

What We Heard Report

IN-PERSON ENGAGEMENT AND
SURVEY OUTCOMES JULY & AUGUST 2025

SAVARY ISLAND COMMUNITY PLAN

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Land Acknowledgement

The qathet Regional District acknowledges that Savary Island is located within the Traditional Territory of the Tla'amin Nation. We recognize the significant contributions of Indigenous Peoples who have lived and worked on this land since time immemorial.

We offer our sincere gratitude for their stewardship of these lands.

qɛyɛ qʷən – Island of the Freshwater Springs

qɛyɛ qʷən (Qaye qwun) is the place name for Savary Island in ʔayʔaʃuθəm (Ay-A-Ju-Thum), the language spoken by the Tla'amin, Homalco, Klahoose, and K'òmoks people. The word qɛyɛ qʷən means *freshwater spring*. The island has this name because of the three freshwater sources on the island. The springs on the island also carry the name qɛyɛ qʷən.

The name qɛyɛ qʷən was given to the island after the transformer came and transformed ʔayhos (Ay hos), a double-headed serpent, into the physical island we see today. When ʔayhos was feasting near maʔ nač (Mutl nach / Mitlenatch), ɣaɣyɛ ti qaymɪxʷ (the transformer) came and transformed the serpent into an island to stop him from getting to his cave at ɣaɣa giʔ (XaXa geetl / Hurtado Point). The solid rock at the end of the island is where the transformer stopped ʔayhos. At ɣeɣaʃeyɪs (XeX yales / Beacon Point), the transformer speared ʔayhos, which left a water hole that never goes dry, even in the summer.

Since time immemorial, Tla'amin people have occupied qɛyɛ qʷən. Tla'amin people living on qɛyɛ qʷən participated in ceremonies and spiritual gatherings, clam digging, root digging, and berry picking. Near the reef, there was also a herring spawning area in the past. To this day, ancestral remains and burial sites are still being found on qɛyɛ qʷən, often on private property. The island continues to be an important place in ʔəms giʃɛ (Tla'amin territory) for these uses.

ʔayʔaʃuθəm place names

English Place Name	ʔayʔaʃuθəm Place Name (Pronunciation)	Meaning
Savary Island	qɛyɛ qʷən (Qaye qwun)	Fresh Spring Water
Along Sunset Trail	ti: ti: may (T'eet'ee may)	Many Wild Cherry Trees
Indian Spring	qɛyɛ qʷən (Qaye qwun)	Fresh Spring Water
Indian Point	θatɛq (Thah teq)	Broken Off
Beacon Point	ɣeɣaʃeyɪs (ɣe ɣa jey is)	Little Rocks

Today, Tla'amin Nation is a modern self-governing Nation with a desire to restore Tla'amin Nation's rightful place and decision-making role throughout Tla'amin territory.

Place names are important and reflect the relationships between ʔayʔaʃuθəm speakers and their territories. Colonial place names on the island have erased the knowledge held by ʔayʔaʃuθəm place names, with some English place names on the island being racist and derogatory. Work is being done to officially change derogatory place names. While Elders were able to share teachings and identify place names on qɛyɛ qʷən, many place names were lost because of the impacts of colonization and residential schools.

Source: *Tla'amin Nation Lands and Resources Department and Culture, Language & Heritage Department*

1 Introduction

The qathet Regional District (qRD) is updating the qɛyɛ qʷən (Qaye qʷun) / Savary Island Official Community Plan (“the Community Plan”). The purpose of this update is to provide a refreshed vision, goals, objectives, and policies that reflect current values and needs of the community.

The Community Plan sets out a long-term vision for the community and establishes goals and policies for achieving that vision. An OCP provides a policy framework to guide land use and development decision-making of the regional district, other government agencies, and property owners. The existing Community Plan for qɛyɛ qʷən / Savary Island was adopted in 2007.

For more information visit qathet.ca/savaryocp.

1.1 Community Vision & Goals

In Phase 2, the qɛyɛ qʷən / Savary Island community was actively engaged to provide feedback on the Vision and Goals outlined in the 2006 Official Community Plan. Through this collaborative process, community members shared their perspectives, priorities, and ideas for the Island’s future. Based on this input, refinements were made to ensure the Vision and Goals more accurately reflect the values and aspirations of the Savary Island community.



In-person engagement, Savary Island Community Plan, July 2025



Updated Community Vision: Our community is committed to maintaining Savary Island’s unique character and rustic island lifestyle while protecting the island’s groundwater resources and sensitive ecosystem, and recognizing the Tla’amin people’s rich history, sensitive cultural resources, and ongoing interests on the island.

Updated Community Goals (*All goals are equally important and work together to achieve the vision.)

- To preserve the sense of community, tranquility, peacefulness and neighbourliness on Savary Island.
- To safeguard the Island’s groundwater supply.
- To support a level of residential development which is mindful of the Island’s carrying capacity by adhering to Provincial standards for building, water and septic servicing, and archaeological site protection.
- To protect natural areas and the Island’s ecological integrity.
- To provide a level of community services at a scale appropriate for a rustic rural island community.
- To support small-scale commercial businesses that are non-polluting and compatible with the Island’s rural character and natural environment.
- To encourage a reduction in vehicle use and parking by supporting alternative transportation modes, such as car share, taxis, walking, and biking.

1.2 Phase 3 Engagement



The q̓əy̓ə q̓wən (Qaye q̓wun) / Savary Island Community Plan project is nearing the end of Phase 3 of the engagement process – establishing Key Directions for policy development. This phase marked a significant milestone in the engagement process and offered multiple opportunities for community members to share their perspectives and help shape the future of the Island.

This phase of engagement began with the production and distribution of a Key Directions Discussion Book to all households on the Island. The Discussion Book provided education and discussion questions on seven key topics, including:

- The relationship between the Tla'amin Nation and q̓əy̓ə q̓wən / Savary Island,
- Growth over time,
- Groundwater resources,
- Land conservation,
- Coastal flood adaptation,
- Slope hazard areas, and
- Infrastructure and services.

Each topic was developed and finalized based on what was learned from community engagement and input in Phase 2 and the background report findings. Together, these themes reflected the community's priorities and concerns, ensuring the Community Plan remains grounded in the values and lived experiences of those who call q̓əy̓ə q̓wən / Savary Island home.

Engagement activities included in-person sessions held on q̓əy̓ə q̓wən / Savary Island in July 28-29, 2025; an online information session on August 5, 2025; and a detailed online survey available to complete between July 28th and August 29th, 2025. Over 110 people attended the in-person events and 497 surveys were submitted. Each engagement method was designed to collect meaningful feedback through targeted questions aligned with the seven core topics outlined in the Community Plan Key Discussion Books.

2 Engagement Highlights

The multiple engagement methods provided an opportunity for q̄əȳə q̄w̄ən / Savary Island residents and homeowners to provide direct feedback to the project team that will help shape the Community Plan. Previous engagement responses highlighted concerns around land use regulations and Phase 3 was an opportunity to dig deeper into these concerns and affirm directions on how to address key issues facing the Island. The engagement process is an opportunity to test ideas and affirm community directions on key topics and policy options.

Feedback Themes:

- A majority of in-person and survey participants reiterated their concerns for implementation of any land use or zoning regulations. However, there are some community members who feel land use or zoning regulations would help address key critical issues, such as environmental concerns and over-development.
- Participants and survey respondents that do not favour regulations instead advocated strongly that property owners can develop on their own land responsibly and address any issues and concerns with their neighbours.
- Many respondents suggested there should be an emphasis on education rather than regulation, including educating property owners about sensitive ways to develop on the Island in keeping with its unique context (i.e. no electricity, wells and septic systems, no waste or recycling facilities, and limited roads and public facilities).
- Respondents and participants advocated they can work together to solve issues.
- There is recognition that Savary's historical subdivision has presented a challenge to keeping the unique way of life into the future. There is support for lot consolidation and land conservation to decrease potential development density, which in turn is hoped to reduce stress on water and other limited infrastructure on the island.
- Infrastructure and services such as a public washroom and a greenway/bike path have community support.

3 Demographics

Participation in the engagement activities was broad and significant for an island with such a small permanent population. In total there were 496 surveys completed and over 110 people who participated in the in-person activities. Approximately 70 people attended the online webinar. True to the nature of Savary Island, the majority of participants that engaged in Phase 3 are part-time residents that live on the island less than 6 months per year.



496 Survey Participants

110+ In-person Open House Participants

70 Webinar Participants

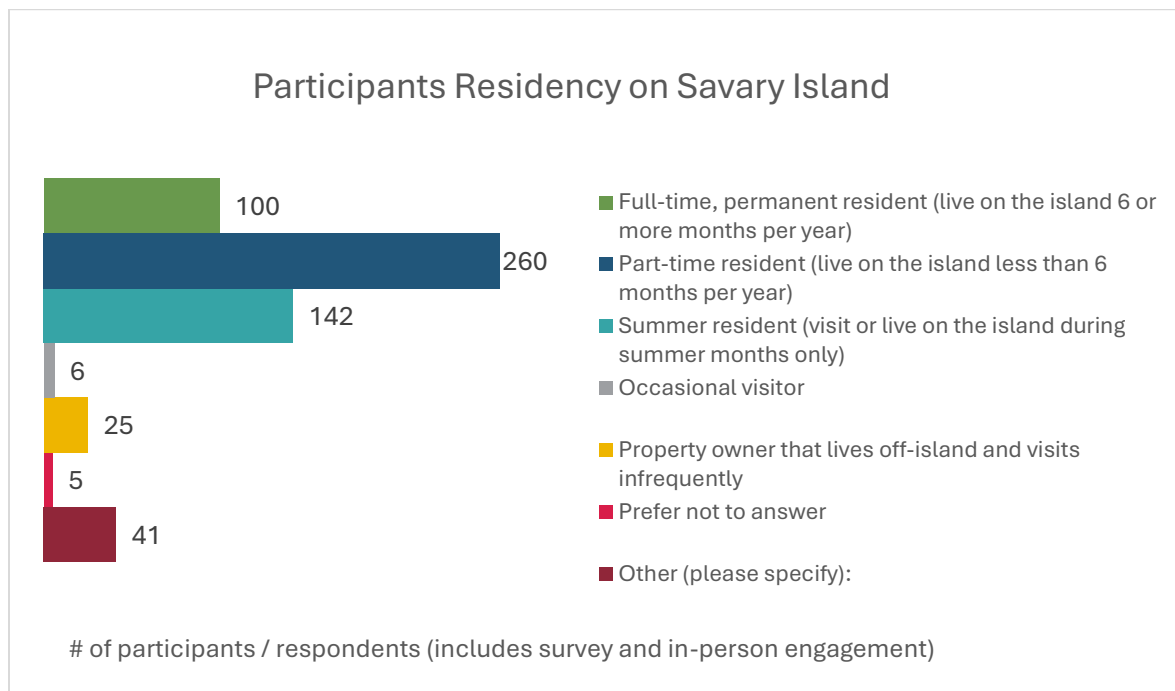


Figure 1 | Participants residency on Savary Island

4 In-Person Engagement

On July 28th and 29th, three in-person engagement sessions were held at Pascal's Hacienda on Savary Island. The in-person sessions were offered to provide the community with information on where we are in the process, to promote the Key Directions Discussion Book and to promote the online survey. The sessions also provided an opportunity to clarify that no policies had been written yet and that the outcomes from Phase 3 engagement would inform the policy development that will begin in the fall of 2025, after the community engagement feedback is analyzed.

The events included:

- 1. Drop-in event (July 28).** Island residents were invited to meet the project team, review the information and questions being posed ahead of the workshop.
- 2. Facilitated workshop (July 28).** Topic tables based on the Discussion Books were hosted by members of the project team. Participants had the opportunity to circulate to the various tables throughout the workshop. This provided a small group discussion format with the project team and fellow Savary Islanders. Outcomes from these table topics were recorded and posted for each group to view as they moved through the different topics.
- 3. Drop-in open house (July 29).** During the local market on Savary Island, the project team was once again at Pascal's to present information about the project, and answer questions from attendees. This was an opportunity for participants to view what was said at the workshop the previous day.

Observations from in-person engagement.

The in-person engagement was a very productive and important moment for the community of Savary Island. While there are many misconceptions about what might be in the Community Plan, the project team had an excellent opportunity to answer questions from the public and quell some fears around potential land use regulations, which are not anticipated to be in the Plan. While some participants wished for a different style of engagement (e.g. town hall / forum style), by the end of the two days many participants expressed gratitude for receiving clear answers to key concerns about land use regulations and other matters on the Island.

The in-person engagement activities used two different formats to gather feedback and answers questions: drop-in style open house (July 28 & July 29) and small table group discussions (July 29). The small table group discussion style is a technique to foster community dialogue. It offers an opportunity for everyone to share their thoughts, not just a few. In a public forum event, typically only few have the opportunity to speak and is not conducive to discussion *between* community members – which is what the project team is encouraging at this phase of the project. Small group discussions offer a chance

for quieter voices to also have a say and for more people to have direct comments, ideas and Q&A with project team members.

4.1 Outcomes

4.1.1 Who attended?

The majority of attendees were part-time Savary Island residents that live on the Island less than 6 months a year, but more than just the summer and reside on Savary between 61 and 120 days a year. Below is breakdown of event attendees over the two days in July. *Note, not all that attended completed the questions below.*

Attendees	Residency on Savary Island
22	Savary Island is my primary residence (I don't live elsewhere)
47	Part-time Savary Island resident (live on Island less than 6 months a year but more than just summer)
15	Summer resident only
0	Visitor/tourist or Other

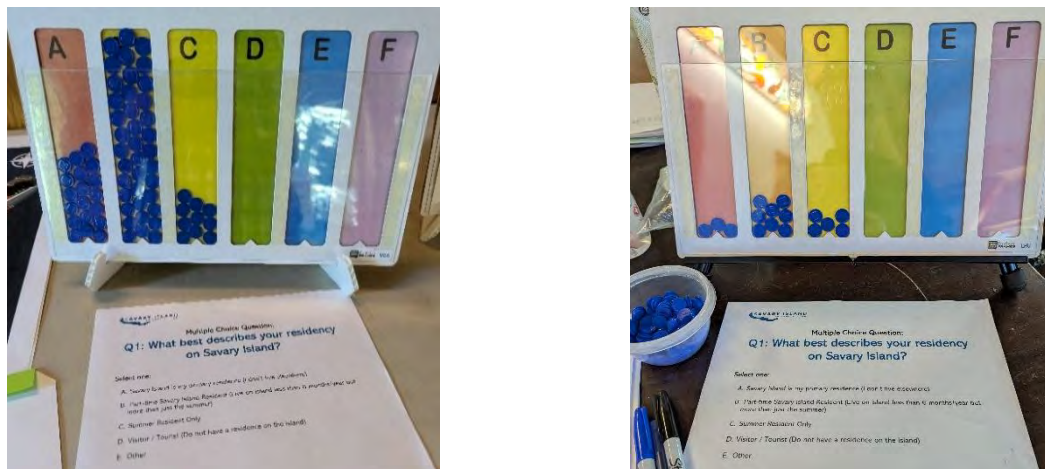
Attendees	Days per year on Savary Island
14	301-365
7	241 – 300
12	181 – 240
13	121 – 180
30	61 – 120
14	1 - 60

4.1.2 Feedback Frames

The project team used a tool called Feedback Frames to solicit feedback on key questions during the in-person engagement events. The tool allows participants to drop a token into a slot to answer questions. It's anonymous and for controversial issues it removes the group think effect because the results are covered until the end. However, in this instance they were mostly used for demographic type questions.

4.1.3 Q1. What best describes your residency on Savary Island?

Feedback frames were used to ask participants about their residency on Savary Island. Below are the results for July 28th in-person event (below left) and July 29th in-person event (below right). Results were as expected, given the nature of Savary Island as location for summer getaways and mostly part-time residency. However, a significant number of full-time residents also attended.



Participants' Residency on Savary Island

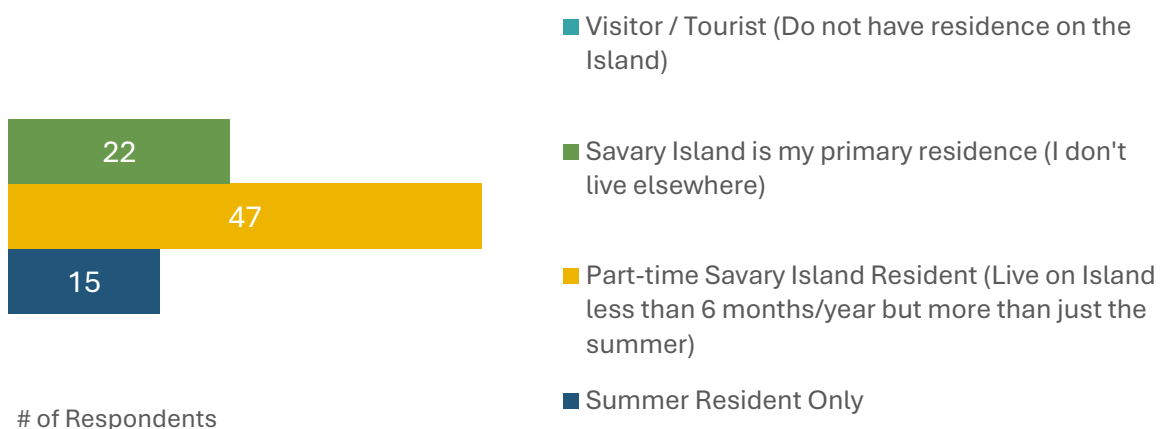


Figure 2 | Question 1 of the feedback frames for the July 28th and July 29th in-person events.

4.1.3.1 Q2. How many days a year do you reside on Savary Island?

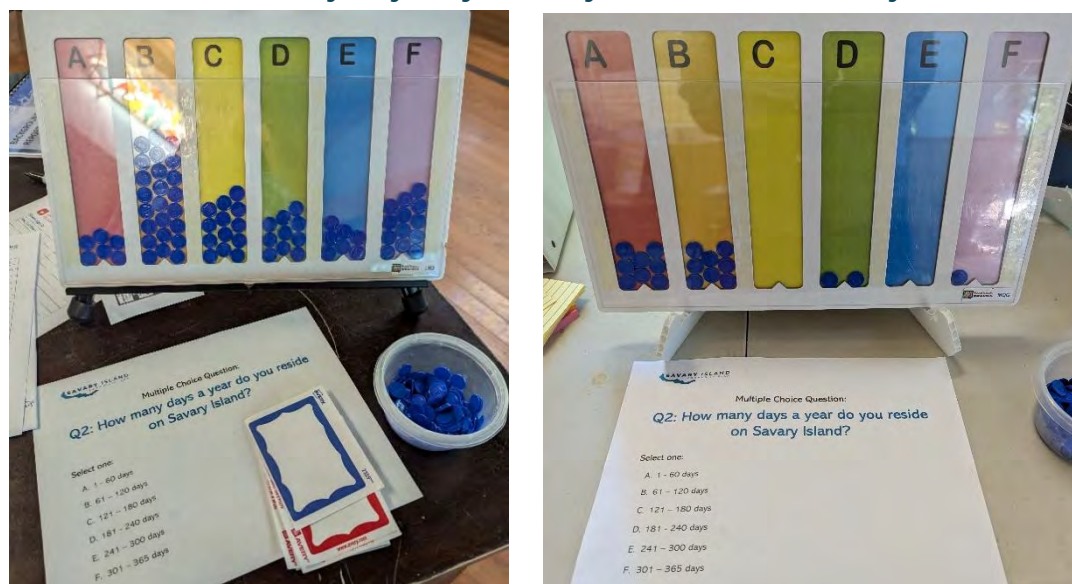


Figure 3 | Feedback frames for July 28th in-person event (left) and July 29th in-person event (right).

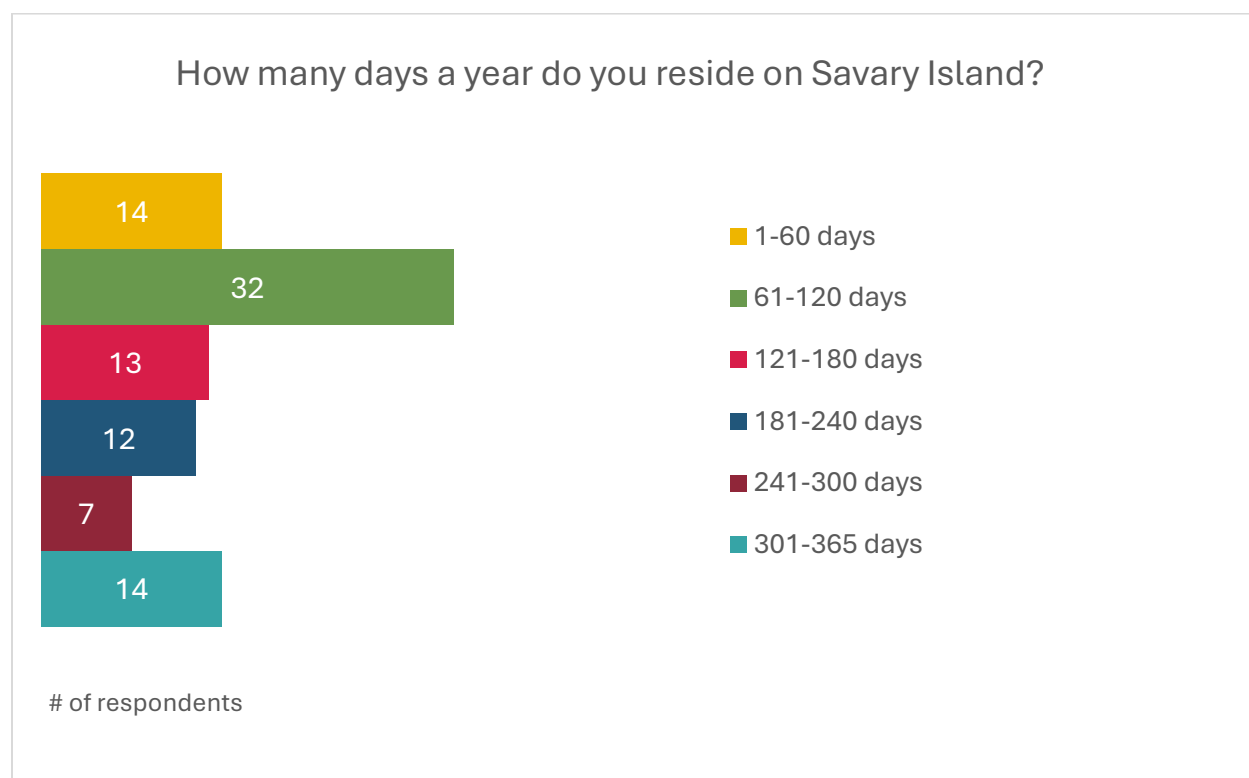


Figure 4 | Question 2 of the feedback frames for the July 28th and July 29th in-person events.

