

Riverside Wetlands/Ském'em Community Park DRAFT - Management Plan

Version date: 12/29/2016

Introduction

Riverside Park includes a small wetland, hillside and riverside area with a variety of rich ecosystems, from wetland to dry, almost arid hillside. The park covers 91 acres of land, with a CN railway and right-of-way running through it. The park has been used by area residents for many years, first for hunting and ceremonial uses by Lil'wat Nation and later for recreation by non-aboriginal residents. The north side of the park was acquired by the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District, Ducks Unlimited and the Natures Trust BC for the use and benefit of the community of Pemberton, Lil'wat Nation, and Electoral Area C. The south side of the Park is Crown Land under application for a park use tenure designation. The entire area is described as "Riverside Wetlands Community Park".

The following describes the four key objectives for Riverside Park:

Conservation

The park area has rich environmental diversity, particularly within the wetland. The park's valley floor is zoned CWHDS1 (Coastal Western Hemlock Dry Sub maritime, southern variant); the hillside is zoned IDFWW (Interior Douglas-Fir Wet Warm).

The park contains a variety of ecological communities within a very small footprint.

Protection of Lil'wat Cultural Sites and traditional uses

Riverside Park has a long history of use by the Lil'wat people and contains archaeological sites. From "Archaeological Overview Assessment (AOA) of the Proposed Riverside Park Near Pemberton (Lil'wat Nation and Arrowstone Archaeological Research and Consulting Ltd., 2013):

"According to numerous sources, an aboriginal trail traversed along the left bank of the Upper Lillooet River from its headwaters at Lillooet Glacier beyond Keyhole Falls and traversed through the

Upper Lillooet Valley to Lillooet Lake. This is identified as TR1 in a traditional use study conducted of the Upper Lillooet River Valley (Angelbeck, Sanders, and Hall 2011:67-69). While the specific route of the trail is not known, and it may have been rerouted over the centuries, portions of the trail accordingly would have traversed across the point bar on which Riverside Park is proposed. Indeed, the two archaeological sites identified in the park likely mark stops along this trail.”

An Aboriginal Interest and Use Study (AIUS), undertaken by Lil’wat and SLRD identified that likely utilization of the park included forest utilization, a historic trail, and temporary camps. The AIUS is attached as an appendix to this Plan.

There are two registered Archaeological sites located within the park – CMTs EbRq-18 and EbRq-19. Other cultural sites likely exist but have not been registered.

Recreation

The park provides accessible and easy level recreational trails for hikers and bikers. It also provides access to more advanced mountain biking and hiking trails into the backcountry. The most frequent users of the park include mountain biking, hikers, bird watchers. Hunters and paragliders cross through the park to get to the Mackenzie basin beyond.

Education

The park’s proximity to schools and residential areas allows for a diverse range of learning opportunities in a natural setting. Riverside Park has potential to provide educational opportunities for recreation use as well as teachings about plants, wildlife, archaeological sites, and Lil’wat people’s historic use and occupation of the area.

Framework

Lil’wat Land Use plan s. 16.3: Lilwatátkwa (Lillooet River)
“Lilwatátkwa is in the heart of Lil’wat Traditional Territory. Many named places exist along the river’s edges, and village sites, ceremonial places, hunting spots, and gathering sites line

HISTORY

Lil’wat Nation has used Riverside Park since pre-contact times, for a variety of purposes. There are many culturally modified trees, cache pits, some registered sites and others unregistered. The trail through the park is believed to be the original Lil’wat path alongside the wetland.

The park was briefly farmed in the 1940s. An old map of Riverside Park shows a “turnip patch” on the northwest corner.

The Fulton family bought the property in 1962 and used the park as a family retreat until 2012.

In 2012, the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District and its partners purchased the park to be “protected for conservation and community enjoyment”.

the corridor. The Lillooet River is also a critical travel corridor for bears, deer, and moose, and a home for mountain goats and many other species. Pinch points for wildlife movement enabled good hunting for our people.....A substantial number of Lil'wat cultural sites exist along the river corridor and surrounding lands. These sites must be identified during any development activity and preserved to avoid further incremental damage to our heritage”.

