyed Susan	Tufted Hair	Snowberry
Blue Vervain	Sweetgrass	Fringed Sage
Culver's Root	Alpine Bluegrass	Sagebrush
	Green Needle Grass	Bog Cranberry

Appendix 4

Questionnaire Results Summary

Questionnaire Results Summary

Demographics

Questions 1-8

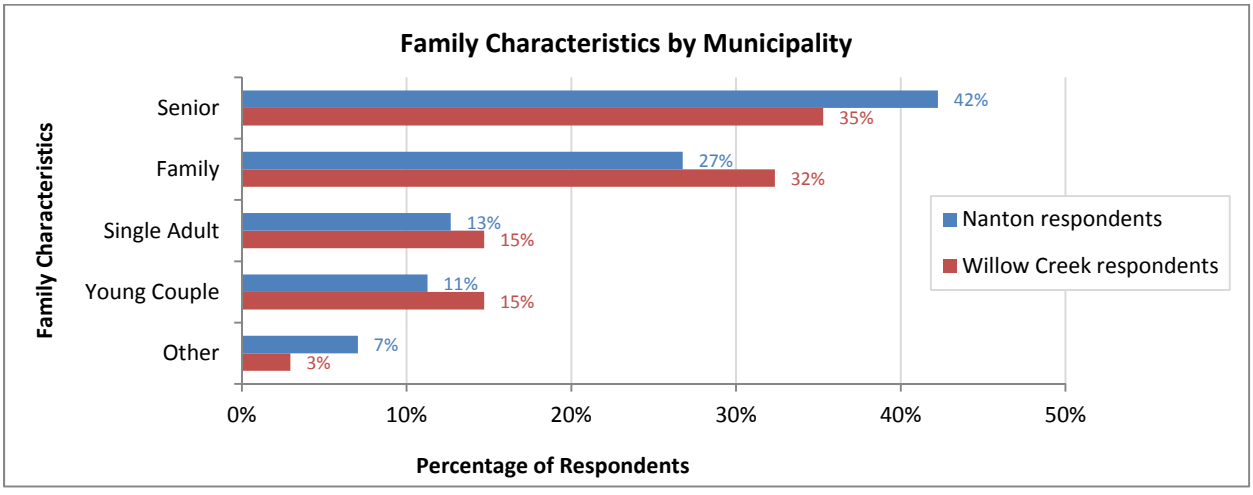
Gender and Age Distribution

A total of 105 households responded to the questionnaire with approximately two-thirds of respondents living within the Town of Nanton and the remainder living in the M.D. of Willow Creek. Approximately 52% of respondents were male, 40% female and 8% not stating an answer. The average age of the survey respondents was 60.8 years old from Nanton respondents and 58.4 years old from Willow Creek respondents. Over 75% of respondents were over the age of 41 years old.

Demographics Summary Table					
Jurisdiction	**Total**	**Males**	**Females**	**No Gender Answer**	**Average Age**
Nanton Respondents	71	31	33	7	60.8
Willow Creek Respondents	34	11	22	1	58.4
Total	**105**	**55**	**42**	**8**	**60.0**

Tenancy and Family Characteristics

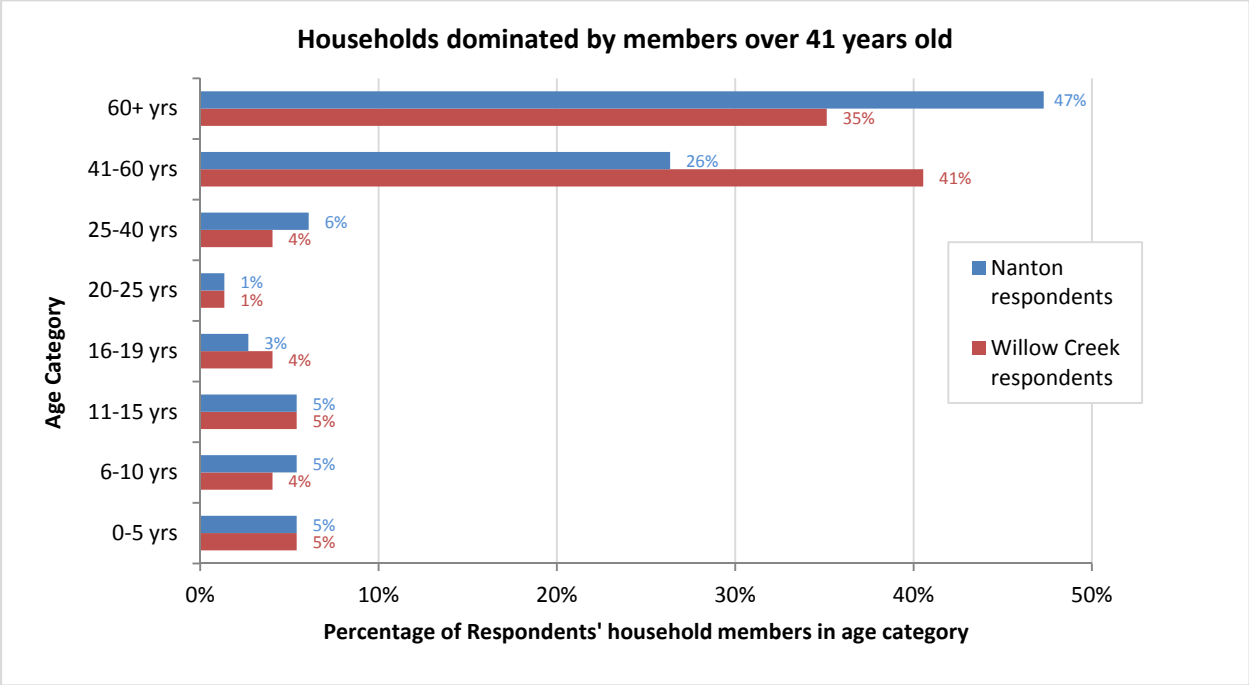
The family characteristics of respondents was largely composed of seniors (living either alone or as a couple), and family households (with older children or children no longer at home) representing 40% and 29% of respondents respectively. Young couples and single adults, either with or without children, and other family arrangements not fitting into the above categories made up the remaining 31% of respondents. In terms of home ownership, all respondents either stated that they were home owners or did not answer the question.



Tenancy Summary Table			
Jurisdiction	**Own**	**Rent**	**No Answer**
Town of Nanton Respondents	68	0	3
M.D. of Willow Creek Respondents	33	0	1
Total	**101**	**0**	**4**

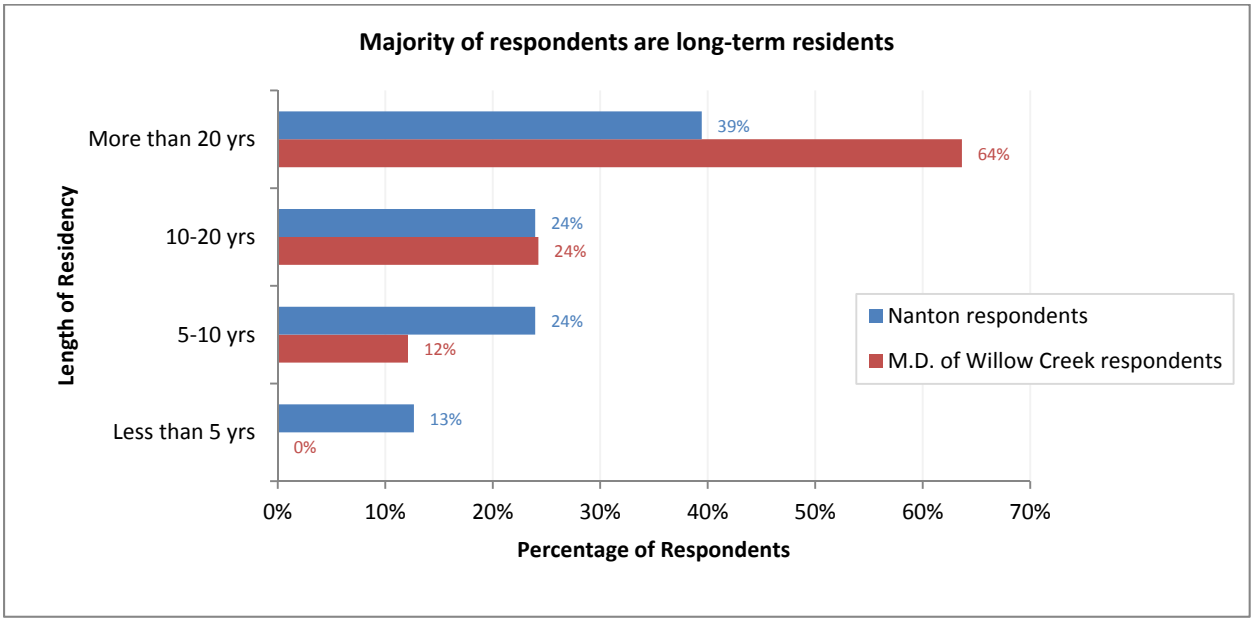
Household Membership

The majority of households that completed the questionnaire are dominated by members over 41 years old. This was true from both the Town of Nanton and the M.D. of Willow Creek respondents. The smallest group of household members was the 20-25 years old category representing only 1% in both jurisdictions.



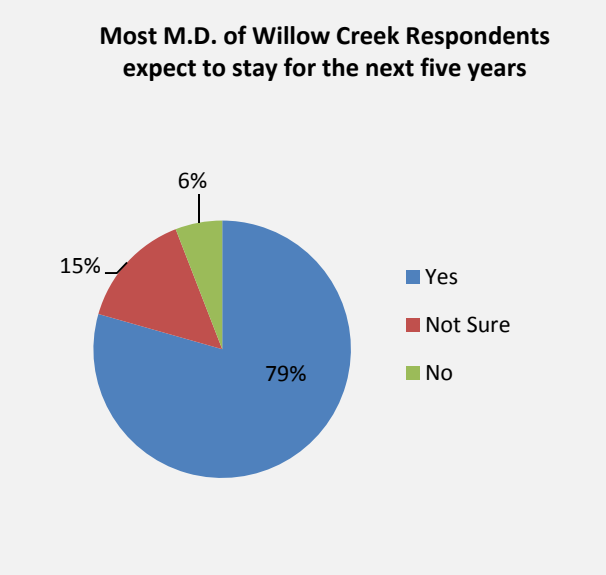
Length of Residency

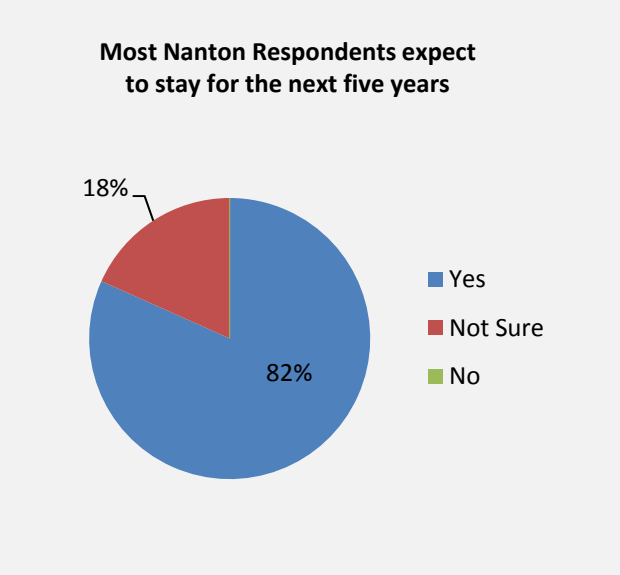
A large proportion of surveys were completed by long-term residents, as 39% of Nanton respondents and 64% of M.D. respondents stated they had lived in their jurisdiction more than 20 years. On the other side, only 9% of Nanton respondents and 0% of M.D. respondents said they had lived in the municipality for less than five years. 81% of respondents confirmed that they expected to be living in the municipality for the next five years.



