
Appendices

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Appendix 1. Goals for Protected Areas in British Columbia

Government released the document *A Protected Areas Strategy for British Columbia* in 1993, which describes the policies and process to protect 12% of the province. The two goals of the strategy are:

Goal 1: Representativeness

To protect viable, representative examples of the natural diversity of the province, representative of the major terrestrial, marine and freshwater ecosystems, the characteristic habitats, hydrology and landforms, and the characteristic backcountry recreational and cultural heritage values of each ecoregion.

Wherever possible, protected areas should combine natural, cultural heritage and recreational values. Where it is not possible to combine these in a common area, they may be represented separately. Where it is not possible to represent all values, the natural values will be given priority.

Goal 2: Special Features

To protect the special natural, cultural heritage and recreational features of the province, including rare and endangered species and cultural habitats, outstanding or unique botanical, zoological, geological, and palaeontological features, outstanding or fragile cultural heritage features, and outstanding outdoor recreational features such as trails.

Many protected areas will be set aside primarily to protect rare or vulnerable features. Others will combine protection with giving people the opportunity to appreciate and enjoy the intrinsic values of the areas. Others will be protected to attract people to experience and appreciate their natural or cultural heritage.

Appendix 2. Guiding Principles for Protected Areas

The following are from *A Protected Areas Strategy for British Columbia* (1993).

1. The first priority in the use and management of protected areas is to protect their ecological viability and integrity.
2. Protected areas are inalienable areas in which no industrial extraction or development is permitted. No mining, logging, hydroelectric development or oil and gas development will occur within protected areas.
3. The Protected Areas Strategy respects the treaty rights and interests that exist in British Columbia. Sustainance activities, subject to conservation objectives, and ceremonial and spiritual practices by Aboriginal peoples will be permitted in protected areas.
4. Recreational activities facilities services and cultural heritage policies in protected areas must be compatible with each area's objectives and the long-term protection of ecological viability and integrity, while enhancing the public's experience of the natural and cultural heritage of the province.
5. To ensure the long-term integrity of protected areas, their establishment will be coordinated with the integrated resource management of the surrounding lands and waters.
6. If land designated as a protected area is transferred to a First Nation as a result of treaty negotiations for purposes inconsistent with its continuation as a protected area, then other lands may be designated to maintain the provincial target of 12% in protected areas status.
7. Land and marine use guidelines will be developed that maintain and enhance biological diversity, cultural significance, scenic beauty, economic value and safety of coastal resources.
8. A management plan will be prepared for each designated protected area that is set in place through a process of open public consultation.

Appendix 3. Resource and Recreation Use
Guidelines for Protected Areas

A
Protected
Areas
Strategy
for
British
Columbia

Resource
and
Recreation
Use
Guidelines
for
Protected
Areas
August 1995

*The protected areas
component of B.C.'s
Land Use Strategy*



Province of British Columbia

Resource and Recreation Use Guidelines for Protected Areas

In June 1993, the Government of British Columbia released *A Protected Areas Strategy for British Columbia - the protected areas component of B.C.'s land use strategy*. This policy sets forth a vision for a comprehensive protected areas system in British Columbia and a set of policies related to system goals, definitions and criteria to meet this vision; sets forth a process and associated guidelines for identifying candidate protected areas; defines linkages to land use planning processes; addresses transitional issues such as existing land and resource use tenures and the compatibility of some existing designations with the definition of protected areas; and commits the government to increase the percentage of the provincial land base dedicated to protected areas from 6% to 12% by the year 2000.

The Protected Areas Strategy identifies the broad framework within which protected areas will be examined and protected. It does not, however, explicitly address resource use issues or the appropriateness of a variety of recreation and tourism activities and services within protected areas, causing uncertainty among resource users and others participating in land use processes or potentially impacted by the designation of new protected areas.

The management of protected areas differs markedly from that of other lands and waters. The maintenance of ecological integrity, consistent with supporting recreational and cultural experiences where and when appropriate, will be the primary factor in management decisions while respecting government's land use plan commitments.

The protected areas management principles are intended to provide overall management guidance and to serve as a decision-support framework for determining appropriate uses in protected areas. The principles and accompanying policies on allowable activities within protected areas should be viewed as guidelines rather than absolutes. They are intended to provide the necessary flexibility to respond to practical realities, incorporate Cabinet directions stemming from earlier land use decisions and provide increased certainty respecting the long-term management of protected areas.

Protected Areas Management Principles

The protected area system comprises a family of protected areas. The system, rather than individual areas, provides for the diversity of ecosystems, special features and outdoor recreation opportunities and experiences sought. As such, not all allowed uses are appropriate within every protected area.

