

Island View Beach Regional Park

Park Management Plan

Capital Regional District | June 2017...**DRAFT**



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Island View Beach Regional Park portal sign. Photo Credit: CRD

Cover Photos:

- Top left: Couple enjoying a scenic walk at Island View Beach Regional Park. Photo Credit: William Ng
- Top right: Sandpipers flying offshore of Island View Beach Regional Park. Photo Credit: Robin Thom
- Lower left: Yellow sand verbena and Hookers onion. Photo Credit: CRD
- Lower right: Children exploring the beach during a CRD Regional Parks interpretive program. Photo Credit: CRD

Executive Summary

Capital Regional District (CRD) Regional Parks staff have prepared a management plan to guide decision-making for Island View Beach Regional Park (“park”). The 48 hectare park is located on the Saanich Peninsula facing Haro Strait, and is the largest protected area along the eastern side of the Saanich Peninsula between Mt. Douglas Municipal Park and Swartz Bay. The park and surrounding landscape has been home to the Tsawout people for thousands of years, and their reserve forms the northern boundary of the park.

The park is the third most visited regional park in the system, with almost 407,000 visits in 2016. People visit the park to enjoy activities such as walking, dog walking, camping, bird-watching, sun-bathing, swimming, and nature study.

Island View Beach Regional Park is classified in the CRD Board-approved Regional Parks Strategic Plan as a Regional Conservation Area based on its unique and sensitive ecosystems. The park is primarily comprised of a coastal sand ecosystem, coastal wetland ecosystem, and a bluff ecosystem, which are considered rare on southern Vancouver Island.

A four-step public participation process to update the existing 1989 park management plan was undertaken between 2014 and 2016. The planning process revealed a wide diversity of views amongst the public about how the park should be managed. In an effort to identify common ground amongst stakeholders in the process, the Regional Parks Committee passed a motion at its January 2017 meeting to give key stakeholder groups an opportunity to work together to make consensus recommendations for park management to the Regional Parks Committee. The stakeholder groups were unable to reach consensus on revisions to the plan, and separate submissions were received. Regional Parks staff considered these submissions along with other input received during the public consultation process in the preparation of this park management plan.

The park management plan identifies a vision and goals for the park, park zoning, a development concept, and direction statements, objectives, and policies for visitor experience, cultural heritage management, environmental conservation, and park operations and development. An implementation plan identifies key action items as high, medium, low, and on-going priorities.

The overall goal for park development is to provide ample opportunity for the public to enjoy the park while protecting the most sensitive ecosystems and habitats. The park zoning and development concept identifies how this will be accomplished.

Some of the key actions proposed in the plan include:

- developing a new multi-use Wetland Loop Trail to increase access in the park;
- improving accessibility and facilities on the Coast Loop Trail;
- developing maintained beach access points;
- opening remediated carpet burweed areas to public use;

- designating an off-trail and seasonal on-leash area for dogs;
- designating the existing day-use area at the south end of the park as “dog-free” year-round;
- developing a new year-round “dog friendly” day-use area adjacent to the north parking lot;
- implementing seasonal on-leash restrictions in the Natural Environment and Environmental Protection Zones to protect ground-nesting birds during the breeding season (April-July);
- integrating equestrian use into the park on the Wetland Loop Trail;
- developing an education and outreach strategy;
- installing new park signs;
- designating an active coastal sand ecosystem restoration area in the northeast section of the park;
- working with the Province of BC and the Government of Canada to protect migrating Brant geese when they are feeding and resting in the vicinity of the park;
- collaborating with the District of Central Saanich on the use of Island View Municipal Park; and
- working with the Tsawout First Nation to address their interests in the park.

Park management plans are in effect upon CRD Board approval. The plan will be monitored and periodically reviewed to ensure the plan remains an effective and useful guide for decision-making.



An interpretive sign highlighting birds that might be seen in the vicinity of the park. Photo Credit: CRD

Acknowledgements

The Island View Beach Regional Park management plan could not have been completed without the generous assistance of the people of the Capital Region, who, over the period of several years, gave their time to attend many stakeholder meetings, town hall meetings, open houses and meetings in the park, and wrote emails and completed online response forms. The feedback received through this process has strengthened the park management plan immensely. The Tsawout First Nation have participated in this management planning process from the beginning, helping to lay the foundation for an enduring relationship that will benefit Island View Beach and TIXEN far into the future.



An avian visitor at Island View Beach Regional Park. Photo Credit: CRD

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Beach logs and dune plants at Island View Beach Regional Park. Photo Credit: CRD



An Island View Beach Regional Park vista. Photo Credit: Mary Sanseverino

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the Management Plan

This management plan provides a framework to guide decision making for the long-term management of Island View Beach Regional Park, including:

- overarching management direction through the park classification, park vision, park zoning, visitor access, and park management goals
- a park development concept
- objectives and policies for addressing key issues
- an implementation strategy for achieving the management plan

1.2 Park Description

Island View Beach Regional Park (park) is approximately 48 hectares in size and was established in 1966. It is located in the District of Central Saanich (Map 1). The park is also located in the traditional territory of the Tsawout First Nation; the Tsawout people have lived in this area for thousands of years and they maintain a deep and abiding connection to the land and the nearby coastal waters.

Visitation statistics indicate that the park received almost 407,000 visits in 2016. This makes it the third most visited park in the regional park system. High visitation is attributed to the easily accessible natural environment which visitors can enjoy year-round. Overnight tent and RV camping was introduced in 2010 and is a popular summertime activity. The park is a favorite of long-time visitors, some of whom have visited the park for decades, and many of whom come to the park almost daily. The park also attracts new visitors from throughout the region and from further afield.

The park provides a range of opportunities for people to experience the park's spectacular landscape, while also playing an essential role in protecting regional biodiversity. The park is the largest coastal protected area on the east side of the Saanich Peninsula north of Mt. Douglas Municipal Park in Saanich. The park is adjacent to the Sidney Channel Important Bird Area, which is an international designation reflecting the rich diversity of resident and migratory marine birds which frequent the area.

The park is situated within a rural residential and farming community and much of the park was used for agriculture prior to park establishment. The park borders the District of Central Saanich's Island View Municipal Park along its southern boundary, privately-owned lands on its western boundary, Haro Strait along the eastern boundary, and the Tsawout First Nation reserve along its northern boundary. A mosaic of interrelated ecosystems binds these coastal lands into a contiguous landscape extending from Cowichan Head in the south to Cordova Spit in the north, and James and Sidney Islands in the east (Map 2).

1.3 Regional Context

1.3.1 Purpose and Goals of Regional Parks

The Capital Regional District (CRD), through Regional Parks, protects and manages more than 13,000 hectares of spectacular and easily accessible natural areas in a system of 31 regional parks and 3 regional trails. The regional park system received almost 7 million visits in 2016. In 2012, the CRD Board adopted the [Regional Parks Strategic Plan 2012-2021](#) (Strategic Plan). The Strategic Plan sets the direction for regional parks and trails over that decade and provides the long-term vision, mission, and goals of regional parks.

The vision for Regional Parks is one where (p. 6):

“CRD parks and trails secure the region’s ecology and quality of life by establishing, in perpetuity, an interconnected system of natural lands. Parks protect and restore our region’s biodiversity, offer compatible outdoor recreation and education opportunities and accessible, nourishing, joyful connection with the natural world and our cultural heritage.”

The fundamental goals of Regional Parks include two complementary pillars:

- To protect the biodiversity of the region and the ecological integrity of the park land; and
- To provide for a range of opportunities for people to experience the land and water. (p. 68)

The Strategic Plan identifies how the two goals work together to protect the natural world and provide outdoor recreation opportunities (p. 68-69):

“Residents of the region have said that while they want Regional Parks to emphasize both parts of the goals, protecting the natural environment remains their top priority. Therefore, the conservation of the natural environment needs to be incorporated into all planning, management and operational decisions and actions across the organization.

Maintaining or restoring ecological integrity by protecting natural resources and processes will therefore be Regional Parks’ first priority when considering planning, management and operational actions.

Outdoor recreation and nature appreciation are a significant part of the lifestyle of CRD residents, so providing satisfying opportunities for outdoor experiences and activities is also a major part of what Regional Parks does.”

1.3.2 Park Classification

The Strategic Plan also sets out a classification system for all regional parks. The classification system is a method of distinguishing the different roles that individual parks play in achieving the overall purpose of regional parks. The regional parks classification system includes: Wilderness Area, Conservation Area, Natural Area, and Recreation Area (Appendix 2). A park’s classification can only be changed by a resolution of the CRD Board.

Island View Beach Regional Park is classified as a **Regional Conservation Area**. The primary purpose of a Regional Conservation Area is protection of regionally significant natural environments that contain sensitive and threatened ecosystems, including rare or endangered plant and wildlife species and their supporting ecosystems.

Outdoor recreation is permitted in a Regional Conservation Area, provided the activities have minimal impact on the natural environment. Regional Conservation Areas generally have basic facilities, such as trails, parking areas, toilets, picnic areas, benches, and signage.

1.4 Planning Process

The CRD began the process to update the [1989 park management plan](#) in January 2011. During the 2011 planning process, a number of issues emerged related to mosquito control, drainage, the coastal berm, and protection of species at risk. In July 2011, the CRD Regional Parks Committee put the planning process on hold so Regional Parks staff could take the time necessary to address these issues. In July 2012, the CRD Regional Parks Committee resumed the planning process with this motion:

That the Island View Beach Regional Park management planning process resume and that the following policy direction be included in the draft management plan when it moves forward for CRD Board approval:

- a. *Maintain the existing berm and as part of policy direction (d) examine the implications of extending the berm to the north and maintaining the existing berm;*
- b. *Maintain the existing drainage ditch system and monitor its effectiveness in reducing mosquito habitat and its effect on the coastal wetland ecosystem;*
- c. *Continue the mosquito abatement program and monitor its effectiveness in reducing mosquitoes;*
- d. *Examine possible actions to protect and restore the coastal sand ecosystem; and*
- e. *Develop a trail through the coastal wetland ecosystem.*

In March 2013, the CRD Regional Parks Committee considered policy direction “a” above in more detail and passed the following motion related to the coastal berm:

1. *Draft the Island View Beach draft Park Management Plan to include a policy statement regarding the berm to:*
 - a. *Maintain the coastal berm in its current state and reassess its function as part of the coastal sand ecosystem restoration work; and*
 - b. *If the berm is breached, to repair it to its existing form, and do not upgrade or extend it.*

These policy directions guide management actions related to the drainage ditches and associated berm, mosquito abatement, coastal sand ecosystem restoration and trail development.

In May 2014, the CRD Regional Parks Committee approved a four-step public participation process to guide the completion of the park management plan (Appendix 3). The four steps of the public participation process included:

Step 1 – Provide information about the park’s natural environment and seek public feedback

Step 2 – Identify park management issues and interests that should be considered in the plan

Step 3 – Hold a community dialogue session to identify possible options for addressing the issues

Step 4 – Prepare and present a draft plan, seek feedback, and prepare a final plan

Step 1 Natural Environment

The purpose of Step 1 was to develop a common understanding of the natural environment found within the park, and to add to the information base about the natural environment through public feedback.

Staff held stakeholder meetings and two public meetings to present the information on the park’s natural environment and to gather feedback.

A [Step 1 Summary Report](#) was presented to the CRD Regional Parks Committee in April 2015. The results of Step 1 were used to inform Steps 2 through 4 of the public participation process.

Step 2 Issues and Interests

The purpose of Step 2 was to gather information about issues and interests that the public believed should be addressed in the park management plan. The results of Step 2 were used to identify the issues to be addressed during Step 3, and in preparing the park management plan during Step 4. During Step 2, Regional Parks staff met with a number of stakeholder groups representing a diversity of interests, and staffed an information booth in the park five times to listen to park visitors talk about their issues and interests.

A [Step 2 Summary Report](#) was presented to the CRD Regional Parks Committee in September 2015.

Step 3 Community Dialogue Session

The purpose of Step 3 was to provide a forum for those people with an interest in the management of the park to come together through a facilitated community dialogue session to jointly identify and discuss how the issues raised in Step 2 could be addressed in the management plan.

A [Step 3 Summary Report](#) was presented to the CRD Regional Parks Committee in January 2015. The issues identified in Step 2 and discussed in Step 3 formed the basis of the February 2016 Draft Park Management Plan.

Step 4 Prepare Draft Plan, Seek Public Feedback, Finalize Plan for CRD Board Approval

Step 4 of the public participation process included developing a draft park management plan. The CRD Regional Parks Committee approved sending the draft management plan out for public feedback in February 2016 in order to finalize the plan for CRD Board approval in the fall of 2016.

The Step 4 process was primarily conducted between May and July, 2016. Step 4 included two town hall meetings, individual stakeholder meetings, and staff presence in the park. The public were also invited to complete an online response form. Email and written responses about the draft plan were also received.

The [Step 4 Summary Report](#) provides a complete record of public comments received, along with a list of issues to be addressed in the final management plan, identification of several broad themes that emerged during the public participation process, and a high-level summary of comments themed by issue and sub-issue.

Completing the Park Management Plan

The comments received through the Step 4 public participation process were considered in the development of a revised draft park management plan. The revised draft park management plan was considered by the CRD Board in December 2016. The CRD Board passed a motion to send the revised draft park management plan back to the CRD Regional Parks Committee for further review. At the request of some of the key stakeholder groups involved in the planning process, the CRD Regional Parks Committee decided in January 2017 to give those groups an opportunity to work together to arrive at consensus recommendations for revisions to the draft plan.

The stakeholder groups involved in this process were The Friends of Island View Beach (FOIVB), Rocky Point Bird Observatory (RPBO), the Capital Region Dog Owners (CRDO) and the Victoria Natural History Society (VNHS). The stakeholder groups were unable to reach consensus on revisions to the plan, and separate submissions were received from FOIVB/CRDO and from RPBO/VNHS ([Appendix 5 and Appendix 6](#)). Regional Parks staff considered the two submissions along with other input received during the public consultation process in the preparation of the 2017 park management plan.



Sunset over Island View Beach. Photo Credit: Mike Joa

1.5 Management Themes

A number of management themes were identified during the background information gathering and public participation phases of the planning process. Section 4 defines objectives and policies for these management themes.

1.5.1 Accessibility

Throughout the planning process, many participants expressed a desire for improved accessibility throughout the park. This included both a desire for improved access to some parts of the park for visitors with mobility challenges, and a wish to access and enjoy areas of the park where there are currently no facilities. Visitor facilities in the day-use area and the Coast Loop Trail will be **made more accessible in the short-term, and Regional Parks staff will work towards making these areas universally accessible in the long-term.** Other improvements, such as designated beach access points, will be made to improve accessibility for visitors.

