Islands Trust Conservancy
Regular Meeting Agenda

Date: January 25, 2022
Time: 10:00 am
Location: Islands Trust Victoria Boardroom
200-1627 Fort Street, Victoria, BC

Pages

1. CALL TO ORDER

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

3. CLOSED MEETING

3.1. Motion to Close the Meeting

That the meeting be closed to the public in accordance with the Community Charter, Part 4 Division 3, section: 90 (1) (e) the acquisition, disposition or expropriation of land or improvements, if the board considers that disclosure could reasonably be expected to harm the interests of the Islands Trust Conservancy board; (k) negotiations and related discussions respecting the proposed provision of a service that are at their preliminary stages and that, in the view of the Board, could reasonably be expected to harm the interests of the Islands Trust Conservancy if they were held in public; and that staff be invited to remain in the meeting.

4. RISE AND REPORT

5. MINUTES/COORDINATION

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7. PUBLIC COMMENTS AND DELGATIONS

8. NEW BUSINESS

9. NEXT MEETING

Tuesday, March 15, 2022

10. ADJOURNMENT

Islands Trust Conservancy
Regular Meeting Minutes

Date:	Tuesday, November 23, 2021
Time:	10:00 am
Location:	Islands Trust Victoria Boardroom 200-1627 Fort Street, Victoria, BC
Board Members Present	Doug Fenton, Board Member, attended electronically Kate-Louise Stamford, Chair, attended electronically Linda Adams, Board Member, attended electronically Risa Smith, Board Member, attended in person Sue Ellen Fast, Vice-Chair, attended electronically
Staff Present	Carla Funk, A/Strategic Fund Development Clare Frater, Director, Trust Area Services, joined meeting at 11:35 am Corlynn Strachan, Administrative Assistant Jaime Dubyna, Island Planner, joined the meeting at 11:10 am and left the meeting at 11:38 am Jemma Green, Covenant Management & Outreach Specialist Kate Emmings, Manager Kathryn Martell, Ecosystem Protection Specialist Nuala Murphy, Property Management Specialist Wendy Tyrrell, Species at Risk Program Coordinator

1. CALL TO ORDER

Chair Stamford called the meeting to order at 10:25 am and acknowledged that the meeting was being held electronically from locations across the treaty and unceded territories of the Coast Salish people. The meeting start was delayed due to technical difficulties.

1.1 Staff Updates

The Islands Trust Conservancy Manager welcomed Carmen Smith as the new acting Communications Specialist, noting she was not able to make this meeting, but will be introduced at the January 25, 2022 meeting.

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

The following addition to the agenda was presented for consideration:

- Addition of Correspondence item 5.3.1 Letter from Margaret Taylor

By general consent, the agenda was approved as amended.

3. RISE AND REPORT

There were no items for rise and report.

4. MINUTES/COORDINATION

4.1 Minutes of Meetings/Resolutions without Meetings

4.1.1 Approval of October 5, 2021 Regular Meeting Minutes

By general consent, the Islands Trust Conservancy meeting minutes of October 5, 2021 were adopted.

Board members requested staff record how Board members attended the meeting on meeting minutes using "attended electronically" or "attended in person".

4.1.2 Approval of revised August 24, 2021 Special Meeting Minutes

ITC-2021-046
It was MOVED and SECONDED,
that the Islands Trust Conservancy Board approve the revised Islands Trust Conservancy August 24, 2021 Special Meeting minutes.

4.1.3 Moss Mountain NAPTEP Covenant Revision (Salt Spring) Resolution without Meeting (RMW)

Recorded for information.

ITC-2021-045
It was MOVED and SECONDED,
that the Islands Trust Conservancy Board authorizes the Chair to sign the revised covenant with Gaylene Young, over the Land described as PID 006-760-112, Lot 12, Sections 64, 65, 66, 67, and 68, South Salt Spring Island, Cowichan District, Plan 1914, through the Natural Area Protection Tax Exemption Program (NAPTEP).

4.2 Follow-up Action List

The Islands Trust Conservancy Board accepted the Follow-up Action List for information.

5. BUSINESS

5.1 Items for Approval

5.1.1 Revised Climate Change Project Charter – Request for Decision

The Ecosystem Protection Specialist presented the project charter. The Islands Trust Conservancy Manager advised this is a phased project and the project charter is for the first stage of the project.

Board members discussed contributions, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, criteria for projects, costs, and staff time.

ITC-2021-047
It was MOVED and SECONDED,
that the Islands Trust Conservancy Board approves the revised Climate Change Impacts Project—Phase I Project Charter v2, with the following changes:

The replacement of the purpose statement with the following:

To conduct a pilot analysis of climate change impacts, including the opportunities for ITC properties to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation where possible, for 2—3 ITC Nature Reserves, as a first step in adapting ITC's work to best protect local species and ecosystems through climate futures.

CARRIED

5.1.2 ITC Nature Reserve Monitoring Report 2021 - Request for Decision

The Property Management Specialist provided a summary of the report to Board members.

Board members discussed scanning of cedar species and status of stream beds during future monitoring trips. Board members noted that islands are unique in their species assemblages; some species are notably absent, and these need to be considered in restoration planning. Board members also noted impacts of climate change and invasive species, including holly.

ITC-2021-048
It was MOVED and SECONDED,
that the Islands Trust Conservancy accept the "Islands Trust Conservancy Nature Reserve Monitoring Report 2021," as presented.

CARRIED

5.1.3 ITC Natural Area Protections Tax Exemption Program (NAPTEP) Monitoring Report 2021 – Request for Decision

The Covenant Management and Outreach Specialist presented the report to Board members and identified three covenant breaches.

Board members questioned if landholders who are not in compliance are agreeable to suggestions, and safety of visits. Staff noted most breaches are accidental and manageable through conversations and follow up with landowners.

ITC-2021-049
It was MOVED and SECONDED,
that the Islands Trust Conservancy Board accept the Islands Trust Conservancy NAPTEP Covenant Monitoring Report 2021 and direct staff to address breaches as identified in the report.

CARRIED

5.1.4 Conservation Proposal: Nighthawk Hill NAPTEP expansion (North Pender) – Request for Decision

The Ecosystem Protection Specialist present the proposal to Board members and noted this is an extension of the current covenant.

Board members and staff discussed legal costs, policy on property size, staff time required to pursue proposals, and ecological benefits.

ITC-2021-050
It was MOVED and SECONDED,
that the Islands Trust Conservancy Board approve the conservation proposal submitted by Andreas Nowak and Mary Reher to add approximately 1 ha to the existing NAPTEP conservation covenant over a portion of the land described as Lot 38, Section 7, Pender Island, Cowichan District, Plan 32261, Except Part in Plan 35333, PID 001-081-110, to protect small seasonal wetlands and connectivity to the already-protected mature dry Douglas-fir forests.

CARRIED

5.1.5 Species at Risk Project Charter – Request for Decision

The Species at Risk Project Coordinator presented the request to Board members and provided an update on the project.

ITC-2021-051
It was MOVED and SECONDED,
that the Islands Trust Conservancy Board approve the revised Species at Risk Program Project Charter, dated November 23, 2021.

CARRIED

5.1.6 Development Variance Permit Referral (Hornby) – Request for Decision

The Islands Trust Conservancy Manager presented the referral to Board members.

Board members discussed pool location, landowner motivation, potential risks to Garry oak habitat, questioned if the property owner is familiar with best practices for prairie oak (Garry oak) protection, and need for a buffer area.

Island Planner Dubyna advised this application has not been presented to the Hornby Island Local Trust Committee yet, the owner's intention is keeping distance between septic and the pool and planning staff share information on best practices with the landowner.

ITC-2021-052
It was MOVED and SECONDED,
that the Islands Trust Conservancy Board direct staff to draft a letter to the Hornby Island Local Trust Committee regarding HO-DVP-2021.3:

a. indicating that the Board recommends that the Development Variance Permit be declined because the distance of the proposed development from the Fischer Covenant is an insufficient setback from the protected prairie oak (Garry oak) habitat; and,
b. recommending that the Hornby Island Local Trust Committee encourage the landowner to cancel their plans for construction of a pool in Garry oak habitat.

CARRIED

ITC-2021-053
It was MOVED and SECONDED,

that the Islands Trust Conservancy Board direct staff to request that, should the Hornby Island Local Trust Committee proceed with approving Development Permit Application HO-DVP-2021.3, the applicant be required to:

a. install a barrier within their property line that does not significantly shade the covenant area, is not a collision risk for birds, and prevents trespass into, and impacts to, the covenant area;
b. install temporary fencing during construction to prevent trespass into the covenant area; and,
c. dispose of the fill from any excavation away from the property to avoid covering sensitive habitats and to prevent establishment of invasive plants.

CARRIED

ITC-2021-054
It was MOVED and SECONDED,
that the Islands Trust Conservancy Board direct staff to request that, should the Hornby Island Local Trust Committee proceed with approving Development Permit Application HO-DVP-2021.3, the applicant be required to dispose of concrete washout (cleaning of equipment, tools, and chutes) off site to the place of origin.

CARRIED

5.1.7 ITC Meeting Procedure Bylaw Amendment – Request for Decision (late item)

Deferred to the January 25, 2022 ITC Board regular meeting.

5.1.8 2022 ITC Meeting Schedule – Request for Decision

The ITC Manager advised that since the meeting procedure bylaw amendment has been deferred to January 25th, the January meeting will need to be in person.

Board members discussed Financial Planning Committee direction to reduce budget costs and footprint for greenhouse gases, travel restrictions due to weather, and possible need for newly elected members to attend an in-person meeting.

ITC-2021-055
It was MOVED and SECONDED,
that the Islands Trust Conservancy Board adopt the proposed meeting dates for the 2022 calendar year, as presented.

CARRIED

ITC-2021-056
It was MOVED and SECONDED,
that the Islands Trust Conservancy Board (ITCB) direct staff to schedule the 2022 ITCB meeting dates of March 15th, May 24th, October 4th, and November 22nd, 2022 as electronic meetings, and list the Victoria office board room as the public meeting location.

CARRIED

ITC-2021-057
It was MOVED and SECONDED,
that the Islands Trust Conservancy Board direct staff to schedule two in-person meetings on January 25 and July 12, 2022.

CARRIED

5.1.9 2022 Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference – Request for Decision

The ITC Manager provided a brief overview of the conference, noted that this cross-border conference is a great training opportunity for Board members.

ITC-2021-058
It was MOVED and SECONDED,
that the Islands Trust Conservancy Board approve attendance at the Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference for Trustees Fast, Fenton, Stamford and Smith, and allocate up to $200 for registration.

CARRIED

5.2 Items for Discussion/Direction

5.2.1 ITC Workloads and Projects – Briefing

The ITC Manager provided an overview to Board members of current staff workloads, and changes over the last three years, and commented that there have been several changes in Islands Trust and ITC administrative systems. The plan is to bring suggestions to the Board in January on how to prioritize work items and manage staff workload, to prevent staff burnout and best meet the goals of the ITC Board.

Board members commended staff for their level of commitment, dedication, and hard work.

Board members commented on accelerating change, keeping responses to climate change and reconciliation overarching priorities, the importance of health/well-being of staff, and questioned if the increase in hiring processes and leaves is Trust wide.

5.3 Correspondence

5.3.1 Island Ecosystems Protection Letter, Margaret Taylor, dated November 17, 2021
The ITC Manager advised Margaret Taylor is a property donor of the Burren's Acres Nature Reserve, and her letter is to raise concern of development on Gabriola Island.

Board members commented on the importance of ITC Board follow up through a letter of response.

ITC-2021-059
It was MOVED and SEONDED,
that the Islands Trust Conservancy Board direct staff to forward the letter from Margaret Taylor to the Gabriola Islands Local Trust Committee and that the Chair write a letter in response.

CARRIED

5.4 Updates for Information

5.4.1 Executive Committee Updates

Trustee Fast reported news releases have gone out regarding the upcoming Trust Policy Statement engagement and the recent changes to the *Islands Trust Act.* The news releases are posted on the Islands Trust website and Board members can subscribe to news updates on the website.

5.4.2 Public Acquisitions Report

The Islands Trust Conservancy Board accepted the Public Acquisitions Report for information.

5.4.3 Public Covenants Report

The Ecosystems Protection Specialist reported both the Moss Mountain (Salt Spring) Pare-Baile (North Pender) NAPTEP covenants were successfully signed and registered in October.

5.4.4 Budget Report

The ITC Manager reported the completion of investing restricted funds into an impact GIC.

5.4.5 Kelp Mapping - Briefing

The Ecosystem Protection Specialist briefed board members on bull kelp mapping for the Islands Trust area.

Board members suggested making the mapping public and available to researchers, and keeping track of data requests.

5.4.6 ITC Budget Request - Briefing

The ITC Manager presented the briefing to Board members noting the business case to split the Communications & Fundraising position was reframed to focus on the Strategic Fundraising position as requested by the ITC Board in its October meeting.

Chair Stamford commented that Financial Planning Committee is looking at the tax increase, the pressure is high to pull back on budget items requests, and, while the ITC budget request has been included in current budget planning for 2022/23, ITC was not included in a request to modernize planning database (TAPIS).

6. PUBLIC COMMENTS AND DELGATIONS

There were no public attendees.

7. NEW BUSINESS

There was no new business.

8. NEXT MEETING

The next meeting will take place January 25, 2022 at 10:00 am.

9. CLOSED MEETING

The Islands Trust Conservancy Board convened the closed portion of the meeting at 1:44 pm. Rise and report to take place at the January 22, 2022 meeting.

9.1 Motion to Close the Meeting

ITC-2021-060
It was MOVED and SECONDED,
that the meeting be closed to the public in accordance with the Community Charter, Part 4 Division 3, section: 90 (1) (e) the acquisition, disposition or expropriation of land or improvements, if the board considers that disclosure could reasonably be expected to harm the interests of the Islands Trust Conservancy board; and that staff be invited to remain in the meeting.

CARRIED

10. ADJOURNMENT

By general consent, the meeting adjourned at 1:44 pm.

_____

Kate-Louise Stamford, Chair

Certified Correct:

_____

Corlynn Strachan, Recorder

DRAFT

ISLANDS TRUST CONSERVANCY

Print Date: January 15, 2022

Follow Up Action Report

Trust Conservancy Board

24-Sep-2010

	Activity	Responsibility	Dates	Status
1	Staff to work with landowners to clarify wording of Cunningham Covenant (Salt Spring) regarding vegetation removal, while maintaining conservation as a priority.	Jemma Green Kate Emmings	Target: 17-Dec-2021	In Progress

26-Nov-2019

	Activity	Responsibility	Dates	Status
1	Staff to: a) develop a modification agreement to allow for maintenance of the septic field in the Woodwinds NAPTEP Covenant (North Pender); and, b) allow for maintenance of the septic field in the Woodwinds NAPTEP Covenant; and, c) provide resources about alternatives to traditional septic fields to land owners contemplating septic field maintenance or replacement, and new covenants.	Jemma Green Kathryn Martell	Target: 31-Dec-2021	In Progress

26-May-2020

	Activity	Responsibility	Dates	Status
1	Determine and develop access for Fairyslipper Forest Nature Reserve (Thetis Island). *See IC minutes of May 26, 2020 meeting.	Kathryn Martell Nuala Murphy	Target: 31-Oct-2021	In Progress

ISLANDS TRUST CONSERVANCY

Print Date: January 15, 2022

Follow Up Action Report

Trust Conservancy Board

06-Oct-2020

Activity	Responsibility	Dates	Status
1 Staff to complete an ITC Reconciliation Action Plan that incorporates actions in Goal 2 of the Regional Conservation Plan.	Kate Emmings Lisa Wilcox	Target: 31-Jan-2022	In Progress

26-Jan-2021

Activity	Responsibility	Dates	Status
1 Staff to proceed with the approved actions regarding the Morrison Waxler Biodiversity Protection Legacy Fund. *See IC minutes January 26, 2021	Carla Funk	Target: 31-Dec-2021	In Progress

25-May-2021

Activity	Responsibility	Dates	Status
1 Staff to move forward with the Crystal Mountain Society proposal to register a Statutory Right of Way across Lot A on the upper ridge, in favour of Islands Trust Conservancy, to provide legal access to the eastern part of Lot A via the legal easement across neighbouring Lots B and C.	Kathryn Martell	Target: 31-Dec-2021	In Progress

24-Aug-2021

Activity	Responsibility	Dates	Status

ISLANDS TRUST CONSERVANCY

Print Date: January 15, 2022

Follow Up Action Report

Trust Conservancy Board

24-Aug-2021

Activity	Responsibility	Dates	Status
1 Staff to work with the Steering Committee of the Sidney Island Ecological Restoration Project to develop appropriate waivers to the Sidney Island conservation covenants for the Sallas Forest Strata once an operations plan is developed to implement the Sidney Island Ecological Restoration, and to return to the Board for approval of proposed waivers	Jemma Green	Target: 31-Mar-2022	In Progress
2 Staff to report on the potential of using notations of interest as possible tools for Crown Land conservation as part of the Crown Land discussion report at the October 5 Board meeting.	Kate Emmings	Target: 25-Jan-2022	In Progress

23-Nov-2021

Activity	Responsibility	Dates	Status
1 Moving forward, staff to record how Board members attended the meeting on meeting minutes using "attended electronically" or "attended in person".	Corlynn Strachan	Target: 25-Jan-2022	Completed

ISLANDS TRUST CONSERVANCY

Print Date: January 15, 2022

Follow Up Action Report

Trust Conservancy Board

23-Nov-2021

Activity	Responsibility	Dates	Status
2 Staff to revise the Climate Change Impacts Project-Phase I Project Charter v2, with the following changes: The replacement of the purpose statement with the following: *To conduct a pilot analysis of climate change impacts, including the opportunities for ITC properties to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation where possible, for 2-3 ITC Nature Reserves, as a first step in adapting ITC's work to best protect local species and ecosystems through climate futures.*	Kathryn Martell	Target: 25-Jan-2021	Completed
3 Staff to accept the Islands Trust Conservancy NAPTEP Covenant Monitoring Report 2021 and direct staff to address breaches as identified in the report.	Jemma Green	Target: 25-Jan-2022	Completed
4 Staff to move forward with the conservation proposal submitted by Andreas Nowak and Mary Reher to add approximately 1 ha to the existing NAPTEP conservation covenant over a portion of the land described as Lot 38, Section 7, Pender Island, Cowichan District, Plan 32261, Except Part in Plan 35333, PID 001-081-110, to protect small seasonal wetlands and connectivity to the already-protected mature dry Douglas-fir forests.	Kathryn Martell	Target: 25-Jan-2022	Completed
5 Staff to finalize the approved revised Species at Risk Program Project Charter, dated November 23, 2021.	Wendy Tyrrell	Target: 31-Dec-2021	Completed

ISLANDS TRUST CONSERVANCY

Print Date: January 15, 2022

Follow Up Action Report

Trust Conservancy Board

23-Nov-2021

Activity	Responsibility	Dates	Status
6 Staff to draft a letter to the Hornby Island Local Trust Committee regarding HO-DVP-2021.3: a. indicating that the Board recommends that the Development Variance Permit be declined because the distance of the proposed development from the Fischer Covenant is an insufficient setback from the protected prairie oak (Garry oak) habitat; and, b. recommending that the Hornby Island Local Trust Committee encourage the landowner to cancel their plans for construction of a pool in Garry oak habitat.	Kate Emmings	Target: 26-Nov-2021	Completed
7 Staff to request that, should the Hornby Island Local Trust Committee proceed with approving Development Permit Application HO-DVP-2021.3, the applicant be required to: a. install a barrier within their property line that does not significantly shade the covenant area, is not a collision risk for birds, and prevents trespass into, and impacts to, the covenant area; b. install temporary fencing during construction to prevent trespass into the covenant area; and, c. dispose of the fill from any excavation away from the property to avoid covering sensitive habitats and to prevent establishment of invasive plants.	Kate Emmings	Target: 26-Nov-2021	Completed

ISLANDS TRUST CONSERVANCY

Print Date: January 15, 2022

Follow Up Action Report

Trust Conservancy Board

23-Nov-2021

Activity	Responsibility	Dates	Status
8 Staff to request that, should the Hornby Island Local Trust Committee proceed with approving Development Permit Application HO-DVP-2021.3, the applicant be required to dispose of concrete washout (cleaning of equipment, tools, and chutes) off site to the place of origin.	Kate Emmings	Target: 26-Nov-2021	Completed
9 Staff to schedule the 2022 ITCB meeting dates of March 15th, May 24th, October 4th, and November 22nd, 2022 as electronic meetings, and list the Victoria office board room as the public meeting location.	Corlynn Strachan	Target: 17-Dec-2021	Completed
10 Staff to schedule two in-person meetings on January 25 and July 12, 2022.	Corlynn Strachan	Target: 17-Dec-2021	Completed
11 Approve attendance at the Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference for Trustees Fast, Fenton, Stamford and Smith, and allocate up to $200 for registration.	Kate Emmings	Target: 31-Dec-2021	Completed
12 Staff to bring suggestions to the Board in January on how to prioritize work items and manage staff workload, to prevent staff burnout and best meet the goals of the ITC Board.	Kate Emmings	Target: 25-Jan-2022	Completed
13 Staff to forward the letter from Margaret Taylor to the Gabriola Islands Local Trust Committee and that the Chair write a letter in response.	Kate Emmings Kate-Louise Stamford	Target: 17-Dec-2021	Completed

ISLANDS TRUST CONSERVANCY

REQUEST FOR DECISION

To:	ITC Board	**For the Meeting of:**	January 25, 2022
From:	Staff	**Date Prepared:**	January 18, 2022

SUBJECT: 2022/23 ITC Work Plan

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Islands Trust Conservancy Board direct staff to:

1) focus work for the 2022/23 fiscal year on:
   - The Climate Change Project;
   - Land management and targeted outreach components of the Species at Risk Program;
   - Development of a Reconciliation Action Plan; and
   - Administrative needs, including: policy updates, review of staff roles/structure/training, maintenance and updates to internal databases, review of the new website and technology used in the field; and
2) Delay the following work items until the 2023/24 fiscal year:
   - Revision of property management plans;
   - Monitoring of lands that are protected by other conservation agencies (i.e. parks and nature reserves) or that are considered at low risk of covenant breach or trespass;
   - Outreach and communications that generate new conservation proposals; and,
   - Work on conservation proposals for lands not considered a very high priority for conservation, including those under 8 ha in size;
   - Placing of covenants on ITC Nature Reserves.

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1 PURPOSE: To receive ITC Board direction regarding the focus for the 2022/23 fiscal year.

2 BACKGROUND:

At the November 2021 Board meeting, ITC staff provided a briefing to the ITC Board regarding ITC staff workloads (attached). The briefing identified the following challenges and needs:

- Need for updated policies and procedures;
- Changing staff roles which require reviews of job descriptions;
- New administrative systems which require review and development of ongoing staff training programs; and,
- Added pressures on support staff, including ITC Manager and Administrative Assistant due to increased staff levels.

Over December and early January, ITC staff have been working with the ITC Manager to develop work programs based on new program areas and maintenance of regular work programs. To maintain existing programs and new program areas, each staff member would need a range of 50-400 hours more than they currently have available. Workload pressures were especially prominent in land management and securement work programs and the administrative roles that support those functions.

It is apparent that ITC staff need to reduce workloads for the coming year and staff are seeking Board direction regarding areas of focus.

Discussion:

As noted above, workloads at ITC have exceeded available staff hours over the last few years, particularly in areas of land management and securement and the positions that support them (i.e. ITC Manager and Administrative Assistant). While ITC has been successful in many property management projects and land securement projects over the last three years, staff cannot continue to manage the pace of work with current staffing levels. The ITC is starting to see fatigue in some positions and has been unable to meet timelines on securement projects and strategic projects like the Climate Change Project and development of the Reconciliation Action Plan. Staff fatigue and timeline delays pose a significant risk to the ITC's reputation as a stable and reliable organization.

ITC staff propose that the Board seriously consider a time limited pause to some of its status quo operations, including:

- Revision of property management plans that are over 10 years in age;
- Monitoring of lands that are protected by other conservation agencies (i.e. parks and nature reserves) or that are considered at low risk of covenant breach or trespass;
- Outreach and communications that generate new conservation proposals;
- Work on conservation proposals for lands not considered a very high priority for conservation, including those under 8 ha in size; and,
- Placing of covenants on ITC Nature Reserves.

The current proposal is that these activities be delayed until the 2023/24 fiscal year in favour of focusing staff hours for 2022/23 on:

- The Climate Change Project;
- Land management and targeted outreach components of the Species at Risk Program;
- Development of a Reconciliation Action Plan; and
- Administrative needs, including: policy updates, review of staff roles/structure/training, maintenance and updates to internal databases, review of the new website and technology used in the field.

Other Options Considered:

In contemplating this recommendation, staff also considered whether or not additional resources could be secured to address workload issues. Some workload issues have been addressed through the addition of a 0.6 Fund Development Specialist position in November 2021. This position is funded through existing budget to the end of the 2021/22 fiscal year and has been proposed as a permanent position in the 2022/23 fiscal year. The new position addresses the shortfalls in capacity related to fund development and communications, but doesn't address workload issues for other positions.

ITC staff considered whether additional funding might help with the capacity shortfalls, but determined that the appetite for a further request to increase to the 2022/23 Islands Trust budget was low. Staff also considered grants as a possible source of funding, but found that there was not sufficient capacity to engage in grant writing to secure the funding at this time. Additionally, staff advice is that grant funding would not yield sustainable ongoing funding without significant ongoing investment in grant development, management and reporting; and, even with this investment of time, positions funded through grants are not permanently secure.

Conclusion:

The ITC has been undergoing a period of growth over the last 3 years. Growth has provided resources for many important projects and program areas and it is now time to take a pause to catch up. At this time, ITC staff recommend a focus on work that helps the ITC to do its work better (i.e. through Climate Change Projects and development of a Reconciliation Action Plan) and improves efficiencies (i.e. through updates to policies and review of existing systems).

3 IMPLICATIONS OF RECOMMENDATION:

ORGANIZATIONAL: Staff work programs will be adjusted to meet the Board recommendation. There is a risk to the ITC that we may lose some land securement opportunities by implementing this resolution; however, staff believe that the delays that will be experienced by applicants under current work overloads exceed the likelihood of missed opportunities.

FINANCIAL: None.

POLICY: Reduction of workloads will allow the ITC Manager to dedicate some time to policy review.

IMPLEMENTATION/COMMUNICATIONS: ITC staff will develop a communications messaging to address communications with public who wish to submit conservation proposals and to respond to inquiries from partner groups regarding land securement and management planning.

FIRST NATIONS: The recommendation prioritizes development of a reconciliation action plan over regular work program items and will allow the ITC manager to focus on development of the action plan.

CLIMATE CHANGE: The recommendation prioritizes the ITC Climate Change Project over regular work program items and will allow the Ecosystem Protection Specialist to focus on the Climate Change Project.

OTHER: ITC staff have shared the proposed resolution with the Islands Trust CAO and the Director of Trust Area Services and have answered their questions and incorporated some of their suggestions.

4 RELEVANT POLICY(S):
Policy 1.3 Islands Trust Conservancy Board Roles and Responsibilities
Policy 2.1 : Board Approval of Projects and Transactions

5 ATTACHMENT(S): November 23, 2021 Briefing: ITC Workloads and Projects

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RESPONSE OPTIONS

Recommendation:
That the Islands Trust Conservancy Board direct staff to:

1) focus work for the 2022/23 fiscal year on:
   - The Climate Change Project;
   - Land management and targeted outreach components of the Species at Risk Program;
   - Development of a Reconciliation Action Plan; and
   - Administrative needs, including: policy updates, review of staff roles/structure/training, maintenance and updates to internal databases, review of the new website and technology used in the field; and
2) Delay the following work items until the 2023/24 fiscal year:
   - Revision of property management plans;
   - Monitoring of lands that are protected by other conservation agencies (i.e. parks and nature reserves) or that are considered at low risk of covenant breach or trespass;
   - Outreach and communications that generate new conservation proposals;
   - Work on conservation proposals for lands not considered a very high priority for conservation, including those under 8 ha in size; and,
   - Placing of covenants on ITC Nature Reserves.

Alternative: None recommended.

Prepared By: Kate Emmings, Islands Trust Conservancy Manager

ISLANDS TRUST CONSERVANCY

BRIEFING

To:	ITC Board	**For the Meeting of:**	November 23, 2021
From:	Kate Emmings, ITC Manager	**Date Prepared:**	November 15, 2021

SUBJECT: ITC Workloads and Projects

PURPOSE: To provide the Islands Trust Conservancy (ITC) Board with an update regarding staff workloads with a view towards prioritizing work items to best meet the goals of the ITC Board.

BACKGROUND:

Over the last three years, the ITC has undergone a period of change including:

- Changes in staff which have included 11 hiring processes, management of five temporary leaves (education (1), temporary assignment (3), deferred salary (1)), creation of three new positions; out of a staff of 8: 2 in positions < 6 mos., 4 in positions <3 yrs, 2 in positions >8 yrs.
- Introduction of new administrative systems:
    - New website, with new platform, new mailout templates and integration into Islands Trust webpages, new donation interface
    - New contact database, with new mechanisms for data sorting and reporting
    - Partially completed revision to conservation applications and property management database and mapping portal
    - Initiation of broad-based work from home programs
    - Initiation of electronic meetings, including hosting, posting live feeds and recordings, editing of recordings
- Establishment of a new program area for Species at Risk, including expansion of habitat restoration work
- Expanding priorities related to:
    - Reconciliation
    - Climate Change
    - Fund development and donor recognition
    - Ecosystem restoration
- Global pandemic, which has required new systems to manage safety, but also required changes to management of time in the office/travel/sick time, safety updates, vaccine mandates, etc.

<u>Ongoing Programs and Projects:</u>

The ITC also has many ongoing programs and projects (see ITC Report to Trust Council for current priorities). These include:

- 7 active land negotiations: 4 covenants; 3 nature reserves
- 2 new conservation proposals, one of which is a conglomerate of 3 proposals in one geographic area
- Delivery of work programs for 4 strategies/plans: Fund Development Plan, Regional Conservation Plan, Securement Strategy, ITC Five-Year Plan and Property Management Strategy
- Revision to ITC Five-Year Plan, which expires at the end of 2022 and is required under the *Islands Trust Act*
- 6 property management plans underway: 2 nearing completion, 2 in draft stage, 2 underway

- Property monitoring for 79 covenants (683 ha) and 32 nature reserves (681 ha)
- Ongoing property management, including invasive plant removal, trail management, species inventory and management
- Ongoing Islands Trust Referrals from local trust committees and Trust Council and its committees (approximately 4-5 annually)
- Celebration of new conservation lands: 4 celebrations planned for 2022
- Communications work, including issuance of new releases, quarterly newsletter, e-News (approximately monthly), management of social media, advertising and promotion of workshops/open houses, etc.

Emerging Pressures/Gaps:

Additionally, with new staff members and additional staff positions, several gaps are becoming apparent:

- Need for updated policies and procedures
- Changing staff roles which require reviews of job descriptions
- New administrative systems which require review and development of ongoing staff training programs
- Added pressures on support staff, including ITC Manager and Administrative Assistant due to increased staff levels

Next Steps:

The ITC Manager will be reviewing workloads over the next six weeks with a view towards creating viable, achievable work plans for 2022. Because of the number of projects and regular work program tasks, it is likely that the ITC will need to remain within the current ITC capacity. Some of the items being considered include:

- Limits to conservation applications / expiry for projects that do not conclude in a timely manner
- Limits to projects/programs, including possible delays in delivery or cancellation of projects/programs
- Increasing capacity through contracts and staff
- Strategic planning

ATTACHMENT(S):

1. Islands Trust Policy 6.2.1 – Priority Setting / Review Guidelines
2. Islands Trust Policy 6.7.1 – Work Program, Follow Up Action List and Priorities Matrix
3. Islands Trust Conservancy Report to Trust Council

FOLLOW-UP: The ITC Manager will work with ITC staff to prepare recommendations for prioritization of 2022 work items for the January 2022 agenda.

Prepared By: Kate Emmings, ITC Manager

ISLANDS TRUST CONSERVANCY

ISLANDS TRUST CONSERVANCY REPORT TO TRUST COUNCIL 3rd Quarter 2021-2022

COMPLETED SINCE LAST REPORT	PLANNED FOR NEXT QUARTER
1. STRATEGIC PLANNING/ADMINISTRATION	
Provided orientation to Species at Risk Program Coordinator, ITC Communications Specialist and new ITC Board member Submitted 2022/23 Budget request to FPC Completed updates to internal Protected Areas mapping (in TAPIS Map) to improve usability Approved meeting procedures bylaw revisions Updated Species at Risk Program Project Charter and developed 2021-2022 Work Plan Contributed to Salt Spring Island Coastal Douglas-fir Protection Project Revised climate change impacts project charter Participated in Wetlands Institute workshop held by the BC Wildlife Federation	Draft ITC Reconciliation Action Plan Determine tool for data management for applications and property management Evaluate progress of Regional Conservation Plan 2018-2020 workplan Collate updated Provincial and Federal mapping of at-risk species habitat and occurrence Complete Kelp Mapping for Islands Trust area and assist with developing research plan for UVic bull kelp mapping project (if funded) Assist with mapping project for cultural heritage places and species of significance on Islands Trust Conservancy managed lands.
2. COVENANT AND PROPERTY ACQUISITIONS	
Responded to conservation enquiries (Lasqueti, Salt Spring, North Pender, Thetis) Registered three conservation covenants on 49.6 ha (North Pender and Salt Spring); registered lease for Saturnina Island (4.1 ha, Gabriola Island Local Trust Area)	Continue negotiations on 108 ha of land (five covenants and three land acquisitions) and complete three Ecological Gifts applications Continue participation on the Coastal Douglas-fir & Associated Ecosystems Conservation Partnership Steering and Securement Committees
3. COVENANT AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT	
Completed annual monitoring of 75 conservation covenants and 31 nature reserves Completed restoration work, including planting and fencing, on three nature reserves (Lasqueti) Continued large-scale Garry oak ecosystem restoration on one covenant (Salt Spring) and planning for Garry Oak ecosystem restoration on one covenant (Sidney) Ruby Alton house maintenance (Salt Spring)	Issue contract for invasive species management on one covenant (Bowen) Continue planning for Garry oak ecosystem restoration on one covenant (Sidney) Install new entrance sign at S'ul-hween X'pey (Elder Cedar) Nature Reserve on Gabriola Island Continue participation in the Sidney Island Ecological Restoration Project and the Capital Region Invasive Species Partnership

As of December 2021 the Islands Trust Conservancy protects 111 conservation properties, 32 nature reserves and 79 covenants (of which 27 have NAPTEP certificates)

3. COVENANT AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT (CONT.)	
Approved two nature reserve management plans (Gabriola) Consulted with Indigenous Knowledge Holder on plants of cultural significance for one covenant's riparian ecosystem restoration (Salt Spring) Evaluated experimental treatment for the aquatic invasive plant, Parrot's Feather, and trialled controls for the aquatic invasive animal, American Bullfrog, in a covenanted pond (Sidney) Continued invasive species management on two covenants and seven nature reserves (Denman, Gabriola, North Pender, Salt Spring) and initiated it on one covenant (Galiano)	Trial use of iNaturalist for collection of biodiversity information for ITC conservation lands Issue contract for English holly management on one covenant (Bowen) Work with partners to finalize two management plans, Thetis (1) and Salt Spring (1) Management planning in progress for 2 nature reserves Keats (1) and North Pender (1)
4. COMMUNICATIONS AND OUTREACH	
Issued *Autumn 2021 Heron Newsletter*, distribution 265 (hard copy by mail), 839 (eNews) Finalized and posted Annual Report Issued 2021/22 *Covenant Landholder Newsletter* Continued landholder contact program with Gabriola Lands and Trails Trust (Gabriola) Regular delivery of Facebook messaging	Issue the *Spring 2022 Heron (February)* Draft and publish media announcements for newly protected lands and for Board recruitment In partnership with Gabriola Lands and Trails Trust, continue outreach to landholders on Gabriola Island to encourage voluntary conservation actions Host Species at Risk Workshop (Feb 2022)
5. FUNDRAISING AND CONSERVANCY SUPPORT	
Presentation to Advocis (Association of Wealth Managers; 50 -100 advisors) on strategic ways to transfer conservation land Promoted legacy giving to a national audience through Willpower Published advert in the Green Giving Guide 2022 Promoted Opportunity Fund via Facebook Completed trustee interview (Deb Morrison) and donor interviews (Basil Franey; family of the late Louise Bell) for story telling purposes	Continue trustee and donor interviews to build out fund development storytelling (Heron Newsletter, website, social media) Complete and roll out ITC Annual Impact Donor Report Continue meetings and presentations with Planned Giving advisors Refine internal processes for fund development Roll out and complete Chair Holiday Appeal

As of December 2021 the Islands Trust Conservancy protects 111 conservation properties, 32 nature reserves and 79 covenants (of which 27 have NAPTEP certificates)

STAFF REPORT

File No.: SS-NAP-2021.1
Larmour NAPTEP Covenant

DATE OF MEETING:	January 25, 2022
TO:	Islands Trust Conservancy Board
FROM:	Kathryn Martell, Ecosystem Protection Specialist
SUBJECT:	Conservation Proposal – Larmour NAPTEP Covenant, Salt Spring Island
	Applicant: Rodney Polden, on behalf of Skye Larmour
	Location: 765 Beddis Road, Salt Spring Island; PID: 000-138-452

RECOMMENDATION

That the Islands Trust Conservancy Board approves the conservation proposal submitted by Rodney Polden, on behalf of Skye Larmour, to donate a 2.45 ha NAPTEP covenant on Salt Spring Island, over a portion of Lot 1, Section 87, South Salt Spring Island, Cowichan District, Plan VIP 27894, PID: 000-138-452, to protect mature forests, wetlands, and connectivity to other protected areas, **but advise the applicant that ITC will defer this securement project until late 2022/2023 due to staff capacity constraints**.

REPORT SUMMARY

This proposal is for a NAPTEP covenant over a portion of Lot 1, submitted on October 15th, 2021, for Islands Trust Conservancy Board consideration. This staff report presents an assessment of the Conservation Proposal, based on selection criteria outlined in Policy 2.2 *Assessing Conservation Proposals*, Policy 2.4 *Conservation Covenants*, Policy 2.5 *Natural Area Protection Tax Exemption Covenants*, and the ITC Land Securement Strategy.

This proposed NAPTEP covenant would protect a portion of Lot 1 including a portion of intact Mature Forest. The proposed covenant area is largely forested, with young forest in the Coastal Douglas-fir zone and several types of Mature and young forest in the Coastal Western Hemlock zone. From a small wetland area along the boundary with the non-covenant portion of the property, the steep slopes provide forested habitats of different types and ages, and connectivity among them. There are mapped areas of 3 at-risk ecosystems in both the Coastal Douglas-fir and Coastal Western Hemlock zones, and a variety of good quality habitat for birds, bats, amphibians, and other species.

Staff recommends that the ITC Board accept this NAPTEP application, based upon:

- The presence of 6 at-risk plant communities, and potential to increase protection of sensitive and at-risk ecosystems and habitat for species at risk;
- The relatively intact nature of the mature forest present on the property and the potential to protect transitions between and within CDF and CWH zones; and,
- Adjacency to existing protected areas and potential to increase both connectivity and ecological integrity.

Staff further recommends that work on this project be deferred until 2023, due to capacity constraints. The landowner has indicated willingness to delay, and understands that this may mean the tax exemption will not begin in 2023.

1 PROPERTY INFORMATION

Property Description:
Lot 1, Section 87, South Salt Spring Island, Cowichan District, Plan VIP27894; PID: 000-138-452

Property size: 8.97 ha

Proposed protected area size: 2.45 ha

Partners: Salt Spring Island Conservancy (SSIC) as co-holder; staff has approached SSIC and will follow up with a formal request to the SSIC Board pending ITC Board decision

Property notes: The Ecosystem Protection Specialist (EPS) and ITC Manager conducted a preliminary site visit on December 7th, 2019, to discuss securement options for the overall Larmour estate with Salt Spring Island Conservancy (SSIC), Salt Spring Island Watershed Preservation Society (SSIWPS), and neighbouring landowners. The EPS then carried out a thorough site visit on December 10th, 2021, following submission of the Conservation Proposal. The northern ~2/3 of the property is in the Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR), and in active production. The property is split-zoned with the ALR portion zoned Agricultural and the non-ALR area Rural. The proposed NAPTEP covenant is for the non-ALR, southern area of the property. The owner has surveyed out a small area outside of the ALR to be excluded from the covenant, as a potential building site for additional residence / cabin permitted under current zoning.

2 BACKGROUND

The subject property of this Conservation Proposal is one portion of the estate of Michael Larmour, known collectively as the 'Larmour Lands'. The adjacent land, Parcel H, was purchased by the Salt Spring Island Water Protection Society in October, 2020, following a well-publicized acquisition campaign.

Lot 1 is a wedge-shaped property south of Beddis Road that lies between Parcel H (to the east) and Parcel F (to the west and south). Both of those properties already have some form of protection: Parcel H is now owned by the Salt Spring Island Watershed Preservation Society (SSIWPS) and natural areas of Parcel F (to the west) have been protected by Profit à Prendre agreements between the new owner and the SSIWPS. The proposed covenant area is undeveloped, containing largely Mature Forest (Western Hemlock and Douglas-fir), with patches of young forest. It rises steeply from the agricultural zone to Sky Valley Ridge, with an abundance of large wildlife trees and tumbled boulders providing diverse habitat. Numerous at-risk species have been observed on the property.

