

Regional District of Mount Waddington Coordinated Outdoor Recreation Resource Initiative



Prepared for:
Regional District of Mount Waddington

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Project Vision

“To develop a plan that maximizes the value of the North Island’s outdoor recreation resources. To create an inventory of existing and potential future facilities and trails to be developed and ensure they are strategically aligned with the regional tourism plan. To create “shovel-ready” projects which can provide needed local employment and, when completed, showcase natural and cultural values while promoting local economies, public health and the environment on a community and regional scale.”

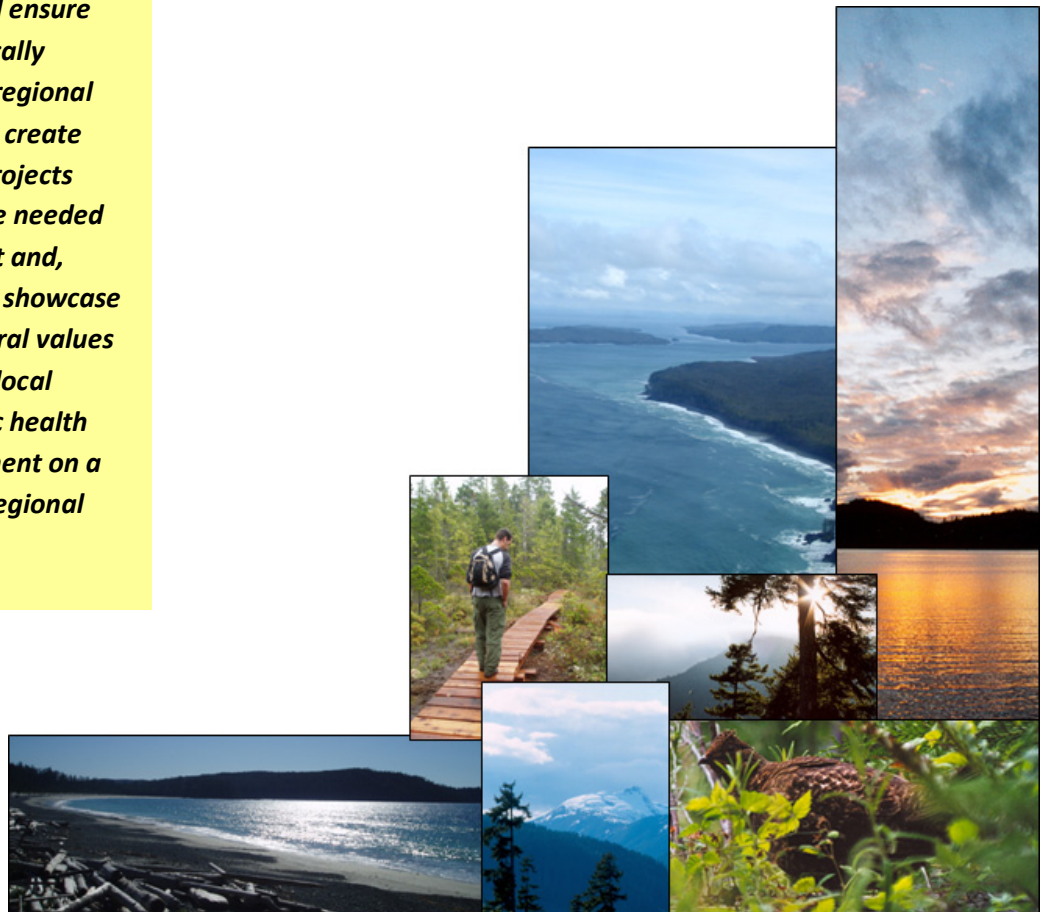


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Introduction

Project Summary

In response to a request for proposals posted March 23, 2009, Strategic Forest Management Inc (SFMI) submitted a proposal to the Regional District of Mount Waddington (RDMW) with the intent of undertaking the Coordinated Outdoor Recreation Resource Initiative (RRI). The RRI was intended to be an inclusive and fluid process that included performing an inventory of recreation features throughout the district and compiling the information into a planning document.

By incorporating input and information from First Nations, the public, businesses, governments, other stakeholders and existing recreation and planning documents, the goals of this project included:

- Developing an **outdoor recreation facility inventory** that can be updated over time.
- Drafting **spatially referenced wall maps** that display the inventory results across the RDMW.
- Writing **20 outdoor recreation “shovel-ready” project designs** to facilitate future planning and guide proposal writing.
- Ensuring that future outdoor recreation developments **provide real benefits to communities**.
- Drafting a planning document that will include recommendations, **generate the framework for the development of a comprehensive strategic plan** and facilitate high value recreational development within the RDMW over the short and long term.



Project Benefits

The RRI will result in the following benefits for the region:

Social

- Develop skills and capacity of local people in the direction of the tourism and recreation sectors
- Instill civic pride and sense of ownership in local resources
- Boost local outdoor recreation possibilities

Environmental

- Increase public understanding of ecological processes through exposure and education
- Protect natural resources through construction of well planned and designed infrastructure
- Restore or improve fish and wildlife habitat within recreation corridors

Economic

- Increase economic diversity in the North Island region
- Provide a strong foundation to further grow tourism sector and linked businesses
- Create employment for skilled local people who are under/unemployed

Culture & Heritage

- Promote First Nations and local heritage and cultural values through interpretational signage, etc
- Promote local heritage and cultural values through interpretational signage etc

Quality and Continuity

- Design and construct high quality recreation facilities consistent with and complimentary to existing city infrastructure and Provincial Trails Strategy

Strategic Planning – A Definition

Strategic planning can be defined as ***creating a vision of the future and managing toward that expectancy***. It is operating under a mission statement umbrella that focuses the organization's effort. It is an effective process for aligning your short-term decisions with your long-term goals. Strategic planning answers the three big questions:

1. **Where are we today?**
2. **Where do we want to be in the future?**
3. **What do we need to do moving forward in order to get to where we want to be?**

The strategic planning process is designed to bridge the gap between long-term vision and day-to-day tactics; therefore, ***the best plan is the one that is actually implemented***. Dedicating time and resources to strategic planning can be difficult, particularly during times of crisis (such as the current local impacts due to the recession); however, it may never be more critical to pause, reflect and triage the situation than during a crisis. In fact, sometimes the only way out of the crisis is to invest in changing the status quo through strategic planning.

In times of crisis, resources (such as time and money) are typically limited. It is a critical time to re-establish the vision, mission, strategies and tactics in order to solve today's problems and begin building long-term future value. The RDMW recognized the value investing in the future in a time of crisis by commissioning the Coordinated Wilderness Recreation Resource Initiative. ***This initiative was designed to gather the necessary information in order to answer Question #1 in the strategic planning process "Where are we today?" and provide context to support the process through Questions #2 & #3.***

Strategic Planning - The Process

In order to make decisions that will benefit us in the future, we first need a clear understanding of what our situation is. By accumulating and examining data related to our region’s outdoor recreation opportunities, we can make informed decisions and long-term plans.

Through clear understanding of the issues that face us today, we are able to formulate goals that represent our needs, as well as address our past stumbling blocks. This process yields goals that are achievable, relevant, and valuable to our communities.

Once we have clearly defined our current situation and our future goals, we can then identify potential challenges to our endeavors and seek to remedy them. It is these remedial actions that provide the momentum to the strategic planning process, converting our efforts into focused, productive action that will inevitably lead us to our objectives.

The following table illustrates the strategic planning process:

Current Situation	Goals	Challenges	Actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographics • Trends • Inventories • Initiatives • Legislation • Plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable wilderness recreation development • Economic development for North Island communities • Cultural legacy building • Recreation network development • Job creation • Community enhancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperative development across communities • Legislative and environmental concerns • Lack of infrastructure • Awareness • Funding • Logistics • Regional scale management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder consultation • Innovative environmental practices • Infrastructure development • Marketing • Proposal submission • Long term planning • Focused recreation management

Backgrounder

Demographics

Local Demographics

The approximately 12,000 people living within the RDMW are concentrated in the District of Port Hardy, the Town of Port McNeill and the Village of Port Alice, with many smaller communities found throughout the RDMW (Stats Canada, 2006). The area is one of the most important timber producing areas in Canada, and one of the largest producing areas for farmed salmon, as well as home to one of the few specialty cellulose mills in North America (RDMW). The population has been steadily declining since 1986 when the population was estimated at 15,195 (BC Stats, 2009).

Of the approximate 12,000 residents in the RDMW, around 6,650 are considered to be in the labour force (Stats Canada, 2006). Historically, forestry and mining have made up the primary industrial activities and employment opportunities within the regional district and continue to do so to date. The fish farming industry has also become a significant employer of local people in the last decade. According to the Stats Canada census in 2006, agriculture and other resource based industries (forestry and mining) along with “other services” make up 42% of the total workforce (Figure 2).

When the labour force is broken down by occupation, only 145 people were employed in an occupation of art, culture, recreation or sport (Figure 3) (Stats Canada, 2006). Sales and service occupations and trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations and occupations unique to primary industry make up the most significant types of occupation within the RDMW (Stats Canada, 2006).

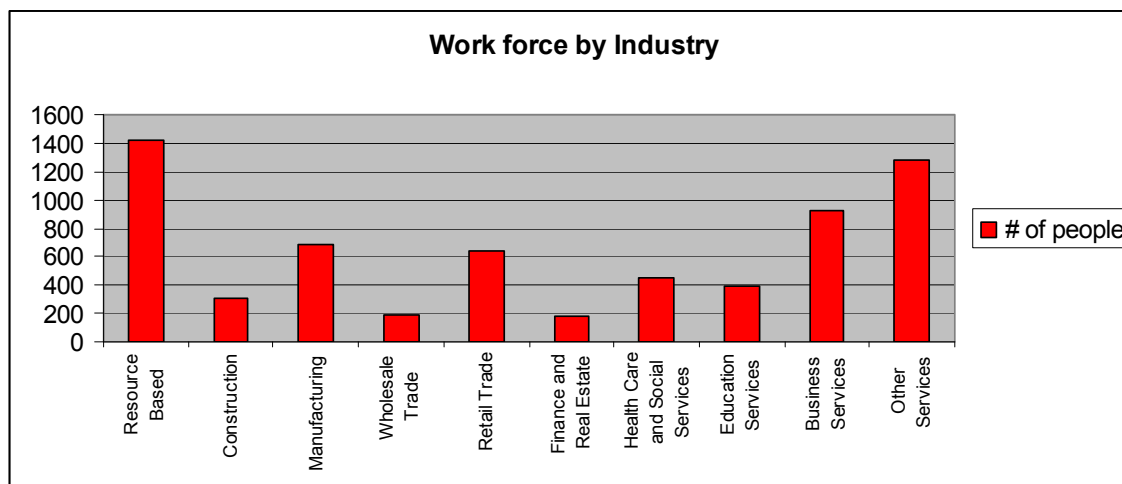


Figure 1: Number of people working in each industry in the RDMW (Stats Canada, 2006).

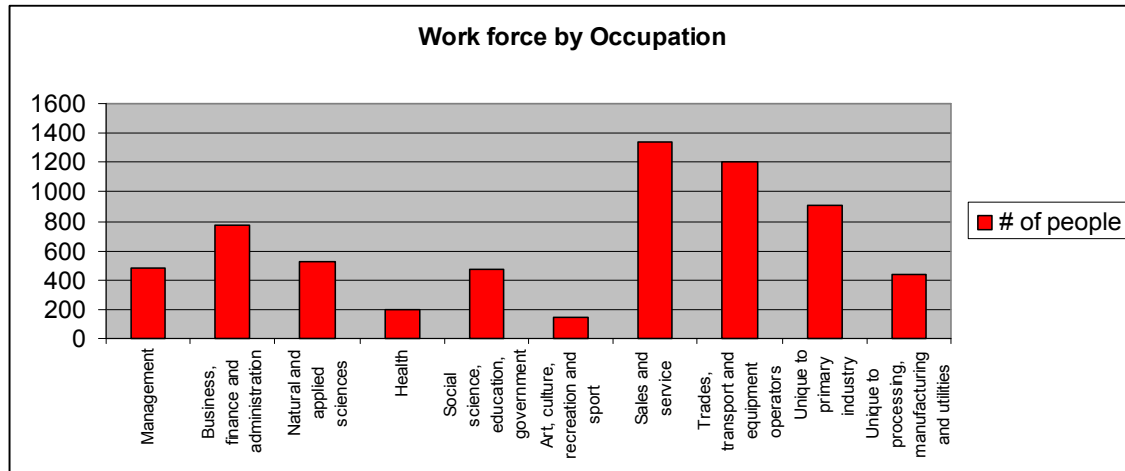


Figure 2: Number of people by occupation in the RDMW (Stats Canada, 2006).