An allowed activity may not be appropriate within all areas of a protected area. Individual protected areas may be zoned to provide optimum protection to protected area values. Zones within protected areas should range from areas which exclude public access in order to protect fragile and vulnerable ecosystems and sensitive, rare and endangered species, to zones which accommodate and/or enhance recreational and cultural opportunities and experiences.

Protected areas are established in perpetuity so that the ecological systems they encompass can continue to evolve with the minimum of intervention. Active management/habitat manipulation may be allowed when the structure or formation of ecosystems is seriously altered and manipulation is the only possible or best alternative available to restore ecological integrity.

Use of protected areas will be encouraged, where appropriate and consistent with the principle of maintaining ecological integrity, in order to realize the spiritual, recreational, educational, cultural, tourism and health benefits that protected areas can provide. Allowable activities and uses should draw their meaning from association with and direct relation to the natural and cultural resources of the protected area. All uses of protected areas must be assessed in regard to their impact on the ecological systems and the key natural, cultural and recreational values of particular areas.

Land use activities and traditional cultural uses that have changed a landscape and have acquired significance in their own right, may be recognized and respected.

The Protected Areas Strategy respects the treaty rights and Aboriginal rights and interests that exist in British Columbia. Aboriginal peoples may use protected areas for sustenance activities and traditional ceremonial and spiritual practices, subject to conservation objectives.

Developments within protected areas should be fully compatible with the principles of maintaining ecological integrity and minimum intervention with natural processes. Developments should directly complement and be integral to the opportunities being provided and complement the purpose, objectives and role of the particular protected area. Wherever possible, intensive recreational and tourism developments should occur in adjacent areas outside of protected area boundaries.

Recognition and special consideration will be given to existing tenures, licences, authorizations and public use where uses are compatible with the objectives for which the area was established. Uses which have been approved for continuation in protected areas will be fully respected.

Protected areas are not islands; they exist as part of larger ecosystems and cultural landscapes. Therefore, management decisions, both inside and outside of protected areas, should be coordinated and integrated to the greatest extent possible while recognizing that resource development activities outside of protected areas are appropriate and necessary.

Protected areas are a public trust and opportunities for the public to provide input into the planning and management of the protected areas system and individual protected areas must not be abridged. Planning and management should be done in partnership with key public stakeholders and government resource agencies.

Protected area management plans will be established through an open public process.

COMPATIBILITY OF SELECTED ACTIVITIES, SERVICES AND USE IN PROTECTED AREAS

ACTIVITY/USE/FACILITY	ALLOWED/NOTALLOWED	COMMENTS
LOGGING	NOT ALLOWED	AS APPROVED BY CABINET (PAS)
MINING	NOT ALLOWED	AS APPROVED BY CABINET (PAS)
HYDROELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT	NOT ALLOWED	AS APPROVED BY CABINET (PAS)
GRAZING	ALLOWED SUBJECT TO THE MANAGEMENTPLAN	AS APPROVED BY CABINET. EXISTING TENURES ARE NORMALLY REPLACEABLE AND TRANSFERABLE. NO NEW TENURES TO BE ISSUED EXCEPT FOR EXPRESSED MANAGEMENT PURPOSES AS DEFINED BY A PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN.
HUNTING	ALLOWED SUBJECT TO THE MANAGEMENTPLAN	
FISHING	ALLOWED SUBJECT TO THE MANAGEMENTPLAN	
FISH STOCKING AND ENHANCEMENT.	ALLOWED SUBJECT TO THE MANAGEMENTPLAN	THE USE OF SPECIES OR STOCKS NOT NATIVE TO THE WATERSHED WILL NOT BE ALLOWED.
TRAPPING	NOT ALLOWED/EXISTING TENURES GRANDPARENTED	MAY BE PERMITTED FOR EXPRESSED MANAGEMENT PURPOSES AS DEFINED BY PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN. EXISTING TENURES ARE NORMALLY RENEWABLE AND TRANSFERABLE.
HORSE USE	ALLOWED SUBJECT TO THE MANAGEMENTPLAN	LIMITED TO DESIGNATED ZONES AND/OR TRAILS.
PACK ANIMAL USE	ALLOWED SUBJECT TO THE MANAGEMENTPLAN	LIMITED TO DESIGNATED ZONES AND/OR TRAILS.
WATER CONTROL STRUCTURES	ALLOWED SUBJECT TO THE MANAGEMENTPLAN	ONLY IN INTENSIVE RECREATION ZONES TO ENHANCE RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES OR FOR EXPRESSED MANAGEMENT PURPOSES AS DEFINED BY MANAGEMENT PLAN. INFRASTRUCTURE EXISTING AT THE TIME OF AREA ESTABLISHMENT NORMALLY ALLOWED TO REMAIN.
POWERLINE/TRANSMISSIONLINE AND OTHER RIGHTS-OF-WAY	NOT ALLOWED	ALLOWED IF THERE ARE NO PRACTICAL AND FEASIBLE ALTERNATIVES. IF PRESENT AT TIME OF AREA ESTABLISHMENT, NORMALLY ALLOWED TO CONTINUE.

