7.0 Parks and Trail Schematic Design

7.1 PHASE 1 SCHEMATIC DESIGN SITES

As part of the Labrador West Parks and Trails Masterplan, Fathom was commissioned to create schematic designs for Gateway Labrador, Tanya Lake Park and Trail, as well as Al Thoms Recreation Area. The site designs are a cumulative result of an in depth community engagement process as well as collaborative input from the project steering committee and the Town of Labrador City. The goal of the schematic design phase of this project is to provide a clear vision moving forward to eventual construction. These three sites have been identified as prime capital investments as they offer the most potential to be used both by the local community and tourists. All three sites have diverse natural, recreational, and cultural assets waiting to be enhanced through well thought out site approach and a cohesive design language.

[RIGHT]
Phase 1 schematic Design Sites

[RIGHT]
Gateway Labrador Schemaic Design

Gateway Labrador

GOAL

Gateway Labrador serves Labrador West as the Visitor Information Centre as well as the local museum telling the story of the people and culture of the region. As such, this site will create a welcoming space that signifies arrival and provides a repose for travellers. Amenities for visitors compliment and highlight the site and the regional environment and provide the initial experience for tourists. Gateway Labrador is both a point of arrival and a destination.

DESIGN ELEMENTS

1. Framed Arrival: The arrival to Gateway Labrador is highlighted by a clearing in the vegetation. Nestling the log structure amongst native vegetation draws visitors into the site with small visual cues. The building has been framed with trees to highlight the setting and arrival. The addition of planted areas around the building offers context in the exterior setting that carries inside to the interpretive exhibits.

2. Sidewalks: Wide walkways along the front and side of the building create a welcoming space that can also serve as space for break out seating in the summer months. Formalizing the space around the Gateway Labrador building helps to highlight the cultural narrative of the site.

3. Parking stalls have been located along the road and in front of the building to maximize the number of parking spaces and allow for easy snowplow access by minimizing the amount of concrete bump-outs.

4. Picnic Areas: Along the pond trail are two picnic areas. Clearings along the pond trail offer a viewing experience amongst the forest.

5. RV Parking: Five spaces for RV parking have been provided. Each of these spaces also have an additional amenity area to use. The amenity space offers some privacy between vehicles and an area to relax.

6. Pond Trail: A loop around the pond provides opportunities for walking and for pause. Moving through the existing vegetation provides access to nature with some clearing to enjoy the pond at one of the picnic areas.

Al Thoms Recreation Area

GOAL

The journey through the park and the arrival to Little Wabush Lake are top priority in the Al Thoms Recreation Area schematic design. Bringing programmatic elements closer together in a sequence helps to enhance the road through the park and creates a spine which terminates with views toward the mine.

DESIGN ELEMENTS

1. Fenced Off-Leash Dog Area: A fenced off-leash dog area with amenities provides a safe and enjoyable space for both humans and canines. A covered seating area provides shelter for dog owners when weather conditions become undesirable. Gravel and lawn areas provide different types of terrain for dogs to run. A looped trail through the existing vegetation with an access point to the nature trail gives an engaging and varying experience. Plantings along the fence add visual interest and provide additional space for dogs to explore.

2. Nature Inspired Play Environment: A nature inspired play environment suitable for all ages, includes a combination of playground equipment incorporating natural materials and play spaces with plant materials, boulders, and sanded logs. Plant materials that are safe for children (non-toxic, non-thorny, no rough edges) provide sensory play opportunities that complement other forms of active play.

3. Open Lawn Area: An open area for passive recreation or event space provides opportunities throughout the year for public enjoyment. Located at the end of the central park road, this open space provides a passive lawn with views of the mine.

4. Observation Tower: Located where the central park road and nature trail meet, the observation tower provides the opportunity to experience the views of the mines from a new perspective. This point of convergence for pedestrians offers views into the town, along the water, and to the mine highlighting the convergence of community, industry, and the environment in which Labrador West is set.

5. Boardwalk Pier: The boardwalk pier continues the pedestrian experience beyond the road and observation tower. It provides the opportunity to journey to the water by foot and creates a small space to stop and take in the surroundings.

6. Boat Launch: A boat launch provides a connection to Little Wabush Lake for kayakers and canoers. This access point to the water edges offers the opportunity for active recreation in Labrador West.

7. Frontier 53 Trail Connection: The connection to the Frontier 53 Trail through Al Thoms Recreation Area follows the water edge and brings users through existing vegetation and to the observation tower as a destination experience.

8. Parking: Parking stalls have been located at the north and south end of the park in key areas. The stalls to the north are adjacent to the off-leash dog area. The stalls to the south are adjacent to the open lawn area and boat launch. ATV parking has also been located within the south stalls.

[RIGHT]
Al Thoms Recreation Area
Schemaic Design

[RIGHT]
Tanya Lake Schemaic Design

Tanya Lake Park and Community Centre

GOAL

Tanya Lake Park is envisioned as a hub of activity for Labrador West. A community centre embedded in the slope of the site utilizes the change in grade as part of the journey through the site in an architectural manner. Situated within a boreal forest grove, Tanya Lake Park connects to the Labrador West trail network.

DESIGN ELEMENTS

2. Community Centre: The proposed community centre sits at the entry to Tanya Lake Park. Nestled in the trees, the building helps to mitigate the change of grade from the upper parking area to the lower beach. The goals of this building is to provide an inclusive and fully accessible multi-purpose facility; creating a regional landmark that promotes indoor and outdoor community experience and connectivity.

