

CHADBURN LAKE PARK MANAGEMENT PLAN

Adopted June 2017



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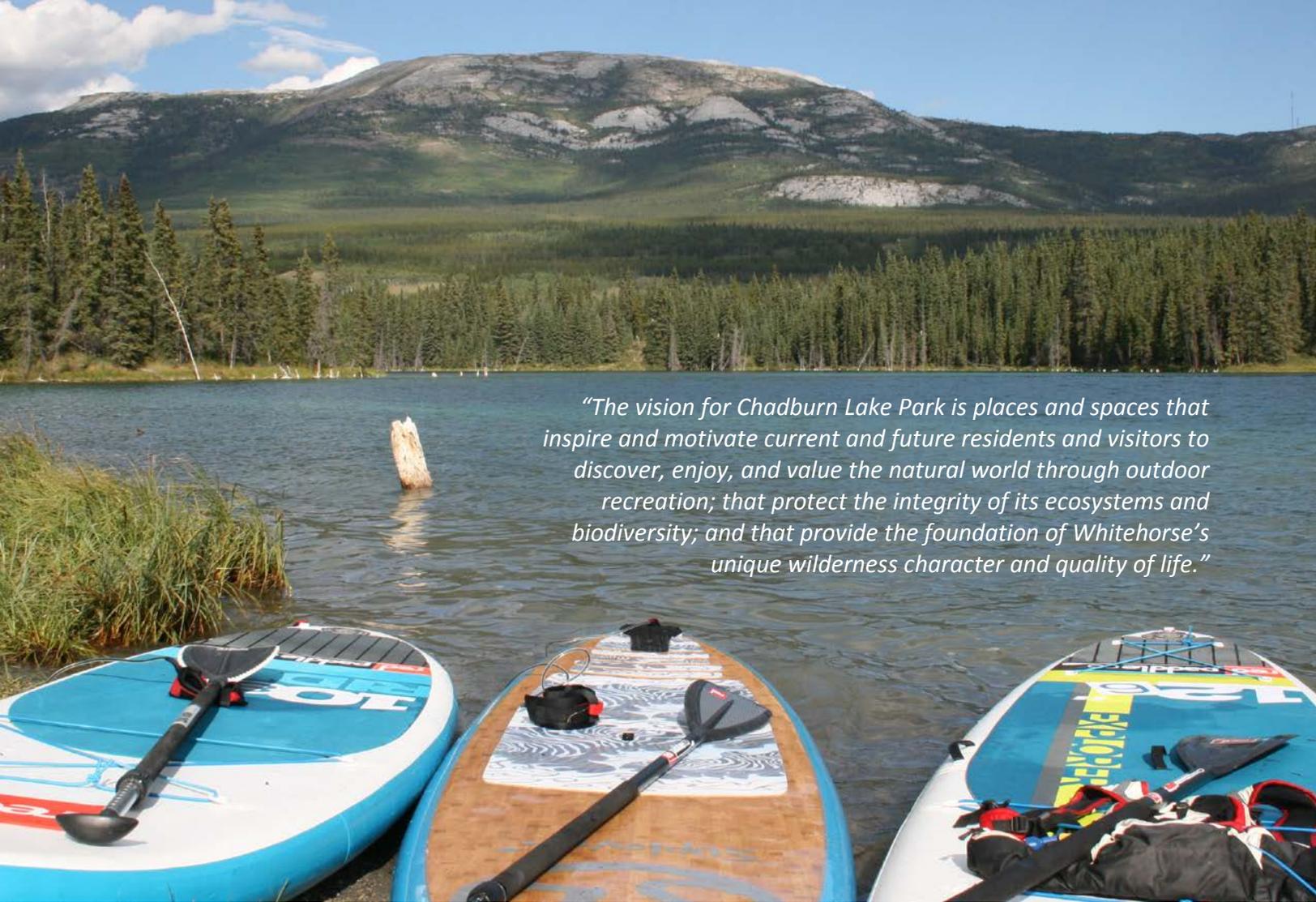
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“The vision for Chadburn Lake Park is places and spaces that inspire and motivate current and future residents and visitors to discover, enjoy, and value the natural world through outdoor recreation; that protect the integrity of its ecosystems and biodiversity; and that provide the foundation of Whitehorse’s unique wilderness character and quality of life.”

PLAN HIGHLIGHTS

Chadburn Lake Park is rich with history, cultural attractions, natural beauty, and recreational opportunities. The City of Whitehorse’s Chadburn Lake Park Management Plan provides guidance for the overall management of Chadburn Lake Park for the next 10 years. This document is the culmination of an intensive planning process that reached out to Yukon government, First Nations, key stakeholder groups, and Whitehorse citizens.

The plan sets out a broad long-term vision for the park, as established through the City’s 2014 *Regional Parks Plan*, and provides a management framework. It identifies strategic initiatives and projects outlined by the community to be pursued over the lifespan of the plan. It also draws attention to the significant role the park plays in protecting wildlife species and habitat, and providing unparalleled recreational opportunities such as mountain biking, skiing, hiking, and fishing.

Key objectives identified in this plan for Chadburn Lake Park are to:

1. Avoid and conserve environmentally sensitive areas and unique ecosystem features.
2. No net loss of habitat.
3. Maintain and restore native riparian and grasslands values.
4. Avoid the introduction of and control invasive and non-native species.
5. Concentrate future infrastructure in areas of Low and Minimal Environmental Sensitivity. As with any development, the impacts should be offset by habitat improvements in other more sensitive natural areas found in the park.
6. Locate future infrastructure (trails, facilities, etc.) a minimum of 30 metres away from riparian areas (lakes, ponds, creeks, etc.), wildlife movement corridors or high-value winter range habitats unless co-located with existing infrastructure and minor in nature.
7. Protect, avoid, and/or interpret known cultural values and heritage sites.
8. Promote multi-use trail design and designation for non-motorized trails.
9. Consider single-use trails where multi-use adversely impacts cultural and/or ecological resources and/or compromises user safety.
10. Construct and designate new trails in accordance with best practices as set out in the City of Whitehorse Trail Plan and the City's trail application and approval process.
11. Follow universal design principles in the design of visitor facilities, parking, day use areas, and programs so that they can be accessed, understood, and used to the greatest extent possible by all people regardless of their age, size, ability or disability.
12. Formalize and improve the Long Lake, Schwatka Lake, and Chadburn Lake day use areas.
13. Use materials that are complementary to the natural environment for new infrastructure and signage (materials, colour, and other design elements).
14. Any new infrastructure should be accompanied by a realistic plan to address ongoing operations and maintenance costs and manage risks to the public.



1 INTRODUCTION

Chadburn Lake Park is one of five Regional Parks located within the municipal boundary of the City of Whitehorse on the Traditional Territory of the Ta'an Kwäch'än Council and Kwanlin Dün First Nation. It is the largest of the five parks, covering an area of 75.5 km². The park is rich with history, cultural and heritage attractions, and natural beauty. Chadburn Lake is named after Lloyd Chadburn, a Canadian World War II fighter pilot.

The park's numerous assets – notably including the historic Miles Canyon and Canyon City, Grey Mountain, several exceptional lakes, and 260 km of world-class trails – is the envy of many Canadian cities. Today, the park is at a pivotal point in its evolution. Its popularity is growing locally, regionally, and internationally. Trail development and recreational use are increasing. At the same time, there is recognition that Chadburn Lake Park's future should balance key park values and efforts should focus on habitat restoration and enhancement.

The City initiated a park management planning process in 2015 in recognition of the need to manage various park interests and values for today and future generations. Building on previous planning initiatives, such as the 2014 *Regional Parks Plan* and the 1985 Chadburn Lake Reserve Management Plan (never adopted), the

Chadburn Lake Park Management Plan looks at the park’s core assets, issues, and opportunities. It seeks to provide a one-stop comprehensive park management resource.

This plan is the culmination of an extensive and consultative planning process that sets out a broad vision for the park that is consistent with the vision set for Regional Parks system in the *Regional Parks Plan*. It contains park management goals, directives, and initiatives to be pursued over the next 10 years.

1.1 Management Plan Purpose

The purpose of the Chadburn Lake Park Management Plan is to:

- Identify key features and values;
- Record key issues, opportunities, and challenges;
- Develop a framework to respond to current and anticipated issues and opportunities;
- Identify key initiatives and projects to achieve the vision and the goals established by the *Regional Parks Plan*;
- Identify key initiatives and level of appropriate activities and development throughout the park;
- Produce an implementation plan to prioritize and help realize development, programming, operations, and maintenance priorities; and
- Identify potential partnership opportunities in stewardship, maintenance, and development activities in the park.

The plan will guide the City and its partners over a 10-year period. Over the life of the plan, proposed enhancements will be implemented through a combination of capital funding, grant programs, partnerships, and/or volunteer initiatives.

1.2 Planning Process

The planning process extended from Fall 2015 until Winter 2017 and consisted of three phases:



Over 40 meetings and interviews were held with government partners, conservation organizations, wilderness tourism operators, outdoor recreation organizations, and stewardship associations.