1.5.2 Providing Recreational Opportunities

The park provides many outstanding recreational opportunities within a spectacular natural environment. Current recreational use within the park includes walking, dog walking, nature study, beach access, picnicking, sightseeing, photography, group activities, camping, and similar activities. To ensure a sustainable balance of conservation values and recreational activities, the park will be managed to provide for compatible recreational opportunities in some areas, while maintaining wildlife and ecosystem values in other areas. Recognizing the important role of the park in providing easily accessible nature-based recreation is a cornerstone of this park management plan.

1.5.3 Community Engagement

Regional Parks staff will seek to engage with the public on park management issues on an ongoing basis. This is desirable from a number of perspectives, including:

- Collaboration with adjacent landowners is critically important for building understanding and support for park management goals beyond park boundaries.
- The public is interested in regional parks and want to help protect, maintain, rehabilitate, steward, promote, educate, and benefit from parks.
- Public participation builds support for the parks system, and provides people with opportunities to connect with nature, Regional Parks staff, and each other in healthy and meaningful ways.

Within the park, Regional Parks staff will engage with the public through volunteer opportunities, stewardship initiatives, special events, and other types of activities and initiatives.

1.5.4 Education and Interpretation

Communicating current and accurate information about regional parks helps park visitors gain an improved appreciation of the park environment and awareness of appropriate behaviours in the park. Park visitors require information in a variety of formats, including those offered by new technologies.

Increased environmental awareness leads to public support for management initiatives and involvement in long-term stewardship activities to protect and conserve these resources. Participants in the management planning process have indicated strong support for an active education and interpretation program at the park that will inform and engage visitors in many aspects of stewardship and recreation.

1.5.5 First Nations

The park and surrounding landscape has been home to the Tsawout people for thousands of years, and their reserve forms the northern boundary of the park. Thus, the Tsawout First Nation and the regional park are neighbours and share a common landscape. This provides an opportunity to work together on common issues, and to integrate Tsawout beliefs and knowledge into park management as appropriate. By engaging with the Tsawout First Nation, there is also the opportunity for visitors to benefit from learning about the Tsawout's rich history and culture and their enduring connection to the land.

1.5.6 Protecting Cultural Values

Information about the cultural values in the regional park is limited. Park managers will work with the Tsawout and others to improve knowledge of First Nations and post-contact cultural values in the park.

1.5.7 Dog Management

Management of dogs was one of the most contentious issues raised during the planning process for the park. Many visitors highly value the experience of bringing their dog to the park for off-leash exercise in a natural setting. Others felt that inappropriately managed dogs result in environmental disturbance and habitat/species decline, and can adversely affect the experience of other park users who are not comfortable encountering dogs off-leash.

This plan attempts to strike a balance between these perspectives. Significant areas of the park will be made available for off-leash dogs and their owners; however, the wetland area of the park will have a seasonal on-leash requirement during the ground nesting bird breeding season. This area will be monitored and assessed to document whether unacceptable visitor and/or environmental impacts are occurring. Some areas of the park will be off-limits to dogs and people to protect habitat for species at risk. The southern day-use area will be off-limits to dogs year-round to provide a "dog-free" area in the park. Rules regulating dogs, and identification of off-limit areas or time periods will be clearly stated in park communications materials.

1.5.8 Equestrian Management

A challenge for many horse owners on the Saanich Peninsula is finding safe and enjoyable places to ride. General equestrian use was not permitted in the 1989 park management plan, but that use has occurred at the park through the years. The park's location, natural environment, and trail system provides enjoyable riding opportunities for equestrians. Equestrian use in the park will be incorporated into the management plan in a manner that will respect existing recreational activities, visitor use, and environmental values.

1.5.9 Protecting Ecological Values

A variety of ecosystems are found in the park, creating a diversity of habitat for plants and animals (Map 3). Some of these species and ecosystems are designated as a conservation risk by the BC Conservation Data Centre. There are also several non-native species in the park which can have a negative effect on natural ecosystems. The management of environmental values in the park will focus on ecological restoration to protect and restore identified habitat for species at risk including the targeted management of invasive species.

1.5.10 Climate Change

The park is a naturally low-lying coastal wetland (Map 4) and it may be impacted by climate change and sea level rise in the future. The CRD has undertaken some initial studies that look at potential impacts of sea level rise at key locations along the CRD coastline, including at the park. Mapping for the park indicates that it will be subject to increasing periodic inundation by storm surges over the coming decades.

The science of predicting impacts from climate change and sea level rise is rapidly evolving, and models vary as to the potential effects that might occur along the Saanich Peninsula. More information is needed to better understand potential impacts to the park, and to prepare responsive adaptation strategies. Regional Parks staff will continue to support data acquisition and analysis to aid in decision-making in response to climate change and sea level rise.

1.5.11 Mosquitos, Berm, Ditches

The park has a constructed coastal berm, a system of drainage ditches, and an on-going mosquito control program. The drainage ditches prevent water from collecting in the back area of the park, while the coastal berm helps to prevent flooding of the park during winter storms. The aim of the mosquito control program is to reduce the number of nuisance mosquitos on park visitors and surrounding residents. Regional Parks staff will continue to maintain these programs as part of this management plan, according to the policy direction passed by the CRD Regional Parks Committee in 2012 and 2013.

The CRD Regional Parks Committee also passed policy direction in 2012 and 2013 to monitor the effectiveness of the mosquito control program and the ditches in reducing mosquito habitat, as well as assess their impact on the coastal wetland habitat. CRD Regional Parks Committee policy direction requires that the coastal berm be maintained and repaired to its current form if breached, and that its function be assessed as part of the coastal sand ecosystem restoration work.



Great blue heron feeding offshore of Island View Beach Regional Park. Photo Credit: CRD



Log-strewn beach below the high tide line adjacent to Island View Beach Regional Park. Photo Credit: CRD



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0 2 4 6 12
Kilometres

Projection: UTM ZONE 10N NAD 83

- Island View Beach Regional Park
- Regional Park / Protected Area
- Other Park / Protected Area
- Greater Victoria Water Supply Area
- Lake / Reservoir

- First Nation Reserve
- Municipal Area Boundary
- Regional District Boundary
- International Boundary

Capital Regional District
Island View Beach Regional Park
Map 1: Regional Context

Map 1. Regional Context



UTM Zone 10N NAD 1983

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May 2017 RP_IVB_MP_LocalContext.mxd

- Island View Beach Regional Park*
- - - Approximate Natural Boundary
- Municipal Park
- First Nation Reserve
- Lochside Regional Trail
- Highway
- Road

Capital Regional District

Island View Beach Regional Park

Map 2: Local Context



* Excluding Municipal Road / Right of Way

Map 2. Local Context



Haro Strait

0 50 100 200
Metres

UTM Zone 10N NAD 1983

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May 2017

RP_IVB_MP_HabType.mxd

<p>Coastal Sand Ecosystem</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Herbaceous Dune Shrubby Dune Beach <p>Bluff Ecosystem</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Forest (Not Classified) 	<p>Coastal Wetland Ecosystem</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Salt Marsh Brackish Meadow Brackish Woodland Open Water Old Field Ecosystem Agricultural Field 	<p>Island View Beach Regional Park*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximate Natural Boundary Island View Municipal Park Tsawout First Nation Reserve Road Developed <p>* Excluding Municipal Road / Right of Way</p>
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"Habitat types" in this map represent groupings of more detailed "map units" from the Terrestrial Ecosystem Mapping of TIXEN/Cordova Spit completed by the BC Ministry of Environment in 2009. Some of the "map units" identified by the Terrestrial Ecosystem Mapping (TEM) are relatively uniform, but some consist of composites of different ecosystems. For this map, groupings into habitat types are based upon the dominant type of ecosystem in each map unit. For more detailed mapping, please see the Terrestrial Ecosystem Mapping of TIXEN/Cordova Spit map and associated report (rd.bc.ca/pares).

Capital Regional District

Island View Beach Regional Park

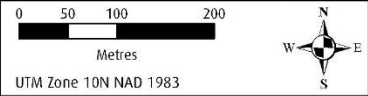
Map 3: Ecosystems and Associated Habitats

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Map 3. Ecosystems and Associated Habitats



Haro Strait



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May 2017 RP_IV6_MP_VegTerrain.mxd

- Island View Beach Regional Park^W
- - - Approximate Natural Boundary
- Island View Municipal Park
- Tsawout First Nation Reserve
- Road

^W Excluding Municipal Road / Right of Way

Capital Regional District

Island View Beach Regional Park

Map 4: Terrain



Map 4. Terrain



Visitors enjoying a walk next to the berm at Island View Beach Regional Park. Photo Credit: CRD

2. PARK CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Regional Setting

2.1.1 Jurisdictional Context

Island View Beach Regional Park is part of a larger landscape that is subject to different jurisdictional authorities. Although the management plan addresses issues within the jurisdictional authority of the CRD, the plan recognizes the necessity of working with others on issues affecting the park. Regional Parks staff will seek to work collaboratively with:

- **Tsawout First Nation:** The Island View Beach landscape has been home to the Tsawout people for thousands of years, and is used extensively by them for life-sustaining purposes. The park and the Tsawout First Nation are neighbours and share a common landscape. This provides an opportunity to work together on planning and management issues, and to integrate Tsawout knowledge into relevant policies and processes. By engaging with the Tsawout, there is also an opportunity for visitors to the park to benefit from learning about the Tsawout's rich history and culture, and their enduring connection to the land.
- **Adjacent Landowners:** The non-aboriginal history of the area around the park goes back over 150 years, with early agriculturalists and settlers shaping the land to increase its productivity and usefulness for a growing region. In more recent times, residential developments have sprung up on the landscape and these newer inhabitants have also developed deep ties to the park. It is important for the CRD to engage with these landowners in park planning and management activities as good neighbours and to benefit from their keen interest and knowledge of the Island View Beach landscape.
- **Stakeholders:** A number of stakeholder groups have an avid interest in the park. Some stakeholders are keenly interested in conservation, protection, and restoration of the park's natural environment, and others are advocates for maintaining and enhancing the park's visitor experience. In all cases, the CRD benefits from engaging with these stakeholders in integrating visitor use and environmental conservation at the park.
- **Federal Government (Environment Canada):** Environment Canada administers several key pieces of federal legislation that affect park management, including regulations around migratory birds, and the designation of federal Species at Risk (SAR) and their Critical Habitat. A number of species at risk are dependent on the park environment, and for some species, the federal government has designated areas of critical habitat in the park. The CRD works with Environment Canada to protect these species and their habitat and to meet its obligations under the *Species at Risk Act*.
- **Provincial Government (Ministry of Environment):** The Provincial Government, through the Ministry of Environment, documents critical information about species and ecosystems in the park. The Conservation Data Centre (CDC) collects and disseminates information about rare and endangered species identified at the park, and Ministry staff have undertaken terrestrial

ecosystem mapping (TEM) to delineate the ecosystems found in the Island View Beach area. The Province also retains management responsibility for the foreshore adjacent to the park. Regional Parks staff will work with the Province to understand and protect sensitive ecosystems and species in the park.

- **The District of Central Saanich:** The District of Central Saanich (District) is responsible for the municipal road rights-of-way and associated infrastructure throughout the park, and Island View Municipal Park, adjacent to the regional park. The District manages activities that take place on municipal roads and parking lots, and it shares responsibility with the CRD in keeping the system of ditches clear and the coastal berm repaired. The District enforces municipal bylaws on the beach area, including a ban on beach fires. It is important for Regional Parks staff and the District to collaborate on issues that affect both jurisdictions.

2.1.2 Existing Park Boundaries

The park was established in 1966, and additional parcels of land were acquired in 1992, 1996, and 2009 to make up the existing park boundaries.

The total area of the park in 2016 is approximately 48 hectares. **The exact boundaries of the park have changed over time due to changes in the location of the normal high tide line, which forms the seaward boundary of the park.¹ The normal high tide line is dynamic and can shift,** resulting in either an eroded shoreline or a built up shoreline that starts to differ from the legal surveyed boundaries over time. Land below the **normal** high tide line belongs to the Crown and accreted land belongs to the upland owner.

The parcels of land that make up the park include (see Map 5):

1. **PID 009418598.** Section 9, Range 6 East, South Saanich District, (Easement Northerly 66 feet DD362267-I Appurtenant to Section 9, Range 5 East South Saanich District – Said Easement being for the purpose of access to the foreshore of Section 9, Range 5).
 - Acquired 1966. Current size 15.6 hectares.
2. **PID 005811864.** Lot 2, Section 10, Range 6 East, South Saanich District, Plan VIP7056.
 - Acquired 1966. Current size 9.3 hectares.
3. **PID 009418521.** Plan DD 29323-I, Parcel “C”. Section 11, South Saanich Range 6E. Described as commencing on a point at high water mark on Cordova Channel within said Section 11, the same being situated 33 feet north of the southern boundary of said Section; thence westerly parallel to and distant 33 feet from said southern boundary for a distance of 33 feet; thence north 5...
 - Acquired 1966. Current size 0.26 hectares.
4. **PID 006765246.** Lot 14, Section 12, Range 5 East and Section 12, Range 6 East, South Saanich District, Amended Plan 1851.
 - Acquired 1966. Current size 0.25 hectares.

¹ See the [BC Land Act](#) for a definition of the natural boundary between land and water.

5. **PID 000298654.** Lot 1, Section 10, South Saanich Plan VIP34623, Except Plan VIP55401, Ranges 5 and 6E.
 - Acquired 1992. Current size 12.3 hectares.
6. **PID 023618591.** Lot 1, Section 11, Range 6E, South Saanich Plan VIP64434.
 - Acquired 1996. Current size 1.4 hectares.
7. **PID 000298671.** Lot 2, Section 11, South Saanich Plan VIP 34623, Except Plan VIP87585, 5 & 6E.
 - Acquired 2009. Current size 9.7 hectares.

No additional parcels of land have been identified for acquisition at this time.

2.1.3 Existing Park Facilities

Existing park facilities include an interpretive kiosk, a group picnic shelter, and toilet in the day-use area at the southern end of the park. There is also a tent and RV campground, and another toilet in the middle of the park. The park has a built up coastal berm with a natural surface trail, and a service road that serves as a trail along the interior coastal sand ecosystem. The roads and parking lots in the park are on District of Central Saanich owned property. A boat ramp extends into the provincial foreshore next to the parking lot at the very south end of the park, which is not owned or managed by the CRD.

2.2 Natural Environment

2.2.1 Natural History

There is a rich natural history interwoven with human presence at the park. Particularly over the last 150 years, the park landscape has been significantly modified to fulfill human needs. These modifications have resulted in changes to local hydrology, soils and vegetation patterns resulting in today's landscape.