Future Residency

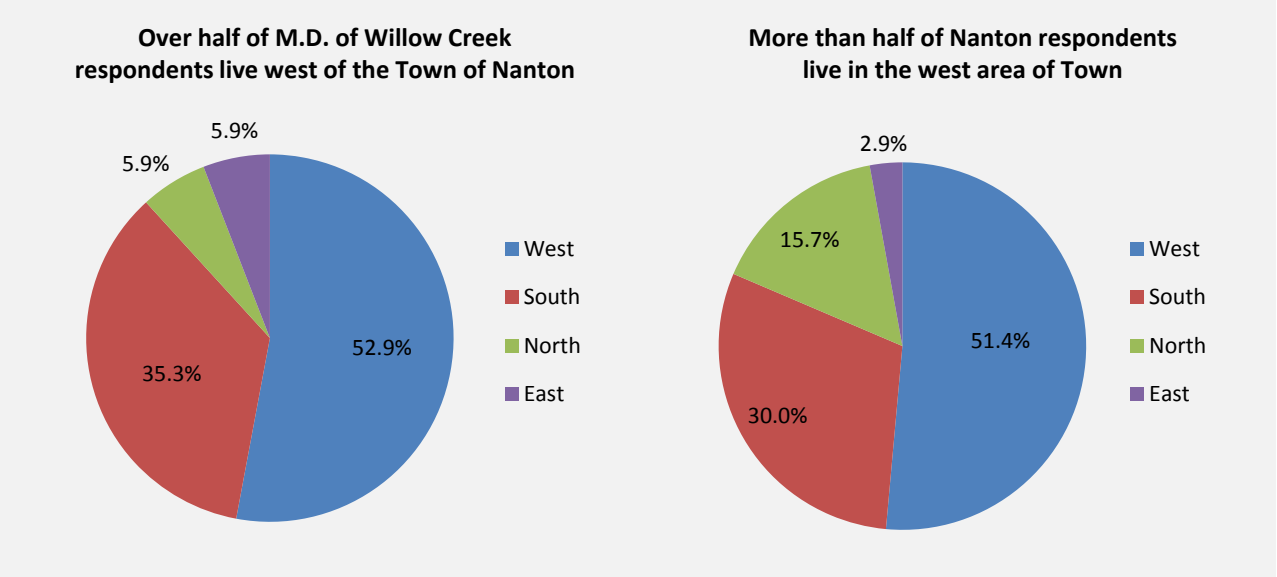
Approximately 80% of respondents from both jurisdictions expect to be residents in their respective municipality for the next five years.





Location

Over half of the respondents identified themselves as living either in the west area of the Town or west of the Town within the M.D. of Willow Creek. Additionally, over 30% of respondents stated that they lived either in the south area of Town or south of the Town within the M.D. of Willow Creek.

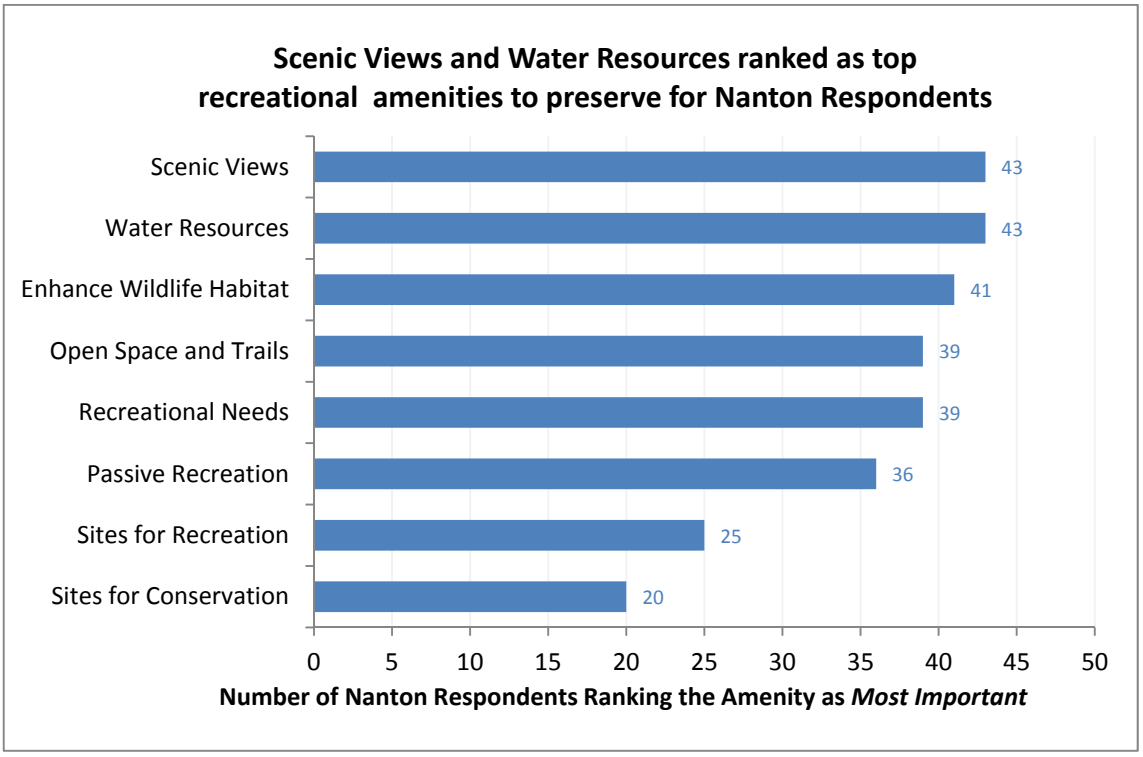


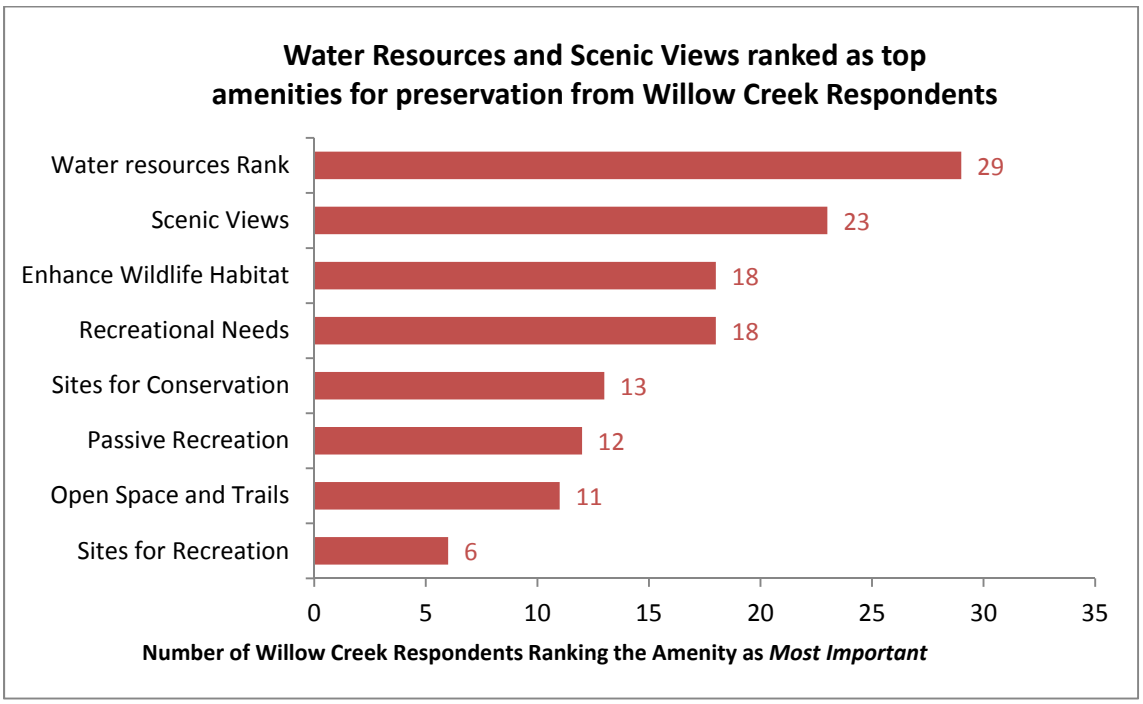
Preservation of Important Recreational Amenities

Question 9: Rank the following by using 1 (most important), 2 (neutral) or 3 (least important) to indicate how important it is for you to preserve:

Nanton respondents ranked scenic areas and views and open spaces to preserve water resources and wetlands as the most important recreational amenities for preservation. Other amenities also ranked quite high in importance of preservation including: enhancement of wildlife habitat; access to open spaces and trails; and open spaces to meet recreational needs.

Willow Creek respondents ranked many of the same amenities as priorities for preservation, including water resources and wetlands and scenic views and areas.

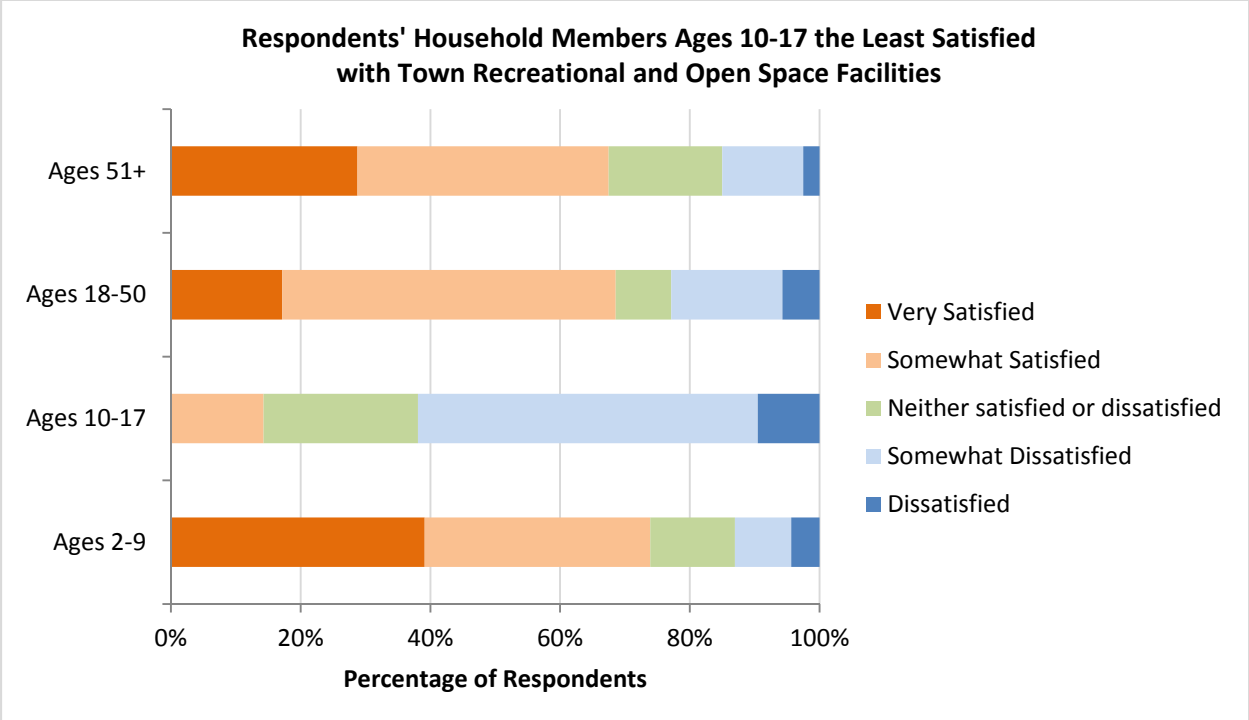



Water Resources and Scenic Views ranked as top amenities for preservation from Willow Creek Respondents
Water resources Rank
Scenic Views
Enhance Wildlife Habitat
Recreational Needs
Sites for Conservation
Passive Recreation
Open Space and Trails
Sites for Recreation
29
23
18
18
13
12
11
6
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
Number of Willow Creek Respondents Ranking the Amenity as *Most Important*