4.1.3.2 Q3. Did you participate in previous Savary Island Community Plan engagement events?

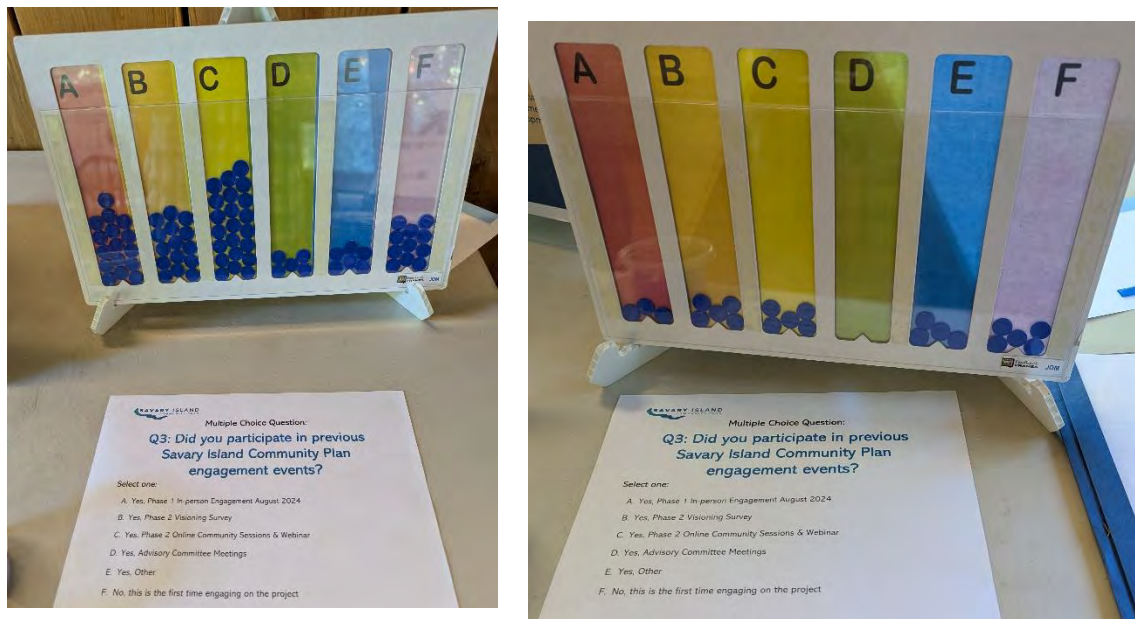


Figure 5 | Feedback frames for July 28th in-person event (left) and July 29th in-person event (right).

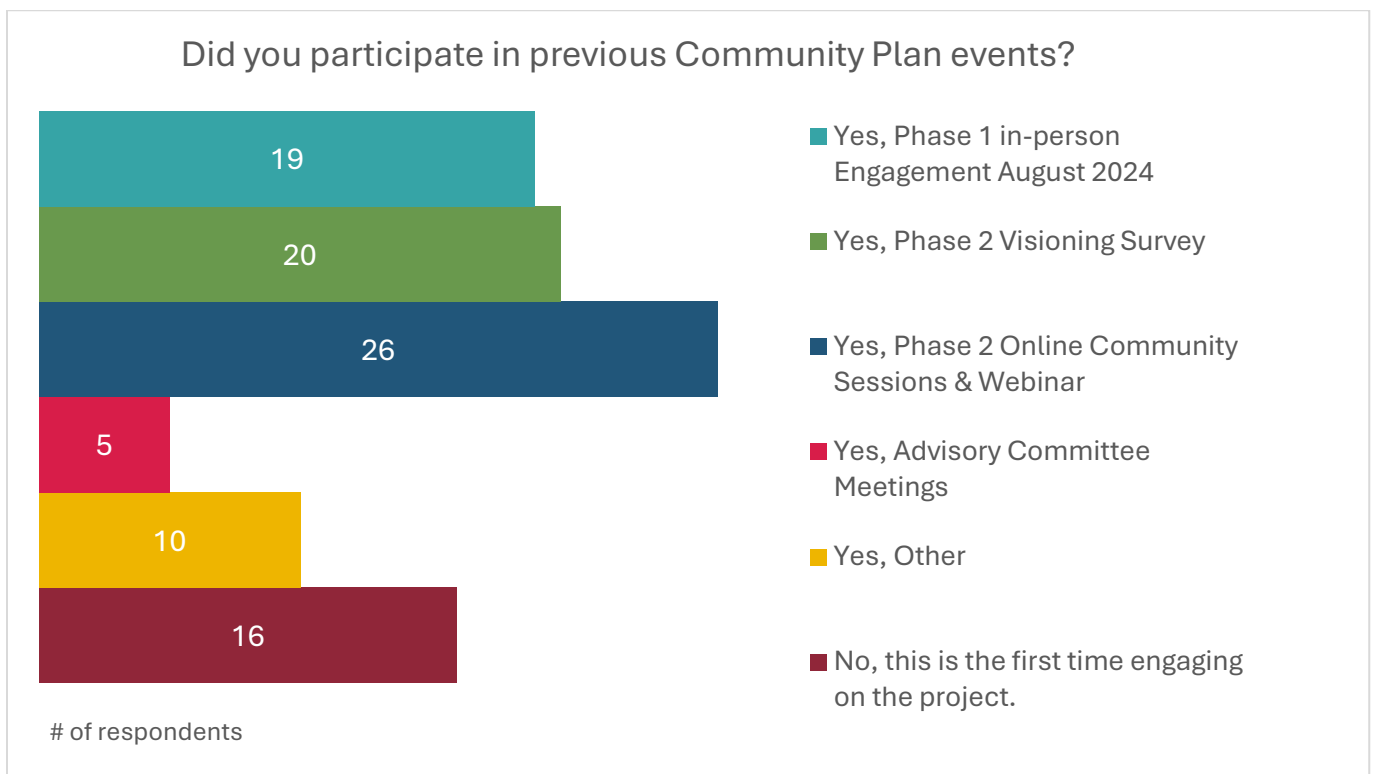


Figure 6 | Question 3 of the Feedback Frames for the July 28th and July 29th in-person events.

4.2 Key Directions Engagement Topics

At the July 28th and 29th open houses, the project team set up tables with information from each of the Discussion Book topics and one or two questions to consider. Participants were then able to read the information and share their thoughts and ideas on sticky notes that were put up on the posters provided. Pictures of the final posters are included in **Appendix A**. Each section below summarizes the themes from the in-person engagement sessions July 28 and 29th on Savary Island.

4.2.1.1 Tla'amin Nation and Savary Island

The Tla'amin Nation recently signed a modern treaty with the Federal and Provincial Governments that guides its relationship to the land and governments in the q̓ey̓ q̓wən / Savary Island area and across its traditional territory. The Tla'amin Final Agreement came into effect on April 5, 2016 and includes q̓ey̓ q̓wən / Savary Island. Local governments must do their part to acknowledge, respect and work with the Tla'amin Nation and the Final Agreement. Themes from in-person engagement on this topic include the following:

Ideas for how the Community Plan can honour the rich history and stewardship of the Tla'amin Nation on q̓ey̓ q̓wən:

- Many participants emphasize the importance of asking the Nation directly, respecting their wishes, and practicing reconciliation through active listening.
- There's strong support for immersive education, suggestions include summer programs for children, signage about medicinal plants and historical figures, and storytelling by Elders to foster connection and understanding.
- Ideas like QR codes for pronunciation help, booths at farmers markets, and cultural resource sessions aim to make education accessible and engaging for all residents.
- There's strong support for formalizing and maintaining consistent engagement through meetings and respectful collaboration that lasts beyond the Community Plan and this process.
- Proposed actions range from renaming places like Indian Point (rename to θat̓eq (Thah teq) which means “broken off”) to including origin stories, welcome poles, and public art, visibly acknowledging Tla'amin culture in public spaces.
- There's interest in understanding cost-sharing options and whether grants are available to ease financial pressures during planning and implementation.
- Several comments propose linking the OCP to existing regional, provincial, and national policies to guide actions and inform residents, while encouraging respectful stewardship.

Opposition to including Tla'amin Nation references or connection in the Community Plan:

- A few comments stated there was no need to address Tla'amin Nation items in the q̓əy̓ə q̓w̓ən / Savary Island Community Plan. Direct discussions took place with project team members regarding reconciliation actions and respect for the history and culture of the First People on q̓əy̓ə q̓w̓ən / Savary Island and to understand why these participants did not think it was appropriate to foster relationships with the Tla'amin. In many cases, there was a lack of understanding and fear that the residents would not be able to develop their land.
- Several comments expressed frustration at the length of time and cost it might take if cultural artifacts were identified on their parcel.

4.2.1.2 Growth Over Time

The topic of Growth Over Time was chosen because of the unique subdivision and development circumstances on the Island as well as the Island's sensitive ecosystems. Managing growth over time will be key to maintaining the Island's natural beauty and function. Ideas for how the community plan can guide growth overtime included the following themes from in-person engagement.

Support for land and environmental conservation, but through a balanced approach that does not impose regulations on individual property owners (i.e. voluntary actions and education):

- A number of participants support land and environmental conservation, suggesting education and awareness campaigns on various topics, such as tree preservation, conservation of land, and preventing overdevelopment or subdivision.
- There was also a lot of feedback and strong interest in protecting nature while respecting private ownership rights.
- A repeated concern throughout the comments was opposition to any potential land use regulation. Instead, residents advocated for voluntary guidelines, educational efforts, and tools like booklets or signs to inform development practices and choices.

Limiting or better managing tourism:

- Suggestions regarding tourism and visitors to the island include: licensing visitors, slowing growth through tourism taxes, and controlling visitor numbers to protect local sensitive areas.
- Education for visitors on respectful behavior and environmental impact was also emphasized.

- Public amenities such as toilets or parking were suggested to manage the negative impact of visitors.

Other ideas related to managing growth:

- Lot consolidation to reduce the density of septic systems and preserve trees and vegetation.
- Fire breaks to ensure existing areas are more resilient to wildfire.

4.2.1.3 Groundwater

With only a few sources of surface water, groundwater is essential for human habitation on q̄ȳe q̄w̄ən / Savary Island. In 2024, the qRD commissioned the Assessment of Groundwater Resources on Savary island - q̄ȳe q̄w̄ən, prepared by GW Solutions Inc. Participants at the Community Plan open houses were asked to provide ideas on how the Community Plan could help protect groundwater resources.

Monitoring and oversight:

- Residents support better maintenance of wells suggesting registration requirements, minimum setbacks to discourage overdevelopment, water quality testing, and some participants suggested the creation of a well / groundwater monitoring committee / group / board.
- Well monitoring and testing can be supported by the residents while possibly using a qRD system.

Eco-friendly practices and education:

- Rather than relying on permits, there's interest in open conversations with property owners and developing voluntary guidelines. The example of a Water Stewardship Regulation (WSR) framework was provided by some participants.
- There is enthusiasm for expanding rainwater initiatives and incentives, such as rain barrel grants, shared stormwater systems, and limits on annual water well drilling.
- Ideas also included creating programs similar to the successful green digester program for rainwater infrastructure and using community-wide monitoring.
- Calls for more education are widespread: ceremonies honouring land and water, workshops for newcomers and tourists, school programs, signage, mail-outs, and easy-access packages that explain groundwater conservation. Many believe informed residents make better water-use decisions.

- Suggestions include using eco-friendly laundry and cleaning products, reducing lawn watering, and encouraging water catchment systems to lessen groundwater dependency.

4.2.1.4 Land Conservation

Given the importance of the Island's diverse ecosystems, land conservation was chosen as a key topic for discussion. Participants commonly linked how residents' and visitors' use the land and impact sensitive ecosystems in their feedback. Ideas on how the Community Plan could address sensitive ecosystems on the island are a mix of support and opposition for protection measures, yet strong support for education.

Support for preservation, conservation and action:

- Strong community support exists for preserving natural spaces through tree protection (by limiting removals), conservation land purchases, and promotion of non-motorized transportation.
- Actions suggested include reducing or limiting overdevelopment, safeguards for sensitive ecosystems like foreshores, and achieving canopy coverage targets with measurable outcomes.
- Feedback also touched on the need for maintenance of wells and septic systems.
- Residents advocated for alternative modes of transportation such as bicycles, e-bikes, and golf carts, along with vehicle sharing programs.
- There was also strong support for limiting heavy vehicles and removing derelict cars and boats to reduce environmental strain.

Balanced approach:

- There is opposition to regulations perceived as infringing on landowner rights particularly setback rules, DPAs, and restrictions on tree removal.
- A balanced approach that respects private property while advancing conservation goals.

Education for responsible land conservation practices:

- A shared goal is educating renters, visitors, and new property owners on responsible land conservation practices.
- Suggestions include learning from best-case examples, starting signage efforts in Lund, and working with Savary Island Land Trust (SILT) to create a centralized, accessible education hub.

Financial support:

- Several comments emphasized the need for increased financial resources for Savary, with recommendations to boost funding allocations through the qRD.

4.2.1.5 Coastal Flooding & Slope Hazards

Coastal flooding and slope hazards are known concerns on the Island and thus a separate discussion topic was created to discuss them. Feedback and ideas from in-person engagement on how the Community Plan could address coastal flooding and slope hazards were quite polarized. There was some support for reasonable regulations (not support for blanket regulation) to protect structures and people from harm. There was also strong pushback on any sort of regulation that would impose restrictions on property owners, as they expressed that they are stewards of the land.

Collaboration and education:

- Participants proposed informative case studies, slope-specific guidelines, proper beach trail construction, and collaboration with government bodies as constructive steps.

Risk mitigation:

- There are suggestions for technical modeling, covenants on properties, acknowledgment of risk by owners, and requiring bonds from builders to ensure accountability if land fails.

Custom-made regulatory ideas:

- Proposals for localized mitigation efforts like erosion, toe protection barriers, and funding mechanisms focused on key risk areas instead of broad restrictions.
- Other suggestions included tailored setback recommendations, smart permitting processes, and careful consultation to avoid one-size-fits-all policies.

Non-regulatory actions:

- Suggestions included increasing native plantings, restoring vegetation, and managing wildlife (especially deer and goats) to reduce erosion.
- Several comments highlighted the idea that property owners and the community itself are responsible stewards of the land and should be empowered to manage risks independently.
- Many comments favor using aspirational guidelines and education rather than regulations like Development Permit Areas (DPAs) and/or zoning bylaw setbacks.

- Guidelines are seen as helpful tools while setback regulations were strongly opposed by several participants for being seen as a mandate. Residents suggest non-regulatory approaches such as public education and incentive programs, arguing that enforcement would be costly and ineffective.

4.2.1.6 Infrastructure & Services

The Infrastructure and Services topic table asked participants to provide their perspective on challenges, opportunities and ideas related to services and infrastructure under the jurisdiction of the qRD or under jurisdiction of other levels of government that the qRD could advocate for. The following provides a summary of those areas of discussion from the in-person engagement.

Participants were asked to indicate which services the qRD should investigate for feasibility (financial, capacity, operational feasibility). The topic with the greatest percentage of agreement by respondents was opposition to regulation with 31 people (91%) indicating they oppose investigating the feasibility of regulation or zoning. The second highest item was 'other' that included a range of suggestions: a parking lot in Lund, a new beach trail (not the Mermaid Beach access trail), a firehall, an emergency evacuation plan, and access and maintenance for the Sutherland Beach trail. The third highest was for a greenway/cycle path on the island (22 people).

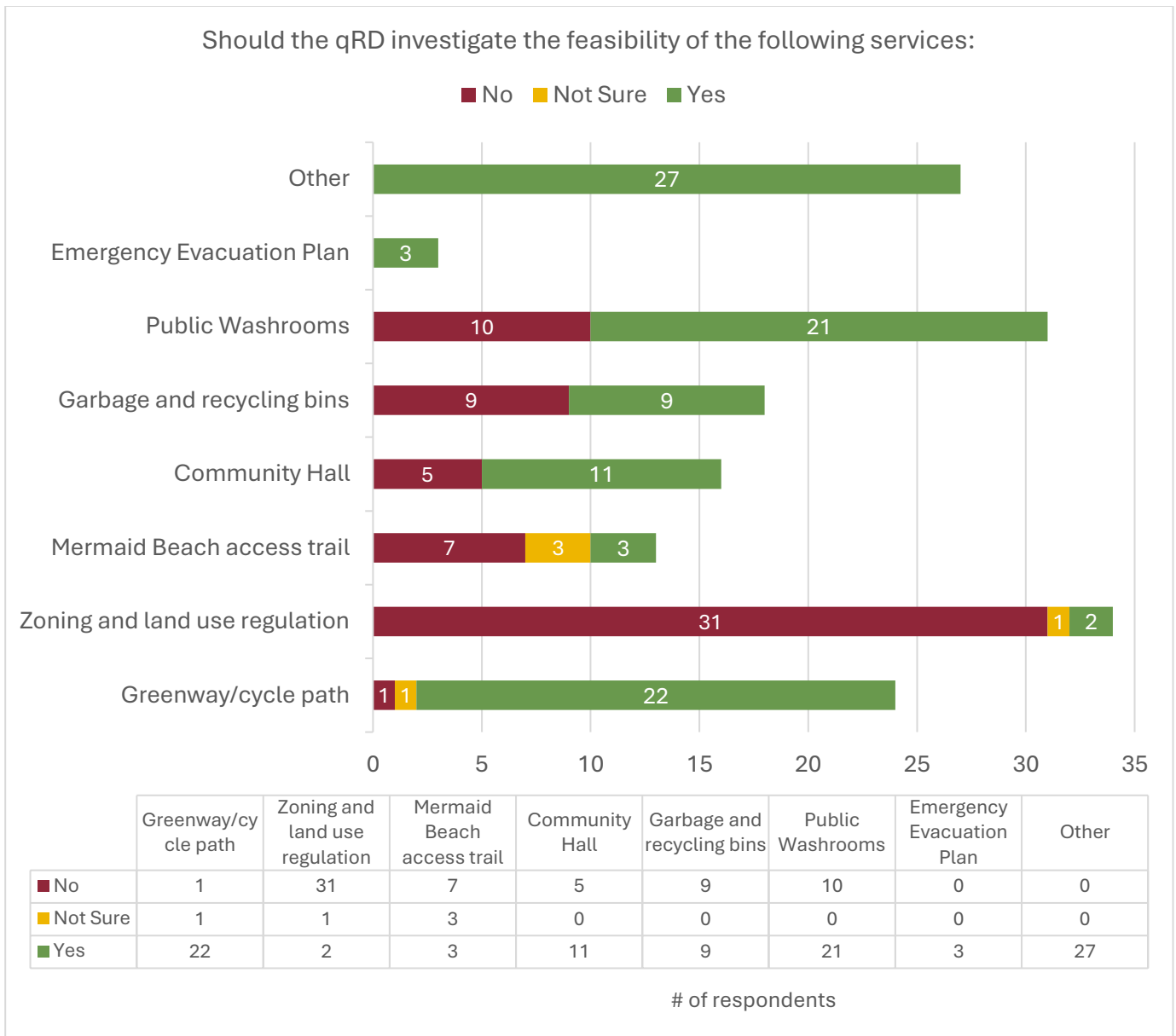


Figure 7 | Summarized number of tallies from the in-person events.

Table 1: Infrastructure and Services Challenges and Opportunities

Infrastructure and Servicing Challenges - summary	Infrastructure and Servicing Opportunities - responses
Residents are overwhelmed by excessive garbage, concerns over maintenance costs, and fears that garbage bins may worsen the problem or might create a rodent problem.	Summer pick-up, garbage drop-off times, bag vouchers, and using barges or composting.
- Limited parking in Lund, a single barge landing, and inadequate public washroom facilities are causing strain. - High speed limits, underage driving, and dusty conditions highlight the need for better traffic and parking regulations.	- Residents want traffic calming measures, paved roads, dust control, speed bumps, and general maintenance, especially on high-priority trails like Sutherland Beach. They also advocate for the removal of derelict vehicles. - Requests for on-island public transit (or taxi) of some type, fewer private vehicles, regulated parking, and annual dust control.
Newcomers, tourists, and renters are seen as uninformed about local customs and expectations.	- Suggestions include using firehalls as washrooms and improving education for visitors about facilities and hygiene. - Ideas include converting services to regional ones (e.g. Savary Marine Service), enforcing bylaws at the wharf, and promoting education through signage.
Calls for more beach access trails that are dust-free, better signage, and upkeep of emergency routes.	n/a

4.2.1.7 Other Comments

- Calls to slow down the Community Plan processes/timing and extend it further into 2026, limit land use regulations, and genuinely listen to Savary Island residents.
- Advocacy for maintaining the area's rustic charm by limiting industrialization/development, and commercial vehicle use.

5 Webinar

The August 5, 2025 online webinar was offered to provide the community with information on where we are in the process, to promote the Discussion Book and the online survey. The webinar also provided an opportunity to clarify that no policies had been written yet and that the outcomes from Phase 3 Key Directions engagement would direct the policy development that will begin in the fall of 2025, after community engagement feedback is analyzed. At the end of the information sharing portion of the webinar, participants asked questions to the project team, which included both qRD staff and consultants. Below are questions and concerns from the webinar, which drew 98 registrants and was attended by 70 participants (See Appendix D: Verbatim Webinar Questions). The FAQ document on the project webpage has been updated to include answers to a number of these questions.

