



ALBERNI-CLAYOQUOT REGIONAL DISTRICT

PARKS & TRAILS STRATEGIC PLAN

March 2015

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This document was prepared by Valhalla Trails Ltd with assistance provided by Landworks Consultants. Thanks are extended to the Parks and Trails Planning Committee for their time, guidance and thoughtful input towards this project.

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We would also like to recognize the contribution of the agencies, community organizations, agencies, and individual members of the public for their input and consideration of this plan.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The ACRD is the quintessential west coast outdoor playground. With oceans, rivers and mountains running from peak to sea, there are amazing recreational opportunities for everyone.

The ACRD is home to a wide array of world renowned and regionally significant destinations and natural assets like the West Coast Trail, Pacific Rim National Park, Tofino and Ucluelet, Bamfield, Mt. Arrowsmith, and the Alberni Inlet. The region's abundant forests, lakes, beaches and mountains attract people from far and wide, year round.

In 2006 an *Alberni Valley Trails Planning Study* was completed and in 2008 the Alberni Clayoquot Regional District (ACRD) completed a *Regional Parks & Trails Policy Report*. The *Policy* report identified a need for an overall plan for regional parks and trails.

In 2014 the Parks & Trails Planning Committee was formed to provide input and collaborate with Valhalla Trails Ltd on the Parks & Trails Strategic Plan.

The Parks & Trails Strategic Plan is intended to provide a comprehensive and strategic parks plan for the ACRD that will guide park and trail development over the next ten years.

Table of Contents

PART 1: INTRODUCTION	7
1.1 PARK BENEFITS.....	8
1.2 CURRENT TRENDS	9
1.3 TRENDS.....	9
PART 2: PARK PLANNING	12
2.1 POLITICAL FRAMEWORK	12
2.2 VISIONARY LAND USE PLANNING	13
2.3 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT PLANNING POWERS.....	13
2.4 WHAT IS A REGIONAL PARKS & TRAILS STRATEGIC PLAN.....	13
2.5 OFFICIAL COMMUNITY PLANS AND PARKS.....	13
2.6 PARKS PLANNING TOOLS	14
PART 3: KEY OPPORTUNITIES.....	16
PART 4: VISION.....	17
4.1 FOUR-P COMMUNITY VALUES	17
PART 5: COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT	18
5.1 REGIONAL PARKS & TRAILS PLANNING COMMITTEE	18
5.2 COMMUNITY INPUT	18
5.3 KEY OUTCOMES OF PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT	19
PART 6: ACTION PLAN	20
6.1 REGIONAL PARKS & TRAILS STRATEGIC PLAN GOALS.....	20
6.2 GOALS (In no order of priority)	20
6.2.1 GOAL 1: GOVERNANCE	21
6.2.2 GOAL 2: ACQUISITION	23
6.2.3 GOAL 3: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	25
6.2.4 GOAL 4: PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT	27
6.2.5 GOAL 5: VOLUNTEERS	31
6.2.6 GOAL 6: PARTNERSHIPS	32
6.2.7 GOAL 7: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION.....	33
PART 7: EXISTING ACRD PARKS.....	34
7.1 PARKS WITHIN ACRD.....	34
7.2 EXISTING PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS.....	34

7.3 ACRD COMMUNITY PARKS.....	34
7.4 COMMUNITY PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSIONS	34
7.4.1 CENTENNIAL PARK	35
7.4.2 WEST PARK.....	35
7.4.3 CHINA CREEK REGIONAL PARK.....	35
7.4.4 MOUNT ARROWSMITH	36
7.4.5 WILLOWBRAE TRAIL.....	36
7.4.6 ALBERNI INLET TRAIL.....	36
7.4.7 EVERGREEN PARK.....	36
7.4.8 NORDSTROM PARK	37
7.4.9 BOAT LAUNCH AT GREAT CENTRAL LAKE	37
7.4.10 COUGAR SMITH PARK	37
7.4.11 FABER PARK.....	37
7.4.12 LOG TRAIN TRAIL.....	37
7.4.12 OTHER PARKS	37
PART 8: MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES	38
8.1 UNIQUE MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS AND GOVERNANCE POLICIES.....	38
8.2 LIABILITY	38
PART 9: PARK CLASSIFICATIONS.....	39
9.1 PROPOSED PARK CLASSIFICATIONS	39
PART 10: ACQUISITION	42
10.1 GENERAL ACQUISITION CRITERIA	42
10.2 COMMUNITY WISH LIST	42
PART 11: FORMALIZING AND FUNDING PARKS AND TRAILS	43
PART 12: IMPLEMENTATION OPTIONS	45
PART 13: SUSTAINABLE PARKS DESIGN	46
13.1 SUSTAINABLE TRAILS	47
13.2 ACRD PARKS AND TRAILS	47
13.3 TRAIL STANDARDS.....	48

Appendix A ACRD Region Wide Parks & Trails Inventory

Appendix B Chronology of Past Planning Work

Appendix C Sample Trail Access Agreement

Appendix D Community Profile

Appendix E Public Engagement Report

Appendix F ACRD Parks and Trails Policy Matrix

Map 1 Orthophoto of Established Parks, Trails, and Government Boundaries

Map 2 Map of Proposed & Established Parks & Trails

Table 1 ACRD Political Framework

Table 2 ACRD Land Ownership

Table 3 Land Protection Toolbox

Table 4 ACRD Existing Parks

Table 5 Typical Park Classification

Table 6 Parkland Acquisition and Funding Options

Table 7 Implementation Options

Figure 1 ACRD Park & Trails Strategic Plan Goals

PART 1: INTRODUCTION

The Parks & Trails Strategic Plan provides a foundation to meet the long term recreation and conservation needs of the regional district. It is a flexible document that can be easily adapted and updated to meet the future needs and changing values of individual communities and residents.

A consultative community-based approach was taken to identify current park needs and issues, as well as key park parcels for acquisition and development. The plan provides opportunities for expansion and the creation of new parks and trails for the future.

The following goals of the Parks & Trails Strategic Plan have been provided to assist with the development and implementation of a strategy for sustainable regional parks and trails within the ACRD, recognizing that parks and trails are essential to the physical, ecological, social and economic well-being of all ACRD residents and visitors. The goals are not listed in order of priority.

GOAL #1: GOVERNANCE

To create a plan that meets the needs of the entire ACRD and its varying communities, providing a fiscally responsible, yet employ flexible and alternative approaches to finance and budgeting for parks and trails.

GOAL #2: ACQUISITION

To acquire Crown and other lands for regional parks purposes as outlined in the Parks & Trails Strategic Plan over time and as the opportunity arises.

GOAL #3: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

To provide opportunities for tourism and local economic development through enhanced parks and trails, including their amenities, connecting infrastructure and program opportunities within the ACRD.

GOAL #4 PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

To ensure that parks and trail systems and facilities are designed and managed to minimize impacts on the environment and maintenance costs, while promoting healthy communities and alternative modes of transportation where possible. To protect and enhance parks, trails, related assets and infrastructure within the ACRD through routine maintenance and ongoing monitoring.

GOAL #5 VOLUNTEERS

To ensure local community and government involvement and leadership

GOAL #6 PARTNERSHIPS

To develop alternatives for managing recreation resources in partnership with key land owners, outdoors groups and First Nations.

GOAL #7 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

To ensure the protection of ecosystems and natural resources within the ACRD's regional park system.

1.1 PARK BENEFITS

There are many benefits associated with parks and their use including the following:

- protecting plants, wildlife; and their unique native ecosystems
- rich and diverse parks and trail experiences
- environmental awareness and protection
- health and well-being
- economic development
- tourism opportunities
- social interaction
- cultural enrichment
- exercise and sports
- spiritual, intellectual and emotional connection with nature
- alternative transportation
- community linkages
- regional connectivity and travel routes
- sustainable park & trail infrastructure design, standards & construction techniques
- barrier free access

1.2 CURRENT TRENDS

As the west coast of Vancouver Island is a key destination for many travelers around the world, there is an opportunity for the ACRD to develop strategies that aim to enhance local economic benefits while at the same time improving local parks services for residents and visitors.

Parks opportunities play a significant role in helping people to choose where they want to live, recreate and vacation and they add considerably to a region's quality of life in helping to define the culture of place. Studies also show that parks and trails add to real estate value and the local economy.

Parks departments and their plans are organized in different ways depending on the needs and focus of the community. Traditional parks plans have elements such as ball fields, arenas, tennis courts, skate parks, pathways and swimming pools. Presently, there is a shift for land managers to locate traditional recreational infrastructure in urban areas where the populations are the greatest, and to have less costly, nature based infrastructure in outlying areas. Lower maintenance, sustainable infrastructure includes elements such as trailheads, composting toilets, benches and picnic tables, viewing platforms, boardwalks, trails and fishing docks.

1.3 TRENDS

Present trends show that rural parks departments and their staff are a key community resource, who are able to assist with local economic development and tourism initiatives through a wide range of possible outdoor recreation services. These opportunities can be supported in a region such as the ACRD and may include the following:

- **PARKS CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS:** aim to provide a balanced, yet a broad range of parks types, accommodating a range of users and their unique needs
- **PASSIVE RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES:** Formalizing experiences for hiking, cycling, bird watching, fishing, kayaking, canoeing, cross-country ski and snowshoeing through legal access, maps, signage, web-based information, safety plans etc.
- **GEO-TOURISM DESTINATIONS:** Geo-tourism incorporates the concept of sustainable tourism—that destinations should remain unspoiled for future generations—while allowing for ways to protect a place's character. Geo-tourism also takes a principle from its ecotourism cousin,—that tourism revenue should promote conservation—and extends it to culture and history as well, that is all distinctive assets of a place. Geo-tourism destinations are parks or natural area destinations that include interpretive elements based on local culture, history or the unique geography of a place.
- **PEDESTRIAN, CYCLING INFRASTRUCTURE OR EQUESTRIAN TRAIL ACCESS:** provide alternative modes of transportation such as trails, boardwalks, bridges,

alleyways, and separated road-side or off road pathways, cable cars, shuttle systems, alternative modes of transportation and linkages to key community destinations including regional parks and trails.

- **INTERACTIVE INTERPRETIVE ACTIVITIES:** such as geo-caching, structured orienteering activities, touch tanks, scaled models, night parks, colouring books, games or scavenger hunts maps in or out of doors provide activities that get people out to parks and appreciate them.
- **LONG DISTANCE TRAIL EXPERIENCES:** for hikers, cyclists and equestrians, the development of hut to hut systems, bed and breakfasts or interspersed camping opportunities such as the West Coast Trail and the Alberni Inlet trail allow for multi-day adventures.
- **MULTIPLE ACTIVITY FAMILY DESTINATIONS:** include the provision of multiple family friendly activities in a common area allowing families to enjoy different recreational experiences at the same time, without having to travel great distances. For example, having a dog park and bike park close to a stacked loop trail system, children's play areas nearby tennis courts, sports fields and skate parks.
- **OUTDOOR RECREATION PROGRAMMING:** such as daycamps, nature programs etc. can play a significant role in the development of community, parks and trail appreciation and stewardship.
- **NATURAL OUTDOOR PLAY AREAS:** Made of natural materials such as landscaped berms, tunnels of arching bushes, log balance beams, mini zip lines, tyrolean traverses and other structures that challenge balance and strength skills and that are designed for all ages.
- **BLUE ROUTES, KAYAK AND SMALL BOAT DOCKING FACILITIES:** formalized boating routes for canoes and kayaks with nearby parking facilities for kayaks, canoes and other small water craft and may include portages, fishing and camping infrastructure.
- **CAMPsites, PICNIC sites, OUTDOOR GROUP BARBEQUE FACILITIES:** these can be used as rental opportunities for the public or a revenue source for the regional district.
- **UNIQUE WATER CROSSINGS AND FEATURE PLAY AREAS:** such as trestles, cable cars, suspension bridges, ziplines, boardwalks, stepping stones in rivers or creeks.
- **VIEWING AREAS:** with scenic overlooks and covered picnic platforms.

- **PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS:** between government and non-profit trail user organizations allow for public trail access.
- **INTERPRETIVE EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES AND NATURAL HISTORY OR CULTURAL MUSEUMS:** interpretive elements and signage designed to be of interest to all ages and backgrounds.
- **ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORTATION:** pedestrian and cycling infrastructure, boating infrastructure to allow people recreational experiences for tourists and local residents alike.
- **PUBLIC ART:** and recreation experiences combined can enhance the experience and celebrate local artists and culture.
- **EDIBLE TRAIL EXPERIENCES:** trails leading to key food and culture destinations that can be experienced by boat, bike or horseback safely and away from traffic and roads if possible. Popular edible trails may include farm trails, seafood circle or wine loops.

PART 2: PARK PLANNING

2.1 POLITICAL FRAMEWORK

The regional district includes 31,061 (2011 census) residents and covers 6,596.58 km² (2,546.95 sq mi). The Alberni Clayoquot Regional District is home to several layers of government including three municipalities, six electoral areas and ten First Nations.

ELECTORAL AREAS	MUNICIPALITIES	FIRST NATIONS
Area A- Bamfield	Tofino	Yuułuʔiłʔatḥ
Area B- Beaufort	Ucluelet	Uchucklesaht
Area C- Long Beach	Port Alberni	Tseshaht
Area D- Sproat Lake		Ahousaht
Area E- Beaver Creek		Hupacasath
Area F- Cherry Creek		Hesquiaht
		Tla-o-qui-aht
		Huu-ay-aht
		Ditidaht
		Toquaht

Table 1. ACRD Political Framework

Uchucklesaht Tribe, Toquaht Nation, Huu-ay-aht First Nations, Yuułuʔiłʔatḥ Government are treaty First Nations, three of which are participating members of the Regional District and one that will join in the next seven years. The remaining six First Nations are at various levels of the treaty process.

Each electoral area has policies within its official community plan directing local level actions for parks and trails. Some of the First Nations within the region have developed or are developing policies and planning guidelines for managing their parks and trail systems. As well, the province and Parks Canada work under unique park and forest land management prescriptions that meet their organizational goals. **Appendix F** *ACRD Parks and Trails Policy Matrix* provides an outline of all existing documentation related to the parks and trail planning process that has been prepared to date.

The ACRD established its regional parks function in 1970. The Regional District recognizes the need for interagency cooperation between electoral areas, first nations, as well as federal, provincial, regional and municipal governments. For the purposes of this plan, the ACRD will be divided into three sub-regions including the general rural areas surrounding Long Beach, Bamfield, and the Alberni Valley. The purpose of these sub-regions is to address the project goal Number One, which is *to provide a plan that meets the needs of the entire ACRD and its varying communities*.

The strategy provided in this plan includes recommendations for ACRD policies to manage and develop existing and future regional parks as well as suggestions for managing recreation resources in partnership with land owners, outdoor groups, and First Nations.

LAND OWNERSHIP AND USE DESIGNATIONS	
First Nation (Treaty Land & Indian Reserves	18,883 ha
Parks Canada	42,034 ha
BC Parks	290,780 ha
Forestry Tenures (Crown Land) (TFL, Woodlot, etc.)	340,908 ha
Community Forest	13,352 ha
ACRD Parks	735 ha

Table 2. ACRD Land Ownership

2.2 VISIONARY LAND USE PLANNING

A parks and trails plan is a strategic planning document that covers the entire regional district in scope. It should provide a broad overall vision and purpose for parks and trails within the ACRD. The plan and implementation strategy is generally prepared to be put in place over a defined period, while providing direction for achieving the community's vision for parks and trails.

Regional parks and trails should to be viewed from a larger land use management context. It is impossible for the ACRD to protect every environmentally significant site, wildlife habitat or corridor in the region within the regional park and trail system. Ultimately, ecologically-based land use planning and management techniques are the most effective methods for protecting the environment, however, regional parks and trails master planning can help.

2.3 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT PLANNING POWERS

The ACRD was granted the function of regional parks in 1970 pursuant to section 766 of the *Municipal Act* through Letters Patent. The ACRD is empowered to undertake the acquisition, development, maintenance and operation of regional parks under the provision of the *Local Government Act*.

2.4 WHAT IS A REGIONAL PARKS & TRAILS STRATEGIC PLAN

The *Regional Parks & Trails Strategic Plan* is a higher level plan than *Regional Park Management plans*. It provides the purpose of the proposed system and an action plan for how to meet local resident needs through the provision of parks opportunities for recreation and leisure activities, as well as future land acquisitions. This strategic plan was derived from a community-feedback based classification system customized to balance recreational needs and the protection of resources. It provides recommendations and actions to protect various terrestrial and marine ecosystems and the critical habitat within the region. It provides an overview of existing parks and trails, as well as an inventory of key destinations and unique experiences for outdoor, cultural and recreational pursuits that are proposed for future parks acquisitions. Past planning work has been reviewed and referenced in **Appendix B**.

2.5 OFFICIAL COMMUNITY PLANS AND PARKS

Official Community Plans (OCP) and previous studies such as the *2008 Trails Policy Report*, the *2006 Alberni Valley Trails Planning Study* and other studies were prepared in to address some of the issues surrounding ACRD parks goals. Each electoral area OCP has indicated the following:

“The Regional District will build or assist in building, acquire, provide or otherwise encourage through development approvals not less than one kilometer of pathway of trail per year within the Plan area”.

Appendix F of this document provides a summary matrix of parks planning policies from all of the ACRDs Official Community Plans. This appendix was developed to help highlight some of the key values that have been identified for parks in the OCP planning process as well as other relevant documentation. Some of the general topics from the ACRD OCP planning processes that overlap into the *Regional Parks Strategic Plan* include:

- environmental protection
- recreational use
- climate change
- social development
- healthy lifestyles
- alternative transportation
- viable agriculture
- preservation of rural character
- heritage and culture
- land acquisition
- economic development

2.6 PARKS PLANNING TOOLS

The ACRD has a range of land use planning and regulatory tools that can be used to achieve responsible land use and environmental protection on public and private lands. The formal zoning designation of “parks” as a land use allows the regional district to protect environmentally sensitive areas or areas. Other planning tools that can be employed include those outlined in *Table 3*. The toolbox below provides an overview of the tools for protecting and growing a parks system.

LAND PROTECTION TOOLBOX			
TOOL	USE	DEFINE	EXAMPLE
PROTECTION	STEWARDSHIP	Stewardship is an ethic that embodies the responsible planning and management of resources. Through various stewardship activities ACRD parks can be protected and enhanced. May include volunteer coordination, interpretive opportunities or public education activities	bear-awareness programs, forest fire interpretive opportunities, signage or volunteer tree planting days
	CONSERVATION COVENANT	under section 219 of the Land Titles Act a covenant may be registered against the title to land, in favor of a municipality or a conservation body (usually a non-profit organization), to protect land or a feature of the land such as important trees. The purpose is to ensure that the land or specified amenity remains in its natural state	tree conservation covenant or wetland protection covenant
	REGIONAL GROWTH STRATEGY (RGS)	a RGS provides a broad regional vision, goals and policies for managing region-wide growth and development	regional approach for acquisition to plan and construct long distance trails including funding plan preparations
	OFFICIAL COMMUNITY PLANS (OCPs)	an OCP provides long term plans for specific areas, including goals and policies for environmental protection and community parks. Each of the municipalities and electoral areas within the ACRD has an OCP	linking trails to key neighbourhood destinations, providing and funding parks programs within each electoral area
	DEVELOPMENT PERMIT AREAS (DPAS)	OCPs can designate DPAs for the purpose of protecting environmentally significant sites or unique areas. For instance, the majority of OCPs establish DPAs along watercourses to protect their riparian areas	DPAs can also prescribe best management practices such as using Low Impact Developments (LIDs), storm water runoff
	ZONING BYLAWS	zoning bylaws can be used to establish setbacks from environmentally sensitive features	Setbacks from watercourses, hazardous areas and nest trees
	DEVELOPMENT APPROVAL PROCESS	A regional district can acquire parkland as well as place restrictive covenants on land parcels to protect environmentally or culturally sensitive features through re-zoning, subdivision & development permit approval process	Restrictive covenant and setbacks from a ravine edge
EDUCATION	SIGNAGE	A unified signage program provides an opportunity for the community to brand the parks system. There are generally three types: wayfinding, interpretive and regulatory	<i>Wayfinding</i> : welcome kiosks, orientation maps, directional arrows. <i>Interpretive</i> : panels/displays depicting local habitat, geology or culture. <i>Regulatory</i> : No Dogs, No fires, No camping
	PROGRAMING	A variety of parks programs can be arranged by the regional district to help promote parks and trails. These are great opportunities to get support from the community as well as teaching them to become stewards of the parks system	Scheduled nature hikes, trail maintenance days, bird watching sessions, art in the park etc

Table 3. Land Protection Toolbox

PART 3: KEY OPPORTUNITIES

This plan provides a diversity and where possible a representative sample of local and regional parks and recreation opportunities in the regional district by planning and developing one or more regional or community parks or trails within in each of the sub-regions of the Regional District. The key opportunities identified through the public and community input process can be viewed as gaps within the existing system. These include the following:

1. community linkages and trail experiences
2. access to separate motorized and non-motorized recreational use opportunities
3. access to waterfront and marine based recreation opportunities
4. providing a variety of active and passive recreation options
5. protection of environmental resources, sensitive areas, wildlife corridors, watershed and endangered/listed species
6. accessible, rollable trail experiences for those with physical challenges
7. development of art and culture experiences and preservation of resources through interpretation

Map 1 provides an orthophoto with established parks & trails as well as government boundaries. Future regional park acquisitions will be based upon the key opportunities provided as well as a “wish-list” of regional parks that were gathered through public consultation efforts. **Map 2** provides a map with proposed and established parks & trails in the ACRD.

PART 4: VISION

4.1 FOUR-P COMMUNITY VALUES

As a result of the public engagement process, the following community service interests were identified:

1) PROTECTION

- represent and protect an array of regionally significant natural and cultural areas
- educate residents and visitors about local natural resource protection and enhancement for future generations

2) PEOPLE

- stimulate economic development through outdoor recreation based tourism opportunities
- encourage sustainable alternatives for transportation linking communities, parks and key destinations in the ACRD

3) PARKS

- invest in sustainable parks and trail infrastructure through the use of green building and other best management techniques
- utilize construction standards and best management practices to reduce environmental impacts, greenhouse gases and climate impacts
- develop a long distance, multi-use “regional” trail system that connects Bamfield, the Alberni Valley, Tofino and Ucluelet

4) PROGRAMS

- provide diverse, regionally significant outdoor recreation activities that are accessible and friendly to all ages and abilities
- provide opportunities for local residents and visitors to have a high quality of life, healthy lifestyle choices and opportunities for outdoor recreation

MISSION

ACRD will work with all citizens to be good stewards of our environment, and to provide safe and welcoming opportunities to play, learn, contemplate, and build community.

VISION

Developing community and culture through Protection, People, Parks, and Programs.

PART 5: COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

5.1 REGIONAL PARKS & TRAILS PLANNING COMMITTEE

To ensure transparency and a community-based approach for the project, the ACRD established a volunteer Parks and Trail Plan Committee. The committee was formed in the summer of 2013, with an initial volunteer membership of approximately twelve people. This number grew over the subsequent six months up to 24 volunteers from a range of electoral areas. This valuable group of local residents represented a wide spectrum of interests from all reaches of the district, helping to share their knowledge of the rural areas and spread the word about the project.

The steering committee issues and concerns identified throughout the process have been recorded and form part of the background for this plan.

5.2 COMMUNITY INPUT

A comprehensive community input strategy was developed for all areas of the ACRD that included open houses in Bamfield, Tofino, Ucluelet and Port Alberni in the fall of 2013.

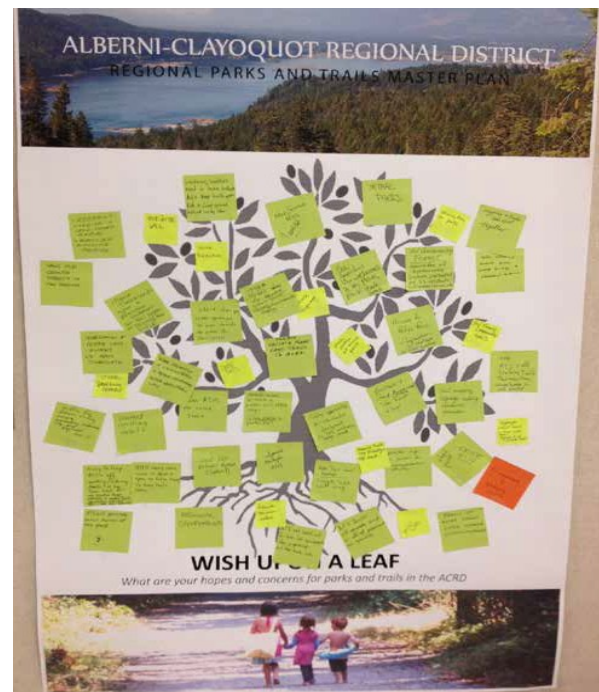
A Forestry Day event was held in Port Alberni, followed by the initial four open houses in each of the main population centers of the regional district. These included Bamfield, Port Alberni, Tofino and Ucluelet. All of the open houses were advertised in local newspapers and on the ACRD website. Where possible, social media was used to inform residents about the project and to encourage them to come and provide their input.

More than 120 people participated in the open houses. Participants were asked to provide their ideas on a number of topics related to parks and trails.

Three main exercises were offered including a large map to illustrate the scale of the district and to help people to identify places that they felt should be protected or designated as regionally significant to parks or trails.

Secondly, participants were asked to interact and write on large posters that asked a range of questions related to the project. They were also asked to “wish upon a leaf” to contribute their most important ideas to the committee.

Appendix E Public Engagement Report, provides an example of a communication tool to inform public about the Parks & Trails Strategic Plan.



5.3 KEY OUTCOMES OF PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

Among others, there were two key outcomes of the public engagement process. These included:

- 1) An ACRD Regional Wide Parks & Trails Inventory (see **Appendix A**)
- 2) a general level of support for a park land acquisition tax from all three sub-regions. Most open house participants were willing to pay a minimum of \$20.00 or more in property taxes for new parks per household. In 2014 an average house valued at \$200,000 was taxed \$0.20.

PART 6: ACTION PLAN

6.1 REGIONAL PARKS & TRAILS STRATEGIC PLAN GOALS

To ensure that the Regional Parks Service effectively serves and benefits all residents of the ACRD, the following target areas and goals have been established. These goals will help to guide the plan's vision and implementation program over the next ten years. Directive policies and actions have also been created to support each goal with descriptive tasks and an implementation timeframe.

For the purposes of this section, short term = 1-3 years, medium term = 3-5 years, long term = 5-10 years. Later sections in this document provide options for implementation based on costs, liability, effectiveness and long term capacity building with regard to implementation of these goals.

