



REQUEST FOR DECISION

To: ITC Board

For the Meeting of: May 24, 2022

From: Staff

Date Prepared: May 17, 2022

SUBJECT: Referral, Proposed Bylaw 526 – Farm Housing Project (Salt Spring)

RECOMMENDATION(S): That the Islands Trust Conservancy (ITC) Board recommend approval of Salt Spring Island Local Trust Committee Bylaw 526, subject to the following conditions:

- 1) Increase of setbacks from all lot lines adjacent to the McFadden Creek Nature Sanctuary of 200m, due to potential heron nesting areas;
 - 2) Increase of setbacks from all lot lines adjacent to ITC conservation areas to 30 m;
 - 3) Restrictions on timing of construction to September 15 – January 15 for lots adjacent to ITC conservation areas;
 - 4) Implementation of erosion controls and soil compaction controls during construction for lots adjacent to ITC conservation areas; and
 - 5) Consideration of conditions 2-4 for all lots adjacent to other conservation areas and/or near sensitive ecosystems.
-

1 PURPOSE: To review the referral of Salt Spring Island Local Trust Committee (SSI LTC) Bylaw 526 and provide a response from the Islands Trust Conservancy (ITC) Board to the SSI LTC.

2 BACKGROUND:

In December 2021, the Province of BC amended the [Agricultural Land Reserve \(ALR\) Use Regulation](#) to expand flexibility of residential construction in the ALR. In response, the SSI LTC is amending its Land Use Bylaw to allow for an expansion of residential flexibility for agriculturally zoned lands. Proposed amendments include:

- a secondary suite as a permitted accessory dwelling;
- a second accessory dwelling unit for lots classified as a farm under the *Assessment Act*, such accessory dwellings not to exceed:
 - 56m² (~600 sq feet) in floor area for lots between 1.2 ha and 2 ha;
 - 90m² (~970 sq feet) in floor area for lots greater than 2-ha; or,
 - 186m² (~2,000 sq feet) in floor area for lots greater than 40-ha;
- updates specific to campground regulations (i.e. for agri-tourism consistent with ALR Use Regulation);
- updates to accessory uses (e.g. home-based business);
- amendment of Section 3.17 of Salt Spring Island Land Use Bylaw No. 355 to permit the use of subdivision potential for farmworker housing outside agricultural zoned properties for land classified as a farm under the *Assessment Act*; and,
- addition of Subsection 3.11.5 which restricts all dwelling units on Salt Spring Island to a maximum floor area of 500m² (~5,380 sq feet).

SSI LTC has referred the bylaw to ITC as it impacts lands adjacent to ITC conservation areas (covenants and nature reserves) as noted in the table below.

Conservation Area Type	Adjacent to A1 or A2 Zone
Nature Reserves	McFadden Creek
Conservation Covenants	Where Ere You Walk Covenant Ruffed Grouse Covenant Walter Bay NAPTEP Covenant Owl's Call NAPTEP Covenant

ITC Staff considered the impacts of increased development and construction on lands adjacent to ITC Conservation Areas and believe that these impacts could be mitigated as follows:

1. Increased Setbacks:

Currently, the setbacks from adjacent lots are:

- Rear Lot: 4.5 m
- Front Lot: 7.5 m
- Interior Side Lot: 3.0 m
- Exterior side Lot: 4.5 m
- For campsites: 30 m from the front lot line and 15 m from all other lot lines

As the McFadden Creek Nature Sanctuary is a former Heron Rookery and the Sanctuary still retains habitat suitable for nesting Herons, staff recommend requesting larger setbacks in this area. [Develop With Care Guidelines](#) for Herons recommend that all buildings be situated 200 m from nesting sites.

For other ITC conservation areas staff recommend a minimum 30 m setback.

2. Restrictions on timing of construction near conservation areas:

Many animal species are affected by noise and disturbance associated with construction (e.g. birds and amphibians). Staff recommend requesting that construction of buildings occur between September 15 and January 15 to avoid breeding and nesting windows.

3. Use of erosion and compaction controls during construction:

During the construction period, activities, vehicles and workers can cause damage to habitat. If at all possible, staff recommend that erosion controls be used during construction and sensitive areas be fenced off during construction.

3 IMPLICATIONS OF RECOMMENDATION:

ORGANIZATIONAL: None.

FINANCIAL: None.

POLICY: None.

IMPLEMENTATION/COMMUNICATIONS: ITC staff will provide the ITC Board response to the SSI LTC referral coordinator.

FIRST NATIONS: Archaeological and cultural sites were not considered by ITC Staff. The bylaw has been referred to First Nations for comment, as noted on the cover page of the referral.

CLIMATE CHANGE: Climate change impacts have not been considered by ITC Staff.

OTHER: None.

4 **RELEVANT POLICY(S):** [Policy 3.1: ITC/LPS Coordination Policy](#)

5 **ATTACHMENT(S):**

1. Bylaw Referral Form
2. SSI LTC Bylaw 526

RESPONSE OPTIONS

Recommendation(s): That the Islands Trust Conservancy (ITC) Board recommend approval of Salt Spring Island Local Trust Committee Bylaw 526, subject to the following conditions:

- 1) Increase of setbacks from all lot lines adjacent to the McFadden Creek Nature Sanctuary of 200m, due to potential heron nesting areas;
- 2) Increase of setbacks from all lot lines adjacent to ITC conservation areas to 30 m;
- 3) Restrictions on timing of construction to September 15 – January 15 for lots adjacent to ITC conservation areas;
- 4) Implementation of erosion controls and soil compaction controls during construction for lots adjacent to ITC conservation areas; and
- 5) Consideration of conditions 2-4 for all lots adjacent to other conservation areas and/or near sensitive ecosystems.

Alternatives: That the ITC Board recommend approval of Bylaw 526 or not recommend approval, citing reasons for the recommendation.

Prepared By: Kate Emmings, Manager, Islands Trust Conservancy



Islands Trust

BYLAW REFERRAL FORM

1-500 Lower Ganges Road
Salt Spring Island, BC V8K 2N8
Ph: (250) 537-9144
ssiinfo@islandstrust.bc.ca
www.islandstrust.bc.ca

Island: Salt Spring Island Trust Area Bylaw No.: 526 Date: March 3, 2022

You are requested to comment on the attached Bylaw for potential effect on your agency's interests. We would appreciate your response within 45 days. If no response is received within that time, it will be assumed that your agency's interests are unaffected.

APPLICANTS NAME / ADDRESS:

Salt Spring Island Local Trust Committee

PURPOSE OF BYLAW:

Proposed Bylaw No. 526 seeks to amend land use regulations for Agricultural zoned properties to expand residential flexibility in accordance with [Order in Council No. 438](#) amending *Agricultural Land Reserve Use Regulation, B.C. Reg. 30/2019* on December 31, 2021. This includes a secondary suite as a permitted accessory dwelling and a second accessory dwelling unit for lots classified as a farm under the *Assessment Act* not exceeding 56m² in floor area for lots between 1.2-ha and 2-ha, 90m² in floor area for lots greater than 2-ha, or 186m² in floor area for lots greater than 40-ha. Also included are updates specific to campground regulations, updates to information notes and updates to accessory uses. Additionally, Proposed Bylaw No. 526 amends Section 3.17 of [Salt Spring Island Land Use Bylaw No. 355](#) to permit the use of subdivision potential for farmworker housing outside agricultural zoned properties for land classified as a farm under the *Assessment Act* and adds Subsection 3.11.5 which restricts all dwelling units on Salt Spring Island to a maximum floor area of 500m².

GENERAL LOCATION:

Various

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

Various

SIZE OF PROPERTY AFFECTED:

Agricultural zoned lots & land classified as a farm under the Assessment Act

ALR STATUS:

Yes & No

OFFICIAL COMMUNITY PLAN DESIGNATION:

Agriculture & Various

OTHER INFORMATION:

<https://islandstrust.bc.ca/island-planning/salt-spring/projects/> Housing Action Program – Farm Housing

Please fill out the Response Summary on the back of this form. If your agency's interests are "*Unaffected*", no further information is necessary. In all other cases, we would appreciate receiving additional information to substantiate your position and, if necessary, outline any conditions related to your position. Please note any legislation or official government policy which would affect our consideration of this Bylaw.


(Signature)

Name: Kristine Mayes

Title: Planner 1

This referral has been sent to the following agencies:

First Nations

Cowichan Tribes
Halalt First Nation
Lyackson First Nation
Penelakut Tribe
Stz'uminus First Nation
Malahat First Nation
Pauquachin First Nation
Semiahmoo First Nation
Tsartlip First Nation
Tsawout First Nation
Tsawwassen First Nation
Tseycum First Nation
Ts'uubaa-Asatx (Lake Cowichan) First Nation

Regional Agencies

CRD – All Referrals & K. Campbell (SSI Senior Manager)
CRD – SSI Economic Development Commission
CRD – SSI Building Inspection
CRD – SSI Director
CRD – SSI Transportation Commission
CRD – Housing Secretariat
CRD – SSI Liquid Waste Disposal Local Service Commission
Vancouver Island Health Authority
Islands Trust Bylaw Enforcement and Compliance
Islands Trust – Islands Trust Conservancy
SSI Advisory Planning Commission
SSI Agricultural Advisory Planning Commission
Housing Action Program Task Force

Hul'qumi'num Treaty Group (for information only)
Te'Mexw Treaty Association (for information only)

Provincial Agencies

Agricultural Land Commission
Ministry of Agriculture
BC Assessment Authority
Ministry of Municipal Affairs
Ministry of Transportation & Infrastructure
Ministry of Forest Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural
Development (Water Authorizations)
Front Counter BC

Non-Agency Referrals

BC Ambulance Service
North Salt Spring Waterworks District
RCMP
SSI Fire-Rescue
SSI Agricultural Alliance

Adjacent Local Trust Committees and Municipalities

Galiano Island Local Trust Committee
Mayne Island Local Trust Committee
North Pender Island Local Trust Committee
Thetis Island Local Trust Committee
Cowichan Valley Regional District

BYLAW REFERRAL FORM
RESPONSE SUMMARY

- ☐ Approval Recommended for Reasons Outlined Below
- ☐ Approval Recommended Subject to Conditions Outlined Below
- ☐ Interests Unaffected by Bylaw
- ☐ Approval Not Recommended Due to Reason Outlined Below

Salt Spring Island Trust Area
(Island)

(Signature)

(Date)

526
(Bylaw Number)

(Title)

(Agency)

PROPOSED

SALT SPRING ISLAND LOCAL TRUST COMMITTEE BYLAW NO. 526

A BYLAW TO AMEND SALT SPRING ISLAND LAND USE BYLAW NO. 355, 1999

The Salt Spring Island Local Trust Committee, being the Trust Committee having jurisdiction in respect of the Salt Spring Island Local Trust Area under the *Islands Trust Act*, enacts as follows:

1. Citation

This bylaw may be cited for all purposes as “Salt Spring Island Land Use Bylaw, 1999, Amendment No. 3, 2021”.

2. Salt Spring Island Local Trust Committee Bylaw No. 355, cited as “Salt Spring Island Land Use Bylaw, 1999,” is amended as follows:

2.1 By replacing the definition of “dwelling unit, farmworker’s” under Section 1.1 – Definitions – with the following:

“dwelling unit, farmworker’s” means a *dwelling unit* that is *accessory* to a *commercial farm business* on a *lot* and is used for the *residential* accommodation of farmworkers employed in that *farm business* or for immediate family.

2.2 By replacing the table under Subsection 9.1.1 – Permitted Uses of Land, Buildings and Structures – with the following:

	A1	A2
Principal Uses, Buildings and Structures		
<i>Agriculture, farm buildings and structures</i> Information Note: <i>By definition, “agriculture” includes the processing, storage, and sale of farm products produced on that agricultural land or by an association to which the owner of the agricultural land belongs. These uses must consistent with the <u>Agricultural Land Reserve Use Regulation</u>.</i>	♦	♦
<i>Single-family dwellings</i>	♦	♦
Accessory Uses		
<i>A secondary suite</i> subject to Section 3.16	♦	♦
Where a lot is classified as a farm under the <u>Assessment Act</u> , a second <i>accessory dwelling unit</i> is permitted provided that:		
a) it is a pre-existing <i>dwelling unit</i> constructed before February 22, 2019; or		
b) it is a <i>manufactured home</i> constructed between July 4, 2019 and December 31, 2021; or		
c) where the owner grants to the Salt Spring Island Local Trust Committee a covenant under the <u>Land Title Act</u> restricting use of the <i>dwelling unit</i> , it is a <i>farmworker’s dwelling unit</i> not exceeding:	♦	♦
i. 56 square metres in <i>floor area</i> on a lot between 1.2 hectares and 2 hectares or less in area; or		
ii. 90 square metres in <i>floor area</i> on a lot greater than 2 hectares in area; or		
iii. 186 square metres in <i>floor area</i> on a lot greater than 40 hectares in area.		

<i>Information Note:</i> For lots 40 hectares or less in area where the single-family dwelling exceeds 500 square metres in floor area, permission to construct an additional dwelling unit for farm use must be applied for and approved in writing by the Agricultural Land Commission.		
Home-based business use subject to Section 3.13	◆	◆
Commercial guest accommodation in a campground on agricultural land classified as a farm under the <u>Assessment Act</u> <i>Information Note:</i> This use requires an agri-tourism activity consistent with the <u>Agricultural Land Reserve Use Regulation</u> to be occurring on the lot.	◆	

- 2.3 By replacing the table under Subsection 9.1.2 – Siting and Density of Permitted Uses, Buildings and Structures – with the following:

	A1	A2
Lot Coverage		
Maximum combined <i>lot coverage</i> of all <i>buildings and structures, excluding greenhouses</i> (per cent)	35	35
Maximum combined <i>lot coverage</i> of all <i>buildings and structures, including greenhouses</i> (per cent)	75	75
Maximum <i>lot coverage</i> of all <i>campsites, buildings and structures</i> in a <i>campground</i> (per cent)	5	N/A
Number of Units and Site Areas		
Maximum combined number of bedrooms used in a <i>bed and breakfast home-based business</i> and <i>campsites</i> on any <i>lot</i> <i>Information Note:</i> The <u>Agricultural Land Reserve Use Regulation</u> only permits a <i>bed and breakfast home-based business</i> (tourist accommodation) to be operated within the <i>principal residence</i> .	10	N/A
Setbacks		
Despite Article 4.3.1(2), the following <i>lot line</i> setbacks apply in the <i>zone</i> indicated:		
Minimum <i>rear lot line</i> setback (metres) for <i>buildings, structures and uses</i> that are not listed in Subsections 4.3.4 through 4.3.9	4.5	4.5

- 2.4 “By replacing Section 3.17 – Dwellings on Large Farms – with the following:

- 3.17 Despite other provisions of this bylaw, where *agriculture* is a permitted *principal use* on a *lot* not in an *Agricultural zone*, additional *farmworkers’ dwelling units* corresponding with the *subdivision* potential of the *lot* are permitted provided that:
- (1) the lot is classified as a farm under the Assessment Act;
 - (2) the lot complies with Section 3.5;
 - (3) the number of additional *farmworker’s dwelling units* correspond with the *subdivision* potential of the *lot* in accordance with Subsection 5.8.1 and the zone-applicable Subdivision and Servicing Requirements of Part 9;
 - (4) each *farmworker’s dwelling unit* must be supplied with *potable* water in accordance with Section 5.5;
 - (5) the maximum *floor area* of a *farmworker’s dwelling unit* is 186 square meters;

- (6) the owner grants to the Salt Spring Island Local Trust Committee a covenant under the Land Title Act restricting *use* of the *farmworkers' dwelling units* and prohibiting further *subdivision* of the lot.

Information Note: Applications should be consistent with the guidelines in H.2.1.3 of the Salt Spring Island Official Community Plan.

2.5 By inserting in Section 3.11 – Dwelling Units – the following:

3.11.5 The maximum floor area for a *dwelling unit* is 500 square metres.

And by making consequential numbering alterations to effect this change.

READ A FIRST TIME THIS 15TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 2022

READ A SECOND TIME THIS _____ DAY OF _____ 20_____

PUBLIC HEARING HELD THIS _____ DAY OF _____ 20_____

READ A THIRD TIME THIS _____ DAY OF _____ 20_____

APPROVED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE ISLANDS TRUST THIS

_____ DAY OF _____ 20_____

ADOPTED THIS _____ DAY OF _____ 20_____

Chair

Secretary



REQUEST FOR DECISION

To: ITC Board **For the Meeting of:** May 24, 2022
From: Staff **Date Prepared:** April 28, 2022
SUBJECT: **Waiver to allow installation of memorial bench in McRae NAPTEP Covenant, Gabriola Island**

RECOMMENDATION(S): That the Islands Trust Conservancy Board approve the request from the landholder to install a memorial bench in the McRae NAPTEP covenant area, Gabriola Island, by issuing a temporary waiver.

- 1 PURPOSE:** To consider the request of the landholder and the McRae family to install a memorial bench honoring the late Maxine and Stan McRae, the original covenant donors.
- 2 BACKGROUND:** The McRae NAPTEP Covenant on Gabriola Island was established in 2010 by Stan and Maxine McRae. The 18.2-acre covenant protects red-listed Coastal Douglas-fir forest and woodland communities, as well as sensitive shallow-soil herbaceous communities that support a unique assemblage of mosses, lichens, and ephemeral wildflowers. In 2020, Stan and Maxine McRae passed away and the Gabriola Historical and Museum Society, of which the McRaes had been patrons, purchased the property. Acting at the request of members of the McRae family, the landholder requests a temporary waiver of section 4.2(c) of the covenant agreement in order to install a memorial bench honoring the McRaes. Section 4.2(c) restricts, among other things, the placement of fixtures or improvements of any kind on the Covenant Area.

According to the landholder's request (attached), the proposed bench would violate no other terms of the covenant agreement. The proposed bench would be of standard dimensions and designed and placed "with respect and recognition of the desire to maintain the land in its most natural state"; constructed off-site by the Gabriola Wood Builders Guild from environmentally safe live-edge wood so that it "looks and fits naturally, like a tree, into the landscape"; and placed in an area of pre-existing flat, bare rock to negate the need for a concrete platform and avoid soil and vegetation disturbance during installation and use.

The landholder proposes placing the bench along a pre-existing trail to South Road for which there is well-established, unofficial public access (see Figure 1 for approximate location). This location would afford a view of the covenant area's most distinctive and sensitive feature: the open mossy meadow (Figure 2), for which interpretive signs are also being installed.

ITC staff have reviewed the landholder's request and consider a memorial bench to be an appropriate tribute to the covenant donors that is consistent with the covenant agreement and without direct negative impacts to the covenant area. Nevertheless, there are possible indirect impacts associated with the public's use of the bench, such as trampling or disturbance of nearby vegetation, littering, and risk of human-caused fire from smoking. Therefore, staff recommend approving the landholder's request for a temporary waiver on the condition that impacts are regularly monitored by the landholder or their management partner (Gabriola Land and Trails

Trust) and the bench is removed if negative impacts are detected and cannot be effectively managed against.



Figure 1. Approximate location of the proposed bench (white arrow), on the trail where it widens and enters the meadow from South Road (inset).



Figure 2. The view from the proposed bench will take in the covenant area's most distinctive and sensitive feature, the mossy meadow.

3 IMPLICATIONS OF RECOMMENDATION:

ORGANIZATIONAL: ITC staff will add monitoring of the impacts of the bench to annual monitoring.

FINANCIAL: None

POLICY: None, the ITC does not have a policy regarding memorial benches in covenant areas.

IMPLEMENTATION/COMMUNICATIONS: Staff will communicate the Board decision to the landholder and will monitor for impacts from installation and ongoing use of the bench during annual monitoring surveys. If negative impacts are detected, staff will work with the landholder to ensure that management action is taken, and if such actions prove ineffective staff will ask the landholder to remove the bench from the covenant area.

FIRST NATIONS: Staff have reviewed the RAAD database and there are no noted archaeological sites in the area under consideration. Staff will add language to the approval letter that requires that installation work cease if any cultural features are identified.

CLIMATE CHANGE: None

OTHER: None

4 RELEVANT POLICY(S): None

5 ATTACHMENT(S):

(1) Waiver request from landholder

RESPONSE OPTIONS

Recommendation(s): That the Islands Trust Conservancy Board approve the request from the landholder to install a memorial bench in the McRae NAPTEP covenant area, Gabriola Island, by issuing a temporary waiver.

Alternatives: That the Islands Trust Conservancy Board decline to issue a temporary waiver and deny the landholder's request to install a memorial bench in the McRae NAPTEP covenant area, Gabriola Island.

Prepared By: Jemma Green, Covenant Management & Outreach Specialist

Reviewed By / Date: Kate Emmings / May 2, 2022

April 5, 2022

Islands Trust Conservancy Board
Islands Trust Conservancy
200-1627 Fort St
Victoria BC V8R 1H8

To the Islands Trust Conservancy Board,

**Re: Application for a temporary waiver of section 4.2(c) to install bench in
McRae Covenant**

The McRae Family has asked if a memorial bench honoring Maxine and Stan McRae could be installed on the covenant property held by GHMS. Stan was a wood craftsman who made wooden bowls from local island wood and John Rounds and the family would like to pay for a natural live edge bench that looks and fits naturally, like a tree, into the landscape.

With respect and recognition of the desire to maintain the land in its most natural state as is stated in covenant terms, the Gabriola Historical and Museum Society is requesting a temporary waiver to section 4.2 (c).

The details of the location, bench and its installation are:

- The location of the bench would be at the corner of the trail that turns to go to South Road where it would fit naturally and where it would afford a view of the meadow.
- The bench would be put on the rock surface that is there, so there is no need to install concrete.
- There would be no disturbance, loss, erosion or interference of soil, plants, natural drainage or flow of water.
- The materials would be environmentally safe, natural wood with a live edge and an engraving.
- Because of the rock surface, people sitting on the bench would not impact plant life.
- The bench would be made off site and installed in one day.
- If approved, we will be asking the Gabriola wood builders Guild to make the bench. They currently make trail benches with the least impact possible for GaLTT.

