Burgoyne Bay Park

Management Plan

March 2015

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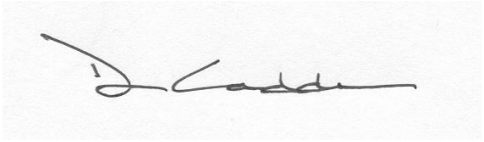
This document replaces the direction provided in the Burgoyne Bay Provincial Park Purpose Statement (2003).

Burgoyne Bay Park
Management Plan

Approved by:



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Acknowledgements

Peggy Burfield coordinated the management planning process with the assistance of the management planning team of Sharon Erickson, Brett Hudson, Jaime Hilbert, Joe Benning, Ron Quilter and Andy Macdonald from the BC Ministry of Environment, along with Marlene Caskey from the BC Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations. All members of the management planning team contributed in the development of this management plan and assisted in the community consultation process.

Harry Parsons and Shannon Macey-Carroll of Bufo Incorporated assisted in the stakeholder and community consultation process, then drafted and revised the initial draft management plan based on direction from the management planning team. Peggy Burfield wrote the final version of the management plan. Doug Fetherston with BC Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations produced the zoning map for this management plan.

Numerous other people provided input and information for this management plan as members of the Salt Spring Island Management Planning Project Technical Advisory Committee. The advisory committee contributed their local knowledge, expertise and information. In addition, local and regional stakeholders and community members provided valuable input and comments in the development of this management plan.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Management Plan Purpose

The purpose of this management plan is to provide strategic management direction for Burgoyne Bay Park. The primary objectives of the management plan are to:

- outline the role the park plays in the British Columbia (BC) protected areas system;
- identify management objectives and strategies for the protection of natural values, cultural values and outdoor recreation values;
- present a zoning plan; and
- identify the role of First Nations, the local community and others in implementing the management plan.

Figure 1: Burgoyne Bay from Mount Maxwell Park Viewpoint

1.2 Planning Area

Burgoyne Bay Park is located on the west side of Salt Spring Island in the southern Gulf Islands off the east coast of Vancouver Island, about half way between Nanaimo and Victoria. Salt Spring Island is accessible by a short ferry ride from Victoria or Crofton on Vancouver Island. The park provides protection for several ecosystems-at-risk and low-impact recreational opportunities as well as the incredible viewscape of Burgoyne Bay, Mount Maxwell and Baynes Peak. The park is part of a network of public and private protected areas on Salt Spring Island. These protected areas include Ruckle Park, Mount Tuam Ecological Reserve, Mill Farm Regional Park Reserve, Mount Maxwell Park, Mount Maxwell Ecological Reserve, Manzanita Ridge Nature Reserve, Mount Erskine Park and Lower Mount Erskine Nature Reserve (Figure 2).

The park is adjacent to Mount Maxwell Park and Mount Maxwell Ecological Reserve (Figure 3), and is part of a contiguous protected area network that, along with Mill Farm Regional Park Reserve, forms one of the largest blocks of protected areas in the Gulf Islands. The network protects over 1,400 hectares on southwestern Salt Spring Island, including one of Canada's largest Garry oak meadows. These protected areas have high conservation values as they protect the Coastal Douglas-fir biogeoclimatic zone and contain extensive Garry oak meadows, old-growth coastal Douglas-fir and several ecosystems and species at risk.

In 1999, the Burgoyne Bay area lands were the focal point of a public campaign to protect the lands from logging by a private land company. In November 2001, this land use conflict was resolved through the purchase of these private forestlands by funding raised by a coalition of governments and environmental groups, allowing for the creation of Burgoyne Bay Park and expanding Mount Maxwell Park, and Mount Maxwell and Mount Tuam ecological reserves. Burgoyne Bay Park was established as a Class A park on May 20, 2004 by being named and described in Schedule D of the *Protected Areas of British Columbia Act*.

First Nations people have used the Burgoyne Valley for thousands of years to access its wealth of fish, plants and wildlife. Burgoyne Bay contains several documented archaeological sites and many other sites of spiritual and cultural significance, connected to the creation story of the Hul’qumi’num people.

Burgoyne Bay Park contains open fields, coastal Douglas-fir forests, Garry oak ecosystems, rocky shorelines, culturally significant sites, several heritage farm buildings, three farmhouses, several kilometres of trails and a series of old farm and logging roads. The park provides recreational opportunities, which include hiking, wildlife viewing, photography, horseback riding and boating. A public dock in Burgoyne Bay, operated by the Salt Spring Harbour Authority, provides limited opportunities for boat mooring and kayak launching.

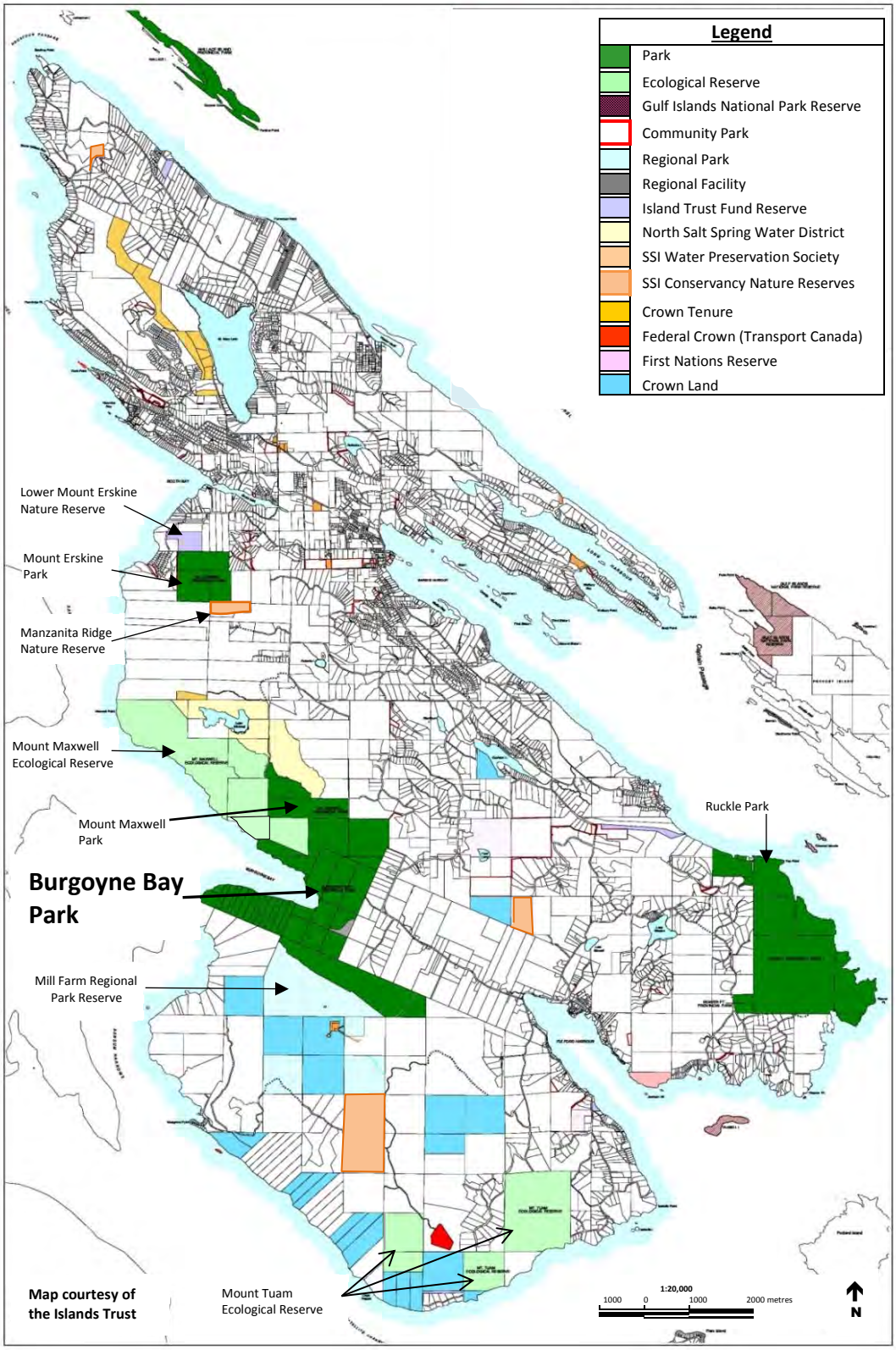

Figure 2: Salt Spring Island Protected Areas Context Map

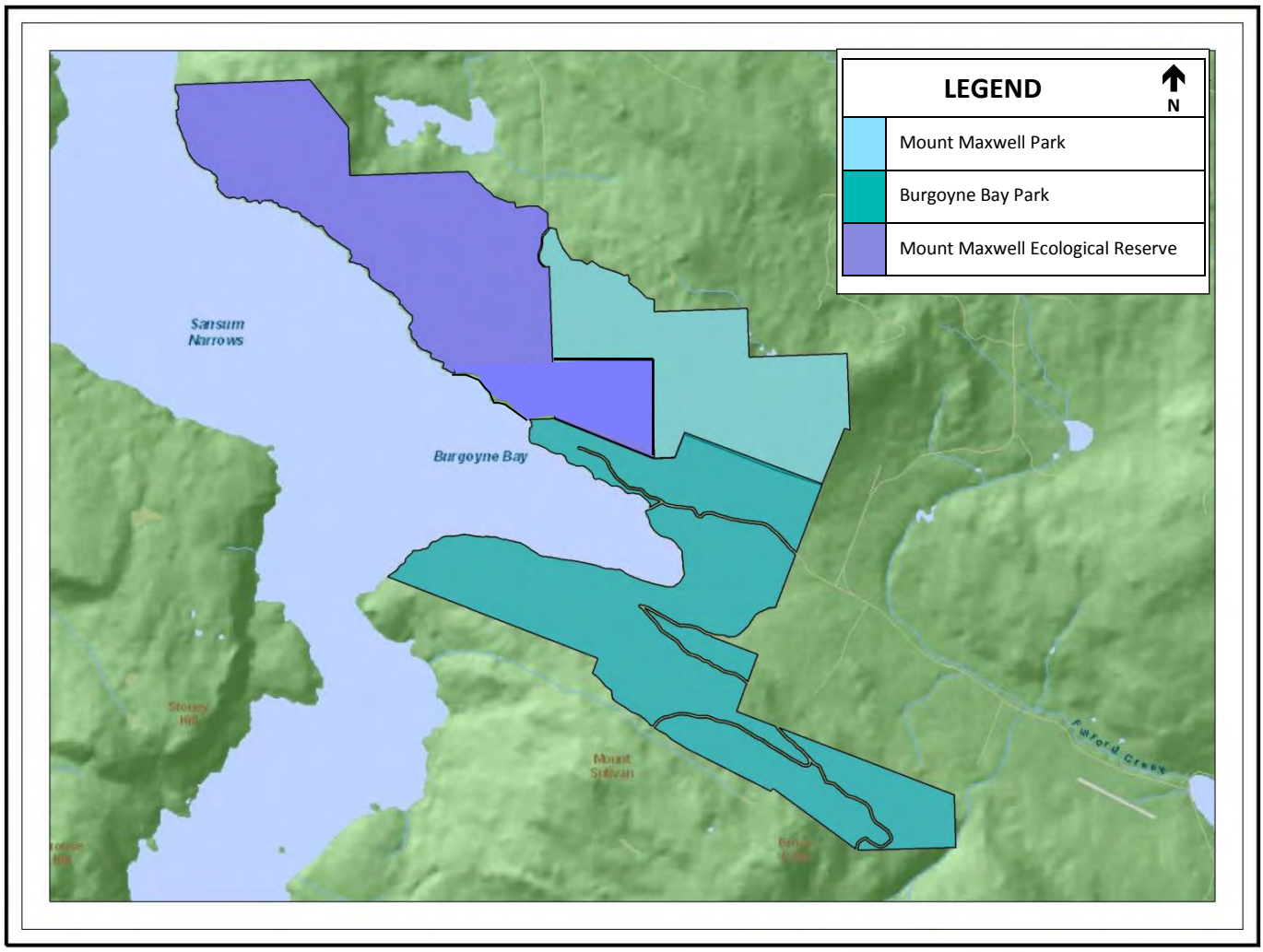

Figure 3 : Burgoyne Bay Park Map

1.3 Legislative Framework

Burgoyne Bay Park, originally comprised of 334 hectares surrounding Burgoyne Bay, was established as a Class A park through Bill 50-2004 in May 2004 and named and described in Schedule D of the *Protected Areas of British Columbia Act*. Additional parcels of land, totalling 190 hectares, were acquired through a partnership between the provincial government, the Capital Regional District, The Land Conservancy of BC (acting on behalf of the local "Salt Spring Appeal" fund raising group) and the federal government (through the Georgia Basin Ecosystem Initiative) and added to Burgoyne Bay Park in 2007. The land addition increased the size of the park to 524 hectares.

Class A parks are Crown lands dedicated to the preservation of their natural environments for the inspiration, use and enjoyment of the public. Development in Class A parks is limited to that which is necessary to maintain the park's recreational values. Some activities that existed at the time a park was established (e.g., grazing, hay cutting) may be allowed to continue in certain Class A parks[1] but commercial resource extraction or development activities are not permitted (e.g., logging, mining or hydroelectric development).

1.4 Existing Permits and Authorizations

The park has several existing permits and authorizations including roads and utility rights-of-way, easements and water licences.

Rights-of-Way

Rights-of-way (R/W) are corridors of land that are managed specifically for access or the construction and maintenance of electric, telephone, water, other domestic utilities, trails, roads and highways.

- Burgoyne Bay Road (BC Ministry responsible for roads and highways) - active section and inactive section both excluded from the park (Figure 4).
- BC Hydro – Transmission Line R/W from Burgoyne Bay Road to Bold Bluff private property along the south shore of Burgoyne Bay (Figure 4).
- BC Hydro Power and Telus phone lines into park buildings along Burgoyne Bay Road.

Easements

Easements provide certain rights to use a piece of property without owning it.

- VIP54060 - former Texada Logging Company road easement now under BC Ministry of Environment's management authority and presently excluded from the park (Figure 4).

Water Licences

The Crown owns all water in BC. Authority to divert and use surface water is granted by a licence or approval in accordance with the statutory requirements of the *Water Act* and the *Water Protection Act*.

- C113698 – private for processing (issued 1998).
- C107831 – private for Cruse Spring for domestic use (issued 1994).
- C052444 – private for Ditmais Spring for domestic use (issued 1977).
- C114676 – private for Carley Spring for water delivery and bottle sales (issued 2000).
- C114677 – private for Carley for irrigation, storage and domestic use (issued 1974).
- C124233 – BC Parks for Burgoyne Creek for government use (issued 1975).

[1] Applies only to class A parks listed in Schedule D of the *Protected Areas of British Columbia Act*.

Other Permits and Authorizations

- There are several commercial recreation park use permits in the park for guided hiking, kayaking and wildlife nature viewing as well as environmental education.
- BC Parks has rental agreements with existing tenants for the three houses in the park. These houses were in existence and rented at the time of park establishment. In addition, one tenant has a private dock in Burgoyne Bay associated with this tenancy.

Other Permits and Authorizations (adjacent foreshore not within the park)

- DL 313: Aquaculture Licence – (Sept. 15, 2004 to Sept. 15, 2024).
- Telus Communications – Telecommunication Line R/W VIP71671 (2000 – 2063).
- Industrial Crown Grant – Texada Logging Log Handling and Storage (1999 – no end date).
- District Lot 384: Transportation Reserve/Notation – The Public Dock (1954 – no end date).

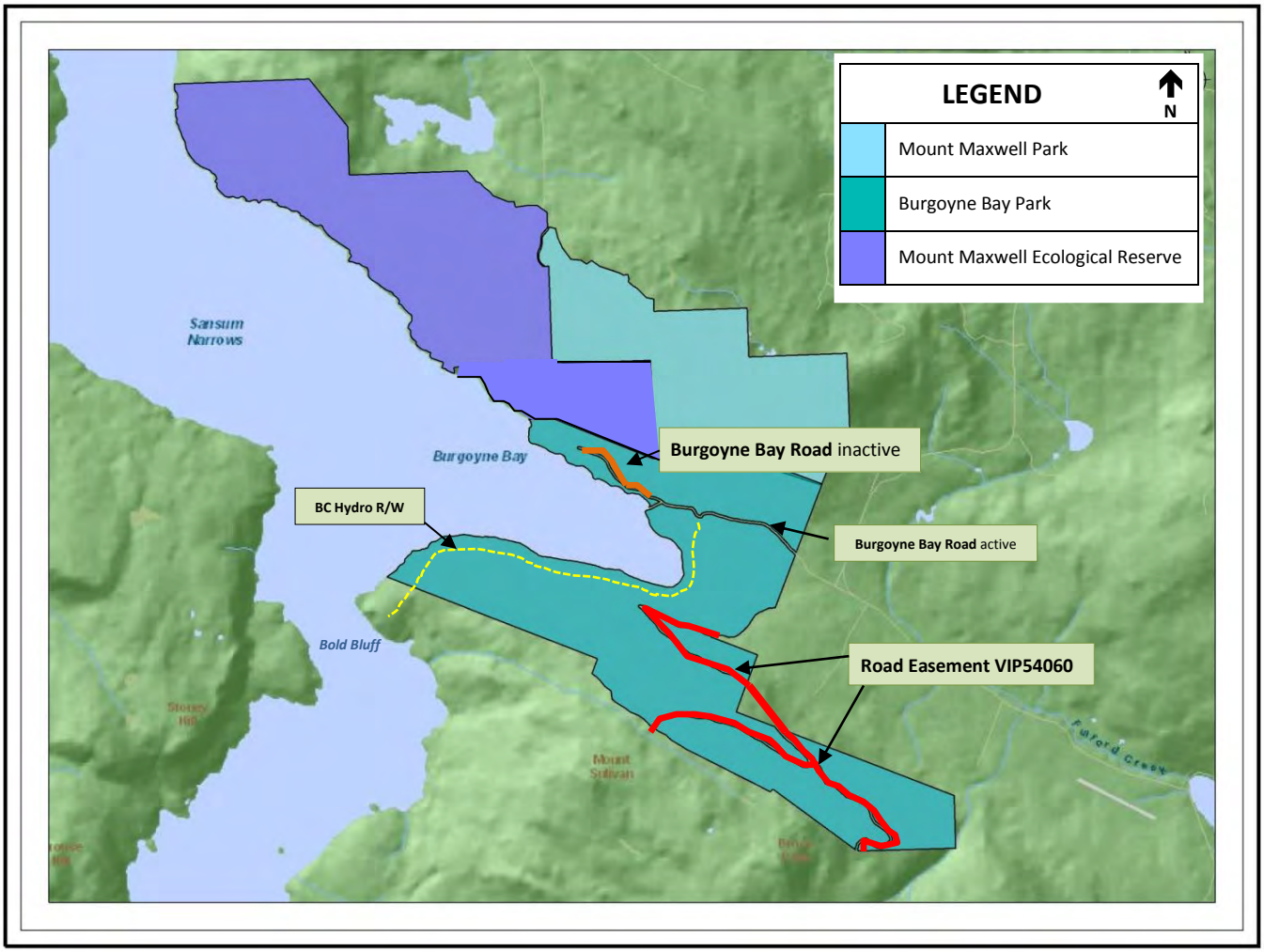

Figure 4: Burgoyne Bay Park Roads, Easements and Right-of-Way Map

1.5 Relationship with First Nations

Burgoyne Bay Park is within the traditional territory of all members of the Hul'qumi'num Treaty Group including Cowichan Tribes and the Chemainus, Halalt, Lake Cowichan, Lyackson and Penelakut First Nations as well as the Semiahmoo and Tsawwassen First Nations. The management plan encourages the expansion of relationships between BC Parks and these First Nations to ensure that management of the park considers their traditional uses and values.