Webinar Participant Questions and Statements

- Concern over the rapid pace of the OCP process, especially when compared to Texada Island's extended 2.5-year engagement period.
 - *The qRD has noted this concern and will review the timeline (that has already been extended previously based on community feedback).*
- Some residents feel excluded from summer engagement opportunities (in-person engagement occurred July 28 and 29 on the Island) and some commented they were concerned about the amount of time offered for survey participation.
- Confusion over what types of regulations are being considered, if any and whether a hybrid regulatory approach is possible.
 - *The qRD clarified that regulations are not being considered at this time and no policy has been drafted as the project team is in the listening stage before policy is considered.*
- Residents are questioning the validity and implications of the Tetra Tech Slope Hazard Study, particularly its potential impact on over 400 waterfront properties.
 - *The qRD clarified the Tetra Tech Slope Hazard Study is provided as information and is not regulation or policy.*
- Requests for clearer information on how the draft OCP will be reviewed, and how community feedback will be incorporated.
 - *The qRD clarified the draft OCP will be reviewed by the Savary Island Community Plan Advisory Committee and the broader community during Phase 4 of the planning process. The exact engagement approach for review of the Draft OCP has not yet been designed.*

- Uncertainty around how basic services such as public washrooms and garbage pickup will be managed.
 - *The qRD clarified any new services of interest to the community would need to be fully explored by the qRD to determine capital costs, ongoing maintenance costs and tax implications.*
- Concerns about how new policies might affect already built homes, cabins, and resort-style properties, including questions about grandfathering.
 - *At this time no regulations are being proposed and thus 'grandfathering' existing developments does not need to be considered.*

6 Online Survey

A key part of the Phase 3 engagement tactics was an online survey that worked alongside the Discussion Book mailed to all property owners and available for pick-up on the Island and within Lund. The online survey asked participants to answer the community discussion questions outlined in the Key Directions Discussion Book. The Discussion Book information was included in the survey so participants could review each topic area before responding to questions. The Discussion Book topics included:

- Tla'amin Nation & Savary Island;
- Growth Over Time;
- Groundwater;
- Land Conservation;
- Coastal Flood Adaptation;
- Slope Hazards; and
- Infrastructure & Services.

For each of the seven topic areas short answer questions were asked with an opportunity for long answer comments after each question. A total of 496 surveys were submitted, which is a significant response rate for these types of surveys. A summary of the main themes heard for each survey question are provided below.

6.1 Tla'amin Nation & Savary Island

The Tla'amin Final Agreement came into effect on April 5, 2016 and includes qəyə qʷən / Savary Island. Local governments must do their part to acknowledge, respect and work with the Tla'amin Nation and the Final Agreement. The Community Plan is an opportunity to put this into action.

Savary Island is called qəyə qʷən (pronounced Qaye qwun) by the Tla'amin people and is on the traditional territory of the Tla'amin, Klahoose, and Homalco First Nation. These First Nations have a common history that dates back over 10,000 years, with numerous archaeological sites that document their history, culture, and presence in the region.

The word qəyə qʷən means freshwater spring. The island has this name because of its three freshwater sources. The springs on the island also carry the name qəyə qʷən . According to Tla'amin creation stories, the name qəyə qʷən was given to the island after the transformer came and transformed ʔayhos , (pronounced Ay hos) a double-headed serpent, into the physical island we see today. When ʔayhos was feasting near mał nač (Mutl nach / Mitlenatch), ɣaxye ti qaymɪxʷ (the transformer) came and transformed the serpent into an island to stop him from getting to his cave at ɣaxa gił (XaXa geetl / Hurtado Point). The solid rock at the end of the island is where the transformer stopped ʔayhos . At ɣεɣ aʔeyis (Beacon Point), the transformer speared ʔayhos, which left a water hole that never goes dry, even in the summer.

6.1.1 Question 1 - Honouring the rich history of the Tla'amin Nation

Survey participants were asked the same question as the in-person engagement: *How can the Community Plan honour the rich history and stewardship of the Tla'amin Nation on q̓ey̓ q̓ʷən?* The question was open-ended, allowing for long form written responses. Theme areas of the responses are provided below. For a full list of verbatim responses please see **Appendix D: Online Engagement Questions**.

Cultural Recognition and Visibility

- Continue acknowledging Tla'amin Nation's historical presence through:
 - Strong support for replacing English names with traditional place names and installing pronunciation guides for each of these place names (e.g., "Thah teq")
 - Cultural signage and interpretive panels at key visitor locations
 - Support for integrating Indigenous land management practices and Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK)
- Encourage Tla'amin-hosted events like canoe races and ceremonial gatherings
- Recognize Tla'amin's role in identifying and protecting culturally significant sites

Education and Public Engagement

- Lack of accessible information about Indigenous history on Savary Island
- Support Tla'amin-led education initiatives through:
 - Workshops, storytelling, books, presentations, newsletters and partnerships with local institutions
- Promote public education via:
 - Signage, digital media, and platforms like the qRD website
- Encourage community involvement in archaeological efforts
- Interest in co-management models that integrate Indigenous and non-Indigenous perspectives
- Visitor education on how to respect the land

Protection of Archaeological Sites

- Advocate for protection and study of archaeological sites through siting permits and reporting destruction of these sites
- Support non-regulatory guidance for property owners encountering archaeological finds
- Call for financial support (e.g., grants) to offset costs if a site is found and clearer criteria for site protection
- Preference for existing provincial laws (Heritage Conservation Act, DRIPA) and past land claim agreements
- Concerns expressed about:
 - Property devaluation, construction delays, and burdensome regulations
 - Potential discouragement of site reporting due to new rules

Environmental Stewardship

- Address concerns about overfishing, geoduck farms and environmental degradation
- Support mitigation strategies and bans on commercial fishing
- Interest in management practices from similar sand islands (Thormanby, Hernando, Ahgykson)

Collaboration and Capacity Building

- Provide resources to support Tla'amin Nation (clean water, safe housing, social supports)
- Establish Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) or stewardship agreements among stakeholders (SILT, Savary Island Homeowners, Tla'amin)
- Collaborate on shoreline rehabilitation, native plant restoration, and erosion prevention
- Develop joint monitoring programs (e.g., water quality, visitor impacts) with Tla'amin youth involvement
- Support Tla'amin leadership in local research, planning, and land management

6.1.2 Question 2 – Archaeological Sites Guidance

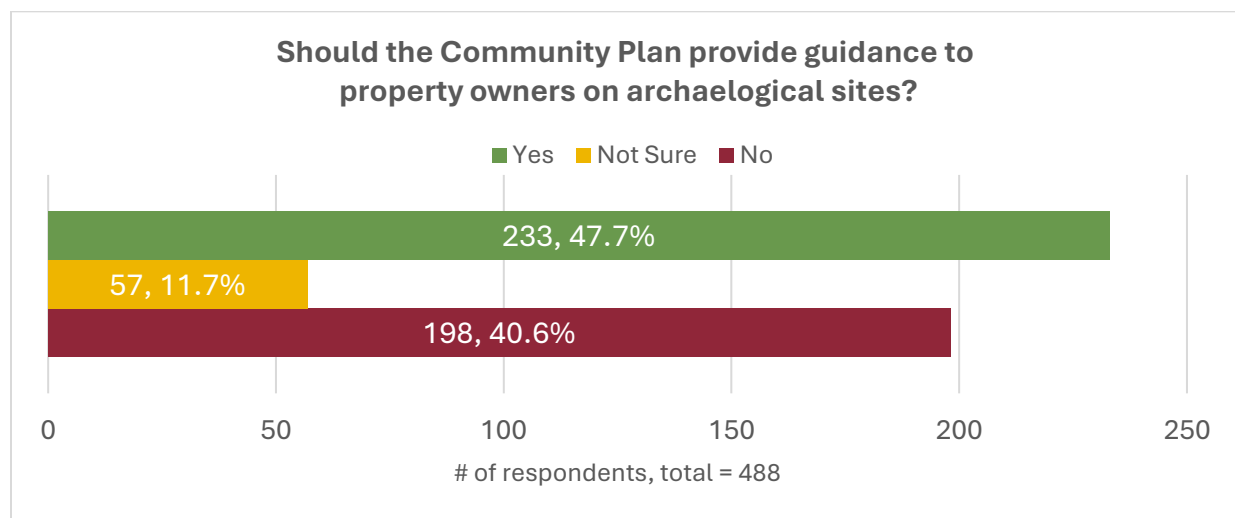


Figure 8 | Results of Question 2 of the Online Survey for the Tla'amin Nation section.

6.1.2.1 Analysis

The survey asked the question "Should the Community Plan provide guidance for property owners on what to do if you find an archaeological site, artifacts, or bones?" The question was asked because, while provincial legislation exists for protecting these sites, the qRD could offer some guidance for property owners in these situations through the Community Plan. The survey results for this question were divided almost evenly between 'yes' and 'no', with 35 more respondents stating 'yes'. Those that answered 'no' either referred to the Provincial guidelines as being sufficient and not having a place in the Community Plan, or the concern that guidance may lead to some

form of qRD regulation. 57 respondents stated 'not sure', which may highlight the need for further education on the topic given the complexity of local government roles in these matters versus provincial legislation, oversight and enforcement.

6.1.3 Question 3 - Development Permit Areas and archaeological and culturally significant sites

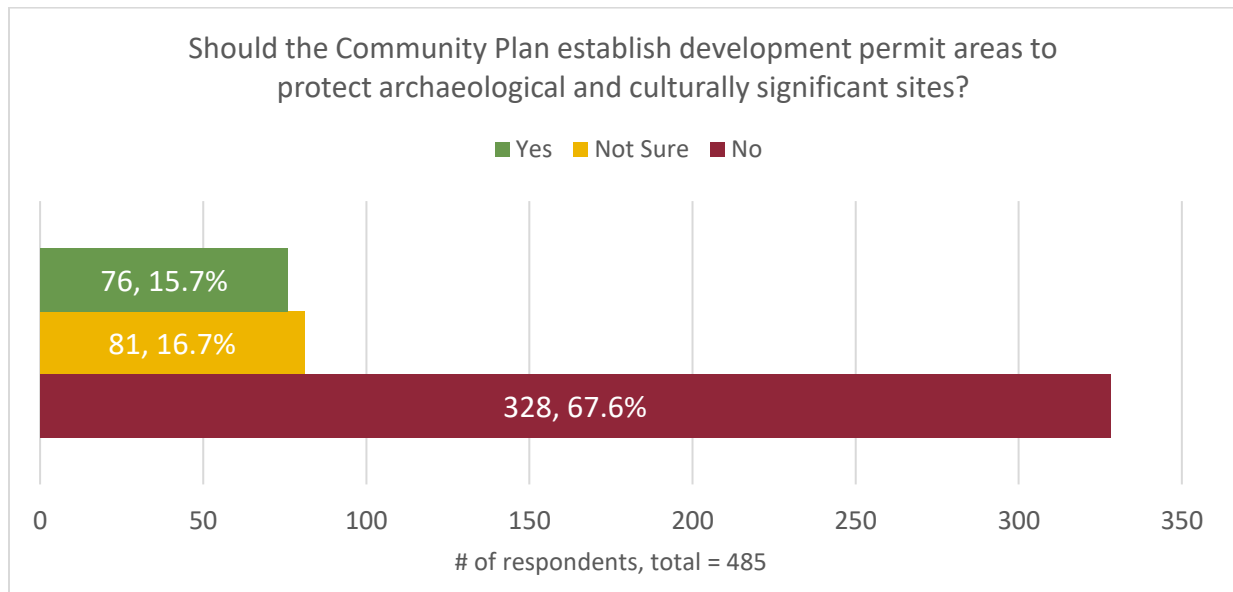


Figure 9 | Results of Question 3 of the Online Survey for the Tla'amin Nation section.

6.1.3.1 Analysis

The survey asked the question "*Should the Community Plan establish development permit areas to protect archaeological sites and culturally significant sites?*" While provincial legislation exists for protection of these sites, the question was asked to determine if additional controls would be beneficial. The overwhelming response to the question was "no" from 328 out of 485 (67%) responses to this question. Strong opposition was expressed by respondents regarding the establishment of Development Permit Areas to protect archaeological and culturally significant sites on the Island. Comments pointed out there are already provincial regulations in place that must be adhered to. As well, Indigenous communities typically do not want potential archeological or cultural sites to be public knowledge as it may encourage illegal looting of the site.

6.2 Growth Over Time

When land is developed on *qeyε qʷən* / Savary Island, it brings changes such as tree clearing, infrastructure for wells, septic systems, and driveways, which can affect the natural environment (e.g., stormwater, groundwater, vegetation, wildlife and soils) and may also impact archaeological sites or ancestral remains important to the Tla'amin people. Development can also result in an increased local population if new structures are added.

A Community Plan looks at how building and development—past, present, and future—affect the land, people, culture, infrastructure, and nature. Even small projects, when added together, can have a big impact on the environment, how people live, and their health. Thus the survey asked questions about growth and development on the Island and how the Community Plan should address these matters through policy.

6.2.1 Question 1 – Limitations on Dwellings Per Parcel

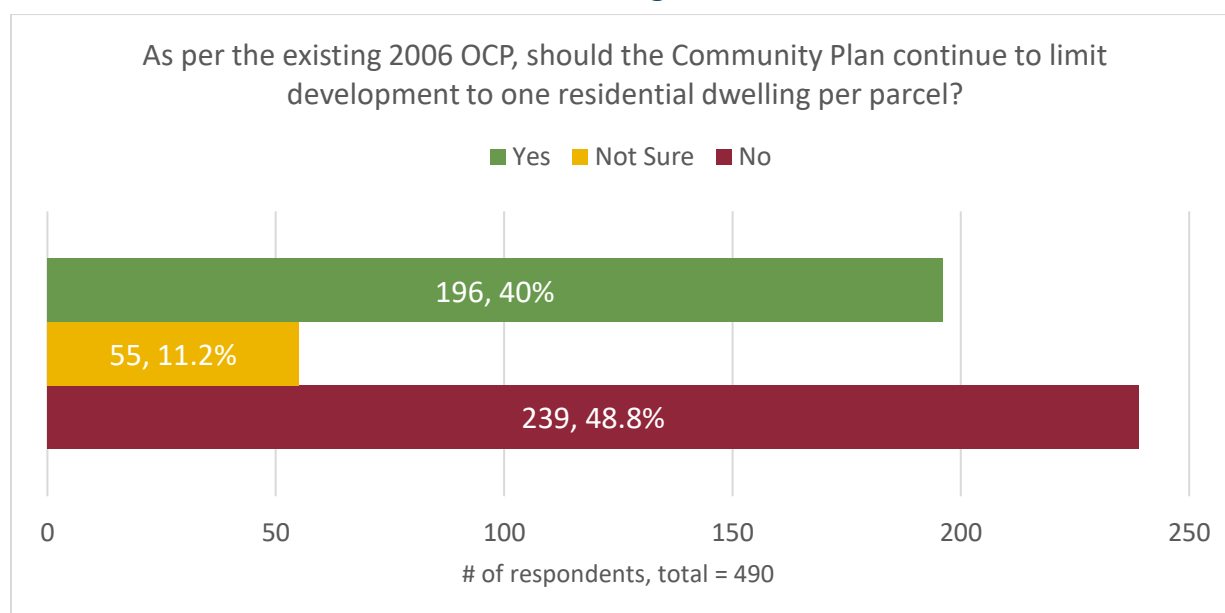


Figure 10 | Results of Question 1 of the Online Survey for the Growth Over Time section.

6.2.1.1 Analysis

This question asked "As per the existing 2006 OCP, should the Community Plan continue to limit development to one residential dwelling per parcel?" Responses to this question were mixed, with 239 saying 'no' (49%), 196 saying 'yes' (40%) and 55 respondents answering 'not sure' (11%). Concern on both sides of the issue are that if parcels are limited to one dwelling, the buildings will be large and not suited to the character of the Island. If more than one is allowed there's potential for overdevelopment if parcel owners build several dwellings and connect them to existing water wells and/or septic systems.

6.2.2 Question 2 – Limitations on Size of Dwellings

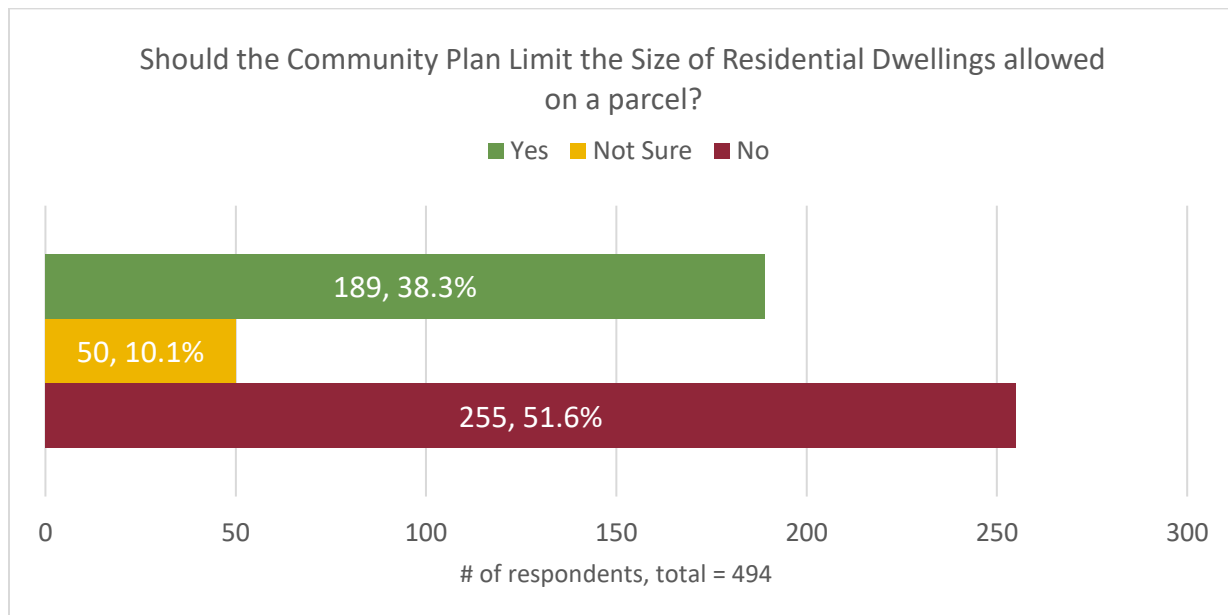


Figure 11 | Results of Question 2 of the Online Survey for the Growth Over Time section.

6.2.2.1 Analysis

This question asked "Should the Community Plan limit the size of residential dwellings allowed on a parcel?" Once again responses were largely split in similar ways to previous questions, with the 'no' respondents gaining the most responses and 50 'not sure' responses. In comparison to previous questions, the 'no' responses were even greater, suggesting strong support for not limiting the size of residential dwellings on the Island. However, respondents on the 'yes' side stated in the comments that large homes do not fit with the Savary Island character and may drain the limited resources available to service the Island.

6.2.3 Question 3 - Guidance on setbacks between property lines, septic and wells

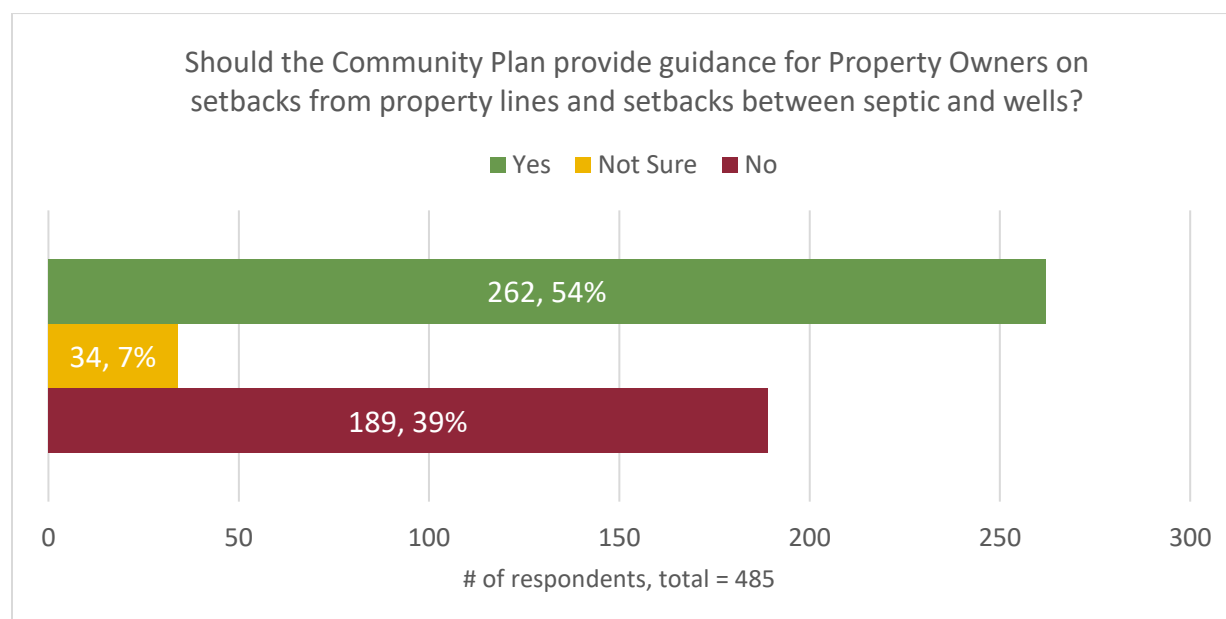


Figure 12 | Results of Question 3 of the Online Survey for the Growth Over Time section.

6.2.3.1 Analysis

This question asked "Should the Community Plan provide guidance for property owners on setbacks from property lines and setbacks between septic and wells? This question was asked because, while there are provincial regulations on water wells and septic systems, the qRD could provide additional policy guidance within the Community Plan. The majority of responses (54%) supported including guidance on setbacks from property lines and setbacks between well and septic in the Community Plan. Additional comments suggest there is agreement that setbacks between septic and water wells is essential, but this is a provincially regulated issue and there is limited need for the qRD to be involved unless it is for educational purposes on providing new property owners with information on provincial requirements.

6.2.4 Question 4 – Definition of Home-based business

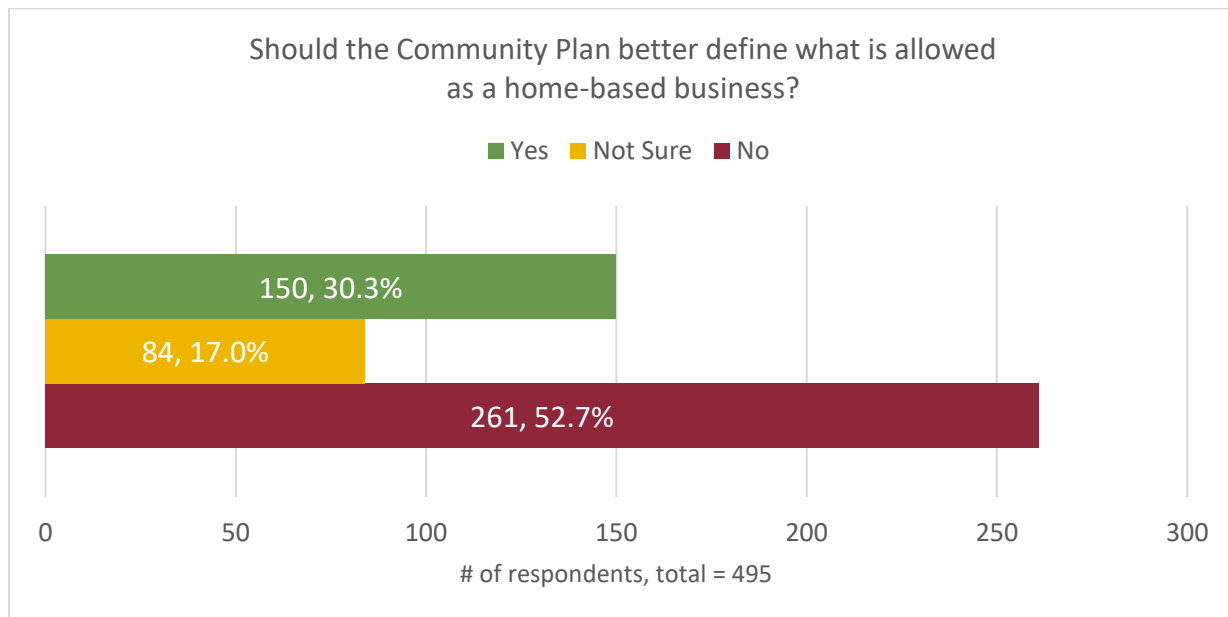


Figure 13 | Results of Question 4 of the Online Survey for the Growth Over Time section.