6.2 GOALS (In no order of priority)

1. Governance
2. Acquisition
3. Economic Development
4. Parks Planning and Management
5. Volunteers
6. Partnerships
7. Environmental Protection

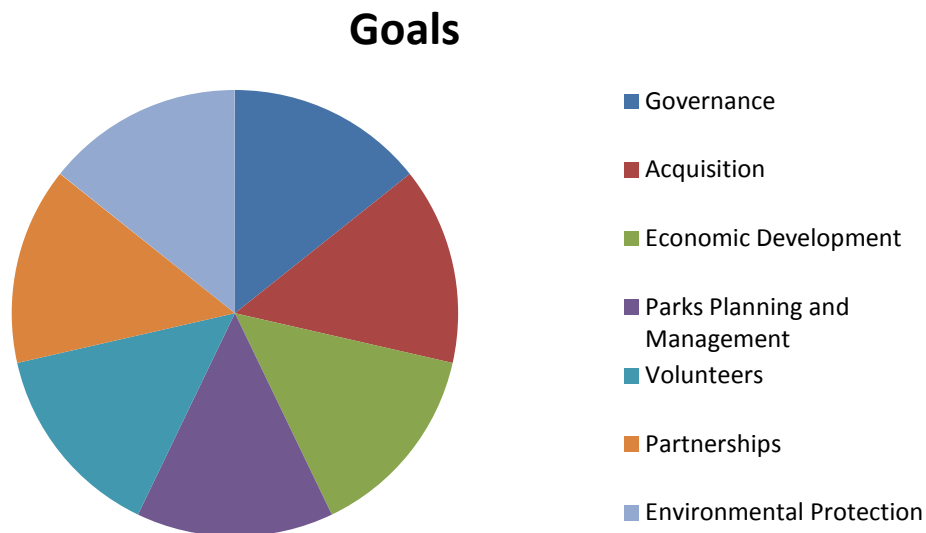


Figure 1. ACRD Parks & Trails Strategic Plan Goals

6.2.1 GOAL 1: GOVERNANCE

To create a plan that meets the needs of the entire ACRD and its varying communities, providing a fiscally responsible, yet employ flexible and alternative approaches to finance and budgeting for parks and trails.

POLICIES:

- 1) that the ACRD Board of Directors adopt the Parks & Trails Strategic Plan.
- 2) that the ACRD Board of Directors reassess the Parks & Trails Strategic Plan periodically, evaluating its effectiveness in relation to current and future regional parks and trails needs.
- 3) that a geographically balanced approach to the parks system be adopted to serve all ACRD residents fairly as provided in this plan's regionally focused classification system.
- 4) That parks development plans do not exceed the fiscal ability of the regional district to maintain all facilities and sites to an acceptable standard.
- 5) that strategic funding options provided in the Parks & Trails Strategic Plan be considered for the acquisition of proposed regional park sites and the ongoing management of amenities and regional parks
- 6) that the regional board consider the establishment of a regional parkland acquisition fund
- 7) that the regional board utilize the parkland acquisition criteria provided in this plan to evaluate property before accepting or purchasing it for park purposes
- 8) that a range of funding sources and partnering opportunities be evaluated by staff each year to ensure that no opportunities are overlooked by the regional district to act on potential acquisitions or to secure available funds
- 9) that each year staff be requested to include parks acquisition and maintenance programs in the annual budget
- 10) that the district examine alternative funding options including development cost charges, provincial or other grants for regional parks, borrowing in accordance with the provision of the Local Government Act, donations, user fees, federal/provincial employment programs, provincial lottery funds, grants and community incentive programs
- 11) that the regional district consider lease or rent of property on a seasonal or longer-term basis for the purpose of operating a concession or other commercial enterprise
- 12) that the regional district allow for the temporary placement and operation of a concession or commercial enterprise for special events that occur in a regional park
- 13) that resources acquired from parkland such as hay and firewood be considered for sale with the acquired funds used for regional parks development.
- 14) that the regional district consider selling annual use permits to groups who may pose negative impacts to trails or parks within the ACRD to offset maintenance costs and provide enhanced user experiences for those groups.
- 15) that the ACRD consider taxes for regional parks purposes as supported by residents during the public engagement process

- 16) that the regional board adopt a policy to allocate taxes for regional parks purposes on a regional basis

ACTIONS:

TASK	NOTES	TIMEFRAME
1) Seek ACRD Board approval of the Parks & Trails Strategic Plan		Short term
2) Formalize a regional parks plan that services the sub regions of the regional district		Short term
3) Update the Parks & Trails Strategic Plan	Annual reports should include a general review of projects accomplished and the plan should be updated every 3-5 years	Medium term
4) Establish a regional parks acquisition fund		Short term
5) Establish a regional parks tax levy		Short term
6) Identify sources of funding and coordinate projects to meet criteria in order to attain funds		Short term
7) Establish a sub-regional budget for regional parks that includes acquisition, maintenance and capital programs		Short term
8) Develop an annual report for the regional Board and Parks Commission outlining annual progress in ACRD regional parks and trails		Short term
9) Develop short, medium and long term funding strategy and budget for attaining & maintaining existing and proposed Regional Parks.		Short, medium, and long term

6.2.2 GOAL 2: ACQUISITION

To acquire Crown and other lands for regional parks purposes as outlined in the Regional Parks Master Plan over time and as the opportunity arises.

POLICIES:

- 1) that the regional district provide a range of park types promoting access to recreational amenities, land protection, partnerships and economic development fairly between each sub-region.
- 2) that the regional district consider acquiring lands for parks purposes that reflect the various parks classifications and acquisition criteria prescribed in the Parks & Trails Strategic Plan.
- 3) that each site be evaluated against the acquisition criteria provided in the Parks & Trails Strategic Plan.
- 4) that proposed regional parks identified in the plan be considered for acquisition over time as opportunities arise and as limited resources allow.
- 5) that the regional district consider alternative methods for acquiring regional parks including purchase, lease, municipal/school district/ provincial park transfer, private donations, dedication of land through the subdivision and approval systems including cash in lieu, easements, rights-of-way, permitted use/access agreements and license of occupation.
- 6) that the regional park acquisition and development process, include a preliminary ownership assessment of each proposed regional park or trail. The assessment should evaluate the following:
 - site analysis including; ecology, hydrology, land ownership, hazardous conditions, partnership opportunities, and existing level of protection in the nearby geographical area
 - social and cultural significance
 - emergency planning
 - land acquisition costs
 - potential park design concepts
 - construction development costs
 - operation, maintenance and monitoring costs

- 7) that staff monitor acquisition opportunities for future parks in each sub-region and implement the parks planning and acquisition tools when necessary to secure future parcels and or agreements.
- 8) A Parks & Trails Strategic Plan has limitations both jurisdictionally and financially. Consequently, there are areas and trails which may be beyond the scope of this plan, but which are still of high recreational and environmental importance to the community. ACRD recognises this and is supportive of efforts of other levels of government, First Nations, NGO's and community groups to protect and/or acquire such properties. These include, but are not necessarily limited to the properties and trails identified in **Appendix A"**.

ACTIONS:

TASK	NOTES	TIMEFRAME
1) Continually monitor opportunities for land acquisition	Staff and board members should develop transparent relations with realtors, private land owners and partners who may have common interests in park preservation and community needs for parks	Ongoing
2) Conduct a preliminary ownership assessment of each proposed park/ trail	This assessment should include the items outlined in policy #6	Short term
3) Review each sites potential as outlined by the classification system and research the conceptual options possible for acquiring the lands identified	See page 43 for the classification system	Short term
4) Explore options for funding including grants to purchase park lands		Short term
5) Ensure public involvement and board approval	The Regional Board will be required to approve the long term maintenance as well as the land transfer	Short term
6) Acquire approved park sites as outlined in the Parks & Trails Strategic Plan	Once formally acquired, staff should begin a management planning process for each new regional park	Short term

6.2.3 GOAL 3: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

To develop opportunities for tourism and local economic development through enhanced parks and trails, including their amenities, connecting infrastructure and program opportunities within the ACRD.

POLICIES:

- 1) that the ACRD work with the private sector to build partnerships, economic development and enhanced tourism destinations and opportunities (business sector, First Nations, non-profits, etc) through parks, trails and outdoor recreation amenities and services.
- 2) that a Regional Parks Tourism, Communications and Marketing Strategy be developed with the regional board, local chamber of commerce, tourism agencies, First Nations, potential partners and the public's input. The strategy should be developed to raise awareness about ACRD parks and trails, its vision, goals and objectives for the purposes of local investment, tourism and overall local confidence in the Parks Service.
- 3) That the regional district considers branding to create a consistent and professional image for ACRD Regional Parks across the region. The Parks Tourism, Communications and Marketing Strategy should develop a website, tourism guides, brochures, signage, maps, public facilities, digital and social media and other tools to assist with describing, marketing and branding ACRD regional parks through the use of uniform, simple, user-friendly designs, colours, materials etc.
- 4) that parks management plans be created with consideration given to economic development and partnership opportunities and revenue generating projects and programs.
- 5) that the ACRD board consider First Nation culture names in the design of signage and infrastructure to demonstrate cultural diversity and promote geo- tourism opportunities where appropriate. For example, the sea to sky highway signage installed for the Olympic Games between Vancouver and Whistler.

ACTIONS:

TASK	NOTES	TIMEFRAME
1) Work with economic development organizations, the ACRD Board and consultants to determine a Parks Tourism, Communications and Marketing Strategy that is inclusive and sets an overall vision for involvement of regional parks in the greater ACRD economic development realm	Include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vision • Target audiences • Signage-wayfinding, regulatory, and interpretive • Material selections for parks amenities • Website, printed materials etc. 	Ongoing
2) Seek Board approval for the Parks Tourism, Communications and Marketing Strategy before moving ahead with any new lower level signage, communications and branding strategy	It is important that the new regional parks function be branded in a recognizable way across the ACRD. To promote continuity and develop a community support for the new program	Short term
3) Develop management plans that include revenue generating mechanisms	To promote diversity in programming, learning opportunities and interesting experiences for locals and visitors	Short, medium, and long term

6.2.4 GOAL 4: PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

To ensure that parks and trail systems and facilities are designed and managed to minimize impacts on the environment and maintenance costs, while promoting healthy communities and alternative modes of transportation where possible.

POLICIES:

- 1) that the ACRD adopt the Regional Parks & Trails Strategic Plan and utilize the parks classifications contained herein.
- 2) that standards for parks and trails be developed and incorporated into management plans with sustainable layout and design techniques in order to save regional parks funds over the long term, protect the environment, improve user accessibility and safety as well as the overall condition and experience of all parks trails within the ACRD.
- 3) that partnership opportunities with local businesses, First Nations, non-profit groups, Search and Rescue organizations, other government organizations and user groups be identified within the management planning process to public involvement and community partnerships.
- 4) that estimates be prepared for all parks and trail improvements in the case that grant applications can be made for development for each park classification.
- 5) that parks facilities provided are designed with sustainable best management practices and green building technologies (solar, composting, rainwater reuse, LIDs, xeriscaping, green roofs etc.) to minimize long term infrastructure maintenance costs for the region.
- 6) that a safety plan be developed for the ACRD parks system that includes codes of conduct, a public awareness strategy for parks, emergency evacuation planning and procedures, emergency access planning for remote sites, communications with local emergency coordinators, environmental response programs and risk management procedures for all major parks systems.
- 7) that the ACRD develop a regional parks system that complements existing and future ACRD local government plans such as Official Community Plans and those of First Nations, other government agencies, landowners and interested groups within the region.
- 8) Annually, staff, contractor or the management authority for a regional park shall submit to the regional board for review and approval updated regional park management plans showing the revised maps and photographs of proposed new facilities, parking areas, trails, site accesses and other servicing details prior to any site disturbance or development.
- 9) that formal, linear park connections be developed to connect to the various park types as classification system identified in the Parks & Trails Strategic Plan.
- 10) that pedestrian, wheelchair, cycling, boater and equestrian trails and park linkages be developed through the region to encourage alternative modes of travel and to improve the quality of life and health of local residents and visitors to the ACRD.
 - a. that lands be acquired when possible and parks and trails be designed to encourage alternative modes of transportation,

- b. that shorter and more efficient route options be sought through the development planning process to where possible to improve pedestrian, cycling, boating and equestrian alternative transportation options
- 11) that public accesses and pedestrian loop opportunities between beaches and key community destinations be considered a high priority for trail system design.
- 12) that a stacked loop system with varying lengths of experiences (1 k, 2.5 k, 5 k, 10 k) be considered within micro/ local area trail systems.
- 13) that regional park management plans be required to comply with the legislation, regulations and standards provided by the provincial government and regional district bylaws.
- 14) that management plans for each of the ACRD parks be prepared and include the following elements:
- inventory all assets including structures and signage
 - public engagement on park function, need and sustainable design options
 - analysis of strengths and challenges associated with each site
 - provision of innovative and green design solutions
 - provision of the following guiding principles on accessibility and universal design:
 - 1) Provide opportunities for accessible outdoor experiences that promote a sense of dignity and independence for visitors.
 - 2) Promote universal design in representative natural landscapes throughout the regional parks and trails system.
 - 3) Acknowledge accessibility and universal design as a primary consideration in any new development or retrofitting project in regional parks and trails.
 - public safety and risk management planning
 - tourism and economic development opportunities and partnerships
 - mapped site assessment
 - natural elements
 - ecosystem description and environmental assessments
 - conceptual phased plans for development
 - estimated time frames and phasing potential
 - overall costs for materials, labour, mobilization, planning and design
 - potential new park lands
 - maintenance and monitoring schedule and costs
 - identification of partnership opportunities for the plan including those that may benefit from grants/funding.
- 15) that undeveloped park lands be indicated as passive parks (use at your own risk).
- 16) that ACRD communicate with forest companies regarding logging road access.

- 17) that standards be developed and sustainable designs be required for all ACRD parks and trails in order to minimize erosion and environmental impacts, reduce maintenance costs, improve accessibility, and ACRD liability over the long term.
- 18) that park management authorities outline a maintenance plan indicating the required works to be undertaken, who will undertake the work and the frequency and cost of works. Photo documentation depicting before and after works as well as GPS data collection of inventories will help.
- 19) to ensure the yearly status, costs and locations of infrastructure within the greater parks system.
- 20) that park developments follow the uses permitted in the parks classification system to ensure that a broad cross section of each classification is achieved in each sub-region of the ACRD. For example that water/beach accesses provide residents and visitors sufficient and quality access to beaches, lakes and rivers.
- 21) that ACRD trails are sustainably designed with the intention of achieving grades of less than 15 percent and averages of 10-12 percent maximum as outlined in Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resources Recreation Manual, Chapter 10.
- 22) that parks include a maintenance and monitoring program within their parks management plans, paying special attention to carrying capacity and costs of maintenance over the long term.
- 23) create standardized signage for the entire ACRD.

ACTIONS:

TASK	NOTES	TIMEFRAME
1. Incorporate standards for parks and trails into management plans with sustainable layout and design techniques	to save funds over the long term and improve user safety and the overall condition and experience of all parks trails within the ACRD, use standards such as the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resources standards found in the Recreation Manual, Chapter 10 for new trails in the ACRD and for enhancement of existing trails in the system	Short term
2. Develop Regional Parks Management Plans for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mt Arrowsmith • China Creek Park • Alberni Inlet Trail 	Management plans should include research and development of field based information before decision making takes place. Include BC Parks Geocaching Policy.	Short term
3. Develop parks management plans for proposed regional parks, assuming the ACRD has full ownership or management responsibility to the sites identified.	Management plans should include research and development of field based information before decision making takes place.	Medium term
4. Prepare cost estimates	Estimates for costs of all management plan improvements should be created in the case that grant applications can be made for developments to each park classification	Short term
5. Seek approval from the Board to proceed with project development	Research funding opportunities for management plan implementation and development. Matching funds may be required on behalf of the ACRD.	Short term
6. Formally capture all parks infrastructure and legally permitted trails in the ACRD	use GPS, photographs and create a database document using ArcView GIS mapping system for all park types. Use annotation describing ownership or legal arrangements	ongoing
7. that a study of Ministry of Transportation road right-of-ways to waterfront or beaches be conducted to secure water access	An inventory of all MOT rights of way leading to water will help to determine access. Inventory data may include; photographs, steepness of slope, social values, beach type, uses and activities	medium term
8. that existing trails of significance adopt a phasing plan	to upgrade sections steeper than 15 % or that require drainage & or other site improvements on sections that are not sustainable	short, medium term
9. that a trail assessment be conducted for the regional district	compile a mapped inventory all of the legal & formalized layers of trail between the various levels of government	short term

6.2.5 GOAL 5: VOLUNTEERS

To ensure local community and government involvement and leadership.

POLICIES:

- 1) that the regional district establish a regional parks and trails committee. This committee should be empowered with a regional mandate to meet the goals set out in this plan and to be a sounding board for ACRD staff and future parks staff member, as well as the regional board on uses related to regional parks.
- 2) that the regional district develop and implement a volunteer strategy for the regional parks program. This strategy might include trail building & maintenance, volunteer wardens, interpretive opportunities, park and trail recreation programs and events.
- 3) that the ACRD consider augmenting staff resources with board approved, structured and supervised volunteer programs and partnerships.

ACTIONS:

TASK	NOTES	TIMEFRAME
1) Develop a regional parks volunteer strategy	This document provides rewarding tasks for all ages and abilities & including term limits for formal positions, provides diverse opportunities to attract a wide range of participants. Strategy should outline the frame of reference for the committee, other volunteer programs, stakeholders, partnership opportunities, programs & events. Work to expand the diversity of user group volunteers (bike, motorized, etc).	Ongoing
2) Seek Board approval for the Parks Tourism, Communications and Marketing Strategy before moving ahead with new lower level signage, communications and branding strategy	Increased volunteer management and coordination is recommended to oversee parks planning, volunteer work and project management.	Short term
3) Develop management plans that include revenue generating mechanisms	6 year term maximum. Members may reapply after 1 year. Term limits encourage inclusiveness & diversify & long term implementation of the program. Committee should be representative of the ACRD region & hold spots vacant until a person from the appropriate area is found. 6 or 9 positions total. A staff member should oversee the parks committee to ensure effective communication, leadership & support.	Short term

6.2.6 GOAL 6: PARTNERSHIPS

To develop alternatives for managing recreation resources in partnership with key land owners, outdoors groups, First Nations, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO).

POLICIES:

- 1) that partnerships should be developed with private lands owners, municipalities, First Nations, BC Parks, Parks Canada, post secondary institutions, and other agencies with a stake in the land management of sensitive ecosystems within the ACRD as well as where economic development or grant funding opportunities through tourism may be viable.
- 2) Partnerships should be developed to create multi-layered parks and trail experiences that are appealing to all ages, backgrounds and abilities.

ACTIONS:

TASK	NOTES	TIMEFRAME
1) Develop a Regional Parks Commission	include key partners within the community such as Island Timberlands, municipalities and First Nation involvement	short term
2) Encourage involvement of a diversity of partners	include a broad spectrum of interests for the long term sustainability of the parks and trails program. Involve key land owners and stakeholders in planning and land acquisition efforts	short and long term

6.2.7 GOAL 7: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

To ensure the protection of natural resources within the ACRD's regional park system.

POLICIES:

- 1) That recreational access be balanced with the preservation and enhancement of natural resources
- 2) That management plans be prepared to identify and approve recreational activities and trail alignments within each regional park
- 3) That opportunities for enhanced recreational activities be explored within the ACRD
- 4) That recreational and interpretive opportunities and facilities be developed to establish a stewardship presence within ACRD regional parks
- 5) That responsible use of the area be promoted by providing limited, non-obtrusive, durable and attractive signage to orient and inform parks and trail users about sensitive resources within ACRD regional parks
- 6) That ACRD regional parks become the centerpiece for environmental education and interpretation

ACTIONS:

TASK	NOTES	TIMEFRAME
1) That management plans be developed for regional parks that management plans provide for sustainable parks and trail design, route alignments and interpretive opportunities that minimize impacts to sensitive resources		Short, medium, and long term
2) That carrying capacity is tracked through visitor use monitoring and photo monitoring, visitor management and enforcement if required.		Short and long term

PART 7: EXISTING ACRD PARKS

7.1 PARKS WITHIN ACRD

From the perspective of mountain to coast outdoor experiences, the Alberni Clayoquot Regional District is fortunate to have a wide range of opportunities found through both parks and trails. A comprehensive list of all parks (local, provincial and national) and trails within the regional district is contained in **Appendix A**.

Presently, the ACRD owns several properties throughout the regional district that have park zoning. Some of these parcels are vacant lands that are unused while others function as parks or other use. The regional district also has partnership agreements in place permitting legal park or trail use, and access on properties that are owned by other jurisdictions. **Map 1** provides a spatial overview of the established parks & trails in the ACRD.

7.2 EXISTING PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS

The ACRD holds liability insurance coverage which allows the public to use certain parks under a licence of occupation or a partnership agreement. The tools for parks partnerships are essential for expanding the regional parks system.

7.3 ACRD COMMUNITY PARKS

Within the ACRD, local electoral area community parks focus on local neighbourhoods. Generally, they provide features such as children's playgrounds, tennis courts and neighborhood trails. They have been designed to serve nearby communities and are funded by the individual electoral areas in which they are located.

7.4 COMMUNITY PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSIONS

Advisory community park commissions exist in electoral areas A (Bamfield) and D (Sproat Lake) as both of these areas have small neighbourhood parks. Sproat Lake has also begun work on a community trail system.

ACRD EXISTING PARKS		
LONG BEACH	BAMFIELD	ALBERNI VALLEY
EXISTING REGIONAL PARKS		
		Alberni Inlet Trail (Licence Agreement)
		China Creek Regional Park
		Mount Arrowsmith
EXISTING COMMUNITY PARKS		
Willowbrae Park	Centennial Park	Cougar Smith Park
	Waterfront Parcel A	Evergreen Park
	Waterfront Parcel B	Faber Park
	West Park (West Bamfield)	Nordstrom Park
		Boat Launch Great Central Lake
EXISTING PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS		
		Log Train Trail (Lease Agreement)
Salmon Beach Public Square (Permit Agreement)		

Table 4. ACRD Existing Parks

The following section provides a general overview of the ACRDs existing parks.

7.4.1 CENTENNIAL PARK

This ACRD owned 14 acre site is located in east Bamfield and serves many important purposes for the local residents and visitors. An Information Centre with gift shop is staffed throughout the summer season, while two gazebos with BBQ grills, playground equipment, washrooms, and a pay phone are available for visitors year round. The campsite includes fire pits, a cookhouse, and showers. A boat launch with associated moorage for several boats, a paved sports arena for street hockey and basketball, and community gardens with 20 beds are also on site. The Bamfield Memorial Pavilion is available for memorial services and public performances at this park. There is also a pump-out station for RV's and boats, as well as water hoses. For more information please call 250 728-3006.

<http://bamfieldcommunity.ca/resources/visitors/parks-and-recreation-information>.

7.4.2 WEST PARK

West Park, located in West Bamfield, has a community garden, playground, picnic area, and ball field.

7.4.3 CHINA CREEK REGIONAL PARK

China Creek Regional Park was originally owned and operated by the province as a provincial park. In the 1980's it was transferred to the ACRD. Since then, its primary role has been to provide camping opportunities for people fishing. The park is under lease to the Port Alberni Port Authority which operates a marina on the adjoining foreshore. As of 2008, a new twenty year lease was negotiated providing a percentage of campground fees returned to the regional

district for regional park purposes. China Creek has 250 campsites, 170 of which are serviced. The China Creek Marina provides amenities to campers as well as 188 boat slips.

7.4.4 MOUNT ARROWSMITH

Mt. Arrowsmith at 1819 meters is the highest mountain in southern Vancouver Island. Its location makes it accessible to a broad population and the park has multiple trail routes that provide alpine hiking and mountain biking opportunities for all levels of experience and fitness.

Arrowsmith is situated just east of the head of the Alberni Inlet between the Englishman and Cameron River watersheds in a region where the distance from tidewater on the Pacific to that on the Strait of Georgia at Parksville is a mere 40km. Most routes on the mountain can be undertaken as a day trip from cars. There are numerous trailheads accessible, depending on the time of year and routes selected.

The ACRD owns the northern Mt. Arrowsmith Regional Park, however the park is located within the Regional District of Nanaimo (who also own the southern Mt. Arrowsmith Massif) The RDN has acquired crown land on the adjoining massif of Mount Arrowsmith. With the demise of the ski area, the ACRD has approached RDN to see whether it has an interest in acquiring the regional park on Mt. Cokely Ridge and managing it jointly with the massif.

7.4.5 WILLOWBRAE TRAIL

Willowbrae Park on the north end Ucluelet Inlet. This is currently an undeveloped community park.

7.4.6 ALBERNI INLET TRAIL

The Alberni Inlet Trail is classified as a Regional Park and is one of the most scenic trails in the Alberni Valley, with spectacular views over the Alberni Inlet, Mount Arrowsmith and the City of Port Alberni. Stage 1 of this linear park stretches southwards from Ship Creek Road just south of the City of Port Alberni, 13 km to China Creek Regional Park. Stage 2 takes the trail further south from Underwood Cove along the historic CNPR trail route to Franklin River. ACRD holds a 'Licence' from Island Timberlands for the portions of the trail located on Island Timberlands private lands.

7.4.7 EVERGREEN PARK

This 8.84 ha park, located in the Beaver Creek Electoral Area E was formerly an elementary school property. Current amenities include 3.9 ha of open space, informal trails, a 3342m² riding arena for equestrian activities. The park is well suited for equestrian activities, although routine maintenance, repair and development are needed.

7.4.8 NORDSTROM PARK

A donation of private land for park purposes was made adjacent to the Beaver Creek Firehall called Nordstrom Park.

7.4.9 BOAT LAUNCH AT GREAT CENTRAL LAKE

This area was acquired by the ACRD through a subdivision and provides water access to Great Central Lake.

7.4.10 COUGAR SMITH PARK

This 2.4 ha community park is located in the Sproat Lake Electoral Area and was formerly an elementary school. The amenities at this park include: bike park, tennis courts, ball field, playground, basketball courts, and a covered picnic area.

7.4.11 FABER PARK

This park provides water access for the upland residents of Sproat Lake. There is a public dock for use.

7.4.12 LOG TRAIN TRAIL

ACRD holds a 'Lease' for recreational use from the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure. The Log Train Trail Lease starts at the power line between Block 80 and Lot 17 (east of the Cherry Creek Golf Course) continues northwest to Woolsey Road.

7.4.12 OTHER PARKS

There are several areas within the regional district where the ACRD has acquired land through the subdivision process. These lands are zoned as park and are generally passive parks. Examples of these passive parks includes lands at; Willowbrae Rd, Faber Rd, Highland Drive, Karen Place, Bloedel Dr.