Visitor Demographics

Vancouver Island is a top rated North American island destination and is continually gaining international recognition as a popular vacation choice (Tourism Vancouver Island, 2009). While the majority of tourists are from other parts of BC, there continues to be a considerable influx of American and European tourists. The North Island is the most remote and least populated region of Vancouver Island. This region is popular for sports fishing, nature and wildlife viewing and aboriginal tours (Roslyn Kunin and Associates, 2009).

Tourism Vancouver Island conducted an “Exit Survey” throughout Vancouver Island in 2008. Excluding Vancouver Island residents, 45% percent of respondents were from other parts of British Columbia, 26% from other provinces, 19% from the United States and 10% were International visitors (Tourism Vancouver Island, 2008). Similar to local age demographics, the survey found that individuals aged 45 to 64-years represented a large portion (46%) of the visitors to the Vancouver Island Region (Tourism Vancouver Island, 2008).

Visitors were asked their primary motivation for visiting the Vancouver Island Region. Just over 30% identified friends and family as their primary motivation, 28% identified the scenic beauty of the region as the reason for their visit and 24% indicated ‘other’ as their motivation. Within the ‘other’ category, a significant number of visitors indicated that it was a lifestyle factor: rest, relaxation and accessing the outdoors were indicated as their primary trip motivator(s).

Only 1% of people responded that outdoor recreation was their primary motivator (Tourism Vancouver Island, 2008); however, after returning from their visit, 49% of individuals cited outdoor activities, wildlife and marine activities as the most enjoyable part of their trip (Tourism Vancouver Island, 2008). Visitors reported a very high level of satisfaction with 98% of respondents citing they were somewhat satisfied or very satisfied with their trip to Vancouver Island (Tourism Vancouver Island, 2008). For the North Island Region the average increase in tourism revenues from 1995

to 2007 was 3.4% (Bobbi-Jean Goldy pers. comm.). However, tourist visits are expected to drop by 4%-6% for Vancouver Island in 2009 (Roslyn Kunin and Associates, 2009).

Implications of Demographics

The Regional District of Mount Waddington is suffering from widespread difficulties due to the recent crisis in the forestry and pulp sectors with few opportunities for alternative employment (approximately 25% of the labour force depend on these sectors). The communities of Port McNeill and Port Hardy have been suffering due to fluctuations in work intensity by Western Forest Products (WFP), the region's only major licensee, and its related logging contractors. The unincorporated communities of Woss and Holberg are completely reliant upon the logging operations of WFP. Operational shutdowns are increasingly frequent and long-lasting. WFP has typically supported around 300 direct jobs in recent years, with significant indirect multipliers (Neil Smith, pers. comm.).

However, as the tide of resource extraction ebbs throughout all of British Columbia, it will expose new patina on the tourism industry, sparking renewed interest in this sector's labour component. In addition, recent tourism studies show that approximately half of the visitors to Vancouver Island cite outdoor recreation or associated values as the most memorable part of their trip even though outdoor recreation was not the reason they chose to visit the Island. This trend seems to indicate that with increased marketing of the region's recreation resources, a larger number of visitors would be attracted to our area which would in turn lead to further development of infrastructure and long term jobs for local people. Moreover, all levels of government have recognized these trends and have initiated various programs to develop recreation infrastructure and increase local capacity to operate these facilities.

While it is acknowledged that the current economic situation may have a negative impact on travel and tourism, there are also phenomenal opportunities available to improve local facilities. If these resources are used in a strategic manner, new recreation infrastructure will allow for greater attraction of Vancouver Island tourists in the future and create a better user experience at our recreation facilities. By developing and aggressively marketing infrastructure that is safe, environmentally sound and appealing to the current user demographic (45+ years), visitation to the region should increase and economic benefits should be measurable.



Trends in BC's Outdoor Recreation Sector

The provincial Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Arts recently released a Draft Trails Strategy for British Columbia. Within this document, a series of key trends in outdoor recreation usage are apparent:

- 1. The age of outdoor recreation enthusiasts is increasing**
 - Trails and campsites are being used increasingly by people over the age of 50
 - Facilities need to reflect the new user group's preferences and requirements
 - People in this age category often prefer developed campsites and well marked and maintained trail routes

- 2. The diversity of outdoor recreation enthusiasts is increasing**
 - Planning and management of new and existing facilities must reflect these diverse values.
 - Growing demand for multi-use, non motorized trails (ex. mountain biking, horseback riding, snowshoeing).
 - Growing demand for trails allowing motorized use (ATVs, motorcycles)

- 3. Trails are increasingly being used as forms of regular exercise**
 - Growing demand for trails and facilities near population centers
 - Low impact, day use facilities are popular around urban and rural areas
 - Community connectors and creation of "recreation corridors" provide excellent opportunities for exercise and promote public health and well being
 - Demand for long-distance trails is also increasing

- 4. Economic benefits of outdoor recreation facilities are being increasingly recognized**
 - Links between traditional tourism and outdoor recreation are getting stronger.
 - Outdoor recreation facilities have positive economic, social and environmental benefits.
 - Economic benefits can be compounded if facilities are designed and managed as networks and can be utilized by multiple communities.

- 5. Trails are being used as alternative forms of transportation**
 - In the age of sustainability and environmental awareness, trails offer an opportunity to reduce your footprint and get exercise.
 - It is important to provide trail linkages between communities
 - It is important to integrate different modes of transportation, such as bike routes and gravel roads.

These 5 trends in outdoor recreation were taken into consideration when designing projects for the RRI. In particular, the concepts of recreation corridors, community linkages and promoting a variety of recreation experiences were used as a foundation for many of the completed project designs.

Project Methodology

Before anything else, preparation is the key to success...

- Alexander Graham Bell

Project Scope

At the outset, it is important to clarify this project in its entirety. While it is referred to as Coordinated Outdoor Recreation Resource Initiative, the word “recreation” in itself bears further scrutiny. For the purposes of this project we have narrowed the focus to outdoor recreation, including features such as: campsites, trails, points of interest and infrastructure that directly relates to outdoor recreation opportunities.

This focus has been adopted for the purposes of this project for several reasons. First, much of the recreation opportunities within the region fall into the category of outdoor recreation and many of the points of interest in our location are remote, more easily lending themselves to wilderness recreation endeavors. Second, project timelines and resources were limited. While incorporation of data relating to infrastructure such as swimming pools, playgrounds, running tracks etc. would have been valuable, the scope of this project did not justify their inclusion. Finally, volumes of information already exist on much of this infrastructure and its usage, making it far easier to incorporate into this project’s inventory at a later date.

Information contained within the RRI is intended to be a reflection of the desires of local residents and stakeholders, combined with long term goals that are complimentary to regional considerations, legislation, and higher level planning objectives.

The project designs included in the addendum to this document titled “Preliminary Project Designs”, are similarly meant to be complimentary to the objectives of the Recreation Resource Initiative, but are also a reflection of the tough economic times being experienced by the region. The projects are aimed at building capacity within communities, generating short term labour opportunities, and building infrastructure that will assist in economic diversification in the years to come.

All of the components of this project form a ‘tool box’ that can be used going forward to undertake initiatives that are:

- Achievable
- Aligned with local, provincial and federal initiatives
- Likely to result in real benefits to the communities that have helped define them.

Project Phases

The RRI was completed in six phases:

1. Information Gathering and Public Consultation

SFMI began this project by using available resources to start an inventory of outdoor recreation features and facilities within the Regional District. Examples of resources include past RDMW planning documents, retail guidebooks and maps, tourism information, online information, GIS analysis of spatial information, etc. This data was used only as a starting point; SFMI recognized that public and stakeholder knowledge would be the most important factor that would determine the success of this project.

SFMI conducted a public consultation on May 14th, 2009 at the Seven Hills Golf Course near Port Alice. An invitation was sent out to various groups, advertised in the North Island Gazette and posted on notice boards throughout the communities to ensure the public was aware of the meeting.

Al Huddlestan of the RDMW opened the meeting and introduced the discussion topics. The consultation was an inclusive process that attracted approximately 20 attendees from Port McNeill, Port Hardy and other communities within the region. Attendees represented outdoor recreation groups, forest licensees, private interest, non-profit organizations and individual interests.

The public session was led by Ben McGibbon and Ryan Price of SFMI. The session was a success, resulting in the addition of approximately 100 outdoor recreation features to the project inventory. Questions and concerns centered around liability associated with recreation site and trail development, the value of increasing outdoor recreation opportunities on the North Island and how to get project ideas included in the RRI. Many exciting new project ideas were discussed, recorded and included in the final project designs.

SFMI conducted a stakeholders' consultation on May 28th, 2009 at the Black Bear Resort in Port McNeill. The invitation to attend had been sent out to various companies, societies, First Nations bands, and government representatives of the Regional District of Mount Waddington.

Attendees signed in and received an information package containing maps of the regional district and a copy of the recreation site inventory form. SFMI's Shaun Korman gave a presentation to introduce and explain the RRI and the role of stakeholders in the project. He answered questions from the stakeholders both during and after the presentation.

Topics under discussion included the methodology of the RRI, defining outdoor recreation, inclusiveness of the project, existing recreation features and new ideas for outdoor recreation projects. The

stakeholder consultation resulted in many valuable additions to the recreation inventory and also generated numerous future project ideas. Moreover, the stakeholder consultation positively affected the methodology of the RRI project moving forward, particularly with respect to future project designs and evaluation.

2. Identification of Key Recreation Features

Identification of key recreation features involved compiling information from the first phase of the project, and identifying a larger subset of features to be inventoried. This subset was broken into recreation feature groups such as hiking trails, campsites, kayak routes and infrastructure, ATV trails, winter sports, etc. These groupings were then analyzed spatially, logistically and practically, to identify projects within the region. This analysis identified both the shortcomings of each project area as well as potential benefits and opportunities.

3. Inventory of Existing Infrastructure and Future Projects

Using information gathered and organized during the first 2 phases, a new grouping of project descriptions was generated from inventory subsets. Projects were developed to reflect desires and ideas of residents and stakeholders, but also aligned with long term infrastructure development, economic diversification and short term labour development. The inventory data was regional in scale, and included representation of all municipalities and population centers. Many project descriptions were thematic in nature, not geographically restricted, and included concurrent development in a variety of communities.

4. Value Analysis

After completion of the comprehensive inventory, SFMI organized the project ideas based on a number of identified values. This value 'filter' was initially intended to weigh each project against the others, producing a singular objective value for each of the project ideas. The intent of this approach was to attach a bias free rank to each of the project ideas that would prioritize pursuit of future projects based on their 'value' to the region as a whole.

While this method was beneficial in producing objective results, the outputs did not necessarily represent the realities of the funding application process, or necessities of governing organizations. This meant that projects that scored well in our initial 'filter' system may not have been the best projects to pursue in the short or medium terms. Furthermore, during the May 28, 2009 stakeholder consultation, multiple parties acknowledged that applying value statements to projects would be challenging and could have numerous drawbacks.

Acknowledging these concerns with the value analysis process, a new approach was adopted. SFMI shifted the filter focus away from singular valuation and opted instead to sort the projects into categories according to thematic representation.

The themes include:

- Wilderness Recreation
- Cultural Interpretive
- Hiking
- Camping
- Fishing
- Mountaineering
- Historical Interpretive
- Active Communities
- Alternative Transportation
- Water Sports
- Marine Recreation
- Mountain Biking

This categorization combined with information relating to challenges of: legislative designation, environmental issues, as well as archaeological and First Nations traditional territory concerns, provides an invaluable tool in determining which projects may be the most suitable to pursue depending on constantly variable funding circumstances.

By recognizing that each project idea has inherent value and that all developments represent part of a greater network of recreation facilities, the RRI will ultimately bring economic diversification and success to the North Island.