Public engagement activities were developed following the core values established by the International Association for Public Participation. The approach is geared at providing values-based, decision-oriented, and goal driven methods for public participation. Public events kicked off in the fall of 2015 with two interpreted field-trips held in the Hidden Lakes and Miles Canyon areas. The events were hosted by the City with the help of guest speakers that provided insight into the ecology, history, and uses of the park.

To enable meaningful and convenient input opportunities in a compressed timeframe, the consulting team used a number of innovative techniques. These included a temporary “Chalk Talk” installation in December 2015 at the Canada Games Centre titled “I Heart Chadburn!”, an interactive online engagement platform to capture location-referenced photos and information, and a day-long “Ideas Fair”. This February 2016 event not only collected public input but also served to showcase and strengthen relationships with partner organizations.

During the process, the consulting team reviewed documents relevant to the park and analyzed land use, biophysical, and ecosystem conditions, as well as cultural and heritage information. Ecofor Consulting produced a Heritage Resources Overview Assessment, which helped identify cultural and heritage resources within the park. All park related information was compiled into a Background Report (available at whitehorse.ca/chadburn).

From the many sources of input received and reviewed, the consulting team set out to develop Draft 1 of the Chadburn Lake Park Management Plan. The Draft Plan was released for public comment in June 2016, and the planning team held three events to engage the public in reviewing the draft. Comments were received in person at the events, as well as via an online survey and emails. Adjustments to the plan were made based on the public input that was received. Follow up meetings with KDFN also occurred, resulting in additional information inserted into the plan (see Highlight Boxes on pages 6, 9, and 11).





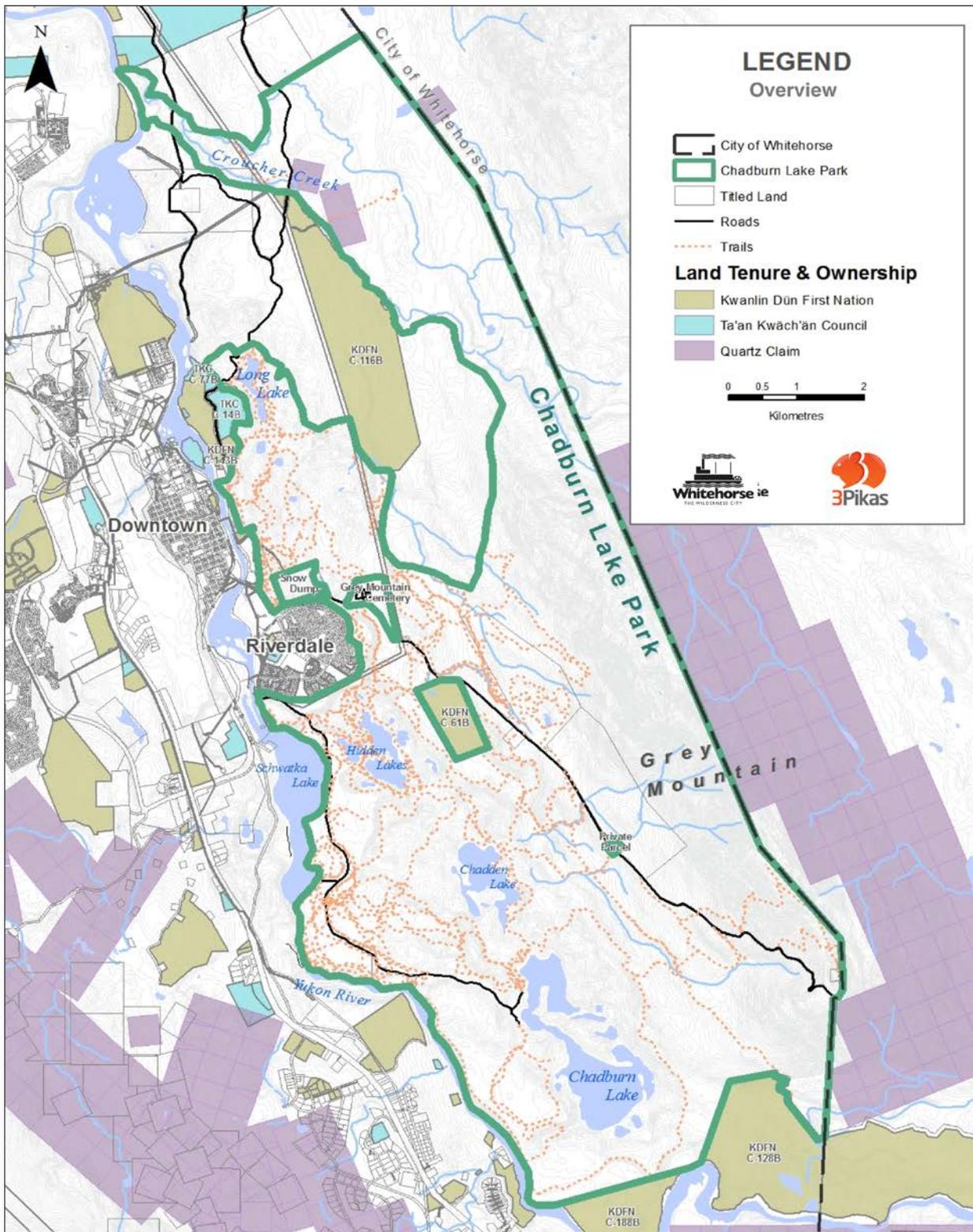
2 WHERE WE ARE NOW

Covering approximately one sixth of the City, and the majority of City land on the east side of the Yukon River, Chadburn Lake Park encompasses alpine ecosystems, subalpine meadows, mixed forest ecosystems, wetlands, and creeks. At 75.5 km² – approximately 18 times the size of Vancouver’s Stanley Park – it is the largest park fully contained within a Canadian municipality. It is a well-known and popular destination for walking, mountain biking, hiking, skiing, paddling, and fishing. This section provides an overview of park features, issues, and challenges.

2.1 Park Overview

Land tenure – A range of land tenure and land ownership exists within the park area and adjacent to the park, including: Privately owned land, land-lease, quartz mining claims, and First Nation Settlement Land (Map 1 – Overview). Yukon government is the main landowner in the park.

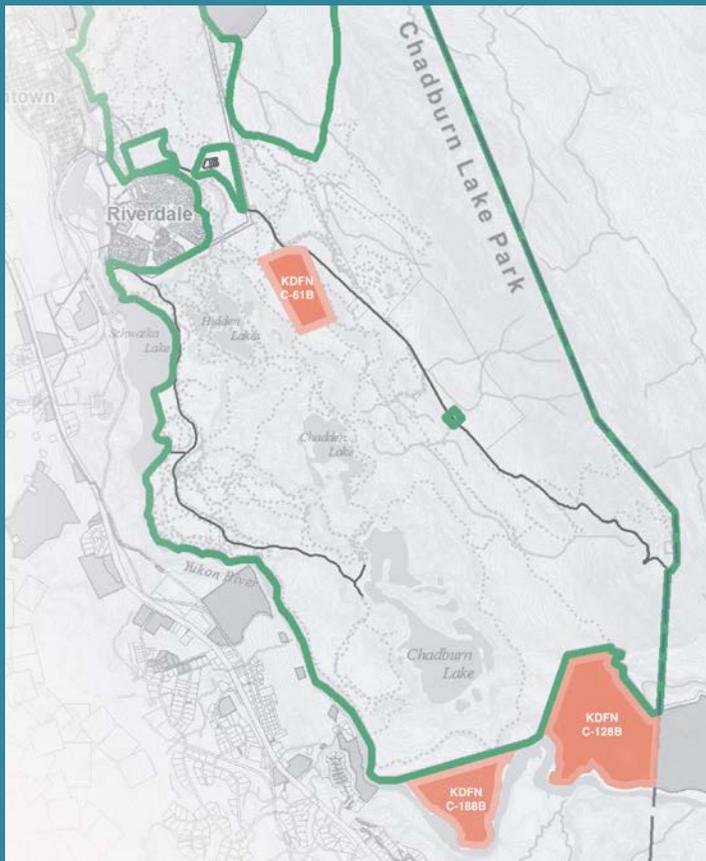
Map 1: Overview



First Nations – Chadburn Lake Park is situated within the Traditional Territories of the Ta'an Kwäch'än Council (TKC) and Kwanlin Dün First Nation (KDFN). For generations, TKC and KDFN people have lived over vast areas of land extending beyond the City boundary and Chadburn Lake Park. The park and surrounding area were, and continue, to be “home” for First Nation citizens. First Nation people continue to use the area today in a variety of ways.

TKC and KDFN both have numerous land selections on the east side of the Yukon River, several of which border the park boundary. KDFN has noted three large parcels that have the potential to be impacted by the park and this management plan. These parcels are referred to as C-61B (located along Grey Mountain Road), and C-128B and C188-B (located along the Yukon River, immediately south of the park). There is no intention for the recommendations of this plan to cause a restriction of access to these parcels or any other settlement parcel bordering the park.

Highlight: KDFN Land Parcels



KDFN has several significant parcels of land that border the Chadburn Lake Park boundary and also has guaranteed rights to engage in future development of this land. All three of these parcels are Category B and Type 2. As Category B parcels, KDFN has rights equivalent to fee simple surface tenure (although no sub-surface tenure, i.e. mining), and as Type 2 land, KDFN has the right to enact numerous new laws that would displace current Territorial legislation. This includes laws regarding land and planning. KDFN has already adopted a Lands Act, but at the time of adoption of this plan has not yet enacted regulations to implement it, such as the equivalent to a Zoning Bylaw or an Official Community Plan. In the future, KDFN will be able to engage in its own planning and development of these parcels, autonomous of City regulations.

