



View towards Burrard Inlet



Photo credit: Jordan Baker

təmtə́míxwtən/Belcarra Regional Park: Collaborative Planning

təmtə́míxwtən translates to “the biggest place for all the people” in hə́nqə́mínəḿ. It is the largest səlilwətał (Tsleil-Waututh Nation) Ancestral village site and an important part of their core territory.

səlilwətał have been stewards of the land and waters of təmtə́míxwtən / Belcarra Regional Park since time out of mind. The area has supported sacred and ceremonial practices, burial sites, travel, short-term camps, and the harvesting of plants, fish, and wildlife.

In 2020, səlilwətał and Metro Vancouver Regional District signed a Cultural Planning and Co-operation Agreement, formalizing ongoing collaboration. Through this partnership, səlilwətał and Metro Vancouver are working together to develop a management plan for the Admiralty Heights subarea.

A visioning session with səlilwətał helped identify key priorities for the park as a whole. These priorities will inform the long-term vision for the subarea management plan.

10 Emerging Priorities for the Park from səlilwətał Community Engagement

	Idea	Description
Teaching	Respect and steward the land	Care for the land, air, water, plants, and animals holistically - for the next seven generations.
Built Form	Cultural & welcome signage	Create signage in and on the road to təmtəmíxʷtən demonstrating səlilwətał culture, language, and history.
	Welcome poles and other artwork	Display carvings, welcome poles, and artwork created by səlilwətał members throughout the park.
	Water access infrastructure	Improve water-based access to support travel between təmtəmíxʷtən and səlilwətał reserve lands.
Programs & Events	Storytelling	Create more opportunities for storytelling and sharing oral histories.
	səlilwətał representatives in the park	Increase the presence of səlilwətał representatives, knowledge holders, cultural guides, and staff.
	Community events	Host family-focused celebrations and events that connect people to the land and to each other.
	səlilwətał content in public school field trips	Incorporate age-appropriate səlilwətał perspectives, stories, and songs into school field trips.
	Traditional foods and ecological knowledge workshops	Gather and share traditional knowledge of plants, animals, foods, and medicines in the area.





The Story of təmtəmixʷtən

REGIONAL
təmtəmixʷtən
BELCARRA
PARK

Tsleil-Waututh Ancestral Village
təmtəmixʷtən, also known as “the biggest place for all the people” is one of many Tsleil-Waututh villages surrounding səlilwət (Burrard Inlet). Archaeological deposits at this village site date 3,300 to 150 years ago, though oral histories tell us that this place was occupied by Tsleil-Waututh Ancestors since time out of mind.



Admiralty Point Established
Admiralty Point British Military Reserve established at the juncture of Burrard Inlet, Indian Arm, and Port Moody arm.



European Settlers Acquire Stolen, Unceded Land
BC approves John Hall’s application to preempt 160 acres of Crown Land at Belcarra.

Bole House Built
John Percy Bole built the Bole House and retired on the property.



Regional Park Formed
Greater Vancouver Regional District (GVRD - now Metro Vancouver) expropriates 126 acres on Belcarra Peninsula for Belcarra Regional Park.

Belcarra Regional Park Plan
GVRD adopts the Belcarra Regional Park Plan, laying out the development strategy.



Belcarra Regional Park Cultural Planning and Co-operation Agreement
Agreement signed to protect and enhance təmtəmixʷtən/Belcarra Regional Park for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations while raising public awareness of the Tsleil-Waututh Nation’s cultural history with the area.



Planning Begins for South Picnic Area
Preparation of tender drawings, permitting, and archaeology are scheduled for 2022 with construction planned for 2023 and 2024.

