

A. INTRODUCTION

Trail planning provides the opportunity to protect and renew our physical environment, promote active living, and enhance tourism opportunities. This project can help foster a sense of ownership and stewardship for trail groups in the County, and can help educate trail groups regarding natural heritage features and land management practices and policies.

The popularity of recreational trail use has increased dramatically during the last few decades, but with this increased trail use come various pressures. Different trail users compete for the same trails, trespassing can become an issue where suitable trails are not available, noise can be an annoyance to residents, and damage to the environment can occur. Maintaining a balance between the needs and desires of trail users in the County, the full and part time residents, the various municipalities and summer villages, and the environmental quality of the area requires careful consideration. Development of a realistic trail master plan that is supported by the community is critical to the ongoing success of a multi-use trail system in Lac Ste. Anne County.

B. DESTINATIONS

Refer to drawing 1

COMMUNITY and SERVICE CENTRES

The primarily rural population of Lac Ste. Anne County in 2008 was 10,220. There are two towns, one village, and eight hamlets in the County and ten summer villages.

Towns: Mayerthorpe and Onoway

Village: Alberta Beach

Hamlets: Cherhill, Darwell, Glenevis, Greencourt, Gunn, Rich Valley, Rochfort Bridge, and Sangudo.

There are full services including schools, community halls, accommodation, grocery stores, and gas stations in Mayerthorpe, Onoway, Alberta Beach. The hamlets have varying levels of services with community halls located in Darwell, Greencourt, Gunn, Rich Valley, and Sangudo; and commercial services in Darwell, Rich Valley and Sangudo.

There are a number of rural community halls in Lac Ste. Anne County including: Coyote Hall, Deer Lodge Hall, Devil's Lake Hall, East Cosmo Hall, Hathersage Hall, Lake Isle Hall, Nakamun Lake Hall, Romeo Lake Hall, Stanger Hall.

CULTURAL POINTS OF INTEREST and HISTORIC TRAIL ROUTES

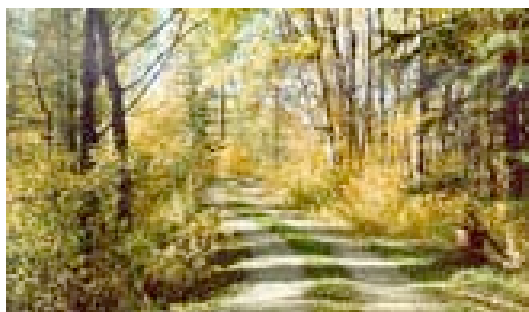
Lac Ste. Anne Pilgrimage Site is a long-established annual meeting place for Aboriginal peoples and the lake became a Catholic pilgrimage site in the late 19th century. Since 1889, First Nations and Métis people have traveled here in late July to celebrate the Feast of Saint Anne. This saint, widely revered as the mother of the Virgin Mary and the grandmother of Jesus, embodies the grandmother figure honoured in many Canadian Aboriginal societies. Lac Ste. Anne is an important place of spiritual, cultural and social rejuvenation, central aspects of traditional summer gatherings for indigenous peoples.



In the past Native families, who in the fall had scattered to winter camps and trap lines, gathered in the summer for the buffalo hunt. The Crees called the lake "Manito Sakahigan" or "Spirit Lake". The Sioux living nearby named it "Waka Mne" or Holy Lake.

The pilgrimage to Lac Ste. Anne blends well with traditional Aboriginal spiritual beliefs and cultural practices. Aboriginal cultures have strong female figures and, generally speaking, grandmothers have a respected place within this society. As the grandmother of Christ, Saint Anne can be accepted into this tradition. The pilgrimage, which takes place on the week of her feast day, July 26, coincides with the time when traditional summer gatherings were held. The pilgrimage allows Aboriginal people to once again come together to visit, to share and to celebrate much as they did in the traditional summer gatherings. Today as many as 40,000 pilgrims make their way to the shores of Lac Ste. Anne. Many come in search of healing and spiritual renewal. This pilgrimage, has become the largest annual Catholic gathering in Western Canada.

The pilgrimage is especially close to the hearts of our many First Nations and Metis people who attend faithfully each year.



The George Pegg Botanic Garden is named for George Pegg, a pioneer botanist/taxonomist who developed a homestead in the area in 1913. He made major contributions to the field of Botany with his many first-time-in Alberta identifications of plant species, massive pressed plant collection, large library of botanical books, plant findings and development of a unique Garden near Glenevis where he lived for nearly 70 years. The Garden is open to the public daily from 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. , July through September.



The Bugnet Plantation historic site is named for Georges Bugnet, a renowned novelist and journalist from France whose interests crossed into horticulture after moving to Alberta with his family. Through experimentation, he developed many hardy plants including the well known Lagoda Pine and the Thérèse Bugnet Rose (named after his sister). As a renowned Alberta



horticulturalist, the Provincial Government named the 13 acre plot of forested reserve where some of Georges plants can still be found 'The Bugnet Plantation Historical Site' in his honor. The site is open to the public.



The Sharman House was built by Thomas Sharman, an Irish farmer and skilled stonemason, in the late 1920s to serve as his family farmhouse. As one of the earliest of settlers in the Onoway area he preceded both the arrival of the Dominion Lands Survey in 1904-05 and the coming of the Northern Alberta Railway line in 1909. While clearing his fields, he amassed a huge collection of fieldstones and with the assistance of his son and some local neighbors; he designed and built the Sharman House. The House is a two-storey stone building situated on 2.47 hectares of land near the Town of Onoway. The home is distinguished by its beautiful exterior, composed of different shapes and sizes of split fieldstone and other prominent

features. The yard of the home includes a garden and mature evergreen trees north of the house dating from the period of construction. The home is still occupied and is possibly going to be turned into a bed and breakfast.



Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church was constructed in 1933 to serve the Lutheran population in the Rochford bridge area. There were a number of early German settlers in this region and beginning in 1913, several Lutheran ministers began to visit the area and conduct German services in schools and private homes. Though no church existed, a synod called Missouri was formed for the entire district in 1915, and, in 1920, the first resident Lutheran minister took up duties. In 1929 Reverend W.K. Kautz, formed the Congregation of Trinity Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod, Rochford Bridge. Work was immediately begun on a church building with a large acutely sloped gable roof and large steeple. It was completed in June 1933 after two years of work, and was officially dedicated and has

served the Lutheran population around Rochford Bridge ever since.

Rochford Bridge is the longest wooden trestle bridge in Western Canada, spanning some 736 m (2,414 feet).



