

# *Electoral Area 'E' Parks Plan Final Report*



*Columbia Shuswap Regional District*

February 15, 2007

## Acknowledgements

This document was prepared by **Roger Beardmore**, Community Parks and Recreation Planner. All maps and park inventory information provided in the appendices was prepared by **Olive Dodd**, GIS Technologist - Columbia Shuswap Regional District.

Thanks are extended to the Area 'E' Parks Plan Advisory Committee (AEPPAC) for their time, guidance and thoughtful input to this project.

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**Rhona Martin**, Regional Director, Electoral Area 'E' of the CSRD, provided guidance and direction for this project. Without her initial and ongoing support, this plan would not have occurred.

Also greatly appreciated are the contributions shown by the residents of Area 'E', who came out to the many workshops, meetings and open houses to express their thoughts, make their suggestions and offer their opinions about the Area 'E' Parks Plan.

## Executive Summary

This is the third in a series of six parks plans that will be produced - one for each of the six electoral areas in the Columbia Shuswap Regional District. The first was the Area 'C' Parks Plan completed in October, 2003. The second was the Area 'F' Parks Plan completed in June, 2005. The purpose of this third study is to prepare a comprehensive parks plan for Area 'E' that will guide park development in Area 'E' for a twenty (20) year planning horizon. This study identifies current park needs, analyzes local characteristics and issues that could affect park acquisition and development, identifies opportunities for expansion or creation of new parks and provides a strategic-level **Parks Plan** for the development of the area's park resources and facilities.

An extensive public consultation process was used to develop a vision for the proposed new Area 'E' Parks, to validate a park classification system for the parks, and to identify potential park sites. This public consultation process consisted of a public "visioning" exercise, five public workshops, extensive user-group consultations, two open houses, and web-based review of the final report.

The park classification system for Area 'E' parks is reflective of the strong and well articulated vision that emphasizes preservation of public access to waterfront, development of trail corridor parks, and the development of local community parks to provide needed recreation amenities for public enjoyment. The vision also recognizes the need and importance of protecting unique and special natural and cultural features found within Area 'E'. It is a vision that if achieved, will preserve and enhance public access to the waterfront, provide recreational opportunities, preserve the environment and improve the quality of life for local residents.

The following 5 categories identify the proposed *Area 'E' Parks Classification System*:  
**(If web viewing, please click on the link below to view individual parks)**

- *Waterfront Park.*
- *Community Recreation Park.*
- *Trail Corridor Park.*
- *Conservation (Natural Environment) Park.*
- *Special Feature Park.*

An extensive park opportunity analysis was undertaken to identify candidate park sites representing the five park classification categories. Dozens of sites were investigated and a final selection of **31** proposed parks was made. Each site was then reviewed to determine their relative priority for action and implementation, and strategies for acquisition and costs for development are identified. A total of **10** sites are suggested as *high* priority for implementation, **10** sites of *medium* priority, and **11** sites of *low* priority.

In addition, order of magnitude costs have been developed and options for funding the parks system have been summarized. Finally, a series of recommendations are made to assist in the implementation of the Area 'E' Parks system for the CSRD.

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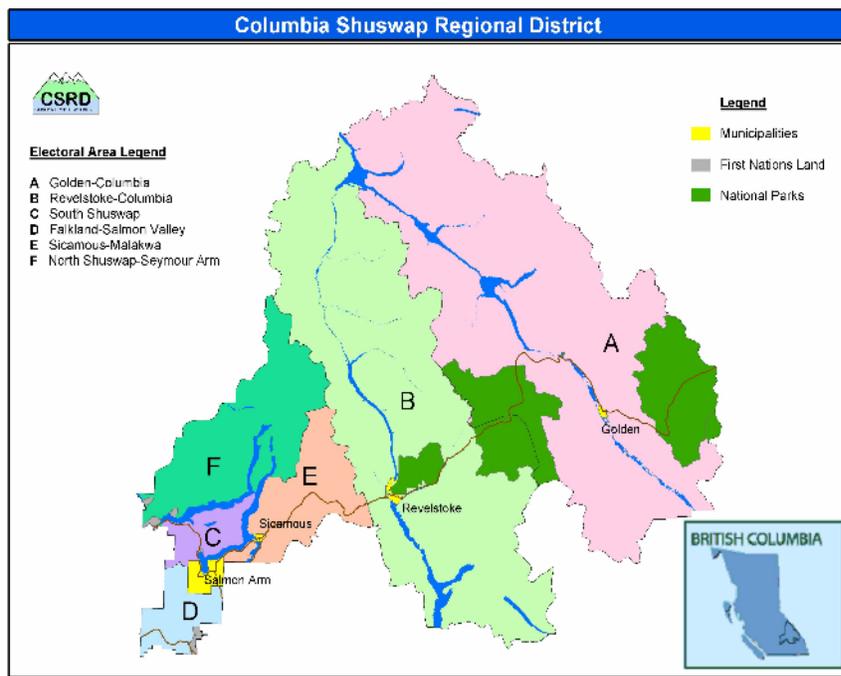
## 1.0 Introduction

The Columbia Shuswap Regional District (CSRD) is located in the southern interior of British Columbia. It is bisected by the Trans Canada Highway and is situated roughly mid-way between Calgary and Vancouver on the northern end of the Kootenay and Okanagan valleys. The CSRD is a large and diverse Regional District comprising some 30,107 square kilometers stretching from Shuswap Lake in the west to the Alberta border in the east. It has a total population of approximately 50,000 and is made up of six unincorporated electoral areas and four member municipalities:

Electoral Areas	Municipalities
Electoral Area 'A' - Rural Golden	Golden
Electoral Area 'B' - Rural Revelstoke	Revelstoke
Electoral Area 'C' - South Shuswap	Sicamous
Electoral Area 'D' - Falkland / Salmon Valley / Ranchero	Salmon Arm
Electoral Area 'E' - Rural Sicamous	
Electoral Area 'F' - North Shuswap	

The Regional District is a form of local government that provides a variety of localized and regional services to the electoral areas and municipalities, such as the 9-1-1 telephone emergency response service, water systems, fire departments, regional library services, solid waste management and community parks and recreation services. This exercise is part of an ongoing process to establish community parks in each electoral area.

**Map 1: Area 'E' Location Map**



## 1.1 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to provide a comprehensive and strategic parks plan for CSRD Electoral Area 'E' that will guide park development for a twenty (20) year planning horizon. This study uses a highly consultative approach to identify current park needs and issues that could affect park acquisition and development, and to identify opportunities for expansion or creation of new parks and trails.

The information provided by this study provides a foundation to meet long term recreation and conservation needs in Area 'E'. It is a flexible document that can be easily adapted and updated to meet the future needs and changing values of Area 'E' communities and residents.

## 1.2 History of CSRD Parks

The CSRD was established on November 30, 1965, pursuant to the Municipal Act, Section 766. In the 1970's the CSRD began the acquisition of a number of parcels of land to be set aside as parkland reserves including parks dedicated by subdivision, for the purpose of operating *community parks*. Although letters patent were obtained in 1966 to establish a regional parks function, the CSRD has not yet implemented a *regional parks* function ([see Section 5.3](#)).