Parks and protected areas are established without prejudice to aboriginal rights and title. Through their involvement in treaty negotiations, First Nations have the opportunity to define their aboriginal rights and title, as per section 35 of the Canadian *Constitution Act* (1982). The management plan will not limit subsequent treaty negotiations

Burgoyne Bay Park includes cultural and natural values that are significant to First Nations. First Nations continue to practise their aboriginal rights with the park, which includes gathering and other cultural and spiritual activities.

All known and unknown archaeological resources in the park are protected under the *Heritage Conservation Act* and archaeological and impact assessments, which include First Nations consultation, are required prior to any significant improvements in the park.

1.6 Relationship with Communities, Agencies and Stakeholders

In addition to BC Parks, several other government agencies, stakeholders and interest groups have interests in and around Burgoyne Bay Park.

Government Agencies

- The Capital Regional District's Parks Department and the Capital Regional District Salt Spring Island Recreation Commission manage a number of community and regional parks and reserves on Salt Spring Island, and have developed a regional park strategy.
- The Islands Trust is a unique federation of local governments serving the Gulf Islands. They are responsible for land use planning, policy development, and preserving and protecting the islands' unique amenities and environment. Zoning, regulations and other land-related issues are part of their mandate and are discussed in the Salt Spring Island Official Community Plan.
- The BC Agricultural Land Commission has an interest in the 78 hectares of land in the park that is within the Agricultural Land Reserve.
- The BC ministry responsible for archaeology has an interest in the cultural and archaeological sites in the park.

- The BC ministry responsible for Forest Recreation Sites and Trails has an interest in the creation of a marine network of access points and campsites along the coastline of BC.
- The BC ministry responsible for transportation has an interest in the Burgoyne Bay Road active section.
- The BC ministry responsible for wildfire management has an interest regarding wildfire management and response on Salt Spring Island.
- Fisheries and Oceans Canada has a Rockfish Conservation Area in Burgoyne Bay.

Other Agencies with interest in and adjacent to the park

- Nature Conservancy of Canada has an interest in the protection of sensitive ecosystems and cultural heritage.
- The Land Conservancy of BC has an interest in the protection of sensitive ecosystems and cultural areas and, along with the Salt Spring Island Conservancy, holds a conservation covenant on 106 hectares of private land adjacent to the Mount Maxwell Lake watershed.
- The Nature Trust of BC owns 273 hectares of the adjacent Mount Maxwell Ecological Reserve and has a lease agreement with the Province. On December 15, 2011, The Nature Trust of BC in partnership with the Province and Nature Conservancy of Canada completed the purchase of the last remaining private land along the shores of Burgoyne Bay (Figure 3). This 22.3-hectare waterfront property, owned by The Nature Trust of BC, is leased to the Province for 99 years. This property was added to Mount Maxwell Ecological Reserve in March 2013.

Agricultural Interests – These groups support the continuation and expansion of agricultural activities in Burgoyne Bay Park:

- Salt Spring Island Agricultural Alliance is a non-profit organization established to oversee the implementation of the 'Plan to Farm' Salt Spring Island Area Farm Plan and to represent Salt Spring Island agricultural interests.
- Salt Spring Island Farmland Trust is a non-profit society formed after the completion of the Salt Spring Island Area Farm Plan to assist with the implementation of the recommendations of the plan.
- Salt Spring Island Natural Growers promotes organic farming as one of the primary building blocks in establishing a sustainable community.
- Salt Spring Island Farmers Institute is a 115-year-old institution that encourages the preservation and development of agriculture on Salt Spring Island and supports farmers in their quest for sustainability.

Conservation and Protection Interests – these groups have interest in preserving the natural habitats on Salt Spring Island and supporting conservation in Burgoyne Bay Park**:**

- Salt Spring Island Conservancy owns, for protection, several parcels of land on Salt Spring Island including a partnership with BC Parks at Mount Erskine.

- Garry Oak Meadow Preservation Society organizes activities that help Garry oaks and their habitats, such as broom removal projects.
- Garry Oak Ecosystems Recovery Team coordinates efforts to protect and restore endangered Garry oak and associated ecosystems and the species at risk that live there.
- Coastal Invasive Species Committee of BC provides a leadership role to help reduce the negative impacts of invasive alien species.
- The Ganges Fire/Rescue Department has an interest in fire management and response, and public safety on Salt Spring Island.
- Salt Spring Island Stream and Salmon Enhancement Society has an interest in the protection of fish bearing streams, riparian areas, wetlands and the removal of invasive species in riparian areas. The society, along with BC Parks, is undertaking a multi-phase salmonid habitat enhancement project involving stream and wetland restoration and rehabilitation along waterways in the park.

Recreation Interests – These groups have interest in recreational activities in and around the park:

- The BC Marine Trails Network Association has an interest in the creation of a marine network of access points and campsites along the coastline of BC.
- Friends of Saltspring Parks Society has an interest in ensuring protection of natural values and the continuance of low-impact recreational activities in the parks and protected areas on Salt Spring Island.
- Salt Spring Island Harbour Authority operates the Burgoyne Bay Public Dock and has an interest in improving boat-launching facilities in the bay.
- BC Marine Parks Forever Society has an interest in the marine foreshore protection in Burgoyne Bay and access to recreational boating in the area.
- Salt Spring Island Mountain Bikers Association, South Island Mountain Biking Society (SIMBS) and International Mountain Biking Association - Canada (IMBA) have an interest in existing mountain biking trails on Salt Spring Island and the development of new trails.
- Salt Spring Island Paddlers has an interest in access to Burgoyne Bay from the park and the development of a car top boat launch.
- Salt Spring Island Trail Riders and the Back Country Horsemen of BC - Salt Spring Island Chapter have an interest in horseback riding trails on Salt Spring Island and the continuation of riding in the park.
- The Salt Spring Island Trail and Nature Club has an interest in providing trails for walkers and hikers on Salt Spring Island, including the development of additional trails in the park.
- Private land owners adjacent to Burgoyne Bay Park have an interest in impacts to their property from park visitors, forest fires and park development.

1.7 Adjacent Patterns of Land Use

The park borders several other provincial and Capital Regional District protected areas, and some private lands (Figure 2). To the south, the park borders the Mill Farm Regional Park Reserve and several pieces of private land. To the north, the park borders Mount Maxwell Park and Mount Maxwell Ecological Reserve. The eastern boundary of Burgoyne Bay abuts private lands and Capital Regional District property. To the west, the park borders Sansum Narrows.

1.8 The Planning Process

The Burgoyne Bay Park Management Plan was developed between the summer of 2006 and early 2015. Each provincial protected area on Salt Spring Island has its own special features, values and roles, however, they all share common characteristics and management needs. As such, as part of the Salt Spring Island Protected Areas Management Planning project, this management plan was developed concurrently with management plans for the five other provincial protected areas on Salt Spring Island: Mount Erskine, Mount Maxwell and Ruckle parks, and Mount Maxwell and Mount Tuam ecological reserves. The combined management planning process provided BC Parks with the benefit of effectively understanding Salt Spring Island's unique characteristics and more efficiently providing opportunities for public involvement.

In the winter of 2007, a technical advisory committee was formed to assist BC Parks with the planning project. Committee members included representatives from BC Parks, the Salt Spring Island Conservancy, the Nature Conservancy of Canada, the Islands Trust, the Capital Regional District, The Land Conservancy of BC, The Nature Trust of BC, the Friends of Saltspring Parks Society and planning consultants working on the project. To assist BC Parks in preparing the management planning documents, a series of technical advisory committee meetings were held over three years (from 2006 to 2009).

A series of meetings, focus group discussions and field trips with partners, stakeholders and individuals expressing an interest in Salt Spring Island's parks and ecological reserves and the BC Parks management planning process occurred during the summer and fall of 2007 to gather initial public input. Additional open houses and public meetings were held on Salt Spring Island in July 2007 and January 2008. In addition, information on the protected areas was posted on the BC Parks website. Information gathered from the public consultation was used in the development of draft management plans for all six provincial protected areas. Appendix I provides a summary of what the public identified as the key values, activities and management issues specific to Burgoyne Bay Park.

In October 2009, the six draft management plans were posted on the BC Parks website for public review and comment, and several public meetings subsequently took place. These meetings included an open house and a public forum where the public had the opportunity to discuss the draft management plans and provide comments. Information from this stage of the public process was considered in the development of the final management plans.

There are several known archaeological sites in the park. BC Parks invited all First Nations noted in Section 1.5 to participate throughout the planning process. BC Parks staff also met with representatives from Cowichan Tribes to discuss the draft management plan. Cowichan Tribes reviewed the draft management plan and provided information used in the final management plan.

Figure 5: Salt Spring Island Management Planning Project Open House

2.0 Values and Roles of the Park

2.1 Significance in the BC Protected Areas System

Burgoyne Bay Park is significant to BC's protected areas system because it protects:

- a series of coastal ecosystems, associated with the Coastal Douglas-fir biogeoclimatic zone, that are underrepresented in the protected areas system;
- eleven red-listed and two blue-listed ecosystems and habitat for several species at risk, including the red-listed Peregrine Falcon and the blue-listed Northern Red-legged Frog;
- significant cultural landscapes for First Nations which are of increasing interest for cultural research, landscape conservation and ecosystem restoration; and
- public recreation values for hiking, bird watching, scenic viewing and horseback riding in a region where the majority of land is privately owned.

The six provincial protected areas on Salt Spring Island, including Ruckle Park, are important to the BC Parks system as they contribute to the protection of the rare Coastal Douglas-fir moist maritime biogeoclimatic subzone (CDFmm) and the rare Coastal Western Hemlock xeric very dry maritime subzone eastern variant (CWHxm1). With very little (less than 5%) of each biogeoclimatic subzone protected within provincial and federal protected areas in BC, the contribution of Salt Spring Island's protected areas to ecosystem representation goals is significant. Together, these areas also protect twelve red-listed ecosystems and provides habitat for several species at risk.

Collectively, Salt Spring Island's protected areas provide key ecosystem protection and low-impact recreation opportunities for both residents and visitors in a populated region where the landscape is heavily modified, and access to public lands is limited. Unique within the provincial system and the region, they conserve and interpret the rich Gulf Islands farming history and local First Nations' cultural heritage values.

2.2 Ecological Heritage Values

The information in this section comes primarily from the *Salt Spring Island Parks and Ecological Reserves – Terrestrial Ecosystem Mapping and Conservation Assessment* completed by Madrone Environmental Services in 2007. Definitions for technical terms are provided in the glossary (Section 6.0).

Ecosystem Representation

As a group, the provincial protected areas on Salt Spring Island play an important role in protecting significant representative ecosystems in the Southern Gulf Island Ecosection. Combined, they protect 1,678 hectares of CDFmm, representing 17.2% of the total CDFmm protected provincially, and 487 hectares of CWHxm1 representing 4.9% of the total CWHxm1 protected provincially (see Table 1). Additional CDFmm lands are protected by other government agencies and on private lands.

Similarly, the most prominent biogeoclimatic subzones in Burgoyne Bay Park are the CDFmm in the lowland areas and the CWHxm1 in the upland areas. The park itself protects 286 hectares of the CDFmm and 238 hectares of the CWHxm1.

Table 1: Ecosystem Representation

Ecoprovince	Georgia Depression	
Ecoregion	Georgia Puget Basin	
Ecosection	Southern Gulf Islands	
Biogeoclimatic Subzones	Coastal Douglas-fir moist maritime [CDFmm] Coastal Western Hemlock xeric very dry maritime subzone eastern variant [CWHxm1]	
Representation: Area (hectares)	**CDFmm**	**CWHxm1**
Total biogeoclimatic subzone area within BC	245,313	435,310
Total biogeoclimatic subzone area in BC protected within the parks and protected areas system (by BC Parks and Parks Canada)	9,783	9,985
Total biogeoclimatic subzone area protected within the six Salt Spring Island parks and ecological reserves	1,678	487
Total biogeoclimatic subzone area protected within Burgoyne Bay Park	286	238
Representation: Proportion (%) of area	**CDFmm**	**CWHxm1**
% of total biogeoclimatic subzone area protected within BC (by BC Parks and Parks Canada)	4.0%	2.3%
% of BC's total biogeoclimatic subzone area within the six Salt Spring Island parks and ecological reserves	0.7%	0.2%
% of BC's total protected biogeoclimatic subzone area within the six Salt Spring Island parks and ecological reserves	17.2%	4.9%
% of BC's total biogeoclimatic subzone area within Burgoyne Bay Park	0.1%	<0.1%
% of BC's total protected biogeoclimatic subzone area within Burgoyne Bay Park	2.9%	2.4%
% of Salt Spring Island parks and ecological reserves total biogeoclimatic subzone area protected with Burgoyne Bay Park	17.0%	48.9%

Ecosystems

Burgoyne Bay Park supports a series of ecosystems that have very restricted provincial distribution. With a Mediterranean-type climate and a long growing season, the southern Gulf Islands and the southeastern part of Vancouver Island form a unique ecological region in Canada. This ecological region supports many rare ecosystems that are at risk because of intense human pressure.

The predominant ecosystems[2] in the park are the red-listed CDFmm Douglas-fir / salal Dry Maritime and the CWHxm1 western hemlock – Douglas-fir / Oregon beaked-moss. Several of the ecosystems within the park containing mature stands of forests are likely to contain species at risk and ranked as having high to very high conservation value. The park includes eleven red-listed and two blue-listed ecosystems.

Burgoyne Bay Park contains a diverse patchwork of ecosystems and anthropogenic (human impacted) sites, including cultivated fields and harvested sites and a varied landscape from the marine shoreline, to the rich valley, to the forested slopes and drier rocky outcrops at higher elevations. Burgoyne Bay Park is contiguous with Mount Maxwell Park and Mount Maxwell Ecological Reserve to the north and shares ecosystem attributes and values with the southernmost parts of those protected areas. The park's historic use as an agricultural homestead has led to the present disturbed condition of most lowland ecosystems. The forested upland sites, along the slopes of Mount Sullivan to the south, increase the diversity of the habitats and ecosystems within the park. Many of these sites were logged over the past few decades, and as a result, much of the forested land comprises a mix of forest age classes ranging from young to early mature forests (5 – 150 years).

All ecosystems found in the park are shown on the map in Appendix II. Appendix III provides a description of each ecosystem found in the *Salt Spring Island Parks and Ecological Reserves – Terrestrial Ecosystem Mapping and Conservation Assessment* (Madrone Environmental Services Ltd., 2007) and its status according to 2013 data from the BC Conservation Data Centre.[3]

The conservation ranking assigned by the BC Conservation Data Centre to each of the park's ecosystems (Appendix III) provides an objective and quantitative ranking of

- their rarity;
- the occurrence of rare elements;
- their sensitivity to disturbance;
- their resilience;
- fragmentation;
- the age of the stand; and
- the presence of invasive species.

[2] BC Conservation Data Centre use the term Ecological Communities
[3] See the BC Conservation Data Website at http://www.env.gov.BC.ca/cdc/

The ecosystems found in Burgoyne Bay Park range widely in their conservation rankings, reflecting the diversity of habitats, conditions and anthropogenic sites. The sensitive, undisturbed, non-fragmented ecosystem most likely to contain species at risk was ranked highest, while areas that were disturbed or harvested were ranked lowest. Burgoyne Bay Park contains fewer highly ranked ecosystems than most of the other parks on Salt Spring Island, due to its farmland and logging areas.

Ecosystems with a high to very high conservation ranking were:

- undisturbed older age class forests;
- sites supporting Garry oak and Garry oak meadows;
- ecosystems supported by very shallow soils;
- ecosystems supported by herbaceous meadows; and
- ecosystems supported by rock outcrops.

Harvested areas in the park have a medium conservation ranking. These logged areas and younger forests are examples of ecosystems-at-risk. As the young forests mature and recover from logging, their conservation ranking will increase as mature forests are generally more ecologically diverse than younger forests. In addition, the presence of some invasive species will likely decrease as the forest canopy shades them out.

The cultivated fields have a low conservation ranking. However, if these areas undergo restoration work, their conservation values can be increased.

Vegetation

Drs. Adolf and Oluna Ceska conducted plant surveys in June 2007 in the areas of the inner bay, the cultivated fields and the western extent of the park (Appendix IV). The blue-listed slender woolly-head was the only rare plant species encountered during the survey. This plant, found on the main access road through the park in 2007, is common on disturbed soils, paths and dirt roads in the CDFmm. Because the Garry oak stands on the south-facing slopes of the northern section of the park are difficult to access, surveys in this area have been limited. It is highly likely that the area contains rare plant species similar to those found in Mount Maxwell Park and Mount Maxwell Ecological Reserve.

Tree species of significance include a healthy patch of large western yew (> 30 cm diameter) growing along the inner harbour. Other noteworthy tree species include arbutus and western flowering dogwood. The BC Conservation Data Centre monitors a large western flowering dogwood located in the park.

One of the greatest threats to biological diversity in BC's protected areas is the introduction of invasive species. The anthropogenic sites in Burgoyne Bay Park all contain invasive species, including a variety of non-native grasses introduced by agriculture, Scotch broom, thistle species, Himalayan blackberry and many other non-native herbaceous and shrub species. Disturbed sites, including roads and trails, also act as vectors for dispersal of invasive species.

Agriculture-based grasses and invasive species, including common plantain and knapweed, dominate the cultivated fields. Many of the more recently logged upland forests contain a moderately high cover (25 - 50%) of invasive species, such as Scotch broom, grasses, hairy cat's ear, common foxglove and others. The undisturbed areas contain varying but typically low cover (5 - 25%) of invasive species, particularly Scotch broom and grasses, with herbaceous exotics presently accounting for less than 5% cover.

As forested sites recover from disturbance, the proportion of shade-intolerant invasive species will decrease with increasing canopy closures and the growth of native species. The fields and shoreline ecosystem will likely not experience the same decrease in invasive species cover without human intervention (e.g., manual removal, chemical treatments, restoration work).

Natural disturbance processes, such as fire, may have affected the ecology of grassland areas in the park, but their historical presence and extent is unknown.