5. Preliminary Outputs, Consultation with the RDMW and Fast-Track Projects

Midway through the RRI, the RDMW requested that SFMI undertake the preparation of detailed project plans and budget estimates that would define project proposals aimed at the current JOP, ICET, and CAF funding program intakes. These 'fast-track' project designs were based on the information gathered from the public and stakeholder consultations. SFMI amalgamated the suggested projects, identified key stakeholders for each area, and created an output of preliminary project plans with very basic estimates of cost. After further consultation with the RDMW and the key stakeholders for each project area, SFMI amended the preliminary plans, came up with more detailed project cost estimates and enabled the RDMW to successfully apply for funding from the JOP, ICET, and CAF programs.

The following detailed project work plans were submitted to the RDMW:

- San Josef Trail Resurfacing
- Broughton Strait Recreation Initiative

- Alice Lake Recreation Loop

Although the delivery of detailed work plans, development of accurate budgets and the associated intensive consultations were not within the scope of the original RRI project as originally proposed, it was important to the region that these proposals be submitted to the appropriate funding programs within the allotted times. Moreover, the success of the 'fast-track' projects demonstrated the initial value of the RRI project and how it could be used as a tool to secure funding for valuable projects in the future.

6. Development of Coordinated Outdoor Recreation Resource Initiative and Project Workplans

Using the outcomes of Phase 1 consultations, the Phase 3 inventory and the prioritized project list from Phase 5, SFMI drafted the RRI document and 20 project designs that are:

- Representative of input from the public and regional stakeholders (First Nations, local and municipal Governments, businesses and Provincial Government representatives.
- Aligned with higher level plans as well as broader spectrum initiatives that are focused at a provincial or federal level.
- Indicative of the tremendous potential for recreation within the region, but also cognizant of key challenges.
- A reflection of historical trend data that provides context to recreational development on the North Island, demonstrating past approaches, present circumstances, and future initiatives .
- Representative of recreation opportunities in the RDMW, and inclusive in nature, promoting all potential initiatives equally, with reference to key challenges associated with each of them.

Project Deliverables

The deliverables of the RRI include the outputs from the recreation inventory, 20 project designs and this RRI document.

1. Recreation inventory results:
 - A spreadsheet of all recreation infrastructure documented throughout the inventory process, in a format that functions as an informational and planning tool.
 - Associated wall maps, which serve to visually represent the inventory information.

2. Twenty project designs outlining potential recreation projects that provide benefits to the region while being aligned with the overarching strategic objectives of the RRI, that include:
 - A project description
 - Project outcomes
 - Identification of key stakeholders (ex. First Nations, land owners, forest tenure holders, etc)
 - An estimated project budget
 - An estimated long-term maintenance cost schedule
 - A project map/site plan

3. This RRI document, that will:
 - Generate the framework for the development of a comprehensive strategic plan
 - Provide recommendations and an implementation plan moving forward
 - Facilitate recreational development within the RDMW over the short and long term
 - Maximize available resources (financial and otherwise)
 - Provide real benefit to local communities
 - Ensure stakeholder interests are represented

Results and Analysis

Knowledge is of two kinds; we know a subject ourselves, or we know where we can find information upon it...

- Samuel Johnson

Outdoor Recreation Inventory Results

The RRI inventory process, comprised of research and information received from the public and stakeholder consultations yielded a comprehensive list of existing recreation facilities and features. These range from intensively managed parks such as 22,000 hectare Cape Scott Provincial Park and the North Coast Trail to small highway rest stops and informal beach access locations.

Facilities and features were categorized into the following groups:

- Trails
- Recreation sites
- Day Use sites
- Regional parks
- Provincial parks
- Kayak / canoe areas
- Scuba diving / snorkeling sites
- Wildlife viewing areas
- Mountain biking trails
- Mountaineering / mountain climbing routes
- Points of interest

The compiled information was integrated into tabular format and includes attributes associated with each location, forming a reference document that will be invaluable to the future planning and management of these areas (see appendix 1). This information was then entered into SFMI's Geographic Information System (GIS) and represented spatially on a regional scale wall map (1 hard copy supplied with this report).

“Shelf-Ready” Project Designs

As part of the Coordinated Wilderness Recreation Resource Initiative, 20 project designs were prepared. Public and stakeholder project ideas were used to draft designs that reflect the interests and desires of community members, while aligning the potential projects with multi-level initiatives.

The result of this process has been wholly successful. Enthusiastic and voluminous input was received during and following consultations and numerous project ideas were recorded. In order to incorporate the largest number of suggested initiatives, the project designs were structured thematically, with each concept incorporating multiple and complimentary project areas. The project designs included in the addendum are fluid and have been grouped to achieve objectives of logistical efficiency, complimentary development, and alignment with higher level initiatives. The concepts of recreation corridors and important Hub Sites were incorporated strategically into the project designs.

These 20 project designs are meant to be revised over time. As the landscape of funding requirements changes or new information becomes available, these project descriptions may need to be edited to meet new application requirements or compliment new initiatives.

Going forward, the project descriptions will provide the framework for proposal submissions. By having project areas, budgets, stakeholders, outcomes and key challenges identified beforehand, RDMW planners will be able to quickly assess projects as funding becomes available, simplifying the process of finding the ‘perfect fit’ project for a given initiative.

The **addendum** to this report, “Preliminary Project Designs”, includes the 20 project designs and associated maps. A number of future projects that will require more extensive planning and consultation prior to development are likewise included in **Appendix 3**.

For quick reference, the following table summarizes the 20 project designs.

Summary of Top 20 Projects:

Addendum #	Project Name	Theme(s)	Location(s)	Budget (Approx)
1	Alice Lake Loop Recreation Area	Wilderness Recreation, Hiking, Camping, Fishing	Port Alice, Port McNeill	\$439,410
2	Arduous Ascents	Mountaineering, Historical Interpretive	Various	\$236,500
3	Broughton Strait Recreation Initiative	Active Communities, Wilderness Recreation, Hiking, Camping, Fishing	Port McNeill, Sointula, Alert Bay	\$362,290
4	Community Connectors	Active Communities, Alternative (Green) transportation	Various	\$5,820,000
5	Eden Valleys Wilderness Route	Wilderness Recreation, Watersports	Woss	\$104,000
6	Historic Communities Initiative	Historical Interpretive, Cultural Interpretive, Active Communities	Various	\$330,000
7	Kathleen Lake Alpine Trails	Wilderness Recreation, Hiking	Port Alice, Port McNeill	\$110,000
8	Kwaksistah Marine Loop	Marine Recreation	Winter Harbour	\$108,000
9	Mount Waddington Community Forest	Historical Interpretive, Cultural Interpretive, Active Communities	Various	\$ In Kind / Ongoing
10	Nimpkish Corridor Recreation Area	Cultural Interpretive, Historical Interpretive Wilderness Recreation	Woss	\$202,500
11	North Nimpkish Recreation Area	Cultural Interpretive, Wilderness Recreation, Hiking, Camping, Fishing Historical Interpretive	Hyde Creek	\$148,000
12	Port Alice Canoe and Kayak Route	Marine Recreation	Port Alice, Coal Harbour	\$60,200
13	Regional Recreation Marketing Program	Active Communities, Cultural Interpretive, Historical Interpretive	Various	\$70,000
14	Rumble Peaks	Wilderness Recreation, Mountain Biking	Port Alice	\$183,000
15	San Josef Bay Trail Resurfacing	Wilderness Recreation, Hiking, Camping	Holberg	\$220,600
16	Schoen Lake Recreation Area	Wilderness Recreation, Hiking, Camping, Fishing	Woss	\$104,000
17	Songhees, Lake of the Mountains Trails	Wilderness Recreation, Hiking, Camping, Fishing	Port Hardy	\$69,900
18	Suquash Mine Historic Site	Historical Interpretive Cultural Interpretive	Port McNeill, Cluxewe	Variable
19	Surfers Paradise Beaches	Marine Recreation Wilderness Recreation, Watersports	Various	\$140,560
20	Vancouver Island Spine	Wilderness Recreation, Interpretive	Various	Variable

Recommendations

Give me a good canoe, a pair of Jibway snowshoes, my beaver, my family and ten thousand square miles of wilderness and I am happy...

-Archie Belaney (Grey Owl)

(The Regional District of Mount Waddington is actually 10,555 square miles...)

The following 11 recommendations were developed in accordance with other provincial strategies and standards, current demographics and real economic considerations. The recommendations are summarized in tabular format in Appendix 2.

Effective Asset Management

The RRI should be used as a regional planning tool to provide guidance on future recreation infrastructure development. By adding new information to the spatial and attribute data collected through the course of this project, the RDMW can perpetuate a current and accurate inventory of formal and informal recreation opportunities, while capitalizing on operational efficiencies. This recreation data management system can keep a wealth of relevant information at the fingertips of regional and municipal planners, allowing for effective, long-term, landscape level planning.

Key Actions:

- Consider developing a database designed to manage parks and recreation infrastructure.
- Maintain and develop recreation features inventory and spatial data to keep current information close at hand.
- Identify and capitalize on operational efficiencies where possible.
- Align future initiatives with higher level plans, strategies and objectives, to streamline development of facilities, trails and recreation areas.

Promote Environmental Stewardship

In order for recreational development within the region to be sustainable, potential impacts of any project to local flora and fauna will need to be investigated. While some projects may carry substantial community benefit, if it comes at the cost of environmental diversity or habitat quality, these projects could be deemed unsuitable until such time as impacts can be mitigated.

On this front, initiatives are already underway to investigate this issue. The Integrated Land Management Bureau (ILMB) has currently initiated pilot projects to determine 'Levels of Acceptable Change' (LAC). One of these pilot projects is taking place within Johnstone Strait, a regionally important area both ecologically and economically. Outcomes of these LAC studies will define limits to tourism activities going forward, and clarify thresholds of change related to tourism activities. Additionally, the Vancouver Island Land Use Plan (VILUP) also identifies the need for: Maintenance of recreation opportunities, protection of fish and wildlife habitats, as well as the need for comprehensive tourism plans for special places within the region (VILUP 1996). Future endeavors within the region will need to incorporate the objectives of higher level plans and policies in order to perpetuate environmentally sustainable recreational development.

As project designs progress, it will be important to address environmental concerns through public and agency consultation, habitat assessments, sustainable and appropriate infrastructure development and user education.

Key Actions:

- Integrate environmental research data into concepts as it becomes available.
- Address public and user group concerns through ongoing public consultation.
- Align project designs with higher level planning objectives to ensure sustainable environmental and economic development.
- Undertake environmental and habitat assessments for projects in sensitive areas.
- Consult with government and non-government environmental specialists for management of complicated or high consequence developments.

Maintain Existing Infrastructure through Partnerships

One of the key issues identified through the course of the inventory process was the need to address the condition of infrastructure at key locations within the RDMW. As tourism has historically been an underutilized sector of the economy on the North Island, many of the recreation areas are either in disrepair or have never been formally established. This is evidenced by the lack of official designation of many of the sites through the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and the Arts (MoTCA). Without this designation, recreation sites on crown land are difficult to manage in an official capacity (unless they are the responsibility of the licensee whose tenure they are within).

The primary challenge associated with infrastructure maintenance revolves around the availability of resources. Most of the recreation infrastructure on the North Island is, or will be, under the jurisdiction of MoTCA, BC Parks, forest licensees, or the RDMW. The RDMW can play a lead role in partnering with these other groups and lobbying them to take responsibility for recreation facilities under their jurisdiction.

Key Actions:

- Partner with First Nations, licensees, BC Hydro, MoTCA, BC Parks, municipalities, etc to explore cost-effective maintenance programs and ensure that these groups properly maintain sites under their jurisdiction within the RDMW.
- Consider 'bundling' all maintenance of Regional Parks into a single, long-term contract to reduce operating and administrative costs.
- Create regional standards for infrastructure, signage, etc
- Mitigate safety issues within existing recreation areas by repairing or replacing inadequate infrastructure in all existing recreation areas.
- Put a 'new face' on recreation areas in the region by: painting and repairing facilities, updating access signage, implementing interpretive signage programs, developing areas of interest and marketing signage at key locations, removing refuse and debris from sites and trails, and adding new infrastructure that promotes already popular activities or broadens the range of available opportunities.
- Seek official designation of underutilized and unmanaged recreation areas throughout the region, allowing for increased capacity and compatible use of these sites.
- Pursue opportunities to develop accessible recreation areas for persons with disabilities.
- Develop new infrastructure that is aligned with Provincial, Federal, and global initiatives (i.e. BC Trails Strategy, Green Alternatives).