Park access – Access to the park is via Riverdale alongside Lewes Boulevard, Chadburn Lake Road, Long Lake Road, and Grey Mountain Road. These roads branch off into smaller access roads that lead to lakes, trails, and other areas. The park can also be accessed by foot from the Miles Canyon Suspension Bridge. Parking is available in designated trailhead locations throughout the park.

Park activities – Most areas of the park are relatively undisturbed. Human disturbance tends to be concentrated near urban development and recreational nodes where public facilities are available, such as around Riverdale, along Chadburn Lake Road, Grey Mountain Road, Long Lake Road, and Livingstone Trail, and at key access points including Schwatka Lake, Long Lake, Miles Canyon, and Chadburn Lake. Moderate levels of disturbances occur in areas of high recreational use and low disturbance levels areas generally occur in locations with limited access.

The park supports numerous activities, including:

- Berry picking
- Biathlon
- Bird watching
- Canoeing
- Cross-country skiing
- Dirt biking
- Fishing
- Geocaching
- Hiking
- Kayaking
- Mountain (and fat) biking
- Orienteering
- Paragliding
- Picnicking
- Recreational shooting
- Rock climbing/bouldering
- Running
- Sailing
- Sightseeing
- Snowmobiling
- Snowshoeing
- Stand up paddle boarding
- Swimming
- Walking
- Wildlife viewing

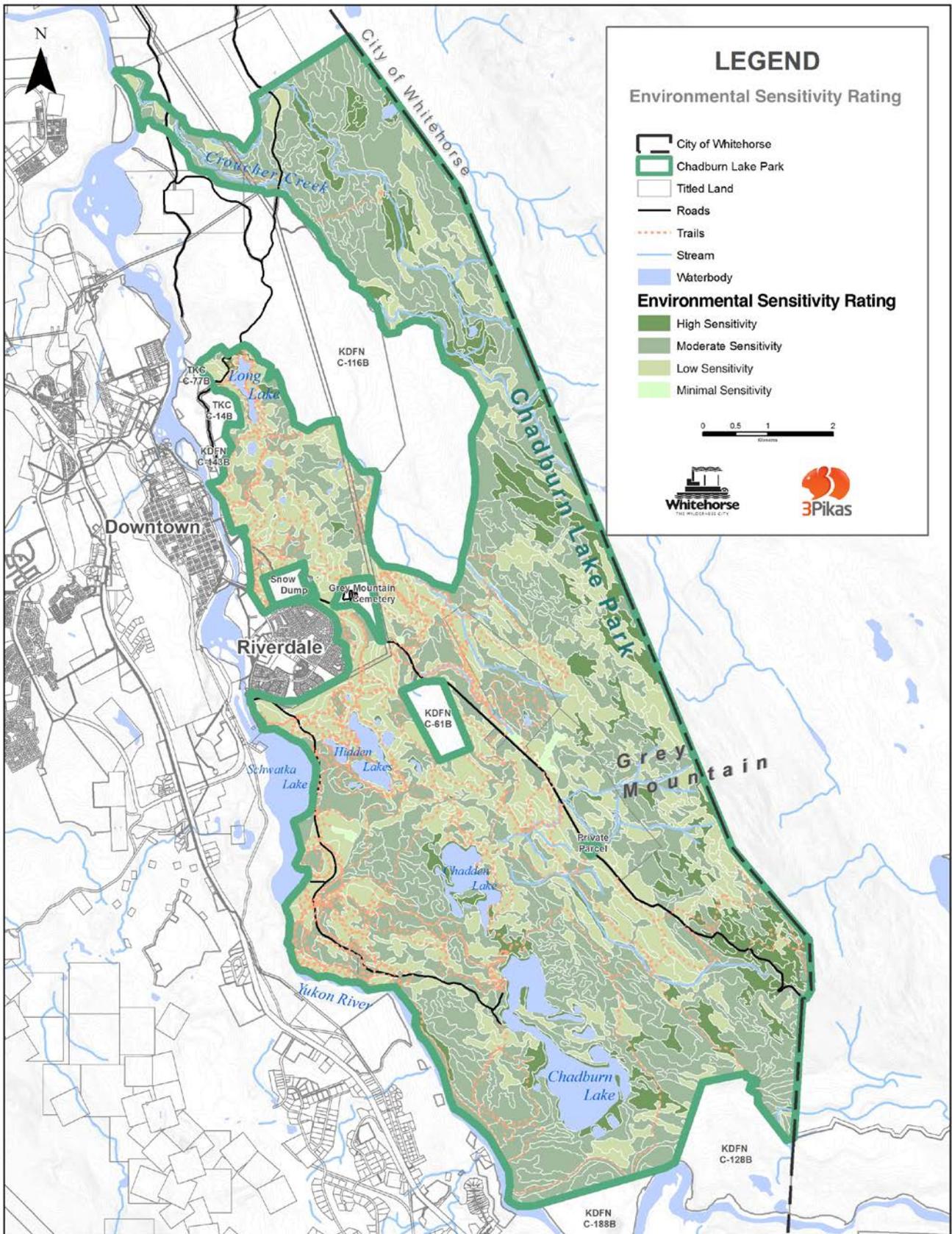
Views – Chadburn Lake Park can be seen at great distances, from many vantage points around the city. Views to the park sitting in the backdrop of the City provide an aesthetic dimension to the City of Whitehorse’s landscape. Views from the park allow park visitors to appreciate the stunning scenery of the Yukon River flowing through the Whitehorse valley. The park’s natural and recreational values contribute to the City’s tagline: “The Wilderness City”.

Ecosystems – The majority of the park is composed of natural areas including coniferous-forested ecosystems; mixed wood riparian-forested ecosystems, broadleaf-forested ecosystems, wetlands, lakes, grasslands, bedrock outcrops, and numerous creeks. The park is made up of numerous ecosystems with varying levels of rarity, quality, sensitivity, and importance to wildlife. The park overlaps with Caribou priority winter range, as identified in Key Wildlife Areas maps created by the Department of Environment, Yukon government (a supporting document identified in the Chadburn Lake Background Report).

Rare and threatened plant species known to inhabit the park include: Rayless Alkali Aster (*Symphyotrichum ciliatum*) and Baikal Sedge (*Carex sabulosa*). Threatened species and species of special concerns known to inhabit the park also include: Bank Swallows, Olive-sided Flycatchers, Rusty Blackbirds, and Horned Grebes. Little Brown Myotis (bat – *Myotis lucifugus*) has at least one colony in the park. It is Federally Listed as Endangered.

Environmental Sustainability – Approximately 68% of the park is classified as having either “High” or “Moderate” levels of environmental sensitivity. The park’s ecological communities in mid-seral and mixed stand age account for much of the “High” and “Moderate” sensitivity (Map 2 – Environmentally Sensitive Areas). Other areas of concern include dry south and west facing slopes and ridges. Limited wildlife habitats and vegetated rock outcrops account for the rest of the “High” and “Moderate” areas. The park’s lakes, wetlands, streams, and riparian areas don’t occupy a significant portion of the park; however, these unique ecosystems are extremely sensitive and important to the overall biodiversity of the park and were taken into account in the sensitivity rating.

Map 2: Environmentally Sensitive Areas



Map 2 can also be found in the Background Report (page 58) along with a description of the methods used to develop the map (pages 37 to 39). Several other supplementary maps are available in the Background Report and were used as reference for analyzing existing park conditions in the preparation of Map 3 – Management Areas (page 18, this document). Information on sensitive areas was drawn from numerous existing sources. Map 2 is included here to assist with detailed-level site analysis of future development applications, as listed in the initiatives section of this plan.

Highlight: KDFN Involvement in Ecosystem Mapping

Initiative 1.1 (page 24) of this plan calls for the City and its partners, including KDFN and others to undertake inventories of species and ecosystems within the park. As part of this, City and KDFN staff should continue to work together to fill data gaps at a city-wide level to inform upcoming projects, including the City’s Official Community Plan review process and KDFN planning work. When more ecosystem data is available, analysis of Environmentally Sensitive Areas in the Chadburn Lake Park area should be revisited and this plan should be updated, where necessary (time and resources permitting).

2.2 Key Issues & Challenges

The following key management issues and challenges emerged during engagement activities. Numerous ideas were generated for how to address issues and challenges identified. Many are captured in the Directives and Initiatives outlined in this plan. A record of the ideas collected is featured in Appendix B.

Appropriate development levels – Many people use Chadburn Lake Park on a routine basis to play and exercise. Whitehorse residents appreciate the park for its unparalleled beauty, undisturbed wilderness quality, and low levels of infrastructure. Many wish to see those characteristics maintained in the future. However, different views emerge with respect to levels of acceptable future development. For some, there should be no further development in the park – relatively high levels of recreational use should not provide a “license” for further development. For others, small-scale development including recreational access and opportunities such as rustic backcountry campsites, backcountry huts, and non-motorized trails is appropriate.