2. Events Courtyard and Amphitheatre Seating: An events courtyard is located the lower level of the community centre buiding. Accessed both from the lower level of the building and via an integrated stair/ amphipheatre along the west side. The courtyard is meant to be a breakout spaces for events as well as a stage to be viewed from the amphitheatre seats embedded in the slope.

3.Outdoor Patio Seating and Market Plaza: An outdoor plaza area, located at the south side of the building, provides ample space for outdoor patio seating as well as an outdoor market when the weather is warm. The plaza features a row of light columns that help direct visitors towards the trail entry.

4. Bosque Tree Planting: A bosque tree planting area is proposed to help break-up the plaza hardscape and provide a shaded meaveable seating area where people may relax and have a bit to eat.

5. Boat storage and Lookout: A 40 m^2 (430 ft^2) boat storage structure is proposed to be embedded within the slope. The upper area of the storage building will also serve as a lookout and picnic area connected to the upper parking area and trail.

6. Fire Pit: A permament natural stone fire pit located a the edge of the water provides views over Tanya Lake and is accessible from lower events area.

7. Boardwalk: Boardwalk asurrounding the main event hall of the community centre and leading to the boat lauch provides barrier-free access directly from the building as well as the events courtyard. The boardwalk continues along the lawn area to meet with the Tanya Lake loop trail and to connect with the overall trail network.

8. Trail Entry Lighting: Entry Features enhance the journey and signify a point of arrival along the trail network. These sculptural elements include playful lighting and serve to activate the space throughout the day and evening year round. Incorporated along trails, these features continue the experience along the connecting trails.

9. Accessible Boat Launch: An accessible boat launch provides an active recreation opportunity for all users. Canoers and kayakers can venture onto Tanya Lake for short excursions.

10. Open Lawn Area: Situated on Tanya Lake, this lawn area provides a passive space to enjoy. Picnic tables may be located amongst trees to provide seating away from the major activity on the site. Views across the lake and towards the surrounding forest are preserved for the public to enjoy.

11. Drop-off: A drop-off area infront of the community centre provides alloes for easy barrier-free access to the main entry of the buildig. The drop-off area includes a stone garden featuring significant mineral found in Labrador West.

12. Parking: The main parking area is tucked away from the road amongst trees. Preservation of existing vegetation provides ecosystem services and also enhances the experience on site.


