

RECREATIONAL TRAIL WEBINAR

Presented by TRC Tourism





AGENDA





JANET MACKAY TRC DIRECTOR TOURISM & TRAILS SPECIALIST

- What makes a good / great trail experience?
- Why are trails important for destinations?
- Categorising trails State, Regional and Community Trails
- COVID 19



CHRIS ORD OUTDOOR ACTIVE SPECIALIST

- Best practice planning and design
- The Red Centre Adventure Ride (AUS)



CHRIS HALSTEAD TRAILS SPECIALIST

- Best Practice Sustainable Trails
- Features of Sustainable TrailsEnvironment SocialEconomic
- Sustainable Trails the reality - the Kokoda Track (PNG)



CHRIS ROSE TOURISM & GOVERNANCE SPECIALIST

- Best practice management model - importance of good governance
- Wellington Regional trails framework (NZ)

Please write any questions in the Q&A feature and we will address at the end of the webinar or in a follow up email

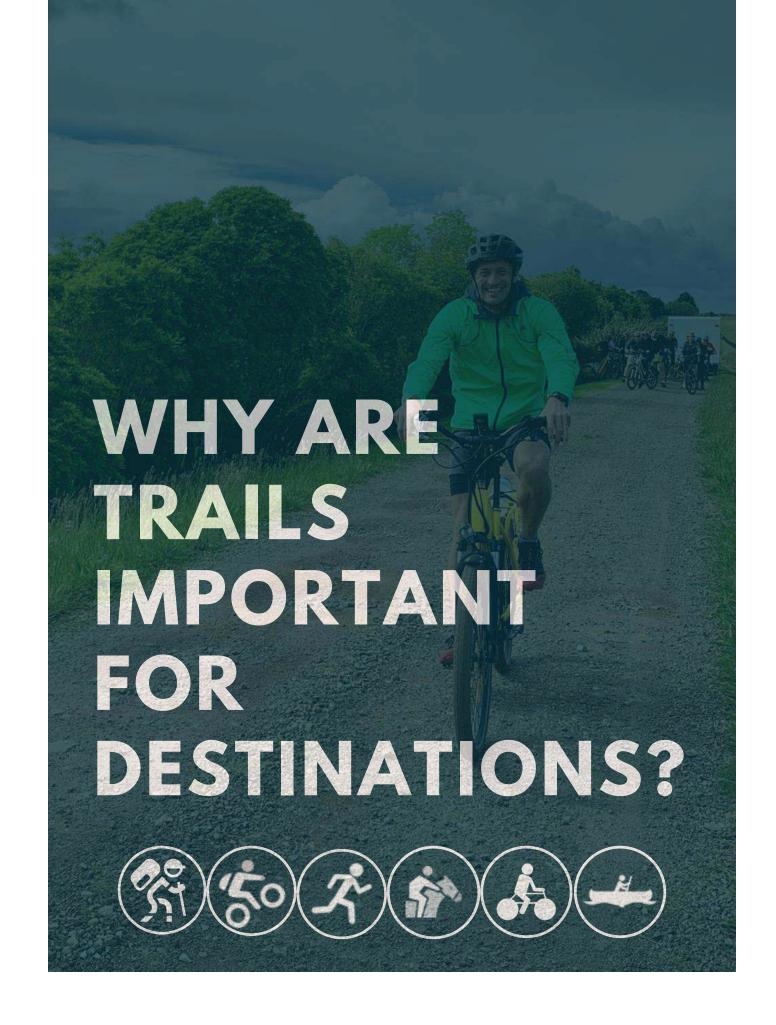
WHAT MAKES A GOOD TRAIL EXPERIENCE?

- Environment
- Infrastructure
- Facilities
- Maintenance
- Management
- Services

While a destination may have world class trails, it is the combination of trails and the overall visitor experience

that creates a trail destination residents are proud of and visitors seek out.

Don't start to build until you know how to manage and maintain!!





