



# Bishop Bay – Monkey Beach Conservancy and Bishop Bay – Monkey Beach Corridor Conservancy

## Management Plan

April 2022



Haisla Nation



BC Parks

# Bishop Bay - Monkey Beach Conservancy and Bishop Bay - Monkey Beach Corridor Conservancy Management Plan

## Approved by:



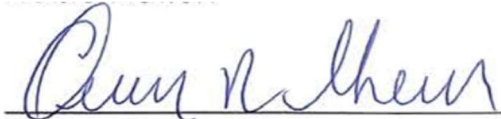
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Date

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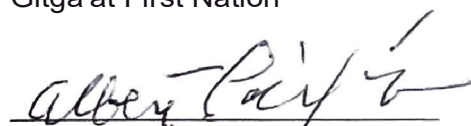
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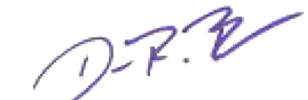
Date



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8 June 2022

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July 4, 2022

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## Vision Statement

Bishop Bay – Monkey Beach protects and sustains First Nations' social, ceremonial, and cultural values and uses.

The conservancy maintains the integrity of the terrestrial and marine ecosystems and special features.

The conservancy protects and provides access to an important recreational hot springs and associated infrastructure. Management of the hot springs provides for the ongoing use and enjoyment of this feature. The conservancy provides local communities with opportunities for compatible, sustainable economic development.

The conservancy is collaboratively managed by the Gitga`at First Nation, Haisla First Nation and BC Parks.

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# 1.0 Introduction

The purpose of this document is to guide the management of two conservancies: Bishop Bay - Monkey Beach Conservancy and the smaller Bishop Bay - Monkey Beach Corridor Conservancy. For purposes of simplicity, the management direction will apply to both, except where specified. The terms 'conservancy' and 'Bishop Bay - Monkey Beach' refer to both the Bishop Bay - Monkey Beach Conservancy and the Bishop Bay - Monkey Beach Corridor Conservancy, unless otherwise indicated.

This management plan:

- establishes the long-term vision for the conservancy;
- describes management objectives and strategies to be met;
- establishes zones for management activities; and
- describes the appropriate uses in both the terrestrial and marine environments.

BC Parks acknowledges all Indigenous Peoples on whose territories BC Parks were created. BC Parks has benefited from the stewardship Indigenous Peoples have played and continue to play on the land and the water. BC Parks honours their connection to the land and water and respects the importance of the diverse teachings, traditions, and practices within these territories. BC Parks has committed to developing a resilient relationship with Indigenous Peoples based on respect and recognition to align with the principles of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action, the *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act*, and the Draft Principles that Guide the Province of British Columbia's Relationship with Indigenous Peoples. BC Parks will work closely with First Nations to protect Indigenous values and to integrate their vision and knowledge into the management of protected areas into the future.

## 1.1 Planning Area

Bishop Bay - Monkey Beach is located on the northwest coast of British Columbia, 30 kilometres east of Hartley Bay and 70 kilometres south of Kitimat. The conservancy is on the east side of Ursula Channel, opposite Gribbell Island, and includes all land covered by water within 200 metres of the high tide line. The conservancy covers

3,387 hectares, including 2,837 hectares of upland and 550 hectares of marine area within 200 metres of the high tide line<sup>1</sup> (Figures 1 and 2).

The area has been and continues to be stewarded and used by First Nations people for cultural, social and economic purposes. The name Monkey Beach comes from First Nations' sightings of *bukwus* (sasquatch) in the area.

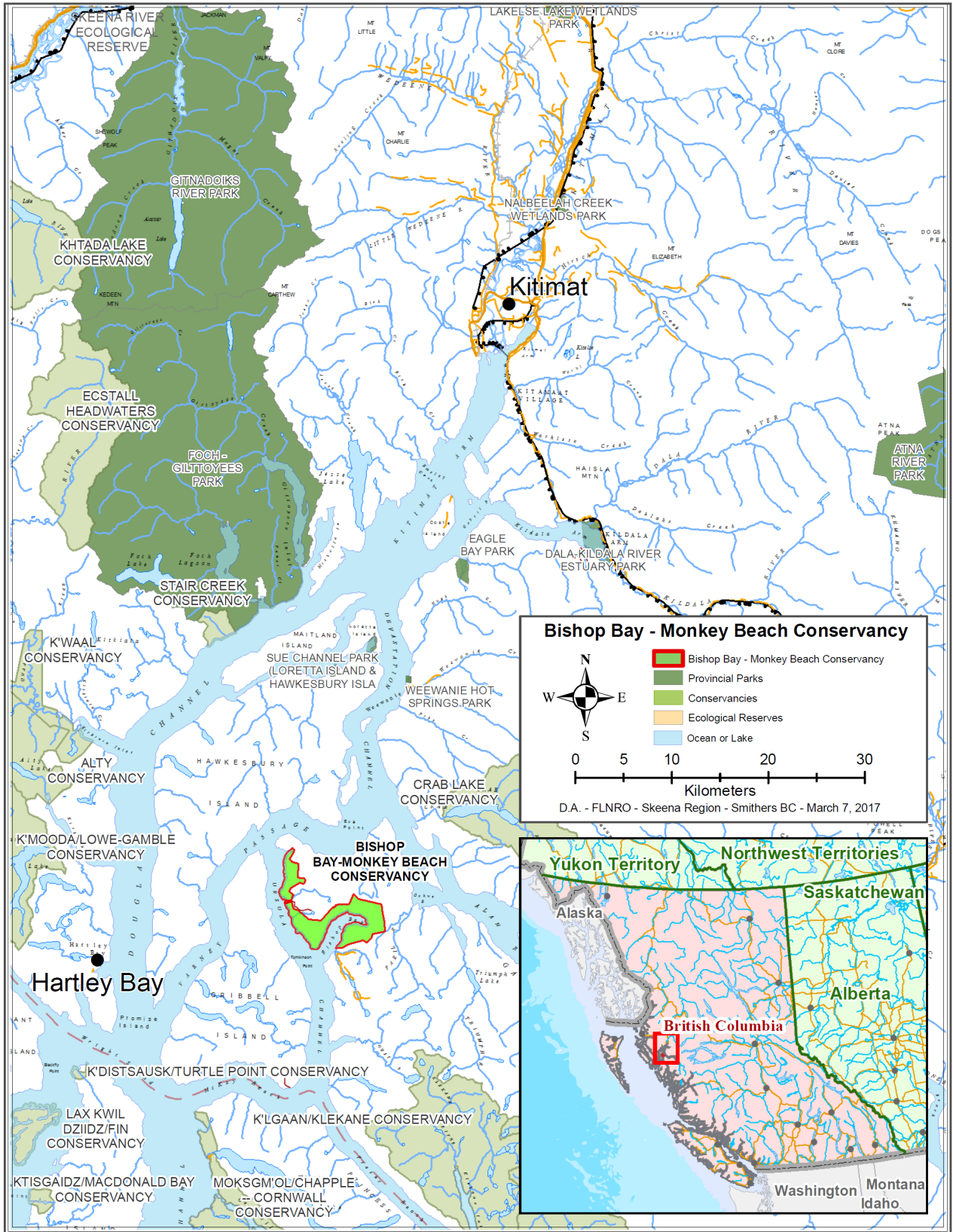
The conservancy protects the popular Bishop Bay Hot Springs. Facilities include a dock and ramp, boardwalk, tent platforms, pit toilet, information shelter, and bathhouse. Access to the conservancy is primarily by boat. Floatplane access is also possible.