Figure 1. Subject Property (blue outline) and nearby Protected Areas

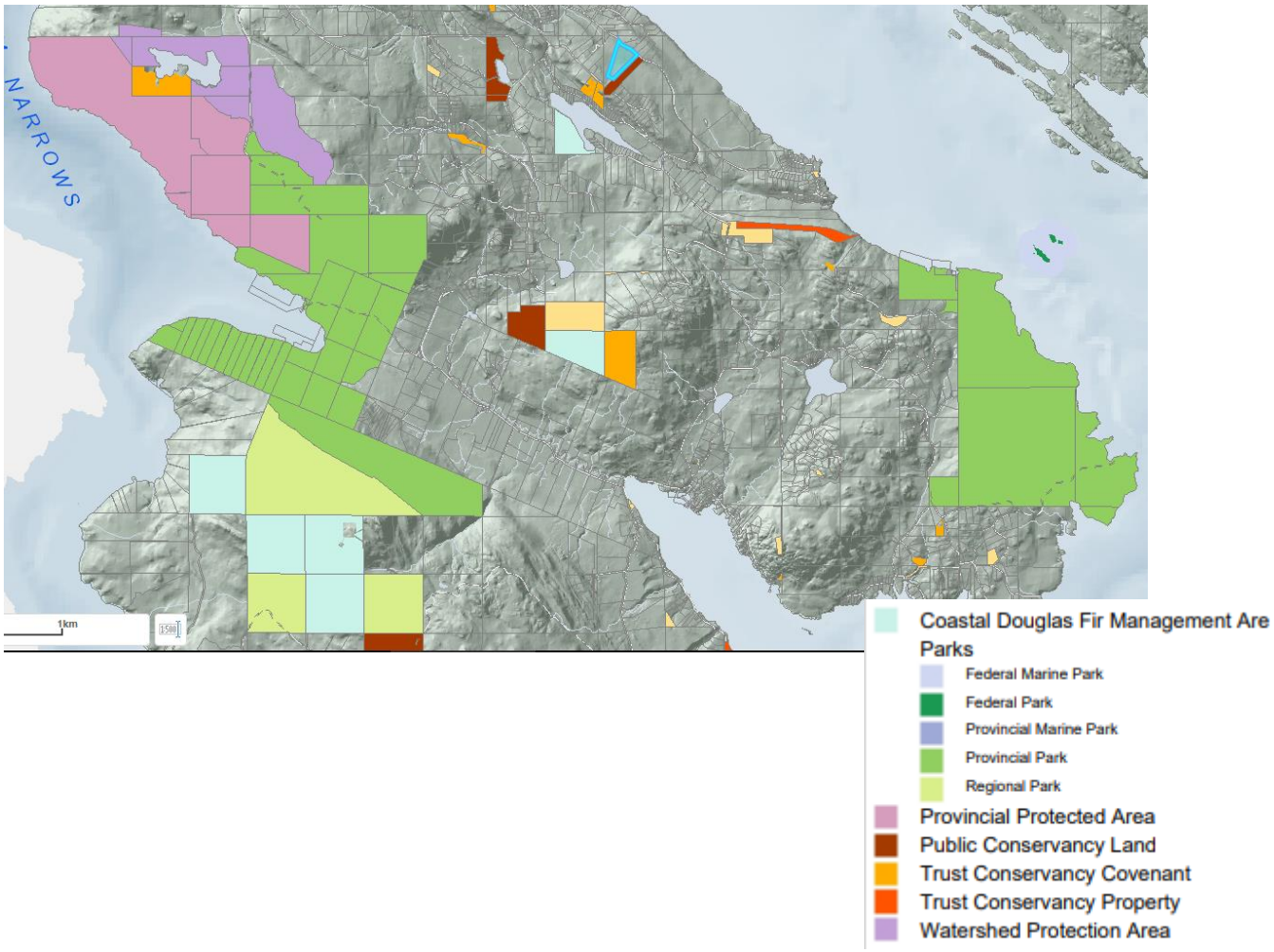
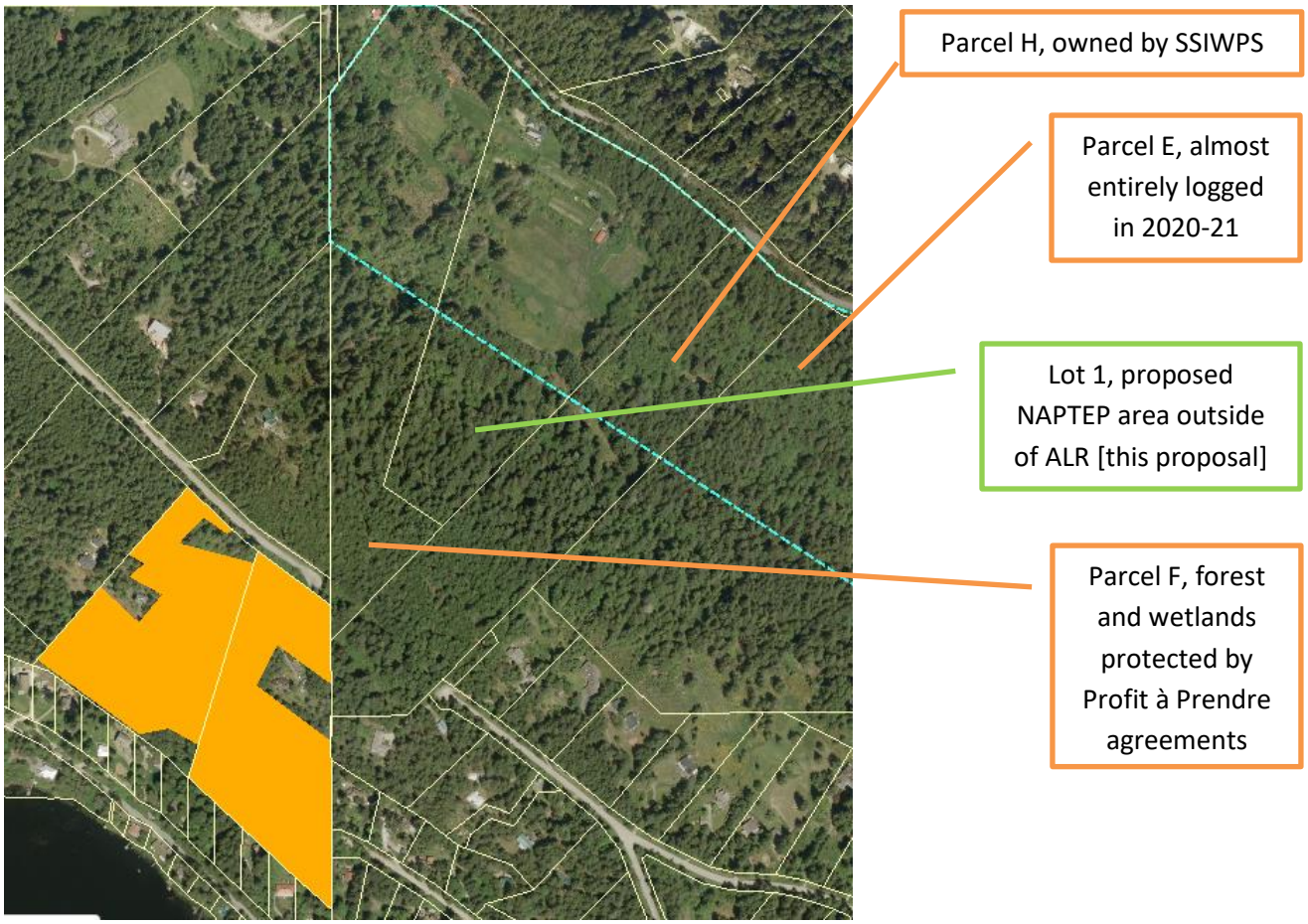


Figure 2. Aerial image of Subject Property, and Agricultural Land Reserve boundary. *The Agricultural Land Reserve boundary is shown in blue; existing NAPTEP covenant areas are in orange.*



3 ANALYSIS

Values were determined by evaluating the application, information gathered from the site visit, and by consulting Islands Trust and other mapping resources.

Natural Values

This property contains exceptional patches of relatively undisturbed Mature Forest, with remnant old trees and developing characteristics of old forest. Although small, this proposed covenant area provides connectivity between two other protected areas and the forest and sensitive ecosystem components are all part of larger polygons that extend into adjacent properties. The steep slope has diverse forest types, including stands of large Western Hemlock and both young and mature Douglas-fir and Western Redcedar forest, and an area of rich, moist mixed alder, Big-leaf Maple, and Douglas-fir forest (see ecosystem sketch map in application). There are large old stumps showing spring-board notches and little evidence of disturbance since that early logging. There is a variety of good quality habitat for birds, bats, amphibians, and other native fauna, particularly considering the intact and diverse forest ecosystems.

The proposed covenant area contains 3 ecological communities Red-listed in BC.

The Islands Trust *Natural Area Protection Tax Exemption Regulation* defines the natural values and amenities that make a property eligible for the tax exemption program. The proposed covenant qualifies for the NAPTEP

program based on the presence of areas relatively undisturbed by human activity that are good examples of target ecosystems (Regulation 2[a]) and that are key habitat for rare native plant communities (2[b]).

Ecosystems and Species at Risk

The property contains areas of both Coastal Douglas-fir (CDF) and Coastal Western Hemlock (CWH) biogeoclimatic ecosystem zones. There are both young and mature forest patches in each of these zones, and mapped areas of 3 ecological communities considered at-risk by the British Columbia Conservation Data Centre (CDC).

Coastal Douglas-fir zone:

- Douglas-fir / Salal (Red-listed)

Coastal Western Hemlock zone:

- Douglas-fir – Western Hemlock / Salal Dry maritime (Red-listed)
- Western Hemlock – Douglas-fir / Oregon beaked moss (Red-listed)

The CDC contains no recorded sightings of species at risk on the property, however, the applicant indicates that numerous species at risk have been observed on both Lot 1 and on the broader Larmour Lands. It is not certain which are specifically found in the proposed covenant area of Lot 1. Considering the varied terrain and mature forest on Lot 1, it is likely that more detailed surveys will identify at-risk owls, bats, and amphibians specifically on this property.

Sensitive Ecosystems

The property contains mapped areas of sensitive ecosystems (see attachment):

- Mature Forest
- Woodland (coniferous)

Regional Conservation Plan Context

This property was identified as having a Low Biodiversity Importance in ITC modelling. It directly addresses conservation of the following Biodiversity Priorities of the 2018-2027 Regional Conservation Plan (RCP):

- *Sensitive Ecosystems*
- *Healthy Forests*
- *Species and Ecosystems at Risk*

The ITC's current RCP places a Very High conservation priority on Salt Spring Island, and Sensitive Ecosystems and Forests are a high priority for protection in the Salt Spring Local Trust Area.

Securement Strategy Assessment

Assessment category	Score	Comments
Representation:	10/15	Mature forest and Woodland, and both CWH and CDF forests; representation of sensitive ecosystems

Site Condition:	12/15	Largely undeveloped, although invasive species and deer browse impacts evident
Viability:	6/15	Connectivity with exisitng protected areas but proposed protected area small
Known Rare Species:	10/15	Only 1 Blue-listed species confirmed on this parcel but high probability that others detected on the overall Larmour Lands are present
Ecological Value Subtotal:	**38/60**	
Management Ease:	8/10	Management needs low and responsibility of landowner
Time/Urgency	4/10	Landowner is committed to protecting the property
Threat Subtotal:	**12/20**	
Total:	**50/80**	This property is small but has significant ecological value and provides connectivity between existing protected areas, and protects intact Mature Forest polygons

4 IMPLICATIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS

Organizational

Negotiation of a covenant will require staff time. Since part of this property is in the ALR, ITC would need to receive Agricultural Land Commission (ALC) permission to register the covenant. As the covenant will not restrict agricultural use on ALR lands, it is anticipated that the approval will be reasonably attained. Given current staff capacity constraints, unless other projects are deferred, it may not be possible to complete this NAPTEP covenant before the October 31st registration deadline in order to receive tax exemption for 2023. Staff recommends that the landowner be advised that the ITC cannot assure an October 31st registration date.

Policy

The application is consistent with ITC policies and regulations for accepting NAPTEP covenants, and aligns with the Regional Conservation Plan and Securement Strategy conservation priorities.

Financial

Negotiating the covenant may take more resources than usual (staff time and legal costs) given the need to consult with the ALC. The landowner has already conducted a survey and preliminary ecological work and a complete baseline inventory, and conveyancing costs would be landholder responsibility. ITC's legal costs will be approximately $1,000. Acquisition of this NAPTEP covenant will result in an increase of $1,160 to the ITC Property Management budget, according to the property management formula.

Property Management Consideration

There is a small patch of Gorse along the ALR boundary, which extends into the proposed covenant area, and will require management action. The need for management on the remainder of the property is currently unknown, and any management activities should only occur after complete SAR surveys have been conducted. The potential presence of SAR may generate additional management considerations and costs. There is a fence several metres from the northern covenant area boundary (in the non-covenant area), which should minimize the likelihood of covenant breaches, and current adjacent agricultural use is not anticipated to have a significant negative impact. The other three boundaries are with protected areas.

Land Title and Relevant Land Status Information

There are no charges on land title. There is one legal notation for easement CA9110503 which provides Lot 1 with an access (driveway) easement over a small area of Parcel F, outside of the proposed protected area of either property. As noted, the northern portion (approximately 60%) of the property is in the Agricultural Land Reserve.

First Nations

Staff has done a desktop review of RAAD data as per guiding principles of the Archaeological Branch. A small 'potential archaeological sites' were identified, which staff will discuss with the Senior Intergovernmental Policy Analyst. In securement negotiations, ITC staff follows guiding principles of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and the Truth and Reconciliation (TRC) Calls to Action. ITC engages with First Nations governments regarding conservation, and works with Cultural Knowledge Holders to create greater understanding and stewardship.

Climate Change

This property contains largely mature forest, with some component of young forest, and therefore contributes towards climate change mitigation by protecting carbon sequestration and storage sources. Additionally, protecting properties that contain a mosaic of ecosystems in several seral stages provides a range of habitats and may assist with species persistence and/or migration in response to future climate instability and change.

Referrals

Following ITC Board decision, the proposal will be sent to Trust Council for their review and approval of the tax exemption certificate, at their meeting March 8-10. The Salt Spring Island Local Trust Committee will be sent a brief for their information at their February 15th meeting.

Other Issues and Opportunities

- This property has conservation value on its own but becomes particularly significant due to being a link with other protected areas, protecting continuity of the mature forest and wetlands

5 RECOMMENDATION AND RATIONALE

Staff recommends that the ITC Board accept this NAPTEP application, based upon:

- The potential to increase protection of sensitive and at-risk ecosystems and species at risk;
- The relatively intact nature of the mature forest present on the property and connectivity with areas protected by Profit à Prendre and by conservation ownership, and proposed for ITC acquisition; and,
- Alignment with NAPTEP and Regional Conservation Plan conservation priorities.

Due to current capacity constraints, staff recommends that this project be deferred until 2023. The landowner is aware of this issue, and has advised ITC that a delay until next year is acceptable.

RESPONSE OPTIONS

Recommendation:

That the Islands Trust Conservancy Board approves the conservation proposal submitted by Rodney Polden, on behalf of Skye Larmour, to donate a 2.45 ha NAPTEP covenant on Salt Spring Island, over a portion of Lot 1, Section 87, South Salt Spring Island, Cowichan District, Plan VIP 27894, PID: 000-138-452, to protect mature forests, wetlands, and connectivity to other protected areas, **but advise the applicant that ITC will defer this securement project until late 2022/2023 due to staff capacity constraints**.

Alternative:

The Islands Trust Conservancy may consider the following alternative to the staff recommendation:

- **No deferment**

That the Islands Trust Conservancy Board approves the conservation proposal submitted by Rodney Polden, on behalf of Skye Larmour, to donate a 2.45 ha NAPTEP covenant on Salt Spring Island, over a portion of Lot 1, Section 87, South Salt Spring Island, Cowichan District, Plan VIP 27894, PID: 000-138-452, to protect mature forests, wetlands, and connectivity to other protected areas.

NEXT STEPS

- Staff will inform the applicant of the Board's decision and begin negotiating the conservation covenant, as and when directed by the Board.
- Trust Council review of application, March 8-10 2022

Submitted By:	Kathryn Martell, Ecosystem Protection Specialist	January 1, 2022
Concurrence:	Kate Emmings, Manager	January 14, 2022

ATTACHMENTS

1. Conservation Proposal for Lot 1
2. Sensitive Ecosystem Mapping for Lot 1

ISLANDS TRUST CONSERVANCY

200 - 1627 Fort Street, Victoria, BC V8R 1H8
Telephone: 250-405-5186 Fax: 250-405-5155
Toll Free via Service BC in Vancouver 604-660-2421
Elsewhere in BC 1-800-663-7867
Email: itcmail@islandstrust.bc.ca
Website: www.islandstrustconservancy.ca

Islands Trust

Natural Area Protection Tax Exemption Program

APPLICATION FORM

OFFICE USE ONLY

Size of Property_____ **Application Fee**_____ **Receipt Number**_____ **File Number:** _____

Please complete and attach the **Application Checklist** at the end of this form to your application. Be sure to include all required information with your application and ensure your site plan is complete and accurate.

We can only accept and process complete applications.

PROPERTY OWNER (Please Print)

Please list all registered owners as indicated on State of Title Certificate. Add additional page if more than two owners.

SKYE LARMOUR
Name

[redacted]

Name

Street Address

City_____ Province _____

Postal Code _____

Telephone _____

Cell Phone _____

Email _____

APPLICANT INFORMATION
(If different from owner)

Name RODNEY POLDEN Street Address [redacted]

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY
(As indicated on State of Title Certificate)

Parcel Identifier (PID) 000 - 138 - 452

Legal Description: LOT 1, PLAN VIP 27894, SECTION 87, COWICHAN L.D., PORTION SOUTH SALT SPRING

Street Address or General Location 765 BEDDIS RD., SALT SPRING IS. B.C. V8K 2E5

Jurisdiction and Folio Number 764 G.I. RURAL 764-00356.001 (from Property Assessment/Tax Notice)

Property Size (hectares) 8.97 Proposed Covenant Size (hectares) 2.45

(1) Why do you want to covenant your land?

PLEASE SEE RESPONSE ON ATTACHED SHEET

(2) Please describe the **current** use(s) of land and building(s) on the property.

PLEASE SEE RESPONSE ON ATTACHED SHEET

(3) Please describe the **current** use(s) of land and building(s) on **adjacent** properties.

PLEASE SEE RESPONSE ON ATTACHED SHEET

(4) Please check as many of the following boxes as necessary to indicate the natural features on your property that you believe make it eligible for a Natural Area Exemption Certificate and that the property owner(s) is (are) willing to permanently protect through NAPTEP.

- ☑ Areas relatively undisturbed by human activity that are good examples of eligible ecosystems (see *Islands Trust Act NAPTEP Regulations* for details)
- ☑ Areas relatively undisturbed by human activity that are key habitat for rare native plant species or plant communities
- ☑ Areas that are critical habitat for native animal species in relation to breeding, rearing, feeding or staging
- ☑ Geological features

(5) If you have additional information, such as photographs, maps, reports, letters from qualified parties or professional assessments that support your application for a Natural Area Exemption Certificate, please attach to your application.

(6) Site Plan: Please submit a sketch that shows the location of the natural features and buildings on the property. Reference the attached Application Checklist for a list of features to be included on the Site Plan.

(7) Is your property adjacent to a park or a protected area? YES ☑ NO ☐

(8) Do you have a preference for an organization/conservancy to co-hold the covenant with the Islands Trust Conservancy? Note that such an organization/conservancy must be authorized to accept covenants under Section 219 of the *Land Title Act* and authorized to accept a statutory right of way under Section 218 of the *Land Title Act*.

YES ☑ SALT SPRING ISLAND CONSERVANCY NO ☐

Name of Organization/Conservancy

(9) Please indicate what you would like to name your NAPTEP Covenant. If you do not have a preference, the default is to name it using your last name (i.e. Jones NAPTEP covenant).

LARMOUR COVENANT

Important: Before you apply, we recommend you obtain independent legal and tax advice to fully understand how a Natural Area Exemption Certificate will affect your particular situation.

The Natural Area Protection Tax Exemption Program is available throughout the Islands Trust area.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the above information is true to the best of my knowledge and I have reviewed the Annotated Standard Conservation Covenant for NAPTEP. I am willing to permanently protect the proposed area with a covenant of this standard and any necessary easements.

[redacted] OCT 6, 2021

Signature of Applicant **Date**

Skye Larmour

Print Name

AUTHORIZATION

*Required if the applicant is not the sole registered owner. Please list all owners indicated on the Certificate of Title.

Strata Titled Developments require a written endorsement from Strata Councils.

I/We hereby consent to the application contained herein.

[redacted]

Signature of Owner

Skye Larmour

Print Name

Print Name

Sept 16, 2021

Date

Date

Signature of Owner

Signature of Owner

Print Name

Print Name

Date

Date

Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy

Personal information contained on this form is collected under the authority of the *Islands Trust Act* and is subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*.

The personal information will be used for purposes associated with the conservation proposal. Enquiries about the collection or use of information in this form can be directed to the Islands Conservancy Manager, phone: 250-405-5191.

Contaminated Sites Regulation

Please note that pursuant to Section 4(4) of the *Contaminated Sites Regulation, B.C. Reg. 375/96* **a site profile is not required and will not be accepted by the Islands Trust.** If you have any questions, please contact this office.

PLAN OF PROPOSED COVENANT OF LOT 1 OF SECTION 87, SOUTH SALT SPRING ISLAND, COWICHAN DISTRICT, EXCEPT PARTS IN PLANS 7840 AND 27894

PID:009-749-209

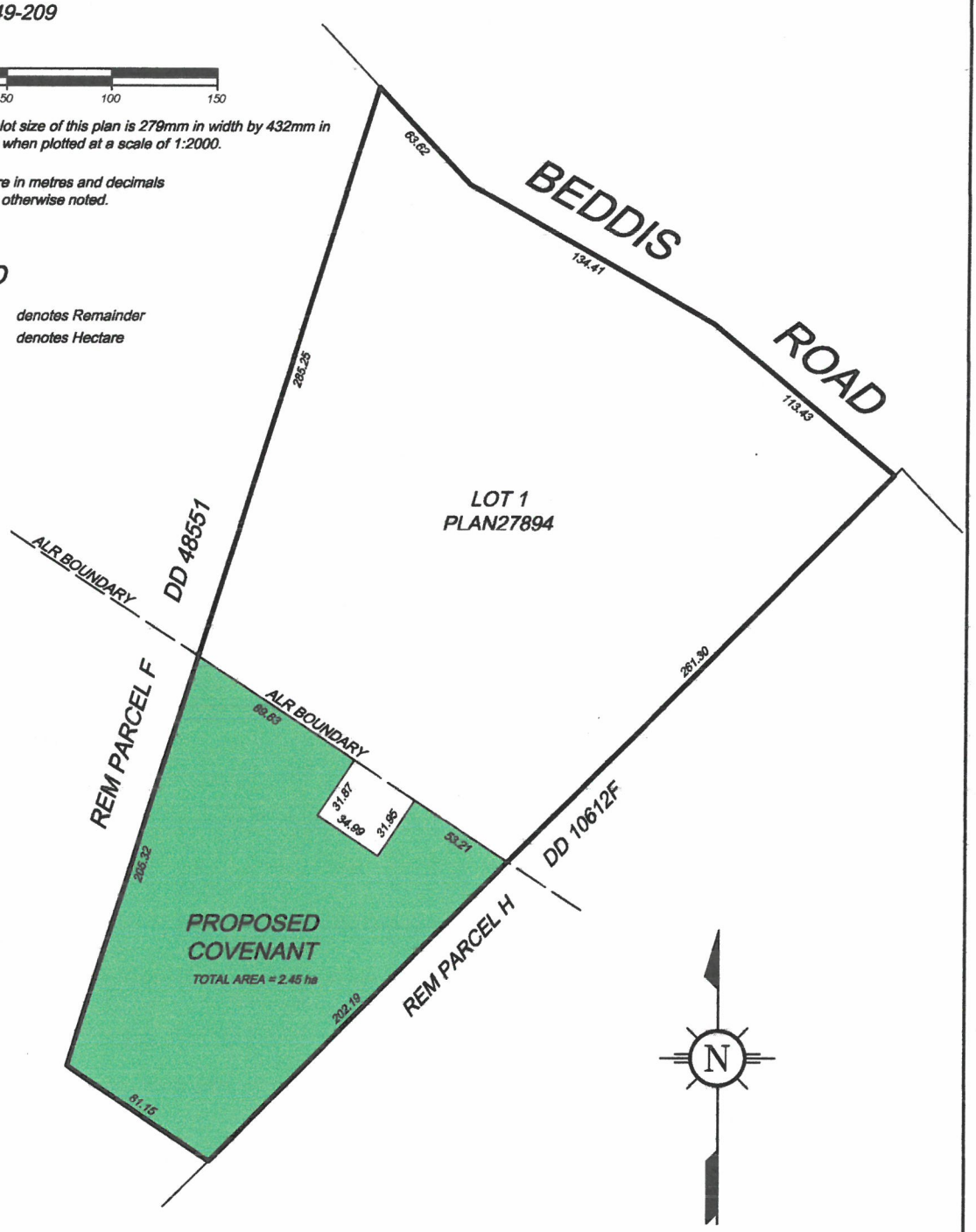
0 50 100 150

The intended plot size of this plan is 279mm in width by 432mm in height (B-Size) when plotted at a scale of 1:2000.

All distances are in metres and decimals thereof, unless otherwise noted.

LEGEND

REM	denotes Remainder
ha	denotes Hectare



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POLARIS
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Telephone: (250) 537 5502
SSI@plsi.ca
www.plsi.ca

Date: 2021-09-14
File:1407-02
Drawing: 1407-02-PRO_COV.dwg
Layout: B-Portrait

Skye Larmour: Lot 1 - NAPTEP Covenant Application

(1). Why do you want to covenant your land?

I have three main reasons I want to covenant this land.

First, I inherited the land from my late father, who cared deeply about protecting the environment. Before his death, he had begun the process of putting a covenant on this land, but never completed it. My family and I want to covenant this land as an act of respect and appreciation for him and his memory.

Second, I grew up on this property, and my deep connection to this land was very formative. I share my late father's respect and concern for the natural world. I am deeply concerned about the loss of our precious Coastal Douglas Fir forest in BC, and am compelled to protect the forested area of our property to ensure it remains undeveloped forever and intact for future generations. I believe protecting this property is especially important given the large amount of development pressures on Salt Spring Island; several nearby properties have recently been logged.

Finally, I believe there are several generally important environmental reasons to protect this land. The proposed area for the covenant is the side of a valley, which, if logged or otherwise developed, would be subject to high erosion and landslides during our periodic intense rain storms. The land features several different types of ecological zones, including, for example, rocky outcrops and wetlands, offering prime habitats for a diversity of flora and fauna. Amongst other species, it offers important and increasingly rare habitat for the endangered Red Legged Frog. I also want to protect the land because forests are much-needed carbon sinks, and preserving them is important to lower our climate impacts.

(2). Please describe the current use(s) of land and building(s) on the property.

The property contains two different zones. The lower zone is in the Agricultural Land Reserve and we are not proposing to covenant this portion. The ALR-zoned area contains several food growing fields, an ornamental garden, scattered forest, and some wetlands, and utility roadway. For structures, it includes our house, two greenhouses, a barn, and a seedling propagation "shade-house". These structures are all used for our farming operation.
This land features a shallow, dug well [capped] from 1967 which is used for farm irrigation purposes. We currently have a pending Groundwater Use Application, farm irrigation, for the well, tracking number 100307704.

The upper portion, which we propose to covenant, consists of raw, undeveloped second-growth Coastal Douglas Fir forest, zoned Rural. It contains a mix of tree species. It has no buildings or other structures. It has one short historic utility road which has been unused for decades and which has largely been reclaimed by the forest. It has been unused for decades.

Lot 1 - NAPTEP Covenant application

Response to Section (3):
Description of current uses of land and buildings on adjacent properties.

(SVRE = Sky Valley Rd East, SVRW = Sky Valley Rd West)

Two properties border Lot 1, as follows:

Parcel F -
20 acre parcel, split-zoned, borders Lot 1 to the west.
Road access to Beddis Rd, SVRW, and Inglin Rd.
Parcel F was purchased from the Larmour estate in August 2021 by Jonnie Penn as a conservation buyer, through a collaborative partnership. That partnership also involved SSIWPS and many neighbours and donors in a community fundraising campaign, with the common purpose of protecting the important ecological features of the wetlands and significant older-mature forest that comprise about two-thirds of the total area.

The ALR area of Parcel F is managed presently a) **with a conservation Profit à Prendre agreement for protection of the mature forest, wetlands and wild-ponds over ~5 acres**, and b) with landowner agreement for agricultural production and residential use over ~7 acres. The property has been unused for some years prior to purchase in August 2021 by the present conservation buyer. The ~1/2 ac. fenced arable area has been used for growing produce in some of the past few years. Aside from a greenhouse, 900 s.f. in size, and an old, open-sided equipment shed, there has been no buildings on the property in many years. Larmour Creek flows through the valley-bottom section of Parcel F, fed in part by flows from the middle wetland on Parcel F.
The new owner intends to begin restoring the agricultural and residential capacity of the property.

The upland non-ALR (Rural and Watershed) section of Parcel F - about 8.5 acres - with slopes covered by mature forest extending from the ALR boundary southwards, over the first ridgetop to the SVR wetland, is **intended to be subdivided off by a s.99 process for donation by the landowner to ITC.**

Apart from a very short, unimproved section of footpath that continues across Parcel H also, providing foot access from SVRW to SVRE, there is no development or 'improvement' on the non-ALR portion of Parcel F.

Parcel H -
20 acre parcel, split-zoned, borders Lot 1 to the south-east.
Road access to Beddis Rd and to SVRE.

Parcel H was purchased from the Larmour estate in October 2020, through a community fundraising campaign to protect the important ecological features of the wetlands and significant older-mature forest that entirely cover Parcel H.
Title to the property is now held by Salt Spring Island Water Preservation Society, to ensure interim conservation, while application is made to Islands Trust Conservancy for acceptance of a donation of the property in entirety.

Apart from a short, unimproved footpath crossing Parcel H that continues across Parcel F also, providing foot access from SVRW to SVRE, there is no development or 'improvement' on Parcel H.

/continued overleaf

It is hoped that both Parcel H and the non-ALR upland forest of Parcel F will soon become a nature reserve or nature sanctuary owned by ITC, adjoining the upland-forest, covenanted portion of Lot 1 between them, and contiguous with the two existing NAPTEP-covenanted residential properties - Lot 7 & Lot 8, each 10 acres - on Sky Valley Road.

Together, these conserved properties would then provide about 57 acres of lower-elevation protected habitat in the mid-island area: unfragmented and intact older-mature forest and wetlands that include a wide range of ecosystem types from valley bottom, cedar-swamp, wild-ponds, moist meadows, 'big-tree' Coastal Douglas-fir & maple forest, to groves of arbutus & Garry oak, mossy balds, cliffs with rock ledges and camas - conservation connectivity extending from Beddis Road almost to Cusheon Lake.



Lot 1 NAPTEP covenant

Description of natural natural values and amenities of Lot 1

Lot 1 has the shape of a truncated wedge, with much of the wider and lower-elevation area of the 22 acres located in the ALR zone. To the north, a band of intact older, mature mixed forest borders Beddis Road, mostly Douglas-firs and cedars with some arbutus and maple. The terrain there slopes quite steeply down from the road verge to the valley bottom, in places showing rock outcrops in the slope with some car-sized sandstone boulders providing niche habitat for certain species.

At the foot of that slope, a farm track runs through the property from east to west, the continuation of a heavily overgrown old skid-road next to the creek that crosses Parcel H also. This valley floor around the growing area and orchard trees, the greenhouse and barns, also contains many wetland features and the sometimes-ditched, sometimes open streambed of Larmour Creek. It flows towards Parcel F, providing habitat for numbers of Red-legged frogs and tree-frogs in both the wild-ponds among the bushes and the ornamental ponds nearer the farmhouse. The abundant undergrowth, wet meadowland and forest edge provides cover and sustenance for many migrant and resident bird species here.

The land rises gently from the lowest elevation across a broad and open rough pasture bordered by the forests that merge into Parcel H to the east, and the fenced area bordering Parcel F to the west, with cedar groves among a profusion of ornamental maple species - a major interest for Mike Larmour.

These open lower slopes and variety of vegetation types adjacent to the man-made ponds, irrigation pond and creek on both Lot 1 and Parcel F provide flyways and rich feeding areas for a variety of bat species. These have been recorded and identified over several years, led by Peter Ommundsen of the Salt Spring Bat Program. In concert with similar bat identification efforts around the middle-elevation wetland on Parcel F, and the multi-year records from the extensive Sky Valley Rd wetland at higher elevation, it has been found that some eight or ten bat species feed over the wetlands and roost in the forests adjacent to them, including some that are federally endangered or of special concern (see species list). This is a remarkable species diversity for an area this size, and speaks to the value of nearby intact mixed forests as old as these, where the only signs of previous logging are century-old stumps with springboard notches.

The upslope area of this open expanse of rough grasses, scattered bushes and brush provides hunting opportunities for predators such as red-tailed, sharp-shinned and Cooper's hawks, as well as northern pygmy-owls. The ponds, surrounding alder-groves, cedars, willows, reed grass beds and thickets provide feeding areas for many other species, including cedar waxwing, Steller's jay, Audubon's warbler, varied thrushes and robins, vireos, finches, crossbills, black-headed grosbeak, flycatchers, kinglets, towhee etc.

Among the alders, cedars, D-fir and maples of the rising forest canopy, the different owl species here organize themselves to make use of nesting and perching opportunities that permit them to prey on the less powerful while avoiding, as best they can, being preyed upon themselves by the successful aggressors, including a sizable population of breeding great horned owls and barred owls. The western screech owls, that were a decade or so ago one of the most frequently heard voices in this forest over the slopes of the Larmour Lands and the SVR ridgetop at night, are now a rarer but still encouraging sound. Pygmy-owls are more commonly heard, saw-whet owls too, so it's our hope that carefully located nest-boxes for the latter three species can help them survive the depredations of barred and great horned owls.

/continued overleaf...

The wetlands and nearby meadow/brush areas of Lot 1 and surroundings are also home to other predators, including dragonflies such as blue-eyed darner, American emerald, four-spotted skimmer and others. Another impressive insect found here (April-May) has the least predatory behaviour of any - for the California silkmoth does all its eating solely as a larva on the willow, hardhack and cottonwood leaves it grows on near here. The reserves of energy in its massive body supplies all the sustenance for a not-long life without eating at all, while its great 100mm wingspan and extraordinary antennae on the male make possible the search for a receptive female from over a mile away, solely by the attracting power of her pheromones on the night air.

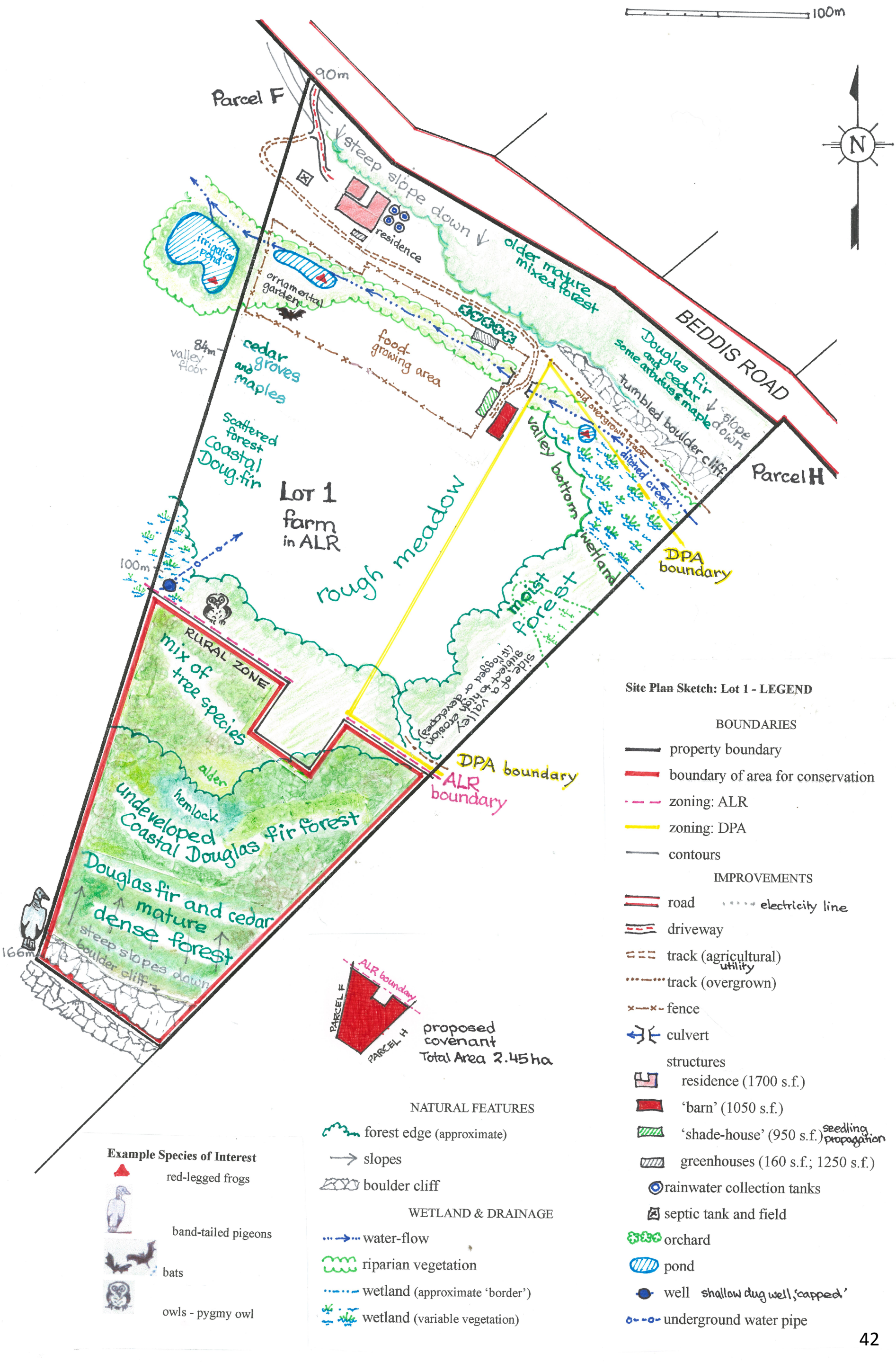
The proposed covenant area of Lot 1 begins at the boundary of the ALR zone upslope, extending southwards and quite steeply uphill through initially a forest of D-fir, oceanspray, wildrose and mosses that then levels a little to give an area of mixed alder, maple and D-firs over some salal and Oregon grape. With the slope steepening once again, the route uphill now enters a darker, deeper and more massive area of forest, with an extended grove of old western hemlock, some around 48" dbh, and wide-spreading. The forest floor here is bare of most vegetation and carpeted instead with fine red-brown hemlock needles - a dominant place on the slope, with the land falling away to a lower level on three sides where the forest continues in cedar and D-fir, swordfern and oceanspray.

Surrounding the uphill margin of the stands of hemlock, some fine cedars and older Doug. fir grow tall and stately where the subsurface moisture conditions and soil depth have encouraged steady growth for maybe more than a century.
The steepness of the slope and the windbreak of the forest above them have protected their crowns from the blasts of windstorms coming in over the ridgetop to their south, which has caused so many of the less sheltered big trees higher on the slope to be snapped in their upper third, or sometimes grow as double-tops. Those storms have left much of the unprotected forest on the ridges with scars and changes that testify to the history the trees have managed to survive.

At this contour, just fifty or a hundred metres away from the upper, southernmost boundary of Lot 1, an opening in the canopy appears, since that shortest boundary segment runs its line along a rocky rampart quite high above the forest floor at its foot. A steep and tumbled slope of boulder-field, then boulder-cliff above, makes for a scrambled ascent to gain the lookout point at the top, from which a view of the big-trees of Lot 1's forest groves and falling valleys extend wide below us.

Around us here, snags make perches for eagles and vultures, great horned owls and others. Small flocks of wary band-tailed pigeons feed on arbutus berries high among the branches where sunlight comes through, their wings clattering as they lift into the air when disturbed. A trio of woodpecker types - pileated, hairy and downy - all travel individually through the open forest, from stem to stem, inspecting crevices, enlarging previous holes and burrows for beetle larvae, insects, spiders. On the ground, flickers peck up ants and crawlies. High in the canopy, red squirrels dash from branch to branch, venturing to the tips to harvest and throw down green fir-cones, for collection and dismantling later atop a low stump or rock. Juncos, siskins and chickadees flit and hunt among the moss-clad boulders, oceanspray and huckleberry, twittering and tweeting a stream of communications. Low down among the rocks and crevices, tiny and secretive creatures find niches of shelter and security for their lives. Ospreys sail overhead too, circling on the ridge updrafts, between Cusheon Lake and Ganges Harbour. At the eastern end of that rocky boulder-ridge, all three lots - F, H and 1 - meet at one point, high on the slopes of Mike Larmour's land, above his family's farm.

Lot 1



proposed covenant
Total Area 2.45 ha

Example Species of Interest

- red-legged frogs
- band-tailed pigeons
- bats
- owls - pygmy owl

Site Plan Sketch: Lot 1 - LEGEND

BOUNDARIES
- property boundary
- boundary of area for conservation
- zoning: ALR
- zoning: DPA
- contours

IMPROVEMENTS
- road
- electricity line
- driveway
- track (agricultural) utility
- track (overgrown)
- fence
- culvert

structures
- residence (1700 s.f.)
- 'barn' (1050 s.f.)
- 'shade-house' (950 s.f.) seedling propagation
- greenhouses (160 s.f.; 1250 s.f.)
- rainwater collection tanks
- septic tank and field
- orchard
- pond
- well shallow dug well; 'capped'
- underground water pipe

NATURAL FEATURES
- forest edge (approximate)
- slopes
- boulder cliff

WETLAND & DRAINAGE
- water-flow
- riparian vegetation
- wetland (approximate 'border')
- wetland (variable vegetation)

Lot 1 Conservation Proposal Submitted Photos



DSCN2642



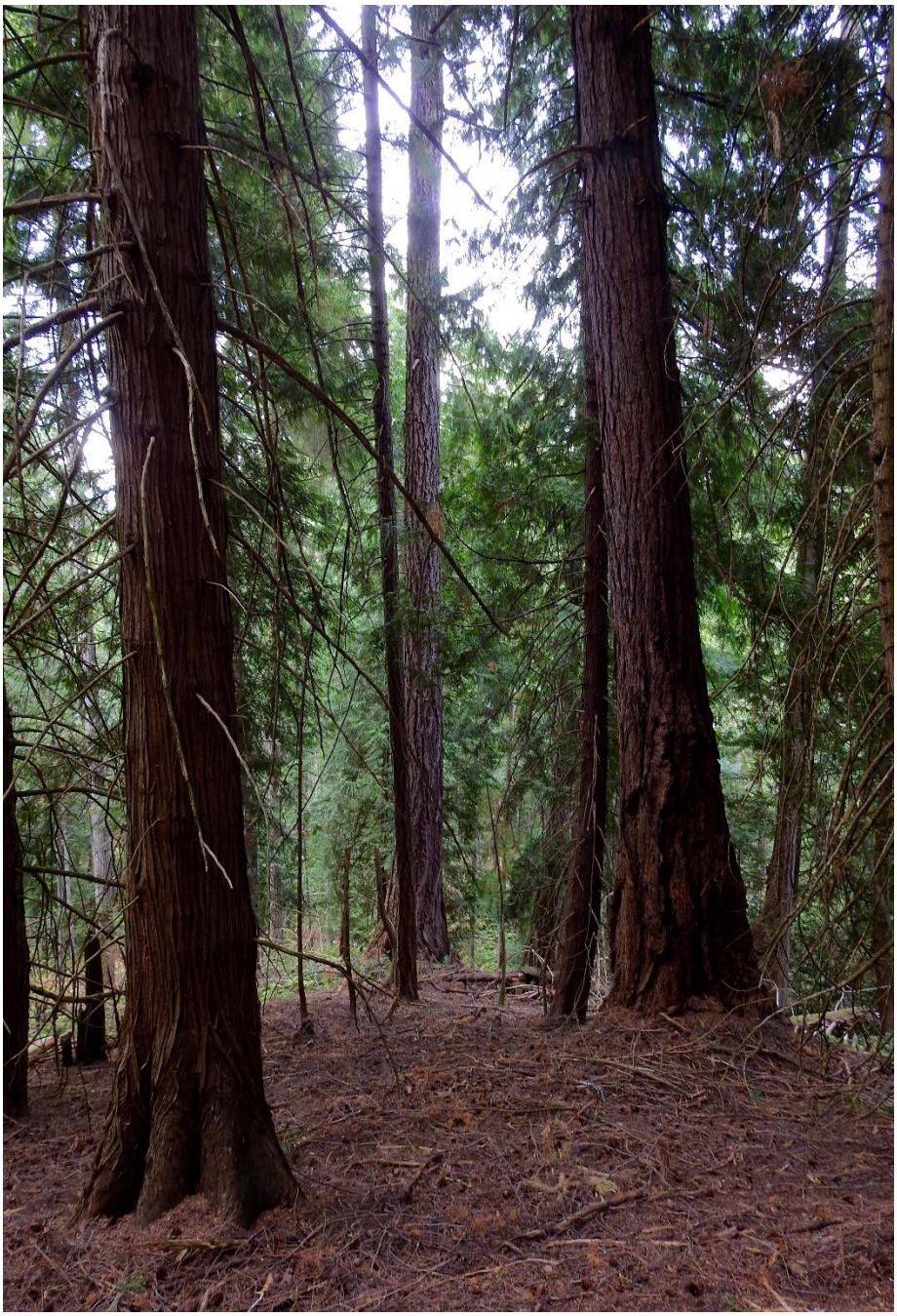
DSCN6570



DSCN6575



DSCN6629



DSCN6608



DSCN6630



DSCN6644



DSCN6648

Lot 1 Larmour Lands Sensitive Ecosystem Mapping



300.9 0 150.4 300.9 Meters

WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere

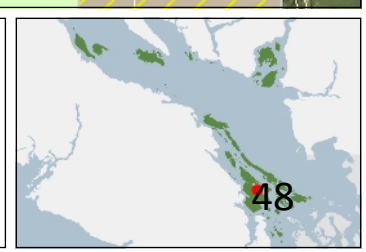
© Islands Trust

1:5,923

January 1, 2022

DISCLAIMER: This map is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. Islands Trust makes no representations of any kind, including but not limited to, the warranties of merchantability, or fitness for a particular use, nor are any such warranties to be implied with respect to the data on this map.

THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION



LEGEND - Base Maps

- Property Boundary
- Roads
- Water Courses
- Lakes
- Zoning Boundary

Zoning Class

- Not Zoned
- Commercial/Industrial
- Community
- Residential
- Resource
- Water

Contours

- Index Contour
- Intermediate Contour

LEGEND - Operational Layers

Coastal Douglas Fir Management Are

Tertiary Class

- Herbaceous
- Sand
- Freshwater
- Wetland
- Riparian
- Older Forest
- Cliff
- Mature Forest
- Intertidal
- Woodland
- Seasonally Flooded

Secondary Class

- Herbaceous
- Sand
- Freshwater
- Wetland
- Riparian
- Older Forest
- Cliff
- Mature Forest
- Intertidal
- Woodland
- Seasonally Flooded

Primary Class

- Herbaceous
- Sand
- Freshwater
- Wetland
- Riparian
- Older Forest
- Cliff
- Mature Forest
- Woodland
- Seasonally Flooded

ISLANDS TRUST CONSERVANCY

REQUEST FOR DECISION

To:	Islands Trust Conservancy Board	**For the Meeting of:**	January 25, 2022
From:	Nuala Murphy	**Date Prepared:**	December 21, 2021

SUBJECT: Moore Hill Nature Reserve, Thetis Island

RECOMMENDATION: That the Islands Trust Conservancy Board approve the Moore Hill Nature Reserve Nature Reserve Management Plan, dated October 28, 2021.

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1 PURPOSE:

To approve the first management plan for Moore Hill Nature Reserve.

2 BACKGROUND:

Islands Trust Conservancy Board policy (ITC 2.3) indicates, "The Board will prepare and approve a management plan for each property it acquires as a Nature Reserve…within one year of acquisition, and will update each management plan approximately every 10 years." Islands Trust Conservancy management plans:

- Provide general and descriptive information on the property, including location, history, and land use;
- Set out the conservation goals and objectives for the property;
- Identify the property's ecological and/or cultural values and features;
- Describe the management issues associated with the property; and
- Provide short and long-term management recommendations (action items or tasks) on issues such as: invasive species management; species at risk protection; public access and safety; educational and research opportunities; and signage needs;
- Preserve and protect cultural, spiritual, and sacred locations.

Moore Hill Nature Reserve (MHNR) protects 21.04 hectares (52.0 acres) on the east side of Thetis Island (Figure 1) and spans 425 metres (1,394 feet) of marine shoreline along its eastern boundary including sea cliffs and low rock shoreline and ranges in elevation from sea level to the summit of Moore Hill at 178m (585 ft). Two rare ecological communities were found within MHNR as well as a range of habitats including coniferous and mixed forests, open Garry Oak stands and numerous crevasses, caves and cliffs that are important habitat for wildlife. Documented occurrence of a rare species and/or ecological community are found in Table 1 and 2 including five Species at Risk.

MHNR is an important cultural site located within the core traditional territory of several Coast Salish First Nations in the Southern Gulf Islands and southeastern Vancouver Island. One of the closest First Nation communities is the Penelakut Tribe, who, along with their neighbours, have a long history with territory in and around MHNR.

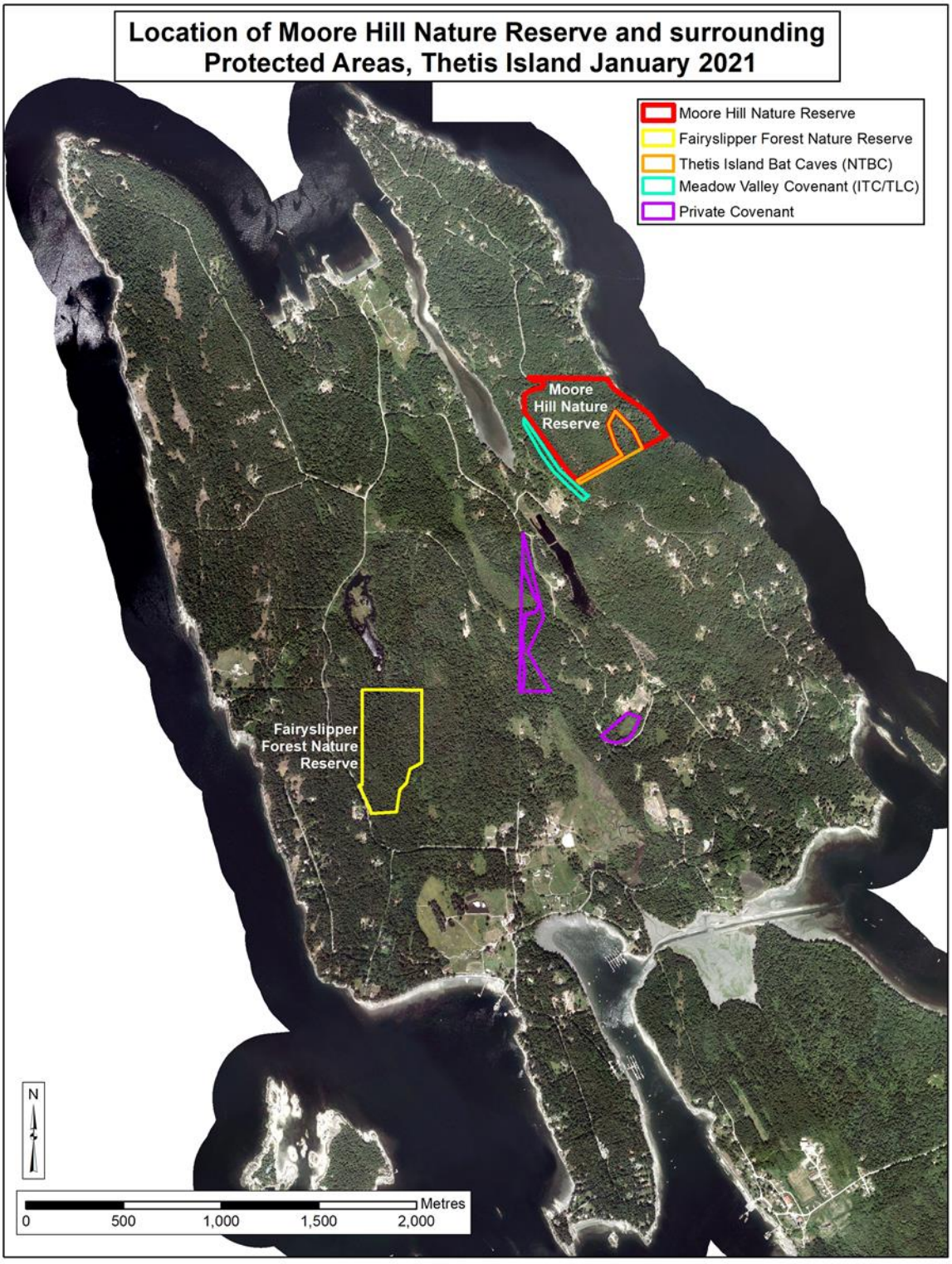

Figure 1. Moore Hill Nature Reserve and other protected areas on Thetis Island.

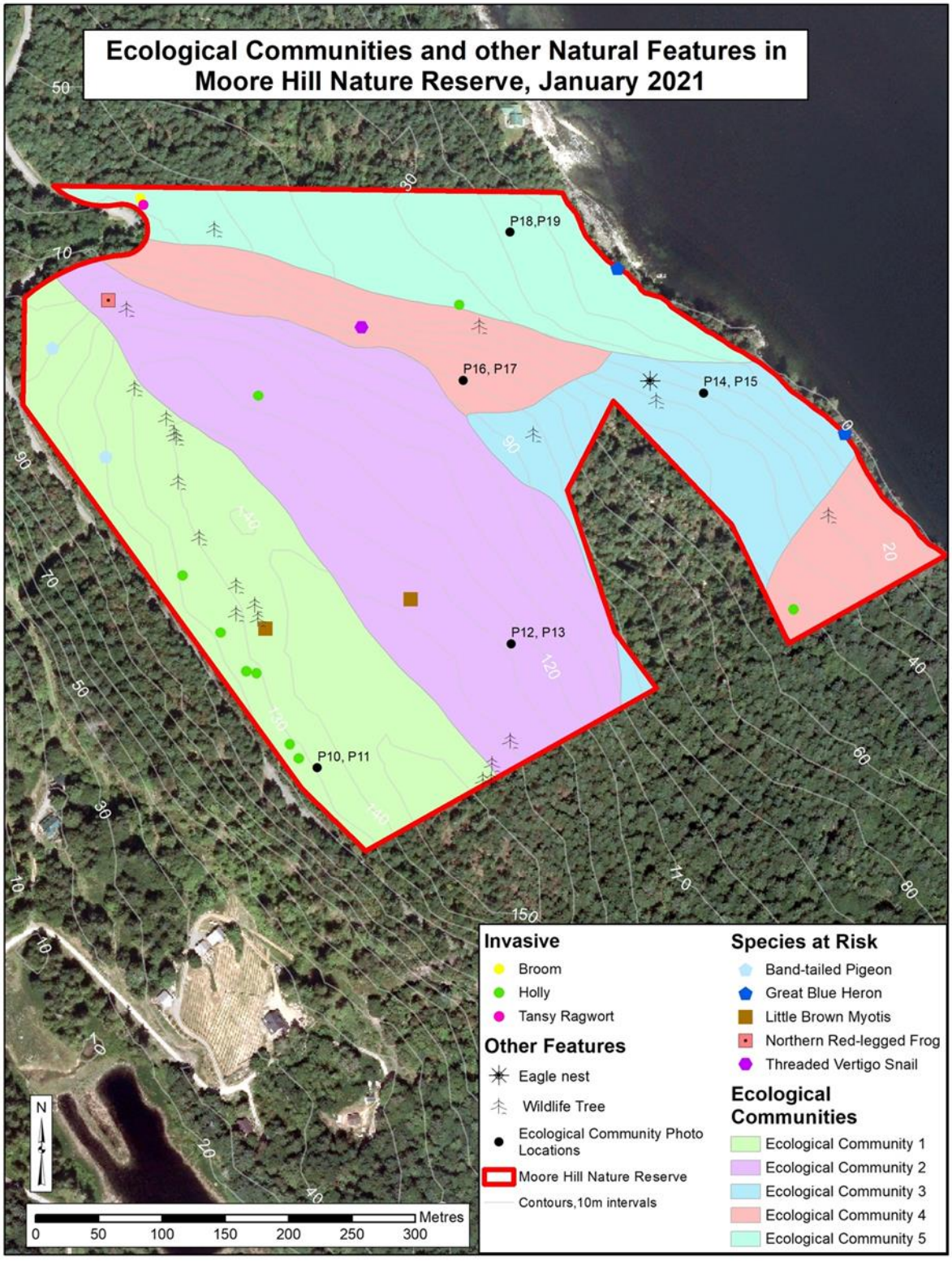

Figure 2. Moore Hill Nature Reserve Ecological Communities

Table 1. Documented Occurrences of Ecosystems at Risk within MHNR.

Ecological Community Name		Status		
English	**Scientific**	**Provincial**	**BC List**	**Global**
Douglas-fir – Arbutus	*Pseudotsuga menziesii – Arbutus menziesii*	S2 (2004)	Red	GNR
Douglas-fir – Dull Oregon-grape	*Pseudotsuga menziesii – Berberis nervosa*	S1 (2018)	Red	G2

Table 2. Documented Occurrences of Species at Risk within MHNR.

Species Name		Status*				
English	**Scientific**	**Provincial**	**BC List**	**COSEWIC**	**SARA**	**Global**
Band-tailed Pigeon	*Patagioenas fasciata*	S3S4 (2015)	Blue	SC (2018)	1-SC (2011)	G4 (2016)
Great Blue Heron, *fanninni* subspecies	*Ardea herodias fanninni*	S2S3B, S4N (2018)	Blue	SC (2008)	1-SC (2010)	G5T4 (2016)
Little Brown Myotis	*Myotis lucifugus*	S4 (2015)	Yellow	E (2013)	1-E (2014)	G3 (2016)
Northern Red-legged Frog	*Rana aurora*	S3 (2016)	Blue	SC (2015)	1-SC (2005)	G4 (2015)
Threaded Vertigo	*Nearctula* sp. 1	S3 (2015)	Blue	SC (2010)	1-SC (2012)	G3G5 (2006)

* Status ranks from the BC Conservation Data Centre (BC CDC 2020)

This is the first management plan for MHNR and was prepared by Carrina Maslovat, RPBio. MHNR was protected by the ITC in February 2017 after an extensive, collaborative acquisition campaign by ITC, Thetis Island Nature Conservancy (ThINC) and Cowichan Community Land Trust (CCLT). It is the largest protected area on Thetis Island. A Section 219 conservation covenant and a Section 2018 Statutory Right of Way were registered in 2017 naming CCLT as the covenant holder. The draft management plan was provided to ThINC and CCLT and their edits have been incorporated into the attached management plan. The final management plan will be sent to them for approval before being implemented.

The general management direction for the Moore Hill Nature Reserve is to maintain and protect habitat for Species at Risk and wildlife, and to allow natural successional processes to proceed without interference. With the exception of fire, natural disturbance factors such as wind (windthrow), pest infestation, and diseases use should proceed without intervention. The removal of invasive plant species is recommended as required. No trails will be developed within MHNR and there will be no public access due to unstable, steep terrain as well as sensitive habitat and cultural importance of the site.

ITC will continue to incorporate new information and knowledge sharing of First Nations interests, species-at-risk, invasive species, and management techniques over the course of the lifetime of the plan.

Immediate Actions (1-2 years):

1. Support all partners, contractors and volunteers to complete cultural competency training in regard to reconciliation, knowledge and history of Coast Salish and Indigenous Peoples.
2. Engage with First Nations to ensure that the management plan is reflective of treaty, inherent rights, and the traditional territories of each Nation.
3. Work in collaboration towards a Management Plan for Areas of Cultural Heritage, gathering and harvesting, and Sacred Significance with First Nations.
4. Install new boundary signage along the ocean to limit public access to MHNR from the ocean.

5. Maintain previously installed signage to inform public that there is no public access to MHNR.
6. Monitor and remove all invasive, non-native woody species that are found in MHNR through cooperation with ThINC and ITC. Prompt removal will make future management more cost effective. Establish a regular monitoring schedule to assess effectiveness of invasive species removal.
7. Establish a volunteer warden program and designate a warden to visit the site regularly and work with ThINC to monitor the property and identify management concerns.

Short term Actions (3-5 years):

1. Develop a parallel *Management Plan for Areas of Cultural Heritage and Sacred Significance* document with First Nations.
2. Consult with the Thetis Island Fire Department and the provincial BC Wildfire Service to communicate best management practices in case of a wildfire.

Long term Actions (5+ years):

1. If funding is available, conduct more intensive wildlife surveys, with a focus on species at risk, over a range of seasons to more fully document the biodiversity of MHNR and guide future management actions.

Ongoing or Annual Action Items:

1. Work with local First Nations towards cooperative management of MHNR using the Management Plan for Areas of Cultural Heritage and Sacred Significance.
2. Maintain boundary signs to limit unauthorized public use of MHNR.
3. Conduct annual covenant monitoring to identify and address any management concerns that may arise.
4. Monitor and remove invasive species as required.

3 IMPLICATIONS OF RECOMMENDATION

ORGANIZATIONAL: This management plan will guide the management of this property and assist staff in budgeting property management funds over the next 10 years.

FINANCIAL: The property management budget is allocated each year depending on available funds and the work that is most needed, balanced between all ITC properties. The primary management costs for the MHNR will be monitoring and surveys for Species at Risk such as the established Western Screech-owl boxes and Sharp-tailed Snake Artificial Cover Objects (ACOs) that are on the land. Invasive species removal and strategic sign installation will also be important. Budget allocation will also be required to engage with First Nations toward cooperative management and conduct climate change research.

POLICY: Consistent with policy.

IMPLEMENTATION/COMMUNICATIONS: Staff will provide the Board-approved version of the management plan to the covenant holder and management partner, Thetis Island Nature Conservancy (ThINC) and Cowichan Community Land Trust (CCLT) for their final approval. Once approved by all parties, the management plan will be posted to the ITC website. ITC contractors and conservation partners working within the MHNR will be provided with the management plan.

FIRST NATIONS: Letters were mailed from ITC to the following First Nations on February 5, 2021 (Appendix D): Cowichan Tribes, Halalt First Nation, Lyackson First Nation, Penelakut Tribe, SEMYOME (Semiahmoo) First Nation, Snuneymuxw First Nation, Stz'uminus (Chemainus) First Nation, and Ts'uubaa-asatx (Lake Cowichan) First Nation as part of the community engagement process. Meetings have taken place with ITC staff and Penelakut staff and Penelakut Elders to discuss the cultural significance and traditional use of the land. Over the 10-year timeframe of this revised management plan, ITC will strive to work more closely with

First Nations to build trust through in-person meetings and development of a Management Plan for Areas of Cultural Heritage and Sacred Significance.

CLIMATE CHANGE: Climate change may impact the distribution of ecosystems across the landscape and may alter vegetation patterns, hydrology, biodiversity and the frequency of pest outbreaks. There may be increased risk from natural hazards such as windstorms, storm surges and droughts. Hotter, drier summers coupled with more extreme winter rain events may lead to changes in groundwater recharge rates, altered water table depths and altered flow rates. There may be an increased risk of drought or flooding and changes to water quality. Hotter summers may also lead to an increased risk of forest fire. Biodiversity will be impacted. Trends that may prevail in this region include up-slope migration of tree lines and ecosystem boundaries. There may be a loss of species that are unable to adapt to changing climate conditions and an increase in competition from invasive species. Ongoing monitoring is important to determine if climate change is impacting the ecosystems in MHNR.

OTHER: None.

4 **RELEVANT POLICY(S):** ITC 2.3 - Acquisition and Management of Land

5 **ATTACHMENT(S):**

- Moore Hill Nature Reserve Management Plan

RESPONSE OPTIONS

Recommendation: That the Islands Trust Conservancy Board approve the 2021 Moore Hill Nature Reserve Nature Reserve Management Plan, dated October 28, 2021.

Alternative: That the Islands Trust Conservancy Board approve the Moore Hill Nature Reserve Management Plan with the following amendments:

- [*to be inserted by the ITC Board]*

Prepared By: Nuala Murphy, Property Management Specialist

Reviewed By/Date: Kate Emmings, ITC Manager / January 13, 2022

Moore Hill Nature Reserve Management Plan Thetis Island, BC



Photo 1. Large moss covered boulders next to shoreline in Moore Hill Nature Reserve.

PREPARED BY
Carrina Maslovat, R. P. Bio. #1407
Salt Spring Island, BC

APPROVED BY
Islands Trust Conservancy Board on DATE
Cowichan Community Land Trust on DATE
Thetis Island Nature Conservancy on DATE

i. Executive Summary

Islands Trust Conservancy acknowledges and respects that Thetis Island is within the traditional territory of Coast Salish Peoples, the Cowichan Tribes, Halalt First Nation, Lyackson First Nation, Penelakut Tribe, SEMYOME (Semiahmoo) First Nation, Snuneymuxw First Nation, Stz'uminus (Chemainus) First Nation, and Ts'uubaa-asatx (Lake Cowichan) First Nation. The historical relationship to the land, culture, and spirit of this place continues to this day. Islands Trust Conservancy is committed to honouring the rich history of Indigenous stewardship in the lands and waters of the Islands Trust Area and to building mutually respectful relationships between Indigenous and non-Indigenous partners in conservation. Therefore, this Management Plan for Moore Hill Nature Reserve is a living document that will evolve as opportunities for knowledge sharing arise and understanding grows[1].

The Moore Hill Nature Reserve (MHNR) is 21.04 hectares (52.0 acres) in size and was acquired by the ITC in February 2017 after an extensive, collaborative acquisition campaign by ITC, Thetis Island Nature Conservancy (ThINC) and Cowichan Community Land Trust (CCLT). It is the largest protected area on Thetis Island. A Section 219 conservation covenant and a Section 2018 Statutory Right of Way were registered in 2017 naming CCLT as the covenant holder.

MHNR is located on the east side of Thetis Island and is adjacent to the Nature Trust of British Columbia's Thetis Island Bat Cave Nature Reserve on the north, east and west sides. MHNR spans 425 metres (1,394 feet) of marine shoreline along its eastern boundary including sea cliffs and low rock shoreline and ranges in elevation from sea level to the summit of Moore Hill at 178m (585 ft). Two rare ecological communities are found within MHNR as well as a range of habitats including coniferous and mixed forests, open Garry Oak stands and numerous crevasses, caves and cliffs that are important habitat for wildlife. Five federally-listed Species at Risk have been documented in MHNR including the Endangered Little Brown Myotis (*Myotis lucifugus*), and four Special Concern species: Northern Red-legged Frog (*Rana aurora*), Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*), Threaded Vertigo (*Nearctula* sp. 1) and Band-tailed Pigeon (*Patagioenas fasciata*).

This management plan is intended to guide long-term management of Moore Hill Nature Reserve based on site history and ecological features, in accordance with the goals, policies and objectives of ITC. The management objectives for Moore Hill Nature Reserve are to:

- Preserve and protect the natural ecosystems, biological diversity and natural values of Moore Hill Nature Reserve, including the distinct ecological communities and the Species at Risk that depend on them;
- Support and protect continued use of areas of sacred and cultural significance by First Nations as per Section 35 of the Constitution Act[2] and UNDRIP;

[1] First Nations/reconciliation content written by Lisa Wilcox, Islands Trust

[2] Section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982 recognizes and affirms the existing aboriginal and treaty rights of the aboriginal peoples of Canada and the courts have stated that aboriginal rights include aboriginal title.

- Restore plant and animal communities and ecological process where necessary and feasible;
- Support ongoing inventory, mapping and monitoring to guide management provided these activities do not interfere with Species at Risk protection;
- Allow natural forest succession and natural ecological processes and functions to proceed unimpeded without human intervention, except in the case of wildfire or other exceptional situations where remediation is considered imperative;
- Remove invasive species throughout MHNR where they compromise natural values; and
- Maintain no public access due to Species at Risk habitat, cultural values, steep cliffs and treacherous terrain.

Management recommendations for MHNR include supporting partners, contractors and volunteers to complete cultural competency training, engaging with First Nations to ensure the management plan is reflective of treaty, inherent rights, and the traditional territories and working to develop a *Management Plan for Areas of Cultural Heritage, gathering and harvesting, and Sacred Significance.* Short-term recommendations include installing signage along the ocean and maintaining existing signage to inform the public that there is no public access and deter unauthorized use of MHNR; addressing any unauthorized use of MHNR as it arises; monitoring and implementing invasive species removal as required; and conducting additional Species at Risk surveys and monitoring to guide future management. Other key management recommendations include continuing to work with the Penelakut Tribe towards cooperative management of MHNR, developing a wildfire management plan, and establishing a volunteer warden program for MHNR.

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iii. Acknowledgements

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Name	Position/Affiliation	Professional Accreditation or subject expertise	Contribution
Carrina Maslovat	Botanist/Contractor	R.P. Bio.	Primary Author, field data collection
Nuala Murphy	Property Management Specialist/Islands Trust Conservancy		Background information and mapping, local contacts
Jemma Green	Acting Property Management Specialist/Islands Trust Conservancy		Document review
Ann Eriksson	Founding Director	Thetis Island Nature Conservancy (THINC)	Assisted with field surveys, provided historical information and current biological information.

1 Introduction

Thetis Island is situated within the territory of the Coast Salish Peoples, who share a rich history of stewardship in the lands and waters of the Islands Trust Area that inspires the work of Islands Trust Conservancy (ITC) and its partners. Moore Hill Nature Reserve (MHNR) was protected in February 2017 after two years of active fundraising effort by Thetis Island Nature Conservancy (ThINC), Cowichan Community Land Trust (CCLT), and ITC. The protection of MHNR could not have happened without the vision and generosity of the former land holder, generous support from a local donor family, and funding support from the federal Habitat Stewardship Program for Species at Risk (Islands Trust Conservancy 2020).

The CCLT holds the conservation covenant for MHNR. MHNR is certified as an Ecological Gift under Environment and Climate Change Canada's Ecological Gifts Program to protect the important ecosystems of the site in perpetuity (Islands Trust Conservancy 2020).

1.1 Islands Trust Conservancy

Since time immemorial, the lands and waters between Vancouver Island and mainland British Columbia have been home to the Coast Salish People, whose ecological, cultural, and spiritual connections to this place continue to this day. In 1974, the Province of British Columbia recognized this region as a special place within the province where the unique beauty, cultural heritage, rural character and diverse ecosystems should be protected for future generations. Through the *Islands Trust Act*, the province established the Islands Trust, a special purpose government, with the following mandate (known as the Object of the Islands Trust):

> *To preserve and protect the trust area and its unique amenities and environment for the benefit of the residents of the Trust Area and of British Columbia generally, in cooperation with municipalities, regional districts, improvement districts, other persons and organizations and the government of British Columbia*. (Islands Trust 2020a) Reference: *http://www.islandstrust.bc.ca/connect/about-us/*

In 1990, through the enactment of a section of the Islands Trust Act, the Province established the Islands Trust Fund, now called the Islands Trust Conservancy (ITC), as a conservation land trust to assist in carrying out the "preserve and protect" mandate. Part 6 of the Islands Trust Act establishes the corporate status, responsibilities, and governance structure of the Islands Trust Conservancy. The Board of the ITC is one of the sixteen corporate entities[3] charged to uphold the Object of the Islands Trust. Since 1990, the ITC has protected over 1,300 hectares (3,220 acres) of land as nature reserves and conservation covenants.

[3] The corporate entities charged to uphold the Object of the Islands Trust are the Trust Council, the Executive Committee, twelve local trust committees, one island municipality, and the Islands Trust Conservancy Board.

The vision of the ITC is that the islands and waters of the Salish Sea will be a vibrant place of culture and ecology where humans live and work in harmony with the natural world. This special place will have a network of protected areas that preserve in perpetuity the native species and natural systems of the islands. Engaged residents and conservation partners will work together to protect large natural areas and key wildlife habitat. Viable ecosystems will flourish alongside healthy island communities.

The mission of the ITC is to protect special places by encouraging, undertaking, and assisting in voluntary conservation initiatives within the Islands Trust Area. ITC nature reserves are managed to maintain, preserve, and protect the natural features and values of ecosystems.

1.2 Purpose of Islands Trust Conservancy Management Plans

ITC management plans provide background information and set out the direction of property management as follows:

- Provide general and descriptive information on the property, including location, history, and land use.
- Set out the conservation goals and objectives for the property.
- Identify the ecological and/or cultural values and features of the property;
- Describe the management issues associated with the property.
- Provide short-, medium- and long-term management recommendations (action items or tasks) on issues such as species at risk protection, ecological restoration, public access, educational and research opportunities, invasive species management, and signage needs.
- Preserve and protect cultural, spiritual, and sacred locations.

Once the management plan process is completed, the ITC works to carry out the management actions or strategies identified in the plan, as resources allow. Following general practice and as outlined in the conservation covenant and statutory right of way, the ITC revises the Management Plan every ten years.

1.3 The Scope of Islands Trust Conservancy Management Plans

Consistent with the Islands Trust Reconciliation Declaration (Islands Trust 2020b) Reference http://www.islandstrust.bc.ca/trust-council/first-nations-reconciliation/, ITC recognizes that nature reserves may be places of great cultural and spiritual significance to First Nations. Cooperative management of these protected places will provide opportunities to establish and maintain mutually respectful relationships between Islands Trust Conservancy and First Nations, as well as upholding the guiding principles of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)[4] and the Truth and Reconciliation (TRC) Calls to Action. Relationship-building, knowledge-sharing, healing, and establishment of trust take time.

[4] The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) is an international instrument adopted by the United Nations on September 13, 2007, to enshrine (according to Article 43) the rights that "constitute the minimum standards for the survival, dignity and well-being of the indigenous peoples of the world." The UNDRIP protects collective rights that may not be addressed in other human rights charters that emphasize individual rights, and it also safeguards the individual rights of Indigenous people. Canada signed in 2010.

Islands Trust Conservancy is committed to developing a parallel *Management Plan for Areas of Cultural Heritage and Sacred Significance*. This parallel Management Plan sets out guiding principles for cooperative collaboration between ITC and First Nations with traditional and treaty territories and cultural interests in the area defined by one or more nature reserves. Moreover, the Management Plan defines the common vision, objectives, policies, and best management practices for the nature reserves to ensure that its natural values and cultural heritage and sacred significance are maintained for future generations.

1.4 Protected Area Purpose

The purpose of the Moore Hill Nature Reserve is to preserve and protect the representative natural ecosystems and natural values of the site (including rare and endangered plant and animal species), to preserve the cultural and archaeological features and importance of the site, and to maintain the biodiversity of the site for the benefit of the flora and fauna of MHNR, the residents of the island, the local First Nations, and the province generally. The site is to be protected in accordance with the objectives of the ITC and the Islands Trust.

MHNR is certified as an Ecological Gift under Environment and Climate Change Canada's Ecological Gifts Program to protect the important ecosystems of the site in perpetuity (Islands Trust Conservancy 2020).

1.5 Protected Area Objectives

The objectives for the Moore Hill Nature Reserve are as follows:

- Preserve and protect the natural ecosystems, biological diversity and natural values;
- Support and protect continued use of areas of sacred and cultural significance by First Nations as per Section 35 of the Constitution Act[5] and UNDRIP;
- Restore plant and animal communities and ecological process where necessary and feasible;
- Support ongoing inventory, mapping and monitoring to guide management provided these activities do not interfere with Species at Risk protection;
- Allow natural forest succession and natural ecological processes and functions to proceed unimpeded without human intervention, except in the case of wildfire or other exceptional situations where remediation is considered imperative;
- Remove invasive species throughout MHNR where they compromise natural values; and
- Maintain no public access due to steep cliffs, treacherous terrain, Species at Risk habitat and cultural values.

[5] Section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982 recognizes and affirms the existing aboriginal and treaty rights of the aboriginal peoples of Canada and the courts have stated that aboriginal rights include aboriginal title.

2 Property Information

The Moore Hill Nature Reserve is 21.04 hectares (52.0 acres) in size and shares 755 m of boundary with the Nature Trust of British Columbia's Thetis Island Bat Caves. MHNR protects approximately 425 m (1,394 feet) of marine shoreline along its eastern boundary including sea cliffs, rocky shoreline and a small islet which is accessible at low tide. MHNR extends to the summit of Moore Hill (178m/585 feet), which is the highest point along the ridge on the east side of the island.

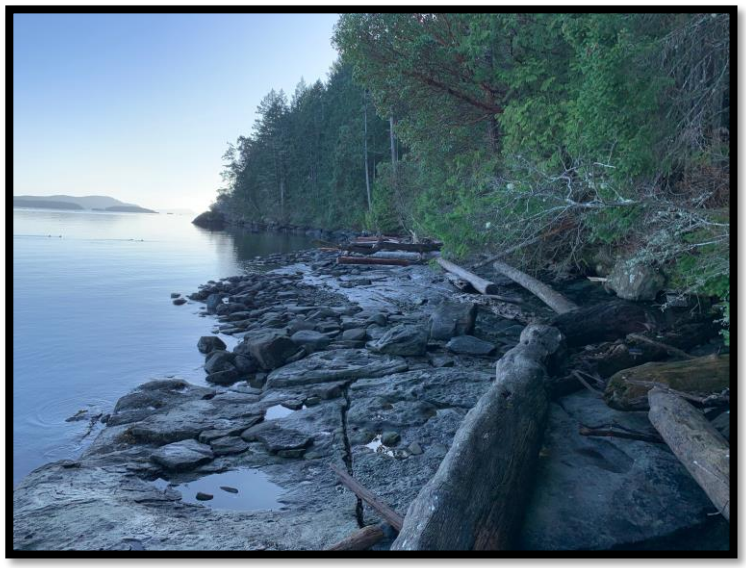

Photo 2. Shoreline of Moore Hill Nature Reserve looking south.

2.1 Location

MHNR is located on the east side of Thetis Island. To reach MHNR from the Thetis Island ferry dock at Foster Point, travel up the ferry ramp for 80m and turn left (north) onto Foster Point Road and travel 230m. Turn right (east) onto Pilkey Point Road and travel 4.6 km along the road as it winds east and north. MHNR is on the right (east side of the road) and stretches from Pilkey Point Road to the ocean (refer to Figure 1).



Photo 3. Small islet off the shore of MHNR (Photo: 2017).

2.2 Legal description

Moore Hill Nature Reserve includes the entire lot described as Lot 9, District Lot 23, Thetis Island, Cowichan District, Plan 35106, except part in Plan 39716 (PID 000-324-671).

2.3 Legal Access

Legal access to Moore Hill Nature Reserve is off Pilkey Point Road which runs along the western boundary of MHNR. Pilkey Point Road is designated as a minor rural road under Thetis Island Official Community Plan Schedule D Road Classifications (Islands Trust 2020e). There is no public access to MHNR.

2.4 Landscape Context

Thetis Island is within the traditional and treaty territories of Coast Salish Peoples, the Cowichan Tribes, Halalt First Nation, Lyackson First Nation, Penelakut Tribe, SEMYOME (Semiahmoo) First Nation, Snuneymuxw First Nation, Stz'uminus (Chemainus) First Nation,

and Ts'uubaa-asatx (Lake Cowichan) First Nation. The closest First Nation community is the Penelakut Tribe, which has a long history of use with territory in and around the land known as the Moore Hill Nature Reserve.

Thetis Island is a southern Gulf islands located in the Strait of Georgia, approximately 4-8 km east of Vancouver Island across Stuart Channel and 6 km west of the northern tip of Galiano Island separated by Trincomali Channel. It is located midway between Salt Spring Island to the south, and Gabriola Island to the north (Islands Trust 2011). Penelakut Island (previously Kuper Island) is located directly to the south and is separated by a narrow shallow body of water commonly known as Telegraph Harbour. Thetis Island is a small (1,129 hectares/2,789 acres) island approximately 3 km wide (east to west) and less than 7 km long (north to south) (Islands Trust 2011). It is governed by the Islands Trust and falls within the Cowichan Valley Regional District (see Figure 1 for location and protected area context).

MHNR is located on the eastern side of the island and is the largest of six protected areas on Thetis Island (3 of which are privately-managed covenanted lands) (Figure 1). The western boundary is Pilkey Point Road and the eastern boundary of MHNR is marine shoreline. Along a portion of the southern boundary, MHNR borders the Nature Trust of British Columbia's Thetis Island Bat Caves protected area (2.7 hectares/6.7 acres), established in 1983 for the protection of a Townsend's Big-eared Bat (*Corynorhinus towsendii*) cave hibernaculum (The Nature Trust of British Columbia 2020). The remainder of the south and western boundaries (across Pilkey Point Road) are privately-managed lots that are predominantly forested. To the north of MHNR are privately-managed shoreline lots which are predominantly forested.

There are three areas protected by Conservation Covenants on Thetis Island: one 1.42 ha (3.5 acres) protected by ITC and The Land Conservancy (TLC) west of MHNR along Pilkey Point Road and two protected by ITC measuring 5.66 ha (13.98 acres) and 1.6 ha (3.94 acres). The ITC's Fairyslipper Forest Nature Reserve (16 hectares/40 acres) on lower Burchell Hill to the south was protected in 2018 and is the only publicly accessible nature reserve on Thetis Island (Figure 1).

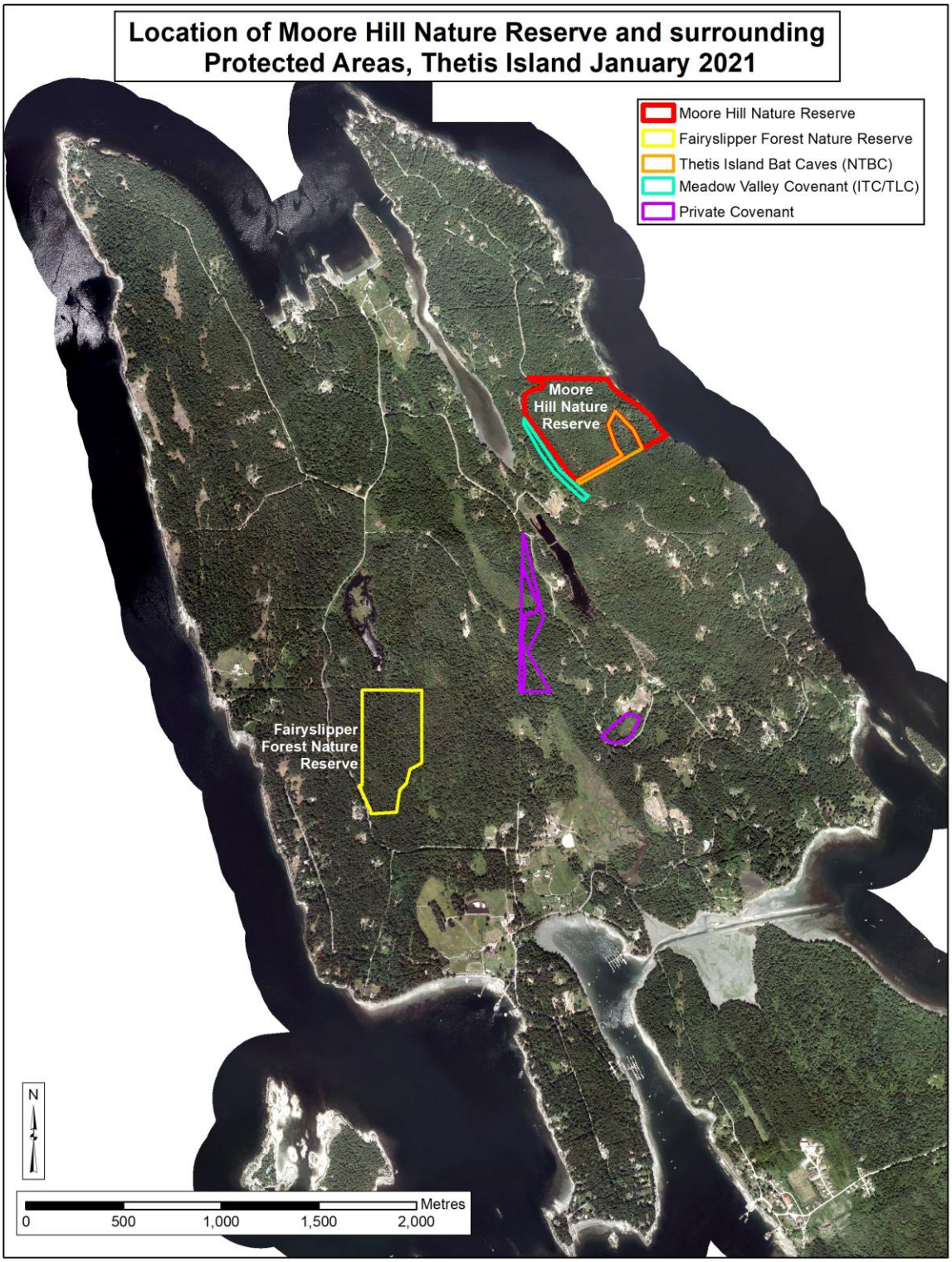

Figure 1. Moore Hill Nature Reserve and other protected areas on Thetis Island.

2.5 Site History

Moore Hill Nature Reserve is an important cultural site located within the core traditional territory of several Coast Salish First Nations in the Southern Gulf Islands and southeastern Vancouver Island, including Cowichan Tribes, Halalt First Nation, Lyackson First Nation, Penelakut Tribe, SEMYOME (Semiahmoo) First Nation, Snuneymuxw First Nation, Stz'uminus (Chemainus) First Nation, and Ts'uubaa-asatx (Lake Cowichan) First Nation. The closest First Nation communities are Penelakut Tribe and Lyackson First Nation, who, along with their neighbours, have a long history with territory in and around MHNR. The Coast Salish peoples maintained a vital, dynamic, and sustainable connection to their territory and developed rich cultural, spiritual, and traditional ecological knowledge. However, cultural heritage and sacred sites of Thetis Island and the greater Islands Trust Area were severely impacted by European settlement. Past archeological activities, vandalism, and land use have disturbed sites of cultural and spiritual importance. Nevertheless, the land and the greater territory remains an embodiment of the stories, oral history, and culture of these First Nations. Moore Hill in particular is known to be an important cultural site.

Thetis Island was named after the Royal Navy frigate H.M.S. Thetis which surveyed the area from 1851-1853 and was captained by Augustus Leopold Kuper (Akrigg and Akrigg 1988; Wikipedia 2020). Penelakut Island is directly south of Thetis Island and was formerly known as Kuper Island, named after Captain Kuper. George Moore was a master on the ship (Akrigg and Akrigg 1988) and Moore Hill is likely named after him. Europeans first settled on Thetis Island in 1873 and the early settlers built the roads and homesteads that delineate the island today (Islands Trust 2011).

Judging from the current age of trees and the decay of stumps, it is estimated that MHNR was logged approximately 40-60 years ago. There are some compacted overgrown skid rows that are slowly revegetating.

There are fire scars on many of the older stumps that were cut with springboards and on some of larger veteran trees suggesting a fire occurred prior to logging.

There are no buildings on MHNR. There is a well head from a previously drilled well that consists of a rusting pipe. There is no other infrastructure associated with the well.



Photo 4. Old skid road that has re-vegetated with salal and young Douglas-fir trees.

2.6 Anthropogenic Features

At this time ITC has had only limited archaeological reviews in cooperation with First Nations to complete Traditional Use Studies (TUS), or a Traditional Ecological Knowledge study (TEK), or worked with Cultural Knowledge Holders (CKH) on MHNR. ITC has met with the Elders Council of the Penelakut Tribe to discuss management of Moore Hill.

Moore Hill was an important site for watching for raiding First Nations, there was a watchman at the site at all times, and there is a ceremonial bowl near the summit of MHNR.The area is of great cultural importance and ITC will continue to work with First Nations to understand the cultural significance of the area and the ecology.



Photo 5. Old well head in Moore Hill Nature Reserve.

There are no buildings or structures within Moore Hill Nature Reserve. There are two sections of old overgrown skid roads. There are three Western Screech-owl nesting/roosting boxes installed near the summit of Moore Hill to provide habitat for owls (installed in 2015), as well as 14 Artificial Cover Objects (ACOs) installed in 2015 along the top of the ridgeline which are used to survey for endangered Sharp-tailed Snake. 14 more ACOs were installed in 2021 to pair the original 14 for a total of 28 ACOs or 14 pairs. A total of 4 boundary signs have been installed at potential access points along Pilkey Point Road (Map in Figure 2 and details in Tables 2 and 3).