Time
out of mind

1770s-1860s- **Epidemics**

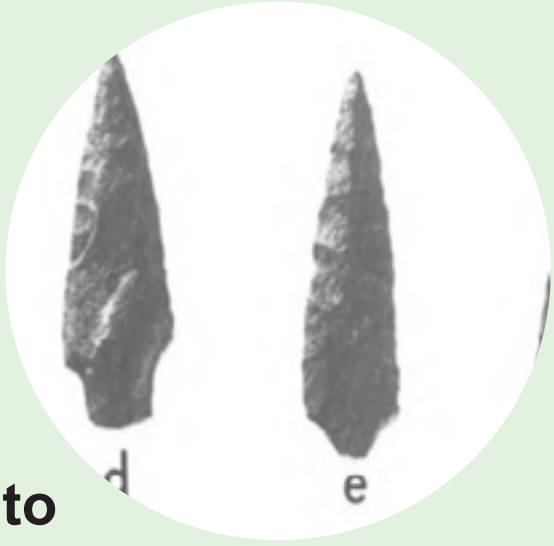
Between 1775 and 1782, it is estimated that smallpox caused 90% mortality of Coast Salish peoples. Tsleil-Waututh’s population plummeted from an estimated 10,000 Tsleil-Waututh to fewer than 50.



1860

1867

Tsleil-Waututh Reserve
Tsleil-Waututh people forced onto Burrard Inlet Indian Reserve No. 3 due to the racist policies of the *Indian Act*.



1870

Early 1900s- **Bole Estate**

Bole family bought and sold additional unceded land in the təmtəmixʷtən area, creating what would be known as the Bole Estate.

1934

1920s-1940s - **Cabins Built**

Cabins built south of what is now the Picnic Area and leased to tenants.



1971

1983

Park Agreement
GVRD and Village of Belcarra sign agreement establishing boundaries of the park.

1985

2004

Bole House Recieves Heritage Status
Bole House receives official heritage status on the Canadian Registry of Historic Places.



February
2020

October
2021

Renaming Ceremony Held
The name təmtəmixʷtən reflects the park’s history and translates to “the biggest place for all the people” in the hə́nqəmiṇə́m language. The park itself is the location of Tsleil-Waututh’s largest ancestral village.

2022

2023 &
onward

TWN Community Engagement
Continued engagement to inform təmtəmixʷtən / Belcarra Regional Park Planning.