The CSRD received Supplementary Letters Patent from the province dated October 26, 1976 that granted the function of community parks. The CSRD did not begin to actualize community parks until Sorrento / Blind Bay Park was created in January 1981 under CSRD Bylaw No.1106, which established a specified area within Electoral Area 'C' to be taxed for the purposes of providing community park facilities. In January 1983 supplementary letters patent for the function of Parks and Recreation Commissions were issued to the CSRD. Later in 1983, Bylaw No.1148 established a Parks and Recreation Commission to administer, manage, and operate the facilities of Sorrento / Blind Bay Park. Today, this park still remains the only "developed" CSRD community recreation park in Area 'C'. However, several new parks have been identified and are being developed as the Area 'C' Parks Plan is implemented.

On September 17, 1981, the CSRD adopted Anglemont Specified Area Community Parks Bylaw No. 1126 to establish a program of community parks within a specified area (Magna Bay – Anglemont – St. Ives). The CSRD acquired the land for Anglemont (Lakeview) Park from Anglemont Estates Ltd. in November 1981. In July 1988, Bylaw 1299 was passed to establish a Park Commission to operate the park. The commission consists of the duly elected presidents or designates of the St. Ives, Anglemont and Magna Bay Ratepayers Associations. A small maintenance contract has been issued triennially to look after the park. This was the only functioning CSRD community park in Area 'F' for many years.

Since the 1980's, the parks and recreation needs of regional communities have grown substantially. In 2003, a property became available in Scotch Creek (Weidenbach

Property) and local citizens approached the CSRD for assistance in acquiring the land. A referendum held in the fall of 2003 was successful and subsequently the CSRD passed Bylaw 5384 authorizing the borrowing of the estimated purchase price of the property for a community park. In January 2004, Bylaw 5391 established the North Shuswap Community Parks and Recreation Commission to manage the new park and any community parks "hereafter undertaken within the North Shuswap Community Parks and Recreation Area". In January 2005, the Area 'C' Parks and Recreation Commission was established to implement the Area 'C' Parks Plan and similarly, in January 2006, the Area 'F' Parks and Recreation Commission was established to implement the recently completed Area 'F' Parks Plan.

The Area 'E' Director, Rhona Martin, wished to see a continuation of this important initiative and requested that Area 'E' become the next Electoral Area to have a comprehensive parks plan prepared. The Area 'E' Parks Planning Advisory Committee, composed of local residents, was established in June 2005 to guide the planning process up to the completion of this report. It is the CSRD Board's intention to move forward and complete similar plans for other electoral areas in the Regional District within the next two years.

### 1.3 The Study Area

Area 'E' is comprised of the rural communities of Swansea Point, Cambie, Solsqua, Craigellachie and Malakwa, and these smaller communities surround the District of Sicamous. Three Valley Gap Chateau and resort is also included in Area 'E' located on a small lake on the Trans Canada Highway 20 km west of Revelstoke. There are additional small communities along the Trans Canada to the east of Malakwa in the Perry River area and west of Malakwa to the outskirts of Sicamous. There are also small but growing cottage communities along the east shore of Shuswap Lake including Anstey Arm, and the south shore of Shuswap Lake between Sicamous and Salmon Arm at Annis Bay.

The 2005 population for Area 'E' was 1,491 and has remained relatively stable over the past ten years. Area 'E's population comprises only about 3 percent of the total population in the Shuswap. Seniors in this area account for about 12 percent of the population, similar to the percentage of seniors in Area D and in BC overall.

Tourism and the forest sectors provide the basis for the economy of Area 'E'. Resort development has recently increased around Mara Lake in the form of condominiums and some businesses have sprung up along the Trans Canada Highway to take advantage of the tourist traffic. Agriculture is relatively minor contributor to the economy of Sicamous and Area 'E' although some farming exists in the Malakwa and Cambie-Solsqua area.

The main attractions of the area are the spectacular scenery and relatively low cost land and housing. There is no major service area for visitors, and tourists to the area are drawn to the larger community of Sicamous where there are more facilities and services.

## 1.4 Situation Analysis

### Recreation and Tourism Values

Area 'E' has two distinct sub areas that have different recreation and tourism values. The recreation and tourism opportunities in each are consistent with the nature of their respective landscapes. In summer, in the western part of the area, visitors and seasonal residents flock to the shores of Mara and Shuswap Lakes to participate in house boating, camping, fishing and water-based cottage activities. In the eastern portion of Area 'E' visitors travel the Trans Canada Highway, stopping largely incidentally to buy gas or supplies before moving on to spend their leisure time at the lakeshores. In winter, the lakeshores are typically quiet, while the remote backcountry of Area 'E' is becoming increasingly popular as a destination recreation area. Several winter commercial backcountry recreation businesses have been recently established to take advantage of the abundance of snow and the excellent skiing and snowmobiling terrain. Most snowmobiling occurs in the Owlhead, Blue Lake and Queest areas and commercial cat-skiing and heli-skiing occurs in the Anstey Range north of the Trans Canada Highway. Recreational ski-touring is becoming frequent in the Upper Gorge Creek area north of Malakwa.

In the summer, seasonal residents and tourists consisting mainly of cottagers, campers and boaters increase the population of Swansea Point many fold. One of the main attractions for these people is the excellent beach areas for swimming and boating on Mara Lake.

As elsewhere in the Shuswap, much of the property adjacent to the lakeshore in Area 'E' is privately owned, and while the lake foreshore itself is publicly owned, there is minimal public access to and from the lake in this sub-region. This often means that residents and visitors have difficulty finding places to take their families to swim or launch their boats. Many residents of the Area 'E' believe that access to the lake needs to be opened up through the creation of parks at or near the shoreline. Conversely, some residents of waterfront properties feel that the public accesses need better management to deal with large numbers of people who may create noise and garbage problems.

Because of these issues and their importance to residents, this plan was prepared with a very high degree of local involvement, which will continue as the details of the plan are implemented.

### Environmental Values

The countryside of Area 'E' varies from the rugged mountains of the North Monashees at over 2000 metres (7,000 ft.) to lush valleys and scenic lakeshores at approximately 350 metres (1,100 feet). The valleys are utilized as farms, orchards, homes and recreational properties. The lower slopes provide grazing for cattle and habitat for

wildlife such as deer, moose, black bear, while the more remote upland areas contain mountain goat, grizzly bear and mountain caribou. Cougar sightings have been reported recently and wolves are occasional visitors. Over 200 species of resident and migratory birds and waterfowl inhabit the area. The forested area consists of a variety of tree species including Douglas fir, spruce, pine, cedar and hemlock. The major biogeoclimatic zones are the Interior Cedar Hemlock (ICH) and Interior Douglas Fir (IDF) with smaller areas of Engelmann Spruce Subalpine Fir (ESSF). According to the BC Conservation Data Centre, there are 7 red and blue listed species that fall within Area 'E' of the CSRD (see Table 1 following):

**Table 1: Red and Blue Listed Species<sup>1</sup>**

List		Scientific Name	Common Name	Location
<b>Vascular Plants</b>				
1	Blue	<i>Epilobium leptocarpum</i>	Small-fruited Willowherb	Clanwilliam Lake, south side Mount Griffin - (Ecological Reserve); Mount Griffin – Protected Area
2	Blue	<i>Dryopteris cristata</i>	Crested Wood Fern	Mount Griffin Ecological Reserve; Mount Griffin Park
3	Blue	<i>Chamaesyce serpyllifolia</i> ssp. <i>serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Spurge	Shore of Shuswap Lake
4	Blue	<i>Stellaria obtusa</i>	Blunt-sepaled Starwort	Mount Mara
5	Red	<i>Azolla mexicana</i>	Mexican Mosquito Fern	800 metres west of the Solsqua Road intersection along Trans Canada Highway (Solsqua site) and opposite the Solsqua Road intersection (Cambie site), between Solsqua and Cambie, Eagle River
<b>Vertebrates</b>				
6	Red	<i>Rangifer tarandus</i> pop. 1	Caribou (Southern Population)	Monashee Mountains, "Monashee"
7	Blue	<i>Chrysemys picta</i>	Painted Turtle	Eagle River, near Sicamous

