



Wakes Cove Park

Management Plan

July 2017



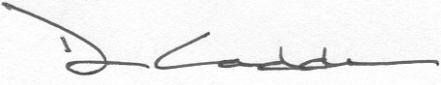
BC Parks

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This document replaces the direction provided in the Wakes Cove Provincial Park Purpose Statement and Zoning Plan (2003).

Wakes Cove Park Management Plan

Approved by:



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BC Parks

October 10, 2017

Date



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October 10, 2017

Date

Acknowledgements

The BC Parks planning team of Peggy Burfield and Sharon Erickson completed the development of the Wakes Cove Park Management Plan. Several other people provided input and information for this management plan by contributing their expertise, knowledge and ideas. These include, but are not limited to, Drew Chapman, Dave Forman and Joe Benning, BC Parks Area Supervisors; Erica McClaren, BC Parks Conservation Specialist; Chief Richard Thomas, Kathleen Johnnie, Linda Aidnell and Gary Drouillard from Lyackson First Nation; Eric McLay and Bill Angelbeck from Coast Research, Dave Nicolson from Clover Point Cartographics Limited, as well as the Valdes Island Conservancy along with many interest groups, stakeholders and marine protected areas enthusiasts.

Vision Statement

This Vision Statement describes the future state and management regime that is desired for Wakes Cove Park over the next 25 to 50 years. The park vision provides long-term direction for park managers, while aiding them in making decisions regarding current issues. It is based on prevailing environmental and socio-economic interests concerning protected areas. It is, however, dynamic and conceptual and therefore allows for change due to evolving ideas regarding conservation and recreation, as well as evolving ecosystems due to climate changes.

Wakes Cove Park contributes to the conservation of the Coastal Douglas-fir biogeoclimatic subzone and its associated species at risk and ecological communities at risk, as well as the natural and cultural values on and around the northern tip of Valdes Island. It conserves and protects First Nations' cultural heritage, highlighting their deep connection to the island. In addition, it provides low-impact recreational opportunities associated with the marine and upland environments that do not compromise the cultural or natural values of the park.



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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Management Plan Purpose

The purpose of this management plan is to guide the management of Wakes Cove Park. This management plan:

- articulates the key features and values of Wakes Cove Park;
- identifies appropriate types and levels of management activities;
- determines appropriate levels of use and development;
- establishes a long-term vision and management objectives for the Class A park; and
- responds to current and predicted threats and opportunities by defining a set of management strategies to achieve the park's management vision and objectives.

1.2 Planning Area

Wakes Cove Park is located on the northern tip of Valdes Island. The island is one of the south Gulf Islands located in the Strait of Georgia/Salish Sea between Gabriola and Galiano islands, approximately 17 kilometres southeast of Nanaimo, British Columbia (BC) (Figure 1). The island covers an area of 23 square kilometres and is approximately 1.6 kilometres wide and 16 kilometres long. Valdes Island is one of the largest and least developed of the Gulf Islands. Access to the island is restricted to private boat or floatplane as presently there is no public ferry service. There are no public roads on Valdes Island, only old logging roads that criss-cross the island that are used for local travel. There is no island-wide residential water system or electrical service.

Valdes Island is within the Islands Trust Area, within the Cowichan Valley Regional District, and home to the Lyackson First Nation. The majority of the island consists of private forestland, Indian Reserve lands, Crown land and the provincial park. The island has a very small community of full-time residents, with a majority of the population consisting of part-time residents on just over 100 residential lots mainly on the island's southeastern shore and a few on the northeastern shore.

Valdes Island is within the traditional territory of the Coast Salish (Hul'qumi'num speaking) First Nations of Vancouver Island, Gulf Islands and Lower Fraser River. The island is also within the traditional territory of the Snuneymuxw and Semiahmoo First Nations.

Wakes Cove Park complements the other popular marine provincial parks in the area including Drumbeg, Dionisio Point, Montague Harbour, Pirates Cove and Newcastle Island. Gabriola Passage is adjacent to the park and is the gateway into Wakes Cove, which is the main access point to the park. The park is accessed by water and provides recreation opportunities for small boats, canoes and kayaks. The cove provides a moderate-to-good area for anchorage and there is a wharf located in the cove providing access to the park. On shore, there are networks of logging roads that serve as trails providing hiking opportunities throughout the park and the remainder of the island. The park offers hiking trails, picnicking, wildlife viewing and scenic vistas for visitors.

The area was assessed in 1998 by BC Parks and Parks Canada staff as part of the Pacific Marine Heritage Legacy program, a joint federal and provincial initiative aimed at creating an expanded and integrated network of coastal and marine parks along the Pacific coast of Canada. This area was identified as having significant park potential due to its size, location and mainly undeveloped character, although historically the land was partially logged and farmed. Wakes Cove was purchased from the Wardill family with funding from the Pacific Marine Heritage Legacy program in April 2002, and established as a Class A park in June 2002.

Wakes Cove Park consists of 132 hectares of terrestrial forested uplands and 73 hectares of marine foreshore (Figure 2). This 205-hectare park contributes to the conservation of the several rare ecological communities within the Coastal Douglas-fir moist maritime biogeoclimatic subzone (CDFmm), which is under-represented in the provincial protected areas system, and the species at risk associated with them. The park protects old-growth and mature Douglas-fir forests as well as stands of arbutus, Garry oak and seaside juniper (*Juniperus maritima*) trees. The extensive foreshore and shoreline areas protect marine environments including sandstone beaches, outstanding sandstone galleries and steep rock faces, and includes part of a federally designated Rockfish Conservation Area.

Commercial use of the local marine area is heavy, with commercial boat traffic through Gabriola Passage as well as the log storage areas and the Towboat Reserve (safe anchorage for temporary shelter during inclement weather or when a boat is waiting for favourable tides) adjacent to the park.