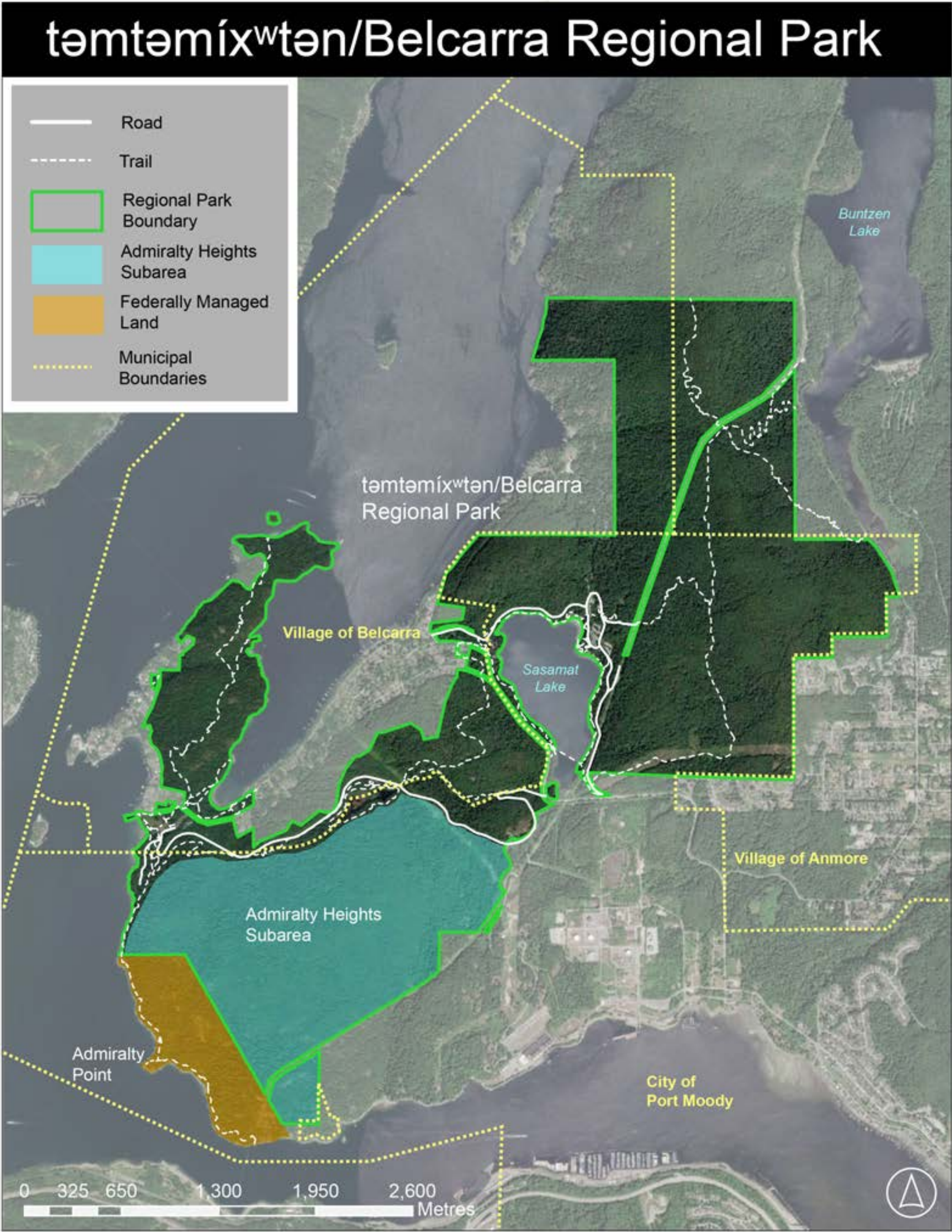


Help Shape the Future of Admiralty Heights

Metro Vancouver and səlilwətał (Tseil-Waututh Nation) are co-developing a 20-year management plan for the Admiralty Heights subarea of təmtəmixʷtən/Belcarra Regional Park. təmtəmixʷtən is a səlilwətał ancestral village site and a core part of the Nation’s territory, which səlilwətał have stewarded since time out of mind.

The plan will guide how we care for and improve the area for decades to come:

- Ecosystem and wildlife stewardship
- Restoration priorities
- səlilwətał cultural use and visibility
- Future amenities
- Trail access, wayfinding, and connections



PRE-PLANNING 2025 – Spring 2026	ENGAGE Summer 2026	PLAN Winter 2026 – Spring 2027	ENGAGE Summer 2027 – Winter 2028	IMPLEMENT 2028 Onwards
Background research and information gathering.	Gather input and identify opportunities. *we are here	Analyze input and develop a draft plan.	Seek feedback on the draft management plan. Then refine and finalize.	Implement the plan over 20 years.
• Mapping of subarea features • Environmental assessment	• Engage with səlilwətał community • Meet with agencies and partners • In park engagement • Online survey	• Meet with səlilwətał, agencies, and key partners • Identify key issues and opportunities • Set goals and objectives • Prioritize actions	• Engage with səlilwətał community • Meet with agencies and key partners • In park engagement • Online survey	• Detailed assessment and design work • Prioritized implementation of trail and amenity improvements • Ongoing dialogue and engagement