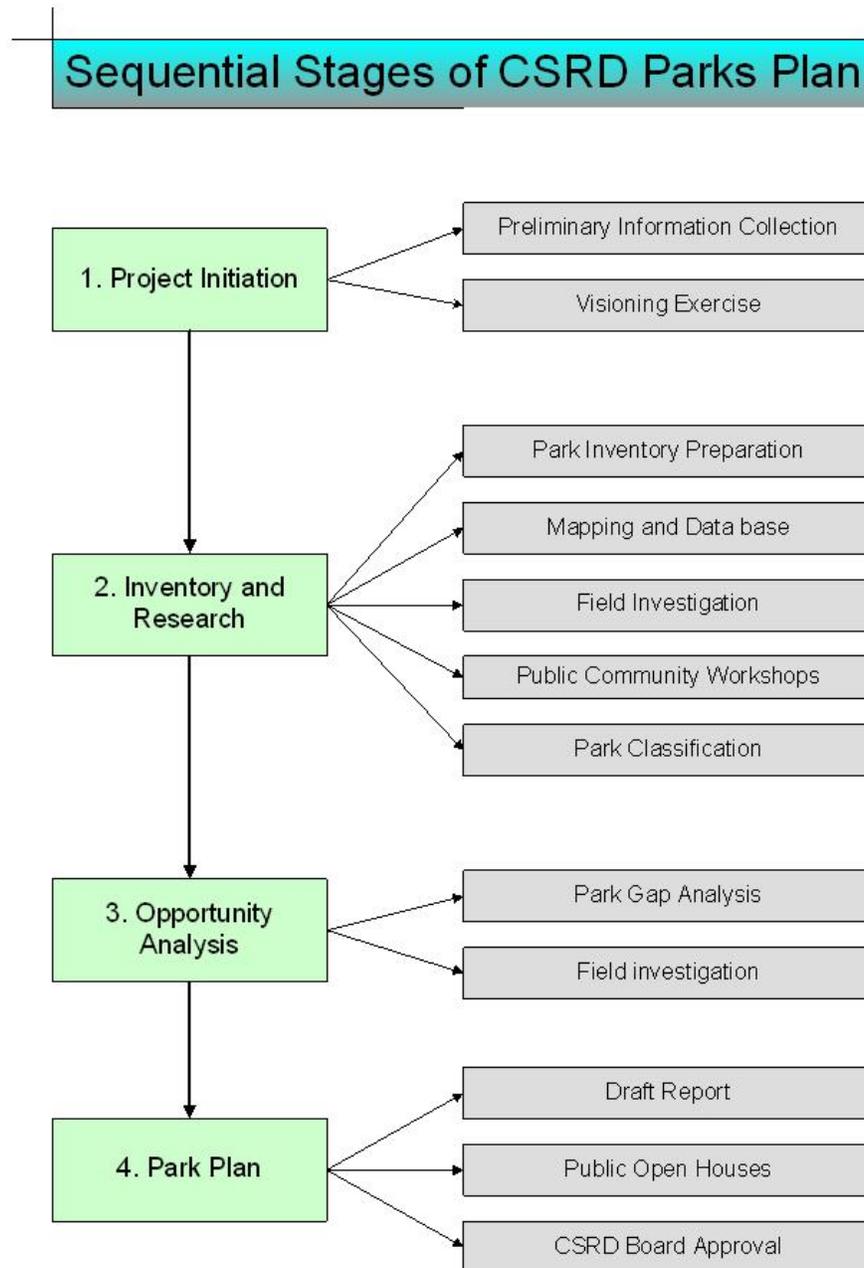
Of the listed species above, some may fall within the proposed new Area 'E' parks outlined in this report. Further investigation is required to verify presence and determine precise locations of red and blue-listed species and their significance for possible inclusion within CSRD Area 'E' conservation or special feature parks.

<sup>1</sup> Red and Blue listed species, and Rare Element Occurrences supplied by BC Conservation Data Centre, Victoria, B.C.

## 2.0 Study Methodology

The development of this Parks Plan followed a sequential approach, building the plan by a series of steps. The following graphic illustrates this sequential process.

**Figure 1: Sequential Stages of Area 'E' Parks Plan**



## 2.1 Public / Community Consultations Summary

Community involvement and participation in the development of the Area 'E' Parks Plan was critical to its successful completion because:

- Residents and other stakeholders in the area are the best sources of information;
- Community buy-in, which is essential to the success of the final product, can only be elicited through on-going consultation from the start of the project; and,
- Area 'E' communities and their residents will be the ultimate users of the final product.

Therefore, a comprehensive public consultation process was employed that included a number of traditional and innovative ways to ensure the community was continuously informed about and involved in the process. These consultation processes included:

- Newspaper advertisements, and community bulletin boards;
- "visioning" process;
- Five public/community workshops held at different times of the year in Sicamous (Feb 9, 2006) Swansea Point (August 16, 2005 & April 10, 2006), Malakwa (April 7, 2006) and Cambie (April 12, 2006);
- Meetings with the Area 'E' Parks Plan Advisory Committee;
- Web review option for draft report;
- Review copies in community libraries, municipal halls, and recreation/community centres (open public review);
- Public open houses in Malakwa (August 14, 2006) and Swansea Point (August 15, 2006) to gather feedback on the study ;
- Comment forms for written public feedback and suggestions;
- Review and approval by the CSRD Regional Board.

As a result, this final report has been developed with continuous public input and revised several times to incorporate suggestions from individuals, organizations, the Area 'E' Parks Plan Advisory Committee and the residents of the Area 'E'.

### 3.0 Focus Group Visioning Exercise

Developing a common vision for the Parks Plan in Area 'E' was a critical first step in the planning process. Vision statements help to articulate societal values. An agreed upon common vision determines the framework for later discussion of specific issues and development concepts. All future debate, in fact, can be referred back to the vision, and ideas can be validated against their compatibility with the vision.

In June 2005, a meeting was held with a focus group of interested citizens that have interests, concerns and/or special knowledge about Area 'E'. Reflecting on the strengths and weaknesses of the existing park system, the workshop participants partook in an exercise to draft a vision of an "ideal" park system that could be developed to respond to what the group perceives to be special and important for the broader community. The vision statement that emerged from that exercise was subsequently reviewed and amended by the public-at-large, and is presented below.