PART 8: MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

8.1 UNIQUE MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS AND GOVERNANCE POLICIES

The lands within the ACRD are owned by several layers of government as well as private landowners who include forestry companies. Until recently, the public had the ability to recreate freely within private forestry lands. This permission was granted in the past because users were most often forestry workers who had become “weekend stewards” of the land. Unfortunately, today, a few of the many recreationalists pose considerable threats to forest land owners. These few recreationalists have caused forest fires, become lost, camped illegally, left trash, dumped refuse and generally behaved disrespectfully. As the forestry owners are liable for incidents on their properties, they in some cases have limited access or closed access altogether. It is for this reason that the public is no longer permitted to freely recreate on private forestry lands.

In the future, forest companies may be open to discussions surrounding public access if the regional district or volunteer groups carry individual insurance policies and if formal agreements are drawn up to cover the liability risks and the costs of damages incurred.

Appendix C provides an example of an access agreement that can be put in place between two or more parties. It is important to understand that each land owner may have their own set of regulating policies and procedures and that the ACRD is a unique land manager. Policies adopted by the ACRD will only apply to ACRD lands unless partnership agreements can be formally arranged, legally permitting activities and uses between the signed land owners.

8.2 LIABILITY

A number of liability issues and concerns have been raised through the public engagement process and also by the consultants during field work. Some of their key issues and concerns include fire, vandalism, theft and environmental destruction including erosion and vegetation loss. The implementation of a regional parks program would provide the following benefits and help to mitigate some of the detrimental impacts currently ongoing.

- When parks and trails are designed and built to a specific standard, the level of risk and liability to the landowner or easement holder is greatly reduced.
- Park managers (land owners or those who are legally accountable for protecting the land) have the ability and responsibility to manage trails and users to avoid conflict, reduce impacts on the environment and improve the overall trail experience for all users.
- Local government can purchase lands or work in partnership with other public or private land owners to formalize public access for trails

- Agreements can be made whereby land management groups (such as insured non-profits) can hold the liability insurance for a formally agreed upon trail easement across private property when the owner is favorable to public access. (Insurance can be approximately \$1500 - \$2500 per year so the non-profit must be organized and likely have paying members who annually cover these costs)
- Incentives such as tax deductions or land swaps are some of the tools that land management agencies use to reward private land holders for allowing public access through their lands.

PART 9: PARK CLASSIFICATIONS

A rich and diverse parks and trails inventory should include a variety of types such as marine parks, open space areas, nature preserves, neighbourhood parks, linear parks, community gardens, active recreation parks, special purpose parks, nature trails, canoe/kayak routes, and roadside pathways.

Most park systems are predicated upon a classification system that defines the characteristics of each type of park category (e.g. community playgrounds, natural recreation parks, wilderness parks, etc.) and a set of park standards which help to define the minimally acceptable levels of service and facilities for each category. This information is generally provided in site specific park management plans.

The following Park Classification System was developed to represent the unique landscapes and biogeoclimatic regions that are characteristics of the Alberni-Clayoquot Regional District. The classifications provide an overview of the management needs that are required for the wide range of possible facilities and services that may be envisioned for each park.

9.1 PROPOSED PARK CLASSIFICATIONS

The following classification system has been customized for the ACRD to ensure that the future regional parks system considers the wide range of sensitive ecosystems and landscapes as well as recreational needs for the broader community. **Appendix D** provides a Community Profile which outlines the biogeoclimatic zones of the ACRD as well as a list of endangered, threatened and listed species.

A total of 32 new sites have been identified in the six park classifications for the ACRD Regional Parks system. In order to represent and preserve the environmental, recreational, cultural and heritage values identified by the ACRD community, six park land classifications have been defined as follows:

TYPICAL PARK CLASSIFICATIONS		
CLASSIFICATION TYPE	PURPOSE	OPPORTUNITIES (USES)
BEACH ACCESS / MARINE TRAIL	Intended to provide year-round public access to and from the shores of the ocean, lakes, rivers, wetlands, wetland, estuaries and waterways. The intensity of development is dependent on the sensitivity and characteristics of each site and may provide for a connected network of water-based destinations and amenities where multiple water based activities can be promoted in a safe, legal and sustainable manner. Marine recreation infrastructure is recommended for the beach accesses and marine trails. Some designated routes may consider having toilet facilities, drinking water, fire pits, camp sites, picnic facilities, emergency shelters, evacuation routes and safety information, access permits and check in-out procedures. Educational opportunities are possible to encourage respect for oceans, rivers, lakes and watersheds and their habitats.	Beach activities, fishing, swimming, picnicking, canoeing/kayaking, sailing, windsurfing, kite boarding, paddle boarding and where appropriate, boat launching. Event and festival hosting
ACTIVE RECREATION AREA	Intended to provide year-round opportunities for promoting community and active, healthy lifestyles through the development of recreational assets such as arenas, sports fields, equestrian facilities, leisure centers, exercise loops, frisbee golf courses, bike parks, pump tracks, skate parks, dog parks, camp sites and regional playgrounds. A wide range of indoor and outdoor recreation opportunities should be capable of sustaining a high level and variety of recreational and other public use activities and locations. Active recreation areas may be regional destinations or community serving and may be associated with waterfront access.	rock climbing, nature appreciation, outdoor exercise loops, dog walking, geocaching, frisbee golf, camping, mountain bike skill development, sports fields, equestrian facilities, leisure center, events and festival hosting
TRAIL	Provide a year-round linear corridor access to defined or multiple user groups. Trails provide the legal and physical structure for trail-based recreation activities as well as local pedestrian and cycling commuter options. They aim to link communities, key regional destinations, provide access to areas having scenic and special interest qualities, and or national or provincial recreation opportunities. They can also be located within regional district parks and other recreation sites. The regional trail system is funded by the regional parks function and the community trails are funded through community parks.	non-motorized trail based activities including walking, hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, cross country skiing, horse-drawn carriages, electric scooters, events and festival hosting
CONSERVATION	Provide for low-impact, passive outdoor recreation opportunities such as nature	walking, hiking, cycling, horseback riding in some areas, nature

AREA	appreciation and wilderness hiking. Focus is on conservation and protection of natural values of the area. These areas could be further classified to include wilderness preserve which could protect highly sensitive, locally or regionally unique and significant natural areas and endangered or provincially red listed species. Levels of visitor use and development are contingent upon the capacity of the “preserved feature” to withstand use. Wilderness preserves may or may not serve recreational needs with trails or public access. IBAs (important bird areas as designated by the province are a good example of sites that should be protected within conservation areas.	appreciation, picnicking and leisure and interpretive activities, events and festival hosting
ARTS/CULTURAL DESTINATION	Celebrates a regionally significant destination, or cultural feature such as First Nations or heritage destinations. These regionally significant destinations promote public appreciation and understanding of the site, celebrate the legacy of key ACRD people and events.	regional facility development for events and programming of various activities. Interpretive facilities, nature center, museums, art galleries, community gathering places, event and festival hosting.
OFF HIGHWAY VEHICLE PARK	A formalized system of destinations linked together by OHV trails specifically designed, but not limited to motorized use. Parks infrastructure might include toilets, drinking water, campsites, interpretive opportunities	ATVs, OHVs, dirt bikes, snowmobiles, and other motorized users. The parks are open to other users, however at their own risk and level of enjoyment. Fee based camping or hut to hut experiences should be encouraged. Event and festival hosting

Table 5. Typical Park Classifications

PART 10: ACQUISITION

10.1 GENERAL ACQUISITION CRITERIA

Four main goals for parks acquisition have been identified for the ACRD regional parks program. The following criteria must be met for each land parcel being considered for acquisition.

1) Protecting large intact areas

Larger areas offer more protected interior habitat, shown to be required breeding and other life functions such as resting, foraging, hiding for many species. Studies have shown that habitat patches over 30 acres support breeding bird populations. Larger areas are also more efficient to manage and allow for more community access.

2) Protecting sites with exceptional biodiversity values (habitats and species)

A site may demonstrate exceptional values based on its ability to support habitats and species identified as rare or under threat in region or province, or because of its condition in providing highly functioning ecological habitat, with relatively few invasive species.

3) Improving connectivity within a regional system of natural areas

Long-term sustainability of the natural area system depends on connectivity to larger protected areas outside of the municipal areas and between large protected natural area parks within urban areas. Connectivity is important for both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, allowing migration between large habitat areas.

4) Buffering current natural areas

Common threats to urban natural areas include conflicting land uses and invasive species on their boundaries. Buffering currently protected areas can help reduce these threats, make management more efficient, and provide access to neighborhoods and a network of pedestrian and bicycle trails.

10.2 COMMUNITY WISH LIST

As a result of these criteria, **Appendix A** provides a comprehensive list of sites and experiences that were identified either through public engagement, meetings, and official community plans as opportunities for regional parks and trails. Each community suggestion has been classified as per community needs and relative area/ sub region to show equal representation across the ACRD.

PART 11: FORMALIZING AND FUNDING PARKS AND TRAILS

It is likely that the funds necessary to acquire lands under the regional parks and trails program will be greater than funds budgeted. Therefore, the regional board will need to be strategic in the investment of the regional park funds. A key objective of a regional parks program might be to continually build partnerships and to have financial leveraging arrangements made with other levels of governments, grant funding organizations, land trusts, community groups and developers to secure acquisition of lands for regional parks. Having options and a flexible strategy in place will help to expand opportunities to achieve priorities identified in this plan.

The timing of lands becoming available for acquisition by the regional district may be influenced by a number of factors including: 1) funding availability (both ACRD and external funding partnership arrangements such as grants and fundraising campaigns), 2) coordination with other levels of government and 3) willingness or needs of the landowner. Lands to be acquired under a Regional Parks and Trails Program must be consistent with the Regional Parks & Trails Strategic Plan, unless otherwise approved by the Board. To achieve this objective, the Plan recommends establishment of one or more of the following funding options to support the Regional Parks Program objectives.

PARKLAND ACQUISITION AND FUNDING OPTIONS		
ACQUISITION	Regional Parkland Tax Acquisition Fund	Regional parks has the capacity to establish a regional parks levy under a regional parks program. The funds annually generated in this fund would be applied towards land acquisition opportunities that arise for proposed regional park sites identified in the plan. The Regional Parkland Acquisition Fund (RPAF) would be maintained separately from the annual budget to operate the regional parks and trails system, with expenditure of the funds only on land purchased for regional parks and trails. The funds accumulated would be dependent upon the rate established and the duration of the tax, which will require direction and approval from the regional board. An average range of tax contribution to regional district regional parks on Vancouver Island is \$30.00 per household in 2014.
	Long-term Borrowing Bylaw (LTBB)	One of the advantages of a LTBB is long term amortizations, (20 years +) which provide the capacity to respond to near term acquisition opportunities without being limited to funds available under the current year's budget. While the total cost of borrowing may be greater through Long Term Borrowing, an advantage is the capacity to spread out repayments over a number of budget years versus a "pay-as-you go" approach which could require significant budget allocation demands of the Board in any given year. A second advantage of long term borrowing is the ability for existing and future residents to contribute proportionally to the acquisition of regional park sites over time. Existing residents are not unnecessarily burdened in the short term with acquisition costs of regional park sites that provide long term outdoor recreation and environmental benefits for the region as a whole. Regional board approval of a Long Term Borrowing Bylaw to support land acquisition would require public confirmation through an alternative approval process.
	ACRD Parks Endowment Fund	The regional board could establish a regional parks and trails donation/endowment fund that would accept monetary gifts for parcels that meet the land acquisition criteria outlined in this plan. Such a fund could be further supported and promoted by a volunteer group,

		with administrative assistance and oversight by ACRD Parks.
	Annual Allocation	The allocation of funds will be annually determined by the ACRD Board for the management, operation and provision of amenities within regional parks and trails. The level of funding approved annually by the regional board will foremost be applied to upgrade existing infrastructure so that it is efficient and sustainable with regard to upkeep costs safe operation and maintenance service levels. In future years, annual budget consideration should be guided in part by the number of new regional park sites acquired under the regional parks and trails program, the management plans for each new site reviewed and adopted by the Regional Board and for budgetary considerations of the Regional Board as influenced by other funded programs and priorities within the Regional District.
FUNDING	Incentives	It is possible for local governments to provide tax incentives to property owners for allowing public access across their lands and also for donation of time or materials to the ACRD for park improvement purposes.
	Grant	Grants are non-repayable funds disbursed by one party (grant makers), often a government department, corporation, foundation or trust, to a recipient, often (but not always) a nonprofit entity, educational institution, business or an individual. In order to receive a grant, some form of "Grant Writing" often referred to as either a proposal or an application is usually required. There are many grants available to local governments and their partners for well-planned projects.
	ACRD Park Legacy/ Donation Fund	A legacy fund could be established with continual opportunities for business or the public to donate to ongoing parks and trails projects. This fund could include donations for commemorative programs and or items such as tree planting, benches, viewing platforms, bike racks, bridges, cabins, shelters, boardwalk planks etc. A list of key donors could be established to celebrate their support of the community and regional parks. Tax credits should be provided for donors who make contributions to a legacy fund.
	Development Cost Charges	Authorization under the Local Government Act permits establishment of development cost charges (DCCs) as monetary charges that local governments can apply to new developments to assist in providing specific services to residents of those new developments. The provision of parks is one of the services for which DCCs can be charged. While park DCCs are commonly applied at the municipal level for municipal and community parks, the application of DCCs have also recently begun to be applied in B.C. for regional parks.
ACCESS	Right of Way/ Easement	A right of way is a non-possessory right of use and/or entry onto the real property of another without possessing it. It is best typified in the right of way which one landowner, A, may enjoy over the land of another, B. An easement is considered as a property right in itself at common law and is still treated as a type of property in most jurisdictions. Easements can be granted and defined to serve specific purposes such as access to a given parcel of land or conservation as described below.
	Lease	A lease is a contractual arrangement calling for the lessee (user) to pay the lessor (owner) for use of an asset.

	Conservation Easement	The ACRD can create conservation easements with private landowners to permanently protect certain conservation values in the ACRD. These values include wildlife habitats, rich agricultural lands, and scenic landscapes, among others. These easements not only restrict certain types of development, they also require that the Conservancy partner with current and future easement landowners to help steward the land.
	Access Easement	Access easements are formally written permission agreements allowing the “grantee” access to a parcel of land owned by the “grantor” for purposes such as trail use, fishing use, hunting or gathering.

Table 6. Parkland Acquisition and Funding Options

PART 12: IMPLEMENTATION OPTIONS

WEIGHING FACTORS	OPTION ONE	OPTION TWO	OPTION THREE
Staffing Options	REMAIN STATUS QUO (Staff oversees contractors and volunteer operations)	HIRE CONTRACTOR (Develop management and other recommended plans. Parks contractor can be hired to organize volunteer programs and events for regional parks)	HIRE PARKS STAFF (Develop management and other recommended plans. This new staff member can oversee volunteer programs and events for the regional parks)
Cost	Same cost as currently funded by ACRD. LOW	Same costs to ACRD, contractor would operate on a contract basis. MEDIUM	Costs of a new employee, however costs may be offset by new tax levy and or grants available once the Strategic Plan is adopted and individual management plan projects are determined. HIGH
Volunteer Happiness Scale	Volunteers can be self-regulating under part-time staff guidance. LOW	Volunteers are self-regulating under part time staff guidance. Volunteers do not always work in an effective manner without guidance and often become overworked and burnt out. LOW	Parks manager can oversee volunteer programs and set priorities and budgets based on a common vision. When guided by a staff member full time, volunteers are provided with meaningful, encouraging work. They are less likely to burn out. HIGH
Liability (Public Relations & Success of Program)	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW
Effectiveness	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
Long Term Public Support	MEDIUM	LOW	HIGH
Timeframe	SLOW	MEDIUM	FAST

Table 7. Implementation Options

PART 13: SUSTAINABLE PARKS DESIGN

Sections 877 and 941 of the Local Government Act provide policies made for parks planning and the reduction of greenhouse gases. Local Government Act regulations require regional districts to conserve and protect water, natural resources and air quality through the reduction of greenhouse gases. As a result, nature based recreational choices are not only becoming popular, they are also becoming a requirement. Nature-based activities require less capital costs up front and also require less maintenance over the long term, making them a sustainable choice.

Within the field of parks and recreation, the commitment to sustainable management practices provides an opportunity to address many of our most pressing challenges, such as ensuring the design and construction of parks is balanced with long-term maintenance requirements, enhancing community lifestyles, and reducing the consumption of resources.

Sustainable parks are designed, constructed and operated to address issues facing the community and surrounding region, such as storm water management or improving air quality by promoting alternative transportation, reducing motor vehicle trips, and even planting trees. New aesthetic forms emerge for parks when based on sustainable development concepts, starting with initial consideration of the surrounding landscape around the park. Sustainable Parks can significantly decrease water use by reducing irrigation needs through the use of rain gardens and recycled water. Sustainable (Green) park buildings typically save up to 60% in annual energy costs when compared to conventional building designs. Building operational costs are also substantially lower. Planning, designing, constructing, and operating Sustainable Parks can and should include the following elements where possible:

- minimizing environmental impacts from the onset through sensitive siting of a park/trail within the landscape and careful consideration of the various uses within the park boundaries
- protecting and enhancing habitat areas
- educating the public about the value of natural resource stewardship
- incorporating rain water reuse, grey water for irrigation, efficient irrigation systems, etc.
- recycling waste products and striving to limit waste as much as possible
- minimizing pollution impacts resulting from park features and user activities
- utilizing green building techniques (e.g., solar power, natural lighting) to reduce energy costs
- promoting alternative forms of transportation (e.g., greenways, bike trails, safe routes
- reducing maintenance and operations costs
- involving the public as partners, customers, volunteers, participants, stakeholders, etc.
- encouraging partnerships with various organizations noxious and invasive plant management control and planning

13.1 SUSTAINABLE TRAILS

Within a growing number of jurisdictions, including the ACRD communities are showing an increased desire and need for linear parks, also known as trails. Trails are essential for assisting pedestrian, cycling, equestrian and other users to connect to and from key destinations within a region. The benefits of a trail network must be balanced with the need to protect our natural environment. Trail design and construction must:

- strive to have minimal impacts on our natural surroundings
- be designed with consideration of the local environment and the intended use
- avoid sensitive areas and protect our sensitive assets
- adhere to best techniques and to prescribed standards
- include efforts in public education and enforcement

Trails that adversely impact the environment will not only have a low aesthetic value, but will also incur a high maintenance cost.

Sustainable trails are trails that are designed and constructed to minimize erosion and environmental degradation. They are safe and pose minimal liability risk to land managers. Sustainable trails can range from easy to difficult depending on the design and steepness of grades, the width of the trail and the alignment chosen. Sustainable trails can be challenging and winding or breathtaking and open, and they can be designed to accommodate all users including mountain bikers and equestrians. They do require routine maintenance and monitoring to preserve their longevity and function.

The requirement to build sustainable trails for safety and liability reasons, has been brought into place by several levels of government including other regional districts, Parks Canada, BC Parks and the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure. By requiring sustainable layout and construction standards early in the process minimal erosion and environmental degradation will result, as well as low long term maintenance costs.

13.2 ACRD PARKS AND TRAILS

The ACRD has a myriad of existing parks and trails and unique outdoor experiences. These include early farm trails, historic logging routes, abandoned paved roads, and animal trails that have become people or “social trail” routes. Social trails are trails created by human beings or animals that have been worn into the ground from taking the path of least resistance to a particular destination. In spite of advanced planning in some cases or little planning in others, many of the trails in the ACRD are at present, not legal or formalized.

Some trails follow paths that were previously created by wild animals and do not meet basic layout standards that require maximum conformation to grades and slope. As a result, sections

of existing trails may not be sustainable. Evidence exists in the parks, trail corridors and open spaces as the trails have become degraded from soil loss and erosion resulting in damage to local vegetation and habitat.

Without sustainable grades the trail system will not last. It will become eroded and dangerous and will require significant maintenance over the long term. This said, trails in the ACRD pass through some of Vancouver Island's most fragile ecosystems and therefore need to be sustainable through good design. By respecting local landscapes and ecosystems, trails can be used to help to conserve sensitive lands and not contribute to overuse and environmental degradation.

13.3 TRAIL STANDARDS

Trail standards have been provided by the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations Recreation Manual, Chapter 10 and could be directly applied to the ACRD regional parks system.

Appendix A ACRD Regional Wide Parks & Trails Inventory & Public Wish List for Acquisition								04-Mar-15	
The location and safety of these trails, parks are not known and must be assessed by users.									
The information in this appendix was gathered through public input meetings within the Regional District and will be refined and prioritized by Parks Committee and is therefore a working document.									
Area	Park	Trail	Other	Name	Area (ha's), Length (km's)	Type	Access	Land Ownership	Comments
Bamfield	√			Centennial Park	5.7 ha	Active Recreation/Community Park/Campsite	Bamfield	ACRD	
	√			West Park	0.9 ha	Community Park - Passive Park	West Bamfield	ACRD	Zoned for Park
	√			Waterfront Parcel A	0.7 ha	Community Park - Passive Park	West Bamfield	ACRD	Zoned for Park
	√			Waterfront Parcel B	1.0 ha	Community Park - Passive Park	West Bamfield	ACRD	Zoned for Park
		√		Winston Ave		Future Trail	West Bamfield	MOT Right-of-Way	Stair Ladders needed. Would create circle route in W. Bamfield. West Coast Trail crew may be interested in helping with stair ladders.
			√	Sarita Falls, River, Park		Conservation Area, Rec Site	Parking lot at Sarita Falls		
			√	Pachena Lake		Conservation Area, Rec Site			
		√		Ross Islets		Beach Access, Marine Trail			
		√		Deer Group		Beach Access, Marine Trail			
		√		Bamfield to Anacla Trail		Future Trail		MOT	
		√		Telegraph Trail to Alberni Valley		Historic Trail		Various	
			√	Grappler Inlet		Beach Access, Marine Trail. Boat Launch		Various	
				Waterfront Boardwalk		Wooden Boardwalk		MOT	
		√		Execution Rock		Beach Access, Marine Trail		HFN	
		√		Alberni Inlet Trail	29.9 km	Trail	Ship Creek Rd, China Creek Campground Parking Lot, Franklin River Parking Lot.	Crown and Island Timberlands (Licence)	Stage 1 & 2 complete. Stage 3 not completed.
		√		Runner's Trail	20.1 km	Trail		Crown and Island Timberlands	
		√		Cape Beale	4.5 km	Trail	Trailhead at the end of South Bamfield Road.	PRNPR	Strenuous hike through fairly flat terrain. A 1.8m tide or lower is required to cross the tidal flats on the way to the Cape Beale Lighthouse.
		√		West Coast Trail	75 km	Trail	Bamfield - Port Renfrew	PRNPR	
		√		Keeha Beach	3.5km	Trail	Trailhead at the end of South Bamfield Road to Pacific Ocean	PRNPR	Fairly flat, muddy. Fallen trees.
			√	Eagle Bay Island		Possible Conservation Area	Island at South End of Eagle Bay, North of Brady's Beach	Crown Land	
			√	Broken Group			Paddle from Bamfield or Toquart Bay, or take Kayak on Francis Barkley boat to Sechart Lodge.		Beach walking. Crown Land. There is a need for better access.
		√		Ahousaht Wild Side Trail	11 km	Trail	Ahousaht	Crown/Ahousaht	User fee applies.
		√		Wild Pacific Trail		Trail	Ucluelet	District of Ucluelet	Lighthouse Loop 2.6km, Big Beach Section 1km, Brown's Beach 4km.
		√		Kennedy Lake Access Trail		Trail to Rec Site	Kennedy Lake	Provincial or PRNPR?	
			√	Tonquin Sinking Site		Cultural Destination	District of Tofino	Crown?	
			√	Cougar Annie's Garden		Cultural Destination	Clayoquot Sound	Private Land	
			√	Tofino Mudflats	1645 ha	Wildlife Management Area (WMA)	Tofino	Crown	
			√	Virgin Falls		Rec Site, Possible Conservation Area		Crown	
			√	Cannery Bay		Possible Conservation Area		Private Land	
			√	Pretty Girl Lake		Possible Conservation Area		Crown Land	
			√	Hey Creek River Corridor		Possible Conservation Area		?	
		√		Bedwell River Trail	17 km	Trail	Boat up Bedwell Sound, hike along Bedwell River to You Creek	Crown/Private	Partly in Strathcona Provincial Park. Connects to Bedwell Lake Route in Strathcona Provincial Park.

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Area	Park	Trail	Other	Name	Area (ha's), Length (km's)	Type	Access	Land Ownership	Comments
Long Beach		√		Clayoquot Valley Witness Trail	29 km	Trail	Trailhead on 560 logging road near Highway 4, part in Clayoquot Arm Provincial Park.	?	Part through crown land; difficult. >915 elevation gain. Needs maintenance.
		√		Gold Mine	3 km	Trail	Tofino-Ucluelet Highway along Lost Shoe Creek to Florencia Bay.	PRNPR	
		√		Great Cedar and Hanging Garden	2.5 km	Trail	Meares Island	Crown	Easy loop.
		√		Hesquiat Peninsula (Escalante)	32 km	Trail	Escalante Point to Boat Basin in Hesquiat Peninsula Provincial Park	Crown	Difficult, allow 1 week. Cross several First Nations Lands.
		√		Lone Cone	5 km	Trail	Kakawis Village to Lone Cone Peak, Meares Island	Crown	Steep, 721m to peak.
		√		Nuu-chah-nulth Trail	2.5 km	Trail	Long Beach behind Wickaninnish Interpretive Centre to Florencia Bay via Quisitis headlands.	PRNPR	Interpretive Trail
		√		Schooner Cove Trail	0.8 km	Trail	North end of Long Beach	PRNPR	Access to Schooner Cove may be cut off during high tides.
		√		Shorepine Bog	0.8 km	Trail	On Wickaninnish Road, 300m south of the Florencia Bay turnoff.	PRNPR	
		√		South Beach Trail	0.8 km	Trail	South Beach Trail branches from the Nuuchah-nulth Trail.	PRNPR	Some stairs
		√		Spruce Fringe	1.5 km	Trail	Due west of Long Beach Rainforest Trail	PRNPR	
		√		Triple Peak		Trail	Highway 4 onto Marion Main Line for 11km. BCTS aware of the importance of this road.	Crown Land	Difficult, technical climb.
		√		Willowbrae Trail	1.4 km	Trail	End of Willowbrae Road	PRNPR	Long flight of stairs
		√		Halfmoon Bay Trail	0.5 km	Trail	Halfmoon Bay Trail branches from the Willowbrae Trail 1.3 km from the end of Willowbrae Road.	PRNPR	Long flight of stairs
		√		Tofino-Ucluelet Multi-Use (Future)	6 km	Trail	Parallels Tofino-Ucluelet Highway	PRNPR	Easy, very heavily used
		√		Tonquin Beach Trail		Trail		District of Tofino	Potential for expansion to Middle Beach
		√		Long Beach Rainforest	2 km	Trail	Either side of Tofino-Ucluelet Highway	PRNPR	Two boardwalk trails, 1km each.
			√	Lower Valley below Sydney Creek Power Project		Possible Conservation Area		?	
		√		Waterfront Boardwalk in Tofino		Future Trail		District of Tofino	
		√		Port Alberni to Tofino Junction Trail		Historical Trail		MOT	Unsure of location.
		√		Marine Access area		Future water access		PRNPR	
		√		Meares Island Loop Trail				Crown?	
			√	Salmon Beach Public Square		Permit	Salmon Beach Village	Crown Right-of-Way	Administrative building, tennis courts, playground
			√	Access to Clayoquot Provincial Park		Future Access			
		√	Cavers Trail			Access to Clayoquot Provincial Park	?	Access is through the Kennedy River microhydro project (Tla-o-qui-aht FN). Pedestrian access ok.	

