

A photograph of a lush green landscape. In the foreground, there are tall, vibrant green grasses and reeds. A small, calm body of water, possibly a pond or a slow-moving stream, is nestled among the vegetation. In the middle ground, a wooden boardwalk or bridge with railings curves across the scene. The background is filled with a dense forest of tall evergreen trees under a cloudy, overcast sky.

Campbell Valley Regional Park

Management Plan 2020

Campbell Valley Regional Park Management Plan

Campbell Valley Regional Park Management Plan was approved by the MVRD Board November 27, 2020.

That the MVRD Board approve the Campbell Valley Regional Park Management Plan, as presented in the report dated October 5, 2020, titled "Campbell Valley Regional Park – Engagement Results and Management Plan".

The *Campbell Valley Regional Park Management Plan* establishes a long-term framework for park resiliency and confirms guidance for park improvements, resource management, operation, and programming.

Metro Vancouver acknowledges the input and feedback that contributed to the development of the *Campbell Valley Management Plan*. First Nations, agencies, partners, and the public shared their knowledge, time, and insight for the park which informed the plan. The plan includes opportunities for ongoing engagement and collaboration. The support and guidance of Metro Vancouver's Regional Parks Committee is gratefully acknowledged.

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November 2020

Executive Summary

A management plan process for Campbell Valley Regional Park began in 2019. The plan updates the 1989 Management Plan and the 1998 Management Plan Review and expresses a long term vision to guide the park over a 20-year horizon. The process included research, analysis, and engagement with the public, stakeholders, agencies, and First Nations. This input led to the development of a vision of Campbell Valley Regional Park as a place where people can experience and appreciate the park's diverse cultural and natural landscapes through a range of visitor activity options.

The park's concept plan is based on existing uses and established facilities. It includes ecological and visitor goals and objectives to provide a range of recreational amenities, protect ecosystems, and enhance and interpret the park's cultural and natural heritage.





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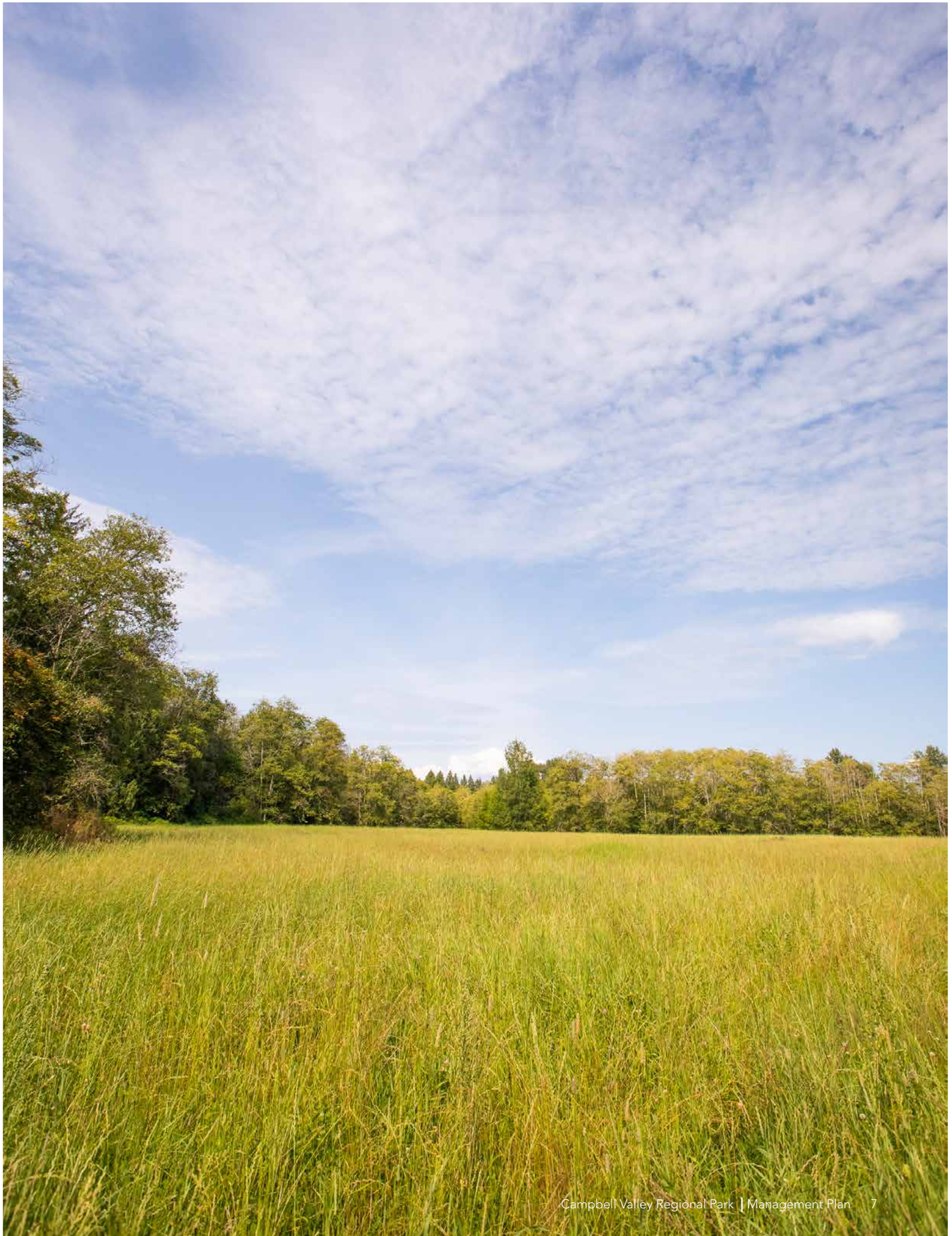
1.0 Introduction



PERIMETER TRAIL, CAMPBELL VALLEY REGIONAL PARK

Campbell Valley Regional Park protects 548 hectares of natural and rural Fraser Valley landscapes. The park includes a section of the Little Campbell River valley, an ecologically diverse landscape that includes floodplain, wetlands, meadows, as well as young deciduous and mature conifer forests. This diversity of habitats supports

many species at risk, including fish, amphibians and birds. Visitors can enjoy an extensive network of equestrian, cycling and pedestrian trails and a wide range of amenities, including picnic areas, a nature house, a group camp, equestrian facilities and heritage buildings.



2.0 Process and Context



FIGURE 1 – REGIONAL PARKS AND GREENWAYS SYSTEM MAP

Campbell Valley Regional Park is part of the regional parks system managed by Metro Vancouver, including 23 regional parks, 5 regional greenways, 2 ecological conservancy areas and 2 regional park reserves (figure 1).

2.1 Management Plan Purpose

The purpose of this management plan is to state the program, services, development, and conservation priorities for Campbell Valley Regional Park. The plan expresses a long term vision for the park over a 20-year horizon. It provides management strategies for natural area protection and for the management and development of facilities for visitors to connect with, enjoy, be active in and learn about the environment

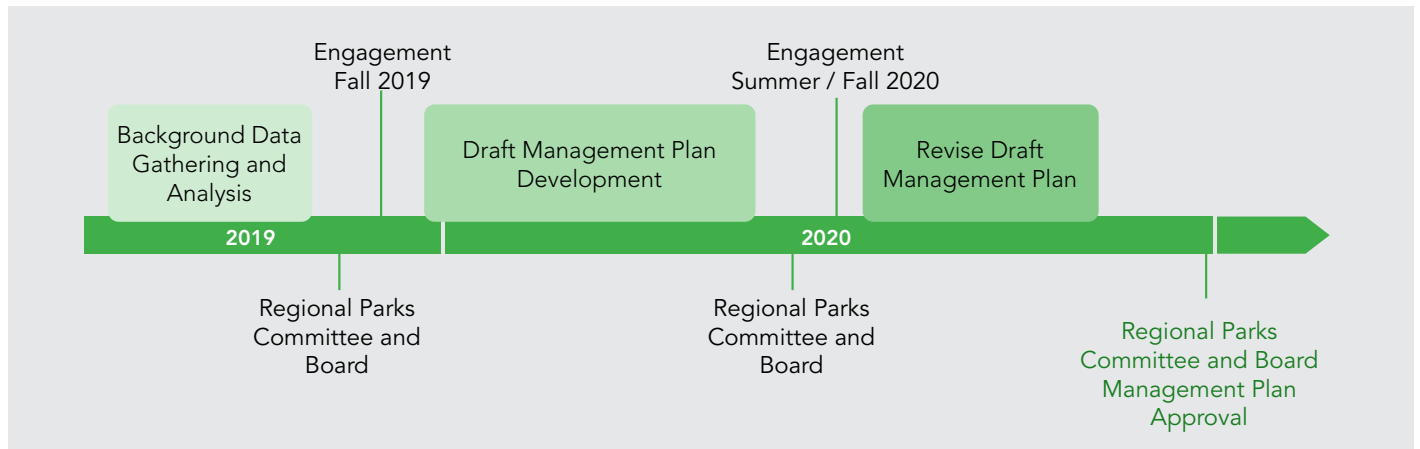


FIGURE 2 – MANAGEMENT PLAN PROCESS

2.2 Planning Process

The management plan process (figure 2) began by comparing the 1989 and 1998 Campbell Valley Regional Park Management Plans with current park conditions. Metro Vancouver gathered insight and feedback through engagement with First Nations, government agencies, stakeholders and the public. Engagement results informed the development of the draft management plan. The draft plan will be tested and refined through the second phase of outreach and engagement during 2020.

2.3 Metro Vancouver Policy Context

Metro Vancouver is a partnership of 21 municipalities, one electoral area and one Treaty First Nation that collaboratively plans for and delivers regional-scale services. Its core services are drinking water, wastewater treatment and solid waste management. Metro Vancouver also regulates air quality, plans for urban growth, manages a regional parks system and provides affordable housing.

Building the region's resilience is at the heart of Metro Vancouver's work. Through the protection of land, provision of facilities and the delivery of programs, the regional parks system contributes to a more resilient, low-carbon and equitable future. The regional parks system currently protects approximately 13,600 hectares of land.

The Metro Vancouver Regional Parks Plan (2016) describes the vision, mission, goals and strategies for the delivery of Regional Parks Service. It provides a framework for the development of management plans for individual parks. The vision of the regional parks system is to protect natural areas and connect people to nature.

2.4 First Nations Context

Campbell Valley Regional Park falls within the consultative areas of Kwantlen First Nation, Matsqui First Nation, Semiahmoo First Nation, Tsawwassen First Nation, Tsleil-Waututh Nation, Stó:lō Tribal Council, Stó:lō Nation, Soowahlie First Nation, Seabird Island Band, Shxw'ow'hamel First Nation and Skawahlook First Nation.

Metro Vancouver continues to build effective relationships with First Nations to ensure better alignment and achievement of common objectives. Metro Vancouver will continue to work with First Nations to understand traditional values and uses, and to strengthen relationships with First Nations. Where possible, Metro Vancouver will support actions to foster reconciliation between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples.

2.5 Park Formation

Campbell Valley Regional Park was formed through a series of land acquisitions in the 1960s. The park was established as a conservation area focused on the Little Campbell River valley and opened to the public in 1979.

2.6 Local Context

Campbell Valley Regional Park is located in the southwest of the Township of Langley, immediately east of the City of Surrey and City of White Rock, and south of the City of Langley. The park is entirely within the Agricultural Land Reserve.

Township of Langley

The Township of Langley is a major regional centre centrally located in the Fraser Valley on the eastern edge of the Metro Vancouver region. The Township has a unique rural and urban mix, and is one of the largest municipalities in British Columbia, with an

area of 316 square kilometres. Population growth has occurred quickly in recent years. The Township is anticipated to continue to grow, age and become more culturally diverse.



LOOKING TOWARDS CAMPBELL DOWNS, CAMPBELL VALLEY REGIONAL PARK

2.7 Landscape Context

A rural landscape comprising of farms, agri-businesses and homes on acreages characterizes the setting of Campbell Valley Regional Park. A network of roads almost entirely borders the park, which is bisected north-south by 16th Avenue. The majority of the park, 453 hectares, is situated south of 16th Avenue and the remaining 95 hectares located to the north.