Create Recreation Corridors

The creation and expansion of recreation corridors has been identified throughout this project as adding exponential benefit to proposed works within the region. This philosophy of connecting recreation opportunities by geography, type and funding source will increase awareness of recreation infrastructure within the region. In addition, synergies developed on a multi-jurisdictional level will add momentum to local, regional, provincial, and federal initiatives.

Key Actions:

- Actively and aggressively target recreation network opportunities at a community, regional, multi-jurisdictional, provincial and federal level.
- Identify strategically important 'Hub Sites' and build around these important resources.
- Seek to link overlooked opportunities with other already popular recreation activities to increase awareness.
- Implement signage and marketing programs as part of the linkage between recreation opportunities and areas.

Apply a Multi-Jurisdictional Approach

While this project is focused directly within the boundaries of the regional district, it is important to maintain a broader perspective on recreation management that incorporates other jurisdictions and initiatives beyond the boundaries of the RDMW. This approach ensures that North Island projects add maximum value on a local level while strategically aligning with endeavors that may be occurring nearby or across a broad range of districts.

One example of a project that could be considered for strategic alignment across jurisdictions includes the Vancouver Island Spine Project, which proposes to create an Island-wide trail network connecting communities and trails from Victoria to Cape Scott. Another example includes the British Columbia Trails Strategy which seeks to implement provincial-scale trail networks that will potentially align with initiatives put forth throughout the Regional District. Effective communication across jurisdictions, coupled with information sharing and co-operative proposal submissions will result in broader spectrum initiatives adding maximum value to project areas that are divided by regional borders.

Key Actions:

- Engage dialogue between: First Nations representatives, multiple levels of Government, societies, user groups, and the public to maintain constant awareness of complimentary initiatives
- Identify multi-jurisdictional projects during planning phases and develop concepts that align with all stakeholders and governing bodies
- Seek co-operative funding opportunities where projects provide benefits to multiple regions
- Forge cross boundary networks that facilitate increased tourist use and capacity for multiple communities

Aggressively Pursue Funding

Through persistent and aggressive pursuit of funding sources, most project designs can in time be brought to fruition. As time progresses and funding sources change in name and nature, it will be important to keep current on initiatives that highlight various community interests. Where new funding becomes available, having concepts close at hand that contain the necessary information to formulate proposals will be invaluable to producing quality documents on short notice. While projects are certain to be rejected from time to time, the information garnered from these experiences may prove equally valuable to future proposals as any successes achieved. Through vigilant pursuit of the goals of the Regional Recreation Strategic Plan, and by diligent maintenance of strategies and concepts, the likelihood of successful completion of projects in the future can only be increased.

Key Actions:

- Maintain a collection of shelf-ready project designs to capitalize on funding opportunities with short application windows
- Integrate multiple funding sources to address specific funding constraints
- Focus on projects that deliver results that align with larger scale initiatives (alternative transportation, accessibility, environmental stewardship, cultural legacy building, active lifestyles, etc)
- Promote dialogue between various funding sources including municipalities, stewardship groups, provincial and federal governments and organizations
- Maintain current information on initiatives, application constraints, deadlines and project concepts
- Guide project selection by investigating key challenges for success of projects and actively mitigating concerns prior to funding becoming available

Foster Partnerships

Partnership agreements between stakeholders will be absolutely necessary for any project within the region to go forward. Every recreation area and feature within the RDMW is subject to input from a myriad of groups. The entire region represents traditional territory of local First Nations, and their guidance, experience and input will be invaluable to ensuring the success of any recreation venture. Many private tourism ventures also operate within the boundaries of the RDMW and their intimate knowledge of these outdoor recreation areas combined with their support and participation in new recreation projects will be instrumental to economic development and diversification within the region.

Key Actions:

- Foster cooperative and inclusive relationships with all local First Nations.
- Continue to involve the public in the decision making process.
- Learn from previous ventures and align new projects with current values.
- Act as a central body to initiate and maintain communication between stakeholders to maximize the success of all projects.
- Align new project designs with stakeholder visions, legislative requirements, higher level plans, tourism initiatives, and demographic and bureaucratic realities.

Promote Cultural Stewardship

Through consultation with local First Nation representatives and stakeholder meetings, significant opportunities for cultural legacy building, economic diversification, cultural stewardship and interpretive program implementation were identified. The significant and diverse cultural framework of the North Island, combined with a vibrant and unique historical perspective, makes project partnerships with local First Nations imperative to initiating a recreation strategy that integrates sustainable development with economic success in the region.

Continued support and involvement of First Nations, combined with identification of culturally important sites will be required to guide all future endeavors within the region. Many cultural legacy building projects have been identified throughout the duration of this project, and these initiatives have been incorporated into concepts put forth in this document. Pursuit of these types of initiatives will highlight cultural diversity within the region, develop healthy relationships between stakeholders and First Nations, and preserve and perpetuate cultural treasures while providing valuable public education and interpretive opportunities.

Key Actions:

- Initiate and maintain dialogue between First nations, stakeholders, and multiple levels of government.
- Initiate cooperative projects that build cultural legacies, increase the capacity of local people, create recreation networks and implement interpretation programs to strengthen relationships between First Nations, stakeholders and government.
- Facilitate information sharing with local First Nations during the early stages of project planning to ensure that they are aligned with cultural stewardship objectives within traditional territories.
- Encourage involvement of multiple stakeholders and First Nations on community enhancement and economic development projects.

Develop Diverse Recreation Opportunities

The North Island has historically represented a stronghold for the sports fishery, offering excellent salmon and ground fish opportunities, without the crowds of similar southern locations. Similarly, hiking opportunities have been relatively successful, boosted significantly with the recent completion of the North Coast Trail in Cape Scott Provincial Park. Smaller factions of adventure seekers are attracted to the regional district for world class kayaking, surfing, caving and steelhead angling opportunities. By identifying and promoting underutilized sectors of the current ecotourism regime, our region can develop the infrastructure and awareness required to bring these tertiary activities onto the global stage.

The comprehensive inventory performed during this project indicates significant diversity throughout the region in terms of types of recreation opportunities available. In order to capitalize on the diverse landscape of recreation activities, issues relating to awareness and infrastructure will need to be addressed in the short term. On a larger scale, new initiatives (like the ones contained in the addendum to this document) should reflect activities that attract visitors to this region. By aligning future development with the features that draw tourists, and by promoting new recreation opportunities as they become available, the diversity of wilderness recreation possibilities that are associated with the region will begin to provide dividends in terms of economic development.

Key Actions:

- Ensure that new recreation developments are not redundant with existing opportunities.
- Promote recreation developments that appeal to new target markets, provide new activities, promote a new geographical area, etc.
- Increase awareness of existing and potential recreation opportunities.
- Align initiatives with activities that are already gaining momentum within the region.
- Promote compatible infrastructure development that accentuates popular wilderness recreation activities
- Identify and implement networking strategies that access a wide range of activities over small geographic areas.

Promote and Facilitate Local Tourism Ventures

Many successful tourism ventures have been established throughout the region, and there is certainly room for expansion on this front. Currently, operations such as Telegraph Cove, Nimmo Bay, and various kayak tour operations provide access to some of the region's most intriguing and attractive recreation opportunities. More recently, new ventures such as North Island Daytrippers have been able to tap into specific niches within the outdoor tourism market of the North Island.

As interest in the region grows and awareness of opportunities is expanded, additional markets for outdoor tourism ventures will become accessible. As this transition occurs it will be important to ensure that regional initiatives are aligned with this economic development potential. New ventures will need to be supported by communities and governments, not stifled by liability and operational challenges.

In order to facilitate economic growth and venture investment in the region, the RDMW, in cooperation with other municipal, provincial and federal governing organizations, should streamline issues such as liability management on crown and private managed forest land, permitting processes, along with environmental sustainability of ecotourism ventures. The Province of British Columbia's Tourism Action Plan recognizes the role that government must play in facilitating tourism growth in BC, and identifies the need for: streamlining paperwork, implementing policy that encourages investment and revising legislation where appropriate to facilitate tourism ventures (MoTCA 2007). Input from the RDMW and other stakeholders in this region can help facilitate this process and attract venture investment to the region.

Key Actions:

- Consult with local tourism operators to identify concerns and barriers to investment.
- Negotiate with government organizations to ensure that policy and legislation meets objectives of environmental and cultural stewardship while providing opportunities for new tourism ventures.
- Integrate local, provincial and federal initiatives and strategies to promote Canadian tourism to global markets

Make Marketing a Priority, Not an Afterthought

Effective marketing is the lynchpin of the RRI. Without a comprehensive marketing regime that integrates synergies with larger scale initiatives, outdoor recreation infrastructure development within the RDMW will not achieve economic diversity.

Historically, marketing of recreation within the region has taken place in isolation. Individual tourism operators have effectively marketed their services, but cooperative, broad scale efforts have not achieved fruition. In order to unilaterally promote the region as a tourist destination, linkages will need to be made between present marketing initiatives, and well as implementing new, broad scope promotion of recreation opportunities.

This process will need to happen at several levels. Initially, opportunities can be promoted within communities by implementing comprehensive signage and advertising programs, designed to stimulate awareness on a local level. Regionally, recreation marketing can be structured to serve as a 'hub' for community level marketing regimes, providing linkage to these smaller scale initiatives. Provincially, synergies can be fabricated to connect Local and Regional marketing initiatives with a plethora of provincial electronic and paper marketing endeavors that are currently underway. Federal initiatives can likewise be integrated with provincial marketing strategies, formulating a single continuous network of information allowing adventure seekers to access information about local opportunities, regardless of the scale at which they enter the network. International marketing campaigns should build off of successful ventures such as Telegraph Cove and Nimmo Bay.

Key Actions:

- Consult with local tourism operators, as well as tourist information centers to determine challenges to implementation of marketing strategies.
- Consider hiring a professional marketing specialist to assist with campaigns and provide guidance over the long-term.
- Devote funds to recreation marketing that is inclusive in nature, promoting individual ventures as well as regional scale opportunities.
- Capitalize on broad spectrum marketing initiatives (HelloBC.com, tourismvancouverisland.com) to promote regional opportunities and forge synergies with initiatives beyond the borders of the regional district.
- Implement multi-format marketing that combines electronic, paper and signage initiatives to increase awareness among a wide variety of markets.
- Ensure network linkage between initiatives.
- Pursue directional and access signage programs throughout the Regional District.

Implementation

Strategic planning is meant to address the three important questions that were outlined at the beginning of this document:

- 1. Where are we today?**
- 2. Where do we want to be in the future?**
- 3. What do we need to do moving forward in order to get to where we want to be?**

This initiative was designed to gather the necessary information in order to answer Question #1 in the strategic planning process “Where are we today?” and provide context to support the process through Questions #2 & #3. The 11 recommendations provide a substantial starting point to begin answering the final 2 questions in the process.

In order to effectively carry out the recommendations in this report, the RDMW should be organized and methodical in its approach. Two key implementation mechanisms are recommended.

- 1. The designation of a Recreation Coordinator for the Regional District of Mount Waddington.**

The Recreation Coordinator position should include, but not be limited to, the following duties:

- Oversee and drive the implementation of the 11 recommendations included in this report.
- Continually update the RDMW inventory and stay up to date on regional developments related to recreation facility management.
- Provide a point of contact for public, First Nations, stakeholders and all levels of government.
- Provide regular reports regarding relevant recreation projects and opportunities.
- Lead funding application processes and proposal writing for recreation projects.
- Manage Regional Parks and assist with management of other recreation features within the region.

2. The development of a comprehensive strategic recreation plan.

The plan should:

- Be drafted by a group of stakeholders selected by the RDMW
- Involve a third party “mediator” or similar individual experienced in the strategic planning process
- Be initiated and designed by the Recreation Coordinator.

Key Challenges

There are a number of challenges to implementing the recommended plan. However, all of these challenges can be overcome and should not be detrimental to the success of the plan. The following list outlines the identified challenges and suggests avenues for mitigation.

1. Multiple Stakeholders/Partnerships

Most of the potential projects identified in this document occur on Crown land or within established parks. Any project proposed for these lands are subject to input from multiple stakeholders (i.e. First Nations, government agencies, timber licensees, recreational user groups, NGOs and the public). This may pose a challenge as different stakeholders may have varying opinions on land use for an area.