Table 2. Anthropogenic features (structures) in Moore Hill Nature Reserve

Anthropogenic Feature	Description	Condition	Photopoint Location
Western Screech-owl box (total 3 boxes)	Wooden nest box installed on tree	Good. Installed in 2015 near summit of Moore Hill. Monitored annually by ThINC	P27, Map Figure 2

Table 3. Anthropogenic features (land modifications) in Moore Hill Nature Reserve

Anthropogenic Feature	Description	Condition	Photopoint Location
Boundary Sign, Islands Trust Conservancy (Total 4)	Metal boundary signs on wooden 4x4 post next to Pilkey Point Road	Good. Signs were recently installed and have not been damaged by weather or vandals.	P23, Map Figure 2

Boundary Sign, Ministry of Environment (3 metal, 2 plastic)	Three metal signs on metal posts at boundaries with Thetis Island Bat Caves (TIBC)- one at boundary near Pilkey Point Road, and one at either end of the TIBC piece protruding into MHNR. There are two plastic signs attached to a tree along the southern boundary of MHNR	Metal signs in good condition. Plastic signs showing weathering and are in fair condition. One plastic sign found in pieces on adjacent neighbour's property.	P25, Map Figure 2
Well head	Well head with rusted pipe	Fair.	P5, Map Figure 2
Sharp-tailed Snake Artificial Cover Object (ACO) (total 14)	Asphalt roofing shingles used as monitoring board used to survey for snakes.	Good. Boards replaced with new shingles in 2021.	P28, Map Figure 2
Old skid road	Overgrown and compacted skid road from previous logging in northwest corner of MHNR	Overgrown with young Douglas-fir trees.	P4, Map Figure 2
Old skid road	Overgrown and compacted skid road from previous logging in northern part of MHNR starting at the hairpin corner	Overgrown with young Douglas-fir trees.	P6, Map Figure 2

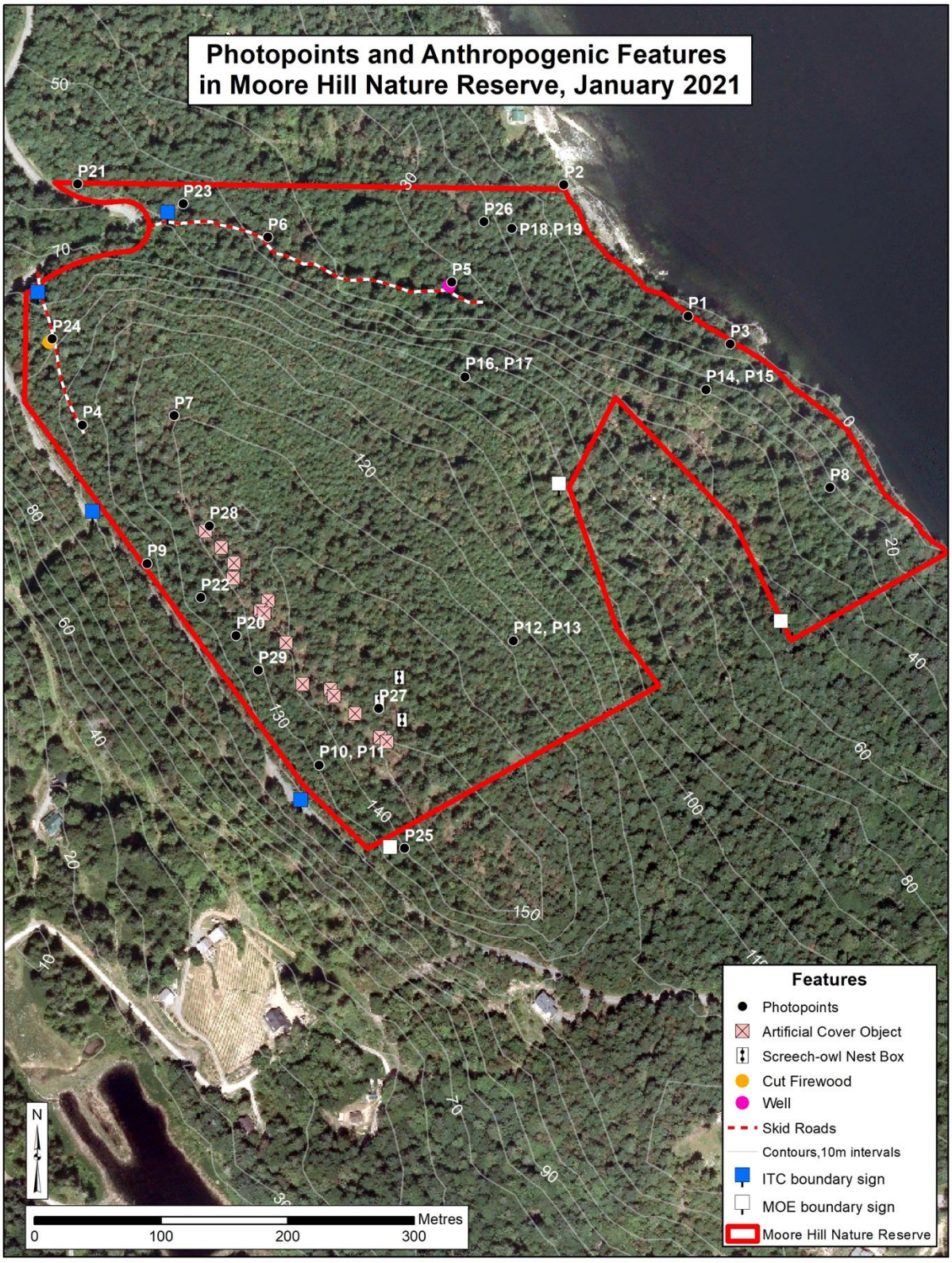

Figure 2. Map of anthropogenic features in Moore Hill Nature Reserve.

2.7 Undersurface Rights

The undersurface rights are held by Her Majesty the Queen in Right of the Province of British Columbia under registration number (M76301).

2.8 Notations, Charges, Liens and Interests

A Section 219 Conservation Covenant (Registration Number: CA5898626) and a Section 218 Statutory Right of Way (Registration Number: CA5898627) were registered over MHNR on March 13, 2017 in favour of Cowichan Community Land Trust.

The general intent of the covenant agreement is:

> (a) to protect, preserve, conserve, maintain, enhance and, if applicable from time to time restore, the natural state of the Land and the Amenities as described in the Report (baseline documentation); and
> (b) to prevent any occupation or use of the Land that will impair or interfere with the natural state of the Land and the Amenities as described in the Report.

The Statutory Right of Way outlines access and activities permitted by the Covenant Holders. There are no water licenses, tenancies or other agreements on MHNR.

2.9 Local Planning Designations

The local Land Use Planning on Thetis Island is governed by the Thetis Island Local Trust Committee and less than 5% of sensitive ecosystems are protected within this local trust area (Islands Trust 2019a). Moore Hill Nature Reserve is zoned as R-2 (Rural) in the Land Use Bylaw No. 98 Schedule C (Islands Trust 2020d). A portion of MHNR, primarily along the eastern shoreline, falls within the Thetis Island Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 88 Schedule E as Wildlife Escarpment (Islands Trust 2020c).



Photo 6. Old skid road that leads from the hairpin turn on Pilkey Point Road and is slowly re-vegetating.

2.10 Existing Public and Other Use

There are no buildings or structures within MHNR. There is no authorized public access due to the steep slopes, treacherous terrain, sensitive Species at Risk habitat and cultural importance for First Nations. There are no existing trails but there are two segments of old skid road (map in Figure 2). There are some rough unofficial trails that appear to be used by adjacent landowners to the north and that lead from the hairpin turn on Pilkey Point Road to the shoreline.

3 Inventory by Ecological Community

ITC acknowledges that there is a wealth of traditional ecological knowledge and a long history of ecosystem stewardship among the First Nations whose territory encompasses Moore Hill Nature Reserve, particularly the Penelakut First Nation. ITC will strive to work with First Nations knowledge holders to deepen its understanding, improve its stewardship practices, and, ultimately, support the transfer of traditional ecological knowledge to younger generations within First Nations communities to ensure that it is not lost. At this time, the ecological information presented in this management plan was formed using systems that are based in foundations of Western science.

3.1 Ecological Significance

As one of few protected areas on Thetis Island, Moore Hill Nature Reserve contains a diversity of habitats from marine shorelines to maturing forests and open rocky cliffs with crevasses and caves. It includes the summit of Moore Hill (178m/585ft), the highest point along Thetis Island's eastern ridge. Five Species at Risk have been identified in MHNR, including two birds, one bat, one amphibian and one gastropod (Table 4).



Photo 7. Hill that forms part of the summit of Moore Hill.

Table 4. Species at Risk in Moore Hill Nature Reserve

Species Name		Status*				
English	Scientific	Provincial	BC List	COSEWIC	SARA	Global
Band-tailed Pigeon	*Patagioenas fasciata*	S3S4 (2015)	Blue	SC (2018)	1-SC (2011)	G4 (2016)
Great Blue Heron, *fanninni* subspecies	*Ardea herodias fanninni*	S2S3B, S4N (2018)	Blue	SC (2008)	1-SC (2010)	G5T4 (2016)
Little Brown Myotis	*Myotis lucifugus*	S4 (2015)	Yellow	E (2013)	1-E (2014)	G3 (2016)
Northern Red-legged Frog	*Rana aurora*	S3 (2016)	Blue	SC (2015)	1-SC (2005)	G4 (2015)
Threaded Vertigo	*Nearctula* sp. 1	S3 (2015)	Blue	SC (2010)	1-SC (2012)	G3G5 (2006)

* Status ranks from the BC Conservation Data Centre (BC CDC 2020)

Moore Hill Nature Reserve is located in the Coastal Douglas-fir Biogeoclimatic Zone (CDFmm), one of the most biologically diverse and threatened ecosystems in British Columbia. Historically, there was about 250,000 hectares which would have been classified

as CDFmm (Ministry of Natural Resource Operations 2011). Unfortunately, much of this habitat has been destroyed by urban development, agriculture or logging: there are estimates that there is only one-half of one percent of undisturbed old forest remaining in the CDFmm(Flynn 1999). Two red-listed ecological communities have been documented in MHNR (Table 5).

Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) and arbutus (*Arbutus menziesii*) are the dominant tree species, and MHNR includes a diversity of other trees including western redcedar (*Thuja plicata*), Garry oak (*Quercus garryana*), bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), western hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla), western yew (*Taxus brevifolia*) red alder (*Alnus rubra*), grand fir (*Abies grandis*), Douglas maple (*Acer galbrum*) and bitter cherry (*Prunus emarginata*).

There are no surface hydrological features on MHNR.

Table 5. Ecological Communities in Moore Hill Nature Reserve.

Ecological Community Name		Status		
English	Scientific	Provincial	BC List	Global
Douglas-fir – Arbutus	*Pseudotsuga menziesii – Arbutus menziesii*	S2 (2004)	Red	GNR
Douglas-fir – Dull Oregon-grape	*Pseudotsuga menziesii – Berberis nervosa*	S1 (2018)	Red	G2

3.2 Climate

The southern Gulf Islands have a climate pattern of warm, dry summers and mild, wet winters with little snowfall. The maritime influence moderates the effect of elevation, latitude, and aspect on local temperature and precipitation.

The weather statistics for Nanaimo A (the closest weather station), show that the annual precipitation from 1981-2010 averaged 1165 mm/year and most of it comes in the form of rain rather than snow (Environment Canada 2020). Precipitation is highest in the winter months from November to January (averaging 190 mm/month) with July and August being the driest months (averaging 27 mm/month). Average daily temperatures peak in the summer months (July and August), with an average daily temperature of 18°C, and are lowest in the winter at 3°C (December and January) (Environment Canada 2020; Figure 3).

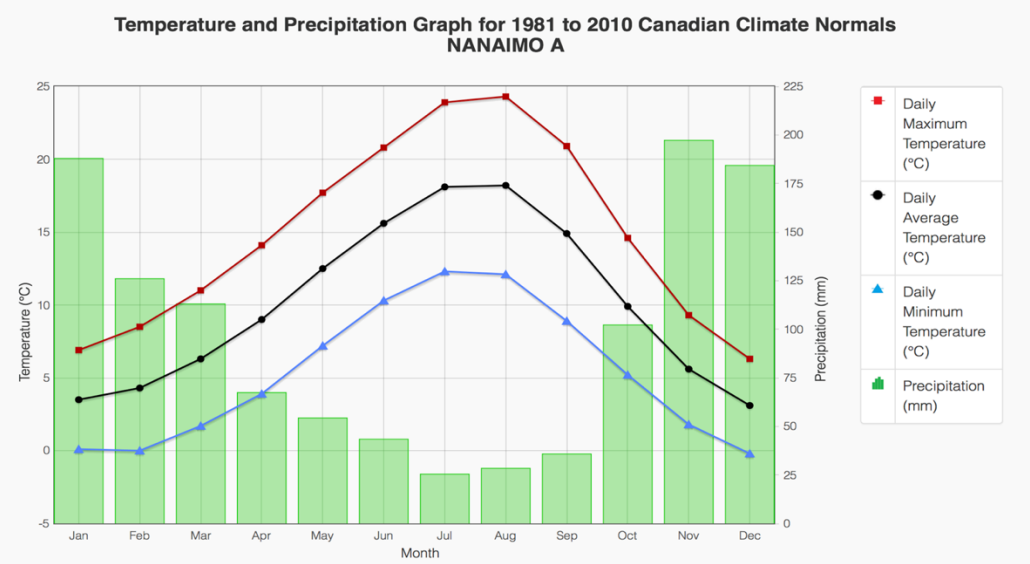

Figure 3. Average temperature and precipitation at Nanaimo A (nearest weather station to Thetis Island).

The future impacts from climate change are unknown although a summer drying trend and an increase in storm events are predicted (Mauger et al. 2015). More powerful storms may cause increasing erosion, especially in areas with exposed soil, such as trails (including deer trails), and along shorelines. Dryer summers may impact hydrology causing premature drying and over time, there may be shifts in vegetation community away from western redcedar (*Thuja plicata*) and towards the spread of Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*). Higher temperatures and less precipitation may lead to localized stress on trees and understory plants. Maintaining habitat connectivity, biodiversity and ecosystem resilience may assist flora and fauna adaptation to climate change stresses.

3.3 Geology and Physiology

Thetis Island was formed 42 to 55 million years ago as plate tectonic movement pushed the seabed sediments towards the mainland, resulting in the island's characteristic horseshoe shape. The island is composed of sedimentary rock in the Nanaimo Group that ranges from sandstone to shale. The island was glaciated 11,000 to 13,000 years ago (Islands Trust 2011). The geomorphology indicates a NW - SE alignment of glacial scouring and the broken boulders on the SE suggest the direction of glacial progression (Wiles pers. comm. 2021).



Photo 8. Ann Eriksson (ThINC) with large surface boulders in the southeast portion of MHNR.

There are numerous small caves and crevices in the southern part of MHNR caused by shifting and weathering of the rock. There are a large number of loose surface boulders in the southeast part of MHNR. There are also surface boulders of varying size in the western part of MHNR between the cliff and Pilkey Point Road.



Photo 9. Large boulder with Licorice Fern in front of steep cliff face next to Pilkey Point Road.

3.4 Hydrology

There are no surface hydrologic features within Moore Hill Nature Reserve. MHNR falls within the watershed non-basin zone on eastern Thetis Island (Islands Trust 2020f). The fractures, faults and fissures created by seismic activity that formed Thetis Island (55 to 42 million years ago) influence the rapid movement of water through and across the island's underground aquifers (Islands Trust 2011).

3.5 Soils

The soils throughout MHNR are very shallow, lithic Saturna soils consisting of channery sandy-loam to loamy-sand which is less than 50cm deep over sandstone bedrock. In Vegetation Type 3, the soils are Rock-Saturna which is sandstone bedrock exposed or covered by moss or mineral soil less than 10cm deep (Van Vliet *et al.* 1989).

3.6 Ecological Classifications

Moore Hill Nature Reserve is within the Moist Maritime subzone (mm) of the Coastal Douglas-fir Biogeoclimatic Zone (CDF) (Green and Klinka 1994). It lies within the Pacific Maritime Ecozone and the Georgia Puget Basin Ecoregion (Government of Canada 2021). Climatic factors, in conjunction with soil conditions and herbivory, result in limited tree regeneration and sparse shrub or forb understory.

3.7 Ecological Communities and Site Series

Five ecological communities are delineated based on Terrestrial Ecosystem Mapping (TEM) (Islands Trust 2020b) including two red-listed ecological communities. The ecological descriptions were collected from February 17-18th, 2017 and sites were revisited on January 16, 2021, with new photos taken and updates on any new species present in each Ecological Community plot. Site series were identified using *A Field Guide for Site Identification and Interpretation for the Vancouver Forest Region* (Green and Klinka 1994; Figure 4). Structural stage was defined using *Standards for Terrestrial Ecosystems Mapping in British Columbia* (RIC 1998). The ecological communities are described below, mapped in Figure 4, and summarized in Tables 6-15.

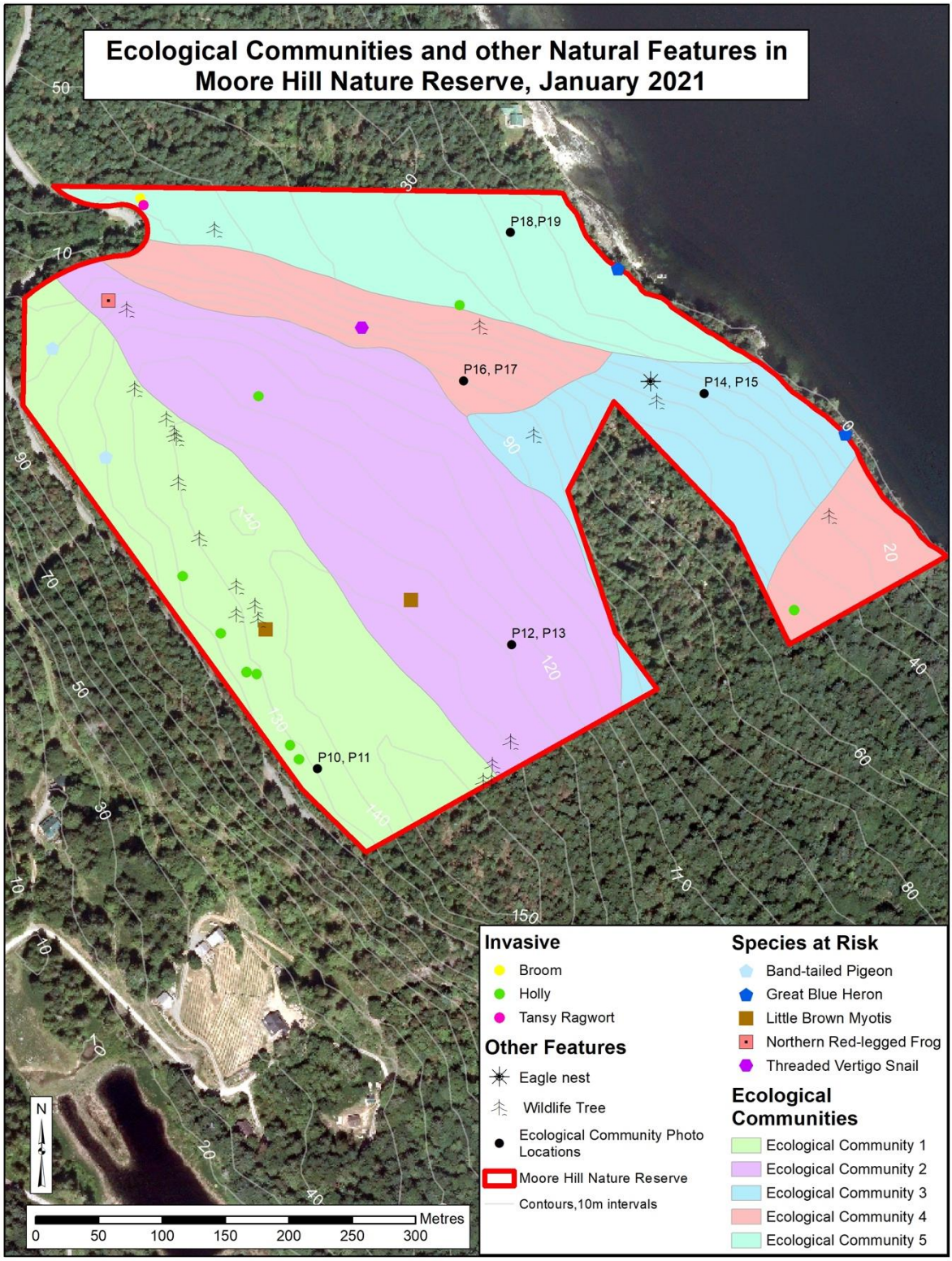

Figure 4. Map showing rare species, ecological communities, wildlife trees and other features of Moore Hill Nature Reserve.

Plots were chosen in locations that were representative of the Vegetation Type and care was taken to avoid transitional areas between different ecosystem types, slope changes or moisture regimes. All herbaceous vegetation was noted within an area of 400m^2 (circular plot with a radius of 11.3 metres) and estimates of percent cover, canopy closure, tree age, diameter at breast height (DBH) and height were made within this area.

Only species that were observed within the plot were included in the tables below. All tree ages were estimates made from a visual assessment taking into consideration varying growth rates in different soil nutrient and moisture regimes. Core samples were not taken to determine tree age and soil pits were not excavated to limit unnecessary soil disturbance.

Locations of photopoints and other photograph locations are given in Appendix A, and Figure 2 identifies the locations of all photopoints. A list of all plant species observed during preparation of the baseline, management plan and previous survey is included in Appendix C.

Animal species observed during preparation of the baseline, management plan and previous surveys are provided in Table 16.

3.7.1 Ecological Community 1

Douglas-fir/Arbutus
10WD:coDA4 (CDFmm02)
100% Woodland: conifer Douglas-fir/Arbutus Structural Stage 4 (Pole/sapling)
This vegetation type is in the southwest portion of MHNR from the top of the ridge sloping down to Pilkey Point Road. The area contains young Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) and arbutus (*Arbutus menziesii*) trees with a few Garry oak (*Quercus garryana*) trees at higher elevations. The dominant understory vegetation is salal (*Gaultheria shallon*) which is dense in areas with deeper soil and sparse in areas with shallow soil. There are a number of wildlife trees in the Vegetation Type (Tables 6 and 7).

The Vegetation Type includes the height of land along the top of the ridge with Moore Hill at its peak. There are steep cliffs along the southwest side of the ridge and the aspect is primarily southwest. The substrate is sandstone and is extremely fast draining. Soils are shallow and poorly developed. In many areas, the cliff faces are extremely steep and there are small cavities and holes in the rock. There are a number of wildlife trees.

The Ecological Community Douglas-fir/Arbutus (CDFmm02) was ranked in 2004 by the BC Conservation Data Centre as S2 and it is a Red-listed ecological community (BC CDC 2020). Terrestrial Ecosystem Mapping mapped the Vegetation Type as site series Douglas-fir/Shore Pine/Arbutus (CDFmm02) and it is part of the Sensitive Ecosystem Inventory as a Woodland Ecosystem (Islands Trust Fund 2007).

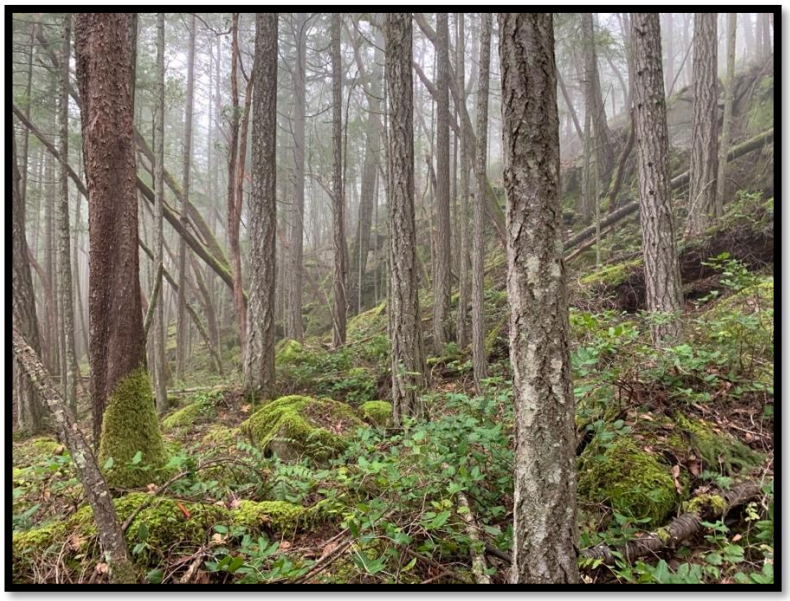

Photo 10. Vegetation Type 1 (360°) showing mixed young Douglas-fir and arbutus forest with understory of salal, dull Oregon-grape and mosses next to Pilkey Point Road.



Photo 11. Vegetation Type 1 (90°) showing mixed young Douglas-fir and arbutus forest with understory of salal, dull Oregon-grape and mosses at base of steeply sloping cliff face.

Table 6. Description of Ecological Community 1.

Polygon ID:	Ecological Community 1
Ecological Community:	Douglas-fir/Arbutus
Classification:	CDFmm02
Structural Stage:	4-Pole sapling
Status (BC List):	Red-listed
Photopoint(s):	P10, P11
Ecological Community Description:	Steep cliff faces, quicky-draining, shallow soil site. Predominantly young Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) and arbutus (*Arbutus menziesii*) trees, with few Garry Oak (Quercus garryana) along the top of the ridge, and dense patches of Licorice Fern (*Polypodium glycyrrhiza*). Southwest-facing, aspect 240°, slope 45°, elevation 123m. Many wildlife trees with cavities that could provide excellent habitat for cavity nesters and bats.
Disturbance Notes:	Has been logged (stumps, old skid road present), fire scars on older trees and stumps.
Anticipated Change/Succession:	Forest will gradually mature and become more complex as gaps open and trees age. Some conifer encroachment next to Garry Oaks occurring although thin soils will limit the ability of Douglas-fir to establish.
Wildlife observations:	Black-tailed Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) – scat Red Squirrel (*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*) – cache American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*)- seen Red-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta canadensis*)- seen Pacific Wren (*Troglodytes pacificus*)- seen Varied Thrush (*Ixoreus naevius*)- seen Northern Pacific Treefrog (*Pseudacris regilla*)– heard Alligator Lizard (*Elgaria coerulea*) - observed under Artificial Cover Object by Ann Eriksson Northwestern Garter Snake (*Thamnophis ordinoides*) -observed by Ann Eriksson on west facing cliff/cave area Little Brown Myotis (*Myotis lucifugus*) – identified by Peter Ommundsen from sonogram recordings 2015 Band-tailed Pigeon (*Patagioenas fasciata*) – heard by Ren Ferguson 2017

Table 7. Vegetation Species in Ecological Community 1.

VEGETATION SPECIES	PERCENT COVER (%)						NOTES
	Main Canopy*	Secondary Canopy+	Shrub Layer**	Herb Layer++	Moss, Lichen Layer*+	Non-natives ^	
Pseudotsuga menziesii (Douglas-fir)	35	2					MC: 25-60yrs, Ht: 16-25m, DBH: 25-70cm SC: 10-20yrs, Ht: 10-15m, DBH: 5-10cm
Arbutus menziesii (arbutus)	15						MC: 25-60yrs, Ht: 13-20m, DBH: 15-70cm
Thuja plicata (western redcedar)	1						MC: 20-25yrs, Ht: 13m, DBH: 20cm
Acer macrophyllum (bigleaf maple)	1						MC: 15-25yrs, Ht: 13m, DBH: 20cm
Gaultheria shallon (salal)			15				
Berberis nervosa (dull Oregon-grape)			8				
Lonicera ciliosa (orange honeysuckle)			T				
Lonicera hispidula (hairy honeysuckle)			T				
Prunus emarginatus (bitter cherry)			T				
Calypso bulbosa (fairyslipper)				T			
Festuca occidentalis (western fescue)				T			
Festuca sp.				T			
Eurhynchium oreganum (Oregon beaked-moss)					60		
Fuscopannaria pacifica (silver-rimmed crackers)					T		
Cover by Layer (%)	**52**	**2**	**23+**	**<1**	**60+**		**Total Canopy Cover: 52%**

*Codominant trees, main layer of tree cover. Make note of any dominant trees
+Trees greater than 10m that do not reach the main canopy
**All woody plants less than 10m tall
++All herbaceous species, regardless of height and some low woody plants less than 15cm tall
*+ All bryophytes, terrestrial lichens and liverworts
T stands for Trace or less than 1%

3.7.2 Ecological Community 2

Douglas-fir/Arbutus
10WD:coDA4 (CDFmm02)
Woodland: conifer Douglas-fir/Arbutus Structural Stage 4 (Pole/sapling)
Vegetation Type 2 extends from the height of land along the ridge and slopes to the northwest across the length of MHNR. There are some cliffs and exposed rock along the ridge primarily in the northern part of the vegetation type on the northwest edge of the cliff. It is a mixed forest dominated by young Douglas-fir and arbutus. The understory vegetation lacks diversity with salal growing in areas with deeper soils and mosses dominating in areas with thinner soil. There are a few scattered wildlife trees.

The substrate is sandstone and is extremely fast draining. Soils are shallow and poorly developed. In many areas, the cliff faces are extremely steep and there are small cavities and holes in the rock which may provide habitat for birds, bats and other small mammals.

The aspect of Vegetation Type 2 is northwest and the land is more gently sloping compared to Vegetation Type 1 which has a southeast aspect and steeper cliff faces. The two Vegetation Types are very similar but are listed separately in the management plan because they were mapped as separate polygons by existing Terrestrial Ecosystem Mapping.

Terrestrial Ecosystem mapping describes the Vegetation Type as site series 100% Douglas-fir/Salal (CDFmm01), pole/sapling stage (Islands Trust 2020b). The Vegetation Type aligns more closely with Douglas-fir/Arbutus due to the very dry, rapidly draining, poorly developed soils, which support a substantial cover of arbutus but not the characteristic Western Redcedar and Grand Fir (Green and Klinka 1994). The Ecological Community Douglas-fir/Arbutus (CDFmm02) was ranked in 2004 by the BC Conservation Data Centre as S2 and it is a Red-listed Ecological Community (BC CDC 2020). This Vegetation Type was mapped as not SEI in the Sensitive Ecosystem Inventory (Islands Trust 2007).



Photo 12. Vegetation Type 2 (135°) higher elevation with young Douglas-fir and arbutus forest with open moss-covered understory.



Photo 13. Vegetation Type 2 (270°) young Douglas-fir and arbutus with sparse Salal. Note uneven terrain from loose surface rock.

Table 8. Description of Ecological Community 2.

Polygon ID:	Ecological Community 2
Ecological Community:	Douglas-fir/Arbutus
Classification:	CDFmm02
Structural Stage:	4-Pole sapling
Status (BC List):	Red-listed
Photopoint(s):	P12, P13
Ecological Community Description:	Steep, dry, rapidly-draining, shallow soil site with some cliffs and exposed rocks extending along the top of the ridge and sloping to the northwest. Predominantly young Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) and arbutus (*Arbutus menziesii*) trees with patches of salal. Northwest-facing, aspect 35°, slope 25°, elevation 117m. Small cavities in rocky slopes could provide habitat for birds and bats. Large number of arbutus trees provide fruit for birds including Band-tailed Pigeon. Wildlife trees, some with well-developed cavities, that may serve as nest sites.
Disturbance Notes:	Stumps indicate the area was previously logged. Some large trees were felled but the wood was left in place. Burn scars on stumps indicate past wildfire.
Anticipated Change/Succession:	Forest will gradually mature and become more complex as gaps open and trees age. Douglas-fir may shade out arbutus trees over time.
Wildlife observations:	Black-tailed Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) – scat Northern Pacific Treefrog (*Pseudacris regilla*) -heard Red-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta canadensis*) - heard Little Brown Myotis (*Myotis lucifugus*)- identified by Peter Ommundsen from sonogram recordings in 2015 Northern Red-legged Frog (*Rana aurora*)- observed by Ann Eriksson

Table 9. Vegetation Species in Ecological Community 2.

VEGETATION SPECIES	PERCENT COVER (%)						NOTES
	Main Canopy*	Secondary Canopy+	Shrub Layer**	Herb Layer++	Moss, Lichen Layer*+	Non-natives ^	
Pseudotsuga menziesii (Douglas-fir)	35						MC: 15-45yrs, Ht: 13-20m, DBH: 10-50cm
Arbutus menziesii (arbutus)	15						MC: 20-50yrs, Ht: 12-17m, DBH: 15-50cm
Gaultheria shallon (salal)			5				
Berberis nervosa (dull Oregon-grape)			1				
Lonicera ciliosa (Western trumpet)			T				
Goodyera ablongifera (rattlesnake plantain)				T			
Festuca occidentalis (Western fescue)				T			
Festuca sp.				T			
Polystichum munitum (sword fern)				T			
Eurhynchium oreganum Oregon beaked-moss					70		
Fuscopannaria pacifica (silver-rimmed crackers)					T		
Hylocomium splendens (step moss)							
Polytrichum sp. (haircap moss)							
Rhytidiadelphus triquetrus (electrified cat's-tail moss)							
Cover by Layer (%)	**50**		**6+**	**<1**	**70**		**Total Canopy Cover: 50%**

*Codominant trees, main layer of tree cover. Make note of any dominant trees
+Trees greater than 10m that do not reach the main canopy
**All woody plants less than 10m tall
++All herbaceous species, regardless of height and some low woody plants less than 15cm tall
*+ All bryophytes, terrestrial lichens and liverworts
T stands for Trace or less than 1%

3.7.3 Ecological Community 3

Douglas-fir/Arbutus
9WD:coDA5:1CL:ccRO1 (CDFmm02)
90% Woodland: conifer Douglas-fir/Arbutus Structural Stage 5 (young forest): 10% Cliff coastal cliffs Rock Outcrop (rock)
This vegetation type is in the southeastern portion of MHNR. The area contains maturing Douglas-fir and arbutus trees with steep cliffs both along the shoreline and in upland areas. The area is difficult to survey because of the many deep cracks and crevasses, some of which lead to underground caves of varying sizes. The terrain is extremely uneven with loose, jumbled, moss-covered rocks (Tables 10 and 11). Due to safety concerns associated with extremely slippery wet conditions and dangerous terrain, the area was not re-surveyed in 2021.

The cliffs are influenced by the marine environment and in places they are near vertical bedrock with soil accumulation limited to ledges or fissures. MHNR slopes, in some places extremely steeply, to the northeast to the ocean. The soils are extremely thin (in most places <10cm) and rapidly draining.

The Ecological Community Douglas-fir/Arbutus (CDFmm02) was ranked in 2004 by the BC Conservation Data Centre as S2 and it is a Red-listed Ecological Community (BC CDC 2020). On the Islands Trust MapIT, the Vegetation Type is mapped as site series Douglas-fir/Shore Pine/Arbutus (Islands Trust 2020b). This Vegetation Type is mapped as Woodland in the Sensitive Ecosystem Inventory (Islands Trust 2020b).



Photo 14. Vegetation Type 3 (45°) with young Douglas-fir and arbutus in middle of steeply sloping terrain with many loose surface rocks (Photo: 2017).

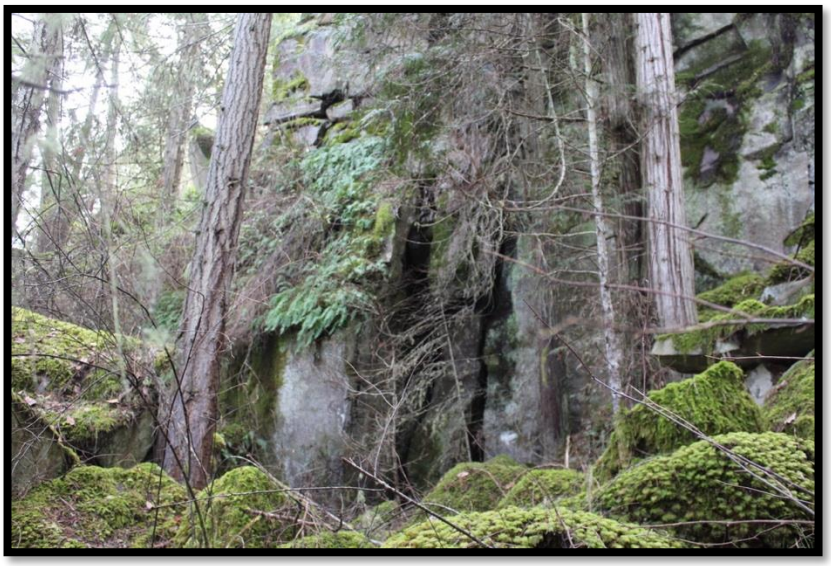

Photo 15. Vegetation Type 3 (225°) with young western redcedar and Douglas-fir showing steep cliff face typical in the vegetation type (Photo 2017).

Table 10. Description of Ecological Community 3.

Polygon ID:	Ecological Community 3
Ecological Community:	Douglas-fir/Arbutus
Classification:	CDFmm02
Structural Stage:	5- Young forest
Status (BC List):	Red-listed
Photopoint(s):	P14, P15
Ecological Community Description:	Steeply sloped, dry, rapidly-draining, shallow soil site with crevasses leading to underground caves, numerous loose rocks, and steep cliffs along the shoreline and upland. Contains maturing Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) and arbutus (*Arbutus menziesii*) trees. Northeast-facing, aspect 35°, slope 60°, with marine shoreline and some wildlife trees. Many small cliffs, crevasses and caves provide good habitat for birds, small mammals, and bats. Possible larger cave that may be habitat for bats.
Disturbance Notes:	Trees previously logged. Stumps present.
Anticipated Change/Succession:	Forest will gradually mature and become more complex as gaps open and trees age.
Wildlife observations:	Black-tailed Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) – scat River Otter (*Lontra canadensis*) Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias fannini*) along shoreline- observed by Ann Eriksson (no Universal Transverse Mercators (UTMs))

Table 11. Vegetation Species in Ecological Community 3.

VEGETATION SPECIES	PERCENT COVER (%)						NOTES
	Main Canopy*	Secondary Canopy+	Shrub Layer**	Herb Layer++	Moss, Lichen Layer*+	Non-natives ^	
Pseudotsuga menziesii (Douglas-fir)	30	1					MC: 40-60yrs, Ht: 13-25m, DBH: 40-70cm SC: 10-15yrs, Ht: 5-7m, DBH: 10-15cm
Arbutus menziesii (arbutus)	10						MC: 40-60yrs, Ht: 13-17m, DBH: 40-80cm
Thuja plicata (Western redcedar)	5	1					MC: 40-50yrs, Ht: 13-17m, DBH: 40-50cm SC: 15-20yrs, Ht: 8m, DBH: 15-20cm
Gaultheria shallon (salal)			20				
Holodiscus discolor (oceanspray)			15				
Berberis nervosa (dull Oregon-grape)			1				
Lonicera ciliosa (western trumpet)			T				
Lonicera hispidula (hairy honeysuckle)			T				
Prunus emarginata (bitter cherry)			T				
Vaccinium parviflorum (red huckleberry)			T				
Polypodiun glycyrrhiza (licorice fern)				5			
Festuca sp.				T			
Galium aparine (cleavers)				T			
Goodyera ablongifera (rattlesnake plantain)				T			
Polystichum munitum (sword fern)				T			
Sedum spathifolium (broadleaf stonecrop)				T			
Eurhynchium oreganum (Oregon beaked-moss)							
Hylocomium splendens (step moss)					35		
Polytrichum sp. (haircap moss)					2		
Rhytidiadelphus triquetrus (electrified cat's-tail moss)					3		
Cover by Layer (%)	**45**	**2**	**36+**	**5+**	**40**		**Total Canopy Cover: 45%**

*Codominant trees, main layer of tree cover. Make note of any dominant trees
+Trees greater than 10m that do not reach the main canopy
**All woody plants less than 10m tall
++All herbaceous species, regardless of height and some low woody plants less than 15cm tall

*+ All bryophytes, terrestrial lichens and liverworts
T stands for Trace or less than 1%

3.7.4 Ecological Community 4

Douglas-fir/Salal
10coDS5 (CDFmm01)
100% conifer Douglas-fir/Salal Structural Stage 5 (Young Forest)
Vegetation Type 4 is found in the northern portion of MHNR and slopes steeply to the northeast toward the ocean. In some areas, the trees are larger than in other parts of MHNR and in other areas there are small pockets of very young trees which are too small a component to be included as a secondary ecosystem (Tables 12 and 13).

The main canopy is dominated by Douglas-fir, western redcedar, arbutus and some scattered western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) with the distribution appearing to be dependent on subsurface moisture. The area is dry and very rapidly drained. The dominant understory shrub is salal with other shrubs growing in the steep areas that are inaccessible to deer browse.

This Vegetation Type classifies as Douglas-fir/Salal (CDFmm01) site series according to Green and Klinka (1994). The BC Conservation Data Centre has a mapped occurrence of the Douglas-fir/Dull Oregon-grape Ecological Community in this Vegetation Type (BC CDC 2020). Douglas-fir Dull Oregon-grape Ecological Community was ranked as S2 in 2010 and is Red-listed (BC CDC 2020).

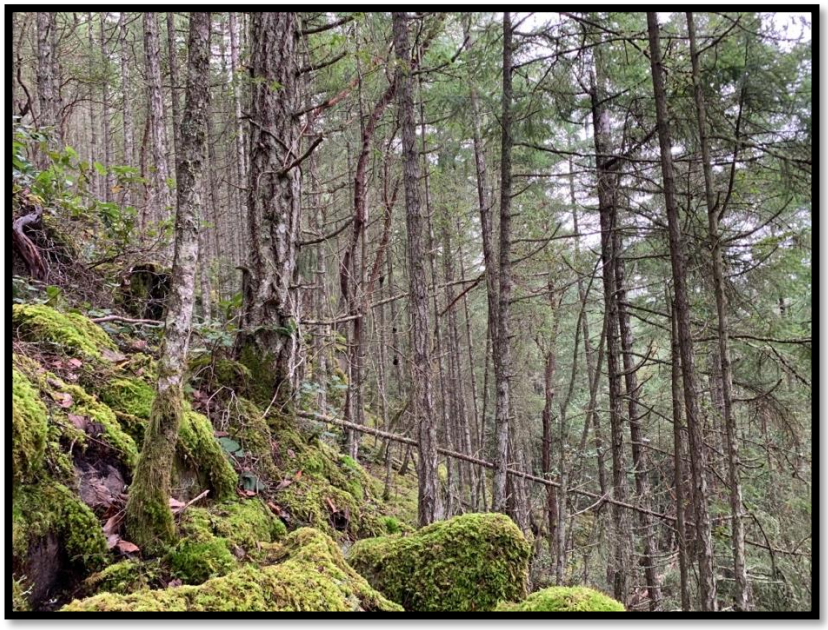

Photo 16. Vegetation Type 4. Vegetation Type 4 (300°) steeply sloping Douglas-fir forest.



Photo 17. Vegetation Type 4 (105°) with young arbutus and Douglas-fir with loose moss covered rock.

Table 12. Description of Ecological Community 4.

Polygon ID:	Ecological Community 4
Ecological Community:	Douglas-fir/Salal
Classification:	CDFmm/01
Structural Stage:	5 - Young forest
Status (BC List):	Red-listed
Photopoint(s):	P16; P17
Ecological Community Description:	Canopy dominated by Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) and arbutus (*Arbutus menziesii*) with scattered western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) and western redcedar (*Thuja plicata*) in lower moister areas. The dominant understory is salal (*Gaultheria shallon*). Steeply sloped, dry, rapidly-draining, shallow soil site. Northeast-facing sloping towards shoreline, aspect 40°, slope 25°, elevation 75 m. No wildlife trees noted.
Disturbance Notes:	Stumps indicate the area was previously logged. Burn scars on older stumps indicate past wildfire.
Anticipated Change/Succession:	Forest will gradually mature and become more complex as gaps open and trees age. As trees mature, they will provide more wildlife habitat. Douglas-fir may shade out arbutus trees over time.
Wildlife observations:	Black-tailed Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) – browse and scat Red Squirrel (*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*) - heard Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)- heard Chestnut-backed Chickadee (*Poecile rufescens*) - heard Red-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta canadensis*) - heard Threaded Vertigo (*Nearctula* sp. 1*)* (Special Concern) (noted in 2017)

Table 13. Vegetation Species in Ecological Community 4.