6.2.4.1 Analysis

This question asked "Should the Community Plan better define what is allowed as a home-based business?" The results suggest that respondents do not want further clarity on home-based business definitions in the Community Plan, with 111 more respondents saying 'no' than 'yes'. Other comments provided were that the qRD does not enforce anything, so even if home-based business was defined, how would that be managed? Another topic area suggested that, instead of regulating or defining home-based businesses, require larger impact businesses, such as bars, restaurants, and construction businesses, to locate in certain areas to reduce noise and disturbance.

6.2.5 Question 5 - Lot Consolidation

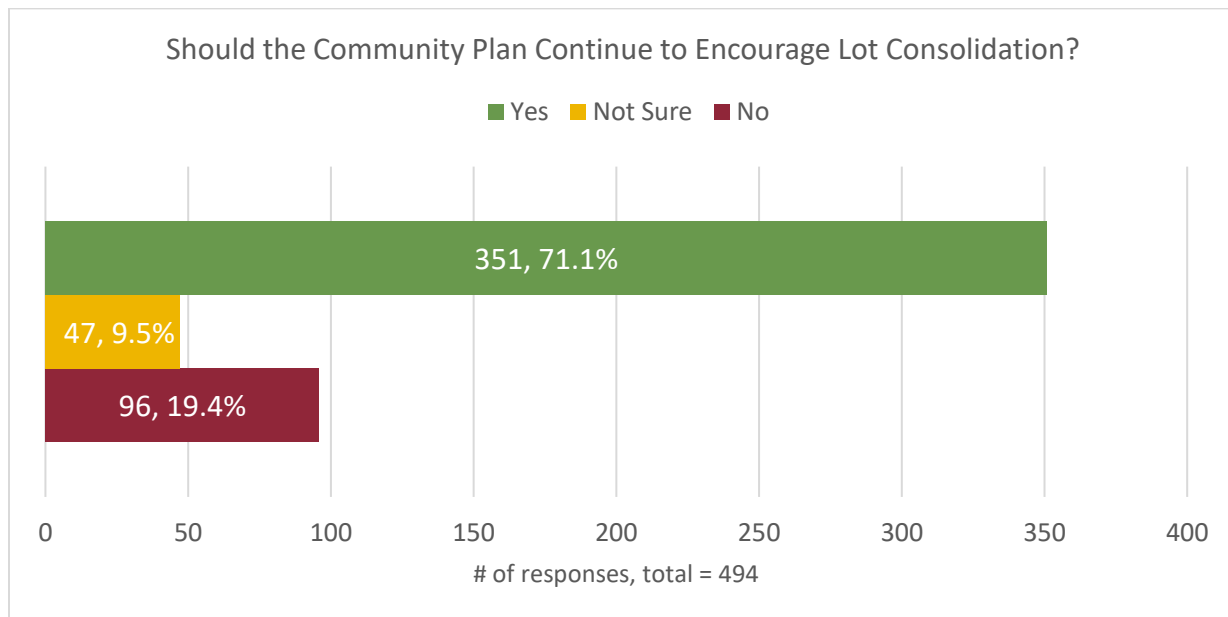


Figure 14 | Results of Question 5 of the Online Survey for the Growth Over Time section.

6.2.5.1 Analysis

This question asked “Should the Community Plan continue to encourage lot consolidation?” This question received strong support with ‘yes’ from 71% of respondents. Respondents provided suggestions such as tax breaks for those that consolidated lots, or a fund to help encourage lot consolidation for conservation or to preserve private lands. There were several observations, however, that pointed out that if the one dwelling per lot requirement was removed from the Community Plan, and private property owners consolidated lots, this might allow for a higher number of structures to be built therefore not achieving density reduction or impacts on resources or ecosystems on the island.

6.2.6 Key Themes from Written Responses

There was also an opportunity for respondents to provide additional comments on the topic of Growth Over Time and to respond to the question “Do you have any other thoughts or concerns on this topic?”. The long answer responses below were summarized from all of the questions asked in this section. See **Appendix D: Online Engagement Questions**.

Residential Development and Land Use

- Many support allowing bunkies, sleeping cabins, or guest houses, especially if they don’t require septic systems, for family use and guest accommodation.
- Confusion over what constitutes a “dwelling” (e.g., bunkie vs. full residence) leads to calls for clearer definitions, size limits, and consistent enforcement.

Suggestions include regulating total square footage (i.e. floor area) or number of beds/baths.

- Strong preference for regulating dwelling size as a percentage of parcel size, with larger lots allowing more flexibility.
- Many critiques regarding oversized homes and short-term rentals for disrupting community character and sustainability.
- Concerns about water scarcity, septic limitations, fire risk, and erosion resulted in comments about needing to be cautious regarding growth.
- Development Permit Areas and rigid enforcement are broadly opposed in favor of community-led accountability.
- Existing provincial rules are seen as sufficient; additional local regulations are viewed as redundant and difficult to enforce.
- Support for multigenerational housing, aging in place and secondary cabins to house a caregiver.
- Call for grandfathering existing properties with multiple dwellings and restricting new development on adjacent lots.

Environmental Protection and Infrastructure

- Emphasis on the need for targeted erosion control, especially near bluffs and waterfronts.
- Support for preserving greenspace, limiting hard surfaces, and maintaining safe septic-well distances.
- Emphasis on education, aesthetics, and protecting long-term sustainability, especially through tree canopy retention.
- Beliefs that the historical subdivision of lots has had a negative effect on wildlife, erosion and tree cover.
- Suggestions for setbacks from property lines and height limits to protect views and ecosystems.

Businesses

- A need to clearly define what qualifies as a home-based business.
- Appreciation for small-scale, seasonal businesses like craft sales and pop-up bakeries, with a desire for clear boundaries to prevent disruptive operations.
- Rejection of identifying the Resort and Mermaid Café as a home-based business and requests to clarify the definition of “small-scaled commercial businesses” and what is considered appropriate by community standards.
- Belief that mid-sized commercial or construction business are inappropriate for the Island.
- Some support for formal rules for commercial development and businesses, while others argue Savary’s seasonal economy and small population don’t justify a structured framework.
- Suggestions the qRD should issue licenses and enforce compliance to prevent underground or disruptive businesses.

- Opposition towards businesses that consume significant water due to Savary's limited supply.
- Suggestion to tax tourism-related businesses and reflect business activity in property taxes.

Governance, Consultation and Community Engagement

- Requests for slower, more inclusive consultation processes and better management of tourism impacts.
- Beliefs that a lack of enforcement and no zoning are contributors to overdevelopment.
- Development Permit Areas (DPAs) and rigid enforcement are broadly rejected in favor of community accountability and guidance rather than regulations.
- Many respondents suggest a lack of building inspection and enforcement as a barrier to meaningful regulation.

6.3 Groundwater

Water is a precious resource. The sand aquifer underlying Savary Island is the source of water for all properties on the island, including properties within the Savary Shores Improvement District. Contamination of this water source could negatively impact access to safe drinking water for the community of Savary Island. Overuse during peak summer months could negatively impact water supply on Savary Island. The qRD recently commissioned a groundwater study, which was presented to the community during Phase 2 of the Community Plan engagement. The following questions pertain to the topic of groundwater on the Island.

6.3.1 Question 1 - Education and support for well testing and septic system maintenance

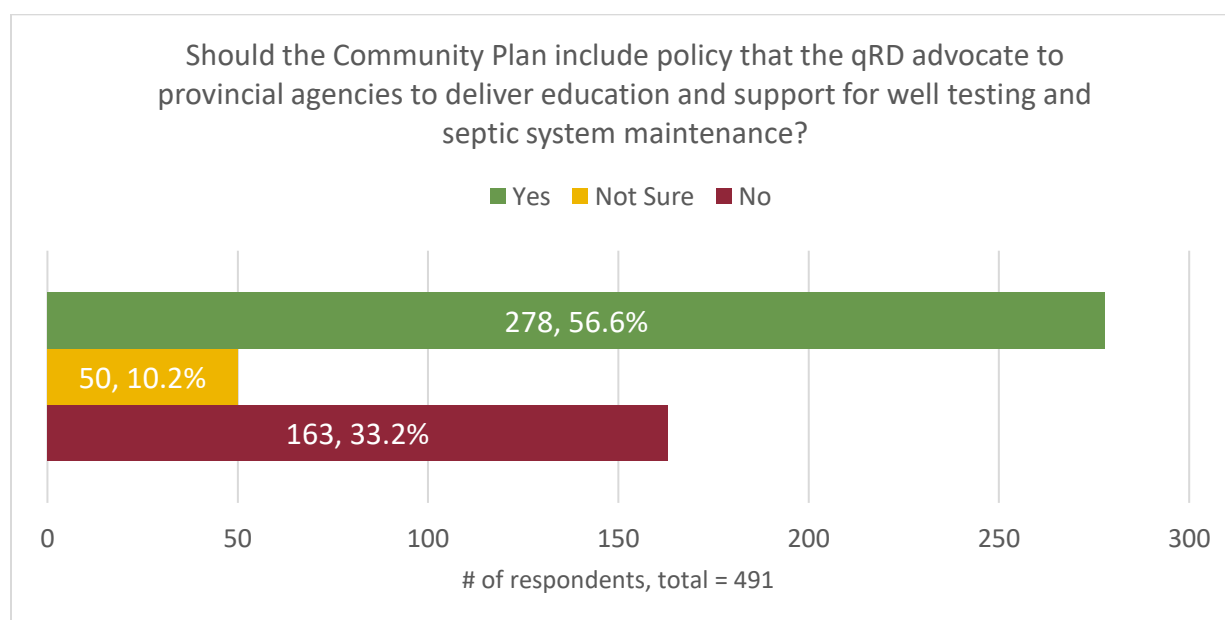


Figure 15 | Results of Question 1 of the Online Survey for the Groundwater section.

6.3.1.1 Analysis

This question asked "Should the Community include policy that the qRD advocate to provincial agencies to deliver education and support for well testing and septic system maintenance?". Water well testing and septic system maintenance and related health and environmental legislation is within the jurisdiction of the province; however, the Community Plan could suggest advocacy. Overall, respondents answered a strong 'yes' for the qRD to advocate to the province to deliver education and support for water well testing and septic system maintenance.

Comments from those that support qRD advocacy to the Province to provide education on well maintenance and septic system testing encourage new landowner education and distribution of 'how to' notices to property owners; or support the idea of an optional

well testing program. Those that do not support advocacy mistrust that advocacy or guidance could lead to regulation (water well and septic are already regulated by the Province) or suggest that they can already find the information on their own.

6.3.2 Question 2 - Education and support for water conservation?

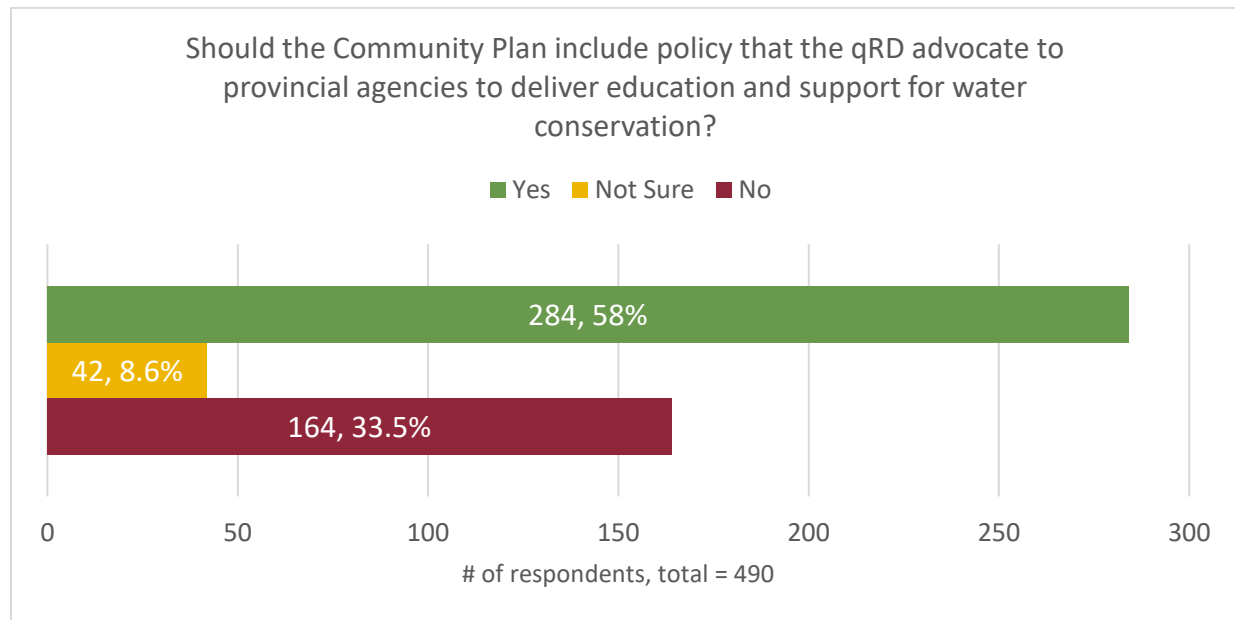


Figure 16 | Results of Question 2 of the Online Survey for the Groundwater section.

6.3.2.1 Analysis

This question asked "Should the Community Plan include policy that the qRD advocate to provincial agencies to deliver education and support for water conservation?". Once again there was strong support for advocacy to the province to deliver education and support. Those in support of the qRD advocating to Provincial agencies regarding water conservation suggest that new landowner education is key, promotes best practices on groundwater use, and focuses on landowner stewardship. Those that oppose advocating for water conservation suggest that ASIC can do it, that property owners already know how to conserve water, or that it doesn't need to be a policy in the OCP. Some additional suggestions for consideration include banning lawn watering and encouraging rainwater capture and filtration, and discouraging high water use items like washers and hot tubs.

6.3.3 Key Themes from Written Responses

After each question respondents were provided the opportunity to write long answer comments and to respond to the question "Do you have any other thoughts or concerns

on this topic?”. The following is a summary and categorization of those comments. For verbatim comments please see **Appendix D: Online Engagement Questions**.

Water Protection and Management

- Emphasis on safeguarding Savary’s aquifer, especially in congested zones and dry seasons.
- Concerns about contamination from septic systems and seasonal usage patterns.
- Need for consistent water well testing.
- Suggestions to increase the number of monitored water wells across the Island.
- Support for random testing and usage tracking during peak months.
- Calls to limit new water well drilling to prevent overuse.
- Proposals for neighborly water-sharing arrangements and community water systems.
- Interest in mapping shared resources and identifying homes with surplus capacity or solar-powered pumps.
- Many endorse expanding hydro studies, erosion research, and aquifer mapping.
- Exploration of public infrastructure models like Improvement Districts. Suggestions for commercial water wells or expanding Savary Shores Improvement District services.
- Suggestion that water policies should reflect peak seasonal demand, not year-round averages
- Debate whether the qRD or provincial agencies should lead education and oversight.
- Opposition to water policies, regulations or involvement of the qRD. Favor local stewardship and volunteer committees over government involvement.
- Support for rainwater harvesting, filtration, and use for non-potable purposes.
- Call for metering, licensing, and consumption limits for rental homes and tourism-related businesses.
- Support for the ‘Assessment of Groundwater Resources on Savary Island - q̣eỵe q̣ẉən (Qaye q̣wun’ prepared by GW Solutions Inc. and a desire to update this study every few years.
- The idea that shallow water wells could be used for the water supply for purposes other than drinking.
- Concerns have been raised regarding the installation of septic systems on properties located in rocky terrain, with a recommendation to engage a licensed septic installer for regular maintenance across the Island.

Education and Outreach

- Broad endorsement for education on septic maintenance and water-saving practices.
- Notes that water conservation used to be common knowledge but has declined among newer residents.

- Requests for handouts, guides, and integration into building permit processes
- Preference for education delivered by local groups or residents
- Suggestions include informal guides, peer-to-peer sharing, and integration into island norms
- Confusion over whether “support” means education, financial aid or regulatory enforcement
- Concern that ambiguity could lead to resistance or misinterpretation
- Questions on whether new initiatives would raise taxes or require new funding.

Environmental Stewardship

- Strong rejection of lawns, swimming pools, and ornamental gardens
- Support for pollinator-friendly and food-producing landscapes
- Calls to regulate burning treated wood, pesticide use, and chemical fertilizers
- Interest in erosion mitigation, wildlife protection, and responsible greywater disposal using assistance programs.
- Preference for voluntary programs like rainwater catchment and conservation tip sheets.
- Desire to replicate successful initiatives like the green digester program
- Suggestion to separate greywater from blackwater and promote composting toilets.
- Warnings about risks from overdevelopment, sand points, and poor water practices.
- Concerns about potential for contamination of groundwater aquifer from derelict/abandoned vehicles discharging gasoline and oil into the ground.

6.4 Land Conservation

Savary Island is known for its extensive sandy beaches, coastal bluffs, and mature cedar forests. As well, Savary has one of the greatest remaining rare Coastal Douglas-Fir bio-geoclimatic zones and one of the best examples of coastal sand dunes in Canada. Natural areas and green spaces play a critical role in groundwater recharge, protecting sensitive ecosystems and protecting sensitive archaeological resources development. Thus, the topic of Land Conservation was provided as one of the key Discussion Book and survey topics for questions and feedback.

6.4.1 Question 1 - Development assessment guidelines for protecting sensitive ecosystems

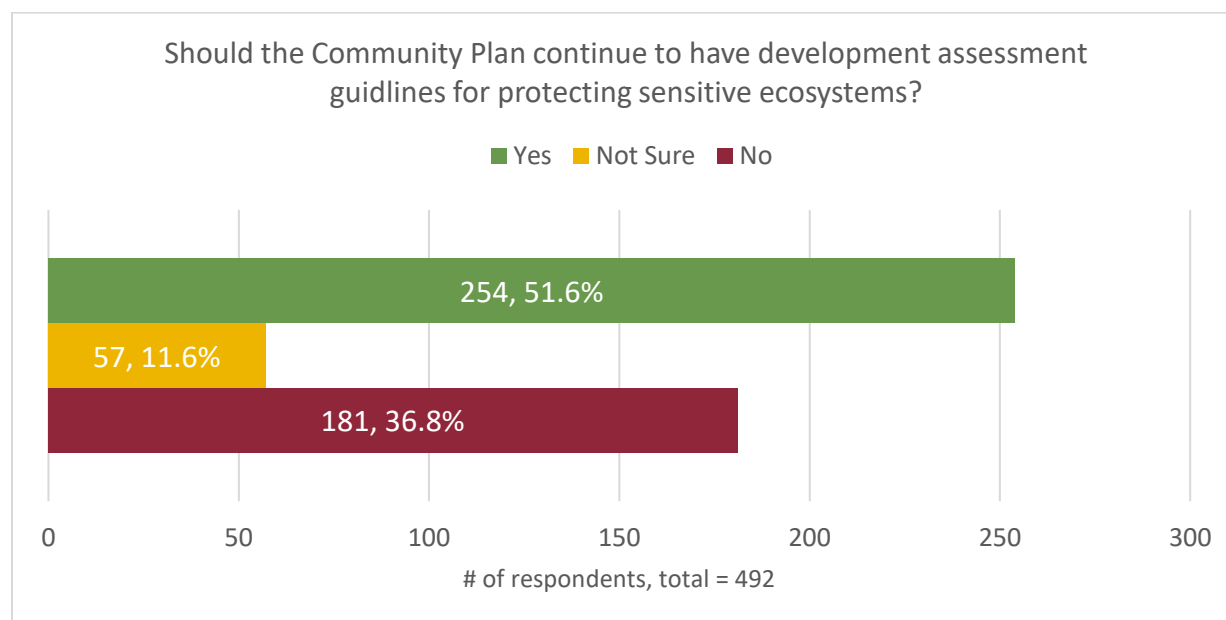


Figure 17 | Results of Question 1 of the Online Survey for the Land Conservation section.

6.4.1.1 Analysis

This question asked "Should the Community Plan continue to have development assessment guidelines for protecting sensitive ecosystems?". Most respondents answered 'yes' to this question, totalling 51.6% of respondents. Similar to other questions, a 11.5% of respondents (57) answered 'not sure', suggesting further understanding of these respondents would be valuable in future engagement phases.

In written comments those that indicated support for development assessment guidelines for sensitive ecosystems spoke of the benefits of property owners being informed of where sensitive ecosystems are located and being provided guidance on how to reduce disturbance of the ecosystems when developing. Those that did not support this idea stated mistrust of guidelines turning into regulations and impacting how a landowner could develop their property. It was stated several times that people

on the Island already know where the sensitive ecosystems are while others asked how a sensitive ecosystem is defined and where they are located. Several other comments asked what the point was if qRD does not enforce anything.