To mitigate problems arising from stakeholder disputes, all parties potentially involved in a proposed project should be identified and consulted as early as possible. Stakeholder and/or public consultation meetings may be required if significant issues are brought up during primary contact with interested parties. Partnerships can be established where multiple parties are willing to work towards a mutual goal.

2. Applicable Legislation and Regulations

Various Acts and Regulations may apply to projects being proposed on crown land. The legislation may require an approval or permit from a particular government agency in order for the proposed works to commence.

To ensure projects are not held up by permitting or authorization, appropriate government agencies should be contacted during project planning to allow for preparation of documents and government agencies to review and approve the project.

Legislation that may affect a proposed project includes:

- Forest and Range Practices Act
 - Public recreation trails or sites established or authorized by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and the Arts (MoTCA, 2008)
 - License-to-cut approved by the Ministry of Forests.

- Land Act
 - Commercial recreation trails tenured by the Integrated Land Management Bureau (MoTCA, 2008).

- Park Act
 - Trails in parks and protected areas managed by BC Parks (MoTCA, 2008).
- Local Government Acts
 - Trails managed by regional districts or municipalities (MoTCA, 2008).
- Water Act
 - Trail or facility construction in and around streams authorized by the Ministry of Environment.
- Fisheries Act
 - Trail or facility construction in and around fish habitat authorized by Fisheries and Ocean Canada.
- Other legislation examples
 - Heritage Conservation Act
 - Wildlife Act
 - Occupiers Liability Act
 - Motor Vehicle (All Terrain) Act (MoTCA, 2008).

The provincial government is working towards harmonizing regulatory and policy regimes for tourism operations in parks and on Crown land (MoTCA, 2007). This will enable streamlining of future application processes.

3. Funding

Funding will continue to be a challenge for individual projects. Currently there are funding sources in place such as the Job Opportunity Program and the Island Coast Economic Trust. However, funding source mandates will change direction or become unavailable.

It is essential that personnel responsible for coordinating funding applications be aware of funding sources, requirements to receive funding and preferred proposal formats to ensure the best chance of funding approval. Projects may also require long-term funding to support maintenance requirements. This may involve locating funding sources on an as-needed basis or locating long-term funding commitments.

4. Construction Logistics

While many of the potential projects are meant to be “shovel-ready”, construction logistics will require an appropriate level of planning performed by someone who is experienced in integrated recreational land use planning in front and backcountry settings. This will ensure projects are successful in meeting safety, environmental and budget goals and realizing benefits for recreational users.

5. Maintenance Logistics

Without proper maintenance plans for completed (and existing) recreation facilities, recreation areas and facilities can become safety and environmental hazards. As previously explained, funding can be an immediate obstacle to maintenance regimes. Creating partnerships with user groups and other

volunteers can alleviate some requirements for funding requirements. Long term maintenance plans are essential to the life span of all recreation areas.

6. Alignment with other initiatives, plans and policies

This document is meant to align with other regional and provincial plans and policies, however, conflicts may arise. Consultation with stakeholders and the public can reduce foreseeable conflicts with other guiding plans and policies of municipal, regional, provincial and federal governments and agencies.

Conclusions

Do not go where the path may lead, go instead where there is no path and leave a trail...

- Ralph Waldo Emerson

In 2005, an article about salmon fishing in Port Hardy was published in BC Outdoors Sport Fishing Magazine. The leading caption read: 'The Secret is Out'. It seems that this philosophy has certainly gained momentum in the last four years. As recreation activities on the southern part of Vancouver Island become inundated with visitors, adventure seekers have begun to look farther afield for the next great place. The secret is indeed out.

The northern tip of Vancouver Island is spilling over with recreation opportunities: fishing, kayaking, hiking, mountaineering, biking, and sightseeing just to name a few. Additionally, many traditional recreation areas in other regions are at capacity (The West Coast Trail is consistently reserved through peak seasons), while other activities have suffered additional regulatory constraints due to their popularity (Port Alberni's salmon fishery now seasonally varies due to inconsistent returns). Our region enjoys the dubious pleasure of having been historically overlooked; however, that is changing as recreation features such as the North Coast Trail are attracting greater numbers of visitors each year.

Considering this state of affairs, and given the information collected through this project, several conclusions can be made:

1. There are nearly an infinite number of recreation possibilities within the Regional District of Mount Waddington, spanning a plethora of activity types, seasons and demographic user groups.
2. There is presently no cohesive vision, plan, or regional standards to address the development of recreation and tourism opportunities on a regional level.
3. Tourism activities offer significant opportunity for economic growth within the region.
4. Historically, outdoor recreation infrastructure development has been weak within the region, and much of the existing facilities will not be sufficient for recreation sector growth.
5. Many of the region's greatest assets are underutilized or overlooked in terms of recreation investment and planning.
6. There are currently few coordinated initiatives within the region, and recreation networking has not been implemented in any quantifiable fashion.

7. Awareness of Northern Vancouver Island's recreation possibilities is on the rise, but this process has not been adequately facilitated to date.
8. Focused recreation management has not been implemented and strategic planning has, until now, been a major stumbling block to development, despite the need for it being frequently recognized in higher level plans as far back as 1995.

What do these conclusions tell us?

1. Outdoor recreation within the RDMW will continue to grow for the following reasons:
 - ☐ The RDMW's unique geography affords a diverse recreation experience
 - ☐ The RDMW contains some of the best wilderness recreation opportunities easily accessible by highway
 - ☐ The RDMW contains an exceptional amount of sought-after, challenging terrain that is not over crowded or degraded
 - ☐ The RDMW's recreation areas consistently offer scenic vistas and breath taking landscapes
 - ☐ The RDMW's recreation areas are ripe with unique ecology, geology and wildlife
 - ☐ The RDMW is renown for friendly people
 - ☐ The RDMW's recreation areas have less crowds than other equivalent locations
2. If our communities embrace this potential and promote outdoor recreation development, we can accelerate growth of the tourism sector. Positive alignment with infrastructure enhancement will result in:
 - Job creation and capacity building within local communities
 - New opportunities for business ventures that will create permanent employment and inject additional dollars into lagging local economies over the longer term
 - Outdoor recreation network synergies that will exponentially increase awareness and visitation to the region's stunning adventure destinations, building the profile and profitability of tourism sector activities.

Final Thoughts

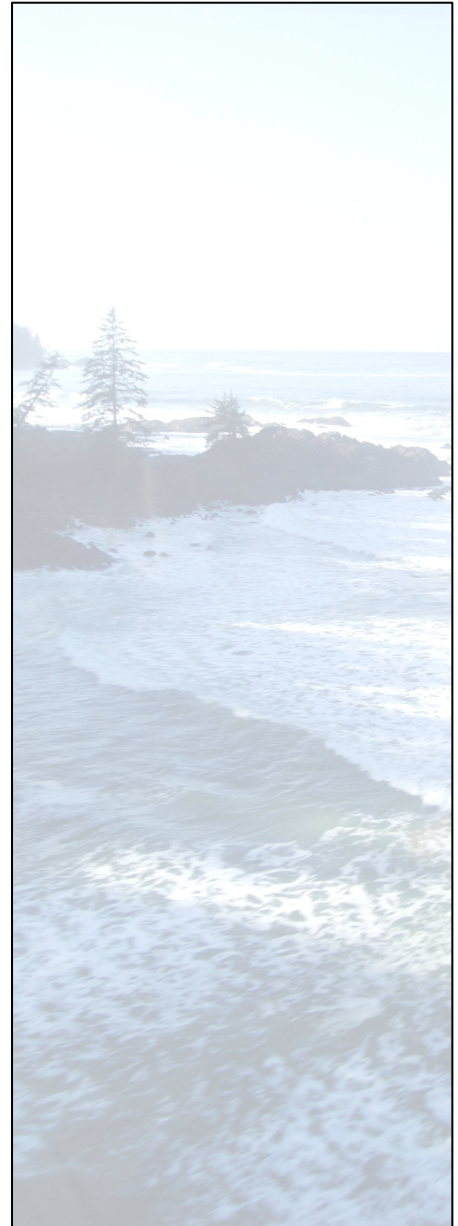
It is wonderful to feel the grandness of Canada in the raw, not because she is Canada but because she's something sublime that you were born into, some great rugged power that you are a part of...

- Emily Carr

There are significant opportunities to develop and promote outdoor recreation within the Regional District of Mount Waddington. The Coordinated Outdoor Recreation Resource Initiative represents the first step towards creating a vision of the future and managing toward that expectancy. This project has provided a picture of the region's recreation resources during a key time of transition and has suggested ways to successfully move forward. There has never been a better time for this region to foster its natural outdoor recreation resources and promote itself on a global stage.

Appendix 1

Inventory Results Table



CORRI Point Feature Recreational Inventory

Name	Site Type	Responsibility	Access	Primary Activity	Secondary Activity	Datasource	Project Proposed
Camp Henderson Day Use	Day Use Site	WFP	Road	Fishing		Backroads MapBook	NO
Canyon Lake Day Use	Day Use Site		Road	Boating	Fishing	Backroads MapBook	YES
Christensen Point Scuba Diving Area	Day Use Site		Marine	Scuba Diving / Snorkelling	Kayaking / Canoeing	Local Knowledge	NO
Eagle's Nest Rest Area	Day Use Site		Road	Resting		Backroads MapBook	NO
Hanuse Beach	Day Use Site		Foot	Fishing	Viewing	Local Knowledge	NO
Huaskin Lake	Day Use Site		Marine	Fishing	Hunting	Local Knowledge	NO
Kilpala River	Day Use Site		Marine	Boating	Fishing	Local Knowledge	YES
Lemare Lake	Day Use Site		Road	Fishing		Local Knowledge	NO
Nimpkish Lake Campsite (Informal)	Day Use Site		Road	Viewing		Local Knowledge	YES
Nimpkish North Beach	Day Use Site		Road	Viewing		Local Knowledge	YES
Nimpkish River Beach	Day Use Site		Road	Swimming		Local Knowledge	YES
Rest Stop	Day Use Site		Road	Resting		Backroads MapBook	YES
Roller Bay	Day Use Site		Marine	Surfing		Local Knowledge	NO
Roselle Lake	Day Use Site		Road	Fishing	Kayaking / Canoeing	Local Knowledge	YES
Shell Island	Day Use Site		Marine	Kayaking	Viewing	Local Knowledge	YES
Shushartie Bay Scuba Diving Area	Day Use Site		Marine	Scuba Diving / Snorkelling	Fishing	Local Knowledge	NO
Theimer Lake	Day Use Site		Road	Fishing		Local Knowledge	YES
Topknot Bay	Day Use Site		Road	Kayaking / Canoeing	Surfing	Local Knowledge	NO
Adam River	Kayak / Canoe Use		Road	Kayaking		Backroads MapBook	NO
Adam River Put-In	Kayak / Canoe Use		Road	Kayaking		Backroads MapBook	YES
Alert Bay	Kayak / Canoe Use		Marine	Kayaking		Backroads MapBook	NO
Brooks Peninsula	Kayak / Canoe Use		Road	Kayaking		Backroads MapBook	NO
Broughton Straight	Kayak / Canoe Use		Road	Kayaking	Boating	Backroads MapBook	NO
Browning Inlet	Kayak / Canoe Use		Road	Kayaking		Backroads MapBook	NO
Davie River	Kayak / Canoe Use		Road	Kayaking		Backroads MapBook	NO
Eve River	Kayak / Canoe Use		Road	Kayaking		Backroads MapBook	NO
Eve River Put-In	Kayak / Canoe Use		Road	Kayaking		Backroads MapBook	YES
Harvey Cove	Kayak / Canoe Use		Road	Kayaking		Backroads MapBook	NO
Holberg Inlet	Kayak / Canoe Use		Road	Kayaking		Backroads MapBook	NO
Johnstone Straight	Kayak / Canoe Use		Road	Kayaking	Boating	Backroads MapBook	NO
Klaskish Inlet	Kayak / Canoe Use		Road	Kayaking		Backroads MapBook	NO
Kokish River	Kayak / Canoe Use		Road	Kayaking		Backroads MapBook	NO
Kwatleo Creek	Kayak / Canoe Use		Road	Kayaking		Backroads MapBook	NO
Mackjack River	Kayak / Canoe Use		Road	Kayaking		Backroads MapBook	NO
Malcolm Island	Kayak / Canoe Use		Marine	Kayaking		Backroads MapBook	NO
Marble River High Tide Paddle via Varney Bay	Kayak / Canoe Use		Marine	Kayaking		Local Knowledge	NO
Neroutsos Inlet	Kayak / Canoe Use		Road	Kayaking		Backroads MapBook	NO
Nimpkish Lake	Kayak / Canoe Use		Road	Kayaking		Backroads MapBook	NO
Nimpkish River	Kayak / Canoe Use		Road	Kayaking		Backroads MapBook	YES
Nimpkish River Kayak Put-In	Kayak / Canoe Use		Road	Kayaking	Fishing	Backroads MapBook	YES
Nimpkish River Paddling Route	Kayak / Canoe Use		Road	Kayaking	Fishing	Backroads MapBook	YES
North Coast Trail	Kayak / Canoe Use		Marine	Kayaking		Backroads MapBook	NO
North Coast Trail - Laura Creek	Kayak / Canoe Use		Marine	Kayaking		Backroads MapBook	YES
Quatsino Sound	Kayak / Canoe Use		Road	Kayaking		Backroads MapBook	NO
Raft Cove	Kayak / Canoe Use		Road	Kayaking		Backroads MapBook	NO
Restless Bight	Kayak / Canoe Use		Road	Kayaking		Backroads MapBook	NO
Robson Bight	Kayak / Canoe Use		Marine	Kayaking		Backroads MapBook	NO
Rupert Inlet	Kayak / Canoe Use		Road	Kayaking		Backroads MapBook	NO
San Josef Bay	Kayak / Canoe Use		Marine	Kayaking		Backroads MapBook	NO
Telegraph Cove	Kayak / Canoe Use		Road	Kayaking	Viewing	Backroads MapBook	NO
Tsitika River	Kayak / Canoe Use		Road	Kayaking		Backroads MapBook	NO