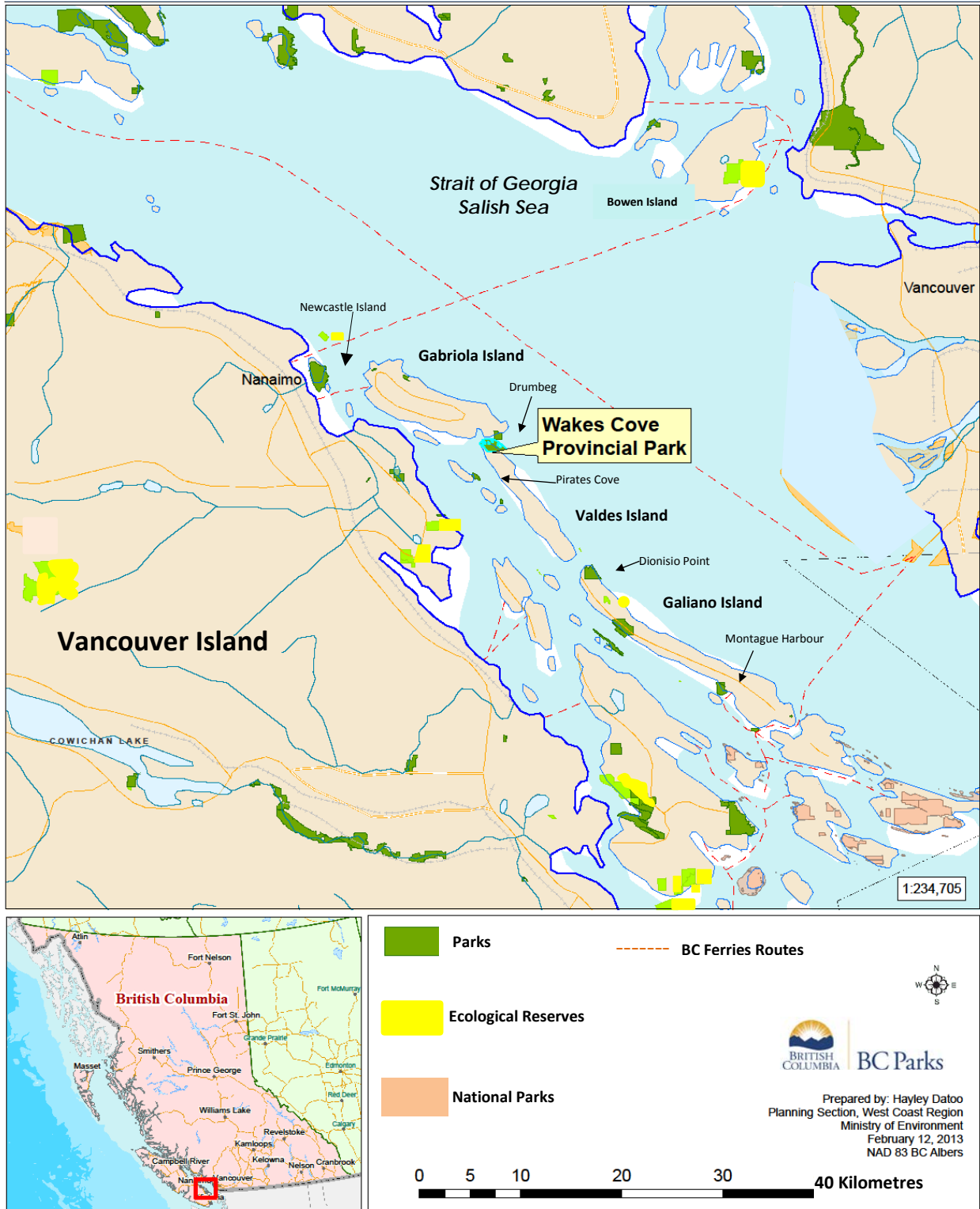


Figure 1: Wakes Cove Park Context Map

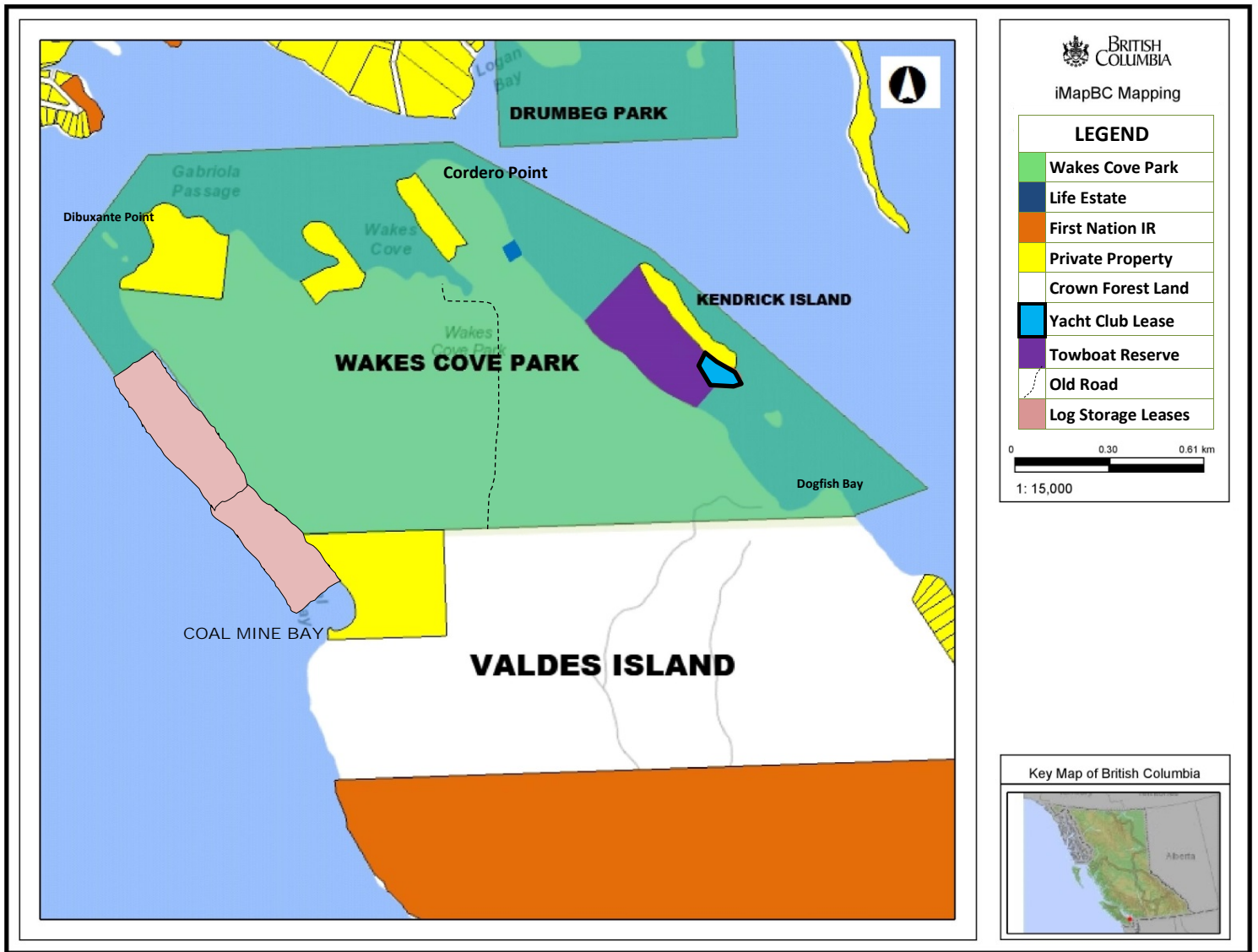


Figure 2: Wakes Cove Park Map

1.3 Legislative Framework

Wakes Cove Park was established as a 205-hectare Class A park on June 21, 2002 by Order in Council #510/2002 under the *Park Act*. The park was named and described in Schedule C of the *Protected Areas of British Columbia Act* in May 2004. 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.

1.4 Adjacent Patterns of Land and Marine Use

Wakes Cove Park is surrounded by water to the north, east and west including Gabriola Passage, the Strait of Georgia/Salish Sea and Pylades Channel. To the west of the park along the foreshore, TimberWest Forest Corporation and Wardill Marine Holdings Limited hold marine industrial leases for log handling and storage. To the east, the West Vancouver Yacht Club owns Kendrick Island and leases a section of the foreshore between the island and Valdes Island. In addition, due to the significant commercial marine traffic travelling through Gabriola Passage, a Towboat Reserve is also located between the park and Kendrick Island to accommodate refuge for tugboats with the ever-changing tides and weather conditions in the area. To the south of the park, there is a private parcel of land owned by TimberWest Forest Corporation and the Lyackson First Nation has a Wood Lot Licence (#1194320) on the Crown land.



View of Kendrick Island from Wakes Cove Park

1.5 Management Commitments and Existing Authorizations

The park has several management commitments through the purchase agreement for the life estate and the private property as well as authorizations for road use and private docks.

Purchase Agreement

As part of the purchase agreement with the previous owners, BC Parks agreed that several family members would continue to use a portion of the property through a life estate¹ (Parcel A Figure 3). Upon completion of the life estate, the use of the property will transfer to BC Parks. In addition, several Wardill family members own three parcels of private property (Parcels B, C & D Figure 3). The purchase agreement outlines the conditions of use and occupancy for parcels A, B and C (Appendix I). BC Parks also agreed at time of purchase that there would be no camping adjacent to the private properties, the life estate property and the Cordero Point area.

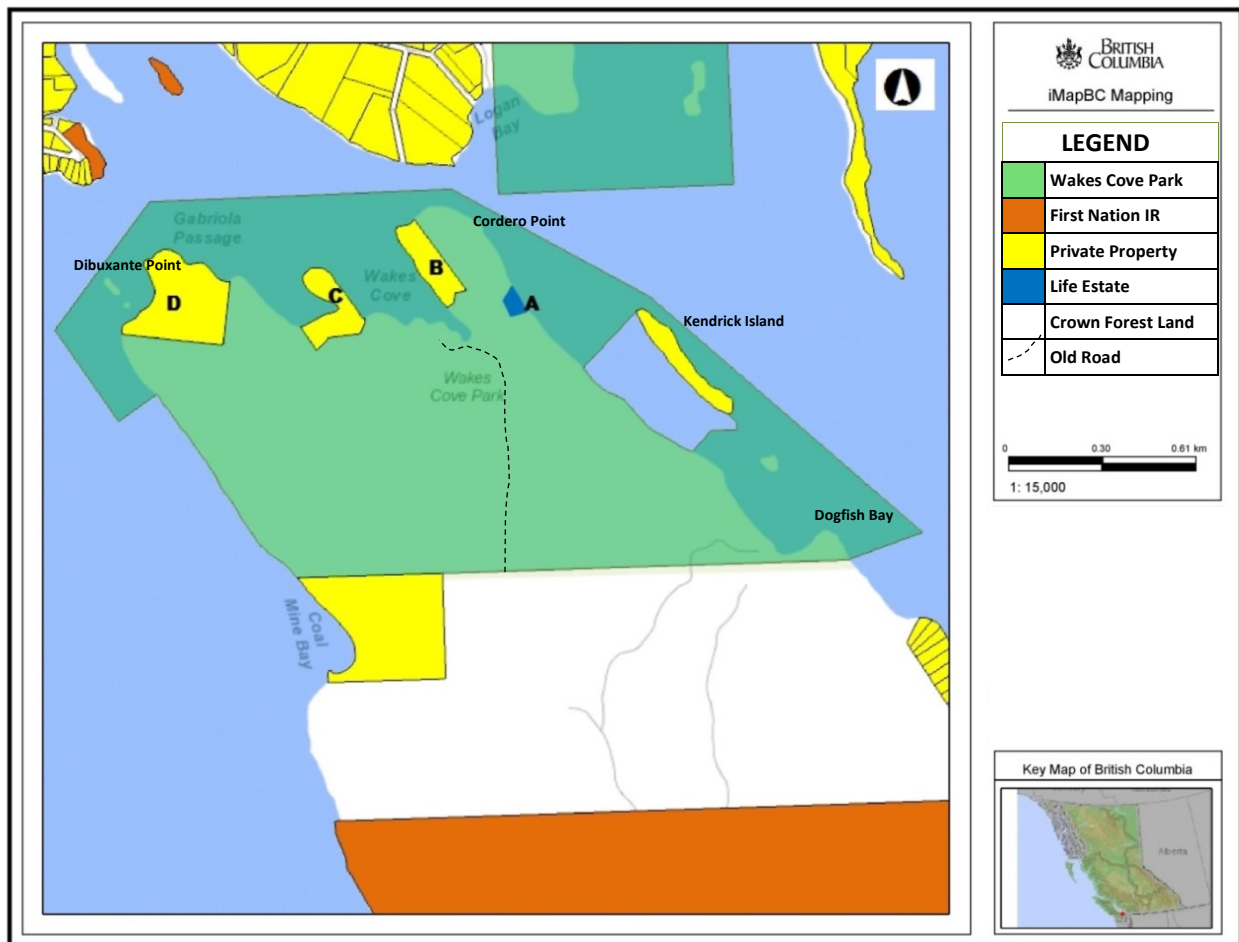


Figure 3: Purchase Agreement Properties Map

¹ A **life estate** is a concept used in common law and statutory law to designate the ownership of land for the duration of a person's life. In legal terms, it is an estate in real property that ends at death. The owner of a life estate is called a "life tenant".

Existing Authorizations

There are several existing authorizations in the park. The adjacent private landowners have park use permits for the two private docks and for vehicle (truck and/or ATV) use from the wharf and the landing craft beach to access their private properties and the life estate property. Lyackson First Nations has authorization to park their truck by the wharf and use the main park road to access areas south of the park.