6.4.2 Question 2 - Development assessment guidelines for protecting sensitive archaeological resources

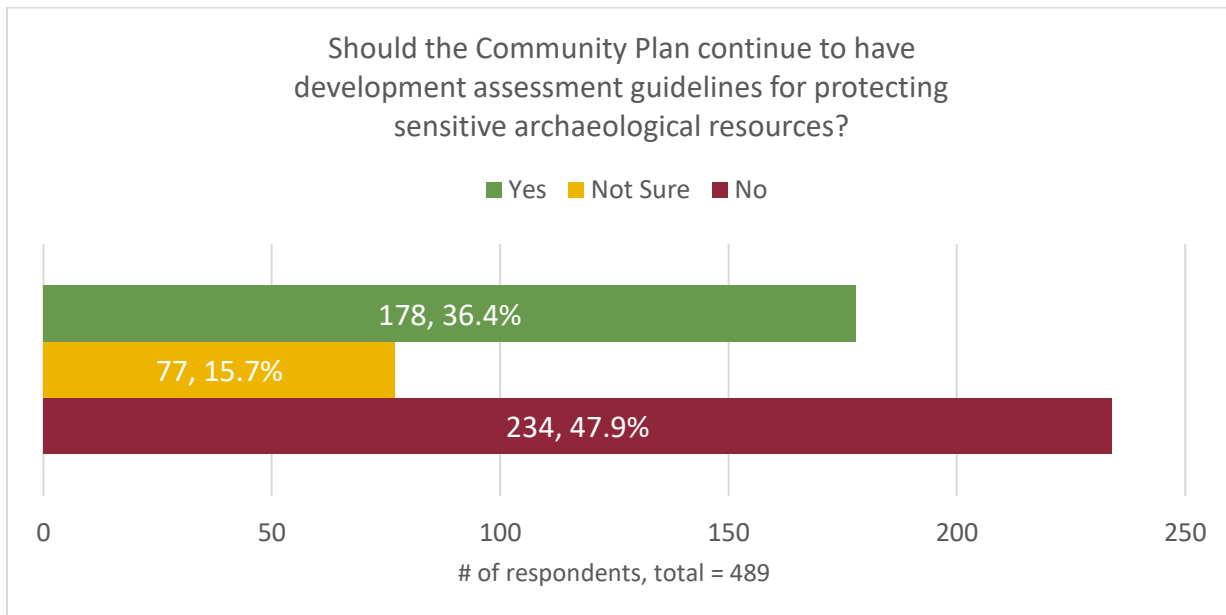


Figure 18 | Results of Question 2 of the Online Survey for the Land Conservation section.

6.4.2.1 Analysis

This question asked "Should the Community Plan continue to have development assessment guidelines for protecting sensitive archaeological resources?". Most respondents answered 'no' to this question, comprising approximately 48% of respondents. Additionally, 15.7% of respondents answered 'not sure', suggesting more background information is needed, there's confusion over the question or topic, or it was otherwise unclear. This represents one of the largest 'not sure' responses to questions in this survey.

Those that do not support archaeological development assessment guidelines stated that this is provincial jurisdiction and the qRD does not need to be involved. Those in support suggested guidelines are helpful to make property owners aware of what to do if they have them on their lands.

6.4.3 Question 3 - Development permit areas for protecting sensitive ecosystems

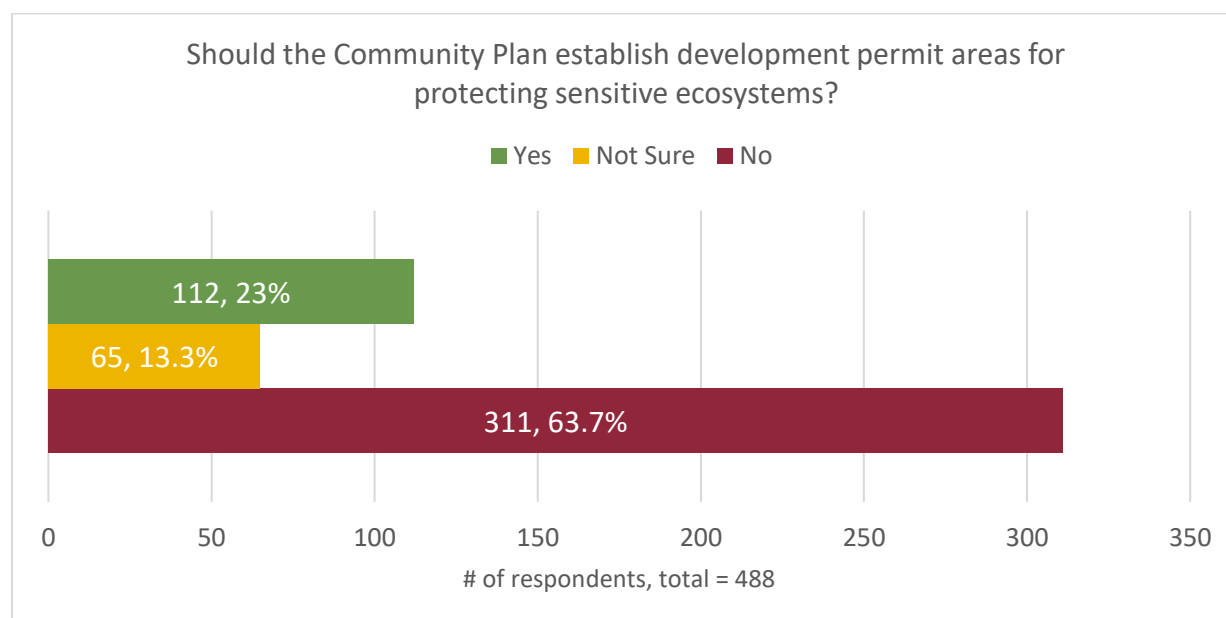


Figure 19 | Results of Question 3 of the Online Survey for the Land Conservation section.

6.4.3.1 Analysis

This question asked "Should the Community Plan establish development permit areas for protecting sensitive ecosystems?" Results were overwhelmingly 'no' with 311 responses (63.7%) opposed to establishing development permit areas for protecting sensitive ecosystems. Written comments from those that do not support development permit areas include frustration with the restrictions that might be imposed on the development potential of lots. Those that do support it commented on the importance of preserving sensitive ecosystems to ensure water is clean to drink and so vegetation can help mitigate some of the erosion challenges the Island may face over time. There were also a number of statements questioning why qRD would suggest development permit areas if they don't enforce compliance with them.

6.4.4 Question 4 - Development permit areas for protecting archaeological resources

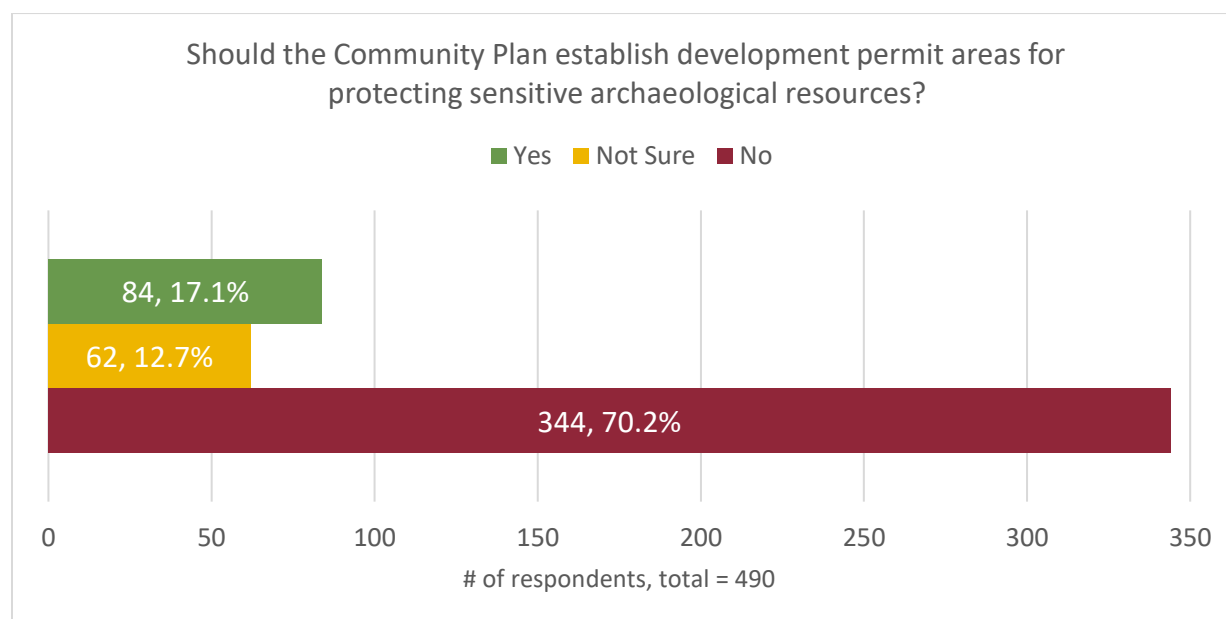


Figure 20 | Results of Question 4 of the Online Survey for the Land Conservation section.

6.4.4.1 Analysis

This question asked "Should the Community Plan establish development permit areas for protecting sensitive archaeological resources?". Again, respondents strongly favoured 'no' development permit areas, with 344 (70%) opposed. Again, the potential for impacting development on parcels is the main concern. It was also stated this is a provincial responsibility and the qRD should not include this in the Community Plan. Additionally, respondents mentioned the qRD does not enforce development permit areas so questioned the point of having them in an OCP. Those in support suggested also providing a fund to assist those that have archeological resources on their properties.

6.4.5 Key Themes from Written Responses

Each of the four short answer questions on this topic provided respondents with an opportunity to write longer answer comments and to respond to the question "Do you have any other thoughts or concerns on this topic?". Below is a categorized summary of the written comments provided. For full verbatim comments please see **Appendix D: Online Engagement Questions**.

Governance and Regulatory Approach

- Most commenters support the use of non-binding guidelines and educational resources to promote responsible development and ecosystem protection.

- There is clear resistance to formal regulations, bylaws, or permit requirements, especially on private land or areas with existing dwellings. Instead, there is support for guidance via a “light-touch, high-level framework”.
- Some confusion about what guidelines mean.
- Doubts about effectiveness without enforcement.
- Fear of vague or subjective criteria leading to unfair restrictions.
- Preference for voluntary compliance and community accountability.
- Proposes allocating 50% of island taxes to SILT for land acquisition.

Ecosystem Protection and Land Stewardship

- Many believe that current conservation efforts by groups like SILT and BC Nature Trust are sufficient, with 35% of the Island already under protection.
- There's a belief that archaeological resource management is already handled at the provincial or Indigenous level.
- Confidence in SILT, BC Nature Trust, and SIN as effective stewards.
- Belief that 35% of the island already being protected is sufficient.
- Demand for site-specific, peer-reviewed evidence before applying environmental designations.
- Suggestion that government acquisition of undeveloped lots is preferable to regulating private land.

Education and Community Engagement

- Rather than formal regulation, commenters advocate for community education, signage, and outreach to encourage protection of sensitive ecosystems.
- Belief that property owners will act responsibly if properly informed.
- Requests for clear definitions of “sensitive ecosystems” and who determines them.
- Desire for practical, accessible guidance to support voluntary compliance.

Archaeological Resource Management

- Confidence in BC Heritage Act and First Nations consultation protocols.
- Suggestions to involve Indigenous groups and local committees in land stewardship.
- Several responses point to existing legislation like the BC Heritage Act and First Nations consultation protocols (especially with the Tla’amin Nation) as already addressing archaeological concerns.
- Some commenters express confusion about what qualifies as “archaeological resources,” questioning whether certain features (like shell piles) merit protection and how guidelines would apply.
- There's a call for clear definitions, practical guidance, and community education.
- A few propose that if development must occur on such sites, compensation for affected property owners should be considered.

6.5 Coastal Flood Adaptation

Coastal areas are one of the most productive ecological zones on earth, providing vital habitat for many plants, birds, fish, amphibians, and animal species. Coastal properties are desirable places to live and recreate. Yet these properties may be vulnerable to risks of coastal flooding and erosion due to dynamic physical forces such as wind, waves, sediment movements, and changing water levels. This topic is important to Savary Island and thus key to address in the survey questions.

6.5.1 Question 1 - Development assessment guidelines for protecting development from coastal flooding and erosion

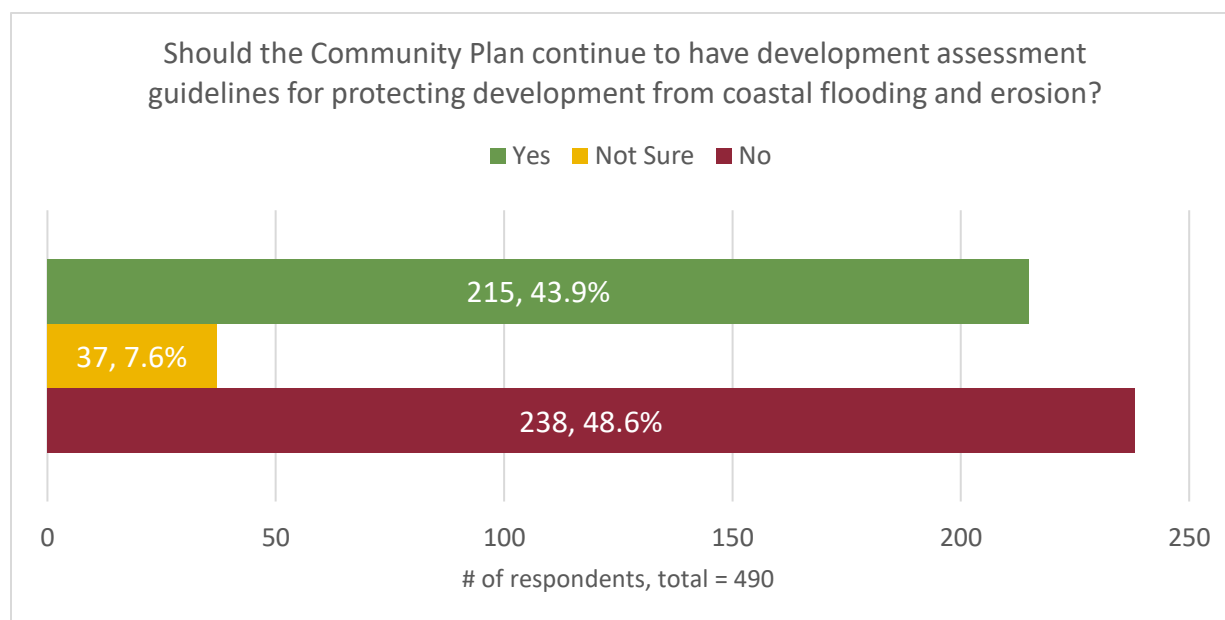


Figure 21 | Results of Question 1 of the Online Survey for the Coastal Flood Adaptation section.

6.5.1.1 Analysis

This question asked "Should the Community Plan continue to have development assessment guidelines for protecting development from coastal flooding and erosion?". Respondents were fairly split in answering this question, with 23 more respondents answering 'no' than 'yes'. Those that do not support development assessment guidelines for coastal flooding and erosion stated that property owners should be responsible for their own risk, cited their mistrust of the technical studies, and that it should be up to the landowner to be aware of the risks when purchasing property. Those in support of guidelines promoted the green shores approach to erosion control, that people need to stop building to the edge of high slopes and that most residents are not coastal flood and erosion experts and that guidelines should be directed by technical experts.

6.5.2 Question 2 - Development permit areas for protecting development from coastal flooding and erosion

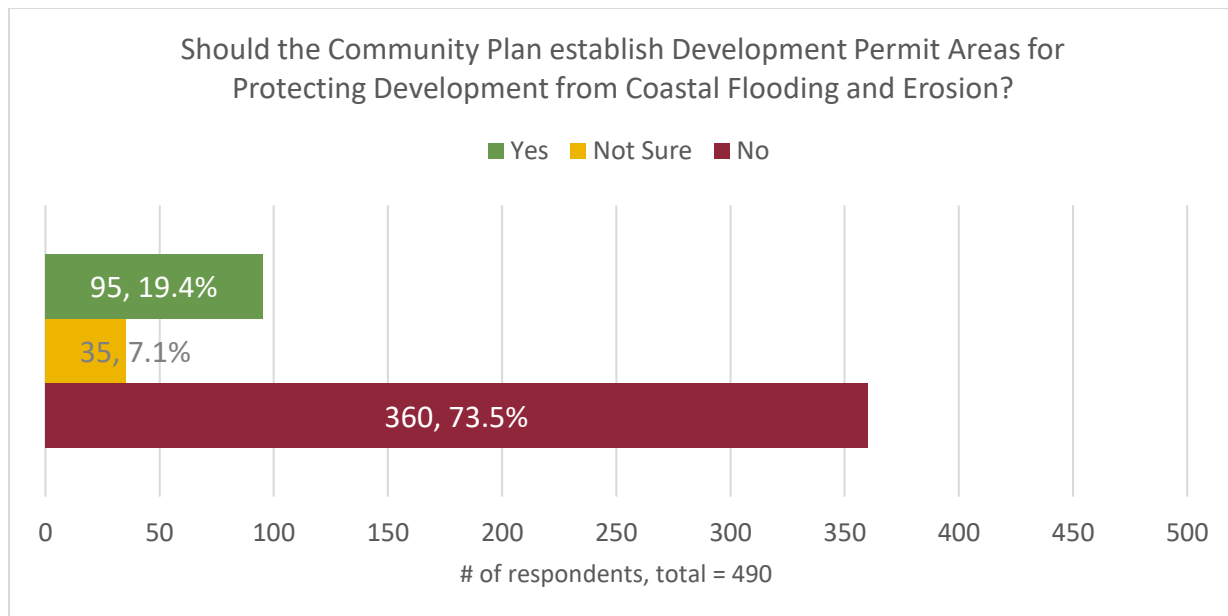


Figure 22 | Results of Question 2 of the Online Survey for the Coastal Flood Adaptation section.

6.5.2.1 Analysis

This question asked "Should the Community Plan establish development permit areas (DPAs) for protecting development from coastal flooding and erosion?". Respondents overwhelmingly stated 'no' to DPAs in this case, with 73% of respondents opposed. Several comments regarding the mistrust of technical reports were provided and the concern that their property could be 'sterilized/undevelopable/heavily restricted' if they need to rebuild on their property (e.g. in the case of a fire). Some respondents requested more information on what this could mean while others commented they would support development permit areas, but with different setbacks than what they feel are suggested in the technical reports.

6.5.3 Question 3 - Funding to mitigate high-risk areas for erosion

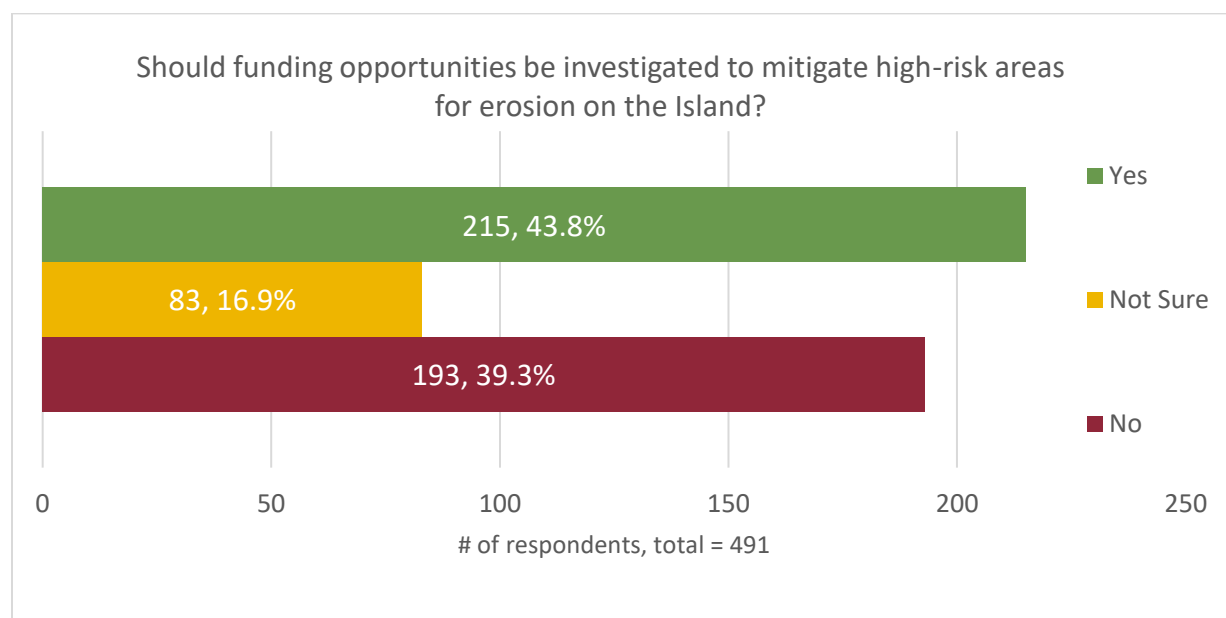


Figure 23 | Results of Question 3 of the Online Survey for the Coastal Flood Adaptation section.

6.5.3.1 Analysis

This question asked "Should funding opportunities be investigated to mitigate high-risk areas for erosion on the Island?". Respondents were almost evenly split on this question with only 22 more 'yes' responses than 'no' responses with a significant number of 'not sure' (83 or 17%). Several commentors mentioned that humans can't mitigate a sand island for erosion and that nature will do its thing and islanders will have to adjust to the consequences. There were also comments that mitigation is too costly and several respondents do not want taxpayer money going toward those that built in high-risk areas. Supportive comments for mitigation efforts related to the idea of new, creative solutions that could be sought out and that Savary could be a leader for other islands, that mitigation is much more desirable than a development permit area.

6.5.4 Key Themes from Written Responses

After each short answer question respondents were provided an opportunity for long answer written responses and to respond to the question "Do you have any other thoughts or concerns on this topic?". The following is a categorized summary of the written responses to questions in this topic. Full verbatim responses are provided in **Appendix D: Online Engagement Questions**.

Governance and Regulatory Approach

- The majority of commentors advocate for non-binding guidance, education, and best practices to inform property owners about risks like erosion and flooding.

- Endorsement of brochures, informational resources, and community-led outreach.
- There's widespread opposition to regulations, bylaws, development permit areas, and setbacks, which are seen as costly, restrictive, and unnecessary.
- Guidelines are acceptable only if they remain advisory and non-enforceable.
- Suggestion that government acquisition of vulnerable lots is preferable to imposing restrictions.

Risk Ownership and Property Rights

- A recurring theme is that risk, especially from erosion or flooding, is a personal responsibility. Many believe that owners knowingly accept these risks when purchasing property.
- Suggestions include voluntary mitigation (e.g., planting, native vegetation) and hiring certified professionals for site-specific safety assessments.
- Others express concern that regulations based on perceived flawed data could render properties unbuildable, unfairly devalue land, and fail to achieve meaningful protection.
- Emphasis on fairness and preserving long-standing property rights.
- Push back against speculative or extreme setbacks (e.g., 150 feet), especially those based on long-term climate projections.