The Fallen Four Memorial Park is the result of a group of dedicated individuals that came together after a national tragedy to develop a tribute to the four fallen RCMP, acknowledge their sacrifice and honor them. The design of the memorial will center on the number four; the four officers, four winds and the four directional points of a compass representing the RCMP's presence in all parts of Canada. Four life size bronze statues depicting the fallen officers will be the focal point of the park. Each officer will be placed facing out in a directional point on a compass.



The Mayerthorpe Elevator Museum is a wooden grain elevator and is one of the last of its kind. Thanks to the diligent work of the Country Elevator Society it is being restored to a museum that pays tribute to our agricultural history.

The Ol' Pembina River Crossing Ferry RV Park has evolved around a historic theme as this is the location where the ferry crossed the Pembina River. The owners, George and Mary Suntjens, built a museum and started to collect local artifacts. They moved in two homes - one pioneer and one converted to a library. The 50's Soda Shop has a Coca-Cola theme. Antique and vintage cars and trucks are on display. George's antique and classic tractor



the village of Alberta Beach and the federal government.

Alberta Beach Pier was constructed in 1943 and is owned by the the Department of Fisheries and Oceans. The future of the pier is uncertain as ownership, repairs and maintenance are under consideration between

The Klondike Trail is perhaps the most famous of historic trails in the province. During the Klondike gold rush of 1897-98 almost 800 of the 1500 or so gold seekers started out on Alberta's Klondike Trail between Edmonton and Grouard. Only about 160 of them actually reached the Yukon and fewer found their desired wealth. Most vestiges of the actual physical trail have disappeared, but parts are still visible in areas like the Sandhills Wilderness Park near Fort Assiniboine. It seems that the route traversed a corner of Lac Ste. Anne County.



LAKES, PARKS and NATURAL AREAS

LAKES



Lac Ste. Anne is a special lake for many people because of its long history and spiritual symbolism, and because of its recreational attractiveness. There are access points all around the lake, but Alberta Beach is a centre of activity for most visitors on summer weekends.

The recorded history of Lac Ste. Anne goes back to 1843 when Father Jean Baptiste Thibault established a mission on the south shore where Mission Creek enters the lake. Before Father Thibault renamed the lake for his patron saint, it was called by the Cree name *Manitou Sakahigan*, which means "Lake of the Spirit". Long before

Europeans arrived, the lake was visited by the Cree and other native people because the water was thought to have healing properties, even today, native people from a wide area gather at the mission site for a few days in July to celebrate the Christian faith and bathe in the waters of Lac Ste. Anne, as they have since 1889. The Alexis Indian Reserve 133 is located on the northwest shore of the lake. The Alexis Band of Stoney Indians settled on their traditional hunting grounds at Lac Ste. Anne after Treaty No. 6 was signed in 1876. The summer village of Alberta Beach was established by the Canadian Northern Railway shortly after the turn of the century. Castle Island, at the east end of the lake, was bought by Viscount Charles de Gaze; he started building a stone castle on the island in 1890, but it was never completed. Eventually the island was subdivided and incorporated into a summer village. Now there are seven summer villages and a number of subdivisions around the lakeshore.

Lac Ste. Anne becomes quite green in midsummer, but this does not deter the crowds of people who swim at the sandy beach along the east shore. Fishing for northern pike, lake whitefish, walleye and yellow perch is an equally popular activity. Lac Ste. Anne, all inlet streams and the outlet are closed to fishing during designated periods in spring. Other activities include sightseeing, power boating, sailing, water skiing and wind surfing in summer, and snowmobiling and cross-country skiing in winter. Large boats may be launched at Alberta Beach and at the narrows, and there are several other boat access points around the shore. Camping facilities at Lac Ste. Anne include two public campgrounds and several commercial campgrounds. The public campground at Alberta Beach is operated by the summer village and has a beach, a public boat launch, boat rentals, a concession, flush toilets and showers, with 80 serviced campsites and about 20 unserviced campsites. It is open from mid-May to the end of September. An Alberta Transportation and Utilities campground is located along Highway 43 near the hamlet of Gunn; it has pump water, a kitchen shelter and 25 campsites. A grocery store and other consumer services are located at Alberta Beach and at Gunn. Also near Gunn is a University of Alberta biological station. A large area of Crown land south of the narrows and an area south of Horse Island at the west end are reserved for a provincial park, but as of 1989, the park was still in the planning stage.



Lac La Nonne which means "the nun" in French, has an uncertain origin. The Cree name for the lake, mi-ka-sioo, means "eagle". The Hudson's Bay Company established a trading post at Lac la Nonne in the early 1800s where it was used to pasture the herds of pack horses needed to portage goods. By the 1830s, there were considerable numbers of Métis living by the lake. Missionaries arrived in the 1870s, and in 1878, the Oblate Fathers established a mission on the southeast shore at the site of the present-day Catholic Church in Camp Encounter. When the fur trade declined, the Métis moved away and the trading post and mission were closed. In 1928 a local recreation centre was founded called Killdeer Beach Resort on the southwest shore. At present, it is

one of two commercial facilities at the lake, which offer a total of 410 campsites. As well, there is a restaurant, a gas station and three small stores in the subdivisions on the lakeshore. There are no provincial or municipal campgrounds at the lake.

There are several public access points with boat launches on Lac la Nonne. The facilities in Lac la Nonne Subdivision at the southeast tip of the lake consist of three picnic tables, a water pipe and an area where small boats can be hand launched. A picnic area and boat launch are also located at the end of the road allowance near Greendale Subdivision, in the central part of the eastern shore. As well, there is one boat launch in the summer village of Birch Cove on the northwest shore and another in Williams Subdivision on the south shore. . The County of Lac Ste. Anne maintains a cross-country ski trail, the Yukon trail, on Crown land northwest of the lake.



Nakamun Lake is an attractive lake set in rolling hills in the counties of Lac Ste. Anne and Barrhead. The north and south sides of the lake can be reached by municipal roads running west from Secondary Road 777. *Nakamun* is Cree for "song of praise" or "songbird". Settlers arrived in the area at the end of the nineteenth century and began clearing land for agriculture to the east and northeast of the lake. Most of the land around the lake is privately owned and the south shore is extensively developed.. The north shore is mostly undeveloped except for a Bible camp and a few cottages. The only public access to Nakamun Lake is on the south shore at several public reserves. Two of these reserves have facilities. The Nakamun Park reserve has a boat launch, a dock, a day-use area and a small sand beach. The reserve in Nakamun Court has a boat launch, a picnic shelter, a hand water pump and a few campsites. In Four Oakes, the reserve provides only a hand pump and access to the lake. Activities that are popular at Nakamun Lake include boating, fishing,

hiking, photography, nature study, picnicking and relaxation.