Electoral Area C Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 689, 1999 (as amended)

12.6. Where possible, the Regional District supports the establishment of community parks at waterfront locations to maximize public access to water resources.

12.8. The Regional District shall continue to work toward formal dedication of the Riverside Nature Park, as shown on Map 5.1.

Current Land Uses

- Popular trails, mainly for mountain bikes but also hikers, on the hillside to the east.
- Hunters use the road through the park seasonally for access to Mackenzie Basin.
- Paragliders above (some use the Cloud 9 hiking trail beginning at the park boundary to hike up)
- River uses: dog walking, occasional swimmers, emergency take out landing for river users on sandy shore
- Bio Blitz and research such as bird counts, takes place annually
- South side of park: Section 16 Map Reserve, designated through the Sea to Sky Land and Resources Management Plan for the purpose of protection of culture and heritage.

Aboriginal Impact and Use Study Recommendations

An Aboriginal Interest and Use Study of Riverside Park (AIUS) was conducted by the Lil'wat Nation in 2013 in conjunction with the SLRD et.al.'s purchase of the northern part of Riverside Park. The following is a list of recommendations from the study to be implemented within this Management Plan:

1. The proposed Riverside Park should be collectively co-managed between the SLRD and the Lil'wat Nation.
2. This AIUS Report should be used as a guideline for developing a Co-Management Plan for the proposed Riverside Park and Fulton land.
3. An information sign or kiosk should be installed to inform people about the Archaeological sites and Lil'wat Nation historic use of the area and the importance of protecting archaeological sites.
4. There should be ongoing and regular monitoring of the archaeological sites to ensure their protection.

5. The lands should be kept in its natural state as much as possible to protect the botanical resources.
6. Lil'wat members should be encouraged to use the lands for cedar root gathering, plant gathering and recreational and educational outings.
7. The shoreline of the proposed Riverside Park should be protected for its fisheries values.
8. The lands should be managed to ensure that any trail development or other development activity is properly authorized, and any activity causing ground disturbance is monitored for archaeological findings.
9. Management of the lands should include a strategy for increasing public awareness about the cultural sites and Lil'wat traditional territory.
10. Given the high use of the existing trails, appropriate trail maintenance needs to occur, and necessary enforcement to prohibit unauthorized trail development.
11. Legal access to the proposed Riverside Park should be established and any risk of liability for public use of the illegal access via the CN Rail Bridge should be addressed.

Partnerships

The concept of a nature park on this site was spearheaded by the Pemberton Wildlife Association, who engaged Ducks Unlimited, fundraised for the site, and brought forward a proposal to the SLRD. Riverside Park was purchased by Ducks Unlimited, BC Nature's Trust and the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District in 2012.

Riverside Park will be co-managed by Lil'wat Nation and Squamish-Lillooet Regional District.

-via a partnership agreement ¹

-joint application for tenure for southern portion

The Partners will work in consultation with Pemberton Wildlife Association (PWA), Stewardship Pemberton, Village of Pemberton (VOP), Pemberton Valley Trails Association (PVTA), and other stakeholders in the community.

Structure of the partnership will be staff level "steering committee" meetings when required, with policy direction from their respective Councils and Board.

¹ Included as appendix

Action Plan

The four key objectives for Riverside Park are Conservation, Protect of Lil’wat Cultural Sites and Traditional Uses, Recreation and Education. This section provides proposed actions to meet each of these objectives.