505 South Road, Gabriola Island, B.C. V0R 1X0
250-247-9987

info@gabriolamuseum.org
www.gabriolamuseum.org

- The bench would be the size of a regular simple bench (2-3 people can sit there); detailed plans to be submitted as needed.
- The bench would be made and installed in the Spring/Summer of 2022, as soon as it is approved and made off site. The family is hoping for the installment soon.

The McRae Covenant is an important responsibility and priority for the Gabriola Historical and Museum Society, so detailed and careful planning to ensure the utmost care of the land, wildlife, water and environment is essential to us. If we can also honor Maxine and Stan McRae and their family for their environmental contribution to Gabriola Island, we would like to do that.

Thank you for your consideration of this request for a temporary waiver. Please let us know if there is anything else we need to address.

Sincerely,



Joan Merrifield
President, Gabriola Historical and Museum Society

505 South Road, Gabriola Island, B.C. V0R 1X0
250-247-9987

info@gabrielamuseum.org
www.gabrielamuseum.org



BRIEFING

To: ITC Board **For the Meeting of:** May 24, 2022
From: Staff **Date Prepared:** May 16, 2022
SUBJECT: Fallow Deer, Mayne Island

PURPOSE: To provide background and context regarding invasive, non-native Fallow Deer on Mayne Island to support the ITC Board consideration of the correspondence from Mayne Island Trustee, Jeanine Dodds.

BACKGROUND: Fallow Deer are a non-native, invasive species of deer that were introduced to Mayne Island in the 1980s and 1990s as a farmed species. The Fallow Deer escaped from fenced agricultural areas and have flourished over the last 30-40 years. The population is now estimated at between 1,000 and 3,000 individuals and the deer are having a very negative impact on ecosystems on the island. The palate of Fallow Deer is far broader than that of our native black-tailed deer and they are able to eat a much more diverse array of plant species. It is likely/possible that the Fallow Deer are now spreading to other islands. Hunters have spotted them on Saturna and Galiano.

In 2018, the Capital Regional District worked with Mayne Island residents, hunters and First Nations to conduct a cull of Fallow Deer (see attached report). CRD has indicated that they do not have the resources to continue with the program at this time. At its March meeting, Trust Council received a letter from the Mayne Island Conservancy Society to the Minister of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development and passed the following resolution:

TC-2022-035

***It was Moved by Trustee Maude and Seconded by Trustee Langereis,
That a letter of support from Trust Council, signed by the Chair re: Mayne Island Conservancy
Society Urgent Action Requested Regarding Fallow Deer be sent to the minister.***

In April 2022, Islands Trust Conservancy received correspondence from Trustee Jeanine Dodds, Mayne Island, requesting support for a Fallow Deer Plan. ITC staff have indicated to Trustee Dodds that it is likely that the cost of implementing a program that would control the deer population on Mayne would be a very expensive activity with costs likely in the millions of dollars to be successful. Such a program would require a broad partnership of agencies and would need to include the Provincial Government as they manage the hunting regulations.

ITC is currently participating in the Sidney Island Ecological Restoration Project, which includes a significant component of Fallow Deer management and plans for Fallow Deer removal from Sidney Island. The project has required significant staff resources and committed project champions at Parks Canada and among First Nations partners. Significant funds have been provided by Parks Canada to initiate and maintain the program.

Fallow Deer are a significant threat to the ecology of Mayne Island. Control or removal of Fallow Deer is important to restoration of healthy ecosystems on the island and to prevent the spread of the species to other Southern Gulf Islands.

ATTACHMENT(S):

1. Letter: Jeanine Dodds, April 17, 2022
2. CRD Report: Eco Cultural Restoration Partnership, Final Report, March 15, 2021
3. Letter to FLNRORD: Mayne Island Conservancy Society, March 2022

FOLLOW-UP: ITC staff will follow up as directed by the ITC Board. Staff suggest that the Board encourage Trust Council to strongly advocate for funding and implementation of sustained, evidence-based solutions to deer overpopulations for Mayne Island as requested by the Mayne Island Conservancy Society.

Prepared By: Kate Emmings, Manager, Islands Trust Conservancy

Jeanine Dodds

Islands Trust Trustee

Mayne Island Local trust Committee

April 17, 2022

Dear Kate,

I am writing to request that the Islands Trust Conservancy help us in our quest for a Fallow Deer Plan.

The CRD did take on this request and there is a draft of the plan available. The plan is based on Oak Bay's Deer Management plan but shaped to suit our needs on Mayne and other Islands affected by the Fallow. Galiano Island definitely has a population of Fallow now, Saturna Island perhaps.

The ad hoc Fallow Deer committee has been asking for a plan for many years.

I will be asking our Local Trust Committee to send a formal request at our next meeting which is not until May, 2020.

As you have a meeting prior to ours it would be helpful if the topic could be raised to see if there is support from the Islands Trust Conservancy.

Regards,

Jeanine Dodds

2 Eco Cultural Restoration Partnership

Final Project Report

March 15, 2021

Abstract

The fallow deer population on Mayne Island has surpassed the cultural carrying capacity and this ecologically and culturally rich zone is increasingly under threat from a variety of pressures and is at risk of losing many of the rich ecological communities which define its very health. The high incidence of invasive species, such as fallow deer, outcompete native species for space and nutrients. Mayne Island has very little public land available to manage deer populations. The pilot project works with the community to identify private properties appropriate for hunting, partners with local First Nations hunters to train additional hunters, increasing hunting capacity and distribute meat to the community. 41 deer were harvested as a result of this project, and distributed amongst the community. Additional efforts were put toward recovery this year and all deer were recovered this season. One additional hunter was also trained. The grant funding timing limited the number of deer harvested, however, the relationships that were built, hunters that were trained and administrative barriers that were overcome will prove highly valuable for future projects. Hunters noted that more time was invested to find, pattern each deer than previous years. Hunters have also had to spend an increased amount of time liaising with new property owners and doing more community engagement, these efforts are incredibly helpful to the overall success but do take away from the time spent hunting. Efforts were made to reduce the number of unrecovered deer from previous years.

Introduction/Background

An increasing population of European (non-native) Fallow Deer (*Dama dama*) in urbanized areas has been identified as an ongoing issue on Mayne Island and is spreading to other Southern Gulf Islands in the Electoral Area.

European fallow deer originated on Mayne Island from a farm that operated in the 1980's and 1990's. A small number of fallow deer escaped from that farm in the early 1990's and the population has increased and has had an impact on the local environment including decreased forest understory and songbird habitat, decreased songbird populations, reduced agriculture yields due to wildlife damage, personal property and garden damage and increased deer-vehicle collisions. The farm ceased operation in 2006, since that time the fallow deer population has grown and is now spreading to other islands. Estimates range between 1000 and 3000 deer on the island. The Mayne Island Residents and Rate Payers Association formed a Fallow Deer Committee to help address the ongoing public concerns by better defining the issue, gathering community input, outlining the provincial position, and considering steps to address the issue.

Hunting regulations for fallow deer on Mayne Island have changed. As of 2014 there is no Closed Season, No Bag Limit, and no requirement for a species tag to hunt fallow deer in Management Unit 1-1 (Gulf Islands). As of 2018, Mayne Island is no longer a No Hunting and No Shooting area, anyone who has property owner permission, a hunting license and firearms license can hunt fallow deer. The Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development (FLNR) has provided annual permits to four local Mayne Island hunters

for fallow deer on private lands for which they have the property owners' permission. Between 2003 and 2016 roughly 1600 deer have been removed, though the population continues to grow, which means the current management option is not keeping up with the rate of reproduction, although do continue to hunt each year. Thus, these traditional ministry management options are not sufficient to manage the fallow deer population. The majority of Mayne Island is under private ownership, except for a National Park, CRD regional and community parks and one of Tsartlip First Nation's Reserves, therefore the opportunities for hunting on public land are minimal.

Purpose/Objectives

1. Re-build hunting capacity and expertise within the W̱SÁNEĆ community and train additional hunters with intergenerational knowledge regarding W̱SÁNEĆ hunting practices
2. Reduce impacts on sensitive ecosystems, both in protected areas and on private land
3. Address public health and safety concerns related to deer-vehicle and deer-bike collisions
4. Reduce fallow deer human conflicts
5. Mitigate the impact of deer on agricultural crops which results in economic loss to producers
6. Complement existing management and eradication plans (i.e. Parks Canada on Sidney/James Island and San Juan Islands)
7. Minimize deer encroachment on private residential properties resulting in vegetative loss and increased risk of deer aggression

Project Area/Area of Influence

The Southern Gulf Islands are a collection of mid-sized islands interspersed with numerous islets located just off the east coast of Vancouver Island. The Southern Gulf Islands of Galiano, Mayne, North and South Pender Islands, Saturna, Piers and associated islands make up an unincorporated rural Electoral Area under the jurisdiction of the Capital Regional District (CRD). The project took place on Mayne Island, a 21-square-kilometre island in the southern Gulf Islands chain of British Columbia. It is midway between the Lower Mainland of BC and Vancouver Island, and has a population of 949 as of 2016 Census, however the population rises by approximately three times this figure in the summer.

Methods/Techniques

Baiting proved ineffective in last years project, so hunters collaborated with homeowners to pattern the deer based on daily observations in the weeks following up to hunting activities. Deer herd behavior was combined using multiple property owners to track daily and weekly trends across the island. A safety meeting was held with hunters and the Conservation Officer Service to go over applicable laws, regulations and answer any outstanding questions. In response to requests from the community in 2020, another open house was held in collaboration Tsartlip Nation, approximately 40 members of the community attended as did staff from the Conservation Officer Service, RCMP and FLNRORD. An additional meeting was held with the Southern Gulf Islands Detachment of the RCMP, requiring communication updates for hunting activity. Hunter contracts were prepared to further protect the CRD and ensure that the hunters were aware of the relevant laws, bylaws and regulations regarding hunting on Mayne

Island. A Communications plan was prepared and key messages distributed but were not needed. An article was submitted to the community newspaper the Mayneliner to increase education and awareness about the project.

The project also supported some of the Hunters' needs for hunting supplies including deer carrying equipment, personal safety equipment, firearms transportation equipment, ammunition etc. The CRD worked with two very experienced and professional hunters who have experience hunting on Mayne Island in the past, this year they trained a new hunter in the practices and protocols of the project. These hunters ability to build relationships and work with project partners was critical to its success.

Mayne Island Fallow Deer Committee members, namely, Jeanine Dodd, introduced property owner meetings and site visits. Jeanine's efforts were invaluable to the project. The Mayne Island Fallow Deer Committee were responsible for the properties secured for hunting, it was through the Committee's network that property owners were notified and demonstrated interest in the project. Site selection was more driven by property owner willingness to provide permission to hunt than by conflict area analysis, however, the owners of properties that experience high levels of conflict as a result of high deer densities were generally more willing to provide hunting permission. Through CRD staff's community outreach there has also been some increased interest in participation on the Fallow Deer Committee and being able to pursue a Mayne Island Fallow Deer strategy.

Property owners allowed hunters to access properties, and outlined specific times for hunting activities and no go zones for the hunters. Some home owners, who did not allow hunting, would allow for hazing to take place. Hunters and property owners communicated directly to determine dates and times for hunting activities.

Hunters dressed, transported and delivered meat within their communities. An unseasonably cool February made processing and transportation easier. Hides and hooves were also harvested and distributed for cultural purposes.

Results

As part of the project the CRD asked the hunters to record details of deer harvested in association with the project. They have provided the following information to the CRD:

41 deer were killed over the course of the project. Previously deer were not recovered as they ran away after being shot and were not able to be found. Of the 41, 29 were female and 12 were male. The hunters counted 11 mature females, and 18 juvenile females, 5 mature males were counted and 7 juvenile males were counted. Most females were found to be pregnant.

Lessons Learned

Initially the grant was structured to offset ancillary costs associated with hunting when in actual fact the hunters needed to be compensated, travel costs, ammunition and time to meet and complete site visits were a barrier

Land owners continue to highly value face to face meetings and the ability to walk their property with hunters and project team, building and maintaining relationships with landowners continues to be a key issue.

Hunters only hunt with members of their family there is limited trust with others, the involvement and growing the project remains slow.

The community hunters and Mayne Island Conservancy are interested in an integrated program with the Tsartlip hunters. This shows an improved relationship amongst legacy hunters and Tsartlip hunters. With the request from the grant committee to include a monitoring program if the project continues in future years, there is an opportunity to develop a methodology in collaboration with the other groups.

A communications plan was developed but not used, information on the gulf islands is consumed using social media platforms or island specific newspapers. This needs to be maintained going forward.

Hunters time spent on administrative tasks such as other agency meetings, reporting, data collection and other tasks continues to increase, additional budget for this time maybe required in the future.

Mayne Island Fallow Deer Committee members continue to be invaluable scheduling property owners, providing introductions, and providing political and historic contexts/background

Another community open house was held this year with 40 participants, it was received well within the community and is recommended for future years. There are challenging community dynamics between those that don't want hunting and those that don't want hunting for non-residents and those that are concerned for safety and those that want more hunting in more areas.

Very few bucks were seen or harvested compared to females.

There are very few needs for hunters other than lands and permission. The largest cost continues to be hunter compensation for travel time, hunting time and supplies. Hunters did find it helpful to have access to more equipment to support their work and increase their success rate. Part of this funding was used to buy equipment that will further enable hunters to keep doing some of this work on an as-available basis. Game cameras were not seen to provide as much benefit to the hunters' as land owner observations of deer behavior.

This year a year round rifle permit was granted and will greatly assist with the ability to take more deer after the project is completed.

The time to schedule a safety meeting and acquire permits, was dramatically streamlined this year compared to other years and CRD staff are very appreciative of the efforts put forward by COS staff, FLNORD staff and RCMP staff to reduce the timelines experienced previously.

Property owner agreements with maps proved useful

First Nations hunters were less likely to participate if they perceived the project to have too many conditions. Two hunters who showed interest in the 2019 project remained uninterested in the project because of the administration burden and other barriers that included:

- Only hunting on a limited number of properties
- Only being allowed to hunt on those properties during the day
- Calling the RCMP before hunting begins with the expectation of texting the RCMP before shots are fired
- Recording where an animal was killed and it's sex and age
- Attending safety meetings
- Being asked to get insurance or sign waiver of liability contracts with the CRD
- Contacting property owners before entering their property to hunt

Helen Point was a key staging area and hunting site. Without Helen Point to hunt on, the project would have been much less successful.

Most of the deer are located in residential areas, off limits to hunting. Creative solutions to access this deer will be critical to overcoming the fallow deer problem on Mayne Island.

Next Phases

This project has a short lifespan, however, because of that it also began at a small scale and strong relationships were built between homeowners and hunters. Mayne Island is still new to having hunting on the island and this project served to prove that hunting can be completed in a safe and responsible manner.

The next step is to try to work with other levels of government managing wildlife and increase the number of hunters. Also, the ability to hunt at night would also reduce the number of deer-human conflicts and address environmental impacts of a high deer population. Additional hunters can be introduced slowly as additional private property permissions are obtained, and face to face meetings can be scheduled and completed. An annual public engagement session is also recommended where Mayne Islanders can be more involved in solving the Fallow deer problem together.

	Tsartlip First Nation Hunters In Kind	Provincial Actual Cost	CRD Contribution
Revised Communications Plan			\$1000
Project Administration (reporting, liaising with provincial and enforcement agencies, data collection and analysis, permit applications)			\$4000
Site Selection, liaising with property owners, arranging property owner agreements	\$1000	1000	\$2000
Roles, Stakeholder Engagement, community outreach and Responsibilities	\$500	\$2000	\$4500
Equipment Needs or Repairs	\$2000	\$3000	\$500
Deer processing	\$1500	\$2000	
Food/Cultural Distribution	\$1500	\$3000	\$1000
Risk Management		\$2000	\$2000
Hunting and travel costs		\$4890	
Monitor and Reporting	\$1500		\$2000
TOTAL	\$8000	\$17890	\$17000



To: Honourable Katrine Conroy
Minister of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development

RE: Urgent Action Requested to Stop Loss of Ecosystem Integrity and Resilience due to Overabundant Deer Populations on Mayne Island.

The Mayne Island Conservancy Board is sending this letter to you to express its concern for the significant damages to Mayne Island's ecosystems due to overabundant deer populations and the lack of recognition of the significance of this ecological crisis. This problem has been magnified by the escape of invasive Fallow Deer from a commercial enterprise in the 1990's, and the failure of the provincial government to take concerted action early to prevent the subsequent problems. The Conservancy feels that urgent, sustained, and meaningful action is required to solve this issue that is directly affecting, as well as compounding, the effects of other stressors at many levels by:

- increasing impact on many sensitive habitats, plant species, and successional processes in our parks, protected areas, and unfenced forest lands;
- threatening the viability of the rare and endangered Coastal Douglas-fir and associated ecosystems on Mayne Island;
- adding to ecosystem stress that is also accelerating due to impacts of the climate emergency;
- retarding the achievement of local and regional food security due to the higher costs of crop protection;
- increasing the amount of time, effort, and costs incurred by the Conservancy to protect and restore Mayne Island terrestrial environments and thus limits the impact of available resources for habitat restoration;
- native Blacktail Deer overpopulation, which is causing dramatic degradation to native plant communities, ecological processes, forest succession, and affecting all trophic levels through loss of structural habitat and food resources; and,
- exotic Fallow Deer introduction in the 1990's has compounded the environmental impacts of Blacktail Deer overpopulation by adding additional, and more intensive, browse pressure.

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In addition, the Coastal Douglas-fir ecosystem is ranked as at risk both globally and provincially and as such is a high priority for protection. The multiagency, cross government Coastal Douglas Fir and Associated Ecosystems Strategy (CDFAE) has as one of its stated goals that:

Additional protection and stewardship of CDFAE is secured.

For our part, the Mayne Island Conservancy has created robust programs to contribute to the goals of the Coastal Douglas Fir and Associate Ecosystems Conservation Strategy (CDFAE) and to implement its mission to conserve Mayne Island ecosystems for future generations. In doing so, it has had to, in many cases, incur additional costs and resources to protect restored areas from excessive deer browse using fencing. The Conservancy further recognises that there have been community efforts to raise the issue with the regional and provincial governments and these efforts have led to the implementation of special shooting permits and more recently removal of the hunting ban. However, from the perspective of protecting and sustaining an endangered ecological forest community and designing and applying recovery measures in support of the CDFAE goals, we are not seeing the kinds of improvements in the timeframe needed to attain and sustain the full range of CDF and associated ecosystems found on Mayne Island. The status quo is not working. None of the efforts to date have been based on any reasonable estimates of population size, distribution, or partition between the native and introduced exotic. As such, there are no measures of the efficacy of the efforts at a population level or geographic scale. These are crucial foundations to any future evidence-based plans to deal with the problem at the population level.

It is the opinion of the Mayne Island Conservancy Board that it is both a fiduciary and stewardship responsibility of the Provincial Government to both protect provincially designated ecosystems at risk, and to apply rigorous methods to reduce or eliminate human-caused threats to those ecosystems. It is also felt that this responsibility extends to funding and implementing sustained, evidence-based solutions to deer overpopulations. With respect to the impacts of the exotic Fallow Deer, these could have been avoided if the Province of BC had taken timely and appropriate action at the time of introduction, and they must now take urgent action to solve what has become a vastly more complex (i.e. sightings of Fallow Deer on adjacent islands) and divisive problem.

In closing, you should be aware that the Mayne Island Conservancy currently operates a native plant nursery using local sources of seed and plant stock. The plants produced are being used for all our restoration projects on Mayne Island. As well, the Conservancy has the capacity, with appropriate funding, to undertake the necessary studies to determine deer populations and distributions as contributions to a long-term solution to this threat.

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We look forward to your timely response and action on this issue.

Regards

Malcolm Inglis
President, Mayne Island Conservancy Society

c.c. Honourable John Horgan, Premier
 Honourable George Heyman, Minister of Environment and Climate Change Strategy
 Honourable Lana Popham, Minister of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries
 Adam Olsen, MLA, Saanich North and the Islands
 Peter Luckham, Chair, Islands Trust Council
 Jeanine Dodds, Trustee for Mayne Island
 David Maude, Trustee for Mayne Island
 David Howe, Director, Southern Gulf Island Electoral Area

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BRIEFING

To: ITC Board

For the Meeting of: May 24, 2022

From: ITC Staff

Date Prepared: May 6, 2022

SUBJECT: Gathering for Species at Risk Workshop and post-survey Summary

PURPOSE: To provide the ITC Board with summary of the Gathering for Species at Risk (SAR) Workshop that ITC hosted on March 17, 2022.

BACKGROUND: The Species at Risk (SAR) Program is funded by a three-year grant from the Canada Nature Fund, Species at Risk Stream for Priority Places. ITC's initial objectives set out to enhance the launching of the new SAR Program are to:

- Enhance collaboration with Island Conservancies, biologists and First Nations;
- Facilitate early engagement; and
- Establish a Species and Ecosystems at risk (SEAR) advisory or working group.

The workshop was designed to facilitate early engagement and to provide an opportunity for discussion points on the above themes.

ITC's Gathering for SAR Workshop Summary:

Outcomes of the workshop were:

- Successfully hosted a full-day virtual workshop with 70 people attending.
- Provided a networking platform for those working on SEAR/cultural species of significance in the Islands Trust Area;
- Created opportunities for small break-out group discussions focused on challenges such as funding, capacity and data gaps and information sharing;
- Provided an opportunity to highlight local collaborative-based projects and projects led by First Nations;
- Enhanced collaboration opportunities and relationships with local conservancy organizations, all levels of government, biologists and SAR consultants and First Nations;
- Confirmed positive support for ITC co-chairing a Islands Trust Area Species at Risk working group;
- Confirmed positive support for ITC to play a role in supporting data and information sharing: strong request for ITC to be the primary hub for this information platform.