Lessard Lake is a quiet, pleasant lake bordered on two sides by extensive wetlands that are home for waterfowl and wildlife. It is located in the County of Lac Ste. Anne between the towns of Onoway and Sangudo. Lessard Lake County Park is on the southeast side of the lake. Recreational facilities available at the park include a campground, picnic area, beach, playground and boat launch. Lessard Lake is locally popular for sport fishing for yellow perch and pike. The water in Lessard Lake is fairly clear in midsummer, but turns green by late August. The west and north shores support extensive aquatic

vegetation, but there are sandy areas along the east shore.



Isle Lake name refers to the presence of several islands. In the past Isle Lake was called Lac des Isles In 1870, the Hudson's Bay Company built a trading post beside Lac Ste. Anne, about 14 km northeast of Isle Lake . The wooded region around Isle Lake was settled after 1905 when lands became available for agriculture. Several subdivisions are incorporated into two summer villages, Silver Sands and South View, on the eastern end of the lake. Access to the lake is available at numerous municipal reserves that provide boat launches, parks, access points or walkways. Gainford Park is a day-use area providing picnic tables and a gravel boat launch. As well, there are two public campgrounds Gainford Campground located on Highway 16, about 1 km west of Gainford; it has eight

campsites, a picnic shelter, picnic tables and a water pump. The Kokomoko Recreation Area is located on the southern shore. Its facilities include 10 campsites, picnic tables and a gravel boat launch. There are also a number of church operated and commercially operated recreational facilities that have campgrounds and trailer parks with boat launching, swimming and picnicking facilities. Camp He-Ho-Ha on the southern shore is operated by the Alberta Rehabilitation Council for the Disabled; it provides outdoor recreation facilities for handicapped children. Swimming, boating and

fishing are favored recreational activities at Isle Lake. A small proportion of the land adjacent to Isle Lake, and all of the islands in the lake, are Crown land. Most of it is maintained in its natural state except for the portion containing Camp He-Ho-Ha. Two quarter sections south of Camp He-Ho-Ha were established as a Natural Area for recreation in 1971 and some trails have been developed there.



Sandy Lake is a shallow, extensively developed recreational lake that is popular for its yellow perch fishery. Two summer villages, Sandy Beach and Sunrise Beach, and Pine Sands Subdivision are located on the lakeshore. The lake's name is descriptive of the sandy shoreline and basin. Captain John Palliser noted the lake on his 1865 map, and his assistant, Dr. James Hector, referred in 1859 to "the Sandy Lakes" that were part of the route from Fort Edmonton to Fort Assiniboine.

The Sandy Lake area was probably used by native people prior to European settlement. In 1876, Treaty No. 6 was signed by Plains Cree at Fort Carleton, Saskatchewan. The treaty resulted in the creation of Alexander Indian Reserve 134, located immediately east of Sandy Lake. Members of the Alexander Band are descended from these nomadic people, who had followed buffalo herds prior to moving to the reserve. There are no public campgrounds at Sandy Lake, but 2 commercially operated campgrounds, with a total of 212 campsites, provide camping and other facilities. As well, an Alberta Transportation day-use area is located on the east side of the lake just north of the causeway. Facilities include picnic tables, a picnic shelter, toilets, a beach and a boat launch. Another public boat launch, owned by the summer village of Sandy Beach, is located on the western shore just south of the causeway. Recreational activities enjoyed at Sandy Lake include fishing, swimming, power boating and camping in summer, and tobogganing, cross-country skiing, ice fishing and snowmobiling in winter. The single institutional camp on the lake is owned by the Girl Guides of Canada. It is located on the east side.

Salter's Lake

PARKS and NATURAL AREAS

Imrie Park Day Use Area – Devil’s Lake (Matchayaw Lake) – 216 acre park donated by Mary Louise Imrie, one of Edmonton’s first female architects. Groomed hiking and cross-country ski trails, camp sites, cookhouses. No ATV’s, pets or horses.

Prefontaine Brock Lakes Natural Area Day Use Area – Rolling uplands with flat to depressional areas around lakes; willow shrublands; good moose and deer habitat; colony of herons and cormorants on an island in Lake Prefontaine; important waterfowl nesting/staging area.

Lac la Nonne Natural Area Day Use Area – Young seral to mature balsam poplar forest; scattered small wetlands of Carex; gently to moderately rolling topography; good wildlife habitat.

Pembina River Natural Area Day Use Area – North portion is a narrow stretch of land along a bank of the Pembina River; banks are steep and actively eroding; vegetation is primarily dense shrub, second-growth aspen & sedge wetland. South portion is dense second-growth aspen.

Majeau Lake Natural Area – Day Use Area Slightly undulating topography; upland aspen-balsam poplar forest; willow shrubland along stream; old open field reverting to shrubland & aspen forest; black spruce/Labrador tea peatland.

Paddle River Natural Area Day Use Area – Rolling upland aspen forest.

Paddle River Dam Provincial Recreation Area Day Use Area – Paddle River Dam and Reservoir, facilities include: boat launch, firepits, washrooms. Activities include: canoeing / kayaking, fishing, ice fishing, power boating, sailing, snowmobiling on reservoir (and undeveloped snowmobile trails in vicinity), swimming, tobogganing, water-skiing, windsurfing.

Kakina Lake Natural Area Day Use Area – Strongly rolling hummocky moraine dissected from northwest to southeast by a poorly-drained lowland area; upland balsam poplar forest with some aspen and a dense shrub layer.

Lily Lake Natural Area Day Use Area – Rolling topography with numerous wet depressions; mixed forests of aspen-balsam poplar-white spruce; willow shrublands; black spruce and tamarack/Labrador tea, dwarf birch wetlands. Activities include: hunting, snowmobiling (off-site)

Gunn Provincial Recreation Area –

Isle Lake Natural Area (Parkland County) Day Use Area – Site contains reed grass wetlands near the lake shore; tamarack stands; tamarack/black spruce/Labrador tea/peat moss muskeg; alder-birch shrubland; and upland mesic forests of balsam fir, aspen, balsam poplar, and white spruce. Activities include: front-country hiking.

Bilby Natural Area Day Use Area – Upland aspen-balsam forest, with rose and beaked hazelnut shrubs, covers most of this site; small depressional areas contain willow wetland and black spruce peatland; grassy meadows & occasional stands of mature white spruce are also present. Activities include: excellent bird-watching opportunities, front-country hiking.

Dussault Lake Natural Area (Parkland County)

Day Use Area – Site contains mainly black spruce- paper birch peatlands and sedge wetlands.



Rangeton Park (Yellowhead County) is a beautiful, rustic campground nestled along the Pembina River, just off the Cowboy Trail (Highway 22) between Highways 16 and 43. On the second Friday in June you will find musicians from all over Alberta gathering for the Annual Farmer's Day Festival. The Festival showcases local talent from a large radius around the Park and lasts for the whole weekend. This is a great family festival! The

park is a great get-a-way for your rustic camping experience. You will not find power or water hookups here, but you will find a beautiful, scenic, serene place where you will hear Canada geese and other birds, perhaps view a deer quietly grazing, or a moose passing through. Rangeton Park is a local treasure, waiting to be discovered by passers-by who take the opportunity to check it out. They surely will not be disappointed.