## 1.2 Significance in the Protected Areas System

Protection of Bishop Bay - Monkey Beach helps preserve and maintain the ongoing First Nations social, ceremonial and cultural uses. Recreationally, the conservancy protects a well-used hot springs. The area's foreshore marine environments include high value inter-tidal shellfish beds. As well, the conservancy also protects an important bay used by whales and other marine mammals.

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<sup>1</sup> Bishop Bay - Monkey Beach Conservancy covers 2,832 hectares of upland and 542 hectares of marine area. Bishop Bay - Monkey Beach Corridor Conservancy covers 5 hectares of upland and 8 hectares of foreshore.



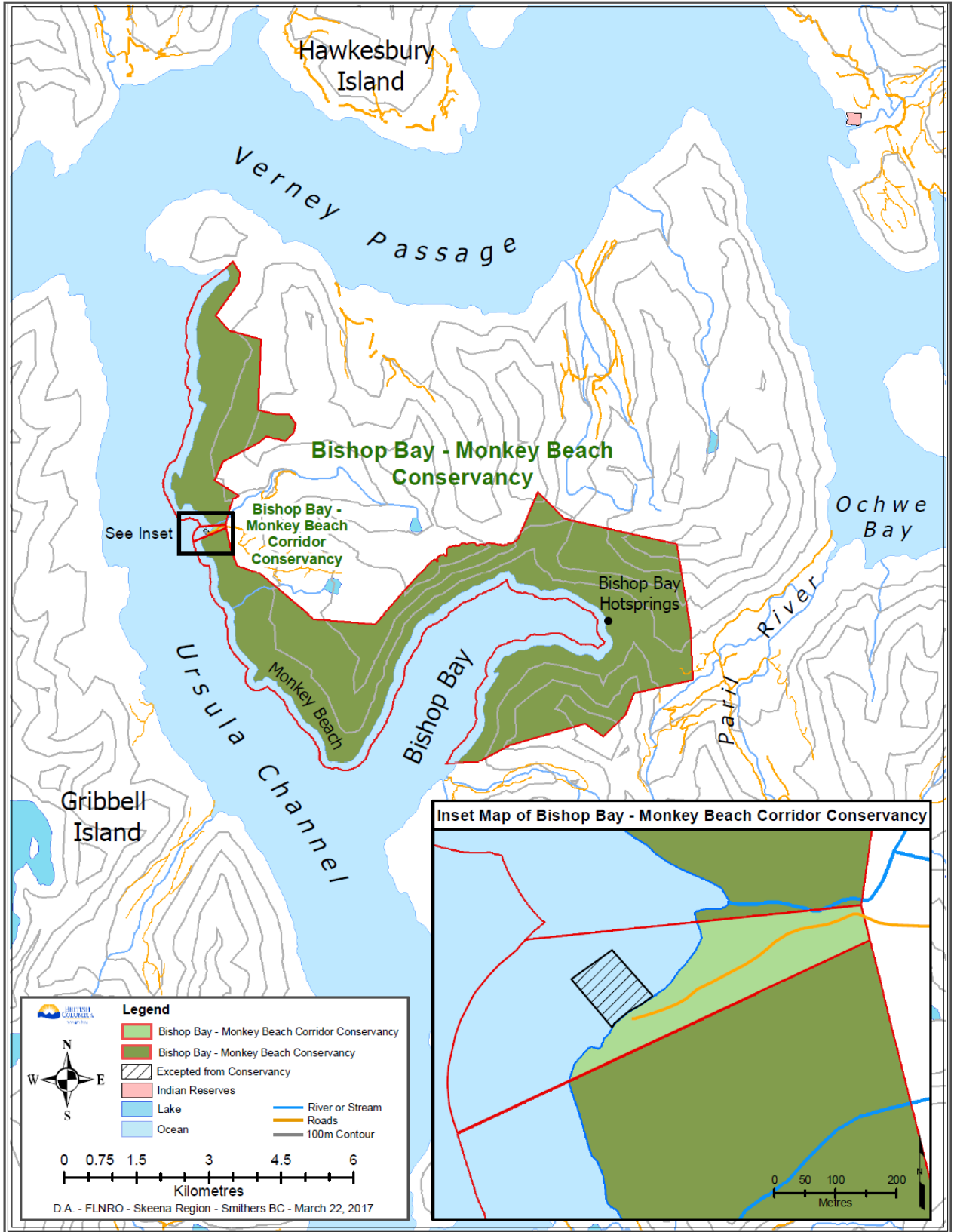


Figure 2. Bishop Bay - Monkey Beach Conservancy Overview Map



### 1.3 Provincial Legislative Framework

Bishop Bay and the surrounding area was first identified as a potential protected area as part of the Regional Protected Areas Overview Strategy in the mid-1990s. Recommendations to protect the area were then discussed during the North Coast Land and Resource Management Planning process from 2002 to 2004. The conservancy was established in 2006 as an outcome of government-to-government discussions between First Nations and the Province of British Columbia, and these discussions led to an expansion of the conservancy in 2007 to include Monkey Beach.