Highlights:

1. Using skilled facilitators assisted ITC staff to be more present in the workshop and provided adequate resources and a team for workshop coordination. Please refer to the attached report for their summary report.
2. Naut'sa mawt Event Management team provided added skills to moderate the First Nations stream of the workshop program and to facilitate First Nations involvement.
3. Presentations were well received. Most common request was to be able to be present for all of them.

Budget:

The total workshop budget was:

Item/Description	Cost
Facilitation	\$7,230
First Nations Liaison and Support	\$7,000
Honoraria	\$900
Appreciation Gifts	\$167
TOTAL	\$15,297

ATTACHMENT(S):

1. Cullington & Assoc. SAR Workshop Internal Report

FOLLOW-UP:

The workshop report identified the following options for next steps:

- Establish a working group to address challenges related to species and ecosystems at risk (including culturally significant species and ecosystems)
- Create a database of expertise (by topic and geographic area)
- Host an interactive map showing who is working where, on what projects
- Host a series of “field sessions” around the Salish Sea area to enable face-to-face networking and shared learning
- Create an online speaker series to share information on topics of interest
- Create an e-newsletter to share information

Staff will evaluate the recommendations and required resources for implementation and will return as needed to the Board for review and approval of further work items.

Prepared By: Wendy Tyrrell, Species at Risk Program Coordinator

Reviewed By/Date: Kate Emmings, ITC Manager / May 10, 2022

ITC Gathering for SAR Workshop

March 2022

Summary of Outcomes

Prepared by JCA Judith Cullington & Associates (Judith Cullington and Carly Bilney)

Workshop Outcomes

Island Trust Conservancy (ITC) hosted an online “Gathering for Species at Risk” on March 17th, 2022. About 98 people registered for the workshop, and 70 people attended.

The agenda included presentations and breakout room discussions. The agenda was created in collaboration with the facilitator (JCA Judith Cullington & Associates) and the First Nations engagement facilitators (Naut'sa mawt Event Management), and built from the results of a survey sent to a broad range of potential workshop participants.

A workshop report has been prepared for participants.

Workshop Follow-up Survey

A post-workshop survey was sent to all workshop registrants. A total of 33 respondents expressed generally positive comments, some of which include the following:

- ♦ There is potential for greater cooperation among participants across the Salish Sea
- ♦ Interactions with individuals from other organizations create positive opportunities for networking
- ♦ In-person meetings for future events would be beneficial
- ♦ Future discussions should have a more detailed focus on specific challenges regarding SAR-related work, and specific thematic areas on which to focus efforts
- ♦ There is desire for more networking/social events for the conservation community, and more informal relationship-building opportunities opposed to structured reporting

Of the respondents, 65% highlighted as a high priority next step the need to establish a working group to address challenges related to species and ecosystems at risk (including culturally significant species and ecosystems); 59% highlighted creating a database of expertise (by topic and geographic area) as a high priority.

75% of respondents noted a preference for a hybrid format of virtual and in-person meetings for future events.

The survey comments are attached.

Next Steps

In the post-workshop survey, the 33 respondents identified the following as high or medium priority next steps:

- ♦ Establish a working group to address challenges related to species and ecosystems at risk (including culturally significant species and ecosystems) (31 votes)
- ♦ Create a database of expertise (by topic and geographic area) (30 votes)
- ♦ Host an interactive map showing who is working where, on what projects (30 votes)
- ♦ Host a series of “field sessions” around the Salish Sea area to enable face-to-face networking and shared learning (30 votes)
- ♦ Create an online speaker series to share information on topics of interest (26 votes)
- ♦ Create an e-newsletter to share information (18 votes)

In the debrief, ideas for additional First Nations engagement were:

- ♦ ITC to explore how to better liaise with First Nations communities
- ♦ ITC could meet with different organizations and start collecting information for a best practices document that includes traditional names and language that can then be put to First Nations
- ♦ ITC could serve as a role model for communicating with First Nations on each project and an action plan of procedures could be put in place to ensure protocols are followed

Lessons learned

During workshop debrief sessions, the following was noted.

What worked well

- ♦ Pre-workshop survey
- ♦ Good attendance – and people stayed all day
- ♦ Excellent presentations, good choice of topics, liked option of concurrent sessions

- ♦ Flow of sessions
- ♦ Breakout groups
- ♦ Advice and facilitation from Naut'sa mawt
- ♦ Preparation (dry run)
- ♦ Wendy's active participation in chat
- ♦ Being able to share

What could be improved

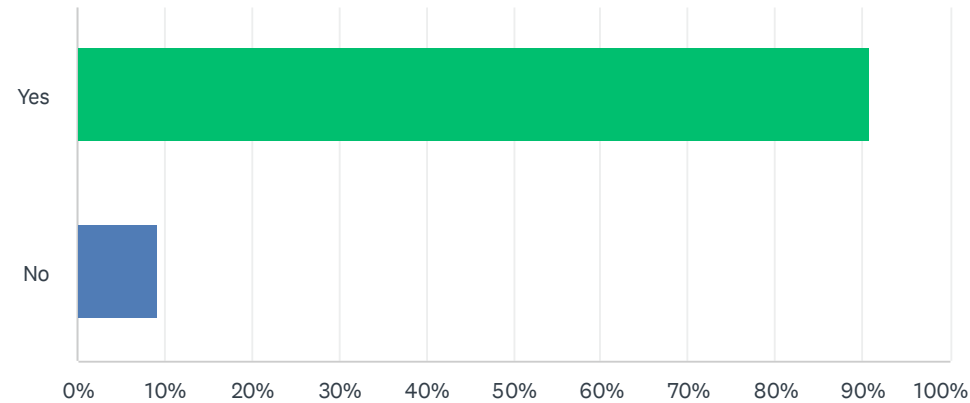
- ♦ Have additional back up questions for small group sessions
- ♦ Identify clear next steps at end of workshop
- ♦ Have an alternate First Nations person for the territorial acknowledgement (in case of no-show)
- ♦ Challenge to put together recording from multiple sources – may not be an easy fix for this if there are breakout sessions.
- ♦ Ensure speakers understand what they are to speak to.
- ♦ Timing of workshop – end of March is a busy time.

Ideas for next time

- ♦ Fruitful conversations happen when there is no structured agenda
- ♦ It is important to make collaboration fun; e.g., perhaps instead of a working group there could be a series of (social) events where people can connect on a regular basis and ITC could be the organizational hub
- ♦ There is pent-up demand for getting out; ITC (or rotating hosts) could lead field trips to various places (e.g., Mt. Tuam) and then the participants could convene after for discussion
- ♦ Information should be distributed in such a way that reaches everyone given participants live over a range of geographical areas and travel time can be a deterrent for meeting
- ♦ Repeat events could be held on the same topic to reach a wider audience
- ♦ Include live polling through mentimeter or PolleEV

Q1 Were you able to attend the event on March 17th?

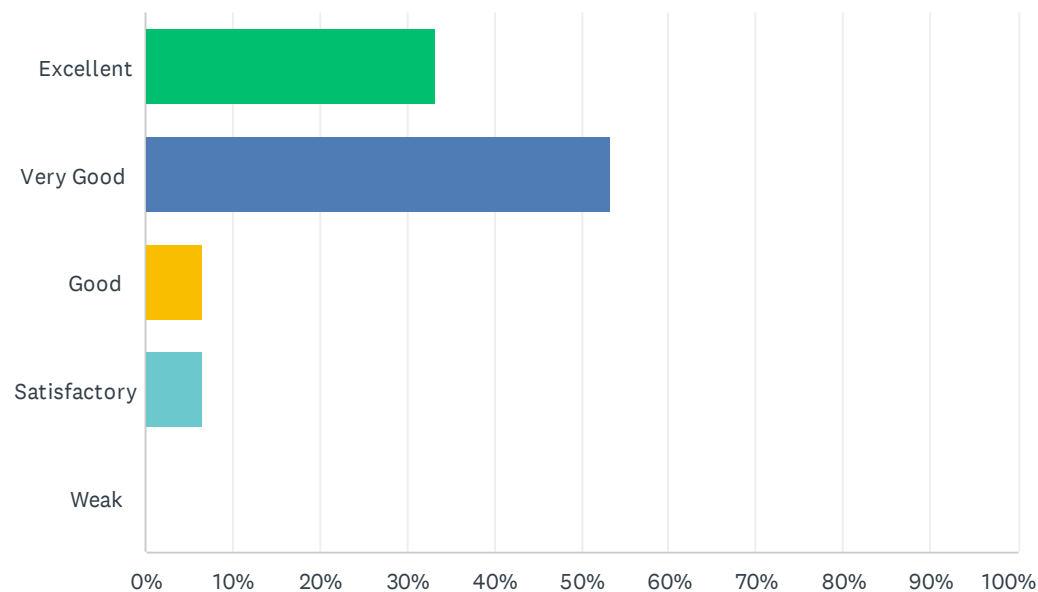
Answered: 33 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	90.91%	30
No	9.09%	3
TOTAL		33

Q2 Please rate your experience of the workshop overall:

Answered: 30 Skipped: 3



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Excellent	33.33%	10
Very Good	53.33%	16
Good	6.67%	2
Satisfactory	6.67%	2
Weak	0.00%	0
TOTAL		30

#	COMMENTS:	DATE
1	The presentations were well done and I learned a lot from them .	4/7/2022 1:12 PM

ITC Species at Risk Workshop - Post Event Survey

2	It wasn't clear to me what the objective the workshop was.	4/7/2022 9:27 AM
3	Inspiring and I learned a lot	4/6/2022 8:31 PM
4	I thought the day was well structured but a bit long	4/6/2022 8:16 PM
5	Great dialogue about many overlapping interests, concerns and priorities; yet the divergence in different jurisdictional modes of operation was glaring; there seems to be good potential for cooperation among all parties yet there are still many challenges to overcome in terms of fostering collaboration; as an outcome, I see a general need for a conduit or mediating agency to establish the channels necessary to foster more locally responsive, regionally interconnected conservation community	4/6/2022 7:43 PM
6	Good discussions!	3/31/2022 11:05 AM
7	It was really helpful to hear stories from other organizations in terms of how they were managing information in their areas.	3/30/2022 6:00 PM
8	Very well run and interesting and relevant speakers.	3/30/2022 9:47 AM
9	innovative and so appreciated convening with others to share thoughts	3/30/2022 8:13 AM

Q3 Please share what you think worked well with the workshop.

Answered: 28 Skipped: 5

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	I found the combination of scientific/research updates as well as conservancy volunteer updates very positive and informative.	4/8/2022 8:10 AM
2	The sharing of information and concerns with other professionals especially the indigenous presenters, was very inspiring	4/7/2022 1:12 PM
3	Some of the presentations were relevant for our work. Interactions with individuals from other organizations is always positive for networking.	4/7/2022 9:27 AM
4	Ruth set the warm, respectful, collaborative tone with her guidance in her agenda email and in chairing the meeting. Joyce Williams, with her wise leadership, emphasized the importance of collaboration. Ruth's way to 'connect' the people sharing their projects by taking the mike to each, added a wonderful spark and element of surprise to the day - super idea.	4/6/2022 8:31 PM
5	The talks were very good and set the context well.	4/6/2022 8:16 PM
6	open dialogue organized around different themes within break-out groups definitely supported energetic, insightful and exciting dialogue	4/6/2022 7:43 PM
7	I appreciated the breakout rooms. The smaller groups provided the participants with a chance to speak and also have open dialogue on the topics of discussion.	4/6/2022 5:03 PM
8	The key note /featured speakers were excellent.	4/6/2022 3:56 PM
9	Breakout discussion groups were an effective way for more people to engage in the conversation and then share out.	4/6/2022 3:39 PM
10	The participants engaged each other with diverse comments and questions.	4/6/2022 3:37 PM
11	I really liked the speakers, I wish I was able to attend both workshops in the afternoon, but the one I did attend was fascinating.	4/6/2022 3:17 PM
12	I really enjoyed the break out rooms and networking with others on a smaller scale	4/6/2022 3:01 PM
13	The presentation on Mt. Tuam was excellent. The conversations with small groupers were also useful.	4/1/2022 3:23 PM
14	Talking about how better to collaborate.	4/1/2022 2:38 PM
15	interesting speakers, breakout sessions	3/31/2022 10:19 PM
16	The break-out groups were quite good and helped us hone in on what we want from the group.	3/31/2022 11:05 AM
17	I usually hate breakout sessions, but these were well run, inclusive, and very non threatening. Interested and informed facilitators and engaged participants	3/30/2022 6:00 PM

ITC Species at Risk Workshop - Post Event Survey

18	Great presenters, well organized, thoughtful discussion groups, good breaks as Zoom is fatiguing!	3/30/2022 1:16 PM
19	Well facilitated, good breakout sessions, made connections	3/30/2022 10:30 AM
20	The Zoom platform worked well and the breakout rooms for discussions were a great experience.	3/30/2022 9:47 AM
21	Opportunities to Break out and discuss ideas with other attendees	3/30/2022 8:13 AM
22	Although many seemed to find the discussion groups very helpful I found them less do	3/30/2022 8:10 AM
23	Format and presenters were great!	3/29/2022 5:15 PM
24	Mix of presentations and dialogue.	3/29/2022 4:35 PM
25	The opportunity to share experiences with other conservation organizations doing work in this area was very valuable.	3/29/2022 4:11 PM
26	Nice to have a mix of speakers and break out sessions	3/29/2022 3:58 PM
27	Zoom. Some good speakers, esp Saltspring Island rep	3/29/2022 3:41 PM
28	Easy to access, and presenters knew their topic areas	3/29/2022 3:33 PM

Q4 How could the workshop have been improved or more useful for you?

Answered: 29 Skipped: 4

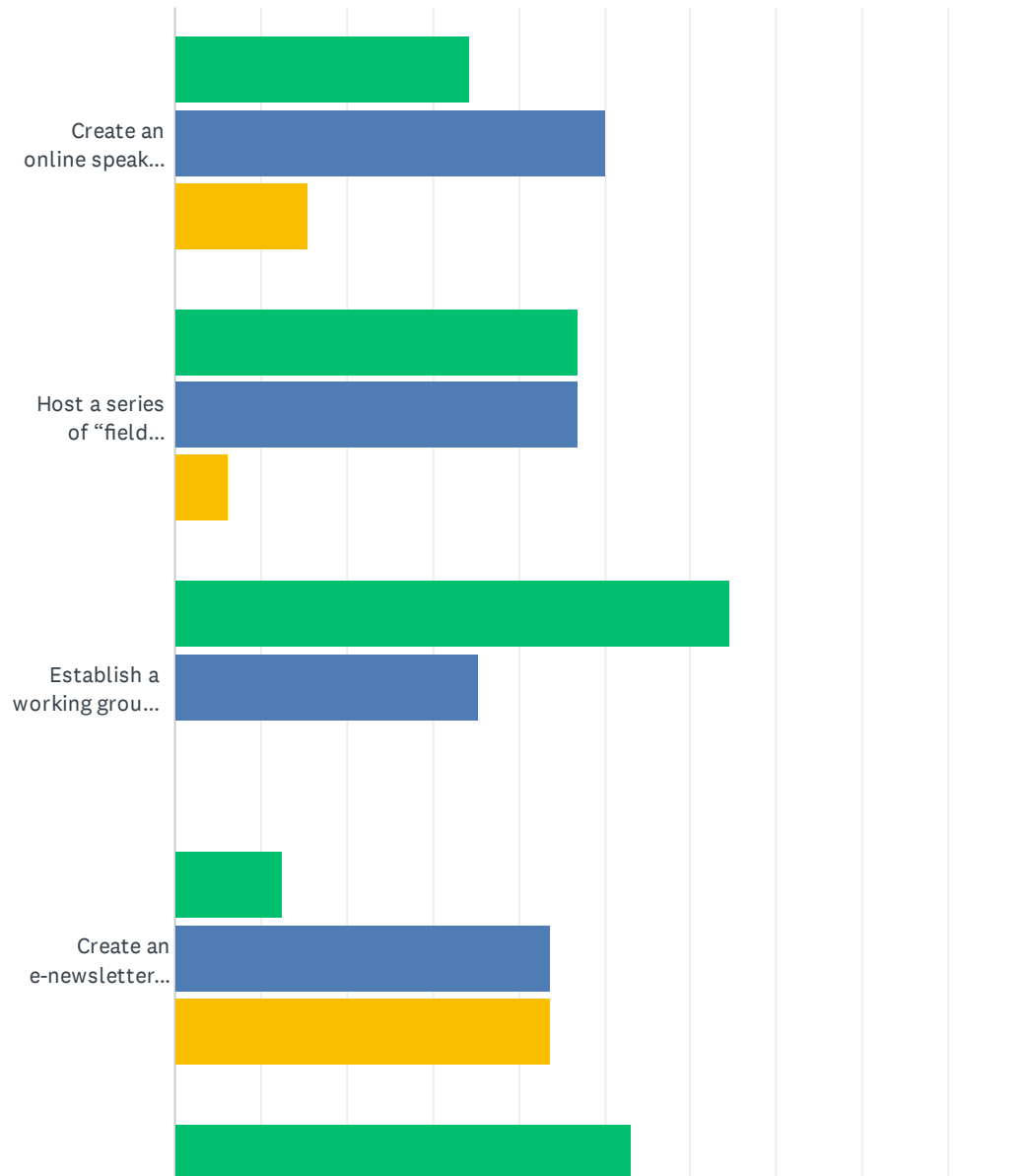
#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	I wish it could be in person - maybe next time.	4/8/2022 8:11 AM
2	by attending	4/7/2022 3:37 PM
3	There was so much information to share that it is now hard to remember all of it. Perhaps the Trust Conservancy could help to compile information that could be shared after the workshop.	4/7/2022 1:18 PM
4	I was unable to attend so I cannot speak to this. Unexpected field work called!	4/7/2022 1:01 PM
5	More focus on specific challenges around SAR work. Conversations were too broad level and unfocused. I left feeling like I didn't get that much out of it.	4/7/2022 9:28 AM
6	difficult to think of any improvements to suggest, it was very useful. I really appreciated learning about the Słwów7mesh initiatives	4/6/2022 8:34 PM
7	A bit shorter, smaller break out groups. More talks on specific species groups and more on restoration	4/6/2022 8:17 PM
8	Approaching the end, it wasn't really clear how all of that amazing dialogue would channel into results. The program might have been improved if there was a broader overview or context for understanding for how this dialogue would inform the ITC in their program or policy development. Granted, many of the ideas we discussed were BIG IDEAS which may be difficult to accommodate in this respect, but it would have been nice to leave with a better sense for the strategic purpose or organizational framework that these conversations fit into in terms of possible next steps.	4/6/2022 7:46 PM
9	More time for questions of keynote folks, perhaps also with a kind of panel or interview/MS set up to spool out on thoughts and ideas coming from the talks	4/6/2022 3:57 PM
10	Fewer presentations, and more facilitated discussion time tackling pre-set questions.	4/6/2022 3:39 PM
11	As the initial workshop for the project, this was an essential element. Perhaps as things progress, more specialized workshops for the various aspects would be useful.	4/6/2022 3:38 PM
12	As much as I appreciated the breakout rooms, I do not think they were the best use of my time.	4/6/2022 3:17 PM
13	In person and outdoors would be lovely	4/6/2022 3:02 PM
14	Not sure... but I think detailed discussions are more useful than generalized ones, as the devil is frequently in the details...	4/1/2022 3:28 PM
15	Further sharing of knowledge, data, projects, etc.	4/1/2022 2:39 PM
16	coffee and donuts	3/31/2022 10:24 PM
17	I wish I could have gone to both sessions! But I plan on watching the recording.	3/31/2022 11:06 AM

ITC Species at Risk Workshop - Post Event Survey

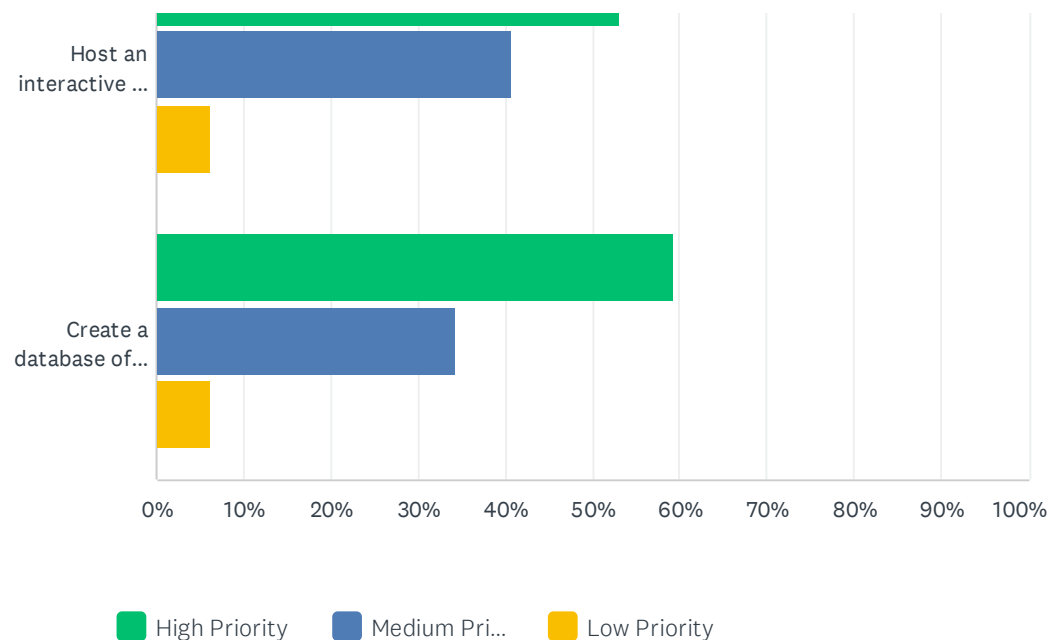
18	I don't know. It was a very good learning experience for me, so I think more exposure to this sort of event will be very helpful.	3/30/2022 6:01 PM
19	I found the connections made in the breakout group discussions to be a great opportunity to network with folks in the conservation community. Not sure if this should be part of the workshop but it would be wonderful to have an organized social/networking event to get to know the conservation neighbourhood	3/30/2022 1:21 PM
20	I can't think of anything specifically	3/30/2022 10:31 AM
21	Perhaps a few more shorter presentations to cover more specific topics and hear from more people in the day?	3/30/2022 9:48 AM
22	I think it would have been great to have a little bit of time where we could meet and get to know other people that work with/have an interest in SAR. A social networking slot of time in the schedule.	3/30/2022 8:15 AM
23	More presentations	3/30/2022 8:10 AM
24	I can't think of anything at the moment!	3/29/2022 5:15 PM
25	nothing I can think of	3/29/2022 4:35 PM
26	I liked the afternoon presentation, but wish there had been an option to jump between them or attend the first presentation in one session and the second presentation in the other.	3/29/2022 4:11 PM
27	It would have been better in person.	3/29/2022 3:58 PM
28	More clarity around the goal of the meeting. I wasn't sure at times.	3/29/2022 3:42 PM
29	It was great as was	3/29/2022 3:33 PM