EVENTS

Numb Bum Quad Race: Sandy Lake, Family Day Long Weekend

Alberta Beach Snow-Mo Days: Alberta Beach, Family Day Long Weekend

Periodic Poker Rallies for snowmobiles and quads:

ACCOMMODATIONS *(detailed information may not be included in final report)*

CAMPGROUNDS

Sangudo Riverside Campground

Directions: From 50St. in Sangudo, turn right at 53 Ave (Speedway Sign), Follow road down to Pembina River.
Open: May Long Weekend to September Long Weekend
Amenities: Power (15amp) sites, sani station, showers, water taps, firepits, basic camping, firewood available (\$), canoeing, fishing, playground
Contact: 1-780-785-3411 P.O. Box 719, Sangudo, AB, T0E 2A0

Lessard Lake Public Campground

Directions: Hwy 43, south on RR51 for 3km OR from Hwy 16 take Hwy 765 and follow signs.
Open: May 15 to September 30
Amenities: Power (30amp) and water, flush toilets, coin-op showers, sani station, firepits, firewood available (\$), basic camping, beach, boat launch, canoeing, fishing, hiking trail, horseshoe pits, playgrounds, pets welcome, caretaker, wheelchair access
Contact: 1-780-785-4125
Box 219, Sangudo, AB, T0E 2A0
emailto: tpoffenroth@gov.lacsteanne.ab.ca

Ol' Pembina River Ferry Crossing RV Park/ Campground

Directions: 2km west of Sangudo, 1km off Hwy 43, turn south at "Blue" RV Park Signage
Open: April 15 to October 20
Amenities: Power (15amp and 30amp), water, sani station, showers, flush toilets, water tap, coin laundry, picnic shelter, firepits, firewood available (\$), canoeing, fishing, horseshoe pits, playgrounds
Contact: 1-780-785-2379
Box 261, Sangudo, AB T0E 2A0
emailto: olupembina@yahoo.com

Killdeer Beach Resort (Lac la Nonne) – RV only

Directions: Hwy 16 or 16A west to Hwy 43, then north to Hwy 33, north on Hwy 33 for 17.6km to Lac la Nonne Road. Turn east on Lac la Nonne Road, follow for 1.6km, turn left and proceed north for 3.5km.
Open: May 2 to September 14
Amenities: Power (15amp), water, sewer, showers, winter RV storage, storage shed and deck per site, boat rentals, horseshoe pits, fishing, playground, swimming, ATV trails, café, hiking, beach
Contact: 1-780-967-5672 Reservations/pre-booking rec.
RR#1, Site 20, Box 12, Gunn, AB T0E 1A0

Lakeview Campground (Gunn)

Directions: 2km south of Gunn Esso, or 5km north of Alberta Beach
Open: May 1 to October 1 (Note: Cash ONLY)
Amenities: Power (15amp and 30amp), water & sewage, water tap, sani station, showers, flush toilets, firepits, firewood available (\$), basic camping, horseshoe pits, playgrounds, snackbar, volleyball
Contact: 1-780-967-1003
Box 28, Gunn, AB T0E 1A0

Gunn Campground

Directions: 70km west of Edmonton on Hwy 43
Open: Year-round
Amenities: Power (30amp), water & sewage, sani station, showers, water tap, public phone, groceries, propane, basic camping, firewood, RV/car wash, hall with catering adjacent to campground
Contact: 1-780-924-2383
Box 763, Alberta Beach, AB T0E 0A0
emailto: marnie9@telus.net

Alberta Beach Family RV Park

Directions: Hwy 16 west to Hwy 43, then north on Hwy 43 to Sec. Hwy. 633, then west to Summer Village of Alberta Beach
Open: May 1 to September 30
Amenities: Power (30amp), water & sewage, sani-station, showers, flush toilets, water tap, picnic shelter, playgrounds, firepits, firewood available (\$), _ block to beach
Contact: 1-780-924-2333
P.O. Box 278, Alberta Beach, AB T0E 0A0

Alberta Beach: Kacikewin RV Campground & Cabins

Directions: Hwy 16 west to Hwy 43, north on Hwy 43 to Hwy 633, west to RR35, follow signs
Open: May through September
Amenities: Power (15/20/30amp), water & sewer, sani-station, showers, public washrooms, laundry mat, convenience store, boat rentals, private beach, firewood available (\$), volleyball, horseshoe pits, bocce ball, large open area for group activities, fishing, boat rentals
Contact: 1-780-924-3018
Site 114, Comp 15, RR1, Alberta Beach, AB T0E 0A1
emailto: info@kacikewin.com

Gone Fish Inn (Cabin Rental Resort)

Directions: Hwy 16 west to Hwy 43, north to Sec Hwy 633, west to RR35, follow signs
Open: Year-round
Amenities: Cabin Rental only, private beach, boat launch, firepits, firewood, beach volleyball, horseshoe pits, playgrounds, fishing, boat rental, swimming, ice fishing, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing, skating
Contact: 1-780-924-2253
P.O. Box 159, Alberta Beach, AB T0E 0A0
emailto: www.gonefishinn.ca

Homer's Hut (Cabins, Motel Rooms, Campground)

Directions: Hwy 16 west to Hwy 43, north to Sec Hwy 633, west to RR33, north to Alberta Beach, #3321 Ste. Anne Trail
Open: Mid-May to September 30
Amenities: Power, water & sewer, pay showers, firewood available (\$), coffee/gift shop, pets allowed, firepits
Contact: 1-780-924-2244
RR3, Site 304, Box 2, Onoway, AB T0E 1V0
emailto: www.homershut.ca

Alberta Beach Golf Resort (RV Park / Golf Course)

Directions: Hwy 16 west to Hwy 43, north to Sec. Hwy 633, 9km west to Alberta Beach
Open: ?
Amenities: 18 hole golf course with lounge, patio and snack bar, fully serviced RV park with power (15/30amp), water & sewage, firewood available (\$)
Contact: 1-780-924-2421
P.O. Box 120, Alberta Beach, AB T0E 0A0
email: www.albertabeachgolf.com

Sandy Beach Campground (Camping & Cabins)

Directions: Hwy 16 west to Hwy 43, north to Hwy 37, east to Sec. Hwy 777, north to Sec Hwy 642, east to the Summer Village of Sandy Beach
Open: May to September