Slope Study

- Several comments question the accuracy of studies (Tetra Tech's slope study), maps, and setback recommendations, suggesting they are out of touch with local realities.
- There's doubt about whether erosion is caused by development, and some believe that natural processes like storms and tree loss are the true drivers.

Erosion Management Strategies

- Many were open to exploring funding opportunities for erosion mitigation, but only under specific conditions.
- These conditions state that funding should prioritize high-risk areas, costs should be given to affected property owners, and tax incentives or grants could encourage fairness and uptake.
- Erosion is seen as inevitable and natural, not something to "fix" while hard infrastructure (e.g., berms, armouring) is viewed as potentially damaging to the island's aesthetic and ecological integrity.
- Some favoured low-impact approaches for managing erosion include native planting, re-sanding beaches, and Green Shores techniques.
- Some want the island to become a leader in erosion management, using innovative, community-driven approaches.
- Suggestions for elevation-based setbacks instead of bank height multiples.

Broader Planning Considerations

- Others highlight non-erosion priorities, like tourism impacts, traffic, and local governance.
- Suggestions include annual erosion monitoring and community collaboration and input.

Advocates for more in-person sessions and time to develop thoughtful solutions.

6.6 Slope Hazard Areas

Slope hazard areas are lands that may be environmentally sensitive to development. Hazard lands can include steep slope areas subject to rock fall or erosion. The steep coastal bluffs characteristic on the south side of Savary Island are naturally occurring slope hazard areas. These areas are vulnerable to risks of erosion due to geology, slope, sandy soils, and dynamic physical forces such as wind, waves, and changing water levels. Land clearing and building in these areas could pose risks to property and human safety if not done properly. Given these issues on the Island, this was an important topic to seek responses from Island property owners and residents.

6.6.1 Question 1 - Development assessment guidelines for slope hazard areas

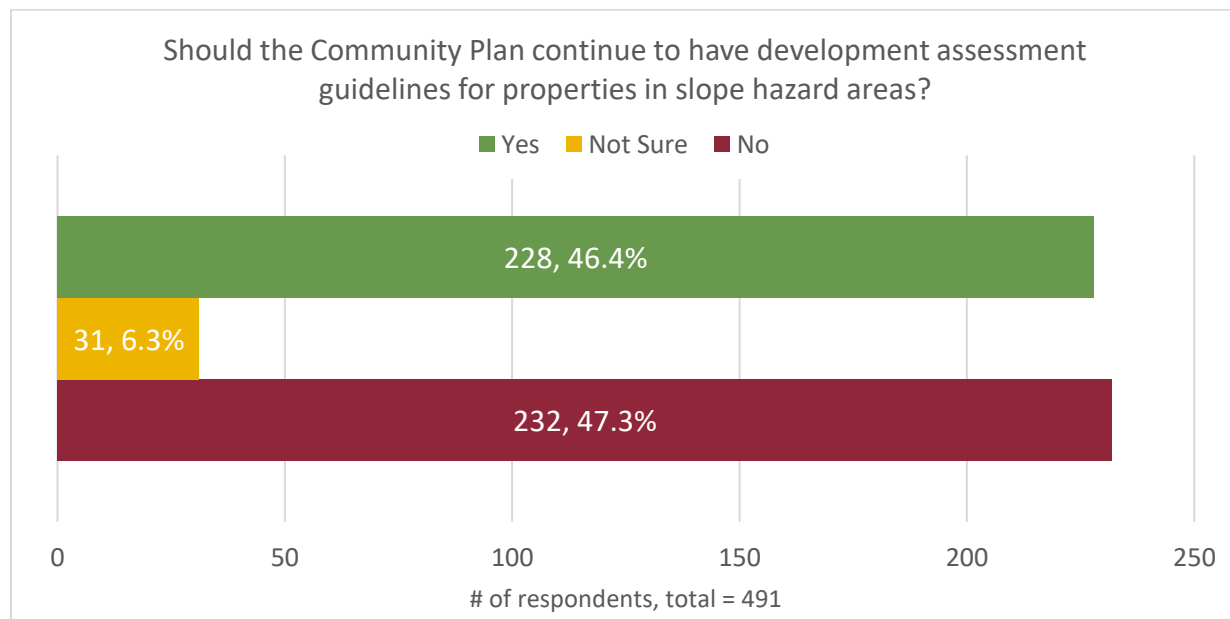


Figure 24 | Results of Question 1 of the Online Survey for the Slope Hazard Areas section.

6.6.1.1 Analysis

This question asked "Should the Community Plan continue to have development assessment guidelines for properties in slope hazard areas? The responses were almost an even split, with only 4 more 'no' than 'yes' responses and a low number of 'not sure' responses. Advocates for guidelines noted they want to ensure property owners have the most up to date information to make decisions when they develop. Those that

don't support the guidelines are concerned that guidelines will devalue their property should they want to sell it.

6.6.2 Question 2 - Development permit areas for properties in slope hazard areas

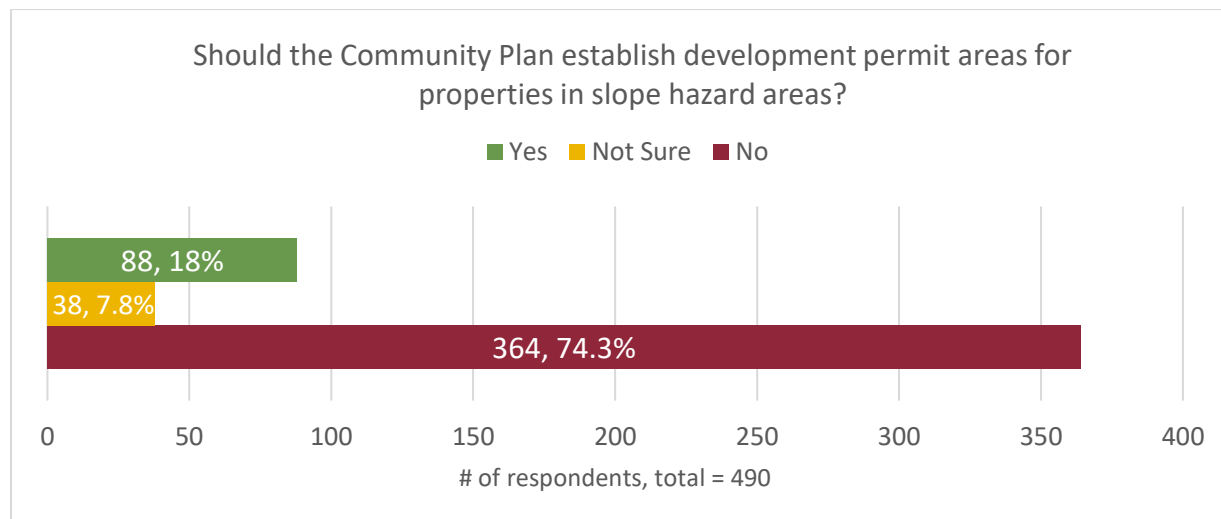


Figure 25 | Results of Question 2 of the Online Survey for the Slope Hazard Areas section.

6.6.2.1 Analysis

This question asked "Should the Community Plan establish Development Permit Areas for Slope Hazard Areas?". Once again, respondents overwhelmingly stated 'no' to development permit areas, in this case for slope hazard areas. Several comments again highlighted that property owners can and should manage their own risk. Some stated concern that if a disaster or slope failure occurred because a property developed too close to the slope that tax dollars should not be used to assist that owner and that development bonds could be used to ensure debris clean ups should a failure occur.

6.6.3 Question 3 - Funding opportunities to mitigate erosion

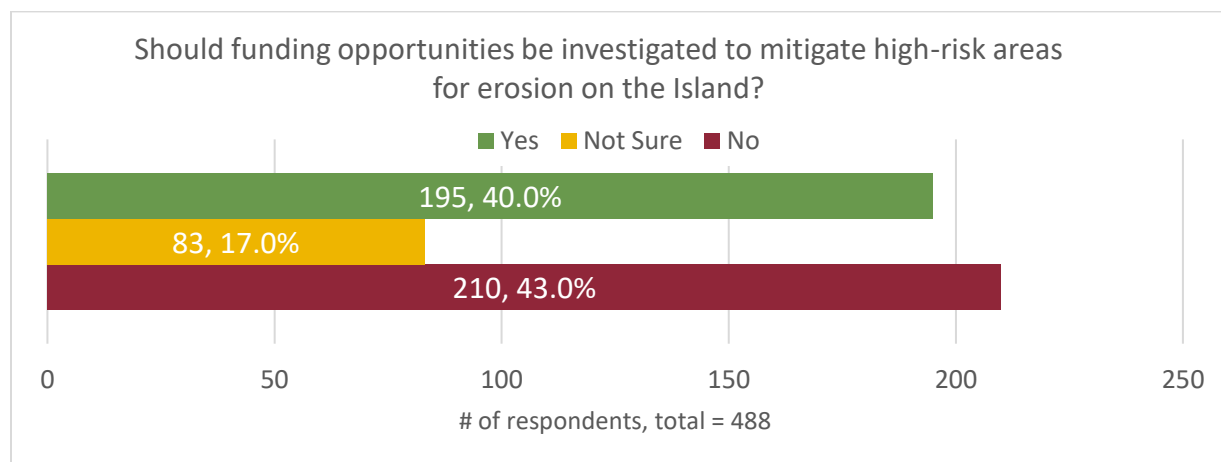


Figure 26 | Results of Question 3 of the Online Survey for the Slope Hazard Areas section.

6.6.3.1 Analysis

This question asked "Should funding opportunities be investigated to mitigate high-risk areas for erosion on the Island?". Responses were fairly mixed on this question, with only 15 more 'no' responses than 'yes' responses and a large portion of 'unsure' responses (17%). Many survey participants not in support of funding mitigation measures stated that erosion cannot be stopped so it would not be a good use of funds. Several comments also indicated that those properties at high risk should be funded by the property owners and not everyone else on the island. Alternatively, suggestions were made to fund mitigation efforts but to focus on high-risk areas only after engaging with residents.

6.6.4 Key Themes from Written Responses

After each short answer question, respondents were given an opportunity to provide long answer comments and to respond to the question "Do you have any other thoughts or concerns on this topic?". The following is a categorized summary of those written responses. For full verbatim comments please see **Appendix D: Online Engagement Questions**.

Governance and Regulatory Approach

- Strong support for education, non-binding best practices, and voluntary guidelines.
- Endorsement of non-enforceable tools to inform development decisions.
- Widespread opposition to development permit areas, setbacks, and bylaws.
- Concern about retroactive limitations and impact on property rights and land value.
- Calls for grandfathering existing structures.
- Questions about whether guidelines are truly non-binding or just a precursor to regulation.
- Argument that poor historical planning makes new rules impractical or too late.
- Suggestion that if DPAs are enforced, property owners should be compensated at current market value.
- Strong opposition to increased taxes or mandatory funding. Support for funding only if property owners are full partners or participation is voluntary.

Risk Ownership and Property Autonomy

- Belief that property owners should manage their own exposure to erosion, fire, and flooding.
- Emphasis on freedom to assess and respond to natural hazards individually.
- Argument that qRD should not assume liability for private property risk; owners should sign waivers or manage risk independently.
- Support for case-by-case evaluations using certified professionals.
- Advocacy for different standards for new builds vs. existing structures.

Slope Hazard Study and Targeted Mitigation

- Commenters argue the slope hazard study misrepresents local conditions and could be used to justify restrictive policies that harm property values.
- Rather than broad hazard designations, many support a case-by-case approach using certified geotechnical evaluations for new builds or reconstructions.
- Suggestions include using professionals to determine safe setbacks and applying different policies for new builds versus existing structures.
- There's interest in addressing only the highest-risk areas through innovative methods like erosion mesh or breakwaters, and in exploring funding from higher levels of government.
- Critiques of past erosion mitigation efforts and calls for better-informed decision-making.

Community-Led Planning

- Suggestions to publish hazard maps and conduct more erosion studies.
 - Interest in positioning Savary Island as a model for adaptive, community-informed mitigation.
- Emphasis on collaborative planning and local engagement.

6.7 Infrastructure and Services

Infrastructure and community services available on Savary Island include: fire halls, fire protection, emergency response, rural roads, wharf, barge landing, boat launch, Savary Shores water system, and Julian Road beach access trail. Roads are under the jurisdiction of the provincial Ministry of Transportation and Transit (MoTT). Savary Shores Improvement District (SSID) is a public service authority regulated by the *Local Government Act* to provide potable water to residents within the boundaries of the SSID. The qRD funds some of these infrastructures and services and supports others in various ways, thus the Community Plan can address these matters and community input is valuable to guide any potential policy on this topic.

6.7.1 Q1) Should the qRD investigate the feasibility of the following services?

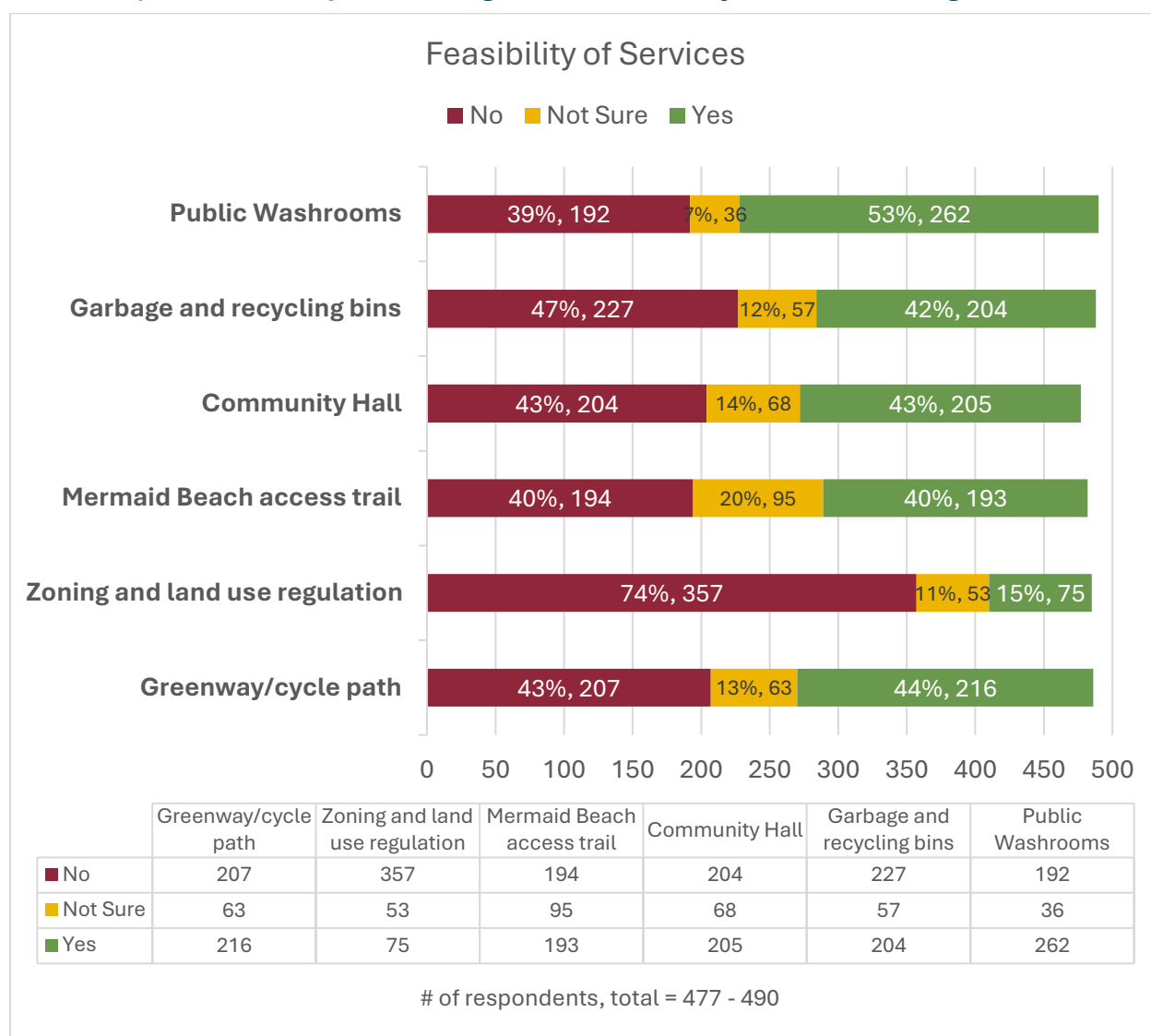


Figure 27 | Results of Question 2 of the Online Survey for the Infrastructure and Services section.

6.7.1.1 Analysis

This question asked respondents to state whether the qRD should investigate the feasibility of six potential services, regulations, and infrastructure improvements. The lowest support was for zoning and land use regulation, which reinforces what was heard throughout the rest of the survey. The largest support was for public washrooms followed by a greenway/cycle path to improve pedestrian safety on the island and then garbage / recycling bins and community hall. Other suggestions included: postal service for full-time residents, drainage solutions to prevent erosion of the road and trails, a nursing station for July and August, a Savary Safety committee, purchase of lands to increase water protection and decrease density, regular clean-up program for deadfall in the forests, rideshare program from key destinations (e.g. the Wharf), better parking near the Wharf, and dedicated park lands.

6.7.2 Question 2 - Tourism Strategy

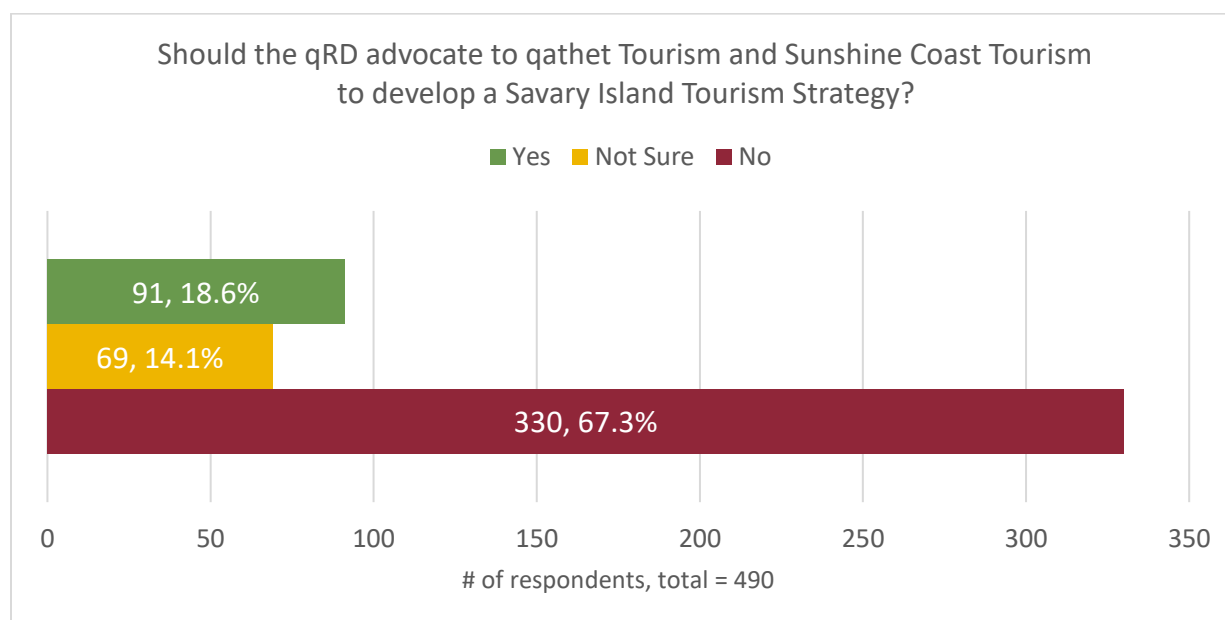


Figure 28 | Results of Question 2 of the Online Survey for the Infrastructure and Services section.

6.7.2.1 Analysis

This question asked "Should the qRD advocate to qathet Tourism and Sunshine Coast Tourism to develop a Savary Island Tourism Strategy?" There was strong opposition to this question, with over 67% saying 'no'. Many of the comments for not supporting this initiative state that Savary can't support tourism efforts as they are now and promoting more tourism is not sustainable for the Island. Limiting tourism and educating on lack of services and the need to conserve resources to those that do visit the Island is strongly supported in the comments.

6.7.3 Key Themes from Written Responses

Following each short answer question respondents had an opportunity to provide long answer written comments and to respond to the question “Do you have any other thoughts or concerns on this topic?”. For full verbatim comments please see **Appendix D: Online Engagement Questions**.

The comments below were themed from the first question in this section of the survey: “How could the qRD improve the current level of infrastructure on the Island?”

Road Conditions and Maintenance

- Frequent calls for consistent grading, dust control (e.g., liquid retardants and better gravel), and safety measures like speed bumps.
- Vancouver Blvd and smaller roads are especially highlighted for year-round maintenance to address potholes and erosion.
- Preference for routing greenways and bike paths through existing rights-of-way and SILT lands.
- Advocacy for minimal road remediation to discourage vehicle use and preserve rural character.
- Raised questions about who will pay for these new services and how will they be maintained.
- Suggests the Regional District should lobby the province for better road maintenance.

Safety Enforcement

- Concerns about underage golf cart driving.
- Calls for increased policing and enforcement presence.
- Risks from indoor garbage burning flagged as a growing issue.
- Need for fire safety education and protocols.
- Some resistance to bike lanes or greenways due to safety, cost, or environmental impact.

Waste Management and Seasonal Services

- Strong interest in weekly garbage and recycling collection during peak months.
- Requests for public washrooms or composting toilets at high-traffic areas.
- Trail and beach access maintenance.
- Additional guidance on septic systems and water protection.
- Mixed views on centralized waste services.
- Opposition to public bins due to overflow, pests, and misuse.
- Alternatives include dockside pickup, education campaigns, owner-managed waste.

Governance and Fiscal Responsibility

- Desire for local reinvestment of tax revenue.
- Proposals for infrastructure funding, visitor fees, and dock reclassification.

- Suggestion for a second dock to reduce congestion.
- Ideas include partnerships with Nature Trust BC and resource recovery credits.
- Support for protecting undeveloped land and creating a central gathering space.

Tourism Management and Community Oversight

- Belief that year-round residents and property owners should lead planning.
- Visitors and day-trippers should contribute financially.
- Opposition to promoting or marketing Savary as a tourist destination.
- Requests to remove promotional materials and preserve low-profile appeal.
- Recommendations for signage and visitor education on respectful behavior, fire safety, and waste disposal.
- Recognition that tourism is inevitable and should be managed using firm boundaries, seasonal protocols, and community oversight.
- Argument that tourism should not be promoted without basic services like washrooms and garbage disposal.
- Raised concerns that residents subsidize tourism while receiving little benefit.
- Suggestion that tourists should financially contribute to maintaining the services they use (garbage and washrooms).
- Emphasize common sense, education, and local stewardship over formal systems.