Objectives	Goals	Strategies
Conservation	Control the number of trails and structures within the park.	1. No increase in the number of features and trails within the park will be permitted without mutual agreement between the co-managing parties.
	Continue to monitor the ecosystem	1. Foster partnerships with stakeholders such as Stewardship Pemberton, Pemberton Wildlife Association, Lil’wat and Pemberton schools and post-secondary institutions to research and monitor the park.
	Protect the ecosystem	2. Partner with existing organizations and encourage continued monitoring programs such as Christmas Bird Count and Bio Blitz.
	Prevent unauthorized alternations to the park	1. Education: information sharing via signs and social media 2. Monitoring and enforcement: take down unauthorized structures, close unauthorized trails.
	Effective monitoring and enforcement of Park Management Strategies	1. Regular monitoring by staff: monthly during winter months, twice a month once snow is gone 2. Annual visit by steering committee and other stakeholders to monitor the state of the park. 3. Take down unauthorized structures, close unauthorized trails, and investigate mechanisms for issuing fines, both internally and via Ministry of Forests compliance officers, where appropriate.
	Prevention and control of Invasive Species	1. The Annual bio blitz will identify any new invasive species. An annual inspection by an accredited biologist should take place if the bio blitz is cancelled. 2. Work in conjunction with Stewardship Pemberton and Sea to Sky Invasive Species

		Council to manage invasives.
Protect Lil'wat Nation Cultural Sites and Traditional Uses	Increase awareness of the cultural history of this park	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use Ucwalmicwts language and place names within the park and other material related to the park. 2. Identify key Lil'wat activities, such as harvesting and fishing, in the sign program.
	Balance protection of sensitive cultural sites with public access/education.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Steering Committee will work with Lil'wat Culture Heritage Language Authority to review each potential park feature to determine its visibility level.
	Encourage use of the park by Lil'wat members for traditional root and plant gathering	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lil'wat participation in Annual Bio-Blitz 2. Publicize Park features, such as Ucwalmicwts signage, on Lil'wat website 3. Use the park for Lil'wat ceremonies that can be open to the public
Education	Provide viewing areas for educational purposes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure existing lookout access is maintained and improved when possible. 2. Adjacent to the existing lookout, construct an upland trail along the hillside to provide better viewing of the wetland. 3. Investigate feasibility of developing a constructed Lookout viewing platform on the southwest corner of the wetland, to take advantage of lighting and visibility of the wetland.
	Improve the park's public visibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Issue press releases on major events related to or occurring within the park. 2. Make regular postings on the SLRD and Lil'wat Nation website and social media about the park.
	Encourage use of the park for public events and open air classroom	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide educational materials (such as plant species and cultural sites within the Park) to local schools, SLRD Recreation department, Lil'wat Recreation department, Stewardship Pemberton and other community groups that could be used for field trips and learning activities in the Park. 2. Work with community groups and local governments on opportunities to use the Park for public events.

	Create and share a park species database	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use information gathered from the Annual Bio-Blitz and other inventory programs such as bird counts and academic research projects to create a data base of species within the Park. 2. Share the data collected with the public following each event.
Recreation	Safe access to the Park	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote existing alternative to the rail bridge via Pemberton Farm Road to access the Park. 2. Work with CN Rail for a public walkway along the CN Rail Bridge. 3. Install small park boundary signs at entry/exit points.
	Keep Park clean of litter and other bear attractants	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encourage pack in-pack out with signs and education tools.
	Manage recreation to avoid conflicts with other park objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify areas where public use might impact cultural or conservation values and plan to direct public away from these areas.
	Keep trails clear and easy to use	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regular inspection, annual brushing / clearing, raking.
	Maintain access year round	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construct a new trail parallel to the road, above the valley floor, to improve access during spring/fall flooding.



SLRD owned

Crown

Pemberton

Image © 2016 DigitalGlobe
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Image © 2016 Province of British Columbia

Google Earth



2009

Imagery Date: 6/27/2015 50°19'37.88" N 122°47'29.02" W elev 214 m eye alt 2.29 km

Appendix

Aboriginal Interest and Use Study Proposed Riverside Park



Lil'wat Nation Aboriginal Interest and Use Study Proposed Riverside Park

Final Report – approved by Chief and Council June 18, 2013

Prepared by the Lil'wat Nation Department of Land, Resources and Public Infrastructure to fulfill the reporting requirements set out in *Land Use Planning Agreement between the Province of British Columbia and the Lil'wat Nation* (2008) for the Lil'wat Nation Category A A7x7ülíncw Area #22, Smoke-a-butt trail.