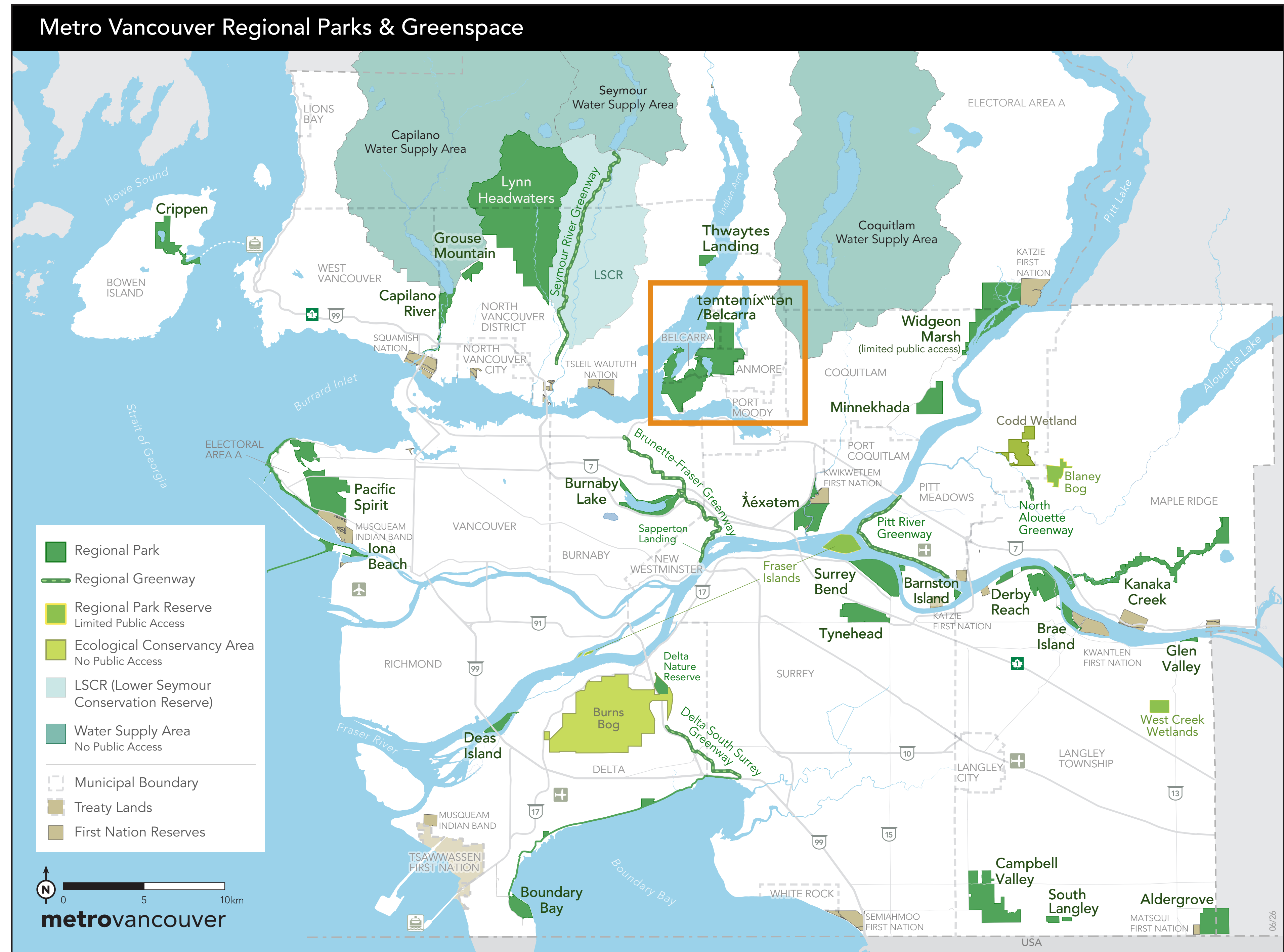
We want to hear from you!

Scan the QR code to join our mailing list.
You’ll receive updates and learn about opportunities to get involved.



Regional Parks & Greenspace

Metro Vancouver operates 24 regional parks, five regional greenways, two ecological conservancy areas, and two regional park reserves. In 2025, Metro Vancouver Regional Parks protected over 13,900 hectares of regionally important natural areas with 14.7 million visits to its regional parks.