COMMUNITY & SOCIAL BENEFITS

Providing opportunities for families and friends to enjoy time together and enhancing quality of life.



ECONOMIC BENEFITS

Increased tourism revenues, greater business investment and enhanced property values.



EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS

Providing an outdoor classroom for physical activity, sport, nature, culture and history.



ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

Understanding of our natural heritage and stewardship of the environment.



HEALTH & FITNESS BENEFITS

Improved health and physical well-being for both individuals and communities, reduced health care costs and enhanced productivity.



HERITAGE & CULTURAL BENEFITS

Recognition and respect for Aboriginal culture and historical values.

CATEGORISING TRAILS



NATIONAL (OR STATE)

A National (or state) trail is often nationally and in some instances internationally renowned but certainly recognised at a national level. Visitors undertake these experiences as a must-do when visiting a destination, or travel to that destination to undertake this specific experience.

- Sufficient scale/scope to warrant travel from outside the region
- Strong name/brand...likely well known at least in state
- High quality facility/infrastructure/experience
- Effective management

Examples: Milford Track NZ, Timber Trail NZ, Great Ocean Walk AUS



REGIONAL TRAILS

A Regional trail will be an individual trail or network that is of sufficient scale and/or interest to attract people from further afield to come and use them. They can range in length from a short walk or ride of a high standard to potentially a multi-day trail. Markets are likely to be domestic visitors.

- Sufficient scale/scope to warrant travel across the region
- Regionally recognised name/brand
- High quality infrastructure/experience
- Effective management

Examples: Maydena Bike Park AUS, Canberra Centenary Trail AUS



COMMUNITY TRAILS

A Community trail is generally one that offers opportunities for local communities to encourage recreation, healthy community lifestyles and enable commuting around townships such as bike and walking trails. They will generally be developed by local government and/or community groups.

- Generally used by local community
- Locally known and recognised
- Good infrastructure
- Generally managed by local government or community group













WHAT
WILL MAKE
YOUR GREAT
MULTI
DAY TRAIL
EXPERIENCE
COMPETITIVE?

MOVING FROM GOOD TO GREAT....



Clear point of difference



Existing high market profile for the destination



Complementary nature-based attractions, products and infrastructure



Ability to cater to both independent and guided walkers / riders



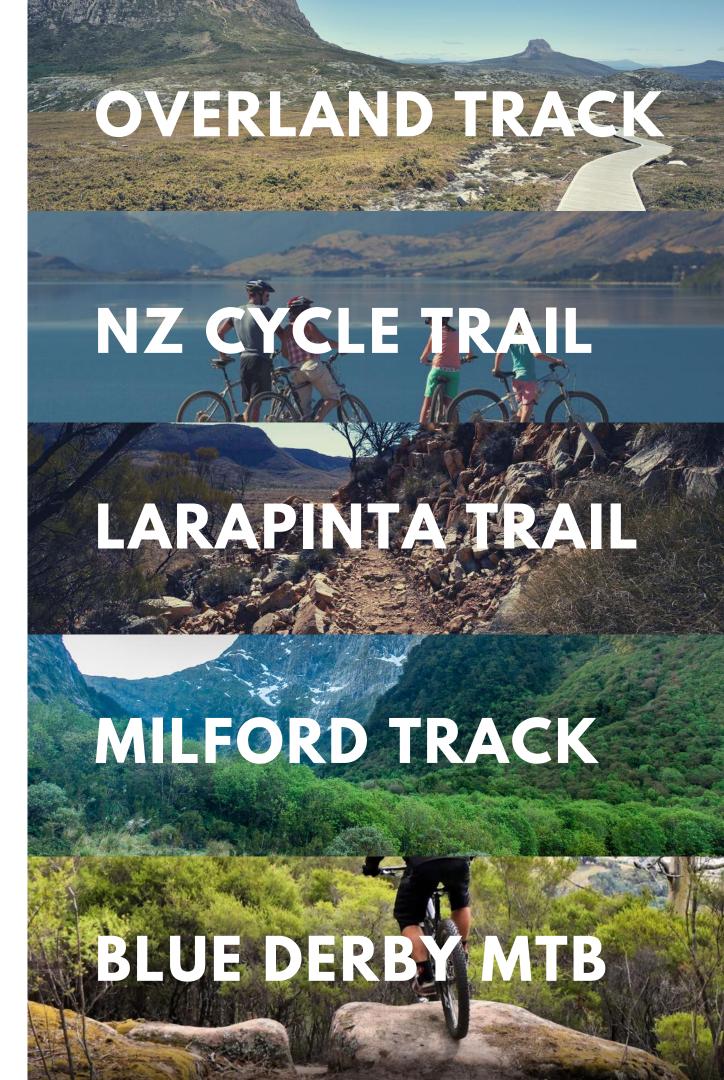
An experience that offers avoids high volume nodes or trails