Q5 Please rank the following possible “next steps” in order of priority for you:

Answered: 33 Skipped: 0



ITC Species at Risk Workshop - Post Event Survey



	HIGH PRIORITY	MEDIUM PRIORITY	LOW PRIORITY	TOTAL
Create an online speaker series to share information on topics of interest.	34.38% 11	50.00% 16	15.63% 5	32
Host a series of "field sessions" around the Salish Sea area to enable face-to-face networking and shared learning.	46.88% 15	46.88% 15	6.25% 2	32
Establish a working group to address challenges related to species and ecosystems at risk (including culturally significant species and ecosystems).	64.52% 20	35.48% 11	0.00% 0	31
Create an e-newsletter to share information.	12.50% 4	43.75% 14	43.75% 14	32
Host an interactive map showing who is working where, on what projects.	53.13% 17	40.63% 13	6.25% 2	32
Create a database of expertise (by topic and geographic area).	59.38% 19	34.38% 11	6.25% 2	32

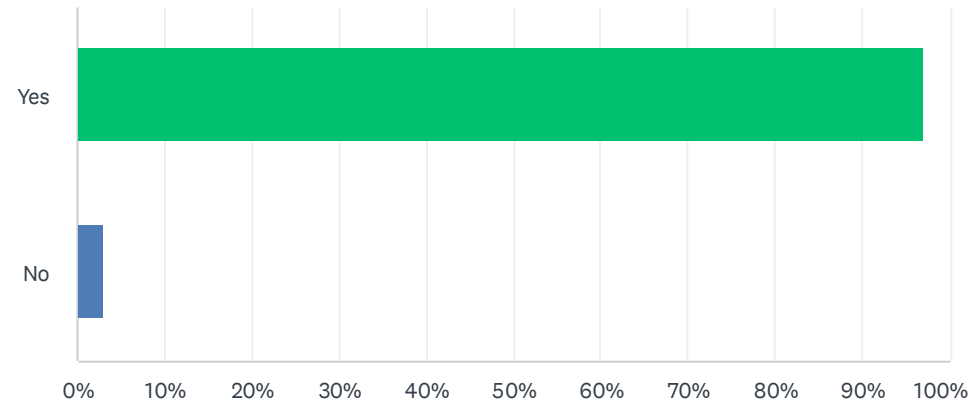
#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	of most importance is how to build meaningful relationships and partnership with local indigenous groups. How to apply for funds to support building trust and set up long term partnerships	4/6/2022 8:19 PM

ITC Species at Risk Workshop - Post Event Survey

2	emulating Transition Saltspring's RIEP format and structure would be highly recommended. It is lively, dynamic, informal and very informative. Plus it is nurturing new connections and relationships. SAR needs this in the IT region, not more government process and structure and reportage. That will bog things down.	4/6/2022 4:01 PM
3	Interactive maps are great, although I think the RNS program at UVic (or another regional org?) is already working on maps of restoration projects, so it's worth making sure that this work isn't redundant...	4/1/2022 3:29 PM
4	Identifying funding opportunities and/or partnerships.	4/1/2022 2:41 PM
5	Create a working statement that goes to government, to use for advocacy and legislative change.	3/31/2022 11:07 AM
6	As far as I am aware, the focus on culturally significant species and ecosystems is relatively new (vs. just SAR as quantified by governments and species experts), and I think this idea could use a lot more time and resources to get established as a mainstream conservation focus!	3/30/2022 9:51 AM
7	Develop specific thematic areas to focus the efforts more- eg reptiles vs. Avian. Trees vs shrubs, allows more specificity	3/29/2022 3:44 PM

Q6 Would you like to attend similar workshops in the future?

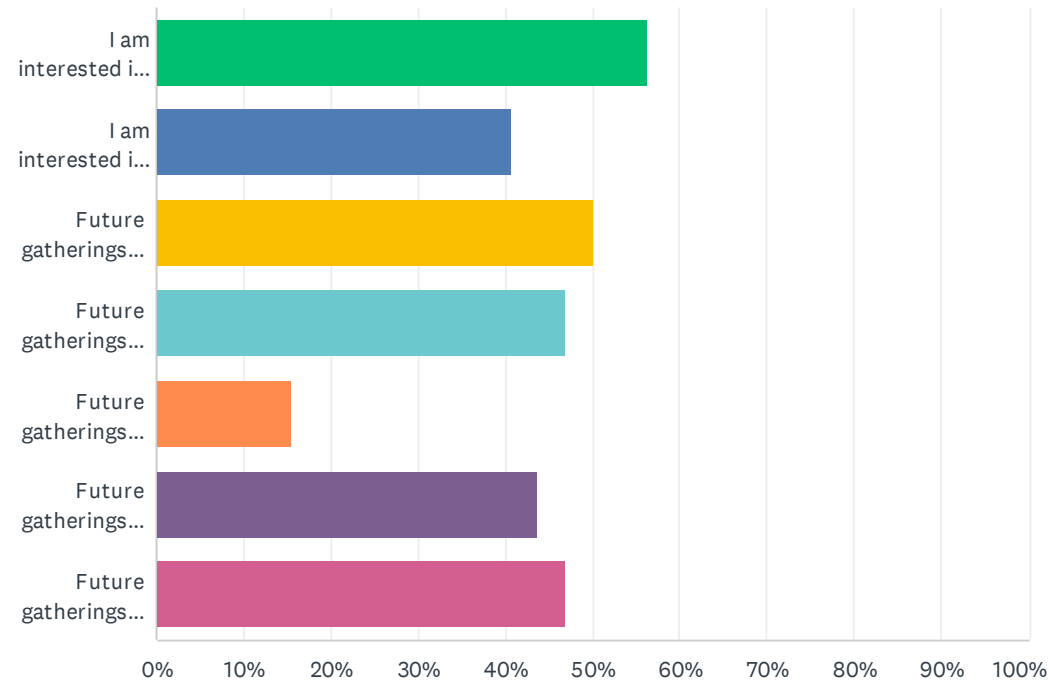
Answered: 33 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	96.97%	32
No	3.03%	1
TOTAL		33

Q7 To help inform what future workshops could look like please check all that apply to you:

Answered: 32 Skipped: 1



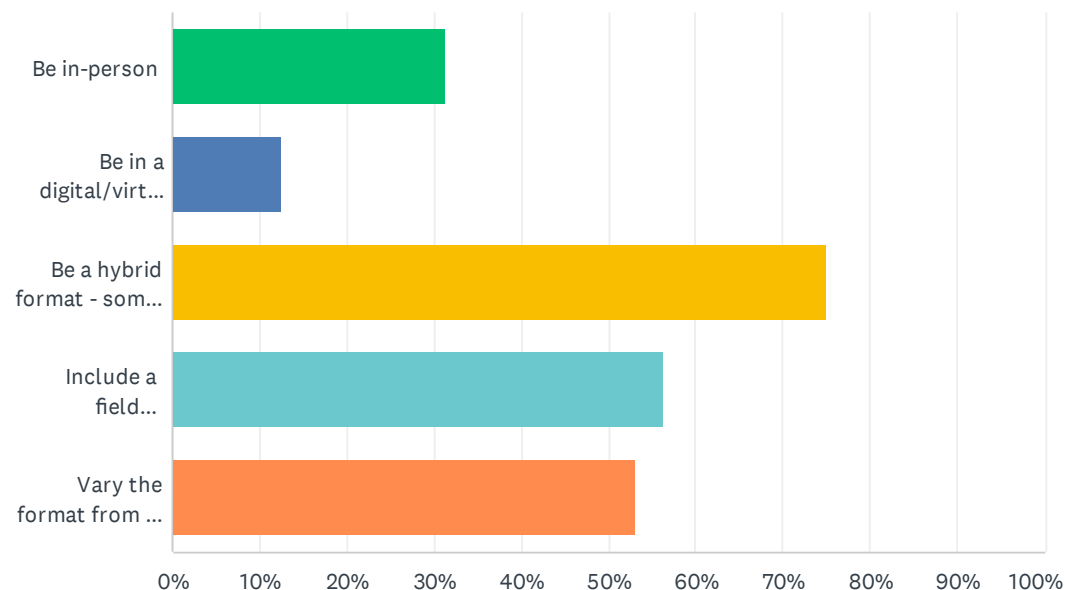
ITC Species at Risk Workshop - Post Event Survey

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
I am interested in attending annual gatherings.	56.25%	18
I am interested in attending bi-annual gatherings.	40.63%	13
Future gatherings should include participants from all over the Salish Sea	50.00%	16
Future gatherings should focus on the Islands Trust Area.	46.88%	15
Future gatherings should focus on more localized areas.	15.63%	5
Future gatherings should be full day events.	43.75%	14
Future gatherings should be half day events.	46.88%	15
Total Respondents: 32		

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Future gatherings should be in person (I know, COVID....). They should focus on team building and provide lots of opportunity for individuals to gather with those who are working on similar projects. Make lots of time in the schedule for participant-led conversations. Bring people together and they will talk about the things that need talking about.	4/7/2022 11:15 AM
2	I welcome the concept of including participants from all over the Salish Sea because ecologically we are in the same region. As you likely intend, it is worthwhile to vary the focus, group size and area of gatherings over time. All of above have value.	4/6/2022 8:49 PM
3	finding synergies so that we all know what other islands are doing, or on southern Vancouver Island. Involve more academics and grad students.	4/6/2022 8:21 PM
4	When I refer to all over the Salish Sea, I mean on both sides of the "border."	4/6/2022 5:08 PM
5	Lets keep the momentum going!	3/31/2022 11:08 AM

Q8 Would you prefer future gatherings to (check all that apply):

Answered: 32 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Be in-person	31.25%	10
Be in a digital/virtual format	12.50%	4
Be a hybrid format - some virtual and in-person options	75.00%	24
Include a field component/tour	56.25%	18
Vary the format from one event to the next	53.13%	17
Total Respondents: 32		

#	OTHER (PLEASE CLARIFY):	DATE
1	Field components are good, just like presentations can be useful. However, due to the diversity of organizations and	4/7/2022 11:15 AM

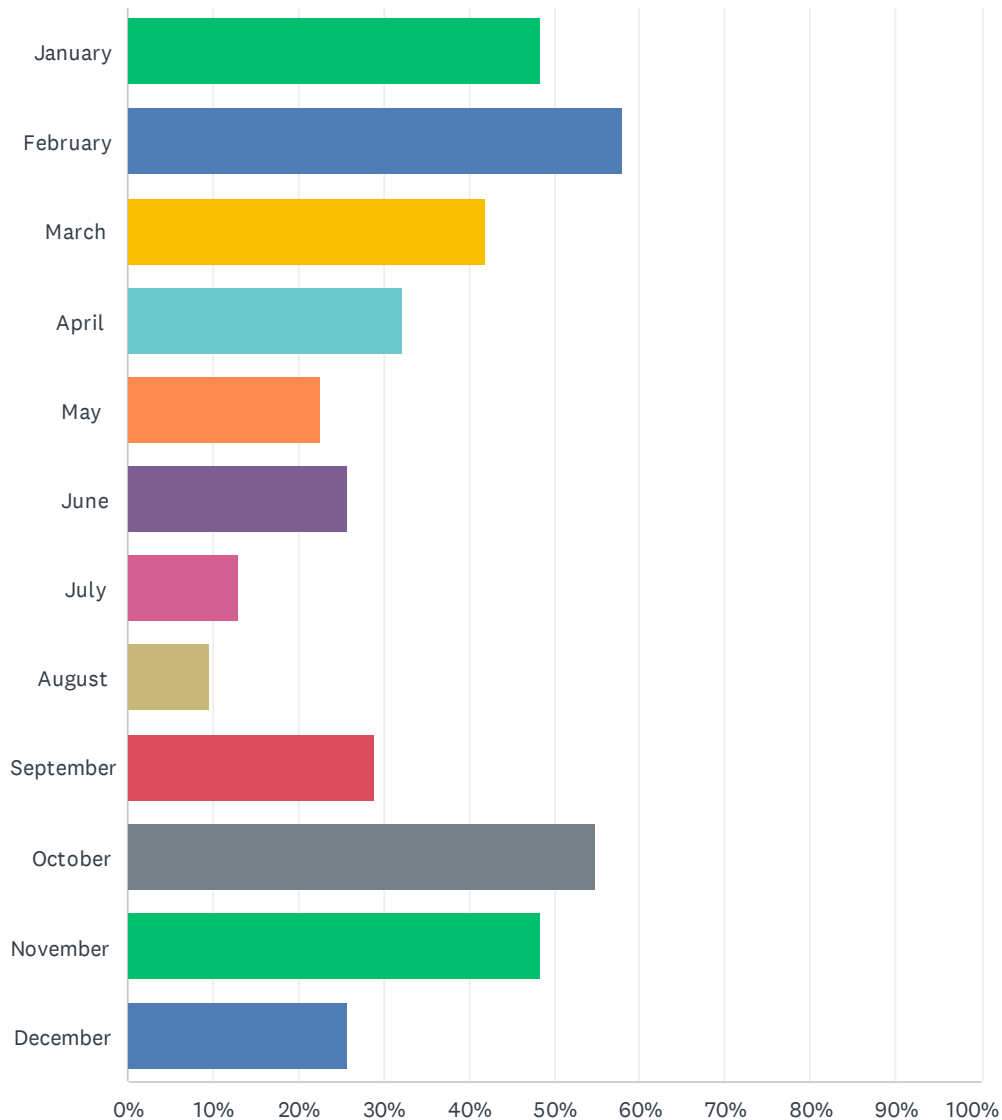
ITC Species at Risk Workshop - Post Event Survey

individual roles in organizations, inevitably any given field tour or talk will not be relevant for many in attendance. That's why it's important to create space for participants to direct the conversation. Choosing breakout groups helps, more options the better.

2	When I ticked "field component" I meant I like the work party concept where we work alongside each other doing something practical to contribute.	4/6/2022 8:49 PM
3	I think the format should serve the purpose of the gathering	4/6/2022 7:49 PM

Q9 When is the best time for you to attend events/workshops during the year? Please select at least three months which work best for your availability.

Answered: 31 Skipped: 2



ITC Species at Risk Workshop - Post Event Survey

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
January	48.39%	15
February	58.06%	18
March	41.94%	13
April	32.26%	10
May	22.58%	7
June	25.81%	8
July	12.90%	4
August	9.68%	3
September	29.03%	9
October	54.84%	17
November	48.39%	15
December	25.81%	8
Total Respondents: 31		

Q10 Any other feedback or comments you would like to share with us?

Answered: 15 Skipped: 18

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	The moderator was very skilled and overall I found it an excellent workshop	4/8/2022 8:14 AM
2	can you include information on any policies or actions that would help landowners overcome barriers and recognize that their actions can contribute public goods/environmental services but that they should not be expected to cover all the costs and administrative burdens.	4/7/2022 3:41 PM
3	Thank you very much for your hard work.	4/7/2022 1:21 PM
4	The workshop was well organized and communications were clear. Thank you for creating an opportunity for the broader conservation community to interact.	4/7/2022 11:16 AM
5	Yes, a warm THANK YOU VERY MUCH! to all involved.	4/6/2022 8:50 PM
6	Enjoyed "meeting" new people from other islands but felt somewhat isolated bc as a "newby" it seemed like everyone knew each other and in some ways it didn't seem very welcoming to those who have not been involved to date.	4/6/2022 8:22 PM
7	Thank you for hosting a brilliant workshop with so many inspiring and resourceful participants. I hope that these conversations can catalyze positive transformations in how we collectively reach our conservation goals in the region.	4/6/2022 7:50 PM
8	I appreciate the opportunity to have participated in the workshop and look forward to future workshops and learning more about the work that is being conducted by the various organizations throughout the Salish Sea.	4/6/2022 5:09 PM
9	If another workshop or gathering is planned. Half-day to 6 hours is plenty of time. Otherwise, it is too tiring. I am not a fan of breakout groups (in person and on-Zoom)! They feel like something in -fashion for facilitator 101, that everyone does thinking they are useful. But I know of no one who likes these breakouts!! They feel too manipulated (re: questions to answer and report back to the group), are underwhelming in terms of discussion/engagement/ results with folks. It is awkward for most I feel. The "talkers will talk", and in larger group of all attending -- and with good encouraging facilitating and drawing people out in various ways (polls, messaging comment boxes), then all benefit from listening and learning through the dialogue shared.	4/6/2022 4:12 PM
10	Thanks so much for hosting this event, and for the excellent facilitation. I know what it takes to put together an event of this size, and you did a grand job.	4/6/2022 3:42 PM
11	Thanks for everything. Time to get youth working on stewardship!	3/31/2022 10:27 PM
12	Thanks! This is so needed!	3/31/2022 11:08 AM
13	Thanks	3/30/2022 10:35 AM
14	Thank you!	3/30/2022 9:53 AM



BRIEFING

To: ITC Board

For the Meeting of: May 24, 2022

From: Kathryn Martell, Ecosystem Protection Specialist **Date Prepared:** April 28, 2022

SUBJECT: Bull Kelp mapping

PURPOSE:

To update the Board about the Islands Trust Conservancy's (ITC) new bull kelp canopy mapping data for the Islands Trust Area.

BACKGROUND:

The [ITC Regional Conservation Plan](#) (2018-2027) includes the following goal and objective:

Goal 1: Identify, investigate and communicate about important natural areas to generate action on conservation priorities

Objective 1.1: Identify data that will support better decision-making for land securement and land management and collaborate with partners to source and acquire it

Under Actions for Objective 1.1, the current Regional Conservation Plan (RCP) Work Plan includes "Explore options for mapping of Bull Kelp". Bull kelp is an annual species and both presence and abundance of kelp beds can be quite variable from year to year. Detailed mapping can provide a 'snapshot' in time of bull kelp beds, however, unlike with eelgrass beds, presence in any given year may not be indicative of presence, absence, or abundance of kelp beds in future years.

In 2021, the Islands Trust completed eelgrass mapping throughout the Islands Trust Area using ShoreZone aerial imagery (collected in 2018, 2020, and 2021 in different parts of the Islands Trust Area). ITC entered into a small contract (\$4,948, from ITC's Ecosystem Mapping budget) for canopy kelp beds to be mapped at the same time, using the imagery collected for the Islands Trust eelgrass contract.

Bull Kelp Polygon Mapping

The contractor defined the shape and position of each area of Bull Kelp (*Nereocystis leutkeana*) canopy kelp beds and made an estimate of the density of bull kelp plants within each polygon. It is important to note there was no field work done to ground-truth the mapping. These data have now been incorporated into Islands Trust mapping resources (TAPIS and MapIT). Some notable findings:

- Bull Kelp was far more abundant in the southern portion of the Gulf Islands area with very little being noted north of Galiano Island except in areas with high current, such as Porlier Pass (between Galiano and Valdes Islands) and False Narrows (between Mudge and Gabriola Islands).
- There was no Bull Kelp observed around Lasqueti, Denman or Hornby Islands or off any of the islands in Howe Sound, despite there being rocky habitat and wave exposures conducive to canopy kelp growth. In Howe Sound, Bull Kelp is known to be rare (see <https://ocean.org/blog/shedding-light-on-the-local-kelp-environment/>).

BC Kelp Resiliency Project

In March 2021, the Board reviewed information about the BC Kelps Resiliency Project (BCKelpR) at the University of Victoria (<http://uvicspectral.com/kelp>), a partnership that is conducting research to better understand kelp dynamics across coastal BC (briefing attached). ITC has joined this partnership project

and assisted with preparing a multi-year funding proposal to NSERC (National Science and Engineering Research Council) under their Alliance grants stream (https://www.nserc-crsng.gc.ca/innovate-innover/alliance-alliance/index_eng.asp). On March 28, 2022, the lead researcher received notification that the grant has been awarded. ITC has not committed further budget or staff time at this point.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Link to Islands Trust MAP IT to view new bull kelp mapping:
<http://mapit.islandstrust.bc.ca/Html5Viewer/Index.html?configBase=http://mapit.islandstrust.bc.ca/Geocortex/Essentials/REST/sites/MapIT/viewers/MapIT/virtualdirectory/Resources/Config/Default&runworkflow=Startup&Proceed=Prop>
2. Briefing Note to ITC Board for March 5, 2021, *ITC involvement in BC Kelp Resiliency Project*

FOLLOW-UP:

- The report will be made available on the Islands Trust website.
- As the BCKelpR project evolves, ITC staff will update the Board once we have determined ITC's contribution, role, and expected outcomes and timelines.