Bishop Bay Conservancy was established on July 14, 2006, by the *Park (Conservancy Enabling) Amendment Act, 2006*. To protect significant cultural values, Monkey Beach was added to the conservancy on May 31, 2007 with the enactment of the *Parks and Protected Areas Statutes Amendment Act, 2007*, increasing the area by 675 hectares. The name was also changed from Bishop Bay Conservancy to Bishop Bay - Monkey Beach Conservancy to reflect the addition. Bishop Bay - Monkey Beach Conservancy is listed in *Schedule E of the Protected Areas of British Columbia Act*, and is administered under the *Park Act*.

On May 31, 2007, Bishop Bay - Monkey Beach Corridor Conservancy was established with the enactment of the *Parks and Protected Areas Statutes Amendment Act, 2007*. Bishop Bay - Monkey Beach Corridor Conservancy is 13 hectares in area, encompassing five hectares of upland and eight hectares of foreshore.



Bishop Bay - Monkey Beach Corridor Conservancy is listed in *Schedule F of the Protected Areas of British Columbia Act*, and is administered by BC Parks under the *Park Act*. This conservancy was established to protect the area's natural and cultural values while allowing for renewed use and maintenance of an existing road. The road provides access to timber harvesting lands beyond the conservancy.

## 2.0 Management Direction

### 2.1 Management Objectives and Strategies

Management objectives and strategies for Bishop Bay - Monkey Beach have been developed through a consideration of the key issues, the vision, public input and conservancy values.

Management objectives and strategies have been compiled into four sections:

1. First Nations Social, Ceremonial and Cultural Uses;
2. Biological Diversity and Natural Heritage Values;
3. Recreation Value Management; and
4. Natural Resource Development and Use.

Each section lists management objectives and strategies as well as identifies management opportunities/stressors that may affect the outcome of these objectives and strategies. Objectives and strategies in this management plan focus on:

- Protecting historically and currently used First Nation habitation and harvesting areas and associated cultural and biological values, and providing for and promoting present and future First Nations access to those areas and activities;
- Maintaining and enhancing an important regional recreational hot springs facility;
- Maintaining representative flora and fauna, protecting plant communities and animal species at risk, and protecting special features in both terrestrial and marine environments; and
- Protecting and providing wilderness-based boating, kayaking, wildlife viewing, salt-water angling, camping, picnicking and day-hiking opportunities.

### First Nations Social, Ceremonial and Cultural Uses

Key issues that may affect the achievement of stated First Nations' cultural objectives in the conservancy relate primarily to potential impacts from recreational use and commercial harvesting within the conservancy. Identified strategies focus on resolving or managing these issues (Table 1).

**Table 1 – First Nations Social, Ceremonial and Cultural Uses - Objectives, Opportunities, Results and Strategies**

Objective	Management Opportunity/Stressor	Strategy	Intended Results
	<p>The type and location of First Nations cultural heritage sites and features are not well documented but are known to exist. This increases the risk of inadvertent damage to these sensitive sites.</p>	<p>Undertake historical and ethnographic research, and cultural heritage field inventories.</p>	<p>Completed historical and ethnographic research, and cultural heritage field inventories.</p>
<p>Identify, protect and maintain First Nations cultural heritage sites and features.</p>	<p>Disturbance of cultural heritage sites and traditional use sites and features from public and commercial use is a concern. With more detailed information on sites and features, more specific protection measures can be put in place.</p>	<p>Monitor and document disturbance or change to First Nations cultural heritage and traditional use sites and features.</p> <p>Implement protection and maintenance measures as required. These may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- marking areas as off-limits for public and commercial access; and,</li> <li>focusing use away from known sites.</li> </ul>	<p>Cultural heritage sites and features mapped and protected.</p>

Objective	Management Opportunity/Stressor	Strategy	Intended Results
Identify, protect and maintain First Nations cultural sites and features.	Oral history and traditional ecological knowledge are not fully known, especially related to <i>bukwus</i> (sasquatch).	Work with First Nations to incorporate traditional ecological knowledge and oral history in conservancy management.	Traditional knowledge documented and considered in conservancy management.
	First Nations have two trapline/cultural cabins. Use of these cabins has the potential to increase damage to nearby cultural harvest sites.	<p>Support First Nations efforts to maintain these cabins principally for cultural uses. Consider First Nations tourism use.</p> <p>After First Nations use, First Nations have advised recreational use may be permitted in the future with appropriate permission<sup>2</sup>. Support this policy provided the cultural resources are not impacted. If impacts are identified, limit tourism and recreational use of the cabins.</p>	<p>Cultural sites and cultural harvest sites are maintained.</p> <p>First Nation facilities are maintained.</p>

<sup>2</sup> Permission required from the Haisla Nation Council (HNC) contacts: <http://haisla.ca/contact/>



Objective	Management Opportunity/Stressor	Strategy	Intended Results
Identify, protect and maintain archaeological and historic sites.	The type and location of archaeological and historic sites and features are not well documented but are known to exist. This lack of knowledge increases the risk of inadvertent damage to these sensitive sites.	Perform reconnaissance and site-level archaeological and historical site field assessments.	Completed reconnaissance and site-level archaeological and historical site assessments to gain a better understanding of the type and location of archaeological and historic sites.
	There is a concern that public and commercial use is potentially disturbing or having adverse effects on archaeological and historic sites. With more detailed information on sites and features, more specific protection measures can be put in place.	<p>Monitor and document disturbance and change to identified archaeological and historic sites.</p> <p>Implement site specific protective and maintenance measures as required. These may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- marking areas as off-limits for public and commercial access; and,</li> <li>focusing use away from known sites.</li> </ul>	Archaeological and historic sites mapped and protected.
Increase monitoring by First Nations Guardians to protect Conservancy values	Shared use of the existing cabins by First Nations Guardians would provide opportunities to improve monitoring of the Conservancy. First Nations expressed an interest in constructing a new cabin; however, shared use of the existing cabins was the preferred option.	First Nations will come to an arrangement regarding the shared use of the cabins by the Guardians	<p>Increased monitoring in the Conservancy</p> <p>Reduced impacts to Conservancy values</p>