Since the end of the last glaciation about fifteen thousand years ago, the park and adjacent landscape has evolved as a dynamic bluff/dune/spit complex. The sand and gravel that make up the active shoreline of the park originate from Cowichan Head – the large coastal bluffs to the south. Sediments move from this source of active erosion (Cowichan Head) along a transport zone (Island View Beach) to an area of deposition (Cordova Spit). Far back from the active shoreline there is evidence of shifts between marine and terrestrial landscapes. There are forested bluffs rising up behind the park that indicate the low lying coastal lands now act as a natural buffer to the energy of the sea.

Repeated aerial photographs starting in 1930 reveal more recent landscape changes. The mosaic of open sand dunes, wetlands, low shrubs, meadow and old field habitats have undergone considerable changes through time. Low lying wetland habitats have diminished while forest and shrub cover has increased. The gradient of vegetation from north to south illustrates the pattern of land use changes in the park over this time. More native species occur in the north while more introduced species and agricultural grasses occur in the south (Map 3).

Prior to the ditching program that drained the coastal wetlands in the 1930s, a large portion of Island View Beach Regional Park was under water for much of the year. Dewatering of these coastal wetlands has changed the hydrology and shifted vegetation toward dryer conditions. Water from the park's neighbours to the south and west is directed to the ocean through the ditch system and an outfall managed by the District of Central Saanich along the Lamont Road right-of-way. This network of ditches is complimentary to the drainage ditch system on the Tsawout First Nations lands north of the park.

The park retains high ground water levels. Measurements taken in 2013 indicate that almost the entire area is saturated or showing standing water in winter and late spring. In summer, the water table is lower but remains within 50 to 70 cm of the surface in much of the park. Ground water at the park is brackish (a mix of salt and fresh water). Although surface flooding is limited to the highest of tides and storm surges, the influence of salt water also occurs through intrusion (groundwater seepage). The influence of freshwater is dictated by precipitation and runoff from higher ground. This salt/fresh water dynamic changes on a seasonal basis (dry season and wet season).

2.2.2 Ecology

Plants and animals and their physical environment make up ecosystems. The park is best known for its coastal sand and wetland ecosystems (Map 3). Coastal sand ecosystems are relatively rare on the rocky shores of southern Vancouver Island. The Status Report on Coastal Sand Ecosystems in British Columbia (2011) recognizes Island View Beach Regional Park as an important location for coastal sand ecosystems in a provincial context.

Coastal sand ecosystems (Figure 1) are characterized by a transition from intertidal areas at the ocean edge to more stable terrestrial areas at the back side of the dunes, known as the dune slack. The boundaries between these areas are always changing. The foredunes right above the tideline, and often interspersed with drift logs, are often sparsely vegetated with species like sea rocket, black knotweed, dune wildrye, yellow sand verbena and large-headed sedge. Moving shoreward, the sand becomes more stable allowing vegetation cover and species diversity to increase. Plants like fescue grasses, gumweed, yarrow, and dune beach pea are more common. Water is often retained in the depressions creating suitable conditions for wetland species like coast silverweed and seashore salt grass.

Most of the remaining park is a complex of wetlands, mature dunes and old fields (Figure 2). These sites are regularly flooded during the wetter seasons but are often dry in the summer. Wet meadows form a transition between aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems and are dominated by grasses, rushes or reeds like the American bulrush, seashore saltgrass and coast silverweed. Low-growing shrubs like snowberry or Nootka rose occur in the transition between shallow marshes and upland areas. Meadow and marsh habitat is delineated by the low elevation areas that are subjected to more frequent high water table, seasonal flooding and high salinity. Moving further upland, high shrubs and forested communities occur on the most stable landscapes especially on higher elevations. Linear patterns become more obvious towards the south end of the park reflecting the old field areas most recently subjected to agricultural activities like mowing and grazing.

Dune Ecosystems



Beach Flat/Low Dune



Fore Dune



Dune Slack



Backshore and Wooded Mature Dunes

Figure 1. Typical Sand Ecosystems at Island View Beach Regional Park

Wetland Ecosystems



Brackish Meadow (silverweed)



Old Field (seasonal flooding)



Brackish Woodland



Salt Marsh (saltgrass)

Figure 2. Typical Wetland Ecosystems at Island View Beach Regional Park

2.2.3 Species and Habitats

There are many species of plants and animals found at the park. Plants and animals can be native or introduced, rare or common. Some spend their whole life residing in the park while others may use the park for specific needs like roosting or hunting. Some migratory species may only use the park for a few days a year.

There have been 67 species of vascular plants identified; of these, 16 are introduced and 6 are species at risk. The Georgia Basin bog spider and the black widow are two of 89 spider species known to occur in the park although there is a very large invertebrate fauna that is relatively unknown.

Birds may use the park directly on an intermittent basis and may be resident seasonally or year-round, or may be using areas immediately adjacent to the park. For example, the Sidney Channel Important Bird Area is recognized by BirdLife International, a global alliance of non-governmental organizations, for its marine birds and their habitats.

Numerous shorebirds utilize the beaches and intertidal zone just outside of the park boundary while others, like the spotted sandpiper, may also utilize the backshore above the high tide line to nest and raise their young. Based on 2015 data, a total of 181 bird species were identified in and around the park.

Many of the conservation threats to both rare and common species are linked to modification of habitat and disturbance by human activities. In many cases, species are at risk because they rely on special or uncommon habitats. Species identified as endangered or threatened under the Species at Risk Act of Canada require Recovery Strategies.

Recovery Strategies are planning documents that identify what needs to be done to arrest or reverse the decline of a species. Designation of Critical Habitat is provided in Recovery Strategies and the CRD is obliged to provide effective protection in these areas.

Contorted pod evening primrose (*Cammissonia contorta*)



In active sand habitats, you can find the contorted pod evening primrose (*Cammissonia contorta*). This species has a conservation risk of “endangered” in Canada. There is one small population at the park, and within BC it is now restricted to seven small populations on the south coast. The Canadian populations are estimated to have declined by 35% in recent years and the Island View Beach Regional Park population has been reduced to less than 150 plants based on surveys in 2014. Surveys back to 2002 indicate that the population has shrunk steadily in both abundance and extent and is considered to be in moderately poor condition.

The Recovery Strategy for this species, prepared by Environment Canada, identifies the spatial extent of Critical Habitat currently recognized at Island View Beach which coincides with the dune habitat at the northern end of the park. The strategy suggests that recreational use, including heavy trampling associated with visitors (e.g., from hiking, dog-walking, sunbathing and picnicking) constitutes an ongoing threat to sandy backshore habitats at almost all sites within the Canadian range including at Island View Beach Regional Park.

Other threats include exotic and invasive species and climate change. The Recovery Strategy sets out goals for conserving existing populations and allowing for their expansion to support a viable population in the future.

Sand-verbena moth (*Copablepharon fuscum*)



Credit: Nick Page

Anyone who walks the beaches at Island View Beach Regional Park has likely seen the bright flowers of the yellow sand verbena (*Abronia latifolia*). It is found on sites where there is active erosion and deposition of sand by wind and waves. Although this species is not federally listed, it has a conservation rank of “special concern” for BC. This plant, however, has an important role to play for another species known as the sand-verbena moth (*Copablepharon fuscum*).

This moth has a global and national conservation risk status of “critically imperiled” and known to exist in only ten populations in the Strait of Georgia and Puget Sound. The sand-verbena moth is entirely dependent on the yellow sand-verbena plant. Adult moths feed on the nectar and lay eggs in the flowers; and larvae feed on its leaves and flowers.

The Species Recovery Strategy produced by Environment Canada under the *Species at Risk Act* identifies Critical Habitat within a bounded area covering most of Island View Beach Regional Park and extending to include areas of the shoreline and backshore north to the tip of Cordova Spit. Within this general area, the presence of established yellow sand verbena plants and the soil both under and within five meters of any plant are considered Critical Habitat.

The Recovery Strategy recommends undertaking habitat restoration and habitat protection to increase yellow sand verbena plant cover by 20% and then including these restored sites as Critical Habitat as they meet the criteria.

Based on data compiled in 2015, there are 33 Species at Risk in and around the park and nine are confirmed as seasonal or year-round residents in the park (Table 1). At the park, both federally and provincially listed species are present and some share conservation designations (Table 1).

Knowledge of species at risk at the park is compiled primarily from information provided by the BC Conservation Centre (CDC), which is the repository for species at risk occurrence information in the province.

Species at risk are those plants and animals which are at risk of disappearing from nature. Species that are lost from a portion of their natural range are called extirpated from that area. Species that are extinct are lost from the entire world.

Many of the ecological communities associated with the park have been assessed by experts at the CDC (Table 2) and are known to be Red- or Blue-listed. Red-listed species and ecological communities are Extirpated, Endangered, or Threatened in British Columbia. Blue-listed species and ecological communities are of Special Concern.

This designation and assessment indicates their provincial conservation status and identifies several threats that have the potential to affect conservation of these ecological communities, including: introduced species, altered disturbance regimes, development, and recreational activities.



Yellow sand-verbena plant. Photo Credit: Nick Page

Table 1. Species at Risk Documented at Island View Beach Regional Park

Species	Conservation Status	Comments
Yellow sand verbena moth	COSEWIC designated as Threatened, Provincially Red-listed	Federal <i>Species at Risk Act</i> critical habitat designated in the park
Contorted pod evening primrose	COSEWIC designated as Threatened, Provincially Red-listed	Federal <i>Species at Risk Act</i> critical habitat designated in the park
Yellow sand verbena	Provincially Red-listed	Critical to support life processes of Yellow Sand Verbena Moth
Black knotweed	Provincially Blue-listed	
Beach bindweed	Provincially Red-listed	
Common nighthawk	COSEWIC designated as Threatened, provincially Yellow-listed	Last nesting record in the park was 1980's. Last sighting in park was 2015. This species not tracked by the CDC.
Georgia Basin bog spider	COSEWIC designated as Special Concern, not provincially listed	COSEWIC status report indicates nationally and globally imperiled.
American glehnia	Provincially Red-listed	Some uncertainty regarding the exact location of this species. Follow up surveys are required.
Fleshy jaumea	Provincially Blue-listed	Some uncertainty regarding the exact location of this species. Follow up surveys are required.

Table 2. Ecological Communities with Conservation Concerns Documented at Island View Beach Regional Park

Ecological Community	Conservation Status
Seashore saltgrass	Provincially Blue-listed
Dune wildrye—beach pea	Provincially Red-listed
Large-headed sedge	Provincially Red-listed
Black knotweed—yellow sand verbena sparse vegetation	Provincially Red-listed
Tufted hairgrass—meadow barley	Provincially Red-listed
Arctic rush—Alaska plantain	Provincially Red-listed
American glasswort—sea milkwort	Provincially Red-listed

2.2.4 Ecological Restoration

The Society for Ecological Restoration defines ecological restoration as a process to assist in the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged, or destroyed. To be successful, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) recommends that ecological restoration in protected areas adhere to three underlying principles: 1) effective ecological restoration re-establishes and maintains protected area values toward restoring natural and associated cultural values related to ecosystem structure and function; 2) efficient ecological restoration maximizes beneficial outcomes while minimizing costs in time, resources and effort; and 3) engaging ecological restoration is collaborative with partners and stakeholders, promoting participation, and enhancing the visitor experience.

The reasons for implementing restoration projects may include the recovery of individual species, the strengthening of ecosystem function or connectivity, improvement of visitor experience opportunities, and the re-establishment or enhancement of various ecosystem services like carbon capture or storm water management. Although understanding historic conditions is important for restoration, an ecosystem will not necessarily recover its former state.

In general, restoration consists of removing or modifying a specific disturbance, thereby allowing ecological processes to bring about an independent recovery. Often, human actions can reinforce ecosystem function through informed stewardship. Ecological restoration may consider indigenous ecological management practices and traditional ecological knowledge as well as contemporary local knowledge, cultural values, conditions and constraints.

Ecological restoration requires thoughtful planning and a long-term commitment to meet clearly stated goals linked to measurable objectives that address ecological, cultural, and economic concerns. Goals and objectives are critical for evaluating whether objectives were achieved or if adaptation is required.

The priority area for restoration at Island View Regional Park are identified in the **Park Zoning and Development Concept** map (see Map 6) and reflect, in part, Critical Habitat, as defined by Environment Canada under the [Species at Risk Act of Canada](#) for the **contorted-pod evening-primrose** and the **sand verbena moth** (see text boxes on pp. 27 and 28 for more information). Achieving the recovery goals for these species at risk will have a net benefit for other species reliant on coastal sand ecosystems as well. Regional Parks staff will, **in consultation with First Nations, other governments and stakeholders,** develop a restoration plan that will set out site specific restoration objectives and prescriptions.

For example, restoration at Island View Beach may require the reintroduction of native species that have been lost, the reduction of non-native species where they pose an ecological threat to indigenous species, and active management to mimic natural processes that have been interrupted, such as sand transport. The restoration plan will also outline the details of work on the ground in the context of strategies, costs, partnerships and funding opportunities. The restoration work will be considered in the context of other regional priorities through the CRD service planning process.

2.3 Outdoor Recreation

The park has been a favorite destination of regional residents for many years. Recreational opportunities include access to a long, sandy beach for exploring, sunbathing, picnicking, and swimming. Kayakers, wind surfers and kite boarders use the park to launch into the adjacent waters. Park trails provide opportunities for hiking, dog walking, equestrian use, nature study, bird watching, and photography.

2.3.1 Camping

Since 2010, the park has operated a seasonal campground for recreational vehicles (RV's), trailers, and tents under a commercial use permit with the District of Central Saanich. Prior to the CRD acquiring the campground in early 2010, it operated for many years as a private campground.

Today, the campground offers an affordable and easily accessible family vacation destination. The campground consists of 18 RV sites, five small trailer sites, and 24 tent sites. Limited services are provided (i.e., potable water, seasonal toilets, and garbage facilities). The campground operates without a campground host on a first-come, first-serve, cash only basis. There is a 14-day limit on staying in the campground.

Anecdotal evidence collected through voluntary comment cards received between 2010 and 2013 indicate overall satisfaction with the campground experience. Campground data collected from the 2016 camping season also indicates the following:

- Campers come primarily to the park for the campground
- Campers typically spend between 1-3 nights in the campground
- Campers are satisfied with the campground fee and the park setting
- Most campers have heard about the campground from previous visits
- The majority of campers are residents of the Capital Regional District



The RV campground alongside the Coast Loop Trail. Photo Credit: CRD

2.4 Visitor Use Characteristics

The park is the third most visited park in the Regional Parks system. In 2016, the estimated number of visits was 406,928. This is derived from a vehicle counter placed at the entrance to the park, using a multiplier of 2.5 people per vehicle. This number is up from 2010, the first year the current traffic counter devices were installed. The 2010 estimated visits was 330,133, while in 2015, there were an estimated 383,519 visits.

Regional Parks staff also keep statistics on the number of park use permits given out. Approximately 45-50 permits are given out each year, primarily for use of the group picnic shelter.