Communities

Campbell Valley Regional Park is proximate to several communities and urban areas. Immediately north of the park is the neighbourhood of Brookwood-Fernridge; in 2017, Brookwood-Fernridge underwent a planning process to provide a framework for growth and densification. To the south of the park lies the rural community of Highpoint, a cluster of estate homes built on a former gravel extraction site. To the west of the park, existing and growing communities in the Cities of Surrey and White Rock, include Grandview Heights and Semiahmoo Town Centre.

Viewscape

Campbell Valley's rural setting provides close-up views of neighbouring rural homes and acreages from the park's uplands. The character of these acreages has changed from modest farmhouses of the last century to large modern estate homes. The park's uplands provide far-reaching and panoramic views north to the Coastal Mountain Range and east to the Cascade Range. These views provide a visual connection from Campbell Valley to the rest of the region.



COASTAL MOUNTAIN RANGE FROM CAMPBELL DOWNS, CAMPBELL VALLEY REGIONAL PARK

Little Campbell River

The headwaters of the Little Campbell River originate in wetlands near 240th Street between 0 and 8th Avenue and drain to the Boundary/Semiahmoo Bay area just north of the Canada/US border. Relative to its size, the Little Campbell River is one of the most productive salmon rivers in the Lower Mainland. Five species of salmonids (coho, chinook, chum, steelhead and cutthroat) have self-sustaining wild populations in the watershed. The Semiahmoo Fish and Game Club operates a hatchery in the lower reach of the river and augments the salmonid populations.

The river's base flows are recharged from groundwater; this groundwater is subject to extraction throughout the watershed. Extraction usually reaches peak demand during the summer, a critical low-flow period. As a result, depleted flows cause stress on aquatic resources. These effects can be viewed in the park during the summer months when the river's main channel is virtually indistinguishable due to low water levels and dense stands of flood-tolerant shrubs and reed canary grass.



LITTLE CAMPBELL RIVER, CAMPBELL VALLEY REGIONAL PARK

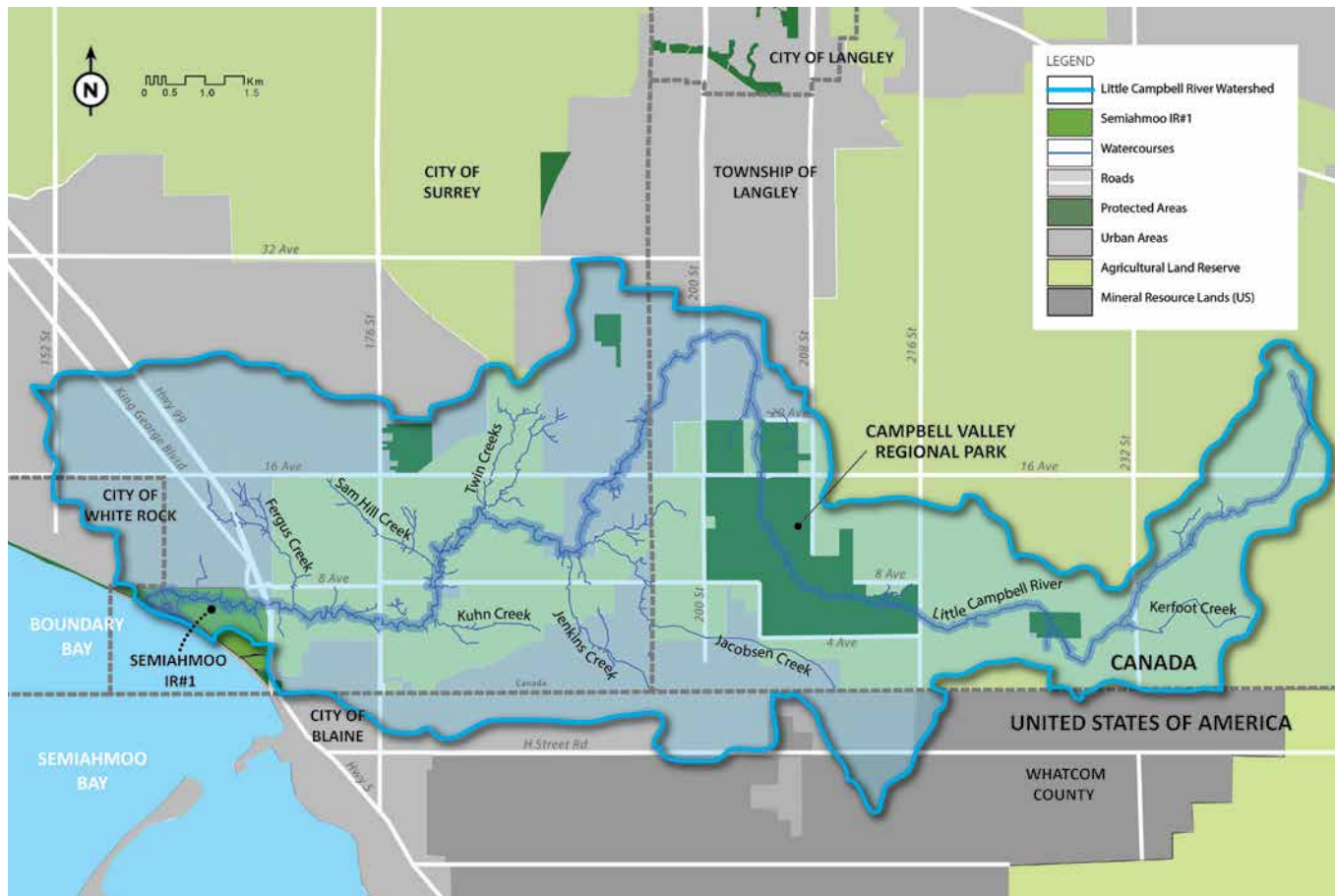


FIGURE 3: LITTLE CAMPBELL WATERSHED

Little Campbell Watershed

The park protects a significant portion of the Little Campbell River watershed (figure 3). The watershed is approximately 7,500 hectares in area and encompasses parts of the Township of Langley, the City of Surrey, the City of White Rock, the State of Washington, and Semiahmoo IR#1. Existing land use in the watershed is agricultural and urban; however, the watershed is facing pressure from development, including loss of wetland and forest habitats.

The watershed has significant environmental values, including deciduous and coniferous forests, wetlands, riparian and estuarine habitats. It provides habitat for several species at risk, such as the Oregon forest snail, Pacific water shrew, Western toad, red-legged frog, barn owls, and great blue heron. Once considered to be extirpated from the Little Campbell, several locations are habitat for the Salish sucker, a unique and endangered fish that survived continental glaciation. The centre of the watershed, which includes the riparian areas in Campbell Valley Regional Park, along with the marine foreshore on Semiahmoo Bay are regionally significant reservoirs for biodiversity.



2.8 Cultural Heritage

Campbell Valley Regional Park falls within the traditional territories of Coast Salish people who established seasonal camps, travel routes and natural resource procurement sites throughout the area.

European settlement of Langley and Surrey began in the 1860s, starting in the north by the Fraser River, where the most fertile soils were available. Campbell Valley, with its dense forest cover and poor soils was settled later, in the early 1880s. The first pioneers of Campbell Valley were tied closely to the logging.

By the turn of the twentieth century, the original pioneers had sold their land to the next generation of farmers and settlers. Farming practices slowly changed from subsistence agricultural to producing food for metropolitan Vancouver.

TOP TO BOTTOM:
ABANDONED CROSSBLADE SAW AND ORCHARD TREE,
CAMPBELL VALLEY REGIONAL PARK





CYCLISTS - PERIMETER TRAIL, CAMPBELL VALLEY REGIONAL PARK

2.9 Park Access and Connectivity

A grid system of arterial, collector and local roads surrounds the park. The major north-south arterial roads are 200th and 208th Streets, and the major east-west arterial road is 16th Avenue, which bisects the park. 200th Street and 216th Street north of 16th Avenue are designated truck routes as well as 16th Avenue itself (figure 4). The park can be accessed by transit, bike, foot, horse and personal vehicle.

The park is served by transit, which connects to Langley Centre from a bus stop at 200th Street and 20th Avenue. Vehicle parking is at four locations; the North Valley Activity Area, South Carvolth, South Valley Activity Area, and Campbell Downs Equestrian Centre. Campbell Downs is the park's only location for equestrian staging and horse trailer parking. Visitation estimates indicate that the majority of park visitors arrive by car and park at the North Valley Activity Area.

Several municipal trail networks connect into the park, including the South Langley Regional Trail, which begins at 216th Street and 3rd Avenue using the 8th Avenue road allowance as a multi-use trail corridor to connect with Aldergrove Regional Park. A multi-use trail at 8th Avenue and 200th Street connects to Highpoint Estates, and north of McLean Pond, the Fernridge trail provides an on and off-road link to Glenwood. In addition to these municipal trails, several neighbourhood connections link into the park's trail network.

Predicted regional growth and desired improvements to traffic safety will result in upgrades of the road system around the park. Anticipated improvements include widening 200th Street and 216th Street as far south as 16th Avenue as well as widening and safety improvements to the 16th Avenue corridor.

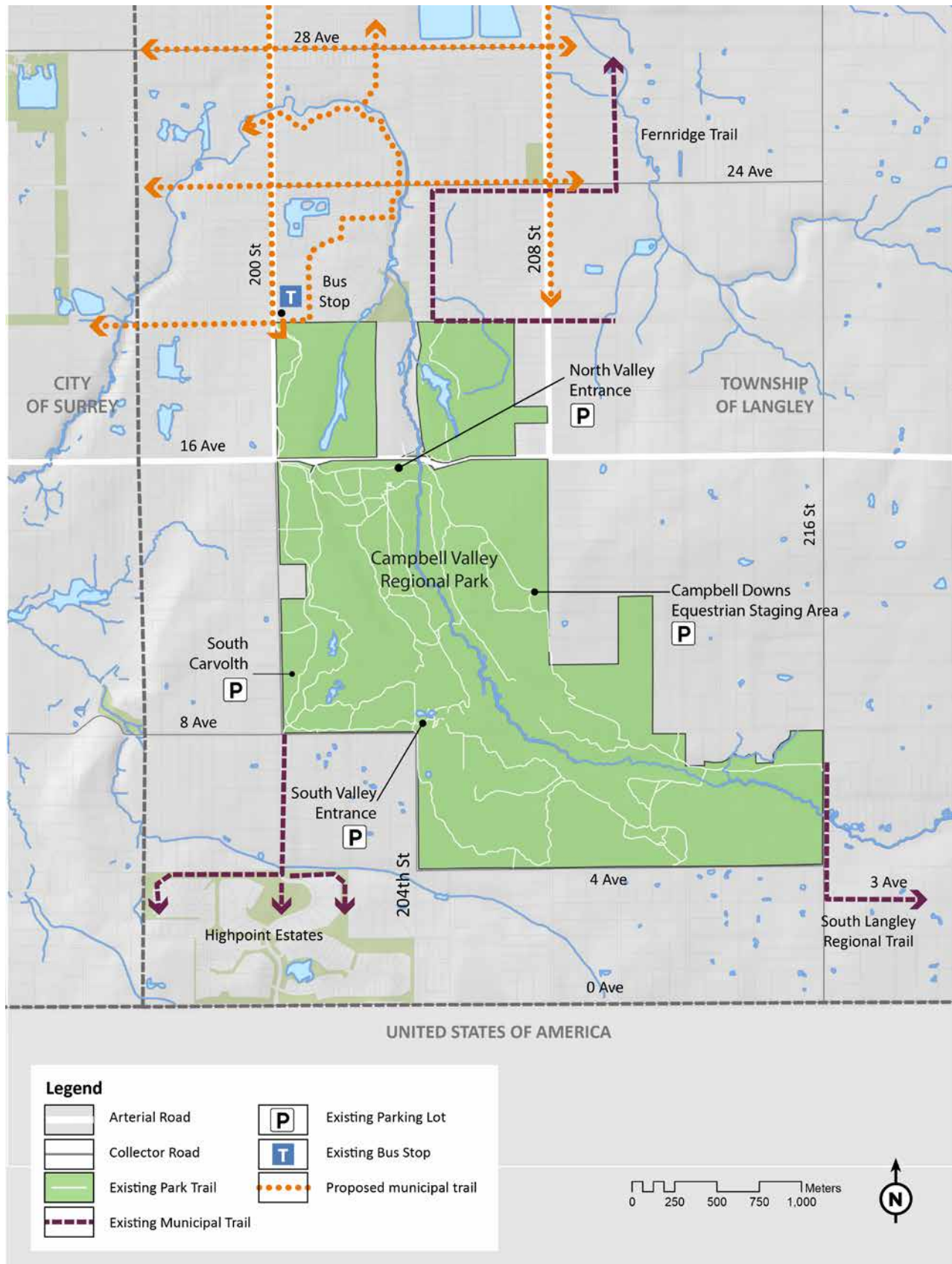


FIGURE 4: TRAILS AND CONNECTIVITY

3.0 Existing Conditions



FIELDS, CAMPBELL VALLEY REGIONAL PARK

3.1 Overview

A variety of landscapes and vegetation types exist within the park's undulating topography. The valley, which contains part of the upper reaches of the Little Campbell River, has a flat bottom 300 to 700 metres wide and is enclosed by steep 30-metre-high terraces. In both upland and lowland areas, coniferous and deciduous forests are present in varying composition and successional stages. Open meadows and a variety of upland ponds and wetlands associated with the river contribute to a mixture of habitats. The entire park has been modified during its history, and many of the rural agricultural and other cultural patterns remain. Visitation estimates have risen since the park's opening, and in 2019 the annual visitation was estimated to be 613,000.