Amenities: Power (30amp), water & sewage, showers, flush toilets, water tap, licensed restaurant, convenience store, gas, basketball, volleyball, beach, canoeing, horseshoe pits, playgrounds, firepits, firewood available (\$), pets allowed, grassy sites, basic camping
Contact: 1-780-967-2173
RR1, Site 1, Comp 228, Onoway, AB T0E 1V0

Mayerthorpe Golf & Country Club Campground

Direction: 1km south of Hwy 43 on Hwy 22, adjacent to golf course
Open: April 15 to October
Amenities: Power (15/30amp), water, sani station, water tap, public phone, day-use area, golf course, horseshoe pits, playgrounds, licensed restaurant, snackbar, firepits, firewood, basic camping
Contact: 1-780-786-4737
P.O. Box 1194, Mayerthorpe, AB T0E 1N0

ACCOMMODATIONS – BED and BREAKFASTS

Where Paths Cross Bale, Bed & Breakfast (Mayerthorpe)

Directions: Hwy 16 West to Hwy 22, North to Sec. Hwy 647, West 6.6km to RR92, north (on left)
Contact: 1-888-786-4972 (Donna Marie Allred)
P.O. Box 1372, Mayerthorpe, AB, T0E 1N0
emailto: info@wherepathscross.com

Bar D6 Country Retreat

Directions: 9.5 miles off Hwy 43, 15 miles west of the Town of Mayerthorpe
Contact: 1-780-786-2905 (Don and Shirl Westendorf)
P.O. Box 779, Mayerthorpe, AB T0E 1N0
emailto: shirl@bard6countryretreat.com

Lakeview Guest Ranch (Sangudo)

Directions: Go on Hwy. 16 West toward Jasper. After driving through the Hamlet of Gainford you will see a train trestle bridge. Turn north (right), shortly after the trestle bridge onto Hwy. 757 toward Sangudo. Stay on Hwy. 757 for approximately 22 km. Look for a sign on the left that says “Lakeview Ranch”. Turn left, then right at the next sign, over a little hill and you’re there.
Contact: 1-780-785-3270 (Eckhard and Diana Krah)
Box 133, Sangudo, AB, T0E 2A0
emailto: info@lakeviewguestranch.com

Ohler’s Acres

Directions: Hwy. 16 West to Sec. Hwy. 757, then North to B&B.
Contact: 1-780-785-3700 (Dan and Carol Ohler)
P.O. Box 396, Sangudo, AB T0E 2A0
emailto: info@ohlersacres.com

Wind Raven Bed and Breakfast (Onoway)

Directions: asdf
Contact: 1-780-967-3050
RR1, Onoway, AB T0E 1V0

ACCOMMODATIONS – HOTELS and MOTELS

Haven Inn (Mayerthorpe)

Address: 4605 Crockett Street T0E 1N0
Contact: 1-780-786-2231

Hub Hotel

Address: 5022 Crockett Street T0E 1N0
Contact: 1-780-786-2688

River Side Motel (Sangudo)

Address: 5308-50A Street T0E 2A0
Contact: 1-780-785-3738

Star Inn Motel (Onoway)

Address: P.O. Box 683 T0E 1V0
Contact: 1-780-967-2228

Bing's Beachside Resort (Alberta Beach)

Address: 5024-50 Avenue T0E 0A0
Contact: 1-780-924-3455

Four Winds Hotel

Address: 5003-50 Avenue T0E 0A0
Contact: 1-780-924-3005

The Rochfort Bridge Trading Post is both a restaurant and gift shop. It has a licensed dining room where you can enjoy homestyle cooking and the gift shop features unique gifts and crafts something for everyone.



C. PHYSICAL OPPORTUNITIES and CONSTRAINTS

Refer to drawing 2

OPPORTUNITIES

Unused Road R.O.W.s

Registered road rights of way without constructed roads are an excellent opportunity for trail construction. There are many sections of undeveloped rights of way within the County. In some cases roads may not have been constructed due to difficult physical terrain, which may or may not pose the same difficulties for trail construction. In other cases, roadways may not have been required in those locations due to low population. In some cases, the same land owner has property on both sides of the right of way; these may provide a lesser opportunity as they may be unfenced and farmed across. Situations where there is a different owner on each side may provide a better opportunity.

Surveyed road allowances that cross a Crown owned water body or watercourse are considered to be highways or roads under Schedule 14 of the Government Organization Act and their administration is transferred to Alberta Transportation.

Section 7 of the [Forest Act](#) places the administration of standing and cut timber on all road allowances under the administration of the Minister of Sustainable Resource Development (SRD). The municipal authority is required to notify the local district forest office prior to any proposed roadway construction to ensure timber salvage of both coniferous and deciduous species is addressed. The method of disposal will be determined by the local district forest office.

County Owned Land

There are several parcels of land owned by Lac Ste. Anne County. Some are very large parcels, others are smaller neighbourhood MRs. Larger parcels have been shown on the opportunities and constraints plan.

Provincial Land

- **Designated Natural Areas** – there are a number of natural areas with the County; some of which may be opportunities for trail construction or staging areas. Natural areas which are being preserved because of their environmental sensitivity will be restricted for motorized trail use, but could be excellent opportunities for lower impact trail types such as walking or cross country skiing.
- **Non Leased Crown Land (i.e. Alberta Environment Land)** – Alberta Environment owns a number of parcels of land with the County. Many are leased to private land owners, but some are not. These unleased parcels of land may provide opportunities for trail development, depending on the environmental sensitivity or if the government has other plans for the land. Recreational use of land may be authorized by a miscellaneous lease, miscellaneous permit or a recreational lease. If the applicant is a municipality or a registered non-profit society, and the use is recreational, then a 21-year recreational lease may be issued.
- **Grazing Reserve or other Leased Land** – There are other examples of successful trail development on grazing reserve land. Of particular note is the Blackfoot Cooking Lake Grazing Reserve, where there are hundreds of kilometers of trails used by equestrians, dog sledders, cross country skiers, cyclists and hikers.

In 2003, the Alberta Government clarified the rules for recreational and exploration access on agricultural dispositions issued under the Public Lands Act, including grazing leases and farm development leases. The legislation balances the needs of the leaseholders to protect the land and livestock from harm with the rights of the recreational users for reasonable access. Leaseholders must allow **reasonable** access to the land for recreation. Leaseholders may have legitimate concerns about some recreational use. There are circumstances when access is not reasonable and under which leaseholders may restrict access or specify conditions for using the grazing or farm development lease. Generally, this would be based on protecting the land, grazing resource, or livestock from possible damage from the proposed activity, or on the timing or season of use. The Department of Sustainable Resource Development may also add conditions or restrictions on using the land. For example, these restrictions may be placed during times of high fire hazard or to protect the land from erosion.