A Growing & evolving city – Whitehorse’s population has grown over the past decade and is now sitting at over 29,000 people (Yukon Bureau of Statistics, 2015). Chadburn Lake Park has a lot to offer to visitors and sees higher levels of visitation compared to other green spaces. If upward trends prevail the City will need to ensure that the park is equipped to handle increased pressures on both existing infrastructure (parking areas, washroom facilities, park amenities, trails, etc.) and the natural environment.

“Ad Hoc” use & impacts – While the laid back, undeveloped, and “unmanaged” nature of the park is attractive today, many sites are home to partying and littering, especially along the east side of Schwatka Lake, Hidden Lakes, and Long Lake. City staff report that illegal dumping is a chronic issue throughout the park – typically at sites accessed off of the main roads. With more consistent management and investments in formalizing and programming areas, the quality of places and experience will increase and unplanned development and undesirable behaviour will likely decrease.

Fish & wildlife & habitat protection – For most people, Chadburn Lake Park is a place to play, and the majority of public comments reflected that “lens”. However, recreational activities can compromise the distribution of wildlife, the sustainability of their populations, or the integrity of their habitats. Fish and wildlife concerns in Chadburn Lake Park relate to:

- 1) Caribou habitat and winter range in the northern and eastern areas of the park;
- 2) The decrease in natural lake trout population at Chadburn Lake;
- 3) Human and wildlife conflicts; and
- 4) The impact of human activities on colonies of little brown bats.

Many users view Chadburn Lake Park as a recreational playground and may lack awareness about its ecological values. Ecologically sensitive areas such as south-facing grassland ridges and slopes are highly vulnerable to human disturbance and “ad hoc” development, simply because they provide a barrier-free route for feet and tires. Waterfowl are vulnerable to the presence of dogs, with some suggesting that boaters should be encouraged to leave dogs at home.

There is at least one known colony of little brown bats in the park. This colony moves between several roosts including the Chadburn Lake Rotary Cabin and several in the Miles Canyon Basalt along the Yukon River. The Yukon government Wildlife Viewing Program holds an annual interpretive talk in the summer. This species is designated as Endangered by COSEWIC and listed under Schedule 1 of the Species at Risk Act (Species at Risk Public Registry 2015). However, the maternity roosts have no official protection, even though they are one of the most popular wildlife attractions in the park.

Forest & wildland fire management – Given the extensive and predominantly undeveloped nature of the park, there is an ever-present risk of wildland fire, pest infestations, and other natural ecological disturbances. Active management using measures such as selective harvesting, species modification, and seral stage adjustment can help prevent these risks. However, such activities could compromise the recreational and aesthetic values held by many residents. Parties and illegal campfires pose a serious risk to the park.

Education & interpretation – Chadburn Lake Park’s proximity to downtown makes it an ideal venue for education and interpretation around a wide range of topics, including park rules and regulations, heritage and culture, ecology, wildlife, forest management, and wildland fire risks. Educational and interpretive signage is relatively limited at present. Expanding signage could significantly enhance user experience and enjoyment. Conversely, too much signage and signage that doesn’t respect the natural surroundings can have the reverse result and negatively alter the overall user experience. Mobile services offering historical insight and bits of trivia about an area could give visitors the ability to take a tour at their own pace giving them local expertise wherever they go.

Aging & inadequate infrastructure – The City of Whitehorse regards recreation as an essential component of improving quality of life, supporting health and wellness, and contributing to a sense of community. Renewal of and reinvestment in facilities may be required to serve a growing population and to effectively respond to changing demands for recreational services.

Unstructured parking areas are indirectly inviting less desirable behaviour (partying, vandalism) – specifically the Long Lake and Hidden Lakes parking lots. To some, the Chadburn Lake parking, day use area, and boat launch are inadequate – the picnic shelter lacks direct connection to the water and sunlight, and the parking area and shoreline could be improved in order to enhance users’ experience. Grey Mountain Road – specifically the portion between the major viewpoint and upper communications tower – could be improved in order to facilitate access to Grey Mountain.

Heritage protection – The park is rich with known and documented heritage resources. Yet, the park offers relatively few interpretive products and/or protection measures to guard against human disturbance. There is also an opportunity to highlight the connection of the local First Nations to traditional use sites and landscapes in the park. In many cases, park users are simply unaware that significant cultural and heritage resources are located within proximity and may be inadvertently impacting them. These resources should be protected/avoided and/or interpreted.

Highlight: First Nation Involvement in Heritage Management

Heritage recommendations developed for this plan rely upon a Heritage Resources Overview Assessment (HROA) that identifies cultural and historic resources within the park based on existing information. Ideally, additional information should be collected and incorporated using a wide diversity of methods. The heritage data used tends to be site-specific, but since early peoples in the Whitehorse area lived a traditionally nomadic lifestyle, it is important to also examine information on heritage routes to form a more comprehensive approach to heritage management.

Future heritage work should involve a broad spectrum of traditional knowledge of the area encompassing the park and areas beyond that link to it. The City, KDFN, TKC, and other partners shall undertake collaborative work on traditional knowledge that incorporates extensive Whitehorse-area research into a catalogued resource. This plan should be updated where necessary to reflect the information collected (time and resources permitting).

User safety & emergency response – With only three major road corridors and an extensive network of waterways and trails, many areas of the park are difficult to access and there is currently no infrastructure in place to facilitate emergency response or human evacuations. Another safety concern is vehicles travelling at high speeds on some of the main access roads. Trails adopted by the City of Whitehorse within the park are designated and signed according to difficulty level; otherwise, there is relatively little risk management evident at higher use sites such as Miles Canyon and well-used waterways (Long Lake, Schwatka Lake and Chadburn Lake).

User conflict – While user conflict is not yet a major issue, many residents fear that conflicts may increase over time – trail-based user conflict being the predominant focus. Main sources of conflict include: 1) Motorized vs non-motorized use, 2) Differing opinions on appropriate use of non-motorized trails, mainly with regards to single-use designation vs a multi-use design philosophy, and 3) Trail vigilantism where blockades or trail obstructions are placed on the trails. Some people feel that the City’s Snowmobile Bylaw discriminates against non-motorized users by effectively allowing snowmobile access to otherwise non-motorized trails, while some motorized users feel that restricted access discriminates against disabled, elderly, and mobility challenged residents. There are also concerns over the City’s trail development application process and over unauthorized trail development.

Communications & marketing – While the City has invested a significant amount of money into infrastructure development within the park – including trail development and enhancements to Day Use Areas – more could be done to promote and market recreational opportunities. The City of Whitehorse Trail Guide is out-of-date and the website does little to connect residents and visitors with recreational opportunities and places. Various social media channels of local non-profit groups are the best sources of information related to activities happening in the park, making it difficult for tourists and locals to be informed of what’s happening. Countries

compete with other countries, cities compete with other cities, and places – like Chadburn Lake Park – compete with other places for people, resources, and businesses. Proactively shaping and influencing what the world thinks of Chadburn Lake Park and positioning and marketing it with strategic intent may help stimulate the local economy and create a sense of pride.

Limited financial & human resources capacity – A growing population with diverse interests is putting pressure on the City’s Department of Parks and Community Development, which is responsible for park management. The Parks and Trails Branch is most active in the Chadburn Lake Park, carrying out tasks such as garbage collection and trail maintenance on a regular basis. The Plan seeks to rationalize responsibilities as opposed to creating a significant new operations and maintenance burden.





3 WHERE WE WANT TO GO

This section of the plan contains the vision and a management framework for realizing the park's vision.

3.1 Vision

In keeping with the vision set for the Regional Parks system by the *Regional Parks Plan*:

“The vision for Chadburn Lake Park is places and spaces that inspire and motivate current and future residents and visitors to discover, enjoy, and value the natural world through outdoor recreation; that protect the integrity of its ecosystems and biodiversity; and that provide the foundation of Whitehorse’s unique wilderness character and quality of life.”

3.2 Park-Wide Management Directives

The Chadburn Lake Park Management Plan's directives are comprised of a series of policy statements that guide management and operations in the park and inform the consideration of future development. The Directives work in tandem with the Goals, Initiatives and the Development Plan Concept and apply at both park-wide and Area-specific scales.

The following directives largely apply to the management and ongoing operations of the park. Some of the directives included provide specific direction to the potential development activities proposed by the Development Plan Concept.