Prepared By: Kathryn Martell, Ecosystem Protection Specialist

Reviewed By/Date: Kate Emmings, ITC Manager / May 10, 2022



BRIEFING

To: ITC Board **For the Meeting of:** March 30, 2021
From: Staff **Date Prepared:** March 15, 2021
SUBJECT: ITC involvement with BC Kelp Resiliency Project

PURPOSE:

To update the Board about ITC involvement with the BC Kelp Resiliency Project, a UVic-led coalition research project to define bull kelp dynamics across the BC Coast.

BACKGROUND:

The [ITC Regional Conservation Plan](#) (2018-2027) includes the following goal and objective:

Goal 1: Identify, investigate and communicate about important natural areas to generate action on conservation priorities

Objective 1.1: Identify data that will support better decision-making for land securement and land management and collaborate with partners to source and acquire it

The current RCP Work Plan, under Objective 1.1, also includes these Actions:

- Develop partnership to complete forage fish mapping
- Complete forage fish mapping if partnership established / funding available
- Explore options for mapping of Bull Kelp

For several years, ITC staff has been actively looking for partnership opportunities to fill gaps in our knowledge and mapping of nearshore ecosystems, including eelgrass beds, kelp beds, and forage fish spawning areas. In 2012-2014 the ITC partnered with SeaChange Marine Conservation Society and the Islands Trust to create eelgrass mapping for the Islands Trust area. In 2013-2019, the ITC worked with contractors to complete forage fish spawning habitat assessments for several islands. Mapping of bull kelp has been a priority, but suitable partners and methods have not been available.

The ITC Board has also directed staff to determine how to adapt our work as a land trust in light of project climate change impacts (both how protected areas are managed and how we might adapt securement priorities to support regional biodiversity, based upon these impacts).

Recently, the ITC was asked to join the BC Kelp Resiliency Project (BCKelpR) spearheaded by Dr. Maycira Costa at the University of Victoria's Spectral Laboratory (<http://uvicspectral.com/>). Dr. Costa and her students are conducting research to better understand kelp dynamics across coastal British Columbia—what are the past, present, and future drivers of change across both time and space? One over-arching goal of this research is to determine both the current status of kelp habitats and their capacity for resilience (resistance and/or recovery) with climate change (see project summary: Spatial-temporal kelp resilience project (<http://uvicspectral.com/kelp>)). An area of the southern Salish Sea is the current pilot study area.

Dr. Costa has gathered multiple partners for this project and is currently preparing a multi-year funding proposal to NSERC (National Science and Engineering Research Council) under their Alliance grants stream (https://www.nserc-crsng.gc.ca/innovate-innovover/alliance-alliance/index_eng.asp). As explained on the Alliance grants website, “These grants support research projects led by strong, complementary, collaborative teams that will generate new knowledge and accelerate the application of research results to create benefits for Canada.”

ITC staff is working with Dr. Costa to define how ITC will be contribute to this partnership. Currently, we have identified the following potential involvement:

- Share ITC and IT data related to shorelines, including eel grass, bull kelp, and forage fish spawning habitat mapping;
- Act as a liaison where possible between ITC partners and the SPECTRAL lab researchers to assist them to secure other data;
- Assist with developing key research questions to support ITC’s conservation efforts;
- Advise SPECTRAL lab researcher about ITC potential uses of research results to ensure project design and implementation meets ITC needs;
- Funding support through Ecosystem Mapping budget.

Project Development is underway as part of compiling the grant application, expected to be submitted in early April; typical time for review and approval of these NSERC Alliance grants is 3-4 months from submission. ITC will not commit budget or staff time until the 2nd or 3rd quarter of the 2021/22 fiscal year, aside from assisting with developing the grant proposal.

ATTACHMENT(S):

1. Draft BCKelpR Project Description for NSERC Alliance Grant Proposal

FOLLOW-UP:

- ITC staff will work with Dr. Costa and other partners to review project parameters and NSERC Alliance application.
- ITC staff will update the Board once we have determined ITC’s contribution, role, and expected outcomes and timelines
- ITC Staff have advised the Director of Regional Planning Services and the Director of Trust Area Services of the project as both Regional Planning Committee and Trust Programs Committee have expressed interest in kelp mapping. The Island Trust CAO has also been notified as kelp mapping is included in the Islands Trust Strategic Plan.

Prepared By: Kathryn Martell, Ecosystem Protection Specialist

Reviewed By/Date: Kate Emmings, ITC Manager / March 22, 2021



Denman Conservancy Association

P.O. Box 60, Denman Island, B.C. V0R 1T0

17 March 2022

Islands Trust Conservancy Board

Dear Conservancy Board Members,

Denman Conservancy Association supports Canada's worthy 30 by 30 aim to increase preserved conservation land this decade. We have great hope that Denman Island can achieve this specific target for protected land on our Island.

There are four crown land parcels on Denman Island that are orphaned conservation properties. Two of these parcels are adjacent to ITC's Morrison Marsh NR, another contains a section of Valens Brook just upstream of Valens Brook NR and the fourth is a rock quarry site that has been returning to nature for over 100 years and is adjacent to a DCA covenant area. Maps and additional brief descriptions of the considerable conservation values of each of these properties is appended.

The four properties are considered 'orphans' because they were, as part of the establishment of Denman Provincial Park in 2010, subject to all the administrative steps to allow them to be part of the Park. However BC Parks decided in the end that these four individual parcels would not be suitable for Park purposes. At present the orphan parcels are Crown land with Conservation status and zoning.

DCA is very concerned that conservation land, without the management and monitoring normally provided for such land by each of our organizations, is subject to encroachment and degradation. While these properties may be considered for designation under the Province's CDF program, giving additional protection, that program does not provide the management and planning that DCA seeks for these properties.

We are aware that ITC has had an administrative policy that strictly limited the number of crown land parcels sought to be acquired at one time. We urge you to reconsider this policy in the case of these four orphaned properties, taking into account the increased ambition of our governments for preservation and the possible funding that may thereby be available. Alternatively a formal arrangement to manage and monitor the properties could be sought if they are to be designated under the CDF program.

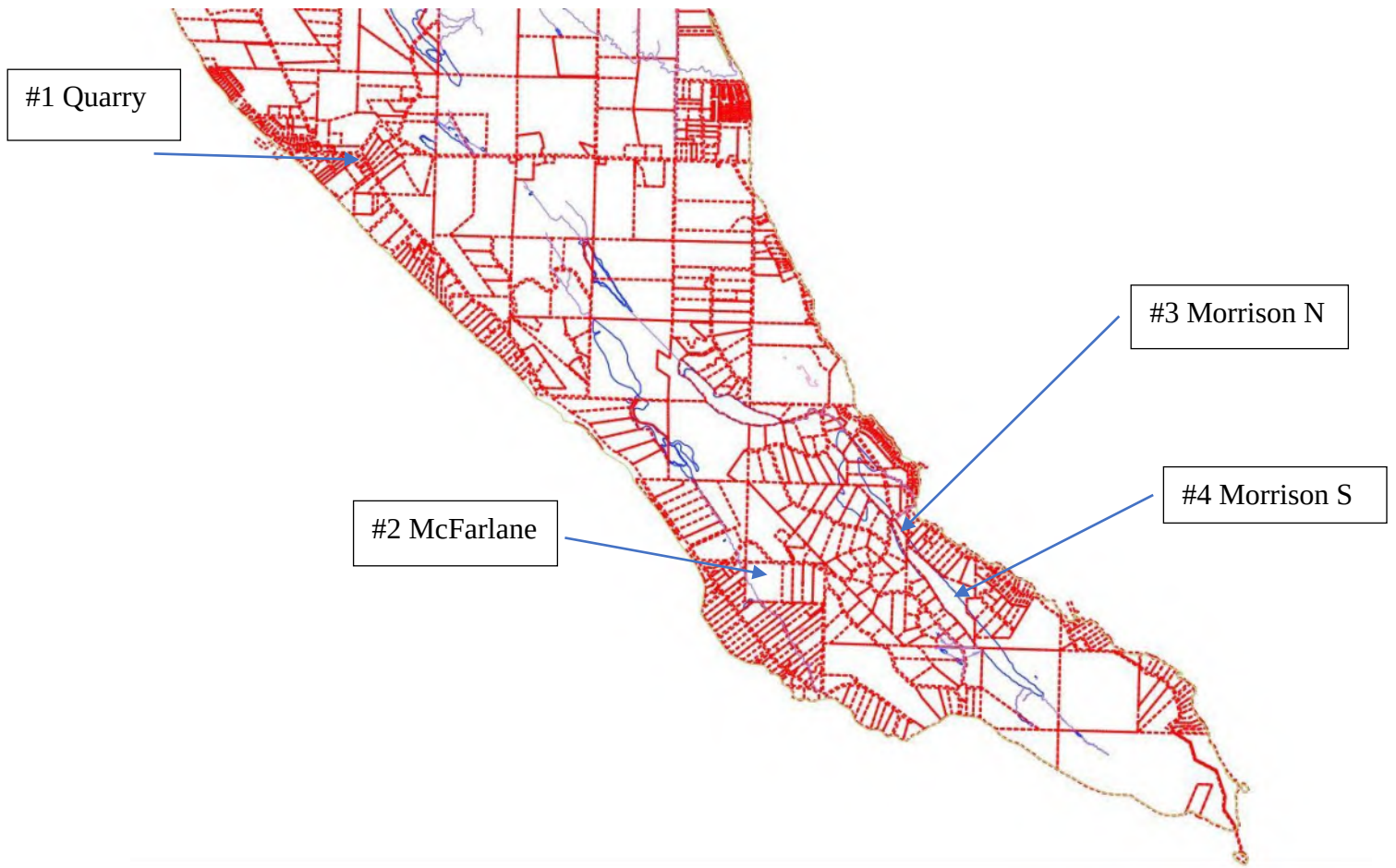
Considering the above extraordinary factors DCA requests that ITC proceed to formalize the protection and management, preferably by the acquisition and establishment as Nature Reserves, of the four 'orphaned' crown land parcels on Denman Island.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "John Miller".

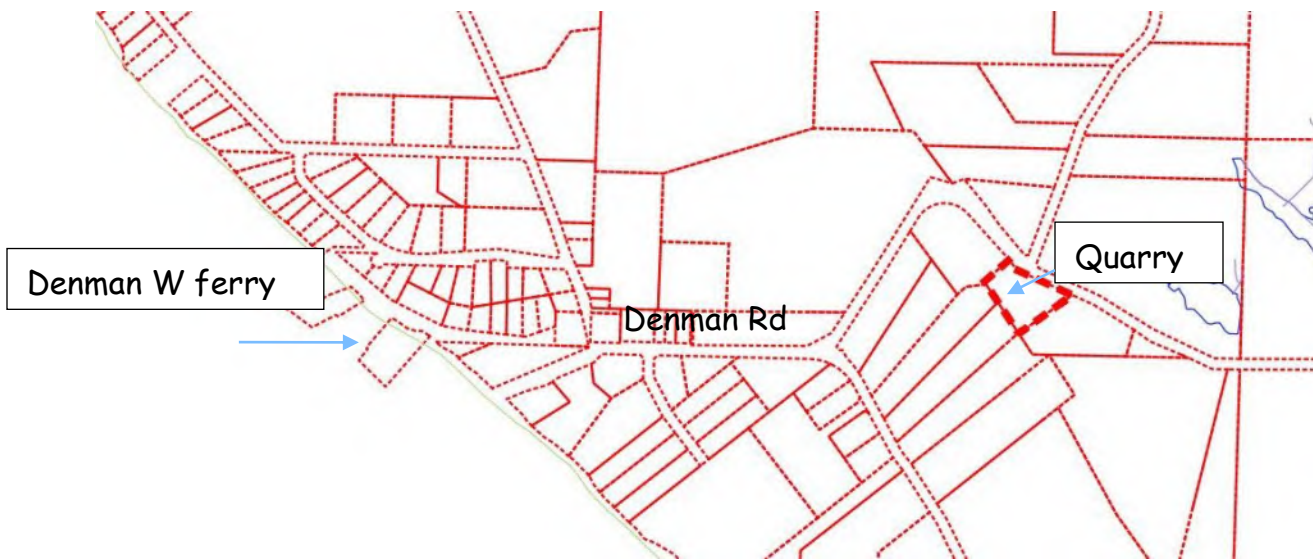
----- Director,
for Denman Conservancy Association Board

Denman FLNRO Conservation Status Crown Parcels



Quarry Crown Land #1

Location:



Arial view:



FLNRO Order of Minister of Environment transfer information March 2015:

1. That part of Section 18, Denman Island, Nanaimo District, shown as "Return to Crown - Historic Site" on Plan 30791, 1.05 hectares, No PIN

Islands Trust Map Data:

PID: NPD-022-367

DESCRIPT: PART SHOWN RETURNED TO CROWN HISTORIC SITE, SECTION 18,
DENMAN ISLAND, NANAIMO DISTRICT, PLAN 30791.

HECTARES: 1.04456422566

PLAN_NUM: RTC 30791

ZONING: CN

ZONING_DES: Conservation

ZONING_CLA: Community

STATUS: Crown

ImprovValu: the Quarry

Description:

The Denman quarry is in the central part of a coastal bluff that is the steep ridge comprising the "backbone" of Denman Island. The land consists of spectacular sandstone quarried cliff-faces that drop steeply from adjacent to Denman Rd to the bench land below. The quarry is adjacent to land held under a conservation covenant by the Denman Conservancy Association that is part of the Canadian Ecological Gifts Program¹ and is on the property of Denman Island Chocolate. The site has remnant moss-covered sandstone blocks, with a hanging garden of mosses, lichens, ferns and flowering plants on the cliff walls, topped by a couple of Garry oak trees. A few large Douglas-firs and Big leaf maples are present within and on the steep rock-walls.

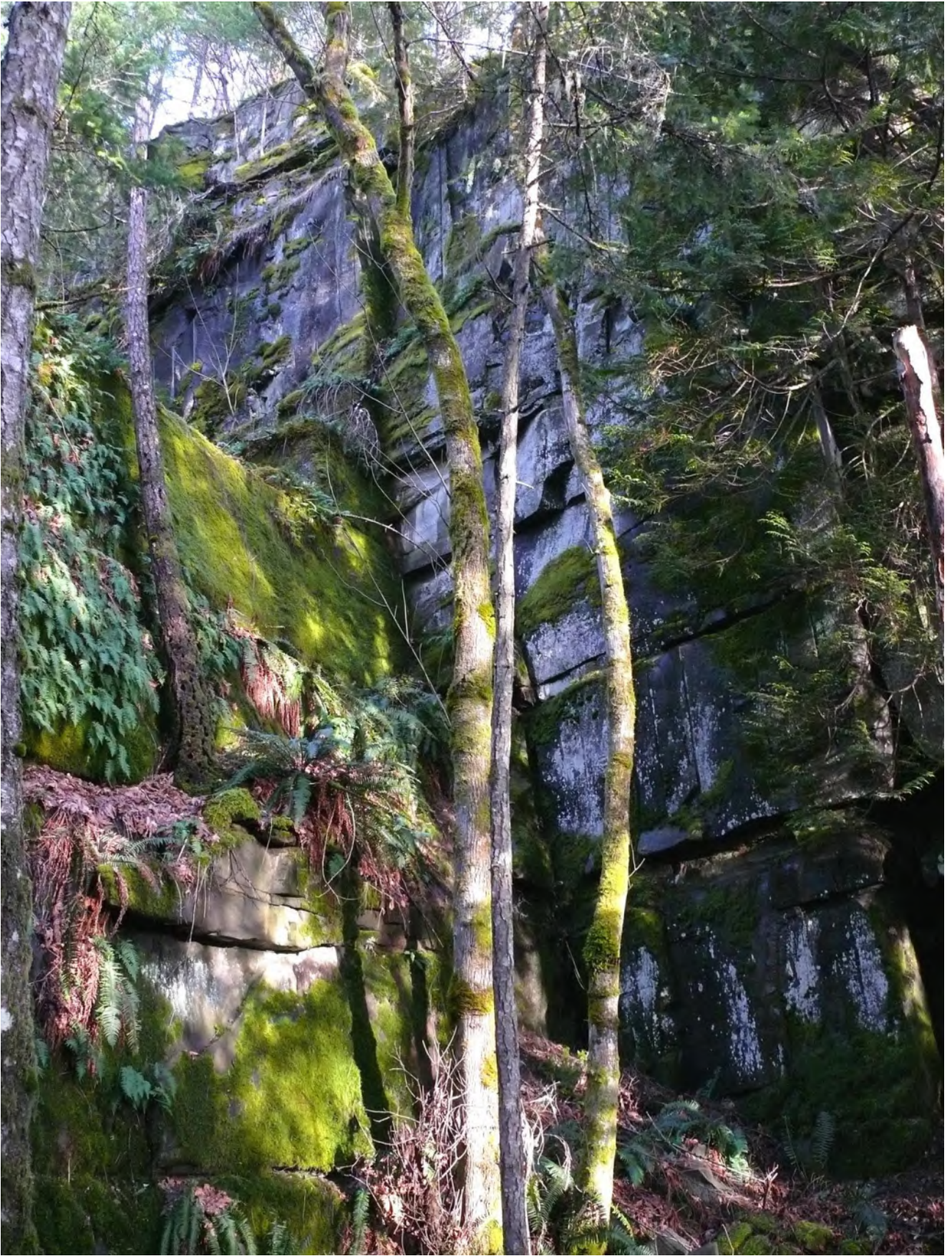
The quarry company began around 1907, operated successfully for about six years, but closed at the outbreak of World War I². Production had slowed as the sandstone blocks on buildings began to have a streaky, silty appearance and showed signs of weathering. During the operational period, several buildings were built and a huge derrick was used to move the blocks. There was a wide-gauge railway track running from the quarry, across the lower slope of the conservation covenant property to the base of the hill, where some of the concrete foundation-remnants are present. From there the railway turned and ran 0.5 mile, crossing Lacon Rd., to a wharf at the water front, where the loading and barging of the blocks took place. Sandstone blocks from this quarry were used in Vancouver to build the old normal School, part of the old post office and the Royal Bank of Canada. Blocks also were used in Victoria for several buildings including part of Victoria high school.



**Remnant sandstone
blocks on quarry
floor**

¹ <http://www.ec.gc.ca/pde-egp/> Ecological Gifts Program which accepts ecologically sensitive lands to 'protect nature and leave a legacy for future generations'

² Quarry information from Isbister, W.A. My Ain Folk. Denman Island 1875-1975. Printed by E.W. Bickle Ltd, Comox, BC.



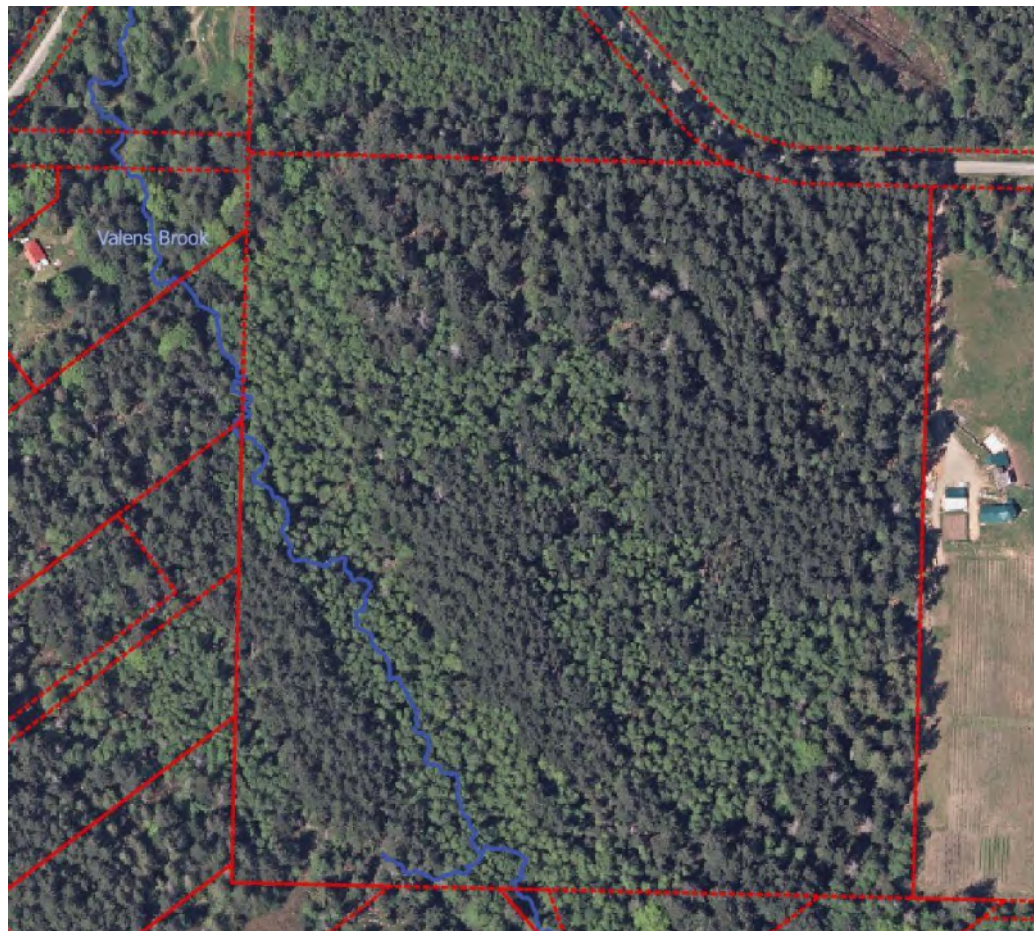
Old Quarry sandstone rock face

McFarlane Crown Land #2

Location:



Arial view:



FLNRO Order of Minister of Environment transfer information March 2015:

Northwest ¼ of Northwest ¼ of Section 6, Denman Island, Nanaimo District, 16.19 hectares, PIN: 418281

Islands Trust Map Data - McFarlane Crown Land

PID: CRO-022-771

HECTARES: 15.01403451510

ACRES: 37.10048726220

ZONING: CN

ZONING_DES: Conservation

ZONING_CLA: Community

STATUS: Crown

Description:

The Valens Brook Conservation land – McFarlane Crown Land is crossed on the diagonal by Denman's second largest salmon spawning creek, Valens Brook. Both Coho salmon and cutthroat trout are present in the creek. The property is completely forested. Most of the forest is approximately 100 year-old Douglas-fir. Mature Red alder stands are present in wet depressions and drainage areas, and mixed riparian forest surrounds the creek. Sixteen species at risk and four rare ecological communities have been identified in adjacent Valens Brook land parcels and these may also use or be present on this land.