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Area	Park	Trail	Other	Name	Area (ha's), Length (km's)	Type	Access	Land Ownership	Comments
		√		Clayoquot Valley Witness Trail	29 km	Trail	Trailhead on 560 logging road near Highway 4, part in Clayoquot Arm Provincial Park.	?	Part through crown land; difficult. >915 elevation gain. Remote and unmaintained.
			√	Mt. Pogo		Possible Conservation Area		Crown	Access is through the Kennedy River microhydro project (Tla-o-qui-aht FN). Pedestrian access ok.
		√		Climbers Trail (Mackenzie Climbers Trail)		Trail	From Highway 4 up bluff on west side of Mackenzie Range peaks.	Provincial Trail	Difficult, technical, and rough. >10 hours.
		√		5040 Trail			9km on Marion Main (4WD)	Crown	Crown Land. Moderate access to alpine. Great views. Need for road and trail to be preserved. Provides access to Nahmint. Advantage of being halfway between west coast and Port Alberni. Potential draw for tourists.
		√		Alberni Inlet Trail	29.9 km	Trail		Crown and Island Timberlands (Lease)	Stage 1 & 2 complete. Stage 3 not completed.
	√			Mount Arrowsmith Regional Park		Cokley Trail, Rousseau Trail	Island Timberlands Logging Road	ACRD	Located in RDN, but owned by ACRD. http://www.rdn.bc.ca/cms.asp?wpID=1429 http://rdn.bc.ca/cms/wpattachments/wpID1429atID1705.p
			√	Mount Arrowsmith Massif		Conservation Area & Several Trails	Island Timberlands Logging Road	RDN	Managed by RDN. Saddle, Judges, unjudges, Snow Gulley
			√	Sproat Lake Access		Future Access	Stirling Arm & Faber Road	Unknown until location identified	
			√	Somass Estuary		Conservation Area		Tseshaht/Crown/Ducks Unlimited	Right-of-Way, Easements exist for many user groups.
			√	Meconella Bluff		Conservation Area	Log Train Trail @ Horne Lake Rd	Private Land. Was in RDN, now in ACRD	A 1 ha section contains approx. 40% of the Canadian population of <i>Meconella oregana</i> (White Meconella). Red listed species and is significant nationally and provincially. http://www.goert.ca/documents/SAR_manual/Meconella_oregana.pdf Potential to create a formal trail link between Horne Lake and LTT. RDN interest in reactivating trail.
			√	Cranberry Swamp		Conservation Area		?	Unsure of location
			√	Corrigan Creek		Conservation Area		Crown	
			√	Cold Creek Falls		Conservation Area	Log Trail Trail	Timberwest/IT?	Beauforts
			√	Jacks Peak				?	Same vicinity as 5040, but harder access.
			√	Nahmint Valley			Nahmint Lake FS Rec Site os also on this forestry access road.	Crown	This forestry access road provides important access to Klitsa Brooke George Trail, Nahmin & Adder Peaks.
			√	Boy Scout Beach (Great Central Lake)		Unmaintained Campsite		Crown	
			√	China Creek Campground		Marina and Campground (Serviced)	Bamfield Main Road	ACRD owned, leased to Port Alberni Port Authority	
		√		Community Forest Trails. Weiner Falls, Teodore Trail, Sproat Lake Lookout Trail		Trail	Sutton Pass off Highway 4 (4WD). Community Forest has two separate areas, one @ W. end of Sproat Lake and one north of Sproat Lake.	Crown	Mount Adder Access Trail (access to alpine, good direct access from highway), Weiner Falls
		√	√	Hole in the Wall		Trail and Tourist Attraction	Highway 4 opposite Candy Store - Dangerous parking - adjacent to busy highway.	IT/Crown	

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Area	Park	Trail	Other	Name	Area (ha's), Length (km's)	Type	Access	Land Ownership	Comments
Alberni Valley			√	District Lot 109		Proposed future access through to Stamp River		Private Land	Potential purchase as a regional park. No discussions with land owner have taken place. Excellent site for campsite, day use and boat launch.
	√			Evergreen Park	8.8 ha	Open riding ring, informal trails	Fayette Road, Beaver Creek.	ACRD and Crown (ACRD leases from Crown).	Maintenance, repairs, and needed.
	√			Nordstrom Park	1.1 ha	Community Park	6038 Beaver Creek Road, Adjacent to Beaver Creek Firehall	ACRD	
	√			Cougar Smith Park	2.4 ha	Community Park	9025 Faber Road	ACRD	Playground, bike skills park, tennis court, ball field, basketball court, covered picnic area.
			√	District Lot 101		Proposed future access through to Stamp River		Private Land	Private property adjoining the Store Pool in DL 101 on the east bank trail between Stamp Falls Park and the AV Sportsmen's Association lease in DL 160. No discussions with land owner have taken place.
		√		Alberni Inlet Scout Camp Trail		Trail	Alberni Inlet Trail	IT?	
	√	√		Maplehurst Trail System	4 km	Trail	Willow Road, Beaver Creek	Crown	Easy, elevation gain 100m, about 2 hours
		√		Greenmax Anglers Trail	4.1 km	Trail access to the Stamp River	Coleman Road, through Greenmax Woodlot. Near Alberni Valley Airport	Crown	Easy, elevation gain 50m, approximately 3 hours return. Has Section 56 Forest Recreation Trail designation.
		√		Taylor Arm Fire Trail				?	
		√		Alberni Lookout		Trail and Tourist Attraction	Behind Candy Store (Alberni Highway)	IT/Crown	Private Land, well used
		√		Polly's Point		Trail	Access from end of Mallory Drive	Tseshaht (IR#2)	Indian Reserve
		√		Orange Bridge to Kleekhoot Reserve Trails		Future Trail		MOT	
		√		Stokes Canyon to Roger Creek Trail		Trail	Access from Highway 4	IT and other private lands	
		√		Cross Country Ski Trails to Adder, & Sutton Pass		Trail		Crown	Old trails on NE Cokley in Arrowsmith Ski Park. Adder access through Community Forest.
		√		Brigade Lake Trail	15.4 km	Trail	Near Taylor River Bridge	Crown?	4WD access to trailhead.
		√		Port Alberni to Cameron Lake crossing the Log Train Trail		Trail		IT/Timberwest	No known route. Old pre-contact trail to Horne Lake from Log Train Trail at Horne Lake Rd.
		√		McKenzie Slough (DL 158)		Conservation Purposes	Davenport Rd (unbuilt)	Crown	
		√		Log Train Trail		Trail	Maebelle/Mozart Road to Woolsey Road. Provides access to Beaufort Range, to Horne Lake Trail and to McLean Mill Historic Site.	MOT leased to ACRD for northern section.	Easy walking, horseback riding, biking. Lease from Ministry of Transportation. Maintenance is needed, including bridge crossings.
			√	McLean Mill Park		National Historic Site		City of Port Alberni	Need for more formal access
			√	Taylor Arm Old Log Dump		Beach Access		IT?	
		√		Roger Creek Nature Trial System		Trail	Access from Highway 4.	Crown	Easy. Connects with Log Train Trail and Hupacasath Woodlot. Needs Section 56 maintenance agreement. Consideration of a loop trail from Rogers Creek Nature Trail to the hospital via the C&N trails and back along the LTT to Rogers. Also potential wheelchair link from hospital to LTT. Short, but would require work because of swamp.
			√	Turtle Lake Wetlands		Conservation		IT	Fishing Access
			√	McLaughlin Watershed		Future Conservation Purposes		IT	

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The information in this appendix was gathered through public input meetings within the Regional District and will be refined and prioritized by Parks Committee and is therefore a working document.									
Area	Park	Trail	Other	Name	Area (ha's), Length (km's)	Type	Access	Land Ownership	Comments
		√		Brooke George (Mount Klitsa)		Trail	Starts from south side of Mount Klitsa at end of NH600 logging road (from Nahmint River Main) to summit of Mount Klitsa.	Crown	Intermediate to difficult, about 4 hours to summit, +- 1000m in elevation gain.
		√		Gibson Klitsa		Trail		Crown	Connects to Brooke George Trail and Brigade Trail.
		√		Della Falls	16km	Trail	Head of Great Central Lake to Della Falls	Strathcona Provincial Park	Intermediate, approximately 7 hours one way
		√		Della Lake/Love Lake		Trail	Della Falls Trail to Della Lake - 1km. Della Falls Trail to Love Lake	Strathcona Provincial Park	Difficult - Very Difficult
		√		Faber Road Path		Trail	Roadside Path	MOT	In highway right-of-way
		√		Fossli Park Trails	2.5km	Trail	Stirling Arm logging road	Crown Land	Partially within Fossli Provincial Park. Moderate Elevation Gain, 60m.
		√		Passive Reflector	2km	Trail	Trailhead on Canal Main logging road to microwave tower		Private Land, easy route, used by bikes and ATV's.
		√		Robertson Creek Hatchery	3km	Trail	First 2km (upper) trail from Fish Hatchery parking lot to Great Central Lake; second 1km (lower) trail along Stamp River to picnic site.	Robertson Creek Hatchery and IT	Easy, may be overgrown
		√		Stamp Long River Trail	7.5km	Trail	Stamp River Provincial Park to Barker Road		Moderate, elevation gain 50m, about 3 hours one way.
				Lakeshore Trail		Trail		? Lease held by Sproat Lake Parks Commission.	
				Sproat Lake Mtn Bike Trails		Trail		Private Lands	Developed by the Sproat Lake Parks Commission
		√		Teodore Trail & Sproat Lake Lookout Trail		Trail	Highway 4 onto logging road for 3.2km		Crown land, Community Forest
		√		Ward Lake	4.5km	Trail	From Highway 4 to Ward Lake (2km) and beyond		Private Land, easy. Access has been logged.
		√		Powerline Park (to Lacy Lake)		Trail			Moderate, nice views
		√		Alberni Mountain Bike Trails		Bike Trail	Accessed off Log Train Trail		Private Land
		√		Father and Son Lake	3km	Trail	End of Thistle Mine Road to Rec site on Father and Son Lake, trail circles lake		Crown land, very good. Recent logging.
		√		Mount Hankin	3km	Trail	From Coulson Sawmill on Alberni Inlet to Mount Hankin		Private Land, trail logged over. +580m
			√	Sproat Lake Community Hall - Future Dog Park.					
		√		Grouch Grind	2km	Trail	From Horne Lake Rd, just off Log Train Trail (DL290)	Private Land (timberwest), and Crown	The higher part of Platzer Creek Loop, future link to Platzer Creek
		√		Mt Porter			Above Doran Lake. Heavily waterbarred FSR 500 & 511.	Crown Land.	Beautiful destination with distant views into Strathcona Park
				Elizabeth Lake			Jack Todd Trail		
		√		Limestone Mountain		Trail	From loggings roads to 1,470m summit		
		√		North End of Kitsuksis Dyke to McLean Mill		Future Trail			

[illegible]

Appendix F - Parks and Trails Policy Matrix

Ba = Bamfield, Be = Beaufort, BC = Beaver Creek, CC = Cherry Creek, LB = Long Beach, PA = Port Alberni, SL = Sproat Lake, To = Tofino, Uc = Ucluelet

DOCUMENT	SUBJECT AREA	REFERENCE	PARK (Objectives/policies)	TRAIL (Objectives/policies)	GENERAL LAND USE (Objectives/policies)
LGA	OCP must include: parks environmental protection recreational use	s.877 (1) b, d, f	b) Approximate location and type of present and proposed public facilities including...parks...		d) restrictions on the use of land that is subject to hazardous conditions or that is environmentally sensitive to development f) Recreational and public utility land use
	climate change	s.877 (3)		Targets for the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the area covered by the plan, and policies and actions of the local governmental proposed with respect to achieving those targets	
RURAL AREAS (B, D, E and F) OCPS	COMMUNITY GOALS social growth economic growth environmental protection viable agricultural industry healthy lifestyle preserve rural character				
	General Planning Objectives	Be 3.0 BC 3.0 CC 3.0 SL 3.0			...enhance the integrity of environmental, social, economic, cultural and recreational values of the Plan area as development occurs.
		Ba 3.2.1 Be 3.1.1 BC 3.1.1 CC 3.1.1 SL 3.1.1			Sustainability principles and best practices in all aspects of land use planning, development and management
		Ba 3.2.2. Be 3.1.2 BC 3.1.2 CC 3.1.2 SL 3.1.2			Minimize the potential for land use conflict and danger from natural hazards
		Be 3.1.3 BC 3.1.3 CC 3.1.3 SL 3.1.3			Support public access to all water features
		Ba 3.2.4 Be 3.1.4 BC 3.1.4 CC 3.1.4 SL 3.1.4			Facilitate a wide variety of opportunities for economic activity and employment within the Plan area
	General Planning Policies	Ba 3.3.2 Be 3.2.1 BC 3.2.1 CC 3.2.1 SL 3.2.1			Preserve/consider the integrity of the natural environment and the protection of residents and the built environment in all planning and development matters.

		Ba 3.3.8 Be 3.2.5 BC 3.2.4 CC 3.2.6 SL 3.2.6			Require a treed and vegetated buffer between agricultural land and non agricultural development ...(BC) Guide to Edge Planning
		Be 3.2.6 BC 3.2.5 CC 3.2.7 SL 3.2.5	Acquire public access to water bodies as parkland dedications through the subdivision process where feasible...		
		Ba 3.3.17 Be 3.2.10 BC 3.2.9 CC 3.2.11 SL 3.2.10			Recognize/permit parks, trails, roads and utilities in all designations as specified by the zoning bylaw.
		Ba 3.3.17 Be 3.2.11 BC 3.2.10 CC 3.2.12 SL 3.2.11			Consider temporary use permits within all land use designations, in accordance with section 921 of the LGA
		Ba 3.3.22 Be 3.2.18 BC 3.2.20 CC 3.2.19 SL 3.2.19			Encourage land-use patterns that do not compromise the ecological integrity and rural character of the plan area.
		Ba 3.3.34 Be 3.2.19 BC 3.2.21 CC 3.2.20 SL 3.2.20			Encourage development and accompanying road systems to be constructed in a manner in keeping with the natural environment
	Agricultural Use Policies	Be 4.2.5 BC 4.2.5 CC 4.2.5 SL 4.2.5			Encourage the interim use of agricultural lands for forestry, silviculture, open space and recreational uses that will not impair the future agricultural viability of those lands.
	Commercial Use Objective	Be 7.1.2 BC 5.1.2 CC 7.1.3			Encourage tourism and other economic development opportunities
	Commercial Use Policy	Be 7.2.1 BC 5.2.4 CC 7.2.6 SL 8.2.6			Work with the Economic Development Office to promote economic development, tourism and recreational opportunities
	Rural Use Objective	Be 8.1.1 BC 7.1.1 CC 8.1.1 SL 9.1.1			Maintain the predominantly rural character of this area.
	Parks and Recreation Use Objectives	Be 10.1.1 BC 11.1.1 CC 12.1.1 SL 17.1.1		Develop an integrated network of multi-use trails within the plan area to connect with trails in adjacent areas.	
		Be 10.1.2 BC 11.1.2 CC 12.1.2 SL 17.1.2		Encourage the provision of public access to lakes and rivers.	
		Be 10.1.3	Facilitate the development of a range of	Facilitate the development of a range of parks and	

		BC 11.1.3 CC 12.1.3 SL 17.1.3	parks and trails.	trails.	
		Be 10.1.4 BC 11.1.4 CC 12.1.4 SL 17.1.4	Incorporate environmental protection in park design, management and use.		
	Parks and Recreation Use Policies	Be 10.2.1 BC 11.2.1 CC 12.2.1 SL 17.2.1		Work with the City of Port Alberni, the provincial government, private land owners and local residents to develop a comprehensive trail network.	
		Be 10.2.2 BC 11.2.2 CC 12.2.2 SL 17.2.2		Pursue the incorporation of multi-use paths along major roads within the community ...	
		Be 10.2.4 BC 11.2.4 CC 12.2.4 SL 17.2.3		Through the subdivision process, collaborate with the Approving Officer to obtain public access to the foreshore and to streams where appropriate, through dedication in accordance with Section 941 of the <i>LGA</i> .	
		Be 10.2.5 BC 11.2.5 CC 12.2.5		Identify, improve and provide signage for appropriate public accesses to the foreshore and streams within those rights-of-way for which a licence or permit has been obtained from the relevant ministry or property owner.	
		Be 10.2.6 BC 11.2.6 CC 12.2.6 SL 17.2.7		Ensure that any trail within the ALR has, in addition to the land owner's permission, the approval of the ALC and is designed in accordance with the specifications in <i>A Guide to Using and Developing Trails in Farm and Ranch Areas</i> .	
		Ba 3.3.9 Be 10.2.7 BC 11.2.7 CC 12.2.7 SL 17.2.8	Require parkland dedication ... where it meets stated parkland planning objectives/goals for the area or where indicated with a "P" on Map No. 2 and only consider cash in lieu of parkland where the provision of land for a park is not ideal.		
		Be 12.2.9 BC 13.2.8 CC 14.2.12 SL 14.2.11		Encourage subdivision applicants to take into account the future development and maintenance of multi-use paths and trails as part of the transportation system.	
	Heritage and Culture Objective	Be 11.1.1 BC 12.1.1 CC 13.1.1 SL 16.1.1	Identify, protect and conserve archaeological and historical sites within the Plan area.		
	Heritage and Culture Policies	Be 11.2.2 BC 12.2.2 CC 13.2.2 SL 16.2.2	Support the identification, protection and conservation of archaeological sites and features.		
		Be 11.2.3 BC 12.2.3 CC 13.2.3 SL 16.2.3	Encourage private land owners and developers to respect archaeological features when discovered and identified.		

	Infrastructure Objective	Be 12.1.3 BC 13.1.3 CC 14.1.3 SL 14.1.3		Provide an efficient transportation network that emphasizes non-motorized alternatives to the motor vehicle.	
	Infrastructure Policies	Be 12.2.1 BC 13.2.1 CC 14.2.1 SL 14.2.1		Work with residents, relevant provincial ministries, the City of Port Alberni and neighbouring jurisdictions to develop a logical, efficient and neighbourhood-sensitive transportation network plan.	
		Be 12.2.2 BC 13.2.2 CC 14.2.2 SL 14.2.2		Work with residents, land owners, provincial ministries and community groups, to develop safe roadside pathways and trails that parallel roads with heavy traffic.	
		Be 12.2.6 BC 13.2.6 CC 14.2.7 SL 14.2.6		Support necessary future road development that incorporates roadside trails.	
		Be 12.2.8 BC 13.2.7 CC 14.2.8 SL 14.2.9		Encourage the cost-sharing of new infrastructure systems with adjacent local governments and provincial agencies to promote greater efficiency.	
	Natural Environment & Conservation Objectives	Be 13.1.1 BC 14.1.1 CC 15.1.1 SL 19.1.1			Support the protection of environmentally-sensitive areas and species at risk.
		Be 13.1.2 BC 14.1.2 CC 15.1.2 SL 19.1.2			Support the protection of the quality of surface and ground water, fish habitat, and wetlands.
		Be 13.1.3 BC 14.1.3 CC 15.1.3 SL 19.1.3			Minimize opportunities for human-wildlife conflicts.
		Be 13.1.4 BC 14.1.4 CC 15.1.4 SL 19.1.4			Facilitate the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.
	Natural Environment & Conservation Policies	Ba 6.2.2 Be 13.2.2 BC 14.2.2 CC 15.2.2 SL 19.2.2			Protect known sensitive ecosystems, wildlife and wildfowl habitat, and environmentally-sensitive areas.
		Be 13.2.5 BC 14.2.5 CC 15.2.5 SL 19.2.5			Support adherence to Bear Smart Community guidelines on the website in order to minimize human/bear conflicts.
		Ba 5.2.1 Be 13.2.6 BC 14.2.6 CC 15.2.6 SL 19.2.6			Seek guidance and financial assistance from senior governments for help in implementing its greenhouse gas emission reduction targets and policies.
		Be 13.2.7 BC 14.2.7			Discourage development in hazardous areas, including on or in close proximity to steep slopes (30% or greater), lands prone to

		CC 15.2.8 SL 19.2.9			flooding, or lands susceptible to slumping.
		Be 13.2.8 BC 14.2.8 CC 15.2.9 SL 19.2.10			Encourage the installation of bike racks at any commercial establishment developed in the Plan area.
		Ba 5.2.8 Be 13.2.9 BC 14.2.9 CC 15.2.10 SL 19.2.11		Encourage the use of non-motorized forms of transportation such as walking and bicycling and the use of public transit, car-pooling and ride-sharing to minimize greenhouse gas emission.	
		Be 13.2.13 BC 14.2.13 CC 15.2.14 SL 19.2.15			Encourage the retention of natural vegetation for carbon sequestration.
		Be 13.2.15 BC 14.2.15 CC 15.2.16 SL 19.2.18			Encourage the use of Conservation Data Centre mapping to identify the existence of any species at risk in order to protect them when planning and implementing development plans.
	Be, BC, CC and SL GHG Reduction Action #1			The Regional District will build or assist in building, acquire, provide or otherwise encourage through development approvals not less than one kilometre of pathway or trail per year within the Plan area.	
	Be, BC, CC and SL GHG Reduction Action #3			The Regional District will work with the Trails Committee to develop a valley-wide trails network.	
AREA A OCP BAM-FIELD	General Planning Objectives	Ba 3.2.3		Retain public access to all water features.	
		Ba 3.2.5	Develop a range of parks and trails.	Develop a range of parks and trails.	
		Ba 3.2.8	Preserve or obtain public access to the waterfront, in the form of trails, public parklands, easements over private lands, or any other mechanism that ensures that the waterfront can be reached by citizens at defined, accessible, and well-distributed points.	Preserve or obtain public access to the waterfront, in the form of trails, public parklands, easements over private lands, or any other mechanism that ensures that the waterfront can be reached by citizens at defined, accessible, and well-distributed points.	
	General Planning Policies	Ba 3.3.9	Require parkland dedication through the subdivision process where it meets stated parkland planning objectives/ goals for the area and cash in lieu of parkland where it does not.		
		Ba 3.3.10		Acquire and ensure public access to water bodies through the subdivision process where feasible.	
	Sustainability Objectives	Ba 5.1.1			Live lightly on the landscape by employing thinking about sustainability in forestry, fishing, tourism, recreation, food production and residential life.
		Ba 5.1.3			Reduce greenhouse gas emissions through personal and community initiatives.
	Sustainability Policies	Ba 5.2.3	Support the development of a community compost area to create compost that could be used by citizens or in park spaces, potentially near the community landfill.		

