

The Friends of Mount Douglas Park Society

Park Plan



The Park Needs a Voice

By its distinctive blend of topography, trees and other forms of vegetation, by the views it commands from its slopes and its beach, by the quiet that still remains in some of its remoter reaches, and finally as a wild-life habitat, Mount Douglas Park ranks among those marvels which have value first and foremost for what they are in themselves, not just for what we can get out of them.

Like a work of art and, indeed, like each individual human being, its value does not lie first and foremost in how it can be exploited. That does not imply that people should be excluded from it any more than the birds, beats and butterflies, etc. by which it is inhabited. Nor does it mean that our activities within it should be purely those of aesthetic or other forms of contemplation or investigation.

We have, however, a greater capacity than that of any of these other species to destroy the Park's harmony and integrity. Hence there is a need to formulate, and make a clear commitment to, the sorts of checks upon our activities which will respect the mutual enhancement of animate and inanimate features within the Park upon which its intrinsic value depends.

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Mount Douglas Park

1889-2007

A Brief History

Mount Douglas Park, the topography of which survives from the Ice Age, currently comprises 182.12 (originally 148) hectares of floral and faunal wealth close to Victoria. Indians paddling from the San Juan Islands to Vancouver Island pulled their canoes up on Mount Douglas Beach. The “hill of cedars” was also a stopping place for the Songhees Indians on their way down-island to Fort Victoria. In 1843 they cut cedar trees there to build the fort at Victoria, traveling back and forth along what is now Cedar Hill Road.

James Tod, son of HBC chief trader John Tod, bought land near the mountain in 1853 and farmed there for 52 years.

On September 30, 1889, thanks to Sir James Douglas, the Province of British Columbia granted Mount Douglas to the Corporation of the City of Victoria “upon trust to maintain and preserve the same as a public park or pleasure ground for the use, recreation and enjoyment of the public”. The trails within the Park are named after early settlers in Gordon Head. Several owe their course to the tracks made by James Tod’s sheep over a hundred years ago. In the 1880s a wagon road was built to connect Cedar Hill Road to Cordova Bay through the Park, following the old Indian trails. By the early 1900s a road had been completed along the shoreline of the Park through the site of the present picnic area. Even in the very early days, despite the distance, the people of Victoria came to the Park to enjoy the tree shade and sunny beach. By 1902 one could walk to the Park from the Royal Oak station of the V & S Railway, a distance of three kilometers. Late in 1915 a bus route through the Park was established.

A Royal Commission was issued to O.C. Bass K.C. in 1930, “to inquire into the management, regulation, protection and control of...Mount Douglas Park.” This was in response to a storm of complaints from concerned citizens about gravel excavation, garbage dumping, tree-cutting and goat grazing, as well as the construction of an alternative route to Cordova Bay.

A restaurant, and then a tearoom in the Park attracted many visitors during the 20s and into the 50s. During the 30s improvements to the Park gave employment to victims of the Depression. The huts built for these men in the Park picnic area were later, and up to the early 50s, used as a youth hostel. Churchill Drive, the road to the summit and its 360° panorama, was constructed during WWII.

On September 30, 1989, Mount Douglas Park celebrated its 100th anniversary. This seemed an appropriate time to form The Friends of Mount Douglas Park Society, to work to keep the Park in its “natural state” so all might enjoy the treasures it provides for this generation and all to come. And on November 22, 1992, after lengthy controversy, Saanich Council met on the summit of Mount Douglas and enacted a renewal of the original Trust. This charter can be seen inscribed on a bronze plaque at the summit parking area:

1 Society Goals

The goals of the Friends of Mount Douglas Park Society, *formalized in its 1990 constitution*, are:

- to safeguard the welfare of Mount Douglas Park;
- to protect, and enhance the natural values of the Park;
- to encourage expansion of the boundaries of the Park;
- to encourage and participate with Saanich in the preparation of a long-term plan for the Park, designed to maintain it in its natural state in perpetuity.

The following sections expands on these overall goals.