User Satisfaction with Town Recreational Facilities

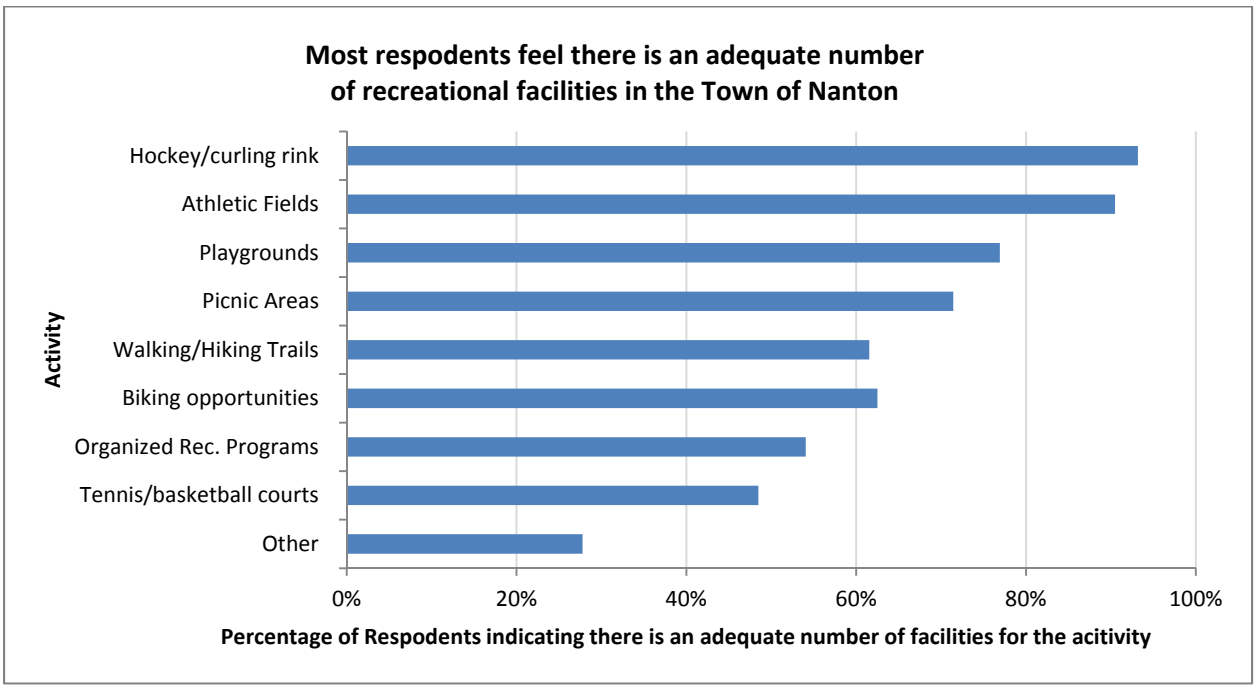
Question 10: Based on household age, how satisfied are you with the town recreational and open space facilities?

Respondents' household members aged 10-17 years old are clearly dissatisfied with the recreational and open space facilities within the Town of Nanton. While all other household age categories had a substantial portion of respondents that were *very satisfied*, no respondents' household members aged 10-17 indicated they were *very satisfied.* In comparison, respondents aged 2-9 indicated the highest level of user satisfaction, with almost 75% of respondents either *very satisfied* or *somewhat satisfied*.

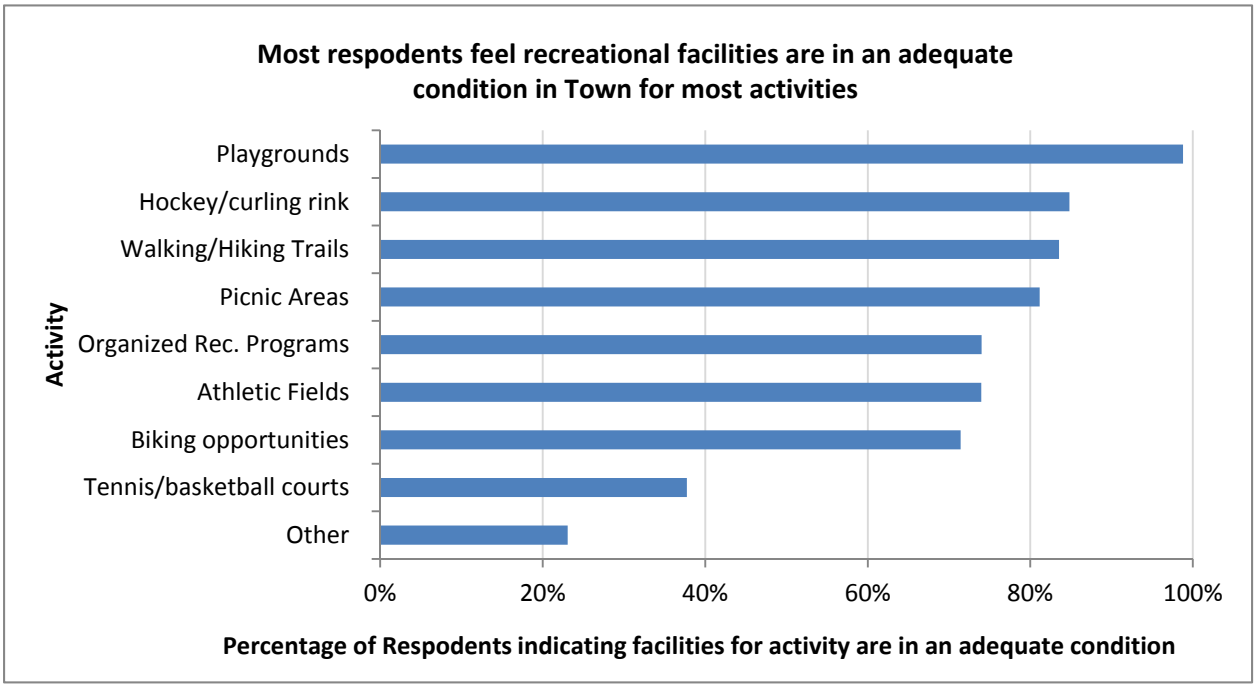


Question 11: Is the number of existing recreational facilities and open space resources throughout the town (both public and private) adequate and are they properly maintained?

In general, there is a high level of satisfaction in the number of recreational facilities within the Town of Nanton. For example, over 80% of respondents indicated that there are adequate numbers of hockey/curling rinks and athletic fields throughout the Town. Similarly over 50% of respondents stated that there is an adequate number of playgrounds, picnic areas, walking trails, biking opportunities and organized recreational programs. Only tennis/basketball courts and "other" had less than 50% of respondents indicating there is an adequate number. 72% of respondents who marked "other" stated there was an inadequate number of swimming pools in the Town. Additional suggestions in the "other" category included: bowling, indoor agricultural arena, shooting range, racquet ball court and skate park.



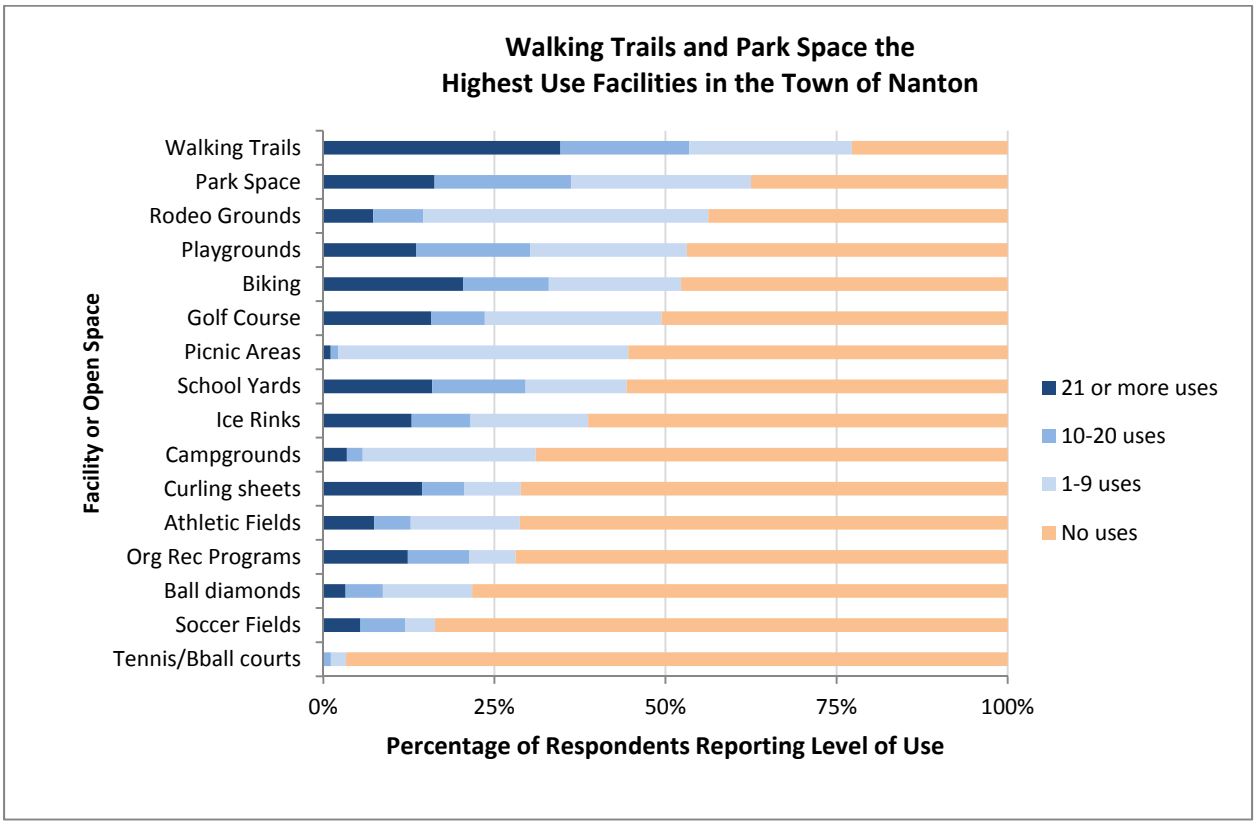
An overwhelming majority of respondents feel that recreational facilities within the Town of Nanton are in an adequate condition. Almost 99% of respondents stated that playgrounds were in adequate condition. While over 80% of respondents felt that hockey/curling rinks, walking/hiking trails and picnic areas were in adequate condition. Only tennis/basketball courts and "other" had less than 50% of respondents indicating that the facilities were in adequate condition. As stated earlier the "other" was composed largely of respondents indicating *swimming pool*.