INTRODUCTION:

Background:

The Squamish Lil'wat Regional District (SLRD) would like apply for park use tenure for a parcel of Crown land within the Lil'wat traditional territory. Prior to submitting its application to the Province, the SLRD is seeking input from the Lil'wat Nation. The park use tenure application proposes to designate an 11 hectare parcel of Crown land, which is currently used for outdoor recreation activities, as a park called Riverside Park. The proposed Riverside Park is located near the Village of Pemberton and has two existing hiking / mountain biking trails. The SLRD would like to acquire the park use tenure to formally establish this area as a park, and to manage the maintenance of the trails and overall use of the area.

The Lil'wat Nation Land Use Referral Committee reviewed the proposed application and recommended that the application be supported on the condition that the area would be co-managed between the SLRD and the Lil'wat Nation. Furthermore, the *Land Use Planning Agreement between the Province of BC and Lil'wat Nation* (LUPA) requires that an Archaeological Overview Assessment and Aboriginal Interest and Use Study (AIUS) be conducted.

As a result, an Archaeological Overview Assessment has been completed and can be found in Schedule A of this report. This report has been prepared to fulfill the requirements of an AIUS.

AIUS Scope and Purpose:

The purpose of the AIUS is to gather information relating the Lil'wat Nation's interests within and surrounding the proposed Riverside Park, and to provide management recommendations to ensure the protection of these interests. The management recommendations would then be used to guide the co-management of Riverside Park between Lil'wat Nation and the SLRD.

Along with consideration of the Riverside Park, this study also considers the Fulton land private property which lies adjacent to Riverside Park to the north. The Fulton land has recently been purchased by the SLRD, Ducks Unlimited Canada, and the Nature Trust of British Columbia for protection. The SLRD is responsible for managing the land as nature conservancy. The SLRD has also agreed to co-manage this property with the Lil'wat Nation, as outlined in a letter dated July 18, 2012 and attached to this report as Schedule B.

Description of Riverside Park and Fulton Land

The proposed Riverside Park is approximately 11 hectares of Crown land located along the Lillooet River. The parcel of land contains old-growth and second growth forest. Two recreational trails currently course through the proposed park site. The trails are

currently managed by the Pemberton Valley Trails Association. There is minimal signage or regulation of land use. The area is heavily used for recreation and some unauthorized trail development has been constructed.

Two registered archaeological sites, EbRq-19 and EbRq-18, are within the proposed park boundary. Archaeological site EbRq-19 consists of three culturally modified trees (one within the proposed park boundary) and a traditional use culturally modified tree. Archaeological site EbRq-18 consists of five culturally modified trees and one cultural depression. It is also designated as a Category A A7x7ülñecw (Spirited Ground) Area under the LUPA.

The Fulton land is approximately 26 hectares of private land. The parcel lies to the north of the proposed Riverside Park and is largely made up of wetland. An existing trail with the Fulton land can be accessed from Pemberton Farm Road East, or from the CN railway tracks. Two culturally modified trees registered under Archaeological site EbRq-19 lie within the Fulton land.