Metro Vancouver's Role Protect Natural Areas + Connect People to Nature

Visits
Visits to regional parks have **increased by 3.2%** on average annually from 2004 to 2024.



from 2024 Regional Parks Visitor Survey



Regional Parks Amenities

Amenities vary by each regional park, and tie to existing natural features and public interest.

Typical Amenities

- Pedestrian trails*
 - Multi-use trails shared by pedestrians and cyclists*
 - Interpretive features and trails
 - Picnic areas*
 - Picnic shelters*
 - Fishing access areas*
- Canoe/kayak launches*
 - Swimming*
 - Viewpoints* and viewing towers
 - Group campsites
 - Campgrounds

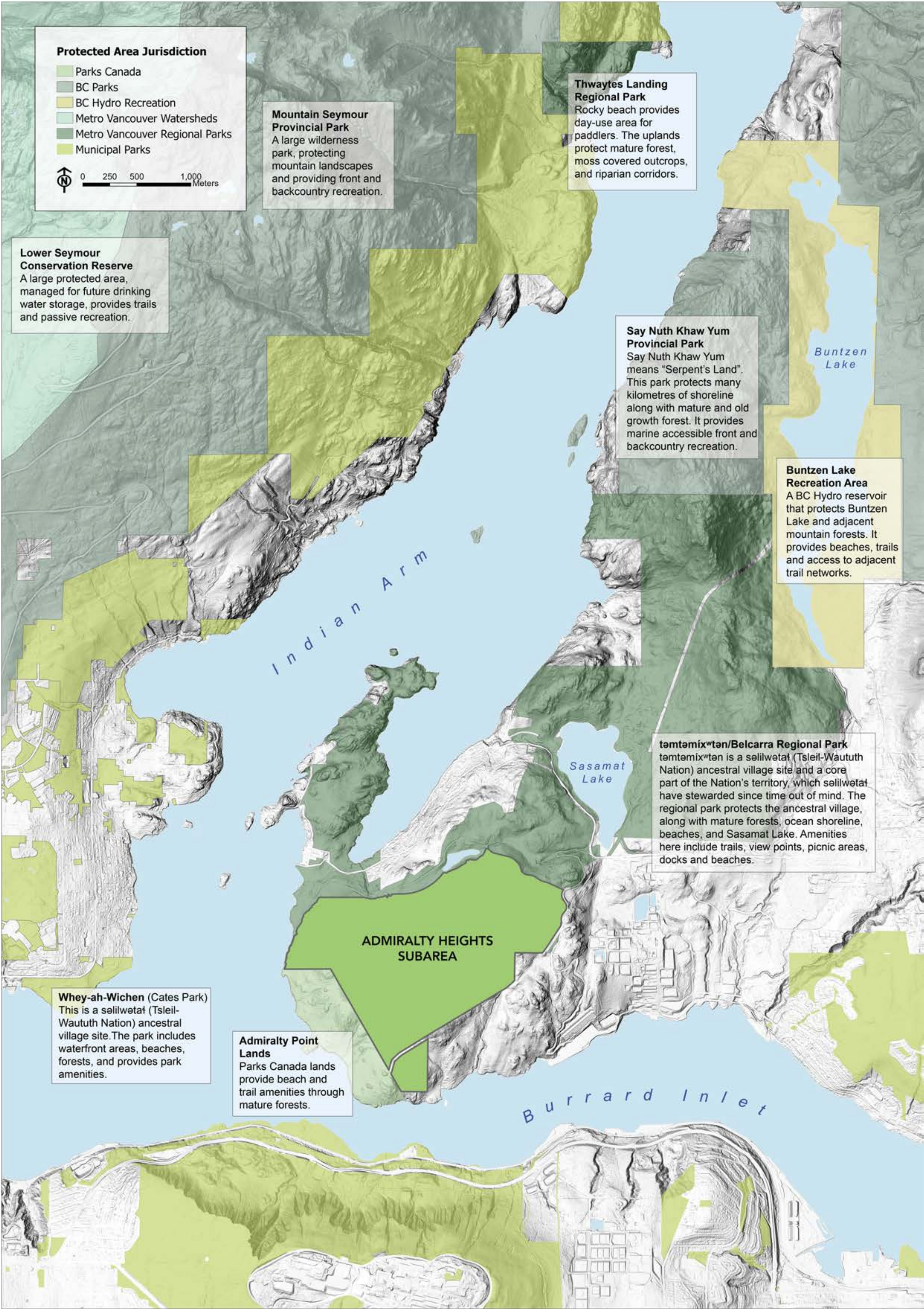
* These amenities are currently available in tām̓tāmíxʷtān/Belcarra Regional Park