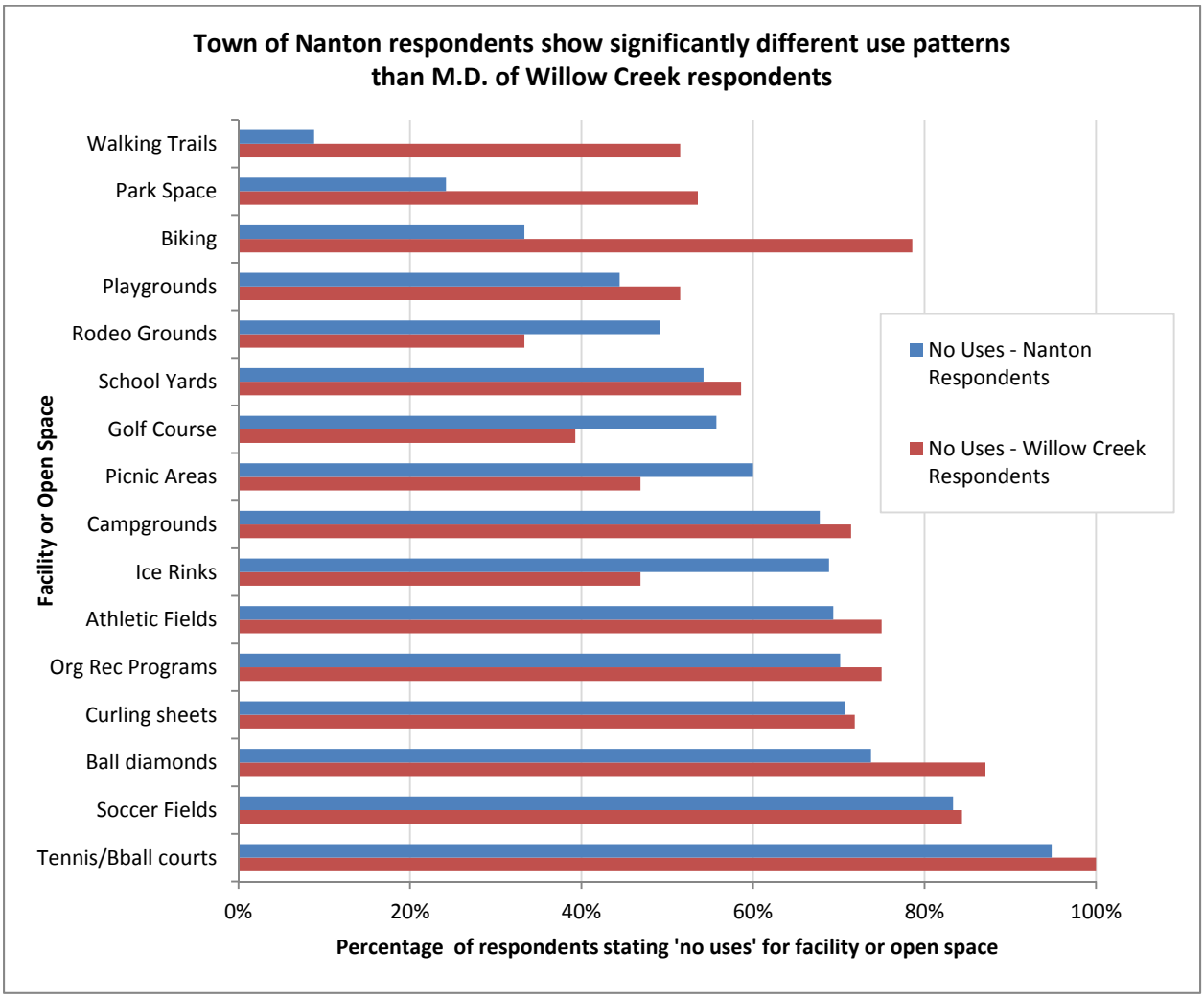
Use of Town Recreational Facilities

Question 12: Please indicate how frequently members of your household used each Town facility or open space within the previous 12 months.

Over 50% of respondents reported some level of use for walking trails, park spaces, rodeo grounds, playgrounds and biking. Walking trails received the highest reported level of use with 77% of respondents stating some use in the past year. The least used facilities were overwhelmingly the tennis/basketball courts followed by soccer fields and ball diamonds.



Respondents from the two jurisdictions showed significantly different use patterns with certain facilities and open spaces. When use is measured by the facilities which received the lowest percentage of respondents stating *no uses*, respondents from the M.D. of Willow Creek used the rodeo grounds, golf course, picnic areas, and walking trails the most. Meanwhile Nanton respondents used walking trails, park space, biking and playgrounds the most. Walking trails, park space and biking showed the greatest difference between responses from the two municipalities. For example, only 9% of Nanton respondents indicated *no uses* for walking trails, but 52% of Willow Creek respondents stated *no uses*. In contrast, a higher percentage of M.D. respondents used the rodeo grounds, golf course, picnic areas and ice rinks compared with Town respondents.



Question 13: If you DO NOT utilize the Town open spaces and recreational facilities, please select all applicable reasons why:

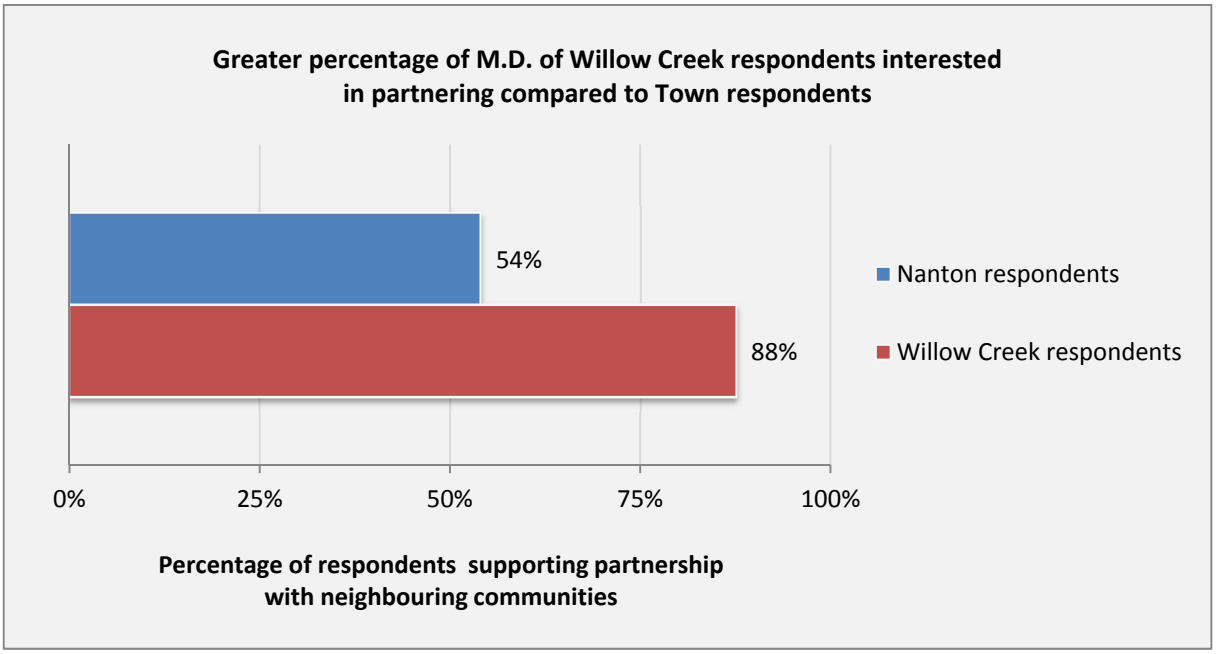
Respondents that indicated that they do not utilize town facilities were provided an opportunity to state some reasons. The top three reasons included: spending time doing other things, lack of adequate restrooms and age limiting visits. Other frequently stated reasons included: lack of facilities, lack of picnic facilities and lack of fountains/refreshments. The only substantial difference between M.D. and Town respondents was that a high number of M.D. respondents stated that the facilities were *too far away*.

Reason	Town of Nanton Respondents	M.D. of Willow Creek Respondents
I spend my leisure time doing other things	25	15
Lack of adequate restrooms	17	2
My age limits my visits	17	6
Lack of facilities	10	0
Lack of picnic facilities	8	0
Lack of water fountains/refreshments	6	1
Condition of existing facilities/equipment	4	0
Do not like the facilities offered	4	1
Other (specify)	4	1
Lack of lighting	3	0
Don't know what's there	1	1
Lack of handicap access	1	1
Lack of parking	1	0
Safety concerns	1	1
Too far away	1	9
Poor location	1	1
Don't know where they are	1	1
Vandalism & graffiti	0	1
Total	**105**	**41**

Partnerships

Question 14: Do you feel the [Municipality] should partner with neighbouring communities in the development of parks and recreation programs/facilities?

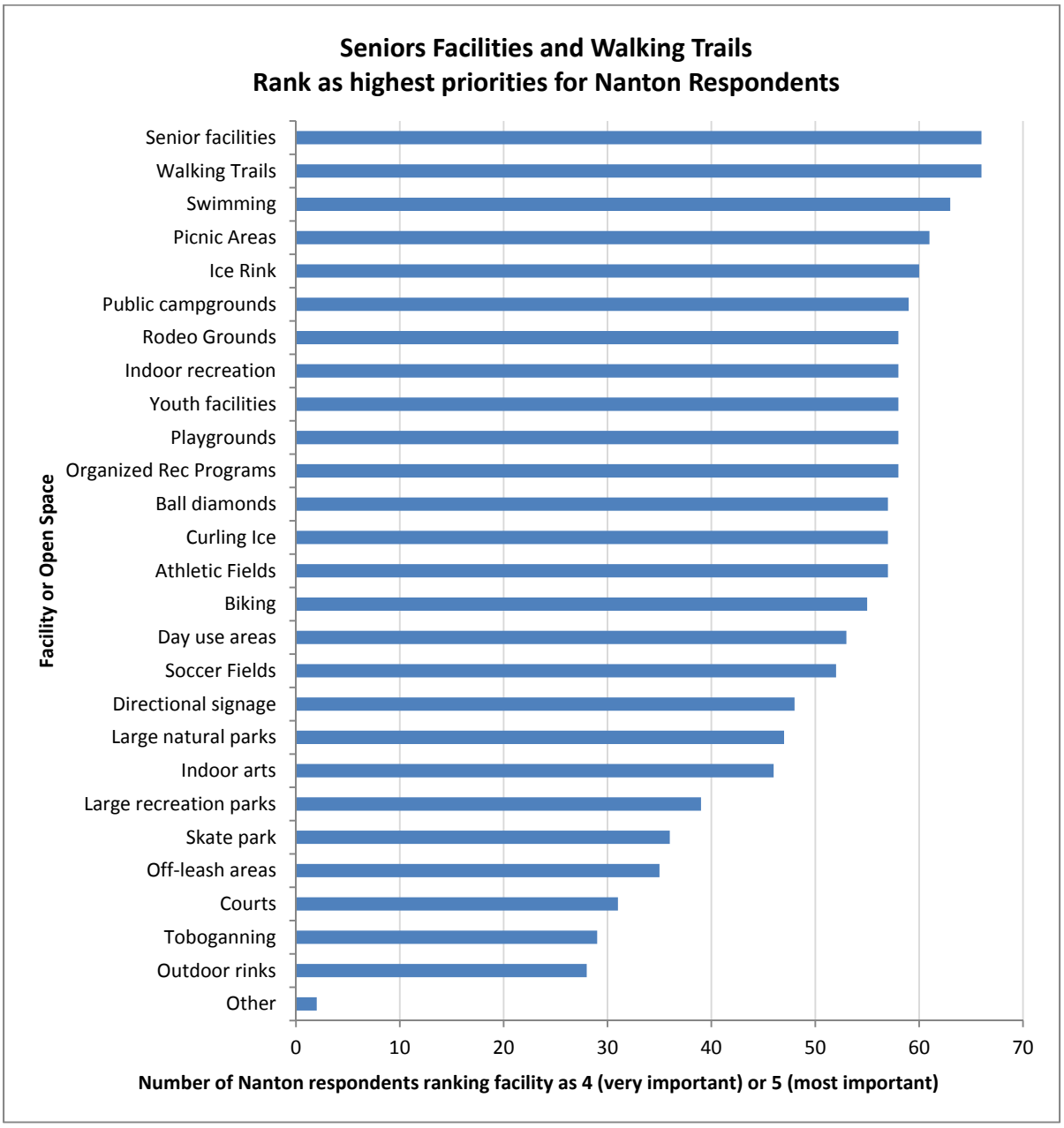
88% of Willow Creek respondents support partnering with neighbouring communities to development parks and recreation programs/facilities compared with only 54% of Town respondents.