**Visioning Group – June 16, 2005 at Sicamous Chamber of Commerce**

## **Electoral Area 'E' Vision Statement**

***This vision statement projects up to 20 years and more into the future to describe what a visitor to Area 'E' Parks would expect to find at that time- it does not describe what is found today. The vision provides a conceptual context for defining the ideal conservation, recreation and cultural roles of Area 'E' parks and trails. Through understanding and appreciation of this vision, the public will be able to learn about the parks and enjoy appropriate activities, and those responsible for managing the parks will be able to better maintain the park settings and values for future generations.***

### **Vision Statement**

*The Area 'E' parks system provides multiple clearly marked public accesses to lakes and rivers in Area 'E' where the public enjoy beach activities and family picnicking. Boat ramps are provided in strategic locations to launch boats for water-based activities.*

*Our trails are well maintained and provide safe opportunities for hiking, biking, horseback riding and cross country skiing. Nature trails and walks offer easy outings for families and children, while remote backcountry trails offer high quality wilderness experiences for the more adventurous. Scenic lookouts are common along the network of trails in the area.*

*Our community recreation parks provide safe environments in urban areas for children to play and provide opportunities for organized sports such as soccer, baseball, tennis and other games. Cultural events such as music festivals and craft markets are welcomed. Well managed and maintained amenities such as washrooms and parking are available for participants of all ages and abilities. Wheel chair access is provided wherever appropriate.*

*Our parks conserve our natural environment and protect wildlife and their habitat in recognition of the importance preserving natural values.*

*Our parks preserve special or unique features of natural significance such as waterfalls or wildlife / wildflower habitat. As well, historic features are preserved and present important examples of the pioneer history of the area. Opportunities for outdoor learning and education are provided for all ages and visitors are respectful of the natural environment.*

*Area 'E' Residents and community groups are actively engaged in the management and operation of the parks and trails.*

## 4.0 Park Opportunity Analysis and Classification System

Most park systems are predicated upon a classification system that defines the characteristics of each type of park category (e.g. community playgrounds, natural recreation parks, wilderness parks, etc.), and a set of park standards which help to define the minimally acceptable levels of service and facilities for each category.

During the previous CSRD Parks Planning processes, a Park Classification System was developed that represents the unique characteristics of the Columbia Shuswap Regional District, and suggested a range of possible facilities and services that could be provided for each park. This classification system was developed with the knowledge that subsequent park studies were to be conducted in other Electoral Areas of the Regional District. While the relative emphasis may shift, the selected parks system categories can be applied in any of the Electoral Areas of the CSRD equally successfully. The draft park classification system was presented and discussed at five separate public workshops held in Area 'E' communities. The classification system below was agreed to be very appropriate for Area 'E'.

- **Waterfront Park** – provides access to and from the shores of Shuswap Lake, Mara Lake, and other Area 'E' lakes. Provides opportunities for beach activities, swimming, picnicking, canoeing/kayaking and where appropriate, boat launching.
- **Community Recreation Park** – provides opportunities for intensive recreation including arenas, sports fields, and playgrounds, in a residential community setting.
- **Trail Corridors** – a linear corridor that provides opportunities for non-motorized trail based activities including hiking, bicycling, horse back riding, cross country skiing, in a natural setting. Multi-purpose trails, including motorized use, may be designated where deemed appropriate.
- **Conservation Park** – a large natural area that provides for low-impact outdoor recreation opportunities such as nature appreciation and wilderness hiking. Focus is more on conservation and protection of natural values of the area.
- **Special Feature Park** – Protects and presents a regionally unique and significant natural and/or cultural feature such as First Nations or early settlement history, or provincially red listed species. Levels of visitor use and development are contingent upon the capacity of the “special feature” to withstand use.

The workshops also began to develop some of the detail for the Parks Plan, focusing on identifying a number of potential sites that would comprise the ideal park system. All sites identified in the workshops or from our inventory analysis were investigated in the field to confirm their potential or to identify any constraints to possible designation within an Area 'E' Parks Plan.

As a result, a total of **31** proposed park sites have been identified in the five park classification categories for the CSRD Area 'E' Parks Plan. The following sections (4.1 to 4.5) outline each of the proposed park sites within each category. Locations are depicted on the map located in the **rear pocket** of this report.

## 4.1 Waterfront Parks

Shuswap and Mara Lakes comprise an important component of the recreational amenities in Area 'E'. Not surprisingly, access to and from the waterfront was amongst the highest ranked issues that the public wanted resolved in the park planning process in Area 'E'. Residents perceived a large gap between the demand for waterfront parks (with amenities such as swimming beaches and boat ramps), and the supply that is available. Swansea Point, in particular, has been experiencing challenges with their current waterfront accesses and would like to see some improvements as well as the possible transfer of the community run boat launch to the CSRD. The Anstey Arm shoreline, although replete with water access parks managed by the province (BC Parks), has very little land-based access that will serve the future needs of the community once development occurs there. Also, the Eagle River presents a unique opportunity to develop a family-based river experience with appropriate and well marked access and egress points.

Ten (10) waterfront parks are identified to meet the current and future demand. Several of these sites are located on crown land (Ministry of Transportation (MoT) rights-of-way or provincial crown land). Negotiations will be required with provincial ministries to acquire tenure and develop these properties.



Mara Point



Swansea Point Boat Ramp (Windsor Road)

**Table 2: Proposed Waterfront Parks**

<b>IdPlan</b>	<b>IdPark</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Current Owner</b>
W1	emlk0002	Mara Point	West side of Mara Lake	Crown Provincial – BC Parks
W2	emlk0009	Windsor Road	Swansea Point	Crown Provincial – MoT
W3	emlk0010	Oxford Road	Swansea Point	Crown Provincial – MoT
W4	emlk0008	Cambridge Road	Swansea Point	Crown Provincial – MoT
W5	eprk0005	Eagle River Waterway	Malakwa - Sicamous	Crown Provincial
W6	ezzk0008	Anstey Shoreline	Anstey Arm – Shuswap Lake	Crown Provincial
W7	emlk0011	Eton Road	Swansea Point	Crown Provincial – MoT
W8	emlk0007	Westminster Road	Swansea Point	Crown Provincial – MoT
W9	emlk0006	Canterbury Road	Swansea Point	Crown Provincial – MoT
W10	emlk0005	Swanson Road	Swansea Point	Crown Provincial – MoT

The above proposed sites are adequate to meet current and expected demand for the foreseeable future. However, further examination of additional waterfront sites may be undertaken for future development of lake or river access, should increasing demand warrant. For details on proposed waterfront parks, please refer to [Appendix 2](#).

## 4.2 Community Recreation Parks

Community Recreation Parks serve the recreation needs of the community through the provision of such traditional amenities as ball fields, soccer fields, children’s playgrounds, picnic tables, and perhaps tennis courts and basketball hoops. This category may also include non-traditional or extreme sport amenities such as paragliding launch areas, winter skiing areas or mountain bike parks and trails. Area ‘E’ currently only has one traditional recreation park – Malakwa Community Park in Malakwa. This park is in need of upgrading and proper maintenance. This plan recommends the improvement of Malakwa Park and the establishment or improvement of several other community recreation parks for Area ‘E’.

After closure in 2002, Yard Creek Campground was reopened in 2004 by the CSRD through negotiations with the province (BC Parks) for a Park Use Permit. It has been operated successfully for the last two years by the Malakwa Community Centre Association under agreement with the CSRD. The Park Use Permit has recently been extended for a 20 year period (until 2026) with BC Parks.

Upper Gorge Creek is an increasingly popular winter recreation area for ski touring enthusiasts. The area is zoned non-motorized in the Okanagan Shuswap Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP) and has potential to develop into a significant recreation destination in Area ‘E’. The area is accessed via the Gorge Creek logging

road and active logging still occurs in the surrounding area. Traffic and safety issues would need to be worked out with local logging companies.