1. **Avoid and conserve High and Moderate Environmental Sensitivity areas** as well as unique ecosystem features including wetlands, riparian areas, ponds, creeks, dry south and west facing slopes, grasslands, and ridges. If development should occur within these areas (only after it proves impossible or impractical to maintain the same level of ecological function), compensation should promote **no net loss** to the habitat (typically with a replacement of equivalent functioning habitat).
2. Avoid introducing **invasive and non-native species**.
3. Where development is pursued within the park, it is recommended to **concentrate development in areas of Minimal and Low Environmental Sensitivity**. As with any development, the impacts should be offset by habitat improvements in other more sensitive natural areas found in the park.
4. New infrastructure (trails, facilities, etc.) will be subject to a minimum 30-metre **buffer from environmentally sensitive areas** including riparian areas (lakes, ponds, creeks, etc.), wildlife movement corridors or high-value winter range habitats unless co-located with existing infrastructure and minor in nature.
5. A well planned, designed, constructed, and maintained trail system has many benefits. **Ensure that new trails development is balanced with maintenance of existing trails**. New trails and trail maintenance will be in accordance with the City of Whitehorse Trail Plan and the East Yukon River Trail Plan.
6. **Pre-existing recreational features and uses** will be maintained with the exception of any activities that are deemed to adversely impact ecological values and areas of High and Moderate Environmental Sensitivity.
7. Limit human interference with colonies of **little brown bats** summer roosts located within the park. These colonies move between several roosts including the Chadburn Lake Rotary Cabin and several in the Miles Canyon Basalt along the Yukon River. Summer roosting habitats include old forests where the potential for day-roosts in old snags is possible.
8. **Multi-use trail design** and designation will be promoted for non-motorized trails; single-use trails may be considered where multi-use adversely impacts cultural and/or ecological resources and/or compromises user safety.
9. **New trails** will be constructed and designated in accordance with best practices as set out in the City of *Whitehorse Trail Plan* and the City's trail application and approval process.
10. The design of visitor facilities, parking, day use areas, and programs should be **universally accessible** and follow **universal design principles** so that they can be accessed, understood, and used to the greatest extent possible by all people regardless of their age, size, ability or disability. Materials should be complementary to the natural environment.
11. Existing **visitor access points** into the park will be maintained and promoted; new access points will be strongly discouraged.

12. New **utility** installations will be developed to minimize negative impacts to viewscales.
13. In considering any change to the allowable uses for existing park infrastructure, the City will consider **traditional uses** in addition to impacts to the environment and human safety.
14. New infrastructure and/or facilities will be sited to avoid increased human visitation of **sensitive cultural resources**.
15. **Known cultural values** will be protected, avoided, and/or interpreted.
16. **Forest management** practices, including selective harvesting, species modification, and seral stage adjustment, will be exercised in a manner that minimizes negative impacts to existing uses.
17. Development and/or reclamation activities shall avoid the introduction of **invasive and non-native species**.
18. The City reserves the right to **restrict access to and/or permanently close existing infrastructure** where there is evidence that wildlife or wildlife habitat, cultural resources, or human safety is being adversely impacted.
19. Where possible, **signage** should be sympathetic to the natural environment (choice of materials, colour, and other design elements).
20. Any new major infrastructure should be accompanied by a realistic plan to address **ongoing operations and maintenance costs** and manage risks to the public.
21. The City will continue to cultivate **partnerships** with and support local organizations and Government branches that monitor ecological values and/or carry out stewardship activities.
22. City **bylaws**, as well as applicable territorial and federal legislation, will take precedence over these Directives.
23. The **right of access** to First Nation settlement land adjacent to the park shall not be affected by the implementation of the plan.

3.3 Regulatory Requirements

In addition to the directives outlined above, the park will also remain subject to the regulations set by already-adopted legislation and regulation, such as municipal bylaws. A full list of relevant Plans/Policies is contained in Appendix B of the Background Report. Some of the key regulations to keep in mind when considering this Plan's recommendations include:

Snowmobile Bylaw (City, 2012) – Prohibits the use of snowmobiles in Environmentally Sensitive Areas in the park unless on designated Motorized Multi-Use trails.

All-Terrain Vehicle Bylaw (City, 2012) – Restricts the use of all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) and dirt bikes to designated Motorized Multi-Use trails within the park.

Public and Open Space Bylaw (City, 2015) – Prohibits activities that interfere with use or enjoyment of parks by others, outlines trail use etiquette and restricts camping, fires, vegetation alteration/removal, advertising, watercraft motors, and construction and development within the park.

Use of City Parks and Paved Trails Policy (City, 2015) – Sets out requirements regarding commercial use, exclusive use and organized events involving ten or more people within the park.

Wildlife Act (Yukon, 2002) – The regulations under this Act govern wildlife-related activities within the park, including hunting and trapping.

Fishery Regulations (Yukon, 2011) – The regulations govern fishing within the park.

3.4 Management Areas

In addition to park-wide management directives, the Plan provides area-specific directives for five types of management areas – Conservation, Natural Environment, Cultural Heritage Protection, Intensive Recreation, and Park and Visitor Services (Map 3 – Management Areas). The management areas divide Chadburn Lake Park into logical management units. These areas reflect the intended land use, existing patterns of use, and degree of desired human activity. Management areas were delineated to be ecologically meaningful land management units. Boundaries were created using ecologically similar and repeating patterns of landforms and vegetation. Map boundaries shown in this document should be used as a guide; they should not be used in conjunction with detailed map features to determine exact boundary locations. These management areas work in tandem to promote balance between the park’s conservation, outdoor recreation, cultural resource protection, and visitor management objectives.

Conservation

Objective:

- To protect significant natural ecosystems for their intrinsic value, contribution to biodiversity and long-term public appreciation.

Characterized By:

- Low intensity and density of recreation;
- Primarily undisturbed landscapes and wildlife habitat with minimum human disturbance; and
- Minimal infrastructure.

Natural Environment

Objective:

- To provide accessible natural areas where outdoor recreation values and other uses are balanced with the preservation of natural, ecological, and scenic values while minimizing impact on the park’s natural environment.
- To provide low intensity recreational opportunities that will have minimal impact on the park’s natural environment.
- To designate future areas for the creation of new trails.

Characterized By:

- Low intensity and density of recreation;
- An emphasis on balancing preservation of natural environment and recreational activities; and
- Minimal infrastructure.

Intensive Recreation

Objective:

- To provide spaces where a higher concentration, diversity, and intensity of recreational uses can occur, while minimizing environmental impact.

Characterized By:

- High intensity and density of recreation;
- Recreation that is generally compatible with a natural landscape but is not necessarily oriented towards the experience of the park's natural values; and
- Moderate infrastructure and development.

Cultural Heritage Protection

Objective:

- To protect and ensure no landscape alterations occur that would have a detrimental impact on culturally significant resources, storied landscapes, and traditional trails. Where appropriate these areas should be interpreted and shared with the public.

Characterized By:

- Presence of significant cultural and/or heritage resources;
- Sites, areas, and/or landscapes of known archaeological, cultural and/or historical significance; and
- Major trails traditionally used by First Nations people.

Park and Visitor Services

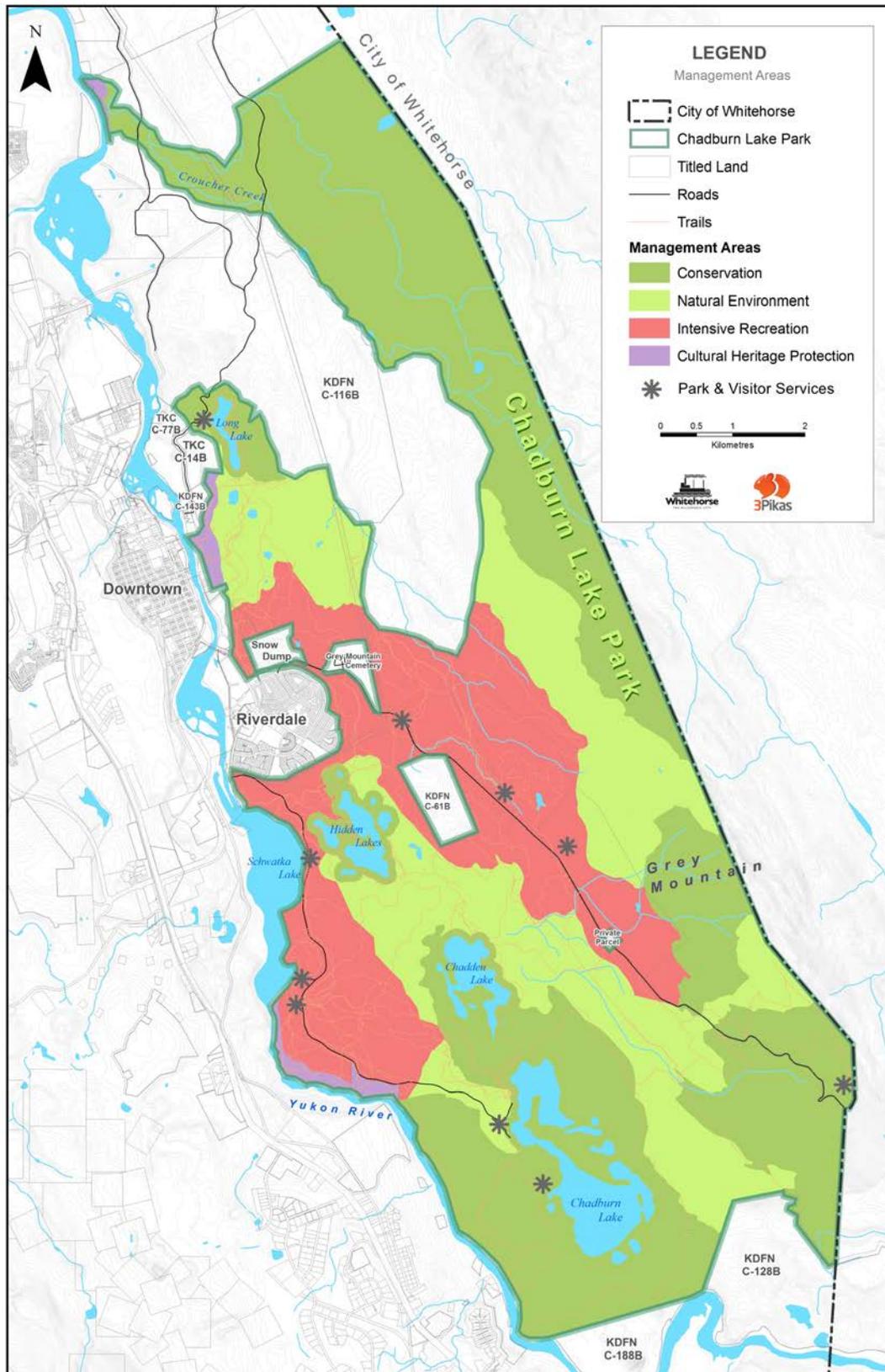
Objective:

- To provide spaces that can accommodate concentrated use and where the natural landscape may be modified to facilitate visitor access/enjoyment and operations/maintenance activities.
- To provide high quality public information that will seek to promote recreation and interpretative opportunities, inform visitors about the park, and instill a sense of pride and respect.
- To provide a means for visitors to communicate their thoughts and concerns.