Wildlife Species and Habitats

A variety of wildlife inhabits the park and the sheltered bay provides shorebird habitat, feeding grounds and resting stops for coastal migrants, and some suitable habitat for marine species that use the intertidal area. Eelgrass beds in the bay provide an important source of forage and habitat for diverse marine life. The blue-listed Great Blue Heron *fannini* subspecies commonly feeds along the shoreline.

Chum Salmon, Coho Salmon and Cutthroat Trout are native to the area. Water flow in the Burgoyne Valley was altered when early farmers drained the wetlands and diverted the valley bottom creeks. The Salt Spring Island Stream and Salmon Enhancement Society, in cooperation with BC Parks, has been working on a wetland restoration project in the park's lowland creeks and wetlands. This project is focussing on salmonid enhancement, creating natural wet areas, creek and wetland rehabilitation, and replanting riparian areas with native plants such as Nootka rose, black cottonwood, black hawthorn and red-osier dogwood. The first phase of the multiphase project is complete, and has successfully increased fish numbers in the creek.

The forested areas contain many of the wildlife species typically found in the CDFmm biogeoclimatic subzone, including Red Squirrel, Raccoon, mice, raptors, bats, woodpeckers,

passerines, corvids and a range of transient species. Dead and decaying trees in the older forest provide habitat structures (i.e., cavities) for primary and secondary cavity nesters, both birds and mammals. The forest edges, where they adjoin agricultural fields, also provide transitional edge habitats for species that nest in the forest and forage on small mammals and birds (e.g., owls).

Meadow and Garry oak ecosystems support habitat for several other red-listed and blue-listed wildlife species (Garry Oak Ecosystem Recovery Team, 2009), particularly for invertebrates such as the red-listed Propertius Duskywing and Dun Skipper butterfly recorded in the park.

Anthropogenic features and diverse habitats in the valley bottom provide habitat for many animals especially the Mule Deer. An historic barn present on the site provides potential habitat for the blue-listed Barn Owl and Barn Swallow as well as several bat and small rodent species. Riparian areas and seasonally flooded fields and ditches provide habitat for amphibians including the blue-listed Northern Red-legged Frog. Shrubbery along ditches, hedgerows and field edges provides habitat and nesting sites for a variety of common bird species (e.g., Savannah Sparrows) and small rodents such as shrews and mice. The fields are excellent hunting grounds for numerous raptors including blue-listed Northern Pygmy-Owls *swarthi subspecies* and Western Screech-Owls *kennicottii* subspecies and the red-listed Peregrine Falcon *anatum* subspecies.

Appendix V provides a list of birds and other animals observed by local naturalist Karen Ferguson in the park.

Figure 6: Savannah Sparrow Singing in the Cut Hay

Foreshore and Marine Areas (adjacent to the park)

Burgoyne Bay, adjacent to the park, is the largest undeveloped bay and estuary left in the southern Gulf Islands. It contains significant conservation, recreation, fish, wildlife and historic values. Two salmon streams run into the bay, which has about 2 kilometres of tidal mud flats with extensive eelgrass and clam beds. The bay itself has been designated as a Rockfish Conservation Area by Fisheries and Oceans Canada[4].

One of the most outstanding marine features of Burgoyne Bay is the extensive eelgrass bed, which extends over most of the tidal mud flats to a depth of about 10 metres. Intertidal field surveys done in the eelgrass bed, at the Burgoyne Bay Bio-Blitz in 2011, recorded numerous fish and invertebrate species including several species of sculpin, perch, sea stars, clams, crabs and marine snails, along with juvenile salmon that spawn in the creeks flowing into the bay.

Killer Whales, Harbour Porpoise, Harbour Seals and Stellar Sea Lions have been observed in Burgoyne Bay. In addition, many species of birds frequent the bay including the blue-listed Double-crested Cormorants, Canada Geese, Mallards and several species of shorebirds, dabbling and diving ducks. The blue-listed Great Blue Heron *fannini* subspecies is commonly seen feeding along the shoreline and Bald Eagles nest in the area.

Figure 7: Burgoyne Bay and Intertidal Area

[4] See the Fisheries and Oceans Canada Website at: http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/maps-cartes/rca-acs/index-eng.htm

Levels of Human Disturbance

European settlers' alteration of the landscape has occurred for approximately 150 years. Much of the park has been logged, converted to agriculture or otherwise modified by humans. The cultivated fields, dried up wetlands, and altered watercourses reflect frequent and ongoing disturbance. The majority of the valley bottom was cleared for agricultural purposes in the 1800s and many of the fields were fenced to keep in livestock. Much of the fencing has since has collapsed and been removed. Sections of the southern portion of the park were harvested in the last 20 years. In addition, the park contains a public road, several farm and logging roads, a log dumpsite, a gravel pit, a small dryland sort, a BC Hydro right-of-way, and several old houses and farm buildings as well as two docks adjacent to the park in the foreshore area.

Figure 8: Burgoyne Fields and Harvested Slopes

2.3 Cultural Heritage

The information in the cultural heritage section comes primarily from these documents: *the Background Report for Burgoyne Bay Protected Area on Salt Spring Island, the Hwmet'tutsum: A Coast Salish Cultural Landscape, the Burgoyne Bay Archaeological Inventory Salt Spring Island* and *the Burgoyne Bay Park Condition Survey and Statements of Significance*.

First Nations Heritage

Burgoyne Bay Park is within the traditional territory of all members of the Hul'qumi'num' Treaty Group including Cowichan Tribes and the Chemainus, Halalt, Lake Cowichan, Lyackson and Penelakut First Nations as well as the Semiahmoo and Tsawwassen First Nations. There are several provincially recorded archaeological sites in the park.

First Nations have used Salt Spring Island for centuries. Permanent settlements fluctuated over the years with the main centres of population at Hwu'ne'nuts (Fulford Harbour), Shiyahwt (Ganges), Stsa'tx (Long Harbour), Xwaaqw'um (Burgoyne Bay) and P'q'unup (Southey Point) (Figure 9). A major epidemic in the 1780s and subsequent warfare with northern Aboriginal peoples shifted resident populations to villages on Vancouver Island from which the various families continue to access the lands and resources on Salt Spring Island (Salt Spring Island Archives, 2010).

First Nations people come to Salt Spring Island to gather resources such as deer, camas, wild clover, berries, clams and other land and marine resources. Burgoyne Bay and Sansum Narrows is the place where very large octopus were and still are harvested.

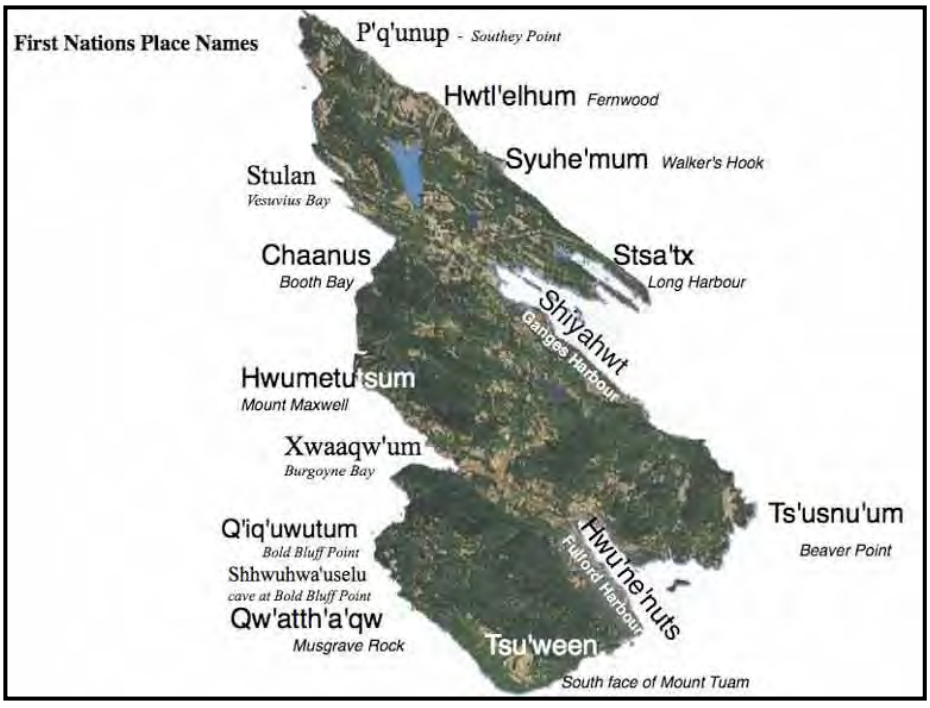

Figure 9: Salt Spring Island First Nations Place Names

The west side of Salt Spring Island and Sansum Narrows are important to First Nations particularly Cowichan Tribes who lived at Xwaaqw'um (Burgoyne Bay) and their descendants who currently live in the Cowichan Valley as well as on Salt Spring Island. Many Cowichan Tribes members continue to use the area for traditional, cultural and spiritual uses.

An archaeological reconnaissance of adjacent Mount Maxwell Ecological Reserve (McLay, 2003) noted the significance of the Burgoyne Bay area as:

> *"…a Coast Salish cultural landscape. Mount Maxwell is honoured in the Hul'q'umi'num' language as Hwmet'utsum, translated as, "Bent Over Place". Hwmet'utsum is perceived by many Hul'qumi'num' elders as a powerful storied place that holds intangible significance for Coast Salish cultural identity, spiritual practice and land tenure. The cultural landscape of Hwmet'utsum is inseparably connected through myth and place name to the creation era of Xeel's and an epic primordial battle between supernatural beings (stl'eluqum), known as Sheshuq'um and Smoqw'uts."*

The Burgoyne Bay area protects cultural and heritage values from thousands of years of First Nations' activity. Although there have been significant human impacts on the landscape, particularly within the last 150 years following the arrival of European settlers, much of the area has undergone little modern development. The Burgoyne valley and bay retain an atmosphere embracing the cultural and spiritual values of local First Nations.

The overall importance of Burgoyne Bay as a traditional food gathering area is reflected in its Hul'q'umi'num' name *Xwaaqw'um. Xwaaqw'um* is named after the female merganser, *xwaaqu*, a duck that was plentiful in the bay. In pre-European contact times, ducks were hunted using nets set high up between two poles at dusk or dawn when visibility was poor, and thousands of ducks lay on the water. First Nations people continue to access the area to hunt ducks and avail themselves of other seasonal and permanent resources including camas beds, wild clover beds, a red ochre rock for paint, a Chum and Coho salmon stream, salal and other berries, herring and sea mammals.

The purple-flowered common camas bulb (speenhw) is an important food item for people from Cowichan Bay, and the dry Garry oak meadows along the south side of Mount Maxwell (in Mount Maxwell Park and Ecological Reserve) provides one of the closest sources of this much desired 'ulhtuneen (a special food).

The Gulf Islands Archaeological Survey initially recorded archaeological sites in Burgoyne Bay in 1974 (Millennia Research Ltd., 2007). These included several archaeological coastal shell midden sites extending sporadically along the entire length of the shoreline at Burgoyne Bay. In 2007, Millennia Research Ltd. re-inventoried and assessed the same archaeological sites[5]. While the scope of the project did not include a search for new archaeological sites, researchers did find, identify and record several new archaeological sites and several culturally modified tree sites. Additional features were appended to original archaeological site boundaries. Two bedrock bowls were identified on the northern end of the bay in the upper intertidal zone and a boulder petroglyph was identified in another intertidal zone.

McLay (2003) and Millennia Research Ltd. (2007) provide further details on the cultural significance of this area, and both documents will be used in conjunction with this management plan to inform the management of Burgoyne Bay Park.

[5] Archaeology Branch - Heritage Inspection Permit 2007-0109

European Settlers

The British Royal Navy surveyor, Captain George Henry Richards, named Burgoyne Bay around 1859 after Commander Hugh Talbot Burgoyne, an officer aboard the HMS Ganges. Captain Richards also named several of the mountains and places in the area while conducting surveys for the British Admiralty along the west coast of Canada during the years of 1858 – 1860.

There is no known record of the first official survey of Burgoyne Bay, but a close approximation of the current pattern of land ownership was published in 1860. A crew surveyed parts of the Cowichan Valley and eventually divided parts of the Chemainus Valley and Burgoyne Bay into 100-acre lots. A census of the Colony of Vancouver Island conducted in June of 1860 recorded five “white residents … near Burgoyne Bay”.

John Maxwell registered a claim in 1861, which included most of the land on the north side of Burgoyne Bay. Before long, Maxwell and his partner James Lunney had acquired 145 hectares (360 acres) of land with the idea of establishing a cattle ranch, setting an agricultural land use pattern for the Burgoyne Valley for the next 100 years. In 1862, they imported 150 head of Texas longhorn cattle from Oregon. A rudimentary dock was built (possibly as early as 1869) on the site of the present-day public dock to receive steamer traffic and to ship produce to wholesalers in Victoria and elsewhere. In 1869, Maxwell and Lunney donated 1.2 hectares for a dock in Burgoyne Bay, south Salt Spring Island’s first dock. This dock is still in use and administered by the Salt Spring Island Harbour Authority.

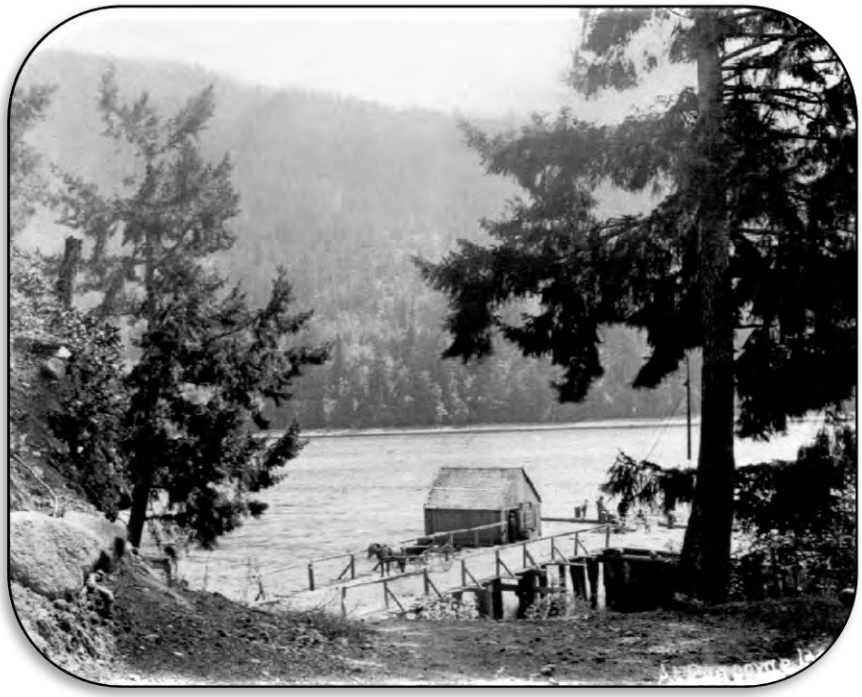

Figure 10: Burgoyne Bay Dock in 1900

John Maxwell continued his land clearing activity to expand his cattle ranch. By 1883, he had purchased a steam-powered tractor with steam-driven saws for felling trees and a winch for pulling stumps. This tractor may have been one of the earliest pieces of industrial land-clearing machinery used in BC. In addition to raising cattle, farming and fruit production, the Maxwell family harvested the old-growth coastal Douglas-fir forest. From 1883 to 1900, when it closed, the Burgoyne Bay Post Office was in the Maxwell House, run by the Maxwell children.

After Dick Maxwell's death in 1947, Mary Maxwell sold the extensive holdings of the Maxwell family to the Larsen family. The Larsen family continued the tradition of mixed farming with an emphasis on cattle. They cleared the old Maxwell orchard east of the original homestead to create more pasture fields. The old Maxwell house and barns were demolished, and a new cattle barn and poultry shed were built closer to Burgoyne Bay Road. The Larsen family also built a new house farther east on the north side of the road.

In 1962, the Larsen family sold their Burgoyne Bay holdings to the German Prince Thurn und Taxis of Bavaria. Texada Logging Company, one of the Prince's assets, set up operations in Burgoyne Bay and established a sustainable logging operation. In 1990, Prince Thurn passed away and his property holdings on Salt Spring Island were sold to Texada Land Corporation in 1999. Texada Land Corporation clear-cut logged the land until an extensive public campaign to protect the land resulted in the purchase of the land from funds raised by a coalition of federal, provincial and local governments and several environmental groups.

European Heritage Buildings

Burgoyne Bay Park contains several houses and farm buildings, some dating back to the early 1900s. Several dilapidated buildings were removed at the time of the park's establishment. Jonathan Yardley has completed several heritage assessment reports (e.g., Yardley, 2007) which provide a condition assessment, identify heritage values and outline a heritage plan for each of the buildings in the park (see Appendix VI).

Figure 11: Milking Parlour and Root Cellar

2.4 Recreation

Tourism is a major industry on Salt Spring Island and there is a desire by local government and the Chamber of Commerce to offer a variety of recreational opportunities to island residents and visitors. Burgoyne Bay is well known on the island for its quiet pastoral setting, and is a favourite destination for local residents and visitors. Burgoyne Bay Park, together with Mount Erskine, Ruckle and Mount Maxwell parks, provides a variety of recreational opportunities.

The valley has a peaceful rural ambience with scenic views of Mount Maxwell and the mountains of Vancouver Island. The land is open and flat, with some tree cover along the foreshore and around the lower reaches of two streams that thread through the valley bottom and fields. In the valley bottom and on the south side of the park, the old roadbeds offer good hiking, mountain biking and horseback riding opportunities along the slopes of Mount Sullivan.

Burgoyne Bay is the largest undeveloped bay and estuary in the Gulf Islands. Two streams run into the bay, which has about 2 kilometres of sensitive tidal flats with extensive healthy eelgrass beds. The Burgoyne Bay foreshore is presently not part of the park, however, it provides abundant opportunity for water-based recreational activities. The bay is strategically located on the west side of Salt Spring Island, with easy access to boating activities in Sansum Narrows and beyond. The Burgoyne Bay anchorage has good holding ground in calm water but is susceptible at times to strong southeasterly winds. At the end of the bay, there are tidal flats and a rocky beach.

The main road into the park is the Burgoyne Bay Road that terminates in the park. There is a small parking lot at the end of the active section of Burgoyne Bay Road and a former small quarry area adjacent to the road. A variety of old farm and logging roads are present in the valley bottom and along the southern slopes in the park as well as a BC Hydro right-of-way. The old roads are closed to vehicles but many are open to hiking, horseback riding, and mountain biking.

Hiking

Burgoyne Bay Park features beautiful ocean views from several trails as well as scenic walks through pastoral fields. There is an extensive trail system in the park with more than 15 kilometres of trails, and old farm and logging roads for hikers' enjoyment (Figure 12). A shoreline trail runs from Burgoyne Bay Road along the bay to the south to a series of old logging roads and rights-of-way. These logging roads wind their way up the south slope of the park towards Mount Sullivan and the Mill Farm Regional Park Reserve. Hikers can also follow the southern shores of Burgoyne Bay to Bold Bluff Point along the BC Hydro right-of-way trail. To the north, this shoreline trail follows along the bay to the border of Mount Maxwell Ecological Reserve.