In addition, schools and summer camps often use the park for their programs. An on-line Park Use Confirmation Form is available for teachers and summer camp staff to complete which provides Regional Parks staff with details about the park visits. During 2015, 817 school children visited the park between May and August. In 2016, 969 school children visited the park between June and August.

The park has an active interpretive program. The current interpretation programs include spring school programs, year-round public programs such as guided walks, larger drop-in events, and staff roving events. The interpretive technique known as “roving” involves an interpreter who moves around freely on a particular site to make him or herself available to visitors.

The end of June is an especially busy time for local schools coming for beach days; interpretive staff rove the beaches with etiquette messaging during this time. More recent additions to the interpretive programs include popular guided ethnobotany walks with experts from the Tsawout First Nation.

During 2015 and 2016, almost 1,780 students participated in school programs at the park; around 650 people attended public programs; over 1,800 people participated in drop-in events; and staff engaged with around 225 people during roving events. In total, approximately 4,400 people participated in interpretive events at the park during 2015 and 2016.

Regional Parks staff maintain an active volunteer program at the park. In 2015 and 2016, two volunteer Park Stewards were active at the park, each committing to walk the park once a week and submitting a weekly Park Steward Activity Report.

The volunteer program also oversees community group events, such as shoreline clean-ups. In 2015, six different volunteer groups with a total of 274 people contributed 476 hours to shoreline clean-ups at the park, while in 2016 between January and October, five different volunteer groups with a total of 98 people contributed 189 hours for shoreline clean-ups. The volunteer groups represent schools, non-profit organizations, and businesses.



2.5 Cultural History

The park's cultural history encompasses both First Nations and post-contact history.

Tsawout First Nation

The Tsawout First Nation borders the park's northern boundary. The Tsawout are one of five bands that constitute the Saanich Nation (the other bands being the Tsartlip, Tseycum, Malahat, and Pauquachin). The Tsawout have a population of about 1,600 (2006 est.) living on East Saanich IR No. 2 which borders Saanichton Bay in the District of Central Saanich. The Tsawout speak the SENĆOŦEN language.

The Tsawout people have lived in this area for thousands of years, and they retain a vital and enduring connection to the land, including the land that constitutes the present day park. According to the [Tsawout](#), "The Tsawout and Saanich people's traditional territory is the lands and seas that we traditionally used throughout every season. Names were given to all the places we knew—every bay, stream, village, mountain, lake, inlet, and island. Our language, place names, stories, and history is what defines our territory and speaks to our long standing relationship to the land and waters."



A noted Tsawout First Nation ethnobotanist giving a tour at Island View Beach Regional Park. Photo Credit: CRD

Post-Contact History

The Hudson's Bay Company began to colonize Vancouver Island in the mid-1800s. After the Douglas Treaties were signed in the 1850s, settlers moved to the area and they began farming. Some of the earliest noted families that settled were the Michells, Matthews and O'Connors. The Michell family has been in the area since the 1860s. Between 1892 and 1906, much of the uncultivated land was cleared and cropped below the forested bluffs forming the western boundary of the park, including the present day coastal wetland and sand ecosystems. Crops included oats, wheat, hay, and potatoes, along with cattle and sheep grazing.

Between 1930 and 1984, the park area experienced four major floods. Exact dates are unknown; however, there is photographic evidence of the extent of flooding in the 1950s through the 1980s (see photo below). Through the years, work has been undertaken to build, repair and maintain a coastal berm and drainage system.



Island View Beach during a past flood stage. Photo Source: [Friends of Island View Beach](#)

The original drainage ditches constructed in 1936 effectively reduced mosquito numbers; however, mosquitos continued to be a nuisance to farmers and residents. The District of Central Saanich initiated a mosquito control program at Island View Beach in 1987, and the CRD and the Tsawout First Nation began cost-sharing the program in 1988. **The mosquito control program has been on-going since 1988.**

More recently, residential housing has been developed along the western edge of the park. Island Beach Estates and homes off of Highcrest Terrace are now visible from the park (see photo below). These newer neighbours are ideally situated to enjoy the beauty of the landscape, and many are frequent park visitors.



Residential homes nestled on the bluff above the park. Photo Credit: CRD

Haro Strait

PID: 009418598
Acquisition Year: 1966
Size: 15.6 Ha

PID: 005811864
Acquisition Year: 1966
Size: 9.3 Ha

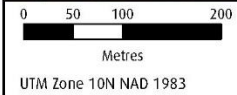
PID: 000298654
Acquisition Year: 1992
Size: 12.3 Ha

PID: 000298671
Acquisition Year: 2009
Size: 9.7 Ha

PID: 023618591
Acquisition Year: 1996
Size: 1.4 Ha

PID: 009418521
Acquisition Year: 1966
Size: 0.26 Ha

PID: 006765246
Acquisition Year: 1966
Size: 0.25 Ha



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May 2017 | RP_IVB_MP_Legal_AcqHistory.mxd

- Island View Beach Regional Park*
- - - Approximate Natural Boundary
- Island View Municipal Park
- Tsawout First Nation Reserve
- Easement
- Municipal Road
- Municipal Right of Way
- Road

- Park Acquisition Year**
- 1966
 - 1992
 - 1996
 - 2009

* Excluding Municipal Road / Right of Way

Capital Regional District
Island View Beach Regional Park
Map 5: Legal Boundary and Acquisition History



Map 5. Legal Boundary and Acquisition History



A view into the wetland at Island View Beach Regional Park. Photo Credit: CRD

3. THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

3.1 Park Vision

The vision for the park in 20 years is:

Island View Beach Regional Park is a regional showcase for ecological restoration of sensitive coastal ecosystems and habitats, as well as for successfully integrating recreational visitor opportunities with environmental conservation. The visitor experience is primarily relaxed and nature-based with a variety of compatible activities to engage in, including beachcombing, hiking, nature study, birdwatching, and picnicking.

Public understanding and support for coastal ecosystem restoration is well established, based on years of active education, interpretation, and volunteer involvement. Species and their habitats are flourishing in the park, hand in hand with a strong environmental stewardship ethic. Restoration of species at risk and their Critical Habitat has advanced toward stated recovery objectives.

Knowledge and understanding about climate change has steadily increased and park managers and the public are collaborating on feasible adaptation strategies for the park within an adaptive management framework.

Through the years, equestrians and dog walkers have grown to be an important part of the visitor experience, providing health and wellness benefits for many park visitors. Pet owners promote and practice responsible behaviour, resulting in a clean and safe park environment alongside areas where plants and animals can live free from direct human disturbance.

Park development has remained at a minimal level to retain the natural feeling of the park, but also meets visitor needs and provides for a safe and enjoyable park visit.

Understanding the park's cultural history has become an important part of the park experience, and it is well documented and interpreted by a variety of means, providing an enriching learning environment for the public. The Tsawout First Nation are a key part of the park experience, contributing their cultural perspectives on the land that they have called home for thousands of years. Some of the area's founding farming families actively contribute their knowledge of local history and sense of place to enrich the interpretive fabric of the park.

An active research program continues to provide new information to help with park management, and volunteer involvement in the park is well established and growing.

The park is in good shape to take on the next 20 years with the help of its many friends and supporters.

3.2 Park Goals

The park management goals express the desired direction for the future management and development of the park. All objectives and policy statements are directed by the goals. Therefore, the goals are the cornerstone of the plan.

The park management goals are:

- To promote and encourage use and enjoyment of the park.
- To provide opportunities for a variety of environmentally compatible activities for people of all ages and ability levels.
- To develop appropriate park facilities and to manage visitor activities to utilize the natural recreational potential of the park while avoiding deterioration of the park's natural features and setting.
- To minimize conflicts between recreational users.
- To improve access to the park's features for those with mobility limitations.
- To incorporate equestrian use into the park.
- To provide a cost-effective and enjoyable overnight camping experience for park visitors.
- To present and interpret, through a variety of approaches, the natural and cultural history of the park.
- To provide clear information on the park's rules and regulations to enable the public to make appropriate decisions while visiting the park.
- To nurture a positive relationship with the Tsawout First Nation to ensure park development, operations, and management is respectful of the interests and needs of both the CRD and the Tsawout.
- To cooperate with the District of Central Saanich, the Tsawout First Nation, and adjacent land owners in implementing the management plan.
- To protect the natural resources and character of the park, particularly the coastal sand ecosystem, the coastal wetland ecosystem, and species at risk.
- To undertake activities to restore the coastal sand ecosystem.



3.3 Park Management Direction Statements

The following direction statements have been developed for visitor experience, cultural heritage management, environmental conservation, and park operations and development.

3.3.1 Visitor Experience

People come to the park to enjoy an easily accessible encounter with the natural environment through participation in compatible, nature-based activities. The park will be managed to maintain existing, and provide new, opportunities for public appreciation and enjoyment of the park's natural environment, while ensuring protection for key environmental values. Public information will allow visitors to understand what to expect when they visit the park and it will help facilitate enjoyable experiences.

3.3.2 Cultural Heritage Management

The park's complex cultural heritage will be documented, protected, and celebrated through community outreach, partnerships, research, interpretation, and special events.

3.3.3 Environmental Conservation

Environmental conservation in the park will focus on providing effective protection for identified critical habitat of species at risk in the park and providing space where **ground-nesting birds are seasonally protected from off-leash dogs**. Efforts will be undertaken to restore sections of the coastal sand ecosystem. Public outreach and education will be key in building public support and involvement in on-going environmental conservation efforts at the park.

3.3.4 Development and Operations

Consultation during the development of the management plan indicates that the public values the park for its natural environment and wants this to remain a central feature of their experience. Park operations and development will be limited to that necessary to accommodate the existing high level of public use, and to minimize visitor impacts to the environment.

3.4 Park Development Concept

A park development concept provides general direction for how the park will be managed and developed over time. **Map 6 at the end of this section illustrates the park zoning and development concept, and Map 7 illustrates the access rules for dogs and horses.**

The development concept for the park is to keep it natural, with minimal and appropriate visitor facilities and services. Most park development will continue to be concentrated in the existing day-use and campground area, with some **targeted** improvements being undertaken in other areas of the park to enhance the visitor experience.

The existing day-use area **at the south end of the park will be maintained as currently, with the exception of a year-round prohibition on dogs (excluding guide dogs). On-leash dogs can access the**

immediate area around the washroom and park kiosk year-round from Homathko Road only. New park signage will clearly indicate the new regulations. The purpose of the year-round dog restriction in the southern day-use area is to provide an easily accessible part of the park for public enjoyment without the presence of dogs.

No new infrastructure is proposed for the main day-use area in the short-term. New access points to the beach will be provided from the day-use area to improve accessibility and to reduce trampling of sensitive vegetation along the backshore dune area. Education and communication materials will educate park visitors about the importance of using designated beach access points.

The District of Central Saanich will continue to maintain and enforce its bylaws on the roads and parking areas that it owns, including the designated overnight parking area for kayakers in the north parking lot. The CRD will investigate the possibility of transferring the boat ramp and the two ½-acre parcels at the south end of the park to the District of Central Saanich. The CRD will also collaborate with the District on the use of Island View Municipal Park, including the potential to designate an area for off-leash dogs.

The campground will be assessed to determine how well it is meeting visitor needs, and some changes may be implemented to improve the camping and day-use experience. For instance, the RV section of the campground may be reconfigured to provide a new naturalized day-use area along the coastal berm trail for all park visitors to enjoy. Additionally, some of the fenced off carpet burweed areas may be restored and opened to public use. The CRD will continue to operate the campground under the Temporary Use Permit approval of the District of Central Saanich, subject to the land use approval of the District.

A new year-round dog-friendly day-use area will be designated adjacent to the north parking lot (see Map 7). This area will allow people with dogs to enjoy a dedicated off-leash day-use area year-round. The designated dog day-use area will facilitate access from the north parking lot to the beach via a beach access point at this location.

Improvements to the trail system will be undertaken. This includes re-routing the northern end of the coastal berm trail to meet habitat conservation goals and to create a more accessible trail surface. It will be named the Coast Loop Trail. The Coast Loop Trail will also feature a new toilet, park kiosk, and an access to a new multi-use trail through the wetland area of the park. This wetland trail will accommodate equestrians seasonally, and walkers and dogs year-round as conditions permit (it may be flooded during winter months). It will be named the Wetland Loop Trail.

Dogs will be allowed off-leash and under control year-round on the Coast Loop Trail, and park visitors must remain on the trail. Additional measures may be taken if monitoring shows that it is required to effectively protect specific sensitive areas and/or active restoration sites.

A significant new feature in the park is the designation of an area for off-trail use in the wetland section of the Natural Environment Zone (NEZ). Dogs will be required to be on-leash from April 1 to July 31 to protect ground-nesting birds during breeding season, but may be off-leash the remainder of the year. Access will be afforded via a spur trail off of the northern parking lot or from the Wetland Loop Trail.

Dogs will be required to be on-leash during the ground-nesting bird breeding season (April 1-July 31), and under effective control the rest of the year on the Wetland Loop Trail in the Environmental Protection Zone (EPZ). Park visitors will be required to stay on the Wetland Loop Trail in the EPZ.

The CRD will work with the District of Central Saanich during the development of their parks and trails master plan to explore the feasibility of the development of a new pedestrian access into the park from Lamont Road to provide nearby residents and visitors with an additional entry into the middle of the park along the Lamont Road right-of-way. If a new access into the park from Lamont Road is established, CRD Regional Parks staff will consider developing additional trails in the wetland portion of the park to connect to this access point.

Horses will be allowed on the Wetland Loop Trail on a seasonal basis to protect the trail from damage when ground conditions are too wet. The open season for equestrian use will be determined each year by Regional Parks staff in consultation with the Capital Region Equestrians (CRE). A beach access point will be designated for equestrians to use near the north parking lot and at the top of the Coast Loop Trail. Horses can also access the beach at the southern end of the park from the municipal parking lot.

An Active Restoration Area will be designated in the EPZ in the northeast section of the park. Access to this area will be restricted. The purpose of the Active Restoration Area is to protect and enhance the habitat of federally-listed species at risk that are dependent on the coastal sand ecosystem.

Several beach access points will be established along the Coast Loop Trail to improve access to the beach for visitors with limited mobility and to discourage random access through this area of critical habitat for species at risk. A fence will be installed along the toe of the berm on the eastern edge, and signage will be placed along the high tide line informing park visitors about the importance of this habitat type and why they should stay out from it. The CRD will work with the Province of BC and the federal government on measures to protect Brant geese and migratory shore birds in the park vicinity.

The park zoning and development concept is generally illustrated on Map 6, while the dog and equestrian access concept is shown on Map 7.

3.5 Park Zoning

Park zones define which activities a park or trail can accommodate and what type of visitor experience the management of the zone aims to provide. Regional Parks staff have developed zone types to identify areas with similar management needs. The zone types determine which activities the lands in each category can support. Populations of rare species may appear in any zone, and must be managed individually as ecologically sensitive areas or features.