Characterized By:

- Vehicle/road access;
- Higher intensity and concentration of use; and
- Amenities that attract and/or support higher levels of visitation.

Map 3: Management Areas



3.5 Area-Specific Management Directives

The five Park Management Areas are delineated at a broad scale for ease of use and understanding. Where a specific development is proposed, both Park-wide and Area-specific Directives will apply. If new lands are incorporated into the park boundaries in the future, they will be designated in accordance with their inherent cultural, recreational, and ecological values and potential role within the broader park.

	Area-Specific Management Directives	Conservation	Natural Environment	Intensive Recreation	Cultural Heritage	Park & Visitor Services
1	Motorized trails & uses					
	New trails not allowed, except for previous allowances made in the East Yukon River Trail Plan	✓				
	New trails may be considered where a substantial need can be demonstrated and impacts on other users' safety and enjoyment can be minimized			✓		
	Legal motorized uses are to be maintained but not promoted by the City and/or its partners	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Where possible, locate trailheads for motorized and non-motorized uses here					✓
	No new motorized trails	✓	✓		✓	
2	New non-motorized multi-use trails					
	Not to be established unless of city-wide and regional significance	✓				
	No new trails with the exception of minor trails that facilitate or enhance the protection and/or interpretation of cultural resources				✓	
3	Single-use non-motorized trails					
	May be considered where there is clear evidence that multi-use non-motorized trails are adversely impacting user experience/wilderness experience	✓	✓			
	May be considered where there is clear evidence that multi-use trails are adversely affecting the enjoyment and/or safety of other trail users and cannot be managed with education and/or other measures			✓		
4	Trail impacts on other features					
	The cumulative impact of new trails and/or other infrastructure should not substantially alter the wilderness experience	✓	✓	✓		
	The protection of cultural heritage resources will take precedence over the protection of existing trails				✓	

	Area-Specific Management Directives	Conservation	Natural Environment	Intensive Recreation	Cultural Heritage	Park & Visitor Services
5	New development					
	<p>No new landscape alteration that would have detrimental impacts on the park's natural environment except as required for human safety or trails that have city-wide or regional significance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If development should occur within these areas (only after it proves impossible or impractical to locate elsewhere), compensation should promote replacement of equivalent functioning habitat. 	✓				
	<p>Landscape alterations are limited to sanctioned trails provided they don't significantly increase the density of recreational use; signage for route finding is permitted; no construction of new roads or large scale infrastructure is permitted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If development should occur within these areas (only after it proves impossible or impractical to locate elsewhere), compensation should promote replacement of equivalent functioning habitat. 		✓			
	<p>New development may include: roads, parking areas, picnic areas/shelters, floating docks, boat launches, natural playgrounds, washroom facilities, beach areas, small educational and/or interpretive facilities, minor storage facilities, and change rooms</p>			✓		✓
	<p>New moderate impact development for minimal interpretative/education facilities and supportive infrastructure, including parking areas, picnic/shelters, beach areas, and natural playgrounds may be considered if located within easy walking distance of a Visitor and Park Service Area and oriented towards lower intensity recreational uses as well as broadly accessible educational and interpretive experiences</p>	✓	✓			
	<p>No new development, with the exception of minor infrastructure that facilitates or enhances the protection and/or interpretation of cultural resources</p>				✓	

	Area-Specific Management Directives	Conservation	Natural Environment	Intensive Recreation	Cultural Heritage	Park & Visitor Services
	Ongoing trail maintenance and restoration is permitted	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Habitat enhancement & restoration					
	Habitat enhancements for Rare and Endangered species are permitted.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7	Special events and uses					
	Heavy commercial uses and special events are generally discouraged, with the exception of Chadburn Lake, Long Lake, and Hidden Lakes accessed by established trails and/or Visitor and Park Services areas	✓	✓			
	More concentrated, intensive and non-nature focused recreational uses are permitted so long as a natural landscape is largely maintained			✓		
	Special events and competitions are encouraged					✓
8	Education/signage					
	City education and awareness efforts, particularly signage, will be focused in these areas					✓

Some of the development ideas we heard for Chadburn Lake Park could also have a home in the park Management Areas:

	Development Ideas	Conservation	Natural Environment	Intensive Recreation	Cultural Heritage	Park & Visitor Services
1	New trails	Grey Mountain Summit trail	New single-track trails	“Flow trail” for mountain bikes		
2	Education/wayfinding/park signage			Enhanced signage for popular trails	Interpretative signage in the Miles Canyon and Canyon City area; Connecting stories about heritage/history to physical places	Astronomical observatory
3	Other significant recreation areas	Family fishing destination at Hidden Lakes		Landing zone for paragliding; Medieval combat area		



4 HOW WE GET THERE

Achieving the goals as laid out in the *Regional Parks Plan* and those contained here requires this plan to give detailed initiatives that should be completed over the next 10 years.

The plan's management goals and initiatives provide guidance on how the City intends to address key issues and leverage opportunities. Goals and initiatives must respond to current and anticipated future circumstances. Continued concentration and diversification of human activity is likely to occur as the city's population grows. As such, the City will require a coherent framework from which it can make decisions about what levels or types of activity are compatible with the vision for Chadburn Lake Park.

4.1 Goals & Initiatives

A plan needs goals and implementation strategies. The key to achieving a vision is to pursue strategic initiatives that support these goals. The goals will help implement the plan and evaluate proposals and should be used to monitor the success of the plan. Five management goals have been set for Chadburn Lake Park, which are informed by the three guiding principles set for the regional parks system in the *Regional Parks Plan* (RPP).

Regional Parks System Goals:	Chadburn Lake Park-specific Goals:
Promote environmental health	Goal #1: Promote environmental health Goal #2: Promote outdoor recreation for human health and wellness
Vibrant citizen and community development	Goal #3: Support community stewardship, education, and partnerships
Excellence in planning and management	Goal #4: Improve accountability, planning, and management Goal #5: Protect and promote cultural and heritage values

Associated with each goal is a set of concrete initiatives and projects that will help achieve it within the unique management context of Chadburn Lake Park. A Development Plan Concept (Map 4, page 32) shows potential locations for select initiatives.

The City will be responsible for implementing many, but not all of the initiatives included in this plan. Some activities will require leadership and support from institutions, businesses, and community groups. Many will involve partnerships among key stakeholders. It will take at least 10 years to fulfill and realize the major goals of the plan’s vision.

Small, routinely incremental changes will lead to significant changes when compounded over the long-term and will make a big difference. The implementation plan should be reviewed annually in order to respond to change and take advantage of opportunities.

Related strategies from the *Regional Parks Plan* (RPP) are listed in Appendix A.

Acronyms used in subsequent tables:	
CMBC	Contagious Mountain Bike Club
EEAY	Environmental Education Association of Yukon
YAS	Yukon Astronomical Society
YFGA	Yukon Fish & Game Association
YG	Yukon Government

Goal #1: Promote environmental health

Many people use the Chadburn Lake Park on a routine basis to enjoy a true wilderness experience within close proximity of the downtown core. The full breadth of the park’s beauty along with relatively undisturbed unique ecosystems has helped to establish it as one of the region’s main destinations.