6.8 Online Survey Demographics

The following demographic questions were asked to understand those who completed the survey. Understanding demographics of survey respondents is important to get a sense of whether a representative group of people from the Savary Island population responded to the survey. Upon review of the demographics of the survey respondents it reveals that a broad spectrum of Savary Island residents responded to the survey, including full-timers, part-timers, summer residents, and those of different ages and occupations.

6.8.1 Choose the answer that best describes your residency on Savary Island.

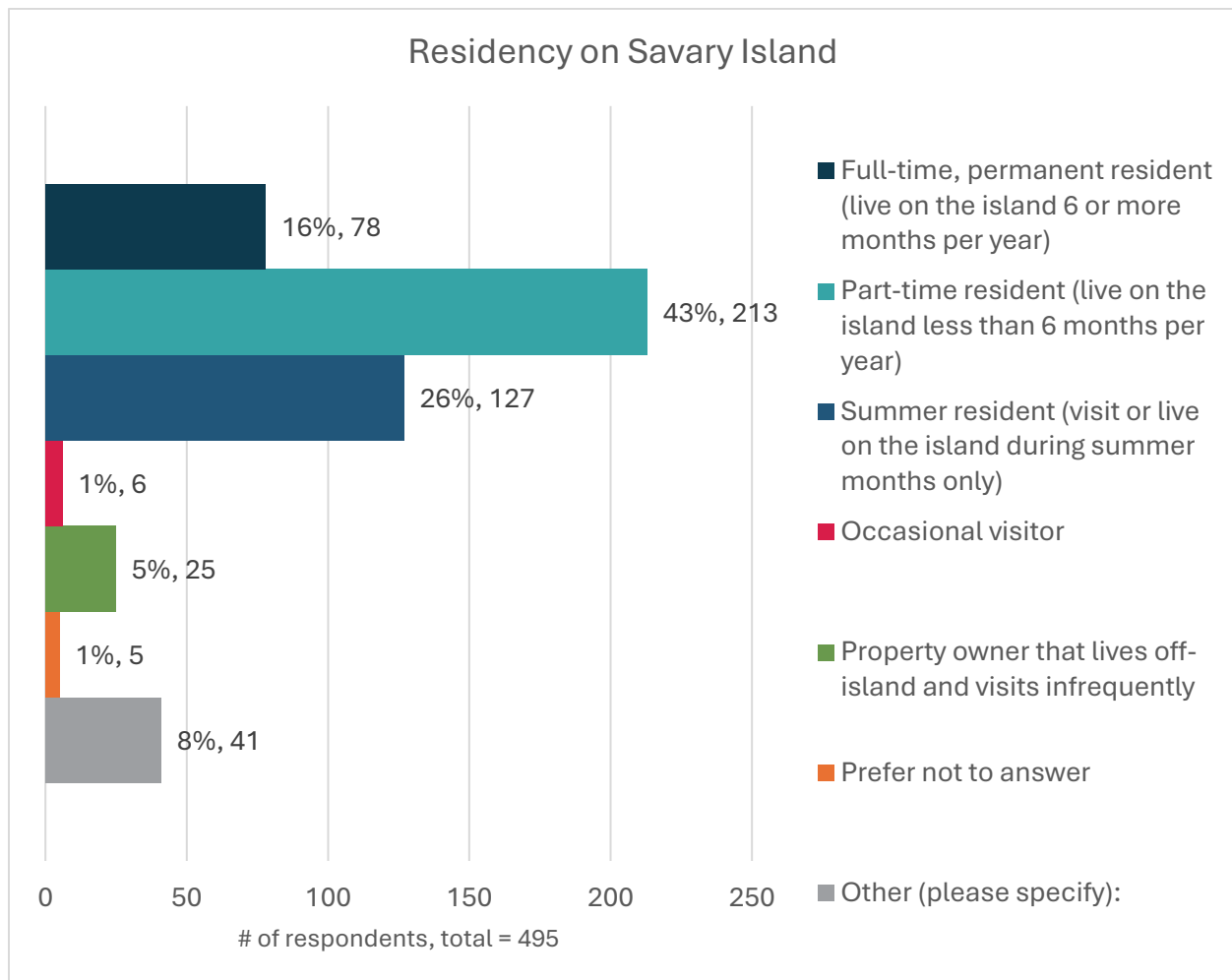


Figure 29 | Results of Question 2 of the Online Survey from the Tell Us About Yourself section.

6.8.2 If you do not live on Savary full-time, please share where your primary residence is located:

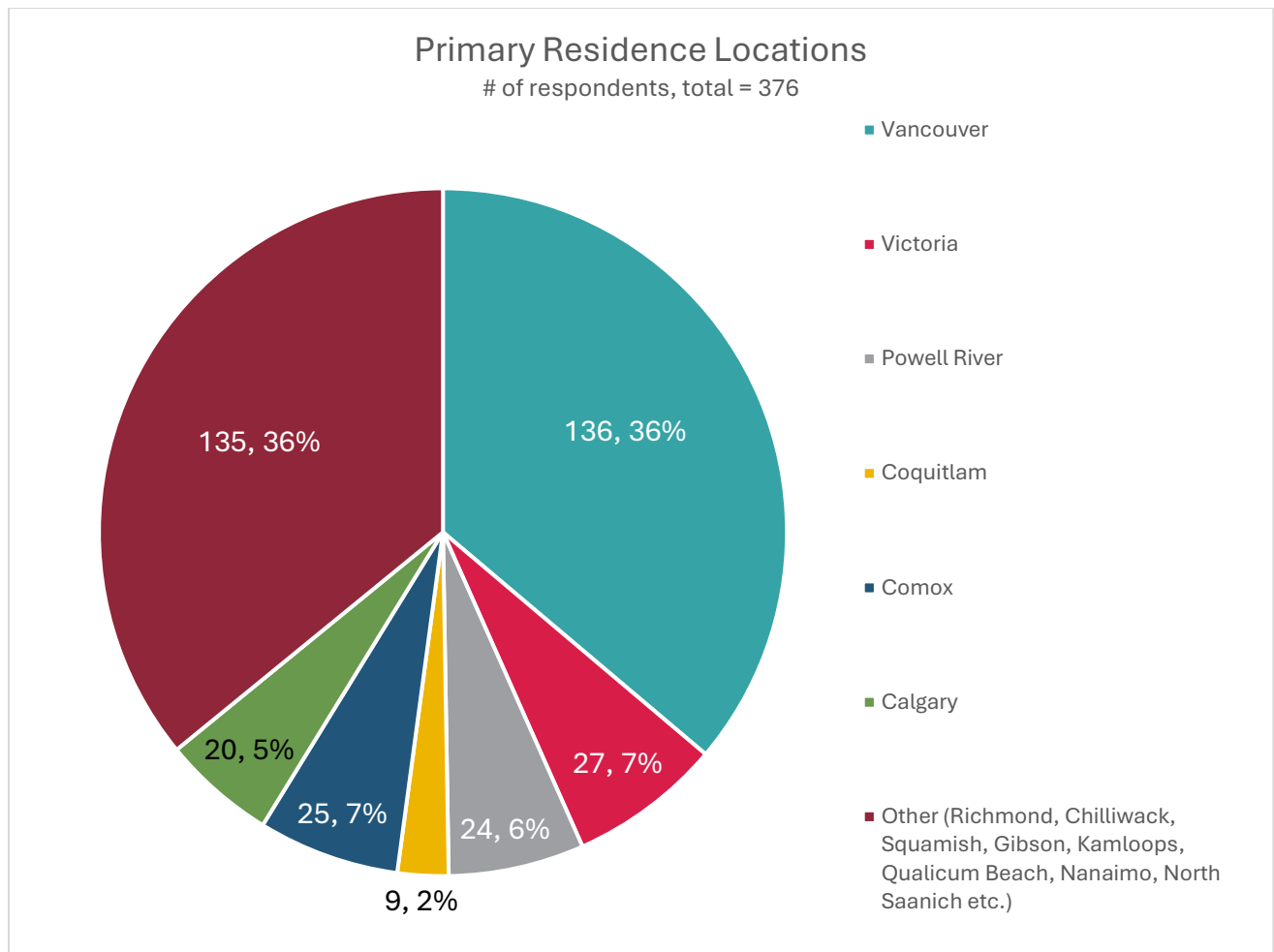


Figure 30 | Locations of primary residences for online survey participants.

6.8.2.1 Do you work on Savary Island?

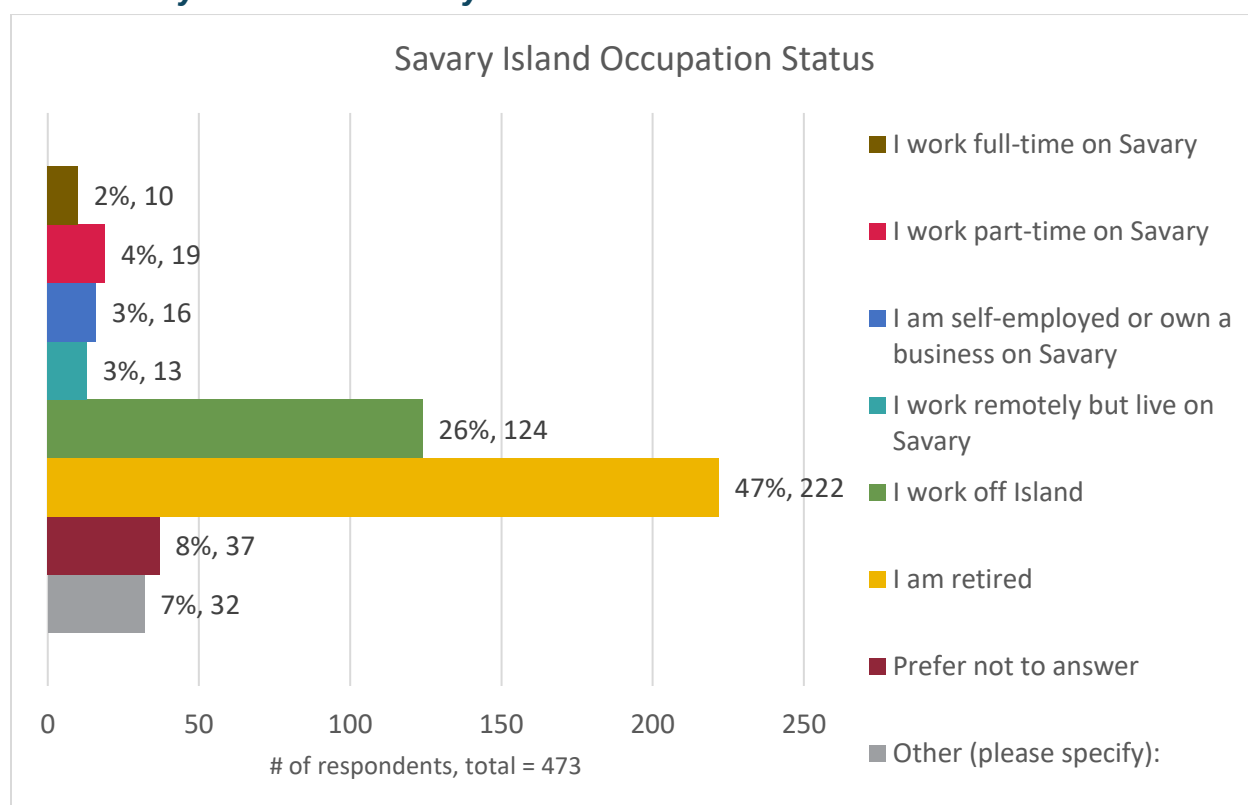


Figure 31 | Results of Question 5 of the Online Survey from the Tell Us About Yourself section.

6.8.2.2 What is your age category?

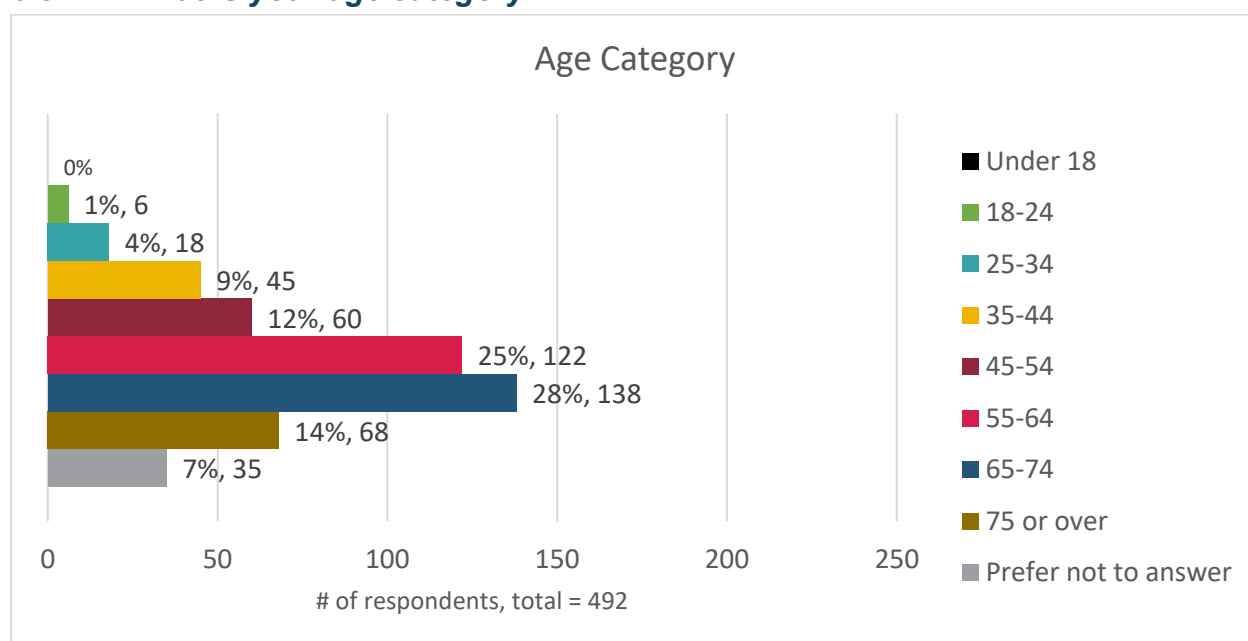


Figure 32 | Results of Question 6 of the Online Survey from the Tell Us About Yourself section.

6.8.2.3 What gender do you identify as?

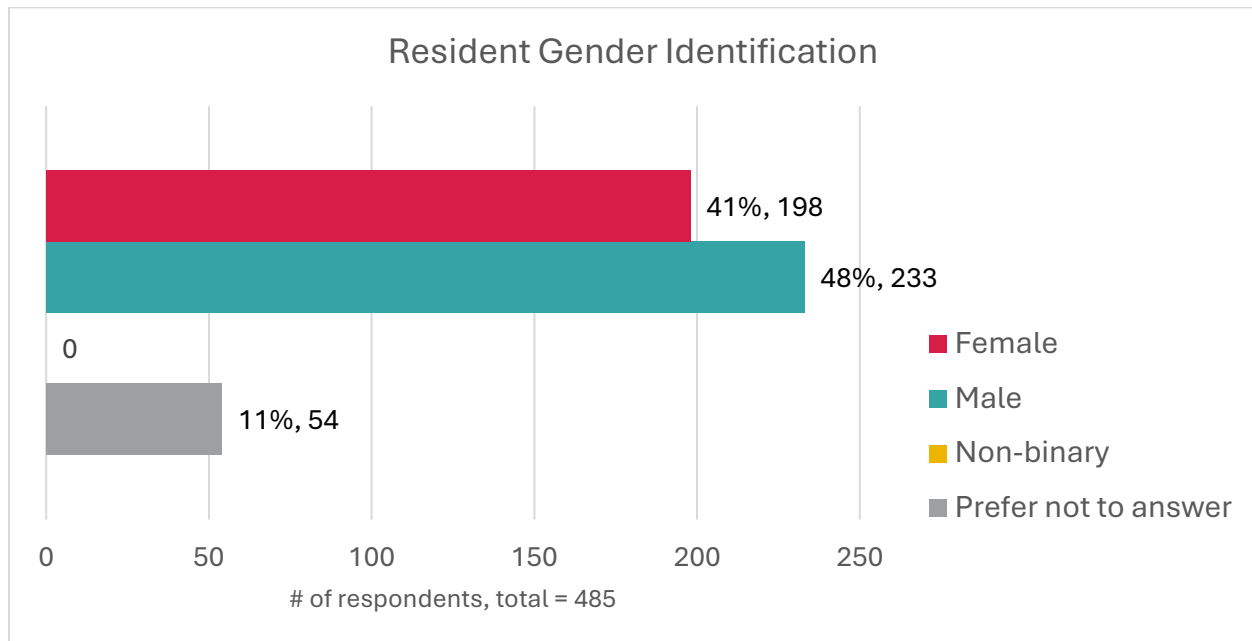


Figure 33 | Results of Question 7 of the Online Survey from the Tell Us About Yourself section.

6.8.2.4 Please check all that apply

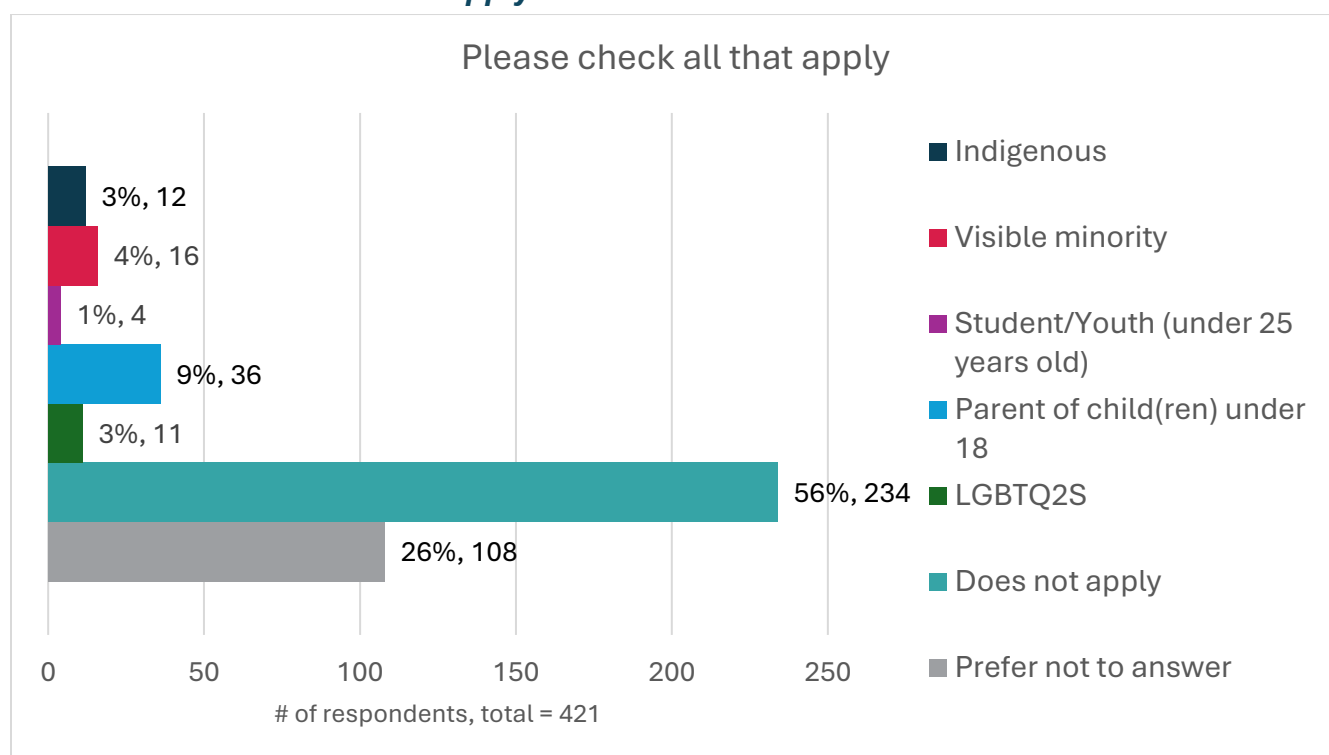


Figure 34 | Results of Question 7 of the Online Survey from the Tell Us About Yourself section.

7 Next Steps

This report concludes the Phase 3 - Key Directions engagement for the q̓əy̓ə q̓w̓ən / Savary Island Community Plan. Feedback received in this phase will help guide the types of policies created for the Draft Community Plan. The project team will engage with the Community Plan Advisory Committee and the community once a Draft Plan is ready.

Want to be notified of future engagement events? Join our email list at qathet.ca/savaryocp.

Appendices

Appendix A: Key Directions Discussion Book

**WE WANT
YOUR INPUT!**

**SAVARY ISLAND
COMMUNITY PLAN**

Key Directions
DISCUSSION BOOK



qathet
REGIONAL DISTRICT



Shaping SAVARY'S FUTURE TOGETHER!

The Savary Island Community Plan is well underway!

We've listened to your feedback and updated the Vision and Goals. We've also put together a Background Report that summarizes key trends, information, and recommendations from related reports and studies. Based on what we've heard so far, we've prepared information briefs on some of the key themes that have emerged. These briefs are meant to stimulate discussion on key directions to help guide the next phase of developing the Plan. Resources are provided if you would like to learn more about the topic.

Creating the Savary Island Community Plan



UPDATED COMMUNITY VISION

"Our community is committed to maintaining Savary Island's unique character and rustic island lifestyle while protecting the island's groundwater resources and sensitive ecosystems, and recognizing the Tla'amin people's rich history, sensitive cultural resources, and ongoing interests on the island."

UPDATED COMMUNITY GOALS

**All goals are equally important and work together to achieve the vision.*



To preserve the sense of community, tranquility, peacefulness and neighbourliness on Savary Island.



To safeguard the Island's groundwater supply.



To support a level of residential development which is mindful of the Island's carrying capacity by adhering to Provincial standards for building, water and septic servicing, and archaeological site protection.



To protect natural areas and the Island's ecological integrity.



To provide a level of community services at a scale appropriate for a rustic rural island community.



To support small-scale commercial businesses that are non-polluting and compatible with the Island's rural character and natural environment.



To encourage a reduction in vehicle use and parking by supporting alternative transportation modes such as car share, taxis, walking, and biking.

How to Use THE DISCUSSION BOOK

STEP 1: Read the information briefs and the discussion questions for each.