2 Mount Douglas Park Charter

The lands known as Mount Douglas Park are hereby reserved in perpetuity to the protection and preservation of the natural environment for the inspiration, use and enjoyment of the public.

This land has been transferred by the Province of British Columbia to the Corporation of the District of Saanich on the condition that it be maintained and preserved as a public park.

With this charter, the spirit and intent of the original crown grant of 1889 is maintained while its scope is expanded to include within Mount Douglas Park all adjacent municipal parkland present and future, so that the whole will continue as a wilderness preserve for generations to come.

Proclaimed this 22nd. day of November 1992 by the council of the Corporation of the District of Saanich on behalf of the citizens of Saanich

3 Acquisition

Goal: Where suitable, to acquire land adjacent to the Park for inclusion within its boundaries.

While Mount Douglas Park, as the major natural park in Saanich, must be maintained with care and integrity, it should not be considered in isolation, but as an intrinsic part of the broader neighbourhood of the municipality.

In a time of dynamic change there occurs one-time opportunities to acquire additional land for the Park.

Lands suitable for acquisition would include adjacent dominant geographical features and also those that would provide improved, save and convenient access.

Policies:

1. Extend the park boundaries to provide buffering between natural and urban uses.
2. Mount Douglas Park is an important node on a greenway network connecting Gordon Head with Blenkinsop Valley and west. Encourage and support acquisition of external linkages between the Park and this greenway.
3. Encourage and support acquisition of external linkages
4. Ensure enhancement of natural entrances and greenways are part of any plan for development on the fringes of the Park.
5. Create an urban to natural park setting transition zone on all road approaches to the Park.

Implementation:

1. Acquire the knoll below and due west of Little Mount Douglas. (the primary knoll seen when traveling south on Blenkinsop, and also from Cottonwood in Broadmead)
2. Acquire a parking area along Blenkinsop, near Lohbrunner
3. Acquire a better walking connection between Lohbrunner and the Park
4. Acquire park access from the north

4 Access

Goal: To preserve the natural state of the Park.

Policies:

1. Prohibit unauthorized vehicles on fire roads, trails, and off paved roads.
2. Permit cycling only in paved areas, specifically Churchill Drive and parking lots
3. Impound dogs that are unattended by an owner.

Implementation:

1. Step up bylaw enforcement.

5 Parking

Mount Douglas Park serves the region rather than simply the local community; therefore many visitors will arrive by modes other than walking.

Goal: To provide adequate parking for cars and bicycles.

Policies:

1. Permit parking only in designated locations.
2. Do not sacrifice natural areas for parking.

Implementation:

1. Acquire land for an off road parking lot to provide access to the Mercer Trail and Lochside Trail.

6 Fire

Goal: To take precautions to protect the Park from fire.

Policies:

1. Prohibit building of fires within the Park.
2. During periods of extreme fire hazard within the Park, restrict vehicle and/or pedestrian access to any or all sections of the Park.
3. Prohibit beach fires.

7 Trails

Goal: To provide access to the park in a way that preserves the natural park and enhances visitors' enjoyment.

Policies:

Formal, well-defined trails provide access to the Park and prevent proliferation of opportunistic trails that damage the natural ambience.

1. Different sections of the Park have different character, ranging from the picnic area to the remote wilderness areas. Require trails to reflect these different characters.
2. Make trail alignment meander following natural contours, avoiding a corridor perspective.
3. Limit trail maintenance for the most part to removal of obvious hazards and the repair of damaged areas by
 - cutting through blockages caused by fallen trees; keeping cut sections large to discourage firewood collection.

- removing overhanging dead timber.
 - filling in quaggy patches.
 - protecting against erosion, braiding, ballooning or lateral sprawl, and delta formations at trail intersections.
4. The parking area and the old road (from the beach parking lot north end) are passable for wheelchairs. Keep the path along Cordova Bay Road from the motel to the main parking lot suitably level and firm throughout all but the worst weather conditions. Note, however, that most trail surfaces are not suitable for access by wheel-chair or scooter, especially not in all seasons. The prime wheel chair accessible areas are the picnic and the summit observation deck.
 5. Designate as horse trails, those to which horses can do little or no damage.