3.2 Park Purpose

Campbell Valley Regional Park protects natural and rural Fraser Valley landscapes. The park provides habitat for a variety of bird species, as well as amphibians, reptiles, mammals, and fish. Humans have modified the entire park. It is the diversity of cultural and natural features that contribute to the park's rural character, ecosystems and ability to accommodate a range of activities.

The purposes of Campbell Valley Regional Park are:

- provide opportunities for individuals and groups to connect with cultural and natural resources through trails, viewsapes, stewardship, and nature viewing;
- protect the Little Campbell River, its associated wetlands and the portion of the watershed within the park;
- conserve regional biodiversity by protecting and enhancing diverse sensitive ecosystems, including, ponds, riparian, forest and modified (old-field/grassland) habitats;
- accommodate public programming and organized events including large group activities; and
- enhance understanding and foster appreciation of the park's diverse ecosystems.



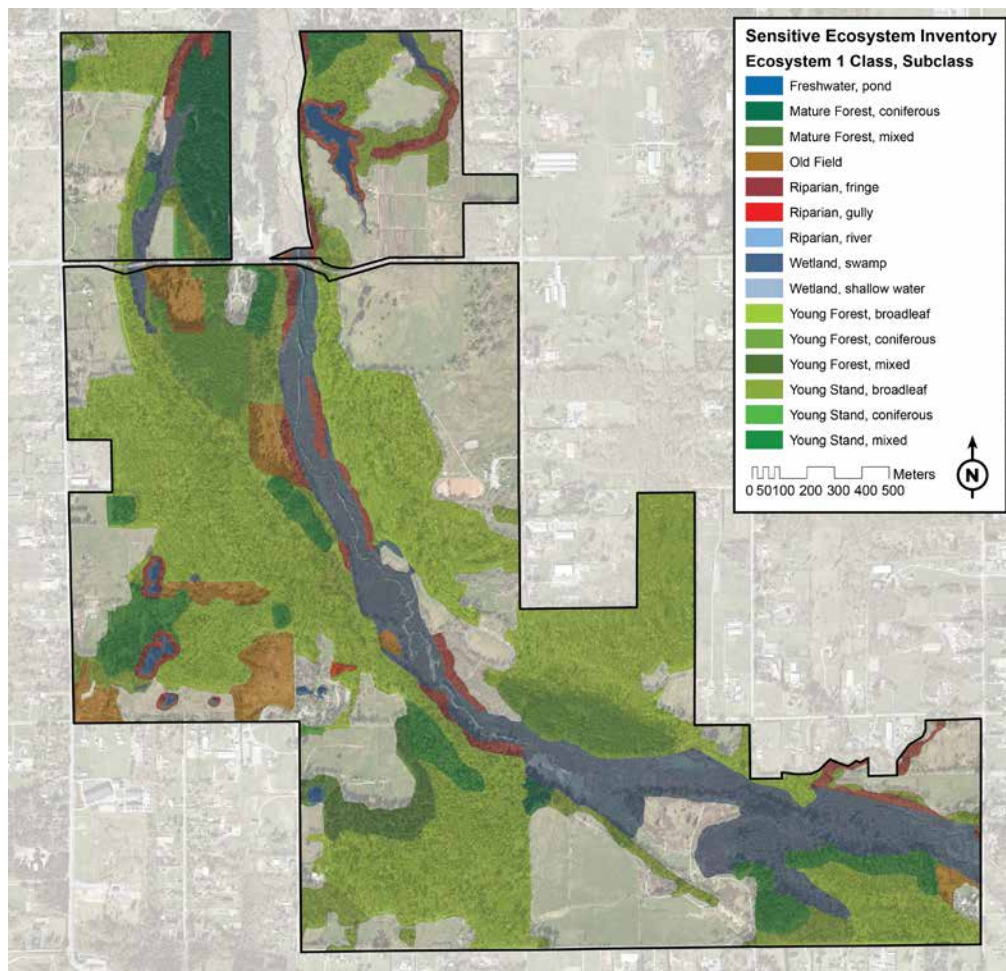


FIGURE 5: SENSITIVE ECOSYSTEM INVENTORY (2014), CAMPBELL VALLEY REGIONAL PARK

3.3 Ecosystems

The landscape and ecosystems of Campbell Valley are part of the Fraser Lowlands, a wedge-shaped tract of land hemmed in by the Coast and Cascade mountains on two sides, and Salish Sea on the third. South of the Fraser River, the gently undulating landscape was formed by the last period of glaciation. Eleven thousand years ago, the Little Campbell River was an arm of the sea. During deglaciation, this became a meltwater channel. This history has shaped the current landforms and contours of Campbell Valley Regional Park, leaving a wide valley bottom banded by steep slopes and gently rolling upland hills.

Sensitive and Modified Ecosystems

A sensitive ecosystem is one that is at-risk or ecologically fragile in the provincial landscape. A Sensitive Ecosystem Inventory (SEI) has been conducted for the entire region. The inventory contains ecosystems that are at-risk, rare, ecologically fragile or ecologically important because of the diversity of species they support (figure 5). Included in the inventory are sensitive ecosystems (e.g. wetlands,

mature forest) and modified ecosystems (i.e. human-modified but with significant ecological and biological value). Modified ecosystems are particularly important in landscapes where there has been a loss of sensitive ecosystems. Young forests and old fields are examples of modified ecosystems.

Wetlands, Riparian Areas and Pond Ecosystems

The Little Campbell River floodplain has changed over the past century as a result of land activities in the surrounding uplands. Removal of forest cover and field drainage have contributed to sedimentation throughout the valley, slowly filling in the river channel with dense stands of hardhack. Much of the valley bottom is wetland swamp with some fringe riparian areas. Beavers are active along the river creating habitat diversity and maintaining some open water pools. The floodplain attracts the highest amount of wildlife in the park, including marsh wrens, red-winged blackbirds, herons, waterfowl and muskrats. Low summer flows, high water temperatures and low dissolved oxygen levels contribute to poor habitat for salmonid rearing within the river segment that runs through the park.

There are various upland ponds throughout the park, formed mainly for agricultural purposes; these include Carvolth and Rowlatt ponds. The creation of additional ponds and seasonal wetlands has provided habitat as well as opportunities for interpretive programming. McLean Pond, the largest pond in the park, was formed by a previous landowner who built an earthen dam to compound water from a small tributary of the Little Campbell. McLean Pond is part of a recovery program for Western painted turtles, with turtles now living and breeding in the pond. McLean Pond, along with the park's other ponds, has attracted species-at-risk such as red-legged frogs and Western toads. They are also an important habitat for salamanders, Pacific tree frogs, tree swallows, and shorebirds.



THE VALLEY, CAMPBELL VALLEY REGIONAL PARK



Forest Ecosystems

Campbell Valley Regional Park is within the Coastal Western Hemlock very dry maritime (CWHxm1) biogeoclimatic zone. Historic logging and agricultural activities have resulted in young deciduous forests throughout most of the park with some pockets of mature coniferous stands near Camp Coyote, the Ravine trail and the valley bottom in the eastern part of the park.

There are four distinct forested ecosystems identified within the park (figure 6). Two of these ecosystems are of special concern (blue-listed provincially), and two are endangered (red-listed provincially). Most of the forested areas are second-growth and range from 25 to 115 years in age. Dominant conifer species include Douglas fir, Western hemlock, Western red cedar and Sitka spruce. The Douglas fir forests occur almost exclusively on well-drained outwash sand and gravels while the Western red cedar forests occur in the more poorly drained areas. The deciduous stands have significant amounts of red alder, black cottonwood and big leaf maple.

Older Douglas fir forests with understories of vine maple and sword fern attract the largest variety of forest wildlife, including pileated woodpeckers, screech, saw-whet and barred owls, wrens, thrushes, amphibians, deer, squirrels and shrews. In contrast, the dense young fir stands allow little light penetration and few wildlife species. Wildlife species found in the cedar forest include owls, hummingbirds, brown creeper, Swainson's thrush, northern flying squirrel, deer and red-legged and Pacific chorus frogs. The forest floor of the deciduous forests contains plants that bloom in early spring before being shaded by the dense canopy. Plants include vine maple, Indian plum, elderberry, salmonberry. These forests attract great horned owls, warblers, red-tailed hawks, woodpeckers, chickadees, bushtits, amphibians and deer.

TOP TO BOTTOM:
WESTERN RED CEDAR & BIG LEAF MAPLE,
CAMPBELL VALLEY REGIONAL PARK

Terrestrial Ecosystems

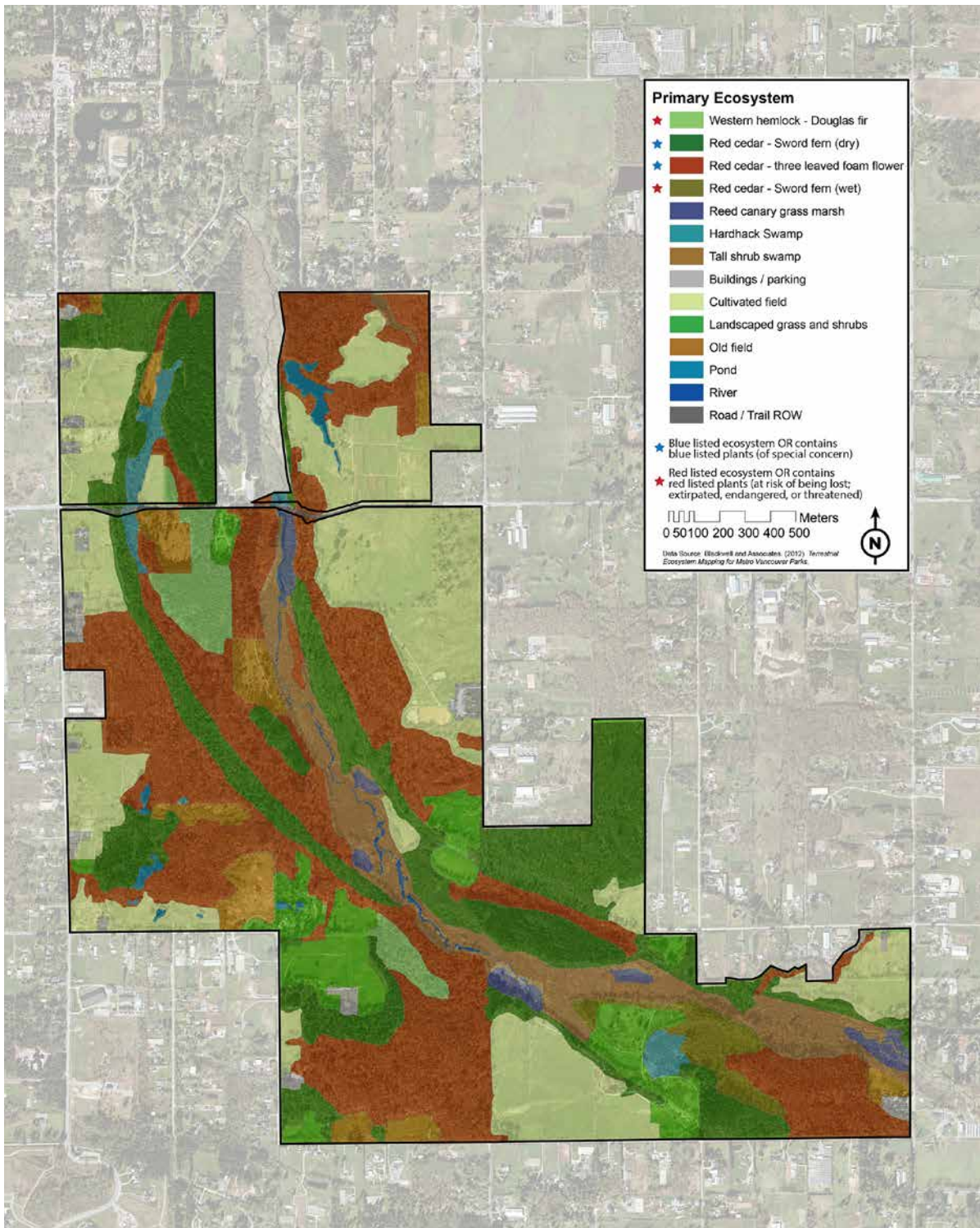


FIGURE 6: TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEM MAPPING (2012)

Agricultural Fields, Old Fields and Open Spaces

Campbell Valley Regional Park has thirty fields (figure 5), primarily in the uplands around the perimeter of the park. These are remnants from past agricultural activities and comprise approximately 21% of the park's total area. Over the years, most of these fields have been maintained through haying, intermittent cutting, and mowing to retain the parks' rural aesthetic, preserve open space for future programming and to provide old field habitat for wildlife. Some small fields have been allowed to succeed as young forests naturally.