The topography of the property changes from northeast to southwest. The northeast half of the land is an upper bench of Douglas-fir forest. From the bench, the land drops with varying steepness towards the southwest, down to Valens Brook. Additional coniferous forest is present in the southwest section of the land, on the west side of Valens Brook. The northeast corner borders McFarlane Rd and an old driveway crosses the corner of this property into the adjacent parcel.



Old driveway
off
McFarlane Rd
at northeast
corner
&
Conservation
Area sign

The McFarlane Crown land is just 300m north of the Islands Trust's Valens Brook Nature Reserve. In addition, small 'Return to Crown' (from subdivision) portions of land along the creek are present over four of the six narrow properties that lie between the Reserve and the McFarlane Crown land. The conservation plan for the area is to make the Nature Reserve into a Conservation salmon-stream greenway along the creek, by gradually adding portions of creek-side-properties to the two that were donated to create the current Reserve.



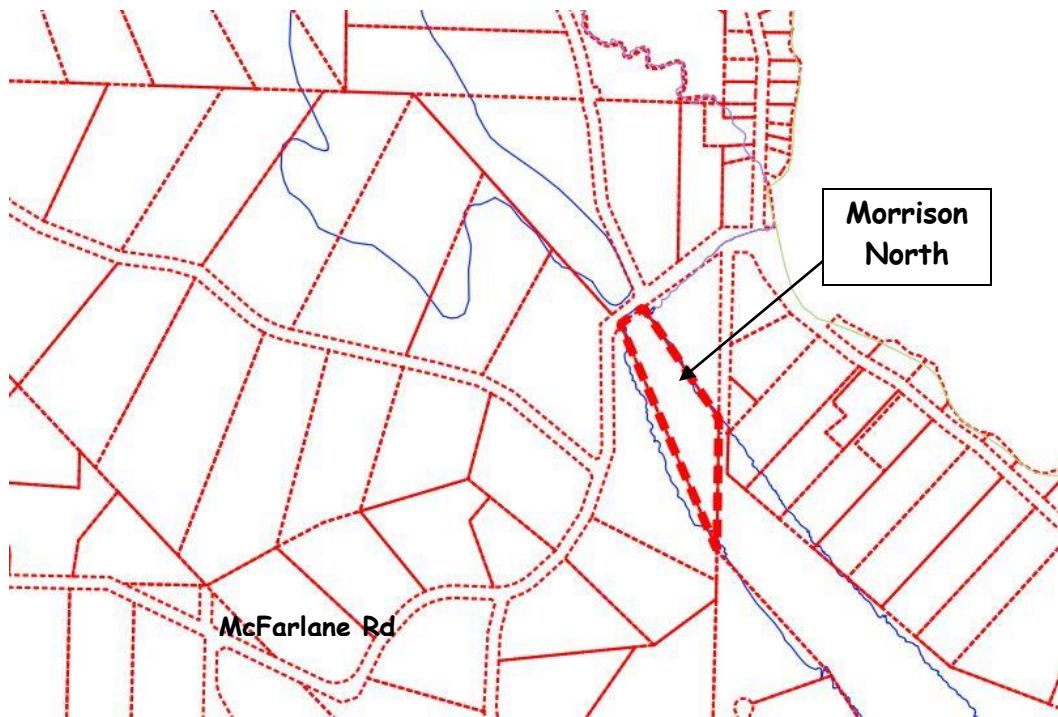
McFarlane Crown forest



McFarlane Crown - Valens Brook

Morrison North Crown Land #3

Location:



Arial view:



FLNRO Order of Minister of Environment transfer information March 2015:

3. That part of Parcel A, South 1/2 of Section 9 and Northeast 1/4 of Section 6, Denman Island, Nanaimo District, shown as "Return to Crown" on Plan 31399, 2.217 hectares, No PIN

Islands Trust Map Data:

PID: CRO-022-726

DESCRIPT: PORTION SHOWN RETURNED TO CROWN, SECTION 9, DENMAN ISLAND, NANAIMO DISTRICT, PLAN

HECTARES: 2.21699520374

ZONING: PK

ZONING_DES: Park

ZONING_CLA: Community

STATUS: Crown

Description:

Morrison North is the north end of Morrison Marsh, a shallow open water wetland with sedges, rushes and other marsh vegetation along the edges. The marsh abuts McFarlane Road to the north. The outflow is in the northeast corner and flows east adjacent to the road and empties into Lambert Channel. The water level of the marsh is maintained at the current level (approximately 0.8m) by a weir at the outflow, managed by Ducks Unlimited. The weir was the result of a project, begun in 1985, involving Ducks Unlimited, Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks and the marsh's surrounding landowners. Beavers have also contributed their own dam to controlling the outflow.

This property is immediately adjacent to #4 Morrison South, which is only 70m north of the Islands Trust's Morrison Marsh Nature Reserve. Small portions of three properties occupy the 70m of marsh between Morrison South and the Reserve.

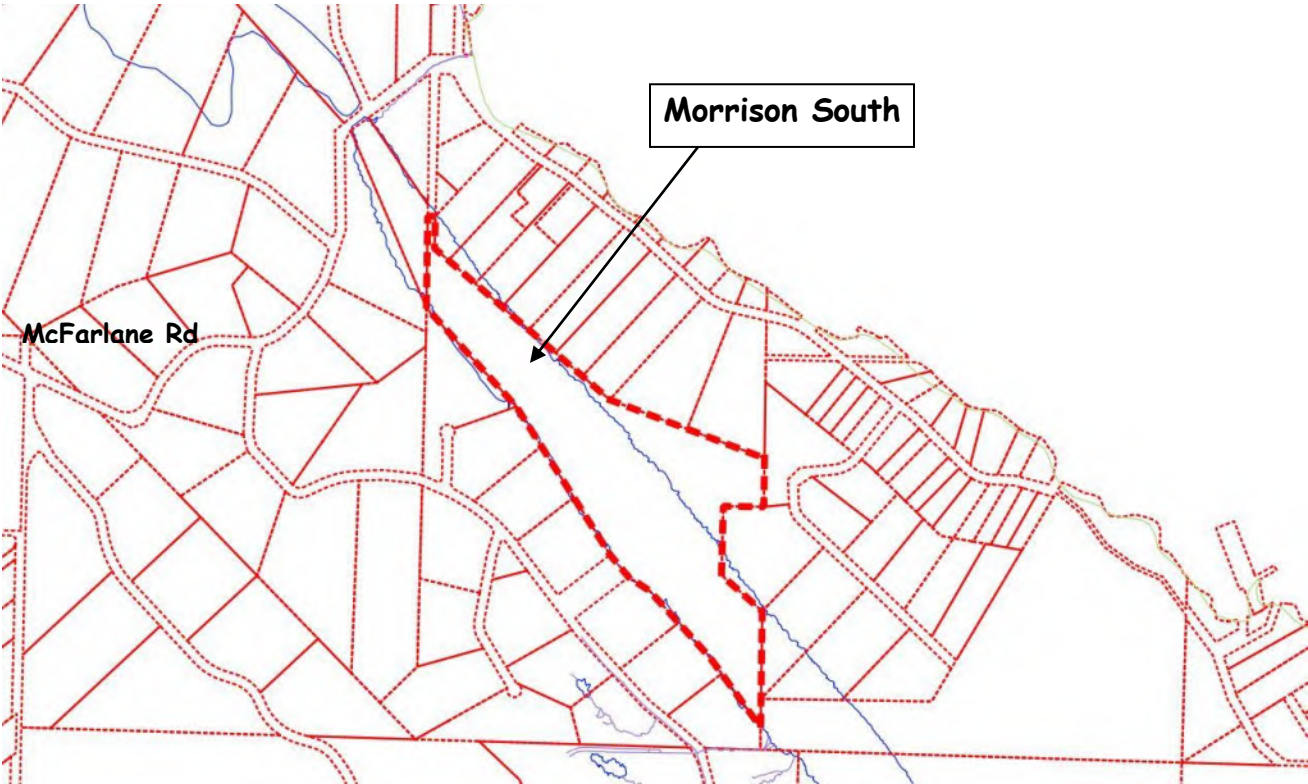
Wetlands on small gulf islands are of particular ecological significance. The marsh is an important home and fresh water source for an abundant array of wildlife and plants, and also provides water for various private properties along the marsh. Over-wintering and nesting waterfowl use the marsh, including trumpeter swans, great blue herons, Canada geese, rails and a wide variety of ducks. Beaver, otter and mink regularly use the marsh, as do many resident and neotropical-migrant birds, northern red-legged frogs, chorus frogs, a variety of salamanders and numerous invertebrates.



Morrison Marsh – looking south over both Crown properties #3 & #4

Morrison South Crown Land #4

Location:



Arial view:



FLNRO Order of Minister of Environment transfer information March 2015:

4. Lot 18, Northwest 1/4 of Section 7 and part of the fractional SW 1/4 of Section 8, Denman Island, Nanaimo District, Plan 32019, 20.32 hectares, No PIN

Islands Trust Map Data

PID: 001-117-131

DESCRIPT: LOT 18, SECTIONS 7 AND 8, DENMAN ISLAND, NANAIMO DISTRICT,
SUBDATE: 1978-12-31

HECTARES: 19.77495344080

ACRES: 48.86497413490

PLAN_NUM: 32019

ZONING: CN

ZONING_DES: Conservation

ZONING_CLA: Resource

STATUS: Crown

Description:

The Morrison South property covers 1200 m of the long, narrow, shallow, open-water wetland that is Morrison Marsh, and also includes 4.5 ha of mature Douglas-fir forest on the east side of the marsh. As noted above, the marsh is maintained as open-water throughout this property by a weir at the north-end outflow, which controls the water level. This property is 70m north of the Islands Trust Morrison Marsh Nature Reserve. Small portions of three properties occupy the 70m of marsh between Morrison South and the Reserve.

Midway on the east side of marsh, the forested land rises westward to a ridge, running along the southeast side of Denman and then gradually drops to the marsh. The forest is primarily 100 year old Douglas-fir.

As noted for property #3, wetlands on small gulf islands are of particular ecological significance. The marsh is an important home and water source for an abundant array of wildlife and plants, and also provides water for various private properties along the marsh. The open water with submerged vegetation provides breeding and foraging habitat for birds, fish, beaver, river otter, mink, amphibians, and numerous invertebrates. In winter, the water is particularly important as both over-wintering and staging habitat for waterfowl that migrate from the north on Pacific flyway. Shoreline trees provide additional nesting habitat for waterfowl and other birds. Some nest boxes on the marsh are maintained by Ducks Unlimited and local volunteers.



Morrison South Forest



Morrison South forested marsh-edge east side.



200-1627 Fort Street, Victoria BC V8R 1H8
Telephone **(250) 405-5151** Fax (250) 405-5155

Toll Free via Enquiry BC in Vancouver 604.660.2421. Elsewhere in BC **1.800.663.7867**

Email information@islandstrust.bc.ca

Web www.islandstrust.bc.ca

March 30, 2022

File No.: 0110-20

Via email: dunnison@dunnison.com

Dear David Dunnison:

Re: Delegation to March 2022 Trust Council

The Islands Trust Council and staff wish to thank you for taking the time to make a presentation at the March 2022 Islands Trust Council quarterly meeting held in Nanaimo.

We appreciated the opportunity to hear your views on biodiversity in the Islands Trust Area and balancing priorities in the Draft New Policy Statement. Your presentation and recommendations have been forwarded to the Trust Programs Committee for further consideration during Phase 3 of the Policy Statement public engagement process.

In response to your December 2021 delegation Trust Council passed the following resolution:

That Trust Council requests staff to review the language used in the website and publications to ensure accuracy regarding the extent of the Coastal Douglas-fir ecosystem, with consultation with Province of BC staff experts as necessary.

The Executive Committee, at the request of the Islands Trust Conservancy Board, has asked that I forward the e-mail sent from the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development staff regarding the Coastal Douglas-fir ecosystem description that was received by Trust Council in March. Please find it attached.

Both Islands Trust and Islands Trust Conservancy remain committed to the fulfilment of the Islands Trust Object to preserve and protect the Trust Area and its unique amenities and environment for the benefit of residents of the Trust Area and of British Columbia more broadly. We do this in cooperation with First Nations, municipalities, regional districts, improvement districts, other persons and organizations, and the Government of British Columbia.

Thank you again for your presentation.

Yours sincerely,

Peter Luckham
Chair, Islands Trust Council
pluckham@islandstrust.bc.ca

Attachment: FLNRORD, Senior Ecosystem Biologist email dated February 18, 2022

From: McConkey, Darryn J FLNR:EX <Darryn.McConkey@gov.bc.ca>
Sent: Friday, February 18, 2022 9:58 AM
To: Clare Frater
Subject: RE: CDF description review

Hi Clare,

This was a good opportunity for me to check in with provincial ecologists from FLNRO and MOE on the latest thinking about ecosystem classification as it pertains to the CDF.

Background:

- There are multiple ecosystem and vegetation classification systems that describe ecosystems at different spatial scales.
- For example, in BC, the Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification (BEC) system and the Ecoregion classification (EC) system are two systems. BEC is not in use outside of BC where the EC system and others are used nationally, in the US and internationally. Both systems divide the province into smaller and smaller units. For example from larger to smaller:
 - BEC units: Zone, Subzone, Variant, and Site Series
 - EC units: Ecoprovince, Ecoregion, Ecoregion
- The BC Ministry of Environment Conservation Data Centre (CDC) uses the term 'Ecological Community' as the unit to describe ecosystems and they are treated similarly to species in that they are assessed and assigned conservation status ranks. The CDC uses the BEC system as well and in some instances site series are 'rolled-up' into a higher level of classification as they are recognized as the same ecosystem.

The CDF:

- Technically speaking, the CDF zone in BC is actually the Coastal Douglas-fir Moist Maritime (CDFmm) Biogeoclimatic Subzone. There is no other BEC Subzone or smaller-scale BEC Variants and it is the only CDF BEC unit described in BC.
- Due to differences in the ecosystem/vegetation classification systems in the US, the extent of the CDFmm subzone is unknown but very likely occurs in the San Juan islands. This is reflected in the current published literature. It is possible that it also exists in other small pockets along/near the coast of the adjacent mainland WA state.
- If it were to be mapped in the US, the larger-scale CDF BEC Zone would likely go further south through WA and possibly into OR.

Conclusion:

- To reflect it is the only BEC unit in BC and to simplify communication, the Coastal Douglas-fir Moist Maritime (CDFmm) Biogeoclimatic Subzone is commonly referred to as the 'CDF zone'.
- The majority of the ecosystems in the CDFmm Subzone are unique to that BEC unit, are globally rare and at-risk. This is reflected by their provincial and global status rankings.
- BC has the majority of the global range of these ecosystems and therefore, the responsibility for their conservation and stewardship.
- All of the statements in the links you provide are essentially accurate as they apply to CDF ecosystems in BC and in the context that the 'CDF zone' refers to the Coastal Douglas-fir Moist Maritime (CDFmm) Biogeoclimatic Subzone.

I hope this helps. Let me know if you have any questions or would like more details.

Darryn McConkey, RPBio
Senior Ecosystem Biologist FLNRORD
West Coast Region (250) 739-8237
Darryn.McConkey@gov.bc.ca

From: Clare Frater <cfrater@islandstrust.bc.ca>
Sent: January 28, 2022 1:50 PM
To: McConkey, Darryn J FLNR:EX <Darryn.McConkey@gov.bc.ca>
Subject: CDF description review

Hi Darryn,

Thanks for speaking with me this morning. As I mentioned Trust Council received a presentation from a community member in December (PowerPoint attached) and the presentation can be watched at: <https://collaboratevideo.net/MaxPlayer/default.aspx?cid=isthost&pid=vod&vid=211201A&bw=720p&webcastID=IST-211201A> (starts at 2:59:52). It is about a five minute presentation and he then takes questions from trustees.

As a result of the presentation, Islands Trust Council passed the following motion:

That Trust Council request staff to review the language used in the website and publications to ensure accuracy regarding the extent of the Coastal Douglas-fir ecosystem, with consultation with Province of BC staff experts as necessary.

It would be very helpful to us if a provincial staff person(s) would be willing to review our materials and provide feedback as to the accuracy of statements regarding the extent of the CDF ecosystem.

This would include:

<https://islandstrust.bc.ca/ss-cdf/> -introductory paragraph

<https://islandstrust.bc.ca/document/protecting-the-coastal-douglas-fir-zone-associated-ecosystems-toolkit/>
(Exec Summary 2nd paragraph)

<https://islandstrust.bc.ca/document/galiano-coastal-douglas-fir-fact-sheet/> (introductory paragraph and last paragraph under forests at risk on 2nd page)

<https://islandstrust.bc.ca/mapping-resources/interesting-facts/> (introductory paragraph)

<https://islandstrust.bc.ca/document/itc-regional-conservation-plan-2018-2027-2/> (11 under Forests heading)

<https://islandstrust.bc.ca/document/islands-trust-conservancy-plan-2018-2022/> (3rd paragraph) The agenda items for our next Trust Council meeting are due by February 16. Do you think it would be possible to have a letter response from provincial staff stating that qualified staff XYZ has reviewed these materials for accuracy and provide any recommendations for changes by then? The letter could be addressed to me.

Thanks for considering this request,

Clare Frater (she, her, hers)

Director, Trust Area Services Islands

Trust

200-1627 Fort Street | Victoria BC V8R 1H8 T 250-

405-5192 | islandstrust.bc.ca

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 am humbly thankful to live and work in the treaty lands and territories of the BOKÉĆEN, K'ómoks, Lək'əḡən, Lyackson, MÁLEXEL, Qualicum, Quw'utsun Tribes, scəwəθən məsteyəx", Scia'new, səliłwətaʔl, SEMYOME, shishálh, Skwxwú7mesh, Snaw-naw-as, Snuneymuxw, Spune'luxutth, STÁUTW, Stz'uminus, laʔəmen, toq qaymux", Ts'uubaa-asatx, Wei Wai Kum, We Wai Kai, W JOŁEŁP, W SIKEM, Xeláltxw, Xwémalhkww/ʔop qaymux", and x"məθk"əyə m

Jeanine Dodds

Islands Trust Trustee

Mayne Island Local trust Committee

April 17, 2022

Dear Kate,

I am writing to request that the Islands Trust Conservancy help us in our quest for a Fallow Deer Plan.

The CRD did take on this request and there is a draft of the plan available. The plan is based on Oak Bay's Deer Management plan but shaped to suit our needs on Mayne and other Islands affected by the Fallow. Galiano Island definitely has a population of Fallow now, Saturna Island perhaps.

The ad hoc Fallow Deer committee has been asking for a plan for many years.

I will be asking our Local Trust Committee to send a formal request at our next meeting which is not until May, 2020.

As you have a meeting prior to ours it would be helpful if the topic could be raised to see if there is support from the Islands Trust Conservancy.

Regards,

Jeanine Dodds



Public Acquisitions Update May 24, 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.



Public Acquisitions Update May 24, 2022

	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.
	2022/02/09	Applicant and staff discuss coordinating a visit from a Cultural Knowledge Holder.
	Current Total ITC Acquisitions:	32



PUBLIC COVENANTS UPDATE May 24, 2022

NAPTEP COVENANTS		
<i>27 NAPTEP Covenants on title, 4 NAPTEP covenants in progress, 0 new application</i>		
Property	Date	Notes
Larmour NAPTEP Covenant Salt Spring Island, 2.45 ha	2021/10/15	Application received.
	2022/01/24	ITC-2022-003 It was MOVED and SECONDED, 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, and advise the applicant that ITC will defer this securement project until late 2022/early 2023 due to staff capacity constraints.
	2022/02/04	Staff informed applicant of Board decision.
Nighthawk Hill NAPTEP 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.
	2022/02/10	Phase II application fee received.
	2022/04/25	Landowner is considering survey options for proposed additional protected area.



PUBLIC COVENANTS UPDATE May 24, 2022

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
	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	Referred 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 information 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.



PUBLIC COVENANTS UPDATE May 24, 2022

R Leader covenant (cont'd)	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.
	2022/01/21	Staff called to discuss need to get mortgage provided to grant priority to the Covenant. Followed up with email to credit union representative.
Livingstone Forest NAPTEP Covenant Lasqueti Island (11.35 ha)	2021/10/20	Application received.
	2021/12/01	TC-2021-121: It was Moved by Trustee Stamford and Seconded by Trustee Fenton 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 PID 000-009-474, the west 1/2 of the south east 1/4 of section 21, Lasqueti Island, Nanaimo District, Except parts in Plans 17116 and 30313, subject to registration of a conservation covenant and completion of a baseline inventory report consistent with the standards developed for NAPTEP.
	2021/12/14	NAPTEP next steps letter sent to applicant.
	2022/01/25	ITC Board Rise and Report notes that the Board has finalized a covenant agreement with the applicant. Awaiting final approval from ALR before proceeding further.
	2022/03/31	ALC "Reasons for Decision" correspondence received.
	2022/04/04	Met with the applicant to discuss next steps. Applicant wishes to proceed with covenant and is proceeding with an Ecological Gifts application.
	2022/05/13	Requested next steps from the ALC as the applicant is ready to register the covenant.
REGULAR COVENANTS		
<i>52 regular covenants on title, 1 regular public covenant in progress, 2 in-camera covenants in progress.</i>		
Property	Date	Notes
Brooks Point Covenant South Pender Island (6.02 ha)	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.