Horseback Riding

Horseback riding occurs on old farm and logging roads in the park (Figure 12). Designated multi-use trails lead riders along the southern part of the park to the northern slopes of Mount Sullivan and into the adjacent Mill Farm Regional Park Reserve where horseback riding along old logging roads is permitted.

Mountain Biking

Mountain biking occurs on old farm and logging roads in the park (Figure 12). Designated multi-use trails lead riders along the southern part of the park to the northern slopes of Mount Sullivan and into the adjacent Mill Farm Regional Park Reserve within which mountain biking is allowed on the old logging roads.

Boating

At the end of Burgoyne Bay Road and adjacent to the park there is a public dock, which is operated by the Salt Spring Harbour Authority, and provides limited opportunities for boat mooring and kayak launching. The inside length of this floating dock is reserved for use by residents of Sansum Narrows for an annual fee, while other boats may use the outside of the floating dock for overnight use for a nominal fee (payable through an honour box system). In addition, there are several boats anchored in the bay, some of which have permanent residents. Recreational boaters use Burgoyne Bay year round, as it is easily accessible from Sansum Narrows and Vancouver Island.

Camping

Prior to the area becoming a park, camping occurred in the Burgoyne Bay area. There are no established campsites within the park.

Other Recreational Activities

Commercial recreational activities, fishing, hang gliding landing, paragliding landing, rock climbing, dirt bike riding, and ATV riding have occurred in the Burgoyne Bay area, however, not all of these activities are appropriate or permissible in the park or in adjacent protected areas (see Management Direction section).

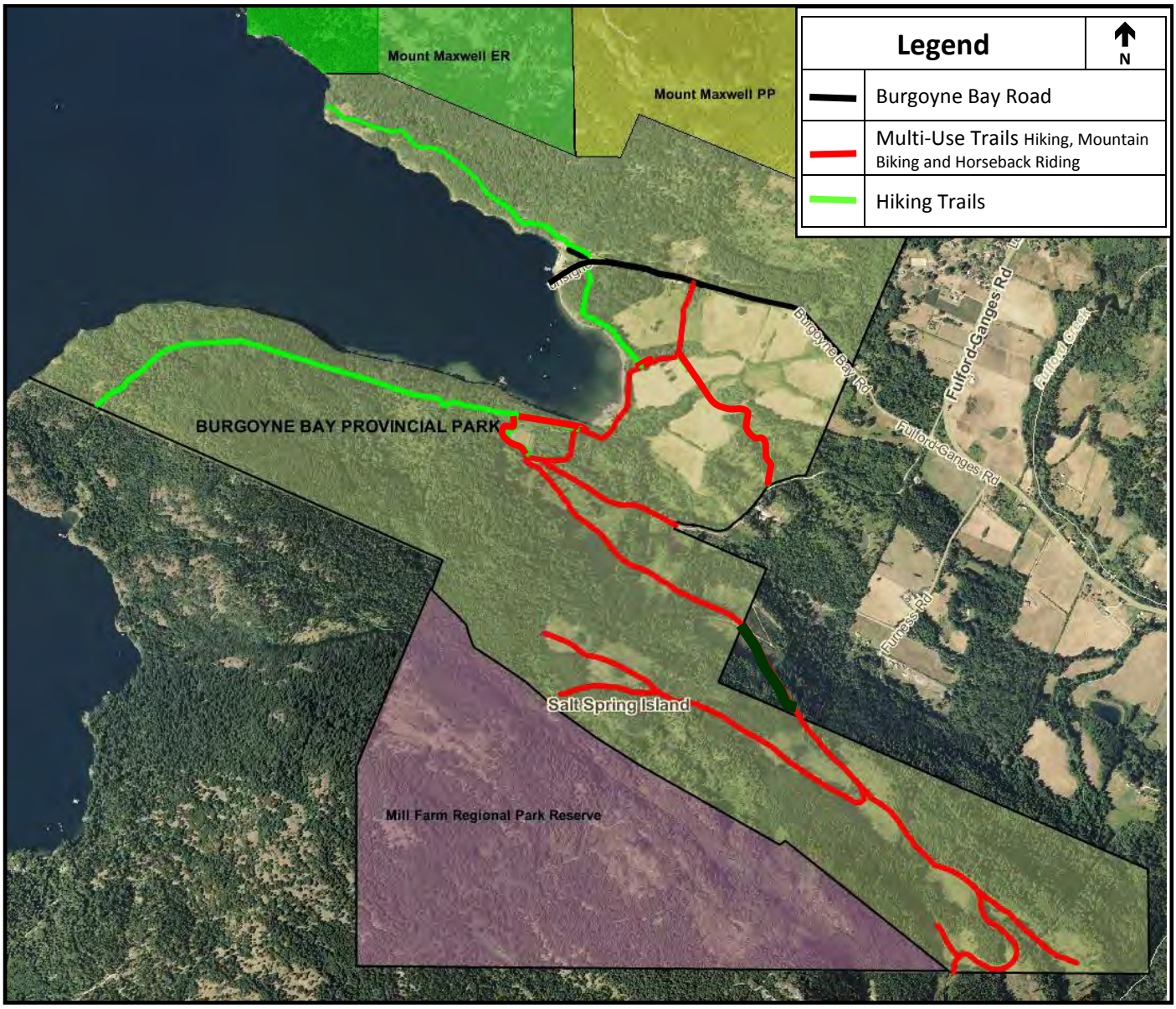

Figure 12: Burgoyne Bay Park Trails

2.5 Other Park Attributes

Hay cutting to control vegetation in the valley bottom currently takes place across some of the 10 former agricultural fields totalling an area of approximately 26 hectares (Figure 14). For the past several years, the edges of some fields have not been cut, allowing grass and shrubs to grow. These hedgerows provide habitat for small mammals and nesting sites for several bird species. Available research indicates that a higher number of species have been found in these areas compared to the fields that are being cut annually (Ferguson, 2012). Regular cutting does reduce the establishment of invasive species and reduces wildfire risks.

Available ethno-historical information suggests that First Nations likely maintained some of the valley bottom as open meadows, which may have included the use of fire.

Figure 13: Garry Oak Trees in Burgoyne Bay Field

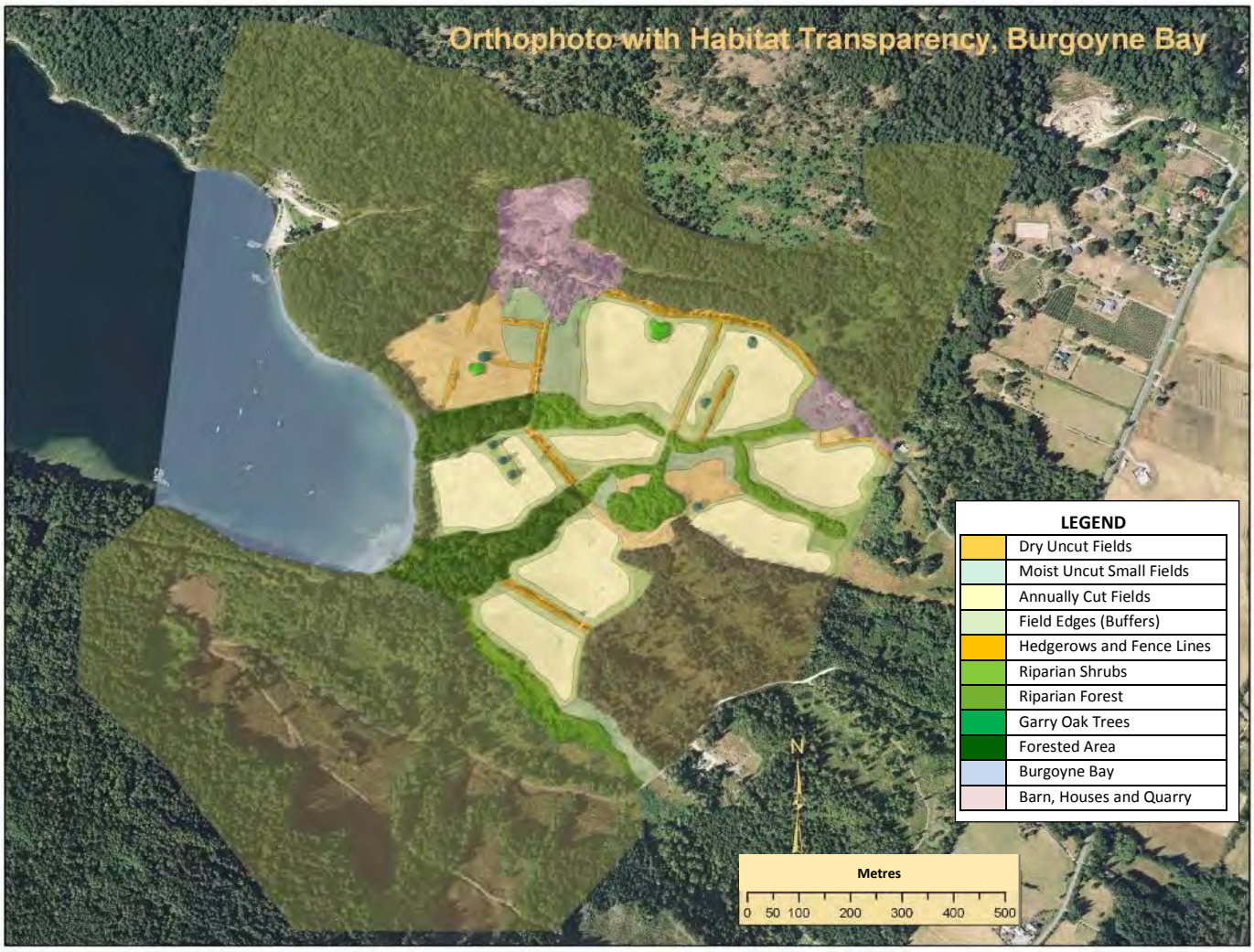

Figure 14: Burgoyne Bay Valley Description

3.0 Management Direction

3.1 Management Vision

Burgoyne Bay Park conserves several ecosystems and species at risk in the rare Coastal Douglas-fir biogeoclimatic moist maritime subzone. It also protects First Nations' cultural heritage in the area, highlighting their deep cultural and spiritual connection to this place. In addition, the park provides a variety of low-impact recreational opportunities associated with the marine and upland environments that do not compromise the cultural or natural values of the park while maintaining a pastoral aesthetically pleasing landscape.

Figure 15: Burgoyne Bay Valley

3.2 Management Objectives, Issues and Strategies

Table 2 outlines the management objectives, issues and interests with the strategies to address them.

Table 2: Management Objectives, Issues, Interests and Strategies

Objectives	Issues and Interests	Strategies
ECOLOGICAL HERITAGE VALUES		
To restore and/or rehabilitate former agricultural areas and other anthropogenic-modified areas to a natural condition.	Research to date has been inconclusive in determining the native biodiversity of the former agricultural fields. Unrecorded species at risk are likely found in the park but there is little information about their presence and location.	• Initiate further research, with the assistance of external partners, local groups and post-secondary institutions, to determine the native biodiversity of former agricultural fields, and prepare a restoration and rehabilitation plan that defines proposed management direction for areas in the park altered by long-term agricultural activities. • Initiate further research, with the assistance of external partners, local groups and post-secondary institutions on ecosystems and species at risk in the park. • Protect critical habitat with a focus on disturbed areas. • Focus restoration efforts initially on field #3 to restore a Garry oak meadow and fields #4 and #10 to control invasive species (Figure 16). Restoration efforts will include collaboration with the Garry Oak Ecosystem Recovery Team (GOERT) and others. • Implement, where feasible, the GOERT Goals and Strategies (Appendix VII). • Support salmon enhancement and wetland, stream and/or creek restoration and rehabilitation projects.
To reduce unnatural fuel loads and presence of invasive species.	There is a threat of severe forest fire from unnatural fuel loads (e.g., logging debris and dead grass) in the park and on adjacent properties.	• Continue annual hay cutting on the former agricultural fields that are currently being cut to reduce fuel loading and control invasive weeds until such time as the ecosystem restoration plan is developed and implemented. • Monitor impacts of field cutting on species at risk and ecosystems-at-risk. • Develop a fuel management plan that defines long-term fuel management objectives and actions. • Assess potential for controlled burns or mechanical thinning to maintain meadow ecosystems.
	Sensitive ecosystems and species at risk are threatened by the introduction of invasive species, unnatural plant succession, long-term fire suppression and an unnaturally high population of deer.	• Provide information to park visitors on the importance of invasive species control and eradication. • Collaborate with Coastal Invasive Species Committee of BC, other agencies, stakeholders and the public on the reduction and/or eradication of introduced invasive plants. • Assess and monitor the impacts of deer on sensitive ecosystems and species at risk.

Objectives	Issues and Interests	Strategies
ECOLOGICAL HERITAGE VALUES (continued)		
To maintain avian biodiversity present in former agricultural fields.	Some bird species are dependent on grassland/hedgerow habitat.	• Maintain hedgerows around former agricultural fields to provide cover habitat for birds. • Continue annual hay cutting on some former agricultural fields to provide habitat for ground nesting birds with appropriate timing to allow for fledging until the ecosystem restoration plan is developed and implemented.
To improve protection of sensitive habitats in the marine foreshore.	Some foreshore and marine recreational activities and live-aboard boats anchored in the bay area are negatively impacting Burgoyne Bay and the foreshore area (e.g., collecting driftwood, and fuel and sewage contamination).	• Undertake an analysis to determine recommendations respecting adding an area of marine foreshore (excluding the public dock) adjacent to Burgoyne Bay Park and Mount Maxwell Ecological Reserve to the park to protect the sensitive habitat and cultural values in the bay and along the Burgoyne Bay shoreline. • Provide for marine recreation and access that are compatible with shoreline and marine protection if foreshore is added to the park (e.g. recreational boating and beach activities).
CLIMATE CHANGE		
To gain a better understanding of the effects of climate change on the park's natural values.	Species and ecosystems at risk may be negatively impacted by climate change- related variations to precipitation and temperature regimes. Shoreline areas are at risk from sea level rise associated with climate change.	• Encourage ongoing research on species at risk and ecosystems-at-risk to get a better understanding of the effects of climate change on these sensitive ecosystems. • Use the BC Parks shoreline sensitivity model evaluation to take into consideration areas that are likely to be impacted by climate change and sea level rise to guide park facility development. • Monitor vegetation and benthic communities at the shoreline to determine their response to any potential sea level rise. • Work with local First Nations in the protection of archaeological sites that may be at risk from sea level rise and increased erosion or wave action.
CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUES		
To conserve, protect, and interpret heritage buildings.	Heritage buildings are at risk of deteriorating further without ongoing maintenance.	• Conserve heritage buildings as per the recommendations in Yardley (2007) by maintaining, restoring and rehabilitating priority buildings.
	Interpretation of heritage features (e.g., buildings and farm activities).	• Provide visitor information and interpretation of the heritage features.
To maintain residential buildings.	Residential buildings are at risk of deteriorating without ongoing maintenance.	• Continue rental of the residential buildings to existing tenants. When this occupancy ends, the buildings will be evaluated for continued use including the potential for fixed-roof accommodation.
To conserve, protect, and interpret historic agriculture features.	Interest of some community members in the continuation of agricultural activities in the Burgoyne Valley.	• Work with the agricultural community to develop a management strategy to maintain the agricultural fields that are not priorities for rehabilitation. The strategy will focus on invasive species management, fuel management, enhanced soil health, biodiversity and species habitat maintenance.
	Maintain the current visitor experience associated with the pastoral landscape associated with the old farm.	• Maintain grassland/hedgerow landscape to provide a pastoral visitor experience.