Figure 1: Proposed Riverside Park (Crown) and Fulton (private) lands DL5546

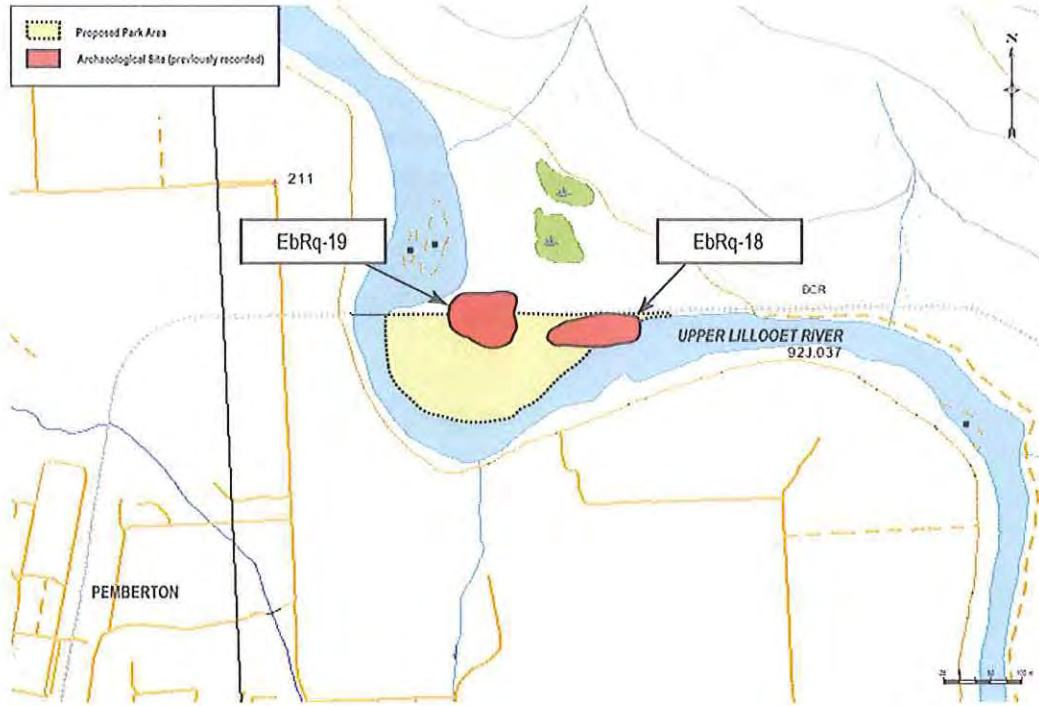


Figure 2: Archaeological sites EbRq-19 and EbRq-18



Figure 3: Culturally Modified Tree adjacent to Smoke-a-butt trail, archaeological site EbRq-18
Photo by Johnny Jones

PROCESS

Referral Committee Review

On August 15, 2012 the Lil'wat Nation Land Use Referral Committee reviewed a referral from the SLRD regarding its proposed provincial tenure application for Riverside Park. The objectives of the SLRD are to protect and allow for the continued recreational use of the area. The SLRD also expressed an interest in working collaboratively with the Lil'wat Nation on the management of the proposed park.

The Referral Committee noted that the intentions of the land use application were consistent with the *Lil'wat Land Use Plan (2006)* preferred land use vision for Conditional Economic Development. Furthermore, the opportunity to co-manage the area with the SLRD is consistent with the *2010 – 2015 Lil'wat Nation Strategic Plan* vision and objective to maximize control over the traditional territory. Co-management would also allow for ongoing monitoring and management of the two registered archaeological sites within the proposed Riverside Park and adjacent Fulton land.

The Referral Committee, therefore, provided its approval for the tenure application to have the Riverside Park designated as a park, on the condition that the park is co-managed with the Lil'wat Nation.

Literature Review

The following Lil'wat Nation policies and previous studies were reviewed to gather information on Lil'wat Nation policy direction that may be relevant to the management of Riverside Park:

- Lil'wat Cultural Heritage Land and Resource Protection Plan (CHRLPP) (2003)
- Lil'wat Land Use Plan (2006)
- Land Use Planning Agreement between the Province of BC and Lil'wat Nation (2008)
- Lil'wat Heritage Policy (2009)
- Lil'wat Nation Strategic Plan (2010 – 2015)
- Management Strategies for the Protection of Lil'wat Cultural Sites within the Pemberton and Area C Trails Master Plan (2010)
- Archaeological Overview Assessment of Riverside Park (2013):

The review was summarized into a Riverside Summary Report and can be found in Schedule C of this AIUS.