Four park areas have been dedicated by subdivision of properties in Area 'E'. One is located in Swansea Point, one is located in Mara Heights and two are located in the Anstey Arm area, back from the shoreline. These parks are identified in the plan, but have no immediate value for development. These sites should be analyzed in further detail. They may be candidates for future sale or disposition in favour of more suitable sites or could be developed if future demand warrants.

Communities will be consulted to determine specific interests such as baseball or soccer, or other priorities to meet their particular needs. All proposed sites are already Provincial Crown, CSRD or community owned; therefore acquisition costs will be minor. Development and maintenance costs will vary greatly depending on the stated needs of the respective communities. For details on these proposed parks, please refer to [Appendix 2](#).



Yard Creek Campground – Day Use Area



Malakwa Community Park

**Table 3: Proposed Community / Recreation Parks**

<b>IdPlan</b>	<b>IdPark</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Current Owner</b>
R1	emlk0001	Swansea Point Park	Swansea Point	CSRD
R2	emkk0003	Yard Creek Campground	Malakwa	Crown Provincial BC Parks (PUP)
R3	eqck0002	Queest village -2 sites	Pete Creek. Anstey Arm Subdivision	CSRD
R4	ezzk0007	Upper Gorge Creek	North Queest Mountain	Crown Provincial
R6	emkk0008	Malakwa Community Park	Malakwa	Malakwa Community Centre Association & Malakwa Farmers Institute
R7	emlk0014	Mara Heights Park	Mara Heights	CSRD

## 4.3 Trails

Trail Parks are linear corridors that recognize high priority values for hiking, horseback riding, mountain biking, skiing, and other outdoor activities. In Area 'E', trails were also an important requirement by the public for inclusion within the parks system. This plan identifies ten (10) "areas of interest" for trail development for inclusion in the parks system. These areas of interest have been identified through public and interest group discussions; however, additional trail corridors remain to be identified for formal designation and inclusion as CSRD trails.

Trails on crown land will be managed through a trail management agreement with the Ministry of Tourism, Sports & Arts (MoTSA). The CSRD may then look to some community organization, society, or non-profit group to be stewards of the trail(s) under the general direction of the Area 'E' Parks and Recreation Commission. [See Section 6.1](#) for details on management and administration.

A similar process can be used to designate additional trails in other areas of interest, when more information has been gathered and specific trail corridors have been identified for formal inclusion within the CSRD (trail) parks system. In some cases, private land may be involved and agreements will have to be negotiated with owners to permit access across their land. For details on trail areas of interest, please refer to [Appendix 2](#).

The trails recommended in this plan are suggested for designation as "non-motorized". During the public consultations, the vast majority of interest was expressed in non-motorized trails. The local snowmobile club has trail networks already established in areas such as Owlhead, and there is a lot of informal ATV use on existing forestry roads and trails in Area 'E'. Since the supply and access to these roads and trails is abundant, there appears to be little need to designate "motorized" trails at this point in time. This does not preclude the possibility of looking at this option at some point in the future, should demand warrant.



Gorge Creek Trail



Owlhead Creek Falls

**Table 4: Proposed Trail Corridor Parks**

IdPlan	IdPark	Name	Location	Current Owner
T1	eprk0004	Lower Perry River Trails	Perry River	Various – mostly private & crown
T2	eank0001	Old Sicamous Highway	Sicamous	Crown Provincial – Some Private?
T3	eprk0003	Gorge Creek Trail	Craigellachie	Crown Provincial
T4	emkk0009	Yard Creek Trails	Yard Creek, Malakwa	Crown Provincial & CSRD
T5	ezzk0004	Queest Mountain Trails	Queest Mountain	Crown Provincial
T6	emlk0016	Sicamous Creek Trail	District of Sicamous - South	Private / Crown Provincial
T7	eqpk0004	Old Town Trail	Sicamous	Private / Crown Provincial
T8	ecbk0002	Owlhead Falls Trail	Stepp Pit Road	Crown Provincial (MoT)
T9	ezzk0003	Eagle Pass Trail	Crazy Creek	Crown Provincial
T10	ezzk0005	Mara Mountain Trail	Owlhead Area	Crown Provincial

**4.4 Conservation Parks**

Conservation parks are identified to protect natural areas that have significant natural values and to provide low-key outdoor experiences that are compatible with the natural environment. They may contain sensitive or threatened ecosystems. They protect key green spaces that are important to the natural character of the area. Two such areas (Perry River Canyon and Queest Mountain) have been identified at the present time, although further investigation may reveal other sites that are worthy of designation in this category. For details on these proposed areas, please refer to [Appendix 2](#).



Perry River Canyon



Glacier Lilies - Queest Mountain

**Table 5: Proposed Conservation Parks**

IdPlan	IdPark	Name	Location	Current Owner
C1	eprk0002	Perry River Canyon	Perry River	Crown Provincial & Some Private (Peter Jennings)
C2	ezzk0006	Queest Mountain	Queest Mountain	Crown Provincial

Perry River Canyon is a spectacular canyon in the lower reaches of the Perry River just north of the Trans Canada Highway (about 2km north of its confluence with the Eagle River). The site is easily accessible from either the east or west sides of the Perry River, but involves crossing private property on both sides. Agreements will have to be discussed with the property owners for possible access. Queest Mountain is an alpine and sub-alpine area that presents magnificent views of Shuswap Lake to the west and the Monashee Mountains to the east. It is a fragile site and should not receive any development other than minor trail building and related improvements. Environmental issues including concern for Grizzly Bear habitat will be paramount.

## 4.5 Special Feature Parks

Special Feature Parks are intended to preserve and present special or unique natural or cultural/historical features such as rare plants or wildlife habitat, or significant historical features. The level and type of development would depend entirely on the specific feature and its capability to support (and compatibility with) development. Some sites that protect rare or endangered species may not have any development or permit any visitors at certain times of the year. Others may require intensive development to portray the feature of significance to the public such as an historic building. Preliminary sites (see Table 6 below) have been identified as being of “interest”, but need to be investigated further to determine their actual significance and potential for development as Special Feature Parks. For details on these proposed sites, please refer to [Appendix 2](#).



Cambie Hall - 1914



Malakwa Suspension Bridge

**Table 6: Proposed Special Feature Parks**

<b>IdPlan</b>	<b>IdPark</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Current Owner</b>
S1	ecbk0001	Cambie Hall	Cambie	Cambie Hall Society
S2	emkk0008	Malakwa Suspension Bridge	Malakwa	Province - Ministry of Transportation
S3	eank0002	Old Annis Mine	Annis Mountain	Crown Provincial

It is possible that further investigation may reveal other historic sites, or that one or more of the red and blue listed species (See Section 1.4 – Environmental Values) may warrant creation of a “Special Feature” park. Depending on the sensitivity of the species in question, public visitation and facility development may not be encouraged.

## 5.0 Implementation

Area 'E' is developing at a rapid rate, particularly along the shores of Shuswap and Mara Lakes. Existing public access via Ministry of Transportation rights-of-way are under increasing pressure and these sites are unmanaged. Parking, litter, noise and sanitation are increasing problems. The price of private lands that may be required is steadily increasing. Opportunities for establishing parks and preserving public access to the lakes are diminishing with each passing year. The CSRD recognizes the need to acquire land for community parks or trails by lease, easement, statutory right of way, license or permit with other agencies or property owners. As in other electoral areas, this will be an important tool in developing an Area 'E' Park system as many of the sites under consideration are not owned by the CSRD and will need to be acquired and managed through various forms of tenure.