A quality, seamless experience with ease of information, booking and accommodation



Walk / cycle distance that is geared to consumer preferences









A METHODICAL PROCESS

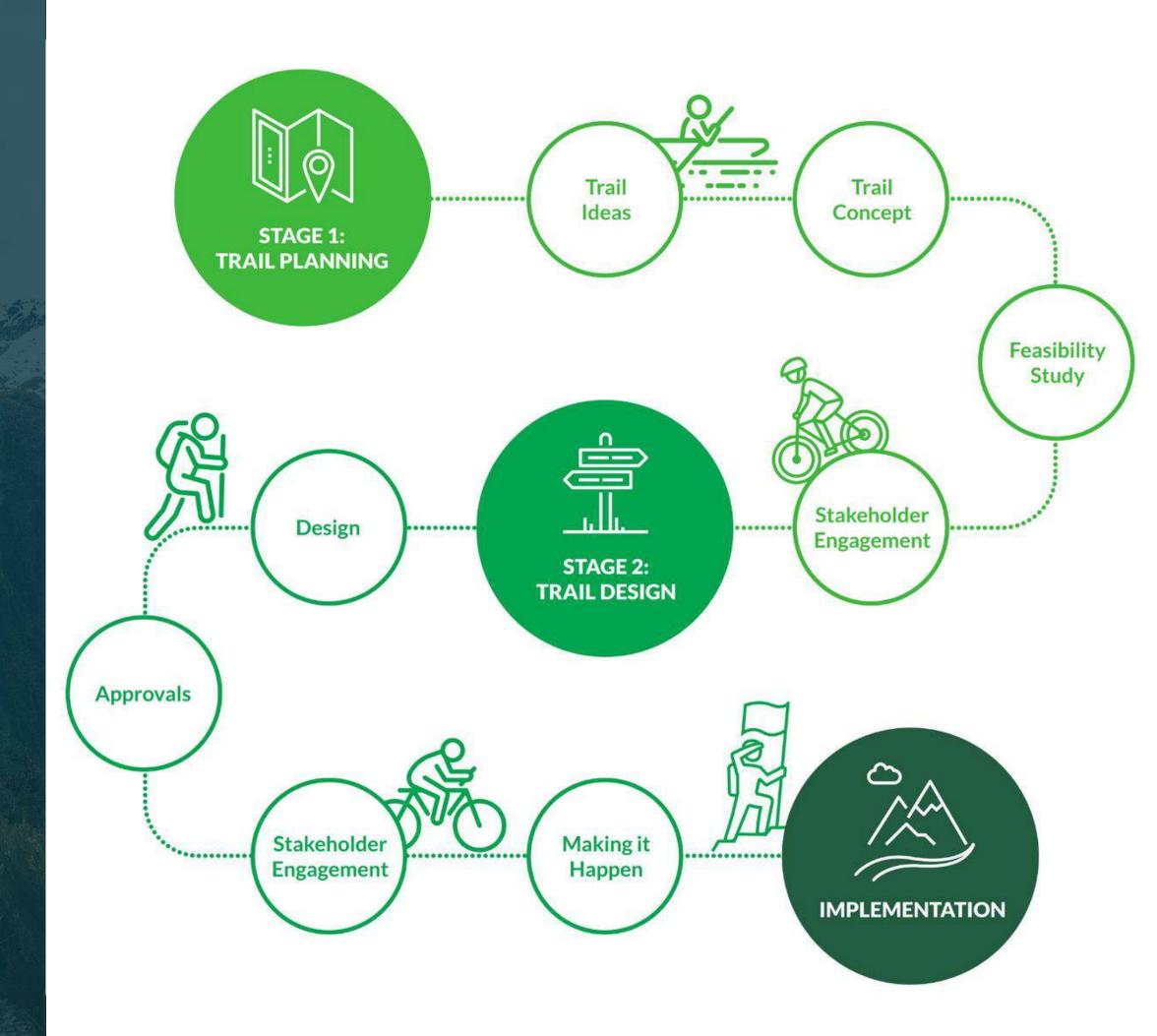
Requires comprehensive understanding of context and desired outcomes