Furthermore, the Traditional Use Study report, *Lil'wat Traditional Knowledge and Use of the Upper Lillooet River*, by Randy Bouchard and Dorothy Kennedy, was reviewed to gather background information on the Lil'wat place names and historic use of the area.

AIUS Steering Committee

An AIUS Steering Committee was established to assist in the development of this report. Members of the Steering Committee were selected to provide both community representation and technical expertise. The following people formed the AIUS steering Committee:

Veronica Bikadi, Elder
Johnny Jones, Cultural Technician
Lex Joseph, Cultural Technician
Shawn Wallace, Recreation Director
Ernie Jim, Referral Committee
Wade Wallace, Fisheries Technician

On April 12, 2013 a Steering Committee meeting was held. Shawn Wallace was unable to attend, and Johnny Jones was only available for the morning. The meeting was held in the Land and Resources office board room for the morning and then the Committee went on site for a field visit for the afternoon. The Riverside Park Summary Report was reviewed and the following questions were considered by the Steering Committee:

1. What are the key values for protection in Riverside Park?
2. What are the key concerns with the current use of Riverside Park?
3. What is the preferred vision of land use within Riverside Park? What steps can be taken to achieve that vision?
4. Should the adjacent Fulton land be included in the co-management plan for Riverside Park?

Field Trip

On the afternoon of April 12, 2013, all the Steering Committee members except Shawn Wallace and Johnny Jones met with Allison Macdonald from the SLRD and walked through the inland trail in the proposed Riverside Park, known as “Smoke-a-butt” trail, and the southern portion of a trail within the Fulton land.

Riverside Park was accessed from Urdal Road in Pemberton along a Pemberton Valley Trails Association trail that crosses the Naylor Farm and cuts up to the CN Rail Bridge. We crossed the rail bridge then cut down to Smoke-a-butt trail. The culturally modified trees registered under archaeological site EbRq-19 were looked for but not found. Toward the end of the trail we looked at the five culturally modified trees and one cultural depression that form archaeological site EbRq-18. The Committee confirmed the flagging that Johnny Jones and Lex Joseph had previously put up as an appropriate place to reroute the trail and create an appropriate buffer around the cultural sites. This is identified in Figure 4.