Existing Authorizations (Adjacent Foreshore not within the park)

- Environment, Conservation and Recreation Reserve Notations, Notation of Interest, (File Number² 1408459), to the Ministry of Environment, for UREP³/Recreation Reserve over 500 hectares of unsurveyed foreshore or land covered by water being part of the bed of Gabriola Passage, Nanaimo District. Tenure commenced on April 2001 (no expiry date).
- Environment, Conservation and Recreation Reserve Notations, Section 16 Map Reserve, (File Number 1409876), to the Ministry of Environment, for Environment Protection/Conservation over 97.6 hectares of District Lot 416, and part of District Lot 344; together with unsurveyed foreshore or land covered by water being part of the beds of Pylades Channel, Wakes Cove, Gabriola Passage, and Strait of Georgia/Salish Sea, all within Nanaimo District. Tenure commenced on April 2002 (no expiry date).
- Industrial Lease (File Number 0175297), to TimberWest Forest Corporation, for Log Handling/Storage over 6.07 hectares of District Lot 344, Nanaimo District. Tenure term from November 2015 to December 2026.
- Industrial Lease, (File Number 0348957), to Wardill Marine Holdings Limited, for Log Handling/Storage over 9.3 hectares of District Lot 416, Nanaimo District. Tenure term from January 1990 to January 2020.
- Industrial Reserve/Notation, (File Number 1401505), to Council of Marine Carriers, for Towboat Reserve over 12.9 hectares of unsurveyed foreshore between Kendrick and Valdes Islands (Figure 2). Tenure commenced on November 1999 (no expiry date).
- Commercial Lease, (File Number 0334238), to the West Vancouver Yacht Club over 0.92 hectares of District Lot 88, Nanaimo District. Tenure term from December 2016 to December 2046.
- Commercial Lease, (File Number 1414239), to the West Vancouver Yacht Club over 0.095 hectares of District Lot 88, Nanaimo District. Tenure term from August 26, 2015 to August 26, 2025.

² Ministry of Forests, Lands and Resource Operations File Numbers.

³ UREP – Is a “Use, Recreation and Enjoyment by the Public” reserve designation.

1.6 The Planning Process

The initial management planning project process began in 2002 and included various studies and consultation with First Nations, interested groups and the public. This information was used to inform the draft management plan (2016).

Background Information Projects and Reports

In 2007, an Archaeological Inventory Study of Wakes Cove Park, Valdes Island, BC [HCA 2007-038] was completed by Eric McLay and Bill Angelbeck for BC Parks with Lyackson First Nation's collaboration and cooperation.

In 2008, Madrone Environmental Services completed the Coastal Douglas-fir Biogeoclimatic subzone Terrestrial Ecosystem Mapping project. This work was undertaken for the BC Ministry of Agriculture and Lands (Integrated Land Management Bureau), BC Ministry of Environment (Environmental Stewardship Division) and Islands Trust.

Early Consultation

First Nations consultation occurred throughout the management planning process including several meetings and on-site visits with representatives of Lyackson First Nation where they provided valuable information on the cultural values of Valdes Island and the park.

Public consultation consisted of telephone conversations, e-mail exchanges, informal (on-site) meetings and larger meetings by select invitation. The initial discussions included data collection, identifying management issues and obtaining recommendations on appropriate activities and use. Consultation included several stakeholders including previous property owners, adjacent landowners, local governments, other agencies, commercial users, the recreational boating community (kayaking and yachting), along with groups and individuals expressing an interest in Wakes Cove Park.

Draft Management Plan Consultation

Lyackson First Nation reviewed the draft management plan and provided further information used in the final management plan. In addition, BC Parks invited all First Nations to review the draft management plan.

In March 2016, the Wakes Cove Draft Management Plan was posted on the BC Parks website for public review and comment. In addition, the management plan was sent to Wardill family members, Valdes Island Conservancy, park neighbours, and stakeholder groups interested in the park for their review and comment. Information from the public process was considered in the development of the final management plan.

1.7 Relationship with First Nations

Wakes Cove Park, on Valdes Island, is within the traditional territory of the Lyackson, Chemainus, Halalt, Lake Cowichan and Penelakut First Nations, Cowichan Tribes and the Snuneymuxw and Semiahmoo First Nations.

Valdes Island is considered the homeland of the Lyackson First Nation and is known in the Hul'qumi'num First Nation language as *Leeyqsun*. Lyackson First Nation wishes to have the park renamed with a name that is culturally significant to the Lyackson people reflecting their connection with the history and culture of this place.

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.

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

Valdes Island including the park contains significant cultural and natural values that are important to First Nations. First Nations continue to practise their aboriginal rights within the park, which includes gathering and other cultural and spiritual activities.



Lichen covered rocky outcrops

1.8 Relationship with Community

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

Government Agencies

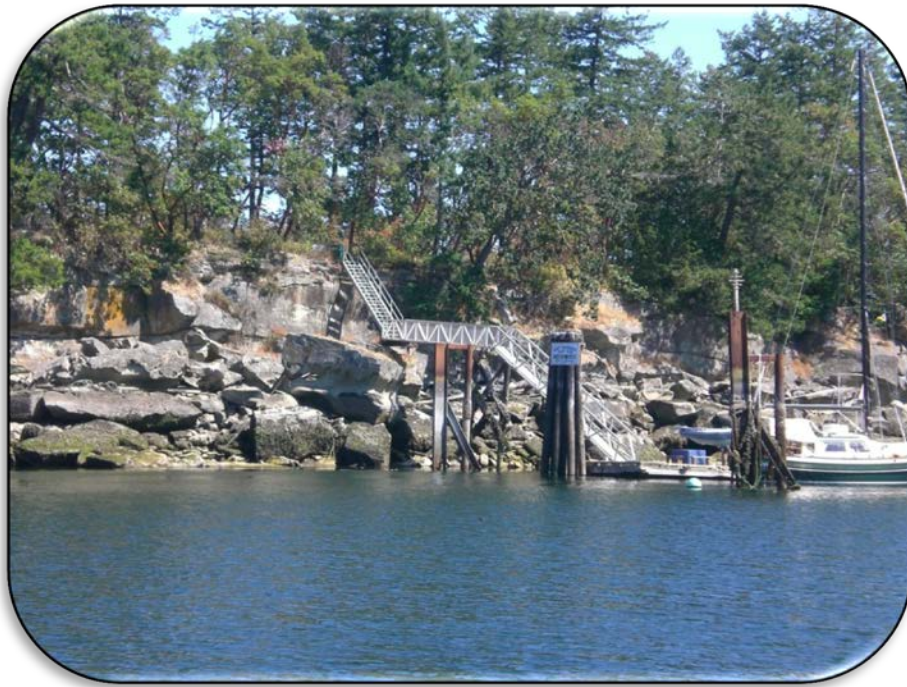
- The Islands Trust is a federation of local government bodies representing the property owners in the Island Trust Area of the Gulf Islands between the BC mainland and southern Vancouver Island. The Islands Trust is responsible for preserving and protecting the unique environment and amenities of their area through planning and regulating land use, development management, education, cooperation with other agencies and conservation.
- The BC ministry responsible for archaeology has an interest in the cultural and archaeological sites in the park.
- The BC ministry responsible for Forests 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 wildfire management has an interest regarding wildfire management and response on Valdes Island.
- Canadian Coast Guard has an interest in ensuring there is unimpeded navigation through Gabriola Passage. The Coast Guard also has jurisdiction over the construction of structures (docks, wharves and mooring buoys).
- Fisheries and Oceans Canada has an interest in Gabriola Passage as it is one of two near shore Marine Protected Area pilot projects under the *Oceans Act*, and the management of fish and fish habitat under provisions in the *Fisheries Act*. Fisheries and Oceans Canada has established a Rockfish Conservation Area in Gabriola Passage.

Conservation and Recreation Interests

The following groups have interest in preserving the natural values in and around Wakes Cove Park and support conservation and recreation in the park.

- Valdes Island Conservancy has an interest in promoting conservation and sustainable practices on the island through strong communication links with island residents on the importance and sensitivity of the island's natural environments.
- The Wardill family has an interest in management of park values as the former owners of the land and owners of private land in-holdings adjacent to the park.
- Valdes Island and Gabriola Island residents have an interest in any impacts to their property from park visitors, fire management and prevention, vandalism and illegal hunting.

- Council of BC Yacht Clubs have an interest in boating in the area and safe anchorages.
- Marine Parks Forever Society has an interest in recreational boating and protecting safe anchorages along the BC coastline. The Society has contributed funds towards the purchase of land for protected areas including the land for Wakes Cove Park.
- The BC Marine Trails Network has an interest in the creation of a marine network of access points and campsites along the BC coastline.
- West Vancouver Yacht Club has an interest in the park, as they own the adjacent Kendrick Island and has a lease for a portion of the foreshore adjacent to the island.



West Vancouver Yacht Club Kendrick Island Outstation

2.0 Values and Roles of Wakes Cove Park

2.1 Significance in the Parks and Protected Areas System

Wakes Cove Park is significant to British Columbia's protected areas system because it protects:

- a series of ecological communities⁴ associated with the Coastal Douglas-fir biogeoclimatic subzone which are under-represented in the protected areas system;
- two red-listed ecological communities and two blue-listed ecological communities including habitat for several species at risk, such as the red-listed Peregrine Falcon *anatum* subspecies and blue-listed Great Blue Heron *fannini* subspecies (both listed as Special Concern - federally);
- significant First Nations cultural values important to Lyackson First Nation and the other First Nations in the area; and
- abundant and diverse marine life of Gabriola Passage as the result of strong tidal currents (up to eight knots) providing abundant nutrients that support a diversity of species including sponges, calcareous tube worms, hydroids, bryozoans, sea stars, chiton, and several fish and shellfish species (Warttig, 2015).

Wakes Cove Park also provides:

- low-impact recreational opportunities for island visitors including hiking, nature viewing and exploring the old farm site; and
- marine recreational opportunities in and around the park including kayaking, canoeing, diving and access to the park's sheltered bays, which provide small boat anchorage.

2.2 Biodiversity and Natural Heritage Values

The information in this section comes from Terrestrial Ecosystem Mapping projects completed by Madrone Environmental Services in 2008 for the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, Ministry of Environment and The Islands Trust. Other information comes from the Coastal Douglas-fir Zone Protected Areas Ecosystem Representation Analysis Report (Cook, 2011) and the BC Conservation Data Centre (CDC) (2015).

Ecosystem Representation

Wakes Cove Park plays an important role in protecting significant representative rare ecological communities in the Southern Gulf Islands Ecosystem included in the Coastal Douglas-fir moist maritime biogeoclimatic subzone (CDFmm), the only biogeoclimatic subzone found in Wakes

⁴ BC Conservation Data Centre use the term ecological communities also known as ecosystems <http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/cdc/>

Cove Park. Only 3.1% of the CDFmm biogeoclimatic subzone is protected in the BC Parks protected areas system. Additional lands representing the CDFmm biogeoclimatic zone are protected by other government agencies on their lands and on private conservation lands. Table 1 summarizes the representation of the CDFmm in Wakes Cove Park and shows its significance in the provincial protected areas system (Cook, 2011).