	First Nations traditional and sustenance harvesting activities are identified but not well documented.	Support efforts to further identify and monitor traditional and sustenance harvesting activities.	Completed inventories of traditional use and subsistence harvesting areas.
	Recreational and commercial harvesting can potentially impact abundance of traditional resources.	Support efforts to establish a baseline clam population and monitor harvest levels over time.	Baseline inventories completed; monitoring indicates stable population levels.
Provide for and promote First Nation traditional and sustenance uses and harvesting activities.	Resources for maintaining and enhancing traditional knowledge and harvesting practices are lacking.	Support First Nation efforts to enhance traditional knowledge and harvesting practices.	First Nation knowledge increased.
	Spills, sewage and other disturbance from commercial marine transportation and recreation boating activity may contaminate intertidal and subtidal areas.	Support First Nations efforts to develop and implement a water quality monitoring program in conjunction with regional initiatives, particularly in the Monkey Beach area.  As appropriate, use pamphlets or other communications material to ensure bilges and sewage are not discharged in or around clam beds.	Water quality monitoring program implemented to ensure the risk of marine disturbance from spills and sewage are minimized.

### Biodiversity and Natural Heritage Values

Key issues that may affect the achievement of stated biological diversity objectives in Bishop Bay - Monkey Beach relate primarily to lack of detailed inventories and potential impacts from recreational use within the conservancy.

Identified strategies focus on resolving or managing these issues (Table 2).

**Table 2 – Biodiversity and Natural Heritage Values - Objectives, Opportunities, Results and Strategies**

Objective	Management Opportunity/Stressor	Strategy	Intended Results
	Increased knowledge about ecological values may prevent unintended impacts on the protected area's rare ecosystems, plant and intertidal communities, and terrestrial and marine species.	Inventory terrestrial, intertidal and marine ecosystems, communities and species.  Focus on rare and at risk ecosystems, communities and species.	Completed inventories of rare and at risk terrestrial, intertidal and marine ecosystems, ecological communities and species.
Identify and protect regionally rare and at risk ecosystems, ecological communities and species.	Public and commercial access and use may cause site-level disturbance or declines in the abundance and distribution of rare and at-risk ecosystems, ecological communities and species	Implement protective measures as appropriate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Posting signs prohibiting harvesting and access;</li> <li>- Marking areas with rare communities as off-limits; and</li> <li>- Distributing maps and providing broader information (e.g. BC Parks website) showing prohibited and/or sensitive areas.</li> </ul> Where necessary, limit public and commercial access to protect rare and at-risk ecosystems, ecological communities and species.	Protective measures implemented, as appropriate.

Objective	Management Opportunity/Stressor	Strategy	Intended Results
		Prior to development of infrastructure (e.g. tent pads, trails, etc.), complete site specific inventory of rare and at risk ecosystems, communities and species.	
Sustain productivity of shellfish beds for domestic harvesting.	Harvesting activity may adversely impact populations of inter-tidal and sub-tidal species.	In the event that Fisheries and Oceans Canada allows for shellfish harvesting in the future <sup>3</sup> , support the closure of commercial harvesting of bivalves in the Cultural Use Zones (see Figure 3).	First Nation traditional harvest needs are met.
Assess marine boundary of conservancy.	Whales use Bishop Bay at certain times of year. Currently the middle of Bishop Bay is not part of the conservancy.	Consider expansion of the marine boundary within Bishop Bay beyond 200 metres from shore. Ensure the entire Bishop Bay is part of the conservancy. Consider the objectives of the North Coast Marine Plan and any outcomes from the ongoing Marine Protected Area network planning process. Consultation with agencies and First Nations will be required.	The entire Bishop Bay is part of the conservancy.

<sup>3</sup> Shellfish harvesting in the North Coast has been closed due to insufficient biotoxin monitoring. Due to biotoxin concerns, the Ministry is unable to encourage or sanction harvest of clams while the area is officially closed.



## Recreation Value Management

Key issues that may affect achievement of stated recreational value objectives in Bishop Bay - Monkey Beach relate primarily to use of the facilities at Bishop Bay Hot Springs.

Specific concerns relate to the use of facilities centred around relatively high use levels and competition for use of the hot springs and associated infrastructure such as the dock and ramp. Identified strategies focus on resolving or managing these issues (Table 3).

**Table 3 – Recreation Value Management - Objectives, Opportunities, Results and Strategies**

Objective	Management Opportunity/Stressor	Strategy	Intended Results
Provide a quality visitor experience at the hot springs without impacting natural and cultural heritage values.	Overcrowding of hot springs could impact the quality of the visitor experience.	<p>First Nations Guardian Watchmen and BC Park Rangers monitor recreational use.</p> <p>Trail counters installed to measure visitation.</p> <p>Determine appropriate carrying capacity for quality visitor experience by surveying visitors, stakeholders, First Nations, and permittees.</p> <p>If overcrowding occurs, BC Parks will consider management options such as posting signs to limit the capacity of the hot springs pool.</p>	<p>Visitation is monitored on a daily basis to determine if there are trends in visitation periods and an overall increasing number of visitors.</p> <hr/> <p>BRIM assessments completed every three years.</p>

Objective	Management Opportunity/Stressor	Strategy	Intended Results
Provide a quality visitor experience at the hot springs without impacting natural and cultural heritage values.		Facilities are maintained and upgraded as required.	Visitors are satisfied with their experience in a safe and well-maintained facility.
	The available dock space is often full, creating difficulty accessing the upland facilities.	Require larger vessels (i.e. over 11 m) to anchor in the bay and use tenders to access the Bishop Bay dock. Consider restrictions on length of time at the dock if issue persists. Aircraft use of the dock is not permitted.	Visitors are satisfied with their experience and access to facilities is available for boaters.
	Recreational users are concerned about displacement from commercial operators.	Should commercial demand exceed available opportunities, allocate new opportunities and renewals based on a 'Request for Proposal' process.	Reports of conflicts between commercial users and recreational users are low.
	Current level of site maintenance may not be meeting visitor expectations, and site vandalism poses a risk to visitor facilities.	Consider implementing a park facility operator type arrangement for maintenance. Options range from basic maintenance to onsite presence based on cost recovery.	The hot spring facilities are properly maintained and vandalism is minimized.