Trail Categories:

The following categories differentiate trail sections by the trail construction and character. A primary characteristic is the trail surface. Is it compacted gravel, a natural tread, or is it merely a marked route over rock? Trails are named after early local settlers, but as one travels a named trail, its category might well change to reflect the number of users and the trail location.

- Fire Roads
 - Surface: Permeable, suitable to support occasional vehicles, such as service trucks to Weir, fire access.
 - Width: No wider than necessary for fire access.
 - Signage: Consistent with Improved Trails.
- Developed
 - Difficulty Rating: Except for Mercer and summit trails, surface is generally suitable for strollers and buggies, though grades are very steep in some locations.
 - 9mm aggregate, solid base surface. Generally dry even during heavy rains.
 - Alignment: meandering to avoid corridor perspective.
 - Width: maximum 2m
 - Signs: Sign post show a green circle with a walker on relatively level ground. Way finding markers include yellow background for better visibility.
- Natural
 - Difficulty Rating: The natural earth tread enhances the feeling of the natural settings. Expect to step over occasional rocks or roots with possible muddy sections when wet.
 - Alignment: Follows natural contours around



- land humps, trees and other small obstacles.
- Width: Varying 0.75 to 1.5m designed to enhance meandering concept
- Signage: Sign posts show a blue square with a walker on rolling ground. Way finding markers include yellow background for better visibility.

- Unimproved
 - Generally steep, traversing loose rock surfaces with exposed heights. Sturdy hiking shoes recommended. These trails are unimproved providing the maximum natural park experience.
 - Width: Narrow single tread.
 - Signage: Sign posts show a black diamond with a walker on a steep slope. Way finding markers include yellow background for better visibility.



Implementation:

1. Construct trail crossing (with lights) connecting Weir fire road with Churchill.
2. Construct trail crossing of Cedar Hill mid-way between Churchill and Ash Roads.
3. Review overall trail strategy to reduce the proliferation of ad hoc trails.
4. Implement sign system on one section of each trail category to determine effectiveness on reducing trail spread and proliferation of ad hoc trails.
 - Developed:
 - Natural: Merriman between Whittaker and Norn Trails.
 - Marker Route: Trail leading south from southeast summit.

8 Transmitter Site

The transmitter site located near the summit of Mount Douglas exists as a trespass against the Park, the original Crown grant and the Trust. Its existence is inconsistent with the natural park setting.

Goal: To preserve the Park in its natural state without man made intrusions other than trails.

Policies:

1. To remove the transmitter site, along with all visible indications of its existence.
 - Such removal is consistent with modern radio communication technology, which provides alternatives to the old concept of installing a single powerful transmitter on the highest mountaintop. (Old technology sites also cause widespread radio interference to neighbouring jurisdictions).

- Government emergency services utilizing the site ought not to be dependent upon this single site; in case of short- or long- term failure of the site, there should be alternative systems in place.
2. Keep the Park as, or let it return to, one integral piece. The original trust of 1889 should apply to the entire Park.
 - We are explicitly opposed to the current subdivision of the transmitter site, with its separate park zoning.
 3. Control the current temporary use of this site.
 - Saanich Council limited use of the site to government emergency services and cellular telephone services. There must be no other commercial use of this site.
 - Prohibit the user of the site as a microwave node for any service.
 - Require each site user to regularly provide justification for their continued use of the site.
 4. Keep modifications to the transmitter site in harmony with the natural setting of the Park.
 - Do not increase the single tower in size or number.
 - Changes to the tower antenna arrays must not increase (and preferably lessen) the visibility of the structure as a whole.
 - Visitors to this area expect a natural setting without man-made noise. Ensure there is no noise emanating from the transmitter building. Muffle air conditioning and fan noise.
 - The building facility must remain hidden as much as possible.
 - Bury service lines for power and communication. If changes to the existing lines are required bury them, probably under Churchill Drive.