Logical stepping-stone approach

Two distinct phases:

- 1. Planning
- 2. Design

Implementation = build and manage





1.

What is the idea?

What is the aim?

Why needed?

2

What kind of trails are you trying to create?

Who is user?

3.

What do users want?

Understand the landscape - what's possible?

What's appropriate?

5.

What is feasible?







- What will be impacts?
 environmental, social, cultural, economic
- Learn from previous projects
- Customise to context and purpose
- Engage experts
- Reflect relevant standards and guidelines
- Governance and sustainability including ongoing funding

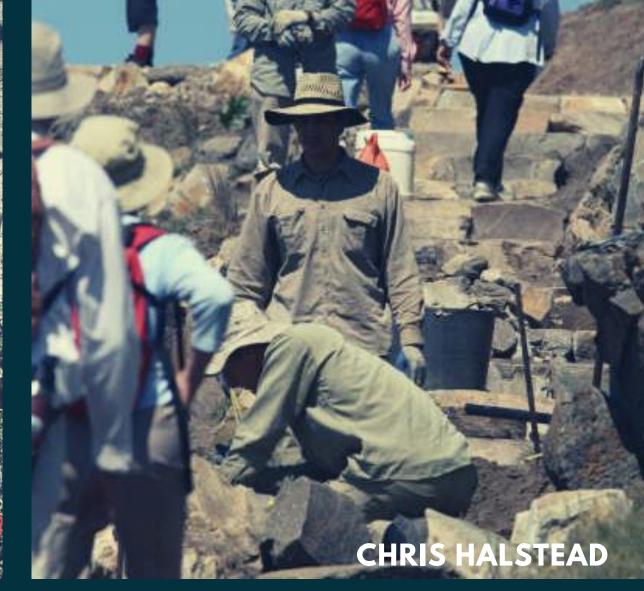


- 200km+ ride trail through the rugged West MacDonnell Ranges
- Alice Springs to Mt Sonder, parallel to the Larapinta Trail (walk)
- Biggest potential investment in an MTB project in Australia (\$12 million)
- Essentially a 'new' experience product very few similar examples worldwide.











Sustainable trails are ecologically sustainable and economically viable

They are valued and supported by the communities in which they are located

How do we get there?