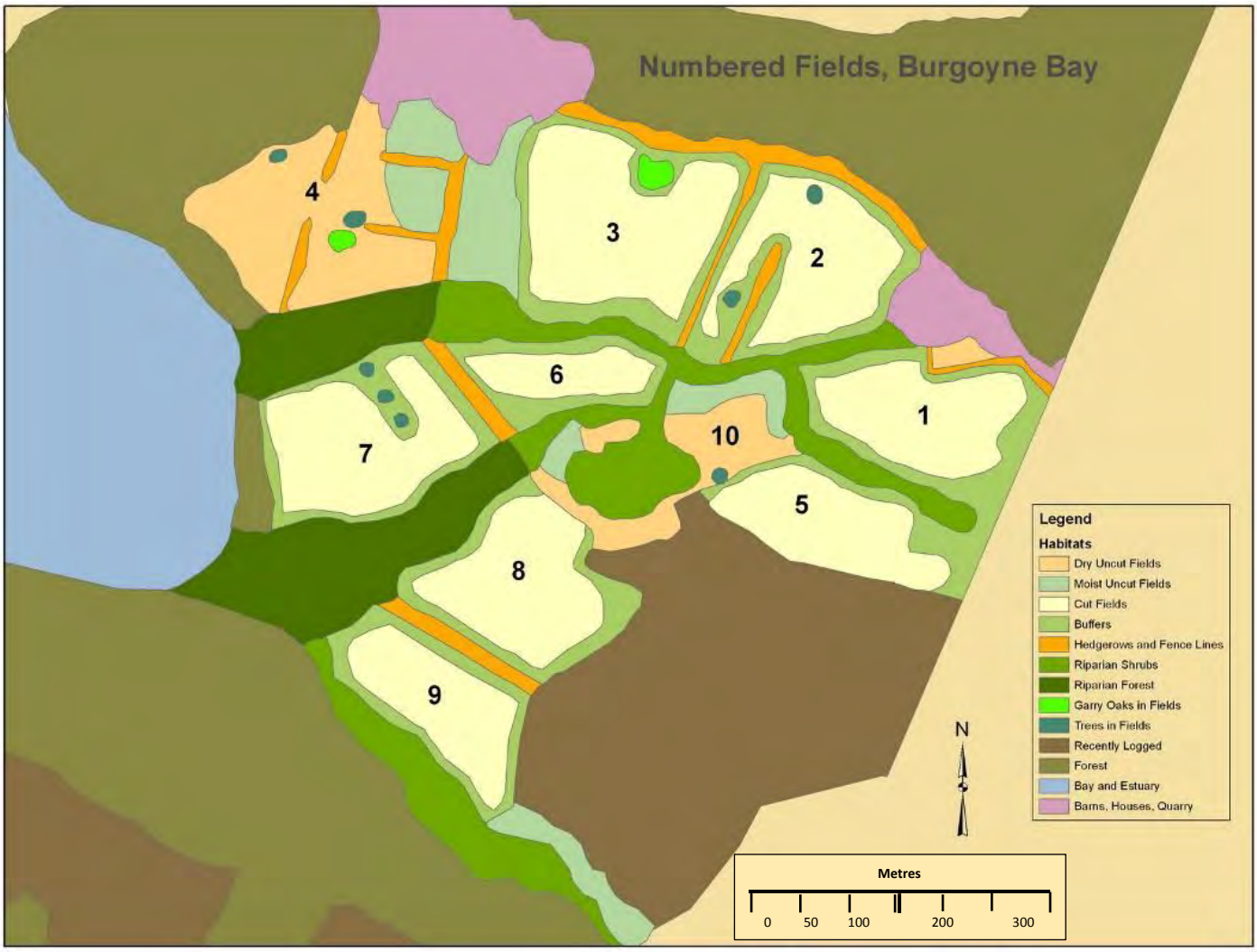

Figure 16: Burgoyne Bay Fields

Objectives	Issues and Interests	Strategies
FIRST NATIONS CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUES		
To conserve, protect, and respect cultural values and maintain First Nations social, ceremonial and cultural uses.	Limited knowledge of the park's cultural values, including the location of archaeological sites and nature of First Nations' cultural uses, makes it difficult to protect these values.	• Continue building relationships with First Nations to assist in the identification and protection of cultural sites and values as well as First Nations' cultural use of the park. • Ensure appropriate *Heritage Conservation Act* protocols are followed where any new cultural sites and values are identified. • Ensure that archaeological assessments are completed prior to any ground disturbance and development within the park in order to identify and protect cultural sites and values.
RECREATION		**NOTE:** any recreational development in the park will be guided by the BC Parks Impact Assessment Process to determine locations that do not adversely impact park values (e.g., cultural and ecological).
To provide appropriate facilities to support current and future recreational uses.	Need for public information signs and maps. There are no washroom facilities. Interest in new overnight camping opportunities. Interest in a picnic site. Interest in fixed-roof accommodation.	• Provide regulatory, interpretation, and informational signage to deliver park messages and provide park logistics information to enhance the visitor experience including information and education to ensure that dog walking does not negatively influence nesting birds and waterfowl. • Install pit toilets in the valley bottom. • Develop a small walk/cycle/boat-in tent campground (10-15 sites) in the valley bottom if demand begins to exceed the island's existing campground capacity. • Develop a picnic site if demand for these facilities becomes evident. • Overnight accommodation may be appropriate in the existing three residential buildings only once the current tenants have vacated.
To provide a safe trail system that supports low-impact recreation.	Concerns about impacts from: • increased and varied recreational activities on trails. • increased access to the adjacent ecological reserve. • increased recreational activities on nesting birds and waterfowl. Growing interest in mountain biking and horseback riding. Status of the old logging road shown not in the park. Interest in the development of a Salt Spring Island north-south hiking trail.	• Monitor impacts of recreational activities on trails. • Add new signage at Mount Maxwell Ecological Reserve boundary to provide information about the ecological reserve to minimize recreational use. • Install regulatory, interpretive and informational signage to deliver park messages and provide park logistics information to enhance visitor experience including information and education to ensure that dog walking does not negatively influence nesting birds and waterfowl. • Recommend the addition of the inactive section of Burgoyne Bay Road and the former Texada Logging Company road easement to the park as multi-use trails in the park after consultation with CRD, The Islands Trust and the BC Ministry responsible for highways. • Allow mountain biking and horseback riding on designated multi-use trails on the southern side of Burgoyne Bay Road. No new mountain biking or horseback riding trails will be developed. • Provide support (non-financial) for the development of a north-south trail system on Salt Spring Island.

Objectives	Issues and Interests	Strategies
RECREATION (continued)		
To provide sufficient parking for park visitors.	Interest in a day use parking lot large enough for trucks and horse trailers. Continued access and parking for the Salt Spring Island Harbour Authority public dock users.	• Develop a day use parking lot large enough for trucks and horse trailers, using an appropriate site such as the old gravel pit on the north side of Burgoyne Bay Road. • Restrict parking for the Salt Spring Island Harbour Authority public dock users to designated parking areas.
To provide recreational infrastructure in the foreshore area and Burgoyne Bay.	Protect and conserve Burgoyne Bay's sensitive habitats, waterfowl and culturally significant sites. Desire for upgraded boat launch for motor boats and/or a kayak and canoe boat launch. Future of the private dock owned by an existing tenant.	• Undertake an analysis to determine recommendations respecting adding marine foreshore to the park, to ensure controlled recreation use that does not impact sensitive habitat and culturally significant sites. • If foreshore is added to the park, provide limited infrastructure for overnight anchoring in the bay to reduce environmental impacts. • Develop a boat launch for non-motorized craft at a location that does not adversely impact environmental values or cultural sites and values. • Decommission the old and abandoned boat launch. • Require tenant to remove the private dock upon completion of tenancy.
To reduce the impacts of some recreational activities.	Some existing and potential recreational activities, including off-road motorized vehicles, camping, special events, disc golf, mountain biking and horseback riding, may negatively affect the park's sensitive ecosystems, cultural values, and diminish the recreational experience of park visitors.	• Discourage unauthorized and off-road vehicle use in the park by closing access to fields and old roads. • Allow camping in designated camping areas only. • Do not allow large special events and any other events involving large numbers of people, vehicles and facilities (e.g., music festivals, sporting events). • Do not allow the development of ultimate Frisbee playing fields or disc golf courses. • Allow use of mountain bikes, bicycles and horses only on designated multi-use trails. • Monitor unauthorized and restricted activities and enforce as required. • Direct visitor traffic to areas of existing disturbance and away from sensitive ecological and cultural areas. • Provide visitor information on the importance of protecting ecological and cultural values.
STAKEHOLDERS AND ADJACENT LAND OWNERS		
To maintain a good relationship with stakeholders and neighbours.	Collaboration with stakeholders and interested parties on the management of the park and surrounding properties is required to ensure the protection of the park's values.	• Work collaboratively with other agencies and stakeholders to help with the management of the park and other protected lands in the area.

3.3 Zoning

BC Parks uses zoning to assist in the management of protected areas. Zoning divides a park into logical units to apply consistent management for conservation, recreation and cultural values. The zones reflect the intended land use, existing patterns of use, the degree of human use desired and the level of management and development required.

Burgoyne Bay Park is zoned Intensive Recreation, Nature Recreation and Special Feature (Figure 17).

Intensive Recreation Zone

The Intensive Recreation Zone follows the Burgoyne Bay Road corridor from the park boundary to the end of the travelled road, and includes the former gravel pit, heritage houses and farm buildings, and parking lot. This zone is approximately 17 hectares and covers 3% of the park.

Special Feature Zone

The Special Feature Zone includes the portion of the park to the north of Burgoyne Bay Road to the park boundary. This zone aligns with the Special Feature Zone in Mount Maxwell Park and provides a buffer to Mount Maxwell Ecological Reserve (Figure 18). This zone protects and preserves the cliffs along the scarp of Baynes Peak, the remnant old-growth coastal Douglas-fir forest, the Garry oak meadows that are contiguous to Mount Maxwell Ecological Reserve, areas ranked very high for conservation values, and culturally significant areas. In addition, the Special Feature Zone includes a 100-metre strip along the southern shoreline of Burgoyne Bay to protect culturally and ecologically significant areas. This zone is approximately 122 hectares or 23% of the park.

Nature Recreation Zone

The remainder of the park is zoned Nature Recreation to protect the park's environment and to provide for limited recreational opportunities in a relatively undisturbed natural environment. A large section of this zone contains habitat sites ranked high to very high for conservation value. Management direction for this zone aims to ensure that these values are not adversely affected by visitor use. This zone is approximately 385 hectares and covers 74% of the park.

Any foreshore area added to the park would be zoned Nature Recreation to allow for limited marine recreation and access.

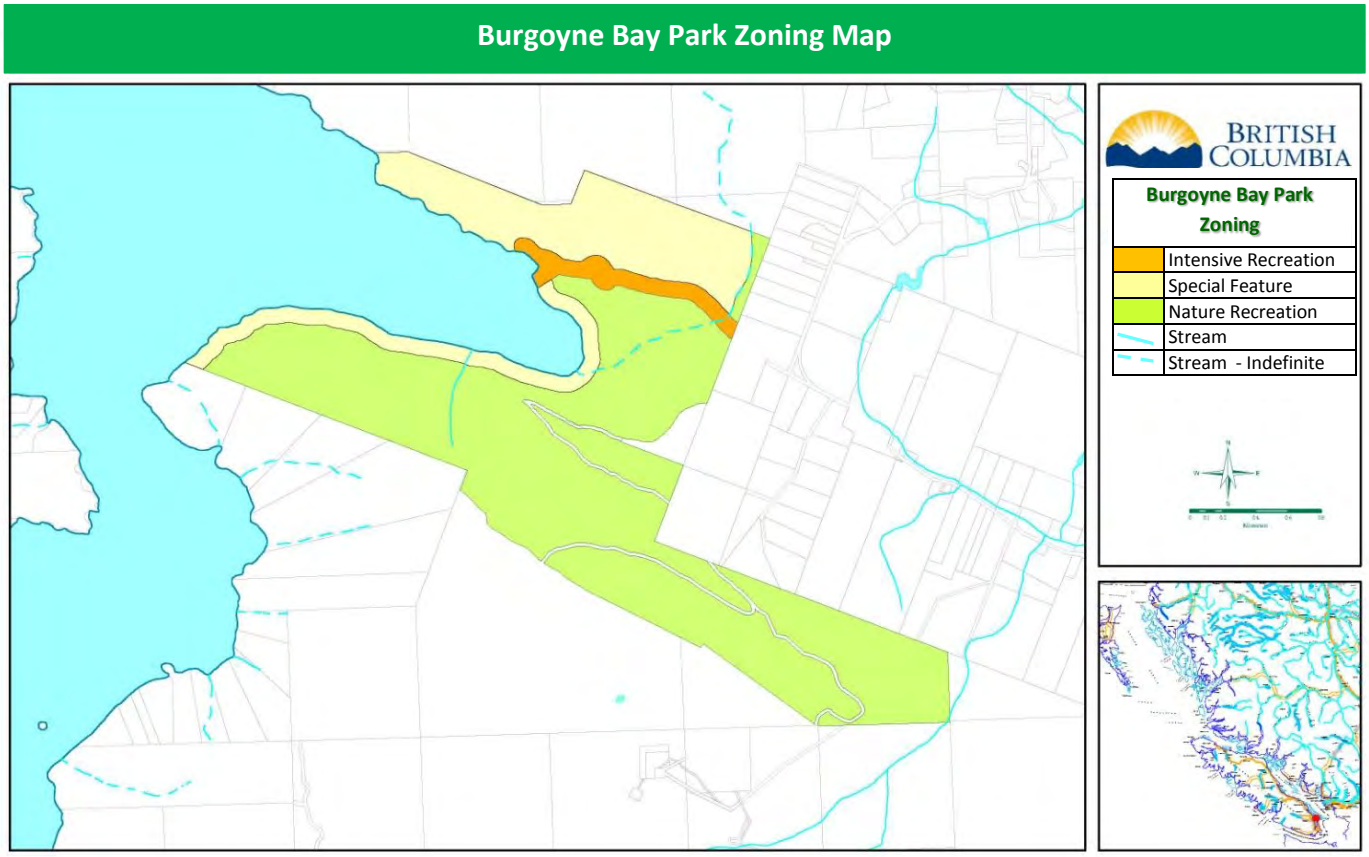

Figure 17: Burgoyne Bay Park Zoning Map

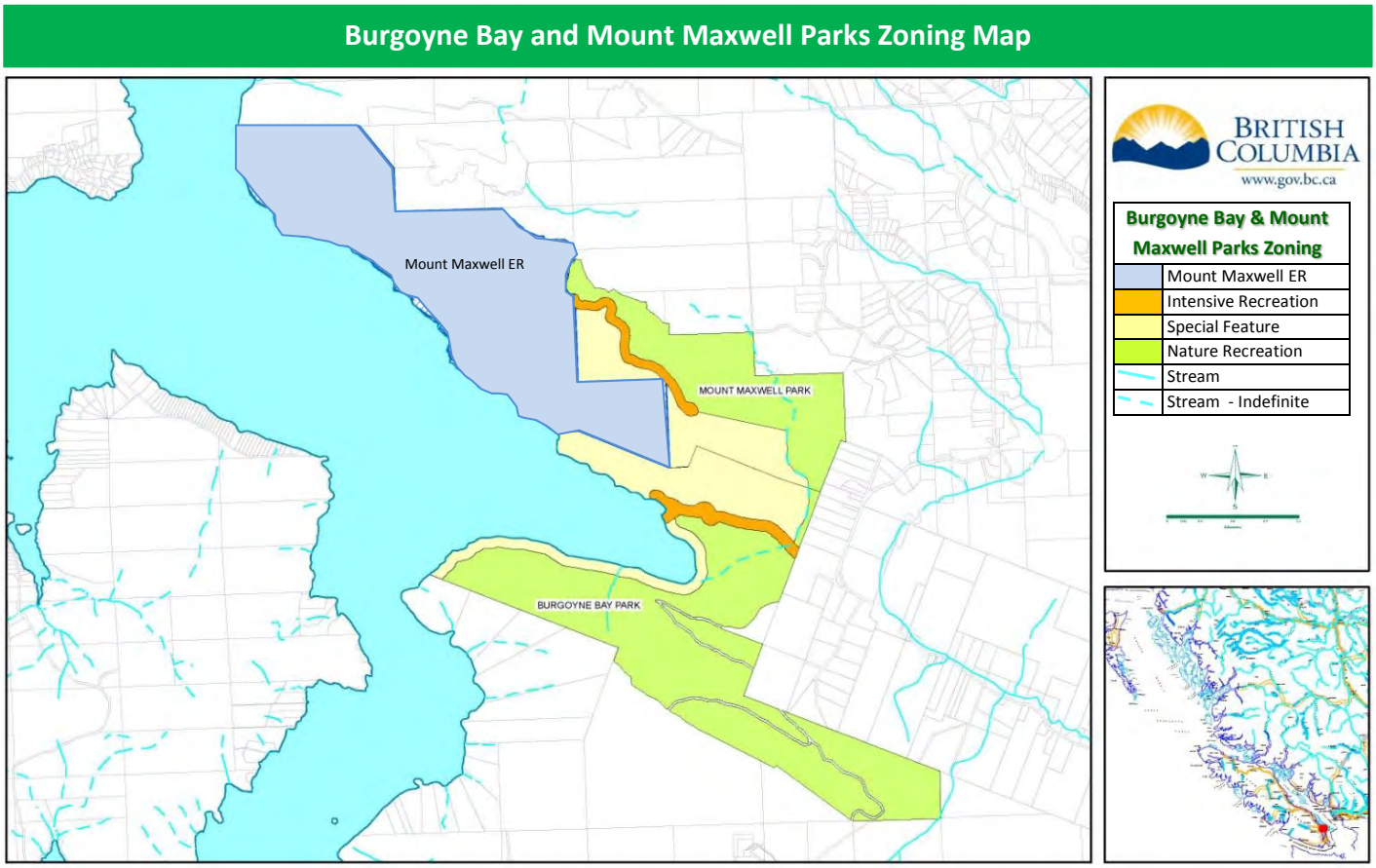

Figure 18: Burgoyne Bay and Mount Maxwell Parks Zoning Map

3.4 Appropriate Use Table

The Appropriate Use Table (Table 3) summarizes existing and potential future uses in Burgoyne Bay Park that are and are not appropriate in each zone. This is not intended to be an exhaustive list of all uses that may be considered in this protected area in the future.

Please note that many appropriate uses are geographically restricted (i.e. only allowed in certain areas of Burgoyne Bay Park) or are only appropriate at certain times of the year. Please ensure that you are well informed of any use restrictions as indicated in the table. The table should be used in conjunction with relevant sections of the management plan.

Table 3: Appropriate Use Table

Activity/Facility	Appropriate in Intensive Recreation Zone	Appropriate in Nature Recreation Zone	Appropriate in Special Feature Zone	Comments
Activities/Uses				
Beach Activities (Swimming, sunbathing, etc.)	Y	Y[6]	Y	
Boating (non-power)	Y	Y[6]	Y	
Boating (power)	Y	Y[6]	Y	
Camping – vehicle accessible	N	N	N	
Camping – cycle, walk, or boat	Y	Y	N	
Camping – motorised boat accessible	N	Y[6]	N	
Commercial Recreation (facility-based)	Y	N	N	BC Parks' Authorization required. Use of existing barn and other farm buildings may be appropriate.
Commercial Recreation (non-facility based)	Y	Y	Y	BC Parks' Authorization required. Guided education programs, kayaking or canoeing, hiking, mountain biking and horseback riding only.
Cultural Tourism	Y	Y	Y	BC Parks' Authorization required
Disc-Golf	N	N	N	
Insect/Disease Control	Y	Y	Y	BC Parks' Authorization required
Filming (commercial)	Y	Y	Y	BC Parks' Authorization required

[6] Foreshore is currently outside the park. Any foreshore added to the park will be zoned Nature Recreation allowing these activities in this zone.

Activity/Facility	Appropriate in Intensive Recreation Zone	Appropriate in Nature Recreation Zone	Appropriate in Special Feature Zone	Comments
Fire Management (prescribed fire management)	Y	Y	Y	BC Parks' Authorization required
Fire Management (prevention)	Y	Y	Y	
Fire Management (suppression)	Y	Y	Y	
Fish Habitat Enhancement	Y	Y	Y	BC Parks' Authorization required
Fishing (freshwater)	N	N	N	
Forest Insect/Disease Control	Y	Y	Y	BC Parks' Authorization required
Grazing (domestic livestock)	N	N	N	
Guide Outfitting (fishing)	N	N	N	
Guide Outfitting (hunting)	N	N	N	
Guide Outfitting (nature tours)	Y	Y	Y	BC Parks' Authorization required for commercial operations.
Hang Gliding or Paragliding	N	Y	N	BC Parks' Authorization required for commercial operations. **Note:** Take off is prohibited from any location in Mount Maxwell Park or Ecological Reserve and Burgoyne Bay Park
Hiking/Backpacking/Walking	Y	Y	Y	
Horseback Riding	Y	Y	Y	Designated multi-use trails only
Hunting	N	N	N	
Invasive Species Control	Y	Y	Y	BC Parks' Authorization required
Motorised Water access	Y	Y[6]	Y	
Motorised Off-road Access (not snowmobiles – i.e., 4x4, motorcycles, ATV)	N	N	N	Except for BC Hydro ATV use only
Mountain Biking	Y	Y	Y	Designated multi-use trails only
Non-motorised Water Access	Y	Y[6]	Y	
Noxious Weed Control	Y	Y	Y	BC Parks' Authorization required
Scientific Research (assessment)	Y	Y	Y	BC Parks' Authorization required
Scientific Research (manipulative activities)	Y	Y	Y	BC Parks' Authorization required
Wetland and Stream Enhancement and Fish Stocking	Y	Y	Y	BC Parks' Authorization required
Wildlife Population Control	Y	Y	Y	BC Parks' Authorization required

Activity/Facility	Appropriate in Intensive Recreation Zone	Appropriate in Nature Recreation Zone	Appropriate in Special Feature Zone	Comments
Facilities/Infrastructure				
Administrative Buildings and Compounds	Y	N	N	
Boat Launches	Y	Y[6]	Y	Car top boat, canoe or kayak launch
Picnic Areas	Y	Y	N	
Communication Sites	N	N	N	BC Parks' Authorization required. Only activities that were occurring at the time of park establishment are permitted.
Interpretation & Information Buildings	Y	N	N	
Fixed Roof Accommodation	Y	N	N	May be appropriate only in houses used for rental accommodation.
Roads and Parking Lots	Y	N	N	
Trails (hiking, biking and horseback riding)	Y	Y	Y	
Utility Corridors (power/transmission lines and other rights-of-way)	N	N	N	BC Parks' Authorization required. Only activities that were occurring at the time of park establishment are permitted.