Objective	Management Opportunity/Stressor	Strategy	Intended Results
Provide a quality visitor experience at the hot springs without impacting natural and cultural heritage values.	Public safety concerns are present due to discharge of firearms near the bathhouse and tent platforms.	No-hunting within the vicinity of the hot springs bathhouse and tent platforms. Install signage to close this area to the discharge of firearms. If necessary, pursue designation of the built-up area as a no-hunting zone.	No safety conflicts exist. If necessary, a no-hunting zone is designated.
	Commercial air access (i.e., helicopters and floatplanes) may disturb public recreation use.	Do not issue new permits for air access for commercial recreation purposes to the main hot springs site.	New commercial permits for aircraft access not issued.
	Haisla First Nation is interested in redeveloping a historical trail between the Paril River and Bishop Bay.	Collaboratively work with First Nations and relevant provincial agencies outside of the conservancy to investigate the opportunity and, subject to First Nations' interest and an impact assessment, support the trail development.	Opportunity investigated, and subject to First Nation interest and an impact assessment, project is supported.
	A new picnic shelter may be required to accommodate the number of visitors.	Determine an appropriate location for a new picnic shelter.	Visitors are satisfied with their experience.

Objective	Management Opportunity/Stressor	Strategy	Intended Results
Support tourism opportunities that contribute to local communities.	As per the Reconciliation Protocol Agreement, the Province and First Nation are working to achieve a substantial increase in First Nations' economic participation in conservancies and the tourism sector. This conservancy has been identified as part of a territorial strategy as having tourism opportunities for both Gitga'at and Haisla First Nations.	Support the development of cultural and wildlife viewing tourism activities in the conservancy.	First Nations achieve a substantial increase in economic participation in conservancies and the tourism sector.



### Natural Resource Development and Use

Key issues that may affect achievement of stated resource development and use objectives in the conservancy relate primarily to monitoring industrial activities within and adjacent to the conservancy and to providing economic benefits to local communities. Identified strategies focus on resolving or managing these issues (Table 4).

**Table 4 – Natural Resource Development - Objectives, Opportunities, Results and Strategies**

Objective	Management Opportunity/Stressor	Strategy	Intended Results
Assess impacts from industrial uses within and adjacent to the conservancy	A deactivated logging road exists within Bishop Bay - Monkey Beach Corridor Conservancy. Without use, it may deteriorate over time. Future upgrading and use of the road may adversely impact conservancy values.	<p>When road not in use, assess for impacts every 5 years. Work with BC Timber Sales, Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development if issues arise.</p> <p>When road actively being used, impacts to both foreshore and upland areas to be assessed annually.</p> <p>If road is upgraded and used in the future, ensure the road footprint is minimized as much as possible.</p>	Impacts from industrial uses are minimized on the upland and marine areas.

Objective	Management Opportunity/Stressor	Strategy	Intended Results
Ensure outstanding silviculture obligations are met	<p>Adjacent Designated Use Areas (DUAs) will continue to be used for log dump and storage area purposes. These activities may introduce materials into the intertidal zone.</p> <p>The DUA internal to Bishop Bay - Monkey Beach Corridor Conservancy may be used to access the industrial road in the future (ramp and dock). Infrastructure/machinery may directly impact marine invertebrates.</p> <p>Two historical logging blocks are located within the conservancy and have outstanding free-growing silviculture obligations.</p>	<p>When DUAs are actively being used, ensure activities occur within the DUA boundaries.</p> <p>Annual monitoring and inspections to determine if woody debris &amp; excess sedimentation are being introduced into the water.</p> <p>Minimize disturbance to riprap at the ramp area.</p> <p>Sites to be assessed by a Stewardship Forester (Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development) to be declared as free-growing and then have silviculture obligations removed from the system.</p>	Silviculture obligations are complete and encumbrances are removed.
Identify commercial opportunities to assist local economic diversification, particularly for First Nations	Commercial services (e.g. fuel station, marina, accommodation) in Hartley Bay are underutilized.	Encourage recreational and commercial users of the conservancy to utilize local services	Information signage at Bishop Bay provides information of the services available nearby.

## 2.2 Zoning Plan

Zoning assists in the planning and management of protected areas. In general terms, zoning divides an area into logical units to apply consistent management objectives. The management zones identified in the conservancy reflect the intended land use, the acceptable level of development and use, and the level of management required.

### Summary

The following management zones have been identified within the conservancy:

- Cultural Zone: Monkey Beach  
*Encompasses Monkey Beach and the area around Bishop Cove. Primary goal is to protect and maintain First Nations' cultural, social and ceremonial uses.*
- Cultural Zone: Bishop Bay - Monkey Beach Corridor Conservancy  
*Primary goal is to protect and maintain First Nations' cultural, social and ceremonial uses and to allow for the future use of the logging road while ensuring minimal impacts to the conservancy.*
- Nature Recreation Zone: Bishop Bay Hot Springs  
*Encompasses Bishop Bay Hot Springs, camping and picnicking facilities, dock and anchorage.*
- Wilderness Recreation Zone  
*Covers the remainder of conservancy. Primary goal is to promote and enhance recreational values and uses.*

See Figure 3 for an overview of these zones.

Appropriate uses for each of the conservancy zones are identified in Appendix 1.