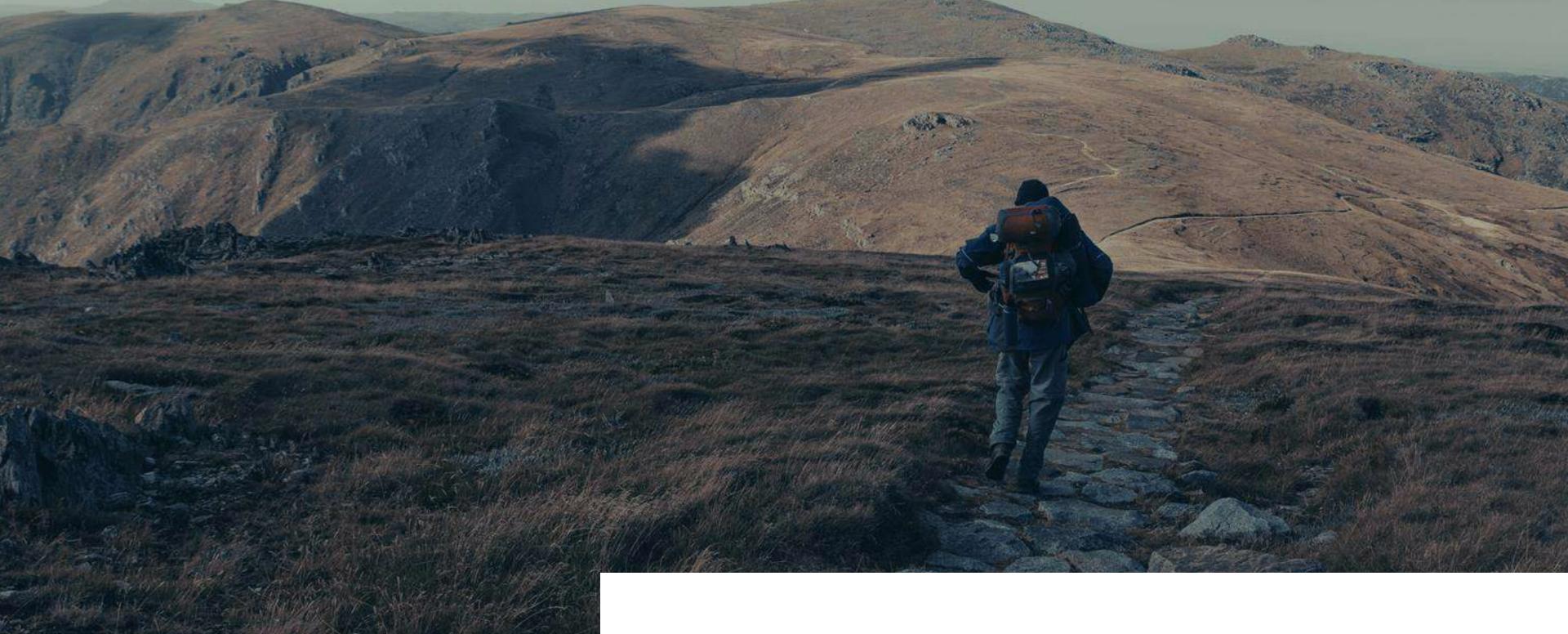
- Trail design puts the trail user at the centre of the design process
- The economic sustainability of trails is reliant on effective trail design, construction, management and maintenance
- Trail planners, professional trail builders and trail communities
 - Place great focus on understanding the needs of the trail user
 - Put the trail in the right place and ensuring trails are fun, fit for purpose and sit within the very best sustainable trail corridor











TRAIL MANAGEMENT





- The governance or management model is important and needs thought prior to starting to build the trail
- Considerations include land tenure, legal, financial, collaboration and partnership, skills, business opportunities etc
- Every trail/destination is slightly different





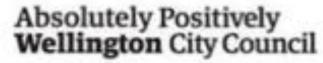
- Legislation is important in the public land context
- Defines risk, purpose of the land and what mechanisms may be available
- Non legal opportunities
 may include partnerships,
 MOUs, etc
- Binding agreements may include leases, trusts,
 Associations etc



WELLINGTON REGIONAL (NZ) TRAILS FRAMEWORK

PROJECT PARTNERS





Me Heke Ki Pöneke

























- A shared vision
- Scale for the destination
- Priority setting for scarce funds
- Stakeholder engagement and common understanding between land managers and users

- Common standards
- Understanding of the 'hero' or 'signature' products and support products
- Beneficiaries understood
- Better business opportunity



General Issues for Consideration

- Leadership
- Risk including environment and cultural
- Management and maintenance
- Standards
- Benefit flows
- Stakeholders
- Finances