Most sites identified in this plan are under Provincial Crown status, and would be operated as CSRD parks under some form of **Nominal Rent Tenure** such as license of occupation or lease with the province. The province will also consider providing land to local governments in the form of **Free Crown Grants**. This is a preferred option as fee simple transfer of the land provides the greatest security for future investments in developing and operating the parks and trails. However, the province is demonstrating increasing reluctance to provide free crown grants and a convoluted and lengthy sponsorship application process is required. The acquisition of private land through fee-simple purchase is another option although this will increase costs substantially.

Additionally, some parks, and particularly trails, may be operated through an agreement or easement on private land. The CSRD may negotiate a statutory right-of-way across private property for the purpose of trail development and/or use. Such agreements typically absolve the owner of any liability for public use of their land and the CSRD becomes solely responsible for liability and construction & maintenance of the park or trail. There is also the potential to develop trail stewardship agreements with local volunteers or community groups.

## 5.1 Costs

The parks recommended here possess varying amounts of development necessary for safe and satisfactory visitor experiences. For example, Windsor Road boat launch requires major upgrades and probable replacement of the wharf. Other sites may only require installation of picnic tables and garbage cans, as vehicular traffic may be restricted in some cases. Depending on site conditions, and preferred development levels, costs will vary from a few thousand dollars up to as much as \$50,000 or more if intensive development is required. However, this upper limit will be required for only a small number of parks.

Operating costs for items such as grass mowing, toilet maintenance (pumping), garbage collection and repairs for such items as signs and picnic tables are often

underestimated. A range of \$3,000 to \$5,000 per site can be expected for sites with even a basic level of facility development. Where facility development is more extensive, such as in some community recreation parks with sports fields requiring irrigation systems, operating costs are typically higher, and can reach \$25,000 - \$50,000 per year.

The following “order of magnitude” cost categories have been developed to give the reader some appreciation for the range of possible costs associated with acquiring, developing and operating the proposed Area ‘E’ parks.

Cost Range	Category
Under \$3,000	1
\$3,000 - \$5,000	2
\$5,000- \$10,000	3
\$10,000 - \$25,000	4
\$25,000 - \$50,000	5
\$50,000 - \$100,000	6
\$100,000 - \$250,000	7
\$250,000 - \$500,000	8
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	9
Over \$1,000,000	0
Unknown	Z
None	N

Appropriate cost categories (shown above) have been assigned to each proposed park for acquisition, development and operations. These categories are identified for each park in [Appendix 1](#) along with recommended strategies for acquisition and suggested ideas for facility development.

The total projected cost range (in 2006 dollars) for implementing the Area ‘E’ Parks Plan over the next 20 years is presented below. It is based on summing the estimated low-end costs and high-end costs for all sites within each cost category (acquisition/development/ operation):

- **Acquisition costs** are expected to be low based on the assumption of no-cost or low-cost transfer of administration rights (such as Nominal Rent Tenures and Crown Grants) between levels of government. There is a small park acquisition reserve fund for Area ‘E’ which has a current balance of **\$32,000**. Monies are added to this fund when cash in lieu of park dedication is chosen by a property owner who is subdividing their property. This fund will be inadequate if private land is required for purchase as parkland.

- **Development costs** for Area 'E' parks and trails range from a low of approximately **\$294,000** to a potential high of **\$760,000**. Development costs will vary depending on the types of facilities demanded by local communities. Site conditions can also contribute to considerable variability in costs. Due to the high level of investment required, development will have to be phased in over many years.
- **Annual operational cost** for all parks range from a low of approximately **\$80,000** to a potential high of **\$148,000**. In addition, a re-capitalization fund should be established to accumulate a reserve for major maintenance that is required every few years. Annual contributions to the reserve should not be less than 10% of operational costs and would necessitate a further **\$8,000** to **\$14,800** per year.

These costs represent the funds required to develop and operate the entire parks system (except sites where costs are unknown) if it were fully operating in 2006. Since it will take several years to establish and develop many of the parks, less funding will be required in the early stages, and will have to match available funds. It is clear that generating adequate funds through tax revenues alone will be a challenge for Area 'E' to meet even the minimum annual operating costs of the completed parks and trails system.

## 5.2 Priorities for Implementation

A total of **31** potential parks and trails have been identified through this planning process. This is not intended as a static document, and more sites may be identified in the future. Clearly, immediate action cannot be taken on all proposed sites. Consequently, an *Implementation strategy* is required. The following factors were considered in assigning priorities for implementation:

- The perceived public interest and expressed desire to have a particular site established and developed as a park.
- Relative importance of each site compared to others within its park classification category and across categories.
- Current availability (or lack of) of similar park settings as the proposed site,
- Current opportunities for acquisition or development.

The following priorities reflect the timeframes within which acquisition and/or development is recommended.

Priority	Implementation
High	Within 1-2 years
Medium	3-5 years
Low	> 5 years

The suggested priority for any park may change as site availability and other administrative opportunities arise in the future. Also, if private lands are required, the increased costs may force a reassessment of priorities in light of available funds. The

following table summarizes the number of proposed parks in each of the priority categories.

**Table 7: Implementation Priority for Area 'E' Parks**

Priority	IdPlan	IdPark	Park Name	Park Classification Category
<b>10 High (within 1-2 years)</b>	W2	emlk0009	Windsor Road	Waterfront
	W7	emlk0011	Eton Road	Waterfront
	W3	emlk0010	Oxford Road	Waterfront
	R2	emkk0003	Yard Creek Campground	Recreation
	R6	emkk0008	Malakwa Community Park	Recreation
	T3	eprk0003	Gorge Creek Trail	Trail
	T8	ecbk0002	Owlhead Falls Trail	Trail
	T9	ezzk0003	Eagle Pass Trail	Trail
	T10	ezzk0005	Mara Mountain Trail	Trail
	C1	eprk0002	Perry River Canyon	Conservation
<b>10 Medium (3-5 years)</b>	W4	emlk0008	Cambridge Road	Waterfront
	W5	eprk0005	Eagle River Waterway	Waterfront
	W8	emlk0018	Westminster Road	Waterfront
	R5	ezzk0007	Upper Gorge Creek	Recreation
	T2	eank0001	Old Sicamous Highway	Trail
	T1	eprk0004	Lower Perry River	Trail
	T6	emlk0016	Sicamous Creek Trail	Trail
	C2	ezzk0006	Queest Mountain	Conservation
	S1	ecbk0001	Cambie Hall	Special Feature
	S2	emkk0010	Malakwa Suspension Bridge	Special Feature
<b>11 Low (&gt; 5 years)</b>	W1	emlk0002	Mara Point	Waterfront
	W6	ezzk0008	Anstey Arm Shoreline	Waterfront
	W9	emlk0019	Canterbury Road	Waterfront
	W10	emlk0020	Swanson Road	Waterfront
	R1	emlk0001	Swansea Point Park	Recreation
	R7	emlk0014	Mara Heights Park	Recreation
	R8	eqck0002	Queest Village Park	Recreation
	T4	emkk0009	Yard Creek Trails	Trail
	T5	ezzk0004	Queest Mountain Trail	Trail
	T7	eqpk0004	Old Town Trail	Trail
	S3	eank0002	Annis Mine	Special Feature

## 5.3 Regional Parks versus Community Parks

### Regional Parks

The *regional parks* function in British Columbia was formerly provided by Regional Districts through the *Park (Regional) Act*. This Act provided direction regarding the powers of the district, terms of leases and agreements, requisition amounts, borrowing powers, expenditures for parks and approval of bylaws. This act has now been repealed and has been supplanted by regulations under the *Local Government Act*. Prior to August, 2000 regional parks were enabled as an extended service under section 799(1)(k) of the Local Government Act, and community parks were enabled as a local service under section 798(1)(e). However, the new broad service powers no longer require regional districts to make this distinction.