Information

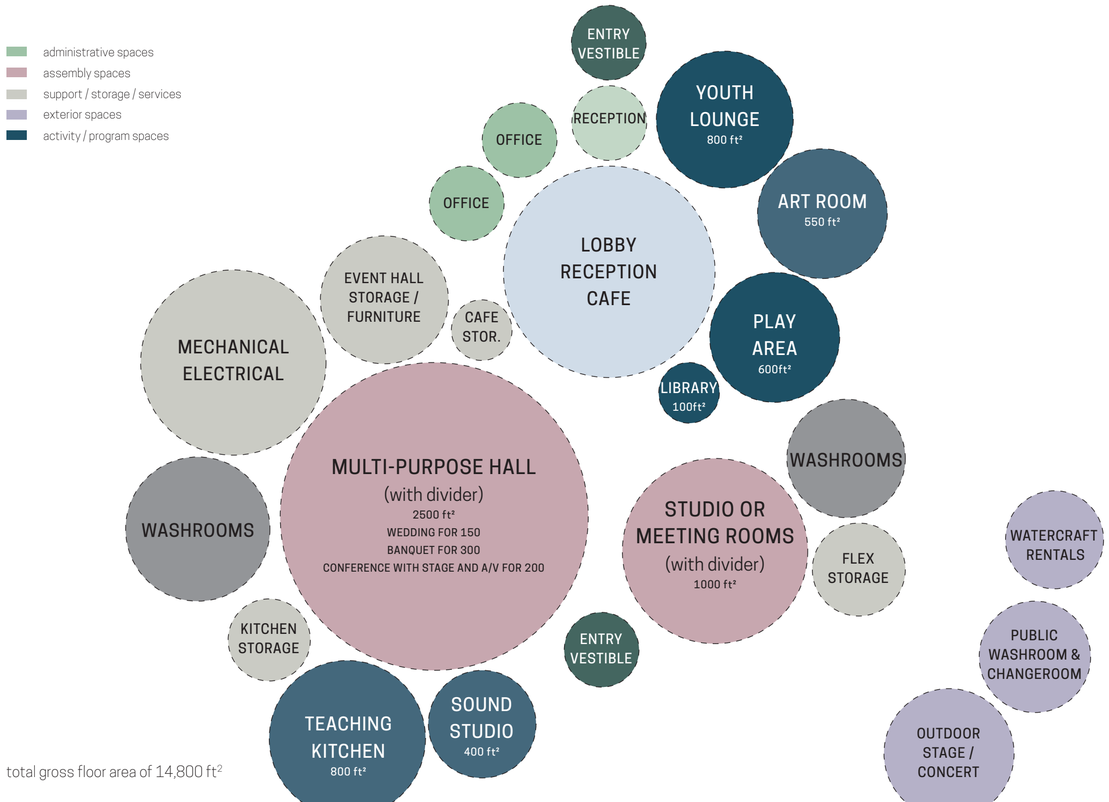
7.2 TANYA LAKE COMMUNITY CENTRE CONCEPT

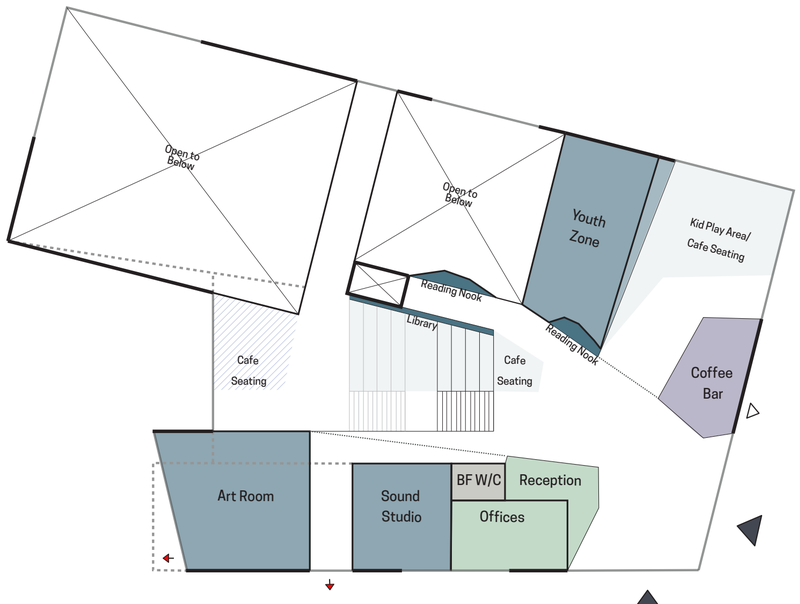
Tanya Lake Park is envisioned as a hub of activity for Labrador West. A community centre embedded in the slope of the site utilizes the change in grade as part of the journey through the site in an architectural manner. Situated within a boreal forest grove, Tanya Lake Park connects to the Labrador West trail network.

BUILDING PROGRAM

Through a series of public consultation exercises and public surveys, stakeholder and the residents of Labrador West were able to weigh-in on the highest programmatic needs and current gaps in their recreation and multi-purpose space requirements in the community. Fathom Studio worked with the Town of Labrador City and the community to develop a building program to provide multi-use spaces including a large Multi-Purpose Room for large gatherings, a performance studio that doubles as meeting rooms, a youth zone, a kids indoor play area, a teaching kitchen, a sound recording studio and an art room.

	# of rooms	Room Size (sq/ft)	Gross up	Total Size (sq/ft)	Notes
Assembly spaces				**4576**	
Multi-purpose Room	1	2520	1.3	3276	Dimensions 45ft x 56ft clear, with Divider Partiton for flexibility. Include wood sports floor (without markings) and potential to install basketball nets (which can be folded and screened for events).
Performance Studio/ Meeting Rooms	1	1000	1.3	1300	Multi-purpose space for Small Gatherings with Divider Partition. Can be used as a Dance Studio complete with sprung floor/ mirrors OR 2 meeting rooms for 20 people or party rooms for birthdays. Adjacent to Multi-Purpose room for added flexibility.
Activity / Program areas				**5408**	
Youth Room	1	800	1.3	1040	Youth zone Games room, Pool Table, Ping pong, video games.
Teaching kitchen	1	800	1.3	1040	Teaching Kitchen for 15 students, can double for food prep area for large gatherings
Cafe, reception, lobby	1	960	1.3	1248	Small Café with flexible seating; combination tables and chairs and soft lounge seating
Indoor Playspace	1	600	1.3	780	Open playground style indoor playspace, adjacent to the café.
Library	1	100	1.3	130	Potential satellite site or lending shelf of popular books
Sound recording studio	1	400	1.3	520	Sound recording room or rentable space for teching music lessons.
Art Room	1	500	1.3	650	Community recreation and art space. Could be rented to specific artists to teach classes or potential for specialized program like Pottery.
Administration				**767**	
Entry vestibules	2	150	1.3	390	
coat storage	1	50	1.3	65	
Offices	2	120	1.3	312	Admin, staff
Washrooms				**767**	
Washrooms	15	30	1.3	585	For occupancy up to 620 people, 15 total plus 2 universal
Accessible / gender neutral	2	70	1.3	182	
Support / Storage / Services				**1982**	
Wheelchair elevator	1	60	1.2	72	
Storage for flexible room / furniture	1	300	1	300	
Storage general areas	3	100	1	300	
Custodial / janitor	1	60	1	60	
Mechical room	1	1000	1	1000	
Electrical room	1	250	1	250	
Exterior spaces				**1380**	
Washrooms / changerooms / showers open to public	4	120	1	480	
Seasonal maintenance building	1	400	1	400	Snow clearing, equiptment, etc
Watercraft storage / rentals	1	500	1	500	Boat House
TOTAL GROSS FLOOR AREA				**14880**	





Upper Floor Plan

Ground Floor Plan

total area: 13,500 ft²

- administrative spaces
- assembly spaces
- support / storage / services
- concessions/ commercial
- activity / program spaces
- open program spaces

- main entry
- secondary entry/exit
- concessions window

TANYA LAKE COMMUNITY CENTRE

PROJECT VISION

A community centre that is an inclusive and fully accessible multi-purpose facility; creating a regional landmark that promotes indoor and outdoor community experience and connectivity.