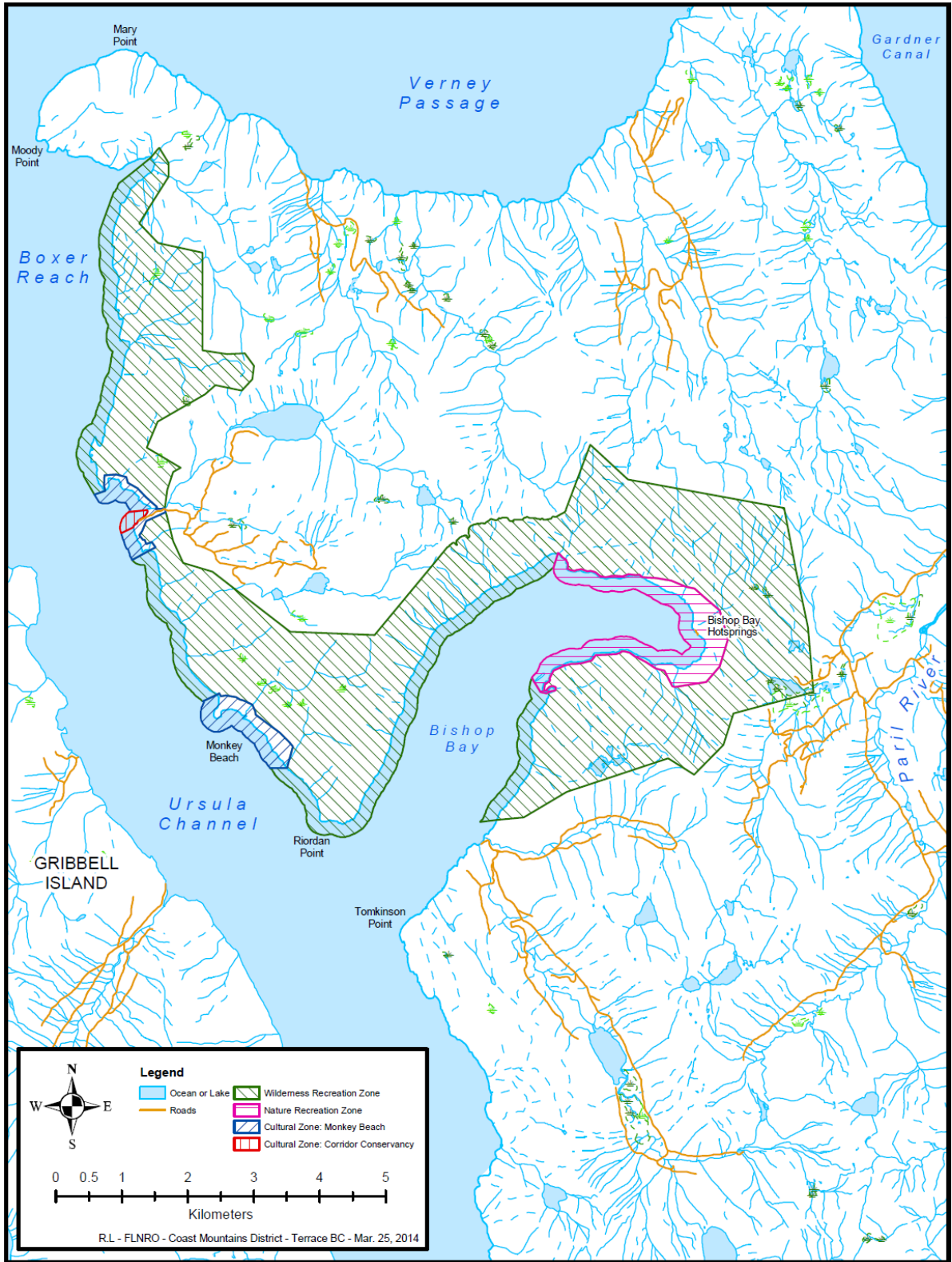


Figure 3. Bishop Bay-Monkey Beach Conservancy Zoning Map

## **Cultural Zones**

There are two Cultural Zones that cover a total of 123 hectares, or 4 % of the conservancy. The Monkey Beach Cultural Zone includes the beaches, shellfish beds, and subtidal harvesting areas at Bishop Cove and Monkey Beach. The Bishop Bay – Monkey Beach Corridor Conservancy Cultural Zone includes the entire Bishop Bay - Monkey Beach Corridor Conservancy.

### **Cultural Zone: Monkey Beach**

#### ***Objective and Management Intent***

The purpose of this Cultural Zone is to protect the shellfish beds on Monkey Beach and at Bishop Cove, while sustaining and promoting traditional intertidal and subtidal harvesting activities by First Nations.

Management efforts will be directed at ensuring access to this area and the use of this area occurs in a way that the shellfish beds continue to be safe and plentiful. Efforts will be made to support First Nations traditional use as a priority within this zone. The priority for harvesting of clams and cockles will be for First Nations traditional use.

Management activities in this Cultural Zone will focus on protecting natural and cultural values and ensuring visitor use levels are focused on encouraging contemporary traditional use and/or understanding historic traditional use. Guided hunting is not compatible in this zone.

Two existing 12' x 15' Haisla First Nation trapping and cultural cabins exist within this zone. Management will focus on supporting First Nations cultural use of this area and these cabins.

### **Cultural Zone: Bishop Bay – Monkey Beach Corridor Conservancy**

#### ***Objective and Management Intent***

Management of this zone will focus on minimizing impacts from industrial use of the road corridor and monitoring impacts from industrial use in the foreshore. Other than allowing for the future use and maintenance of the logging road, this zone will be managed similar to the Monkey Beach Cultural Zone.

BC Parks and First Nations will periodically monitor the road and any associated foreshore infrastructure to determine if they are impacting the natural, cultural or recreational values of the conservancy. They will work with the Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development to address concerns.

## **Bishop Bay Hot Springs Nature Recreation Zone**

### ***Zone Description***

The purpose of the Bishop Bay Hot Springs Nature Recreation Zone is to provide nature-based recreational experiences at the Bishop Bay Hot Springs.

This zone covers 201 hectares or 6% of the conservancy.

### ***Objective and Management Intent***

This zone focuses on providing a quality recreational experience for conservancy visitors.

Facility development related to the hot springs will be allowed within this zone and may include accommodations for park facility operators.

The Recreation Values Section of this plan (Section 2.4 Management Issues, Strategies and Performance Measures) provides additional details on proposed measures to maintain a quality visitor experience accessible to the general public while maintaining commercial recreation opportunities.