Nearby Protected Areas

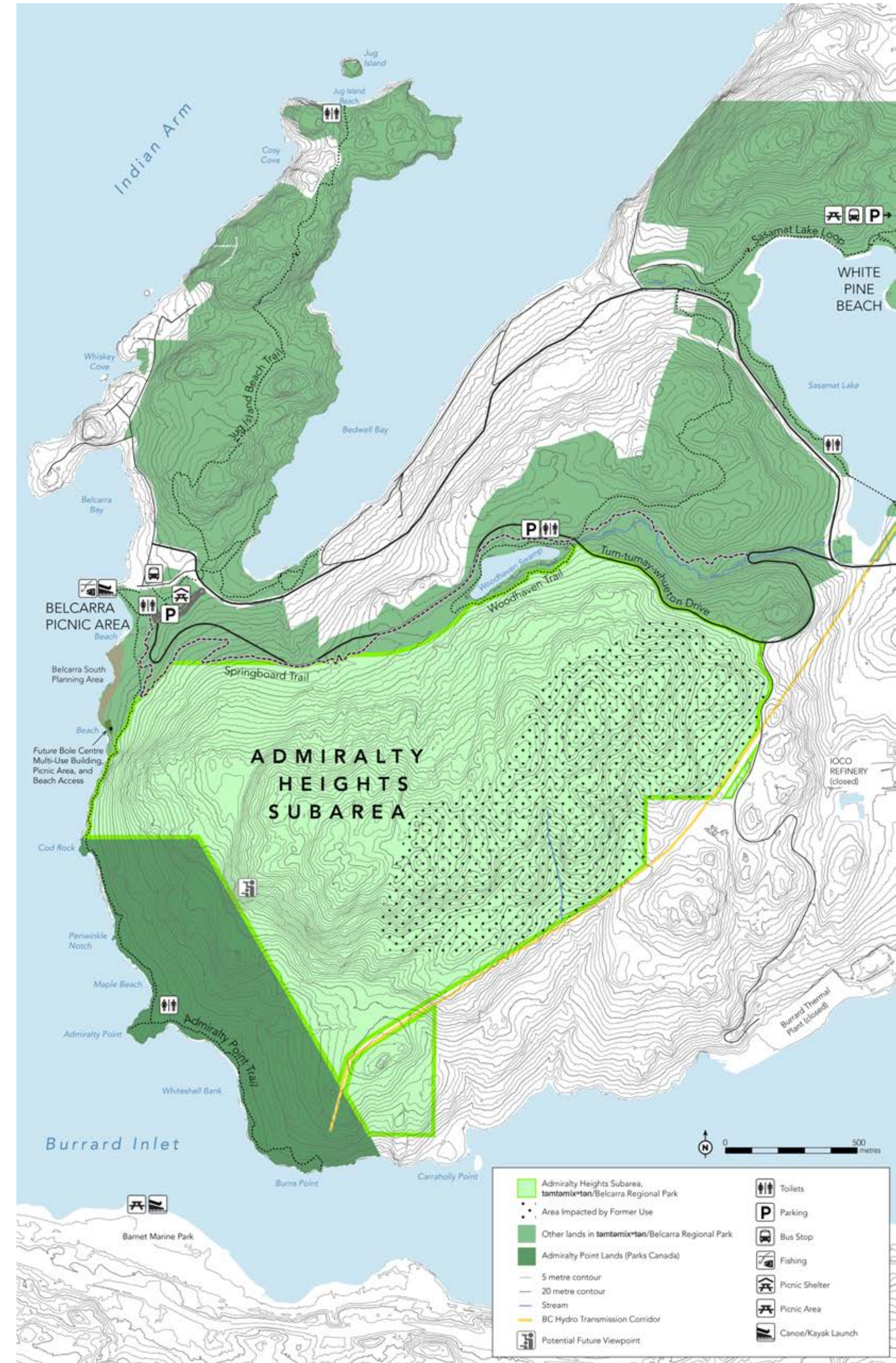
təmtəmixʷtən/Belcarra Regional Park, including the Admiralty Heights subarea, is part of a complex of protected areas shown below, including Mount Seymour and Say Nuth Khaw Yum Provincial Parks, Buntzen Lake, and the Lower Seymour Conservation Reserve. These lands are an important part of ecosystem connectivity, providing habitat for wildlife ranging from large carnivores, such as black bear and cougar, to otter, mink, weasel, deer, and a diversity of birds, reptiles, amphibians and other species.