COMMUNICATION SITES	NOT ALLOWED	ALLOWED FOR ESSENTIAL PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT COMMUNICATION NEEDS OR IF THERE ARE NOT PRACTICAL OR FEASIBLE ALTERNATIVES. IF PRESENT AT TIME OF AREA ESTABLISHMENT, NORMALLY ALLOWED TO CONTINUE.
COMMERCIAL GUIDING HUNTING FISHING NATURE TOURS RIVER RAFTING	ALLOWED SUBJECT TO THE MANAGEMENT PLAN	PERMITS FROM MANAGING AGENCY WILL BE REQUIRED.
COMMERCIAL OYSTER AND MARINE PLANT HARVESTING	NOT ALLOWED/EXISTING LICENCES GRANDPARENTED	EXISTING LICENCES ARE NORMALLY RENEWABLE AND TRANSFERABLE.
RECREATIONAL SHELLFISH AND MARINE PLANT HARVESTING	ALLOWED SUBJECT TO THE MANAGEMENT PLAN	
FINFISH, SHELLFISH AND MARINE PLANT FARMING	NOT ALLOWED/EXISTING LICENCES GRANDPARENTED	EXISTING LICENCES ARE NORMALLY RENEWABLE AND TRANSFERABLE.
COMMERCIAL FISHING NON-TIDAL WATERS MARINE WATERS	NOT ALLOWED NOT ALLOWED	SUBJECT TO AGREEMENT BY DFO.
TOURISM-RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE RESORTS	NOT ALLOWED	AS APPROVED BY CABINET (PAS). FACILITIES EXISTING AT TIME OF AREA ESTABLISHMENT ALLOWED TO REMAIN.
LODGES/CABINS GUEST RANCHES BACKCOUNTRY HUTS	ALLOWED SUBJECT TO THE MANAGEMENT PLAN	
MARINAS	NOT ALLOWED	INFRASTRUCTURE EXISTING AT THE TIME OF AREA ESTABLISHMENT ALLOWED TO REMAIN.
ROADS WITHIN PROTECTED AREAS	ALLOWED SUBJECT TO THE MANAGEMENT PLAN	NEW ROAD DEVELOPMENTS MUST BE IDENTIFIED IN MANAGEMENT PLANS.
OFF-ROAD ACTIVITIES SNOWMOBILING	ALLOWED SUBJECT TO THE MANAGEMENT PLAN	LIMITED TO DESIGNATED ZONES AND/OR TRAILS.
MOTORIZED ACTIVITIES (VEHICLES WITH MOTORS) MECHANICAL ACTIVITIES (VEHICLES WHICH ARE NOT MOTORIZED, E.G. MOUNTAIN BIKES)	NOT ALLOWED ALLOWED SUBJECT TO THE MANAGEMENT PLAN	LIMITED TO DESIGNATED ZONES AND/OR TRAILS.