Name	Site Type	Responsibility	Access	Primary Activity	Secondary Activity	Datasource	Project Proposed
Mook Peak Route	Mountain Climbing		Foot	Mountain Climbing	Viewing	Local Knowledge	YES
Mount Abel Route	Mountain Climbing		Foot	Mountain Climbing	Viewing	Local Knowledge	YES
Mount Adam	Mountain Climbing		Foot	Mountain Climbing	Viewing	Local Knowledge	YES
Mount Ashwood Route	Mountain Climbing		Foot	Mountain Climbing	Viewing	Local Knowledge	YES
Mount Cain Route	Mountain Climbing		Foot	Mountain Climbing	Viewing	Local Knowledge	YES
Mount Hapkush Route	Mountain Climbing		Foot	Mountain Climbing	Viewing	Local Knowledge	YES
Mount Hoy Route	Mountain Climbing		Foot	Mountain Climbing	Viewing	Local Knowledge	YES
Mount Juliet Route	Mountain Climbing		Foot	Mountain Climbing	Viewing	Local Knowledge	YES
Mount Wolfenden Route	Mountain Climbing		Foot	Mountain Climbing	Viewing	Local Knowledge	YES
Pinder Peak Route	Mountain Climbing		Foot	Mountain Climbing	Viewing	Local Knowledge	YES
Rugged Mountain Route	Mountain Climbing		Foot	Mountain Climbing	Viewing	Local Knowledge	YES
Whiltilla Mountain Route	Mountain Climbing		Foot	Mountain Climbing	Viewing	Local Knowledge	YES
Woss Mountain Route	Mountain Climbing		Foot	Mountain Climbing	Viewing	Local Knowledge	YES
800 Year Old Douglas Fir	Point of Interest		Foot	Viewing		Backroads MapBook	YES
Acting Sound Steam Donkey	Point of Interest		Marine	Viewing		Backroads MapBook	NO
Arch Cave	Point of Interest		Road	Caving		Backroads MapBook	NO
Blue Whale Jawbone	Point of Interest		Foot	Viewing	Hiking	Local Knowledge	YES
Broughton Archipelago Viewing Area	Point of Interest		Road	Viewing	Resting	Local Knowledge	NO
Devil's Bath	Point of Interest	WFP	Road	Viewing		Backroads MapBook	YES
Eternal Fountain	Point of Interest	WFP	Road	Viewing		Backroads MapBook	YES
Giant Burls	Point of Interest		Road	Viewing		Backroads MapBook	NO
Glory Hole Cave	Point of Interest		Road	Caving		Backroads MapBook	NO
Nimpkish Lookout	Point of Interest		Foot	Viewing		Local Knowledge	YES
Old Bomber Plane Wreck	Point of Interest		Foot	Viewing		Local Knowledge	YES
Old Miner's Cabins Trail	Point of Interest		Foot	Viewing	Hiking	Local Knowledge	YES
Old Suquash Mine Site	Point of Interest		Road	Viewing		Backroads MapBook	YES
Port McNeill Plane Wreck	Point of Interest		Foot	Viewing	Hiking	Local Knowledge	NO
Private Resort	Point of Interest		Marine	Fishing	Resting	Local Knowledge	NO
Reappearing River	Point of Interest	WFP	Road	Viewing		Backroads MapBook	YES
Resonance Cave	Point of Interest		Road	Caving		Backroads MapBook	NO
Ronning's Garden	Point of Interest		Road	Viewing		Backroads MapBook	NO
Tallest Totem Pole / Bighouse	Point of Interest		Road	Viewing		'Namgis First Nation	NO
Theodore Roosevelt Cabin	Point of Interest		Foot	Viewing	Hiking	Local Knowledge	NO
U'mista Cultural Centre	Point of Interest		Road	Viewing		'Namgis First Nation	NO
Vanishing River	Point of Interest	WFP	Road	Viewing		Backroads MapBook	YES
Wagon Wheel Cave	Point of Interest		Road	Caving		Local Knowledge	NO
Woss Lookout	Point of Interest		Road	Viewing	Hiking	'Namgis First Nation	NO
Adam River Camp North	Recreation Site		Road	Kayaking	Fishing	Backroads MapBook	YES
Adam River Camp South	Recreation Site		Road	Kayaking	Fishing	Backroads MapBook	YES
Alice Lake Rec Site	Recreation Site	WFP	Road	Camping	Boating	Backroads MapBook	NO
Anutz Lake Rec Site	Recreation Site		Road	Camping	Fishing	Backroads MapBook	YES
Atluck Lake Rec Site	Recreation Site		Road	Camping	Fishing	Backroads MapBook	YES
Beaver Lake Rec Site	Recreation Site	WFP	Road	Hiking	Fishing	Backroads MapBook	NO
Blinkhorn Marine Rec Site	Recreation Site	MoTCA	Marine	Kayaking	Camping	Backroads MapBook	NO
Bonanza Lake Rec Site North	Recreation Site	TW	Road	Camping	Hunting	Backroads MapBook	NO
Bonanza Lake Rec Site South	Recreation Site	TW	Road	Camping	Fishing	Backroads MapBook	NO
Branch 25 Rec Site	Recreation Site	WFP	Road	Camping	Boating	Backroads MapBook	YES
Burnett's Bay	Recreation Site		Marine	Surfing	Camping	Backroads MapBook	YES
Clint Beek Rec Site and Trail	Recreation Site	WFP	Road	Camping	Fishing	Backroads MapBook	NO
Georgie Lake Rec Site	Recreation Site	MoTCA	Road	Camping	Fishing	Backroads MapBook	NO
Grant Bay Rec Site	Recreation Site	WFP	Road	Camping	Viewing	Backroads MapBook	YES
Gwakawe Campground	Recreation Site	UN	Road	Camping	Hiking	'Namgis First Nation	YES

Name	Site Type	Responsibility	Access	Primary Activity	Secondary Activity	Datasource	Project Proposed
Harvey Cove	Recreation Site		Marine	Kayaking / Canoeing	Surfing	Local Knowledge	YES
Hecht Beach Rec Site	Recreation Site		Road	Camping	Viewing	Backroads MapBook	YES
Hoomack Rec Site and Trail	Recreation Site		Road	Hiking	Viewing	Backroads MapBook	NO
Ida Lake Rec Site	Recreation Site	TW	Road	Camping	Fishing	Backroads MapBook	NO
Iron Lake Rec Site	Recreation Site	WFP	Road	Fishing		Backroads MapBook	NO
Junction Pools Recreation Site	Recreation Site		Marine	Kayaking	Camping	Backroads MapBook	YES
Kaikash Marine Rec Site	Recreation Site	MoTCA	Marine	Kayaking	Camping	Backroads MapBook	NO
Kains Lake Rec Site	Recreation Site	MoTCA	Road	Fishing		Backroads MapBook	NO
Kathleen Lake Rec Site East	Recreation Site	WFP	Road	Camping	Fishing	Backroads MapBook	YES
Kathleen Lake Rec Site West	Recreation Site	WFP	Road	Camping	Fishing	Backroads MapBook	YES
Kinman Creek Rec Site and Trails	Recreation Site	WFP	Road	Hiking	Camping	Backroads MapBook	YES
Lions Park	Recreation Site		Road	Kayaking	Viewing	Local Knowledge	YES
Lower Klaklakama Lake Rec Site and Trails	Recreation Site		Road	Camping	Hiking	Backroads MapBook	NO
Mahatta River Rec Site	Recreation Site	WFP	Road	Camping	Hunting	Backroads MapBook	NO
Marble River Rec Site	Recreation Site	WFP	Road	Camping	Hiking	Backroads MapBook	YES
Maynard Lake Rec Site	Recreation Site	WFP	Road	Fishing	Camping	Backroads MapBook	YES
Mine Lake Rec Site	Recreation Site		Road	Swimming	Camping	Backroads MapBook	YES
Montague Creek Rec Site	Recreation Site		Road	Camping	Kayaking / Canoeing	Backroads MapBook	YES
Nahwitti Lake Rec Site	Recreation Site		Road	Camping	Fishing	Backroads MapBook	NO
Nahwitti River	Recreation Site		Marine	Kayaking / Canoeing	Surfing	Local Knowledge	YES
Nahwitti River Rec Site and Trail	Recreation Site	MoTCA	Road	Camping	Fishing	Backroads MapBook	NO
Naka Creek Rec Site	Recreation Site		Road	Camping	Kayaking / Canoeing	Backroads MapBook	NO
Nimpkish Lake Rec Site	Recreation Site		Road	Camping		Backroads MapBook	YES
O'Connell Lake Rec Site	Recreation Site	WFP	Road	Camping	Fishing	Backroads MapBook	NO
O'Connor Lake Rec Site	Recreation Site		Road	Camping	Fishing	Backroads MapBook	NO
Palmerston Beach Rec Site	Recreation Site	MoTCA	Road	Camping	Viewing	Backroads MapBook	YES
Pinch Creek Rec Site	Recreation Site	WFP	Road	Camping	Fishing	Backroads MapBook	YES
Rooney Lake	Recreation Site		Road	Fishing		Backroads MapBook	NO
Rupert Arm Rec Site	Recreation Site		Road	Camping	Fishing	Backroads MapBook	NO
Schoen Lake Campsite	Recreation Site	BC PARKS	Road	Camping	Kayaking / Canoeing	Local Knowledge	YES
Seven Hills Golf Course	Recreation Site		Road	Golfing	Resting	Local Knowledge	NO
Shuttleworth Bight	Recreation Site		Marine	Kayaking / Canoeing	Surfing	Local Knowledge	YES
Side Bay	Recreation Site		Road	Kayaking / Canoeing	Surfing	Backroads MapBook	YES
Spencer Cove Rec Site	Recreation Site	WFP	Road	Camping	Fishing	Backroads MapBook	YES
Spruce Bay Rec Site and Old Growth Trail	Recreation Site	WFP	Road	Camping	Hiking	Backroads MapBook	YES
Storeys Beach	Recreation Site		Road	Kayaking	Hiking	Local Knowledge	YES
Swan Lake Rec Site	Recreation Site	WFP	Road	Camping	Fishing	Backroads MapBook	NO
Three Isle Lake Rec Site and Trail	Recreation Site	WFP	Road	Camping	Fishing	Backroads MapBook	YES
Tsitika River Crossing Rec Site	Recreation Site		Road	Camping	Kayaking / Canoeing	Backroads MapBook	NO
Upper Klaklakama Lake Rec Site and Trails	Recreation Site		Road	Camping	Hiking	Backroads MapBook	NO
Vernon Lake Rec Site	Recreation Site		Road	Camping	Fishing	Backroads MapBook	NO
Victoria Lake Rec Site	Recreation Site	WFP	Road	Camping	Boating	Backroads MapBook	YES
Woss Lake Rec Site and Trails	Recreation Site		Road	Camping	Swimming	Backroads MapBook	NO
Alert Bay Ecological Park	Regional Park	RDMW	Road	Hiking	Viewing	Backroads MapBook	NO
Bere Point Regional Park	Regional Park	RDMW	Road	Camping	Hiking	Backroads MapBook	YES
Broughton Campground	Regional Park	RDMW	Road	Camping	Hiking	Regional District of Mount Waddington	YES
Kwaksistah	Regional Park	RDMW	Road	Camping	Fishing	Backroads MapBook	YES
Link River	Regional Park	RDMW	Road	Camping	Boating	Backroads MapBook	YES
Little Huson and Trails	Regional Park	RDMW	Road	Camping	Hiking	Backroads MapBook	YES
Mt Cain Alpine and Trails	Regional Park	RDMW	Road	Skiing	Hiking	Backroads MapBooks	NO
Quatse Campsite and River Trail	Regional Park	RDMW	Road	Camping	Fishing	Backroads MapBook	NO
Tex Lyon and Trail	Regional Park	RDMW	Road	Hiking	Viewing	Backroads MapBook	NO
Haddington Island Scuba Diving	Scuba Diving / Snorkelling Site		Marine	Scuba Diving / Snorkelling	Boating	Local Knowledge	NO