Key Site Features

The Admiralty Heights subarea represents the largest continuous land area within təmtə́míxʷtən/Belcarra Regional Park. It is characterized by dense, primarily second growth coniferous forest. Evidence of past logging activities, fire history, and former use by motorcycles can be found throughout the site. The topography has moderate to steep slopes. Several ephemeral watercourses flow within the site and discharge to local wetlands or Burrard Inlet and Indian Arm. Bedrock outcrops near the Parks Canada Admiralty Point lands provide access to wide open views towards Burrard Inlet. Existing nearby park trails include Admiralty Point Trail, Springboard Trail, Woodhaven Trail, and the BC Hydro transmission corridor.



View towards Burrard Inlet



Level terrain impacted from previous use provides opportunities for careful integration of amenities and environmental restoration



Clearing with thriving understory vegetation



Rock outcrops with sparse vegetation



Informal trails

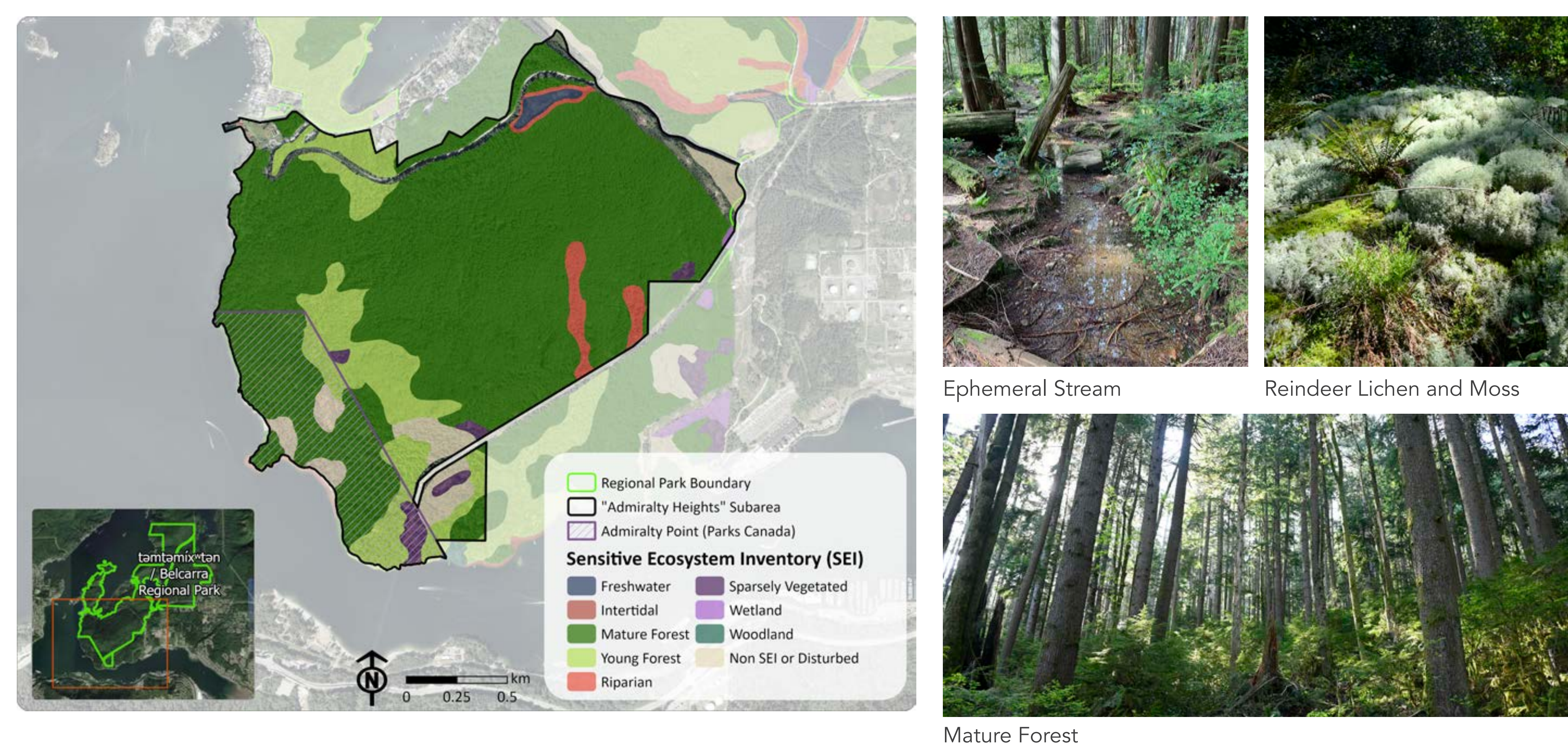




Sensitive Ecosystems in Admiralty Heights

Today, 93% of the 275 hectare Admiralty Heights subarea is composed of sensitive or modified ecosystems. The landscape is primarily mature forest, with two riparian corridors and scattered bedrock outcrops.

These ecosystems support high biodiversity and provide important habitat for several species at risk. This area is a stronghold for ecological communities that are increasingly rare in our region. Bedrock outcrops add diversity to the forest structure and create unique habitats. These conditions support distinct plant communities not found in adjacent forests, increasing overall landscape diversity.