		Ba 5.2.7			Encourage the installation of bike racks at key locations in the Plan area, including commercial enterprises.
		Ba 5.2.17		Increase walkability by expanding the waterfront trail system.	
	GHG Reduction Action #2			The RD will build or assist in building not less than one kilometre of pathway or trail per year in the Bam-field/Anacla area. A priority will be a path connecting Bamfield and Anacla.	
Natural Environment Objectives		Ba 6.1.1			Protect environmentally sensitive features and areas in recognition of their importance to environmental quality and benefits they provide to the local economies of Bamfield and Anacla ...
		Ba 6.1.3			Protect surface water and riparian areas for fish habitat and other wildlife values.
		Ba 6.1.5			Protect the foreshore areas as important habitat for fish and wild-life and for the future prosperity of local residents.
		Ba 6.1.13			Maintain the public's use and access to these important recreation areas in a manner that does not compromise the ecological integrity of the shoreline or pub users at undue risk.
		Ba 6.1.14		Recognize the need for public access to marine shorelands and foreshore areas and the development of community greenways throughout the community of Bamfield.	
		Ba 6.1.15			Balance development opportune-ties with the ecological conserva-tion of the shoreline environment.
Natural Environment Policies		Ba 6.2.1			Protect the environmental integrity of natural resources including lakes, wetlands, rivers and streams.
		Ba 6.2.11			The ACRD will support means by which ancient wildlife trees can be identified and adequately protected from felling throughout the Community Plan area.
		Ba 6.2.12			The RD will actively encourage and petition the Bamfield Marine Sciences Centre to voluntarily and legally protect and retain and preserve forested areas and tracts,, adjacent to foreshore/water, flanking Grappler Inlet/Port Desire and the Main Inlet for visual, scenic and amenity impact reasons ...
		Ba 6.2.14			Swamps and wetlands within the Plan area should be retained as much as possible in their natural state as they provide natural flood storage.
Eelgrass Protection Objective		Ba 6.3.1			Where feasible, protect and restore sensitive eelgrass habitat in aquatic environments where eelgrass existed in the past or where conditions would support the development of eelgrass beds.
Eelgrass Protection Policies		Ba 6.4.1			Discourage docks, piers and mooring buoys from being located in areas containing sensitive, unique or high value habitats.
		Ba 6.4.5			Encourage boat launch ramps to be located on stable, non-erosional banks where a minimum amount of shoreline stabilization is necessary.
Infrastructure Objective		Ba 7.1.8			Ensure the long-term longevity and continued operation of the Public Dock facilities as the use of this infrastructure is critical to the social and economic health of the Plan area.
Heritage and Culture Objective		Ba 8.1.3	To encourage the recognition, protection and preservation of heritage features and sites and specifically the	To encourage the recognition, protection and preservation of heritage features and sites and specifically the Boardwalk and historical Lifesaving	

			Boardwalk and historical Life Saving Trails throughout the community.	Trails throughout the community.	
Heritage and Culture Policies	Ba 8.2.2	The ACRD, in cooperation with the appropriate provincial and federal agencies and interested local parties, will support measures to protect heritage features and sites in the area. To that end, such protection measures will be both discretionary/voluntary and regulatory with: a) developers being encouraged to consider heritage resource concerns in their project planning and design. In this regard, the RD will endeavour to seek the designation of the Lifesaving Trail and a corridor of 10 metres on either side there as a Historic Trail, where practical; b) the ACRD may consider implementation of a Heritage Designation Bylaw under the LGA for appropriate lands/sites; and c) the ACRD will encourage both the protection and the designation of the Lifesaving Trails as a historically significant element with the area and will ensure adequate buffers, containing the trail proper, are retained to achieve these goals.	The ACRD, in cooperation with the appropriate provincial and federal agencies and interested local parties, will support measures to protect heritage features and sites in the area. To that end, such protection measures will be both discretionary/voluntary and regulatory with: a) developers being encouraged to consider heritage resource concerns in their project planning and design. In this regard, the RD will endeavour to seek the designation of the Lifesaving Trail and a corridor of 10 metres on either side there as a Historic Trail, where practical; b) the ACRD may consider implementation of a Heritage Designation Bylaw under the LGA for appropriate lands/sites; and c) the ACRD will encourage both the protection and the designation of the Lifesaving Trails as a historically significant element with the area and will ensure adequate buffers, containing the trail proper, are retained to achieve these goals.		
	Ba 8.2.3			Support the identification, protection and conservation of archaeological sites and features and work with relevant provincial authorities in this area.	
Forestry Objective	Ba 9.1.2			Retain significant tree cover throughout the area.	
Forestry Policies	Ba 9.2.5	Identify stands of old growth trees in SW 1/4 Sec 18 TP1 and in adjacent Huu ay aht First Nation land and seek a park designation for areas with a trail network and stands of old growth forest.	Identify stands of old growth trees in SW 1/4 Sec 18 TP1 and in adjacent Huu ay aht First Nation land and seek a park designation for areas with a trail network and stands of old growth forest.		
	Ba 9.2.6		Liaise with Huu ay aht First Nation to develop a trail network to connect with West Bamfield Community Forest Land and out to the Ancient First Nations settlement.		
	Ba 9.2.7		Working with Huu ay aht First Nation, investigate the possibility of extending the West Coast Trail using original trail still in existence that will end at Community Reservoir Tower and Airport area.		
	Ba 9.2.8			Lobby Parks Canada to develop their office on current Parks Canada land, adjacent to the Bamfield Medical Centre, for use as West Coast Trail Registration.	
Residential Policy	Ba 13.2.10		The ACRD will advocate for improved public beach access through all future subdivision applications.		
Comprehensive	Ba 14.1.2			Identify and implement appropriate placement of land uses,	

	Development Objectives				density and public access to the waterfront.
		Ba 14.1.4			Recognize the importance of the waterfront as the community's "main street" as well as for habitat, historic values, for transportation and employment characteristics, and for the aesthetics and views afforded by the stunning coastline.
	Comprehensive Development Policies	Ba 14.2.1			Identify shoreline areas with high environmental, recreational or aesthetic values and ensure these are protected for appropriate uses.
		Ba 14.2.2		Recognize the importance of the Boardwalk and ensure that future extensions are supported in any West Bamfield waterfront or comprehensive development proposal.	
		Ba 14.2.4	A CDA may also contain public parks, institutional uses, educational and recreational facilities.		
		Ba 14.2.5	Places for community gathering shall be encouraged in a CDA.		
		Ba 14.2.6		Walkability and connectedness shall be key features in any proposal.	
	Parks, Trails and Recreation Objectives	Ba 16.1.2	Ensure the continued acquisition of lands for parks, trails and recreational uses, in appropriate locations and appropriate amounts, to service the community and the community's needs.	Ensure the continued acquisition of lands for parks, trails and recreational uses, in appropriate locations and appropriate amounts, to service the community and the community's needs.	
		Ba 16.1.2		Encourage a safe and adequate trail system appropriate to the character of the community, and extend the trail system to support the active lifestyle of Bamfield residents.	
		Ba 16.1.3	Recognize that permanent residents and seasonal visitors have different amenity needs and strive to accommodate a range of parks, trails and amenities that meet these needs.	Recognize that permanent residents and seasonal visitors have different amenity needs and strive to accommodate a range of parks, trails and amenities that meet these needs.	
		Ba 16.1.4		Support public access to the waterfront in appropriate locations	
		Ba 16.1.5	Preserve for passive park and recreation uses those areas which offer the best examples of the natural environment found in Bamfield, and recognize their value as green spaces, habitat areas and for carbon sequestration.		
		Ba 16.1.6			Recognize the financial limitations of a small community and of all levels of government for land acquisition, operations and maintenance.
	Parks, Trails and Recreation Policies	Ba 16.2.1	Support Centennial Park as the main public park area in Bamfield. This Plan supports: a) securing the administration and operational requirements associated with both the boat launch facility and the anchoring/mooring buoys and areas		

			adjacent to Centennial Park in Port Desire; b) allowing temporary recreational vehicle camping and tenting facilities where such uses are administered by the Bamfield Parks Commission; and c) the use of land for temporary parking relating to boat launching activities in Grappler Inlet, with MoTI approval.		
		Ba 16.2.2	The RD will, through its planning, development and political role, pursue the development and operation of a new public park facility accessed from South Bamfield Road in the Northeast ¼ of Section 18; this parkspace shall be passive with the exception of a non-motorized canoe/kayak launch area, picnic facilities, a limited tent camping area (no serviced sites or recreational vehicle sites), parking, and washrooms. This parkspace shall connect through an upgraded trail system to Brady's Beach and the Cape Beale Headlands. The RD will seek senior government funding to assist in the acquisition, design, production, development and operation of such a facility should the senior levels of government responsible not choose to initiate such development in a timely manner (i.e. within five years).	The RD will, through its planning, development and political role, pursue the development and operation of a new public park facility accessed from South Bamfield Road in the Northeast ¼ of Section 18; this parkspace shall be passive with the exception of a non-motorized canoe/kayak launch area, picnic facilities, a limited tent camping area (no serviced sites or recreational vehicle sites), parking, and washrooms. This parkspace shall connect through an upgraded trail system to Brady's Beach and the Cape Beale Headlands. The RD will seek senior government funding to assist in the acquisition, design, production, development and operation of such a facility should the senior levels of government responsible not choose to initiate such development in a timely manner (i.e. within five years).	
		Ba 16.2.3	Expand the park system on the Crown-owned lands on Mills Peninsula; this parkspace shall have a pedestrian pathway system connecting to existing pathways on the Peninsula, including legal access to Brady's Beach via easements or rights of way and links to the park described in Policy 16.2.2.	Expand the park system on the Crown-owned lands on Mills Peninsula; this parkspace shall have a pedestrian pathway system connecting to existing pathways on the Peninsula, including legal access to Brady's Beach via easements or rights of way and links to the park described in Policy 16.2.2.	
		Ba 16.2.4	Investigate community interest in obtaining new parkspaces/ trails in the following areas, and implement actions to obtain these lands if they are of interest to citizens in the Plan area: a) Lot A Plan 38380 b) Bamfield West: Lots 31 and 32, Plan 942 (as well as a raised boardwalk on the swamp area toward the beach) c) Plan 38971 south of Bamfield.	Investigate community interest in obtaining new parkspaces/ trails in the following areas, and implement actions to obtain these lands if they are of interest to citizens in the Plan area: a) Lot A Plan 38380 b) Bamfield West: Lots 31 and 32, Plan 942 (as well as a raised boardwalk on the swamp area toward the beach) c) Plan 38971 south of Bamfield.	
		Ba 16.2.5		Support the development of an alternative boardwalk through the marsh to offer pedestrian	

		connectivity and the potential for a wildlife observation area.	
Ba 16.2.6		The RD will identify, clear and sign appropriate public accesses to the foreshore.	
Ba 16.2.7	Use the Regional Park as well as the Local Park administrative functions to administer and fund the development and operation of parks, trails, and recreation facilities in the Plan area.	Use the Regional Park as well as the Local Park administrative functions to administer and fund the development and operation of parks, trails, and recreation facilities in the Plan area.	
Ba 16.2.8		Investigate and action the most appropriate means by which the Lifesaving Trail can be recognized, designated and protected as being of valuable historical significance to the community.	
Ba 16.2.10		Initiate discussions with Huu ay aht First Nation on the potential of extending the West Coast Trail to Bamfield, and work with Huu ay aht First Nation on improving the advertising for the Trail through international magazines and websites.	
Ba 16.2.11	Where a waterfront subdivision is proposed and park dedication is required pursuant to the <i>Local Government Act</i> , the ACRD shall not necessarily require the consolidation of park strips into larger areas due to the financial and maintenance limitations. Instead, these dedications shall be used primarily to provide open space view areas and access to the waterfront. Where views are to be protected, the Board may request from any developer, a visual analysis indicating existing and proposed structures for the site in relation to views from public roads, waterways and property abutting the sub-division site. This Plan supports the designation of a buffer between the shoreline and the sub-division to maintain public access to the waterfront, protect sensitive habitats, encourage the renewed health of marine vegetation such as eelgrass, support spawning beaches, and to encourage soil stability.		
Ba 16.2.12	Seek senior government funding to assist in the acquisition, design, production, development and operation of a new park off South Bamfield Road.		
Ba 16.2.13	Provide for park and recreation use in a manner which recognizes the financial limitations which exist at all government levels and which affect		

			land acquisition and operation and maintenance realistically.		
		Ba 16.2.14			Support the development of affordable accommodations (i.e.: hostel) and other ancillary recreational facilities for hikers who are venturing out or who have completed the West Coast Trail to encourage them to lengthen their stay in Bamfield.
		Ba 16.2.15		Advocate (to Huu ay aht First Nation for support and the province for funding) for the development of a trail alongside the logging road connecting Bamfield and Pachena Bay to improve pedestrian safety.	
		Ba 16.2.16		Advocate the development of Westminster Road as a recreational trail.	
AREA B OCP BEAU-FORT	General Planning Policies	Be 3.2.12	Permit a minimum lot size of 1 ha. for subdivision for park or community service purposes provided the intended use is civic, public or utility in nature...		
	Parks and Recreation Use Policies	Be 10.2.1		Work with the City of Port Alberni, the provincial government, private land owners and local residents to develop a comprehensive trail network, including the Log Train Trail.	
		Be 10.2.2		Pursue the incorporation of multi-use paths along major roads within the community as a matter of priority and, in particular, along Beaver Creek Road.	
		Be 10.2.3		Expand the linear park system along the Stamp River and Kitsukis Creek.	
AREA C OCP SOUTH LONG BEACH	COMMUNITY GOALS: to protect the environment to retain rural character to enhance economic opportunities to enhance community services				
	Environmental Objectives	LB 3.1 a)			To protect known areas of ecological sensitivity.
		LB 3.1 b)			To protect aquatic and terrestrial habitat areas.
	ESA Objectives	LB 3.3.1 c)			To preserve and enhance the ecological systems and diversity throughout South Long Beach.
		LB 3.3.1 d)			To proactively address environmental issues within the Plan area.
		LB 3.3.1 e)			To incorporate environmental consideration in assessing growth management options, land-use plans, transportation plans and development proposals.
	ESA Policies	LB 3.3.2 e)			The ACRD encourages, wherever possible, public ownership or covenants on title of lands that are deemed to be environmentally sensitive.
		LB 3.3.2 f)	All public and private development activities, subdivisions and rezoning applications – including road crossings, utility rights-of-way and trails – will be planned and implemented in a manner	All public and private development activities, subdivisions and rezoning applications – including road crossings, utility rights-of-way and trails – will be planned and implemented in a manner that will not adversely affect or disturb environmentally-	

			that will not adversely affect or disturb environmentally-sensitive areas.	sensitive areas.	
		LB 3.3.2 g)			The ACRD encourages all subdivisions and new development to conform to provincial policies and regulations intended to protect the natural environment.
Coastal Riparian Areas Objectives		LB 3.5.1 b)		To retain public access to the fore-shore and adjacent marine upland areas.	
		LB 3.5.1 d)		To support public access to the water.	
Coastal Riparian Areas Policies		LB 3.5.2 i)			The ACRD will work with the MoTH to clear and make available to the public all publicly-owned rights-of-way and road ends that access the waterfront.
		LB 3.5.2 j)	Public access to the waterfront for passive and recreational use in the form of parkland dedication will be requested in lieu of parkland dedication in all development proposals for lands adjacent to water bodies.		
Natural Hazard Areas Policy		LB 3.6.2 f)	Any lands subject to flooding should, wherever possible, be left in a natural state or used for parks or natural preserves.		
Wildlife Management Objective		LB 3.7.1 a)			To encourage preventative measures to reduce human and wildlife contact.
Wildlife Management Policy		LB 3.7.2 a)			ACRD will encourage measures to reduce the risk of human and wildlife contact. These may include, but are not limited to, support promotion of a Bear Aware program and related public education, requiring bear-proof garbage and composting management facilities as part of any new development, and maintaining significant habitat and travel corridors as open space.
Heritage and Cultural Conservation Objectives		LB 3.8.1 a)			To preserve historical and cultural features.
		LB 3.8.1 b)			To identify Barkley Sound foreshore, Maggie River, Twin Rivers, Ittatsoo Creek as major potential for archaeological sites.
Heritage and Cultural Conservation Policies		LB 3.8.2 a)			The ACRD will work with local historians and the Heritage Conservation Branch to locate, identify and record all significant heritage and cultural features and sites.
		LB 3.8.2 b)			The ACRD will work with First Nations, the Heritage Conservation Branch and local historians to identify First Nations archaeological and cultural sites and features.
		LB 3.8.2 d)			Historic and archaeological sites are sensitive to human presence. Development proposals will be reviewed in relation to existing and possible archaeological sites, and where site are apparent, such proposals will be referred to the Heritage Conservation Branch.
Land-Use Planning Objectives		LB 4.1 b)			To maintain a rural focus for new development related primarily to low-density rural residential uses and tourism-related residential and commercial uses.
		LB 4.1 h)	To provide adequate public parks, facilities and amenities consistent with the needs of a rural community and rural lifestyle.		
Rural Residential Policies		LB 4.3.2 g)			When communal water and sewage treatment is provided, the ACRD may support clustering of housing or density averaging

					where preservation of green space or reduction in servicing costs, including the construction of roads, would be achieved.
	Rural Residential Comprehensive Development Area Objective	LB 4.4 c)			To plan new development at densities and in locations that minimize visual impact from the water, retain significant areas of open space, and minimize impact on the natural environment and environmental features along Ucluelet Inlet.
	Rural Residential Comprehensive Development Area Policies	LB 4.4.2 f)			Lodges, resorts, cabins or cottages, and transient recreational vehicle and camping sites will be permitted on the basis of eight bedrooms in a lodge or resort, six transient campground sites, or four cabins, or one vacation rental residence being considered equivalent to one residential unit for the purpose of calculating gross density.
		LB 4.4.2 k)	An amenity bonus of up to four additional bedrooms in a lodge or resort, three additional transient campground sites, or two cabins per gross unit converted to commercial will be considered in exchange for development of trails, improvements in public access to the ocean, additional parkland or open space dedicated to ACRD over the required 5% dedication.	An amenity bonus of up to four additional bedrooms in a lodge or resort, three additional transient campground sites, or two cabins per gross unit converted to commercial will be considered in exchange for development of trails, improvements in public access to the ocean, additional parkland or open space dedicated to ACRD over the required 5% dedication.	
		LB 4.4.2 r)	Designs will provide a network of open space, parkland, pedestrian and bicycle trails as well as roads throughout the project that link with regional road and trail systems.	Designs will provide a network of open space, parkland, pedestrian and bicycle trails as well as roads throughout the project that link with regional road and trail systems.	
		LB 4.4.2 t)	The area west of the lagoon and the existing Port Albion Road alignment in this area are designated as a potential area for dedication of parkland in any future subdivision.		
	Country Residential Comprehensive Development Area Objective	LB 4.6.1 d)			To plan new development at densities and in locations that minimize visual impact from the water, retain significant areas of open space, and minimize impact on the natural environment and environmental features along Barkley Sound.
	Country Residential Comprehensive Development Area Policies	LB 4.6.3 k)	An amenity bonus of up to four additional bedrooms in a lodge or resort, three additional transient campground sites, or two cabins per gross unit converted to commercial will be considered in exchange for development of trails, improvements in public access to the ocean, additional parkland or open space dedicated to ACRD over the required 5% dedication.	An amenity bonus of up to four additional bedrooms in a lodge or resort, three additional transient campground sites, or two cabins per gross unit converted to commercial will be considered in exchange for development of trails, improvements in public access to the ocean, additional parkland or open space dedicated to ACRD over the required 5% dedication.	
		LB 4.6.3 o)	Designs will provide a network of open space, parkland, pedestrian and bicycle trails as well as roads throughout the project that link with regional road and trail systems.	Designs will provide a network of open space, parkland, pedestrian and bicycle trails as well as roads throughout the project that link with regional road and trail systems.	
	Millstream/ Willowbrae/	LB 4.9.1 b)		To retain Willowbrae Trail.	
		LB 4.9.1 c)		To improve public access to Ucluelet Inlet estuary.	

	Thornton Road Neighbourhood Objectives				
	Millstream/ Willowbrae/ Thornton Road Neighbourhood Policies	LB 4.9.2 c)		The ACRD supports provincial government efforts to retain a right-of-way along the Willowbrae Trail alignment in order to preserve public access to Florencia Bay and Half Moon Bay.	
		LB 4.9.2 d)			The ACRD supports clearing and marking the five existing public accesses in Millstream and Willowbrae to Ucluelet Inlet: the northern end of Grant Avenue, the end of Willowbrae Road, the eastern end of Albion Crescent, the end of Lee Street and the southern end of Karn Avenue at the Millstream water system.
	The Junction Objective	LB 4.11.1 b)			To protect wetland areas.
		LB 4.11.2 b)			Development will be considered only after an assessment of impact on the wetlands, wellhead, Lost Sloe Aquifer, and habitat has been completed to the satisfaction of the ACRD and has been found to be acceptable.
		LB 4.11.2 h)		The ACRD will seek the cooperation of property owners and MoTH to provide a safe continuation of the bike/pedestrian path through The Junction area.	
		LB 4.11.2 i)			The ACRD supports the addition to current camping facilities in this area.
	Kennedy Lake Objectives	LB 4.12.1 c)			To discourage the use of watercraft that create noise and contamination.
		LB 4.12.1 d)			To encourage the establishment of a managed campsite near the Kennedy River Bridge.
	Kennedy Lake Policies	LB 4.12.2 c)			The ACRD will work with Parks Canada and BC Parks to continue to improve public awareness and to encourage environmental responsibility by visitors and users of Kennedy Lake.
		LB 4.12.2 d)			The ACRD is opposed to the issuance of any tenure on crown land adjacent to or within Kennedy Lake for: i. establishment of float homes or cabins; ii. establishment of seasonally occupied dwellings; iii. establishment of moorage facilities for vessels that are, or could be, permanently or temporarily moored and occupied.
		LB 4.12.2 e)			The use of low-impact, non-motorized watercraft such as kayaks, canoes, sailboards and sailboats is encouraged.
		LB 4.12.2 f)	The ACRD encourages Parks Canada and BC Parks to establish a properly managed campground in the vicinity of the Kennedy River and Clayoquot Arm Narrows for tents, but not for recreational vehicles.		
		LB 4.12.2 g)			The ACRD supports efforts by Parks Canada and BC Parks to respect and retain wildlife corridors and to heighten public awareness of the presence of wildlife.
		LB 4.12.2 h)			The MoF and forestry tenure holders in the area are encouraged to retain road access to Kennedy River and Clayoquot Arm Narrows area and to allow public use of the access roads.
		LB 4.12.2 i)			The ACRD encourages BC Parks and Parks Canada to designate salmon spawning areas on Kennedy Lake as natural preserves to prohibit camping, swimming, development or other recreational

				activities in these areas.
	LB 4.12.2 j)	The ACRD encourages Parks Canada to retain the federal parkland adjacent to the Alberni Highway on Kennedy Lake as open space with day use only.		
Barkley Sound Marine Area Objective	LB 4.13.1 a)			To protect the natural environmental values and habitat of the Barkley Sound.
Barkley Sound Marine Area Policy	LB 4.13.2 c)			The ACRD is opposed to the issuance of any tenure on crown land adjacent to or within Barkley Sound for: i. establishment of float homes or cabins; ii. establishment of seasonally occupied dwellings; iii. establishment of moorage facilities for vessels that are, or could be, permanently or temporarily moored and occupied.
Ucluelet Inlet Objective	LB 4.14.1 e)			To manage new on-water and foreshore development to protect environmental values and minimize impact on upland residential use.
Ucluelet Inlet Policies	LB 4.14.2 b)			The ACRD will work with individuals, organizations, community groups, agencies, the District of Ucluelet and First Nations to create an integrated plan to address use, management and habitat restoration and conservation in Ucluelet Harbour and Ucluelet Inlet.
	LB 4.14.2 e)			The ACRD will work with environmental organizations and governmental agencies to identify damaged habitat in the Inlet and to investigate options for the restoration of such habitat.
	LB 4.14.2 g)			The ACRD is opposed to the issuance of any tenure on crown land adjacent to or within Ucluelet Inlet for: i. establishment of float homes or cabins; ii. establishment of seasonally occupied dwellings; iii. establishment of moorage facilities for vessels that are, or could be, permanently or temporarily moored and occupied.
Public Parks and Recreation	LB 4.15	... the residents of South Long Beach wish to see public parks, open space, greenways and trails, and areas for protection of environmental features and habitat incorporated into all existing and future residential areas.	... the residents of South Long Beach wish to see public parks, open space, greenways and trails, and areas for protection of environmental features and habitat incorporated into all existing and future residential areas.	
Parks and Recreation Objectives	LB 4.15.1 a)	To request dedication of parkland adequate to service regional or neighbourhood needs in each new residential subdivision.		
	LB 4.15.1 b)			To protect significant areas of green or open space with new development areas, in addition to parkland.
	LB 4.15.1 c)			To preserve a significant portion of the land surrounding Ucluelet Inlet for conservation and protection of wildlife habitat.
	LB 4.15.1 d)			To retain and enhance existing recreational opportunities.
	LB 4.15.1 e)		To encourage development of the West Coast Telegraph Trail connecting Ucluelet to Toquart Bay.	
Parks and Recreation Policies	LB 4.15.2 d)	The specific location of future parks or protected areas to be dedicated through the subdivision process will be determined as part of the review of new development and subdivision		

		proposals. The general locations of these areas are shown by the letter “P” on Map No. 3, and are schematic or conceptual only.		
LB 4.15.2 e)		Development proposals and plans must identify sites considered appropriate and suitable for dedication as parkland for public use or open space and protected areas.		
LB 4.15.2 f)		The community’s priorities for public parkland are as follows: i. parkland and connecting trails around Ucluelet inlet; ii. waterfront, headlands and beaches, including pedestrian and boat accesses; iii. an interconnecting system of trails, pathways, greenways, open spaces and parks; iv. viewpoints; v. improvement and signage of existing parks and waterfront accesses; vi. additional community and recreational facilities as deemed desirable and as the population of South Long Beach increases; vii. significant environmental features or habitat areas.	The community’s priorities for public parkland are as follows: i. parkland and connecting trails around Ucluelet inlet; ii. waterfront, headlands and beaches, including pedestrian and boat accesses; iii. an interconnecting system of trails, pathways, greenways, open spaces and parks; iv. viewpoints; v. improvement and signage of existing parks and waterfront accesses; vi. additional community and recreational facilities as deemed desirable and as the population of South Long Beach increases; vii. significant environmental features or habitat areas.	
LB 4.15.2 h)		Upon subdivision of lands within the Plan area, the ACRD will request 5% dedication of parkland, payment of cash-in-lieu, a combination of these, or deferral ...		
LB 4.15.2 i)		The ACRD has full discretion in determining which parkland option ... is preferable.		
LB 4.15.2 j)		Land to be dedicated as parkland for public recreational use must be shown to be safe and not a natural hazard area.		
LB 4.15.2 l)				... a public meeting will be held before any parkland owned by the ACRD may be disposed of, transferred or exchanged.
LB 4.15.2 m)			The ACRD will work with the District of Ucluelet and property owners to plan for the extension of the bike path through The Junction and northwards along the Tofino-Ucluelet Highway.	
LB 4.15.2 n)			The ACRD will work with the District of Ucluelet, First Nations, non-governmental organizations, community groups and private organizations and landowners to support the development of the West Coast Telegraph Trail connecting Ucluelet to Toquart Bay.	
LB 4.15.2 o)		The ACRD encourages the development on publicly-owned lands of parks,		

		trails, pathways, community and recreational facilities by the following: i. non-governmental organizations, community groups and private organizations; ii. public-private partnerships; iii. capital projects approved by the ACRD; iv. joint-use agreements with school authorities and neighbouring municipalities.		
	LB 4.15.2 q)			In new development areas, the ACRD encourages and will work with development proponents to reach a target of 20% of the development area as open space. This open space can include public parks, freshwater and marine areas, ESAs or other vegetated areas protected by covenant or included as common amenity in a strata development, trails and public access to the foreshore.
	LB 4.15.2 r)			ACRD will work with the Government of BC, not-for-profit groups, trusts and foundations, First Nations and others to protect for conservation purposes the crown land portions of DL 20, including the former log dump.
	LB 4.15.2 s)	ACRD may identify additional parkland priorities related to local and regional needs through development of a Regional Parks Plan.		
	LB 4.15.2 t)	Donation of land and any dedication of public land over the required 5% dedication is encouraged and will be considered as a donation to the region for the purpose of the Ecological Gifts Program and taxation purposes.		
Light Industrial Policies	LB 5.6.2 b)		Recreational uses that require large areas such as mountain biking and equestrian trails will also be permitted.	
	LB 5.6.2 c)			Uses located adjacent to Pacific Rim National Park are required to maintain a minimum vegetated buffer and building setback of 30 metres or more as may be required to protect park uses and values.
Resource – Private Forestry Policy	LB 5.7.1 f)		The ACRD will work with the forestry companies and private landowners to provide public access through their lands where and when not in conflict with forestry operations.	
Resource – Crown, Forestry [and Resource] Policies	LB 5.8.2 e)		The ACRD will work with MoF and forestry companies to provide public access to Crown lands where and when not in conflict with forestry or natural resource related operations or wildlife and habitat conservation.	
	LB 5.8.2 f)			Uses located adjacent to Pacific Rim National Park are encouraged to maintain a vegetated buffer and building setback adequate to protect park uses and values.
	LB 5.8.2 j) LB 5.9.2 e)			Forestry [and Resource] uses located adjacent to Pacific Rim National Park are encouraged to maintain a minimum forested

				buffer and building setback of 30 metres or more as may be required to protect park uses and values.
	Roads and Transportation Policies	LB 6.2.2 a)		The ACRD will work with MoTH, the District of Tofino and the District of Ucluelet to improve safety for drivers, bicyclists and pedestrians on high-volume roads such as the Tofino-Ucluelet Highway and Port Albion Rd.
		LB 6.2.2 i)		To protect the integrity and safety of the hiking/biking trail along Tofino/ Ucluelet Highway, establishment of new accesses and crossings is discouraged.
AREA D OCP SPROAT LAKE	Community Goal			Provide a diverse economy based on environmental and cultural tourism as well as more traditional resource activities.
	Commercial Use Objective	SL 8.1.2		Encourage tourism, specifically ecotourism, and other economic development opportunities
	Comprehensive Development Policy	SL 12.2.2		Where a development agreement is used, it should include the details of the development plan, servicing, parkland dedication, public access to the foreshore (if the development is adjacent to the foreshore), phasing and any other matter in accordance with ...
	Parks and Recreation Use Policies	SL 17.2.2		Pursue the incorporation of multi-use paths along highways with the community and, in particular, along Highway 4, Faber Road, Stirling Arm Drive and Lakeshore Road.
		SL 17.2.3		Expand the linear park system along the Stamp and Somass Rivers and along major creeks.
		SL 17.2.5		Work with residents, community groups, property owners and the Sproat Lake Parks Commission to ensure that local residents have adequate access to the lakes within their neighbourhoods.
		SL 17.2.6		Work with provincial authorities, local residents, property owners and the Sproat Lake Parks Commission to identify, improve and provide signage for public access in appropriate locations to the foreshore and streams.
		SL 17.2.9		Work with provincial and federal authorities, land owners, community groups and businesses to promote the development in Resource areas and in provincial parks of additional day-camp and picnic facilities, boat-launch ramps, parking, toilets, access to the lakes, with maintenance and supervision, where appropriate, and specifically in the Taylor Arm area and, if feasible, in the Two Rivers area.
		SL 17.2.10	Encourage sustainable, environmentally-sensitive, respectful use of parks and trails.	Encourage sustainable, environmentally-sensitive, respectful use of parks and trails.
		SL 17.2.11	Encourage provincial authorities to expand Fossli Provincial Park with some wilderness camping facilities.	
	Marine Use Objectives	SL 18.1.4		Distinguish between the levels and types of uses that can be support-ed by different areas of the lakes.
	Marine Use Policies	SL 18.2.2		Designate specific areas for marina use, float-home use and conservation.
		SL 18.2.3		Permit the mooring of houseboats only in areas designated for