PUBLIC COVENANTS UPDATE May 24, 2022

Brooks Point Covenant (cont.)	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.
	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.



PUBLIC COVENANTS UPDATE May 24, 2022

Brooks Point Covenant (cont.)	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 representatives 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.
	2021/02/08	HAT, PICA and ITC meet to discuss covenant revisions. HAT to follow up with CRD regarding ongoing concerns and PICA input.
	2022/01/17	Letter received from CRD with a request to approve the covenant.
	2022/01/31	HAT, PICA and ITC meet to discuss covenant revisions. HAT and ITC staff agree to forward covenant to respective boards subject to agreement from PICA that it meets their requirements.
	2022/02/04	Joint letter sent to CRD from HAT and ITC noting HAT and ITC staff agree to forward covenant to respective boards subject to agreement from PICA that it meets their requirements.
	2022/02/06	PICA provides a letter to the CRD outlining requested changes to the covenant.
	2022/02/17	CRD responds to PICA letter with amended covenant.
	2022/02/24	PICA provided a letter to the CRD indicating that the covenant edits are acceptable.



PUBLIC COVENANTS UPDATE May 24, 2022

Brooks Point Covenant (cont.)	2022/03/15	ITC-2022-017: It was MOVED and SECONDED, that the Islands Trust Conservancy (ITC) Board authorizes the Chair to sign the covenant, dated February 17, 2022, with the Capital Regional District and Habitat Acquisition Trust, over the lands described as: i) Parcel Identifier 005-873-860, Lot 16, Section 1, Pender Island, Cowichan District, Plan 6670; ii) Parcel Identifier 005-873-894, Lot 17, Section 1, Pender Island, Cowichan District, Plan 6670; iii) Parcel Identifier 005-873-924, Lot 18, Section 1, Pender Island, Cowichan District, Plan 6670; iv) Parcel Identifier 005-873-975, Lot 19, Section 1, Pender Island, Cowichan District, Plan 6670; and, v) Parcel Identifier 003-977-188, Lot C, Section 1, Pender Island, Cowichan District, Plan 16049; and, directs staff to register the covenant subject to receiving an update to the Baseline Documentation Report that is acceptable to the ITC Manager. ITC-2022-018: It was MOVED and SECONDED, that the Islands Trust Conservancy Board authorizes the Chair to sign a discharge for covenant EP3182, subject to receiving approval from the Nature Conservancy of Canada to also discharge the covenant, and directs staff to register the discharge subject to registration of a covenant over the whole of Brooks Point Regional Park in favour of Islands Trust Conservancy and Habitat Acquisition Trust.
	2022/04/14	ITC/HAT board decisions conveyed to the CRD, with a copy to TLC and NCC.
	2022/04/29	CRD correspondence sent to NCC and TLC requesting agreement to release existing covenants.
ITC NATURE RESERVES WITH COVENANTS OUTSTANDING		
<i>9 ITC Nature Reserves are without covenants, 2 ITC Nature Reserve covenants in progress.</i>		
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.



ISLANDS TRUST CONSERVANCY

PUBLIC COVENANTS UPDATE May 24, 2022

Sandy Beach Nature Reserve (cont.)	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.
	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 15 th , and draft Management Plan due January 17 th .



PUBLIC COVENANTS UPDATE May 24, 2022

Sandy Beach Nature Reserve (cont.)	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.
	2022/03/29	Final draft of Management Plan received from contractor. In this package for Board review.
	2022/04/29	Final baseline report and covenant sent to covenant co-holders for review and agreement.
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 relocation 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.
	2020/07/14	Adjacent landowner signs Trail Licence Agreement with TIRRA (Thetis Island Residents and Ratepayers Association). Staff continues to work with owner to develop permanent legal access.



PUBLIC COVENANTS UPDATE May 24, 2022

Fairyslipper Forest Nature Reserve (cont.)	2022/04/25	Adjacent landowner extends Trail Licence Agreement with TIRRA. Adjacent landowner has not expressed a willingness to enter into a more formal arrangement with ITC. ITC to continue covenant negotiations.
Total	79 covenants registered	

DRAFT Islands Trust Conservancy Expenditure Tracking 2022-2023									
GL	Description	Approved Budget	Islands Trust Contribution	SAR Grant	Total Available	Spent	Remaining	% Remaining	Committed Funds
75100-210/									
75110-210	Salaries and Benefits	\$ 656,368	\$ 513,168	\$ 143,200	\$ 656,368		\$ 656,368	100%	
50700-210	Admin. Support	\$ 262,780	\$ 262,130	\$ 650	\$ 262,780		\$ 262,780	100%	
54500-210	Communications	\$14,780	\$11,630	\$3,150	\$ 14,780	\$2,867	\$ 11,913	81%	\$ -
79500-210	Subscriptions	\$1,000	\$1,000		\$ 1,000		\$ 1,000	100%	
67500-210	Memberships	\$0			\$ -		\$ -	0%	
61100-210	Board Honoraria	\$ 6,600	\$ 6,600		\$ 6,600		\$ 6,600	100%	
61200-210	Board Meeting Expense	\$ 1,425	\$ 1,425		\$ 1,425		\$ 1,425	100%	
61210-210	Board Training & Conferences	\$ 1,600	\$ 1,600		\$ 1,600		\$ 1,600	100%	
61300-210	Property Management	\$137,780	\$97,780	\$40,000	\$ 137,780		\$ 137,780	100%	\$ 45,308
61500-210	Cons Planning / Land Securement	\$26,550	\$13,050	\$ 13,500	\$ 26,550		\$ 26,550	100%	
63000-210	Legal	\$ 13,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 13,000	\$2,426	\$ 10,574	81%	
61600-210	Ecosystem Mapping	\$ 18,000	\$ 13,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 18,000		\$ 18,000	100%	
80300-210	Mobile Devices	\$ 1,350	\$ 1,350		\$ 1,350		\$ 1,350	100%	
81300-210	Training & Conferences	\$ 4,200	\$ 4,200		\$ 4,200		\$ 4,200	100%	\$ 1,303
81305-210	Travel for Training	\$ 2,200	\$ 2,200		\$ 2,200		\$ 2,200	100%	\$ 1,500
82300-210	Travel	\$ 17,880	\$ 12,880	\$ 5,000	\$ 17,880		\$ 17,880	100%	
		\$ 1,165,513	\$ 952,013	\$ 213,500	\$ 1,165,513	\$ 5,293	\$ 1,160,220	100%	\$ 48,111
Restricted Funds									Committed Funds
	Alton Maintenance Account	\$ 103,636	\$ 900	\$ 104,535	\$ 3,154	\$ 101,381			\$ 3,500
	Ruby Alton Endowment Fund	\$ 144,609		\$ 144,609		\$ 144,609			
	Opportunity Fund	\$ 114,151	\$ 32	\$ 114,183		\$ 114,183			
	Covenant Mgmt and Defence Fund	\$ 115,667		\$ 115,667		\$ 115,667			
	Property Management Fund	\$ 10,648		\$ 10,648		\$ 10,648			
	Lasqueti Island Acq Fund	\$ 27,541	\$ 0	\$ 27,541		\$ 27,541			
	Gambier Island Acq Fund	\$ 125,398		\$ 125,398	\$ 1,185	\$ 124,213			
	Morrison Waxler Legacy Fund	\$ 14,809		\$ 14,809		\$ 14,809			
	Thetis Island Acq Fund	\$ 1,301		\$ 1,301		\$ 1,301			
	McFadden Creek	\$ 23,162	\$ 1	\$ 23,164	\$ 1,770	\$ 21,394			

Updated: 12-May-22

N.B. if budget goes over by more than \$20,000, EC referral is required.

Saving Salmon

One Meter of
Shoreline at a Time

A community-based
approach to shoreline
habitat restoration

Danny Swainson

British Columbia Conservation Foundation (BCCF)

Elodie Roger

Origins Environmental Services

Association of Vancouver
Island and Coastal
Communities
April 1st 2022



Danny Swainson

- Fisheries Biologist with BCCF
- ~10 years of experience with freshwater and marine environments Canada-wide



Email: dswainson@bccf.com

Elodie Roger

- Ecosystem Restoration Consultant with Origins Environmental Services
- 10 years of experience in conservation, restoration of terrestrial habitats in BC and overseas



Email: Elodie@originsenvironmental.com

Gratitude

Quw'utsun and Ts'uubaa-asatx Nations

Gerald Thom

Hundreds of volunteers, property managers and landowners

Our summer field crews, students, youth

And the many more who coordinated the project behind the scene

Coastal Restoration Fund (Government of Canada) and private donors; DFO; PSF; HCTF; BCCF (Craig Whiteman, Lisa Limerick, Danny Swainson, Jeramy Damborg, Christine Brophy, Jeff Stroh, Dannielle Owen); Cowichan Lake And River Stewardship Society (Board members); Town of Lake Cowichan; Government partners Peter Woods, Andrew Coster, Luke Clarke, Grant Bracher; Polster Environmental Services Ltd. (Dave Polster, Genevieve Singleton) who contributed their expertise, mentorship and guidance once again; BC Forestry Research Station who provided the project with a plant storage and watering facility; Khowutzun Forest Services (Cedar Elliott, Troy Elliott, Rob Furness and their staff) for fostering our partnership with First Nations., Royal Road University; Local Schools...



Saving Salmon, One Meter of Shoreline at a Time: a community-based approach to shoreline habitat restoration

Agenda

1. Riparian Areas and their significance for Fish
2. The Story of Cowichan Lake
3. Cowichan Shoreline Stewardship Project
4. Future of grass-root restoration initiatives around Lake Cowichan

A close-up photograph of several salmon fins breaking the surface of dark water. The fins have a distinctive yellow and black spotted pattern. The background is dark and out of focus.

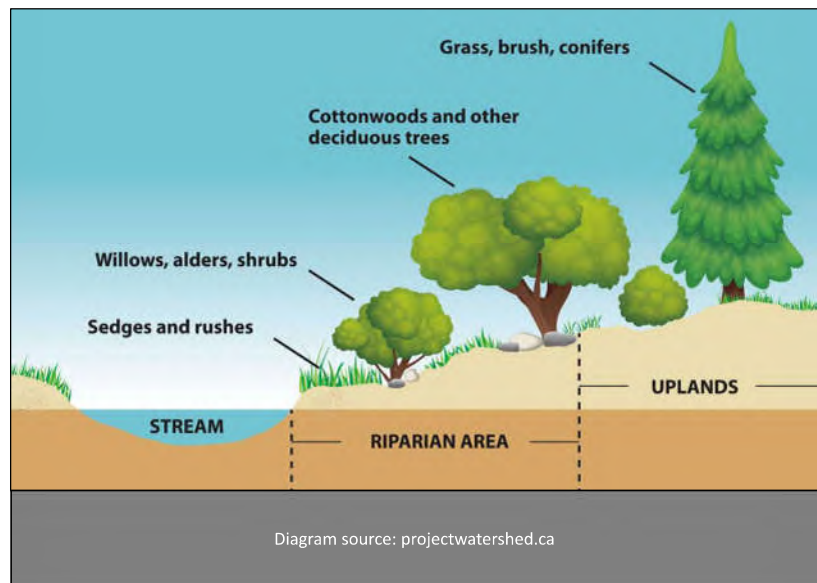
Section 1 Riparian Areas and their significance for Fish

<https://outershores.ca/>

A landscape photograph showing a river or stream in the foreground, bordered by a rocky and vegetated riparian area. The background features a dense forest of tall evergreen trees and misty, mountainous terrain under a cloudy sky.

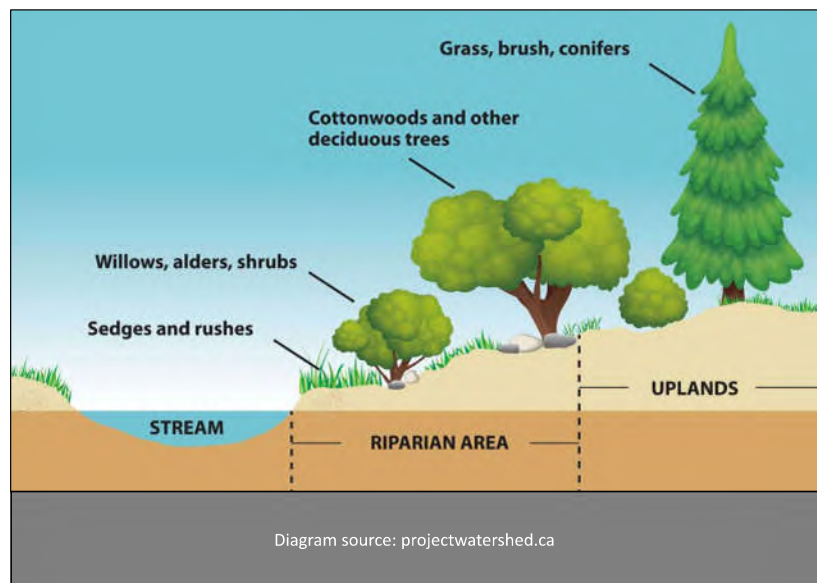
What is a Riparian Area?
and why do we even care?

A Riparian area
is the
interface between a
body of water and
the adjacent land.



Healthy riparian
areas provide many
important
ecosystem services !

- Shoreline stability
- Flood control
- Shade
- Habitat for birds, wildlife and insects
- **Fish habitat !**



Planting Trees = Saving Salmon?



When it comes
to salmon...

Wood is
Good!



Juvenile Chinook Salmon utilizing riparian vegetation on the
Cowichan River

Photo by: Craig Whiteman

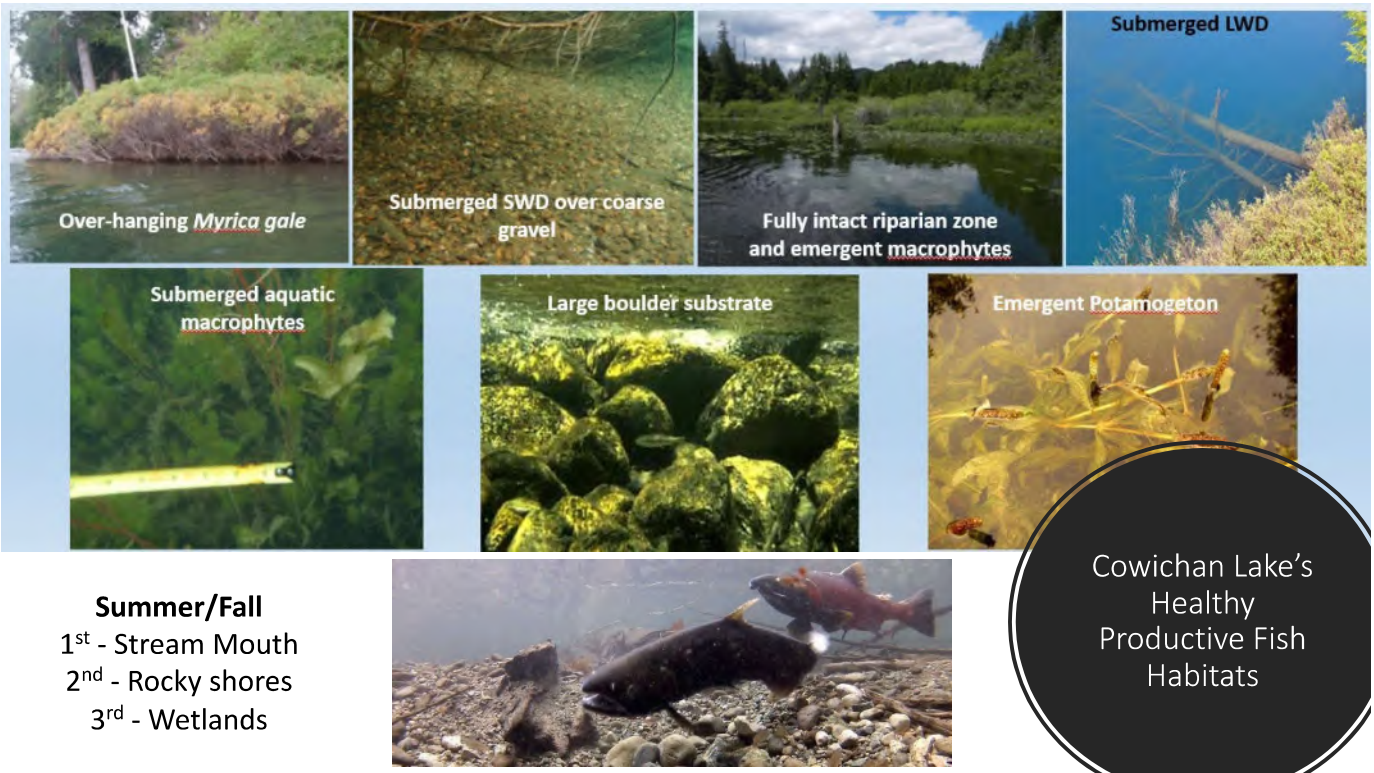
When it comes
to salmon...

Wood is
Good!



Adult Chinook Salmon utilizing riparian vegetation on the
Englishman River

Photo by: Danny Swainson



Riparian Areas
are...

an Ecosystem Worth
Investing In !

An aerial photograph showing a large body of water (Cowichan Lake) surrounded by a mix of forested land, residential areas, and some commercial buildings. A road runs along the shoreline. The text "Section 2" is underlined, and "The Story of Cowichan Lake" is written below it.

Section 2
The Story of Cowichan Lake

Cowichan Watershed



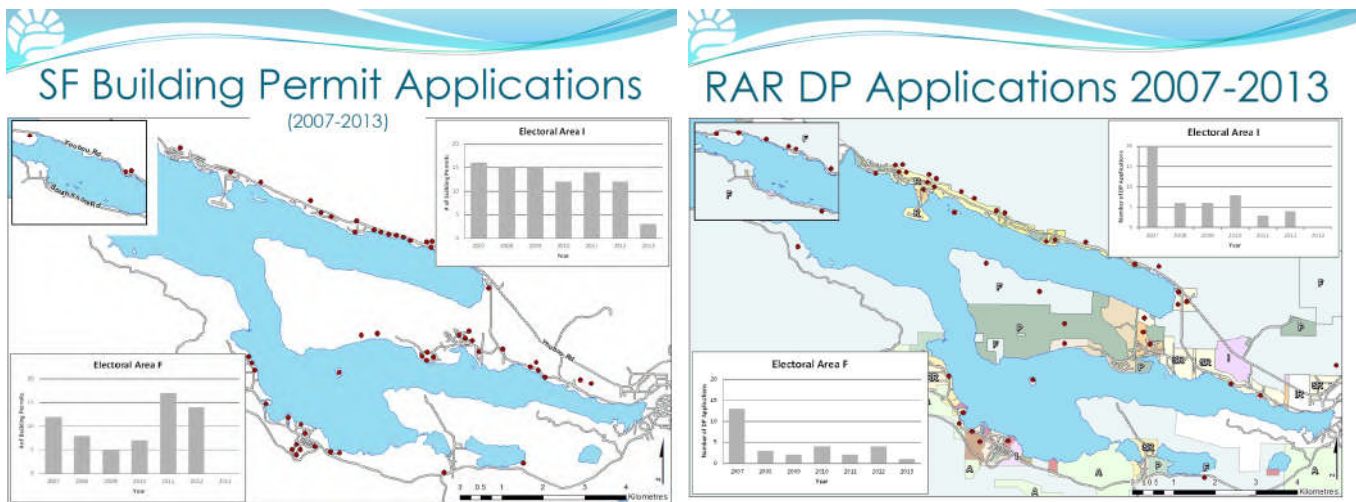
Source: Roger (2022)



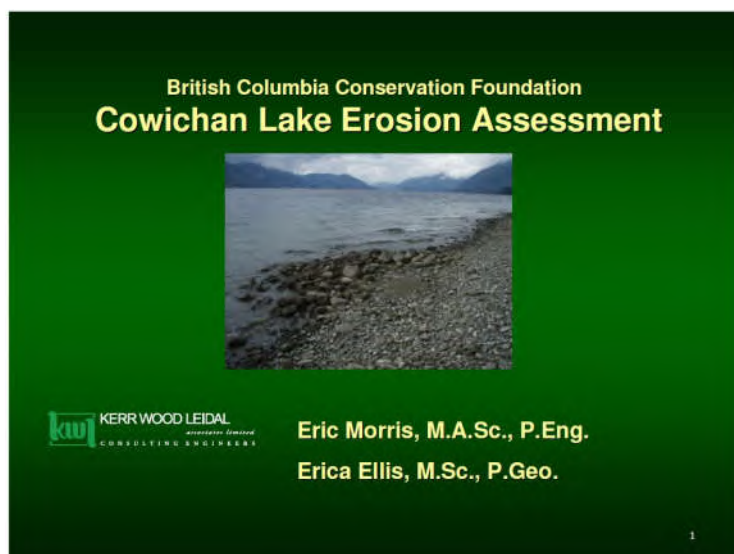
Development Trends in the Lake Cowichan Area



Development around Lake Cowichan



CVRD Area F and Area I
Source: "Lake Cowichan Shoreline Workshop", Dec. 2015



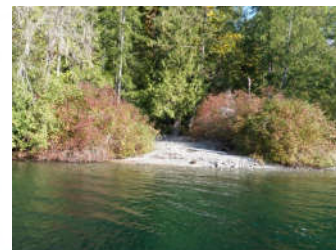
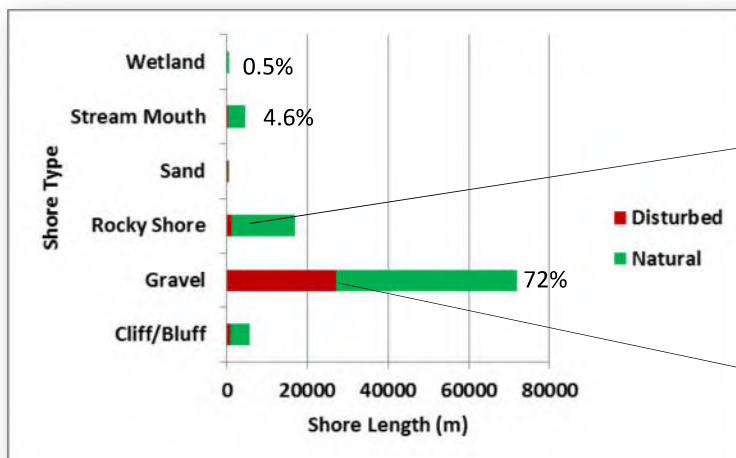
Natural Biophysical Processes that Shape the Shore

"What are the natural causes of erosion on the lake's shoreline?"