Fallow fields, often call "old fields" provide valuable habitat for nesting, feeding and shelter. Raptors such as owls, hawks and eagles largely depend on the small mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians to survive. Allowing a field to go fallow, not cut or cultivated for several years, allows the grasses to form a thatch under new grasses, creating safe places for ground-nesting bird habitat and for voles and other rodents to thrive.



OLD FIELD HABITAT, CAMPBELL VALLEY REGIONAL PARK



LEFT TO RIGHT: COASTAL PAINTED TURTLE AND WESTERN TOAD, CAMPBELL VALLEY REGIONAL PARK

3.4 Biodiversity

Campbell Valley Regional Park contains a range of wetland, forest and field ecosystems, providing habitat for a wide variety of migratory and year-round resident wildlife.

Wildlife

The Little Campbell River supports five species of salmon and trout, as well as the endangered Salish sucker. The wetlands associated with the floodplain, as well as the many upland ponds, attract a variety of amphibians such as red-legged frogs, Pacific chorus frogs, Northwestern salamanders, and Western toads. The valley bottom also provides habitat for a variety of ducks such as mallards, widgeon and wood ducks, as well as Canada geese, American bittern and great blue heron. Beaver and muskrat are also active in the valley along with the occasional mink and river otter. Shrub habitat within the floodplain supports many songbirds such as chickadees, spotted towhees, sparrows, wrens, juncos, swallows and blackbirds.

The mature and young forests provide biodiversity and high-value habitat for raptors such as barred and great horned owls, red-tailed hawks, and bald eagles who hunt over the nearby fields. Most amphibians move from ponds and wetlands to upland forested areas in the adult stage of their life. Squirrels, chipmunks,

raccoons, bats, and reptiles also call the forest home. Old and cultivated fields support wildlife species that use grass and shrub vegetation for feeding and nesting. These areas also provide habitat for voles, mice, shrews, moles, deer, coyote as well as many bird species.

Species and Ecosystems at Risk

The park's combination of habitats is suited to a variety of species at risk that include fish, amphibian, reptile, bird and small mammal species, several of which are classified as species-at-risk. Among these are Salish sucker, red-legged frog, Western painted turtle, great blue heron and Pacific water shrew.

3.5 Habitat Sensitivity Analysis

The majority of the park is classified as a sensitive ecosystem; Metro Vancouver has undertaken habitat sensitivity analysis to quantify conservation values of the park ecosystems. Sensitivity analysis (figure 7) outlines at-risk, fragile or ecological important ecosystems and incorporates the context of the surrounding area and habitat condition. This analysis indicates that river and associated wetlands in the valley bottom have the highest conservation values followed by pockets of mature coniferous and mixed

forests on valley slopes. Areas with lower conservation values include young forests recovering from past logging, farming or old fields that have not been subject to active management. Cultivated fields and programmed areas are not considered sensitive. Habitat restoration and enhancement can increase the conservation value of some of these disturbed ecosystems, while others provide the opportunity for park access and connecting to nature.

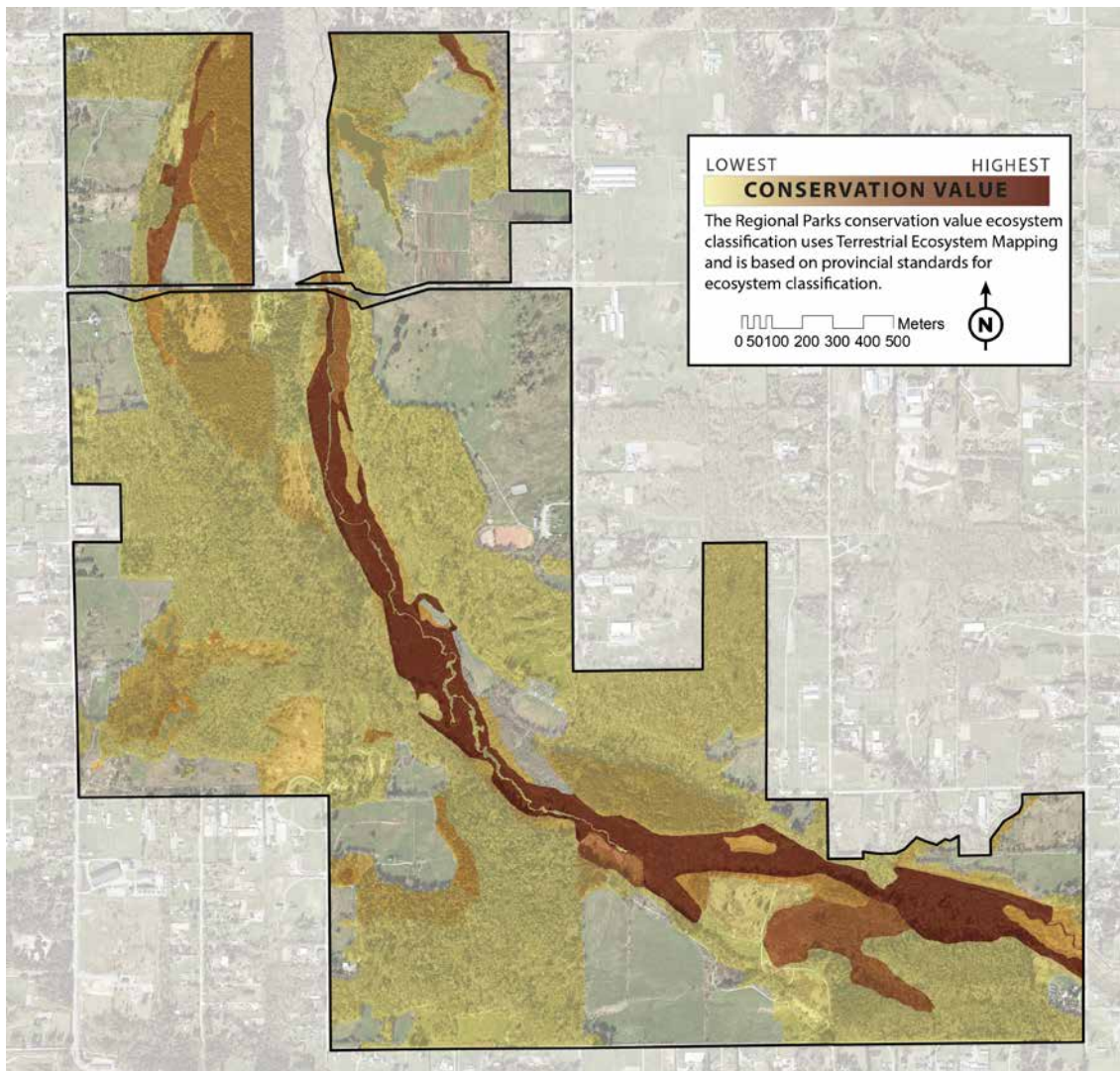


FIGURE 7: HABITAT SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS, CAMPBELL VALLEY REGIONAL PARK

3.6 Climate Change

Climate change will have implications for all aspects of park management at Campbell Valley Regional Park. Temperatures in Metro Vancouver are warming. Global climate models project an average increase of approximately 3°C by the 2050s, effects such as long-term changes in weather patterns, including temperature and precipitation, will be felt throughout the region. These changes will result in sea level rise, more rain in fall, winter, and spring leading to increased flooding, warmer summers and droughts and more frequent extreme weather events. The ecosystems within the park are complex and dynamic and provide ecosystem services that support climate change adaptation such as clean air and water, flood attenuation, pollinator habitat, carbon storage and sequestration.

1. Warmer summers and droughts

Warmer summers and droughts will increase wildfire risk and decrease stream flows, causing stress and impacts to park ecosystems and species. The Little Campbell watershed will see lowering stream flows and dissolved oxygen levels in the summer, impacting fish and amphibian species. A reduction in available habitat may occur with fish becoming stranded, or their passage into cooler and more stable headwaters becoming impeded. Water quality, quantity and flow timing may also affect wetlands. Climate change will lead to migration of species, and changes to plant species diversity and distribution will occur over time. Wildfire risk to the park's forests and grasslands will also be a consideration; this could dramatically affect the park's ecosystems.

2. Extreme weather events

Climate change will result in increased extreme weather events, including heavy rainstorms and high wind storms. Heavy rainstorms could lead to flooding and landslides, an increased potential for soil erosion in forests, as well as the expansion of wetlands into previously dry areas. Sections of existing trail systems in Little Campbell floodplain will subject to extended periods of seasonal flooding.

3. Invasive species

Climate change and biological invasions will continue to affect ecosystems. Changes could include the establishment of new invasive species, altered impacts of existing species, altered distribution of existing species or altered effectiveness of control strategies. Management of invasive species will require increased monitoring to adapt.

4. Impacts on park visitors

Summer droughts and high temperatures could lead to altered park visitation patterns and visitor impacts. Where, when, and how many people visit parks is likely to change with continued warming. Safety hazards from extreme weather events could result in trail and road erosion, hazardous trees, and wildfires, causing increased operating costs and temporary park closures for maintenance of affected areas.

3.7 Existing Park Uses

Walking/hiking and nature viewing are the most popular activities at Campbell Valley Regional Park. Equestrian activities, dog walking and running/jogging also rank highly. The extensive trail system has taken advantage of settlement patterns, human-made desire lines and old logging grades. The park has 11.5kms of pedestrian trails, 14 km of equestrian/pedestrian trails and 3.5 km of cyclist/pedestrian trails. Cycling presents a relatively small segment of use, attributable to a lack of cycling trails and destinations in the park.

The hierarchical trail system concentrates pedestrian uses in the most ecologically sensitive area, the valley. The trail system separates equestrian and cyclist user groups, helping to manage safety. Equestrians and pedestrians use the 11.5 km Shaggy Mane trail, which loops around the park. The most popular pedestrian trail is the Little River Loop; this accessible trail forms a scenic interpretive route next to the Little Campbell River.

Campbell Valley Regional Park is a significant site for public programming in the park system. The nature house and surrounding landscape are used by school and group programs, events and also host a drop-in program. The nature house connects people to nature, using interactive learning techniques, and enhances visitor experience and safety through on-site orientation.

Campbell Valley also has several reservable facilities, including Camp Coyote group camp and Old Orchard picnic shelter; both facilities experience high demand during peak periods. The park is well suited to hosting large scale public events; large groups frequently reserve Rowlett Farmstead, Little River Bowl/Historic Langley Speedway, the riding ring and equestrian facilities.



HORSE CORRALS AT CAMPBELL DOWNS, CAMPBELL VALLEY REGIONAL PARK



ANNAND/ROWLATT FARMSTEAD, CAMPBELL VALLEY REGIONAL PARK

3.8 Cultural Heritage Resources

Logging and agriculture have changed the forests of Campbell Valley. The pattern of remnant forests, logging grades and open fields are unmistakable in many parts of the park. Springboard notches and evidence of fire char are visible in many of the park's conifer stumps.