					Marina use as specified by the zoning bylaw.
		SL 18.2.4			Permit only those structures, such as moorage, docks and fences, on the foreshore that are in compliance with the NWPA and the zoning bylaw.
		SL 18.2.5			Work with provincial and federal authorities to increase public awareness and to provide information on safe and courteous boating and specific marine-use areas.
		SL 18.2.11			Support the establishment of a paddling centre at the Bomber Base site or at any other appropriate location and the continuation of the Sproat Lake Regatta.
		SL 18.2.12			Encourage the use of non-motorized navigational watercraft such as kayaks, canoes and sailboats and the minimization of noise from motorboats.
		Advocacy/ water recreation SL 18.2.13			Encourage federal authorities to establish a “Slow – no wake” speed limit near highly-populated residential areas on Sproat Lake
					Encourage sustainable, environmentally-sensitive use of the lakes and adherence to the Canada Shipping Act and Regs.
	SL 18.2.18				Discourage any increase in the number of houseboats, wakeboard and wake-surfing boats, oversized motorboats and ocean-going motorboats on Sproat Lake to minimize damage to the foreshore and to shoreline improvements.
	Natural Environment Policies	SL 19.2.8			Preserve areas designated for Conservation from development, construction, camping and overnight mooring.
		SL 19.2.17			Encourage residents and visitors to be aware of the existence of cougars in the Plan area and to become familiar with encounter guidelines such as those in “Living Smart with Cougars”.
AREA E OCP BEAVER CREEK	Comprehensive Development Policy	BC 9.2.2			Where a development agreement is used, it should include the details of the development plan, servicing, parkland dedication, public access to the foreshore (if the development is adjacent to the foreshore), phasing and any other matter in accordance with ...
	Parks and Recreation Use Policies	BC 11.2.3		Expand the linear park system along the Stamp and Somass Rivers.	
AREA F OCP CHERRY CREEK	Comprehensive Development Policy	CC 10.2.2			Where a development agreement is used, it should include the details of the development plan, servicing, parkland dedication, public access to the foreshore (if the development is adjacent to the foreshore), phasing and any other matter in accordance with ...
	Parks and Recreation Use Policies	CC 12.2.3	Expand the linear park system along Kitsuksis, Cherry, Rogers and Owatchet Creeks.	Expand the linear park system along Kitsuksis, Cherry, Rogers and Owatchet Creeks.	
City of Port Alberni OCP	Environmental Protection Council Policies (Note: Policies selected have a potential connection to neighbouring jurisdictions or cross-jurisdictional implications.)	1.1 – 1			Ravines, watercourses and riparian areas will be preserved in their natural state, and wherever possible, will be linked to other park spaces or natural areas to create a comprehensive network of green space. Trail opportunities within these areas may also be considered when not detrimental to the environment.
		1.1 – 2			Where possible, the City will consider conserving or protecting areas having significant wildlife values, and/ or significant wildlife corridors in an effort to maintain habitat and access.

	Parks Council Policies	2.1 – 2	The City shall attempt to evenly distribute the various scales of park space throughout the community in order to provide equivalent levels of service and access to each of the principal residential areas in the community. Parks will be located in prominent locations, designed to act as focal areas for the neighbourhoods they serve, and be connected through the pedestrian/bicycle network to other areas in the community.		
		2.1 – 9	The City will continue to maintain City owned parks and associated facilities that are located outside of City boundaries.		
	Bicycle & Pedestrian Corridors	8.2		The provision of alternate forms of transportation is central to the creation of liveable and complete communities. It offers mobility options and greater community access for those residents that cannot or choose not to travel by automobile. ... the integration of a comprehensive bicycle and pedestrian network into the overall transportation grid is essential. Residents indicate that the trail system is one of the major strengths of Port Alberni, but better overall connectivity through the development of more trails and walkways is necessary.	
	Bike & Pedestrian Corridors: General Council Policies	8.2.1 – 1		The City supports the development of a comprehensive system of pedestrian and bicycle corridors that serve to link neighbourhoods, community services and amenities.	
		8.2.1 – 2		Bicycle corridors shall be developed as follows: - on-road routes through dedicated bicycle lanes or shared automobile/ bicycle lanes as appropriate; and - off-road routes utilizing the primary trail network.	
		8.2.1 – 3		Pedestrian corridors shall include: - sidewalks; - pathways; and - trails.	
		8.2.1 – 5		New developments shall provide connectivity to the existing network of bicycle and pedestrian corridors when physically possible.	
	Trails Council Policies	8.2.2 – 1		The development of a Trail Network Master Plan is supported. The Plan should provide for a comprehensive system of urban and natural trail opportunities, identify links to all areas of the community, identify the range of accessibility levels, consider varying categories of surfacing material and maintenance levels, and should address potential trail maintenance partnerships.	

		8.2.2 – 2		The City shall continue to develop its comprehensive network of integrated trails which provide varying levels of access to people of all ages and mobility levels. This will include: - sidewalks; - footpaths; - hiking trails; and - hard-surface multiple-use trails.	
		8.2.2 – 3		The City trail network shall connect to regional trails adjacent to City boundaries where possible in order to expand existing trail infrastructure and improve area access.	
		8.2.2 – 4		As a method of improving waterfront access, the City will explore the feasibility of constructing a waterfront walkway in the Clutesi Haven Marina/ Victoria Quay area, and Harbour Quay area along Harbour Road. Walkway development is supported along River Road and Lugin Creek extending between Kitsukis Creek along Lugin Creek to Paper Dam Mill.	
		8.2.2 – 5		The City will explore opportunities to develop a portion of the E&N Railway corridor as a major greenway linkage between Northport and Southport in an effort to improve connectivity and mobility options.	
District of Tofino OCP	Key Community Issues: Economic Issues (Note: Policies selected have a potential connection to neighbouring jurisdictions or cross-jurisdictional implications.)	1.6.1			Much of Tofino's tourism strength is related to the regional resources that surround Tofino, including beaches in Pacific Rim National Park Reserve, whales in the Pacific Ocean, surfing off the beaches, kayaking in, and the wilderness scenery of, Clayoquot Sound. Maintaining these resources in an attractive and accessible state will be important to sustaining tourism development.
	Environmental Issues	1.6.2			While tourism development has provided many benefits to the community, it has also affected use of beaches. The Tonquin Park site has been used for unauthorized camping with attendant litter despoiling the community's beach area. Potential development of the Tonquin Beach area, including the potential inclusion of Middle Beach as a community park, could be explored as a means of reducing the negative effects of unauthorized camping.
	Physical Development Issues	1.6.3			Maintaining the natural character of Tofino, preserving open space, beach access, the waterfront and access to and through the waterfront are design issues facing the community.
	Community Design and Land Use Goals	3.2.1 – 4		To promote a high quality pedestrian friendly entry to the Downtown Commercial Core and Downtown Gateway Area.	
		3.2.1 – 6		To promote pedestrian and bicycle circulation that minimizes the need to drive.	
	Community Design and Land Use	3.2.2 – 9		Promote a walkable and bikeable community and associated site planning and design.	

	Objectives	3.2.2 – 18		Promote increased public access to Cox Bay, MacKenzie Beach, Middle Beach, and Tonquin Beach.	
	Tourism Development Policies	3.2.3.10 – 5		The District will encourage the provision of increased public access to major beaches.	
		3.2.3.10 – 9 also 3.3.37 – 7		Provision of additional public access to Cox Bay, MacKenzie Beach and Middle Beach will be required as part of subdivision and as identified in Section 5.1.	
	Mobility Policies	3.2.3.11 – 1		Pedestrian circulation will be promoted throughout the District, including access to beaches, neighbourhoods, commercial development and places of employment.	
		3.2.3.11 – 2		Cycling will be promoted throughout the District, including access to beaches, neighbourhoods, commercial development and employment.	
		3.2.3.11 – 3		The District will continue to advocate the completion of the Pacific Rim Highway paved walking/cycling trail between the District of Tofino and District of Ucluelet, including passage through Pacific Rim National Park Reserve.	
	Village Centre Waterfront Policies	3.2.3.15 – 12		The District will continue to promote the development of a multi-modal trail into the Downtown Commercial Core.	
	Community Development Objectives	3.3.2 – 5		Promote public access to beaches.	
		3.3.2 – 11			Explore the potential to further develop youth recreation opportunities and programs.
	Parks and Recreation Policies	3.3.3.7 – 1			The District will implement the District of Tofino Parks and Recreation Master Plan, which sets direction for the planning and management of Parks and Recreation.
		3.3.3.7 – 4		The District will encourage the provision of increased public access to major beaches.	
		3.3.37 – 5		The District will work in consultation with landowners and businesses to identify methods to increase public access, resident parking and public facilities at MacKenzie Beach and Cox Bay, including acquisition, partnerships and other means.	
		3.3.3.7 – 8		A pedestrian trail will be developed between Tonquin Park Road and MacKenzie Beach Road.	
		3.3.3.7 – 9		A pedestrian trail will be identified between MacKenzie Beach Road and Hellesen Drive.	
		3.3.3.7 – 10		Trail development in the Tonquin-Middle Beach area will additionally accommodate a variety of activities and abilities, including a non-motorized mountain bike cross-country trail and wheel chair access, where possible.	
		3.3.3.7 – 11		The District shall encourage, where appropriate, the development of pedestrian trails in conjunction with the installation and extension of infrastructure.	

		3.3.3.7 – 15	New park land dedication shall be required for all subdivisions in the following forms: • linear park land will be a preferred form of park land dedication where linkage between areas of the community is desired or where access to beaches is desired; • blocks of park land will be preferred where stands of old growth trees exist; • cleared land will be accepted as parkland only if the proposed site fits the District's long-term recreation objectives.		
		3.3.3.7 – 17		The District will complete a greenway and trail master plan as identified in the District of Tofino Parks and Recreation Master Plan and policies set out in this Plan.	
		3.3.3.7 – 18	Existing and new pedestrian linkages and linear park land will be incorporated to form a network between and within neighbourhoods, parks, public spaces, the Village Centre and community services.	Existing and new pedestrian linkages and linear park land will be incorporated to form a network between and within neighbourhoods, parks, public spaces, the Village Centre and community services.	
	Heritage Policies	3.3.3.9 – 2			First Nations will be invited to participate in the identification and conservation of First Nation heritage sites.
		3.3.3.9 – 3			The District will work with First Nations to develop a protocol for the management and protection of First Nation heritage sites. This process shall consider consultation with the Archaeological Planning and Assessment Section of the Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management for archaeological sites protected under the Heritage Conservation Act.
	Other Jurisdictions	3.3.3.11 – 3			The District will work co-operatively with the Alberni-Clayoquot Regional District to manage the development of nearby Regional District lands to determine their effect upon the visual and ecological well-being of the community and will, where feasible, encourage the retention of islands within the Regional District in their natural state.
	Tourism Policies	3.4.2.1 – 2			Development that promotes eco-tourism will be encouraged.
		3.4.2.1 – 3			A range of tourism destination facilities, including camping facilities, licensed Bed and Breakfasts, small boutique accommodation, family-based accommodation and destination resorts will be supported.
	Environment and Natural Resources Goals	3.5.1 – 1			To protect ecosystems
		3.5.1 – 2			To support the importance of healthy ecosystems within the District lands and outlying regions recognizing that healthy communities and healthy environments are interdependent.
		3.5.1 – 3			To encourage conservation in Clayoquot Sound.
		3.5.1 – 4			To encourage the maintenance of natural green space and forest cover.
	Environment and Natural Resources Objectives	3.5.2 – 4		Promote pedestrian and bicycle use and reduce downtown traffic.	

	Greenway Policies	3.5.3.5 – 1		Greenways will be identified for public use or as natural landscapes.	
		3.5.3.5 – 2		Public use greenways will be incorporated into the pedestrian and cycling trail system throughout the District.	
		3.5.3.5 – 3		Natural corridor greenways will be delineated and retained as natural corridors for wildlife movement and gene pool diversity.	
District of Ucluelet OCP	Guiding Principles (Note: Policies selected have a potential connection to neighbouring jurisdictions or cross-jurisdictional implications.)	2.2 – 3	Develop and maintain quality parks, trails, recreation and community services for residents and visitors.	Develop and maintain quality parks, trails, recreation and community services for residents and visitors.	
		2.2 – 5			Maintain and enhance Ucluelet's unique character and preserve its heritage.
		2.2 – 6			Protect natural areas.
		2.2 – 7			Increase transportation choice.
	Parks, Trails and Open Space`	3.3		The popular Wild Pacific Trail is the primary hiking trail in the District that runs through the south western edge of the peninsula. Ucluelet's green space network is recognized as a valuable community asset where residents and visitors can enjoy the outdoors and beautiful scenery on foot or bicycle, and as part of an active, healthy way of life close to nature. The purpose of the Parks and Open Space designation is to protect Ucluelet's natural beauty, enhance the District's green space system and to support a safe environment for recreational opportunities. The parks and open space system includes nature parks, community parks, neighbourhood parks, parkettes, trails and greenbelts. Establishing a connected and defined parks and trails network further achieves other community environmental objectives by supporting the District's targets, policies, and actions to address climate change and reduce green house gas emissions. Reducing GHGs may be positively affected by providing trails or multiuse pathways to accommodate active transportation (walking and cycling) throughout the community.	
	Parks, Trails and Open Space Policies	3.3 – 3		The District will work with property owners and developers to: i. Further support existing green spaces (e.g. trails and playgrounds); ii. Increase green space; and iii. Create linkages between green spaces within the District (e.g. retain treed areas and securing mid-block pedestrian connections in the Village Square) and to the outer side of the peninsula, including connections to the Wild Pacific Trail.	
		3.3 – 5		The District may work in partnership with landowners, businesses and the development community to maintain and increase public access to the water. Some new opportunities for	

			<p>increased access to the harbour include:</p> <p>i. A park, viewpoint or open space at the end of Matterson Drive, serving as an anchor on one end of this unique street, linking the Inner Harbour to Big Beach across the peninsula; and</p> <p>ii. A park, viewpoint or open space at the end of Alder Street and the City-owned water lot.</p>	
	3.3 – 7	Explore the development of a park or open space at the summit of Hyphocus Island and a trail along the perimeter of Hyphocus Island. Design will need to be sensitive to the existing context of the area to ensure that the park, open spaces and trails are well integrated with adjacent uses and natural features, such as the sewage lagoon and the island's topography.		
	3.3 – 8		Protect and create viewpoints along the Wild Pacific Trail (WPT). The Wild Pacific Trail should follow the coastline as much as possible. All new developments will provide for a WPT route that is deemed acceptable to the District.	
	3.3 – 10		The District of Ucluelet may work with the District of Tofino and Pacific Rim National Park to consider extending the cycling path from Ucluelet to Tofino as part of a larger cycling network.	
	3.3 – 11		Francis Island is recognized as symbolic entrance to the Harbour. It should not be developed, without intensive investigation of environmental, hazard and archaeological considerations. Access to the beach on the island and a trail around the edge of the Island for recreational purposes may be further explored.	
Tourist Commercial	3.6 ii			Ucluelet's appeal as a tourist destination for all ages is based largely on the wide range of recreation opportunities available in the community. These include hiking the Wild Pacific Trail, sea kayaking, boating, fishing and cycling. The town serves as a gateway to Pacific Rim National Park, Clayoquot Sound, Barkley Sound and the Broken Group Islands.
Institutional Policies	3.8 – 3			Complete a Parks and Recreation Master Plan that responds to the community's range of recreational and physical activity needs.
Comprehensive Development: Master Development Agreement Areas	3.9 i		The Wild Pacific Trail is a crucial, integral component of the comprehensive development areas. The Wild Pacific Trail is a first-class, world renowned facility, similar in stature to Stanley Park in Vancouver.	Land uses in the comprehensive development designation MDA areas, include: ... parks and natural space; and Wild Pacific Trail.
Natural Environment: Environmental Policies	3.11 – 1			To encourage conservation of District and Regional resources.
	3.11 – 2			To encourage the maintenance of natural green space and forest cover and eliminate large clear cuts to accommodate development.
	3.11 – 3			To identify natural corridors for public and wildlife use or as natural landscapes.

		3.11 – 6			To preserve and protect heritage features.
	Transportation	4		Develop a network of safe bicycle and pedestrian routes into and throughout the District.	
		4		Encourage active forms of transportation as a viable and routine alternative to the private automobile in order to reduce GHG emissions.	
		4		Focus Pedestrian and cycling improvements along Peninsula Road, Matterson Drive and Marine Drive.	
	Greenhouse Gas Policies: Transportation	6.3 ii – 2		Expand the Wild Pacific Trail network as opportunities arise.	
		6.3 ii – 10		Explore opportunities to create bike lanes and multi-use paths within existing road allowances.	

REGIONAL PARKS AND TRAILS MASTER PLAN REPORT

A news publication by Valhalla Trails Ltd.

Winter 2013



Regional Parks and Trail Plan, a first for the ACRD

The Alberni Clayoquot Regional District (ACRD) is undergoing its first Regional Parks and Trail planning process. Mid 2013, the regional district issued a request for proposals and Valhalla Trails Ltd. was selected to lead the project in partnership with ACRD staff and sub consulting firm Landworks LLC.

The idea for the project was initially crafted in the *2008 Regional Parks and Trails Policy Report*. This important document sets the foundation for the new plan and has helped to determine some of the key goals which include:

- an overall vision and plan for regional parks and trails within the ACRD
- a plan that meets the unique needs of the entire ACRD and its varying communities
- to provide recommendations for policies for management and to develop existing and future regional parks
- to develop alternatives for managing recreation resources in partnership with land owners, outdoors groups and First Nations.

- to ensure that the regional parks service benefits all residents of the ACRD

- to ensure local community and government involvement and leadership

- to provide an implementation strategy to support and enhance a competitive, sustainable (economically, environmentally and socially) regional parks service

VTL's Planning Director, Danica Rice plans to involve the community as much as they are willing to create a solid vision for the future of regional parks and trails within the expansive ACRD. The regional district includes 30,664 (2006 census) residents and covers 6,596.58 km² (2,546.95 sq mi).

The aim will be to define a vision that reflects the broad interests of the entire community and to determine appropriate and realistic courses of action for future regional parks, protected areas and trails.



THIS ISSUE

PAGE	
2	Volunteer Committee Members Community Engagement
3-13	Fall Community Workshop Results

CONTACT

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drice@valhallatrails.com



Volunteer Committee Members

To ensure transparency and a democratic approach for the project, the ACRD has established a volunteer Parks and Trail Plan Committee. This valuable group represents a wide spectrum of interests, with members representing all reaches of the district. To date, the committee has been instrumental in steering the process and in helping to spread the word for gaining public support and key ideas. Over the next few months, members will play an important role ensuring that the interests of the public are addressed in the plan. The committee members include:

1. Anne Stewart, Bamfield
2. Barb Baker, Alberni Valley
3. Brian Callender, Alberni Valley
4. Carlos Mack, Toquaht
5. Charlie Clappis, Huu-ay-aht
6. Charlie Cootes, Uchucklesaht
7. Emma Neill, Tofino
8. Harold Carlsson, Alberni Valley
9. Jackie Chambers, Alberni Valley
10. Jeff Cook, Huu-ay-aht
11. Jack Thompson, Dididaht
12. John Jack, Huu-ay-aht
13. Jolleen Dick, Hupacasath
14. Judy Carlsson, Alberni Valley
15. Karla Robison, Ucluelet
16. Larry Baird, Yuufu?iif?at?h
17. Libby Avis, Alberni Valley
18. Monty Horton, Uchucklesaht
19. Richard Kudra, Alberni Valley
20. Sarah Robinson, Toquaht
21. Sandy McRuer, Alberni Valley
22. Tara Atleo, Wild Pacific Trail
23. Tyson Atleo, Ahousaht



Community Engagement

To date, five community engagement events have been held across the region. In the fall of 2013, a Forestry Day event was held in Port Alberni, followed by four open houses in each of the main population centers of the regional district. These included Bamfield, Port Alberni, Tofino and Ucluelet. All of the open houses were advertised in local newspapers and on the ACRD website. Where possible, social media was used to inform residents about the project and to encourage them to come and provide their input.

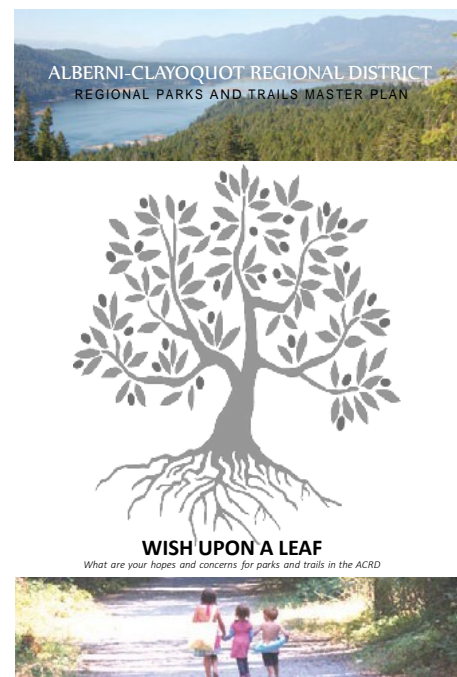
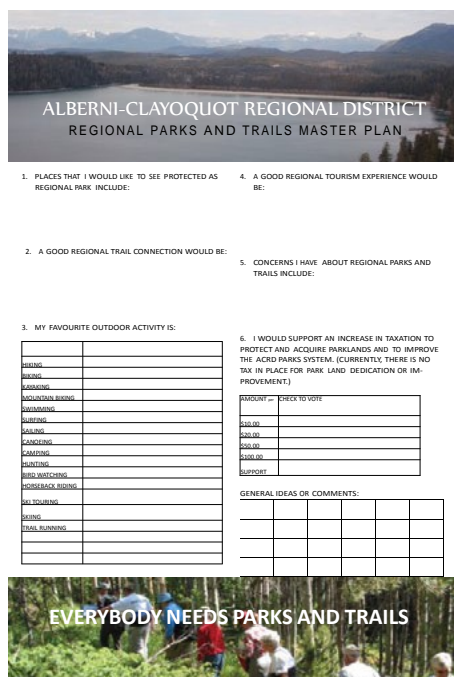
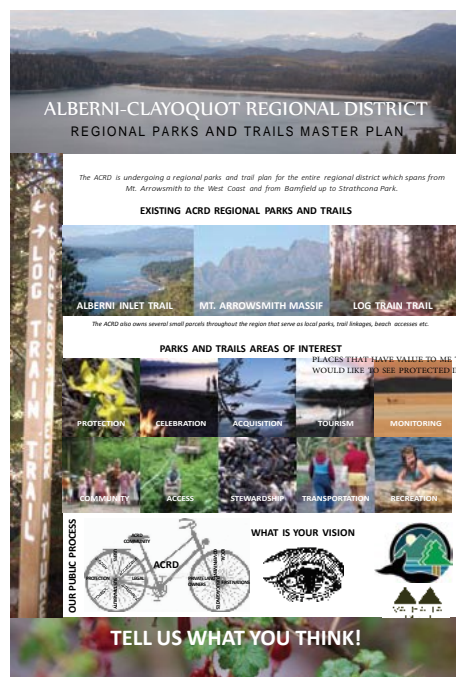
More than 117 people participated in the open houses. Participants were asked to provide their ideas on a number of top-

ics related to parks and trails. Three main exercises were offered. These included a large scale map to help illustrate the scale of the district and to help people to identify places that might be protected or designated as significant to future regional parks or trails.

Secondly, participants were asked to write on large scale posters to comment on a range of topics related to the project. These included the following thought provoking phrases:

- Places that I would like to see protected as regional park include:
- A good regional trail connection would be:
- My favourite outdoor activity is:
- A good regional tourism experience would be:
- Concerns I have about regional parks and trails include:
- I would support an X amount (\$10.00, \$20.00, \$50.00, \$100.00) increase in taxation to protect and acquire parkland and to improve the ACRD park system
- General ideas and open comments

Lastly, participants were asked to “wish upon a leaf” in order to provide their most important ideas to the project.



Open House Results

The results of the engagement process are provided in this section. Please note that minimal editing has taken place in order to preserve the tone and content provided by the public.