Provision of Recreational Services

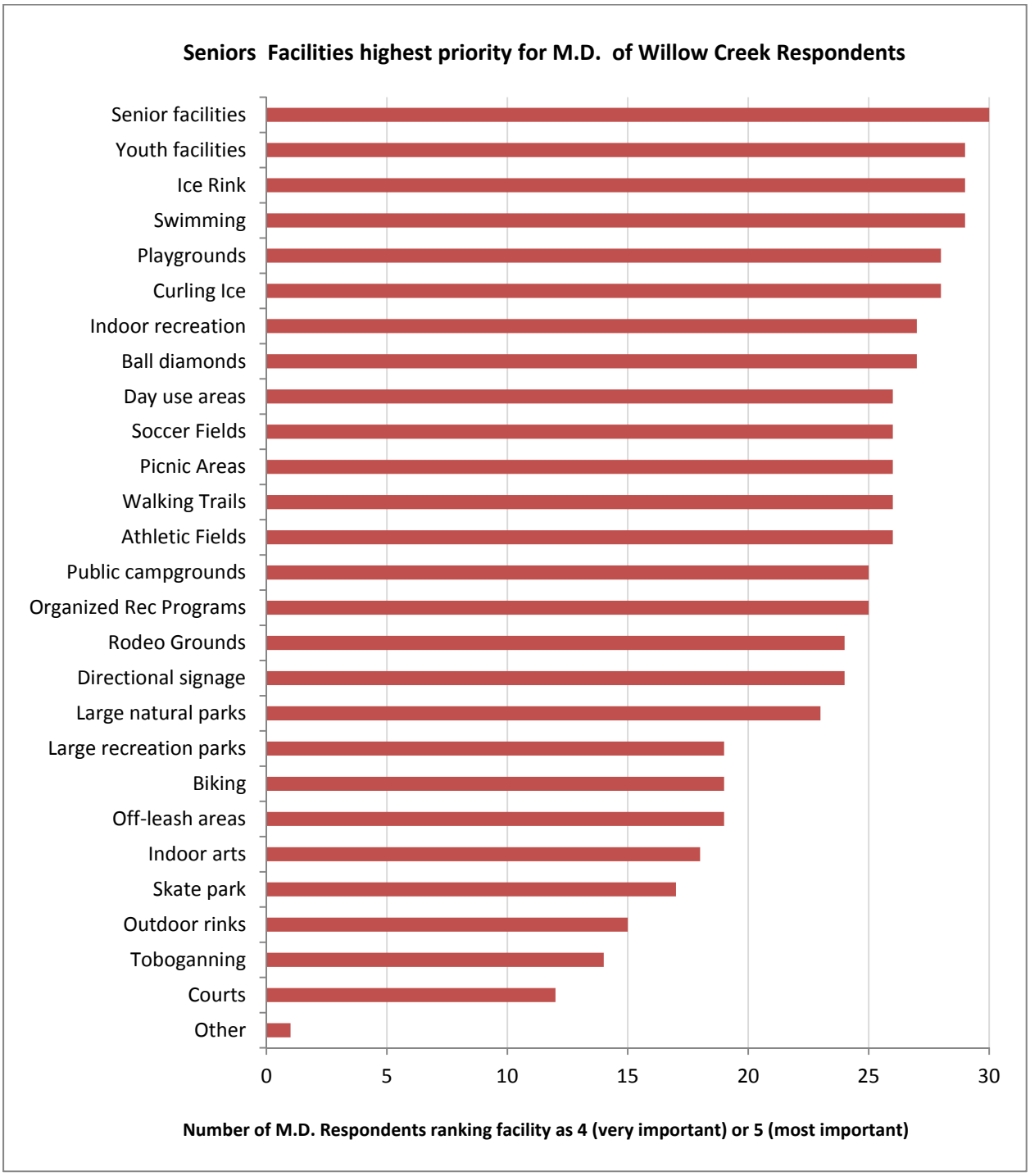
Question 15: Please indicate how important it is that the Town provide:

Other top ranking priorities included: swimming, picnic areas, and ice rinks. The lowest ranking priorities were outdoor rinks, tobogganing, courts and off-leash areas.



Respondents from the M.D. similarly ranked senior facilities as the top priority, but also ranked youth facilities much higher than Nanton respondents. Additionally, ice rinks, swimming facilities, playgrounds

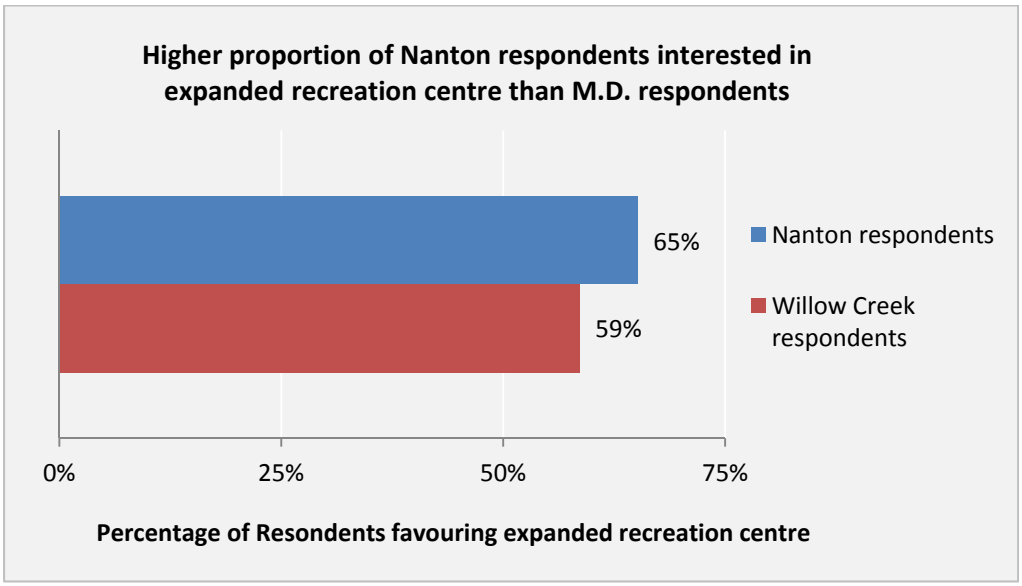
and curling ice were given high priority from M.D. respondents. M.D. respondents agreed with Nanton respondents that the lowest three priorities were courts, tobogganing and outdoor rinks.



Expanded Recreation Facilities

Question 16: Would you be interested in an expanded recreation centre?

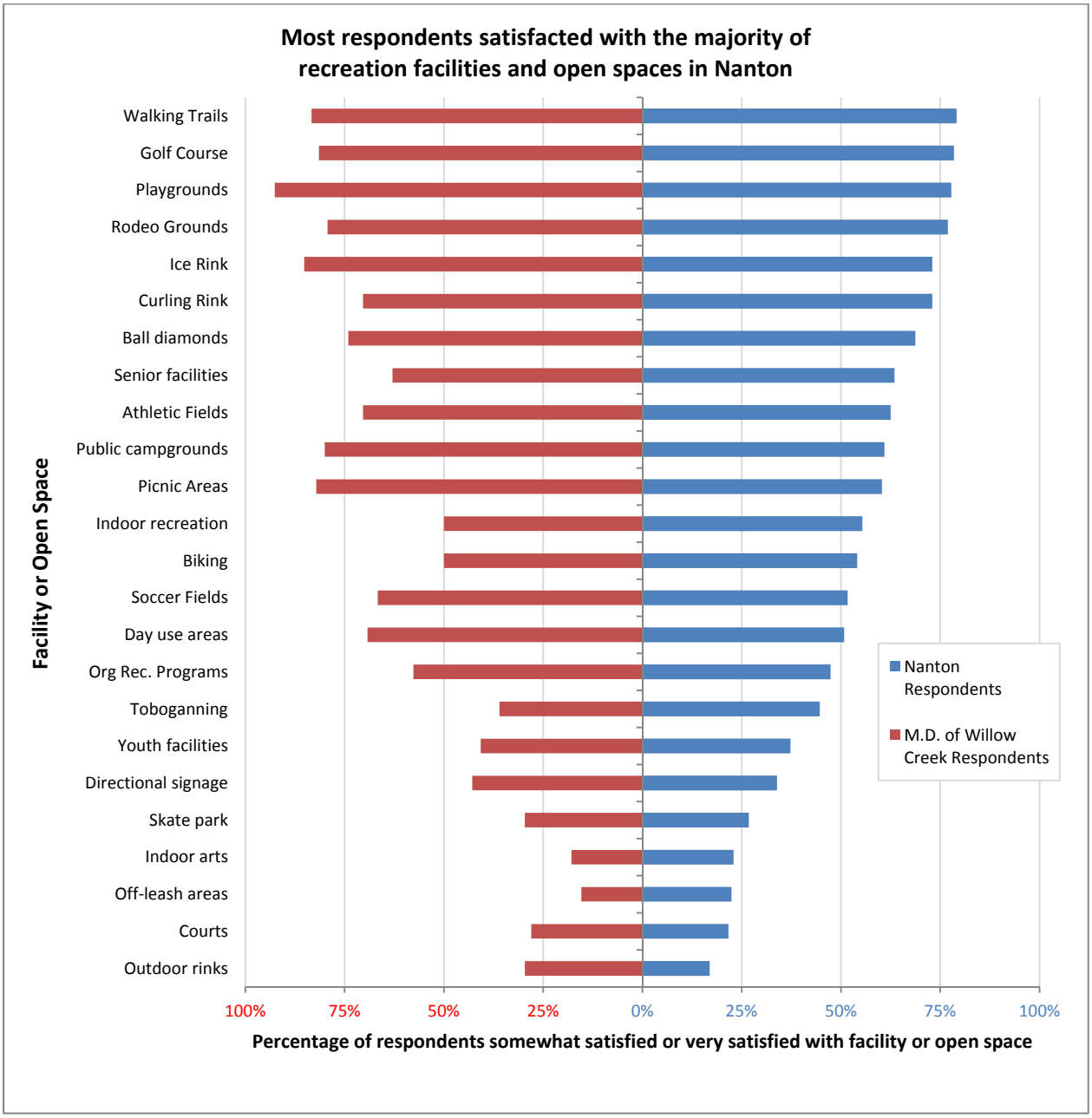
Expanding the recreation centre is be favored by 65% of Nanton respondents compared to 59% of M.D. of Willow Creek respondents.



User Satisfaction

Question 17: Please indicate how satisfied you are with the Town's provision of:

Overall most respondents are either somewhat satisfied or very satisfied with the majority of facilities and open spaces in the Town of Nanton. For Nanton respondents, the highest levels of satisfaction were for walking trails, golf course and rodeo grounds. The highest levels of satisfaction from M.D. respondents were for playgrounds, ice rink and walking trails. Conversely outdoor rinks, courts, off-leash areas and indoor arts had the lowest levels of user satisfaction from both respondent groups. It is also interesting that respondents from the M.D. had higher satisfaction ratings on 17 of the 24 facilities than Town respondents.



Facilities Needs Assessment

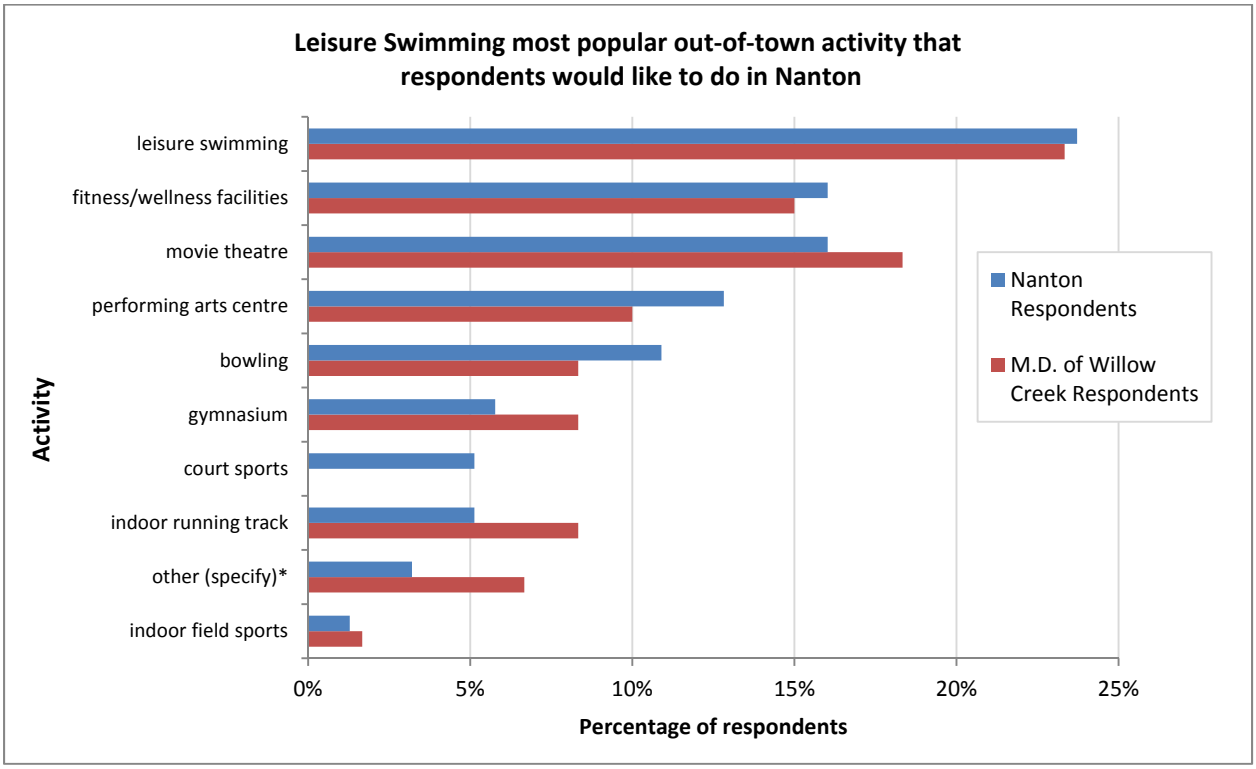
Question 18: Please list the top five recreational facilities you feel are needed in Nanton or are of importance.