VEGETATION SPECIES	PERCENT COVER (%)						NOTES
	Main Canopy*	Secondary Canopy+	Shrub Layer**	Herb Layer++	Moss, Lichen Layer*+	Non-natives ^	
Pseudotsuga menziesii (Douglas-fir)	30						MC: 30-60yrs, Ht: 17-23m, DBH: 50-80cm
Arbutus menziesii (arbutus)	5						MC: 30-50yrs, Ht: 13-17m, DBH: 30-40cm
Gaultheria shallon (salal)			1				
Berberis nervosa (dull Oregon-grape)			T				
Lonicera ciliosa (western trumpet)			T				
Paxistima myrsinites (falsebox)			T				
Polypodiun glycyrrhiza (licorice fern)				T			
Polystichum munitum (sword fern)				T			
Hylocomium splendens (step moss)					80		
Rhytidiadelphus triquetrus (electrified cat's-tail moss)					10		
Eurhynchium oreganum (Oregon beaked-moss)					5		
Cover by Layer (%)	**35**		**1+**	**<1**	**95**		**Total Canopy Cover: 35%**

*Codominant trees, main layer of tree cover. Make note of any dominant trees
+Trees greater than 10m that do not reach the main canopy
**All woody plants less than 10m tall
++All herbaceous species, regardless of height and some low woody plants less than 15cm tall
*+ All bryophytes, terrestrial lichens and liverworts
T stands for Trace or less than 1%

3.7.5 Ecological Community 5

Douglas-fir/Arbutus
10WD:coDA4 (CDFmm02)
Woodland: conifer Douglas-fir/Arbutus Structural Stage 4 (Pole/sapling)
Vegetation Type 5 is found in the northern portion of MHNR along the northern property line and along the ocean shoreline in the northern portion of MHNR. There are steep to moderate slopes to the east/southeast toward the ocean (Tables 14 and 15).

The main canopy is dominated by Douglas-fir and arbutus which grow in areas where soil has accumulated over time. The site is extremely dry and well-drained. There is an old logging road through the Vegetation Type which has re-vegetated with young Douglas-fir, whose growth is slowed by the former compaction, and dense salal. There are some wildlife trees in the area.

MapIT describes this Vegetation Type as site series 70% Douglas-fir/Salal (CDFmm01) young forest with 20% Douglas-fir/Shore Pine/Arbutus (CDFmm02) and 10% road surface and it extends to the northern tip of Thetis Island (Islands Trust 2020b). The Vegetation Type aligns more closely with Douglas-fir/Arbutus due to the very dry, rapidly draining, poorly developed soils, which support a substantial cover of arbutus but are lacking the characteristic western redcedar or grand fir (Green and Klinka 1994). The entire polygon for this Vegetation Type includes Pilkey Point Road and two side roads which are not included on MHNR, therefore the tertiary ecosystem is not included.

In the Sensitive Ecosystem Inventory, this Vegetation Type was mapped as having a secondary Woodland (Islands Trust 2007). The BC Conservation Data Centre has a mapped occurrence of the Douglas-fir/Dull Oregon-grape Ecological Community (BC CDC 2020) but this was not observed in the field. Douglas-fir Dull Oregon-grape Ecological Community was ranked as S2 in 2010 and is a Red-listed ecosystem (BC CDC 2020). The Ecological Community Douglas-fir/Arbutus (CDFmm02), which was observed, was ranked in 2004 by the BC Conservation Data Centre as S2 and it is a Red-listed Ecological Community (BC CDC 2020).



Photo 18. Vegetation Type 5 (135°) with young Douglas-fir and arbutus and sparse cover of salal in the understory.



Photo 19. Vegetation Type 5 (270°) with young Douglas-fir and salal understory.

Table 14. Description of Ecological Community 5.

Polygon ID:	Ecological Community 5
Ecological Community:	Douglas-fir/Arbutus
Classification:	CDFmm/02
Structural Stage:	4 – Pole sapling
Status (BC List):	Red-listed
Photopoint(s):	P18, P19
Ecological Community Description:	Steep-moderately sloping site along marine shoreline, with very dry, rapidly-draining, shallow soils. Canopy dominated by Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) and arbutus (*Arbutus menziesii*) where soils have accumulated, dense salal (*Gaultheria shallon*) understory. Northeast-facing sloping towards shoreline, aspect 55°, slope 30°, elevation 29m. Low bank sandstone marine shoreline provides excellent habitat for marine mammals and shorebirds. Wildlife trees with cavities for cavity nesters and loose bark for bat species.
Disturbance Notes:	Stumps indicate the site was previously logged. Compacted old logging road has re-vegetated with young Douglas-fir trees.
Anticipated Change/Succession:	Forest will gradually mature and become more complex as gaps open and trees age. Douglas-fir may shade out arbutus trees over time.
Wildlife observations:	Black-tailed Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) – browse and scat River Otter (*Lontra canadensis*) - scat Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias fannini*) along shoreline- observed by Ann Eriksson (no UTMs)

Table 15. Vegetation Species in Ecological Community 5.

VEGETATION SPECIES	PERCENT COVER (%)						NOTES
	Main Canopy*	Secondary Canopy+	Shrub Layer**	Herb Layer++	Moss, Lichen Layer*+	Non-natives ^	
Pseudotsuga menziesii (Douglas-fir)	50	5					MC: 20-50yrs, Ht: 13-20m, DBH: 20-60cm SC: 10-15yrs, Ht: 5-7m, DBH: 5-15cm
Arbutus menziesii (arbutus)	10						MC: 20-60yrs, Ht: 6-13m, DBH: 15-50cm
Thuja plicata (Western redcedar)		2					SC: 10-15yrs, Ht: 7-9m, DBH: 5-15cm
Gaultheria shallon (salal)			35				
Berberis nervosa (dull Oregon-grape)			1				
Lonicera ciliosa (western trumpet)			1				
Calypso bulbosa (fairy-slipper)				T			
Goodyera oblongifolia (rattlesnake plantain)				T			
Polypodiun glycyrrhiza (licorice fern)				T			
Polystichum munitum (sword fern)				T			
Eurhynchium oreganum (Oregon beaked-moss)					35		
Hylocomium splendens (step moss)					25		
Rhytidiadelphus loreus (lanky moss)					6		
Rhytidiadelphus triquetrus (electrified cat's-tail moss)					3		
Polytrichum sp. (haircap moss)					1		
Fuscopannaria pacifica (silver-rimmed crackers)					T		
Cover by Layer (%)	**60**	**7**	**37**	**<1**	**70+**		**Total Canopy Cover: 60%**

*Codominant trees, main layer of tree cover. Make note of any dominant trees
+Trees greater than 10m that do not reach the main canopy
**All woody plants less than 10m tall
++All herbaceous species, regardless of height and some low woody plants less than 15cm tall
*+ All bryophytes, terrestrial lichens and liverworts
T stands for Trace or less than 1%

Wildlife Species

Wildlife species observed in MHNR are listed in Table 16. The marine-influenced shoreline provides an ecological interface that supports a diversity of marine and terrestrial wildlife. The low bank sandstone provides habitat for shorebirds, such as Black Oystercatcher (*Haematopus bachmani*) and marine mammals, such as North American River Otter (*Lontra canadensis*).

The open rocky slopes contain cliffs, crevasses and caves, providing excellent habitat for reptiles including Northern Alligator Lizard (*Elgaria coerulea*) and Northwestern Gartersnake (*Thamnophis ordinoides*).

The cliffs and wildlife trees provide habitat for seven species of bats which were detected at Moore Hill Nature Reserve using an acoustic bat detector (Table 16). MHNR borders the 2.7 ha (6.7 acres) Nature Trust of British Columbia property acquired in 1983 for the protection of provincially blue-listed Townsend's Big-eared Bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*) cave hibernaculum.



Photo 20. Cliff face with small caves and crevices that provide excellent habitat for birds and reptiles.



Photo 21. Red Squirrel (Tamiasciurus hudsonicus) in MHNR.

The Douglas-fir and arbutus forests provide excellent habitat for wildlife. The arbutus and Garry oak trees provide an important food source for Band-tailed Pigeon (*Patageoenas fasciata,* Special Concern). The site provides many wildlife trees with cavities for cavity nesters and excavators such as woodpeckers, as well as bats. Mature trees provide a diverse canopy structure for perching sites for birds. Numerous Red Squirrel (*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*) caches were noted in MHNR. Heavy moss coverage in some areas provide moist microsites for amphibians such as Northern Red-legged Frog (*Rana aurora*, Special Concern) and Northern Pacific Treefrog (*Pseudacris regilla*), as well as a diversity of gastropods. One questionnaire respondent noted it was an important wintering area for buck deer.

About 40 species of birds have been noted in and next to MHNR and many species of birds utilize both MHNR and the marine environment, such as Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias fanninni*, Special Concern). There is a Bald Eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) nest in MHNR and birds were heard frequently calling close to the nest in January 2021. A questionnaire respondent had observed a Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*) nest and chicks in MHNR. Browse pressure from native Black-tailed Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) limit shrub and forb understory and can in turn impact wildlife by limiting songbird nesting sites (Martin et al. 2011), food sources, and pollinator diversity.

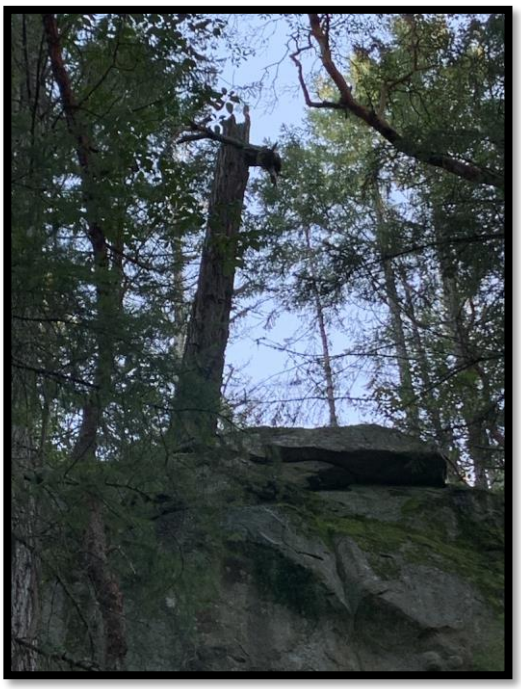

Photo 22. Wildlife Tree at top of cliff facing Pilkey Point Road.

There is the potential for a number of other Species at Risk and wildlife species to be identified on MHNR including Sharp-tailed Snake (*Contia tenuis*, Endangered), Common Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*, Threatened), and Western Screech-owl (*Megascops kennicottii kennicottii,* Threatened). Future surveys and monitoring will help inform what species occupy the site and guide management actions.

Table 16. Wildlife Species Observed in Moore Hill Nature Reserve.

Common Name	**Latin Name**
Mammals	
Big Brown Bat*	*Eptesicus fuscus*
Black-tailed Deer	*Odocoileus hemionus*
California Myotis*	*Myotis californicus*
Hoary Bat*	*Lasiurus cinereus*
Little Brown Myotis*	*Myotis lucifugus*
Long-eared Myotis*	*Myotis evotis*
North American River Otter	*Lontra canadensis*
Red Squirrel (visual, auditory and cache)	*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*
River Otter (scat)	*Lontra canadensis*
Silver-haired Bat*	*Lasionycteris noctivagans*
Yuma Myotis*	*Myotis yumanensis*
Invertebrates	
Lancetooth sp. [LM]	*Ancotrema* sp.
Northwest Hesperian [LM]	*Vespericola columbianus*
Northwest Striate [LM]	*Striatura pugetensis*
Pacific Sideband [LM]	*Monadenia fidelis*
Robust Lancetooth [LM]	*Haplotrema vancouverense*
Threaded Vertigo [LM]	*Nearctula* sp. 1
Tightcoil sp. [LM]	*Pristiloma* sp.

Reptiles	
Northern Alligator Lizard [AE]	*Elgaria coerulea*
Northwestern Gartersnake [AE]	*Thamnophis ordinoides*
Amphibians	
Northern Pacific Treefrog [LM]	*Pseudacris regilla*
Northern Red-legged Frog [AE]	*Rana aurora*
Birds	
American Robin [JC, RF]	*Turdus migratorius*
Bald Eagle [JC, RF] - Nest tree and visual	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*
Band-tailed Pigeon [JC, RF]	*Patagioenas fasciata*
Black Oystercatcher [RF]	*Haematopus bachmani*
Brown Creeper [JC, RF]	*Certhia americana*
Cassin's Vireo [JC]	*Vireo cassinii*
Chestnut-backed Chickadee [JC, RF]	*Poecile rufescens*
Chipping Sparrow [JC]	*Spizella passerina*
(Common Goldeneye) [RF]	*Bucephala clangula*
(Common Loon) [RF]	*Gavia immer*
Common Raven [JC, RF]	*Corvus corax*
Dark-eyed Junco [JC, RF]	*Junco hyemalis oreganus*
Downy Woodpecker [JC]	*Picoides pubescens*
(Glaucous-winged Gull) [RF]	*Larus glaucescens*
Golden-crowned Kinglet [JC, RF]	*Regulus satrapa*
Great Blue Heron [JC]	*Ardea herodias fannini*
(Hairy Woodpecker) [RF]	*Picoides villosus*
Hammond's Flycatcher [JC]	*Empidonax hammondii*
Hutton's Vireo [JC, RF]	*Vireo huttoni*
(Marbled Murrelet) [JC] - Observed in ocean off Pilkey Point	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*
Orange-crowned Warbler [JC]	*Oreothlypis celata*
Pacific-slope Flycatcher [JC]	*Empidonax difficilis*
Pacific Wren [JC, RF]	*Troglodytes pacificus*
Pileated Woodpecker [AE]	*Dryocopus pileatus*
Pine Siskin [JC, RF]	*Spinus pinus*
Purple Finch [JC]	*Carpodacus purpureus*
Purple Martin [JC] - Observed flying overhead	*Progne subis*
(Red-breasted Merganser) [RF]	*Mergus serrator*
Red-breasted Nuthatch [JC, RF]	*Sitta canadensis*
Red Crossbill [RF]	*Loxia curvirostra*
Rufous Hummingbird [JC]	*Selasphorus rufus*
Sharp-shinned Hawk [RF]	*Accipiter striatus*
Song Sparrow [JC]	*Melospiza melodia*
Spotted Towhee [JC]	*Pipiolo maculatus*
Townsend's Warbler [JC]	*Setophaga townsendi*
Turkey Vulture [JC]	*Cathartes aura*
Varied Thrush [JC, RF]	*Ixoreus naevius*
Western Tanager [JC]	*Piranga ludoviciana*

Yellow-rumped Warbler [JC]	*Setophaga coronata*

* Bat identification was inferred by Peter Ommundsen from the examination of 185 sonograms collected in August 2015 (Eriksson and Ommundsen 2015).
Other mammal species were observed during baseline inventory (February 17, 2017).
AE = Incidental species observation by Ann Eriksson, Thetis Island Nature Conservancy
LM = Species observed by Laura Matthias during baseline inventory (February 18, 2017). Threaded Vertigo was collected by Carrina Maslovat and Ryan Batten in April 2015 and identification confirmed by Laura Matthias.
For Birds: Information is compiled from Clowater who surveyed the Land from June 3rd -June 19th, 2015 and included incidental observations by Ann Eriksson in his report (Clowater 2015). Ren Ferguson surveyed the Land on February 17-18th, 2017 (Ferguson 2017).
Source of the observation in the table is noted as follows:
JC = James Clowater
AE = Ann Eriksson
RF = Ren Ferguson
Brackets around the (Common Name) means the species was observed on adjacent property or on the ocean.

3.8 Expected Change Over Time

Over time, natural succession is expected to continue in MHNR and in areas with deeper soils, the number of shade-intolerant arbutus may decline. Conifer encroachment into areas with Garry Oak may occur although the thin soils will limit encroachment to a large degree. Younger conifer and mixed forests will continue to mature and diversify over time, providing habitat for wildlife. Forest and understory vegetation regeneration is limited by high herbivory pressure. Barring any land use changes upslope, there is no expected increase in the number of invasive species or erosion over time, though the site should be monitored and invasive species controlled if there is incursion into MHNR in future. The site is remarkably free of invasive species, with only small numbers of invasive shrubs present.

4 Threats

Threat severity to the Moore Hill Nature Reserve are described by ecological feature in Table 17.

Table 17. Threats to the Moore Hill Nature Reserve.

Threats (examples below)	Coastal Douglas-fir Forest	Garry Oak bluffs	Cliffs, caves, and crevasses	Marine shoreline	Overall Threat Rank
Fire: Catastrophic wildfire: Naturally occurring fires have been actively suppressed for about a century on Thetis Island. Fire suppression results in elevated fuel levels and a change of fire regime from low intensity, high frequency fires to higher intensity, low frequency fires. Higher intensity fires are also generally larger in scale. An intense fire could result in stand replacement, destruction of herbaceous vegetation, loss of nutrients and erosion. Vegetation recovery following catastrophic fire can be slow and invasive	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Medium-Low

non-native species are likely to establish in areas with disturbed soil.					
Fire Suppression: Coastal Douglas-fir ecosystems were adapted to low-intensity fires that historically occurred every 100-300 years which maintained Garry oak (*Quercus garryana*) and Douglas-fir stands by controlling the growth of competing species. Fire suppression allows conifer encroachment into Garry oak communities although the thin soils in MHNR will largely restrict encroachment.	High	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Problematic Native Species: Hyper-abundant Mule Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) can alter understory vegetation structure and composition and adversely affect songbird populations (Martin et al. 2010)	Medium	Medium	N/A	N/A	Medium
Invasive Non-Native Species: There are currently very few invasive non-native shrubs in MHNR and small numbers of non-native grasses and forbs. In 2021, two Scotch Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*) seedlings were observed next to Pilkey Point Road and a small number of Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) plants were noted throughout. A single Tansy Ragwort (*Senecio jacobea*) plant was found in MHNR close to the hairpin turn. Future soil disturbance (e.g. from erosion, fire) could cause increased invasion of non-native species. Invasive species are a significant threat to biodiversity. According to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN 2018), it is second only to habitat loss. The impact on native ecosystems, habitats and species can be severe and often irreversible.	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Recreational Activities/Dumping: Although there is no public access or trails within MHNR due to steep terrain, unauthorized recreational use may occur and could create soil disturbance or erosion in some areas as population pressures rise on Thetis Island. There are some infrequently used, unauthorized trails from the hairpin corner on Pilkey Point Road to the shoreline and from the northern boundary to the south into	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

MHNR. There has been some dumping of cut branches and a pile of oyster shells, both close to the hairpin turn on Pilkey Point Road. All vegetation was native and so will not cause new invasion by non-native species.					
Firewood Cutting: There has been firewood cutting of blowdown wood following the winter storm of 2018. Both ThINC and ITC communicated with the person responsible, and the cut wood was left on site. New boundary signs will hopefully prevent future unauthorized wood cutting.	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Erosion and Flooding: MHNR is exceptionally well drained due to the loose sandstone. It is unlikely that flooding could cause harm. There may be some limited erosion associated with infrequently used trails in the steep areas of MHNR.	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Climate Change: The impacts of changing climate are difficult to predict and are likely to impact every ecosystem type differently. An increase in storm events with high rainfall may cause increased erosion. Prolonged summer droughts may cause shifts in species composition, such as the declining western redcedar trees noted in other protected areas on the Gulf Islands. Rising sea levels may impact shoreline.	Low-Medium ?	Low-Medium ?	N/A	Low - Medium?	Low - Medium
Overall Threat Status for Protected Area	**Medium**	**Low**	**Low**	**Low**	**Medium -Low**

* Example column headings. These will be property specific and may be types of ecosystems, ecological communities (corresponding to polygons) or geographical areas of the property.

Very High: The threat is likely to destroy or eliminate the biodiversity target.
High: The threat is likely to seriously degrade the biodiversity target.
Medium: The threat is likely to moderately degrade the biodiversity target.
Low: The threat is likely to only slightly impair the biodiversity target

4.1 Expected Change to Threats Over Time

The threat of catastrophic high-intensity wildfire remains high in the region as predicted climate shifts to drier summers and active fire suppression increases fuel loads in the region. Catastrophic stand-reducing wildfires could result in erosion events.

The lack of native tree and understory vegetation regeneration will likely remain consistent given the ongoing high levels of herbivory from native Black-tailed Deer.

The spread of Invasive species may increase over time. Ongoing monitoring, removal and control efforts should be implemented as required.

The human population on Thetis Island is growing slowly, from a total population of 340 in 2011 to 389 in 2016 (Statistics Canada 2016). This increase is compounded by visitors to the island, especially over the summer months. Recreational activities and unauthorized human disturbance in MHNR may increase over time with increased development and human pressures on Thetis Island.

The risks associated with climate change, including vegetation shifts, increased erosion associated with more extreme storm events, and sea level rise are likely to increase in the future.

5 Community Engagement

5.1 Adjacent Landholders

In preparation for the development of the Management Plan, letters were sent to all landholders and neighbours within a 100 metre radius of MHNR. A total of 16 letters were mailed on January 29, 2021 (Appendix B). The letters contained information about Moore Hill Nature Reserve, an invitation to a public seminar on Zoom, and both a paper copy of the questionnaire and a link to a digital version (see Appendix B).

5.2 First Nations

Letters were mailed to the Cowichan Tribes, Halalt First Nation, Lyackson First Nation, Penelakut Tribe, SEMYOME (Semiahmoo) First Nation, Snuneymuxw First Nation, Stz'uminus (Chemainus) First Nation, and Ts'uubaa-asatx (Lake Cowichan) First Nation on February 5, 2021 (Appendix B). The letters contained information about Moore Hill Nature Reserve, an invitation to a public seminar on Zoom, and the questionnaire (see Appendix B). To date there has been no response.

5.3 Conservation Partners and Community Members

The Islands Trust Conservancy presented a public zoom seminar on February 10, 2021 from 7:00-8:00 pm. A total of 11 members of the public attended the meeting. Harold Joe, cultural knowledge keeper gave a welcome and acknowledgement. Consultant, Carrina Maslovat, gave a brief slide show outlining management goals, objectives, ecological features and management issues which included maps and photographs of MHNR. The public was given

the opportunity to ask questions and provide input on general management planning for MHNR.

An online questionnaire was made available from January 29, 2021 – March 15, 2021.

5.4 Engagement Results

The questionnaire was completed by 30 people and 71% of respondents were full-time Thetis Island residents, with 26% living on northern Thetis, 29% living on the mid-island and 16% living on southern Thetis. A further 13% of respondents were not full-time residents but owned property on Thetis and 16% were visitors. Many respondents (40%) have visited MHNR a few times, some (17%) had been to MHNR only once, some (13%) have visited MHNR a few times per year, many had never been to MHNR (27%), and only one person had been to MHNR once a month or more (3%). Most who have visited MHNR engaged in hiking/walking (79%), some engaged in wildlife viewing (38%) and one engaged in dog walking (4%). Other activities engaged in by 33% of respondents included guided walks, photography, rescue efforts and contemplation. The most important values for respondents were conservation for the sake of the intrinsic value of nature (84%), protection of habitat for at-risk species (71%), and ecosystem services (52%). Recreational opportunities (29%), educational and research opportunities (52%), aesthetic appeal (16%) and other values (13%) including a place of peace were also noted as important values by respondents.

6 Management Recommendations

This document is the first management plan developed for MHNR. The general management direction for the Moore Hill Nature Reserve is to maintain and protect habitat for Species at Risk and wildlife, and to allow natural successional processes to proceed without interference. With the exception of fire, natural disturbance factors such as wind (windthrow), pest infestation, and diseases use should proceed without intervention. The removal of invasive plant species is recommended as required. No trails will be developed within MHNR and there will be no public access due to unstable, steep terrain as well as sensitive habitat and cultural importance of the site. New signage should be installed along the ocean and existing signage at the boundary that states MHNR is closed to the public should be maintained.

MHNR is in good ecological condition with maturing conifer and mixed forests and a diversity of habitat types and understory vegetation. There are a number of features that are important for wildlife including open bluff habitats, wildlife trees, crevasses, caves, cliffs, and

marine shoreline. The threats to MHNR are assessed as low since there are very few anthropogenic features (i.e., two segments of old overgrown skid roads and a well head) and few invasive species to impact ecological function. The most serious threats are associated with potential catastrophic wildfire, hyper-abundant black-tailed deer browse, and impacts associated with unauthorized public use.



Photo 23. One of four boundary signs installed along Pilkey Point Road.

Ongoing monitoring and management are required to ensure that ecosystems and species continue to remain protected from threats. Key management issues include limiting unauthorized access and controlling the spread of invasive species. Communication and planning to reduce the risk of future wildfires is also recommended. Monitoring and surveys for Species at Risk should occur if possible to better understand what species are present on MHNR and guide future management activities. Any management activities within MHNR should take into consideration the sensitive ecosystems and the habitat requirements of Species at Risk.

6.1 Management Roles

The Islands Trust Conservancy is the sole landholder of Moore Hill Nature Reserve and will rely on its partnership with the Thetis Island Nature Conservancy (ThINC) to assist with on-the-ground management. ITC will monitor the property annually to detect any management issues and Cowichan Community Land Trust (CCLT) will monitor MHNR to ensure covenant compliance (Table 18). We look forward to ongoing dialogue and collaborative reviews of conservation management with local First Nations.

Table 18. Management partners and roles for Moore Hill Nature Reserve.

Partner	**Role**
Island Trust Conservancy (ITC)	Landholder
Thetis Island Nature Conservancy (ThINC)	Management Partner
Cowichan Community Land Trust (CCLT)	Covenant Holder

6.2 Permitted and Prohibited Uses

MHNR is not open to the public due to safety concerns associated with steep slopes and uneven terrain, protection of Species at Risk habitat and cultural sensitivities.

The following activities by the public are prohibited:

- Hiking
- Hunting
- Use of motorized vehicles
- Bicycling
- Horseback riding
- Dogs
- Camping
- Fires
- Forestry
- Livestock grazing
- Tree cutting or gathering
- Collection of plants, animals, or fungi



Photo 24. Unauthorized firewood cutting which occurred in MHNR following the wind storm of 2018.

Species at Risk surveys and monitoring are permitted by species experts with permission from ITC.

6.3 Proposed Monitoring Program

Annual covenant monitoring is important to ensure there are no infractions or management issues occurring within MHNR. The main focus of covenant monitoring should be along the boundary perimeters, in particular along Pilkey Point Road and if possible along the northern boundary of MHNR. Monitoring along the southern boundary is challenging given the difficulty in accessing the southeast corner from within MHNR. Monitoring should determine if any prohibited uses are occurring, such as tree cutting, unauthorized trails development, and use of motorized vehicles, etc.

The proposed monitoring route is along Pilkey Point Road, giving special attention to access points next to the two old skid roads at the hairpin curve and along the northern boundary to the shoreline (Appendix D).

Species at risk surveys and ecological monitoring are encouraged during appropriate times of year to assess presence of rare species. Monitoring of invasive species spread is advisable over time so that control measures can be taken as required.

6.4 Public Access

There is no public access to MHNR due to treacherous terrain, protection of Species at Risk habitat (Islands Trust Conservancy 2020) and cultural sensitivity.

Access for First Nations will be established through a separate *Management Plan for Areas of Cultural Heritage and Sacred Significance.*

Following the 2018 winter storm, an individual was cutting blowdown for firewood in MHNR. He was approached by a ThINC board member and asked to stop, and ITC followed up with

communication. The cut wood was left on site. It is hoped that subsequent installation of signage will prevent future firewood collection in MHNR.

6.5 Signage

A total of 4 signs were installed in 2019 at potential access points along the boundary of MHNR on Pilkey Point Road. The signs state MHNR is closed to the public due to the significant ecological values and that only authorized access is permitted. Additional boundary signs should be installed along the ocean to limit public access from the water. There are three Ministry of Environment, Parks and Protected Areas metal signs along the boundary of The Nature Trust of BC (NTBC) property that define the "Thetis Island Conservation Area" boundary and state "Access by permit Only" with a phone number for more information. One of these signs is next to Pilkey Point Road and the second is at the end of an old logging road near the shoreline. In addition, there are two plastic signs nailed to a tree at one of the northern corners of the NTBC property. A third degraded plastic sign was observed on the ground.



Photo 25. Ministry of Environment boundary sign along property line of The Nature Trust of BC property.

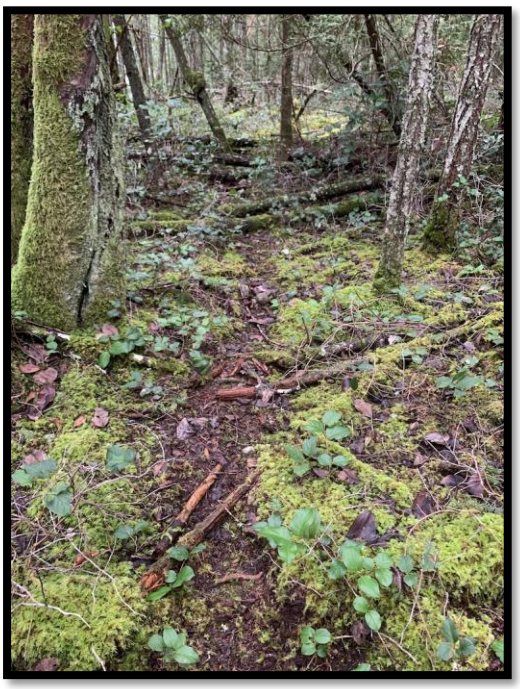

Photo 26. Unauthorized trail in Moore Hill Nature Reserve.

6.6 Trail Use, Maintenance and Development

There are currently no official trails within MHNR. No trails should be developed in the future to protect Species at Risk habitat, cultural values and limit liability associated with public safety concerns. Although some Thetis Island residents have requested a trail along Pilkey Point Road, other residents do not agree and feel there should be no public access. Creating a trail is not recommended since it will encourage the public to visit MHNR and it will be extremely difficult to control further access into other more sensitive and hazardous parts of MHNR.

There are some rough unofficial trails that appear to be used by adjacent landowners to the north and that lead from the hairpin turn on Pilkey Point Road to the shoreline.

6.7 Protection Initiatives for Sensitive Ecosystems and Species and Ecosystems at Risk

Maintaining no public access will be the strongest safeguard in protecting sensitive ecosystems and Species at Risk. Maintaining the existing forest cover and understory vegetation will support Species at Risk and their current use of MHNR. Monitoring and removing any newly established invasive species will be important for maintaining the ecological integrity of MHNR in the long-term. Increasing habitat connectivity between the Moore Hill Nature Reserve and other protected areas would help ensure the persistence of species at risk and their habitats.



Photo 27. One of three Screech-owl nest boxes in Moore Hill Nature Reserve.

6.8 Ecological Restoration Options

There is currently no need for ecological restoration in MHNR except for a small amount of invasive species removal.

6.9 Scientific Research/Education Opportunities

During the development of the baseline documentation report in 2017, a plant list for the protected area was developed, a gastropod, reptile, and amphibian survey was completed, an acoustic bat survey was implemented (seven species were identified and inferred from sonograms), an avian species list (39 species) was developed, and a list of wildlife present in MHNR was compiled (Maslovat 2017).

In 2015, three Western Screech-owl boxes were installed to enhance habitat for owls. The nest boxes are being monitored by ThINC to assess whether owls are using the boxes and they are cleaned out annually in the late summer.

In 2015, nine Sharp-tailed Snake Artificial Cover Objects (ACOs) were installed to monitor for the presence of this endangered species. Another five ACOs were added in subsequent years bringing the total to 14. Each ACO was twinned in 2021 bringing the total to 28. These ACOs should continue to be regularly monitored seasonally (spring and fall monitoring during active snake season).



Photo 28. Ann Eriksson (ThINC) with one of fourteen Artificial Cover Objects used to monitor for Sharp-tailed Snakes in the MHNR.

Future research could include further surveys and monitoring during peak season for specific species of interest. For example, given that MHNR shares a border with the NTBC's Thetis Island Bat Caves to protect a cave hibernaculum for a population of the Townsend's Big-eared Bat, ongoing acoustic bat monitoring at Moore Hill would help provide baseline information about bat numbers and diversity within MHNR. Scientific research can play an important role in understanding natural processes and shaping potential management options. All research in MHNR should be approved by ITC and should ensure there is no associated harm to species at risk and/or their habitat.

6.10 Exotic and Invasive Species Management

MHNR currently has few invasive woody species. In 2021, there was a small number of Scotch Broom seedlings next to the hairpin corner on Pilkey Point Road which were pulled at the time. A small number of young English Holly plants (none flowering) were scattered throughout MHNR (Maslovat 2021). These few plants are best removed as soon as possible to limit future establishment in other parts of MHNR. Many of the Holly plants are small and can be pulled out which is an effective means of preventing resprouting. Prompt and consistent removal will reduce maintenance efforts in future. Annual invasive species monitoring should be done to quickly detect and remove any new satellite populations arise.



Photo 29. Young English Holly plant found in Moore Hill Nature Reserve.

6.11 Wildfire Risk Management

Wildfire and wildfire suppression can be extremely damaging to sensitive ecosystems. Developing a fire management plan in consultation with the Thetis Island Volunteer Fire Department and the BC Wildfire Service to identify optimum fire suppression techniques is recommended. The location of MHNR and recommendations for fire suppression preferences should be provided to the province to be included in their annual fire plan. If possible, saltwater and fire retardants should not be used for fire suppression since both can damage sensitive ecosystems.

6.12 Climate Change Impacts and Management

Climate change may impact the distribution of ecosystems across the landscape and may alter vegetation patterns, hydrology, biodiversity and the frequency of pest outbreaks. There may be increased risk from natural hazards such as windstorms, storm surges and droughts (Islands Trust 2019b).

Hotter, drier summers coupled with more extreme winter rain events may lead to changes in groundwater recharge rates, altered water table depths and altered flow rates. There may

be an increased risk of drought or flooding and changes to water quality (Islands Trust 2019b). Hotter summers may lead to an increased risk of forest fire (Islands Trust 2019b).

Biodiversity will also be impacted. Trends that may prevail in this region include up-slope migration of tree lines and ecosystem boundaries. There may be a loss of species that are unable to adapt to changing climate conditions and an increase in competition from invasive species. Climate change may lead to a loss of habitat (Islands Trust 2019b), and climate change predictions suggest that stands dominated by Douglas-fir will likely expand, while western redcedar stands will likely diminish (Hebda 1997). Ongoing monitoring is important to determine if climate change is impacting the ecosystems in MHNR.

Ensuring ongoing protection and connectivity between large, protected areas will aid the dispersal of species into new habitats and across elevations as vegetation patterns shift. These protected area matrices may act as reservoirs for species dispersal into suitable habitats in adjacent areas as climate change shifts the distribution of these ecosystem types (McCloskey et al. 2009).

7 Action Items

Management Plan action items are measurable and achievable specific tasks that the ITC and partners can complete to ensure that the protected area is managed in the best possible way. The following management action items are based on the recommendations made in this Management Plan and listed in priority sequence, subject to available funding resources.

7.1 Immediate Actions (1-2 years):

1. Support all partners, contractors and volunteers to complete cultural competency training in regard to reconciliation, knowledge and history of Coast Salish and Indigenous Peoples.
2. Engage with First Nations to ensure that the management plan is reflective of treaty, inherent rights, and the traditional territories of each Nation.
3. Work in collaboration towards a Management Plan for Areas of Cultural Heritage, gathering and harvesting, and Sacred Significance with First Nations.
4. Install new boundary signage along the ocean to limit public access to MHNR from the ocean.
5. Maintain previously installed signage to inform public that there is no public access to MHNR.
6. Monitor and remove all invasive, non-native woody species that are found in MHNR through cooperation with ThINC and ITC. Prompt removal will make future management more cost effective. Establish a regular monitoring schedule to assess effectiveness of invasive species removal.
7. Establish a volunteer warden program and designate a warden to visit the site regularly and work with ThINC to monitor the property and identify management concerns.

7.2 Short term Actions (3-5 years):

1. Develop a parallel *Management Plan for Areas of Cultural Heritage and Sacred Significance* document with First Nations.
2. Consult with the Thetis Island Fire Department and the provincial BC Wildfire Service to communicate best management practices in case of a wildfire.

7.3 Long term Actions (5+ years)

1. If funding is available, conduct more intensive wildlife surveys, with a focus on species at risk, over a range of seasons to more fully document the biodiversity of MHNR and guide future management actions.

7.4 Ongoing or Annual Action Items

1. Work with local First Nations towards cooperative management of MHNR using the *Management Plan for Areas of Cultural Heritage and Sacred Significance*.
2. Maintain boundary signs to limit unauthorized public use of MHNR.
3. Conduct annual covenant monitoring to identify and address any management concerns that may arise.
4. Monitor and remove invasive species as required.

8 Conclusion

Moore Hill Nature Reserve is an important protected area on Thetis Island, where only 4% of the land base is protected for conservation. Although impacted by historic logging and heavy browse pressure from native Black-tailed Deer, MHNR is remarkably void of invasive species and provides important and diverse habitats for wildlife and Species at Risk, including coniferous and mixed forests, marine shorelines, cliffs, caves and crevasses, and open Garry oak habitat. As the largest protected area on Thetis Island, MHNR provides a significant contribution to the small but growing network of protected areas on the island, enhancing habitat connectivity for wildlife and species of conservation concern.

Key action items for MHNR include collaborating with First Nations to manage MHNR, removing invasive non-native woody plants to prevent further spread into MHNR, installing boundary signs along the ocean, and ongoing sign maintenance. Establishing a wildfire management plan and conducting further surveys and monitoring for Species at Risk are also recommended.

The ITC will pursue the management action items identified in this plan to achieve the vision, objectives and purpose of the Moore Hill Nature Reserve. Future management issues may lead to further action items that will be identified in work plans and in future revisions of this Management Plan.

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10 Appendices

Appendix A. Photographic Documentation

PHOTO STATION	LOCATION (UTM Coordinates)	DIRECTION	PHOTO-GRAPHER	DATE YYYY-MM-DD	DESCRIPTION
Anthropogenic Features as noted on Figure 3					
P4	450514 5428501	340°	CM*	2021-01-16	Old skid road that is re-vegetating with salal and young Douglas-fir trees
P5	450804 5428611	310°	CM	2021-01-16	Old well head
P6	450660 5428649	310 °	CM	2021-01-16	Old skid road
P23	450582 5428669	100°	CM	2021-01-16	Boundary sign
P24	450488 5428566	220 °	CM	2021-01-16	Unauthorized cut firewood
P25	450757 5428169	60°	CM	2021-01-16	MOE boundary sign
P26	450831 5428662	120°	CM	2021-01-16	Unauthorized trail
P27	450748 5428278	0 °	CM	2021-01-16	Screech-owl nest box
P28	450611 5428417	60°	CM	2021-01-16	Artificial Cover Object (ACO) used to monitor for Sharp-tailed Snakes
Natural Features as noted on Figure 4					
P1	450992 5428587	110°	CM	2021-01-16	Large moss-covered boulder next to shoreline
P2	450894 5428691	150°	CM	2021-01-16	Shoreline looking south
P3	451025 5428565	135°	CM	2017	Small islet attached to MHNR at low tide
P7	450587 5428509	180°	CM	2021-01-16	Hill that forms part of the summit of Mill Hill
P8	451104 5428452	310°	CM	2021-01-16	Large surface boulders in southeast portion of MHNR

P9	450565 5428392	30°	CM	2021-01-16	Large surface boulder next to Pilkey Point Road
P10	450701 5428233	360°	CM	2021-01-16	Vegetation Type 1. Mixed young Douglas-fir and arbutus with understory of salal, dull Oregon-grape and mosses next to Pilkey Point Road
P11	450701 5428233	90°	CM	2021-01-16	Vegetation Type 1. Mixed young Douglas-fir and arbutus forest with salal, dull Oregon-grape and mosses with steeply sloping cliff in background
P12	450854 5428331	135°	CM	2021-01-16	Vegetation Type 2. Higher elevation forest with young Douglas-fir and arbutus and open moss-covered understory
P13	450854 5428331	270°	CM	2021-01-16	Vegetation Type 2. Young Douglas-fir and arbutus and loose surface rock
P14	451006 5428529	45°	CM	2021-01-16	Vegetation Type 3. Young Douglas-fir and arbutus in steeply sloping terrain
P15	451006 5428529	225°	CM	2021-01-16	Vegetation Type 3. Young western redcedar and Douglas-fir with steep cliff.
P16	450816 5428539	300°	CM	2021-01-16	Vegetation Type 4. Steeply sloping Douglas-fir forest
P17	450816 5428539	105°	CM	2021-01-16	Vegetation Type 4. Young Douglas-fir and arbutus with loose moss-covered rocks.
P18	450853 5428656	135°	CM	2021-01-16	Vegetation Type 5. Young Douglas-fir and arbutus forest with sparse salal understory.
P19	450853 5428656	270°	CM	2021-01-16	Vegetation Type 5. Young Douglas-fir forest with salal understory.
P20	450636 5428335	30 °	CM	2021-01-16	Cliff face with small caves and crevices

P21	450511 5428691	90°	CM	2021-01-16	Red squirrel
P22	450608 5428365	0°	CM	2021-01-16	Wildlife tree at top of cliff facing Pilkey Point Road
P29	450653 5428308	0°	CM	2021-01-16	Invasive English Holly plant

* CM = Carrina Maslovat

Appendix B. Record of Public Consultation

ISLANDS TRUST CONSERVANCY
Protecting Islands in the Salish Sea

January 29, 2021

RE: Moore Hill Nature Reserve, Thetis Island, Management Plan Survey & Zoom Webinar

Dear Neighbour,

The Islands Trust Conservancy is working on the first management plan to guide management of the Moore Hill Nature Reserve for the next 10 years and we are interested in hearing from you.

Islands Trust Conservancy acknowledges and respects that Thetis Island is within the territory of Cowichan Tribes, Halalt First Nation, Lyackson First Nation, Penelakut Tribe, SEMYOME (Semiahmoo) First Nation, Snuneymuxw First Nation, Stz'uminus (Chemainus) First Nation, Ts'uubaa-asatx (Lake Cowichan) First Nation. The Moore Hill Nature Reserve (PID: 000-324-671, Lot 9, District Lot 23, Thetis Island, Cowichan District, Plan 35106, Except Part In Plan 39716) is a 21-hectare protected area on the east side of Thetis Island (see Figure 1).

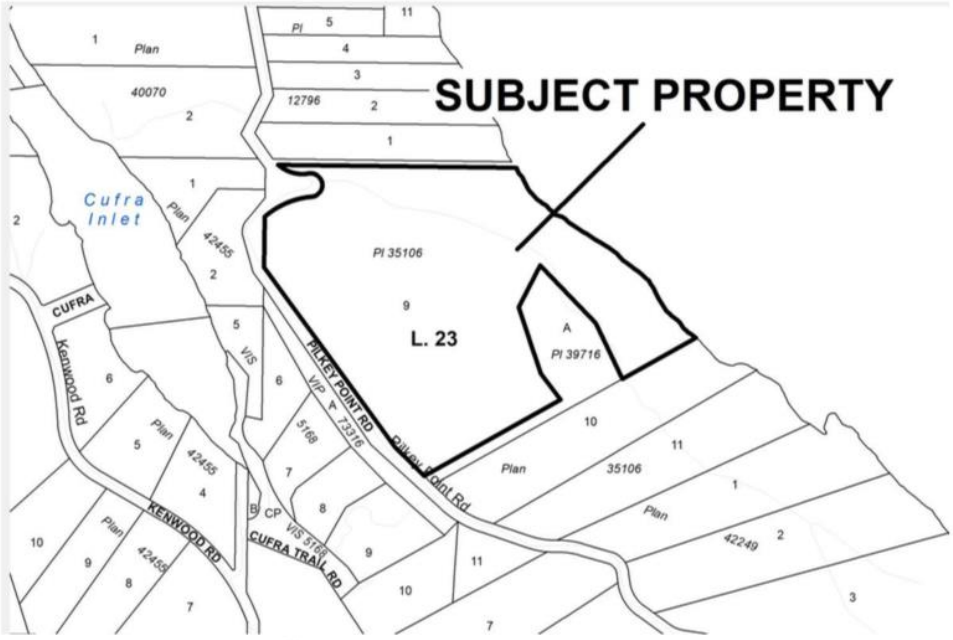

Figure 1. Moore Hill Nature Reserve Location map

Over...