CONNECTION TO PLACE

Our primary design language references the geology of labrador and particularly labrador city's history as a mining town. The act of carving away the earth to create value has been used as a design metaphor for the architecture of this building. The primary public circulation and gathering space is carved through the heart of the building. The carved warm wood interior provides opportunity for reading nooks, play spaces for youth, and library shelving. The exterior of the building presents a hard and simple monolithic exterior with embedded dichroic glass elements to create coloured movemement and light across the facade throughout the day.

We were inspired by an image that we saw in our initial visit; a painting of the old theater lit up at night, acting as a beacon for the community. With limited daylight hours in the midst of winter it will be critical that exterior lighting will act as a signal to the community and draw people into it's warmth.

The play of light both during the day and at night, both during winter and summer months, will feature strongly in this project.

BUILDING AT A GLANCE

The community centre is designed to capitalize on a beautiful landscape and create a landmark for the Labrador City community at the head of the Tanya lake trail system. The building is embedded in the natural sloping grade and utilizes the change in grade to become part of the landscape. The main access is the Upper Level, located on the same level as the main parking area. The journey through the site is downwards either through the exterior plaza or down the stairs that slice through the building, capitalizing on the full view of Tanya Lake. As you enter the building, the monolithic exterior is carved out to reveal a faceted wood interior and reception millwork, a coffee shop and an indoor play space for children feature a climbing wall and reading nooks. As you turn the corner around reception you are confronted with a full double height glazed view of Tanya Lake and the exterior courtyard. A seating area with library and hearth compliment the view. On the lower level a large multipurpose space opens directly onto the beach for indoor/ outdoor flexibility. The teaching kitchen can serve this space or provide concessions to the exterior courtyard through a pass-through window. The north exterior courtyard wall provides a canvas for movie projections or exterior performances with exterior amphitheatre seating. Further down the beach, a fire pit, boathouse and removable wharf complement the beach.

[RIGHT]
View of interior entry at upper level of community centre

[RIGHT]
View of interior stairway and amphitheatre seating at lower level of community centre

BUILDING GOALS

- Enhance the trail journey and signify a point of arrival along the trail network
- Block prevailing winds and create protected outdoor gathering spaces
- Maximize views, sunshine and daylight hours
- Employ the use of colour to liven up the winterscape through intensity, spread, contrast and colour of the lighting
- Support outdoor and indoor community activities and improve comfort in cold and snowy weather.

7.2 MATERIAL AND PLANTING PALETTE

Hardscape Materials

A consistent palette of surfacing materials provide the opportunity to bring cohesion and formality to the trail network; helping with wayfinding, directing users to trail connections, and providing appropriate surfacing that suits the site as well as accessibility needs.

Paving materials for multi-use trails take into consideration the various modes of transportation as well as longevity of the surface treatment. The surface treatment for walking trails uses the existing terrain as a guideline for walking surface. Steeper trails should be minimal in width and should utilize native surface materials to minimize impacts to site and prevent erosion.

Crusher Dust

Crusher dust is the most common surfacing material for hiking trails. It is habitual by-product of the mining industry and a cost-effective and low maintenance trail surfacing material. If properly built, crusher dust trails may meet accessibility criteria and support a wide range of users and such as hikers, cyclists, runners, child strollers, mobility impaired, visually impaired, and wheelchairs. They may also designed to support heavier vehicles, such as ATVs. Crusher dust trails may be easily repaired as they can be patched quickly, as they do not require bonding agent, mixing, or large industrial machinery.

Native Soils

Native soils may be used for more rugged trail surfacing in areas with steep topograph bour involved in clearing, grubbing, and minimal regrading of the surface.

Cedar Decking

In areas where it is unsuitable to construct a trail at grade, such as trough a wetland, along waterfrontage, or in areas with sudden grade change, a boardwalk may be constructed in order to ensure accessibility for all users. It is recommended that the boardwalk be constructed of locally sourced Eastern White Cedar or Tamarack, which are considered to be the most dense of softwood species and rot resistant. Both tree species are commonly used in exterior deck and boardwalk applications and may be sourced locally.

Asphalt

Asphalt surfacing for trails is usually used in high traffic multi-use active transportation situations. It is the ideal surfacing for the proposed 3 m wide active transportation trail linking Labrador City and Wabush. Asphalt trails are by far the most accessible trail type as it provides a smooth unobstructed surface for the mobility impaired, wheelchairs, as well as bicycles, rollerblades, and strollers. The time of construction and repair is less than concrete, and has an expected lifespan of up to 20 years when properly constructed. Asphalt does not require joints and may follow undulating topography and blend into the landscape. In order to ensure longevity it is necessary that asphalt trails are designed and constructed by skilled professionals.

Concrete

In certain areas where the trail connects through urban neighbourhoods, it is recommended that 2.1 accessible sidewalk be installed. When sidewalks are available, people are much more likely to walk rather than drive to their nearby park or trail system. Concrete sidewalks are long lasting and easy to maintain. Although sidewalks come at a relatively high cost of installation, the community benefit certainly outweighs the price. Sidewalks must be designed and installed by skilled professionals.

Road Paint

It is also recommended that any proposed sidewalk connections also be paired with a 1.5 m painted bike lane to connect to local outdoor destinations as well as the proposed active transportation corridor between Labrador City and Wabush. Bike lanes significantly reduce the number of cyclist injuries related to cars, and also encourages those who may otherwise hesitant to feel safe biking to their destination. Bike lanes may be either painted with regular road paint or with thermoplastic. Water-based road paint is the most affordable option and may last between and two years, while thermoplastic paint will last for approximately three to six years. If thermoplastic is the desired material, it is important to find one that performs well in winter climates and can withstand snowplows - inlaid pavement markings may be extra durable as they lie flush to the asphalt and are protected from snow plow blades.