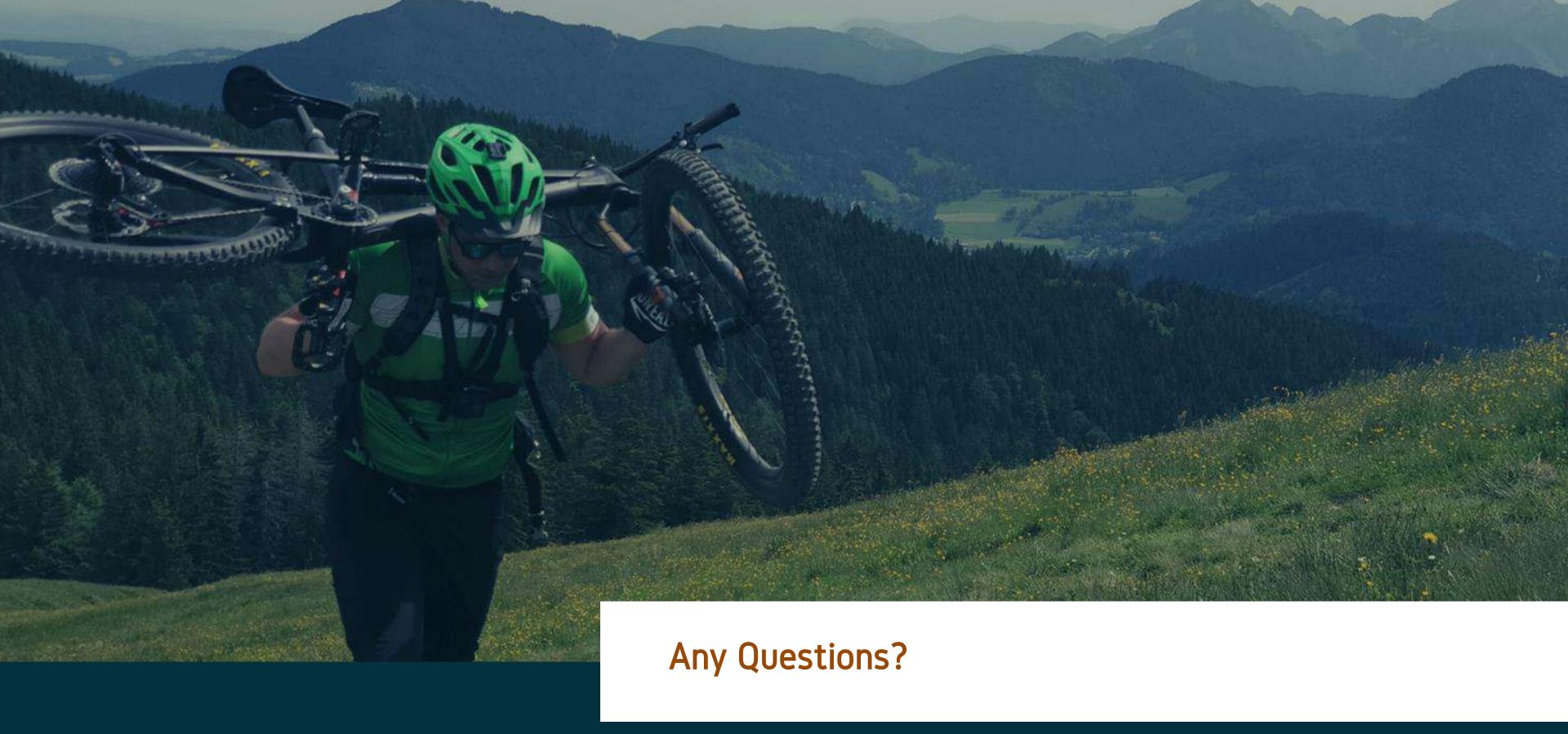














SUSTAINABLE TRAILS CONFERENCE 2021





SCAN QR CODE

RECREATIONAL TRAIL PLANNING, DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES





SCAN QR CODE