Based upon existing background information about the park's natural environment, current park development patterns, recreational preferences, and public input during the planning process, three zones have been applied to the park.

The three park zones and their primary objectives are:

- **Environmental Protection Zone (EPZ):** To protect ecologically significant areas within regional parks through long-term science-based land stewardship.
- **Natural Environment Zone (NEP):** To provide easily accessible natural areas within parks, and to provide areas within parks that can be used for more active recreational pursuits.
- **Outdoor Recreation Zone (ORZ):** To provide areas within a regional park that can accommodate concentrated recreation use.

The table in Appendix 4 provides further information on these zones, including their environmental values, preferred visitor experience and activities, and typical infrastructure.

Areas in the park needing the highest degree of protection have been designated an **Environmental Protection Zone (EPZ)**. An **Active Restoration Area** has been designated within the northeast section of the EPZ and visitor access is restricted in order to protect Critical Habitat for federally-listed species at risk. In the remainder of the EPZ, park visitors must stay on the Wetland Loop Trail, and dogs must be seasonally on-leash between April 1 and July 31, and under effective control the remainder of the year. Horses are allowed seasonally on the Wetland Loop Trail according to the trail conditions.

Areas of the park with less environmental sensitivity and greater resilience to visitor use have been designated as a **Natural Environment Zone (NEZ)**. There are two sub-units within this zone:

- **NEZ 1:** Limited access - park visitors stay on designated trails, dogs under effective control.
- **NEZ 2:** Off-trail use allowed for people and dogs, with a seasonal on-leash restriction for dogs April 1-July 31. Horses are allowed seasonally on the Wetland Loop Trail.

Areas with the highest degree of landscape modification and human use have been designated as an **Outdoor Recreation Zone (ORZ)**. This area occurs in the southeast part of the park. Horses are not allowed in this zone except at designated beach and trail access points. However, horses are permitted by the District of Central Saanich to use municipal roads in the park.

There are three sub-units of the ORZ:

- **ORZ 1:** Main day-use area. Dogs are prohibited year-round (except for guide dogs).
- **ORZ 2:** Campground and restroom/kiosk. Dogs are required to be on-leash when the campground is in operation and year-round when accessing the restroom and kiosk at the south end of the park.
- **ORZ 3:** Dogs under effective control year-round.

Based on public feedback during the park planning process and in consideration of the current condition of much of the park's natural environment, every effort has been made to allow visitor access to the majority of the park. Only those areas deemed most important for environmental conservation and/or active restoration have been zoned for the highest level of environmental protection. The park zones are shown on Map 6.

3.6 Park Management Objectives and Policies

Park management objectives and policies have been developed to guide future management decisions, and are described below under the headings Visitor Experience, Cultural Heritage Management, Environmental Conservation, and Park Development and Operations.

3.6.1 Visitor Experience

Objectives:

- To explore outreach and stewardship opportunities with park visitors, community-based organizations, agencies, academics, and the Tsawout First Nation.
- To provide opportunities for visitors to learn about the park's values, features, and management issues.
- To manage outdoor recreation in a way that promotes enjoyment, appreciation, and understanding, and minimizes environmental impacts and conflicts between visitors.
- To provide a variety of visitor uses and experiences in the park.
- To retain the majority of the park in an undeveloped condition with facilities concentrated in the areas with the highest visitor use.

Policies:

3.6.1.1 Accessibility

- **Over time, work to provide** universally accessible park facilities, such as washrooms, picnic shelters, picnic tables, benches, and signage in the **designated** day-use areas.
- Work with advocacy groups to address **identified** park accessibility issues.
- Enhance accessibility on the Coast Loop Trail and to the beach:
 - Provide accessible beach access points along the trail
 - Provide a smooth trail surface on the Coast Loop Trail as feasible
 - Improve the north end of the trail to enhance accessibility
 - **Plan to make the Coast Loop Trail universally accessible in the long-term**

3.6.1.2 Commercial Services

- Require individuals or businesses interested in operating commercial services to have the written authorization of the General Manager or a valid park use permit allowing the activity, according to CRD Parks Bylaw No. 3682.

3.6.1.3 Community Outreach

- Provide various opportunities for public involvement with the park to advance park management goals and objectives, taking into account evolving public needs and interests.

3.6.1.4 Cyclists

- Cyclists are not permitted on official trails or in open space areas of the park.
- Cyclists are permitted in the campground according to the campground rules.
- Cycling is permitted on municipal roads and parking lots within the park according to District of Central Saanich bylaws.

3.6.1.5 Dogs

- Dogs must always be under effective control and will be managed as follows (see Map 7):
 - Active Restoration Area in the Environmental Protection Zone: No access
 - Environmental Protection Zone (Limited access): Park visitors must stay on designated trails. Designated trails in the EPZ are the Wetland Loop Trail and the connector trail to the Coastal Loop Trail. Dogs must be on-leash in this zone between April 1 and July 31, and under effective control the remainder of the year
 - If it is determined through a monitoring and enforcement program that off-leash or off-trail dogs are causing an unacceptable level of visitor or environmental disturbance, increased restrictions may be instituted by park managers
 - Natural Environment Zone 1: Dogs are allowed off-trail. Dogs are required to be on-leash April 1-July 31 to protect ground-nesting birds during breeding season and under effective control the remainder of the year
 - Natural Environment Zone 2: Dogs must be under effective control year-round
 - Outdoor Recreation Zone 1 (Main day-use Area): Dogs prohibited year-round, (except for guide dogs)
 - Outdoor Recreation Zone 2 (Campground and Restroom/Kiosk): Dogs are allowed in this zone. Dogs must be on-leash when the campground is in operation. Dogs are allowed on-leash in the immediate vicinity of the washroom and kiosk in the southern day-use area year-round; access is from Homathko Road only
- Work with dog owners and the public to promote good dog stewardship and behaviour in the park.
- Support research and data collection to increase understanding about dogs in the park, and communicate results to the public.
- Clearly sign and post dog rules in the park.

3.6.1.6 Education, Interpretation, Communications

- Develop an education and interpretation strategy to inform and engage park visitors about the park's diverse values and features.
- Regularly communicate with the public about the park utilizing electronic, personal, and non-personal approaches.

3.6.1.7 Horses

- Horses will be managed as follows in the park (see Map 7):
 - Allow seasonal equestrian access on the Wetland Loop Trail; seasonal access dates will be determined each year by Regional Parks staff in consultation with representatives of the Capital Region Equestrians (CRE)
 - Allow equestrians to access the Wetland Loop Trail at the designated entry points, as shown on Map 7
 - Work with the District of Central Saanich to determine the potential for an equestrian trail connection through the municipal park to connect with the Wetland Loop Trail
 - Allow equestrians to access to the beach at designated points as shown on Map 7
 - Develop an on-going relationship with equestrian groups to communicate and address equestrian interests in the park
 - Work with equestrian groups and the District of Central Saanich to develop options for providing horse trailer parking in the vicinity of the park

3.6.1.8 Hunting and Firearms

- No hunting or discharge of firearms is permitted in the park, except in accordance with CRD Parks Bylaw No. 3682.

3.6.1.9 Overnight Parking

- Overnight parking for car top boat users is currently provided by the District of Central Saanich through a permit system.
 - Support the District of Central Saanich's existing permit system for overnight parking for boaters on municipal property
 - Work with the District of Central Saanich, as appropriate, to improve the overnight parking permit system

3.6.1.10 Volunteers

- Actively engage with volunteers utilizing a variety of approaches, including park stewards, volunteer naturalists, restoration volunteers, and at special events.



Walking dogs on the Coast Loop Trail at Island View Beach Regional Park. Photo Credit: CRD

3.6.2 Cultural Heritage Management

Objectives:

- To work with the Tsawout First Nation to understand past and current use of park lands, and inform park visitors about those uses.
- To educate park visitors about the park's historical and cultural heritage.
- To preserve and present important historical and cultural heritage features in the park.

Policies:

3.6.2.1 First Nations

- Engage with the Tsawout First Nation to identify and address issues of interest to them.
- Develop management strategies to protect and/or interpret significant cultural heritage resources.
- Work with the Tsawout First Nation to incorporate culturally relevant messaging into park education, interpretation, and communications.

3.6.2.2 Post-Contact

- Work with interested members of the public to document the park's post-contact history.
- Include information about the park's post-contact history in park education, interpretation, and communications materials.



Equestrians enjoying a ride along the beach adjacent to Island View Beach Regional Park. Photo Credit: CRD

3.6.3 Environmental Conservation

Objectives:

- To raise public awareness and understanding of the park's ecological systems.
- To actively restore natural vegetation in identified areas of the Environmental Protection Zone to support the maintenance of natural biodiversity and species at risk.
- To improve public understanding of the possible effects of climate change and sea level rise on the park.

Policies:

3.6.3.1 Climate Change

- Continue to collect, analyze, and apply data on climate change and sea level rise as it relates to the park environment and surrounding landscape.
- Develop adaptation strategies as appropriate to respond to climate change and sea level rise risks to the park.
- Include information about climate change and sea level rise in public outreach and communications materials.

3.6.3.2 Ecosystems and Species

- Improve understanding of ecosystems, habitats, and species in the park through research, data collection, collaboration, and management.
- Provide effective protection to Critical Habitat for federally-listed species at risk.
- Include information about ecosystems and species in public outreach and communications materials.
- Work with the Province of BC and the federal government to protect Brant geese and migratory shore birds in the vicinity of the park.
- Designate restricted areas of the park to aid in specific ecosystem and species recovery efforts. These areas may be fenced and/or signed to prevent access by visitors and pets.

3.6.3.3 Invasive Species

- Acknowledge that not all invasive species can be eradicated from the park; integrate priority invasive species management with ecological restoration strategies.
- Include invasive species information in public outreach and communications materials.

3.6.3.4 Restoration

- Develop site restoration plans in consultation with First Nations, other government agencies and stakeholders, to protect existing critical habitat and facilitate expansion into identified critical habitat areas. Take into account factors including benefits to other species, feasibility, cost, and desired outcomes.
- Undertake active site restoration for priority sites in the Environmental Protection Zone.

3.6.4 Park Operations and Development

Objectives:

- To preserve the park's natural character and visitor enjoyment through appropriate facility design, placement, and maintenance.
- To collaborate with adjoining land owners on cross-boundary management issues.
- To continue to operate the campground for tenting, trailer, and RV use.
- To maintain the mosquito control program, the ditching system, and the coastal berm according to policy direction passed by the CRD Regional Parks Committee in 2012 and 2013.
- To work collaboratively with others to support boating access.

Policies:

3.6.4.1 Beach Access

- Develop and maintain designated beach access points along the Coast Loop Trail.
 - Once the access points are developed, unrestricted beach access will be prohibited **beyond the north parking lot** to reduce trampling on sensitive sand ecosystem species
 - Beach access points will be signed for designated **uses. All beach access points will allow walkers and dogs, and some access points will also accommodate horses, as shown on Map 7**
 - Beach access locations may be adjusted based on physical terrain and species needs

3.6.4.2 Boating Access

- Regional Parks staff recognize that there is some public support for maintaining small boat access in this area. Regional Parks staff will collaborate with the District of Central Saanich and others on developing options for boating access.

3.6.4.3 Camping

- Continue to offer camping in the park **under the Temporary Use Permit approval process of the District of Central Saanich subject to the land use approval of the District:**
 - Maintain tent and trailer camping opportunities on the west side of Homathko Road
 - Maintain RV camping opportunities on the east side of Homathko Road
 - Retain the current service level and operational model, but consider feasible modifications to improve the visitor experience
 - Do not install utilities including water, electricity, or telephone service
 - Reduce the number of RV spaces to a single line along the Homathko Road border and create a one-way pull through for RVs

- Fence along the eastern boundary of the RV site to delineate the campground area
 - Eradicate carpet burweed and remove the carpet burweed fencing along the front of the RV camping area; return this area to year-round public day-use
 - Improve this area by re-naturalizing the site with native vegetation and adding visitor facilities, such as benches, picnic tables, a communal fire-pit, and interpretive signage
 - Investigate the possibility of restoring carpet burweed areas in the tenting side of the campground and opening these areas to public use, including the possibility of adding new camp sites and/or open space areas
- Over the long-term, review the feasibility of camping at the park in relation to predicted climate change and sea level rise impacts, regional park system strategic objectives, and evolving public expectations.

3.6.4.4 Coastal Berm

- As directed by the CRD Regional Parks Committee, the CRD will:
 - *Maintain the coastal berm in its current state and reassess its function as part of the coastal sand ecosystem restoration work*
 - *If the berm is breached, the CRD will repair it to its existing form, and not upgrade or extend it*
- Maintain an accessible walking trail on the top of the berm and designate beach access points from the berm (referred to in this plan as the Coast Loop Trail).
- Fence the eastern edge of the berm along the toe of the berm north of the Outdoor Recreation Zone in a style designed to fit into the natural environment, as part of a strategy to protect the Active Restoration Area.

3.6.4.5 District of Central Saanich

- Collaborate with the District of Central Saanich on common park management issues:
 - Island View Municipal Park, including its potential use as a dog off-leash area
 - Municipal roads and rights-of-way within the park
 - Maintenance of the ditching system through the municipal and regional parks
 - The coastal berm and the mosquito control program
 - Emergency management and response, and policing and bylaw enforcement
 - The boat ramp and adjacent parking area
 - Overnight parking for kayakers on municipal roads
 - Trail access options into the park from the Lamont Road right-of-way
 - Relationships with adjacent landowners, the Tsawout First Nation, contractors, agencies, and the public

3.6.4.6 Drainage

- As directed by the CRD Regional Parks Committee, the CRD will:
 - *Maintain the existing drainage ditch system.*
 - *Monitor its effectiveness in reducing mosquito habitat and its effect on the coastal wetland ecosystem.*
- Undertake a yearly inspection of the drainage system and complete any recommended actions to ensure the free flow of water through the ditches.
- Collaborate with the District of Central Saanich in the management of the ditch system.

3.6.4.7 Fencing

- A fence will be maintained in the following areas:
 - Along the outside of the Coast Loop Trail north of the Outdoor Recreation Zone
 - Designated beach access points
 - Along the southern boundary of Active Restoration Area in the Environmental Protection Zone
 - The campground, day-use area, and other identified areas as required
 - Subject to consultation with the Tsawout First Nation, a fence may be installed along the northern boundary of the park

3.6.4.8 Fire Management

- Fires are prohibited in the park except in the campground at the communal fire pit, under the direction of park operations staff.

3.6.4.9 Garbage

- Maintain the current level of garbage management.
- Dog owners are expected to dispose of their dog waste in existing garbage containers, or to remove it entirely from the park.
- Work with volunteers and the public to promote appropriate disposal of dog waste.