WATER: MOTORIZED ACTIVITIES	ALLOWED SUBJECT TO THE MANAGEMENT PLAN	
AIRCRAFT ACCESS	ALLOWED SUBJECT TO THE MANAGEMENT PLAN	FOR DESTINATION ACCESS PURPOSES ONLY (DROP VISITORS OFF)
HELI-SKIING	ALLOWED SUBJECT TO THE MANAGEMENT PLAN	
HELI-HIKING	ALLOWED SUBJECT TO THE MANAGEMENT PLAN	
CAT-ASSISTED SKIING	ALLOWED SUBJECT TO THE MANAGEMENT PLAN	
FIRE MANAGEMENT WILDFIRE MANAGEMENT	ALLOWED SUBJECT TO THE MANAGEMENT PLAN	WILDFIRES ARE A NATURALLY OCCURRING ECOLOGICAL PROCESS. POLICY RECOGNIZES NEED TO PROTECT PUBLIC SAFETY/FACILITIES, VALUES ON ADJACENT LANDS, ETC.
PRESCRIBED FIRE MANAGEMENT	ALLOWED SUBJECT TO THE MANAGEMENT PLAN	ONLY FOR EXPRESSED MANAGEMENT PURPOSES AS DEFINED BY A PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN.
PREVENTION AND PREPAREDNESS	ALLOWED SUBJECT TO THE MANAGEMENT PLAN	
INSECT/DISEASE CONTROL	ALLOWED SUBJECT TO THE MANAGEMENT PLAN	INDIGENOUS INSECT/DISEASE OUTBREAKS ARE NATURALLY OCCURRING PHENOMENA. POLICY RECOGNIZES THE NEED TO PREVENT UNACCEPTABLE DAMAGE TO VALUES ON ADJACENT LANDS, PREVENT DAMAGE TO SIGNIFICANT RECREATION FEATURES OR VALUES, ETC. COMMERCIAL LOGGING TO REMOVE INFECTED TREES <u>MAY</u> BE ALLOWED.
EXOTIC ORGANISMS CONTROL	ALLOWED SUBJECT TO THE MANAGEMENT PLAN	
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH	ALLOWED SUBJECT TO THE MANAGEMENT PLAN	MANIPULATIVE ACTIVITIES NORMALLY NOT ALLOWED. SPECIMEN COLLECTIONS ONLY ALLOWED IF RESULTS IN INFORMATION PROVIDING INCREASED SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE (E.G. GEOLOGY, FORESTRY, ETC.) OR PROTECTION AND/OR UNDERSTANDING OF PROTECTED AREA VALUES. PERMITS FROM MANAGING AGENCY WILL BE REQUIRED.
ECOSYSTEM AND HABITAT RESTORATION	ALLOWED SUBJECT TO THE MANAGEMENT PLAN	

Appendix 4. Aboriginal Use in British Columbia's Park and Ecological Reserve System

Aboriginal Rights and Treaties

An important consideration for effectively managing natural and cultural values in parks and ecological reserves is the recognition of aboriginal peoples' legal and constitutionally protected rights to harvest. It is the policy of BC Parks not to unjustifiably infringe the exercise of any aboriginal rights or treaty rights in parks and ecological reserves.

The application of strategies and policies outlined in BC Parks Conservation Program Policies will be undertaken with full consideration of aboriginal and treaty rights to harvest.

Interim Measures Agreements

The province has approved a policy that allows for the establishment of interim measures agreements between its agencies and First Nations. The terms and conditions of these agreements may include items on harvesting.

BC Parks will strive to carry out the spirit and intent of any and all interim measures and agreements that apply to lands under its jurisdiction.

Treaty Negotiations

The federal, provincial, and First Nations governments have established the BC Treaty Commission to facilitate the negotiation process of modern-day treaties in British Columbia. BC Parks recognizes that it may play a role in carrying out treaty settlements.

As a government agency, BC Parks will seek to gain certainty on the nature and extent of aboriginal harvesting within parks and ecological reserves.

Note: For further guidance on ensuring that Aboriginal rights are not infringed, refer to the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks Procedures for Avoiding Infringement of Aboriginal Rights.

Appendix 5. Glossary

Biological diversity (biodiversity) – The variability among living organisms from all sources and their processes, including the variety in genes, species, ecosystems, and the ecological processes that connect everything in ecosystems.

Conservation – The careful protection, utilization, and planned management of living organisms, and their vital processes to prevent their depletion, exploitation, destruction, or waste.

Ecosystem management – Management that maintains and/or enhances the ecological integrity of an ecosystem in order to ensure continued ecosystem health.

Ecosystem – A dynamic complex of plants, animals, and micro-organisms and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit.

Habitat – The place or type of site where an organism or population naturally occurs. Species may require different habitats for different uses throughout their lifecycle.

Blue-listed species – Terrestrial vertebrates considered to be vulnerable and “at risk” but not yet endangered or threatened. Populations of these species may not be in decline, but their habitat or other requirements are such that they are vulnerable to further disturbance.

Non-conforming use – Any activity or use of park/ecological reserve values which is primarily for commercial or private benefit and/or makes no contribution to the conservation or recreation objectives of the park/ecological reserve or park/ecological reserve system.

Red-listed species – Terrestrial vertebrate that are endangered or threatened species or are being considered for such status. Any indigenous taxon (species or subspecies) threatened with imminent extinction or extirpation throughout all or a significant portion of its range in British Columbia is endangered. Threatened taxa are those indigenous species or subspecies that are likely to become endangered in British Columbia if factors affecting their vulnerability are not reversed.

Stewardship – Caring for land and associated natural and cultural values and passing healthy ecosystems to future generations.

Sustainability – The ability of an ecosystem to maintain ecological processes and functions, biological diversity, and productivity over time.