Nanton residents identified the top three recreational facilities as: rinks for hockey and skating, an indoor swimming pool, and trails for walking and/or biking. Curling rink, playgrounds and golf courses also ranked high in importance according to the Nanton respondents. One noticeable difference between the two respondent groups was that a much higher percentage of M.D. respondents rated the rodeo grounds as one of the top five facilities needed in Nanton. On the other side, a higher percentage of Nanton respondents rated an indoor swimming pool and walking/biking trails on the top five list of facilities needed.

Facility / Open Space	Nanton Respondents		MD Respondents	
rink - hockey/skating	29	13.9%	15	16.5%
indoor swimming pool	27	13.0%	7	7.7%
walking/biking trails	24	11.5%	4	4.4%
rink - curling	22	10.6%	11	12.1%
playgrounds	14	6.7%	4	4.4%
golf course	13	6.3%	8	8.8%
rodeo grounds	12	5.8%	12	13.2%
ball diamonds	11	5.3%	5	5.5%
recreation facilities & programs	7	3.4%	0	0.0%
community centre / recreation centre	6	2.9%	7	7.7%
parks/picnic areas	6	2.9%	2	3.3%
campground	4	1.9%	2	2.2%
soccer/sports fields	4	1.9%	2	2.2%
youth facilities	4	1.9%	1	1.1%
seniors facilities	4	1.9%	1	1.1%
fitness centre	4	1.9%	0	0.0%
outdoor rink	3	1.4%	3	3.3%
bowling	3	1.4%	0	0.0%
skate park	3	1.4%	2	2.2%
water park	2	1.0%	0	0.0%
dog park	2	1.0%	0	0.0%
kozy korner	2	1.0%	0	0.0%
tennis courts	2	1.0%	2	2.2%
Other responses	11 (winter activities, indoor arts facilities, squash courts, library, day camps, ball league, bmx track, gymnastics, mini golf, shooting range)		3 (library, indoor ag. complex, children's opportunities)	
Total	**219** (100%)		**91** (100%)	

Question 19: If you or members of your household travel out of Nanton for leisure, culture, or recreation, please indicate which of these out-of-town activities you would like to do in town:

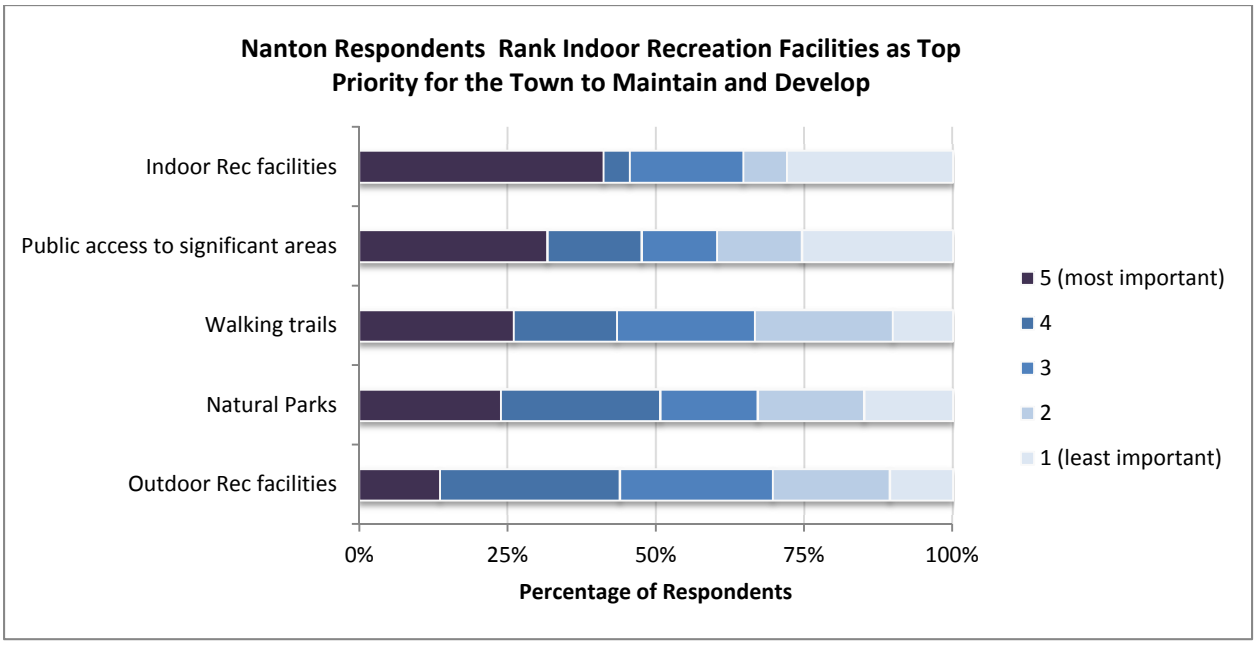
The most common out-of-town activities that respondents would like to see in town are indoor swimming, fitness and wellness facilities and a movie theatre. Respondents from both jurisdictions were quite similar in what out-of-town activities they would like to do in Nanton. The only substantial difference between the respondent groups was in regards to court sports, indoor running track and other, which included dance, rodeo, golf, tennis and live theatre.

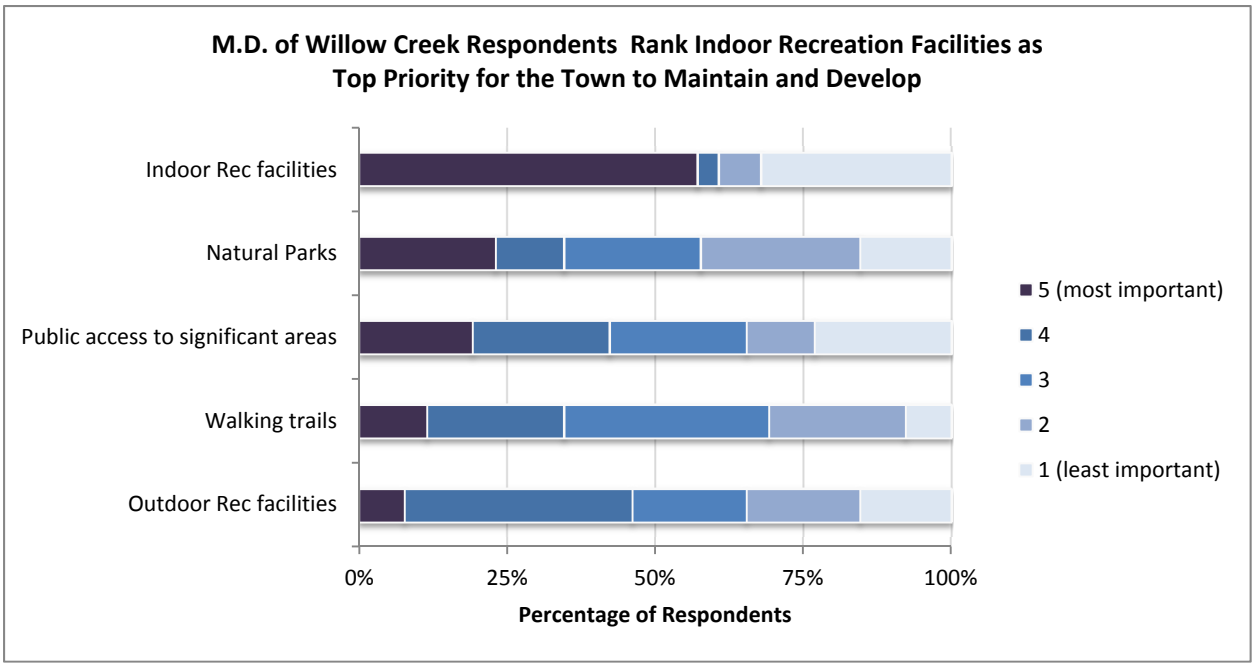


*Comments from the 'other (specify)' category included: dance, rodeo, golf, tennis, and live theatre.

Question 20: From the following list please indicate from 1-5 (1 the least important to 5 the most important) what the Town should consider the most important in maintaining and developing:

Both respondent groups ranked indoor recreation facilities as the top priority and outdoor recreation facilities as the lowest priority for the Town to maintain and develop, as determined by the percentage of respondents ranking the facility as *most important*.





Favourite Recreation Areas

Question 21 (a). What specific areas in and around the Town of Nanton do you like to spend recreation time in and why?

Respondents indicated that walking trail, biking trails and parks were the most preferred areas in and around Town to spend recreation time. Other favourite areas of Town included Boomer's hill, pool, hockey and curling rinks and Lion's park.

Location	Number of Respondents
walking trails	11
biking trails	8
parks	6
Boomer's hill	6
pool	5
hockey rink	5
curling rink	4
Lion's Park	4
ball diamonds	4
rodeo grounds	4
golf course	3
playgrounds	2
playground - new	2
Centennial Park	2
playground - A.B. Daley	2
library	2
community center	1
seniors drop-in centre	1
recreation centre	1
Millennium trail	1
train place	1
park - community center	1
Kozy Korner	1
Cenotaph park	1
lakes	1
pathways	1
soccer fields	1
dog park	1
air museum	1
campground	1
coffee shops	1
Total	**85**

Question 21 (b). What is it about these spaces and places that make you feel comfortable, welcome, safe etc.?

Many respondents indicated that they feel comfortable, welcome and safe in their favourite areas because they are well-maintained. Other reasons respondents stated they feel comfortable, welcome or safe in these areas included: the presence of trees, friendly people, open spaces, feeling of safety and cleanliness.

Reason	Number of Respondents
well-maintained	15
treed	9
friendly people	8
open spaces	7
safe	6
clean	6
nice	6
quiet	5
close	5
natural	4
small-town atmosphere	3
relaxing	3
no traffic	3
birds	2
lots to do	2
wildlife viewing	2
fun	2
children can play	1
pleasant	1
picnics	1
horses	1
pool is supervised	1
always something new	1
enjoyment	1
peaceful	1
flowers	1
exercise	1
beautiful	1
calm	1
organized	1
new equipment	1
Total	**102**

Question 22 (a).Least favorite areas:

A significant number of respondents stated no *least favourite areas* in the Town of Nanton. According to the respondents, the tennis courts were by far the least favourite area in Nanton followed by Westview Park, A.B. Daley School, Bomber Park and Luther Park.

Location of Least Favourite Area	Number of respondents
None	12
Tennis courts	5
Westview Park	3
A. B. Daley School	2
Bomber park. Too close to community centre and to the town centre.	2
Luther Park- looks like private land	2
Antique Shops- no new businesses	1
Anywhere close to Highway 2	1
Area east of highway	1
Golf course- injured and acant play outdoor sports- too old to play	1
Lion's Park	1
Lakes Park	1
J. T. Foster School	1
North bound entrance to town on the highway. It's not inviting and could use some flower baskets, weeding.	1
Pool is in a bad location, not much to do there and needs a wading area, hot tub, toys, slides, diving board, ropes etc.	1
Rodeo grounds	1
Skateboard park not recommended	1
The westend pathway needs a place to park and an approach that is easy to enter	1
Walkways where dogs poop	1
Total	**39**

Question 22 (b). Reasons for least favorite areas:

Respondents were mixed as to the reasons for their least favourite areas, but lack of maintenance and safety were top reasons. Many other reasons related to safety or maintenance related issues including: signs of vandalism, no sidewalks, bad lighting, being close to the highway, loose dogs, and lack of maintenance ranging from snow removal to garbage and animal wastes.