3.6.4.10 Mosquito Control

- A mosquito control program will be maintained in the park according to policy direction passed by the CRD Regional Parks Committee in 2012:
 - *Continue the mosquito abatement program and monitor its effectiveness in reducing mosquitoes*
- The CRD will maintain a collaborative approach to mosquito control with the District of Central Saanich and the Tsawout First Nation.

- The CRD will encourage and support research to improve the understanding of mosquito biology, mosquito control, and the relationship between mosquitos and the park’s natural environment.

3.6.4.11 Parking

- Parking is provided by the District of Central Saanich on municipal roads that run through the park:
 - Cooperate with the District of Central Saanich on issues related to the roads and rights-of-ways in the park
 - Support the provision of overnight parking for kayakers on municipal property

3.6.4.12 Picnic Areas

- Additional group picnic facilities will be considered if visitor use information demonstrates that the demand exceeds the capacity of the existing facility.
- When the front section of the RV campground is converted into a public day-use area, provide picnic tables, benches, and other facilities to enhance the visitor experience.
- Designate the area east of the northern parking lot as a year-round dog-friendly day-use area with picnic tables as shown on Map 7.
- Work to make the designated picnic areas universally accessible over time.
- Ensure that designated day-use areas are well-signed to inform park visitors about dog management regulations.

3.6.4.13 Toilets

- Maintain the existing toilet facilities, but phase in the following changes at the park:
 - Develop a toilet at the northern end of the Coast Loop Trail as identified on Map 6
 - Develop a toilet at the campground; locate it so that it is also available for public day-use year-round
 - Enlarge the main day-use toilet and add a change room
 - Consider closing and removing the toilet on the Lamont Road right-of-way at the end of its lifespan, and once other toilet improvements have been implemented

3.6.4.14 Trails

- The proposed park trail system is outlined on Map 6.
- A Coast Loop Trail will be provided as shown on Map 6.
 - Clearly marked paths will provide access to the Coast Loop Trail
 - Clearly designated beach access points will be developed from the Coast Loop Trail to protect sensitive sand ecosystem habitat

- The Coast Loop Trail is closed to equestrians, except to access the Wetland Loop Trail or beach as shown on Map 7
- The north end of the Coast Loop Trail will be improved and re-routed to protect sensitive coastal sand ecosystem habitat and to improve accessibility
- Park visitors are required to stay on the Coast Loop Trail north of the Outdoor Recreation Zone; dogs must be under effective control at all times
- The trail will be fenced along the toe of the berm on the ocean side to support active restoration of the sand ecosystem
- Dogs are not allowed on the Coast Loop Trail through Outdoor Recreation Zone 1 (the southern day-use area) except for guide dogs
- A multi-use Wetland Loop Trail will be developed as shown on Map 6.
 - Access to the Wetland Loop Trail will be from the north parking lot and the north end of the Coast Loop Trail. Additional access points may be considered if they are in alignment with park management goals
 - The Wetland Loop Trail is seasonal for equestrians (season to be determined each year according to trail conditions) and year-round for other park visitors. Equestrians are required to stay on the trail
 - Park visitors are required to remain on the Wetland Loop Trail in the Environmental Protection Zone, but may go off-trail in the Natural Environment Zone
 - Dogs are required to be on-leash April 1-July 31 to protect breeding ground-nesting birds, and under effective control the remainder of the year
 - The Wetland Loop Trail is in a seasonally wet portion of the park. The trail may not be accessible during some times of the year
- Some types of trail improvements may be considered, but the trail is primarily a natural surface trail subject to seasonal flooding.
- A trail from Lamont Road into the park may be considered in the future if an access point is recommended in the District of Central Saanich parks and trails master plan.



Walking along the Coast Loop Trail at Island View Beach Regional Park. Photo Credit: CRD



0 50 100 200
Metres

UTM Zone 10N NAD 1983

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May 2017 | RP_IVB_MP_Zoning_DevConcept.mxd

- Island View Beach Regional Park*
- Approximate Natural Boundary
- Wetland Loop Trail
- Coast Loop Trail
- Connector Trail / Beach Access
- Road
- Official Beach Access (Maintained)
- Proposed Park Amenities
- Designated Trail Use**
- Hiking
- Hiking / Seasonal Equestrian

- Active Restoration Area
- Municipal Road
- Municipal Right of Way
- Island View Municipal Park
- Tsawout First Nation Reserve
- Park Zoning**
- Environmental Protection Zone
- Natural Environment Zone
- Outdoor Recreation Zone

* Excluding Municipal Road / Right of Way

Capital Regional District

Island View Beach Regional Park

Map 6: Park Zoning and Development Concept

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Making a Difference... Together

Map 6. Park Zoning and Development Concept



0 50 100 200
Metres
UTM Zone 10N NAD 1983

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June 2017 RP_IVB_MP_Access.mxd

- Island View Beach Regional Park
- Approximate Natural Boundary
- Wetland Loop Trail
- Coast Loop Trail
- Connector Trail / Beach Access
- Road
- Official Beach Access - Dogs (Maintained)
- Official Beach Access - Dogs/Horses (Maintained)
- Proposed Park Amenities
- Designated Trail Use**
- Hiking
- Hiking / Seasonal Equestrian

- Active Restoration Area
- Municipal Road
- Municipal Right of Way
- Island View Municipal Park
- Tsawout First Nation Reserve
- Park Zoning**
- Environmental Protection Zone
- Natural Environment Zone 1
- Natural Environment Zone 2
- Outdoor Recreation Zone 1
- Outdoor Recreation Zone 2
- Outdoor Recreation Zone 3

* Excluding Municipal Road / Right of Way

Capital Regional District

Island View Beach Regional Park

Map 7: Dog and Equestrian Access

CRD
Making a difference... together

Map 7. Dog and Equestrian Access



Looking across a section of the coastal wetland at Island View Beach Regional Park. Photo Credit: CRD

4. PLAN IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND REVIEW

4.1 Plan Implementation

The prioritization of actions in Table 3 below is provided to assist Regional Parks staff in capital planning and annual work planning processes.

The actions in the Island View Beach Regional Park Management Plan are prioritized as high, medium, low, and on-going priorities. The annual mosquito control program and maintenance of the ditch system and the coastal berm are included in the core budget of the Regional Parks service.

Key implementation actions identified in the management plan will be addressed through available core funding and submission to the Board through the service planning process. Service planning allows for the identification and introduction of previously unidentified priority items to the CRD's budgeting process.

Although all of the actions listed in the implementation table below are important, **four** are noted as having the greatest strategic priority. It is recommended that these actions be the first major projects to be undertaken.

Strategic Priorities

1. **Develop key park facilities.** Develop the Wetland Loop Trail and the Coast Loop Trail as identified on Map 6, with associated access points, infrastructure, **fencing**, and signage.
2. **Develop an education and outreach strategy.** Develop and implement a strategy to address the communications and engagement needs identified in this management plan.
3. **Update the park's signage.** Develop a sign plan for the park including informational, directional, regulatory, and interpretive signs.
4. **Develop a restoration plan for the coastal sand ecosystem.** Develop and implement a plan **for the Active Restoration Area** as identified on Map 6.



Exploring the beach at low tide at Island View Beach Regional Park. Photo Credit: CRD

Table 3. Key Implementation Actions

No.	Management Action	Category
High		
1	Improve the Coast Loop Trail as described in this management plan including fencing the toe of the berm.	Park Development & Operations
2	Develop the Wetland Loop Trail as described in this management plan.	Park Development & Operations
3	Develop designated beach accesses as shown on Map 6.	Park Development & Operations
4	Develop a new toilet facility and access node on the Coast Loop Trail as identified on Map 6.	Park Development & Operations
5	Develop a new access node in the Natural Environment Zone as identified on Map 6.	Park Development & Operations
6	Develop and install a new sign plan for the park.	Park Development & Operations
7	Develop an education and outreach strategy.	Visitor Experience
8	Develop a year-round dog-friendly day-use area adjacent to the north parking lot	Visitor Experience
9	Work with the Tsawout First Nation to incorporate culturally relevant messaging into park education, interpretation, and communications.	Cultural Heritage Management
10	Develop and implement a site restoration plan for the Active Restoration Area as identified on Map 6.	Environmental Conservation
Medium		
1	Collaborate with the District of Central Saanich on the use of Island View Municipal Park	Park Development & Operations
2	Reconfigure the RV section of the campground to provide a day-use area along the Coast Loop Trail.	Park Development & Operations
3	Remove carpet burweed in the campground and open closed areas to the public as appropriate.	Park Development & Operations
4	Work with dog owners and the public to promote good dog stewardship and behaviour in the park.	Visitor Experience

Table 3. Key Implementation Actions

No.	Management Action	Category
5	Collaborate with equestrians and the District of Central Saanich to develop horse trailer parking and a connector trail to the Wetland Loop Trail through the municipal park.	Visitor Experience
6	Undertake a mosquito control program assessment.	Environmental Conservation
7	Develop restoration plans for lower priority habitats.	Environmental Conservation
8	Support additional analysis of potential impacts of climate change and sea level rise in the park.	Environmental Conservation
Low		
1	Enlarge day-use area washroom; include a change room.	Park Development & Operations
2	Build a toilet facility in the campground.	Park Development & Operations
3	Remove, or reduce the size of, the Lamont Road toilet facility as it reaches the end of its lifespan.	Park Development & Operations
4	Consider adding an access into the park from Lamont Road if supported by the District of Central Saanich in its parks and trails master plan.	Park Development & Operations
On-going		
1	Collaborate with key stakeholders on implementation of the park management plan.	All
2	Engage with the Tsawout First Nation to identify and address issues of interest to them.	All
3	Protect federally-listed species at risk and their critical habitat.	Environmental Conservation
4	Work with the provincial and federal governments to protect Brant geese and migratory shore birds at the park.	Environmental Conservation
5	Increase public awareness and understanding of the park's environmental and cultural heritage values.	Environmental Conservation
6	Engage the public in a variety of park stewardship activities on a regular basis.	Visitor Experience

4.2 Plan Monitoring and Review

Regional Parks staff will monitor the implementation of the plan over the years, and will gauge the effectiveness of actions taken as part of normal operational reviews.

This park management plan will be regularly reviewed by Regional Parks staff to link recommended actions into its annual operations plans, and service and budget planning processes. Periodic reviews will also be undertaken to assess progress on implementation of the plan.

An updated park management plan will be prepared for the park as part of on-going park management planning processes; however, this typically does not take place within 10 years from date of adoption of the plan unless a compelling reason exists for undertaking a new management planning process at an earlier date.



Coast Silverweed at Island View Beach Regional Park. Photo Credit: Nick Page



An inviting walk along the west side of the Coast Loop Trail in summer. Photo Credit: CRD

5. APPENDICES

- 1 References and Further Reading
- 2 Park Classification Chart
- 3 Four-Step Public Participation Process
- 4 Park Zoning Chart
- 5 FOIVB/CRDO Submission
- 6 RPBO/VNHS Submission



Dune plants with large-headed sedge at Island View Beach Regional Park. Photo Credit: CRD

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Baird's Sandpiper. Photo Credit: Dave Appleton

Appendix 2 Park Classification Chart

Wilderness Area	Conservation Area	Natural Area	Recreation Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Regional Wilderness Area is characterized by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a large land base, generally more than 1,000 hectares; • the conservation of ecosystems, with minimal human interference; • opportunities for backcountry recreation and camping; • the provision of few, if any, rudimentary services and facilities; and • the experience of remoteness, solitude, and harmony with nature. • Maintaining wilderness areas in the region is an important part of the regional parks function. Wilderness is critical to sustain wildlife and plants that rely on sizable natural areas for their survival and to provide wilderness outdoor experiences and activities. They are places where residents can experience wilderness close to their home. • East Sooke, Sea to Sea Green Blue Belt and Sooke Hills regional parks are the sole examples of Regional Wilderness Areas in the Capital Region. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Regional Conservation Area protects regionally significant environments that contain sensitive and threatened ecosystems (e.g. they have significant Garry oak, old-growth forest, salt marsh, or estuary ecosystems). The size of a Regional Conservation Area should be sufficient to ensure that natural features can be protected and remain viable over the long-term. • Outdoor activities will be permitted in a Regional Conservation Area, provided they have minimal impact on the natural environment. In most cases, the main activity will be hiking. These areas will generally have basic facilities, such as trails, parking areas, toilets and signage. • Examples of a Regional Conservation Area are Witty's Lagoon, Mill Hill, Francis/King, Matthews Point, and Island View Beach regional parks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Regional Natural Area protects the natural environments and provides opportunities for a range of appropriate outdoor experiences and activities. These natural areas are not as ecologically sensitive or diverse as those found in a Regional Conservation Area, although they may contain some sensitive and threatened ecosystems. These ecosystems will be identified in the park management plan, and conservation will be the priority on those areas. Regional Natural Areas also protect key greenspaces that are important to the natural character of the region. • These areas will try to accommodate a range of appropriate outdoor experiences and activities. The exact uses will be outlined in the park management plan. • Examples of a Regional Natural Area are Mount Parke, Coles Bay and Horth Hill regional parks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Regional Recreation Area provides opportunities for many outdoor experiences, activities and events, and will be managed to accommodate a relatively high number of visitors. Facilities will be developed to support this level of use. The area must lend itself to development for a variety of uses that meet recreational needs, and it must be able to withstand intensive public use. • This classification is distinct from other parks classifications in a number of ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The emphasis is on outdoor experiences and activities, although protecting the natural environment will be addressed in all decision-making about visitor use and facilities. • The range of acceptable recreational activities in these areas will be the widest within the regional parks and trails system. • Recreation activities may include competitive sports. • Recreation facilities operated by non-profit groups may be permitted. • Opportunities and facilities may be provided for celebrations such as festivals, and group functions (e.g. picnics). • Elk/Beaver Lake is an example of a Regional Recreation Area. It is the only regional park in the capital region with this classification.

**WORK PLAN
ISLAND VIEW BEACH REGIONAL PARK
MANAGEMENT PLANNING PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS**

Guideline for Public Participation

Based on the Capital Regional District's (CRD) Public Participation Framework and the spectrum for public participation identified in this Framework, Regional Parks will work with the public throughout the planning process to ensure that issues and associated interests are acknowledged, understood, documented and considered in preparing the park management plan. The public is defined as park visitors, adjacent landowners, interest groups and residents of the region. This level and type of public participation in the planning process will also apply to Regional Parks' engagement with the federal and provincial governments, District of Central Saanich and Tsawout First Nation.

Regional Parks' commitment to the public is that it will:

- keep the public informed about the planning process
- work with the public to exchange information, ideas and concerns
- provide objective information written in plain language to assist the public in understanding the park management planning situation, issues and management direction
- provide opportunities for the public to review and comment on the information used for park planning and the draft park management plan
- provide feedback to the public on how their input was considered and influenced decisions in preparing the management plan

This public participation process respects that the final decision for approval of a park management plan rests with the CRD Board.