PLACES TO PROTECT AS A REGIONAL PARK

Bamfield

- Sarita river and lake
- no logging or hydro dams
- freshwater recreation i.e Sarita and Pachena lake
- Deer group islands: Edward, King Fleming, etc.
- places that would also work as regional parks with Huuayaht First Nation (such as Ross islets for paddling)

Port Alberni

- Meconella Bluff
- ex-Boy Scout access trail
- McLaughland watershed VIP (yes!)
- Cold creek trails and falls
- trails to Arrowsmith, Cokely (Gully etc)
- Nahmint/ 5040 / Jack's Peak/ Mt. Adder / Klitsa
- Inlet (CNPR) Trail, PA to Headquarters
- Inlet Trail continue to Bamfield

Tofino

- Cougar Annie's garden (+6)
- wild fish routes- habitat, salmon, stone fish, black cod, ling etc.
- Tofino Mudflats (+5)
- last stand of old growth (+3)
- animal migration routes (+2)
- intact ancient forests (+2)
- Virgin Falls
- Mount Pogo
- shore bird areas where feed and float
- Lone Cone trail and lookout
- more marine protected areas and fish sanctuaries
- buy Cannery Bay
- Pretty Girl-intact wilderness gem
- Satchey Creek river corridors and connections to the ocean
- connect the parks with wildlife and ecosystem corridors (Sydney PP must include lower river valley)

Ucluelet

- Sarita Falls
- Pachena Lake

REGIONAL TRAIL CONNECTIONS

Bamfield

- Bamfield/Anacla parks to road to port Alberni (x 5 checks) also on old Telegraph trail but connect with above far end or clear out at Pachena end
- Pachena-Keeha-Bamfield
- Grappler too Binnad trail (not clear)
- Safety: John mass donation
- Huuayaht projects list
- Old life saving/ lighthouse trails with cooperation of Parks Canada and Huuayaht First Nation

Port Alberni

- Inlet trail to Cowichan trail system
- Horne Lake access
- Cameron Lake railway, Parksville to Port Alberni
- Log Train, Anglers Trail, Greenmax
- Traditional First Nations trails Horne Lake linking to coasts
- community forest to Taylor Arm fire trail and Doran Lake

Tofino

- Tofino to Ukee (+2)
- Bedwell sound to Della Falls (with access to bedwell trail from inlet)
- Tofino to Ucluelet via PRNP (+ 4)
- West coast trail- telegraph trail (Bamfield to Ucluelet)- Wild Pacific trail- Tofino
- Clayoquot Witness trail to Alberni Valley (+2)
- Pioneer Walk (Ucluelet to Tofino via Florencia and Long beaches)
- hiking trail with campsites around Meares island
- Bedwell to Strathcona Lodge, maybe connect to Della Falls
- Mt Adder and Sutton Pass need to be kept open in the winter months for skiers

Ucluelet

- D.O.V Trails (Wild Pacific trail connect to National Park)
- seniors boardwalk trail connecting new seniors housing
- old wagon trails could be horse trails connecting Cowichan to Port Alberni and the coast
- A trail along the whole coast, Port Alberni to Tofino (parts of it exist now)

REGIONAL TOURISM EXPERIENCES

Bamfield

- hiking/boat tours with info about local ecosystems / animals / history
- rock climbing crags
- salmon snorkeling at Sarita and Nitnat
- surf tours by boat
- stand up paddle (marine and local lakes)
- sustainable, enjoyable
- more signed trail head loops
- seeing a multi use trail joining Anacla and Bamfield

Port Alberni

- hiking and scenic views
- consistently managed and promoted
- Stukes canyon to Rogers Creek
- promote Log Train trail for tourists (big race) (yes)
- waterfront hotel and boardwalk
- more council attention focused on outdoor recreation tourism promotion

Tofino

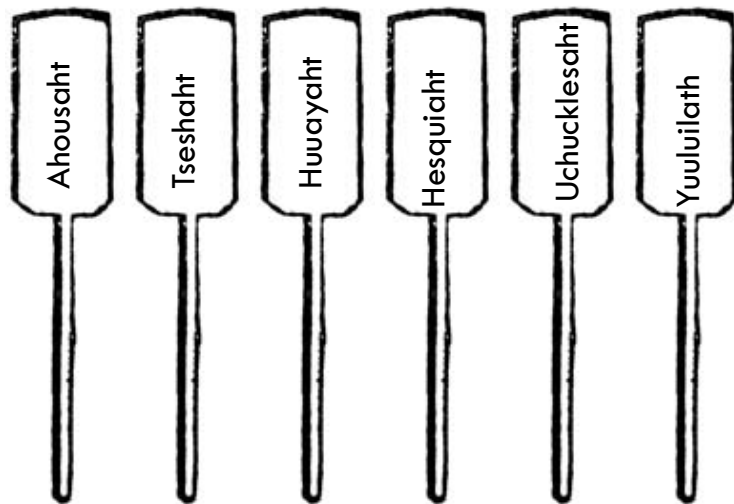
- multi-day kayaking with campsites (similar to Broken Islands) (+6)
- Better access for bird viewing (i.e Tofino mudflats) (+3)
- River trip on Lower Kennedy River(+3)
- Swimming in Upper Kennedy River
- Activities for tourists and get away places for locals
- Less development- more resources for education...for everything (+1)
- a kayaking, marine trail with designated improved campsites (+3)
- Sydney Valley sleep over
- good views of our own beautiful water, beach, mountain, forest, etc.
- guided adventures to tell history and info on areas
- ungulate studies and west coast wilderness education center

Ucluelet

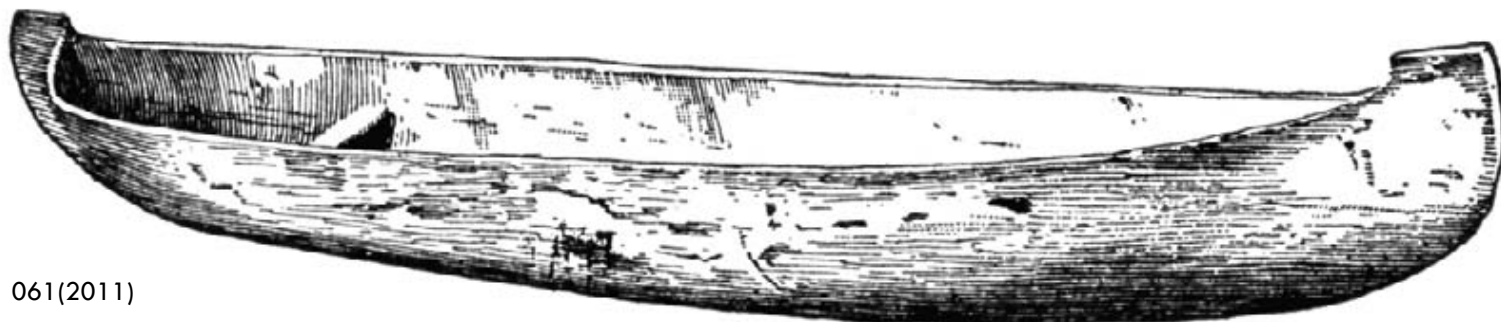
- naturally protected areas (habitat for wildlife) being disrupted
- garbage from human activity (what you pack in, pack out, take only pictures, leave only footprints)
- protection of watersheds
- trees- build
- build the trail without cutting down any
- home to many species
- boardwalks, protect the forest floor

Appendix D - Community Profile





THE PEOPLE



POPULATION: 31 061(2011)

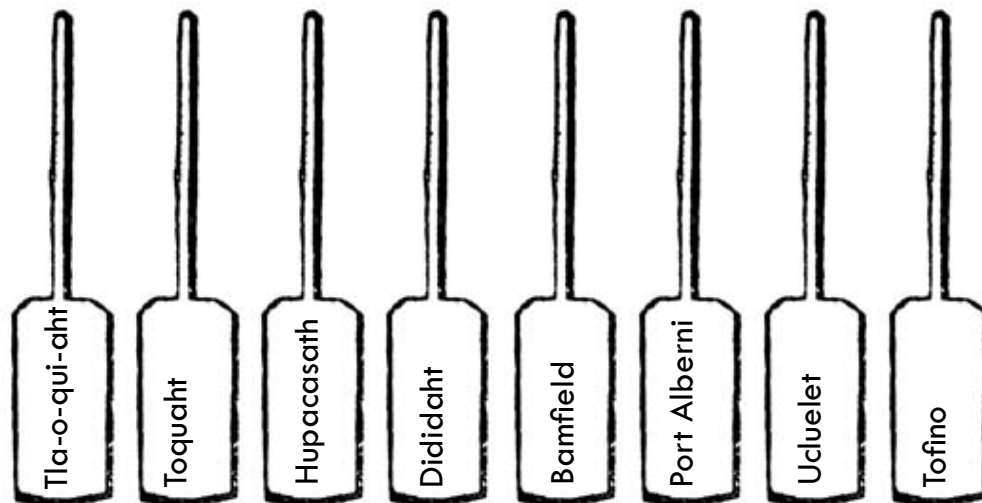
GROWTH RATE: 1.3 % (2006-2011)

FIRST NATIONS COMMUNITIES: 10

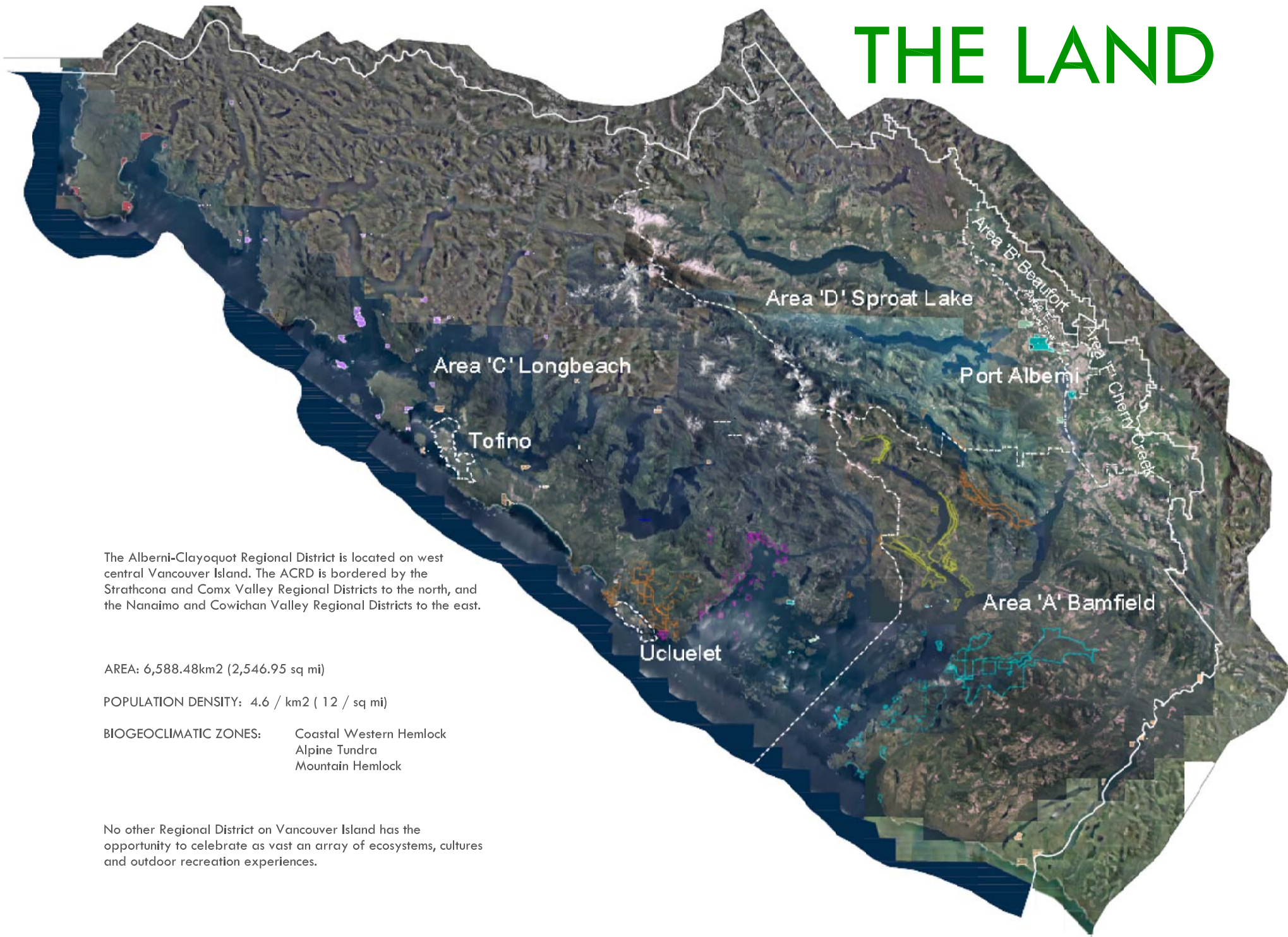
DWELLINGS OCCUPIED: 13 339

URBAN POPULATIONS:

- Bamfield: 155
- Tofino: 1876
- Ucluelet: 1627
- Port Alberni: 17743



THE LAND



The Alberni-Clayoquot Regional District is located on west central Vancouver Island. The ACRD is bordered by the Strathcona and Comox Valley Regional Districts to the north, and the Nanaimo and Cowichan Valley Regional Districts to the east.

AREA: 6,588.48km² (2,546.95 sq mi)

POPULATION DENSITY: 4.6 / km² (12 / sq mi)

BIOGEOCLIMATIC ZONES:

- Coastal Western Hemlock
- Alpine Tundra
- Mountain Hemlock

No other Regional District on Vancouver Island has the opportunity to celebrate as vast an array of ecosystems, cultures and outdoor recreation experiences.

THE ECONOMY



The **Alberni Valley's** forests consist primarily of Douglas Fir, Hemlock, Yellow Cedar and Western Red Cedar. Most of the old growth forests have been logged with current logging coming from second growth forests. A large paper mill, Catalyst Paper, Port Alberni Division sits on the edge of the Alberni Inlet. There is also a lumber mill, Alberni Pacific Division, that also sits on the inlet. Several smaller sawmills exist throughout the valley. Farming is also practised in the valley.

Port Alberni also serves as a hub for those travelling to the West Coast of Vancouver Island, including Ucluelet, Tofino and Pacific Rim National Park. As commodities tend to be much pricier in these remote areas, campers and travellers often do their shopping in Port Alberni before continuing their journey. This has resulted in development along the Johnston Road (Highway 4) corridor, including several big box retailers, grocery stores and strip mall developments. Previously, eco-tourism companies have set up shop in the Alberni Valley, taking advantage of the city's location on the fringe of wilderness yet proximate location to Vancouver and Victoria. For example, there's a kayaking, ATV touring, a windsurfing and a glider company. (L. Avis)



Tofino consists of approximately 1,876 residents on the west coast of Vancouver Island, in British Columbia, Canada, located at the western terminus of Highway 4, on the tip of the Esowista Peninsula, at the southern edge of Clayoquot Sound. The settlement of Tofino took place in 1909, in honour of 1792 Spanish commanders Galiano and Valdés, cartography instructor Admiral Vicente Tofiño.

A popular tourist destination in the summer, Tofino's population swells to many times its winter size. It attracts surfers, nature lovers, campers, whale watchers, fishermen, or anyone just looking to be close to nature. In the winter it is not as bustling, although many people visit Tofino and the west coast to watch storms on the water. Close to Tofino is Long Beach, a scenic and popular year-round destination, at the Pacific Rim National Park Reserve.

As a resort community, Tofino has a number of festivals including; the Pacific Rim Whale Festival, Tofino Shorebird Festival, Tofino Food and Wine Festival, Tofino Lantern Festival, "Art in the Gardens," and the O'Neill Coldwater Surf Classic. The highlight of November is the Clayoquot Oyster Festival.



Tranquil **Ucluelet** has dramatic backdrop for working, living, and recreating. The town of Ucluelet offers beaches, multi-use sports fields, community parks, waterfront promenades, restaurants, unique shops and galleries, a mini aquarium and a range of accommodation choices. The motto of Ucluelet is "Living on the Edge" due in part to its location on a peninsula surrounded by water.

Located beside Long Beach in BC's Pacific Rim National Park Reserve, people come to Ucluelet for surfing, hiking, kayaking, fishing, diving, camping, whale and bear watching, beachcombing and storm watching.

The Wild Pacific Trail is becoming the focus of many Ucluelet vacations, with its unique shoreline trails and ocean vistas. The Pacific Rim National Park Reserve offers long sandy beaches for picnicking, hiking, surfing, and other water activities. The Kwisis Visitor Centre has educational programs and activities. The Broken Group Islands, a unit of the Pacific Rim National Park Reserve, is accessible from Ucluelet and offers world class kayaking and diving opportunities. The town of Ucluelet itself offers spas, shops and galleries, as well as a waterfront promenade along the inner side of the Ucluth Peninsula.



Bamfield was populated by Huu-ay-aht of the Nuu-chah-nulth, the local indigenous people. Bamfield was named after the first government agent of the area, William Eddy Banfield. In 1902, the Bamfield cable station was constructed as the western terminus of a worldwide undersea telegraph cable called by some the All Red Line as it passed only through countries and territories controlled by the British Empire, which were coloured red on the map.

A Marine and Fisheries lifesaving station on the Pacific coast was established at Bamfield in 1907. It was the first lifesaving station on Canada's Pacific Coast. In 1953 the cable was extended up the Alberni Inlet to Port Alberni and the local station was closed on June 20, 1959. The Bamfield Marine Sciences Centre began operations by the end of 1972. It became the largest employer in the community since. Commercial fishing was based in Bamfield up to the mid-1980s. Bamfield is also the northern terminus of the West Coast Trail, a hiking trail built in 1907 along the west coast of Vancouver Island to help survivors of the area's many shipwrecks find their way back to civilization. The trail runs 77 km (48 mi) kilometres along extremely rugged terrain.

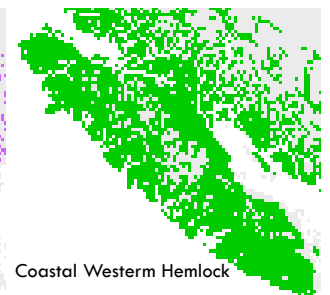
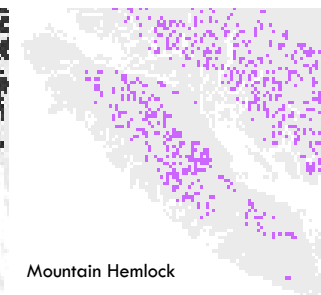
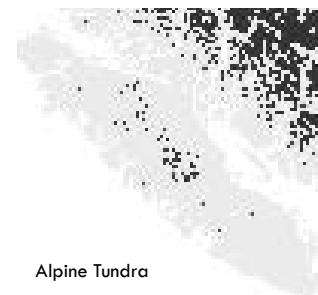
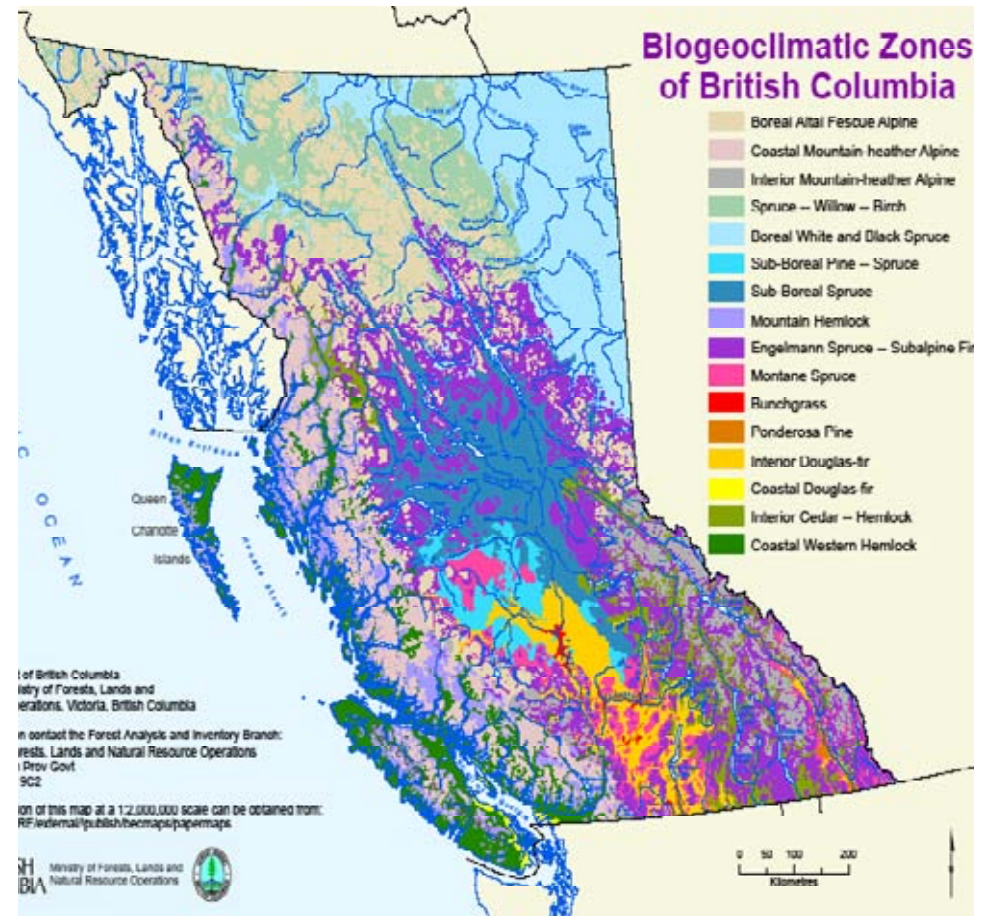
Today Bamfield is primarily a tourist destination, either for the West Coast Trail, ocean kayaking or sport fishing. The research activities at the Bamfield Marine Sciences Centre attracts hundreds of researchers every year and offers credited university courses through its five associated universities.

BIOGEOCLIMATIC ZONES

Biogeoclimatic zones are defined as “a geographic area having similar patterns of energy flow, vegetation and soils as a result of a broadly homogenous macroclimate.”(for.gov.bc.ca) Biogeoclimatic zones support a wide variety of wildlife, vegetation and tree species. The ACRD hosts several biogeoclimatic zones, making it one of the most ecologically diverse regional districts in the province. Of the 14 zones represented in BC, three are found in the ACRD.

Alpine Tundra

This zone is the harshest and least-populated biozone in the Province. It occupies the high elevations of mountainous areas, and is especially common in the Coast Range. The terrain in this zone is dominated by ice, snow, rock, and glaciers. Climate is a major barrier to life; the growing season is extremely short. Mean average temperature usually ranges from 0 °C (32 °F) to 4 °C (39 °F), and even in summer the average temperature does not exceed 10 °C (50 °F). The zone sees heavy precipitation, usually in the form of snow. Trees are rarely found in this zone, and when they do grow, they take the low, sprawling Krummholz form. Shrubs are common, especially dwarf evergreen species. Grasses, heath, and sedges are also present. Wetter areas see a larger variety of plant species. Higher elevations are exclusively the realm of the lichens. Due to its harsh winters, few animals live in the zone year-round. However, in the spring, summer, and fall, many species are found.



Coastal Western Hemlock

The Western Hemlock, *Tsuga heterophylla*, is the dominant species on the west coast of North America. A large tree, it usually grows up to 70 meters tall and 2.5 meters in diameter. The Western Hemlock can be found readily throughout the forests in Alberta, British Columbia, Alaska, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California between the sea level and up to 2000 m elevation in coastal to sub-alpine forests. It is the dominant species within this range. In low elevation coastal forests on the west coast of North America, it shares dominance with the Spruce; in the slightly drier western Cascade Range it shares dominance with the Douglas-fir.

The climate of the region where Western Hemlocks are located is characterized by long, mild, and wet winters, and relatively sunny and dry summers. During winter time the hemlock experience the most growth. Especially on the coast, where winds can reach sustained speeds of above 100km/hour, the Hemlock have an advantage over the other shorter, weaker trees by being able to better withstand the more extreme climates. The mean average temperature throughout Western Hemlock's range in BC is around 3-5 degrees celsius.

Mountain Hemlock

The Mountain Hemlock, *Tsuga mertensiana*, is a close relative of the more dominant Western Hemlock. A medium-sized tree, it usually grows up to 50 meters tall and 1.5 meters in diameter at the base. Native to the west coast of North America, the bark of the mountain hemlock is thin and gray in color. Its crown is in a conic shape in young trees and gradually taking on a cylindrical shape as the tree grows. Its needles are soft, blunt-tipped, and slightly flattened. The cones are small but long. The mountain hemlock prefers open conditions with sufficient light, and it can tolerate severe, cold weather better than many other species. The mountain hemlock is well adapted to deal with heavy snow fall and ice formations. The Mountain Hemlock shares much territory with the Western Hemlock. In BC, mountain hemlocks can be found from sea level up to about 1000 m of elevation. As the mountain hemlock grows to the treeline on the coastal mountain slopes, the best place to find its picturesque qualities are in the high mountain areas.



SPECIES AT RISK

Based on data received from Species at Risk, BC the following species are listed as of concern, threatened, endangered.

<http://www.speciesatrisk.bc.ca/advancedsearch/?district=ACRD>

Pearson, Mike and Healey, M.C.2012. Species at Risk and Local Government: a Primer for BC. Stewardship Centre of British Columbia, Courtenay BC.