CONSTRAINTS

Roadways

Highways are a barrier to trail development and trail crossings must be given careful consideration. There are five primary highways and six secondary highways in the County:

- Σ Primary Highways: 43, 33, 37, 18 and 22
- Σ Secondary Highways: 777, 642, 633, 765, 757 and 647

County roads generally handle lower traffic levels and slower speeds and may be easier to cross, but safety is always a paramount consideration for all roadway crossing points. Crossings should be located at roadway intersections, they should have a relatively flat gradient for the approach to the road, they must be clear sightlines for trail users and roadway users, and they must have appropriate signage informing vehicles of the crossing.

Crossings of any highway right of way must be approved by Alberta Transportation. This includes crossings under highway bridges. A request should be sent to the regional office of Alberta Transportation (Murray Armitage – 780-968-4217) with a plan showing the location of the crossing, gradients of the trail at the crossing, site lines, and proposed signage.

Railway

Although rail lines are generally uncontrolled except at roadways or in some urban settings, and people easily cross them at random locations; construction of a trail crossing imparts a level of liability for trail user safety. Railway crossings must be developed according to strict guidelines and standards dictated by the railway company. Agreements for railway crossings can take months to years for approval. Utilizing existing road crossing locations can simplify and shorten the process.

Lakes, Rivers or Creeks

Water bodies can be a barrier to summer trails, and if crossings are feasible, they must be carefully designed to provide appropriate environmental protection. Winter use only trails may be more easily developed. The Pembina River is the most significant river in the County with challenging topography for trail crossings. Highway 43 is currently the only “official” crossing point, although the snowmobile club does cross it near Rangeton Park. Topography along the Sturgeon River and the Paddle River is less severe, but it is still a constraint for trail crossings.

Bridges are an option for river and creek crossings, but design and installation procedures must be approved by several regulatory agencies. Acts and Regulations that may be applicable to development of a bridge include:

- Σ *Historical Resources Act* administered by Alberta Culture and Community Spirit – aboriginal sites were often located along rivers and may require an Historic Resource Impact Assessment (HRIA) to determine if there are any sites of importance. In situations where the land has been previously disturbed (such as the proposed Paddle River crossing at the old highway location), the Department may provide a letter of clearance without the need for an HRIA. A letter with a plan drawing showing location of the bridge and areas of disturbance should be sent to Mr. Barry Newton for determination of whether an HRIA is required. If an HRIA is required, the work must be undertaken by a consultant who is approved to do the work.
- Σ *Navigable Waters Protection Act* administered by Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO), Coast Guard – if the river is deemed navigable, DFO will want to review and approve the bridge location and design. A letter should be sent to DFO Coast Guard outlining the proposed bridge location and structure. They will be interested in the normal and high water levels of the river, the profile of the bank, and elevation of the bridge. If the river is not deemed navigable, they will provide a response letter indicating this.
- Σ *Fisheries Act* administered by Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO), Fisheries – are concerned about any damage to fish habitat. They will be particularly concerned about any disturbance to the creek bed and construction activities that could affect water quality, and they will want to see an erosion control plan. Bridge designs that do not include any intrusion into the water body (i.e. clear span bridges) are preferable
- Σ *Water Act* administered by Alberta Environment – there is a notification requirement for any work being carried out at a water body in Alberta. A form called “Notice under Code of Practice – water act must be completed and sent to the regional office of Alberta Environment.
- Σ *Public Lands Act* administered by Sustainable Resource Development - Section 3 defines public lands to include the bed and shores of all permanent and naturally occurring bodies of water unless a grant or title expressly conveys

such rights to the land holder. This definition includes all unsurveyed road allowances covered by bodies of water. All water crossings will require a Water Resources Permit obtained from Sustainable Resource Development (SRD)'s Water Resources Branch.

Typically, a short report describing the justification for the project, a description of the project, plans and drawings to clearly show the intent of the project, can be submitted with a covering letter to each of the regulatory agencies to determine their requirements. If the project is low impact, clearance letters could be provided based on this preliminary information.

Sensitive Environment

Sensitivity of the environment may mean complete avoidance of an area, or it could mean that only low impact trails such as walking trails can be developed. Areas can be deemed sensitive due to a number of reasons including:

- Σ important wildlife habitat – year round or seasonal
- Σ rare plant species
- Σ high susceptibility to damage
- Σ watershed management

In some areas, trails might be possible but closure may be required at certain times, for example during nesting season or in a particularly wet season. Trails should not be developed in one of these situations unless there is a management strategy in place that can adequately monitor the situation. Approvals may be required from regulatory agencies.

High Population Areas

Although higher population centres may be considered a destination for trail planning, they can also be a constraint to motorized trails where noise can become an annoyance to residents. Non-motorized trails can and should be developed in and around communities, while motorized trails might be considered with an access point from the community to the trail system, but without an extensive network of trails close to residences.

Utility Rights of Way

Underground or overhead utilities traverse the province through easements or land owned by the utility company. Permission from the utility company must be obtained in the form of a crossing agreement which will specify location of crossing and conditions of allowable construction.

Private Land Ownership

Right of access may be requested from private land owners to provide a continuous trail linkage. To protect the trail, an easement should be obtained from the land owner which would be registered on the land title. This easement should address the following items:

1. Grantor (Land owner) provides free, uninterrupted, unobstructed and perpetual right of access to trail land (to be specified by legal survey) by the public for non-motorized travel.
2. Grantor maintains access across the trail to access land owned on other side if necessary to vehicles, necessary machines, or by foot to access land owned on other side.
3. Grantor agrees not to hinder trail travel by means of parked vehicles, excavation or other grading, erection of structures, etc.
4. Grantee (County) to indemnify grantor against claims for damage or injury by trail users (unless wilfully caused by grantor)
5. Grantee will agree to provide reasonable access control to hinder motorized access to trail land; to maintain trails to a reasonable standard (should be specified); and to provide a reasonable level of trail use monitoring (to be described in more detail)
6. If damages occur by trail users – how can land owner make a claim...?
7. Easement to be registered on title with specific land area (i.e. abandoned rail line)

D TRAIL MASTER PLAN

DESIRABLE LINKS

Refer to drawing 3

Typically, trail users want to feel like they are “going somewhere”. This could mean visiting a special place with historic or cultural significance; it could be a fabulour view, or it could mean visiting a friend in the next community. Trail users also need services such as washrooms, rest areas, and places to park where they can access the trails.