Concrete Sidewalk - broom finish and saw cut

Asphalt Multi-Use Trail

Painted Bikelane

Eastern White Cedar or Tamarack Boardwalk - 2" thick min.

Crusher Dust Hiking Trail Surfacing

Native Soil Hiking Trail

To Avoid

- Tropical timber
- Coloured or stamped asphalt
- Stone or brick masonry walls requiring mortar

7.2 BUILDING MATERIALS: EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR

Exterior Building Materials

The exterior Building presents a hard outer monolithic shell- using a combination of white materials: Using a combination of Glassfibre Reinforced Concrete Siding and white fritted class gives the illusion of a single form with no openings. Using dichroic glass as an facade accent will add movement and colour accross the south facade throughout the day as the sun moves across the building. Using clear glass in thoughtful locations will indicate to users entry points and where the building has been carved away to reveal a faceted and carved interior.

Glassfibre Reinforced Concrete Siding

Glassfibre reinforced concrete is a natural material. Its natural raw materials create a special, concrete-like durable surface. Further the material allows for facades with minimum maintenance requirements. In contrast to wooden panels or natural concrete, glassfibre reinforced concrete does not need to be stained or painted and can be installed easily by any siding installer.

Dichroic Glass

Dichroic glass is glass which displays two different colors by undergoing a color change in certain lighting conditions. Dichroic Glass Finish DF-PA Film offers a way to create unique, ever-changing color. Influenced by the color of the light, this transparent film provides a dichroic color effect, meaning it appears to change color when viewed at various angles. In addition to changing colours based on the viewer's angle, it also changes colour based on the lighting location and, in our case, the solar azimuth angle - creating a lightshow throughout the day.

Interior Wood Panelled Walls

The interior building is formed with a series of milled faceted walls, using a whitewashed wood panelling to create the feeling of entering a carved, jagged rock. The wood surfaces will create zones within the interior for people to stop and inhabit; the reception area, the coffee shop, the kids indoor play area and the reading nooks. The wood will created a warm interior to juxtapose the monolithic exterior. Flame Spread rating will be calculated for interior walls and wood finishes will be treated accordingly with flame-retardant finish if required.

Felt Accents

Felt accents will be considered to create acoustical softness within the building, while adding a layer of comfort. Felt will be used as an acoustic treatment within the play area and other open areas, as well as for seating along the interior seating area adjacent the stairs and be used to line the wall at the reading nook.

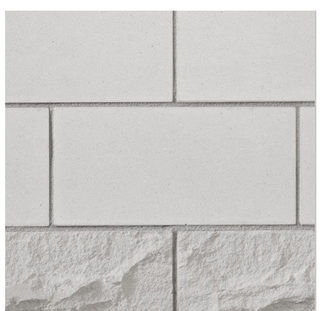
Concrete Masonry

Concrete Masonry will create a hearth at the centre of the building for people to gather around during Labrador City's long winter. Visually the hearth is to be appear as a continuation of the exterior siding and form - m atching the exterior colour palette and feel.

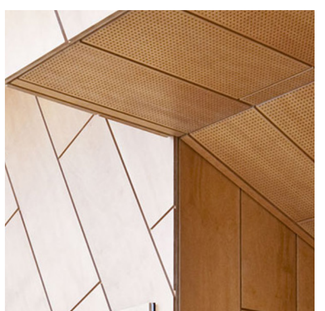
Glassfibre Reinforced Concrete Siding

Glazing with White Frit

Dichroic Glass



Concrete Masonry for Interior Hearth



Wood Panelling for Interior Accent Walls

Felt accents at reading nook and tiered seating

Site Furniture

Furnishings comprise a critical element of the site design, serving as one of the principal points of direct interaction between the public and the site. The proposed furniture was selected based on the following interrelated criteria: materiality (relation to place and sustainability), functionality (durability and usability), and aesthetics (style and vernacular).

It was recognized that the furniture selection should speak to the site and reflect the history of Labrador West as a 1960s mining town and a true winter city. Furniture options were also selected based on the comfort and usability of each piece, as well as the expected durability of the materials in the Labrador West environment. The primary aesthetic consideration in furniture selection was choosing styles that were at once contemporary modern, while also retaining the classic, rugged rural vernacular that defines the architecture of Labrador West.

Where possible, products that are produced locally from locally sourced materials will be selected. However, the desire to source furniture made from local and/or sustainable materials was challenging due to the demanding weather conditions present on site, namely extended periods of snow cover during the winter and prolonged sun exposure during the summer. Tropical hardwoods, high density polyurethane and high-density paper composite were the only non-metallic materials expected to have an acceptably long lifespan given the weather patterns on-site.

The furniture presented in this report reflects the desired aesthetic for the future park renovations and trail system. However, it does come at a high cost. In order to mitigate the financial burden, it may be possible to collaborate with local producers and artisans to create custom design-build furniture at a potentially lower cost. For example, the requirement that materials be resistant to being buried under snow for extended periods could addressed by using larger, thicker timbers, which could then be sourced locally and form the basis for innovative designs by local woodworkers. The potential for collaborations of this nature will continue to be investigated throughout the future phases of implementation of this masterplan.