PHONE: (250) 405-5151 · FAX: (250) 405-5155 · 200-1627 FORT ST, VICTORIA, BC, V8R 1H8
ITCMAIL@ISLANDSTRUST.BC.CA · WWW.ISLANDSTRUSTCONSERVANCY.CA

Two rare ecological communities are found within the Reserve as well as a range of habitats including coniferous and mixed forests, open Garry Oak stands and numerous crevasses, caves and cliffs that are important habitat for wildlife. Five federally-listed Species at Risk have been documented in the Reserve including the Endangered Little Brown Myotis (*Myotis lucifugus*), and four Special Concern species: Northern Red-legged Frog (*Rana aurora*), Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*), Threaded Vertigo (*Nearctula* sp. 1) and Band-tailed Pigeon (*Patagioenas fasciata*). Moore Hill is of great cultural importance and ITC will continue to work with First Nations to support and protect continued use of areas of sacred and cultural significance by First Nations. There is no unauthorized public access due to the steep slopes, treacherous terrain, sensitive Species at Risk habitat and cultural importance for First Nations.

The Islands Trust Conservancy will work in partnership with Cowichan Community Land Trust (CCLT) who hold a conservation covenant on the Nature Reserve and with on-island partner Thetis Island Nature Conservancy (ThINC). There are restrictions on the use of the property, outlined in the covenant, that have been put in place to protect the native plants and animals within the reserve.

Your input is requested for the development of the new Moore Hill Nature Reserve Management Plan. As a neighbour of the nature reserve, we would like to hear your ideas and concerns regarding the long-term management of this special place.

The enclosed questionnaire can be:

- returned by mail to the Victoria office at 200 – 1627 Fort Street, Victoria, BC V8R 1H8;
- completed online at https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/MooreHill;
- or returned by email to: nmurphy@islandstrust.bc.ca

The deadline to complete the survey is March 15, 2021.

There will be a Zoom webinar with information about the Moore Hill Nature Reserve on Wednesday, February 10, 2021 at 7:00 p.m. To join the webinar, type the following link into your browser: https://islandstrust.zoom.us/j/62220488294

Webinar ID: 622 2048 8294

Thank you for taking the time to share your ideas regarding management of the Moore Hill Nature Reserve. For more information, please contact me at the phone number or email listed below.

Sincerely,

Nuala Murphy
Property Management Specialist, Islands Trust Conservancy
250-405-5193
nmurphy@islandstrust.bc.ca

PHONE: (250) 405-5151 · FAX: (250) 405-5155 · 200-1627 FORT ST, VICTORIA, BC, V8R 1H8
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ISLANDS TRUST CONSERVANCY
Protecting Islands in the Salish Sea

February 5, 2021

Dear Chief and Council,

Re: Moore Hill Nature Reserve Management Plan

The Islands Trust Conservancy, through its work as a land trust, is drafting a management plan for the Moore Hill Nature Reserve on Thetis Island.

The nature reserves are within your First Nations treaty and/or territorial lands and waters and we want to ensure that the direction of the management plans is reflective of both reconciliation and conservation goals. At this time, ITC would like to work with you to understand the cultural significance and use of the area so that these values can also be preserved and protected—now and into the future. We understand that the cultural significance of this land may be confidential and we would work with you to ensure that the management plan reflects this significance appropriately. Acknowledging the importance of naming and recognition, if there is signage, names, or place names that should be used for these areas please let us know.

Moore Hill Nature Reserve (PID 000-324-671, Lot 9, District Lot 23, Thetis Island, Cowichan District, Plan 35106, Except Part In Plan 39716) is a 21-hectare protected area on the east side of Thetis Island (see Figure 1). Two rare ecological communities are found within the Reserve as well as a range of habitats including coniferous and mixed forests, open Garry Oak stands and numerous crevasses, caves and cliffs that are important habitat for wildlife. Five federally-listed Species at Risk have been documented in the Reserve including the Endangered Little Brown Myotis (Myotis lucifugus), and four Special Concern species: Northern Red-legged Frog (Rana aurora), Great Blue Heron (Ardea herodias), Threaded Vertigo (Nearctula sp. 1) and Band-tailed Pigeon (Patagioenas fasciata).

Islands Trust Conservancy would like to undertake an archaeological review or traditional use study in collaboration with you. Islands Trust Conservancy passed a Reconciliation Declaration, committing to building relationships to work with your Nation to protect and manage the area and any cultural heritage sites in these nature reserves in a way that is reflective of treaty, inherent rights, and the territorial lands of your Nation.

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Figure 1. Thetis Island ITC Nature Reserves

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You may also be interested to know that Islands Trust Conservancy has developed a draft management plan template that includes cultural heritage and spiritual significance. I would be pleased to provide it to you, as a starting point if you would like to comment on it.

A questionnaire can be completed online at https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/MooreHill
The survey will remain online until March 15, 2021, and I can also be contacted at any time using the contact details below.

There will be a webinar with information about the Moore Hill Nature Reserve on February 10, 2021 at 7:00 pm at the flowing link: https://islandstrust.zoom.us/j/62220488294

Thank you for considering our request to work together. Please contact me at the number or email listed below. Thank you for your kind consideration.

Sincerely,



Nuala Murphy
Property Management Specialist
Islands Trust Conservancy
250-405-5193 | nmurphy@islandstrust.bc.ca

Islands Trust Conservancy's Victoria office is located in Coast Salish territory and we acknowledge with respect the the BOḰEĆEN, Cowichan Tribes, Halalt, Homalco, K'ómoks, Klahoose, Ts'uubaa-asatx, Lək̓ ʷəŋən (SXIMEŁEŁ, Songhees, T'Sou-ke), Lyackson, MÁLEXEŁ, Penelakut, Qualicum, Scia'new, səl̓ilwətaʔɬ, SEMYOME, shíshálh, Snaw-naw-as, Snuneymuxw, Sḵwx̱wú7mesh, SȾÁUTW̱, Stz'uminus, Tla'amin, scəẃaθən məsteyəxʷ, We Wai Kai, Wei Wai Kum, W̱JOŁEŁP, W̱SIḴEM, and xʷməθkʷəy̓əm territories in which we live and work.

Moore Hill Nature Reserve Questionnaire

Islands Trust Conservancy acknowledges and respects that Thetis Island is within the territory of Coast Salish Peoples, including Cowichan Tribes, Halalt First Nation, Lyackson First Nation, Penelakut Tribe, SEMYOME (Semiahmoo) First Nation, Snuneymuxw First Nation, Stz'uminus (Chemainus) First Nation, and Ts'uubaa-asatx (Lake Cowichan) First Nation.

Moore Hill Nature Reserve is a 21-hectare nature reserve located on the east side of Thetis Island and was acquired in 2017 as the result of two years of active fundraising by the Thetis Island Nature Conservancy, the Cowichan Community Land Trust and the Islands Trust Conservancy. MHNR includes Moore Hill which is 585 metres above sea level and is the highest point of the ridge on the east side of Thetis Island. MHNR has approximately 425 metres of shoreline with sea cliffs and rock boulder terrain near sea level. Numerous caves, cliffs and crevices provide excellent habitat for bats and other species that require these features as part of their habitat needs.

The Islands Trust Conservancy's primary goal is to protect and nurture the sensitive ecosystems and natural values on this land. The information and actions required to achieve this goal and guide the management of the property are set out in a management plan that is updated every 10 years. We welcome community input and ask you to share your thoughts on the protection and long-term management of the Moore Hill Nature Reserve.

1. Are you a resident of Thetis Island?

- ◯ Yes, I live on north Thetis Island
- ◯ Yes, I live mid-island
- ◯ Yes, I live on south Thetis Island
- ◯ No, but I own property on Thetis Island
- ◯ No, I'm a visitor

2. Have you ever visited the land that is now Moore Hill Nature Reserve? If so, how often?

- ◯ No, never
- ◯ Once
- ◯ A few times
- ◯ A few times per year
- ◯ Once a month or more

3. If you have visited Moore Hill Nature Reserve before, what did you do there?

- ◯ Hiking/walking
- ◯ Wildlife viewing
- ◯ Dog walking
- ◯ Other (please list):

4. Please list any wildlife and unique plant species you have seen in or near Moore Hill Nature Reserve

5. What do you believe to be the most important values of nature reserves? (choose three)

- ◯ Protection of habitat for at-risk species
- ◯ Ecosystem services (e.g. clean water and air, erosion control, groundwater recharge, etc.)
- ◯ Recreational opportunities
- ◯ Education and research opportunities
- ◯ Tourism
- ◯ Aesthetic appeal
- ◯ Conservation for the sake of the intrinsic value of nature
- ◯ Other (please specify):

6. What activities do you believe are incompatible with the protection of natural features, and should not be allowed within the Moore Hill Nature Reserve?

7. What do you feel could be the greatest threat to the health of this nature reserve, and should be the highest management priority for the Islands Trust Conservancy?

8. Due to the cultural and ecological importance of MHNR and the difficulty of the terrain, it has been recommended that there be no public trails. Do you have any thoughts on public access?

9. Please provide any other relevant information that will help us make the best management decisions for Moore Hill Nature Reserve.

10. Please share with us any history you know about this property or any knowledge you have about unique cultural or other special features on the property or in the area.

11. If you would like to receive periodic updates from the Islands Trust Conservancy on this and other conservation projects on the islands, please provide your name and email address:

Observations were made by the following:
Roemer, Woodward & Adolf and Oluna Ceska May 31, 1995
Maslovat, Batten and Eriksson April 15, 2015
Maslovat, February 17th and 18th, 2017
List compiled by R. Batten (2015) with common names and status added by C. Maslovat.

Vascular Plants

Species Name	Common Name	Provincial Status
Abies grandis (Douglas ex D. Don) Lindl.	Grand Fir	
Acer glabrum Torr.	Douglas Maple	
Acer macrophyllum Pursh	Bigleaf Maple	
Achillea millefolium L.	Yarrow	
Achlys triphylla (Sm.) DC	Vanilla-leaf	
Acmispon parviflorus (Benth.) D.D. Sokoloff	Short-flower Bird's-foot-trefoil	
Adenocaulon bicolor Hook.	Pathfinder	
Aira caryophyllea L.	Silver Hairgrass	Introduced
*Aira praeco*x L.	Early Hairgrass	Introduced
Allium cernuum Roth	Nodding Onion	
Alnus rubra Bong.	Red Alder	
Amelanchier alnifolia var. *semiintegrifolia* (Hook.) C.L. Hitchc.	Saskatoon	
Anisocarpus madioides Nutt.	Woodland Tarweed	
Anthoxanthum odoratum L	Sweet Vernalgrass	Introduced
Aphanes occidentalis (Nutt.) Rydb.	Field Parsley Piert	Introduced
Arbutus menziesii Pursh	Arbutus	
Asplenium trichomanes L.	Maidenhair Spleenwort	
Bellis perennis L.	English Daisy	Introduced
Berberis aquifolium Pursh	Tall Oregon-grape	
Berberis nervosa Pursh	Dull Oregon-grape	
Brodiaea coronaria (Salisb.) Engl	Crown Brodiaea	
Bromus carinatus Hook. & Arn.	California Brome	
Bromus hordeaceus L.	Soft Brome	Introduced
Bromus sitchensis Trin.	Alaska Brome	
Bromus vulgaris (Hook.) Shear	Columbia Brome	
Calypso bulbosa (L.) Oakes	Fairy-slipper	
Camassia leichtlinii (Baker) S. Watson	Great Camas	
Cardamine oligosperma Nutt.	Little Western Bitter-cress	
Carex brevicaulis Mack.	Short-stemmed Sedge	
Carex deweyana Schwein.	Dewey's Sedge	
Carex inops ssp. inops L.H. Bailey	Long-stoloned Sedge	

Cerastium arvense L.	Field Chickweed	
Cerastium fontanum ssp. *vulgare* (Hartm.) Greuter & Burdet	Common Chickweed	Introduced
Claytonia exigua Torr. & A. Gray	Pale Springbeauty	
Claytonia parviflora Douglas ex Hook.	Streambank Spring Beauty	
Collinsia parviflora Lindl.	Small-flowered Blue-eyed Mary	
Corallorhiza maculata var. maculata (Raf.) Raf.	Summer Coralroot	
Corallorhiza maculata var. occidentalis (Lindl.) Ames	Summer Coralroot	
Cornus nuttallii Audubon	Western Flowering Dogwood	
Dactylis glomerata L.	Orchard-grass	Introduced
Danthonia californica Bol.	California Oatgrass	
Danthonia intermedia Vasey	Timber Oatgrass	
Daucus pusillus Michx.	American Wild Carrot	
Elymus glaucus Buckley	Blue Wildrye	
Epilobium ciliatum ssp. *glandulosum* Raf. (Lehm.) Hoch & P.H. Raven	Purple-leaved Willowherb	
Erythranthe alsinoides (Douglas ex Benth.) Nesom & Fraga	Wingstem Monkey-flower	
Festuca occidentalis Hook.	Western Fescue	
Festuca roemeri (Pavlick) Alexeev	Roemer's Fescue	
Fritillaria affinis (Schult.) Sealy	Chocolate Lily	
Galium aparine L.	Cleavers	
Galium triflorum Michx.	Sweet-scented Bedstraw	
Gaultheria shallon Pursh	Salal	
Geranium bicknellii Britton	Bicknell's Geranium	
Geum macrophyllum Willd.	Large-leaved Avens	
Goodyera oblongifolia Raf.	Rattlesnake-plantain	
Heuchera micrantha Douglas ex Lindl.	Small-flowered Alumroot	
Hieracium albiflorum Hook.	White Hawkweed	
Holcus lanatus L.	Common Velvet-grass	Introduced
Holodiscus discolor (Pursh) Maxim.	Oceanspray	
Hypochaeris glabra L.	Smooth Cat's-ear	Introduced
Hypochaeris radicata L.	Hairy Cat's-ear	Introduced
Ilex aquifolium L.	English Holly	Introduced
Jacobaea vulgaris Gaertn.	Ragwort	Introduced
Juncus effusus L.	Common Rush	
Juniperus maritima R.P. Adams [2 dead trees]	Seaside Juniper	Blue-list (S3)
Lapsana communis L.	Nipplewort	Introduced
Lathyrus nevadensis S. Watson	Purple Peavine	
Leucanthemum vulgare Lam.	Oxeye Daisy	Introduced

Ligustrum vulgare L.	Common Privet	Introduced
Linnaea borealis L.	Twinflower	
Lonicera ciliosa (Pursh) Poir. ex DC	Western Trumpet	
Lonicera hispidula (Lindl.) Douglas ex Torr. & A. Gray	Hairy Honeysuckle	
Luzula subsessilis (S. Watson) Buchenau	Short-stalked Wood-rush	
Malus fusca (Raf.) C.K. Schneid.	Pacific Crab Apple	
Melica subulata (Griseb.) Scribn.	Alaska Oniongrass	
Micromeria douglasii (Benth.) Benth.	Yerba Buena	
Moehringia macrophylla (Hook.) Fenzl	Big-leaved Sandwort	
Monotropa uniflora L.	Indian-pipe	
Montia parvifolia (Moc. ex DC.) Greene	Small-leaved Montia	
Mycelis muralis (L.) Dumort.	Wall Lettuce	Introduced
Myosotis discolor Pers.	Common Forget-me-not	Introduced
Nemophila parviflora Douglas ex Benth.	Small-flowered Nemophila	
Orobanche uniflora L.	Naked Broomrape	
Paxistima myrsinites (Pursh) Raf	Falsebox	
Pentagramma triangularis (Kaulf.) Yatsk., Windham & E. Wollenw.	Goldenback Fern	
Piperia transversa Suksd.	Royal Rein Orchid	
Plantago lanceolata L.	Ribwort Plantain	Introduced
Plantago major L.	Common Plantain	Introduced
Platanthera unalascensis (Spreng.) Kurtz	Alaska Rein Orchid	
Plectritis congesta (Lindl.) DC.	Sea Blush	
Polypodium glycyrrhiza D.C. Eaton	Licorice Fern	
Polystichum munitum (Kaulf.) C. Presl	Sword Fern	
Prunella vulgaris L.	Self-heal	
Prunus emarginata (Douglas ex Hook.) D. Dietr	Bitter Cherry	
Pseudotsuga menziesii (Mirb.) Franco	Douglas-fir	
Pteridium aquilinum (L.) Kuhn	Bracken Fern	
Quercus garryana Douglas ex Hook.	Garry Oak	
Ranunculus occidentalis Nutt.	Western Buttercup	
Ranunculus repens L.	Creeping Buttercup	Introduced
Ranunculus uncinatus D. Don ex G. Don	Little Buttercup	
Rhamnus purshiana DC.	Cascara	
Rosa gymnocarpa Nutt.	Baldhip Rose	
Rubus spectabilis Pursh	Salmonberry	
Rubus ursinus Cham. & Schltdl.	California Blackberry	
Rumex acetosella L.	Sheep Sorrel	Introduced
Salix scouleriana Barratt ex Hook.	Scouler's Willow	
Sanicula crassicaulis Poepp. ex DC.	Pacific Sanicle	
Sedum spathulifolium Hook.	Broad-leaved Stonecrop	
Selaginella wallacei Hieron.	Wallace's Selaginella	

Shepherdia canadensis (L.) Nutt.	Soopolallie	
Stellaria crispa Cham. & Schltdl.	Crisp Starwort	
Symphoricarpos albus (L.) S.F. Blake	Common Snowberry	
Symphoricarpos mollis Nutt.	Trailing Snowberry	
Taraxacum officinale F.H. Wigg.	Common Dandelion	Introduced
Taxus brevifolia Nutt.	Western Yew	
Thuja plicata Donn ex D. Don	Western Redcedar	
Toxicoscordion venenosum var. *venenosum* (S. Watson) Rydb.	Death Camas	
Trientalis latifolia Hook.	Northern Starflower	
Trifolium microcephalum Pursh	Small-headed Clover	
Trifolium oliganthum Steud.	Few-flowered Clover	
Trifolium repens L.	White Clover	Introduced
Trifolium willdenovii Spreng.	Tomcat Clover	
Triteleia hyacinthina (Lindl.) Greene	White Triteleia	
Tsuga heterophylla (Raf.) Sarg.	Western Hemlock	
Vaccinium ovatum Pursh	Evergreen Huckleberry	
Vaccinium parvifolium Sm.	Red Huckleberry	
Veronica officinalis L.	Common Speedwell	Introduced
Veronica serpyllifolia L.	Thyme-leaved Speedwell	
Vicia americana Muhl. ex Willd.	American Vetch	
Vulpia bromoides (L.) Gray	Barren Fescue	Introduced
Vulpia microstachys var. *pauciflora* (Scribn. ex Beal) Lonard & Gould	Small Fescue	
Vulpia myuros (L.) C.C. Gmel.	Rattail Fescue	Introduced

Mosses

Species Name	**Common Name**	**Provincial Status**
Amphidium californicum (Hampe ex C. Müll.) Broth.	California Yoke-moss	
Anacolia menziesii (Turn.) Par	Menzies' Anacolia Moss	
Atrichum selwynii Aust.	Crane's-bill Moss	
Aulacomnium androgynum (Hedw.) Schwaegr.	Lover's Moss	
Buckiella undulata (Hedw.) Irel.	Wavy Cotton Moss	
Claopodium crispifolium (Hook.) Ren. & Card.	Rough-moss	
Dicranoweisia cirrata (Hedw.) Lind.	Curly Thatch-moss	
Dicranum fuscescens Turn.	Curly Heron's-bill Moss	
Dicranum scoparium Hedw.	Broom-moss	
Dicranum tauricum Sapjegin	Broken-leaf Moss	
Epipterygium tozeri (Grev.) Lindb.	Tozer's Thread-moss	
Eurhynchium oreganum (Sull.) Jaeg.	Oregon Beaked-moss	

Grimmia pulvinata (Hedw.) Sm.	Grey-cushioned Grimmia	
Homalothecium nuttallii (Wils.) Jaeg.	Nuttall's Homalothecium Moss	
Hylocomium splendens (Hedw.) Schimp.	Step Moss	
Hypnum circinale Hook.	Coiled-leaf Claw-moss	
Hypnum cupressiforme Hedw.	Cypress-leaved Claw-moss	
Hypnum subimponens Lesq.	Curly Claw-moss	
Isothecium cristatum (Hampe) Robins.	Isothecium Moss	
Isothecium myosuroides Brid.	Variable Moss	
Leucolepis acanthoneuron (Schwaegr.) Lindb.	Palm Tree Moss	
Metaneckera menziesii (Hook.) Steere	Menzies' Neckera	
Neckera douglasii Hook.	Douglas' Neckera	
Plagiomnium insigne (Mitt.) T. Kop.	Coastal Leafy Moss	
Plagiomnium venustum (Mitt.) T. Kop.	Magnificient Leafy Moss	
Plagiothecium undulatum (Hedw.) Schimp.	Flat Moss	
Pleurozium schreberi (Brid.) Mitt.	Red-stemmed Feathermoss	
Polytrichum juniperinum Hedw.	Juniper Haircap Moss	
Polytrichum piliferum Hedw.	Awned Haircap Moss	
Porotrichum bigelovii (Sull.) Kindb.	Bigelow's Porotrichum Moss	
Racomitrium canescens (Hedw.) Brid.	Grey Rock-moss	
Racomitrium elongatum Ehrh. ex Frisv.	Long Rock-moss	
Rhizomnium glabrescens (Kindb.) T. Kop.	Large Leafy moss	
Rhytidiadelphus loreus (Hedw.) Warnst.	Lanky Moss	
Rhytidiadelphus triquetrus (Hedw.) Warnst.	Electrified Cat's-tail Moss	
Schistidium maritimum (Turn.) Bruch & Schimp.	Seaside Grimmia	
Scleropodium touretii (Brid.) L. Koch	Touret's Scleropodium Moss	
Timmia austriaca Hedw.	False-polytrichum	
Zygodon viridissimus (Dicks.) Brid.	Green Yoke-moss	

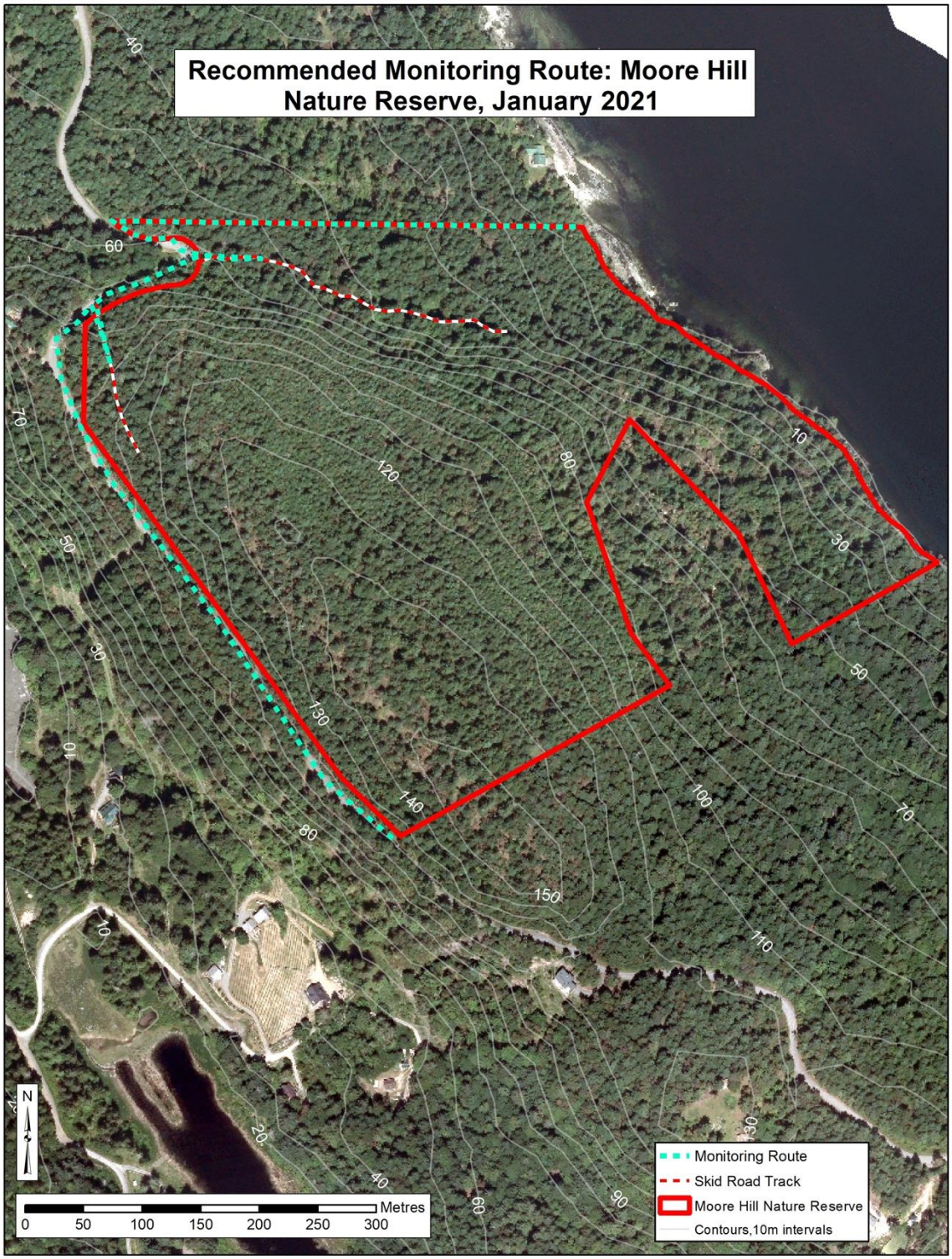
Lichens

Species Name	**Common Name**	**Provincial Status**
Aspicilia caesiocinerea (Nyl. ex Malbr.) Arnold	No common name	
Buellia muriformis A. Nordin & Tønsberg	Coastal Buttons	
Buellia punctata (Hoffm.) A.Massal.	Common Buttons	
Caloplaca flavogranulosa Arup	Jumbled Firedot	
Caloplaca holocarpa (Hoffm. ex Ach.) A.E.Wade	Hard-rock Firedot	
Caloplaca marina (Wedd.) Zahlbr.	Crowded Surf Firedot	
Caloplaca rosei Hasse	Paint-spill Firedot	
Candelariella vitellina (Hoffm.) Müll.Arg.	Common Peeps	

Chaenotheca ferruginea (Turner ex Sm.) Mig.	Blood Whiskers	
Chrysothrix granulosa G.Thor.	Uplifted Gold Dust	
Cladina arbuscula (Wallr.) Hale & W.L.Culb.	Mesomorphic Reindeer	
Cladina portentosa (Dufour) Follman	Maritime Reindeer	
Cladonia bellidiflora (Ach.) Schaerer	Floral Pixie	
Cladonia coniocraea (Flörke) Spreng.	Mama Littlehorn Pixie	
Cladonia fimbriata (L.) Fr.	Trumpeting Pixie	
Cladonia macilenta Hoffm.	Lipstick Pixie	
Cladonia scabriuscula (Delise) Nyl.	Card-carrying Pixie	
Cladonia transcendens (Vainio) Vainio	Graduated Pixie	
Cliostomum griffithii (Sm.) Coppins	Common Meringue	
Evernia prunastri (L.) Ach.	Valley Oakmoss	
Fuscopannaria mediterranea (Tav.) P.M.Jørg.	Midnight Crackers	
Fuscopannaria pacifica P.M.Jørg.	Silver-rimmed Crackers	
Hertelidea botryosa (Fr) Printzen & Kantvilas	No common name	
Hypocenomyce anthracophila (Nyl.) P.James & Gotth. Schneider	Two-toned Turtleback	
Hypocenomyce scalaris (Ach. ex Lilj.) M.Choisy	Charcoal Clamshell	
Hypogymnia apinnata Goward & McCune	Beaded Bone	
Hypogymnia enteromorpha (Ach.) Nyl.	Inflatable Bone	
Hypogymnia inactiva Krog	Wish Bone	
Hypogymnia physodes (L.) Nyl.	Monk's Hood	
Hypogymnia tubulosa (Schaer.) Hav.	Dog Bone	
Lecanora farinaria Borrer		
Lecanora muralis (Schreb.) Rabenh.	Bird-splat Lichen	
Lecanora pacifica Tuck.	Pacific Rim	
Lecidea atrobrunnea (Lam. & DC.) Schaerer	Brown Tiles Dot	
Lepraria torii Pérez---Ortega & T. Sprib.	No common name	
Leptogium palmatum (Hudson) Mont.	Antlered Vinyl	
Leptogium polycarpum P.M.Jørg. & Goward (on adjacent property)	Peacock Vinyl	Yellow-list (S4) COSEWIC Special Concern (2011)
Lobaria pulmonaria (L.) Hoffm.	Lungwort	
Massalongia carnosa (Dickson) Körber	Moss Liver	
Melanelixia subaurifera (Nyl.) O.Blanco et al.	Abrading Camoflage	
Nephroma laevigatum Ach.	Mustard Paw	
Ochrolechia farinacea Howard	Oak Donuts	
Ochrolechia oregonensis H.Magn.	King-sized Donuts	
Parmelia hygrophila Goward & Ahti	Granulating Crottle	
Parmelia saxatilis (L.) Ach.	Pebbled Crottle	
Parmelia sulcata Taylor	Hammered Crottle	

Peltigera britannica (Gyeln.) Holt.---Hartw. & Tønsberg	Deciduous Pelt	
Peltigera collina (Ach.) Schrad.	Tree pelt	
Peltigera membranacea (Ach.) Nyl.	Diamond Pelt	
Peltigera pacifica Vitik.	Fringed Pelt	
Pertusaria ophthalmiza (Nyl.) Nyl.	Inactive Pert	
Phlyctis argena (Spreng.) Flotow	Sporulating Whitewash	
Physcia adscendens (Fr.) Olivier	Hooded Rosette	
Physcia caesia (Hoffm.) Lettau	Blue-headed Rosette	
Physcia tenella Moberg	Hoodless Rosette	
Platismatia glauca (L.) W.L.Culb. & C.F.Culb.	Ragbag	
Platismatia herrei (Imshaug) W.L.Culb. & C.F.Culb.	Tattered Rag	
Protoparmelia ochrococca (Nyl.) P.M.Jørg, Rambold & Hertel	Honey Curds	
Pyrrhospora quernea (Dickson) Körber	Tree porridge	
Ramalina farinacea (L.) Ach.	Hyphenated Ribbon	
Ramalina menziesii Taylor	Canopy Fishnet	
Sphaerophorus tuckermanii Räsänen	Fragmenting Coral	
Sticta fuliginosa (Hoffm) Ach.	Peppered Moon	
Tuckermannopsis chlorophylla (Willd.) Hale	Silver-lined Wrinkle	
Usnea filipendula Stirton	Herringbone Beard	
Usnea scabrata Nyl.	Scarecrow's Beard	
Xanthoparmelia coloradoensis (Gyeln.) Hale	Colorado Rockfrog	

Appendix D. Recommended Monitoring Route for Moore Hill Nature Reserve.



ISLANDS TRUST CONSERVANCY

REQUEST FOR DECISION

To:	ITC Board	**For the Meeting of:**	January 25, 2022
From:	Staff	**Date Prepared:**	January 17, 2022

SUBJECT: ITC Meeting Procedures Bylaw, 2022

RECOMMENDATION:

1. That Islands Trust Conservancy Bylaw No. 3, cited as "Islands Trust Conservancy Meeting Procedures Bylaw, 2019, Amendment Bylaw No. 1, 2022", be read a first time.
2. That Islands Trust Conservancy Bylaw No. 3, cited as "Islands Trust Conservancy Meeting Procedures Bylaw, 2019, Amendment Bylaw No. 1, 2022", be read a second time.
3. That Islands Trust Conservancy Bylaw No. 3, cited as "Islands Trust Conservancy Meeting Procedures Bylaw, 2019, Amendment Bylaw No. 1, 2022", be read a third time.

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1 **PURPOSE:** To revise "Islands Trust Conservancy Meeting Procedures Bylaw, 2019" to:

1) Allow greater use of electronic meetings; and,
2) Add language regarding calling a special meeting.

2 **BACKGROUND:** At its November 23, 2020 meeting, in response to a discussion about meeting schedules and the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the ITC Board passed the following resolution:

> **ITC-2020-036**
> **It was MOVED and SECONDED,**
> that the Islands Trust Conservancy Board direct staff to investigate the use of electronic meetings and return to the Board with a revised meeting bylaw to increase use of electronic meetings if possible.

Upon further investigation by staff in 2021, it was determined that the options for electronic regular meetings, outside of Ministerial Orders during the COVID-19 pandemic, were limited due to the *Islands Trust Electronic Meeting Regulation.* Special meetings could continue to be done electronically under the *Islands Trust Electronic Meeting Regulation* and the Islands Trust Conservancy Meeting Procedures Bylaw, 2019.

On September 29, 2021 the *Islands Trust Electronic Meeting Regulation* was amended by the Province of BC to allow Trust Council, Executive Committee, local trust committees and the Islands Trust Conservancy Board to conduct regular meetings electronically. The current Islands Trust Conservancy Meeting Procedures Bylaw allows ITC Board members to attend regular or special meetings electronically under 'special circumstances,' provided arrangements can be made; however, Board members may not participate electronically in:

(i) two consecutive regular meetings of the Board, or
(ii) more than three regular meetings of the Board in one calendar year.

Additionally, under the previous *Islands Trust Electronic Meeting Regulation* it was not possible to hold regular meetings entirely by electronic means.

The Financial Planning Committee has requested that Islands Trust bodies consider meeting electronically as much as possible to reduce costs. At its November 23, 2021 meeting, the ITC Board approved a 2022 meeting calendar and passed the following resolutions:

> **ITC-2021-056**
> **It was MOVED and SECONDED,**
> that the Islands Trust Conservancy Board (ITCB) direct staff to schedule the 2022 ITCB meeting dates of March 15th, May 24th, October 4th, and November 22nd, 2022 as electronic meetings, and list the Victoria office board room as the public meeting location.
>
> **ITC-2021-057**
> **It was MOVED and SECONDED,**
> that the Islands Trust Conservancy Board direct staff to schedule two in-person meetings on January 25 and July 12, 2022.

Due to special circumstances arising from the spread of the omicron variant of COVID-19 the ITC Board members have elected to attend the January 25, 2022 meeting electronically, but the Victoria Office of the Islands Trust is available for public attendance at the meeting.

To implement the new authority for electronic regular meetings, the ITC Board will need to make amendments to its procedure bylaw. Proposed changes to the bylaw to address electronic meetings are found in Section 10, with related changes regarding scheduling of meetings in sections 2 and 3 and meeting notice in section 9.

Other proposed amendments include:

- The addition of definitions for “Delegations” and “resolution without meeting;”
- Inclusion of email in the definition of “trustee address”
- Addition of 3.1 (b) to clarify that the Board may call a special meeting by resolution at any meeting or by resolution without meeting
- Correction to section reference in 5.16

3 IMPLICATIONS OF RECOMMENDATION

ORGANIZATIONAL: The new bylaw will allow the ITC Board to meet electronically for all but one of its meetings in a given calendar year, reducing travel time required by Board members and staff. Electronic meetings will also facilitate attendance of island residents and other interested individuals.

FINANCIAL: Allowing more electronic meetings will provide budget savings by reducing travel costs and food costs. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the ITC Board spent between $8,500 and $14,000 per year on meeting expenses depending on the travel requirements of Board members. Going forward, if the ITC Board meets only once in person, bylaw amendments could result in $7,000 to $11,500 in savings annually.

POLICY: None

IMPLEMENTATION/COMMUNICATIONS: Staff will prepare a Request for Decision for the ITC Board to consider final adoption of Bylaw No. 3 via a resolution without meeting. If the bylaw is adopted, the amendments will be included in the consolidated version of the ITC Procedures Bylaw which is posted on the Islands Trust website.

FIRST NATIONS: Electronic meetings may facilitate attendance of First Nations at meetings.

OTHER: The proposed amendments are generally consistent with other units of the Trust and have been reviewed by the Legislative Services Manager of the Islands Trust.

4 RELEVANT POLICY(S):

Islands Trust Electronic Meetings Regulation
Local Government Act s.225
Islands Trust Conservancy Meeting Procedures Bylaw, 2019

5 ATTACHMENT(S):

1. Proposed Islands Trust Conservancy Meeting Procedures Bylaw, 2019, Amendment Bylaw No. 1, 2022
2. A tracked changes version of Islands Trust Conservancy Meeting Procedures Bylaw, 2019

RESPONSE OPTIONS

Recommendation:

1. That Islands Trust Conservancy Bylaw No. 3, cited as "Islands Trust Conservancy Meeting Procedures Bylaw, 2019, Amendment Bylaw No. 1, 2022", be read a first time.
2. That Islands Trust Conservancy Bylaw No. 3, cited as "Islands Trust Conservancy Meeting Procedures Bylaw, 2019, Amendment Bylaw No. 1, 2022", be read a second time.
3. That Islands Trust Conservancy Bylaw No. 3, cited as "Islands Trust Conservancy Meeting Procedures Bylaw, 2019, Amendment Bylaw No. 1, 2022", be read a third time.

Alternative: That the Islands Trust Conservancy Board request further amendments

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Prepared By: Kate Emmings, Manager

Reviewed By/Date: Carmen Thiel, Legislative Services Manager / January 18, 2022

ISLANDS TRUST CONSERVANCY

BYLAW NO. 3

****

A BYLAW TO AMEND THE ISLANDS TRUST CONSERVANCY BYLAW TO REGULATE THE MEETINGS OF THE ISLANDS TRUST CONSERVANCY BOARD AND COMMITTEES OF THE ISLANDS TRUST CONSERVANCY BOARD

****

The Islands Trust Conservancy Board, having jurisdiction in respect of the Trust Area in the Province of British Columbia pursuant to the *Islands Trust Act,* as amended, enacts as follows:

1. Islands Trust Conservancy Meeting Procedures Bylaw, 2019 is amended as follows:

a) By adding the following definition under section 1.1 Definitions:

"Delegation" means an individual or group which appears before the Board to make a presentation, submit a petition or request for action, or bring the Board up-to-date on a project, new idea or information, or concept, on a topic which falls within the jurisdiction or activities of the Board or one of its Committees; and,

"resolution without meeting" means an Islands Trust Conservancy Board resolution passed in accordance with the *Islands Trust Special Voting Regulation*;

b) By adding the words "and includes an email address" to the end of the definition for "trustee's address" in section 1.1;

c) By deleting section 2.2 in its entirety and replacing it with the following:

"Schedule and Notice of Regular Meetings

2.2. At the last meeting of each calendar year, the Board shall establish the schedule of the date, time and place of regular Board meetings for the following calendar year, scheduling six meetings spread evenly over the year (e.g. January, March, May, July, September, and November), of which there shall be at least one in-person meeting."

d) By adding the following section after section 2.2, and by renumbering section 2.3 Quorum and 2.4 Postponement if no Quorum accordingly:

"Schedule and Notice of Regular Meetings

2.3 The meeting schedule and any revision to the schedule shall be posted at the places specified in Part 9 of this bylaw."

e) By deleting section 3.1 (b) in its entirety and replacing it with the following:

"**Calling a Special Meeting**

3.1 (b) The Board may also by resolution at a regular or special meeting or by resolution without meeting call a special meeting.

(c) In the event the resolution referred to in Section 3.1(a) or (b) is passed by a majority of trustees, the Secretary shall give notice of the special meeting to every trustee in writing at the place to which the trustee has directed that notices be sent, and to the public by

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posting a copy of the notice at places specified in Section 9, at least 48 hours before the time of the meeting. The notice will indicate the day, hour, place and in general terms the purpose of the special meeting."

f) By deleting the words "Section 5.12" from section 5.16 and replacing them with "Section 5.13."

g) By adding section 9.3 as follows:

"Public Notice

9.3 Where either a regular or a special meeting is conducted by means of electronic or other communications facilities under section 10.1 (a), the public meeting notice shall include notice of the way the meeting is to be conducted by means of electronic or other communications facilities and the place(s) where the public may attend to hear, or watch and hear, the part of the proceedings that is open to the public. The notice of regular meeting shall be given in accordance with Part 9 and the notice of special meeting shall be given in accordance with Section 3.1(c)."

h) By deleting sections 10.1 and 10.2 and replacing them with the following:

"PART 10 - ELECTRONIC MEETINGS AND ELECTRONIC ATTENDANCE AT IN-PERSON MEETINGS

10.1 (a) Regular or special meetings of the Board, may be conducted by means of electronic or other communication facilities if a majority of the members of the Board have agreed by resolution that the meeting may be conducted in this way and provided the Deputy Secretary has received sufficient notice and can make the necessary arrangements.

(b) An individual member of the Board who is unable to attend at the physical location of an in-person regular or special meeting due to special circumstances may participate in the meeting by means of electronic or other communication facilities, provided the Secretary has received sufficient notice and can make the necessary arrangements.

(c) Board members who use electronic communication facilities to participate in a meeting conducted in accordance with this bylaw are deemed present at the meeting.

10.2 (a) A regular or special meeting of a Committee may be conducted entirely by means of electronic or other communication facilities if a majority of the members of the Committee have agreed by resolution that the meeting may be conducted in this way and provided the Secretary has received sufficient notice and can make the necessary arrangements.

(b) An individual Committee member who is unable to attend at the physical location of an in-person regular or special committee meeting due to special circumstances may participate in the meeting by means of electronic or other communication facilities, provided the Secretary has received sufficient notice and can make the necessary arrangements.

(c) Committee members who use electronic communication facilities to participate in a meeting conducted in accordance with this bylaw are deemed present at the meeting."

2. This Bylaw may be cited for all purposes as "Islands Trust Conservancy Meeting Procedures Bylaw, 2019, Amendment Bylaw No. 1, 2022".

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READ A FIRST TIME THIS	DAY OF	, 2022
READ A SECOND TIME THIS	DAY OF	, 2022
READ A THIRD TIME THIS	DAY OF	, 2022
ADOPTED THIS	DAY OF	, 2022

_____ SECRETARY

_____ CHAIR

DRAFT

ISLANDS TRUST CONSERVANCY

BYLAW NO. 2

A Bylaw to Regulate the Meetings of the Islands Trust Conservancy Board and Committees of the Islands Trust Conservancy Board

Adopted July 16, 2019

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This copy is consolidated for convenience only and is amended by the following:

Bylaw No.	Amendment No.	Adoption Date
Bylaw No. 2	Amendment No. 1/22	_____, 2022

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ISLANDS TRUST CONSERVANCY

BYLAW NO. 2

****

A Bylaw to Regulate the Meetings of the Islands Trust Conservancy Board and Committees of the Islands Trust Conservancy Board

****

The Islands Trust Conservancy, having jurisdiction in respect of the Trust Area in the Province of British Columbia pursuant to the *Islands Trust Act*, enacts as follows:

PART 1 - INTERPRETATION

Definitions

1.1 In this bylaw

"Act" means the *Islands Trust Act*;

"Board" means the board of trustees constituted as the Islands Trust Conservancy Board as provided in Part 6 of the Act;

"Chair" means the Chair of the Islands Trust Conservancy Board;

“Committee” means a standing, advisory, select or other committee of the Board and includes sub-committees;

“Committee Chair” means the Chair of a Committee;

“Delegation” means an individual or group which appears before the Board to make a presentation, submit a petition or request for action, or bring the Board up-to-date on a project, new idea or information, or concept, on a topic which falls within the jurisdiction or activities of the Board or one of its Committees;

"improper conduct" includes conduct which obstructs the deliberations of the Board, or statements considered by the Chair or person presiding as defamatory or profane;

"meeting" means the assembly of trustees as duly constituted under Parts 2 and 3 and called to order by the Chair in accordance with Part 6;

"point of order" means an interruption of the debate or proceedings, during a meeting of the Board, with an inquiry whether something being said or done is in or out of order according to a statute, this bylaw or rules referred to in this bylaw;

"point of privilege" means an interruption of the debate or proceedings, during a meeting of the Board, with an inquiry respecting privilege under Section 7.5 of this bylaw or under the rules of order referred to in Section 7.6 of this bylaw;

"quorum" means at least one half of the members of the Board;

"resolution without meeting" means an Islands Trust Conservancy Board resolution passed in accordance with the *Islands Trust Special Voting Regulation*;

"Secretary" means the Islands Trust employee appointed and acting as Secretary to the Board or Committee and includes, for the purposes of the provisions of this bylaw dealing with minutes, an employee designated by the Secretary for that purpose;

“trustee’s address” means the address given to the Secretary by each trustee and includes an email address; and

“Vice-Chair” means the Vice-Chair of the Islands Trust Conservancy Board.