Table 1: Ecosystem Representation

| Biogeoclimatic (BEC) Subzone | Total Area of CDFmm in B.C. (ha) | Total Area of CDFmm protected in the BC Parks protected area system (ha) | Percent of CDFmm in the Province that is protected in BC Parks protected areas system | Total Area of CDFmm in Wakes Cove Park (ha) | Percent of BC Parks CDFmm protected in Wakes Cove Park |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|---|---|--|
| CDFmm | 247,198 | 7,599 | 3.1% | 132 | 1.7% |

Ecological Communities

Wakes Cove Park supports a series of ecological communities 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 on the area.

The park contains a diverse patchwork of ecological communities and anthropogenic (human impacted) sites including historic cultivated fields, old logging roads and logged sites. The four ecological communities in the park include the red-listed Douglas-fir / dull Oregon grape and Douglas-fir / Arbutus, the blue-listed Wallace’s selaginella / Reindeer Lichens and, in the wetter interior locations of the park, the blue-listed western redcedar / slough sedge. Much of the shoreline area and the rocky outcrops contain sparse vegetation with only patchy tree cover of all ages including Douglas-fir, arbutus, Garry oak and seaside juniper along with sensitive ground cover of grasses, moss and lichens.

All ecological communities found in the park are shown on the map in Appendix II. Appendix III lists the park’s ecological communities and their status according to the BC Conservation Data Centre (2015).

Vegetation

Forest cover in the park is of mixed ages ranging from 10 years to greater than 250 years old. The forests contain Douglas-fir mixed with varying amounts of western redcedar, grand fir, western hemlock, arbutus, big leaf maple, red alder, seaside juniper and the occasional Garry oak and Pacific yew. Most of the park consists of young forests between 40 – 80 years old due to extensive logging on the property in the 1950s; however, there are a few stands of mature trees (80 – 250 year old) and old-growth trees of over 250 years old throughout the park. In addition, rare species and rare ecological communities are found on shoreline areas and rocky outcrops where there has been little disturbance.

A comprehensive plant survey has not been completed for the park; however, plant species often associated with Douglas-fir forests have been recorded in the park. These plant species include salal, dull and tall Oregon grape, oceanspray, rattlesnake-plantain, sword fern, deer fern, twinflower, western trumpet honeysuckle, slough sedge, miner's-lettuce and stinging nettle. In addition, the CDC reports the occurrence of the blue-listed poison oak (listed as Special Concern - federally) in the park.

One of the greatest threats to biological diversity in protected areas in BC is the introduction of invasive species. Growing throughout the park are several invasive plant species including English holly, tansy ragwort, common sow-thistle and bull thistle along with common foxglove, and English ivy. In addition, there are several varieties of domestic fruit trees and agronomic grasses found growing around the old homestead and farm buildings.

Wildlife Species and Habitats

Wakes Cove Park protects a variety of habitats resulting in a diversity of wildlife species using the area including the red-listed Peregrine Falcon *anatum* subspecies (listed as Special Concern - federally) and several species of seabirds, ducks, geese and shorebirds that live in the intertidal and marine area. The riparian areas and shoreline provide habitat for the blue-listed Great Blue Heron *fannini* subspecies (listed as Special Concern - federally). Bald Eagle nests have been recorded in the old-growth trees in and adjacent to the park.

The homestead area contains several old buildings and barns that are suitable habitat for red-listed Barn Owls and blue-listed Barn Swallows (both listed as Threatened - federally) and there is evidence of cavity feeding birds throughout the park. In addition, North American River Otter, Raccoons, Red Squirrel and Columbian Black-tailed Deer⁵ are common residents in and around the park.

⁵ Columbian Black-tail Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*) are a subspecies of Mule Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) that live on Vancouver Island and the surrounding Gulf Islands.

Marine and Foreshore

The Wakes Cove marine and foreshore areas contain significant natural, cultural, and recreation values while also being used for industrial purposes. Gabriola Passage, which lies between Gabriola Island and Valdes Island, is the smallest of three main passages leading from the Strait of Georgia/Salish Sea into the calmer inner waters adjacent to the Gulf Islands. Approximately 120 metres wide at its narrowest point with an average maximum depth of 30 metres, Gabriola Passage's tidal currents can run up to eight knots creating whirlpools, standing waves and rip curls.

The strong tidal currents of Gabriola Passage provide abundant nutrients to support a diversity of species including sponges, corals, calcareous tubeworms, hydroids, bryozoans, sea stars, nudibranchs, chiton, North Pacific Giant Octopus and several fish and shellfish species (Warttig, 2015). Gabriola Passage is designated as a Rockfish Conservation Area by Fisheries and Oceans Canada⁶ to protect several species of rockfish and their habitat. Fishing is closed in the Rockfish Conservation Area.

The marine and foreshore areas are home to many species of birds including cormorants, gulls, loons, shorebirds and seabirds as well as dabbling and diving ducks such as Black Turnstones and Harlequin Ducks which are known to use the nutrient rich waters of Gabriola Pass (de John Westman, 2015). In addition, the area is home to several marine mammals including Harbour Seals, California Sea Lions and the blue-listed (listed as Special Concern - federally) Steller Sea Lions.



Wakes Cove Park Foreshore

⁶ See the Fisheries and Oceans Canada Website at: <http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/maps-cartes/rca-acis/index-eng.htm>

Levels of Human Disturbance

Both agriculture and logging have been practiced in the park area for approximately 150 years and the land has been altered by these activities. The homestead area consists of a house and several outbuildings, and the cultivated fields are a source of invasive species growing in the park. There is a network of old logging roads that criss-cross the property with some now overgrown and others used as trails.



Wakes Cove Park Old Logging Road

2.3 Cultural Values

First Nations

In 2007, Eric McLay and Bill Angelbeck completed an Archaeological Inventory Study of Wakes Cove Park providing information on archaeological sites in the park and the past historical use of the area by First Nations. This study, along with consultation with Lyackson First Nation and the management plan, will be used in the management of Wakes Cove Park to ensure cultural values are respected and protected.

Valdes Island is particularly significant to Lyackson First Nation as they consider this area to be their homeland. The First Nation (with Eric McLay) has provided the following cultural values information.

Leeyqsun, translated as “Douglas-fir point” refers to a Hul’qumi’num origin story about a great tree that once reached to the skyworld when, according to Coast Salish oral traditions, it fell to the ground and its top broke from its tall trunk, which today forms what is known as Valdes and Galiano Islands.

In the historical period, Lyackson First Nation settled at three winter villages on the island at T’eeet’qe’, Tth’exul, and Tth’hwumqsun, located, respectively at Shingle Point, Cardale Point and Porlier Pass (Figure 4).

On the north end of the island, Wakes Cove Park is the location of several large ancient First Nation settlement sites, which form a nearly continuous perimeter around the shoreline of Gabriola Passage. The archaeological settlement at Dogfish Bay, for instance, extends over one and a half kilometres in length, and represents one of the longest archaeological sites recorded in the southern Gulf Islands. Gabriola Passage and its rich tidal stream environment was an important place historically settled by Coast Salish First Nations and intensively utilized for fishing, shell fishing, sea mammal hunting and other harvesting, as well as being an important sojourn used during peoples travelling by canoe between the Gulf Islands and Lower Fraser River. Preliminary archaeological evidence indicates the earliest First Nation settlement at Wakes Cove Park dates over 2,700 years ago.

At the time of First Nation reserve establishment in 1876, Indian Agent, I. W. Powell, wrote a letter to the Joint Reserve Commissioners on behalf of Lyackson First Nation expressing concern with Captain Baldwin Wake’s pre-emption claim at Wakes Cove, which he described as an “old settlement”. In 1877, the Joint Reserve Commission met the Lyackson community at Shingle Point, where Powell noted that the Lyackson community clearly expressed their assertion of title to the land: “The Indians received the Commissioners well and were not long in telling them that they wished to possess the whole island”. The Joint Reserve Commissioners upheld Captain Wake’s pre-emption claim and established three reserve lands for Lyackson First Nation on Valdes Island, which comprised approximately one third of the island.

Lyackson First Nation currently manages three land reserves that comprise a third of the island. Lyackson community members and other Hul’qumi’num peoples continue to engage in traditional use practices on the island and its surrounding waters. As their ancestral homeland, the Lyackson First Nation continues to protect their long-term ecological and cultural values on the island, as well as explore new economic opportunities and partnerships to preserve and maintain their connection to these lands. For instance, the Lyackson First Nation manages the forested Crown land adjacent to Wakes Cove Park through an agreement with the BC ministry responsible for forestry.⁷

⁷ Information provided by Lyackson First Nation and Eric McLay, May 2017.