The park has two recorded heritage sites, Annand/Rowlatt Farmstead and Lochiel Schoolhouse. Annand/Rowlatt Farmstead, a homestead established in 1886 consisting of several intact structures, including a wood frame farmhouse and two barns. Lochiel Schoolhouse is a single-storey wood frame schoolhouse constructed in 1924 and moved to its current location in Campbell Valley in the 1980s. Additionally, the Walworth family cemetery is situated north of 16th Avenue, west of

the Little Campbell. Established in 1888 following the sudden deaths of a road crew building 16th Avenue, the cemetery is unmarked.

Situated in the bottom of the valley is the former Langley Speedway. The speedway was opened in the early 1960s and operated up until the mid-1980s. During this time, the track hosted numerous classes of racing. The paved racing oval and concrete barrier walls are still distinct features in the park. The site does not have a formal heritage designation but is on the Township of Langley's official Listing of Heritage Resources due to its significance.

4.0 Park Sub-Areas

Within the park, nine park sub-areas have been identified based on biophysical resources, visual character and a range of existing and new opportunities for park visitors.

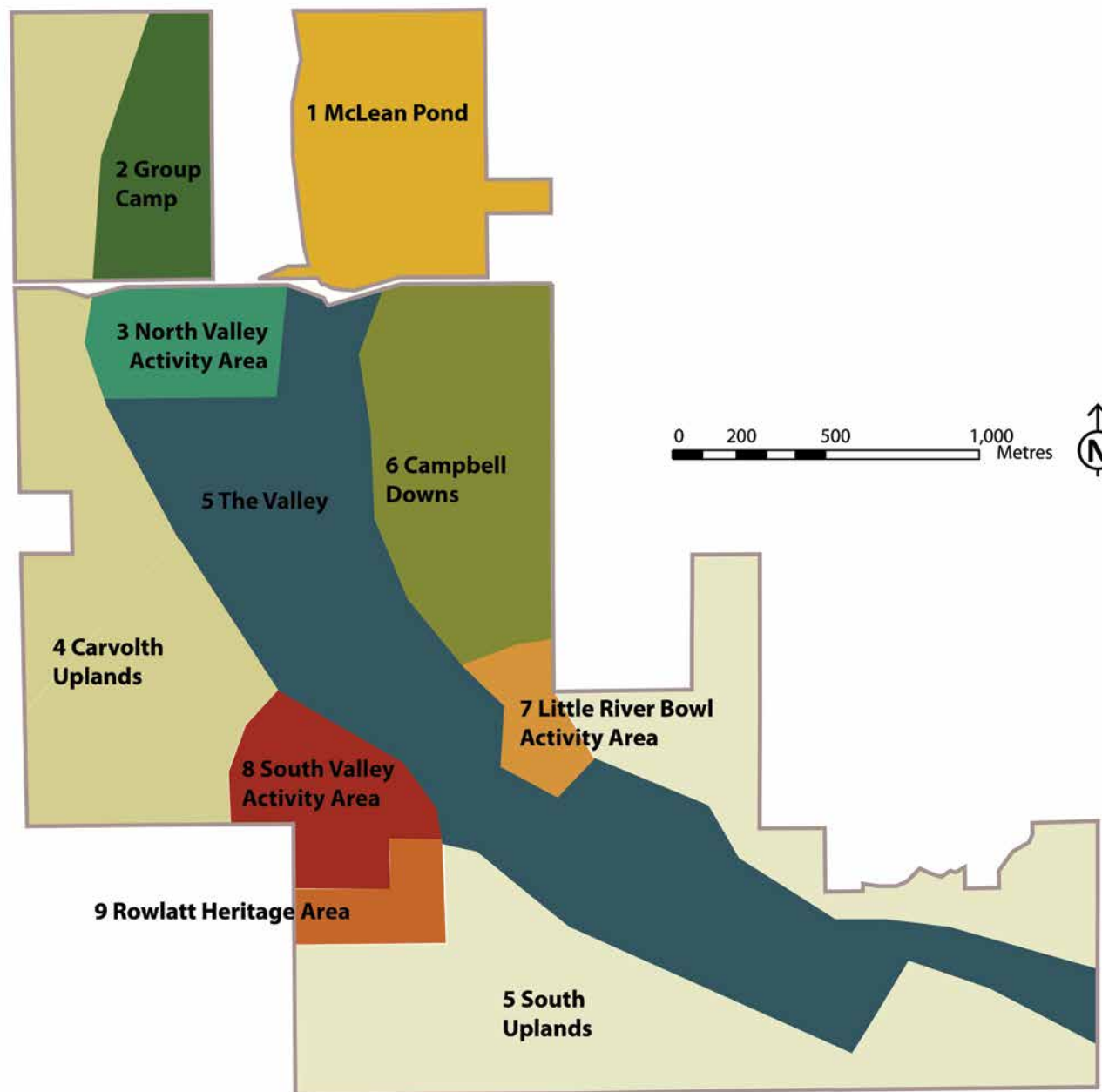


FIGURE 8: PARK SUB-AREAS, CAMPBELL VALLEY REGIONAL PARK

McLean Pond Activity Area

This sub-area forms the northeast corner to the park, characterized by rolling uplands with fields, forests and two ponds. Presently public use is limited to several low-use and undeveloped trails for hiking, equestrian use and nature viewing. Constructed in the 1960s, McLean pond is now used for occasional organized canoe instruction. This sub-area provides a suitable land base to develop an activity area, creating trail loops, viewpoints, parking, picnicking and group camping. There is also the potential to create additional wetlands and old field habitat in this sub-area. Opportunities to improve trail connections and linkages south across, and east-west along 16th Avenue for both people and wildlife to other park sub-areas are required.

Group Camp

This sub-area includes Camp Coyote, an outdoor group campsite and the surrounding valley bottom. The section of the Little Campbell River between 16th and 20th Avenue is on private land - Camp McLean, a youth camp owned and operated by Scouts Canada. Presently, both camps are heavily used during peak periods and accessed off 16th Avenue by separate driveways. The wetlands, floodplain and sensitive forest in this sub-area limit development potential; however opportunities to create connections across and along 16th Avenue and to the rest of the park are required.

North Valley Activity Area

Located in the valley of the Little Campbell River, the North Valley Activity Area is the northern staging area to the park and the main access point for the popular Little River Loop hiking trail. The significant needs for this activity area are access and connectivity to the northern sector of the park and safety improvements to the park entrance. The North Valley presents limitations for further significant development due to safety concerns related to increased traffic volume and

corridor improvements to 16th Avenue. Opportunities to expand parking as part of any significant upgrade or refurbishment should be explored. Connections and links across and along 16th Avenue for people and wildlife are required.

Carvolth Uplands

Characterized by a rural landscape of meadows, fields, mixed forests, wetlands and orchards, Carvolth uplands were once intensively settled and farmed. This sub-area now contains significant sections of the Shaggy Mane Trail, a hiking and equestrian trail, and also the Perimeter Trail, a hiking and cycling trail. This sub-area presents an opportunity to increase biodiversity while maintaining the park's rural character.

The Valley

The valley is a continuous natural corridor through the centre of the park composed of open river, floodplain wetlands and forested bottomlands with meadows and wooded slopes. The valley is a managed conservation area with popular pedestrian and wheelchair-accessible trails and viewing areas. Equestrian use is restricted to two river crossings. Several habitat enhancement projects are possible in the valley.

Campbell Downs

Rolling fields, tree clusters and expansive views characterize Campbell Downs. The equestrian centre staging area has trailer parking and facilities include cross-country courses, practice jumps, riding ring, barn, picnic area and trail connections. Equestrian facilities remain focused in this area, and consideration should be given to improving vehicle circulation, parking capacity and trail connections.

Little River Bowl Activity Area

Formerly the Langley Speedway, the Little River Bowl is comprised of a paved oval track and grassed in-field that can be accessed by vehicles. The area is used for group activities, special events and temporary overnight use. The paved oval forms a vital part of the park's trail network. The area presents an opportunity to provide day-use, special events and group activities

South Valley Activity Area

The South Valley Activity Area is the focal point for the park and a centre for public programming. Located here are nature gardens and ponds, group and family picnic areas, parking, flush washrooms and trails. The historic Rowlatt Farm is nearby. Characterized by fields and mixed forests, as well as lawns and naturalized landscaping, this activity area should remain the main visitor orientation centre. With the development of the nature/administration centre, public programming and education opportunities can expand.

Rowlatt Heritage Area

Rowlatt Heritage Area is historically and culturally significant. Annand/Rowlatt Farmstead is a 4 hectare municipal heritage site encompassing several buildings. Lochiel Schoolhouse is a single-storey schoolhouse also listed on the municipal heritage register. The heritage area is characterized not only by structures but also by the picturesque landscape of fields and forests which surround them. Group and special events take place around the farmstead; the barns are used seasonally for public programming.

South Uplands

Rolling fields and mixed forests characterize the South Uplands sub-area. Current facilities include dog off-leash areas; however, these lack formal provision of parking, washrooms and trails. The Shaggy Mane trail traverses the edge of this area, providing a route for equestrians and pedestrians. Connections across the south of the park for pedestrians, equestrians and cyclists are needed as part of the longer-term vision to develop a Perimeter Trail around the park. Facilities such as parking, washrooms and trails can service the park, trail network and dog off-leash area. There is a high potential for habitat restoration balancing the rural viewscape and biodiversity.



LOCHIEL SCHOOLHOUSE, CAMPBELL VALLEY REGIONAL PARK

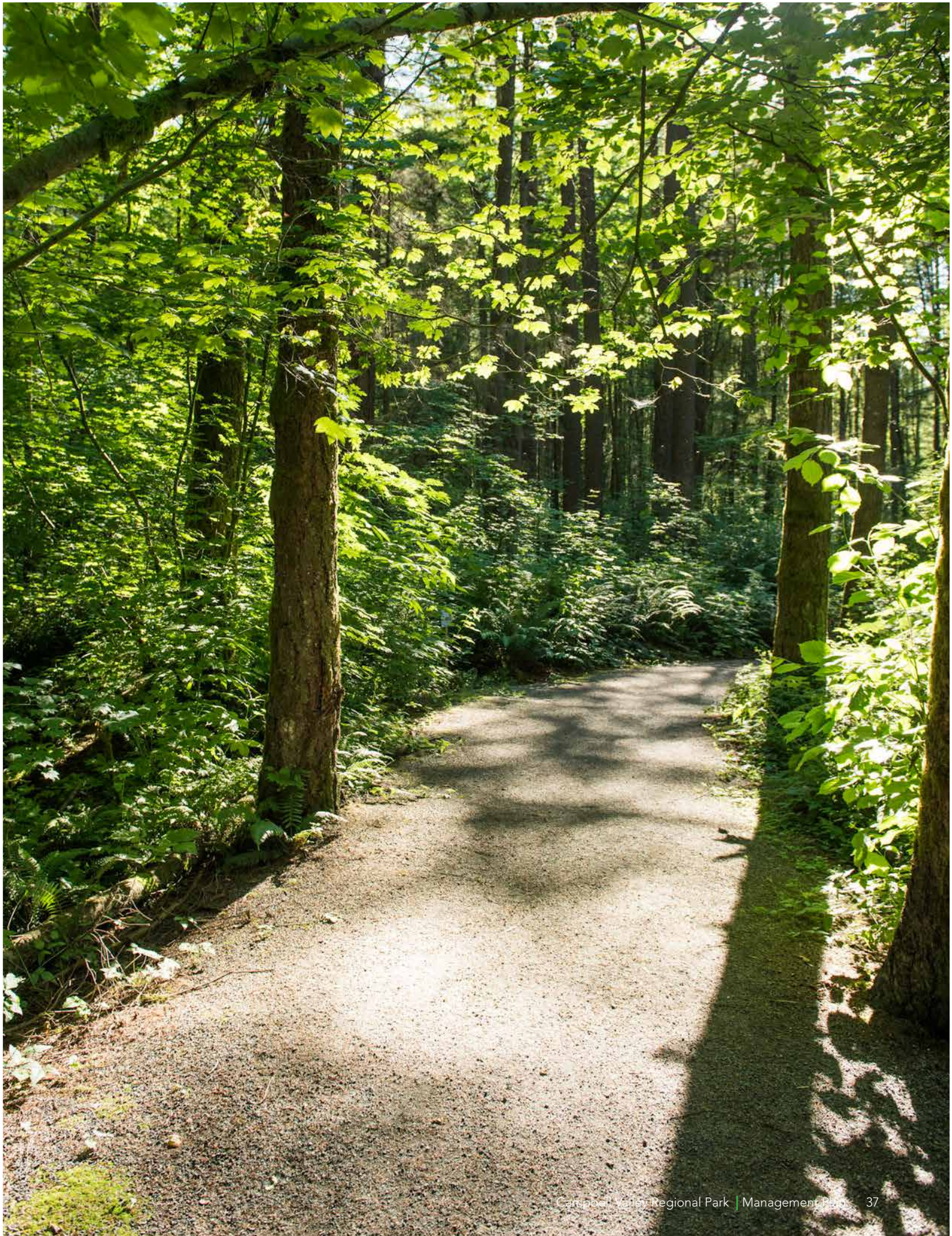
TABLE 1: PARK FEATURES & NATURAL RESOURCES