SUMMARY LIST FOR ACRD

Number of Species	169	BC Red List	47
Mammals	16	BC Blue List	110
Birds	4	Identified Wildlife	14
Breeding Birds	21	COSEWIC Endangered	12
Reptiles	2	COSEWIC Threatened	16
Amphibians	3	COSEWIC Special Concern	21
Fishes	10	SARA Schedule 1	40
Insects	13	Extirpated from BC	0
Molluscs	13	Extinct	0
Vascular Plants	66		
Mosses	10		
Fungus	1		

MAMMALS

English Name	Scientific Name	COSEWIC	SARA	BC Status
Grey Whale	<i>Eschrichtius robustus</i>	Special Concern	Schedule 1	Blue
Harbour Porpoise	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	Special Concern	Schedule 1	Blue
Killer Whale	<i>Orcinus orca</i> pop. 5	Endangered	Schedule 1	Red
Steller Sea Lion	<i>Eumetopias jubatus</i>	Special Concern	Schedule 1	Blue
Vancouver Island	<i>Marmot marmota vancouverensis</i>	Endangered	Schedule 1	Red
Wolverine	<i>Gulo gulo vancouverensis</i>	Special Concern	None	Red
Killer Whale	<i>Orcinus orca</i> pop. 6	Threatened	Schedule 1	Red
Killer Whale	<i>Orcinus orca</i> pop. 3	Threatened	Schedule 1	Red
Humpback Whale	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Special Concern	Schedule 1	Blue
Northern Fur Seal	<i>Callorhinus ursinus</i>	Threatened	None	Red
Townsend's Big-eared Bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	None	None	Blue
American Water Shrew	<i>Sorex palustris brooksi</i>	None	None	Red
Keen's Myotis	<i>Myotis keenii</i>	Data Deficient	Schedule 3	Red
Roosevelt Elk	<i>Cervus canadensis roosevelti</i>	None	None	Blue
Wolverine	<i>Gulo gulo</i>	Special Concern	None	None
Ermine, Anguinae Subspecies	<i>Mustela erminea anguinae</i>	None	None	Blue



Killer Whale photo: bing.com



Keen's Myotis photo: bing.com



Northern Fur Seal photo: bing.com



Wolverine photo: bing.com

BIRDS

English Name

Pink-footed Shearwater

Short-tailed Albatross

Black-footed Albatross

Laysan Albatross

Scientific Name

Puffinus creatopus

Phoebastria albatrus

Phoebastria nigripes

Phoebastria immutabilis

COSEWIC

Threatened

Threatened

Special Concern

None

SARA

Schedule 1

Schedule 1

Schedule 1

None

BC Status

Blue

Red

Blue

Red



Short Tailed Albatross photo: bing.com

BREEDING BIRDS

English Name

Great Blue Heron

Marbled Murrelet

Northern Goshawk

Western Screech Owl

Red Knot

Peregrine Falcon

Common Nighthawk

Caspian Tern

Barn Swallow

Olive-sided flycatcher

Band-tailed pigeon

Green Heron

Brandt's Cormorant

Northern Pygmy-Owl

Sooty Grouse

Tufted Puffin

White-tailed Ptarmigan

Cassin's Auklet

Common Murre

Scientific Name

Ardea herodias fannini

Brachyramphus marmoratus

Accipiter gentilis laingi

Megascops kennicottii kennicottii

Calidris canutus

Falco peregrinus pealei

Chordeiles minor

Hydroprogne caspia

Hirundo rustica

Contopus cooperi

Patagioenas fasciata

Butorides virescens

Phalacrocorax penicillatus

Glaucidium gnoma swarthi

Dendragapus fuliginosus

Fratercula cirrhata

Lagopus leucura saxatilis

Ptychoramphus aleuticus

Uria aalge

COSEWIC

Special Concern

Threatened

Threatened

Threatened

Endangered

Special Concern

Threatened

Not at Risk

Threatened

Threatened

Special Concern

None

None

None

None

None

None

Candidate for Listing

None

SARA

Schedule 1

Schedule 1

Schedule 1

Schedule 1

Schedule 1

Schedule 1

Schedule 1

None

None

Schedule 1

Schedule 1

None

None

None

None

None

None

None

None

BC Status

Blue

Blue

Red

Blue

Red

Blue

Yellow

Blue

Blue

Blue

Blue

Red

Blue

Blue

Blue

Blue

Blue

Blue

Red



Western Painted Turtle photo: bing.com

REPTILES

English Name

Western Painted Turtle

Leatherback Turtle

Scientific Name

Chrysemys picta pop. 1

Dermochelys coriacea

COSEWIC

Endangered

Endangered

SARA

Schedule 1

Schedule 1

BC Status

Red

Red



Common Murre photo: bing.com

AMPHIBIANS

English Name

Northern Red-legged Frog

Western Toad

Wandering Salamander

Scientific Name

Rana aurora

Anaxyrus boreas

Aneides vagrans

COSEWIC

Special Concern

Special Concern

None

SARA

Schedule 1

Schedule 1

None

BC Status

Blue

Blue

Blue



Green Sturgeon photo: bing.com

FISHES

English Name

Green Sturgeon

Coho Salmon (interior Fraser populations)***Oncorhynchus kisutch***

Basking Shark

Rougheye rockfish

Yelloweye Rockfish

Scientific Name

Acipenser medirostris

Oncorhynchus kisutch

Cetorhinus maximus

Sebastes aleutianus

Sebastes ruberrimus

COSEWIC

Special Concern

Endangered

Endangered

Special Concern

Special Concern

SARA

Schedule 1

None

Schedule 1

Schedule 1

None

BC Status

Red

Yellow

None

None

None

Insects

English Name	Scientific Name	COSEWIC	SARA	BC Status
Dun Skipper	Euphyes vestris	Threatened	Schedule 1	Blue
Monarch	Danaus plexippus	Special Concern	Schedule 1	Blue
Blue Dasher	Pachydiplax longipennis	None	None	Blue
Autumn Meadowhawk	Sympetrum vicinum	None	None	Blue
Edwards' Beach Moth	Anarta edwardsii	Endangered	Schedule 1	Red
Quatsino Cave Amphipod	Stygobromus quatsinensis	None	None	Blue
Western Pine Elfin,	Callophrys eryphon sheltonensis	None	None	Blue
Johnson's Hairstreak	Callophrys johnsoni	None	None	Red
Common Woodnymph,	Cercyonis pegala incana	None	None	Red
Western Branded Skipper,	Hesperia colorado oregonia	Candidate for Listing	None	Blue
Phoebus' Parnassian,	Parnassius smintheus olympiannus	None	None	Blue
Boisduval's Blue,	Plebejus icarioides blackmorei	None	None	Blue
Zerene Fritillary,	Speyeria zerene bremnerii	None	None	Red



Common Woodnymph photo: bing.com

Molluscs

English Name	Scientific Name	COSEWIC	SARA	BC Status
Dromedary Jumping-slug	Hemphillia dromedarius	Threatened	Schedule 1	Red
Northern Abalone	Haliotis kamtschatkana	Threatened	Schedule 1	Red
Olympia Oyster	Ostrea conchaphila	Special Concern	Schedule 1	Blue
Warty Jumping-slug	Hemphillia glandulosa	Special Concern	Schedule 1	Blue
Broadwhorl Tightcoil	Pristiloma johnsoni	None	None	Blue
Scarletback Taildropper	Prophysaon vanattae	None	None	Blue
Western Thorn	Carychium occidentale	None	None	Blue
Pacific Sideband	Monadenia fidelis	None	None	Blue
Black Gloss	Zonitoides nitidus	None	None	Blue
Fossaria Species 1	Fossaria vancouverensis	None	None	Red
Evening Fieldslug	Deroceras hesperium	Data Deficient	None	Red
Threaded Vertigo	Nearctula sp. 1	Special Concern	Schedule 1	Red
Umbilicate Sprite	Promenetus umbilicatellus	None	None	Blue



Dromedary Jumping Slug photo: bing.com



Northern Abalone photo: bing.com

Vascular Plants

English Name	Scientific Name	COSEWIC	SARA	BC Status
Short-tailed rush	Juncus brevicaudatus	None	None	Red
Knotgrass	Paspalum	None	None	Red
Pink Sand-verbena	Abronia umbellata var. breviflora	Endangered	Schedule 1	Red
White Meconella	Meconella oregana	Endangered	Schedule 1	Red
White-top Aster	Sericocarpus rigidus	Special Concern	Schedule 1	Red
Tall Woolly-heads	Psilocarphus elatior	Endangered	Schedule 1	Red
Cup Clover	Trifolium Cyathiferum	None	None	Red
Angled Bitter Cress	Cardamine angulata	None	None	Blue



White Meconella photo: bing.com

Small Headed Tarweed
White Lip Rein Orchid
Owyhee Mudwort
Chairmaker's Bulrush
 California Wax-myrtle
 Waterwort Water-milfoil
 Northern Adder's-tongue
 Redwood Sorrel
Fringed Pinesap
 Black Knotweed
 Smith's Fairybells
Oregon Selaginella
Graceful Arrow-grass
 Howell's Violet

Hemizonella minima
Piperia candida
Limosella acaulis
Schoenoplectus americanus
 Myrica californica
 Myriophyllum quitense
 Ophioglossum pusillum
 Oxalis oregana
Pleuricospora fimbriolata
 Polygonum paronychia
 Prosartes smithii
Selaginella oregana
Triglochin concinna
 Viola howellii

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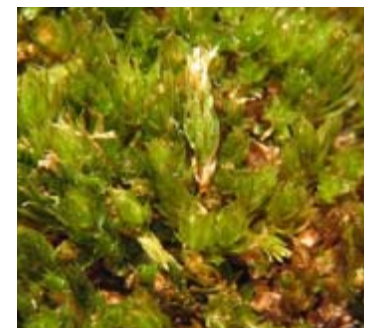
Fringed pinesap photo: bing.com



Oregon Selaginella photo: bing.com



Pink Sand verbena photo: bing.com



Pohlia Pacifica photo: bing.com

Mosses

English Name

Lacks a Common Name
 Lacks a Common Name
 Lacks a Common Name
 Lacks a Common Name
 Lacks a Common Name
 Lacks a Common Name
Lacks a Common Name
 Lacks a Common Name
 Lacks a Common Name
 Lacks a Common Name

Scientific Name

Dicranodontium asperulum
 Diphyscium foliosum
 Ditrichum schimperi
 Epipterygium tozeri
 Orthotrichum rivulare
 Platyhypnidium riparioides
Pohlia pacifica
 Pohlia sphagnicola
 Sphagnum subobesum
 Trichostomum crispulum

COSEWIC

None
 None
 None
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 None
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SARA

None
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BC Status

Blue
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 Blue

Fungus

English Name

Felted elf

Scientific Name

Leioderma solediatum

COSEWIC

None

SARA

None

BC Status

Blue

The Galiano Trails Society

110-5 Ganner Drive
Galiano Island, BC V0N 1P0
Ph: (250) 539-3050

Draft Private Landowner's Agreement

Date:

Property owner(s), address:

Re: {Legal description and civic address} (the "Lands")

The Galiano Trails Society (the "Society") was incorporated on 16 July 2010 as a response to a desire by the community to develop a system of trails for use by members of the community and by visitors to the area. The Society is a non-profit organization.

In order to fulfil its objective of developing an integrated system of trails, the Society proposes to develop trails on private lands and, specifically, we are requesting permission to develop a trail (the "Trail") on your property, which are the Lands described above, in the location outlined on the attached map.

We ask that you agree to allow for the development, maintenance and use of the Trail on the Lands on the following terms. If you consent, we ask you to sign the copy of this letter and return it to us. This will then form the agreement (the "License") between you as the owner(s) of the lands and the Society pertaining to the use of the Trail.

The Society's obligations

1. The Society will pay you the sum of \$1 for entering into this License;
2. The Society will keep the Trail in a safe and clean condition;
3. The Society will improve and maintain the Trail at the Society's cost;
4. The Society will not remove any trees from the Lands without your permission;
5. The Society will post signs at its cost for the proper and safe use of the Trail and will remove such signs upon the termination of this License;
6. The Society will not use chain saws and power equipment during periods of high fire risk;
7. The Society will obtain, pay for, and maintain in force, during the term of this agreement, a general liability insurance policy with respect to the society's use and occupation of the Trail, and will name you as an additional insured. This insurance policy will insure against bodily injury, including death, and property damage arising out of such use and occupation of the Trail under the License.
8. The Society will indemnify and save you harmless against any and all claims (except those arising from your own fault or negligence) including all damages, liabilities, expenses and costs arising directly or indirectly from the granting of this License and the use and occupation of the Trail;

9. The Society will give you ninety (90) days written choice if the Society wishes to terminate this license early and the License will then terminate at the end of such ninety day period. The Society may terminate this license for any reason.
10. In the event that the insurance is allowed to lapse, this License will immediately come to an end.

You agree:

11. You agree to grant to the Society the right to the use and occupation of the Trail on the Lands for pedestrian use and hiking by the general public for a period of five (5) years from the date of this agreement;
12. You agree to allow the Society to maintain and make such improvements to the Trail as the Society considers necessary, subject to paragraphs 2 through 6 above. Such improvements and maintenance will be done at the Society's cost;
13. You agree to allow the Society to post signs on the Lands informing the public as to proper and safe use of the Trail, and to publish maps showing the Trail;
14. You agree to give the Society ninety (90) days written notice if you wish to terminate this License early and the license will then terminate at the end of such ninety day period. You may terminate this license for any reason.
15. You agree to inform the Society if you sell the Lands. This License will terminate automatically upon completion of such sale unless renewed by the new owner.

The Galiano Trails Society

_____, Director

Name:

The foregoing is hereby **agreed to this** _____ **day of** _____, 2011.

Name:

Witness:

Name:

Address:

Appendix B - Chronology of Past Planning Work



ALBERNI-CLAYOQUOT REGIONAL DISTRICT

REGIONAL PARKS AND TRAILS MASTER PLAN

WORKING CHRONOLOGY OF BACKGROUND INFORMATION RELATED TO EXISTING ACRD PARKS AND TRAILS

DATE	OUTCOME or DOCUMENT	CONTACT
2003/4	Rare & Sensitive Ecosystems Inventory for TFL 44 produced by Weyerhaeuser	Copy available from Kevin Head, West Coast Aquatic
2006	Alberni Valley Trails Planning Study	Friends of the Log Train Trail Society
2007	Review of the Port Alberni Forest Industry: Recommended development of trail system to promote tourism. Stressed need to resolve access issues created by removal of private lands	Province of British Columbia Ministry of Forests and Range Operations Division
2008	Regional Parks and Trails Policy Report	ACRD
2009	State of the Park Report, Pacific Rim National Park As the first step in management planning, Pacific Rim's State of the Park Report built a strong foundation. Drawing upon both scientific research and First Nations' traditional knowledge, the report presents a compelling picture of where the park is today.	Parks Canada http://www.pc.gc.ca/eng/pn-np/bc/pacificrim/plan.aspx
2010	Park Management Plan, Pacific Rim National Park A park management plan is a document that provides strategic direction for how Parks Canada, First Nations, stakeholders, and the general public can manage the park for the long term. It outlines the park's goals, actions necessary to preserve its natural and cultural resources while providing services for our visitors. Decisions related to land use, research, and programming are made based on the management plan. Management plans are updated every five years.	Parks Canada http://www.pc.gc.ca/eng/pn-np/bc/pacificrim/plan.aspx
2010-2011	Annual Management Plan Implementation Report- Pacific Rim National Park Since management planning is a continuous cycle of consultation, decision-making, implementation, monitoring, and reporting, this Annual Report serves as a "report card" to partners, stakeholders, and the public. It ensures that our progress-to-date is shared. This brief summary outlines our accomplishments since the Plan was tabled in Parliament in June 2010.	Parks Canada http://www.pc.gc.ca/eng/pn-np/bc/pacificrim/plan.aspx
2000-2012	BC Parks is responsible for the designation, management and conservation of a system of ecological reserves, provincial parks and recreation areas located throughout the province. British Columbia's parks and protected areas contain nationally and internationally significant natural and cultural features and outdoor experiences. The provincial system of parks is dedicated to the protection of natural environments for the inspiration, use and enjoyment of the public. View purpose statements and zoning plans for all BC parks within the ACRD ie) Clayoquot Arm Provincial Park to view complexity of layers to consider with management prescriptions	BC Parks



ALBERNI-CLAYOQUOT REGIONAL DISTRICT

REGIONAL PARKS AND TRAILS MASTER PLAN

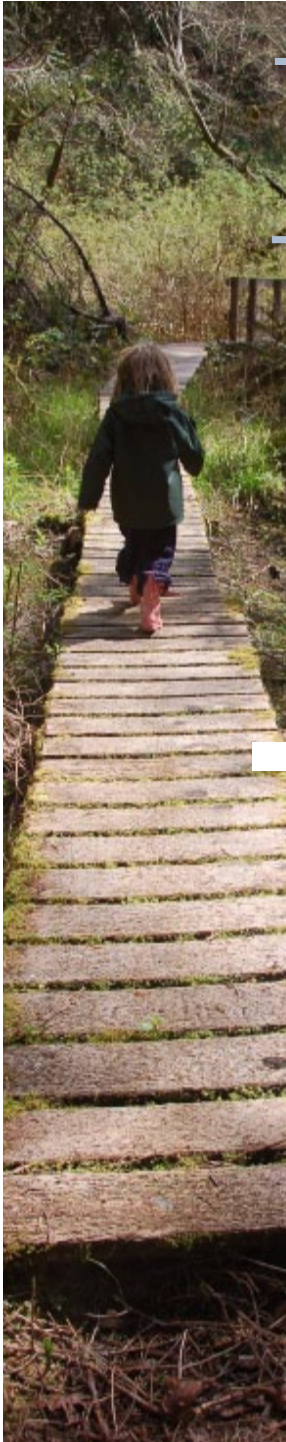
2011	City of Port Alberni Parks and Recreation Department Parks Map and Table of Parks and Playgrounds	City of Port Alberni
2008	Regional Parks and Trails Policy Report	ACRD
2007	Parks and Recreation Master Plan includes descriptions of the regions parks, open spaces, trails and facilities	District of Tofino
2013	Parks and Recreation Master Plan (coming soon!)	District of Tofino
	<div> Lions Park Recreation Hall Park George Fraser Memorial Park Frank Jones Memorial Park Edna Batchelor Park formerly Discovery Park (not yet refurbished) Fraser Lane Park He-Tin-Kis Park – Forested Trail Big Beach Picnic Park Little Beach Park </div> <div> Lyche Road Park Small Craft Harbour Park Terrace Beach Seaplane Base Park Wild Pacific Trail Multi-purpose Sports Field Skateboard Park Basketball Court BMX Bike Track Tot Park </div>	Ucluelet existing district parks and trails
2011	Parks Map	City of Port Alberni
WEST COAST		
1994	Workshop Report of the Kennedy Lake Salmonid Technical Working Group, Tofino In early 1992, the Tla-o-qui-aht First nation and Ecotrust formed the Kennedy Lake Technical Working group(KLTWG). The long term goal of the working group is to rebuild Kennedy Lake sockeye stocks to levels that can again sustain a healthy fishery for Native fishers and other fishing interests.	Tla-o-qui-aht First Nation and Ecotrust International, I. Parnell; D.R. Marmorek
1995	The Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network (WHSRN) is an international conservation initiative designed to protect the key habitats and resources used by shorebirds throughout their migration ranges. Many species of shorebirds depend on a chain of critically important sites to complete their annual migrations, and for conservation to be successful, all the links in the chain need to be preserved. This report provides an updated inventory of potential WHSRN sites in non-Arctic areas of Canada. It summarizes information currently available on locations meeting criteria for inclusion in the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network both for a wide range of shorebird species found on migration and for the endangered Piping Plover, <i>Charadrius melodus</i> .	R.I.G. Morrison; R.W. Butler; G.W. Beyersbergen; H.L. Dickson; A. Bourget; P.W. Hicklin; J.P. Goossen; R.K. Ross; C.L. Trevor-Gratto



ALBERNI-CLAYOQUOT REGIONAL DISTRICT

REGIONAL PARKS AND TRAILS MASTER PLAN

2000	The community of the Clayoquot Sound UNESCO Biosphere Reserve Region will live sustainably in a healthy ecosystem, with a diversified economy and strong, vibrant and united cultures while embracing the Nuu-chah-nulth First Nations “living” philosophies of lisaak (living respectfully), Qwa’ aak qin teechmis (life in the balance), and Hishuk ish ts’awalk (everything is one and interconnected).	This vision was articulated to the CBT during public consultations with the residents of the Clayoquot Sound UNESCO Biosphere Reserve Region Community in 2000.
2007	Ecological Integrity in the Core Areas of Clayoquot Sound Biosphere Reserve and the Threat of Adjacent Land Use	Christie Morrison
MOUNT ARROWSMITH		
2008	Establishing GLORIA Long-term Alpine Monitoring in Southwestern British Columbia, Canada (Survey done in 2006)	Kristina Swerhun ¹ , Department of Geography, University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia V8N 3R4 Glen Jamieson, Mount Arrowsmith Biosphere Foundation, P.O. Box 217, Parksville, British Columbia V9P 2G4 Dan J. Smith, University of Victoria Tree-Ring Laboratory, Department of Geography, University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia V8N 3R4 and Nancy J. Turner, School of Environmental Studies, University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia V8W 2Y
2007	Establishing the first Canadian sites of the Global Observation Research Initiative in Alpine environments (GLORIA) in southwestern BC	Kristina Swerhun B.Sc., University of Victoria, 2007
GARRY OAK ECOSYSTEM PROTECTION		
2005	Map of Garry Oak survey within the Port Alberni area	
2008	Excel spreadsheet of Garry Oaks, location, diameter	
McKENZIE SLOUGH		
2005	Notes on status, description etc. (undeveloped 17 hectare (42.5 acre) parcel of land with approximately 990 metres (3,250 feet) of river frontage)	Rick and Libby Avis (see full report for more details)



ALBERNI-CLAYOQUOT REGIONAL DISTRICT

REGIONAL PARKS AND TRAILS MASTER PLAN

STAMP – SOMASS RIVER SYSTEM, ACCESS INVENTORY		
1970-1980	No formal designation achieved, but MacMillan Bloedel unofficially designates Johnstone Island as the “J.V. Clyne Bird Sanctuary”.	
1980-1990	Two unsuccessful attempts made to have the estuary designated as an ecological reserve.	
1990-2001	Vancouver Island Land Use Plan identifies the Somass Estuary as one of two Goal 2 areas in the Alberni Valley.	
2001	Purchase of 100 hectares in Somass Estuary by Pacific Estuary Conservation Program & Ducks Unlimited	Somass Estuary Management Committee
2001-2007	Somass Estuary Management Plan completed	
2003	Stamp-Somass River Conservation Project (Put together as part of a proposal to the Nature Trust of BC.)	Rick and Libby Avis
2006	Biological Values of the Stamp-Somas River System	
2006	Stamp- Somass River System Access Inventory	Alberni Valley Enhancement Association, Libby and Rick Avis
2006	AVEA completes contract with the Ministry of Environment, identifying improved access opportunities on the river and conservation options.	Libby and Rick Avis
2006-07	construction of the Stamp Long River Anglers’ Trail and the Greenmax Trail	
2007	Somass River Estuary Management Plan	Libby and Rick Avis
2007	Discussions held between the Nature Trust, AVEA and Island Timberlands. Company subsequently decided not to proceed.	
2007	Stamp River & wetlands - Nature Trust areas of interest	
2013	Brief History of Recent Conservation Efforts on the Stamp-Somass River to 2007	Libby and Rick Avis
TRAILS		
1995	Wild Side Trail-From Ahousaht Village a trail was used for centuries to reach the wild beaches on the west side of Flores Island. In 1995, under the guidance of the elders from Ahousaht Village, a 16 km trail was completed to restore this vital route. This was no easy task considering the significant undergrowth that had developed over the years.	



ALBERNI-CLAYOQUOT REGIONAL DISTRICT

REGIONAL PARKS AND TRAILS MASTER PLAN

2001	Tofino Multi Use Trail- The multi-use path is a paved path running adjacent to the Pacific Rim Highway for approximately 6km. The path is very well used and in 2001 and 2006 surveys noted that it is the most popular recreation facility in the District. Plan recommendation to encourage the development of the path through Pacific Rim National Park to connect to Ucluelet.	
1999	The Wild Pacific Trail- the Clayoquot Biosphere Trust, the Creek Bed Foundation via Tides Canada, the National Trails Coalition, the Government of B.C., the District of Ucluelet, the Wild Pacific Trail Society and private land owners such as Ocean West. The Wild Pacific Trail began in 1999, with contributions from the Government of Canada, Western Economic Diversification Canada, Community Futures Development Corp., Interfor, and Weyerhaeuser Co. Ltd.	
2005	Trail list with preliminary ownership (needs to be reviewed) Libby Avis	
2006	Alberni Valley Trails Planning Study - Established major trail corridors. Written by Friends of the Log Trail Trail, AV Outdoor Club, ACRD	
2006	Alberni Valley Trail Guide (2nd edition) AV Outdoor Club, Alberni Environmental Coalition	
2008	Provincially established trails in the ACRD (From Frank Ullmann- FLNRO, July 2008) Note : Eligible for FIA funding Lost Shoe (Ucluelet junction) Canoe Creek (Kennedy River) Bedwell River (Clayoquot Sound) McKenzie Climbers Trail (Still useable?) Fossili Access Trail Gibson-Klitsa (Sutton Creek-Brigade Lake-and beyond) Nahmint Lake (Blackie's Beach) Equine Loop on LTT Wildside (on Flores Island) Father and Son Lakes Labour Day Lake Stamp River (Greenmax)	
2008	Port Alberni Forest Operations Island Timberlands Limited Partnership	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM PUBLIC ADVISORY GROUP, Recreation Access Inventory (List of trails)
2010	The Wild Pacific Trail society is dedicated to the promotion, protection and expansion of a scenic network of walking trails that showcases the unique natural and cultural treasures of the Ucluelet peninsula	
2010	Runners trail completed from Headquarters Bay on the Alberni Inlet to Francis Lake	
2013	Alberni Inlet Trail - Phase 1 completed from City of Port Alberni to China Creek	



ALBERNI-CLAYOQUOT REGIONAL DISTRICT

REGIONAL PARKS AND TRAILS MASTER PLAN

2011	<p>Vancouver Island Spine Trail Association (VISTA) 5 year strategic plan</p> <p>In 2012:</p> <p>Build a coalition of support among local clubs and businesses to approach regional districts.</p> <p>Propose endorsement of trail concept in all RD parks, BC Parks, and land-use plans and seek permission to consult on the route of choice.</p> <p>Launch a comprehensive youth program as part of the VI Spine Series, building upon success from “Mountaineering with Kids” in 2011. This program will educate through use of the VI Spine Trail, and through possible funding, will educate by trail building.</p> <p>Propose endorsement of trail concept by all First Nations whose traditional territory overlaps. In 2013:</p> <p>Negotiate a single macro route with land owners, regional districts, BC Parks and First Nations based on input provided during consultation</p> <p>Revisit this strategic business plan, seek funding for further feasibility studies, micro- route selection and segments construction where possible.</p> <p>Support regional districts and BC Parks to complete engineering studies with route selection and bridge engineering, where required.</p> <p>In 2014 and 2015:</p> <p>Support construction of major segments, identify of suitable contractors, standards for trail design and use of volunteers.</p> <p>Seek feature article about the VI Spine Trail in “Outdoor Magazine” based on construction of the VI Spine or involving a group of youth travelling the entire distance of the Spine with support from skilled backcountry travellers. In 2016:</p> <p>Complete construction of major segments of the VI Spine.</p> <p>Fund raise for the provision of unified signage. Cooperate with regional districts, BC Parks, land owners and other coincidental trail agencies.</p> <p>Develop maps and facilitate completion of guidebook.</p> <p>Seek additional opportunities for feature length media stories in magazines, TV, YouTube, national radio, etc. to promote the Spine opening.</p> <p>When trail is complete, launch VI Spine opening ceremony to correspond with the 2016 Series.</p>
2013	The Runners Trail Completion Report to Island Coastal Econmic Trust City of Port Alberni- Tseshaht First Nation
2013	Alberni Inlet Trail - Phase 1 completed from City of Port Alberni to China Creek