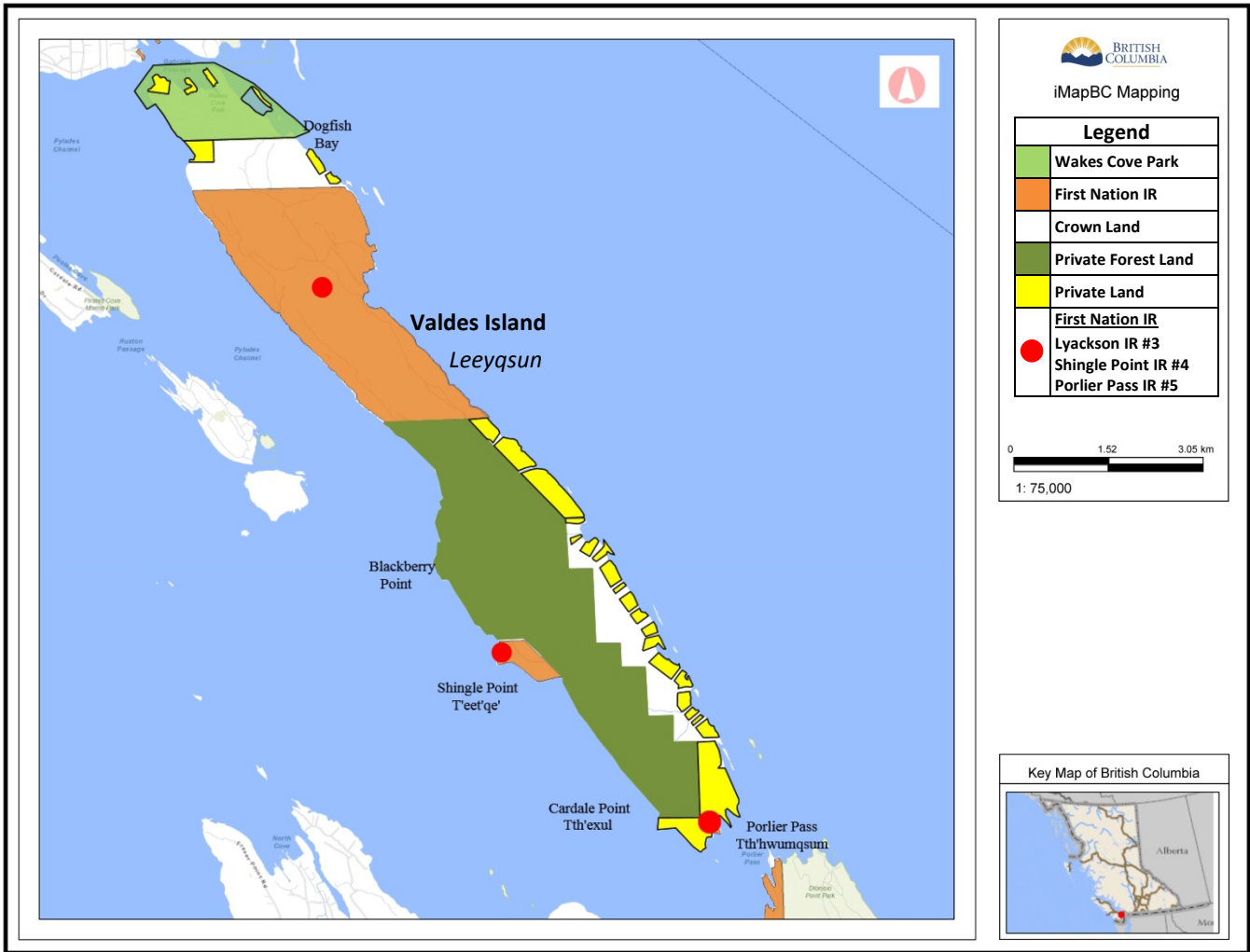


Figure 4: Valdes Island Map

European Settlers

In 1876, the land at the northern tip of Valdes Island was granted to retired British Navy Captain Baldwin Arden Wake. Captain Wake and his family homesteaded and farmed the land growing vegetables and raising sheep and cattle. In 1880, Captain Wake drowned while returning from Nanaimo with a load of supplies. After Captain Wake's death, his wife moved back to Esquimalt and his youngest son, Baldwin Wake, continued working the farm. In 1881, Baldwin became a telegraph operator when the Telegraph Station was located on Valdes Island. After Baldwin's death, his wife continued to operate the telegraph until her death in 1946. In 1946, the Wardill family purchased the property.

The Wardill family farmed and selectively logged the property, which created a network of roads, many of which are now overgrown. In 1997, the Wardill family approached the BC government with a proposal to sell the property for future protected area status. On June 21, 2002, the property was established as Wakes Cove Park. Members of the Wardill family have retained three parcels of private land adjacent to the park.



Old Farm House at Wakes Cove

Wakes Cove contains several original farm buildings including an old house, a barn and small sheds. Some of these buildings were built as far back as the early 1900s. Several dilapidated buildings were removed at the time of the park's establishment; however, a few buildings remain on the homestead site. Several pieces of equipment (logging and farming) and old cars remain in the homestead area and along the shoreline. An old water storage dugout on Crouch

Spring is located close to Dogfish Bay. The dugout was used for water storage and industrial stock watering. The water dugout was abandoned in 1999 and the water licence (#105849) has been cancelled.



Wakes Cove Old Farm Buildings

2.4 Recreation Values

Wakes Cove Park is located within the popular Strait of Georgia/Salish Sea marine recreation corridor and provides marine opportunities for visitors travelling by small crafts, including pleasure boats, canoes and kayaks, with its great scenery and sheltered bays.

Presently there is no public ferry service to Valdes Island; however there are several old logging roads on the island and island residents bring their vehicles over on barges. One main logging road travels from the southern part of the island into the park and is locally known as the “Island Highway”. The Island Highway is gated at the park boundary; therefore, there is no public vehicle access into the park. Biking is allowed on this road in the park. Island residents use the old park roads as trails or walk along the sandstone beach to access the park from the south. The park offers a variety of recreational opportunities including hiking, picnicking, wildlife viewing, diving and scenic vistas. The park is closed to hunting⁸.

⁸ Consistent with BC Hunting Regulations – Hunting in BC Parks <http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/fw/wildlife/hunting/regulations/>

Camping is not allowed in the park because of pre-existing commitments at the time of purchase and the ecological and cultural sensitivities of the area. Optional camping opportunities are available outside the park on both the east and west side of Valdes Island. The marine foreshore areas in and around the park, excluding the Rockfish Conservation Area, offer a variety of recreational opportunities including fishing for salmon, rockfish and ling cod as well as scuba diving within Gabriola Passage. The park is close to other diving opportunities on the Flat Top Islands and Breakwater Island and these areas are considered among BC's most spectacular dive spots, with rock walls up to 100 feet deep. Kayakers are known to launch from Cedar or Yellow Point on Vancouver Island, from Degnen Bay or Silva Bay on Gabriola Island or from Spanish Hills on Galiano Island to access the park and Valdes Island.

Existing recreational facilities in Wakes Cove Park include a 10-metre wharf (for dinghy tie-up only) and a 30-metre ramp installed in 2003 by BC Parks on the west side of Wakes Cove. Recreational boaters anchor in Wakes Cove and access the park from the wharf.



BC Parks Wharf and Ramp in Wakes Cove

2.5 Climate Change

Climate change in this area is associated with generally warmer temperatures, greater temperature extremes, an increase in high intensity precipitation and drier summers (Pacific Climate Impacts Consortium, 2016). These changes, combined with increasing frequency and magnitude of storm events and rising sea levels, are resulting in changes to species composition and ecosystem function across the landscape, especially along coastal shorelines.

As warming trends continue, Wakes Cove Park may experience greater disturbance from wind throw, higher risk of fire and drought, erosion from high precipitation events and sea level rise/storm surge, greater threats from invasive species and other impacts on species and ecosystems. The severity and extent of these changes will likely accelerate if related climate change trends continue.

BC Parks Shoreline Sensitivity Model provides a coarse filter to assess the sensitivity of BC shorelines to the effects of sea level rise as determined by marine/shoreline features and terrestrial/backshore sensitivity. In the case of the shoreline of the Wakes Cove Park area, the model predicts the northern tip of Valdes Island and Kendrick Island shoreline is at a high risk to the effects of sea level rise and the shoreline along the east and west shores of the island are ranked as low risk (Biffard, Stevens, Rao and Woods, 2014).

Current efforts to model the impact of climate change on ecosystems predict a slight shift in the Coastal Douglas-fir climate envelope (Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations, 2016). It is expected that ecosystems will undergo both predictable and unpredictable ecological shifts (Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations, 2016), and monitoring and modelling will be required over time to understand and manage the impacts on Wakes Cove Park species and ecosystems.



Wakes Cove Foreshore

3.0 Management Direction

3.1 Management Vision

Wakes Cove Park contributes to the conservation of the Coastal Douglas-fir biogeoclimatic subzone and its associated species at risk and ecological communities at risk as well as the natural and cultural values on and around the northern tip of Valdes Island. It conserves and protects First Nations' cultural heritage highlighting their deep connection to the island. In addition, it provides low-impact recreational opportunities associated with the marine and upland environments that do not compromise the cultural or natural values of the park.



Wakes Cove Park Forest

3.2 Management Objectives, Issues and Strategies

Table 2 outlines management issues and interests in Wakes Cove Park, as well as management objectives and strategies to address them.

Table 2: Management Objectives, Issues, Interests and Strategies

| Objectives | Issues/Interests | Strategies |
|--|---|---|
| NATURAL HERITAGE VALUES | | |
| To maintain the long-term natural diversity of terrestrial and marine ecosystems in the park and to conserve and protect natural values. | Need to ensure ongoing conservation and protection of species and ecological communities at risk. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support research and inventory projects, with the assistance of external partners, to improve knowledge of species at risk and their habitats and for sensitive and rare ecosystems. Use local, scientific and traditional ecological knowledge to fill information gaps. Conduct monitoring and research in the park to support future management decisions. Support the implementation of recovery plans for species at risk. Work with Fisheries and Oceans Canada to ensure protection of marine values. Minimize visitor impacts on sensitive ecological and cultural values by directing visitor use to the developed trail system and educating visitors through appropriate signage. |
| To reduce unnatural fuel loads and presence of invasive species. | There is a threat of forest fire from unnatural fuel loads (e.g., logging debris and dead grass) in the park. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a fuel management plan that defines long-term fuel management objectives and actions. |
| | Sensitive ecosystems and species at risk are threatened by the introduction of invasive species, unnatural plant succession, and long-term fire suppression. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess presence of invasive species (e.g., ivy, lilac, thistle, and foxglove); initiate monitoring of the impacts and alteration to natural process or vegetative patterns, and plan for control and/or removal, as necessary. Collaborate with Coastal Invasive Species Committee/Invasive Species Council of BC, other agencies, stakeholders, and the public on the reduction and/or eradication of introduced invasive plants. |
| To reduce risks on natural values. | There is a threat of contamination of local waters from rusting old equipment. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with partners and adjacent landowners to remove equipment and old cars from the park and shoreline area. |
| CLIMATE CHANGE | | |
| To gain a better understanding of the effects of climate change on the park's natural values. | <p>Species and ecological communities at risk may be negatively impacted by climate change-related variations to precipitation and temperature regimes.</p> <p>Shoreline areas are at risk from sea level rise and increased storm surges associated with climate change.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage ongoing research on species and ecological communities at risk to gain a better understanding of the effects of climate change on these sensitive ecological communities. Use the BC Parks shoreline sensitivity model evaluation tool to consider 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 cultural sites that may be at risk from sea level rise and increased erosion from wave action. |