PARK SUB-AREA	ECOLOGICAL FEATURES	EXISTING FACILITIES/ PROGRAMS	CHALLENGES	OPPORTUNITIES
1. MCLEAN POND ACTIVITY AREA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riparian and wetland habitats • Blue-listed deciduous and mixed forest • Western painted turtle habitat • Fish habitat • Garry Oak plantation • Cultivated fields • Orchard trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bookable facility for private canoeing • Limited public access • Pit toilets • Pedestrian and pedestrian / equestrian trails • Pedestrian trail connector/old road crossing to Camp McLean 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interim use of parkland until development occurs • Park interface and connectivity across adjacent roads • Park interface with adjacent private lands • Existing and future soundscape and viewscape 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance connections with Group/ McLean Camp and Campbell Downs • Develop trails, seating, gathering, picnic area, parking and group camping • Create wetlands and restore old field habitat • Create water contact and salmon viewing opportunities • Enhance park interfaces
2. GROUP CAMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little Campbell River • Blue-listed mature coniferous, young coniferous, mixed and deciduous forests • Red-listed young coniferous forest • Wetlands • Cultivated fields 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camp Coyote Outdoor Group Campsite 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicle access/ egress from 16th Avenue • Connectivity to park • Existing and future soundscape and viewscape • Demand for group camping during peak periods • Connections to municipal water and sewer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve vehicle access/egress • Enhance connections to park and trail network • Restore forest habitat
3. NORTH VALLEY ACTIVITY AREA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red-listed young Douglas fir forest • Blue-listed young coniferous and deciduous forests • Wetlands • Old field 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking • Washrooms • Picnic tables • Open riding area • Little River Loop trailhead • Shaggy Mane Trail • Pedestrian trails 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High park use/ visitation • Vehicle access/ egress from 16th Avenue • Connections to municipal water and sewer • Existing and future soundscape and viewscape 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve vehicle access/egress • Ensure efficient use of parking lot space • Continue Perimeter Trail

PARK SUB-AREA	ECOLOGICAL FEATURES	EXISTING FACILITIES/ PROGRAMS	CHALLENGES	OPPORTUNITIES
4. THE VALLEY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little Campbell River • Floodplain wetlands • Riparian areas • Old fields • Red-listed young coniferous, mixed and swamp forests • Blue-listed mature, mixed and coniferous forests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little River Loop accessible interpretive trail • Pedestrian trail network (Meadow Trail / Vine Maple Trail) • Little Campbell River Stewardship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High visitor use on Little River Loop • Low summer flows and low oxygen levels in the Little Campbell River • Invasive species infilling river and wetlands • Forest health issues • North Valley Activity Area functions as the primary trailhead to the Little River Loop • Existing and future soundscape and viewscape 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create dedicated nature interpretation trails • Restore and manage floodplain • Restore forests • Improve pedestrian access to valley from South Valley Entrance
5. CAMPBELL DOWNS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blue-listed young deciduous forest • Seasonal ponds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equestrian centre with cross country jumping area, riding rings, barn and corrals • Seasonal overflow parking area • Spirit of the Horse memorial garden • Shaggy Mane Trail (equestrian/ pedestrian) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking capacity and signage • Existing and future soundscape and viewscape • Unsanctioned off-leash dog use • Trail safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create additional seasonal ponds • Improve drainage • Continue Perimeter Trail
6. LITTLE RIVER BOWL ACTIVITY AREA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Succeeding alder forest • Open grass infield 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special-purpose group activity area and temporary overnight use • Paved oval track • Trail network • Heritage Resource 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of cultural heritage resource 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Day-use area • Special events/group activities • Create cycling opportunities • Commemoration of speedway • Improve facilities

PARK SUB-AREA	ECOLOGICAL FEATURES	EXISTING FACILITIES/ PROGRAMS	CHALLENGES	OPPORTUNITIES
7. CARVOLTH UPLANDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wetlands (permeant and seasonal) Orchard trees Old field and cultivated fields Blue-listed young deciduous forest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shaggy Mane Trail (equestrian/ pedestrian trail) Perimeter Trail (cycling/ pedestrian) Neighbourhood entrances South Carvolth parking lot Regional Parks East Area Office (administrative centre) Service yard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing and future soundscape and viewscape Field drainage Lack of sun shading on the Perimeter Trail Interfaces with adjacent private lands Interfaces and connectivity with adjacent roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore old field habitat Create additional seasonal ponds Enhance park interfaces Connect to communities' and transit Continue Perimeter Trail Improve facilities at South Carvolth Connect to Camp Coyote
8. SOUTH VALLEY ACTIVITY AREA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blue-listed young deciduous forests Old field habitat Constructed ponds (used for public programming) Wildlife gardens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main park entrance and activity area Flush washrooms Parking Hub for group public programming with gazebo and interpretive displays Old Orchard group picnic area Family picnic area Shaggy Mane Trail Perimeter Trail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to Little River Loop Confusing site circulation with duplicated trails Poorly located family picnic area Demolition of former Nature House building Current terminus of Perimeter Trail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a primary park destination Consolidate nature/administration centre Improve access to the Little River Loop Improve site circulation and space planning Improve aesthetics Develop linkages to Rowlatt Heritage Area Expand wetlands

PARK SUB-AREA	ECOLOGICAL FEATURES	EXISTING FACILITIES/ PROGRAMS	CHALLENGES	OPPORTUNITIES
9. ROWLATT HERITAGE AREA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rowlatt ponds • Bat habitat • Barn owl habitat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annand/Rowlatt Heritage Site - Farmhouse (rental), and ancillary structures set in a 4 hectare heritage site • Lochiel Schoolhouse heritage building • Interim location for Nature House program • Event venue and group booking • Interpretive signage • Flush washrooms • Ravine trailhead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural heritage resources and character must be protected • Drainage to fields • Restriction of public vehicle access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve field drainage • Protect historical integrity of heritage site and buildings • Continue the Perimeter Trail south • Maintain open field/view of the heritage site
10. SOUTH UPLANDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blue-listed mature coniferous and young deciduous forests • Wetlands • Owl habitat • Cultivated fields 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park service yard • Licence agreement with Critter Care Wildlife Society • Dog off-leash area • Seasonal dog off-leash area • Farming/Haying program • Neighbourhood entrances • Shaggy Mane Trail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for improved dog off-leash amenities • Appropriate planning of neighbourhood entrances • Insufficient riparian buffer for the Little Campbell River 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve and rationalize dog off-leash areas • Connect the Perimeter Trail to South Langley Regional Trail • Provide parking/washrooms • Restore habitats; old field and forest restoration



5.0 Park Vision and Goals



WATCHING TOADLETS, CAMPBELL VALLEY REGIONAL PARK

The vision describes the desired future for the regional park, including the protection of important natural areas, intended visitor experience and opportunities to connect with nature.

5.1 Park Vision

Campbell Valley Regional Park connects people to natural and cultural landscapes. Its river valley, forests, and grasslands contain a diversity of ecosystems and experiences where visitors recreate, discover, and experience nature.

5.2 Park Goals

The goals are informed by the vision and provide an overarching framework to guide this management plan. They were developed and refined through engagement with First Nations, government agencies, stakeholders and the public as well as research and analysis.

Recreate and Connect with the Park:

Provide high quality and safe facilities that offer a variety of opportunities for visitors to recreate and connect with nature while protecting the park's significant natural and cultural features.

Connect Visitors to the Park's Cultural and Natural Heritage:

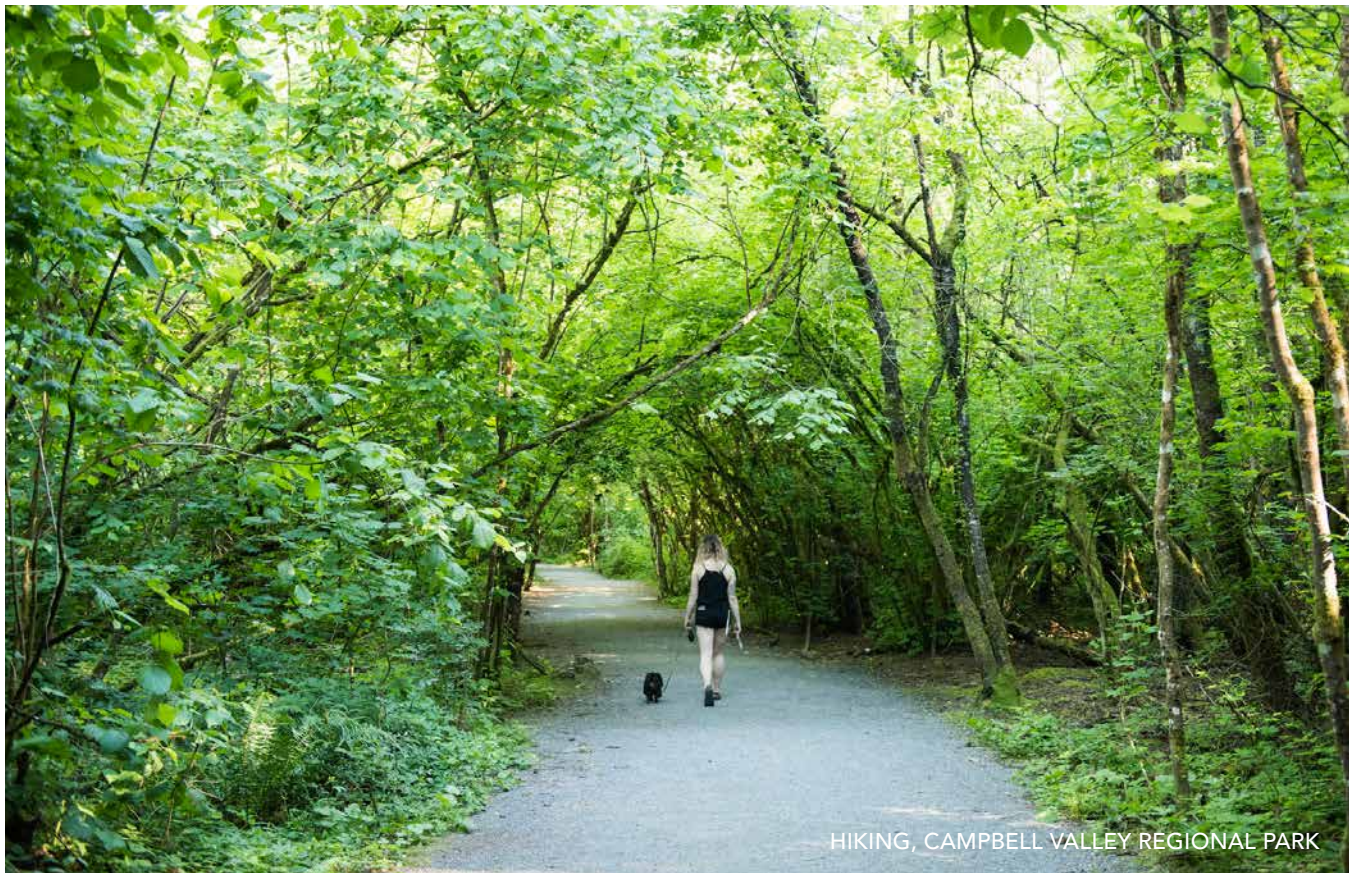
Enhance visitor experience and understanding by providing opportunities to learn about the park's cultural and natural heritage.