## **Wilderness Recreation Zone**

### ***Zone Description***

The primary purpose of the Wilderness Recreation Zone is to provide an opportunity for wilderness recreation opportunities in an undisturbed natural environment within the conservancy.

The Wilderness Recreation Zone covers 3,387 hectares or 90 % of the conservancy.

### ***Objective and Management Intent***

Management activities in this zone will focus on providing wilderness recreation opportunities in a largely undisturbed landscape.

Management operations will be minimal as most facilities will be located in the Bishop Bay Hot Springs Nature Recreation Zone.

Potential development in this zone is restricted to trails associated with the Cultural Zones and an overland trail/route connecting Bishop Bay to the Paril watershed, east of Bishop Bay.

## 3.0 Plan Implementation

### 3.1 Implementation Plan

The Gitga'at Oceans and Lands Department, the Haisla Nation Stewardship Program and BC Parks Regional Operations Branch will be responsible for collaborative implementation of this management plan. Successful implementation involves following the identified strategies.

Monitoring key indicators that provide information about the state of the conservancy and the effectiveness of the management strategies will be important.

Bishop Bay - Monkey Beach Conservancy is within the Great Bear Rainforest and the North Coast Marine Plan area, in which First Nations and the Province of British Columbia are collaborating to implement Ecosystem Based Management (EBM<sup>4</sup>) on a government-to-government basis.

BC Parks will be responsible for consultation with Gitxaala Nation as may be required on implementation of management plan strategies and/or for implementation-related activities that are beyond the scope of this plan.

### 3.2 Implementation Resources

The Gitga'at Oceans and Lands Department, the Haisla Nation Stewardship Program and BC Parks Regional Operations Branch are expected to develop and maintain collaborative work plans and operating budgets that identify timelines, responsibilities and resources required to implement this management plan.

Subject to provincial funding constraints, BC Parks will, as practicable, provide necessary resources to implement priority strategies and monitor key performance measures.

Gitga'at First Nation and the Haisla Nation will dedicate staff and resources as Gitga'at and Haisla First Nation conservation funding allocations permit.

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<sup>4</sup> EBM is an adaptive management approach to managing human activities that seeks to ensure the coexistence of healthy, fully functioning ecosystems and human communities. The intent is to maintain those spatial and temporal characteristics of ecosystems such that component species and ecological processes can be sustained, and human well-being supported and improved. Specific implementation direction is contained in the *North Coast Land and Resource Management Plan*.



Park use permit holders are also valuable partners for collecting information related to performance measures and the overall state of the conservancy. Such requirements will be defined in approved park use permits and in any protocols between the user and the Gitga'at and Haisla First Nations.

### **3.3 Priority Strategies**

As part of developing ongoing work plans, strategies need to be prioritized. These priorities will be developed based on First Nation interests and on Ministry interests taking into account the various protected area interests within a traditional territory and within the coastal protected area operations. Activities to implement strategies will be prioritized based on multiple criteria including available resourcing, cost, feasibility and overall benefit toward conservancy objectives.

First Nation Stewardship Programs and BC Parks will collaborate to prepare a report every two years that summarizes progress on the implementation of approved conservancy management plans.

### **3.4 Adaptive Management**

The concept of 'learning by doing' or 'adaptive management' has become widely accepted in resource management and environmental planning.

Adaptive management is generally thought of as being flexible and encouraging public input. It uses monitoring to look at the results of actions in order to adjust plans and try new approaches. Adaptive management essentially involves a three-stage process of planning, action, and monitoring.

The *Bishop Bay - Monkey Beach Conservancy and Bishop Bay - Monkey Beach Corridor Conservancy Management Plan* includes an initial suite of management strategies that provide direction on how to achieve stated management objectives. BC Parks and First Nations will refer to the strategies in this management plan as annual conservancy management work plans are developed and implemented.

The parties will monitor management results against stated objectives, and revise strategies and work plans as part of the collaborative management process.

### **3.5 Management Plan Review**

This management plan will be reviewed by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy and the First Nations in accordance with BC Parks Guidelines. Plan implementation and strategy effectiveness will be assessed in relation to performance measures.

# Appendix 1: Appropriate Use Tables

The following tables list existing and potential future uses in both the terrestrial and marine areas of Bishop Bay - Monkey Beach. This is not an exhaustive list of uses that may be considered in this protected area.

The tables are provided to summarize the uses which the management planning process has confirmed are not appropriate in Bishop Bay - Monkey Beach. The table also gives a general indication of the management direction for other uses. The table must be reviewed in conjunction with the other sections of the management plan, including the role descriptions, vision, objectives and strategies.

Legend		
<b>N</b>	<b>Not an appropriate use in this zone</b>	It has been confirmed during the management planning process that this use is not appropriate in this zone. This may be an existing use which the management planning process has determined is no longer an appropriate use in this zone. The management plan details strategies for addressing this inappropriate use (e.g., phasing out, closing).
<b>N1</b>	<b>Expressed management purposes only</b>	Not appropriate except for expressed management purposes as identified in the Management Plan.
<b>Y</b>	<b>May be an appropriate use in this zone</b>	<p>Indicates that some degree or scale of this use may be appropriate. For existing uses, the management plan will provide guidance on the appropriate level or scale of this use (e.g., direction to reduce, restrict or increase the current level of this activity) and may address specific restrictions or enhancements (e.g., capacity, appropriate sites, designated trails, purposes, party size, time of year, etc.).</p> <p>For new or expanded uses, this does not constitute approval. This indicates that the use <u>may be considered</u> for further evaluation and possible approval (e.g., park use permit adjudication, completion of a review as part of the BC Parks' Impact Assessment Process). In some cases, the appropriateness may not be confirmed until further assessments are completed.</p>