REGIONAL DESTINATIONS

Refer to drawing 4

- Golden Triangle Snowmobile Trail
- Rangeton Park
- Sturgeon River Valley Trail System
- Chikakoo Recreation Area
- Alexander Reserve (horse trails from Sandy Lake)

STAGING AREAS *(section not complete)*

General Requirements

- Land Owner Agreement
- Clear Operations and Maintenance Guidelines

Essential Facilities

- Parking
- Public Toilets
- Basic Trail Information
- Garbage Receptacles

Desirable Facilities

- Drinking Water
- Picnic Tables
- Store
- Food Service
- Nearby Accommodations
 - Camping
 - B&B
 - Hotel / Motel

(M) = Mixed Use (all users)

(S) = Snowmobile Only

(N) = Non-motorized only

(E) = Equestrian ?

Potential Staging Area Locations for Consideration:

Greencourt (M)

Suggested Location: ?

Owner Approval:

Facilities:

- Parking:
- Public Toilets:
- Basic Trail Information:
- Garbage Receptacles:
- Drinking Water:
- Picnic Tables:
- Store:
- Food Service:
- Nearby Accommodations:

Mayerthorpe (M)

Suggested Location: ?

Owner Approval:

Users:

Facilities:

- Parking:
- Public Toilets:
- Basic Trail Information:
- Garbage Receptacles:
- Drinking Water:
- Picnic Tables:
- Store:
- Food Service:
- Nearby Accommodations:

Rochfort Bridge (M)

Suggested Location: Trading Post

Owner Approval:

Users:

Facilities:

- Parking:
- Public Toilets:
- Basic Trail Information:
- Garbage Receptacles:
- Drinking Water:
- Picnic Tables:
- Store:
- Food Service:
- Nearby Accommodations:

Sangudo (M)

Suggested Location: ?

Owner Approval:

Users:

Facilities:

- Parking:
- Public Toilets:
- Basic Trail Information:
- Garbage Receptacles:
- Drinking Water:
- Picnic Tables:
- Store:
- Food Service:
- Nearby Accommodations:

Rangeton Park (S)

Suggested Location: ?

Owner Approval:

Users:

Facilities:

- Parking:
- Public Toilets:
- Basic Trail Information:
- Garbage Receptacles:
- Drinking Water:
- Picnic Tables:
- Store:
- Food Service:
- Nearby Accommodations:

County Land Twp 550 (S)

Suggested Location: ? (need access road – could be winter only)

Owner Approval: yes

Users: Snowmobile only

Facilities:

- Parking: xx vehicles and trailers
- Public Toilets: pump out
- Basic Trail Information: kiosk, trail plan and trail use information
- Garbage Receptacles: yes

- Drinking Water: no?
- Picnic Tables: yes
- Store: no, closest at Darwell
- Food Service: no, closest at Darwell
- Nearby Accommodations: Ohler's Acres B&B

Paddle River Dam Site (N)

Suggested Location: Day Use Area

Owner Approval:

Users:

Facilities:

- Parking:
- Public Toilets:
- Basic Trail Information:
- Garbage Receptacles:
- Drinking Water:
- Picnic Tables:
- Store:
- Food Service:
- Nearby Accommodations:

Lessard Lake (N)

Suggested Location: Outdoor Education Centre

Owner Approval:

Users: Non-motorized?

Facilities:

- Parking:
- Public Toilets: available at campground ?
- Basic Trail Information: kiosk with trail plan and trail use information
- Garbage Receptacles:
- Drinking Water:
- Picnic Tables:
- Store: no, closest at Darwell
- Food Service: no, closest at Darwell?
- Nearby Accommodations: Lessard Campground

Lake Isle Hall (M)

Suggested Location: ?

Owner Approval:

Users:

Facilities:

- Parking:
- Public Toilets:
- Basic Trail Information:
- Garbage Receptacles:
- Drinking Water:
- Picnic Tables:
- Store:
- Food Service:
- Nearby Accommodations:

Darwell (M)

Suggested Location: Store?

Owner Approval:

Users:

Facilities:

- Parking:
- Public Toilets:
- Basic Trail Information:
- Garbage Receptacles:
- Drinking Water:
- Picnic Tables:
- Store:
- Food Service:
- Nearby Accommodations:

Lac Ste. Anne Pilgrimage Site (N)?

Suggested Location: ?

Owner Approval:

Users:

Facilities:

- Parking:
- Public Toilets:
- Basic Trail Information:
- Garbage Receptacles:
- Drinking Water:
- Picnic Tables:
- Store:
- Food Service:
- Nearby Accommodations:

Gunn (M)

Suggested Location: ?

Owner Approval:

Users:

Facilities:

- Parking:
- Public Toilets:
- Basic Trail Information:
- Garbage Receptacles:
- Drinking Water:
- Picnic Tables:
- Store:
- Food Service:
- Nearby Accommodations:

Rich Valley (M)

Suggested Location: ?

Owner Approval:

Users:

Facilities:

- Parking:
- Public Toilets:
- Basic Trail Information:
- Garbage Receptacles:
- Drinking Water:
- Picnic Tables:
- Store:
- Food Service:
- Nearby Accommodations:

Alberta Beach (M)

Suggested Location: ?

Owner Approval:

Users:

Facilities:

- Parking:
- Public Toilets:
- Basic Trail Information:
- Garbage Receptacles:
- Drinking Water:
- Picnic Tables:
- Store:
- Food Service:
- Nearby Accommodations:

Onoway (M)

Suggested Location: ?

Owner Approval:

Users:

Facilities:

- Parking:
- Public Toilets:
- Basic Trail Information:
- Garbage Receptacles:
- Drinking Water:
- Picnic Tables:
- Store:
- Food Service:
- Nearby Accommodations:

Imrie Park (N)

Suggested Location: ?

Owner Approval:

Users:

Facilities:

- Parking:
- Public Toilets:
- Basic Trail Information:
- Garbage Receptacles:
- Drinking Water:
- Picnic Tables:
- Store:
- Food Service:
- Nearby Accommodations:

TRAIL PLAN

Refer to drawing 5

This section not complete

Trail Layout

Loops

Stacked loops

Destination Trails

Typical Distances by User Group (Recreation to Challenging)

Snowmobile – 10 to 75km

ATV – 5 to 20km

Horse – 5 to 20km

Cross Country Ski – 2 to 30km

Hiking – 2 to 20km

TRAIL STANDARDS

Varies depending on experience (Primitive, Semi-developed, Developed) and user group.