Name	Site Type	Responsibility	Access	Primary Activity	Secondary Activity	Datasource	Project Proposed
Snorkelling Spot	Scuba Diving / Snorkelling Site		Marine	Scuba Diving / Snorkelling		Local Knowledge	NO
Weynton Pass	Scuba Diving / Snorkelling Site		Marine	Scuba Diving / Snorkelling	Boating	Local Knowledge	NO
Airport Trail	Trail		Road	Biking	Hiking	Local Knowledge	NO
Botel Park Trail	Trail	RDMW	Road	Hiking	Viewing	Backroads MapBook	YES
Branch One Bike Trail	Trail		Road	Biking	Viewing	Backroads MapBook	NO
Broughton Lake Trail	Trail	MOF	Marine	Hiking	Viewing	Backroads MapBook	NO
Bull Harbour Proposed Trail	Trail		Marine	Hiking	Camping	Local Knowledge	NO
Colony Lake Trail	Trail		Marine	Hiking	Fishing	Backroads MapBook	NO
Elephant Crossing Trail	Trail		Road	Hiking	Viewing	Backroads MapBook	YES
FRBC Old Growth Trail	Trail		Road	Hiking		Local Knowledge	NO
Grant Bay Trail	Trail	WFP	Road	Hiking	Viewing	Backroads MapBook	NO
Hyde Creek Trails	Trail		Road	Hiking	Biking	Local Knowledge	YES
Lac Truite Trail	Trail	WFP	Road	Hiking	Fishing	Backroads MapBook	YES
Mateoja Trail	Trail	SR	Road	Hiking	Viewing	Backroads MapBook	NO
Mount Able Trail	Trail		Road	Hiking		Local Knowledge	NO
Nimpkish Valley Trail	Trail		Road	Hiking	Viewing	Backroads MapBook	NO
Pete's Trail	Trail		Road	Biking		Local Knowledge	NO
Rugged Mountain Icefield Trail	Trail		Road	Hiking	Viewing	Backroads MapBook	NO
Rumble Fest Race Course	Trail		Road	Biking		Backroads MapBook	YES
Shushartie / Port Hardy Connector Trail	Trail		Marine	Hiking	Camping	Local Knowledge (Kwakiutl)	NO
Skidder Lakes Trail	Trail		Road	Hiking		Backroads MapBook	NO
Totem Pole Trail	Trail		Road	Hiking	Horse Riding	Local Knowledge	YES
Uncle Roy's Memorial Site / Bear Creek Hatchery Trail	Trail		Foot	Biking	Viewing	Local Knowledge	NO
Berry Island	Wildlife Viewing		Marine	Scuba Diving / Snorkelling	Boating	Local Knowledge	NO
Booker Lagoon	Wildlife Viewing		Marine	Scuba Diving / Snorkelling	Boating	Local Knowledge	NO
Browning Pass	Wildlife Viewing		Marine	Scuba Diving / Snorkelling	Boating	Local Knowledge	NO
Fish Hatchery	Wildlife Viewing		Road	Viewing		Backroads MapBook	NO
Gwa'ni Hatchery	Wildlife Viewing		Road	Viewing		Backroads MapBook	NO
Hatchery	Wildlife Viewing		Road	Viewing		Backroads MapBook	NO
Hatchery	Wildlife Viewing		Road	Viewing		Backroads MapBook	NO
Hatchery	Wildlife Viewing		Road	Viewing		Backroads MapBook	NO
Hatchery	Wildlife Viewing		Road	Viewing		Backroads MapBook	NO
Hatchery	Wildlife Viewing		Road	Viewing		Local Knowledge	NO
Hatchery	Wildlife Viewing		Road	Viewing		Local Knowledge	NO
Malcolm Island Whale Rub	Wildlife Viewing		Road	Viewing		Backroads MapBook	NO
Nimpkish River Spawning Sockeye Salmon	Wildlife Viewing		Road	Viewing		Backroads MapBook	NO
Quatsino Narrows Seal Caves	Wildlife Viewing		Marine	Viewing	Hiking	Local Knowledge	NO
Robson Bight Orcas	Wildlife Viewing		Marine	Viewing		Backroads MapBook	NO
Shushartie Bay	Wildlife Viewing		Marine	Scuba Diving / Snorkelling	Boating	Local Knowledge	NO
South Fathom - Hardy Bay	Wildlife Viewing		Marine	Scuba Diving / Snorkelling	Boating	Local Knowledge	NO
Spawning Salmon	Wildlife Viewing		Foot	Viewing		Backroads MapBook	NO

Trail Features Inventory

Name	Type	Responsibility	Access	Primary Activity	Secondary Activity	Datasource	Approx. Route Length (m)	Trail Proposed or Existing	Proposed Project
Sutlej Channel Kayak Route	Kayak / Canoe Route	Ministry of Forests	Marine	Kayak / Canoe	Camping	Local Knowledge	145171	Existing	NO
Airport to Port McNeill Connector Trail	Trail		Road	Hiking	Camping	Local Knowledge	977	Proposed	NO
Airport to Port McNeill Connector Trail	Trail		Road	Hiking	Camping	Local Knowledge	19405	Proposed	YES
Beach Camp Trail	Trail		Road	Biking	Hiking	Local Knowledge	1195	Existing	NO
Beautiful Bay Trail	Trail		Road	Hiking	Camping	Backroads MapBook	4323	Existing	YES
Beaver Lake Trail	Trail		Road	Hiking		Backroads MapBook	1346	Existing	NO
Big Tree Loop	Trail		Road	Hiking	Viewing	'Namgis First Nation	722	Existing	YES
Boardwalk	Trail		Road	Hiking	Viewing	'Namgis First Nation	223	Existing	YES
Broughton Loop Trail	Trail	Port McNeill	Road	Hiking	Camping	Town of Port McNeill	1581	Existing	YES
Cape Scott Trail	Trail	BC Parks	Road	Hiking	Camping	BC Parks	185	Existing	NO
Cape Scott Trail	Trail	BC Parks	Road	Hiking	Camping	BC Parks	185	Existing	NO
Cape Scott Trail	Trail	BC Parks	Road	Hiking	Camping	BC Parks	285	Existing	NO
Cape Scott Trail	Trail	BC Parks	Road	Hiking	Camping	BC Parks	285	Existing	NO
Cape Scott Trail	Trail	BC Parks	Road	Hiking	Camping	BC Parks	484	Existing	NO
Cape Scott Trail	Trail	BC Parks	Road	Hiking	Camping	BC Parks	618	Existing	NO
Cape Scott Trail	Trail	BC Parks	Road	Hiking	Camping	BC Parks	747	Existing	NO
Cape Scott Trail	Trail	BC Parks	Road	Hiking	Camping	BC Parks	1039	Existing	NO
Cape Scott Trail	Trail	BC Parks	Road	Hiking	Camping	BC Parks	1078	Existing	NO
Cape Scott Trail	Trail	BC Parks	Road	Hiking	Camping	BC Parks	1402	Existing	NO
Cape Scott Trail	Trail	BC Parks	Road	Hiking	Camping	BC Parks	1579	Existing	NO
Cape Scott Trail	Trail	BC Parks	Road	Hiking	Camping	BC Parks	16473	Existing	NO
Cape Scott Trails	Trail	BC Parks	Road	Hiking	Camping	BC Parks	134	Existing	NO
Cape Scott Trails	Trail	BC Parks	Road	Hiking	Camping	BC Parks	134	Existing	NO
Cape Scott Trails	Trail	BC Parks	Road	Hiking	Camping	BC Parks	143	Existing	NO
Cape Scott Trails	Trail	BC Parks	Road	Hiking	Camping	BC Parks	148	Existing	NO
Cluxewe Salt Marsh Trail	Trail		Road	Hiking	Viewing	Backroads MapBook	1557	Existing	YES
Coal Harbour Connector Trail	Trail		Road	Hiking	Camping	Local Knowledge / Randy Black	19679	Existing	NO
Compton Creek Trail	Trail	BC Parks	Road	Hiking		Backroads MapBook	5005	Existing	YES
Cormorant Island Trail	Trail		Road	Hiking	Viewing	'Namgis First Nation	2	Existing	YES
Cormorant Island Trail	Trail		Road	Hiking	Fishing	'Namgis First Nation	5604	Existing	YES
Dozer Trail	Trail		Road	Hiking	Viewing	'Namgis First Nation	904	Existing	YES
Dto's (Tree)	Trail		Road	Hiking	Viewing	'Namgis First Nation	913	Existing	YES
East Trail	Trail		Road	Hiking	Viewing	'Namgis First Nation	675	Existing	YES
Giwas (Deer)	Trail		Road	Hiking	Viewing	'Namgis First Nation	842	Existing	YES
Glen Lyon River Trail	Trail		Road	Biking	Hiking	Local Knowledge	3830	Proposed	NO
Gwakawe (North Side)	Trail		Road	Hiking	Viewing	'Namgis First Nation	1970	Existing	YES
Gwawina (Raven)	Trail		Road	Hiking	Viewing	'Namgis First Nation	293	Existing	YES
Gwayam (Whale)	Trail		Road	Hiking	Viewing	'Namgis First Nation	2864	Existing	YES
Hamamu (Butterfly)	Trail		Road	Hiking	Viewing	'Namgis First Nation	384	Existing	YES
Hoomak Lake Trail	Trail		Road	Hiking	Viewing	'Namgis First Nation	805	Existing	NO
Kaipit Lake Trail	Trail		Road	Hiking	Fishing	Backroads MapBook	6981	Existing	NO
Kathleen Lake Plateau Trails	Trail		Road	Hiking	Biking	Local Knowledge	30935	Proposed	YES
Kinman Creek Hookup Trail	Trail		Road	Hiking		'Namgis First Nation	7	Existing	YES
Kinman Creek Hookup Trail	Trail		Road	Hiking		'Namgis First Nation	201	Existing	YES
Kinman Creek Hookup Trail	Trail		Road	Hiking		'Namgis First Nation	313	Existing	YES
Kinman Creek Hookup Trail	Trail		Road	Hiking		'Namgis First Nation	2234	Existing	YES
Kiwi Falls Trail	Trail	BC Parks	Foot	Hiking	Viewing	Backroads MapBook	1310	Existing	NO
K'u'mis (Crab)	Trail		Road	Hiking	Viewing	'Namgis First Nation	620	Existing	YES
Kwikw (Eagle)	Trail		Road	Hiking	Viewing	'Namgis First Nation	218	Existing	YES
Lady Ellen Point	Trail		Road	Hiking	Viewing	Backroads MapBook	1854	Existing	YES