Recommended Amenities

Landscape Forms Bancal Bench, 88' backed,
$3,159

Streetlife Heavy-Heavy Bench, HH-L3-BR2-325-PC,
$6,740

Streetlife Drifter Bench, DB-L1-300-CT + DB-L-BR1-120-CT,
$3,130

Streetlife X-Table Picnic Set, X-PS-243-TH,
$5,425

Streetlife Solid Industry Picnic Set, SOL-IND-PS-234-PC,
$6,640

Streetlife Drifter Picnic Set, DB-PS-L3-300-CT,
$9,225

Equiparc 3950 Waste Receptacle, Ipe wood, $1,835

Equiparc 3690 Waste Receptacle, Ipe Wood, $2,758

Equiparc 3630 Waste Receptacle, Ipe Wood, $1,429

To Avoid

- Furnishings made of tropical timber, if possible
- Furnishing made of softwood such as pine
- Furnishings made of imitation materials such as wood molded plastic
- Furnishings that do not align with the desired rugged and robust aesthetic emblematic of Labrador West's northern identity

[RIGHT]
Tanya Lake Picnic Area

[RIGHT]
Light Columns

7.4 LIGHTING SCHEMATIC DESIGN

The lighting plan for Tanya Lake and Al Thoms Recreation Area addresses the following objectives:

- To create a cohesive lighting strategy within the individual schematic design sites and throughout the overall park system.
- To light up the trail at Tanya Lake to ensure that it is safe and accessible for all users during evenings and darker winter months.
- To create an illuminated gateway light feature along the highway at Tanya Lake welcoming visitors to Labrador West.
- To enhance trail wayfinding and eliven the park through the highlighting of key intersections with colour changing light columns along Tanya Lake Trail.
- To create an illuminated park gateway and beacon drawing people down to the water and viewing tower at Al Thoms Recreation Area.

Tanya Lake Lighting Design

The lighting scheme includes several light fixture types for both overhead lighting and more sculptural accent lighting. Recommended fixtures for trail lighting and area lighting are overhead LED area lights. Trail light fixtures are to be 15 ft (4.57m) high and cast warm ambient light around the Tanya Lake Trail. Light levels are intended to ensure enough light is cast along the trail to allow for safe travel during darker periods of the day, especially during winter months when daylight hours are limited. An alternate option has been presented which includes power outlets at every fifth trail light pole allowing for the opportuinity to connect string lights across the trail for added lighting ambiance. MTR light columns, which change colour using a remote device, will also be installed at certain intersections along the trail. This is to help with wayfinding and add a playful lighting element to the trail experience. Area lighting and flood lighting is to be located along roadway entries and at parking lots to ensure good visibility for both cars and pedestrians.

Al Thoms Recreation Area Lighting Design

The overall goal of the lighting scheme for Al Thoms Recreation area is to create welcoming gateway lighting to the site, as well as ensure the site is sufficiently illuminated to allow for safe travel for both pedestrians and vehicles after sundown. The site lighting schematic features MTR light columns at the gateway to the site as well as along the waterfront boardwalk. These serve as beacons guiding park goers towards the water and observation tower. To supplement the area lighting along the parking areas and dog park trail, a taller flood light is proposed to shed light over both the playground and dog park.

See Appendix for lighting design layout.

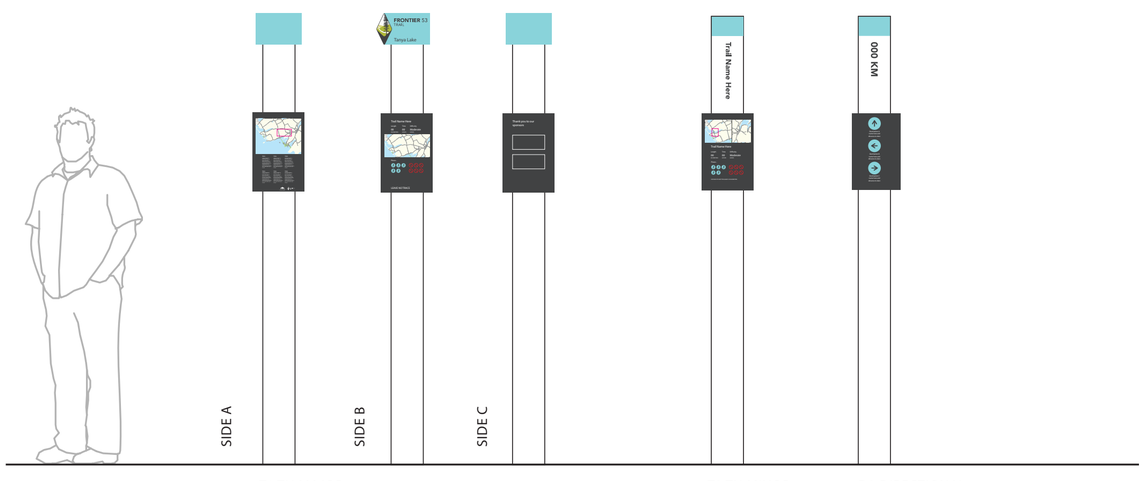
7.5 WAYFINDING AND SIGNAGE CONCEPT DESIGN

Tanya Lake Park and Trail

Wayfinding and interpretation are essential to placemaking; both are environmental strategies to make a place more welcoming and easier to understand. We want people—visitors and residents—to know that a wealth of an outdoor experience can be had, in summer, winter, and the shoulder seasons.

Illustrations in this section are not fully developed sign types, but schematic design options useful for discussion and indicative budget estimates. While not in the scope of this project, schematic designs must be fully developed in a further design phase before fabrication is possible.