Incorporation of Act’s Definitions

1.2 Any term defined in the Act and used in this bylaw has the meaning given to it in the Act as of the date of adoption of this bylaw.

Interpretation of Bylaw

1.3 Nothing in this bylaw, and no failure to comply with this bylaw, affects the validity of an act of the Board.

Application of Rules of Procedure

1.4 The provisions of this bylaw govern the proceedings of the Board and of all committees, as applicable.

Severability

1.5 If any section or lesser portion of this bylaw is held invalid by a Court of competent jurisdiction, the invalid portion shall be severed from the bylaw without affecting the validity of the remainder.

Citing this Bylaw

1.6 This bylaw is cited as “Islands Trust Conservancy Meeting Procedures Bylaw, 2019”.

PART 2 – REGULAR MEETINGS

Schedule and Notice of Regular Meetings

2.1 The first regular meeting of the Board of each calendar year shall be held in January or February.

2.2 At the last meeting of each calendar year, the Board shall establish the schedule of the date, time and place of regular Board meetings for the following calendar year, scheduling six meetings spread evenly over the year (e.g. January, March, May, July, September, and November), of which there shall be at least one in-person meeting.

~~2.2~~2.3 ~~and t~~The meeting schedule and any revision to the schedule shall be posted at the places specified in Part 9 of this bylaw.

Quorum

~~2.3~~2.4 Once the meeting is called to order, the Chair is responsible to ensure a quorum is maintained for the purposes of conducting the meeting.

Postponement if no Quorum

2.5~~4~~ If there is no quorum of trustees at the meeting within one hour of the time set for the beginning of the meeting:

(a) the regular meeting is cancelled;

(b) all business on the agenda for that regular meeting is cancelled; and

(c) all business on the agenda for that regular meeting must be dealt with at the next regular meeting or a special meeting.

PART 3 - SPECIAL MEETINGS

Calling a Special Meeting

3.1 (a) The Chair, or two trustees, may direct the Secretary to conduct a vote by resolution without meeting, for the purposes of the Board calling a special meeting. Within seven (7) days, the Secretary shall conduct a vote on whether the Board should hold a special meeting for a specified purpose at a specified time and place.

(b) The Board may also by resolution at a regular or special meeting or by resolution without meeting call a Special Meeting.

(c~~b~~) In the event the resolution ~~without meeting~~ referred to in Section 3.1(a) or (b) is passed by a majority of trustees, the Secretary shall give notice of the special

meeting to every trustee in writing at the place to which the trustee has directed that notices be sent, and to the public by posting a copy of the notice at places specified in Section 9, at least 48 hours before the time of the meeting. The notice will indicate the day, hour, place and in general terms the purpose of the special meeting.

Postponement if no Quorum

3.2 Section 2.4 applies to special meetings.

PART 4 - OTHER MATTERS REGARDING MEETINGS

Recessing and Reconvening a Meeting

4.1 The Board may by resolution adjourn any special or regular meeting for purposes of reconvening on a date and at a time and location specified in the resolution.

Cancellation of Regular Meetings

4.2 The Board may by resolution at a regular or special meeting or by resolution without meeting cancel any regular meeting by causing the Secretary to provide:

a) written notice to trustees confirming cancellation of the meeting 48 hours before the scheduled start of the meeting, using procedures stated in Section 3.1 (b); and

b) public notice of the cancellation of the regular meeting by posting notice of the cancellation at the regular meeting location and the places specified in Part 9 of this bylaw.

Cancellation of Special Meetings

4.3 The Chair and/or any two Trustees may request a cancellation of a special meeting of the Board following the procedures outlined in Section 4.2.

PART 5 - PROCEDURE FOR BOARD MEETINGS

Chair to Open Meetings

5.1 If there is a quorum of the Board, the Chair must call the meeting to order. If there is a quorum of the Board but the Chair is not present within 15 minutes of the scheduled meeting starting time, the Vice Chair must take the chair and call the meeting to order.

Appointment of Acting Chair

5.2 If there is a quorum of the Board but neither the Chair nor the Vice Chair is present within 15 minutes of the scheduled meeting starting time, the Islands Trust Conservancy Manager must call the meeting to order and by resolution, the Board must appoint a trustee to act as Chair for that meeting until the Chair or Vice Chair arrives. The Acting Chair of a meeting has the powers and duties of the Chair in respect of that meeting until the Chair arrives.

Regular Meeting Agenda

5.3 The Board may by resolution adopt a standard agenda format.

5.4 The Secretary must prepare an agenda for each regular meeting, which must:

(a) be consistent with any standard agenda format as determined in Section 5.3;

(b) state the general nature of each business item to be dealt with at the regular meeting; and

(c) be provided to each trustee electronically at least seven (7) days before the scheduled meeting date.

5.5 Any trustee or the Islands Trust Conservancy Manager may propose an item of business for the agenda of a regular meeting by giving written notice of the item, in reasonable detail, to the Secretary three (3) weeks prior to the meeting, for agenda consideration by the Chair.

Special Meeting Agenda

5.6 The Chair shall provide the trustees with an agenda stating the specific items of business to be considered at a special meeting.

Addition of Agenda Items

5.7 The Board may by resolution place urgent items on the agenda at the beginning of the meeting during agenda adoption.

Notice to Secretary of Petitions and Delegations

5.8 A person who wishes to present a petition to, or a delegation who wants to appear before the Board at a regular meeting of the Board shall, at least three weeks prior to the meeting, deliver the request in writing to the Secretary. The request shall include the name of each petitioner with his or her residential address and the subject of the petition or delegation.

5.9 At the discretion of the Chair, the petitioner or delegation may be given a space on the agenda.

5.10 No petition may be presented to, nor delegation appear before the Board unless Section 5.8 and 5.9 has been complied with unless otherwise agreed to by resolution of the Board at the meeting.

Correspondence

5.11 Anyone who wishes correspondence to be considered at a meeting of Board shall, at least three weeks prior to the meeting, deliver the correspondence to the Secretary. At the discretion of the Chair, the correspondence shall be attached to the agenda or where it deems it appropriate, the correspondence shall be identified on the agenda and copies made available to trustees who request it at the meeting.

Time Allowed for Petitions and Delegations

5.12 The maximum time for presentation of a petition or appearance of a delegation before the Board is ten (10) minutes unless otherwise approved by resolution of the Board at the meeting.

Confidential Resolutions Without Meeting

5.13 The Chair may direct the Secretary to conduct a resolution without meeting in a confidential manner where the matter to be considered comes within the scope of s.90 of the *Community Charter*, and to record the resolution without meeting in a minute book to which the public may not have access.

Minutes

5.14 The Secretary shall keep legible minutes of every regular and special meeting of the Board and shall record any declarations made in relation to a conflict of interest and any resolutions closing a meeting to the public.

5.15 The minutes of every meeting must be adopted by resolution of Board. If each trustee has received a copy of the minutes of a meeting, those minutes may be adopted by resolution of the Board. Any changes to the minutes as stipulated by a Board resolution must first be made by the Secretary before adoption. All approved Board minutes shall be distributed to all Trustees.

Inspection and Copying of Board Approved Minutes

5.16 The minutes for every Board meeting are open for inspection by any person. Any person may make copies of minutes at reasonable times. This Section does not apply to a meeting from which the public has been excluded or a resolution without meeting that has been recorded in the manner specified in Section 5.13~~2~~.

PART 6 - RULES OF CONDUCT

Recognition of Speakers

6.1 A trustee may speak in a meeting after the trustee has raised his or her hand and the Chair has recognized the trustee. If two or more trustees wish to speak, the Chair may designate the order in which each is to speak. If the Chair wishes to speak in a meeting, the Chair need only address the meeting.

Rules Regarding Trustees When Speaking

6.2 Except as otherwise resolved by the Board, a trustee may:

(a) speak only to a matter being debated by the Board;

(b) speak only to a motion that has been moved and seconded;

(c) not speak to a matter already resolved by the Board and;

(d) not speak when called to order by the Chair.

Enquiries by Guests of the Board and Members of the Public Attending the Meeting

6.3 At the discretion of the Chair, or by resolution of Board, any person attending a meeting may address the Board to enquire about any item of business on the agenda in the manner set out in Section 6.2.

PART 7 - POINTS OF ORDER AND PRIVILEGE

No Interruption of Speaker or Meetings

7.1 No trustee may interrupt another trustee who is speaking except to raise a point of order.

Chair to Keep Order

7.2 The Chair is to preserve order at every meeting of the Board and has the power to make such rulings as are necessary to do so, including the power to rule on all points of order and expel a trustee for improper conduct.

Chair to Give Basis for Rulings

7.3 At the time any ruling is made by the Chair on a point of order, the Chair must inform the Board of the ground upon which the ruling is made.

Appeal to the Board on Point of Order

7.4 A trustee may appeal any ruling of the Chair on a point of order to the Board. The Chair must put to the Board the question "Should the ruling of the Chair be sustained?". The question must be put to the meeting at once by the Chair and the question must be immediately voted upon by the Board without debate. If the votes for and against the question are equal, the Chair is sustained. The Chair is governed by the vote of the trustees on the question.

Points of Privilege

7.5 A trustee may:

(a) require that a motion being debated be read for the trustee's information, but may not interrupt another trustee who is speaking unless that other trustee consents;

(b) require the Chair to state the reasons for the Chair's ruling on a point of order, which the Chair must do at once without debate; and

(c) put a question to the Chair regarding any matter connected to the affairs of the Board, which the Chair may require be put in writing.

Robert's Rules of Order Apply

7.6 All matters of order or privilege not provided for in this bylaw are governed by the rules in the current edition of *Robert's Rules of Order*.

PART 8 - RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions and Bylaws

8.1 (a) Resolutions may be passed on a motion moved by a trustee and seconded by another trustee.

(b) Resolutions for consideration at a Board meeting must be received in writing by the Secretary for consideration by the Board.

Effect of Question Under Consideration

8.2 When a question is under consideration, no motion may be made except a motion to:

(a) call the question;

(b) postpone the question indefinitely;

(c) table or postpone the question for a specified time;

(d) amend the question;

(e) refer the question to a committee;

(f) limit or extend debate on the question; or

(g) put a previous question to the vote.

Motion to Table

8.3 A trustee may make a motion to table a matter at any time unless a motion to adjourn has already been made. The Board may debate the motion to table, but may not debate the matter which is the subject of the motion to table.

Motion to Adjourn

8.4 A trustee may make a motion to adjourn a meeting at any time. The motion must be put to a vote at once without debate. If a motion to adjourn is defeated, no further motion to adjourn may be made unless some business or another matter intervenes between the defeat of the first motion to adjourn and the further motion.

Motion to Postpone a Question

8.5 A trustee may make a motion to postpone consideration of a question until later in the same meeting, to another meeting, or indefinitely. A motion to postpone until later in the same meeting must be put to a vote without debate. A motion to postpone until another meeting or indefinitely may be debated and, if that motion is passed, the question which is postponed may not be considered again during that meeting.

Inadmissible Motion

8.6 If the Chair or a trustee considers that a motion is contrary to a bylaw or the Act, the Chair must inform the Board at once and may refuse to put the question to a vote. The Chair must give reasons for any such refusal at once.

Recording and Reading of Motions

8.7 The Secretary must record in the minutes the text of every motion. After a motion has been recorded and seconded by another trustee, the Secretary, if requested by a trustee, must read the motion aloud to the meeting before the motion is debated or put to the vote by the Chair. A motion may not be withdrawn after it has been voted on by the Board at that meeting.

Amendment of Motions

8.8 (a) A trustee may move to amend a motion being considered by the Board, but the amendment must be seconded before further consideration. That trustee may not move any further amendments to that motion. A trustee may move to amend an amendment already moved, but only one motion to amend an amendment may be made.

(b) No motion to amend a motion may be made if the amendment negates the motion which would be amended. If any trustee asserts that a proposed amendment to a motion would negate that motion, the Chair must at once rule whether that would be the case. That ruling may be appealed to the Board as a ruling on a point of order.

Effect of Motion to Amend

8.9 If a motion to amend a motion is:

(a) carried, the motion is to be voted on as amended; or

(b) defeated, the motion is to be voted on unamended.

8.10 A motion to amend must either be withdrawn, with the permission of the seconder, or voted on before the motion which would be amended may be voted on.

Question to be Put After Debate

8.11 The Chair must put every question to a vote immediately after debate on that question is closed. Where the votes of the trustees, including the vote of the chair or other person presiding, are equal for and against a question, the motion shall fail, and it shall be the duty of the Chair or other presiding person to so declare.

Voting by Show of Hands

8.12 Each trustee voting on a question must do so by raising his or her hand, or by yeas and nays if attending the meeting by phone/teleconference.

Recording of Votes

8.13 A trustee may require his or her vote on any question to be recorded by the Secretary. The Secretary in such case must record in the meeting minutes the name of the trustee and which way the trustee voted.

Recording Abstentions

8.14 When a trustee abstains from voting on any question, he or she shall be regarded as having voted in the affirmative and at the request of the trustee abstaining, or the Chair, the abstention must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting. When a trustee leaves the meeting temporarily after declaring a conflict of interest, the trustee shall not be regarded as having abstained.

Resolutions Without Meeting

8.15 (a) Trustees moving or seconding a motion to be considered as a resolution without meeting shall inform the Chair, or in the absence of the Chair, a Vice Chair, in writing or by telephone.

(b) The Chair shall direct the Secretary to conduct the vote, which the Secretary or his/her delegate may then conduct in writing or by telephone by providing trustees with a copy of the resolution in accordance with Section 3.1 (d).

(c) The Secretary or his/her delegate shall record the results of the resolution without meeting vote.

PART 9 - PUBLIC ACCESS

Open to the Public

9.1 Regular and special meetings of the Board and Committees will be open to the public, and no person may be excluded except when the Board resolves to exclude members of the public in accordance with Section 90 of the *Community Charter*.

Public Notice

9.2 Notices of the meetings of the Board and of other Board business shall be posted at the Victoria office of the Islands Trust and on the Islands Trust website.

9.3 Where either a regular or a special ~~a~~ meeting is conducted ~~entirely~~ by means of ~~through~~ electronic or other communications facilities under section 10.1 (a), the public meeting notice shall~~must~~ include notice of the way the meeting is to be conducted by means of electronic or other communications facilities and the place(s) where the public may attend to hear, or watch and hear, the part of the proceedings that is open to the public. The notice of regular meeting shall be given in accordance with Part 9 and the notice of special meeting shall be given in accordance with Section 3.1(c).

Part 10 – ELECTRONIC MEETINGS AND ELECTRONIC ATTENDANCE AT IN-PERSON MEETINGS

10.1 (a) Regular or special meetings of the Board may be conducted by means of electronic or other communication facilities if a majority of the members of the Board have agreed

by resolution that the meeting may be conducted in this way and provided the Deputy Secretary has received sufficient notice and can make the necessary arrangements.

(b) ~~(a)~~ An individual member of the Board or a Committee who is ~~not~~ unable to attend~~be~~ at the physical location of an in-person~~-~~ regular or special meeting ~~of the Board~~ due to special circumstances may ~~choose to~~ participate in the meeting by means of ~~audio or audio and visual~~ electronic or other communication facilities, provided the Secretary has received sufficient notice and can make the necessary arrangements.

~~(b) A member of the Board may not participate by means of electronic communication facilities in:~~

~~(i) two consecutive regular meetings of the Board,~~

~~or~~

~~(ii) more than three regular meetings of the Board in one calendar year.~~

~~(c) The Board may waive the restrictions in 10.1 (b) by unanimous resolution, provided the waiver does not conflict with provincial legislation and regulation that enables electronic meetings.~~

(c~~d~~) Board or Committee members who use electronic communication facilities to participate in a meeting conducted in accordance with this bylaw are deemed present at the meeting.

~~(d) A special meeting of the Board may be conducted entirely by means of audio or audio and visual electronic communication facilities if a majority of the members of the Board have agreed by resolution that the meeting may be conducted in this way and provided the Secretary has received sufficient notice and can make the necessary arrangements.~~

~~10.1~~10.2 (a) A regular or special meeting of a Committee may be conducted entirely by means of ~~audio or audio and visual~~ electronic or other communication facilities if a majority of the members of the Committee have agreed by resolution that the meeting may be conducted in this way and provided the Secretary has received sufficient notice and can make the necessary arrangements.

(b) ~~If a~~An individual Committee member who is ~~not~~ unable to be at the physical location of an in-person regular or special committee meeting due to special circumstances~~, he or she~~ may ~~choose to~~ participate in the meeting by means of ~~audio or audio and visual~~ electronic or other communication facilities, provided the Secretary has received sufficient notice and can make the necessary arrangements.

(c) Committee members who use electronic communication facilities to participate in a meeting conducted in accordance with this bylaw are deemed present at the meeting.

~~10.2~~

10.3 (a) Where a Board or Committee member is participating in a meeting electronically, the facilities must enable all meeting participants to hear, or watch and hear, each other and must provide notice when participants join or leave the meeting.

(b) Where any meeting participant is participating in a meeting through electronic communication facilities, the facilities must enable the public to hear, or watch and hear, all meeting participants at a place specified in the meeting notice, unless the meeting has been properly closed to the public.

(c) For the duration of an electronic meeting that is open to the public, a designated staff member must attend at the place specified in the meeting notice for the public to hear or watch and hear the participants.

10.4 If communication is lost to one or more electronic participants during a meeting:

(a) the affected participants will attempt to reestablish the link and, in the interim, will be deemed to have left the meeting, and this will be recorded in the minutes;

(b) if there is not a quorum, the Board Chair or person presiding will call a recess until the link is reestablished; and

(c) if, after 15 minutes, a link cannot be reestablished and there is not a quorum of the Board, the meeting will be deemed adjourned and the remaining items for discussion at the time of loss of communication will be added to the next Board meeting agenda.

10.5 The costs of electronic participation in a Board (or Committee) meeting will be borne by the Islands Trust if the trustee is participating from a location within Canada or has otherwise received the approval of the majority of the Islands Trust Conservancy Board.

PART 11 – COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Duties of Standing Committees

11.1 Standing committees of the Board must follow the terms of reference established for them by the Board in terms of membership and responsibilities.

Duties of Select Committees and Advisory Committees

11.2 Select and advisory committees must consider, inquire into, report and make recommendations to Council about the matter referred to them by the Board within the period specified by the Board.

Schedule of Committee Meetings

11.3 (a) At its first meeting after its establishment, and at least annually after that, a committee must establish a regular schedule of meetings, consistent with the terms of reference established by the Board.

(b)The Committee Chair may cancel a meeting, or may call a special meeting of the Committee in addition to the scheduled regular meetings, subject to approved budgets for meeting costs and staff resources.

Notice of Committee Meetings

11.4 (a) Subject to subsection (c), after a Committee has established the regular schedule of Committee meetings, including the times, dates and places of Committee meetings, notice of the schedule must be given by:

(i) posting a copy of the schedule at the Victoria office of the Islands Trust and on the Islands Trust website; and

(ii) providing a copy of the schedule to each member of the Committee.

(b) Where either a regular or special Committee meeting is conducted entirely through electronic communication facilities under section 10.2(a), the meeting notice must include notice of the way the meeting is to be conducted and the place(s) where the public may attend to hear, or watch and hear, the part of the proceedings that is open to the public.

(c) Where revisions are necessary to the annual schedule of Committee meetings, the Secretary must, as soon as possible, post a notice at the Victoria office of the Islands Trust and on the Islands Trust website.

(d) The Committee Chair must cause a notice of the day, time and place of a meeting called under section 11.3(b) to be posted at the Victoria office of the Islands Trust and on the Islands Trust website and to be given to all members of the committee at least 10 days before the scheduled start of a Committee meeting.

(e) The Committee Chair must cause a notice of the day, time and place of a meeting cancelled under section 11.3(b) to be posted at the Victoria office of the Islands Trust and on the Islands Trust website and to be given to all members of the Committee at least 48 hours before the scheduled start of the meeting.

Attendance at Committee Meetings

11.5 Board members who are not members of a Committee may attend open meetings of a Committee, but may only attend closed meetings if permitted by resolution of the Committee.

Minutes of Committee Meetings

11.6 The Secretary shall keep legible minutes of every regular and special meeting of a Committee.

11.7 The Committee Chair or member presiding at the meeting must sign Committee minutes.

Quorum

11.8 The quorum of a Committee is half of all of its members.

Conduct and Debate

11.9 (a) The rules of Board procedure must be observed during Committee meetings, so far as is possible and unless otherwise provided in this bylaw.

(b) If Board members attend a meeting of a Committee of which they are not a member, they may participate in the discussion only with the permission of the majority of the Committee members present and must not vote on a question.

PART 12 – REPEAL

12.1 Bylaw No. 1, being "Islands Trust Conservancy Meeting Procedures Bylaw, 2004" is repealed in its entirety.

READ A FIRST TIME THIS	21	DAY OF MAY, 2019
READ A SECOND TIME THIS	21	DAY OF MAY, 2019
READ A THIRD TIME THIS	21	DAY OF MAY, 2019
ADOPTED THIS	16	DAY OF JULY, 2019

_____ SECRETARY

_____ CHAIR

ISLANDS TRUST CONSERVANCY

BRIEFING

To:	ITC Board	**For the Meeting of:**	January 25, 2022
From:	Jemma Green, Covenant Management & Outreach Specialist	**Date Prepared:**	January 12, 2022

SUBJECT: 2021 Covenant Management Projects

PURPOSE: To provide the ITC Board with a review of the special (grant-funded) management projects implemented on ITC-held covenant lands in 2021.

BACKGROUND: Grants received by ITC through Environment and Climate Change Canada's Canada Nature Fund Priority Places Program and the provincial Conservation and Economic Stimulus Initiative (CESI) have made the following special covenant management projects possible in 2021:

1. **Enhancing habitat for species at risk in Mt Tuam Protected Area Covenant, Salt Spring Island**

   The Mount Tuam Protected Area Covenant is found within a species-at-risk hotspot on Mt Tuam. Twelve species at risk (SAR) have been recorded in the covenant area, including two species of wildflower and three species of butterfly. Guided by local species-at-risk biologists Carrina Maslovat and Laura Matthias, the goals of this project were to protect and augment populations of endangered wildflowers and to enhance habitat for pollinators and other SAR through the establishment of a one-acre exclosure and the planting and seeding of native plants. Project highlights for 2021:

   - March: An exclosure fence is installed, protecting approximately one acre (3,979 m^2) of meadow from herbivory.
   - Early spring: SAR surveys identify 22 new Coastal Scouler's Catchfly and 382 Yellow Montain Violet plants (both federally listed as Endangered) within the fenced exclosure. This increases the (known) Mt Tuam population of Coastal Scouler's Catchfly by 31%.
   - Baseline pollinator surveys and opportunistic surveys over the course of the year identify three provincially red-listed butterfly species within the covenant area, including Zerene Fritillary (*bremnerii* subspecies)—known only to Mt Tuam—which requires Yellow Montane Violet and other violet species as host plants for larvae and eggs.
   - Summer: Acoustic bat surveys detected nine species of bat over the exclosure, including the endangered Little Brown Myotis and the provincially blue-listed Townsend's Big-eared Bat
   - October: A total of 20,550 plants are planted into the exclosure, including a further 124 Coastal Scouler's Catchfly (grown from seed collected on Mt Tuam in 2020). In addition, an estimated 2,050,492 seeds are sown at 513 seeds per m^2 in a mix comprised of 25 species (12 species collected by biologists on Mt. Tuam in 2021).

   This project represents the most intensive Garry oak ecosystem restoration effort to date in Canada (C. Maslovat and K. Miskelly, pers. comm.), with the largest number of native species installed and the largest volume of seed sown into an existing meadow site. This is also the largest restoration effort that we know of in the region designed specifically for pollinator habitat enhancement in a Garry Oak ecosystem.

2. **Sharp-tailed Snake surveys and research in Garry Oaks NAPTEP Covenant (North Pender) and the new Moss Mountain NAPTEP Covenant (Salt Spring)**

   In spring 2021, ITC worked with local species-at-risk biologists Carrina Maslovat and Laura Matthias to lay out series of artificial cover objects, or ACOs (small asphalt roofing tiles), in two covenants and three nature reserves in preparation for traditional surveys and environmental DNA (eDNA) research on the federally Endangered, provincially Red-listed Sharp-tailed Snake. Six pairs of ACOs were installed in Garry Oaks NAPTEP Covenant and 15 pairs of ACOs were installed in Moss Mountain NAPTEP Covenant. Traditional surveys entail searching under ACOs to detect thermoregulating Sharp-tailed Snakes during seasons of peak snake activity (spring and fall). While traditional surveys allow for snake detection without disturbing or destroying habitat, they are time-consuming and require repeated, consistent survey efforts to successfully detect snakes. This project will allow the biologists to build on their successful research into the innovative use of eDNA sampling of ACOs and soil (collecting DNA left in the environment from skin, feces, mucus, etc.) to detect snakes without having to observe them. Traditional surveys and eDNA sampling are expected to take place in spring and fall of 2022, budget permitting. New occurrences of Sharp-tailed Snakes will be used to increase the known distribution of this species, propose Critical Habitat designation, and guide on-the-ground management activities.

3. **Parrot's feather management trial in Dragonfly Pond Covenant, Sidney Island**

   In response to the rediscovery of the highly invasive, exotic aquatic plant, parrot's feather, in Dragonfly Pond on Sidney Island in 2020, ITC staff worked with Dr. Catherine Tarasoff of Agrowest Consulting Scientists to develop a project to trial the use of benthic barrier mats to control parrot's feather. Dr. Tarasoff is an expert in the use of this method to treat the invasive aquatic plants yellow flag-iris and Eurasian watermilfoil, and believed it could be effective at treating parrot's feather in the same way (shading and suffocation). However, the project encountered two great setbacks: first, the experimental design could not be implemented as originally planned due to deceptively high water levels, and second, despite securing the benthic barrier to the pond bottom with 150 large rocks, within two weeks the matting was entirely lifted by the gas released from decomposing vegetation. This prompted the treatments to be simplified on installation, and then to be removed entirely much earlier than planned (after 4 months instead of 3 months/1 year/2 years). Nevertheless, the trial proved useful. First, it demonstrated the difficulty of installing and securing benthic barrier mats in ponds with intermediate water depths and high volumes of decomposing vegetation, an indication that alternative materials and/or control methods should be explored for Dragonfly Pond and sites with similar conditions. More importantly, despite the fact that it was floated and only in place for four months, the benthic barrier mat appeared to have successfully killed almost all the parrot's feather that it was intended to, supporting the use of this method in shallow-water, sparsely vegetated sites in which mats can be properly secured.

4. **Western Screech-Owl nesting habitat inventory and enhancement in Link Island NAPTEP Covenant, Link Island (Gabriola Island Local Trust Area)**

   This year's project built on previous years' work by ornithologist Ren Ferguson to better understand and enhance breeding habitat for the federally Threatened, provincially Blue-listed Western Screech-Owl (WESO) on Link Island. Under the guidance of Ren Ferguson, the goals of this project were to monitor Western Screech-Owl (WESO) activity using various survey methods; inventory wildlife trees and trees with viable nest cavities for WESO; check cavities for possible nests; identify trees with the appropriate surrounding habitat for nest boxes; and install up to eight nest boxes. Ten hectares of habitat were searched in 2021 and ten trees with a total of 13 cavities were found that appeared to be the appropriate size and condition for WESO to nest (though all cavities were out of reach of camera equipment and so their suitability or use by WESO have yet to be confirmed). Surveys resulted in visual observations, audio recordings,

and/or photos of four WESO: two males, one female, and one juvenile. All eight nest boxes were installed in areas of suitable habitat. Incidental observations identified other avian species at risk on Link Island, including nesting Barn Swallows (Special Concern, Blue-list), hunting Common Nighthawks (Threatened), and roosting Great Blue Herons (Special Concern, Blue-list). The work from this project and previous work on Link Island is being used to inform the federal recovery plan for WESO, which is forecast to be published in spring 2022.

5. **Bullfrog control in Dragonfly Pond, Kingfisher Pond, and Woodpecker Pond covenants, Sidney Island**

   The wetlands-focused CESI grant was the catalyst for ITC to undertake its first attempt at controlling American bullfrogs in Dragonfly Pond since the priority invasive species was first detected in 2016. A bullfrog control specialist surveyed Dragonfly Pond in September and observed approximately twenty-five individuals. Eleven of these were captured and euthanized. Individuals removed included 1 mature male, 3 young males, 4 young females, and 3 juveniles. Fortunately, none of the females were egg-bearing and likely all were too young to have produced eggs in 2021. The contractor also collected two voucher tadpoles from Dragonfly Pond. These tadpoles had hatched in 2021 and would have metamorphosed in summer 2023. Interestingly, the stomach contents of euthanized bullfrogs included yellow jackets, dragonflies, one bullfrog tadpole, and pond snails. The low capture rate was due to the suboptimal timing of this year's work: due to cooler temperatures, the bullfrogs were concentrated in the warmest areas of the pond, which were the most densely vegetated and difficult to access. The contractor observed that Dragonfly Pond was sparsely populated, and suspects there is only one generation of tadpoles in train, which should metamorphose in summer 2023. Therefore, a more comprehensive removal effort is recommended for 2022 during optimum conditions (mid-May to mid-June). Nearby ITC-covenanted Woodpecker and Kingfisher ponds were also surveyed, as a precaution. As suspected, there was no evidence of any life stage of American bullfrogs in these ponds. However, follow-up surveys during peak bullfrog activity are recommended for next summer to confirm the absence of bullfrogs.

6. **Garry oak tree inventory in Tate Covenant, Salt Spring Island**

   The Tate Covenant is unique among ITC covenants in that it protects only Garry oak trees and other native trees of a certain size, with the exception of an allowable annual harvest of one tree per acre of non-Garry oak trees. The first application of the allowable annual harvest in the Tate Covenant by new owners in early 2021 prompted ITC to conduct an inventory of all Garry oak trees within the covenant area, so that owners can avoid harm to the protected trees and ITC staff can effectively monitor and ensure their protection. Thanks to inventory work generously undertaken by volunteer Tony MacLeod (a retired geologist and active volunteer for Salt Spring tree inventories and other conservation initiatives), ITC now has pictures and a record of the location, size, condition, and risk rating for all 153 Garry oaks found within the covenant area.

ATTACHMENT(S):

1. None

FOLLOW-UP: Project reports and related products will be shared with the respective covenant co-holders and owners. Species at risk data will be reported to the appropriate provincial and federal agencies unless permission has not been granted by the landowner. Project outcomes will be reported to the granting agencies according to their reporting process.

Prepared By: Jemma Green, Covenant Management & Outreach Specialist

Reviewed By/Date: Kate Emmings, ITC Manager / January 13, 2022

BRIEFING

To: Islands Trust Conservancy Board **For the Meeting of:** January 25, 2022

From: Nuala Murphy, Property Management Specialist **Date Prepared:** January 11, 2022

SUBJECT: **Islands Trust Conservancy Nature Reserve Restoration Report 2021**

PURPOSE: To review the Islands Trust Conservancy Nature Reserve Restoration Projects for 2021.

BACKGROUND: The following is an update on the status of restoration projects in Islands Trust Conservancy Nature Reserves. Restoration activities for 2021 were funded by the following:

- Property Management Budget: base budget for all management of nature reserves and conservation covenants
- Environment and Climate Change Canada's Priority Places Program-Species at Risk (SAR) Funding: Second year of three years of funding
- Conservation Economic Stimulus Initiative (CESI): One year Wetland Restoration Project Funding (Lasqueti Island only)

Gambier Island

Long Bay Wetland Nature Reserve: There have been ongoing restoration efforts since 2013 at Long Bay Wetland Nature Reserve, mostly with one-day work parties. A voluntary work party with nine participants took place on March 6, 2021 coordinated by Gambier Island Conservancy on contract with ITC and included many Gambier resident volunteers.

Restoration planting included 50 Sitka spruce seedlings (nursery) and 44 western redcedar seedlings (transplanted from on-island). Both species like moist soil conditions and can tolerate some shade. Seedlings were planted with tea bag tree fertilizer and western redcedar seedlings were protected with individual tree cages. These plantings were monitored for the first time in September 2021 and the long hot summer had taken its toll; approximately 40 percent were suffering from drought. Those in the more shaded areas were doing well.

Lasqueti Island

John Osland Nature Reserve (JONR): Historically the wetland at the JONR was drained and used for agriculture. In 2012, the agricultural ditching was removed and the wetland naturally returned. Over the years planting and fencing has taken place at the JONR to begin to restore the impacted areas. In 2021, with the CESI funding, an enhancement plan was written by SAR biologists Carrina Maslovat and Laura Matthias and initiated with the help of Lasqueti Island Nature Conservancy (LINC), Nanaimo Area Land Trust (NALT), Katimavik volunteers, False Bay schoolchildren and Lasqueti residents. Together we are working to continue the restoration of this wetland. 2021 activities included:

- Over 1000 acoustic bat files were recorded on a bat detector in just one night and seven confirmed species were detected including federally Endangered Little Brown Myotis;
- 50 m of fencing installed for 3 small exclosures to protect previous planting restoration areas (2013-2018) from feral sheep and deer;
- Removal of invasive Himalayan Blackberry prior to planting in and around the fenced exclosures; and,
- 394 native species planted in 2 existing exclosures that were built in 2018.

Mount Trematon Nature Reserve (MTNR): A five-year biodiversity study began in 2021 in the MTNR under the guidance of Dr. Cora Skaien. The study uses the Before-After Control-Impact (BACI) design, which assesses the condition of a site before intervention and after, while also having control sites that did not receive intervention to account for changes that may have occurred naturally over time.

The first part of this study involved tracking changes in vegetation via natural regeneration from seed banks and dispersal both within and outside of a fenced area by monitoring ten 7-m radius plots over several years. The first vegetation inventory was conducted in the spring of 2021 of the natural regeneration plots before the fencing was constructed. Changes in vegetation within these plots will be assessed annually for the next few years. The second part of the study involves planting species associated with two habitat types within the Coastal Douglas-fir zone – the riparian and dry forest ecosystems. These have high biodiversity and pollinating value.

In October 2021 CESI funded a 4-person fence building team to build a 120 m x 60 m 6-foot high exclosure with fencing materials funded by SAR funding. After the fencing was installed 15 LINC volunteers helped plant 196 native species over 8 plots (4 control plots- 2 dry forest, 2 wet forest and 4 protected plots - 2 dry forest and 2 wet forest). Funds towards the plants and the study have also been received through LINC and the donor family successfully applying to the Public Conservation Assistance Fund - Habitat Conservation Trust Foundation.

Salish View Nature Reserve (SVNR): Work continued on the enhancement plan developed in 2020 for the human-built pond at SVNR. Support from CESI in 2021 provided funds to plant additional native plants within the exclosure (fenced and planted in 2020 with 841 native plants using SAR funds), to increase biodiversity and replace any plants that might not have survived the first year of planting. Botanist Carrina Maslovat visited SVNR in August 2021 to assess survivorship of previous plantings and develop a planting list for fall 2021 to augment existing plantings. The extremely hot and dry summer of 2021 resulted in the death of a number of the shrubs and trees planted in the sites further from the pond. In October 2021, planting of 131 native species was accomplished with a total of 16 volunteers, 12 from LINC and 4 from NALT.

Thetis Island

Moore Hill (MHNR) and **Fairyslipper Forest** (FFNR) Nature Reserves have Western Screech-Owl (WESO) nest boxes that are checked twice a year under contract with Thetis Island Nature Conservancy (ThINC). There are two boxes installed in FFNR (2020) and three boxes in MHNR (2015) in areas of suitable habitat. Maintenance of the owl nest boxes is done in the summer or fall so as not to disturb nesting owls. To date no WESO have been found but ongoing monitoring and maintenance is necessary to study this federally Threatened and provincially Blue-listed species.

Sharp-tailed Snake (SAR funding)

In spring 2021, ITC worked with local biologists Carrina Maslovat and Laura Matthias to lay out series of artificial cover objects, or ACOs (small asphalt roofing tiles), in two covenants and three nature reserves in preparation for traditional surveys and environmental DNA (eDNA) research on the federally Endangered, provincially Red-listed Sharp-tailed Snake.

- Five pairs of ACOs were installed in **Cyril Cunningham Nature Reserve** **(Salt Spring Island)**.
- Four pairs and one single ACO were installed **Trincomali Nature Reserve** **(Galiano Island).**
- 14 ACOs installed by the original 14 ACOs singles installed by ThINC to make a pair, some were moved to new locations for optimum habitat characteristics and exposure **Moore Hill Nature Reserve** **(Thetis Island).**

Traditional surveys entail searching under ACOs to detect thermoregulating Sharp-tailed Snakes during seasons of peak snake activity (spring and fall). While traditional surveys allow for snake detection

without disturbing or destroying habitat, they are time-consuming and require repeated, consistent survey efforts to successfully detect snakes. This project will allow the biologists to build on their successful research into the innovative use of eDNA sampling of ACOs and soil (collecting DNA left in the environment from skin, feces, mucus, etc.) to detect snakes without having to observe them. Traditional and eDNA surveys are expected to take place in spring and fall of 2022, budget permitting. New occurrences of Sharp-tailed Snakes will be used to increase the known distribution of this species, propose Critical Habitat designation, and guide on-the-ground management activities.

Invasive Species Management (SAR and Property Management Funds)

Many of ITC nature reserves have benefited from the SAR funding helping with invasive species removal, an essential part of any restoration process. In particular, the battle against English holly in the four natures reserves on Denman Island has benefited from additional funding in 2021.

FOLLOW-UP: Project reports will be shared with the respective covenant holders and management partners. Species at risk data will be reported to the appropriate provincial and federal agencies. Project outcomes will be reported to the granting agencies according to their reporting process**.**

Prepared By: Nuala Murphy, Property Management Specialist

Reviewed By/Date: Kate Emmings, ITC Manager / January 15, 2022

ISLANDS TRUST CONSERVANCY

CONSERVE + CONNECT
Gabriola Land & Trails Trust

January 21, 2022

[first name] [last name]
[address]
[address]

Dear [first name],

As a Gabriola landholder, we know you appreciate the unique natural beauty and peacefulness of island living. Indeed, these special qualities may have been the driving force behind your choice to make a home here. However, relentless pressures are threatening the health and sustainability of Gabriola Island's natural values and endangering sensitive ecosystems.

We are writing to you and 123 other Gabriola landholders with ecologically significant land to let you know about two very positive and exciting ways you can participate in conserving and protecting Gabriola Island's endangered ecosystems. **Over two-thirds of Gabriola is privately owned, so the long-term ecological health of the island will largely depend on the actions we take on the lands in our care.** The Gabriola Land & Trails Trust (GaLTT) and the Islands Trust Conservancy can help you make a positive impact with voluntary actions that protect nature.

GaLTT's recently launched "Nature Stewards" program offers an informal and flexible approach to private land conservation by working one-on-one with you to discover the special features of your property and assist you in identifying specific goals for preserving or enhancing wildlife-friendly habitat and biodiversity. Knowledgeable GaLTT volunteers will provide you with personalized recommendations and simple, practical resources for effective stewardship. The goal of the Nature Stewards program is to ask as many islanders as possible to voluntarily agree to keep at least 30 percent of their properties as natural habitat. Landholders with larger properties could consider adopting the Nature Needs Half approach and informally preserve 50 percent or more through a Nature Stewards pledge. GaLTT offers this program free-of-charge to all interested landholders on Gabriola. See the enclosed brochure for more information and website link. E-mail *naturestewards@galtt.ca* to request a free, on-site consultation.

Those of us with the good fortune of living on larger properties with significant natural features like mature forests, woodlands, wetlands, and other valuable wildlife habitat areas have a special opportunity to preserve and protect sensitive ecosystems and species at risk. **If you care deeply about these special places, you may be ready to think about ways to ensure the land is protected permanently for future generations.** The Islands Trust Conservancy can help you register a "conservation covenant" on your land with the Natural Areas Protection Tax Exemption Program

(OVER, PLEASE . . .)

(NAPTEP).[1] When you formally protect nature on your property with a NAPTEP covenant, it is registered on title, protecting the land in perpetuity. You'll also receive an annual property tax exemption of 65 per cent on the protected portion of your land. Visit *islandstrust.bc.ca/programs/natural-area-protection-tax-exemption-program* or contact the Islands Trust Conservancy at 250-405-5186 to find out more about NAPTEP and other land conservation options.

You probably already know about the devastating loss of biodiversity and wildlife habitat, accelerated by climate change, throughout Canada and the world (in North America alone, bird populations have declined by nearly 3 billion—almost 30 percent—since 1970). Here in the Islands Trust area, we have the richest diversity of plant species in BC, yet this natural wealth is threatened by extensive human disturbance which has resulted in the highest number of species and ecosystems at risk and some of the most fragmented natural habitats in the province.

On Gabriola, only 11.5 percent of our sensitive ecosystems are protected. That's what makes protecting our remaining undisturbed habitat—either informally with Nature Stewards, or formally with a NAPTEP conservation covenant—so important.

This is a pivotal moment in history. World leaders gathered last November to work on climate change action. The final phase of the UN Biodiversity Conference this spring will chart a way forward for global biodiversity protection. Now is also the time for us to act locally to conserve and protect the biodiversity and ecosystems under threat here on Gabriola.

Please read over the enclosed information to learn more about the Nature Stewards and NAPTEP conservation programs and our threatened Coastal Douglas-fir ecosystems. We ask you to thoughtfully consider participating in one, or both, of these voluntary conservation programs that are so urgently needed to protect Gabriola's remaining natural habitat and sensitive ecosystems.

Thank you for your support and consideration,





Jemma Green

Covenant Management & Outreach Specialist
Islands Trust Conservancy

Ken Gurr

Nature Stewards Coordinator
Gabriola Land and Trails Trust

(See enclosed materials for more information, websites and contact details.)

[1] Conservation covenants proposed for lands in the Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR) require authorization by the Agricultural Land Commission, which may be withheld if agricultural values are effectively prohibited.

Sheila Harrington
11 Main Road, G.D.
Lasqueti Island, BC
V0R 2J0

January 17, 2022

Islands Trust Conservancy Board
Via email

Dear Board Members,

As the founding Executive Director of the Land Trust Alliance of BC (13 years), and a current director of the Lasqueti Island Nature Conservancy, I am writing to let you know about the book focused on the Islands Trust Area that I am compiling. As the attached description explains, I have decided to write about the history of the land trusts in the Canadian Salish Sea before that history is lost, along with the many founders of these organizations who are now passing on. Last summer I began a sailing journey to meet with many of the living founders and current board members and some staff of the island land trusts to hear the stories from these creative leaders in the field. This spring and summer I will complete my interviews and hope to have a draft of the book ready sometime this fall.

The Islands in the Salish Sea community mapping project and atlas was another project I co-led with Judi Stevenson, which has inspired me to choose this region for my study. These islands are important ecologically and regionally, thus the creation of the Islands Trust Act with its legal protection and creation of Nature Reserves through the Islands Trust Conservancy. However, the islands are also important because many of the community land trusts and the Islands Trust (Fund) formed a majority of the founding land trusts in the province.

I am asking the Trust's Conservancy Board to consider some kind of partnership or support for this project and book*, Voices of Conservation on the Islands (working title).* The history and stories from these interviews with originators and leaders, plus the photography and records taken during my journeys could form a lasting legacy for the Islands Trust Conservancy as well. I would love to speak with some of the original directors of the Trust Fund Board in addition to Carolyn Stewart, who was the first staff. Your support could include assistance with contacts for the ITC interviews, perhaps access to maps and historical records, plus of course, financial assistance would be greatly appreciated. This is an extensive project which will be of benefit to the Islands Trust Conservancy. I hope you will join me on this journey.