9 The Summits

Goal: To preserve as distinct the unique character of these two sites.

9.1 Main Summit

Goal: To preserve it's status as the primary tourist summit destination.

This summit has a paved trail with a 360 degree panorama.

Policies:

1. Support a proactive approach to maintain the natural area around the summit.

Implementation:

1. Make this summit the obvious destination for casual arrivals.
2. Repair or maintain existing paths using same design as before.
3. Clean up parking and warning signs near trail start.

9.2 Southeast Summit

Despite the intrusion of the transmitter tower, the southeast summit is quiet and relatively untouched. It is more rugged, isolated and is more in the exploratory category. It deserves attention, both to reduce environmental damage caused by careless visitors and to bring it into harmony with the main summit.

Goal: To maintain as a more natural, rugged and secluded summit.

Policies:

1. Restore the southeast summit, as far as possible, to its original natural state.

Implementation:

The approach across the rocks to this summit has been damaged by ad hoc trails, as has the summit plateau. These areas need restoration.

1. To provide safer access replace the ad hoc trails up the rock face leading from the summit parking lot by a new trail with stairs.
2. Remove the unused concrete tower base.
3. Create a Developed trail on summit.
4. Sign Marked Route leading south from summit. (See Trails)
5. Configure summit parking lot so that it is clear that the "Main Summit Lookout" is the primary destination for most people.

10 Roads

Goal: To eliminate all through traffic.

10.1 Cordova Bay Road

Cordova Bay Road, like the transmitter site, exists as a trespass against the Park, the original Crown grant and the Trust. Its existence is inconsistent with the natural park setting, which must be preserved.

No road should run through the Park because of the serious and recognized potential for environmental damage, as well as damage to the many natural values of the Park, and because it is in conflict with the original Park grant.

Saanich Engineering Services and its consultants have predicted that sections of the road through the Park will collapse and slide into the sea over time, and that no matter what unusual and costly works are undertaken the road cannot be depended upon to last more than the next twenty-five or thirty years. Such an inevitable event allows interested parties to examine all alternative routes and to propose a course of action that minimizes the impact on the Park and maximizes the benefits to the community

Goal: To plan for the closure of the road.

Implementation:

1. Whenever qualified and objective engineers determine that the road has become unsafe for general traffic, it be closed permanently and the land returned to the park.
2. Prior to the closure, Saanich municipality complete a full public traffic study of present and future needs of the area north of Mackenzie and east of the Patricia Bay Highway before any tax money is spent on major road developments in this area.
 - Such a review would include an assessment of the potential damage to Mount Douglas Park, the adjacent agricultural land and greenbelt, and the neighbourhoods surrounding the Park.
3. While the road still exists, institute traffic-calming measures to reduce speeds and traffic volumes through the Park.

Implementation (Prior to closure):

1. Enhance the road to Park transition, bringing the natural park setting as close as possible to the edge of the road.
2. Consider alternatives to the current 1-metre shoulder to protect the edge of the asphalt, such as different road edge construction.

10.2 Churchill Drive

Mount Douglas is a natural park and Churchill Drive is an intrusion into this natural setting, but it exists and does satisfy the access needs for some. Over time, the number of walkers will continue to increase and hence larger segments of time should be reserved to allow them to enjoy the park without motor vehicles noise, fumes and safety concerns.

Goal: To give priority to non-motorized users.

Policies:

To shift the emphasis for this drive from automobile dominated to one that favours non-motorized use.

1. The poor road condition is a built-in traffic-calming measure. Therefore, let the road merely be patched as required
2. Along its route to the summit, Churchill Drive has several steep, curving sections that are shaded during winter months. These areas are subject to black ice or snow accumulation even when lower roads are quite dry. Limit public motor vehicle travel on Churchill Drive during such periods.
3. Since the Parks department cannot monitor road conditions on a daily basis, carry out seasonal closure of the road at the discretion of the Parks department.