Terrestrial Uses and Activities	Cultural Zones	Nature Recreation Zone – Bishop Bay	Wilderness Recreation Zone	Comments
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>				
Cultural, Ceremonial and Social Uses by First Nations	Y	Y	Y	
<b>Natural Heritage</b>				
Fire Management (prescribed fire management)	N	N	N	
Fire Management (prevention)	Y	Y	Y	
Fire Management (suppression)	Y	Y	Y	
Forest Insect/Disease Control	N <sup>1</sup>	N <sup>1</sup>	N <sup>1</sup>	<sup>1</sup> May be required in severe pest outbreaks
Noxious Weed Control	Y	Y	Y	
Scientific Research	Y	Y	Y	
<b>Recreation</b>				
Backcountry Huts/cabins and Emergency Shelters	Y <sup>2</sup>	Y <sup>2</sup>	Y <sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup> Existing cabins allowed. No new cabins with exception of Watchmen and Park Facility Operator cabins to be considered.
Backcountry trails	N	Y <sup>3</sup>	Y <sup>3</sup>	<sup>3</sup> Historic trail between Paril River and Bishop Bay only.
Boating (non-power)	N	N	N	No freshwater boating opportunities
Boating (power)	N	N	N	No freshwater boating opportunities
Camping – backcountry or boat accessible	Y	Y	Y	
Campsites	Y	Y	N	
Commercial Recreation (non-facility based)	Y	Y	Y	
Commercial Recreation (facility-based)	Y <sup>4</sup>	Y <sup>4</sup>	N	<sup>4</sup> Only existing conservancy facilities to be used. No new facilities.
Fishing	Y	Y	Y	Inland/freshwater
Hiking/Mountaineering	Y	Y	Y	
Hunting	N <sup>5,6,7</sup>	Y <sup>5,8</sup>	Y <sup>5</sup>	<sup>5</sup> No Grizzly Bear Hunting <sup>6</sup> As per the <i>Hunting and Trapping Regulations</i> , hunting is not permitted within Bishop Bay - Monkey Beach Corridor Conservancy. <sup>7</sup> Hunting in Monkey Beach Cultural Zone may be permitted with careful consideration of proximity to activities and/or facilities and related safety concerns. <sup>8</sup> No discharge of firearms within the vicinity of the bathhouse and tent platforms.
Interpretation and Information Buildings / Signs	Y	Y	Y <sup>9</sup>	<sup>9</sup> Minor signage only.
Wildlife/Nature Viewing	Y	Y	Y	

Terrestrial Uses and Activities	Cultural Zones	Nature Recreation Zone – Bishop Bay	Wilderness Recreation Zone	Comments
<b>Respectful Use of Natural Values</b>				
Harvesting botanicals/mushrooms	N	N	N	
Commercial Filming	Y	Y	Y	
Communication Sites	N	N	N	
Cultural Tourism	Y	Y	Y	
Guide Outfitting (hunting)	N <sup>10,11, 12</sup>	Y <sup>10,13</sup>	Y <sup>10</sup>	<sup>10</sup> No Grizzly Bear Hunting <sup>11</sup> As per the <i>Hunting and Trapping Regulations</i> , hunting is not permitted within Bishop Bay - Monkey Beach Corridor Conservancy. <sup>12</sup> Hunting in Monkey Beach Cultural Zone may be permitted with careful consideration of proximity to activities and/or facilities and related safety concerns. <sup>13</sup> No discharge of firearms within the vicinity of the bathhouse and tent platforms.
Industrial road	Y <sup>14</sup>	N	N	<sup>14</sup> No new roads. Existing road through the Corridor Conservancy.
Trapping	Y	Y	Y	
Utility Corridors (power/transmission lines and other rights-of-way)	N	N	N	

Marine Uses and Activities	Cultural Zones	Nature Recreation Zone – Bishop Bay	Wilderness Recreation Zone	Comments
<b>Aquaculture</b>				
Bottom Culture Aquaculture Siting – Plants, Shellfish, Other Invertebrates	N	N	N	
Off Bottom Aquaculture Siting – Plants, Shellfish, Other Invertebrates	N	N	N	
Off-Bottom Aquaculture Siting - Finfish	N	N	N	
<b>Commercial Harvest</b>				
Marine Invertebrates	N <sup>1, 2</sup>	N <sup>1</sup>	N <sup>1</sup>	<sup>1</sup> Harvesting of bivalves is currently closed due to lack of biotoxin monitoring. <sup>2</sup> If bivalve harvesting is allowed in the future by Fisheries and Oceans Canada, recommend no

Marine Uses and Activities	Cultural Zones	Nature Recreation Zone – Bishop Bay	Wilderness Recreation Zone	Comments
				commercial harvesting in the cultural zone.
Aquatic Plants	N	N	N	
<b>Energy</b>				
Renewable Energy Generation	N	N	N	
<b>Filming</b>				
Commercial Filming	Y	Y	Y	
<b>Industry</b>				
Forestry Operations – Log Handling and Storage	N	N	N	
Forestry Operations – Helicopter Log Drop Sites	N	N	N	
<b>Infrastructure</b>				
Commercial and Recreational Anchorages	Y	Y	Y	
Floating Homes	N	N	N	
Floating Lodges	N	N	N	
Level 1 Docks, Wharves & Facilities <sup>a</sup>	N	Y	N	
Level 2 Docks, Wharves & Facilities <sup>b</sup>	N	N	N	
<b>Recreation/Tourism</b>				
Aircraft Access	Y	N <sup>1</sup>	Y	<sup>1</sup> New commercial permits for aircraft access not issued. Aircraft use of the dock is not permitted.
Commercial Recreation and Tourism	Y	Y	Y	
Public Recreation and Tourism	Y	Y	Y	
<b>Research</b>				
Research	Y	Y	Y	
<b>Utilities</b>				
Linear Utilities	N	N	N	
Point Source Utilities	N	N	N	

<sup>a</sup> – Facilities designed to accommodate commercial, community, public, or private marine use. Facilities generally do not include a concentration of marine services. Includes private and public moorage facilities, commercial and community boat ramps, docks associated with upland lodges and base camps, boat haul outs, and associated structures such as boat lifts and anchor lines. Permanently affixed to the foreshore or seabed.

<sup>b</sup> – Facilities designed to attract and accommodate commercial vessels or ships, or multiple vessels for commercial, industrial, community, public or private marine uses. Includes docks, wharves, piers, ramps, breakwaters, and related structures in harbours, marinas and ferry terminals, and associated marine services (e.g., ways, repairs, food services, pump-out sites, fuel). Structures may be affixed to the foreshore and seabed by pilings or floats or involve foreshore fill. Includes commercial ports.