Name	Type	Responsibility	Access	Primary Activity	Secondary Activity	Datasource	Approx. Route Length (m)	Trail Proposed or Existing	Proposed Project
Lake of the Mountains Trail	Trail		Road	Hiking		Local Knowledge	2518	Existing	YES
Lighthouse Trail	Trail		Road	Hiking	Viewing	Local Knowledge	1637	Existing	NO
MacKenzie Sound Trail	Trail		Marine	Hiking	Viewing	Local Knowledge	14526	Proposed	NO
Main Trail	Trail		Road	Hiking	Viewing	'Namgis First Nation	855	Existing	YES
Marble River Trail	Trail	BC Parks	Road	Hiking	Fishing	Backroads MapBook	4736	Existing	NO
Matsa (Mink)	Trail		Road	Hiking	Viewing	'Namgis First Nation	190	Existing	YES
McNeill Bay Trail	Trail		Road	Hiking		Local Knowledge	5548	Proposed	YES
Merry Widow Mountain Trail	Trail		Road	Hiking	Viewing	Backroads MapBook	4036	Existing	YES
Migwat (Seal)	Trail		Road	Hiking	Viewing	'Namgis First Nation	403	Existing	YES
Mount Adam Route	Trail	BC Parks	Foot	Hiking	Viewing	Backroads MapBook	4302	Existing	YES
Mount St Patrick Trail	Trail	BC Parks	Foot	Hiking	Viewing	BC Parks	2226	Existing	NO
Nimkish Angler's Trail	Trail		Road	Hiking	Fishing	Backroads MapBook	7843	Existing	YES
Nisnak Lake Trail	Trail	BC Parks	Road	Hiking	Camping	Backroads MapBook	8170	Existing	YES
Nissen Bight Trail	Trail	BC Parks	Road	Hiking	Camping	BC Parks	1918	Existing	NO
North Coast Trail	Trail	BC Parks	Marine	Hiking	Camping	BC Parks	43153	Existing	NO
Old Telegraph Line	Trail					Backroads MapBook	25726	Existing	NO
Park Trail	Trail		Road	Hiking	Viewing	'Namgis First Nation	1255	Existing	YES
Pinder Peak Trail	Trail		Road	Hiking	Viewing	Backroads MapBook	2395	Existing	YES
Port Alice to Port McNeill Connector Trail	Trail		Road	Hiking	Camping	Local Knowledge	45599	Proposed	YES
Port McNeill / Hyde Creek Connector Trail	Trail		Road	Hiking	Horse Riding	Local Knowledge	2882	Proposed	YES
San Josef Trail	Trail	BC Parks	Road	Hiking	Camping	BC Parks	2465	Existing	YES
Schoen Creek Route	Trail	BC Parks	Road	Hiking		Backroads MapBook	3543	Existing	YES
Shushartie Mountain Trail	Trail		Marine	Hiking	Camping	Backroads MapBook	8854	Proposed	NO
Siding 4 Trail	Trail		Road	Hiking	Viewing	'Namgis	1534	Existing	YES
Songhees Lake Trail	Trail		Foot	Hiking	Fishing	Backroads MapBook	3393	Existing	YES
The Big Loop	Trail		Road	Horse Riding	Biking	Local Knowledge	5161	Existing	YES
The Bigger Loop	Trail		Road	Horse Riding	Hiking	Local Knowledge	6052	Existing	YES
The Commuter Trail	Trail	Port Hardy	Road	Hiking	Viewing	Local Knowledge	3026	Proposed	NO
Trail # 1	Trail		Road	Hiking	Viewing	'Namgis First Nation	327	Existing	YES
Trail # 2	Trail		Road	Hiking	Viewing	'Namgis First Nation	201	Existing	YES
Trail # 3	Trail		Road	Hiking	Viewing	'Namgis First Nation	380	Existing	YES
Vancouver Island Spine	Trail		Road	Hiking	Camping	VISTA	6047	Proposed	NO
Vancouver Island Spine	Trail		Road	Hiking	Camping	VISTA	69587	Proposed	YES
Vancouver Island Spine Trail	Trail		Foot	Hiking	Camping	VISTA	36464	Proposed	YES
Victoria Lake Grease Trail	Trail		Road	Hiking	Camping	Local Knowledge	12365	Existing	YES
Woss Grease Trail	Trail		Foot	Hiking	Camping	Local Knowledge	2300	Existing	YES
Woss Grease Trail	Trail		Foot	Hiking	Camping	Local Knowledge	10769	Existing	NO
Xawi (Loon)	Trail		Road	Hiking	Viewing	'Namgis First Nation	152	Existing	YES
Yola (Wind)	Trail		Road	Hiking	Viewing	'Namgis First Nation	192	Existing	YES

Appendix 2 Recommendations Summary Table

Recommendation	Role	Action
Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Provide comprehensive and accurate data management ☐ Guide wilderness recreation initiatives while capitalizing on practical and logistical efficiencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Develop a wilderness recreation management database ☐ Assign long term management responsibility to ensure objectives are met
Environmental Stewardship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Align all initiatives with the principles of sustainability ☐ Ensure compliance with applicable legislation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Determine levels of acceptable change for recreation areas ☐ Implement mitigation strategies ☐ monitor usage impacts in sensitive sites
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Ensure sufficient appropriate infrastructure is in place at existing sites ☐ manage and develop new infrastructure according to objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Mitigate Safety Issues ☐ Designate new areas for development ☐ Draft and Implement regional design standards and policy
Networking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Create and manage networks of multiple wilderness recreation activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Identify recreation networking possibilities ☐ initiate programs that enhance network opportunities ☐ Implement signage programs as a vital network link
Multi-jurisdictional Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Identify, manage and implement cross- boundary initiatives that integrate higher level networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Engage dialogue with multiple stakeholders and various levels of government ☐ Pursue concepts that offer multi-jurisdictional opportunities in the short or long terms ☐ Incorporate multi-jurisdictional data into the recreation management database
Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Provide tools to apply for , manage and implement funding from multiple sources for various concurrent initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Integrate multiple funding source concepts ☐ Focus on projects that offer large scale and short term benefits where they are achievable ☐ Maintain current information on funding source criteria and deadlines
Partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Facilitate multi-stakeholder projects, and provide benefits to all communities and groups within the region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Initiate and maintain communications with stakeholder groups ☐ Align concepts for maximum benefits to a variety of stakeholders ☐ forge partnership agreements to reflect overlapping objectives
Cultural Stewardship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Facilitate cultural legacy building and economic development for First Nations recreation and interpretive initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Initiate and maintain dialogue between First Nations and other Stakeholders ☐ Promote Cultural legacy and capacity building projects within the region ☐ Consult with First Nations representatives to develop cultural stewardship objectives and policy
Diversification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Manage existing wilderness recreation possibilities and foster new activity development on a regional scale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Utilize inventory data to identify and promote undervalued activities within the region ☐ Develop infrastructure that is complimentary to wide ranges of

		<p>activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Identify and implement networking strategies that promote diversification
Venture Promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Guide, manage and promote new and existing wilderness recreation ventures on a community and regional scale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Consult with local operators to determine concerns and barriers ☐ Assess and address legislative gaps that are a detriment to venture development ☐ integrate multi-jurisdictional tourism strategies to synergize local efforts with Federal and Provincial initiatives
Marketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Increase awareness of the region by providing comprehensive marketing to a variety of user groups in a wide range of formats (electronic, paper, signage etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Implement linkages between local, provincial, federal and global marketing strategies already in play ☐ Designate human resources and funding specific to comprehensive marketing management

Appendix 3 – Future Projects

Summary

During the Value Analysis stage (Phase 4) of the plan development, all potential projects identified during Phases 1-3 were considered and prioritized for future development based on a number of identified values. Through this process a list of Project Plans was created. Numerous projects were not pursued to the Project Plan stage due to a greater level of challenges to implementation and/or were not consistent with the identified values. The overriding challenge for all of the following potential projects is a lack of known or available information. The following list outlines some of the potential projects that are not being considered for the Project Plan stage but may become candidates at later dates.

Project Outlines

Project Name: Rails to Trails

Project Description: The North Island has a long history of railway logging. Over the years these railways have been abandoned in response to road and log truck development. These abandoned railways provide an opportunity for relatively inexpensive trail development that could link to existing recreation features while exemplifying north island culture and history.

Project Challenges:

- Lack of information on abandoned railway locations
- Lack of information leads to inaccuracy in potential costing

Project Name: God's Pocket Marine Area

Project Description: God's Pocket Marine Provincial Park provides an excellent base source of recreational value in this area. There are limited facilities in this area and the opportunity to develop facilities and/or trails on the islands within and around the park could add significant value to recreational use in this area.

Project Challenges:

- Lack of information on existing facilities and usage
- Lack of information leads to inaccuracy in potential costing
- Potential conflicts with present operators (God's Pocket Resort, kayak guides, etc)
- Construction and maintenance logistics due to access issues
- Diversity of recreational user decreased due to access limitations (boat only)

Project Name: Broughton Island Trail

Project Description: Upgrading and maintenance of an existing trail to a lake???

Project Challenges:

- Lack of information on existing facilities and usage
- Lack of information leads to inaccuracy in potential costing
- Construction and maintenance logistics due to access issues
- Diversity of recreational user decreased due to access limitations (boat only)

Project Name: Klinaklini (Knight Inlet) Recreation Area

Project Description: This remote area has the potential for significant recreational development in an ecologically diverse, backcountry area. Wildlife tours and fishing charters are currently offered in the area, which is also popular for ocean kayakers and pleasure boats. Recreational facility development could include trails, campsites and interpretive signage.

Project Challenges:

- Lack of information on existing facilities and usage
- Lack of information leads to inaccuracy in potential costing
- Severe construction and maintenance logistics due to access issues and vicinity to urban areas
- Diversity of recreational user decreased due to access limitations (boat and plane only)
- Potential conflicts with other land users (present eco-tourism operators and proposed power projects)
- Project would need to align with the principles of Ecosystem Based Management under the Central Coast Land and Resource Management Plan

Project Name: Broughton Archipelago Marine Recreation Initiative

Project Description: The Broughton Archipelago is one of the greatest recreational areas in the RDMW but is limited by access issues. Current user groups include kayakers, sports fisherman, pleasure boaters, SCUBA divers and wildlife tours. There is significant potential for campsite and trail development on the islands of the archipelago. This type of development would highlight this already renowned area and enhance the existing user experience.

Project Limitations:

- Lack of information on existing facilities and usage. Limited input from user groups was gathered during consultations
- Lack of information leads to inaccuracy in potential costing
- Construction and maintenance logistics due to access issues
- Diversity of recreational user decreased due to access limitations (boat only)
- Potential conflicts with other land users (present eco-tourism operators and proposed power projects)

Project Name: Freshwater Water Sports Initiative

Project Description: There are numerous lakes throughout the RDMW with potential for dock facilities and boat launches at existing campgrounds. This would significantly enhance user experience and increase user diversity throughout the RDMW.

Project Limitations:

- Significant safety and liability issues
- Not considered a “shovel ready” project
- “Low labour, high infrastructure” project (limits jobs to specialized tradesman and professionals)
- Long-term maintenance requirements
- Potential significant lake assessments to ensure projects are environmentally sound

Project Name: Port Hardy to Shushartie Trail

Project Description: This large scale project would connect the North Coast Trail (NCT) directly to Port Hardy. This would significantly increase usage of the NCT. The project aligns with goals of linking new projects to existing facilities. This project would have extensive benefits for local communities, potentially exponentially increasing NCT trail use and associated economic benefits.

Project Limitations:

This project has been considered by various local groups since the inception of the NCT. The project is of similar size and magnitude of the NCT, except that the new trail would be outside of Cape Scott Provincial Park. That being said the project would be much more susceptible to input from the various stakeholders involved. To consider formulating a budget for this project would require a feasibility study to be undertaken to identify possible trail routes, significant obstacles to trail construction, sensitive environmental or archaeological areas, areas of conflicting land use, etc. For the time being the following project limitations apply:

- Significant safety and liability issues
- Lack of information on existing trails and usage and potential new routes
- Lack of information leads to inaccuracy in potential costing
- Not considered a “shovel ready” project
- Long-term maintenance requirements
- Numerous environmental and archaeological studies required
- Significant budgetary requirements
- Extensive stakeholder and public consultations required to develop an agreeable project plan.

Appendix 4

References

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