Protect and Enhance the Park's Diverse Ecological Values:

Develop approaches for ongoing monitoring, protection, enhancement, and adaptive management of the park's diverse ecosystems and habitats.

Foster Relationships and Collaborate with the Park's Community:

Provide opportunities for community involvement through learning, stewardship and engagement.



HIKING, CAMPBELL VALLEY REGIONAL PARK

6.0 Areas of Focus

Through research, planning and engagement processes, areas of focus have been identified. Strategies, tied to park goals, were developed for each area of focus to guide park development, ongoing operations and resource management.

6.1 Visitor Facilities

Campbell Valley has a range of visitor facilities that support park use, including a significant trail network, group camp, picnic shelters, parking lots, and equestrian amenities. There are demand and capacity issues due to the popularity of these facilities. This area of focus provides strategies to support the development of new park facilities and improvements to existing facilities to accommodate existing and future park visitation.

GOALS	STRATEGIES
RECREATE AND CONNECT WITH THE PARK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus park use on the South Valley Activity Area. • Plan and develop a nature/administration centre. • Ensure the trail system is inclusive for a range of users. • Continue development of the Perimeter Trail. • Implement improvements to the South Uplands and Little River Bowl. • Create an activity area at McLean Pond. • Optimize existing parking lots/developed areas to ensure the best use of parking space. • Ensure inclusive and barrier-free access where feasible.



ROWLATT HERITAGE AREA, CAMPBELL VALLEY REGIONAL PARK

6.2 Cultural and Natural Heritage

Campbell Valley has a diversity of cultural and natural heritage. The surrounding area has been a cultural resource area for indigenous peoples for thousands of years. Early settlement, logging and motorsport history are all physically evident within the park. Additional defining elements of Campbell Valley Regional Park include stories connected with the park's past and present activities.

GOALS	STRATEGIES
CONNECT VISITORS TO THE PARK'S CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore opportunities to collaborate with First Nations. • Preserve Rowlett Heritage Area as a significant heritage complex. • Locate and protect Walworth Cemetery. • Preserve critical views within and towards the park while balancing land stewardship and habitat restoration needs. • Maintain landscapes by implementing succession planting of orchards and specimen trees to maintain the park's character. • Ensure new facilities protect and enhance the park's natural and cultural heritage by using local and appropriate design language and form. • Protect and restore the park's natural soundscape. • Incorporate cultural and natural heritage themes into an interpretative plan for Campbell Valley Regional Park.
FOSTER RELATIONSHIPS AND COLLABORATE WITH THE PARK'S COMMUNITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to engage community and partners. • Create new partnerships for cultural programming and natural resource management.



POND DIPPING AT THE SOUTH VALLEY ACTIVITY AREA, CAMPBELL VALLEY REGIONAL PARK

6.3 Public Programming

Public programming outlines management plan strategies to connect people to the park's cultural and natural history through facilities, group programs, events, displays and signage. Campbell Valley Regional Park is a hub for public programming and nature interpretation. The park has an established nature house program; it is also one of the busiest parks for group programs and events in the regional parks system.

GOALS	STRATEGIES
CONNECT VISITORS TO THE PARK'S CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a masterplan for nature/administration centre at the South Valley Activity Area. • Develop an interpretive plan specific to Campbell Valley Regional Park. • Create a dedicated nature interpretation trail on the Vine Maple Trail.
RECREATE AND CONNECT WITH THE PARK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess and review existing trails used for programming to ensure the design and management of these trails meets ecological and public programming goals. • Provide design elements that facilitate programming such as trail pull-offs, bus access, group learning spaces, wetlands access to water and interpretive loops.
FOSTER RELATIONSHIPS AND COLLABORATE WITH THE PARK'S COMMUNITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to support community-led nature house programming. • Continue to engage the community and partners on outdoor learning opportunities.



NATURE INTERPRETATION EVENT



6.4 Trail Safety

This area of focus provides strategies to manage trail safety. Campbell Valley Regional Park has an extensive trail network used for hiking, jogging, cycling, equestrian activities and dog walking. Trail users identified concerns relating to etiquette and safety.

Formalizing and improving facilities at the dog-off leash area will be balanced by excluding dogs from some trails to provide dedicated nature trails without the impacts of dogs on natural values and visitor experience. Expansion of the Perimeter Trail will increase opportunities for walking, cycling, and connection with nature, contributing to a safe trail system that can accommodate different users.

GOALS	STRATEGIES
RECREATE AND CONNECT WITH THE PARK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve trail options for cyclists. • Ensure separation of cyclists and equestrians where possible • Prohibit dogs and other pets on Vine Maple Trail and selected trails as part of future development at McLean Pond. • Implement improvements to the dog-off leash area to provide parking and off-leash walking in a designated area.
PROTECT AND ENHANCE THE PARK'S DIVERSE ECOLOGICAL VALUES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a trail user code of conduct and education program. • Continue to enforce on-leash dog walking in on-leash park areas.
FOSTER RELATIONSHIPS AND COLLABORATE WITH THE PARK'S COMMUNITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage park users on trail planning and design.

6.5 Ecosystem Protection and Enhancement

The ecosystem protection and enhancement area of focus provides strategies to create conditions for ecological diversity and resilience over the long-term. Key to this is the protection and enhancement of regionally significant forests, a portion of the Little Campbell River and its associated floodplain wetlands and riparian areas. Additionally, the park has potential to provide valuable ecological services and habitat for species at risk. This area of focus will inspire learning through citizen science and volunteer stewardship programs.

GOALS	STRATEGIES
RECREATE AND CONNECT WITH THE PARK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rationalize existing facilities to allow for habitat restoration. • Remediate ecologically compromised areas not identified for trails and facilities. • Plan new facilities that minimize habitat fragmentation and disturbance of sensitive ecosystems.
PROTECT AND ENHANCE THE PARK'S DIVERSE ECOLOGICAL VALUES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve crossings of the Little Campbell River and tributaries to provide improvements to water quality and flow. • Review field management and transition to old field maintenance regimes to allow for improved biodiversity. • Map and manage invasive species. • Protect, restore and enhance forest, field and wetland ecosystems. • Protect, restore and enhance fish habitat and riparian areas.
FOSTER RELATIONSHIPS AND COLLABORATE WITH THE PARK'S COMMUNITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with volunteers on stewardship and citizen science projects. • Engage park users on the design and maintenance of facilities that impact sensitive ecosystems.



STEWARDSHIP PROJECT, CAMPBELL VALLEY REGIONAL PARK

6.6 Climate Change

This area of focus provides approaches to support ecosystems and visitors while adapting to climate change. Mitigation and adaptation strategies will be used at Campbell Valley Regional Park to make ecosystems resilient and ensure visitor comfort.

GOALS	STRATEGIES
PROTECT AND ENHANCE THE PARK'S DIVERSE ECOLOGICAL VALUES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance or restore floodplain wetlands and riparian areas to improve water quality and quantity where possible. • Enhance or restore forest areas to increase forest resilience. • Conduct ongoing monitoring to measure regional ecological trends and impacts of climate change. • Manage invasive species within the park. • Maintain or improve habitat connectivity. • Conserve soil resources. • Incorporate pollinator habitat into restoration projects. • Protect or enhance ecosystems that store or sequester carbon.
RECREATE AND CONNECT WITH THE PARK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide vegetation cover on upland trails to provide sun protection for park visitors. • Ensure field and forest management techniques address wildfire risk. • Develop wetlands on upland areas to provide visitor amenity, stormwater detention and habitat value. • Provide and seek opportunities to link the park to adjacent neighbourhoods and communities through improved trail networks and neighbourhood connections. • Conduct ongoing monitoring of park visitation patterns and impacts of climate change.



WETLAND CREATION, CAMPBELL VALLEY REGIONAL PARK

6.7 Ecological and Trail Connectivity

This area of focus outlines strategies to enhance and incorporate ecological and trail connectivity across the park and with adjacent communities and natural areas. Approaches to tie natural systems together, provide a safe and complete trail network and improve linkages between park facilities will enhance visitor safety and ecosystem connectivity.

GOALS	STRATEGIES
RECREATE AND CONNECT WITH THE PARK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a Perimeter Trail around the entire park to optimize cycling opportunities. • Maintain and improve pedestrian, cyclist and equestrian connectivity between north and south parts of the park. • Explore opportunities to connect to the municipal trail network. • Assess and review optimal neighbourhood connector trails.
PROTECT AND ENHANCE THE PARK'S DIVERSE ECOLOGICAL VALUES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain or restore ecological connectivity where possible throughout the park and with adjacent natural areas. • Enhance or restore forested areas to increase forest resilience. • Assess and review best management practices for road ecology (e.g., ecological connectivity, culverts, lighting). • Encourage external parties to incorporate connectivity improvements and mitigation in the planning, management and operation of peripheral roads. • Conduct ongoing monitoring to measure regional ecological trends and impacts of climate change.







MCLEAN POND CAMPBELL VALLEY REGIONAL PARK

7.0 Concept and Program

The regional park concept plan provides a long-range vision for the park, including a trails plan and conceptual designs for selected activity areas.

The park concept plan (figure 9) builds on the existing visitor experiences within the diverse cultural and natural landscapes of Campbell Valley Regional Park. The existing park program will be enhanced with new facilities, such as trails, parking lots, washrooms and a nature/administration centre. A new activity area at McLean Pond will provide additional opportunities to protect the park's natural areas and connect people with nature.

A robust trail system provides a variety of trail experiences for pedestrians, equestrians and cyclists. Around the park's periphery, the Perimeter Trail provides hiking/cycling opportunities and where appropriate equestrian connections. The Perimeter Trail will also define the park's edge and character

with plantings and fencing. Connections to municipal trail networks and feasibility to plan sections of the Perimeter Trail corridor along roadways will be explored.

The park's primary activity area at the South Valley entrance is supported by McLean pond, the North Valley entrance and the Little River Bowl. These activity areas provide entrances, recreation options and public programming areas within the park. Rowlett Heritage area and the Little River Bowl provide locations for large-scale gatherings and public events. A series of entrance areas provide parking and access points into the park.



LITTLE CAMPBELL RIVER, CAMPBELL VALLEY REGIONAL PARK

The South Valley Activity Area (figure 10) is the primary activity area, a hub for park visitors and nature education with connections to Rowlett Heritage Area. A nature centre will consolidate park programming, facilities, and activities in addition to providing an administration centre within the park. Habitat enhancement opportunities such as wetlands will provide shared benefits for the park's ecosystems and public programming.

The South Uplands Entrance Area plan (figure 11) provides amenities for the south of the park, including parking for visitors to the dog-off leash area and a hiking /cycling parking lot. Facilities to support park access such as entrance kiosks, and washrooms (pit toilets) and family picnicking will be planned at both South Uplands and South Carvolth entrance areas.

The Little River Bowl Activity Area (figure 12) include the Historic Langley Speedway. The former paved oval track is accessible for pedestrians, cyclists and equestrians; the area will be enhanced to support day-use, special events and group activities with amenities such as water, parking and washrooms.