Implementation:

During the hours when Churchill Drive is closed to vehicular traffic, it has become extremely popular amongst walkers heading to the summit and back, especially when the trails are wet. One often sees various types of baby strollers or buggies being pushed, in the enjoyment of healthy exercise, free from exhaust and car noise. Hence

1. balance the hours between when walkers can enjoy this car free opportunity versus when motorist can drive to summit.
2. extend hours of closure to daily from 23:00 until 12:00.

10.3 Ash Road, Cedar Hill Road

The ambiance along sides of the road provides many of the motoring public with their initial, and in some cases, only impression of the Park. This can influence their respect and support for the Park. Experience suggests that roadside litter encourages more litter, while a clean roadside tends to stay clean. Similarly, no one wants to be the first to park or drive over natural vegetation growing close to the road edge, but there is less hesitation to be the second.

Goal: To emphasize the natural park setting along these road sections within the park.

Policies:

1. The natural park native vegetation should be as close to the road edge as possible. The practice of creating wide gravel shoulders to support the asphalt road edge should be minimized within the Park. Consideration should be given to other alternatives for road edge support that allow vegetation growth. In areas where the vegetation has been damaged, native species should be planted.
2. Keep road edges free of parking and litter.

Implementation:

1. The wide trail from Cedar Hill Road that has been used up to now as a driveway is no longer required as an access to houses bordering the Park. Close this road and return it to the status of a trail.
2. Eliminate impromptu pullout and parking areas along these roads.

11 Pedestrian crossings

Goal: To give safe passage to park trail users where trails cross roads.

Implementation:

1. Construct a crossing of Cedar Hill Road, connecting Churchill Drive to the “Wier Trail”.
2. Construct a crossing of Cedar Hill Road for the trail that crosses Cedar Hill Road halfway between Churchill Drive and Ash Road.

12 Douglas Creek

Goal: To maintain and enhance Douglas Creek as a salmon spawning stream.

12.1 Douglas Creek Habitat

Douglas Creek has become part of the municipal drainage system, with altered hydrology and degraded water quality. The current initiative to restore the Creek to its natural functioning state requires the following:

Policies:

1. Ensure that the quality of the water coming off the watershed is able to sustain the salmon spawning habitat.
2. Actively support opportunities to daylight the Creek upstream of the Park.
3. Whenever development or roadwork is planned within the watershed, actively support a continuous process (including catch basins and

swales) to ensure naturally-functioning water flow, so that water of good quality enters the Creek.

4. Involve the community adjacent to the Park in the restoration and stewardship of the Creek and the adjacent riparian ecosystem
5. Ensure Park management priorities support a fully functioning riparian/aquatic ecosystem.

Implementation:

1. Continue the input of large woody debris into the Creek
2. Utilize suitable native vegetative stock, collected from the Park and propagated, for stream bank plantings. This vegetation will armour the stream banks against the destructive erosive power of uncontrolled releases of storm water until those releases are controlled on the watershed.
3. Continue creek restoration until there are self-sustaining stocks of salmonids using the habitat in the Creek for critical life cycle functions.

12.2 Hydrometric Station

The hydrometric station was established in 1998 and has functioned more-or-less continuously since then. It is an important installation, since it records the change in hydrology in the Creek over time. These parameters are critical because they record baseline measurements as well as the results of work on the watershed. All work on the watershed and in the channel should be based on actual conditions that the station measures and records. These records act as a feed back mechanism and thus should be sustained through time by allocating funds for the downloading, maintenance and regular monitoring of station drift

All downloaded data should be formatted and made accessible in a data spreadsheet

Goal: To maintain the hydrometric collection station as a primary source of objective data related to the salmon habitat.

12.3 Upstream Weir

Goal: To support the weir concept as a pollutant interceptor and its storage pond as a creek enhancement.

Implementation:

The weir is a significant man-made feature in the Park. Intended as an oil interceptor, it is not adequately serving the purposes for which it was put in place.