| Objectives | Issues/Interests | Strategies |
|--|---|---|
| FIRST NATIONS CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUES | | |
| To conserve, protect and respect cultural and ecological values and maintain First Nations social, ceremonial and cultural uses. | Traditional use and cultural practices have occurred and continue to occur on Valdes Island and the area is of high importance to First Nations. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <i>Heritage Conservation Act</i> 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. • Work with Lyackson First Nation in the development of information signs to reduce the risk of trespass on reserve land, to help protect sensitive cultural sites and to inform the public of First Nation’s history and use of the area. • Support Lyackson First Nation in their submission to rename the park with a name that is culturally significant to Lyackson people to reflect their connection with the history and their connection to this place. |
| EUROPEAN CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUES | | |
| To conserve, protect, and respect European cultural values. | <p>Lack of knowledge of European cultural values within the park.</p> <p>Potential public safety concerns exist related to existing old homestead buildings.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide visitor information and interpretation of the park’s European cultural heritage values. • Document and photograph European cultural values for inventory purposes. • Identify and mitigate potential physical safety hazards by conducting a safety assessment of existing structures. Repair as necessary to ensure integrity and public safety. • Secure non-structurally sound buildings and allow them to decay naturally. |
| LAND USE AND INTERESTS MANAGEMENT | | |
| To integrate adjacent land and foreshore use issues and interests in the management of the park. | <p>Potential impacts from development of adjacent four private properties surrounded by the park and industrial foreshore use.</p> <p>Interest to maintain biological connectivity.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue building relationships with park neighbours to encourage the protection of biological connectivity and species/ecological communities at risk. • Pursue the addition of the four private properties (including the three Wardill Family properties and Kendrick Island) and the two log handling/storage leases when opportunities arise. |

| Objectives | Issues/Interests | Strategies |
|---|---|--|
| RECREATION | | NOTE: any recreational development in the park will be guided by the BC Parks' Impact Assessment Process and policies to ensure no adverse impacts to park values (e.g., cultural and environmental). |
| To provide for safe and low-impact recreational activities. | Need for public information signs and maps. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide regulatory, interpretive and informational signage to deliver park messaging on public safety, First Nations cultural interests and appropriate activities in culturally and ecologically sensitive areas and on private property. |
| | Interest in the development of park facilities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install a toilet in the wharf area if demand for this facility becomes evident. • Develop a picnic site if demand for these facilities becomes evident. • Secure and decommission the water storage dugout at Crouch Spring adjacent to Dogfish Bay for park visitors' safety and to comply with provincial drinking water regulations. |
| | Opportunity to maintain buildings and provide visitor accommodation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider the feasibility of using the farmhouse and the life tenancy buildings (when the life tenancy has ended) for fixed roof accommodation, other visitor services facilities (e.g., interpretation centre) or for park management purposes. |
| | There is a lack of knowledge of the trail and road system in the park, and continued interest in further development of trails. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish an accurate inventory of all old logging roads and trails in the park. Identify roads and trails to maintain, roads to keep as trails, roads to be used for biking and roads and trails to be decommissioned. • Develop a trail network in the park ensuring public safety and consideration for cultural and ecological values by relocating trails if necessary. Work to keep any relocated trails out of the sensitive shoreline area. |
| | Some existing and potential recreational activities may negatively impact the park's cultural and ecological sensitive terrestrial and marine values. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not allow horseback riding or non-authorized motorized vehicle use (autos, dirt bikes and ATVs) in the park. • Consider the addition of boat mooring facilities in Wakes Cove to protect the marine values and increase access to the park. • Maintain a 'pack-in pack-out' garbage policy. • Do not allow open fires in the park. |
| 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 protect the park's values. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work collaboratively with other agencies and stakeholders to help with the management of the park and other protected lands in the area. • Continue to provide BC Parks authorization for the two private docks and vehicle use of the old logging roads to access the private properties, life estate and Crown lands. |

3.3 Zoning

In general terms, a zoning plan divides a park into logical management units within which certain activities/uses are permitted and a particular set of management objectives apply. Zoning is often used to physically separate incompatible activities or uses within the park and provides visitors and managers with a quick visual representation and appreciation of how a particular park is managed. Zones are designed to reflect the physical environment, existing patterns of use and the desired level of management and development in a given management unit.

Wakes Cove Park contains two zones: Intensive Recreation and Nature Recreation and within these two zones, there are management areas, which include terrestrial, sensitive shoreline and marine (Figure 5). The management areas are described separately to assist with defining the management strategies for each.

In addition to the zoning descriptions below, the types of activities considered appropriate in these zones are further described in Appendix IV: Appropriate Uses Table.

Intensive Recreation Zone

- **Terrestrial Management Area**

The Intensive Recreation Terrestrial Management Area is located in the Wakes Cove and old homestead area and includes the main access point into the park from the wharf and the homestead structures. This zone covers the area where a majority of the recreational activities occur and allows for a few park facilities. This management area is approximately 7 hectares (~3%) of the park.

- **Marine Management Area**

The Intensive Recreation Marine Management Area is located in Wakes Cove and includes the main access point into the park from the water. This zone covers the foreshore area where most of the boats anchor and the wharf. This management area is approximately 2 hectares (~1%) of the park.

Nature Recreation Zone

- **Terrestrial Management Area**

The majority of the terrestrial part of the park is zoned Nature Recreation Terrestrial Management Area to protect the park's natural environment and scenic values and to provide for limited recreational opportunities in a relatively undisturbed natural environment. A large section of this zone contains habitat of high conservation value and management direction for this management area will ensure these values are not adversely affected by visitor use. This management area is approximately 95 hectares (~47%) of the park.

- **Sensitive Shoreline Management Area**

The Nature Recreation Sensitive Shoreline Management Area follows the shoreline of Wakes Cove Park up to 100 metres wide along the eastern, western and northern boundaries of the park. This management area protects culturally and ecologically significant shoreline values including sandstone galleries, peregrine falcon habitat and old growth forests. This area also includes the Life Estate property. This management area highlights the sensitivity of the shoreline, restricts development and recreational activities to preserve cultural and ecological values by limiting impacts. This management area is approximately 30 hectares (~14%) of the park.

- **Marine Management Area**

The remainder of the park’s foreshore is zoned Nature Recreation Marine Management Area to protect the park’s environment and scenic values and to provide for limited recreational opportunities in a relatively undisturbed natural environment. A large section of this zone contains habitat of high conservation value and management direction for this zone will ensure these values are not adversely affected by visitor use. This management area is approximately 71 hectares (~35%) of the park.

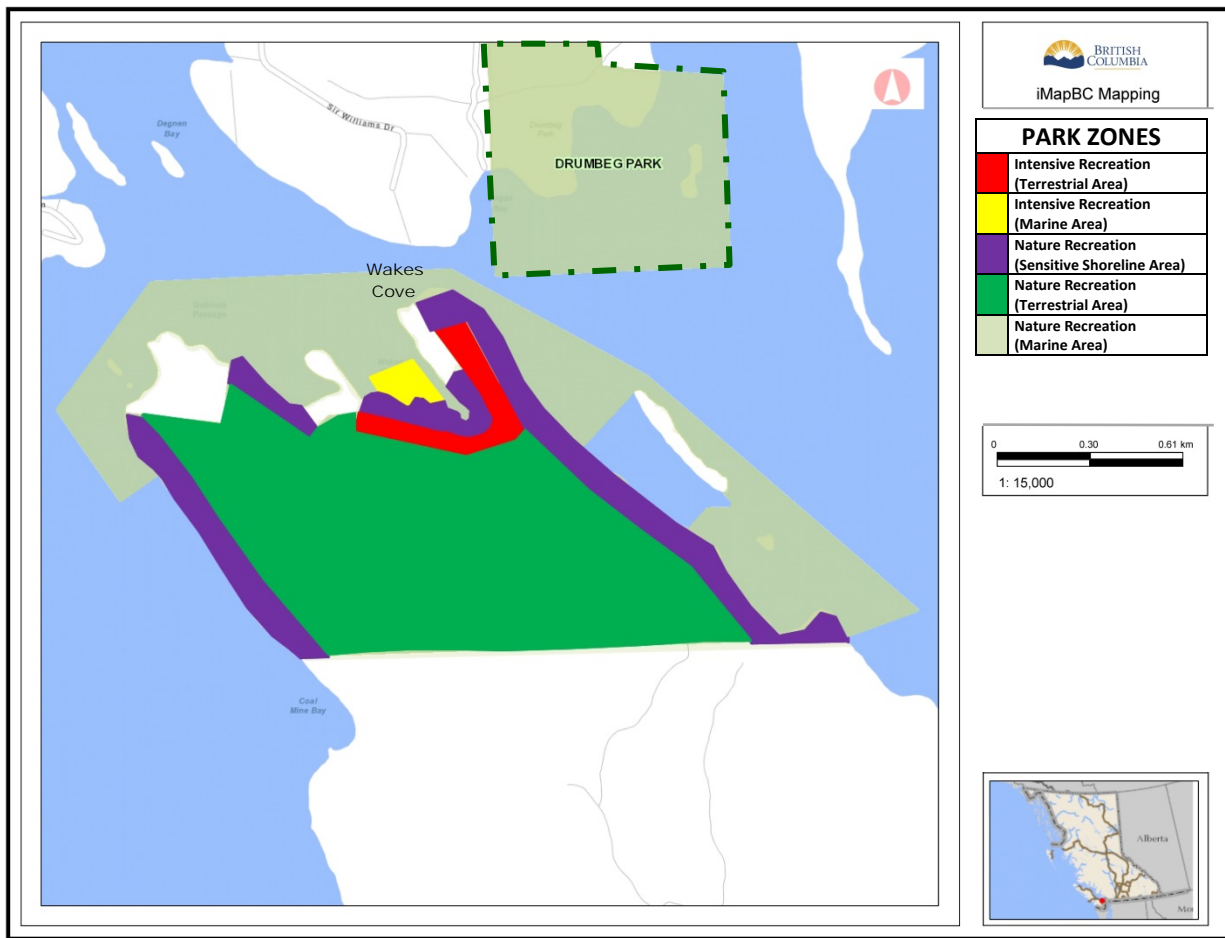


Figure 5: Wakes Cove Park Zoning Map

4.0 Plan Implementation

4.1 Implementation Plan

The management of Wakes Cove Park will conform to the directions set forth in this management plan. The implementation of the outlined management strategies is subject to the availability of resources. As capacity allows, BC Parks will facilitate discussions with Lyackson First Nation 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 Lyackson First Nation and neighbours to ensure that the park is well managed and the park's values are maintained and protected.