### Community Parks

The community parks function is exercised under the authority of a bylaw establishing the service. Bylaw 5209, adopted in 1996 established a community park service in Area 'E' along with the other 5 Electoral Areas. The purpose of a community park is to serve the recreational needs of a community and provide a variety of informal, passive and active recreational opportunities. The focus in the past was usually limited to community boundaries and activities that met the immediate recreation needs of the population of the community such as, playgrounds and sports fields. Clearly the expressed needs of Area 'E' communities go far beyond this limited scope and include a strong desire for waterfront access (swimming beaches and boat launches), trail opportunities, and natural and cultural heritage conservation.

In order to accomplish this goal, the regional district will have to acquire and operate parks both on dedicated parkland it already owns, and on land it does not own. Under Section 176 of the *Local Government Act*, regional districts possess broad corporate powers to “*acquire, hold, manage and dispose of land, improvements, personal property or other property, and any interest or right in or with respect to that property*”.

A large number of candidate Area 'E' parks identified in this plan occur on land that is not owned by the CSR D, e.g. Ministry of Transportation (MoT) water accesses to the lakes. The vast majority of lakeshore properties are owned privately, and on Shuswap and Mara Lakes in particular, most public lake access is on MoT rights of way established during the subdivision process. Acquiring selected sites for development as community waterfront parks requires a ***License of Occupation*** with MoT permitting CSR D to construct facilities and operate them for park and recreation purposes. Other sites are under the jurisdiction of other provincial agencies and long term licenses or lease will need to be negotiated with them in a similar fashion.

## Area 'E' Parks

In adopting the proposed parks system for Area 'E', the CSRD is implementing a "Community Parks" function rather than the "Regional Parks" function, even though, as mentioned above, there is no longer a requirement to make this distinction. This is still pertinent, however, due to the historic difference in funding mechanisms for these two functions. Regional parks, because of their importance to the "region" including the municipalities within them, are typically funded by both regional and municipal governments. Community parks, which primarily serve the local communities, are usually funded solely by the Regional District because the (unincorporated) communities within them have no powers of taxation to support services such as community parks.

Ultimately, in Area 'E', a number of the parks identified in this plan could become "regional" parks if the CSRD chooses to implement this service. The others would remain as "community" parks. Some time in the future, the following Area 'E' parks could be considered for inclusion in a regional parks system. Others may be added on the basis of further investigation.

**Table 8: Potential Regional Parks**

Park Name	Park Category	Reason for park's regional significance
Perry River Canyon	Conservation	This area has old growth forest values and a spectacular canyon with walking trails that could become a regional draw.
Upper Gorge Creek	Recreation	This area has already become a regional destination for ski touring enthusiasts from Revelstoke, Salmon Arm and beyond.
Mara Point	Waterfront	This park is already used by boaters who come from all over BC and Alberta to recreate on Mara and nearby Shuswap Lakes
Yard Creek Campground	Recreation	This campground is a regional destination for travelers on the Trans Canada Highway seeking tourism and recreation opportunities in the area.
Eagle River Waterway	Waterfront	The Eagle River had regionally significant recreation potential for canoeing, kayaking and rafting and has a provincially significant Salmon run.
Gorge Creek Trail	Trail	Proximity to the Trans Canada Highway and Craigellachie National Historic Site as well as spectacular waterfalls give this trail potential as a regional trail destination.
Mara Mountain Trail	Trail	This trail is used by regional residents and tourists looking for an all day hiking experience in an alpine and subalpine setting.
Eagle Pass Trail	Trail	This trail is used by regional residents and tourists looking for an all day hiking experience in an alpine and subalpine setting.

## 6.0 Park Management and Operation

Parks systems can be managed and administered by a variety of different models. For example, BC Parks operates its front country campgrounds through a public-private partnership with private business companies. The provincial crown retains ownership of the provincial park lands, but contracts out the operation and maintenance of parks. Parks Canada, on the other hand, uses an administrative model that has agency staff undertaking all of the required work necessary to plan, manage and operate its national parks. The proposed community parks of Area 'E' will be managed and administered by a volunteer Parks and Recreation Commission with delegated powers from the CSRD Board of Directors. The commission will be supported by CSRD staff members.

### 6.1 Parks and Recreation Commissions

Historically, the Regional District has entrusted the development, operation or maintenance of community parks to Parks and Recreation Commissions. As noted in [Section 1.2](#) the first parks in the Regional District have been operated by Parks Commissions. This is consistent with the philosophy that the parks belong to the people and should be guided by local residents.

In the near future, the Area 'E' Parks and Recreation Commission will be established to oversee the management, operation and administration of all parks and trails within Area 'E'. An independent review of the roles and responsibilities of Parks and Recreation Commissions is being conducted in early 2007 which will clarify and define the precise responsibilities of the Commission and draft a new establishment bylaw.

It is the current practice that Commissions consist of (usually a maximum of nine) voting members with one vote each as follows:

- Initially, nine (9) individuals are appointed by the CSRD Board on the recommendation of the Electoral Area Director commencing with the implementation of a bylaw (four with terms expiring at the first annual general meeting and five with terms expiring at the subsequent annual general meeting); thereafter, members will be elected by the public at a duly advertised annual general meeting with their term commencing at the annual general meeting;
- The Electoral Area Director representing the local Electoral Area is an ex-officio non-voting member.

The Commission is responsible for organizing, advertising locally, and holding an annual general meeting (AGM) each year. The Commission has to prepare an annual budget that includes estimates of the cost of acquisition, development, maintenance and operation of community parks and of the organization and conduct of any community recreational programs, together with estimates of expected revenues, and submit the expenditure and revenue estimates for the approval of the Board and for inclusion in the Regional District's Five Year Financial Plan.

CSRD Parks staff provide support to the Parks Commission and conduct park administration and operations on behalf of the Commission and Board of Directors. This includes a host of permit applications, designing and implementing park facility concepts, and hiring and supervising park development contractors, seasonal maintenance staff and any additional grounds keeping or maintenance contractors as necessary.

## 6.2 Ownership of Park Land

The proposed parks for Area 'E' can be developed, managed and operated in a variety of different ways depending upon three important factors:

- Ownership of the park land,
- Administrative models for operating the parks,
- Funding mechanisms for acquiring and operating the parks.

There are two basic options available to the CSRD with respect to the ownership of parks lands that will be part of the Area 'E' parks system. The parks can be established on lands that are currently owned or acquired by the CSRD, or on lands that the CSRD does not own but enters into a long term legal agreement with the appropriate government jurisdiction or property owner (See [Section 5.3](#) – Community Parks). This is facilitated by the adoption of BC Regulation 361/2004 by the provincial cabinet, on July 22, 2004, granting Regional Districts the additional power to acquire, by lease, easement, statutory right-of-way, license or permit, an interest in land to be used for a regional park or a regional trail service.