1. Redesign and reconstruct the weir to meet those purposes

2. Re-examine and determine the hydrologic design that will serve the ecology of the Creek and the stability of the Creek banks
3. Trap rubbish so that it is not continually littering the Creek, the beach, and the marine environment.
4. Monitor with a system of data sheets (so that weekly inspections will represent conditions over time) and a spill recording system created so that spills can be tracked.

13 Beach, Shoreline , Foreshore

Besides serving as a sandy, walkable connecting link (of a kind unique in Saanich) between Gordon Head and Cordova Bay, the beach is an outstanding example of a functioning marine ecosystem. The eroding cliff face, the foreshore, the beach, the intertidal zone, and the sub-tidal zone complete an outstanding suite of natural ecosystems in the Park.

Goal: To maintain the beach in a natural state as a major community asset.

Policies:

1. Vigorously support the conservation of this ecosystem.
2. Manage the beach with a 'nature knows best' philosophy. Management initiatives that are deemed necessary must be based on solid ecosystem management principles
3. Make every effort to stop the homogenization and simplification of marine ecosystems associated with the beach. Therefore:
 - reduce effluent in the Creek
 - establish a "no-take zone" so that shellfish and souvenirs are not removed from the beach.

Implementation:

1. Catalogue the rich biodiversity of the intertidal and sub-tidal zones.

14 Special Events

Special events include use of the picnic area by organized groups, bicycle races restricted to Churchill Drive, or other group events.

Goal: To allow Park use for events consistent with the Park setting.

Policies:

Saanich Parks Department should control special events or group events using a permit system with clear policies regarding park use including provisos such as:

- At the conclusion of the event, no trace of the event should remain in the Park.
- Limit signs advertising or marking the event. Specific locations should be agreed upon at the time of permit issuance.
- Nothing should be attached to trees, especially nails used to attach signs.

15 Playground

Goal: To maintain the recreation area at its present size and location.

16 Old Quarry

In 1998, Saanich Council provided a grant for a study to be done on the restoration of the old quarry within the Park on the edge of Cordova Bay Road. The study, completed in early February 1999, calls for a sequenced restoration. Some of this restoration has since taken place. It is now time to evaluate and adjust.

Goal: To make this site consistent with, and an asset to, the natural park that surrounds it.

Implementation:

1. Considerations to be discussed include
 - elimination of invasive, non-native species
 - remodeling of pond
 - building up and contouring terrain
 - revegetation of the site
2. Restore quarry according to plan.

17 Motel Area

Goal: To reclaim and restore all lands within the park boundary that have been used by the motel.

Implementation:

In its current customary operation, the motel encroaches on the Park, specifically the trash facility at the trail head and the building materials storage.

1. Initial action should include:
 - Elimination of the trash facility at the trail head
 - Removal of the building materials storage
 - If the encroachment remains, provision of some benefit to the Park in exchange for continued use of the encroached area

18 Benches

Within reason, benches can enhance some people's enjoyment of the Park

Goal: To provide a limited number of strategically located benches throughout the park.

Policies:

1. Maintain the present bench style.
2. Determine the installation location through consultation between Saanich Parks and the Friends of Mount Douglas Park Society.

19 Memorials

Goal: To keep their number and type under control.

Policies:

Permit memorials subject to the following limitations:

1. The only form of memorial shall be a small memorial bronze plaque on donated benches. The bench will be maintained for ten years, after which it may be renewed for another ten years. At the completion of its term, an attempt will be made to return the plaque to the donor.
2. The only form of commemorative naming within the Park shall be trails named after early settlers.

20 Donations – Recognition Plaques

Goal: Provide a mechanism for acknowledging significant donations that enhances the Park and remains in harmony with the natural park setting.