GOAL # 1: PROMOTE ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH								
	INITIATIVES	RPP STRATEGIES	TIMING			COST	LEAD	POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTORS*
			0-2 YRS	2-5 YRS	5-10+ YRS			
1.1	Undertake inventories of species and ecosystems within the park. This includes inventorying ecosystems of regional significance and monitoring wildlife species. The City should work with First Nations, government, and non-governmental partners to achieve this initiative.	1.1.4				\$	• City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment (YG) • Fisheries (YG) • Kwanlin Dün First Nation • Ta’an Kwäch’än Council
1.2	Improve recreational infrastructure design along Schwatka Lake to protect the shoreline and adjacent area. Parking along Chadburn Lake Road is unstructured and occupies important and potentially sensitive riparian areas. These spaces are remarkable waterfront open spaces enjoyed by residents year-round. By decommission and creating formal parking areas away from the water’s edge, the City can restore those areas to their natural habitat and replace it with native landscaping and other low impact park amenities.	1.1.4 1.2.2				\$\$	• City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yukon Conservation Society
1.3	Develop dog owner education program and materials to promote responsible dog walking in sensitive ecosystems and wildlife areas (e.g. lakeshores, wetlands, nesting areas, grasslands).	3.2.2				\$	• City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ducks Unlimited • Environment (YG)
1.4	Undertake active wildland fire management and abatement at various key locations throughout the park. The forest in the park is approaching climax and is in need of renewal. The risk of forest fire is a real issue for the park and the City. The City will work with the appropriate organizations to ensure proper wildland fire management measures.	1.3.1 1.1.4				\$	• City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildland Fire Management (YG) • Forest Management Branch (YG)

* Potential contributors are not bound by or committed to contributing to any of the initiatives listed.

Goal #2: Promote outdoor recreation for human health and wellness

Taking some simple steps to encourage more residents to use the park and attract tourists to embrace its incredible outdoor and recreation potential, will go a long way in improving quality of life, health and wellness of residents and businesses alike.

GOAL # 2: PROMOTE OUTDOOR RECREATION FOR HUMAN HEALTH AND WELLNESS								
	INITIATIVES	RPP STRATEGIES	TIMING			COST	LEAD	POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTORS
			0-2 YRS	2-5 YRS	5-10+ YRS			
2.1	Enhance user experience through improved wayfinding. Improve and upgrade trail signage and improve directional signs at key intersections on designated City trails. Wayfinding could also include brochures, maps, and related web products.	2.1.4 2.2.1 2.2.2				\$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City CMBC Trails & Greenway Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CMBC Trails & Greenway Committee
2.2	Conduct a building inspection of the Rotary Cabins at Chadburn Lake and develop a strategy for managing them, while being careful to protect bat habitat. The Rotary Cabins have not been actively maintained and there may be safety issues. There are no functioning washroom facilities.	2.2.2 2.1.1 4.6.9				\$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City 	
2.3	Build a flow trail with features like banked turns and rolling terrain. Contagious Mountain Bike Club is proposing to build a flow trail to diversify the mountain biking experience and target younger riders as part of supporting an active healthy lifestyle. Flow trails are suitable for riders of all abilities.	2.1.1				\$\$ - \$\$\$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CMBC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City
2.4	Improve Grey Mountain Summit trail and connect it to Mother T. CMBC is proposing to improve the Grey Mountain Summit trail and connecting it to Mother T as part of providing an auxiliary local and tourism product of regional significance.	2.1.4 2.3.2				\$\$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CMBC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City

2.5	Formalize and improve access, and parking lots around: Long Lake, Chadburn Lake, Hidden Lakes, and Miles Canyon. Improvements will guard against ‘parking lot creep’ and other factors that have negative effects on riparian areas. Numerous improvements could be made, such as integrating universal design principles wherever possible, new welcome signs, park signage, waste receptacles, etc.	2.1.1 4.6.9			\$\$	• City	
2.6	Formalize and improve the Long Lake boat launch and day use area. Long Lake is a popular access point and destination. An improved parking configuration and day use area would enhance visitor experience and protect riparian areas.	2.1.1			\$\$	• City	• Fisheries (YG)
2.7	Improve Chadburn Lake day use area. Redesign day use area to be adjacent to lakeshore and expand beach area.	2.1.1 4.6.9			\$\$	• City	• CMBC • Trails & Greenway Committee • Tourism and Culture (YG) • Wilderness Tourism Association • Chamber of Commerce
2.8	Install First Aid box(es) and emergency responder muster points at key locations. Chadburn Lake Park is getting increased use as the city’s population and tourism activity grows. Small measures like providing basic first aid boxes and identifying muster points for emergency services will enhance user safety.	2.2.2			\$	• City	• CMBC • Trails & Greenway Committee • Tourism and Culture (YG) • Wilderness Tourism Association • Chamber of Commerce • Emergency Measures Organization, Community Services (YG)
2.9	Install year-round outhouses at key locations throughout the park. There are several high-volume park access points where year-round outhouses would enhance visitor experience and mitigate issues with wildlife.	2.2.2			\$	• City	

Goal #3: Support community stewardship, education, and partnerships

There are many community stewards already carrying out exceptional stewardship activities in Chadburn Lake Park. The City will work to advance the goals of this plan but it will need many partners to achieve its vision for the park. Whitehorse’s strong private sector, educational institutions, not-for-profit, and many community stewards share responsibility for shaping the future of the park. Outside organizations can accomplish things that the City cannot, such as access to certain external funding.

GOAL # 3: SUPPORT COMMUNITY STEWARDSHIP, EDUCATION, AND PARTNERSHIPS								
	INITIATIVES	RPP STRATEGIES	TIMING			COST	LEAD	POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTORS
			0-2 YRS	2-5 YRS	5-10+ YRS			
3.1	Update Chadburn Lake Park’s identity and branding. It is important to determine if the City’s current brand accurately and effectively communicates the values and ambitions of Chadburn Lake Park to citizens and visitors alike. The City may undertake a place-based branding exercise, which would consider formally recognizing and acknowledging First Nation place names and renaming Chadburn Lake Park with a more culturally appropriate name.	3.2.6 4.5.2				\$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chamber of Commerce • Wilderness Tourism Association of the Yukon • Tourism and Culture (YG)
3.2	Develop and deliver marketing and communication materials to promote the park and its various tourism products to residents and tourists. Marketing and communication materials could include brochures, maps, and related web products or a package at the Whitehorse Visitor Information Centre with suggested trail loops, cultural attractions, and more.	2.3.1				\$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chamber of Commerce • Wilderness Tourism Association of the Yukon • Tourism and Culture (YG) • Environment Yukon’s Wildlife Viewing Program (YG)
3.3	Build an observatory and other viewing areas to take in the night sky. The Yukon Astronomical Society (YAS) is proposing to build the first public astronomical observatory and nature centre in Yukon. The feasibility study identifies the Grey Mountain Road turnaround/lookout as the most suitable location for an observatory for reasons including: proximity to downtown, quality of and the unobstructed 360 degree view of the sky, site elevation, and access.	3.2.6 3.3				\$\$ - \$\$\$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • YAS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City • Tourism and Culture (YG)

GOAL # 3: SUPPORT COMMUNITY STEWARDSHIP, EDUCATION, AND PARTNERSHIPS

	INITIATIVES	RPP STRATEGIES	TIMING			COST	LEAD	POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTORS
			0-2 YRS	2-5 YRS	5-10+ YRS			
3.4	Build an interpretative and universally accessible trail to Hidden Lake #1. Yukon Fish and Game Association’s Family Fishing Canada program is proposing to improve the trail to Hidden Lake #1 in order to facilitate access to the lake.					\$\$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • YFGA’s Family Fishing Canada program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City • Fisheries (YG)
3.5	Create a family and educational fishing destination at Hidden Lake #1 and build a fishing dock and storing facility. Yukon Fish and Game Association’s Family Fishing Canada program are proposing to invest in a fishing dock, a shelter, and storage facility at the lake to increase programming. In addition, this may be an opportunity to reconfigure the parking area to increase efficiency and universal access as well as to include interpretation.	2.3.2 4.6.9				\$\$\$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • YFGA’s Family Fishing Canada program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City • Fisheries (YG)
3.6	Build an outdoor education centre at Chadburn Lake. Environmental Education Association of Yukon is exploring the idea of building an outdoor education centre at Chadburn Lake. Chadburn Lake has a long history of hosting outdoor and environmental activities.	2.3.2 2.3.3 3.2.8 3.3.1 3.2.2 3.3.3				\$\$\$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EEAY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City • Education (YG) • Wood Street School (PASE & ACES Program)

Goal #4: Improve accountability, planning, and management

The City is already engaged in improving accountability, planning, and management. However, key themes and indicators to provide strategic management direction and measure progress linked to specific goals and outcomes are critical to the successful implementation of the plan.

GOAL # 4: IMPROVE ACCOUNTABILITY, PLANNING, AND MANAGEMENT								
	INITIATIVES	RPP STRATEGIES	TIMING			COST	LEAD	POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTORS
			0-2 YRS	2-5 YRS	5-10+ YRS			
4.1	<p>Monitor usage of key trails and access points. The City and its partners would both benefit from additional trail usage information.</p>	4.5.1 4.5.2 4.6.1				\$	• City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMBC • Yukon Conservation Society
4.2	<p>Maintain records of resident issues and complaints within the park, including type, timing, and frequency. Inventorying and tracking issues will help park management activities and help advance adaptive management.</p>	4.5.1 4.5.2 4.6.1				\$	• City	
4.3	<p>Monitor tourism and commercial activities in the park. Undertaking a periodic survey of park users will help identify trends over time and inform adaptive management. A better understanding of tourism and commercial activities will help the City manage park values to meet the needs of all users to the extent possible.</p>	4.5.1 4.5.2 4.6.1 4.6.8				\$	• City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism and Culture (YG) • Wilderness Tourism Association

Goal #5: Protect and promote cultural and heritage values

Chadburn Lake Park’s cultural and heritage values are central to its identity and its quality of experience it offers to residents and visitors. Protecting and promoting the highly valued cultural and heritage elements of Chadburn Lake Park is important to its future and success as a cultural and heritage destination.