The McLean Pond Activity Area plan (figure 13), identifies trails and facilities for hiking, cycling, nature viewing, picnicking, organized canoeing and group camping while maintaining existing equestrian trails through the area. Development of this area will ease park capacity issues and provide opportunities for habitat enhancement projects, including old-field habitat and wetlands creation. These new features will be designed to support public programming

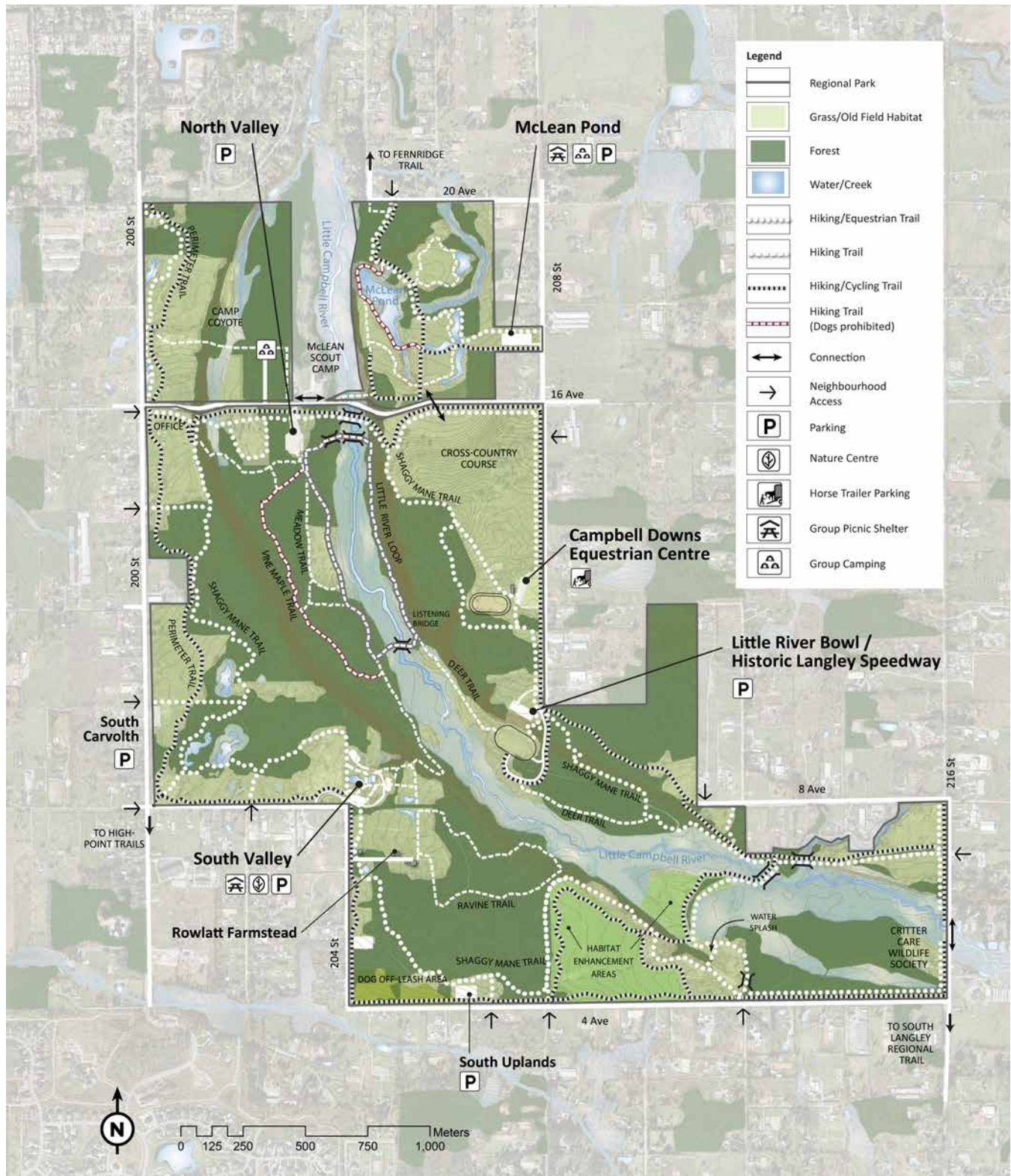


FIGURE 9: CONCEPT PLAN FOR CAMPBELL VALLEY REGIONAL PARK



FIGURE 10: SOUTH VALLEY ACTIVITY AREA



FIGURE 11: SOUTH UPLANDS ENTRANCE AREA

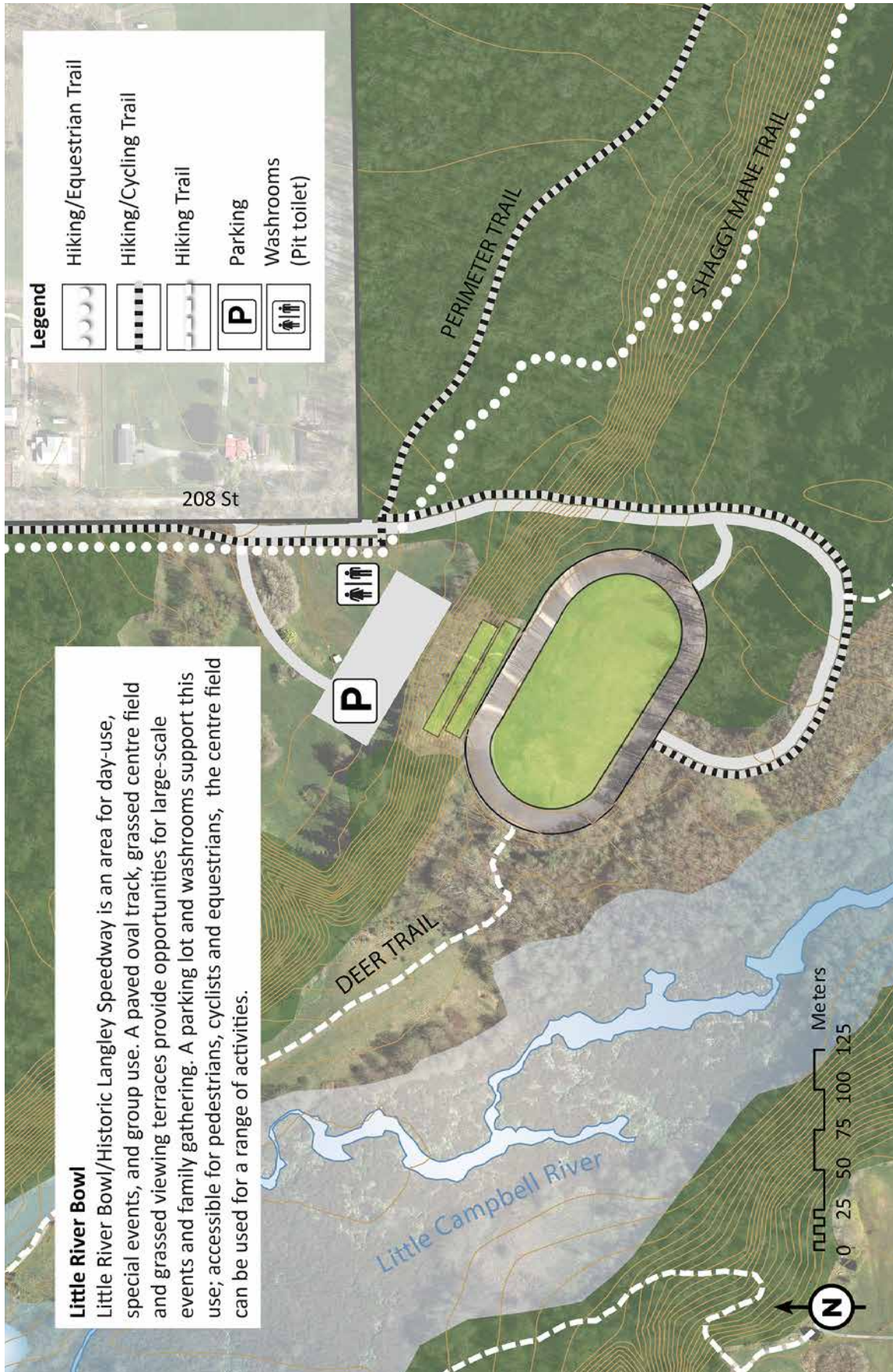


FIGURE 12: LITTLE RIVER BOWL ACTIVITY AREA



FIGURE 13: MCLEAN POND ACTIVITY AREA

7.1 Site Objectives and Elements

The table below outlines site objectives, planned facilities and elements by park sub-area.

PARK SUB-AREA	SITE OBJECTIVE	FACILITIES & ELEMENTS
1. MCLEAN POND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a new accessible nature-focused activity area • Create opportunities for water contact and salmon viewing • Create opportunities for organized group activities including canoeing • Improve trail connectivity and integration of sub-area with park • Enhance wildlife connectivity across 16th Ave 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access road and parking off 208th Street • +/- 100 parking stalls with bus turnaround – allow for expansion • Amenities (washroom, drinking water, kiosk, waste receptacles, picnic tables, seating) • Group picnicking • Group camping • Canoe dock • Wetlands • Prohibit dogs and other pets on the pond loop trail to create a dedicated nature trail experience • Pedestrian, equestrian and cycling trails • Buffer park from road corridors • Trail and wildlife connections to 16th Avenue
2. GROUP CAMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide group camp facilities • Improve trail connectivity and integration of sub-area with park • Improve vehicle access to group camp as part of 16th Avenue corridor improvements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pedestrian trail from Camp Coyote to Carvolth Uplands and Camp McLean (Scout camp) • Restore open field adjacent to group camp and forest • Trail and wildlife connections to 16th Avenue
3. NORTH VALLEY ACTIVITY AREA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide accessible parking and accessible pedestrian access area • Provide an accessible picnic area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconfigure parking lot to optimize space as part of any significant refurbishments • Perimeter Trail
4. THE VALLEY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide conservation area with pedestrian trails • Create dedicated nature interpretation trails • Manage seasonal pedestrian use of 16th Avenue underpass • Restore and manage floodplain and forests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore valley floodplain • Prohibit dogs and other pets on the Vine Maple trail to create a dedicated nature interpretation experience • Realign trail access from the South Valley Entrance to the valley to improve accessibility • Underplant forests to enable succession • Install owl boxes
5. CAMPBELL DOWNS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide equestrian facilities and equestrian staging area in the park • Continue to seek compatible habitat restoration projects in conjunction with equestrian activities • Cooperating agreement with Campbell Valley Equestrian Society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve parking circulation, expand parking and reconfigure picnic area • Enhance park interfaces • Provide Perimeter Trail • Continue to implement habitat creation projects

PARK SUB-AREA	SITE OBJECTIVE	FACILITIES & ELEMENTS
6. LITTLE RIVER BOWL ACTIVITY AREA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide day-use and group activity area and event space with temporary overnight use • Commemorate heritage speedway • Provide cycling access • Provide entrance area including parking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide parking, pit toilets and family picnicking and event space • Extend Perimeter Trail • Enhance grass infield
7. CARVOLTH UPLANDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide cycling/pedestrian trail • Provide neighbourhood access to the park's trail system • Manage park aesthetics (orchards and old field) • Retain critical views 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buffer between park and road corridors • Plant shade trees • Create seating opportunities for the Perimeter Trail • Develop detailed park program for South Carvolth parking lot (kiosk, family picnicking, pit toilets) • Create additional seasonal ponds and transition cultivated fields into old fields where appropriate • Provide trail connectivity to Camp Coyote
8. SOUTH VALLEY ACTIVITY AREA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create main park entrance and activity area • Create a nature education hub and administration centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realign trail access to the valley from the South Valley Entrance to improve accessibility • Nature/Administration Centre • Drinking water • Expand/reconfigure group picnicking opportunities • Develop future Perimeter Trail south
9. ROWLATT HERITAGE AREA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect historical integrity of heritage site and buildings • Provide group activity area and event space • Manage park aesthetics • Improve access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create wetlands to provide habitat and programming opportunities and to improve drainage • Construct Perimeter Trail • Formalize farm roads and determine appropriate user groups and standard • Modify mowing program to field edges where appropriate • Implement succession tree planting to field
10. SOUTH UPLANDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide dog off-leash area with pedestrian trail loop • Provide entrance area including parking for pedestrians/cyclists • Continue Perimeter Trail • Provide neighbourhood access to the park's trail system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formalize dog off-leash area • Provide parking, pit toilets and family picnicking • Decommission seasonal off-leash area • Transition cultivated fields into old field, forest and enhanced riparian areas • Construct Perimeter Trail south and pedestrian/cycling loop • Provide neighbourhood access to the park's trail system



8.0 Operational Statement

Campbell Valley Regional Park balances significant recreational opportunities with protection and enhancement of sensitive ecosystems. The regional park has a dedicated operations staff, supported by the larger Regional Parks team. Service levels will continue to target maintaining facilities to current levels and design standards, protection of sensitive ecosystems and visitor safety.

Operational priorities include:

- Continue to provide park operations from the existing service yard within the park to support daily operations, including bylaw compliance, risk management, vegetation management, maintenance, small-scale construction, way-finding signage and repairs.
- Maintain park facilities to current levels and design standards.
- Continue to support public programs, including bookings, events and natural resource management stewardship projects.
- Review and assess additional operational needs as park development occurs.

9.0 References

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