4.2 High Priority Strategies

The following strategies have been identified as high priorities for implementation:

- 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.
- Support Lyackson First Nation in their submission to rename the park with a name that is culturally significant to Lyackson people to reflect their connection with the history and their connection to this place
- Work with Lyackson First Nation in the development of information signs to reduce the risk of trespass on reserve land, to help protect sensitive cultural sites and to inform the public of First Nation's history and use of the area.
- Secure and decommission the water storage dugout at Crouch Spring adjacent to Dogfish Bay for park visitors' safety and to comply with provincial drinking water regulations.
- Establish an accurate inventory of all old logging roads and trails in the park. Identify roads and trails to maintain, roads to keep as trails, roads to be used for biking and roads and trails to be decommissioned.
- Secure non-structurally sound buildings and allow them to decay naturally.
- Support research and inventory projects, with the assistance of external partners, to improve knowledge of species at risk and their habitats and for sensitive and rare ecosystems.

4.3 Plan Assessment

In order to ensure that the management direction for Wakes Cove Park remains relevant and effective, BC Parks staff will ensure that the management plan is assessed by BC Parks staff on a regular basis (i.e., at least every 5 years). Minor administrative updates may be identified and completed at any time (e.g., correct spelling errors, update protected area details where needed), and will be documented according to BC Parks guidelines.

If an internal assessment reveals that the management plan requires updating or substantial new management direction is needed, a formal review by BC Parks, Lyackson First Nation and interested stakeholders may be initiated to determine whether the plan requires an amendment or if a new plan is required.

The management plan amendment process or development of a new management plan includes an opportunity for public input.



View of Strait of Georgia/Salish Sea

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6.0 Glossary⁹

| | |
|--|---|
| BC Provincial List | List of elements considered to be extinct, extirpated, endangered or threatened (Red List), special concern (Blue List) or not at risk (Yellow List) in B.C. See list on page 31. |
| Blue List | List of ecosystems, and indigenous species and subspecies of special concern (formerly vulnerable) in BC. |
| COSEWIC | Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. |
| COSEWIC List | List of elements considered to be extinct, extirpated, endangered or threatened, special concern or not at risk in Canada. See list on page 31. |
| 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 Species¹⁰ | Any invasive non-native species that has the potential to pose undesirable or detrimental impacts on humans, animals or ecosystems. Invasive species have the capacity to establish quickly and easily on both disturbed and un-disturbed sites, and can cause widespread negative economic, social and/or environmental impacts. The term invasive species is synonymous with alien species, weeds, exotic species and non-native species. |
| 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 <i>Wildlife Act</i> (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). |
| Terrestrial | On or relating to the land – land based. |
| Towboat Reserves | The Towboat reserves were put in place at the request of the Council of Marine Carriers (CMC) to protect harbours along the BC Coast to ensure harbours of refuge (temporary shelter during inclement weather or when waiting for favorable tides) remained available for commercial marine traffic - e.g. tugs towing booms and barges up and down the coast. These harbours needed to be of adequate size, be located along commercial navigation routes and provide adequate shelter to accommodate the tug and the load being towed. |

⁹ British Columbia Conservation Data Centre Glossary found at <http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/cdc/>

¹⁰ BC Parks Conservation Policy, 2014

BC Provincial List¹¹

Species are assigned to provincial lists depending on their Provincial Conservation Status (see table below). The lists are as follows:

Extinct: Species that no longer exist. This status is only assigned if the Global Conservation Status rank is GX.

Red: Includes any indigenous species or subspecies that have, or are candidates for, Extirpated, Endangered, or Threatened status in British Columbia. Extirpated taxa no longer exist in the wild in British Columbia, but do occur elsewhere. Endangered taxa are facing imminent extirpation or extinction. Threatened taxa are likely to become endangered if limiting factors are not reversed. Not all Red-listed taxa will necessarily become formally designated. Placing taxa on these lists flags them as being at risk and requiring investigation.

Blue: Includes any indigenous species or subspecies considered to be of Special Concern (formerly Vulnerable) in British Columbia. Taxa of Special Concern have characteristics that make them particularly sensitive or vulnerable to human activities or natural events. Blue-listed taxa are at risk, but are not Extirpated, Endangered or Threatened.

Yellow: Includes species that are apparently secure and not at risk of extinction. Yellow-listed species may have red- or blue-listed subspecies.

Invasive or Exotic: Species that have been moved beyond their natural range as a result of human activity. Exotic species are also known as alien species, foreign species, introduced species, non-indigenous species and non-native species. Exotic species are excluded from the Red, Blue and Yellow Lists as a Provincial Conservation Status Rank is not applicable (i.e. SNA)

Accidental: Species occurring infrequently and unpredictably, outside their usual range. Accidental species are excluded from the Red, Blue and Yellow Lists as a Provincial Conservation Status Rank is not applicable.

Unknown: Includes species or subspecies for which the Provincial Conservation Status is unknown due to extreme uncertainty. It will also be 'Unknown' if it is uncertain whether the entity is native (Red, Blue or Yellow), introduced (Exotic) or accidental in B.C. This designation highlights species where more inventory and/or data gathering is needed.

No Status: Includes species that have not been ranked.

COSEWIC List¹²

Species are assigned to COSEWIC list depending on their ranking (see table below). The lists are as follows:

XX = EXTINCT: A species that no longer exists.

XT = EXTIRPATED: A species that no longer exists in the wild in Canada, but occurring elsewhere.

E = ENDANGERED: A species facing imminent extirpation or extinction.

T = THREATENED: A species that is likely to become endangered if limiting factors are not reversed.

SC = SPECIAL CONCERN: A species of special concern because of characteristics that make it is particularly sensitive to human activities or natural events.

NAR = NOT AT RISK: A species that has been evaluated and found to be not at risk.

C = CANDIDATE: A species that is on the short-list for upcoming assessment.

DD = DATA DEFICIENT: A species for which there is insufficient scientific information to support status designation.

¹¹ British Columbia Conservation Data Centre Glossary found at <http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/cdc/>

¹² British Columbia Conservation Data Centre Glossary found at <http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/cdc/>

Appendix I: Private Property Conditions of Use And Occupancy

Map of these properties shown in Figure 3.

Site A - Life Estate Property

- Area: 0.61 hectares delineated on the ground by a split rail cedar fence.
- Structures: two cabins and out buildings including woodsheds and an outhouse.
- Tenure: Occupancy is permitted to the four listed Wardill family members and is not transferable. The life estate commenced on March 2002 and will terminate on the earliest to occur: either the death of the last of the listed family members or the eightieth anniversary of the agreement's commencement date (March 2082).
- Restrictions:
 - recreational use only;
 - no harvesting or removal of the natural resources (e.g., trees, rocks, etc.);
 - sheep or other farm animals are not allowed and all pets must be restrained on a lead no longer than two metres;
 - fires for clean-up purposes only will be allowed from November 1st – April 30th;
 - access will be granted though park use permits;
 - no commercial activities; and
 - no construction of new buildings, without BC Parks' approval.

Site B - West Covenant Lands (Lot A Plan VIP 73632) – Private Property

- First Right of Refusal: In the event that the property owner or family wishes to sell the property, the province will be given first right of refusal.
- Area: 2.35 hectares delineated on the ground by a split rail cedar fence.
- Restrictions:
 - recreational use only;
 - no harvesting or removal of the natural resources (e.g., trees, rocks, etc.) permitted except for construction of one residence;
 - sheep or other farm animals are not allowed and all pets must be restrained on a lead no longer than two metres;
 - fires for clean-up purposes only will be allowed from November 1st – April 30th;
 - access will be granted though park use permits;
 - no commercial activities;
 - may not construct any sewage disposal system without BC Parks' approval; and
 - in the event that the property is sold and BC Parks is not the owner, the new owners must secure their own source of water within the property boundary.

- Building restrictions:
 - main floor, 1,200 square feet maximum and second floor, 800 square feet maximum;
 - maximum height, 30 feet based on average elevation of lot;
 - wood siding and roofing will be of natural tones; and
 - building will conform to Islands Trust Rural Land Use Bylaws.