Policies:

1. Only substantial donations will be recognized by a plaque.
2. The need for any plaque must be justified; the message should meet some important public objective.
3. The proponent of a plaque must demonstrate some extended history of association with the park or the location of the plaque.
4. The plaque, sign or monument (or the project it signifies) should promote community involvement and/or partnerships.
5. All plaques that include some form of recognition should have a stated, finite lifetime that is in proportion to the life or extent of what is being recognized. The plaque will be removed at the termination of this time period.

21 Utility and Service Lines

Goal: To bury all utility and service lines that cannot be removed.

Implementation:

1. Along Cedar Hill, Ash Road, and Cordova Bay Road, remove unnecessary lines and bury remaining ones. This might be accomplished in several phases:
 - Bury lines serving beach parking lot building and sewer pump station: remove overhead lines currently serving this facility and replace them with buried lines (buried distance is slightly more than 100m).
 - Remove unused telephone lines parallel to Ash Road.
 - Remove power lines along Cedar Hill Road (Cordova Bay Road?) between Churchill Road and beach parking lot entrance and replace them with buried lines entering along Ash Road (under the assumption that this would be less costly than the current route because of the shorter distance).
2. Fire road lines serving the summit: Consider these lines in two sections; the lower section within the tree area and the upper section that is visible from Gordon Head.
 - Lower section: Currently there is pressure to trim trees in an effort to protect the lines. Burying them would remove this pressure.

Consideration must be given to whether tree root damage would occur during the burying process.

- Upper section: The telephone poles are unsightly against the skyline, and inappropriate within the natural park setting.

22 Park Vegetation

Goal: To preserve and enhance the existing natural ecosystems.

22.1 Plantings

Goal: To ensure that all restorative planting is consistent with the existing natural ecosystem.

Policies:

The old growth forest is an important component of the Park's natural setting. As such, the preservation of dying and decaying trees form an integral part of this ecosystem. It is also recognized that some plantings in the Park are desirable for restoration of the natural ecosystems, but it is not desirable to change those ecosystems. Therefore

1. Plant only indigenous species.
2. Prohibit plaques for donated trees.
3. Trees that must be topped or cut down must be left in situ (see bylaw) as Wildlife Trees unless they are actually blocking a legitimate trail.
4. Determination for removal of a tree must be reached by the Parks Department in consultation with the Friends of Mount Douglas Park.
5. Maintain a species inventory (endangered and otherwise).

22.2 Garry Oak

Goal: To support the health and retention of the Garry Oak ecosystem.

22.3 Invasive Species

Invasive species within the Park include ivy, broom, Himalayan blackberry, garlic mustard, daphne and holly as well as "garden escapees". These species, particularly ivy and broom, alter the natural ecosystems and in places may actually take over from them.

Goal: To remove all invasive species.

Implementation:

1. Maintain an invasive species report card indicating the overall measure of the problem.
2. Maintain an on-going report of success for cleared areas.

23 Ponds and Wetlands

Goal: To preserve ponds and wetlands.

Implementation:

1. Maintain an inventory identifying, mapping and describing ponds and wetlands.

24 Volunteers

Volunteers working with the sanction of the Parks Department to these ends should have adequate insurance protection provided by the municipality.

Board of Directors 2008

President	Darrell Wick	1491 Edgemont Road	V8N 4P7	477-9291
Vice President	Kenneth Rankin	4285 Cedar Hill Road	V8N 3C7	477-8007
Treasurer	Graham Shorthill	4623 Cordova Bay Road	V8X 3V6	658-5873
Secretary	Sheilagh Ogilvie	515 Carnation Place	V8Z 6G6	479-4281
Streams	Robert Bridgeman	1481 Elnido Road	V8N 4Z7	477-7464
At-large	Dave De Shane	4088 Livingstone Ave. N	V8N 3A6	721-3492
At-large	Claude Maurice	2200 Lorne Terrace	V8S 2H8	598-7407
Historian	Pam Lewis			

Membership Application

Send \$5.00 and this form to

The Friends of Mount Douglas Park Society
 4623 Cordova Bay Road
 Victoria, BC V8X 3V6

Name:

Street:

Postal Code: Phone:

Trail Map