Two systems are presented. The first, on the following page is a modest system, primarily constructed of aluminum collars and caps attached to wooden posts. The collars consist of painted aluminum, with a full colour digital graphic applied, and sealed with a vandal-resistant treatment. The collars are attached to a single surface, or wrap three sides of the posts four vertical surfaces. The caps serve as a beacon (in summer months) and to stand out in the landscape in the winter when snow make the ground plane higher.



The Trail Head (TH) Major has three sides: one side for system information, a second for trail information, and the third for sponsorship and recognition. The cap identifies the system (Frontier 53) and the trail name.

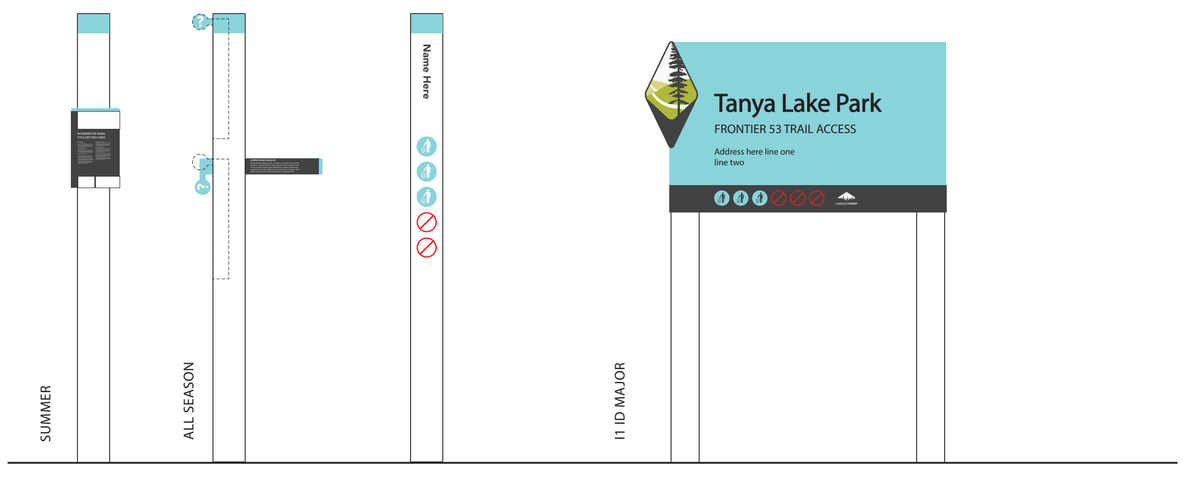
The Trail Head (TH) Minor is a single panel and presents a condensed summary of the information, with the exception of sponsor information. The trail name is incised into the wood panel.

The Directional sign identifies your position along the trail (in km or m), one on each side of the post, and includes a panel with directional information.

Two types of interpretive panels are presented: a summer panel and one for all seasons. The all season panel has multiple swing arms, visible when someone pulls on the panel head, and sit within the post when at rest. The panels are at different heights to account for snow build-up.

Two trail identification signs are suggested: Park ID Major, and Trail/Park ID Minor. These are used at major and minor entrances.

Custom interpretative elements may be developed to integrate with elements such as viewing towers or structures; these are not noted here but would feature a similar visual design.



8.0 Implementation

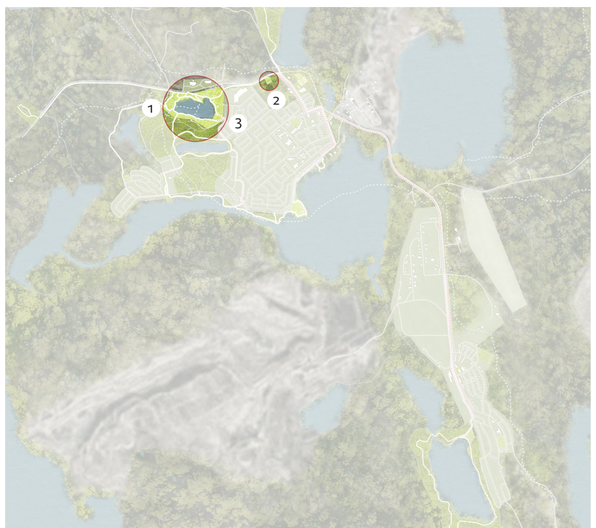
8.1 PHASING

Implementation of the Labrador West Parks and Trails Masterplan is recommended to take place over the course of the next 20 years to align with municipal, provincial, and federal annual budgetary constraints and availability of additional funding. The phasing strategy is to first focus on the three priority schematic design sites: Tanya Lake Park and Trail, Al Thoms Recreation Area, and Gateway Labrador. These site improvements will make each of these sites regional destinations and act as catalysts for further park improvements and trail connections. The first phase of improvements and renovations is recommended to be carried out in the next three to five years to capitalize on the current momentum activated by this masterplan.

Once initial improvements are made and the benefits of investing in outdoor recreation is fully tangible, it will be more likely to achieve community support for future projects. Implementation of Phase Two, which is recommended to be implemented in the next five to 10 years, includes a major investment for the new community centre and site improvements at Tanya Lake and the Booth Street Recreation Hub. Improvements to several other community parks and playgrounds are also recommended during this phase. Phase Two also marks the beginning of implementation for the Frontier 53 Trail. The phasing of the trail is to aimed coincide with the local and regional outdoor recreation destination renovations and improvements.