Legend

N	Not an appropriate use in this zone	• It has been confirmed during the management planning process that this use is not appropriate in this zone. • If the use presently exists, it may continue unless the management planning process has determined that the use is no longer appropriate in all or part of the protected area. If the management planning process has determined that the existing use is no longer appropriate in all or part of the protected area, the management plan will include strategies for ending the activity (e.g., phasing out or closing).
Y	May be an appropriate use in this zone	• This 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.). • For new or expanded uses, this does not constitute approval. This indicates that the use may be considered 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.
Definition of BC Parks' authorizations		• Park Use Permit • Contract • Volunteer or Stewardship Agreement • Letter of Authorization

4.0 Plan Implementation

4.1 Implementation

The management of Burgoyne Bay Park will conform to the directions set forth in this management plan. As capacity allows, BC Parks will facilitate discussions with First Nations and stakeholders to identify and determine how to implement management strategies. Trail repair, monitoring of recreational use, and development and installation of signage, will require close cooperation and involvement with the community, First Nations, stakeholders and neighbours to ensure that the park is well managed and the park's values are maintained and protected.

BC Parks will continue to coordinate the management of Burgoyne Bay Park with First Nations, The Land Conservancy of BC, The Nature Trust of BC, the Salt Spring Island Conservancy, Nature Conservancy of Canada, Islands Trust, the Capital Regional District and other public stakeholders.

4.2 High Priority Strategies

The following strategies have been identified as high priority strategies for implementation in Burgoyne Bay Park:

- Install a pit toilet in the valley bottom.
- Install regulatory, interpretive and informational signage to deliver park messages and provide park logistics information to enhance visitor experiences including information and education to ensure that dog walking does not negatively influence nesting birds and waterfowl.
- Initiate further research, with the assistance of external partners, to determine the native biodiversity of former agricultural fields and prepare a restoration and rehabilitation plan that defines proposed management direction for areas in the park altered by long-term agricultural activities.
- Initiate further research, with the assistance of external partners, on species at risk in the park and protect its critical habitat.
- Continue annual hay cutting on the former agricultural fields that are currently being cut to reduce fuel loading and control invasive weeds until such time as the ecosystem restoration plan is developed and implemented.
- Continue ongoing maintenance, repairs and restoration of priority heritage buildings.
- Close access to fields and old farm and logging roads to unauthorized vehicles.

4.3 Adaptive Management

In order to ensure the management of Burgoyne Bay Park remains relevant and effective, an adaptive management approach will be used. Adaptive management involves a five-step process of planning, action, monitoring, evaluation and revision of the management plan to reflect lessons learned, changing circumstances, and/or objectives achieved. Adaptive management is flexible, collaborative and responsive to public input.

The management plan will be reviewed as required by BC Parks. A review of the management plan should generally be triggered by the complexities of the management issues in the protected area and/or a significant change in circumstances (e.g., a natural disaster, major environmental change or discovery of a major new archaeological site), and not by a specific time period.

A management plan review looks for any necessary updates to the management plan that are required to keep management direction current and relevant; correct the intent of a policy statement; address some error or omission; and/or address a new proposal. Any updates or changes to the content of the management plan will be addressed through a formal management plan amendment process. The amendment process will include an opportunity for public input.

Figure 19: Burgoyne Bay Park

5.0 References

Ferguson, Karen 2012. *Report on Avian Study Burgoyne Bay Park.* Unpublished contract report to BC Ministry of Environment, Environmental Stewardship Division, Vancouver Island Region, Nanaimo, BC.

Friends of Saltspring Parks Society. 2003. *Background Report for Burgoyne Bay Protected Area on Salt Spring Island*. Unpublished contract report to BC Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection, Environmental Stewardship Division, Headquarters Division, Victoria, BC.

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McLay, Eric 2003. *Hwmet'utsum: A Coastal Salish Cultural Landscape. An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Mount Maxwell Ecological Reserve, Salt Spring Island, British Columbia.* Hul'quimi'num Treaty Group.

Millennia Research Ltd. 2007. *Bugoyne Bay Archaeological Inventroy Salt Spring Island*. Unpublished contract report to BC Ministry of Environment, Environmental Stewardship Division, Vancouver Island Region, Nanaimo, BC.

Yardley, Jonathan. 2007. *Condition Survey and Statement of Significance for Burgoyne Bay Park, Salt Spring Island, BC* Unpublished contract report to BC Ministry of Environment, Environmental Stewardship Division, Vancouver Island Region, Nanaimo, BC.

6.0 Glossary

Blue List	List of ecosystems, and indigenous species and subspecies of special concern (formerly vulnerable) in BC.
Ecological Communities	The BC Conservation Data Centre and NatureServe use this term to include natural plant communities and plant associations and the full range of ecosystems that occur in BC. These may represent ecosystems as small as a vernal pool, or as large as an entire river basin, an Ecoregion or a Biogeoclimatic Zone.
Ecoregion	The Ecoregion Classification system is used to stratify BC's terrestrial and marine ecosystem complexity into discrete geographical units at five levels. For a complete explanation of this complex classification system, visit http://www.env.gov.BC.ca/ecology/ecoregions/index.html/
Ecosystem or Ecological Communities	An ecosystem or ecological communities are a dynamic complex of plant, animal and microorganism communities and the nonliving environment interacting as a functional unit. Ecosystems vary enormously in size: a temporary pond in a tree hollow and an ocean basin can both be ecosystems.
Ecosystem-at-risk	An extirpated, endangered or threatened ecosystem or an ecosystem of special concern (formerly called vulnerable).
Herbaceous	An ecosystem group in BC Species and Ecosystems Explorer: ecosystems dominated by herbaceous vegetation. Shrubs generally account for less than 20% of vegetation cover, and tree cover is generally less than 10%.
Invasive Species	Species those are not native to an area and whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.
Red List	List of ecosystems, and indigenous species and subspecies that are extirpated, endangered or threatened in BC Red-listed species and sub-species may be legally designated as, or may be considered candidates for legal designations as Extirpated, Endangered or Threatened under the *Wildlife Act* (see http://www.env.gov.BC.ca/wld/faq.htm#2). Not all Red-listed taxa will necessarily become formally designated. Placing taxa on these lists flags them as being at risk and requiring investigation.
Riparian	An ecosystem group in BC Species and Ecosystems Explorer: ecosystems influenced by proximity to water bodies (rivers, streams, lakes) and processes associated with moving water.
Riparian Habitats	Areas situated, or dwelling on the bank of a river or other body of water
Species at Risk	An extirpated, endangered or threatened species or a species of special concern (formerly called vulnerable).

Appendix I: Burgoyne Bay Park Summary of Public Consultation

Through input provided at one public meeting, two public open houses, one stakeholder meeting, and through mail, e-mail, and the website, in 2007 and 2008, the public showed overall support for the key values and management issues identified for this park.

The public input for the Burgoyne Bay Park management plan is best summarized as diverse and passionate. The public's main concerns were natural and cultural values protection balanced with recreational use and the future of agriculture in the valley. The key topics of submissions were:

- the level of agricultural practice appropriate for the park;
- the importance of the ecological health of the park and neighbouring bay and establishing what recreation activities would be appropriate to maintain a healthy balance; and,
- maintaining the values of quiet, solitude and nature appreciation of the park and the bay by limiting recreation and agricultural activities

Agriculture

There was significant input from the agricultural community at both open houses, stakeholder meetings and via web comments. Their main interest is the fact that Burgoyne Bay Park includes 2.6% of the Agricultural Land Reserve land on Salt Spring, and, with the increasing movement towards growing and buying local foods, they feel that these lands would best be used for agricultural production. The Island Natural Growers has developed a farm management plan for Salt Spring Island and they have offered to prepare a farm management plan for Burgoyne Bay and Ruckle Parks for BC Parks. Other possibilities offered by agricultural supporters were using the area for a seed and plant sanctuary, demonstrating organic farming, market gardens, etc.

Recreation Uses

- *Horseback Riding* - the equestrian community supported access for horseback riding in Burgoyne Bay Park and up into the Capital Regional District Mill Farm Park Reserve. They have also requested proper trail maps in all of the parks be developed that identify where they can ride their horses.
- *Marine Facilities* – many people supported boat launching, mooring and docking facilities in Burgoyne Bay. However, many felt that it is important for the environmental sustainability and health of the bay and shoreline area that boats not be permitted or limited to non-motorized vessels only. The foreshore area of Burgoyne Bay is not presently protected as part of the park.
- *Other Activities* - A small group was interested in areas in the park being developed as playing fields and a disc golf course. However, there were a significant number of individuals who were against both these activities in the park.

Environmental Concerns

Almost all comments noted the importance of the natural environment of Burgoyne Bay Park including the bay area and the need to balance activities with the health of the natural environment. Many had concern over the continued success and protection of nesting songbirds, wintering water birds, owls and raptors if human activities and facilities increased, or current uses changed substantially (including the haying).

This also tied into the desire to maintain the quiet, peace and beauty of the park by either prohibiting, or minimizing development of parking and camping and not allowing these uses in the "visual landscape" of those visiting the park. Recommendations for parking were to keep it at the current quarry area at the end of

the road and in the quarry area that is currently gated. Some asked that nothing be done to the park at all. Others asked that all of the adjoining parks become a Biosphere Reserve and that the highest protection possible be placed on this park.

Key values, activities and management issues identified through the management planning process included:

Key Park Values:

- Natural ecosystems and species at risk;
- The bay, estuary, beaches, and shoreline;
- Cultural history – both First Nations and farming;
- Mosaic landscapes of the valley bottom;
- Significance and diversity of habitats in a small area: threatened Garry oak and coast Douglas-fir ecosystems surrounding grasslands that are regularly hayed and yet provide important nesting habitat for birds, riparian habitat, and salmon bearing streams, and eelgrass beds; and
- The boulder fields and their link to First Nations.

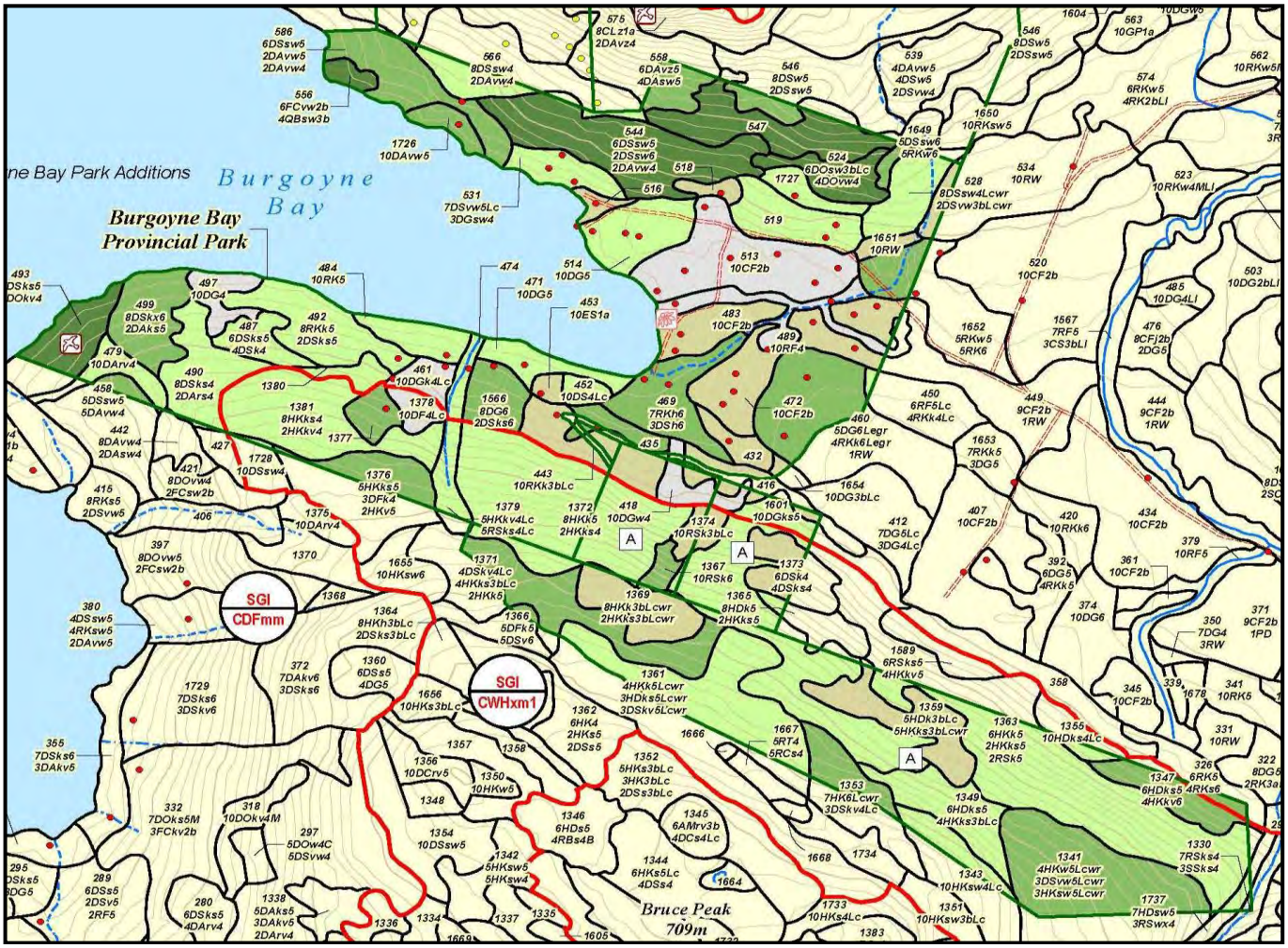
Key Park Activities:

- Hiking – in fields, along shoreline, up the slopes of Mount Sullivan and a link to the Mount Maxwell summit;
- Nature appreciation: bird watching, wildflower viewing and wildlife viewing in the bay;
- Horseback riding;
- Cycling;
- Bird watching and wildlife viewing;
- Boating - Kayak/canoeing access;
- Cutting of the fields for hay;
- Day use activities; and
- Walk in camping only – not near the shore, not in the fields and out of line of sight.

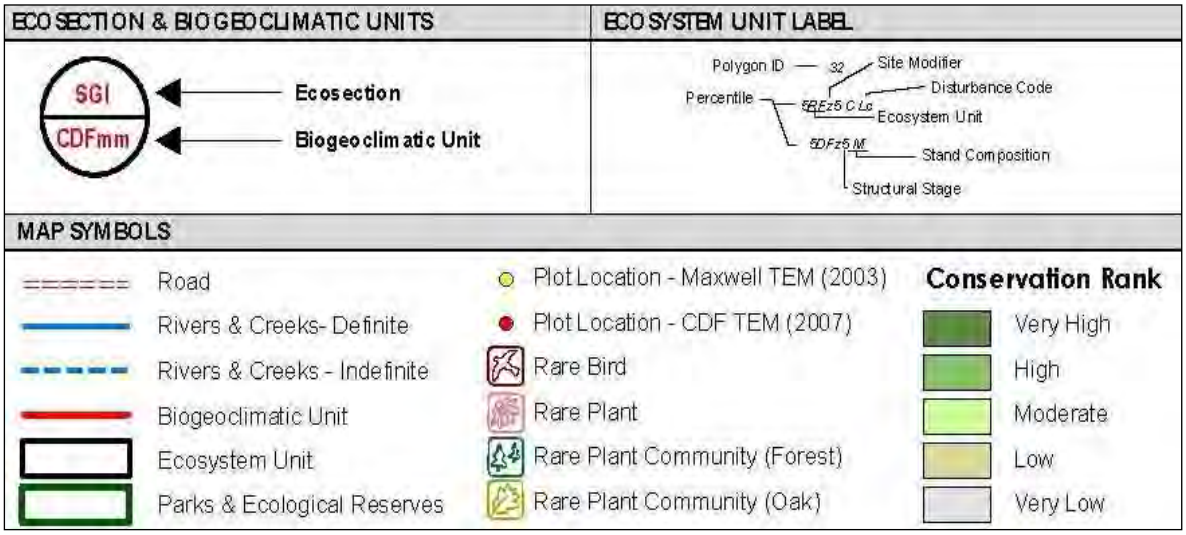
Key Park Issues:

- Expanded agriculture use of the Burgoyne Valley for food production;
- Burgoyne Bay foreshore – the protection of the sensitive foreshore areas;
- Burgoyne Bay - maintaining and improving the water quality in the bay and concerns about live-aboard boats and floating structures;
- No new Fixed Roof Accommodation in the park;
- Camping – concerns over potential for damage from heavy use and the need for more infrastructure (i.e., washrooms);
- Dogs – free running off-leash dogs harassing birds and waterfowl;
- Enforcement – dogs off-leash, fires, camping and ATV use;
- the potential for a major fire on the slopes of Baynes Peak and Mount Sullivan, especially in the logged areas;
- Protection of the creeks flowing into Burgoyne Bay;
- Recreation activities, appropriate and inappropriate, for the park;
- Research to determine appropriate activities to ensure conservation and protection of the park's values;
- Types of recreational activities in the park; and
- Visitor parking - including parking for horse trailers.