Reason for feeling unsafe, unwelcome, etc.	Number of Respondents
None	8
Not maintained	3
Not safe/ not finished	3
Road safety	2
noise	2
Animal waste	1
Creek smells	1
insects	1
Not enough public skating time	1
Pool is seasonal	1
Hard to discern location of public parks	1
Dogs on the loose	1
No place to sit	1
Pollution	1
Street lighting	1
No sidewalks	1
Vandalism	1
Too much of a place for bored youth to "hang out".	1
Bomber park to close to the town center and community center parking.	1
Total	**32**

Connectivity

Question 23. Are there adequate systems of sidewalks, trails and green space that you can get where you want to go actively?

A significant majority of respondents (64%) affirmed that there are adequate systems of sidewalks, trails and green space in the Town of Nanton. However, when asked to identify locations where such connections are lacking respondents had many suggestions in the responses to question 24.

Response	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
YES	36	(64%)
NO	20	(36%)
Total	**56**	**(100%)**

Question 24. Are there places in Nanton where such connections are lacking?

Respondents listed a number of places where connections are lacking including: 26th Avenue, in the west area and the Silver Willow area. Respondents also commented about the condition of existing pedestrian and cycling infrastructure stating a need for greater connections throughout town and improved condition and maintenance.

Comments
• Sidewalks are needed on 26th Ave
• Almost, need more in the west area
• Bike paths are great- would like to see them expanded some day
• For the size of the town these seem adequate. Should increase from with the town growth
• Nanton wasn't designed with green space in mind. It is more important that new development provide more green space
• Need to do a better job of having the sidewalk from Silver Willow to Kozy Korner more wheelchair and walker friendly
• Need walknig paths in Westview
• No, mostly have to follow streets and avenues
• No, trails do not connect and some trails on the map are actually roads.
• Sidewalk system is in place, some are in bad need of upgrading, overgrown grass edges, hedges encroaching on sidewalks, raised sections of cement and broken out pieces are dangerous
• Some streets are missing sidewalks for walking on and we need ramps at the corners for seniors and their carts or to get up on the sidewalk with their walkers. Not enough lighting on the streets for at night time for people to see.
• These should be built into the developments and not afterthoughts. Some are still needed around the lake
• Yes, but the walking path is disconnected and not easy to find. Biking is mostly on the streets and not interesting.

Question 25. What formal or informal trails do you currently use?

Almost 20% of respondents stated that they used both formal and informal trails while approximately 33% of respondents said they use pathways or paved walking paths. Only 6% of respondents reported that they don't use any of the trails.

Response	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
All	7	19%
Pathways	7	14%
All paved walking paths	5	19%
None	2	6%
Bike paths	2	3%
Both ends of pathway	1	3%
Centennial Park loop and Lion's grove Park trails	1	3%
Existing walk way and streets in between. Around pond in Westview	1	3%
Existing walk ways on southside of town. The streets.	1	3%
Existing walkways (black-mile)	1	3%
Informal- walking paths in fields surrounding town	1	3%
I walk and jog in the field west of Westview	1	3%
Out of town roads to get a good bike trail of any length	1	3%
Path by ball diamonds, but its boring- too short	1	3%
Slade drive walking trail, centennial park, 26 ave	1	3%
Walkway in Lions Park	1	3%
Walkway, ball park	1	3%
Total	**36**	**100%**

Question 26. Do you currently use the parks and green space in Nanton? Why or why not?

Approximately 70% of Nanton respondents stated that they use the parks and green space in Nanton. Respondents from the M.D. of Willow Creek stated a much lower usage level as only 32% indicated that they use Nanton parks and green space. Respondents that stated they used the parks gave a variety of reasons, including: using the walking/biking paths, picnicking, tobogganing, close proximity and the opportunity to take grandchildren to the park. Many of the reasons for not using the park were related to the distance required to get to the parks, especially for Willow Creek respondents, as well as the general condition of the parks.

	Nanton Respondents		Willow Creek Respondents	
Yes	39	(70%)	9	(32%)
Sometimes	4	(7%)	3	(11%)
No	13	(23%)	16	(57%)
Total	**56**	**(100%)**	**28**	**(100%)**

Reasons for using the parks
• We enjoy them
• Walking/bike paths, tobogganning, baseball, picnics
• Use them for birthday parties, or picnics etc.
• To walk our dogs off leash and relax
• Nice to get out
• Love walking and sitting in parks
• Lions park.Very nice.
• kids walking, and kite flying
• kids play areas, and trails
• It's close to my home.
• I use the pathways or walk downtown
• I use playgrounds with grandchild, and walk through the parks.
• I like the spaces
• Green space is well kept
• Grandchildren, walking and reading
• For soccer, running (track) and walkway, walking
• For pleasure
• Because me and my family will run, ride bikes, rollerblade, etc.
• Because I play baseball and take my nephews to the playgrounds
• Because I enjoy the activities
• Good areas to share with grandkids.
• Soccer at A.B daley, community center playground
• We always include a trip to the park/ playground when we come to town

Reasons for not using
• Too old
• Too busy at rodeo grounds
• People don't clean up after their dogs
• Not attractivly laid out and few sitting areas
• Spend free time doing other things
• I would swim if there was a well maintained indoor pool.
• Health issues
• General disability
• Live too far away
• Live out of Town

Question 27. Are there enough parks and green space in Nanton? If you were going to create more parks and green space where would you put it?

Respondents from both jurisdictions had varying opinions on whether there are enough parks and green space in Nanton. Almost half of Willow Creek respondents indicated that they feel there are enough parks and open space while only 27% of Nanton respondents said there were enough parks and green space.

	Nanton Respondents		Willow Creek Respondents	
Yes	14	(27%)	12	(48%)
Maybe	2	(4%)	5	(20%)
No	36	(69%)	8	(32%)
Total	**52**	**(100%)**	**25**	**(100%)**

Overwhelmingly respondents indicated that facilities are needed in the Westview area. Some respondents indicated that a playground is needed while others stated a park, trail or picnic area should be put in Westview. Beyond the recommendations for Westview respondents suggested that a stormwater retention area be utilized more effectively, trails be constructed in various locations and that green spaces be considered at the outset of development.

Reasons for "Yes, there are enough parks and green space in Nanton"
There's enough, they just need improvement.
There is a good ratio
There are a good number, but one could be built in Westview
Adequate, if fully usable.
it's quite balanced as it is.

Reasons for "No, there are not enough parks and green space in Nanton"
Westview needs a playground/park/trail around pond/picnic areas (x12 respondents)
Should be one on the west side (a large one, not neighborhood one.)
More would be welcome - wherever possible (x 2 respondents)
We can't maintain and/or don't sue the ones we have (x2 respondents)
We need more smaller parks; especially in Westview and in the Town core. Lack of green spaces in planning.
There are empty spaces downtown
Outdoor rinks and playground in the crazy flood area that's never wet.
Need another playground in the town green triangle located on 26 ave- between 20th and 19th St. Put up playground signs and equipment. Signs may slow down traffic.
Need a ladies' and men's shoe store and a home decor store for bath and bedrooms
Mosquito creek trails
More green spaces in Eastview
Make sure each new subdivision sets aside green space and bike path areas
In west meadows
First of all at each end of Town there should be a decorative area of flowers welcoming visitors to Nanton. Even smaller towns have a pretty entrance to their town. Seniors could volunteer to keep the area neat and pretty.
Expand by the Lancaster because people traveling through Town stop and see what a great place we live in

East side near highway (x2 respondents)
Around the wetland pond east of the water plant. Utilize collection pond at the north end of 26th Ave- flood for winter skating
Former collection basin in Westview could be used (developed) as a soccer pitch
For the current use yes. Future development in the NW would require another park area
North side of Twp Rd 163 there is a mini wetland area that needs to be preserved.
Westside needs to be incorporated into new phase of development. A waterpark and playground with benches and picnic tables.
We need newer and bigger park and campground- never enough picnic tables.
North of town on the creek with easy access from the highway no. 2. Also a possible expansion of Lions Park.
Need greenspace/beautification on North bound highway 2 by school house playground in Westview, skatepark will improve the use and looks of the current park
In the midst of town so all children can enjoy not just the rich.
I feel it is important to have parks and green spaces scattered throughout the town. It makes for easier access for elderly or families with smaller children, who would like to walk to places.
We could expand the campground a bit more
Add fitness activities, benches and gardens

Financial Considerations

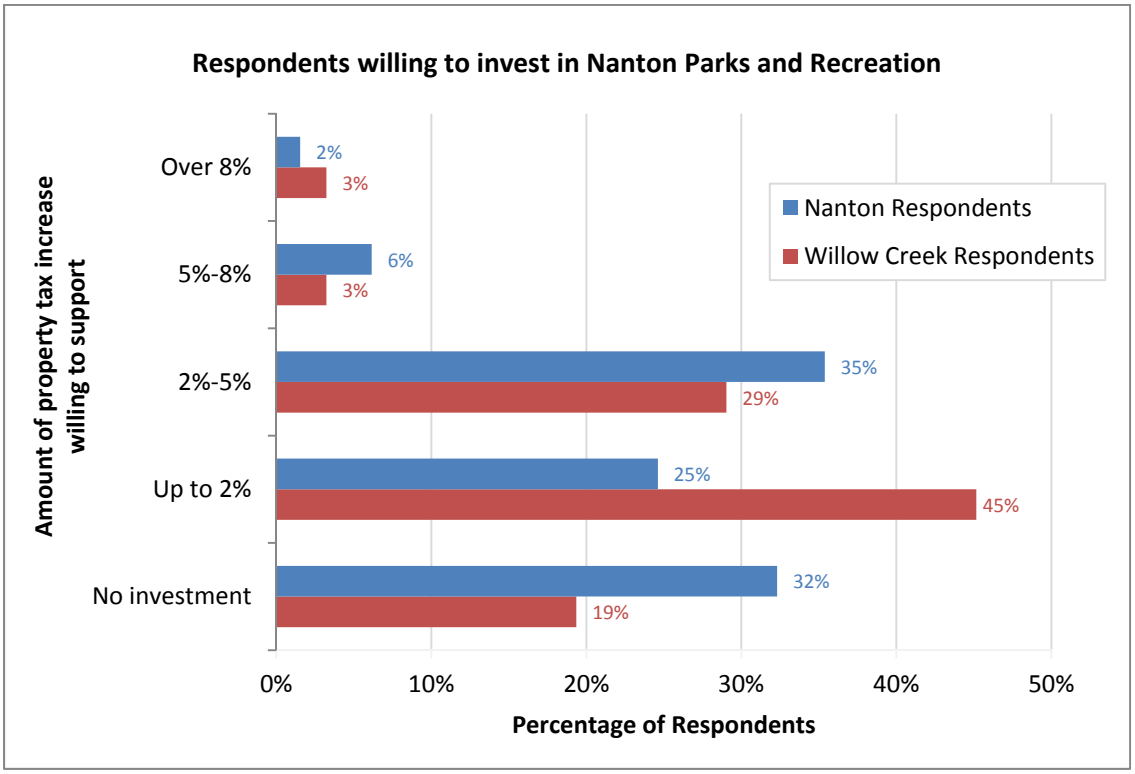
Question 28: What criteria do you think the Town should use to determine the priority of multiple facility projects?

Both Nanton and Willow Creek respondents placed as the top priority *facilities that can service a variety of programs*. Nanton respondents equally support capital costs and operating costs as a second priority, but Willow Creek respondents favour facilities that would have the greatest number of participants and capital costs over operating costs.

Priority	Nanton Respondents		Willow Creek Respondents		Total	
Facilities that can service a variety of programs	36	25%	19	30%	55	27%
Capital costs	24	17%	10	16%	34	17%
Operating costs	24	17%	7	11%	31	15%
Facilities that serve programs	18	13%	11	17%	29	14%
Enhancements to existing facilities	14	10%	8	13%	22	11%
Facilities that focus on youths	13	9%	5	8%	18	9%
Facilities that will raise the profile of Nanton	12	8%	1	2%	13	6%
Cultural and heritage facilities	2	1%	2	3%	4	2%
Total	**143**	**100%**	**63**	**100%**	**206**	**100%**

Question 29: How much investment would you be willing to support through property taxes?