The Regional Parks Committee approved the public participation process on May 21, 2014, and amended it on January 21, 2015, and April 15, 2015.

Action	Objective	Form of Public Consultation	Amended Timeline
<p>STEP 1 – Provide Information and Seek Feedback</p> <p>Provide factual technical and scientific information about the natural environment found in the park.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional geographic setting • Natural features of the Park: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ecosystems - Terrain, hydrology - Species at risk (flora & fauna) 	<p>To assist in developing an understanding of the natural environment found within Island View Beach Regional Park and how this information will be considered in park management planning.</p> <p>To add to the information base on the natural environment through feedback.</p>	<p>Regional Parks' staff will meet with federal and provincial government staff, District of Central Saanich Council and staff, Tsawout First Nation Land Use Committee and staff and the public to review natural environment information and seek feedback.</p> <p>Report to Regional Parks Committee on the feedback from the above involvement.</p>	<p>Winter 2015</p>
<p>STEP 2 – Identify Issues and Interests</p>			

Action	Objective	Form of Public Consultation	Amended Timeline
<p>Gather information about issues and interests.</p>	<p>To ensure there is an understanding by Regional Parks and the Regional Parks Committee of the issues and interests.</p> <p>To accurately define the issues that need to be addressed and to identify the interests associated with each issue. Interests are why people care about an issue, what motivates them, and what they deem important.</p>	<p>Regional Parks' staff will meet with and interview adjacent landowners and interest groups, staff with federal and provincial governments, District of Central Saanich staff, and the Tsawout First Nation. Staff will visit the park to hear park visitors' issues and interests. A response form will be available to document issues and interests.</p> <p>Regional Parks' staff will report to the Regional Parks Committee on the results of this work. A copy of the report on the results of this work will be provided to all participants and available on the CRD website.</p>	<p>Spring 2015</p>
<p>STEP 3 – Community Dialogue</p>			
<p>Hold roundtable dialogue sessions.</p>	<p>To provide a forum for those people who have an interest in the management of Island View Beach Regional Park to come together to jointly identify and discuss the ecological, cultural and visitor values of the park and share their ideas and work together to identify and discuss how the park should be managed.</p>	<p>Hold round table dialogue sessions and invite the federal and provincial government, District of Central Saanich, Tsawout First Nation and the public to participate.</p> <p>Provide the results of steps 1 and 2 to all participants in the roundtable.</p> <p>Report to Regional Parks Committee on the results of the roundtable dialogue sessions.</p>	<p>Fall 2015</p>
<p>STEP 4 – Present Draft Plan, Seek Feedback and Prepare Final Plan</p>			
<p>Regional Parks staff prepare draft management plan.</p>	<p>To submit a draft management plan for review and feedback and to complete a final management plan for the Regional Parks Committee's review and subsequent recommendation to the CRD Board for approval.</p>	<p>Meet with adjacent landowners and interest groups involved in steps 1, 2 and 3 to review the draft plan and hear and record their feedback. Report to Regional Parks Committee on results of these meetings.</p> <p>Forward draft management plan to the federal and provincial governments, District of Central Saanich Council and the Tsawout First Nation for review and comment.</p> <p>Submit draft plan to Regional Parks Committee. Hold public town hall meetings at two locations within the CRD.</p> <p>Report to Regional Parks Committee on the outcome of the above work. Submit final park management plan to Regional Parks Committee for recommendation to CRD Board for approval.</p>	<p>Winter 2016</p>

Appendix 4 Park Zoning Chart

Management Zones	Objectives	Environmental Values	Visitor Experience and Activities	Typical Infrastructure
Environmental Protection Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect ecologically significant areas within regional parks through long term science-based land stewardship To protect culturally significant areas and features through a long term cultural resource management strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas with rare or endangered species and ecosystems needing the highest degree of ecological protection In some areas, visitor access may be restricted. Ecological features associated with culturally significant sites may be protected as part of the culturally significant features of the park or trail (e.g. heritage orchards) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature study Environmental interpretation Visitor experience is centered around appreciation of natural features. Cultural appreciation and interpretation Historical appreciation Visitor experience is one of appreciating and understanding the cultural context of the feature 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low-impact nature trails and other infrastructure that enhance appreciation of the natural feature(s) Low-impact nature trails and other infrastructure that enhance appreciation of the cultural feature(s)
Regional Wilderness Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To keep large natural systems functioning and provide a regional wilderness experience for park visitors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contiguous land areas large enough to protect the natural values Areas with outstanding natural features that create a memorable visitor experience Ecosystems are functioning in a sustainable fashion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities dispersed over a wide area Some backcountry areas could be available for hiking, cycling, and horseback riding Visitor experience is one of being in a wilderness setting Backcountry camping may be permitted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long distance hiking, equestrian and cycling trails Trails to viewpoints
Natural Environment Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide easily-accessible natural areas within the parks To provide areas within the parks that can be used for more active recreational pursuits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas where outdoor activities take place in conjunction with protection of natural features Less remote than wilderness Can act as a buffer between wilderness and recreation zones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities less dispersed than in a wilderness zone, and more accessible to visitors Horseback riding, cycling and hiking, shoreline activities Visitor experience is one of participating in outdoor activities in a natural setting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hiking, walking, equestrian and cycling trails Viewpoints Pathways Picnic areas Open fields
Outdoor Recreation Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide areas within a regional park that can accommodate concentrated recreation use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outstanding recreation features Natural values may be compromised to allow higher level of activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities more concentrated- e.g., beach activities, swimming, boating, fishing, picnicking, multi-use trails, group picnic areas Visitor experience includes active participation in outdoor recreation activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change rooms Concessions, Boat launch sites Beaches Group picnic shelters Nature houses
Park Services Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide areas within a park needed to support park services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural values secondary to park service needs Considerable landscape modification allowed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visitor-oriented and park operation services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking lots Storage areas Washroom buildings Park operations buildings

Friends of Island View Beach & Capital Region Dog Owners

Joint submission to the CRD Regional Parks Committee

Island View Beach Regional Park

April 10, 2017

Introduction

In January 2017 the CRD Regional Parks Committee granted 60 days to the Friends of Island View Beach (FOIVB), the Rocky Point Bird Observatory (RPBO) and other stakeholders, to collaborate and make presentations to the Parks Committee. An extension was later given, taking this to April 10, 2017.

FOIVB and RPBO brought in the Victoria Natural History Society (VNHS) and the Capital Regional Dog Owners (CRDO). Numerous meetings were held between the four groups, both on and off site.

Regrettably, no consensus was reached for an overall recommendation to the CRD. This is a joint recommendation of two of the groups – the Friends of Island View Beach and the Capital Region Dog Owners.

What we have addressed:

1. The trespass on to the Tsawout lands
2. A balance between the majority dog owners; those who do not like dogs; and wildlife
3. Access for equestrians
4. Protection for ground nesting birds if they are present
5. All weather trails, and access for ditch and mosquito maintenance
6. Sand restoration area in the north east
7. The public boat launch and the two unused ½ acre parcels on Island View Road
8. Identify the natural boundary between the park and the beach as this affects all the plans
9. Signage for protection of birds
10. Dog waste bags and more garbage containers
11. A trail from Lamont Road into the park
12. Climate change: the future of the park and the cost to the CRD of proposals
13. The proposals for removing the beach logs; flooding the park with sea water; fencing the berm; and a sand restoration area on the beach.

Recommendations

The recommendations following are shown on the map attached. They are drawn from information provided by CRD staff; from indications by CRD directors; and from information gained during the collaborative talks. We express our appreciation to Ms. Hutcheson, General Manager of Parks & Environmental Services, for the assistance she gave us.

1. Prevent trespass onto the Tsawout lands – fence the north boundary

The northern park boundary borders the lands of the Tsawout First Nation. A beaten trail has developed on the north east side of the park that leads the public on to the Tsawout lands. There is

no malicious intent, the trail simply crosses an unfenced boundary, and most people are unaware they are trespassing. The trespass occurs only on the north-east, not the north-west.

- Fence the entire northern boundary
- Utilize the proposed sand restoration discussed below to create a buffer on the north-east only, so that the public are directed on to the beach at a distance before the Tsawout boundary. No buffer is needed on the north-west as no trespass occurs there.

2. A balance between the majority dog owners; those who do not like dogs; and wildlife

• For people without dogs

To provide for those who prefer not to be around dogs, we recommend setting aside areas of beach frontage and meadowland, where no dogs will be allowed. Logically, these should be at the entrance to the park.

- Make the existing **public recreation** area a no-dog area - 3.69 acres
- Make the **meadowland** to the west of the tenting area a no dog area - 18.74 acres

• For wildlife

- Create a **seasonal no-dog area in the meadowland**, immediately north of the other no-dog area, for possible ground nesting birds. April-July - 11.58 acres
- Create a **Wildlife Refuge** in the area naturally bounded by the northern ditches - 9.23 acres
- The **north-east sand restoration area** at 6. below will provide a further dog-free area - 3.37 acres

These no-dog areas total 47 acres which is 39% of the park.

• For people with dogs

- Create a new, dog friendly picnic area to the north of the campground
- In exchange for the no-dog areas of 47 acres, allow dogs to be off leash and off trail in the remainder of the park.

3. We support the multi-use gravelled equestrian trail proposed by the CRD in 2016

....., with the recommendation that as a cost saving measure it be routed around the north ditch system instead of through the swamp which would be prohibitively expensive. No environmentally sensitive area was found around that north ditch during the collaborative process, and because it is beside the ditch the ground is firmer.

4. Ground nesting birds?

The Rocky Point Bird Observatory report they have no inventory of birds that actually nest in the park. During the collaborative process we observed two species in our proposed 18 acre no-dog area. There is no evidence of any species of "at risk" birds in the meadowlands. The Common Nighthawk is mentioned from time to time, but the CRD records show it was last observed nesting

in the park in the 1980's, and in any event it is not at risk in BC (it is yellow listed here), and is not tracked by the BC Conservation Data Centre for this reason. Whatever ground nesting birds there may be, are common. Despite this, our proposal sets aside 47 acres where dogs will not be allowed, either permanently, or seasonally during nesting time.

5. Informal beaten trails

- **The 1987 CRD park master plan, and the 2009 Stacey Filatow report, both observed that the system of beaten trails at IVBRP has caused no damage to the vegetation in the park. That was the conclusion of the collaborative process too. Dilution is the solution - the more that people can be encouraged into the meadowlands, the less pressure there will be on the more sensitive beach. (Note: "Meadowlands" was the term developed during the collaborative process to describe the lands west of the main north south ditch, as the term "grasslands" used in the existing 1989 bylaw is no longer accurate, nor is it correct to call them wetlands as they are only seasonally wet.) We encourage the use of informal beaten trails – they do no damage to the vegetation and the cost to the CRD is minimal.**
- **Mow one side of all the ditches at the beginning of each year**
This will provide a triple benefit to the CRD and the public:
 - Gives access for the ditch maintenance
 - Gives access to the mosquito control contractor whose staff currently cannot get to many of the ditches because the banks are overgrown
 - Will create year round inexpensive trails for the public in the meadow lands, as the land alongside the ditches is generally firm.
- **Create two new access places from the inner loop trail to the meadowlands at Lamont Road and at the next northerly ditch, so that with the two access points for the equestrians there will be 4 places to access the meadowlands.**

6. Sand restoration area in the north east

In the north east of the park is a remnant of a coastal sand system which is home to several sand based species of "at risk" plants and an associated moth. This coastal sand system is endangered because there has been no makeup sand from the beach for considerable time, and what should be loose sand has begun consolidating and becoming organic. Invasive plant species have also established. If left to nature, this coastal sand system will, in time, not be suitable habitat for the sand based species of at risk plants and the associated moth. Intervention to counter the natural processes occurring in the park will be needed if there is a wish to save the sand based species at risk and the associated moth.



The proposed sand restoration area can be divided into two areas. The west side has mostly invasive grasses and moss, and the sand only lightly contaminated with organic material. We believe this should be relatively straight forward to restore for the short term but we do not know the cost. The long term would still remain doubtful because there is no makeup sand.

The area to the east however has changed significantly – the sand has a noticeably higher concentration of organic material and there are even trees growing there. We question the cost and limited benefit of attempting to make this into a coastal sand area, and recommend it be used for a trail to the north that would exit to the beach about 50m before the Tsawout boundary.

7. Transfer the public boat launch and the two ½ acre parcels to Central Saanich

There is desperate need for a second public boat launch on the Saanich Peninsula to relieve the pressure from the one operated by the Town of Sidney. Also, when it was functional, the boat launch served the James Island barge, and the Central Saanich emergency services. Beside the boat launch are two ½ acre parcels that were the original Island View park from 1916 but are now overgrown.

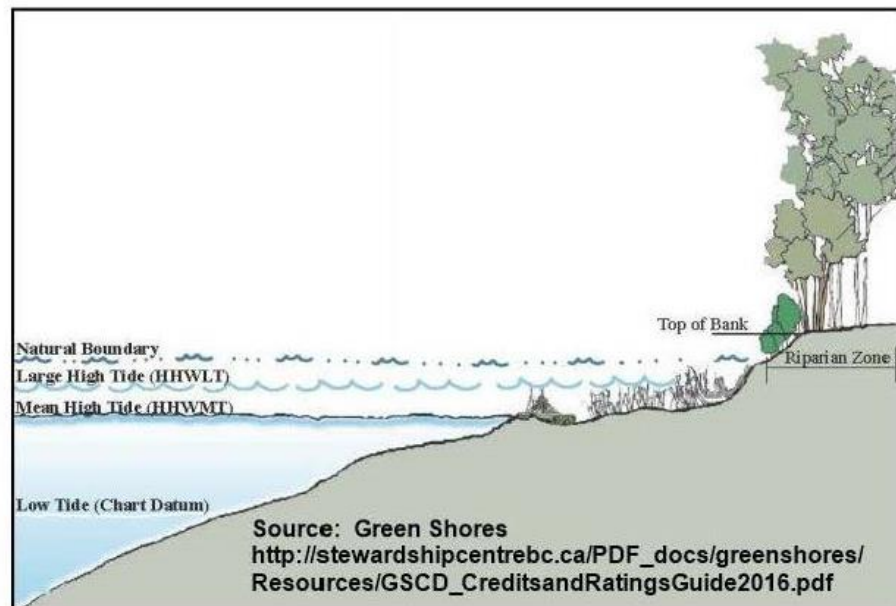
Operation of the boat launch is more a municipal than regional function, and we recommend that it, and the two half acre parcels, be transferred to Central Saanich. The north half acre parcels can serve as horse trailer parking, and the south for boat trailer parking.



8. The coastal boundary of the park

Two main points where FOIVB and CRDO were unable to reach agreement with RPBO and VNHS, were their wish to have a sand restoration area on the beach and restrict the public's access to the beach, and to restrict the beach to dogs for periods of time. Both these areas are outside the park boundary, and therefore outside the park plan.