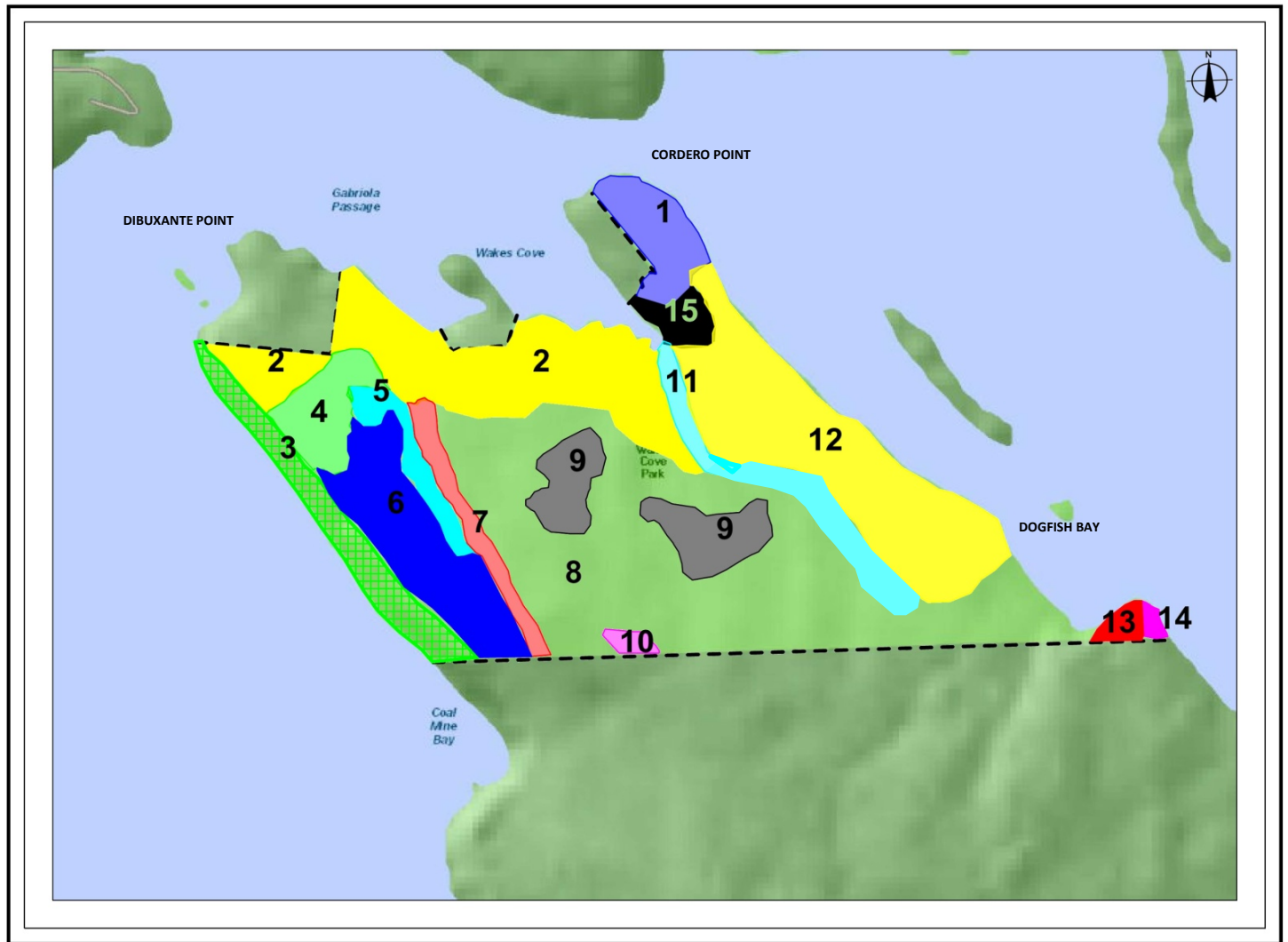
Site C - East Covenant Lands (Lot A Plan VIP 73632) – Private Property

- First Right of Refusal: In the event that the property owner or family wishes to sell the property, then the province is given first right of refusal.
- Area: 2.02 hectares delineated on the ground by a split rail cedar fence.
- Restrictions:
 - recreational use only;
 - no harvesting or removal of the natural resources (e.g., trees, rocks, etc.) permitted except for construction of one residence;
 - sheep or other farm animals are not allowed and all pets must be restrained on a lead no longer than two metres;
 - fires for clean-up purposes only will be allowed from November 1st – April 30th;
 - access will be granted though park use permits;
 - no commercial activities;
 - may not construct any sewage disposal system without BC Parks approval; and
 - in the event that the property is sold and BC Parks is not the owner, the new owners must secure their own source of water within the property boundary.
- Building restrictions:
 - 700 square feet single floor dwelling;
 - maximum height, 20 feet based on average elevation of lot;
 - wood siding and roofing will be of natural tones; and
 - building will conform to Islands Trust Rural Land Use Bylaws.

Site D - Parcel A, DD 769 15-1- Private Property

- The purchase agreement does not contain any conditions of use or occupancy on this parcel of land other than it is noted.
- Area: 6.07 hectares

Appendix II: Wakes Cove Park Terrestrial Ecosystem Mapping



A key describing the ecological communities in Wakes Cove Park is presented in Appendix III with the CDC ranked ecological communities red-listed shown in **red** and blue listed shown in **blue**.

Appendix III: Wakes Cove Park Ecological Communities Key and Status

| LEGEND | | |
|--------|--|--|
| # | Primary Ecological Communities | Secondary Ecological Communities |
| 1 | 50% Douglas-fir / dull Oregon-grape • <i>Young Forest (40 - 80 years)</i> | 50% Douglas-fir / arbutus • <i>Young Forest (40 – 80 years)</i> |
| 2 | 90% Douglas-fir / dull Oregon-grape • <i>Mature Forest (80 – 250 years)</i> | 10% Douglas-fir / arbutus • <i>Mature Forest (80 – 250 years)</i> |
| 3 | 70% Douglas-fir / arbutus • <i>Mature Forest (80 – 250 years)</i> | 30% Cliff – Rocky Outcrops • <i>Sparse with bare rock</i> |
| 4 | 60% Douglas-fir / arbutus • <i>Immature Forest (10 - 40 years)</i> | 40% Douglas-fir / dull Oregon-grape • <i>Immature Forest (10 - 40 years)</i> |
| 5 | 100% western red cedar / slough sedge • <i>Young Forest (40 – 80 years)</i> | |
| 6 | 90% Douglas-fir / dull Oregon-grape • <i>Young Forest (40 – 80 years)</i> | 10% Wallace’s selaginella / Reindeer Lichens • <i>Sparse layer of lichen, forbs and mosses</i> |
| 7 | 90% Douglas-fir / dull Oregon-grape • <i>Young Forest (40 – 80 years)</i> | 10% Rocky Outcrops • <i>Sparse with bare rock</i> |
| 8 | 70% Douglas-fir / arbutus • <i>Young Forest (40 – 80 years)</i> | 30% Douglas-fir / dull Oregon-grape • <i>Young Forest (40 – 80 years)</i> |
| 9 | 100% Douglas-fir / arbutus • <i>Immature Forest (10 - 40 years)</i> | |
| 10 | 80% Douglas-fir / arbutus • <i>Mature Forest (80 – 250 years)</i> | 20% Wallace’s selaginella / Reindeer Lichens • <i>Sparse layer of lichen, forbs and mosses</i> |
| 11 | 70% western red cedar / slough sedge • <i>Young Forest (40 – 80 years)</i> | 30% Douglas-fir / dull Oregon-grape • <i>Young Forest (40 – 80 years)</i> |
| 12 | 100% Douglas-fir / dull Oregon-grape • <i>Mature Forest (80 – 250 years)</i> | |
| 13 | 90% Douglas-fir / dull Oregon-grape • <i>Mature Forest (80 – 250 years)</i> | 10% Douglas-fir / arbutus • <i>Mature Forest (80 – 250 years)</i> |
| 14 | 90% Wallace’s selaginella / Reindeer Lichens • <i>Sparse layer of lichen, forbs and mosses</i> | 10% Rocky Outcrops • <i>Sparse with bare rock</i> |
| 15 | 80% Cultivated Field • <i>Herb Layer with assorted grasses</i> | 20% Douglas-fir / dull Oregon-grape • <i>Young Forest (40 – 80 years)</i> |

Appendix IV: Appropriate Use Table

The following table summarizes existing and potential future uses in Wakes Cove 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 park in the future.

Please note that appropriate uses may be geographically restricted (i.e., only allowed in certain areas of Wakes Cove 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. It is important to review relevant sections of the management plan when interpreting the table.

| Appropriate Use Table Legend | | |
|---|---|---|
| N | Not an appropriate use in this zone | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 park. If the management planning process has determined that the existing use is no longer appropriate in all or part of the park, the management plan will include strategies for ending the activity (e.g., phasing out or closing). |
| Y | <u>May be an</u> appropriate use in this zone | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <u>may be considered</u> for further evaluation and possible approval (e.g., Park Use Permit adjudication, completion of a review as part of the BC Parks' Impact Assessment Process). In some cases, the appropriateness may not be confirmed until further assessments are completed. |
| Definition of BC Parks' authorizations | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Park Use Permit Contract Partnership Agreement Volunteer Agreement Stewardship Agreement Letter of Authorization Memorandum of Understanding |

| Activity | Activities in Intensive Recreation Zone Terrestrial and Marine Areas | Activities in Nature Recreation Zone Terrestrial, Sensitive Shoreline and Marine Areas | Comments |
|---|--|--|--|
| Recreational Activities/Uses | | | |
| Camping (designated sites) | N | N | |
| Camping (wilderness style-undesignated sites) | N | N | |
| Commercial Recreation (facility based) | Y | N | Use of existing houses or outbuildings may be appropriate |
| Commercial Recreation (nature and cultural tours) | Y | Y | BC Parks authorization required |
| Fishing | Y | Y | Fisheries and Oceans Canada regulations apply within the park |
| Hiking/Walking | Y | Y | |
| Horseback Riding | N | N | |
| Hunting | N | N | Following BC Hunting Regulations |
| Land-based Motorized Activity (e.g., 4x4s, motorcycles & ATV) | N | N | Except for access to adjacent private land and life estate property with authorization by BC Parks |
| Motorized Boat Access | Y | Y | |
| Biking | Y | Y | On designated trails only. Biking will be not allowed in the sensitive shoreline management area. |
| Recreation Facilities/Infrastructure | | | |
| Administration buildings and compounds | Y | N | Use of existing homestead buildings or houses may be appropriate |
| Boat Launches | N | N | |
| Boat Wharves and Docks | Y | N | |
| Fixed Roof Accommodation | Y | N | Use of existing houses may be appropriate |
| Mooring Buoys | Y | Y | |
| Picnic Area | Y | N | |
| Roads (vehicle use) | N | N | Except for Lyackson First Nation with authorization by BC Parks |
| Trails | Y | Y | Trail locations to be determined after inventory and assessment is completed |
| Visitor Information Buildings | Y | N | Use of existing homestead buildings or houses may be appropriate |
| Other Activities/Infrastructure | | | |
| Commercial Filming | Y | Y | BC Parks authorization required |
| Fire Management (prevention) | Y | Y | |
| Fire Management (suppression) | Y | Y | |
| Invasive Species Control | Y | Y | BC Parks authorization required |
| Marine Plant Harvesting | N | N | |
| Scientific Research | Y | Y | BC Parks authorization required |
| Trapping | N | N | |