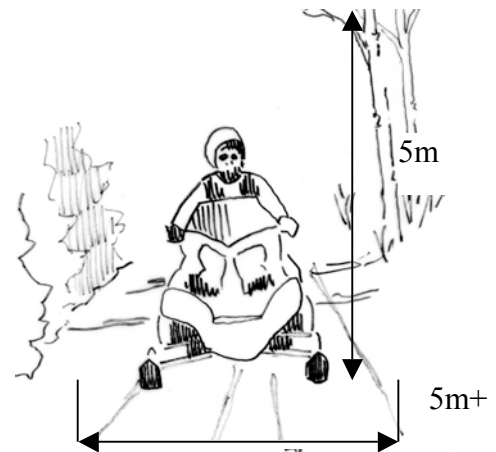
A. Snowmobile only

Clearing width = 5m (wider at corners)

Gradient = can be up to 20% , cross slope – can be up to 5 or 6%

Surfacing = no surfacing

Provincial Designation = Type 2(S) semi-developed



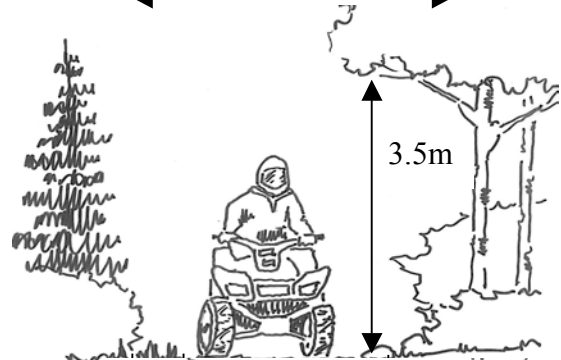
B. Mixed Use – Snowmobile, ATV, other non-motorized

Clearing width = 5m (wider at corners)

Gradient = can be up to 15% , cross slope – can be up to 3%

Surfacing = 2m natural packed surface in dry area, granular surfacing if in damp areas

Provincial Designation = Type 2 semi-developed



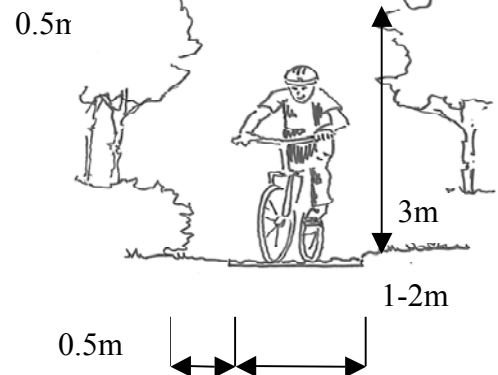
C. Non-Motorized Use – Cycling, pedestrian

Clearing width = 3m (wider at corners)

Gradient = can be up to 15% , cross slope – can be up to 3%

Surfacing = 2m packed granular surface

Provincial Designation = Cycling semi-developed



SIGNAGE

Σ Staging Area Information Signs

- Overall plan with “You are Here” marker
- Trail segment distances
- Trail location information for emergency
- Possible telephone

Σ Directional Signs

- At all intersections
- Any location that could be confusing to the user
- Direct users to staging areas in longer trails
- Distance markers – distances would vary depending on user

ACCESS CONTROLS

- **Mixed Use Trails – to control size of vehicle**
 - T-bollards can be used to control the size of vehicle that can fit between the “closed” arms during regular use, but can be opened to allow the passage of bigger emergency or maintenance vehicles. They would be locked during normal times with keys provided to appropriate personnel. Styles of bollards can vary as shown in the photos below.



Other controls may be required to prevent vehicles from circumventing the T-bollards. Simple controls such as boulders, wood bollards, or rail fencing can be a cost effective solution.

F IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

- General
 - Set goals
 - One section at a time
 - Do a good job of smaller pieces – don't try to do too much
 -
- Planning and Design
 - Complete Master Plan
 - County and Municipalities adopt and support plan
 - Ensure provisions for obtaining land / trails by developers during subdivision
 - Finalize owner agreements
 - Prepare detailed design as required
 - Obtain any environmental or other approvals required
- Communications and Marketing
- Estimated Costs
- Funding Strategies
 - Determine cost sharing formula and fund raising responsibility
 - Apply for grants
 - Fund Raising Events
- Construction Phasing
 - Phase One – Short Term Plan
 - 2009 – 2010 – NTC Grant Trails
 - Trail A – Greencourt to Rochfort Bridge
 - Trail B – Paddle River Dam Site to Rangeton Park
 - Trail C – Alberta Beach Loop
 - Trail D – Darwell to County Land
 - 5 year plan – 2010 to 2015
 - Rochfort Bridge to Sangudo – Mixed Use
 - Alberta Beach to Onoway – Mixed Use
 - Alberta Beach to Gunn - Mixed Use or Non-motorized
 - Alberta Beach to Darwell – Mixed Use
 - Paddle River Damsite – Non-motorized
 - Sandy Lake to Lac la Nonne
 - Phase Two – Long term plan
 - Everything else

PHASE ONE – SHORT TERM PLAN

2009 – 2010 – NTC GRANT TRAILS

Trail A – Greencourt to Rochfort Bridge

Trail B – Paddle River Dam Site to Rangeton Park

Trail C – Alberta Beach Loop

Trail D – Darwell to County Land

5 YEAR PLAN – 2010 TO 2015

Rochfort Bridge to Sangudo with connection to Paddle River Dam Site

Trail Type: B Mixed Use

Seasonal Restrictions: Snowmobile only December 15 through March 31?

Trail Length:

Special Considerations:

- River Crossing: new bridge
- Railway Crossing: use existing road crossing
- Highway Crossing: along Paddle River under bridge

Approvals:

- approvals for River Crossing as listed in Constraints Section
- approval from Alberta Transportation to cross under the highway bridge
- approval from Railway

Alberta Beach to Onoway

Trail Type: B Mixed Use

Seasonal Restrictions: Snowmobile only December 15 through March 31?

Trail Length:

Special Considerations

- Highway 43 Crossing: use existing underpass
- Need input from town

Approvals:

- approval from Alberta Transportation to cross under the highway bridge

Alberta Beach to Gunn

Trail Type: B Mixed Use (but not snowmobile) – or C Non-motorized

Seasonal Restrictions: None

Trail Length:

Special Considerations:

- Sturgeon River Crossing: new bridge

Approvals:

- approvals for River Crossing as listed in Constraints Section

Alberta Beach to Darwell

Trail Type: B Mixed Use – Majority non-snowmobile, 1 section shared

Seasonal Restrictions: December 15 to March 31 ATVs to avoid snowmobile trail in shared section

Trail Length:

Special Considerations

- Highway 633 Crossing

Approvals:

- approval from Alberta Transportation for highway crossing

Paddle River Damsite

Trail Type: C Non-motorized

Seasonal Restrictions: none

Trail Length:

Special Considerations

- Must consider any hazards from dam or water fluctuations

Approvals:

- approval from Alberta Public Works

Sandy Lake to Lac la Nonne ?

Trail Type: B Mixed Use

Seasonal Restrictions: Snowmobile only December 15 through March 31?

Trail Length:

Special Considerations

- Highway 642 Crossing

Approvals:

- approval from Alberta Transportation for highway crossing

10 YEAR PLAN – 2015 TO 2020
Everything Else