Wildlife and Habitat Values

Wildlife values in and around the study area are high, supporting a wide range of species:

- Large mammals such as black bear and cougar
 - Mid-sized carnivores including river otter, mink, and weasel
- Ungulates such as deer
 - Small mammals throughout forest and understory habitats

Silver-haired Bat



Red-breasted Sapsucker



Northern Red-legged Frog



Bats	Birds	Amphibians and reptiles
Acoustic surveys have identified at least seven bat species, indicating the area provides important foraging habitat.	The area lies near a national <i>Key Biodiversity Area</i> (birds) and supports a diverse breeding and migratory bird community.	Amphibians and reptiles: Species include native terrestrial and aquatic salamanders, frogs, newts northern alligator lizard, and garter snake species.



Park Activities and Amenities – Exploring Possibilities

We are in the early stages of developing the plan and considering a range of potential activities and amenities that could support connections to nature. These ideas are exploratory and have not been finalized or committed to at this time. Your feedback will help us understand what is important to the community.

Which of the following, if any, would you be most interested in exploring further?

Select up to three using the dots provided:

Shorter hiking loops (1-2 hours)	Viewpoints
Longer hiking loops (half to full day)	Camping
Nature programs/guided hikes	Benches/seating
Nature interpretation with signs/exhibits	
Other Use sticky note	