Yours sincerely,

Sheila Harrington
250-333-8754

Voices of Conservation on the Islands
History and Evolution of Land Trusts in the Islands in the Salish Sea

The history and evolution of the land trusts on the Islands is a book project which grew out of the recent passing of some of the pivotal founders of these organizations as part of the larger land trust movement. It will provide an in-depth view of their timely emergence, multiple successes, hard lessons, human interest stories and case studies. Based on interviews with the founders and those who currently work for the 17 local land trusts that developed from the mid 80's to the present, it will reveal how these courageous people came together to conserve land in a myriad of ways.

It will start with the cultural and legal context of the movement. The mid '80's was a time of rampant logging and development in B.C. Protests resulted, from Meares Island to the indigenous led protests in the Stein Valley and Haida Gwaii, then onto the famous record-breaking arrests in Clayoquot Sound. Protests against logging and development locally were also picking up. This activism spawned community-based and regional conservancies across BC. Starting with islands like Galiano and Salt Spring, individuals joined together to form conservation land trusts, which could legally protect land without waiting for the slow hands of government. These charitable organizations have a legal mandate to purchase, covenant, and conserve land for the larger community, other species and their habitats. *Because many of these groups have been active for 25 – 30 years, a generational shift is now occurring.*

The author will gather stories from the people and the places they have while many of the founders of this innovative movement are still alive. Its stories of hope and inspiration will detail the successes, lessons, and tools used to conserve an immense amount of land in BC. Starting from volunteers at the kitchen table, conservationists have now protected well over a million acres in BC. In the face of climate change and the rampant loss of natural areas with its essential wildlife, society is thirsty for inspiration and understanding of how to get out and conserve land.

Author biography: Sheila Harrington is co-author of the award winning*, Islands in the Salish Sea Community Atlas*, published by Touchwood Editions, an affiliate of Heritage House Publishing. Sheila was the founding Executive Director of the Land Trust Alliance of BC, LTABC from 1997-2011. Thus, she has a unique, thorough knowledge of the people and organizations in BC, their founding board members, staff and many of the foundations and government agencies who supported the development and success of the movement. She has also written numerous manuals and educational resources on the topic of land conservation including *Giving the Land a Voice, Mapping Our Home Places*, plus she has written numerous articles that were published in professional and lay magazines. In the late '80s she published and edited a national magazine, *Positive Vibrations,* offering practical ideas and inspiring articles on the themes of ecology, community, and harmony. Sheila coordinated an international green building conference in the early '90s, and then wrote *Building Green on the Rural Gulf Islands.* Today, Sheila is a Director of the Lasqueti Island Nature Conservancy. With her first-hand experience and knowledge in the field, she is perfectly suited to share the history of BC's

evolution led by pioneers in the field to today's innovative and successful charitable conservation land trusts. The changing of the guardians of the land is at hand, and with it the time to tell this unique BC story.

"You have such a special knowledge of the people in the land trust movement. I think what will attract a publisher is an in-depth view of the emergence of the land trust movement in BC, with interviews of those that got it going. That would be a real contribution from your unique perspective. Make it a historical document that records the ideas and people in BC that did the work—from which the next generation can build. Your structure could be chronological and you just include all the great lands and projects that have been saved." Briony Penn, award winning author and co-founder of TLC, The Land Conservancy of BC. (See full letter of support in Appendices) (*Note – this was written when the scope was all of BC)*

Potential Publishers:
Heritage House (affiliate Touchwood Editions published Atlas of the Islands in the Salish Sea)
Harbour Publishing (BC books focus, history, specifically coastal)
New Society (BC Books and specific audiences, such as conservation groups, etc.)
New Star (non-fiction, BC focus political, local history and culture)
Caitlan Press (BC books, and specifically women authors or subjects)

Assistance with Research and Editing:
Dr. Katherine Dunster, FCSLA, MBCSLA –

Note that *The Islands in the Salish Sea, A Community Atlas*, published in 2006 won third place in the 2005 - BC Historical Federation's Historical Writing Competition and was nominated in the top 5 for 2 BC Book prizes. Sheila Harrington and Judi Stevenson were the co-authors of that book.

NEXT Pages – Letters of Support

Briony Penn
119 Clarinda Road
Salt Spring Island, BC
V8K 1W8

To whom it may concern:

February 7, 2021

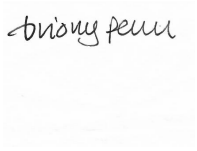
Letter of support for Sheila Harrington to write a book on the history of the land trusts.

I have encouraged Sheila Harrington to write a book about the history and evolution of the land trust movement in BC. I've known Sheila for over 30 years and am familiar with her long involvement with the movement. She is a very creative, dedicated person who I first met connected to an international Green Building conference she brought to Salt Spring Island. This resulted in her first book, Green Building on the Rural Gulf Islands. Another book she co-wrote and edited grew out of a series of workshops and a small art show of wonderfully creative maps, produced by homeowners on the Gulf Islands, including a chapter and a map of mine, Giving the Land a Voice, Mapping Our Home Places. Then as the 21st century neared, Judi Stevenson and I discussed the "baseline" of what we value on these islands as a whole. We brought Sheila into what came to be an extensive artistic mapping exhibition and award-winning book, The Atlas of the Islands in the Salish Sea.

People Protecting Places was another project Sheila contracted me to help with. We interviewed a few landowners and land trusts to produce a case study booklet for land trusts, accompanied by radio and t.v. PSA's around 2007. I also worked under her innovative leadership with Richard Hebda and Dirk Brinkman, researching and developing values for carbon on protected lands, leading to three short booklets, and the creation of a company (Living Carbon) set up for land trusts to pool the carbon protected in their conserved lands in the market. Sheila's talents lie in seeing and promoting ideas and directions ahead of their time, bringing together knowledgeable and skilled people to work on the project, acquiring funding, and producing inspiring books with accompanying photographs and graphics.

Because Sheila was the founding Executive Director of the Land Trust Alliance of BC, she knows the people, the legal tools and community methods and inspirations that have resulted in the success of the land trust movement in B.C. with the protection of well over one million hectares of BC's most cherished places. She also has first-hand experience on the ground as a leader in the protection of several areas - Burgoyne Bay/Xwaaqw'um on Salt Spring and Salish View on Lasqueti Island.

I think an historical and inspirational book that provides an in-depth view of the emergence of the land trust movement in BC will be an essential source of information from which the next generation can build. Sourced from interviews of those that got it going and the stories from the people in BC that did the work, this book will be not only a benefit to those in the field, but also to those people who are seeking answers to what they can do in their communities to steward and conserve land for today and tomorrow.



To Whom in May Concern:

Sheila Harrington is the perfect researcher/ writer to record the fascinating history of the land trust movement in our province. For over 30 years, she has been in a leadership position in community-based actions to protect, conserve and enjoy our natural endowment. Not only has she has been active at the grass roots level, she has as also excelled in the creation and operation of the Land Trust Alliance of BC and its province-wide focus.

Sheila knows the founders of the land trust movement and those who currently work in the field. She is well aware of past and current challenges to deliver innovative programs to legally protect nature values on private land.

Much has been written about the policies and success of the Province to designate 12% of the Crown land base as protected areas. Some have argued that much of that area is mountainous terrain that offers little habitat for or protection for, species at risk.

But, not much has been written about the complementary efforts of land trusts to protect ecologically-sensitive areas on private lands. Private lands in the province are usually at a low elevation and more likely to provide habitat for species at risk.

Conserving Nature for Tomorrow will provide an important resource to help complete the story of British Columbia's protected area system.

I encourage you to consider supporting this timely project.

Rod Silver
Victoria BC
February 2021

Rod was the CEO of the Habitat Conservation Trust Foundation during the time of the founding of many of BC's land trusts.

Email: silver7@shaw.ca

Some quotes from initial Land Trusts contacted in January 2021 about the book project:

Galiano Island Conservancy:

1. Would a book on the history/evolution of land trust movement in BC be useful in your mind?
I read your proposal, which is impressive, and important. Though I did not at first recognize your name, I certainly know and appreciate some of your other work—especially Islands in the Salish Sea. I'm very glad you are undertaking this project. I've toyed myself with the idea of writing a history of the Galiano Conservancy, but the work you are proposing is a much better place to tell that story. I thought of writing something on Galiano's part of the story, not just for those that live here; it has a much larger implication. What we went through especially with M.B. and how it worked out, is a major triumph for small communities and their ability to direct the future**.** **(Loren Wilkenson, Founding Board member)**

Oh yes. A resource of information gathered from different sources to enable people of like mind to carry on the work into the future, to maintain memory of things achieved in the past, as once they are achieved they're forgotten**. (Gary Moore, first staff)**

Love the ideas you've presented and I think its great! It is Important to capture some of that history, so we can look back and see how we've evolved over time. (**Keith Erikson, 2nd E.D. restoration specialist**)

2. If so, what would be most important to you to cover?
The history of the movement and what were the driving forces that brought people to protect land, what were the critical problems that people were trying to solve. Then how things have evolved over time and how thinking about land protection has evolved – from protect nature for what it is, and let it be, to how we look at the more sustainable use of land, and protecting those uses, keeping humans as part of that. Evolution of humans becoming part of that protection. Not sure if commonly held vision but I do notice that there's more inclusion of the ongoing relationship of humans and the land, in the mindset of protecting land, and protecting ecology. **(Keith Erikson, Restoration specialist, and GCA second E.D.)**

My own contribution to the conservancy (my own background is academic) is an attempt to answer an unanswered question in the whole modern experience, particularly the NA experience. How do we relate to a place? How can we be at home, and yet have human presence in a natural culture that's bigger than us, and yet have a distinctive place in it? The Land Trust movement (is an answer to) – how do we be responsible people in a place? The LT movement is a way of doing that. Fee simple ownership (has its place probably) it's still an enlightenment legacy that has a lot of problems. The idea of communal ownership is working in that direction, but too far to the other experience, brings in red flags of socialism and communism. The LT movement is trying to do something mid-way between those two. **(Loren Wilkenson, GCA Founding Board member)**

The Land Conservancy of BC

There are national discussions right now about LTA Standards and Practices – credentialing, as in US. I am on a working group. Right now there is a thirst for understanding across the country. We are In the forever game, so knowledge about the history, the past, the lessons, and the ways of success are important. We could write a whole book about TLC. (**Cathy Armstrong, current E.D.)**

Ann Eriksson, Thetis Island Nature Conservancy & Cowichan Community Land Trust, and renowned author
What a great book idea, and you sound like just the person to do it. It's sad that key people and important knowledge holders like John Scull and Ken Millard are no longer with us.

Salt Spring Island Conservancy

1. Would a book on the history/evolution of land trust movement in BC be useful in your mind?
Lots of people are in their own world and don't see the whole picture. Ex. The SSIC became a board of people who only moved to the island in the last few years, and didn't have history – for board members and young people. You still see people saying something about the conservancy, and it had nothing to do with the conservancy. People are still unclear about what it is and what it does**.** Having colour images – like the Kingfisher and the People Protecting Places. Include at least one photo at the start of every chapter.
(Karen Hudson, first E.D.)

2. If so, what would be most important to you to cover? If this book is going to motivate people to join or form a land trust it would be great to have the history and talk about success stories. What a small group of people are able to do, and the effect it had. Ex on SS protecting Mt. Erskine happened a long time ago, and they are now protecting two pieces next to it. So the work goes on. The local land trust spearheading the effort, bringing in partners like BC Parks, the NCC, you've got that all together, so when you protect pieces next to it, you've got BC parks sending out messages on a huge contact list, asking them to donate. Bringing it into the present. That work never ends. There are going to be fragile ecosystems around that. Unfortunately, people live in these areas too. Mt. Erskine, for example has now so many large houses where the ecosystem is, I think we should have done more. Seeing the history, we can see a path forward. If you are preserving based on ecosystem value, the lands next to it are relevant and important. Look at Galiano, they started with one little piece, and then adding piece by piece and now it is a huge protected area. So we can grow the org. and support, and donors, so we can keep adding to that area. That's a good reason to know the history. Starting now, people can think what can we do? Prices are going up here - 5% this past year - so do it now, whenever you can**. (Karen Hudson, First E.D.)**

ISLANDS TRUST CONSERVANCY

Public Acquisitions Update
January 25, 2022

Property Name and Island	Date (yyyy/mm/dd)	Notes
PUBLICLY CONSIDERED PRIVATE LAND ACQUISITIONS		
Crystal Mountain (Galiano) 18.3 ha.	2017/11/21	ITC previously considered a conservation covenant proposal and land transfer proposal for this property.
	2017/11/21	TFB-2017-031 It was MOVED and SECONDED, that the Trust Fund Board accept the updated Conservation Proposal from the Crystal Mountain Society, agreeing to accept transfer of approximately 18.3 hectares of Lot 9, District Lot 90, Galiano Island, Cowichan District, Plan 31200, (PID 000-851-035) and part of Lot A, District Lots 88 and 89, Galiano Island, Cowichan District, Plan VIP68079, (PID 024-351-041), subject to: 1. The release of the rent charge and related easements on the title of Lot A and any other charges determined, through legal review, to be problematic for the Trust Fund Board; 2. Establishing legal access for the Trust Fund Board to the most eastern part of Lot A; 3. Receipt of $30,000 upon transfer of the land, with at least $15,000 to be held in a pooled Nature Reserve Management Fund, and $10,000 to $15,000 to be put towards the development of a management plan and management activities for the nature reserve; 4. Staff reaching mutual agreement with the water license holders to limit the impact of accessing and maintaining the permitted water works; 5. Agreement with the Society that the portion of the proposed Emergency Access over the nature reserve would be used only in the case of emergency; 6. Written agreement with the Society about the use and maintenance of the pagoda; 7. Installation of boundary and corner pin markers at the time of survey at the expense of the applicant (locations to be determined in consultation with ITF staff); and 8. Final approval of the Trust Fund Board of the final survey plan, transfer agreement and all other associated agreements.
	2019/07/24	Received subdivision proposal plan from the planning department.
	2020/09/08	Applicant provided a revised proposal to the Galiano Island Local Trust Committee.
	2020/12/10	File transferred to TAS Director Frater due to declared conflict of interest by ITC Manager, Kate Emmings.
	2021/01/28	ITC Staff met with applicant. An application update is anticipated for the May ITC Meeting.
	2021/05/25	Update provided to ITC Board.
	2021/05/25	ITC-2021-019

		It was MOVED and SECONDED, that the Islands Trust Conservancy Board accept the updated approximate lot configuration proposed by the Crystal Mountain Society, subject to staff assessment that adjusted lot boundaries meet ITC conservation goals and policies, based upon a site visit and review of any necessary additional ecological information from the applicant. ITC-2021-020 It was MOVED and SECONDED, that the Islands Trust Conservancy Board accept the Crystal Mountain Society proposal to register a Statutory Right of Way across Lot A on the upper ridge, in favour of Islands Trust Conservancy, to provide legal access to the eastern part of Lot A via the legal easement across neighbouring Lots B and C. ITC-2021-021 It was MOVED and SECONDED, that the Islands Trust Conservancy Board express support for the Crystal Mountain Society proposal to alter the lot boundaries of Lot 9 and Lot 10, prior to land transfer to Islands Trust Conservancy, to remove the pagoda from the proposed nature reserve, subject to staff assessment that adjusted lot boundaries meet ITC conservation goals and policies, based upon a site visit and review of any necessary additional ecological information from the applicant ITC-2021-022 It was MOVED and SECONDED, that the Islands Trust Conservancy Board request that the Crystal Mountain Society update the Ecological Inventory report and other relevant documents to reflect the proposed boundary changes, prior to transfer of the land. ITC-2021-023 It was MOVED and SECONDED, that the Islands Trust Conservancy Board accept the Crystal Mountain Society proposal to register a Statutory Right of Way for emergency access on Lot A in favour of the Capital Regional District prior to subdivision, subject to Crystal Mountain Society's working with ITC staff to develop an appropriate agreement.
	2021/07/07	Staff site visit scheduled.
	2021/07/21	Follow-up staff visit to discuss lot boundary options.
Current Total ITC Acquisitions:		**32**

ISLANDS TRUST CONSERVANCY

PUBLIC COVENANTS UPDATE
January 25, 2022

NAPTEP COVENANTS

27 NAPTEP Covenants on title, 2 NAPTEP covenants in progress, 1 application (this package)

Property	Date	Notes
Larmour Covenant Salt Spring Island, 2.45 ha	2021/10/15	Application received. Staff report and RFD in this package.
Nighthawk Hill Covenant expansion (North Pender Island, ~1ha)	2021/03/30	Application received.
	2021/11/23	**ITC-2021-050** **It was MOVED and SECONDED,** that the Islands Trust Conservancy Board approve the conservation proposal submitted by Andreas Nowak and Mary Reher to add approximately 1 ha to the existing NAPTEP conservation covenant over a portion of the land described as Lot 38, Section 7, Pender Island, Cowichan District, Plan 32261, Except Part in Plan 35333, PID 001-081-110, to protect small seasonal wetlands and connectivity to the already-protected mature dry Douglas-fir forests.
	2021/12/01	**TC-2021-119** **It was Moved by Trustee Stamford and Seconded by Trustee Morrison,** That the Islands Trust Council approves the amendment of the NAPTEP Certificate for the covenanted portion of the property described as PID 001-081-110, Lot 38, Section 7, Pender Island, Cowichan District, Plan 32261, Except Part in Plan 35333, to extend the Certificate to cover the increased protection area, and to reference the registration number of the new conservation covenant and survey plan that will be registered.
	2021/12/04	Referred for information to North Pender LTC. No comments received.
	2021/12/15	Phase II next steps correspondence sent to landholder.
R Leader Covenant Salt Spring Island (3.54 ha)	2020/06/16	Application received.
	2020/11/24	**ITC-IC-2020-039** **It was MOVED and SECONDED,** that the Islands Trust Conservancy Board approve the conservation proposal submitted by Robert Leader to place a NAPTEP covenant on approximately 5 ha on Salt Spring Island, PID: 000-395-081, LOT 2, SECTION 72, SOUTH SALT SPRING ISLAND, COWICHAN DISTRICT, PLAN 36292 Except Plan 40974

R Leader covenant (cont'd)	2020/12/02	**TC-2020-112** **It was Moved and Seconded**, that the Islands Trust Council request the Secretary issue a Natural Area Protection Tax Exemption Certificate for the covenanted portion of the property described as 'Lot 2, Section 72, South Salt Spring Island, Cowichan District, Plan 36292 Except Plan 40974, Parcel Identifier 000-395-081' subject to registration of a conservation covenant and completion of a baseline inventory report consistent with the standards developed for NAPTEP.
	2020/12/15	Refered for information to the Salt Spring Island Local Trust Committee. No comments received.
	2021/04/08	Phase II application fee received
	2021/04/12	ITC staff discussion with TLC about discharging existing covenant on the property. Ongoing.
	2021/04/26	ITC staff approves contractor to conduct baseline inventory. Work underway.
	2021/05/04	ITC staff discussion with SSIC about discharging existing covenant on the property. Ongoing.
	2021/05/11	First covenant draft sent to landowner for review.
	2021/05/14	Draft covenant sent to TLC and SSIC for their Board to review as part of their discussions about discharging the existing covenant these organizations co-hold on the property. ITC staff to participate in upcoming Board meetings of these organizations to provide invormation about NAPTEP and this proposed covenant.
	2021/05/14	Request for legal advice about impact of clause in existing covenant, restricting ability to place additional easements on the property.
	2021/05/22	Staff participate in TLC Board meeting to provide background information about NAPTEP program and discuss details of this application for a NAPTEP covenant to replace or be placed in addition to existing TLC / SSIC covenant.
	2021/05/28	Received legal counsel that the existing covenant contains no restrictions on ability to place NAPTEP covenant on the property.
	2021/06/16	Discussion with landowner about rights and restrictions in the draft covenant. Ongoing.
	2021/07/05	SSIC and TLC agree to discharge existing covenant subject to registration of NAPTEP covenant. SSIC has requested becoming co-covenant holder for NAPTEP covenant.
	2021/07/29	Landowner begins discussions with mortgage provider about granting priority to the Covenant and Rent Charge. Ongoing.
	2021/09/09	ITC received and accepted final baseline inventory report.

ISLANDS TRUST CONSERVANCY

PUBLIC COVENANTS UPDATE
January 25, 2022

REGULAR COVENANTS		
52 regular covenants on title, 1 regular public covenant in progress, 2 in-camera covenants in progress.		
Property	**Date**	**Notes**
Brooks Point Covenant South Pender Island (1.17 ha, 6.02 ha if combined with surrounding covenants)	2014/03/23	It was MOVED and SECONDED, that the Trust Fund Board agrees to hold a covenant on the 2010 addition to Brooks Point Regional Park, South Pender Island, subject to agreement on the terms of the covenant and a satisfactory baseline report, and directs staff to continue working with CRD Parks and partners to determine the best way to covenant the three protected areas at Gowlland and Brooks Points.
	2014/04/08	Staff provide CRD staff with a template covenant for review.
	2014/04/15	Staff met with partners to discuss combining covenants for the Brooks Point and Gowlland Point properties.
	2014/05/22	Covenant Draft 1 sent to PICA, Friends of Brooks Point, HAT and CRD.
	2014/08/01	CRD response to Covenant Draft 1 received.
	2014/08/19	ITC/HAT/PICA express concerns to CRD with respect to Management Plan approval and other selected clauses.
	2014/08/20	Baseline Report completed.
	2014/08/22	CRD respond to ITC/HAT/PICA concerns.
	2014/09/17	ITF/HAT/PICA response re draft covenant sent to CRD.
	2014/10/08	Kate Emmings appointed to the Brooks Point Management Plan advisory group by the CRD.
	2014/10/16	ITF staff attended CRD Parks Open House for public review of the Brooks Point Management Plan update.
	2014/12/03	CRD submit revised covenant draft to ITC and HAT.
	2014/12/10	CRD Board approves revised Management Plan.
	2014/12/12	Covenant sent to legal counsel for review.
	2014/12/18	Covenant revisions and comments sent to CRD.
	2015/07/29	Met with the CRD to discuss the covenant. There are several unresolved clauses.
	2015/08/28	Met with PICA and HAT. Agreed that we were at an impasse and required more direction from PICA.
	2015/09/02	CRD returned a covenant draft for review, staff are concerned with several clauses, including the strength of restrictions and the enforcement mechanisms.

Brooks Point Covenant (cont.)	2015/09/09	Staff provided a briefing to PICA requesting info about the type of covenant contemplated. Staff updated the CRD that a response to the covenant draft would be post-poned until further information is available from PICA.
	2015/09/24	Staff met with HAT, Friends of Brooks Point (Paul Petrie) and the CRD to discuss covenant concerns. CRD staff agreed to revise covenant and circulate.
	2015/10/28	Staff met with HAT and CRD staff to review revised covenant draft and CRD will do further revision and circulate.
	2015/12/18	CRD Staff provided revised covenant.
	2016/01/25	ITF/HAT responded to CRD revisions.
	2016/07/15	CRD Staff provide a revised version of the covenant for further review.
	2016/08/16	HAT/ITF/CRD staff meet to discuss CRD edits. HAT/ITC agree to add definition regarding the permitted activities and will forward legal edits. CRD to re-approach NCC and TLC regarding process for discharge of prior covenants.
	2016/11/28	ITF/HAT forwarded the draft list of restricted and permitted uses for CRD review.
	2016/01/11	CRD response received, ITF/HAT to forward revised covenant draft for CRD review. Conversations ongoing regarding details.
	2017/09/07	Brooks Point covenant revised and reviewed by ITF legal and HAT.
	2017/09/21	Revised Brooks Point covenant sent to CRD Parks for review
	2018/06/14	Revised covenant received from the CRD, currently under review.
	2018/07/06	Legal review of covenant identifies ongoing concerns.
	2018/07/31	CRD notified of ITC covenant concerns and meeting of all parties with legal represenatives requested.
	2019/05/01	ITC provided reviewed covenant to CRD with a request to meet with all parties and legal counsel.
	2020/12/23	Revised draft covenant received from CRD for review.

ITC NATURE RESERVES WITH COVENANTS OUTSTANDING		
9 ITC Nature Reserves are without covenants, 2 ITC Nature Reserve covenants in progress.		
Property	**Date**	**Notes**
Sandy Beach Nature Reserve Keats Island (3.3 ha)	2015/03/02	Consultant has indicated that the landowners would like a covenant registered on the land at the time of transfer. ITC has approached Gambier Island Conservancy (GIC) and Sunshine Coast Conservation Association (SCCA). GIC has declined, but SCCA is potentially interested.

	2015/05/07	SCCA agrees to hold covenant; suggests TLC as a co-holder as they have worked together before.
	2015/08/18	Draft conservation covenant provided to ITC staff for review.
	2015/08/26	Edits to covenant provided to applicant and covenant holders for review.
	2015/12/15	Comments on covenant draft received from TLC.
	2015/01/12	Covenant revised with TLC edits and returned to TLC and SCCA for comment. TLC is happy with the draft. SCCA has sent the covenant for legal review, still awaiting SCCA comments.
	2016/02/10	SCCA comments received.
	2016/03/04	ITF responded to SCCA edits. SCCA reviewing with lawyer.
	2016/04/11	Requested that landowner contract development of baseline report for covenant.
	2016/06/05	SCCA comments received for covenant.
	2016/10/05	Draft 3 covenant sent to covenant holders for review. TLC and SCCA have agreed to the draft.
	2017/03/02	Covenant sent for legal review.
	2017/04/13	Revised covenant draft sent to TLC and SCCA. Comments received from both agencies.
	2017/08/31	Edits made to covenant and reviewed by legal. Draft 5 sent to TLC and SCCA for review. TLC has no further comment; awaiting SCCA comment. Both TLC and SCCA have requested a site visit.
	2017/09/07	Draft baseline report received from the applicant.
	2017/10/24	Feedback on baseline report submitted to applicant and revisions requested.
	2018/05/28	Site visit with ITC staff, trustees & SCCA
	2018/07/19	Next draft of baseline received and provided to covenant holders for feedback.
	2018/08/28	Baseline report feedback provided to applicant and biologist for review and revision.
	2019/01/04	Applicant's biologist revised draft baseline report. Forwarded baseline to covenant holder for review.
	2019/11/18	Received survey from the Applicant. Also notified that a new trail has been developed to access the beach within the proposed Sandy Beach Nature Reserve.
	2019/12/19	Met on site with applicant to review the location of the newly developed beach access trail.
	2020/04/23	ITC Staff begin a conversation with BC Hydro regarding removal of BC Hydro Statutory Rights of Way.
	2020/06/24	BC Hydro staff respond with information about mechanisms for discharge of existing Statutory Rights of Way and reregistration of a revised Statutory Right of Way.

Sandy Beach Nature Reserve (cont.)	2020/07/06	Staff respond to BC Hydro process regarding Statutory Rights of Way and request further information from the landowners regarding cost recovery for required surveys and fees.
	2020/12/18	Land transfer complete. Covenant still to be finalized as per Transfer Agreement by Dec. 18, 2021.
	2021/02/01	ITC Staff renew covenant discussions with TLC and SCCA.
	2021/11/01	ITC staff is including completion of baseline inventory in contract for Management Planning. Contract work is underway. Draft baseline inventory due November 15th, and draft Management Plan due January 17th.
	2021/11/09	Draft baseline report received and reviewed. Contractor will be conducting an additional site visit in mid- to late January to gather more data for updated baseline.
	2021/12/08	Management Plan Open House.
Fairyslipper Forest Nature Reserve Thetis Island (16.6 ha)	2018/03/20	ThINC Board approves resolution to hold a covenant on Fairyslipper Forest.
	2018/03/21	CCLT Board approves resolution to hold a covenant on Fairyslipper Forest.
	2018/04/03	TFB approves negotiation of conservation covenant in favour of ThINC and CCLT.
	2018/04/06	First draft of ITC template covenant sent to partners. Trail relocation is needed before finalizing baseline report.
	2018/10/13	Hosted Management Plan Open House on Thetis Island.
	2019/02/22	Draft management plan and baseline report sent to ThINC and CCLT staff for review.
	2019/03/11	Contractor and ITC complete ThINC and CCLT's requested revisions to management plan and baseline report. The baseline report will be finalized once the trail is relocated.
	2019/03/19	ITC consults with Islands Trust's Senior Intergovernmental Policy Advisor on opportunities to introduce First Nations content throughout management plan.
	2019/03/20	Further revisions completed by ITC and contractor to address additional edits from ThINC.
	2019/05/08	ITC completes addition of First Nations content throughout management plan and content is reviewed by Islands Trust's Senior Intergovernmental Policy Advisor.
	2019/05/12	Contractor approves First Nations content added to management plan by ITC.
	2019/05/21	ITC Board approves management plan with minor revisions.
	2019/06/12	ThINC Board approves revised management plan.
	2019/09/26	CCLT Board approves revised management plan. Staff posted Management Plan to the website.
	2020/02/03	Trail recolation completed by contracted trail builder, Penelakut youth and volunteer labour. A Statutory Right of Way is required from the adjacent property where the trailhead and parking area are planned.

	2020/03/19	ThINC is working with the Thetis Island Residents and Ratepayers Association to obtain a trail license over adjacent private lands for access and parking for the Fairyslipper Forest Nature Reserve.
	2020/05/08	ThINC informed ITC that the trail license is not proceeding.
	2020/05/26	ITC Board directs staff to work with ThINC on an appropriate trail access.
	2020/07/14	Landowner signs Trail Licence Agreement with TIRRA (Thetis Island Residents and Ratepayers Association). Staff continues to work with owner to develop permanent legal access.
Total	**79 covenants registered**	

Islands Trust Conservancy Expenditure Tracking 2021-2022

GL	Description	Approved Budget	Islands Trust Contribution	SAR Grant	SAR Grant Addition	CESI Grant	CESI Grant Addition	Total Available	Spent	Remaining	% Remaining	Committed Funds
75100-210/												
75110-210	Salaries and Benefits	$ 597,620	$ 442,120	$ 145,700				$ 587,820	$328,618	$ 259,202	44%	*$ 301,252*
50700-210	Admin. Support	$ 252,560	$ 252,560					$ 252,560	$119,148	$ 133,412	53%	*$ 133,412*
54500-210	Communications	$20,000	$20,000	$12,650				$ 32,650	$11,928	$ 20,722	63%	*$ 13,218*
61100-210	Board Honoraria	$ 6,600	$ 6,600					$ 6,600	$4,500	$ 2,100	32%	*$ 1,700*
61200-210	Board Meeting Expense	$ 6,925	$ 6,925					$ 6,925	$1,939	$ 4,986	72%	
61210-210	Board Training & Conferences	$ 2,000	$ 2,000					$ 2,000	$0	$ 2,000	100%	*$ 240*
61300-210	Property Management	$124,810	$77,810	$26,750	$37,500	$ 23,570	$ 13,500	$ 179,130	$110,171	$ 68,959	38%	*$ 39,897*
61500-210	Cons Planning / Land Securement	$30,000	$15,000	$ 12,829				$ 27,829	$19,527	$ 8,302	30%	*$ -*
63000-210	Legal	$ 18,000	$ 15,000	$ 1,421				$ 16,421	$19,343	$ (2,922)	-18%	*$ 128*
61600-210	Ecosystem Mapping	$ 20,000	$ 15,000	$ -				$ 15,000	$0	$ 15,000	100%	*$ 4,948*
80300-210	Mobile Devices	$ 2,470	$ 2,470					$ 2,470	$1,440	$ 1,030	42%	*$ 1,030*
81300-210	Training & Conferences	$ 4,200	$ 3,450					$ 3,450	$847	$ 2,603	75%	
81305-210	Travel for Training	$ 2,200	$ 2,200					$ 2,200	$627	$ 1,573	71%	
82300-210	Travel	$ 15,950	$ 10,950	$ 5,000		$ 1,430		$ 17,380	$17,647	$ (267)	-2%	
	Equipment	-	-	$ 650				$ 650				
		$ 1,103,335	$ 872,085	$ 205,000	$ 37,500	$ 25,000	$ 13,500	$ 1,153,085	$ 635,736	$ 516,699	45%	*$ 495,825*

Restricted Funds	Opening Balance	Revenue	Total Available	Spent	Remaining	Committed Funds
Alton Maintenance Account	$ 108,003	$ 14,516	$ 122,519	$ 23,061	$ 99,458	*$ 7,452*
Ruby Alton Endowment Fund	$ 148,105	$ 4,380	$ 152,485		$ 152,485	
Opportunity Fund	$ 14,498	$ 6,193	$ 20,691	$ 6,596	$ 14,094	
Covenant Mgmt and Defence Fund	$ 115,273	$ 1	$ 115,274	$ 1	$ 115,273	
Property Management Fund	$ 12,000	$ 603	$ 12,603		$ 12,603	*$ 2,000*
Lasqueti Island Acq Fund	$ 35,304	$ 124	$ 35,428	$ -	$ 35,428	
Gambier Island Acq Fund	$ 129,121	$ (178)	$ 128,943		$ 128,943	
Morrison Waxler Legacy Fund	$ 20,287	$ 17	$ 20,304	$ 5,500	$ 14,804	
Thetis Island Acq Fund	$ 1,295	$ 1	$ 1,295		$ 1,295	
McFadden Creek	$ 23,634	$ 19	$ 23,653		$ 23,653	*$ 3,163*

Updated: 16-Jan-22

From: Kate Emmings
Sent: Saturday, January 15, 2022 2:25 PM
To: Stephen Baugh
Cc: Jemma Green
Subject: RE: BP Review - NP-BP-2021.52 - 2501 Irene Bay Rd

Hi Stephen,
Thanks for the referral. We will refer it to the ITC Board for information under policy 3.1 for information. ITC staff have reviewed the application and do not have concerns as the proposed greenhouse is located well away from the covenant boundaries.
Best regards,
Kate

Kate Emmings (she, her, hers)
Manager
Islands Trust Conservancy |T 250-405-5191

From: Stephen Baugh <sbaugh@islandstrust.bc.ca>
Sent: Tuesday, December 7, 2021 11:59 AM
To: Jemma Green <jgreen@islandstrust.bc.ca>; Kate Emmings <kemmings@islandstrust.bc.ca>
Subject: BP Review - NP-BP-2021.52 - 2501 Irene Bay Rd

Hi Jemma and Kate,

I am currently processing a Building Permit review, file NP-BP-2021.52, for a new greenhouse at 2501 Irene Bay Rd, North Pender Island. The attached conservation covenant registered on title is held jointly by the Trust Fund Board and Pender Islands Conservancy Association. Per the conservancy board policy 3.1 I am forwarding for your information.
Please let me know if you have any questions or comments.

Thanks,

Stephen Baugh
Planning Technician, Local Planning Services
Islands Trust
700 North Road | Gabriola BC V0R 1X3
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You can also reach us toll-free via Service BC 1-800-663-7867 | 604-660-2421

Preserving and protecting over 450 islands and surrounding waters in the Salish Sea
I respectfully acknowledge that I live and work in the treaty lands and territories of the BOḰEĆEN, K'ómoks, Lək̓ ʷəŋən, Lyackson, MÁLEXEŁ, Qualicum, Quw'utsun Tribes, scəẃaθən məsteyəxʷ, Scia'new, səlilw̓ ətaʔɬ, SEMYOME, shíshálh, Sḵwx̱wú7mesh, Snaw-naw-as, Snuneymuxw, Spune'luxutth, SȾÁUTW̱ , Stz'uminus, ɬaʔəmen, toq qaymɪxʷ, Ts'uubaa-asatx, Wei Wai Kum, We Wai Kai, W̱ JOŁEŁP, W̱SIḴEM, Xeláltxw, Xwémalhkwu/ʔop qaymɪxʷ, and xʷməθkʷəy̓ m.

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SALT SPRING

Preliminary Plan Review Response Form

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Local Trust Area:	North Pender	**IT File #:**	NP-BP-2021.52	**RD File #:**	
Regional District	CRD		**Applicant Name**	Paul Hamson	
Applicant Phone:	250-538-8331		**Applicant email:**	paulhamsonconstruction@hotmail.com	
Civic Address:	2501 Irene Bay Rd, North Pender Island		**PID:**	005-718-139	

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT (from application)

1
- ☒ New Construction
- ☐ Alter/Repair
- ☐ Replace
- ☐ Addition
- ☐ Change of Occupancy

2
- ☐ Single Family Dwelling
- ☐ Two-Family Dwelling
- ☐ Secondary Suite
- ☐ Full-Time Rental Cottage
- ☐ Seasonal Cottage
- ☒ Accessory Building
- ☐ Commercial
- ☐ Farm Building
- ☐ Retaining Wall
- ☐ Other:

APPLICABLE REGULATIONS

Land Use Bylaw #	103	**Zone:**	Rural Residential
Zoning	☒ Complies ☐ Does Not Comply Reasons:		
Development Permit Area:	☐ None ☐ Development Permit Required Applicable DPA: DPA1 – Woodland; DPA6 – Intertidal (Proposed development located outside of DPA mapping)		
Water Management/Protection Area:	☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Rainwater Catchment System & Cistern Connected to a Dwelling Required Capacity:		
Archaeology:	☐ Could directly impact known archaeological site ☒ Could possibly impact known or potential archaeological site ☐ Not known if it could impact an archaeological site Comments: Notwithstanding the foregoing, the owners and applicant should be aware that there is still a chance that the lot may contain previously unrecorded archaeological material that is protected under the Heritage Conservation Act. *See attached 'Protected Archaeological Sites in British Columbia' and Islands Trust 'Cultural Protocol for Chance Finds and Ancestral Remains with Islands Trust Area.'*		

COMPLIANCE AND CONDITIONS

The attached plans for the above proposed work

☒ Comply with Land Use Bylaw regulations *(application for building permit may be submitted to Regional District)*

☐ Comply subject to the following:

☐ Do Not Comply Reasons:

For information on applying for Land Use Permit or for specific requirements consult the Islands Trust website or contact the relevant office

Comments:

Reviewed By:	Date
Stephen Baugh	Click here to enter a date.

INFORMATION NOTE: *this form serves only to identify applicable bylaws and regulations under the jurisdiction of the Islands Trust and does not constitute an approval – any amendments to the attached plans must be reassessed by Islands Trust.*

Site Plan Of:
Lot 1, Section 16, Pender Island,
Cowichan District, Plan 7355,
Except Part In Plan VIP86727.

Leroux Greenhouse

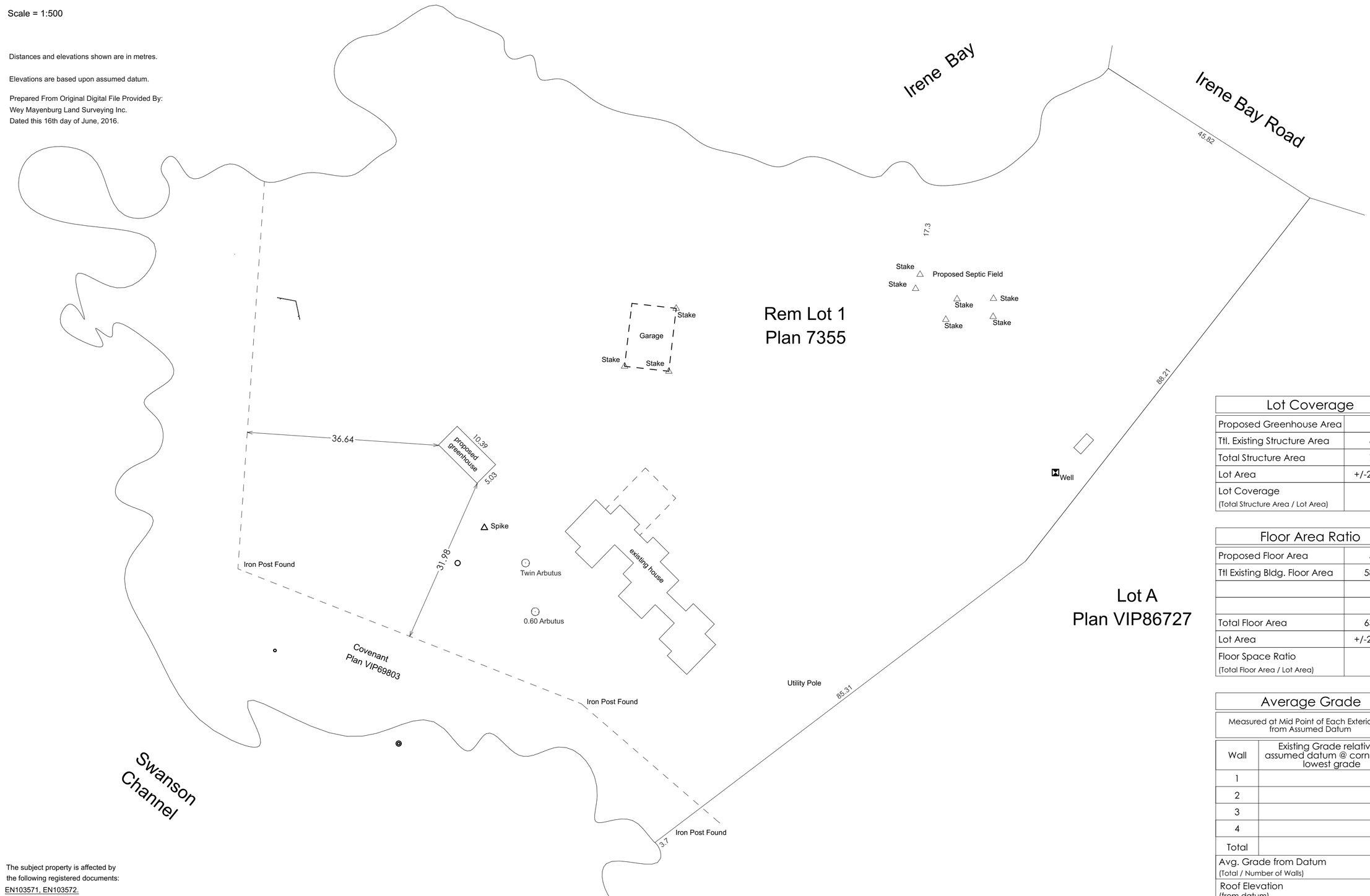
10 8 6 4 2 0 10 20 30

Scale = 1:500

Distances and elevations shown are in metres.

Elevations are based upon assumed datum.

Prepared From Original Digital File Provided By:
Wey Mayenburg Land Surveying Inc.
Dated this 16th day of June, 2016.



The subject property is affected by
the following registered documents:
EN103571, EN103572.

Lot Coverage

Proposed Greenhouse Area	67.6m²
Ttl. Existing Structure Area	687.2m²
Total Structure Area	754.8m²
Lot Area	+/-22000m²
Lot Coverage (Total Structure Area / Lot Area)	3.4%

Floor Area Ratio

Proposed Floor Area	50.71m²
Ttl Existing Bldg. Floor Area	585.69m²
Total Floor Area	636.64m²
Lot Area	+/-22000m²
Floor Space Ratio (Total Floor Area / Lot Area)	2.9%

Average Grade

Measured at Mid Point of Each Exterior Wall from Assumed Datum

Wall	Existing Grade relative to assumed datum @ corner with lowest grade
1	0.55m
2	0.25m
3	0.85m
4	0.53m
Total	2.18m
Avg. Grade from Datum (Total / Number of Walls)	0.54m
Roof Elevation (from datum)	4.85m
Building Hgt. Above Avg. Grade (roof elev. - ave. grade)	4.31m
Max Allowable Building Hgt. From Avg. Grade	4.6m
Per N. Pender LUB 3.4.4	4.6m

purpose: Construction

legal: Rem. Lot 1, Plan 7355, Sect. 16, Cow-G Dist. P.I.D. 005-718-139

client: George & Kelly Leroux, 3331 Port Washington Rd., Pender Island, BC V0N 2M1, 250-629-3734

Heath Lansdowne Design.ca
Heath Lansdowne
5587 hooson rd.
pender island, bc
v0n 2m1
250-361-5996

site address: 2501 Irene Bay Rd. Pender Island, BC V0N 2M1

date issued	November 22, 2021
project	Leroux Greenhouse
file name	Leroux
drawn by	heath lansdowne
code	bcbc 2018 - Part 9

sheet title: COVER SHEET

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A-1
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