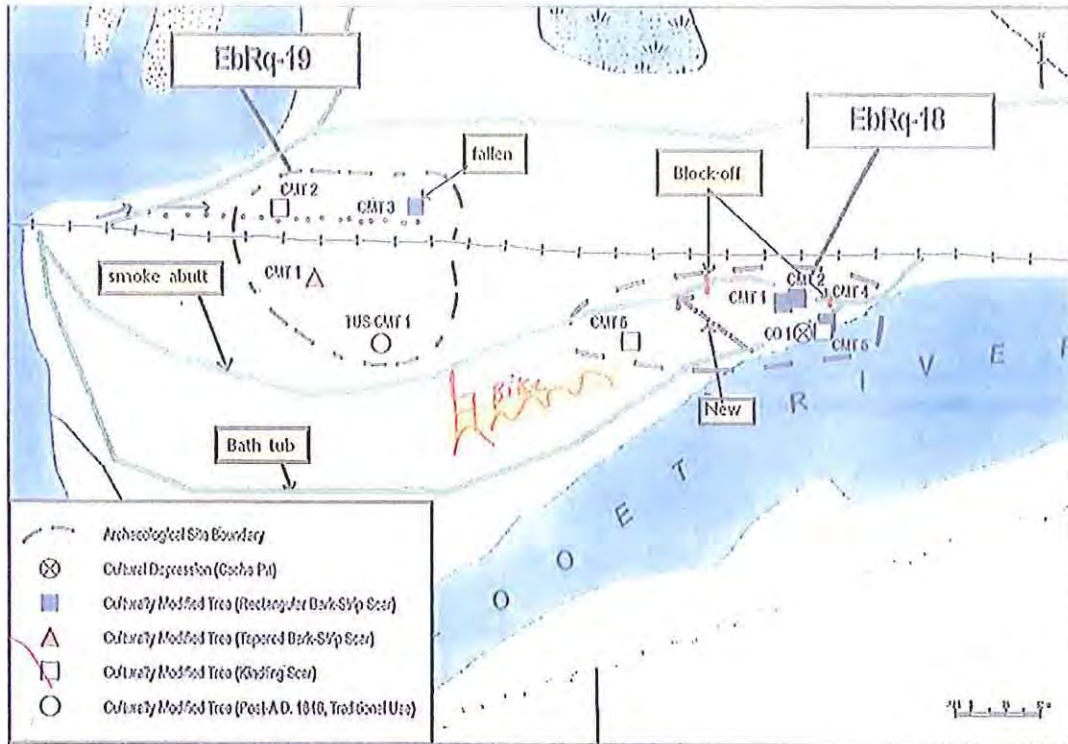


Figure 4: Archaeological Sites and proposed new trail route

It was noticed on the field trip that a bike pump track was being constructed. The Committee was concerned about this ground disturbance, given the high archaeological potential of the area.



Figure 5: pump track construction within the proposed Riverside Park
Photo by Johnny Jones

We then crossed over the railway track and walked for a short distance along an existing trail on the Fulton land. Again, we did not see the culturally modified trees registered under archaeological sites EbRq-19 (which crosses over from the Riverside Park) but we did observe some very old cedar trees. Many plant species were identified that have traditional use values both in the Riverside Park and Fulton land. In particular, it was noted the area would be good for gathering cedar roots.

It was also noted that the proposed Riverside Park could be accessed via Pemberton Farm Road East and through the Fulton land trail. This alternative access would not require crossing the CN Rail Bridge.

Report Review

This draft report has been provided to all the members of the Steering Committee for their review and feedback. It was also reviewed by Chief and Council and provided final approval on June 18, 2013.

RESULTS:

Lil'wat Nation Traditional Use and Place Names

The area in and around the Fulton land and proposed Riverside Park was used traditionally by Lil'wat people for hunting, gathering and fishing. This use is evidenced by the nine culturally modified trees and a culturally depression which was likely a cache pit. The culturally modified trees show evidence of cedar bark stripping that pre-dates 1846. Three Lil'wat place names in the area provide traditional use and historic information.

Place name *Ncá7a ském'em* (pronounced "nhá-a-shkim-im") means high digging potatoes and is located on the hillside to the northeast of the Fulton land. The term potato is used loosely here. The place name is an indication that Lil'wat people gathered root bulbs, which may have been Yellow Avalanche Lily, Western Spring Beauty, or Tiger Lily.

Place name *Nxéw'ena ském'em* (pronounced "nhów-win-a-shkím-im") means low digging potatoes and is located within the Fulton land. This may be referring to the digging of the bulb that grows at the end of a stem of the Cat Tail plant. These bulbs were harvested in the spring by Lil'wat people. People would remove their foot wear and walk into the swamp bare foot so that they would feel the bulb with their bare feet.

Place name *S7áy'anícw* (pronounced sh-áy-ee-in-oooh) is the name of a Lil'wat historic village site located on the western shore of Lillooet River, north of the CN Rail bridge. The following is a quote from Lex Joseph describing a Lil'wat legend about this village site.

In a Lil'wat legend this place is a village. In the legend a boy wants a girl for his wife, the father-in-law asks him to go to fish for salmon. The salmon are mysterious and a danger. The boy's brothers had already died at the hands of the girl; who had the power to take the life of those that she embraced. The boy overcame the danger. Taking the salmon that he caught he threw them into the underground home which filled with water drowning the inhabitants who were evil. (Lex Joseph, personal communication April 12, 2013)

AIUS Steering Committee Input

The AIUS Steering Committee was asked to consider the following questions and provided their input during our meeting and field trip on April 12. The following outlines each question and the input received from the Steering Committee.