The final phase, to be implemented in the next ten to twenty years, sees the completion of the Frontier 53 Trail network, with the final phase including the much needed active transportation corridor connection between Labrador City and Wabush. Trail connections though Harrie Lake Subdivision as well as more urban sidewalk and bikelane connections will also be completed in this phase. This will complete the trail network encircling Labrador City's urban core and make parks and the trail network more accessible to local residents. Parks located along these additional trail connections are also slated to be improved in this phase.

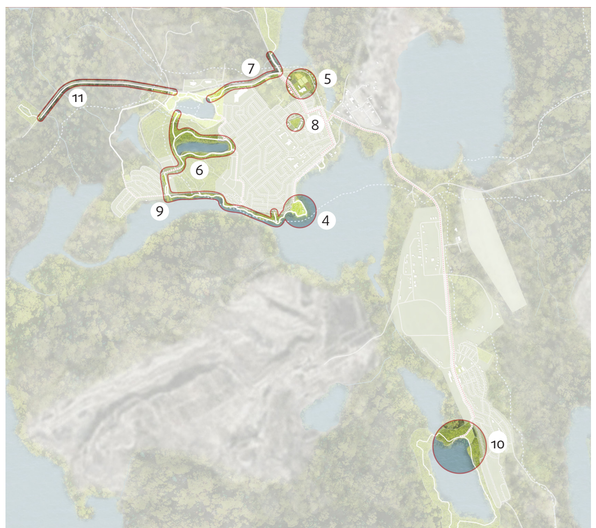
PHASE 1



PHASE 1 (1 TO 5 YEARS)

1. Tanya Lake lighting and trail improvements
2. Gateway Labrador implementation of schematic design
3. Implement schematic to tender phases of the Tanya Lake Community Centre (year 1). Completion of Tanya Lake Community Centre (year 5).

PHASE 2



PHASE 2 (5 TO 10 YEARS)

4. Al Thoms Recreation Area implementation of schematic design
5. Booth Street Recreation Hub
6. Frontier 53 Quartzite Lake to Little Wabush Lake Waterfront Connection
7. Frontier 53 Trail Tanya Lake to Gateway Labrador Connection
8. Centennial Park Improvements
9. Harrie Lake Playground relocation to Warbler's Walk/ Waterfront
10. Jean Lake Park Improvements
11. Frontier 53 Crystal Falls Connection

PHASE 3

PHASE 3 (10 TO 20 YEARS)

12. Frontier 53 Labrador City to Wabush Active Transportation Trail Connection
13. Frontier 53 Al Thoms Recreation Area to Booth Street Connection
14. Rotary Peace Park Improvements
15. Frontier 53 Tanya Lake to Little Wabush Lake Waterfront Sidewalk and Bike Lane Connection
16. Frontier 53 Harrie Lake Connection
17. Harrie Lake Park Improvements
18. JR Smallwood Park Improvements

[RIGHT]
Tanya Lake Trail

8.3 NEXT STEPS & CONCLUSION

Next Steps

To ensure successful implementation of this masterplan's vision, it is imperative that proper steps are taken to enlist architecture, landscape, and engineering professionals to develop the schematic design sites and the trail network to the next phase of working drawings. Development of working drawings, depending on the scale of project typically takes between six to twelve months to complete. The necessary leg work has been done through this masterplanning process in gathering public input, garnering public support, and developing schematic designs based on extensive site analysis. The work undertaken to date has laid a clear path to developing well thought-out designs which compliment the contextual surroundings and meet the needs of the community.

Next steps for further development and implementation include:

- Refine scope of work and secure funding for next phase of implementation.
- Enlist architecture and landscape architecture services to develop masterplan schematic designs to working drawings.
- Engage engineers/ sub-consultants (including electrical engineers for lighting implementation)
- Enlist environmental graphic design (EGD) services to refine the wayfinding sign types into a functionally developed design, and finally to a design intent document for tender. A standard design intent would include: layout templates, inset maps, as well as structural drawings and specs. If interpretive elements are also desired, an interpretive plan should be developed which lists major historical, natural, and cultural themes of the site and area. The interpretive plan should then be used to design several interpretive elements which can be installed at strategic places on the site
- Acquire professional site topographic and legal survey for all areas within the proposed limit of work.
- Develop working drawings for predefined scope of work. Working drawings will delve into the design constraints and opportunities of the site as well as desired program. Drawings should address in more detail existing site conditions include existing infrastructure, grading and drainage, soils, vegetation, and utilities. Drawings should include: demolition and removals plan, site layout plan, grading plan, planting plan, and construction details.
- Issue drawings for tender and enlist professional construction contracting to implement designs based on working drawings.
- Award construction contract.
- Retain project manager to oversee construction phase and ensure design intent of drawings is being met.

Conclusion

This report offers comprehensive vision for the future of outdoor recreation in Labrador West. This project, initiated by the Town of Labrador City, is ambitious and forward thinking. The hope is that this document will provide a clear path towards implementation of priority parks improvements and a regional trail network that brings together both communities of Labrador City and Wabush. It will enliven the community, promote healthy living, and foster a growing tourism sector.

Labrador West has all the components required to become a regional as well as international recreation destination. With the proper connectivity, attention to design and materials, as well as community support and enthusiasm, there is no doubt that this plan will be a success. Labrador West is still young and on an ascent. Now is the critical time for making invesments which will secure the future of Labrador West as a highly live-able community and destination.