"What influence seasonal lake levels have on this process?"



Findings: Shoreline Types and Disturbances



Gravel, cobble shorelines and man-made structures are the most vulnerable to site-specific erosion pressures cause by:



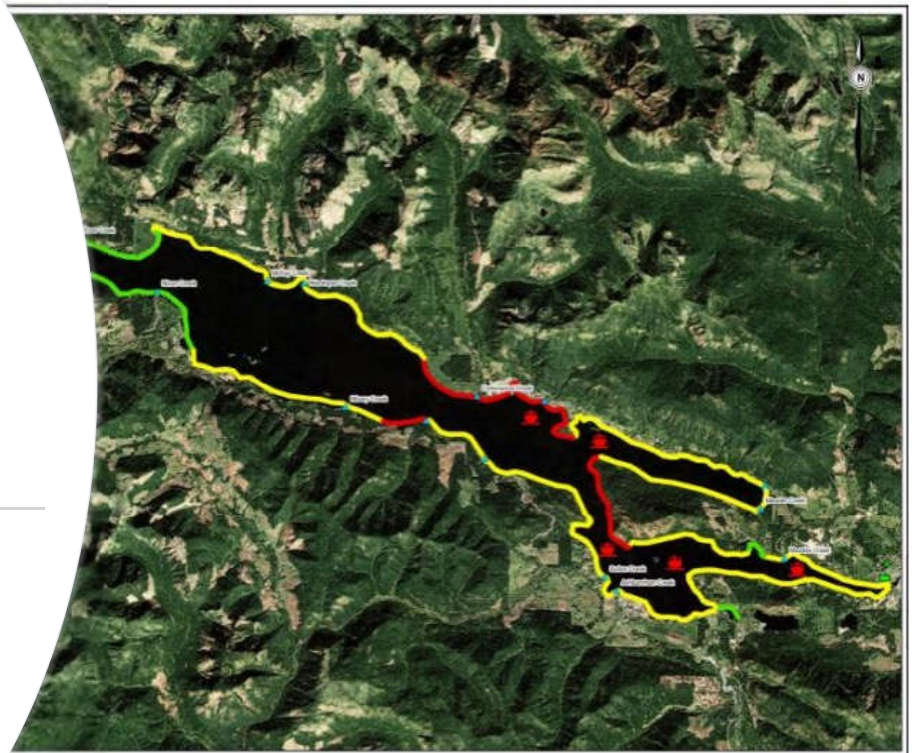
Existing Erosion- Potential Causes

- Seasonal Beach Profile Changes
- Seawall and Groyne Construction
- Climate Change (Wind, Waves, Inflows)
- Cowichan Lake Weir (1961)
- Subsea Landslide at Youbou due to 1946 Earthquake
- Shoreline Vegetation Removal
- Log Boom Installation and Removal
- Vessel Traffic

23



Findings:
Action from
Waves and
Winds tend to
magnify erosion
risks around the
shore



Findings: Riparian disturbances



Findings: Natural vs. Modified shoreline

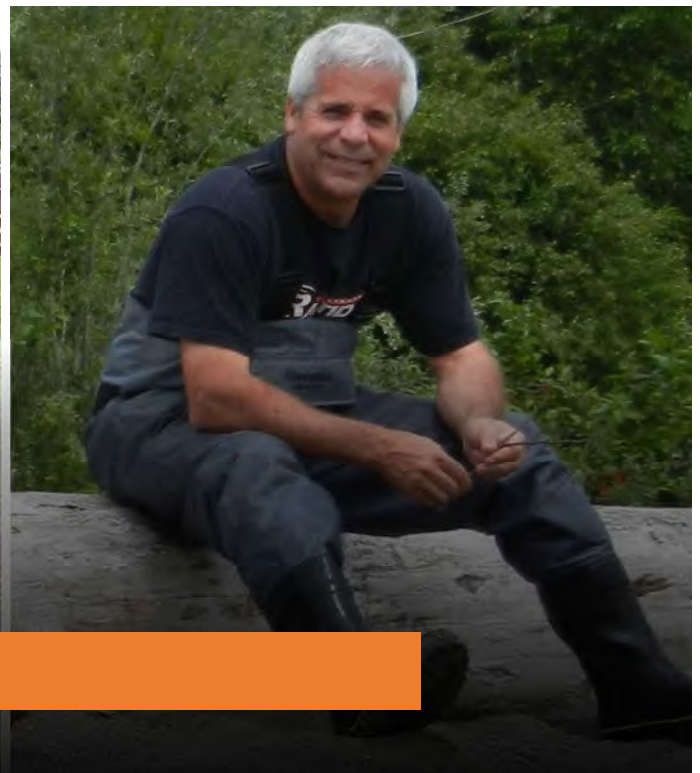


<https://cl.littleearth.ca/?layer=impact&zoom=195254&loc=-124.22505%2C48.89016&base=satellite>



Section 3
Cowichan Shoreline
Stewardship Project

2013 - 2022



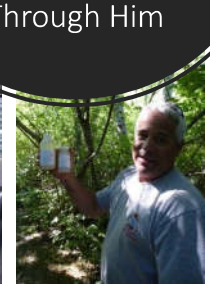
“The lake can be restored to preserve its conservation values for the benefit of the next generation”

Gerald Thom

A River Run Through Him



The last day of Gerald's life



Cowichan Lake and River Stewardship Society (CLRSS)

BCCF, Cowichan Watershed Board, Governances

Question

How could our Community assist in “Maintaining the Lake as a Healthy Ecosystem”.

Components of the project

1. Landowner Education
2. Shoreline restoration
3. Community Engagement

1 Workshop
And
A 10-Year
Vision



April 24th -25th 2013 Workshop



CSSP project objectives and performance indicators

(2014 – 2022)

Phase I: 2014-2016
Phase II: 2017-2019



What CSSP Achieved

18,758 square meters (+ 4.22%)
1.8 km of linear shoreline and fish habitat

Hundreds of residents contacted
4 years of resident surveys and property visits

Growing First Nation partnerships and support from local governances.
Increased landowner's concerns and awareness for healthy shoreline habitat
Documented riparian restoration opportunities for on-going restoration

Numerous community events, youth engagement programs and educational opportunities through Universities and Schools



Summary of 7 years of shoreline stewardship

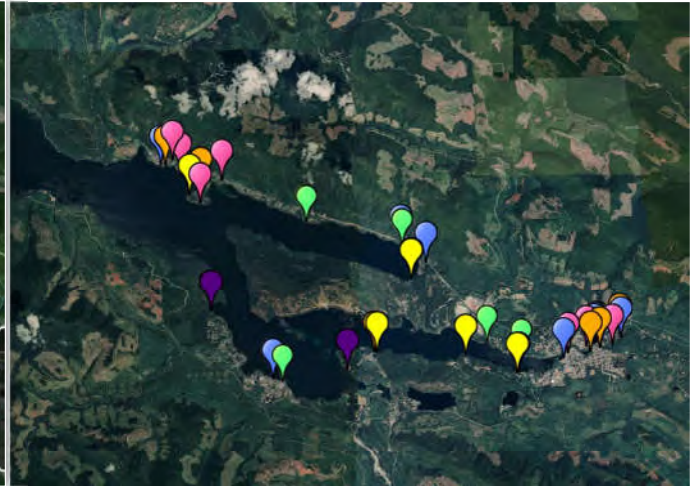
Cowichan Shoreline Stewardship Project	Number of Planting Sites	Planting Area (m2)	Linear Metres	Number of potted plants
CSSP 2014	7	3352.86	311.5	2326
CSSP 2015	9	1898.78	325.9	1083
CSSP 2016	8	2355.1	208.8	689
CSSP 2017	8	3088	264	954
CSSP 2018	8	4326.43	214.6	827
CSSP 2021	6	3737.7	489.5	1980
	Number of Planting Sites	Planting Area (m2)	Linear Metres	# of potted plants
Total CSSP 2014 - 2022	46	18,758.87	1,814.30	7859

Ecological Restoration

Map of highly impacted shoreline (red)

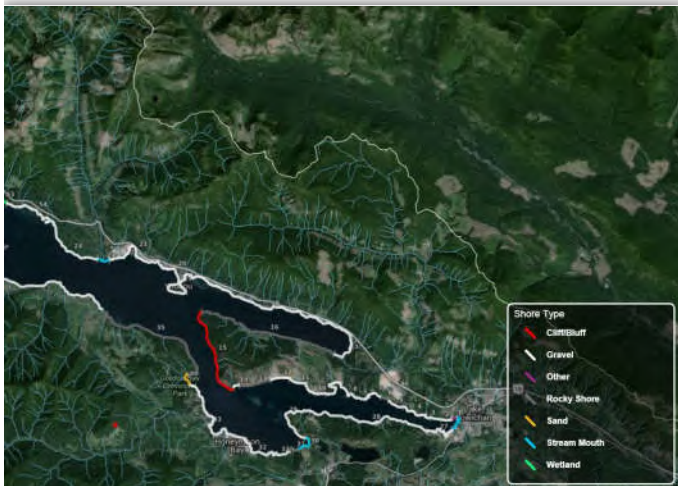


Map of restored sites between 2014 - 2022



Ecological Restoration

Map of shoreline types



Map of restored sites between 2013 - 2022

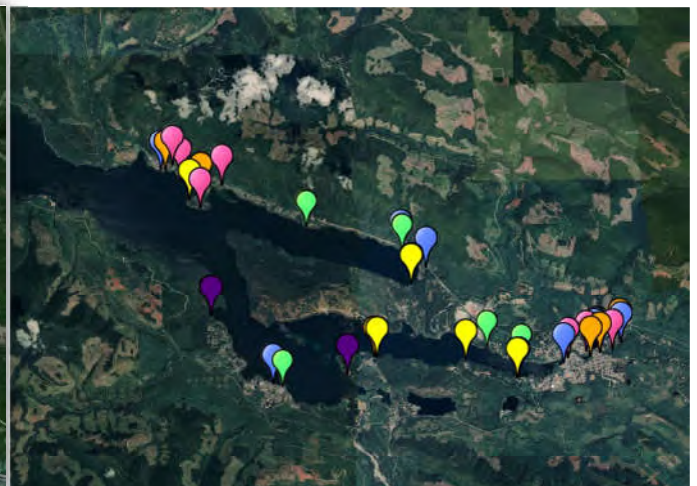




Figure 10. Before (2015) and after (2018) at a private residence, a 2015 Riparian Restoration Site



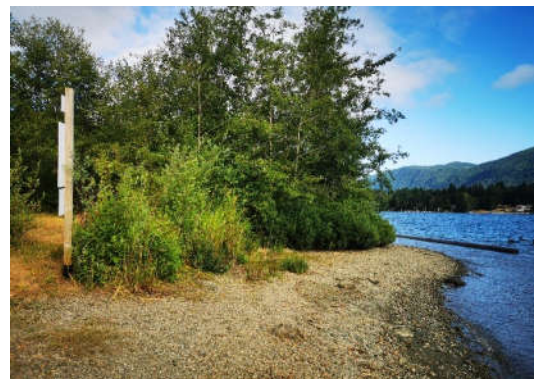
Figure 11. Before (2015) and after (2018) at a private residence, a 2015 Riparian Restoration Site



Figure 7. Construction of a live-stake wattle fence at two CSSP 2018 sites along Cowichan River



Figure 6. Invasive plant removal at CSSP private residence on Cowichan Lake and Koksilah River







Awareness raising ! You need the fish, the fish needs you

Oh Deer !!

WITHOUT THIS FENCING, THIS AREA WOULD BE A DEER RESTAURANT!

PLANTING OF NATIVE PLANTS HAS BEEN DONE HERE TO INCREASE SHADE FOR BABY FISH NEEDING SAFE PLACES TO REST.



HAVING MORE PLANTS ALONG THE SHORELINE WILL SUPPORT MORE FISH IN THE LAKE.

THANKS FOR YOUR SUPPORT!

COWCHAN SHORELINE STEWARDSHIP PROJECT

A PROJECT SUPPORTED BY:
COASTAL RESTORATION FUND
BRITISH COLUMBIA CONSERVATION FOUNDATION
COWCHAN LAKE AND RIVER STEWARDSHIP SOCIETY

Cowchan Shoreline Stewardship Project

Riparian Habitat Restoration at work



Restoration work is being done to help the lake and river ecosystem.

Riparian Restoration Sites



For more information, visit our website at www.cowichanlakeandriverstewardship.com

Do you like to go fishing?

WE DO!!

THESE NATIVE PLANTS PROVIDE PLACES FOR INSECTS TO REST THAT THEN FALL INTO THE WATER PROVIDING FISH FOOD.

BABY SALMON ESPECIALLY LIKE TO HIDE ALONG SHORE EDGES UNDER PLANTS. BY PLANTING HERE, WE ARE HELPING THERE BE MORE FISH FOR US ALL TO GO FISHING!



DEER LIKE TO EAT THESE YOUNG PLANTS, WHICH IS WHY WE HAVE THIS TEMPORARY FENCING.

THANKS FOR YOUR SUPPORT!

COWCHAN SHORELINE STEWARDSHIP PROJECT

A PROJECT SUPPORTED BY:
COASTAL RESTORATION FUND
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COWCHAN LAKE AND RIVER STEWARDSHIP SOCIETY

What can we do?

Riparian Insights



1. **Remove invasive species**
Invasive species can harm native plants and animals. They can also block sunlight from reaching the water, which can harm fish and other aquatic life.

2. **Plant native plants**
Native plants are adapted to the local environment and can provide food and shelter for native animals. They can also help to stabilize the soil and prevent erosion.

3. **Install a fence**
A fence can help to keep deer and other animals out of the riparian area. This can help to protect the native plants and animals from being eaten.

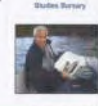
Gerard's Legacy

Encouraging Environmental Study and Action for Generations to Come



The Cowichan Lake and River Stewardship Society is proud to announce the completion of the Gerard's Legacy project. This project was a collaborative effort between the Society and the Cowichan Valley Regional District. The project involved the installation of a fence along the shoreline of Cowichan Lake to protect the riparian area from deer and other animals. The fence was made of natural materials and was designed to be both effective and aesthetically pleasing. The project was completed in the summer of 2023 and has been a great success for the Society and the community.

The Gerard's Legacy Environmental Study and Action for Generations to Come



The Gerard's Legacy project was a collaborative effort between the Cowichan Lake and River Stewardship Society and the Cowichan Valley Regional District. The project involved the installation of a fence along the shoreline of Cowichan Lake to protect the riparian area from deer and other animals. The fence was made of natural materials and was designed to be both effective and aesthetically pleasing. The project was completed in the summer of 2023 and has been a great success for the Society and the community.

Cowichan Shoreline Stewardship Project

Riparian Insights



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Invasive species can harm native plants and animals. They can also block sunlight from reaching the water, which can harm fish and other aquatic life.

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Youth And Public Engagement

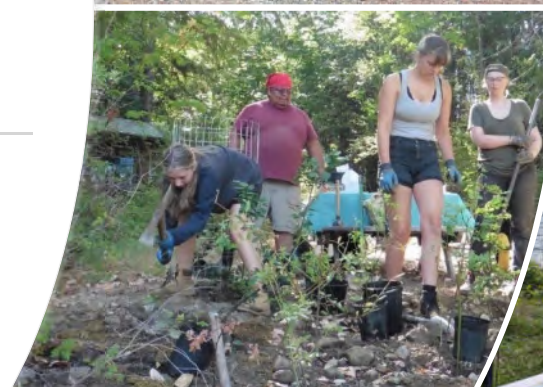


Working with First Nations

Through leadership, knowledge sharing and capacity building



SSP Riparian Restoration Site Tour, September 24th, 2018



Conclusion and Future of CSSP

Recommendations made at the end of the project



COWICHAN SHORELINE STEWARDSHIP PROJECT
2022 INTERIM REPORT

Interim report prepared by Elodie Roger at Origins Environmental Services
Submitted to the British Columbia Conservation Foundation, Lantzville, BC
BCCF Service Agreement #: 1172038-003
BCCF Project #: 1172038
Duncan, BC
February 2022

Elodie Roger
Origins Environmental Services



There is more to do...

Site Name	Access	Addresses	Geographical Area	CSSP Status	Restoration recommendations	Approx. Restoration Area (meters squared)
	Private	50 Prospect Ave, Lake Cowichan	Cowichan River	Follow-up	Property adjacent to Mrs. Danaher, facing extreme bank collapse. Mrs. Adams received CSSP restoration efforts in the past. Email communications mention that wattle fences installed in the past had washed away.	TBD
	Private	66 Prospect Ave, Lake Cowichan	Cowichan River	New	Bank collapse by private residence due to winter river flood. Staking possible at bottom of slope below high water mark. Upper slope requires staking with support from QEP. Threats to fish habitat and riparian health include Cowichan River winter flooding, Bank collapse by house footings, Wildlife grazing.	36
	Private	7314 Peri Rd, Honeymoon Bay, BC V0R 1Y0	Cowichan Lake	Follow-up	Restoration follow up and signage after 2018 CSSP Planting. Fencing, educational signs required on the property. Survival rate monitoring.	TBD
	Private	8354 Sa-seen-os Road	Cowichan Lake	Follow-up 2019 CSSP	Plant and signage monitoring.	600
	Private	7314 Peri Road	Cowichan Lake	Follow-up 2019 CSSP	Plant and signage monitoring.	650
	Public	Meades Creek	Cowichan Lake	Follow-up 2019 CSSP	Plant and signage monitoring.	1500
	Public	Honeymoon Bay	Cowichan Lake	Follow-up 2019 CSSP	Plant and signage monitoring.	600
	Private	Honeymoon Bay	Cowichan Lake	Follow-up 2019 CSSP	Plant and signage monitoring.	500
	Private	67 South Shore Road	Cowichan River	Follow-up 2019 CSSP	Plant and signage monitoring.	450
	Private	222 Greendale Road	Cowichan River	Follow-up 2019 CSSP	Plant and signage monitoring.	525
	Public	Gordon Road	Oliver Creek	Follow-up 2019 CSSP	Plant and signage monitoring.	750
	Public	Tresle Bridge	Cowichan River	Follow-up 2019 CSSP	Plant and signage monitoring.	500
	Private	10332 Youbou Road	Utility Creek	Follow-up 2019 CSSP	Plant and signage monitoring.	500
	Private	9262 / 9264 North Shore	Cowichan Lake 2015	Follow-up 2019 CSSP	Plant and signage monitoring.	1000

Recommendation Category	Action Item	Rational
Plants	Adding plants to the 33 CSSP sites	Cowichan Lake water level decreases considerably over the summer, turning healthy shoreline and fish habitat into a fragmented landscape. Sites planted between 2014 and 2021 will benefit from regular monitoring and planting to increase habitat connectivity.
Plants	Identify shoreline restoration opportunities for 14 additional sites	14 properties were identified as potential candidates for shoreline restoration or additional planting. Landowner outreach and site visits should be organized to research and design site-specific shoreline enhancement or restoration practices with the guidance of a Qualified Environmental Professional.
Plants	Refer to Effectiveness Evaluation Report for future monitoring and restoration work	Morley and Barlow (2019) recommendations should be considered when designing the next phase of CSSP. More frequent Effectiveness Evaluation reports should be planned for to verify the quality of work delivered and consider adaptive restoration practices and project management strategies if needed.
Plants	Monitoring in Spring 2022 and Fall 2022	Vegetation planted in 2021 will need to be monitored with the support of a crew member who was part of the crew in 2021. Monitoring should take place after their first winter once plants start budding, and after their second dry summer in 2022.
Plants	On-going watering	Consistent watering will need to be coordinated for Summer 2022 at the six sites planted in 2021. Property owners and managers must be informed of the site visits.
Plants	Following Section 11 recommendations	Referring to the conditions under which Section 11 was approved in 2021. Ensure native plants receive sufficient water during the first two summers to fully establish.
Signage	Spring Beach signage	Install permanent signage at Spring beach in accordance with DFO guidelines.
Outreach	Following-up with CSSP recipients (2014-2021) and identify action items	Several participants contacted CSSP 2021 crew and raised concerns about shoreline erosion, plant survival, or lack of signage on their properties. These participants should be contacted by phone or email to follow-up and determine restoration or support needs.
Partnership	Site visit with Project Partners	Before the end of this project, a site visit should be organized with each property owner and showcase the restoration work that took place.
Partnership	Presentation to local governments and conservation groups.	Before March 2022, we recommend presenting the results of this project to local partners, local governments, and organizations and community to encourage further riparian and shoreline restoration work within the Valley.
Partnership	Seeking funding opportunities	The project has gained considerable momentum since its start in 2014. A new multi-year funding should be considered to increase shoreline restoration and protection efforts around Cowichan Lake and Upper Cowichan River.

2022 – 2023: CSSP Research and Development

- \$15,000 secured for this fiscal year with the goal to develop a new multi-year, community driven restoration initiative!
- Will include effectiveness monitoring of previous restoration work



Thank You
Huy ch q'u

Questions?