Appendix II: Terrestrial Ecosystem Mapping



LEGEND



Appendix III: Terrestrial Ecosystem Mapping Polygon Codes and Status

Burgoyne Bay Park ecosystems in ***italic red and blue bold*** (Madrone Environmental Services Ltd., 2007)

COASTAL DOUGLAS-FIR MOIST MARITIME BIOGEOCLIMATIC SUBZONE			
Polygon Code	**Ecosystem**	**Rating**	**Status**
CS	western redcedar / slough sedge	S2S3	Blue
DA	***Douglas-fir - arbutus (lodgepole pine or shore pine)***	***S2***	***Red***
DG	***Douglas-fir - grand fir / dull Oregon-grape***	***S2***	***Red***
DO	***Douglas-fir / Alaska oniongrass***	***S1***	***Red***
DS	***Douglas-fir / salal (Dry Maritime)***	***S2***	***Red***
FC	***Roemer's fescue – camas***	***S1***	***Red***
GO	Garry oak / oceanspray	S1	Red
HL	hardhack – Labrador tea	S3	Blue
QB	***Garry oak / California brome/mixed grasses***	***S1***	***Red***
RF	***western redcedar – grand fir/three-leaved foamflower (Very Dry Maritime)***	***S2***	***Red***
RK	***western redcedar – Douglas-fir / Oregon beaked-moss***	***S1***	***Red***
RP	western redcedar / Indian-plum	S1	Red
RS	western redcedar / common snowberry	SI	Red
RV	western redcedar / vanilla leaf	SI	Red
SC	Cladina (reindeer lichen) – Wallace's selaginella	S2	Red

COASTAL WESTERN HEMLOCK VERY DRY MARITIME BIOGEOCLIMATIC SUBZONE			
Polygon Code	**Ecosystem**	**Rating**	**Status**
AM	arbutus / hairy manzanita	S2	Red
DC	Douglas-fir - lodgepole pine / Cladina (reindeer lichen)	S2	Red
DF	***Douglas-fir / sword fern***	***S2***	***Red***
DS	***Douglas-fir - western hemlock / salal (Dry Maritime)***	***S2S3***	***Blue***
HD	***western hemlock - western redcedar / deer fern***	***S2***	***Red***
HL	hardhack – Labrador tea	S3	Blue
HK	***western hemlock - Douglas-fir / Oregon beaked-moss***	***S2***	***Red***
RF	western redcedar / three-leaved foamflower (Very Dry Maritime)	S2	Red
RS	***western redcedar / sword fern (Very Dry Maritime)***	***S2S3***	***Blue***
SC	Cladina (reindeer lichen) – Wallace's selaginella	S2	Red

OTHER features in Burgoyne Bay Park in **italic bold**			
Polygon Code	**Feature**	**Polygon Code**	**Feature**
BE	***Beach***	***ES***	***Exposed Soil***
CF	***Cultivated Field***	***GP***	***Gravel Pit***
CL	***Cliff***	***RO***	***Rocky Outcrop***
CO	***Cultivated Orchard***	***RW***	***Rural Residential***

Appendix IV: Burgoyne Bay Park Plant Species List

List of plants observed during survey of Burgoyne Bay Park by Drs. Adolf and Oluna Ceska, June 2007 (updated with common names by Tania Tripp, October 2007).

Burgoyne Bay Park red-listed species in **red**, blue listed species in **blue** and invasive species in **purple.**

Alphabetical Scientific Name.

Scientific Name	Common Name
Abies grandis	grand fir
Acer macrophyllum	bigleaf maple
Adenocaulon bicolor	pathfinder
Alnus rubra	red alder
Anthoxanthum odoratum	**sweet vernalgrass**
Aquilegia formosa	Sitka columbine
Arbutus menziesii	arbutus
Arctium minus	**common burdock**
Athyrium filix-femina	lady fern
Bellis perennis	**English daisy**
Bromus vulgaris	Columbia brome
Calypso bulbosa	fairy-slipper
Campanula scouleri	Scouler's harebell
Carex deweyana	Dewey's sedge
Castilleja hispida	harsh paintbrush
Circaea alpina	Enchanter's nightshade
Claytonia sibirica	Siberian miner's-lettuce
Coprinus micaceus	Mica cap (fungi)
Corallorhiza maculata	spotted coral-root
Cynosurus echinatus	**hedgehog dog-tail**
Dactylis glomerata	**orchard grass**
Epipactis helleborine	helleborine
Equisetum arvense	common horsetail
Festuca occidentalis	western fescue
Fragaria vesca	wood strawberry
Galium aparine	cleavers
Galium triflorum	sweet-scented bedstraw
Gaultheria shallon	salal
Geum macrophyllum	large-leaved avens
Goodyera oblongifolia	rattlesnake-plantain
Hedera helix	**English ivy**
Hieracium albiflorum	white hawkweed
Holodiscus discolor	oceanspray
Hypochaeris radicata	**hairy cat's-ear**
Juncus laccatus	common rush
Lathyrus nevadensis	purple peavine
Linnaea borealis	twinflower
Lonicera ciliosa	western trumpet
Lonicera hispidula	hairy honeysuckle

Scientific Name	Common Name
Luzula subsessilis	short-stalked wood-rush
Madia madioides	woodland tarweed
Mahonia aquifolium	tall Oregon-grape
Mahonia nervosa	dull Oregon-grape
Melica subulata	Alaska oniongrass
Mycelis muralis	**wall lettuce**
Nemophila parviflora	small-flowered nemophila
Oemleria cerasiformis	Indian-plum
Osmorhiza berteroi	mountain sweet-cicely
Pectiantia ovalis	oval-leaved mitrewort
Piperia elongata	tall rein orchid
Plantago major	**common plantain**
Plectritis congesta	sea blush
Polystichum munitum	sword fern
Prunella vulgaris spp. lanceolata	self-heal
Psathyrella candolleana	common Psathyrella (fungi)
Pseudotsuga menziesii	coast Douglas-fir
Psilocarphus tenellus	**slender woolly heads**
Pteridium aquilinum	bracken fern
Quercus garryana	Garry oak
Ranunculus acris	**meadow buttercup**
Ranunculus repens	**creeping buttercup**
Ranunculus uncinatus	little buttercup
Ribes bracteosum	stink currant
Ribes lacustre	black gooseberry
Rosa gymnocarpa	baldhip rose
Rubus parviflorus	thimbleberry
Rubus spectabilis	salmonberry
Rubus ursinus	trailing blackberry
Rumex obtusifolius	**bitter dock**
Sanicula crassicaulis	Pacific sanicle
Stachys chamissonis	Cooley's hedge nettle
Stellaria crispa	crisp starwort
Stellaria media	**common chickweed**
Symphoricarpos albus	common snowberry
Symphoricarpos hesperius	trailing snowberry
Taraxacum officinale	**common dandelion**
Taxus brevifolia	western yew
Tellima grandiflora	fringecup
Thuja plicata	western redcedar
Trientalis borealis ssp. *latifolia*	broad-leaved starflower
Urtica dioica spp. gracilis	stinging nettle
Vaccinium parvifolium	red huckleberry
Veronica americana	American speedwell
Vicia tetrasperma	**slender vetch**
Viola glabella	stream violet

Alphabetical Common Name

Common Name	Scientific Name
Alaska oniongrass	*Melica subulata*
American speedwell	*Veronica americana*
arbutus	*Arbutus menziesii*
baldhip rose	*Rosa gymnocarpa*
bigleaf maple	*Acer macrophyllum*
bitter dock	***Rumex obtusifolius***
black gooseberry	*Ribes lacustre*
bracken fern	*Pteridium aquilinum*
broad-leaved starflower	*Trientalis borealis* ssp. *latifolia*
Cooley's hedge-nettle	*Stachys chamissonis*
cleavers	*Galium aparine*
coast Douglas-fir	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*
Columbia brome	*Bromus vulgaris*
common burdock	***Arctium minus***
common chickweed	***Stellaria media***
common dandelion	***Taraxacum officinale***
common horsetail	*Equisetum arvense*
common plantain	***Plantago major***
common Psathyrella (fungi)	*Psathyrella candolleana*
common rush	*Juncus laccatus*
common snowberry	*Symphoricarpos albus*
creeping buttercup	***Ranunculus repens***
crisp starwort	*Stellaria crispa*
Dewey's sedge	*Carex deweyana*
dull Oregon-grape	*Mahonia nervosa*
Enchanter's nightshade	*Circaea alpina*
English daisy	***Bellis perennis***
English ivy	***Hedera helix***
fairy-slipper	*Calypso bulbosa*
fringecup	*Tellima grandiflora*
Garry oak	*Quercus garryana*
grand fir	*Abies grandis*
hairy cat's-ear	***Hypochaeris radicata***
hairy honeysuckle	*Lonicera hispidula*
harsh paintbrush	*Castilleja hispida*
hedgehog dog-tail	***Cynosurus echinatus***
helleborine	*Epipactis helleborine*
Indian-plum	*Oemleria cerasiformis*
lady fern	*Athyrium filix-femina*
large-leaved avens	*Geum macrophyllum*
little buttercup	*Ranunculus uncinatus*
meadow buttercup	***Ranunculus acris***
Mica cap (fungi)	*Coprinus micaceus*
mountain sweet-cicely	*Osmorhiza berteroi*
oceanspray	*Holodiscus discolor*
orchard grass	***Dactylis glomerata***
oval-leaved mitrewort	*Pectiantia ovalis*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Pacific sanicle	*Sanicula crassicaulis*
pathfinder	*Adenocaulon bicolor*
purple peavine	*Lathyrus nevadensis*
rattlesnake-plantain	*Goodyera oblongifolia*
red alder	*Alnus rubra*
red huckleberry	*Vaccinium parvifolium*
salal	*Gaultheria shallon*
salmonberry	*Rubus spectabilis*
Scouler's harebell	*Campanula scouleri*
sea blush	*Plectritis congesta*
self-heal	*Prunella vulgaris spp. lanceolata*
short-stalked wood-rush	*Luzula subsessilis*
Siberian miner's-lettuce	*Claytonia sibirica*
Sitka columbine	*Aquilegia formosa*
slender vetch	***Vicia tetrasperma***
slender woolly heads	***Psilocarphus tenellus***
small-flowered nemophila	*Nemophila parviflora*
spotted coral-root	*Corallorhiza maculata*
stinging nettle	*Urtica dioica ssp. gracilis*
stink currant	*Ribes bracteosum*
stream violet	*Viola glabella*
sweet-scented bedstraw	*Galium triflorum*
sweet vernalgrass	***Anthoxanthum odoratum***
sword fern	*Polystichum munitum*
tall Oregon-grape	*Mahonia aquifolium*
tall rein orchid	*Piperia elongata*
thimbleberry	*Rubus parviflorus*
trailing blackberry	*Rubus ursinus*
trailing snowberry	*Symphoricarpos hesperius*
twinflower	*Linnaea borealis*
wall lettuce	***Mycelis muralis***
western fescue	*Festuca occidentalis*
western redcedar	*Thuja plicata*
western trumpet	*Lonicera ciliosa*
western yew	*Taxus brevifolia*
white hawkweed	*Hieracium albiflorum*
wood strawberry	*Fragaria vesca*
woodland tarweed	*Madia madioides*

Appendix V: Burgoyne Bay Park Animal List

List of Burgoyne Bay Park animals including birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians and gastropods and butterflies observed during surveys (2005 -2010) of Burgoyne Bay Park (Ferguson, 2012).

Burgoyne Bay Park red-listed species in **red**, blue listed species in **blue** and invasive species in **purple.**

Birds *Probable Breeding or **Confirmed Breeding

Common Name	Scientific Name
American Goldfinch*	*Spinus tristis*
American Robin**	*Turdus migratorius*
American Wigeon*	*Anas americana*
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*
Band-tailed Pigeon*	***Patagioenas fasciata***
Barn Owl	***Tyto alba***
Barn swallow**	***Hirundo rustica***
Barred Owl	*Strix varia*
Barrow's Goldeneye	*Bucephala islandica*
Belted Kingfisher**	*Megaceryle alcyon*
Bewick's Wren**	*Thryomanes bewickii*
Black Swift	*Cypseloides niger*
Black-headed Grosbeak*	*Pheucticus melanocephalus*
Black-throated Gray Warbler	*Setophaga nigrecens*
Brown Creeper	*Certhia americana*
Brown-headed Cowbird	*Molothrus ater*
Bufflehead	*Bucephala albeola*
Bushtit	*Psaltriparus minimus*
California Quail*	***Callipepla californica***
Canada Goose	*Branta canadensis*
Cassin's Vireo	*Vireo cassinii*
Cedar Waxwing*	*Bombycilla cedrorum*
Chestnut-backed Chickadee**	*Poecile rufescens*
Chipping Sparrow	*Spizella passerina*
Common Goldeneye	*Bucephala clangula*
Common Loon	*Gavia immer*
Common Merganser	*Mergus merganser*
Common Nighthawk	*Chordeiles minor*
Common Raven**	*Corvus corax*
Common Yellowthroat**	*Geothlypis trichas*
Cooper's Hawk	*Accipiter cooperii*
Dark-eyed Junco*	*Junco hyemalis*
Double-crested Cormorant	***Phalacrocorax auritus***
Downy Woodpecker*	*Picoides pubescens*
European Starling**	***Sturnus vulgaris***
Fox Sparrow	*Passerella iliaca*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Glaucous-winged Gull	*Larus glaucescens*
Golden Eagle	*Aquila chrysaetos*
Golden-crowned Kinglet	*Regulus satrapa*
Golden-crowned Sparrow	*Zonotrichia atricapilla*
Great Blue Heron fannini subspecies	***Ardea herodias fannini***
Great Horned Owl	*Bubo virginianus*
Greater White-fronted Goose	*Anser albifrons*
Hairy Woodpecker	*Picoides villosus*
Hermit Thrush	*Catharus guttatus*
Hooded merganser	*Lophodytes cucullatus*
Horned Grebe	*Podiceps auritus*
House Wren**	*Troglodytes aedon*
Hutton's Vireo*	*Vireo huttoni*
Killdeer	*Charadrius vociferus*
Lincoln's Sparrow	*Melospiza lincolnii*
MacGillivray's Warbler**	*Oporornis tolmiei*
Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*
Mew Gull	*Larus canus*
Mute Swan	***Cygnus olor***
Northern Flicker**	*Colaptes auratus*
Northern Goshawk	*Accipiter gentilis*
Northern Harrier	*Cirus cyaneus*
Northern Pygmy Owl swarthi subspecies	***Glaucidium gnoma swarthi***
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*
Northern Saw-whet Owl	Aegolius acadicus
Northern Shrike	*Lanius excubitor*
Northwestern Crow	*Corvus caurinus*
Olive-sided Flycatcher*	***Contopus cooperi***
Orange-crowned Warbler*	*Vermivora celata*
Osprey	*Pandion haliaetus*
Pacific Loon	*Gavia pacifica*
Pacific-slope Flycatcher**	*Empidonax difficilis*
Peregrine Falcon anatum subspecies	***Falco peregrinus anatum***
Pie-billed Grebe	*Podilymbus podiceps*
Pileated Woodpecker*	*Dryocopus pileatus*
Pine Siskin*	*Spinus pinus*
Purple Finch**	*Haemorhous purpureus*
Red Crossbill*	*Loxia curvirostra*
Red-breasted Merganser	*Mergus serrator*
Red-breasted Nuthatch**	*Sitta canadensis*
Red-breasted Sapsucker**	*Sphyrapicus ruber*
Red-naped Sapsucker (Casual confirmed)	*Sphyrapicus nuchalis*
Red-tailed Hawk*	*Buteo jamaicensis*
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	*Regulus calendula*
Ruffed Grouse*	*Bonasa umbellus*
Rufous Hummingbird**	*Selasphorus rufus*
Savannah Sparrow**	*Passerculus sandwichensis*
Sharp-shinned Hawk	*Accipiter striatus*
Song Sparrow**	*Melospiza melodia*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Sooty Grouse *	***Dendragapus fuliginosus***
Spotted Towhee**	*Pipilo maculatus*
Steller's Jay	*Cyanocitta stelleri*
Surf Scoter	***Melanitta perspicillata***
Swainson's Thrush*	*Catharus ustulatus*
Townsend's Solitaire	*Myadestes townsendi*
Townsend's Warbler*	*Setophaga townsendi*
Tree Swallow**	*Tachycineta bicolor*
Turkey Vulture	*Cathartes aura*
Unidentified gulls and hybrids	
Varied Thrush	*Ixoreus naevius*
Violet-green Swallow**	*Tachycineta thalassina*
Warbling Vireo*	*Vireo gilvus*
Western Gull	*Larus occidentalis*
Western Sandpiper	*Calidris mauri*
Western Screech Owl kennicottii subspecies*	***Megascops kennicottii kennicottii***
Western Tanager*	*Piranga ludoviciana*
White-crowned Sparrow	*Zonotrichia leucophrys*
Willow Flycatcher*	*Empidonax traillii*
Wilson's Snipe	*Gallinago delicata*
Wilson's Warbler*	*Cardellina pusilla*
Winter Wren*	*Troglodytes hiemalis*
Yellow Warbler*	*Setophaga petechia*
Yellow-rumped Warbler	*Setophaga coronata*

Mammals

Alphabetical Common Name

Common Name	Scientific Name
American Mink	*Neovison vison*
Domestic Cat	***Felis catus***
Eastern Cottontail	***Sylvilagus floridanus***
Harbour Seal	*Phoca vitulina*
Little Brown Myotis	*Myotis lucifugus*
Mule Deer	*Odocoileus hemionus*
North American Deer Mouse	*Peromysus maniculatus*
North American River Otter	*Lontra canadensis*
Raccoon	*Procyon lotor*
Red Squirrel	*Tamiasciutus hudsonicus*
Steller Sea Lion	*Eumetopias jubatus*
Townsend's Vole	*Microtus townsendi*

Alphabetical Scientific Name

Scientific Name	Common Name
Eumetopias jubatus	Steller Sea Lion
Felis catus	**Domestic Cat**
Lontra canadensis	North American River Otter
Microtus townsendi	Townsend's Vole
Myotis lucifugus	Little Brown Myotis
Neovison vison	American Mink
Odocoileus hemionus	Mule Deer
Peromysus maniculatus	North American Deer Mouse
Phoca vitulina	Harbour Seal
Procyon lotor	Raccoon
Sylvilagus floridanus	**Eastern Cottontail**
Tamiasciutus hudsonicus	Red Squirrel

Reptiles, Amphibians and Gastropods

Alphabetical Common Name

Common Name	Scientific Name
Common Gartersnake	*Thamnophis sirtalis*
Northern Alligator Lizard	*Elgaria coerulea*
Northern Pacific Tree Frog	*Pseudacris regilla*
Northern Red-legged Frog	***Rana aurora***
Northwestern Gartersnake	*Thamnophis ordinoides*
Pacific Bananaslug	*Ariolimax columbianus*
Pacific Sideband	***Monadenia fidelis***
Roughskin Newt	*Taricha granulosa*

Alphabetical Scientific Name

Scientific Name	Common Name
Ariolimax columbianus	Pacific Bananaslug
Elgaria coerulea	Northern Alligator Lizard
Monadenia fidelis	**Pacific Sideband**
Pseudacris regilla	Northern Pacific Tree Frog
Rana aurora	**Northern Red-legged Frog**
Taricha granulosa	Roughskin Newt
Thamnophis ordinoides	Northwestern Gartersnake
Thamnophis sirtalis	Common Gartersnake

Butterflies

Alphabetical Common Name

Common Name	Scientific Name
Anise Swallowtail	*Papilio zelicaon*
Brown Elfin	*Incisalia augustinus*
Cabbage White	***Pieris rapae***
Common Wood Nymph incana subspecies	***Cercyonis pegala incana***
Dun Skipper	***Euphyes vestris***
Gray Hairstreak	*Strymon melinus*
Lorquin's Admiral	*Limenitis lorquini*
Mourning Cloak	*Nymphalis antiopa*
Mylitta Crescent	*Phyciodes mylitta*
Pale Swallowtail	*Papilio eurymedon*
Pine White	*Neophasia menapia*
Propertius Duskywing	***Erynnis propertius***
Red Admiral	*Vanessa atalanta*
Sara's Orangetip	*Anthocharis sara*
Satyr Anglewing	*Polygonia satyrus*
Western Tiger Swallowtail	*Papilio rutulus*
Woodland Skipper	*Ochlodes sylvanoides*

Alphabetical Scientific Name

Scientific Name	Common Name
Anthocharis sara	Sara's Orangetip
Cercyonis pegala incana	**Common Wood Nymph incana subspecies**
Erynnis propertius	**Propertius Duskywing**
Euphyes vestris	**Dun Skipper**
Incisalia augustinus	Brown Elfin
Limenitis lorquini	Lorquin's Admiral
Neophasia menapia	Pine White
Nymphalis antiopa	Mourning Cloak
Ochlodes sylvanoides	Woodland Skipper
Papilio eurymedon	Pale Swallowtail
Papilio rutulus	Western Tiger Swallowtail
Papilio zelicaon	Anise Swallowtail
Phyciodes mylitta	Mylitta Crescent
Pieris rapae	**Cabbage White**
Polygonia satyrus	Satyr Anglewing
Strymon melinus	Gray Hairstreak
Vanessa atalanta	Red Admiral

Appendix VI: Burgoyne Bay Park Heritage Buildings Statement of Significance

The Statements of Significance have been drafted in accordance with the guidelines given by the Provincial Registrar of Historic Places. Their purpose is to act as a tool for both the preservation and to list special features of the Historic Place where removal or alteration would destroy the integrity of the Historic Place.