Respondents from both jurisdictions are willing to invest substantially in Nanton parks and recreation. However, respondents from the M.D. of Willow Creek appear more willing to invest through increased property taxes than Town respondents. For example, only 19% of M.D. respondents that they were in favour of no investment through property taxes while 32% of Nanton respondents favoured no investment. Further, only 25% of Nanton respondents are willing to support an increase of up to 2% of property taxes while 45% of M.D. respondents supported such an increase.



Question 30: Do you feel the Town should consider increasing the budget for park and recreational programs?

68% of M.D. of Willow Creek respondents were supportive of increasing the Town's budget for parks and recreational programs, but only 35% of Nanton respondents were supportive of an increase. Overall 54% of respondents were no interested in increasing the budget for park and recreational programs.

	Nanton Respondents		Willow Creek Respondents		Total	
YES	22	35%	21	68%	43	46%
No	41	65%	10	32%	51	54%
Total	**63**	**100%**	**31**	**100%**	**94**	**100%**

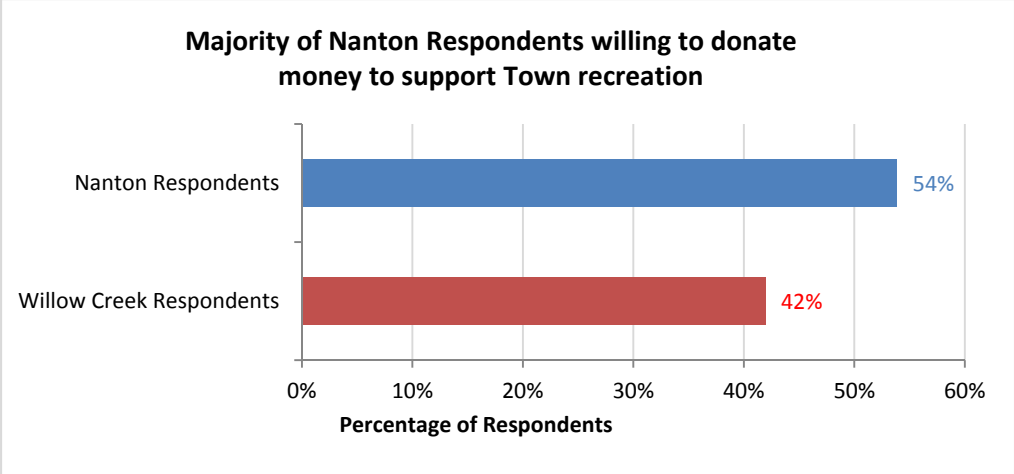
Question 31: If yes, how much do you feel is reasonable per resident?

The majority of respondents felt an increase of less than $300 was reasonable, with a few respondents feeling that a larger increase of up to $600 would be reasonable.

Amount ($)	Nanton Resident	Willow Creek Resident	Total
$0-99	2	1	3
$100-199	0	4	4
$200-299	8	10	18
$300-399	6	0	6
$400-499	0	0	0
$500-599	1	0	1
Total	**17**	**15**	**32**

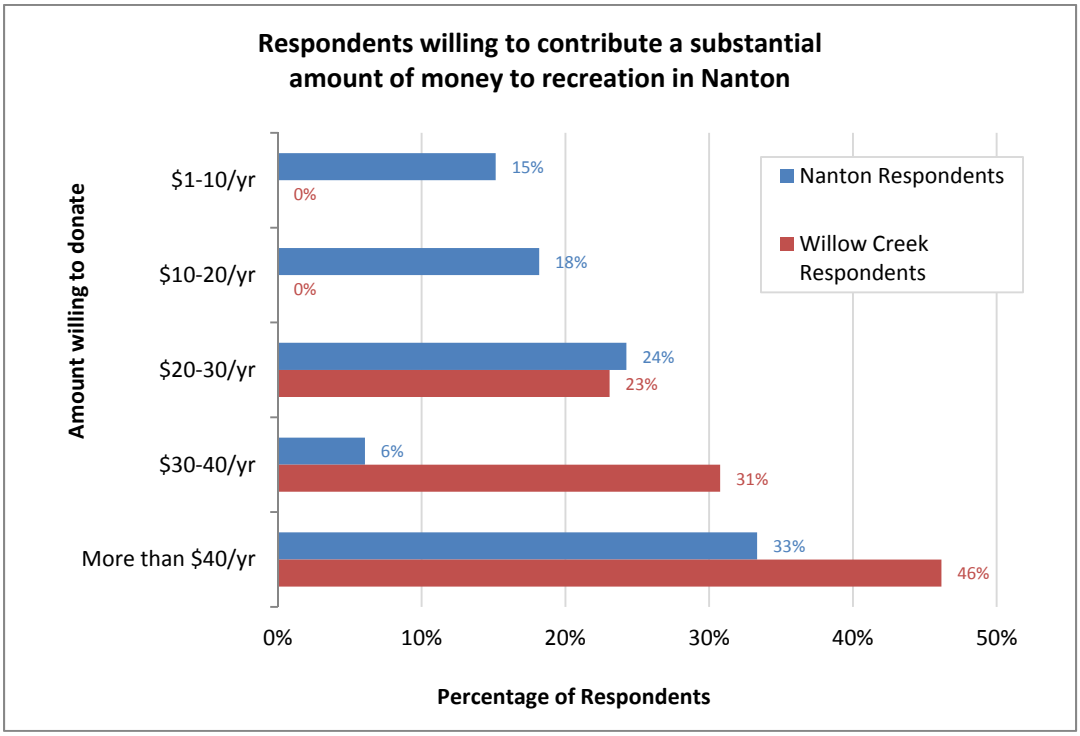
Question 32: Would you consider donating additional money to support parks, recreation, and trail systems within the Town?

The majority of Nanton respondents stated a willingness to donate additional money to support parks, recreation and trail systems within the Town. In comparison, just under half of respondents from the M.D. of Willow Creek stated that they would consider donating money.



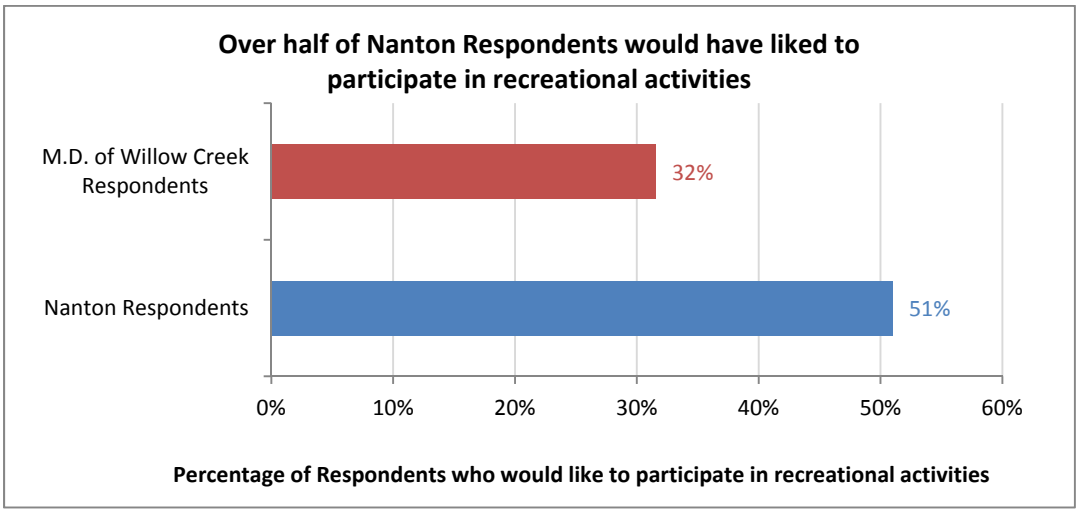
Question 32(b): If yes, how much would you be willing to contribute?

Overall, Nanton respondents stated a greater willingness to contribute donating to Town parks and recreation than Willow Creek respondents. However, Willow Creek respondents were more willing to contribute a greater amount of money per year than Nanton respondents. For example, over 77% of Willow Creek respondents said they would be willing to contribute more than $30 per year while only 39% of Nanton respondents stated the same level of contribution.



Question 34 (a): Are there any programs or recreational activities you or your family members would like to have participated in?

51% of Nanton respondents and 32% of Willow Creek respondents would have liked to have participated in some recreational activity. Activities listed by respondents included: swimming/indoor pool, dance lessons, music lessons, cooking classes, etc.



Question 34 (b): If yes, please specify which programs and/or activities:

The vast majority of respondents said they would like to participate in indoor pool swimming activities. Other activities respondents would like to participate in included: adult baseball, aquasize (pool related), curling, dance and tennis. Willow Creek respondents favoured court sports, indoor soccer and tackle football.

Desired Activity	Nanton Respondents	Willow Creek Respondents
Indoor pool	23%	50%
Adult baseball	10%	0%
Aquasize	5%	13%
Curling	5%	0%
Dance	5%	0%
Tennis	5%	0%
Adult ball hockey	3%	0%
Badminton club	3%	0%
Cooking	3%	0%
Crafts	3%	0%
Lacrosse	3%	0%
Aerobics	3%	0%
Art classes	3%	0%
Boot camp	3%	0%
Children's sports activities	3%	0%

Club activities	3%	0%
Family sports nights	3%	0%
Golf	3%	0%
Gym	3%	0%
Music lessons	3%	0%
Pilates	3%	0%
Shooting range	3%	0%
Taekwondo	3%	0%
Water park	3%	0%
Court sports	0%	13%
Indoor soccer	0%	13%
Tackle football	0%	13%
Total	**100%**	**100%**

Question 35: Why have you or your family members not participated in any/certain programs and activities?

Most common reason for not participating in activities: too busy with other tasks, including other recreational activities, or because the program is not offered in Nanton. Some respondents identified time conflicts or inconvenient program times as reasons that prevent them from participating in recreational activities.

Reason for Not Participating	Nanton Respondents	Willow Creek Respondents
We are too busy with other tasks	32%	24%
Other reasons - *specify* (not offered, age, health, schedule, kids, distance)	31%	39%
Activities are too expensive	13%	3%
We are too busy with other recreational activities	13%	24%
Don't have the right equipment	6%	0%
Lack of transportation	4%	6%
Places are not safe	1%	0%
Children have too much homework	0%	3%
Total	**100%**	**100%**

Question 37: Would you be willing to volunteer to maintain a recreational facility, open space, or recreational program/activity? Please explain.

66% of Nanton respondents and 59% of Willow Creek respondents would be willing to volunteer their time. Nanton respondents would be most willing to help garden and paint, while Willow Creek respondents would prefer to coach, help clean up, or garden. The majority of respondents would prefer to keep their volunteer time to less than eight hours per week.

Willing to volunteer?	Nanton Respondents	Willow Creek Respondents
Yes	66%	59%
No	31%	38%
Maybe	3%	3%
Total	**100%**	**100%**

Volunteer Task	Nanton Respondents	Willow Creek Respondents
Gardening	16%	12%
Painting	16%	6%
Clean up	7%	12%
General Maintenance	7%	6%
Projects of interest	5%	0%
Coaching	2%	18%
Rodeo	2%	0%
Supervising	2%	0%
Depends on my children's interests	0%	6%
Total	**100%**	**100%**

Question 38: How much time per week for the above activities you descried would you be willing to volunteer for?

Time	Nanton Respondents	Willow Creek Respondents
1-3 hrs	79%	40%
4-8 hrs	6%	40%
1 day	9%	20%
2-3 days	6%	0%
Total	**100%**	**100%**

Question 39: What method or methods do you feel are the most effective way to provide information regarding park facilities and recreation programs offered within the Town?

Nanton residents prefer to hear about recreation programs and activities either by the town newsletter (26%) or the newspaper (20%). Willow Creek residents also favour the newspaper (26%), but identify the town website (17%) as the next best information method.

Information Method	Nanton Residents	Willow Creek Residents
Town newsletter	26%	14%
Newspaper	20%	26%
Community bulletin board	13%	10%
Town flyer	12%	8%
Town website	10%	17%
School newsletter	9%	14%
Email	6%	6%
Other(specify)	5%	5%
Total	**100%**	**100%**