### **Note: Parks and Trails on Private Property**

**Any park or trail suggestions in the plan that are within or cross private property are subject to the approval of the owners and will not be developed without their expressed consent and agreement.**

## 6.3 Operations and Maintenance

### **Contracted Maintenance**

The CSRD currently operates and maintains its parks through maintenance contractors who submit bids based on public tenders. Contracts typically average three years in length, but may range from one to five years in duration. The work will be carried out by a contractor according to specifications in the contract and the contractor must supply all equipment necessary to perform the duties and meet the required standards of service. Contractors generally provide the needed service without the CSRD having to acquire and maintain the equipment necessary to provide the service. The CSRD, however, has purchased maintenance equipment in some parks and supplies it to the contractors on an as needed basis. The contractor is responsible for ensuring the maintenance of the equipment, but submits the bills to the

CSRD. Contractors require supervision and there is a lot of administrative work associated with frequently recurring tasks such as putting out requests for tender, preparing contracts and requests to the board for permission to enter the contracts, and amending contracts for unforeseen small jobs that are outside of contract specifications.

### **Staff Maintenance**

Another approach is to hire staff to undertake the operations and maintenance of a park or number of parks. With this approach, staff become the operator and custodian of the parks and are responsible for all operations and maintenance tasks. Staff are trained to a standard level and take an ownership in the organization as well as the service they are providing. They provide flexibility in that they can be deployed to do work that is outside of normal parameters as needed. They also provide a level of consistency that is more difficult to achieve with contractors. Dealing with the public is generally better managed by staff that are recruited and trained with interpersonal skills that are commensurate with dealing with at times challenging public and community communications.

## **6.4 Funding**

Tax revenues are the current source of base funding for community parks. Other sources may be used at some point to enhance facilities or services for specific purposes (e.g. day use fees, donations, corporate sponsorship). These sources would have to be studied and recommended by the Area 'E' Parks and Recreation Commission and be approved by the CSRD Regional Board on a case by case basis.

Existing CSRD Bylaw 5209, adopted in 1996, permits a levy of \$0.30 per \$1,000 on assessed property values, and would raise approximately \$65,000 in Area 'E' (based on 2006 property assessment values). This would fall in the low-range of necessary funds to develop and operate the proposed Area 'E' Parks system. Park sites would have to be prioritized and development would have to be phased in as funds become available.

## **6.5 Future Planning Requirements**

This document articulates and describes an "ideal" park system for Area 'E' for the next 10-20 years or more. Future zoning bylaws and Official Community Plans should refer to this plan in drafting parkland definitions and identifying locations for park zones.

## 7.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

By initiating the parks planning process for Area 'E' of the CSRD, the Regional Board of Directors has taken a leadership role in assisting residents in defining the type of parks system that is most appropriate for their local needs and conditions. As part of this planning process, the public has been extensively involved in the development of the vision for Area 'E' parks, and in identifying the number, location and priority for development of parks. It is a vision that emphasizes public access to waterfront and trail corridor parks, the development of local community parks to provide needed recreation amenities for public enjoyment, and the recognition of the need and importance of protecting unique and special natural and cultural features found within Area 'E'. It is a vision that if achieved, will improve the quality of life of local residents and their families.

The following recommendations relate specifically to the implementation of this plan.

1. Discussions should be initiated immediately with provincial staff of the agencies who are current owners of many of the properties identified in this study to negotiate long term leases/licenses or to make application for free crown grants.
2. Further investigations are needed to verify presence and determine precise locations of red and blue-listed species and their significance for possible inclusion within CSRD conservation parks.
3. Consultation should take place with local communities to identify priorities for facility development so that the specific needs of the communities can be met.
4. Policies and regulations should be developed that clarify appropriate activities and levels of service to be provided in each park classification category.

**Appendix 1: Estimated Costs for Area 'E' Parks**

Area 'E' Parks - Costs for Acquisition, Development and Operation						
	Acquisition		Development		Operation	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
<b>Waterfront</b>						
Mara Point	0	2,500	10,000	25,000	5,000	10,000
Eagle River Waterway	0	1,000	10,000	25,000	3,000	5,000
Windsor Road	0	1,000	25,000	50,000	10,000	20,000
Oxford Road	0	265	10,000	25,000		*
Cambridge Road	0	265	10,000	25,000		*
Eton Road	0	265	10,000	25,000		*
Anstey Arm Shoreline	0	1,000	5,000	10,000	3,000	5,000
Westminster Road	0	265	5,000	10,000		*
Canterbury Road	0	265	5,000	10,000		*
Swanson Road	0	265	5,000	10,000		*
<b>Community Recreation</b>						
Yard Creek Campground	0	0	5,000	100,000	0	0
Upper Gorge Creek	0	1,000	25,000	50,000	5,000	10,000
Swansea Point Park	0	0	0	25,000	5,000	10,000
Malakwa Community Park	0	1,000	25,000	50,000	5,000	10,000
Queest Village Park (2)	0	0	10,000	25,000	3,000	5,000
Mara Heights Park	0	0	10,000	25,000	5,000	10,000
<b>Trails</b>						
Old Sicamous Highway	0	1,000	10,000	25,000	3,000	5,000
Gorge Creek	0	1,000	25,000	50,000	3,000	5,000
Lower Perry River	0	1,000	5,000	10,000	3,000	5,000
Yard Creek Trails	0	1,000	3,000	5,000	3,000	5,000
Queest Mountain Trail	0	1,000	10,000	25,000	3,000	5,000
Sicamous Creek Trail	0	1,000	3,000	5,000	3,000	5,000
Old Town Trail	0	1,000	5,000	10,000	3,000	5,000
Owlhead Falls Trail	0	1,000	10,000	25,000	3,000	5,000
Eagle Pass Trail	0	1,000	10,000	25,000	3,000	5,000
Mara Mountain Trail	0	1,000	10,000	25,000	3,000	5,000
<b>Conservation</b>						
Perry River Canyon	0	1,000	25,000	50,000	3,000	5,000
Queest Mountain	0	1,000	5,000	10,000	3,000	5,000
<b>Special Feature</b>						
Cambie Hall	0		unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
Old Annis Mountain Mine	0		3,000	5,000	0	3000
Malakwa Suspension Bridge	0		unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,090</b>	<b>294,000</b>	<b>760,000</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>148,000</b>

\* Maintenance would be packaged with Windsor Road

## **Appendix 2: Proposed Parks for Area 'E'**

### **Area 'E' Park Plan Map**

#### **Waterfront Parks**

**Anstey Shoreline  
Cambridge Road  
Eagle River Waterway  
Eton Road  
Mara Point Park  
Oxford Road  
Windsor Road  
Westminster Road  
Canterbury Road  
Swanson Road**

#### **Community / Recreation Parks**

**Malakwa Community Park  
Mara Heights Park  
Queest Village Park  
Swansea Point Park  
Upper Gorge Creek  
Yard Creek Park**

#### **Trail Corridor Parks**

**Eagle Pass Trail  
Gorge Creek Trails  
Lower Perry River Trails  
Mara Mountain Trail  
Old Sicamous Highway Trail  
Old Town Trail  
Owlhead Falls Trail  
Queest Mountain Trails  
Sicamous Creek Trails  
Yard Creek Falls Trail**

#### **Conservation Parks**

**Perry River Canyon  
Queest Mountain**

#### **Special Feature Parks**

**Annis Mine  
Cambie Hall  
Malakwa Suspension Bridge**