GOAL #5: PROTECT & PROMOTE CULTURAL & HERITAGE VALUES								
	INITIATIVES	RPP STRATEGIES	TIMING			COST	LEAD	POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTORS
			0-2 YRS	2-5 YRS	5-10+ YRS			
5.1	<p>Support Kwanlin Dün First Nation and the Yukon government in their effort to develop a Management and Interpretive Plan for the Canyon City Historic Site. Canyon City is one of the most significant and easily accessible heritage areas within the park. Developing a plan for the area will enhance visitor experience and is an opportunity for three orders of government to work together. The City will provide support and resources but will not initiate or lead this process. The process is outlined in the KDFN Self-Government Agreement.</p>	4.1.1				\$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kwanlin Dün First Nation • YG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City • Ta'an Kwäch'än Council
5.2	<p>Highlight and celebrate the park’s heritage and cultural activities. Chadburn Lake Park is rich with cultural history. Its celebration would showcase First Nations connection to the area and enhance the visitor experience.</p>	4.1.1 4.4.1				\$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ta'an Kwäch'än Council • Kwanlin Dün First Nation • Historic Sites (YG) • Tourism and Culture (YG)
5.3	<p>Work with the Ta'an Kwäch'än Council and Kwanlin Dün First Nation to identify and inventory significant cultural sites, traditional-use sites, and stories within the park. Such an inventory will ensure that development and management activities do not interfere or negatively affect areas of cultural significance.</p>	4.1.1 4.4.1				\$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ta'an Kwäch'än Council • Kwanlin Dün First Nation
5.4	<p>Develop signage and interpretation opportunities, where appropriate, that emphasize the importance of the area to First Nations but respect the sensitivity of cultural values. Encourage First Nations contribution to interpretation signage/information at identified locations (e.g., kiosks/trailheads).</p>	3.2.6 4.1.1				\$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ta'an Kwäch'än Council • Kwanlin Dün First Nation

4.2 Development Plan Concept

The Development Plan Concept (Map 4) embodies the vision and illustrates where the City and its partners could focus projects and initiatives identified above. The City will seek project-specific funding and partners to implement priority initiatives and projects in which they were identified as the project lead. Specific initiatives and projects were evaluated for their priority in relation to the overall Regional Park system. Many of the initiatives contemplated are not funded as part of core City activities so jointly seeking funds with outside partners will be a key aspect of the management plan implementation.





APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: REGIONAL PARKS PLAN STRATEGIES
APPENDIX B: IDEAS LIST

APPENDIX A: REGIONAL PARKS PLAN STRATEGIES

Regional Parks Plan strategies referenced in Section 4 (How We Get There) of this plan:

STRATEGY:	ACTION:
1.1.2	Pursue ongoing monitoring.
1.1.4	Identify damaged and debilitated ecosystems within Regional Parks and implement conservation activities and projects to restore and enhance ecological health.
1.2.2	Limit public access to sites that are too environmentally sensitive for human use while seeking ways to provide alternative viewing opportunities including, re-routing trails, off-site interpretation, and education opportunities.
1.3.1	Conduct a natural disturbance risk analysis and explore reduction measures including wildfires and pest management.
2.1.1	Give high priority to the replacement and upgrading of facilities that are now reaching the end of their useful life.
2.1.4	Upgrade and develop facilities, trails, and associated infrastructure where needed to accommodate neighborhood locations, and changing demographics and preferences while maintaining ecological integrity.
2.2.1	Implement an inclusion strategy to increase opportunities for, and invite full participation of, all residents where feasible.
2.2.2	Increase universal access to park facilities through implementation of an incremental barrier removal strategy including use of accessible design approaches and re-fits wherever possible.
2.3.1	Develop and deliver a communication and education strategy to promote physical and mental health benefits of parks and outdoor recreation in the City’s Active Living Guide.
2.3.2	Collaborate with a broad range of partners to expand opportunities, programs and services within Regional Parks that promote physical activity, social interaction, and healthy lifestyle choices.
3.1.1	Engage, train, and support organizations and individual volunteers to design, develop, and implement effective stewardship activities such as habitat restoration, heritage restoration, species recovery, and other activities aligned with the Regional Parks Plan.
3.2.2	Offer educational programs such as bear and dog awareness, backcountry safety, dressing for weather, and recreating with a partner(s) to promote safe outdoor recreation.
3.2.4	Explore volunteer trail and habitat steward, guided recreation activity, and BioBlitz programs.
3.2.6	Improve existing and develop new interpretation of natural and human history.
3.2.8	Explore ways to connect local citizen scientists.
3.3.0	Seek partnerships to deliver new and existing programs and provide special facilities where others have expertise.
3.3.1	Identify potential enhancements to services and programs consistent with park setting and municipal goals, and seek partnerships with the private sector and other public sector entities.
3.3.3	Partner with educational institutions to use Regional Parks for research, curriculum instruction, and occupational training.

4.1.1	Build relationships with First Nation communities to identify, inventory and protect significant cultural and traditional-use sites within Regional Parks, and to collaborate on initiatives of mutual interest.
4.4.1	Develop a strategy that facilitates natural and social science, as well as local and traditional knowledge by the academic community, City staff, volunteers, First Nations, and others to inform planning and management.
4.5.1	Develop a set of key themes and indicators to provide strategic management direction and measure progress linked to specific goals and outcomes.
4.5.2	Communicate information to help residents better understand the Regional Parks system and track progress of initiatives.
4.6.1	Practice the concept of Adaptive Management.
4.6.8	Review the Parks and Protected Areas Bylaw.
4.6.9	Explore place-making concept to create better connections between people and places.



APPENDIX B: IDEAS LIST

Key stakeholder engagement activities, the temporary installation at the Canada Game Centre, and the Ideas Fair at the Old Fire Hall allowed groups of participants to discuss and share their ideas for particular aspects of Chadburn Lake Park. The following is a summary of suggestions and ideas that emerged. These suggestions are listed for illustrative purposes – they are not to be construed as a commitment or endorsement by the City.

Education & wilderness tourism

- Provide wilderness camping experiences accessed by non-motorized transportation to allow people to stay longer and explore the park.
- Clear some of the Chadburn Lake shoreline and create a beach area.
- Create a family and educational fishing destination at Hidden Lakes. Build an interpretive/accessible trail to Hidden Lakes and a floating dock. Reconfigure the existing parking lot to increase efficiency.

Interpretation & tourism

- Provide greater interpretation and education.
- Offer more interpretive walks. Yukon Conservation Society would be interested in doing more.
- Support the development of an observatory and other viewing areas to take in night sky.
- Improve interpretation and signage at Miles Canyon & Canyon City.
- Offer winter fat-bike tours. A summit trail connection could afford greater tourism opportunities.

Trails

- Further protect and enhance the trail network.
- Enhanced fat-biking infrastructure.
- Continue to incorporate more signage at trail heads and identify trail loops.
- Improve connectivity and flow between Chadburn trails, the hospital, and downtown.
- Grey Mountain Ridge trail & full Yukon River trail (whole city).
- Increased citizen trail stewardship. Patrols can provide information and perform basic maintenance.
- Focus future trail development on building loops.
- Develop set of guiding principles for new trails development.
- Build a universally accessible trail around Riverdale (could be active transportation route).
- Build a flow trail at Magnusson. A flow trail takes mountain bikers on a terrain-induced roller coaster experience, with little pedaling and braking necessary.

Infrastructure & programming

- Ensure that new infrastructure enhances users' experience for greatest number of potential users while minimizing potential impact to the environment.
- Formalize Long Lake parking and improve boat launch area and infrastructure to make it a better destination.
- Install year-round outhouses.
- Build fire pits in various locations (Chadburn Lake and along Schwatka).
- Build an outdoor education centre facility at Chadburn Lake.
- Improve parking lots, expand useable areas, and develop an educational playground and soft-adventure facility enhancing existing activities.
- Build a footbridge over peninsula at Hidden Lakes.
- Build a medieval combat area.
- Formalize Schwatka Lake public area. Remove parking along the water to reduce impact on the riparian ecosystem and take advantage of the spectacular vistas and proximity to downtown.
- Build landing zone for paragliding.

Marketing & communication

- Undertake a public education campaign on trail etiquette.
- Improve the trail guide for visitors and residents who don't often use the trails.

Safety & access

- Install first aid box(es) at certain areas and emergency responder musters points.
- Invest in drinkable water taps at key intersection.
- Improve access to Grey Mountain Summit by improving the road.
- Improve Long Lake parking and infrastructure.
- Undertake fire smart and wildfire abatement at various key locations throughout the park.

Partner initiatives

- Support partnerships between organizations that would seek to expand the list of permitted activities identified in a lease agreement.
- Support the development of a heritage resource management plan for Canyon City with KDFN and the Yukon government. Section 3.1 of the KDFN Final Agreement states that a steering committee shall be established as soon as practicable to prepare and recommend a management plan for the Canyon City Historic Site. KDFN is responsible for leading and preparing this plan.