Important Boundary Features in the Shore Environment



Source: Green Shores
http://stewardshipcentrebc.ca/PDF_docs/greenshores/Resources/GSCD_CreditsandRatingsGuide2016.pdf

It is our understanding the park boundary is where the sea comes during king tides and winter storms (close along the berm trail), and is not the mean tide line as is often shown on maps of the park. See the diagram by Green Shores above.

9. Signage for protection of shore birds

Although the beach is outside the park, we recommend the CRD post signs in the park, urging dog owners not to allow their animals to chase birds at any time of year. The great majority of dog owners are respectful of wildlife, and the provision of clear signs will help change the thoughtless few.

10. Provide dog waste bags and more garbage containers throughout the park, including the south end by the public boat launch

11. A trail from Lamont Road into the park

12. Climate change: the future and the costs

The 2015 report by the CRD consultant Aecom, suggests Island View Beach Regional Park will be lost to the rising sea within 30 years.



And the March 2017 draft [CRD – Climate Change Strategy](#) says at page 9:

“Locally, according to the Pacific Climate Impacts Consortium (PCIC) Plan2Adapt Tool, climate model projections for the capital region indicate:

- *Year-round temperatures will rise.*
- *Dry spells in the summer will extend.*
- *Storm activity will become more frequent and intense, with higher winds and more precipitation falling during storm events.*
- *Sea levels will rise and will be subject to larger storm surge and wave effects, further increasing the risks of sea level rise.”*

Island View Beach is one of the most vulnerable areas within the Capital Regional District; the ecosystem will change, and in relatively short time the park will be flooded. This makes it difficult to recommend any major expenditure other than the equestrian trail, and to protect the berm for as long as reasonably possible.

13. Proposals we do not endorse

(a) Removing the beach logs

During the collaboration process we were asked to endorse removal of the beach logs from the Tsawout boundary to south of the outfall. Those logs are on the beach which is outside the park. There are countless logs; the project would be fraught with risk of damage to the environment; there would be risk to the berm; and substantial cost to the CRD. In our opinion the cost and risk to the CRD would be high and we question if there would be any benefit from this. Furthermore, the beach logs represent a massive carbon sink, and if their removal entailed burning the logs or otherwise destroying them, the release of that carbon would be contrary to the CRD’s Regional Climate Change Strategy.

(b) Flooding the park with sea water

We were also asked to support flooding the park with sea water as a means to control invasive species. Again we believe the cost to the CRD would far outweigh any possible benefit, and we doubt that the area proposed was flooded naturally with sea water in the past, so this proposal would change the natural environment.

(c) Fencing the berm, and a sand restoration on the beach

We were asked to support fencing the berm to restrict the public’s access to the beach, and a sand restoration on the beach. The beach is outside the park so a sand restoration of it does not belong in the park plan, and any fencing would be lost at the first storm. The photo on the right shows the sea comes right up to the berm in storms, and that is the park boundary. If isolated pockets of



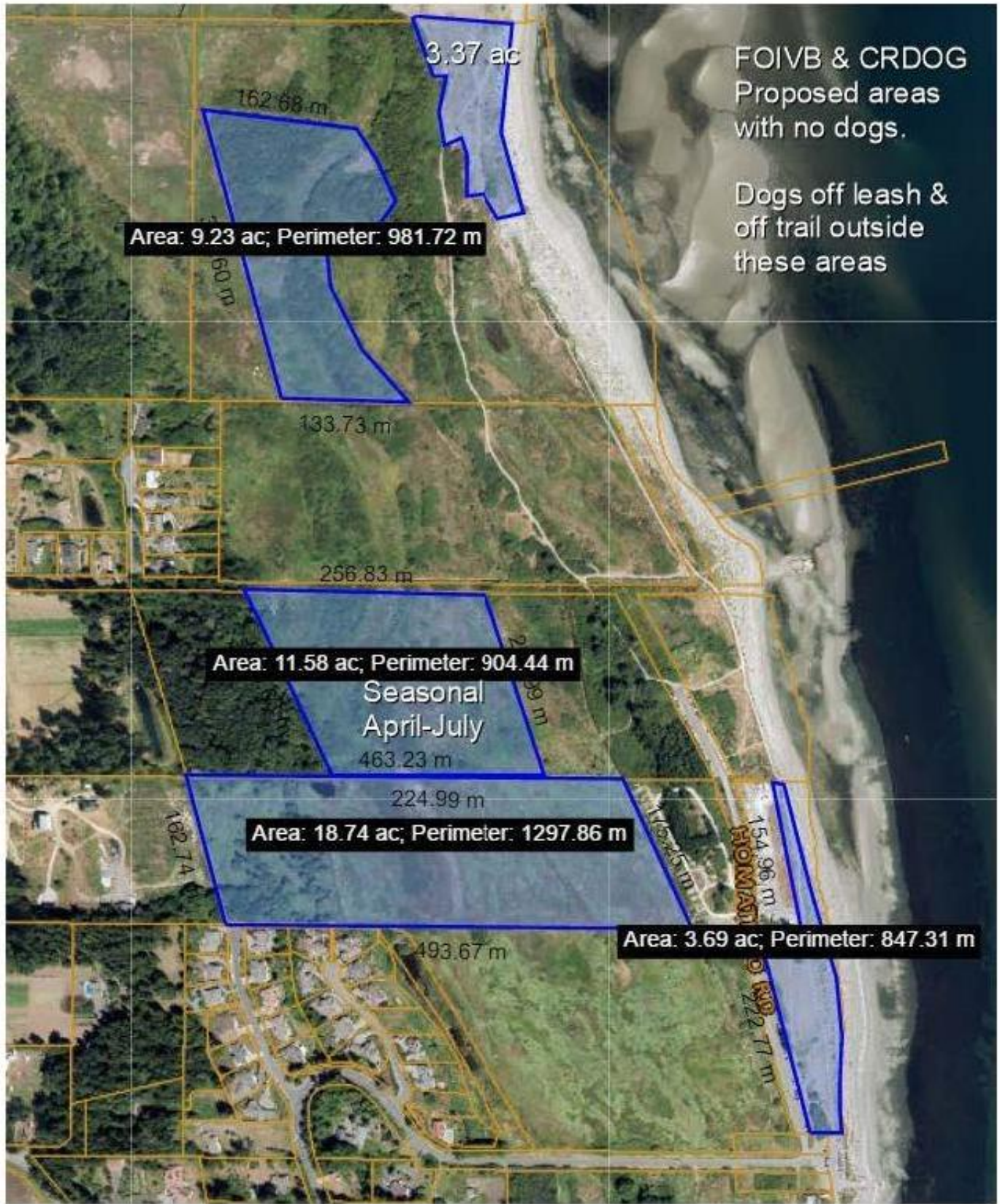
“at risk” plants are found, they can be fenced individually.

Thank you for giving us the opportunity to put forward these ideas. Our focus has been for balance between the needs of different park visitors and the environment, and the cost to the CRD.

Respectfully

The Friends of Island View Beach *and* Capital Region Dog Owners Group





Appendix 6 RPBO/VNHS Submission

Dear Sir

Failure of our Collaboration to reach Consensus

I write as the representative of RPBO (Rocky Point Bird Observatory) on the Collaborative Group of users working on the Island View Beach Regional Park Management Plan. The four user groups represented on the group have been attempting to achieve a consensus on the proposed plan. I regret to inform you that this process has failed to produce a consensus.

Since January 18 I have met with representatives of the three other groups on thirteen occasions. In addition I and my RPBO colleagues have conducted field trips to the park and travelled to Parksville to consult with naturalists on beach management for Brant. I have also held internal meetings with members of RPBO and VNHS.

CRD Parks states, "*Island View Beach Regional Park is classified as a **Conservation Area**. This recognizes the park's significant natural environment and sensitive coastal ecosystems and species*" RPBO supports this view of the park and has advanced proposals to achieve this objective while maintaining as much access as possible for people and their dogs. RPBO proposed;

1. The beach should be open to off-leash dogs for 289 days each year,
2. The inland areas should be available to off-leash dogs for 243 days each year,
3. The berm trail should be available to off-leash dogs year round, and
4. An easily accessible off-leash dog area should be provided for year round use.

None of these proposals were sufficient to satisfy either FoIVB or CRDOGS.

On March 23rd representatives of all four groups reached a draft agreement (attached) which included the above four proposals respecting the interaction of dogs and wildlife. This agreement was prepared by the FoIVB representative and each group agreed to discuss it with their members. We also prepared two maps (attached) showing the location of these activities. RPBO, despite some serious misgivings with various aspects of this document, agreed to accept it. RPBO did so in a spirit of compromise and a desire to achieve our objective of producing a single consensus report with recommendations to CRD Parks.

At the Collaborative Group meeting of April 3rd FoIVB and CRDOGS presented a radically altered document to RPBO and VNHS. None of the proposals we had agreed earlier were accepted by FoIVB nor the CRDOGS. In this new document none of the RPBO concerns were addressed, nor was there any willingness to recognise them. It was clear that consensus could not be reached so I left the meeting and the attempt to achieve consensus was abandoned.

Island View Regional Park is rare and threatened habitat of great value to plants and wildlife. It is not a dog park, nor was it ever intended to be a dog park. Proposals made by FoIVB and CRDOGS would effectively dedicate almost the entire park to off-leash dogs, year round. RPBO will never support proposals that threaten to destroy the values for which the park was purchased.



March 23, 2017 Meeting Notes

Attending – Wayne Cox, Matt Fairbarns, Michael Simmons, Dianne Humphrey

Regrets – Carol Best, Jason Austin

1. Discussion about the reality of presenting a consensual report to the CRD Staff by April 10th.
It was agreed that we will endeavor to present a report to the CRD with points agreed to by all stakeholder groups. It is realized that there may be some points where agreement cannot be reached and these points may be noted at the end of the report.
We realize that we need to work for positive results rather than to create/maintain disagreements.
2. We recognize that our report is **advisory to the CRD** and therefore should be 'general' in nature rather than 'specific' with details.
3. From the March 11th meeting, there is general agreement on the following points:
 - a. We want to see the health of animals and plants in the park be maintained/maximized.
 - b. We want members of the public to have access to the park for a multitude of activities.
 - c. We want an informed public and evidence-based decision making.
 - d. We support maintenance of the berm, with beach access points . . . accompanied by signage about wild life and plants in the area.
 - e. We support the restoration of the Sand Ecosystem at the NE end of the park.
 - f. We support continued mosquito control. Minimal usage of BTI can be achieved by removing standing water in the fields (ditch maintenance).
 - g. We support the protection of Brant as they utilize the shallow waters offshore in the spring.
 - h. We support the development of two parking areas at the bottom of the park access road - one for parking horse trailers and one for parking boat trailers.
 - i. We support repair of the boat launch.
 - j. We support a pathway for horses in the inland portion of the park . . . with two beach access points.
 - k. We support the availability of dog disposal bags and increased garbage cans.
4. From the March 23rd meeting, there is agreement on the following points:
 - a. The Sand Restoration Project will be located in the NE corner of the park. It will be fenced along the southern edge. Restoration will be promoted along the shore side of the berm trail (coastal loop trail) by clearly delineated beach access points and a fence at the bottom of the berm on the shore side. There will

be no fences on the beach side of these areas, but signage will educate and encourage public participation in the restoration project. There will be no fence on the west side of the berm.

- b. Inland paths will be upgraded and/or created in the 'back 40' area of the park. These trails will be created alongside the ditches wherever possible in order to 'double' as ditch maintenance routes. If the main trails do not extend to the far reaches of the NW corner of the park, then, along with the Sand Restoration Project in the NE corner, there will be a wide expanse of natural land at the north end of the park adjacent to the Tsawout lands. Trails would be created to allow access to the park from Lamont Rd and from the housing developments further south. They would intersect with the main trail system.
- c. There will be a dog friendly area (dogs off leash all year) on either side of the most northerly parking lot. This provides a space for a dog friendly picnic area between the parking lot and the beach. It also provides access into a large area behind the tenting area that would be 'off leash for dogs all year. Exact dimensions to be discussed.
- d. Dogs can be 'off leash' and under control along the berm trail/coastal loop trail all year. This allows dogs to be off leash all around the northern parking lot and continue onto the loop trail.
- e. On the beach from March 1 until May 15th dogs should be on leash to prevent negative interactions with the migrating Brant. From May 16 until February 28/29, dogs can be off leash on the beach. Signage at the beach access points will provide educational information about the Brant. (The ~200 Brant that are present during the winter months do overwinter in the area.) Shore bird migration through the Island View Beach area should be completed by mid May. Attention to non-compliance, with fines possible, will be decided by CRD staff. All of the stakeholder groups could contribute hours to park monitoring (park stewards).
- f. In the 'back 40' dogs should be on leash for the 4 months that ground nesting birds are present. This is April, May, June, July. For the remaining 8 months dogs can be off leash throughout. (There could still be some discussion about dividing up the big 'back 40' area to have regions for ground nesting bird protection and regions where dogs could be 'off leash' during the summer months. This could involve regions where there are no paths created and/or signage and fencing/gates to delineate the excluded areas.)
- g. There should be an investigation into reducing the amount of BTi and the length of spraying period that is actually needed to keep the mosquitoes under control.
- h. There should be a feasibility study into the salt water flooding of the lands bordered by the coastal loop trail. This would be carried out once or twice by holding open the flapper valve at the end of Lamont Rd until the salt water flowed into the lower land just to the west of the berm trail. It would be an efficient way to kill off invasive plants.

Area Classifications

1. Strict Conservation and Protection
 - a Priority 1
 - b Priority 2
2. Brant /Shorebird Protection: Dogs on-leash March 1 – May 15, otherwise off-leash
3. **Ground Nesting: Dogs on-leash, on-trail April 1 – July 31** off-leash rest of year
4. Natural Area: Dogs on-trail, off-leash, Year round
5. Dogs off-leash, off-trail, year round
6. Camping / Day Use
7. Dog Free Outdoor Recreation

 Fence

Trail Types on next slide



Trails



Dogs off-leash, on-trail, Year round

Dogs off-leash Aug 1 – Mar 31;
on-trail, on-leash
Apr 1 – July 31

Beach Access:
Dogs off-leash
May 16 – Feb 28

Fence

Trails in yellow are conceptual and may be changed.
Equestrian trails not shown

Dogs must be under control at all times, and on-trail, except on yellow trails Aug 1 – Mar 31

Harassment of wildlife
prohibited



Conservation and Restoration Area

Example of **Protective Fencing** that keeps out people and dogs and remains below the height of the top of the berm.

View as if from within the conservation and restoration area looking toward the berm.



Sandy, New Jersey (recovery after hurricane)



Enjoying the beach at low tide adjacent to Island View Beach Regional Park. Photo Credit: CRD



Making a difference...together