The overall Statement of Significance of the Park addresses the major elements of its form and development. These could be listed as follows:

- Developed bottomland agricultural area
- Two farmsteads—Richard Maxwell and Louis Larson
- Waterfront uses of Larson cottages, government dock and log sorting and booming area
- Steep forested uplands enclose the agricultural area.

With the Park more detailed Statements of Significance have been written for the following:

- Richard Maxwell Root Cellar
- Richard Maxwell Barrel-roof Shed
- Louis Larson Residence
- Louis Larson Garage
- Louis Larson Barn and Milking Parlour
- Louis Larson Milk Shed
- Louis Larson Long Equipment Shed

BURGOYNE BAY PARK

Description of site

Burgoyne Bay Park comprises 334 hectares in the southwest portion of Salt Spring Island and is the largest remaining undeveloped area in the southern Gulf Islands. The Bay is overlooked by Mount Maxwell Park to the north, and Mount Bruce and Mount Sullivan to the south. Burgoyne Bay opens into Sansum Narrows adjacent to Maple Bay and Cowichan Bay on Vancouver Island. The historic place includes five specific zones: the Richard Maxwell house and outbuildings near the park entrance, the Louis Larson house and outbuildings, the government dock with the log sorting facility, the shoreline with evidence of past development and the natural forest that is undeveloped.

Heritage value

The historic place is valued as representative of British Columbia history, as an example of early farming activity, for its illustration of early life on Salt Spring Island, for its archaeological sites, as an example of a logging industry site, for the diverse ecosystem, for the changing use of the site over time, and for the cultural battle to save the land from logging.

Burgoyne Bay Park has heritage value as a microcosm of British Columbia history. A long period of aboriginal habitation on Salt Spring Island dating back at least 5,000 years was followed by a frontier society of loggers, fishermen, farmer, and miners. The first non-aboriginal settles were freed black American slaves who landed in 1857. Early settlers also included Hawaiians (known as Kanakas), Australians, Americans, and Europeans who had come to Canada in search of gold, and Japanese who came as fishermen and farmers. John Maxwell, who was born in Ireland in 1835, arrived with his partner James Lunney in 1860, becoming one of the first permanent farmers.

There is value in the connection with early transportation and communication links. In 1869, Maxwell and Lunney donated 1.2 hectares for a dock in Burgoyne Bay, south Salt Spring's first dock. From 1883 to 1900, when it closed, the Burgoyne Bay Post Office was in the Maxwell House, run by one or another of the Maxwell children.

Burgoyne Bay Park has cultural value as an example of the development of the family farm in the Gulf Islands of British Columbia. John Maxwell, having previously "struck it rich" in the Fraser River goldfields, pre-empted 400 hectares. his was the first name to be registered in ownership on Salt Spring Island in 1861. He cleared and fenced the land, planted an orchard and seeded grass to provide feed for the one hundred Texas longhorns he had imported from Oregon. On the 1874 survey of Salt Spring Island, Maxwell is recorded as owning 10 cattle and 30 pigs. One of the first steam-operated mechanical monsters to be brought to Salt Spring in 1883 had helped with the clearing of parts of the Maxwell property. Two of the seven Maxwell children continued to live on Salt Spring Island. Richard Maxwell built a house and associated outbuildings near the present park entrance (including a barn that was burned in the 1990s – the foundation sits just outside the current park boundary) around the turn of the twentieth century. In the 1940s, the farm was sold to Louis Larson from Spokane, Washington, who continued to farm the land. He and his wife were frequent visitors to the area, arriving by yacht.

Mr. Larson spent thousands of dollars building a new house, new barn, machine shed and other outbuildings, and two houses down by the waterfront (now demolished). He raised a herd of purebred Poll Angus cattle and bought nothing but the best, adding Richard Maxwell's property to his holdings. After Louis' death, the property was used for sheep grazing. Camp Narnia, a children's camp, operated on the site from 1986 until its lease ran out.

Burgoyne Bay Park is valued for its biodiversity. Two of the sensitive Douglas-fir ecosystems, the Garry oak woodlands and the "older growth forest", have their most significant representation in the Gulf islands on the north shore of Burgoyne. Over 30% of the Garry oak and 7.5% of the "older growth forest" found throughout the entire Gulf Islands region is located on the north shore of Burgoyne Bay and the slopes of Mt. Maxwell. Burgoyne Bay is also the largest undeveloped bay and estuary in the Gulf Islands. Two salmon streams run into the Bay, which has about 2 km of sensitive tidal flat with extensive healthy eelgrass beds. Killer whales, harbour porpoise and seals have all been observed in Burgoyne Bay. Large flocks of Western grebes and Cormorants frequent the bay, along with diving ducks. There are a number of Bald eagle, Peregrine falcon and Great Blue Heron nests around the shoreline and several small Coho salmon runs in the bay.

There is value in the long history of First Nations use and a number of archaeological sites. The natural richness of this marine bay is indicated by the past use by the Coastal Salish peoples documented by archaeological sites that include burial sites, middens, and fish weirs.

There is value in the historic places as an example of the changes in the logging industry. Logging has been carried out in the Burgoyne Valley since 1870. Around 1912 the Maxwell family used a large steam donkey to yard logs, and horses to drag them down to the sea. In 1960, the land was sold to Prince Johannes Thurn and Taxis of Bavaria, the head of one of Europe's wealthiest families, who had already bought the Texada Logging Company. Plans were to selectively log one-third of the mature timber every twenty years evidence of logging activity included its log-sorting operation on Burgoyne Bay, begun in 1977-78 and drastically reduced in 1992. In November 1999, these properties were purchased by Vancouver developers, Derek Trethewey and Rob McDonald of the Texada Land Corporation.

There is cultural value in the local battle to preserve the forest from over-logging. At one time, it was the largest ecological battle in British Columbia. Local citizens led by the Salt Spring Conservancy raised money through a variety of project including a tasteful calendar of semi-nude women. The purchase of the property for this park in November 2004 was a successful conclusion to citizen activism.

Character-defining elements

The heritage character of Burgoyne Bay Park is defined by the following elements:

- connection with the development of Salt Spring Island
- location of structures including the Richard Maxwell farm comprising the house, root cellar, ruins of old barn, and barrel-roof shed. the Louis Larson farm comprising the house and garage, barn with attached milking shed, small milk shed, and long equipment shed. Remains of Louis Larson houses at the head of the bay and government dock
- cultivated areas including orchard
- connection with lumber industry on Salt Spring Island
- ecosystems of natural woodlands and meadows

- biodiversity of bird and marine species
- connection with early transportation and communication links
- archaeological sites within the park boundaries
- continued use for farming
- cultural changes in use over time

ROOT CELLAR

Description of site

The root cellar is a fieldstone one-room structure set along the side of the main access road to the Burgoyne Bay Park, just inside the boundary on the east side of the road. It is adjacent to the barrel-roof shed and across the road from the 1898 Richard Maxwell house, and close to the stone foundation of the former Richard Maxwell barn.

Heritage value

The historic structure, built in 1901, is valued for its architecture and its association with early farming on Salt Spring Island.

The root cellar is a simple fieldstone structure with a gabled roof built for the specific purpose of storing crops. It is dug into the hillside at the rear, following the topography of the site. The thick stone walls and the below-grade rear wall keep the interior cool, while the small windows restrict light, both qualities necessary for quality food storage.

Root cellars have long been associated with farming. Most farms had root cellars that kept produce such as apples, carrots, turnips, potatoes, and squash through the winter, sustaining the family through those cold and bleak months. Salt pork and smoked meats, milk, cream, butter, and cheese were also kept in the root cellar to stay cool and fresh, ready for use. It is thought that the first root cellars originated in the United Kingdom. Immigrants then brought with them to their new home their "old-country" skills, including the functional and practical root cellar.

Character-defining elements

The heritage character of the root cellar is defined by the following elements:
- simple, uncluttered symmetrical design
- gable roof
- fieldstone walls
- date of construction – 1901 – inscribed in plaster in brick-surrounded rectangle at gable peak
- location along side of road next to barrel-roof shed and across from Richard Maxwell farmhouse
- dug into hillside at rear and sides
- brick quoins
- hand-adzed beams
- wood sash windows with 3 small panes at top
- door with glazing under wood strips on top portion
- strap hinges
- simple door and window surrounds

BARREL-ROOF SHED

Description of site

The barrel-roof shed cellar is a fieldstone and wood structure set along the side of the main access road to the Burgoyne Bay Park, just inside the boundary on the east side of the road. It is adjacent to the root cellar and across the road from the 1898 Richard Maxwell house, and close to the stone foundation of the former Richard Maxwell barn.

Heritage value

The historic structure, built 1900-1910, is valued for its architecture and its association with early farming on Salt Spring Island.

The barrel-roof shed is a simple wood rough cedar board and batten structure with a five-foot high fieldstone foundation and a barrel-vaulted roof. It is dug into the hillside at the rear, following the topography of the site. The building was built for storage with two large access doors on the roadside of the structure. The detailing is similar to that on the adjacent root cellar with brick quoining at openings and fieldstone foundation. The walls rise from a large beam that forms the plate and the roof structure is complex.

Farms traditionally need storage for implements and equipment. The wide access doors on this building and the high ceiling would lead to the conclusion that large equipment was stored here.

Character-defining elements

The heritage character of the root cellar is defined by the following elements:

- simple, uncluttered symmetrical design
- barrel-shaped gable roof
- fieldstone foundation of very large stones rising to five-feet above grade
- location along side of road next to root cellar and across from Richard Maxwell farmhouse
- dug into hillside at rear
- brick quoins at openings
- hand-adzed beams
- wood sash windows with six panes
- simple door and window surrounds
- rough cedar vertical planked doors
- strap hinges
- water table at top of stone foundation
- board and batten cladding
- two large access doors on road side of building

The Larson Residence

Description of site

The Louis Larson House is a T-shaped single-family wood frame and stone residence located along the main park road. The precinct also includes a garage of similar date and materials and mature landscaping.

Heritage value

The historic structure, built in the 1940s, is valued for its architecture and what its construction says about life on a farm.

The Louis Larson House is valued as an example of a 1940s wood frame farmhouse. It features a sophisticated design, reflecting urban tastes at the same time. With its asymmetrical swooping roofline, it is similar to bungalows being constructed by the hundreds in urban areas. However, the jetting (second floor extending over the first) on the

road (south) side of the house hearkens back to Elizabethan England. The addition of a conservatory wing to the west also reflects the taste of an earlier era when indoor cultivation of plant species was popular. The building is set into the hillside at the rear, rendering the top of the rear wall of the conservatory just above the higher grade. By building the residence literally into the hillside, the farmer was able to keep his personal residence segregated from the productive arable land, potentially increasing his product yield. The use of wavy-edged siding can also be found in urban designs of the same period. The garage to the rear of the property features the same materials, and was built at the same time as the house. It is also cut into the hillside with the rear wall, in effect, a retaining wall. The vertical structural boards are custom-fashioned to accommodate variations in the rocks' surfaces.

There is value in the delineation of this site as a personal residence. Along the roadside is a constructed wall of random laid stones and evidence of introduced plantings including laurel, camellias, spring-flowering bulbs, and vinca that is evident from both ends of the property. The entrance to the driveway is marked by a cattle guard, further delineating this property from the working farm area.

Character-defining elements

The heritage character of the Louis Larson House is defined by the following elements:

- T-shaped building plan
- asymmetrical roofline
- gable roof
- set above road grade
- cedar roof
- rough fieldstone foundation on road side of main building
- stone chimney on east face of building
- red brick chimney on rear of main body of house
- wavy siding
- form and pattern of fenestration including 8-panel ganged casement windows
- leaded lights
- large sliding doors in rear
- jetting in centre of road side elevation
- conservatory at west end
- concrete block chimney on conservatory
- dug into hillside at rear, using topography of the site
- cattle guard
- introduced species of plant material
- constructed stone wall

The heritage character of the Garage is defined by the following elements:

- gable roof
- wavy siding
- ganged casement windows
- cut into hillside
- massive concrete retaining wall at rear
- large sliding doors of vertical rough sawn cedar planks

Barn and Milking Parlour

Description of site

The site contains a large barn with attached milking parlour, with a quarry across the road. The barn is located along the main road close to the milk house. The quarry is located to the east of the main road, up a small access road.

Heritage value

The historic Larson Barn is valued for its architecture and what their construction says about life on a farm, while the quarry is valued for what it supplied and what its open space was used for.

The cow barn, built in the 1930s, is a large two-storey barn with a large hayloft and a long milking parlour along the west face. It has a gambrel roof and wide door openings. Both buildings are purpose built and retain their key features. Their presence indicates that they were used for a fair sized farming operation. There is value in the sitting of the barn in a position so that existing glacial rocks on the property define the entrance to the barn road. The building is set close to the road with the open lean-to on the pasture side. There are also remnants of an orchard to the west. The use of split rail snake fencing defines the pastures and lines the roadways.

Character-defining elements

The heritage character of the cow barn is defined by the following elements:

- pole construction
- vertical cedar planks
- New England gambrel roof
- four over two sash windows
- evidence of hay lifter
- foaling pen
- hay storage room
- metal-lined grain bins
- concrete cap on stone foundation
- hay chutes
- large sliding doors
- sitting of barn on property to that existing large glacial rocks mark the entrance to the barn
- split rail snake fencing that marks pastures and roadways

The heritage character of the quarry is defined by the following elements:

- evidence of stone removal
- flat area for log sorting

Larson Milk Shed

Description of site

The site contains a milk shed located on a side road off the main park road next to the barn and just down the road from the quarry and log sort.

Heritage value

The historic place is valued for its architecture and what its construction says about life on a farm. The Milk Shed, built in the 1940s, is a very simple structure with a single symmetrical gable and doors on both ends. Presumably, milk was loaded through one door, stored inside, then moved out the other door that is not far from a secondary road. On the interior is a cooling sink in which milk cans were held prior to shipment. The use of split rail snake fencing defines the pastures and lines the roadways.

Character-defining elements

The heritage character of the milk shed is defined by the following elements:

- simple single gable design
- horizontal cedar planks
- simple door trims, corner boards, and bargeboards
- location near the main barn
- location adjacent to a secondary road
- doors on both sides of the structure
- cooling sink on the interior

Long Equipment Shed

Description of site

The long equipment shed is a long single gable structure with an asymmetrical roofline, matching that of the residence. There is a small open pen at the east end and a closed area with shelving at the north the remainder of the shed is open with a small storage room set to the rear. It is set adjacent to the large barn.

Heritage value

The historic structure, built in the 1940s, is valued for its architecture and what its construction says about life on a farm. This is a very simple structure, purpose built for the storage of farm equipment. The large open area allows for easy entry for large equipment, while the enclosed spaces hold shelving for smaller items. At its west elevation, it has a range of large multi-paned windows. The building shares an asymmetrical roofline with the Larson residence. This building, too, is cut into the hillside, allowing for storage of materials and equipment while allowing the maximum amount of arable land to be used for farm crops and animals. This shed is located close to the main road and overlooks the pastures to the west.

As is common with farm buildings, this has been altered over the years to serve the needs of the time. There are various door openings, with small windows. The building was built with materials from the site as poles are used for posts, knee braces, and the main beam. There is evidence of changes made with a concrete floor inscribed “Sept 30, 1956.”

Character-defining elements

The heritage character of the long storage barn is defined by the following elements:

- simple, uncluttered design
- gable roof
- asymmetrical roofline
- poles used for posts, knee braces, and main beam
- storage shelves in closed area to the west
- vertical cedar planking
- large open lean-to area with small storage room at the rear
- room partitions are horizontal cedar planks
- dug into hillside at rear
- large multi-paned windows on the west elevation

Appendix VII: Garry Oak Ecosystem Recovery Team Goals and Strategies

The Garry Oak Ecosystem Recovery Team identifies five strategic approaches for recovery of Garry oak ecosystems (GOERT, 2008).

Goals	Strategies
1. Complete the inventory, mapping and plant community classification	Develop standardized plant community classification, and determine and map the historical and current extend of Garry oak and associated ecosystems.
2. Protection of ecosystems and essential ecosystem characteristics	Secure high priority sites towards the establishment of a network of protected areas that represent the full diversity of Garry oak and associated ecosystems throughout their geographic range in Canada that are of sufficient size and appropriately situated to sustain essential ecosystems characteristics over the long term.
3. Restoration and management of protected areas, landscape linkage, buffers, and the general landscape	Facilitate the establishment of landscape linkages and buffers and promote the restoration and management of protected areas, landscape linkages, buffers, and the general landscape to sustain essential ecosystem characteristics over the long term.
4. Protection and recovery of species at risk	Complete assessment and initial planning, initiate actions towards sustaining and expanding populations of species at risk in Garry oak, and associated ecosystems that are designated Endangered, Threatened or are of management concerns.
5. Research	Expand basic and applied research relevant to conserving and restoring Garry oak and associated ecosystems.
6. Outreach	• Ensure that conservation of Garry oak and associated ecosystems in incorporated into the planning and programs of governmental and non-governmental agencies. • Develop public awareness of, support for, and participation in recovery activities. • Facilitate communication, coordination and information sharing among recovery partners to ensure efficient, coordinated delivery of the recovery program.