1. What are the key values for protection in Riverside Park?

The registered archaeological sites are highly valued and require protection and ongoing monitoring.

The proposed Riverside Park and Fulton land are rich in botanical values. Many plant species were identified that are gathered by Lil'wat people for traditional use purposes. Most strongly noted was the potential to use the area for gathering cedar roots.

The shoreline of Riverside Park along Lillooet River has two places traditionally used for fishing. These places are not accessed as frequently now, but still hold values and should be preserved.

It was noted that the trails have recreational value for Lil'wat people who enjoy mountain biking. The Committee expressed the importance of having places for people to go to carry out recreational activities and maintain a healthy lifestyle.

2. What are the key concerns with the current use of Riverside Park?

During the field trip the Committee was concerned that the Smoke-a-butt trail intersects with archaeological site EbRq-18, and that trail activity or maintenance may damage this site. The Committee also expressed concern about the unauthorized construction of a bike pump trail and frisbee golf course within the proposed Riverside Park. It was noted that the park area is heavily used for recreational activity, and people may be unknowingly damaging cultural sites.

3. What is the preferred vision of land use within Riverside Park? What steps can be taken to achieve that vision?

The Committee agreed that the proposed Riverside Park and Fulton land should remain protected and left in their natural state as much as possible. Given the popularity of Riverside Park for recreation, regulation of recreation activity is important. The Committee did not think the proposed Riverside Park or Fulton land was being used by Lil'wat people and there may be benefit to promoting increased Lil'wat use, whether for mountain biking, cedar root gathering, or an educational visit to see and learn about the archaeological sites.

Recommendations from the 2010 Lil'wat Nation report, *Management Strategies for the Protection of Lil'wat Cultural Sites within Pemberton and Area C Trail Master Plan*, should be implemented. The report recommends the rerouting of Smoke-a-butt

trail away from archaeological site EbRq-18 and the installation of a sign or kiosk to inform the public of Lil'wat traditional territory, Lil'wat historic use of the area, and the importance of protecting the archaeological sites.

4. Should the adjacent Fulton land be included in the co-management plan for Riverside Park?

The Committee agreed that the Fulton land and Riverside Park should be managed collectively where possible, given the proximity and similar objectives for these lands.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The following recommendations for the management of the proposed Riverside Park and Fulton Land have been developed through the input gathered from background research, the AIUS Steering Committee, and Lil'wat Nation Chief and Council.

1. The proposed Riverside Park and Fulton land should be collectively co-managed between the SLRD and the Lil'wat Nation.
2. This AIUS Report should be used a guideline for developing a Co-management Plan for the proposed Riverside Park and Fulton land.
3. The Smoke-a-butt trail should be rerouted away from archaeological site EbRq-18, as shown in Figure 4 of this report.
4. The existing buffer around archaeological site EbRq-19 should be maintained.
5. An information sign or kiosk should be installed to inform people about the archaeological sites and Lil'wat Nation historic use of the area and the importance of protecting archaeological sites.
6. There should be ongoing and regular monitoring of the archaeological sites to ensure their protection.
7. The lands should be kept in its natural state as much as possible to protect the botanical resources.
8. Lil'wat members should be encouraged to use the lands for cedar root gathering, plant gathering and recreational and educational outings.
9. The shoreline of the proposed Riverside Park should be protected for its fisheries values.
10. The lands should be managed to ensure that any trail development or other development activity is properly authorized, and any activity causing ground disturbance is monitored for archaeological findings. Current unauthorized activities, such as the development of the bike pump track and the frisbee golf course is a concern that needs to be addressed collaboratively with the SLRD.
11. Management of the lands should include a strategy for increasing public awareness about the cultural sites and Lil'wat traditional territory.
12. Given the high use of the existing trails, appropriate trail maintenance needs to occur, and necessary enforcement to prohibit unauthorized trail development.

13. Legal access to the proposed Riverside Park should be established and any risk of liability for public use of the illegal access via the CN Rail Bridge should be addressed.