STEP 2: Use the Discussion Book to dig deeper into the topics with other Savary Islanders, find areas of agreement and areas where more discussion may be needed.

STEP 3: Complete the online survey at: www.qathet.ca/savaryocp



Please complete a survey before August 22.

Results from the survey will help define key policy directions for the **DRAFT COMMUNITY PLAN**.

Glossary

Development Assessment Area/Guideline: This term is used within the existing Savary Island OCP. It means a mapped area identifying important ecological or hazard lands. Properties within this area are encouraged to take certain actions before construction or land disturbance.

Development Permit Area (DPAs): Designated areas where special conditions and guidelines are in effect to meet specific objectives. In an area where a DPA is designated, a development permit must be obtained prior to the subdivision, development or alteration of land. DPAs can be designated for the protection of the natural environment, protection of development from natural hazards, and to promote energy conservation, water conservation, and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

Policy: A statement that guides decisions and actions of individuals and governments to meet specific objectives and goals. Policies cannot be enforced unless implemented through regulatory bylaws.

Regulation: Specific rules or directives that people must follow. Regulations are legally binding and can be enforced. A zoning bylaw is a form of land use regulation.

For more planning term definitions see the Savary Island 2006 OCP and the Local Government Act.

QUESTIONS?

Contact Laura or Cherise in the Planning Department:



604.485.2260



planning@qathet.ca



www.qathet.ca/savaryocp



2



Community Plan Goals

-  To support a level of residential development which is mindful of the Island's carrying capacity by adhering to Provincial standards for building, water and septic servicing and archaeological site protection.
-  To protect natural areas and the Island's ecological integrity.

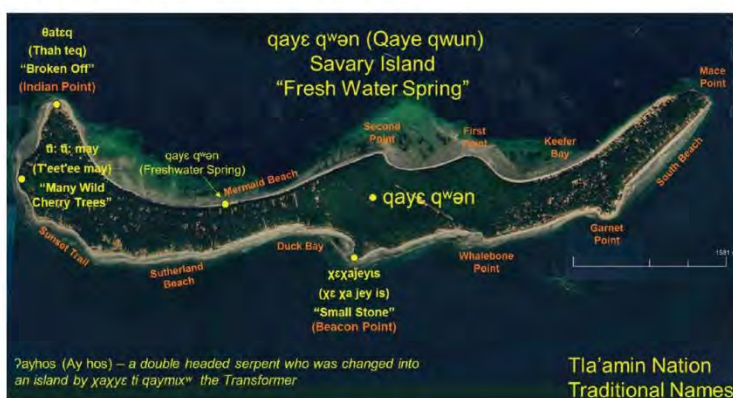


ᑭᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦ
Tla'amin People

ᑭᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦ Beginnings and the Tla'amin People

Savary Island is called ᑭᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦ (pronounced Qaye qwun) by the Tla'amin people and is on the traditional territory of the Tla'amin, Klahoose, and Homalco First Nation. These First Nations have a common history that dates back over 10,000 years, with numerous archaeological sites that document their history, culture, and presence in the region.

The word ᑭᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦ means freshwater spring. The island has this name because of its three freshwater sources. The springs on the island also carry the name ᑭᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦ.



According to Tla'amin creation stories, the name ᑭᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦ was given to the island after the transformer came and transformed ʔayhos, (pronounced Ay hos) a double-headed serpent, into the physical island we see today. When ʔayhos was feasting near maʔ naʔ (Mitlenatch), xaxye ti qaymıx' (the transformer) came and transformed the serpent into an island to stop him from getting to his cave at xaxa gil (Hurtado Point).

The solid rock at the end of the island is where the transformer stopped ʔayhos. At xaxajeyis (Beacon Point), the transformer speared ʔayhos, which left a water hole that never goes dry, even in the summer.



What Does This Mean for the Savary Island Community Plan?

A Community Plan can include objectives and policies that aim to foster an awareness and understanding of Tla'amin Nation history, recognize Tla'amin place names, and reconcile ongoing interests on the island.

Archaeological sites and culturally significant sites are highly valued by the Tla'amin Nation and protected under the BC Heritage Conservation Act. This legislation applies equally to sites on public and private land.



3

TLA'AMIN NATION AND SAVARY ISLAND

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

PAST

- Since time immemorial, Tla'amin people have occupied q̓əy̓ q̓'ən.
- Tla'amin people living on q̓əy̓ q̓'ən participated in ceremonies and spiritual gatherings, clam digging, root digging, berry picking and hunting. Near the reef, there was a herring spawning area in the past.
- q̓əy̓ q̓'ən had large villages sites, multiple burial sites and was a cultural place for ceremonial and spiritual gatherings for thousands of years.
- In the early 1900s, when the island was subdivided by the Province, the Tla'amin people were displaced from their villages and homes on the island.

PRESENT

- After 25 years of negotiations with the Provincial and Federal governments the Tla'amin Final Agreement was signed in 2014. The agreement came into effect April 5, 2016, and Tla'amin's right to self-government is formally acknowledged in the treaty.
- Today, Tla'amin is a self-governing Nation working to restore its stewardship and decision-making role throughout Tla'amin territory.
- Tla'amin citizens have the right to harvest fish, plants, wildlife, and migratory birds for food, social and ceremonial purposes on Crown lands.
- The Tla'amin Nation owns two fee simple parcels of land on Savary Island.
- The Tla'amin Nation is working to raise awareness of their history and the importance of learning from and protecting archaeological sites and artifacts found on q̓əy̓ q̓'ən and throughout their territory.

FUTURE

- The island continues to be an important place in 7əms gij̓e (Tla'amin territory) for harvesting fish, plants, wildlife and migratory bird for food, social and ceremonial purposes.
- Tla'amin Nation continues working to learn from and protect archaeological sites and artifacts throughout their territory.
- Tla'amin artifacts are housed in 7əms 7ay̓e (Our House), Tla'amin Nation's new cultural centre and traditional food processing facility.

COMMUNITY DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. How can the Community Plan honour the rich history and stewardship of the Tla'amin Nation on q̓əy̓ q̓'ən?
2. Should the Community Plan provide guidance for property owners on what to do if you find an archaeological site, artifacts, or bones?
3. Should the Community Plan establish development permit areas to protect archaeological sites and culturally significant sites?

Topic Resources



- [Savary Island Community Plan Background Report \(May 2025\) – q̓əy̓ q̓'ən Island of the Freshwater Springs, Indigenous History & Present Day](#)
- [Tla'amin Final Agreement and Information - https://www.tlaaminnation.com/home-page/final-agreement/](https://www.tlaaminnation.com/home-page/final-agreement/)
- [qathet Museum Place Names - https://qathetmuseum.ca/place-names/](https://qathetmuseum.ca/place-names/)
- [Savary Island OCP \(2006\) - policies on heritage resources](#)

For more information, contact the qathet Regional District Planning Department.



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GROWTH OVER TIME



Community Plan Goals

- To preserve the sense of community, tranquility, peacefulness and neighbourliness on Savary Island.
- To safeguard the Island's groundwater supply.
- To support small-scale commercial businesses that are non-polluting and compatible with the Island's character and natural environment.
- To support a level of residential development which is mindful of the Island's carrying capacity by adhering to Provincial standards for building, water and septic servicing, and archaeological site protection.
- To protect natural areas and the Island's ecological integrity.

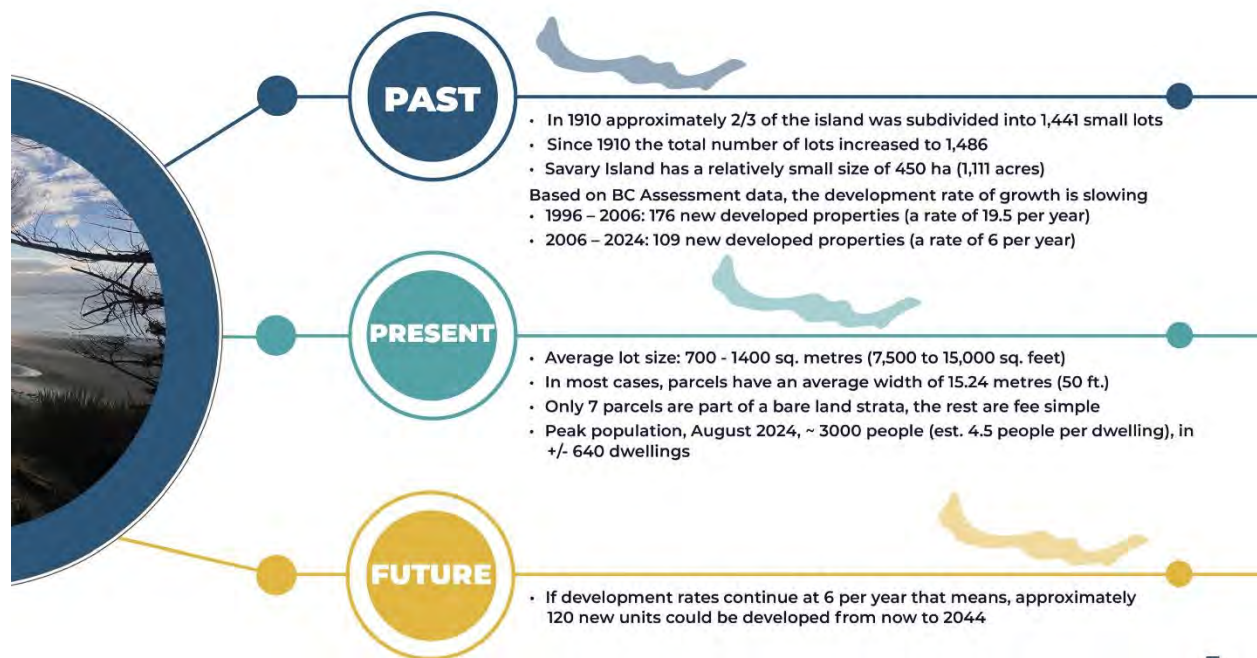
Why Think About Growth?

When land is developed on Savary Island, it brings changes such as tree clearing, infrastructure for wells, septic systems, and driveways, which can affect the natural environment (e.g., stormwater, groundwater, vegetation, wildlife and soils) and may also impact archaeological sites or ancestral remains important to the Tla'amin (la?amin) people. Development can also result in an increased local population if new structures are added.

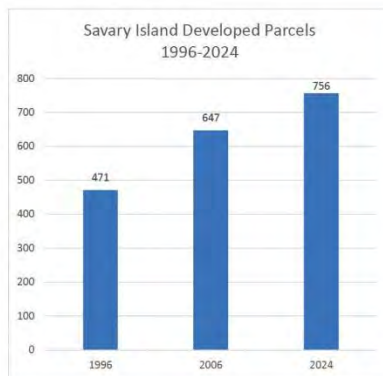
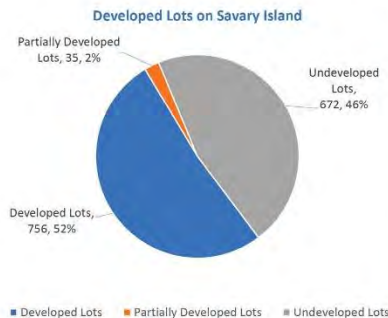
A Community Plan looks at how building and development—past, present, and future—affect the land, people, culture, infrastructure, and nature. Even small projects, when added together, can have a big impact on the environment, how people live, and their health.

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

Savary Island is unique for a rural area due to the large number of small lots. The number of lots for an island this size would be considered atypical.



GROWTH OVER TIME



Source: BC Assessment Data

? What Does This Mean for the Savary Island Community Plan?

The presence of significant subdivision and the large number of vacant lots on Savary Island present a significant amount of remaining development potential. If building and development trends continue over the next 20 years, Savary Island is likely to see continued growth and development. Through the Community Plan review and update process, the community will be asked about what form of growth they support.

COMMUNITY DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. As per the existing 2006 OCP, should the Community Plan continue to limit development to one residential dwelling per parcel?
2. Should the Community Plan limit the size of residential dwellings allowed on a parcel?
3. Should the Community Plan provide guidance for property owners on setbacks from property lines and setbacks between septic and wells?
4. Should the Community Plan better define what is allowed as a home-based business?
5. Should the Community Plan continue to encourage lot consolidation?



Topic Resources



- [Savary Island Community Plan Background Report \(May 2025\)](#)
– developable land analysis
- [Assessment of Groundwater Resources on Savary Island 2025](#)
– q̓ey̓ q̓w̓ən – implications for future growth and water availability
- [Savary Island OCP \(2006\) – policies on development and land use](#)

For more information, contact the q̓athet Regional District Planning Department.



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GROUNDWATER

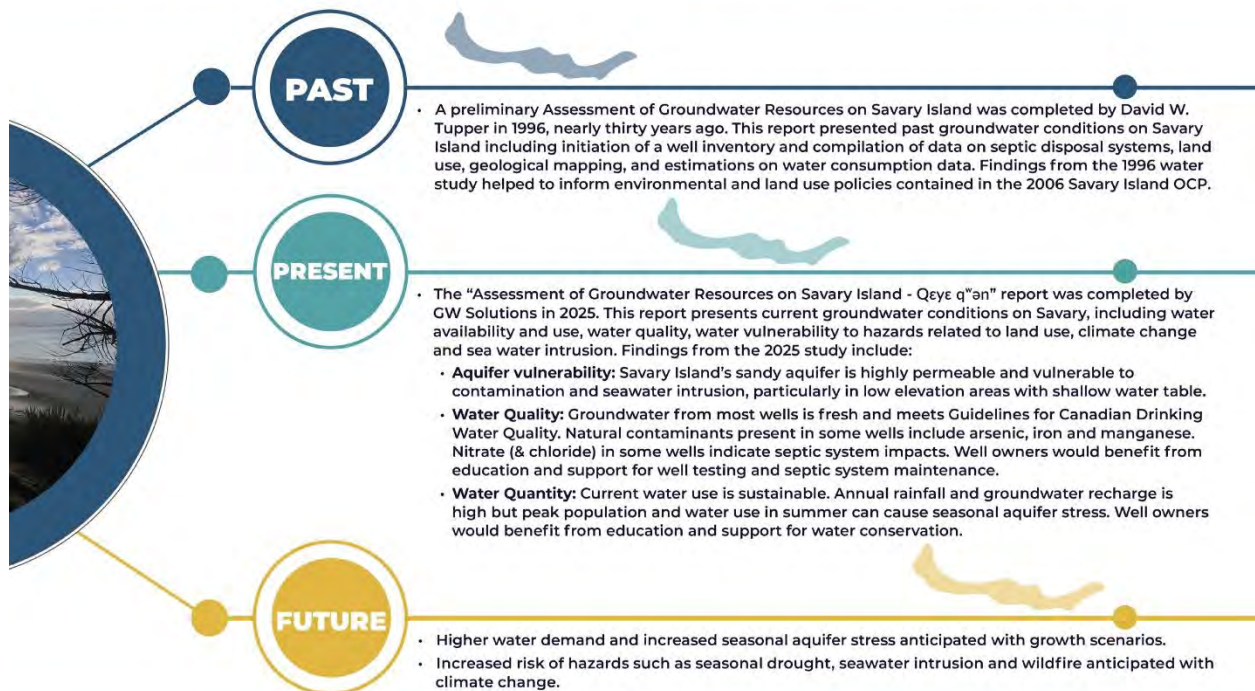
Community Plan Goals

-  To safeguard the Island's groundwater supply.
-  To support a level of residential development which is mindful of the Island's carrying capacity by adhering to Provincial standards for building, water and septic servicing, and archaeological site protection.
-  To protect natural areas and the Island's ecological integrity.

Why Does Groundwater Matter?

Water is a precious resource. The sand aquifer underlying Savary Island is the source of water for all properties on the island, including properties within the Savary Shores Improvement District. Contamination of this water source could negatively impact access to safe drinking water for the community of Savary Island. Over use during peak summer months could negatively impact water supply on Savary Island.

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE GROUNDWATER SITUATION



GROUNDWATER



What Does This Mean for the Savary Island Community Plan?

The “Assessment of Groundwater Resources on Savary Island - Qeyə qʷən” report provides important data and findings on groundwater quality and quantity on Savary Island. While groundwater management is outside the scope of local government authority, the Community Plan can include objectives and policies that support the protection of groundwater into the future and encourage collaboration with provincial agencies like Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, and Vancouver Coastal Health.

COMMUNITY DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Should the Community Plan include policy that the qRD advocate provincial agencies to deliver education and support for well testing and septic system maintenance?
2. Should the Community Plan include policy that the qRD advocate provincial agencies to deliver education and support for water conservation?
3. What other policies should be included in the Community Plan to ensure this precious resource is available for future generations?



Topic Resources



- [Assessment of Groundwater Resources on Savary Island - Qeyə qʷən – implications for future growth and water availability](#)
- [Savary Island OCP \(2006\) – policies on environmental protection, development and land use](#)

For more information, contact the qathet Regional District Planning Department.



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Community Plan Goals



To safeguard the Island's groundwater supply.

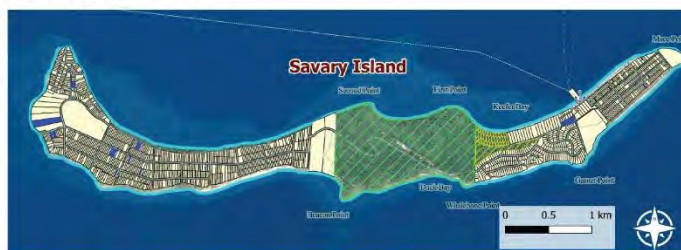


To protect natural areas and the Island's ecological integrity.

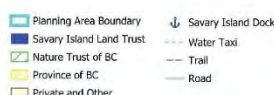
Why is Land Conservation Important?

Savary Island is known for its extensive sandy beaches, coastal bluffs, and mature cedar forests. As well, Savary has one of the greatest remaining rare Coastal Douglas-Fir bio-geoclimatic zones and one of the best examples of coastal sand dunes in Canada.

Natural areas and green spaces play a critical role in groundwater recharge, protecting sensitive ecosystems and protecting sensitive archaeological resources development.

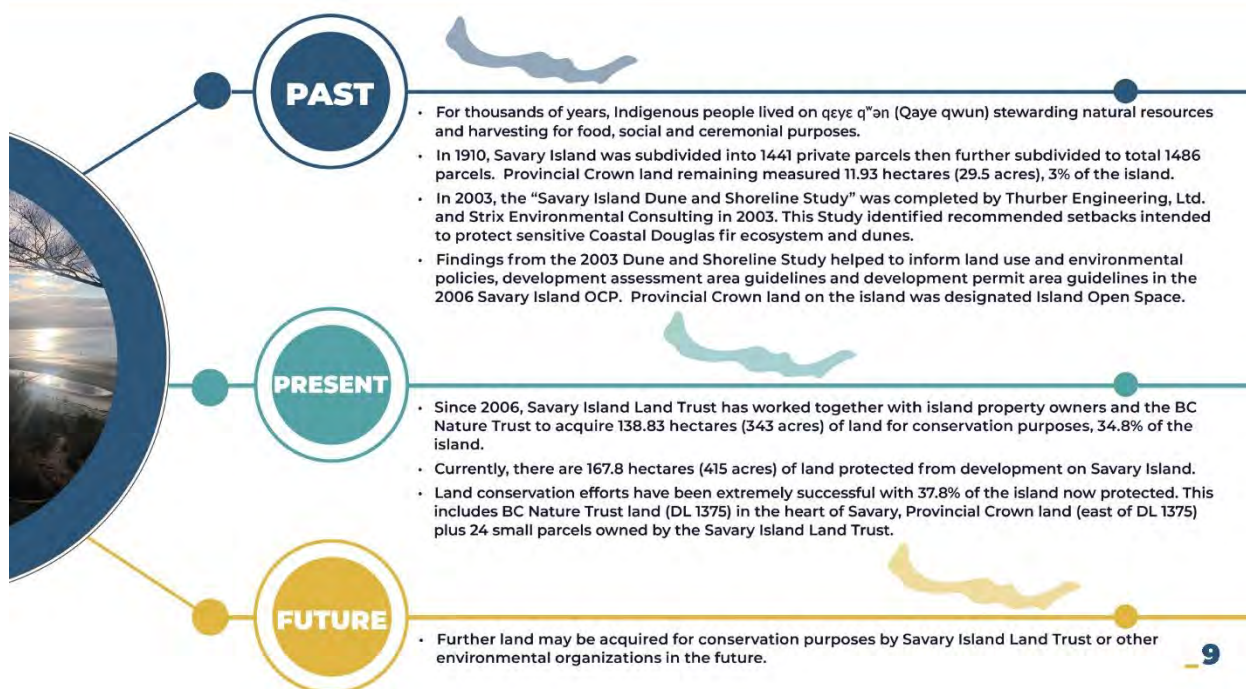


CONSERVATION LANDS



Updated November, 2024 for Strategic Planning
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PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE LAND CONSERVATION



LAND CONSERVATION

? What Does This Mean for the Savary Island Community Plan?

The Community Plan can include objectives and policies that support the protection of sensitive ecosystems and natural areas into the future and encourage collaboration with provincial agencies, First Nations, environmental non-profits and land trusts.

Community engagement has indicated that residents are in support of preserving the natural environment and are interested in continued dune restoration and ecosystem conservation.

OWNER TYPE	# OF PARCELS	% OF PARCELS	HECTARES	% OF LAND
PRIVATE				
Private Parcels	1,413	95.1%	229.21	57.4%
Private Conservation Lands (SILT, BC Nature Trust)	24	1.6%	138.83	34.8%
Province of BC	14	0.9%	11.93	3.0%
Local Government	4	0.3%	0.91	0.2%
First Nation	2	0.1%	0.26	0.1%
Other	29	2.0%	18.09	4.5%
TOTAL	1,486	100%	399.27	100%



COMMUNITY DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Should the Community Plan continue to have development assessment areas for protecting:
 - a. sensitive ecosystems?
 - b. sensitive archeological resources?
2. Should the Community Plan establish development permit areas for protecting:
 - a. sensitive ecosystems?
 - b. sensitive archeological resources?



Topic Resources



- [Savary Island Community Plan Background Report \(May 2025\) – Subdivision, Savary Island History, Land Ownership Distribution, Environmental Protected Areas](#)
- [Savary Island OCP \(2006\) – Island Open Space, Development Assessment Areas, Development Permit Areas](#)

For more information, contact the
qathet Regional District Planning Department.



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COASTAL FLOOD ADAPTATION



Community Plan Goals



To support a level of residential development which is mindful of the Island's carrying capacity by adhering to Provincial standards for building, water and septic servicing, and archaeological site protection.

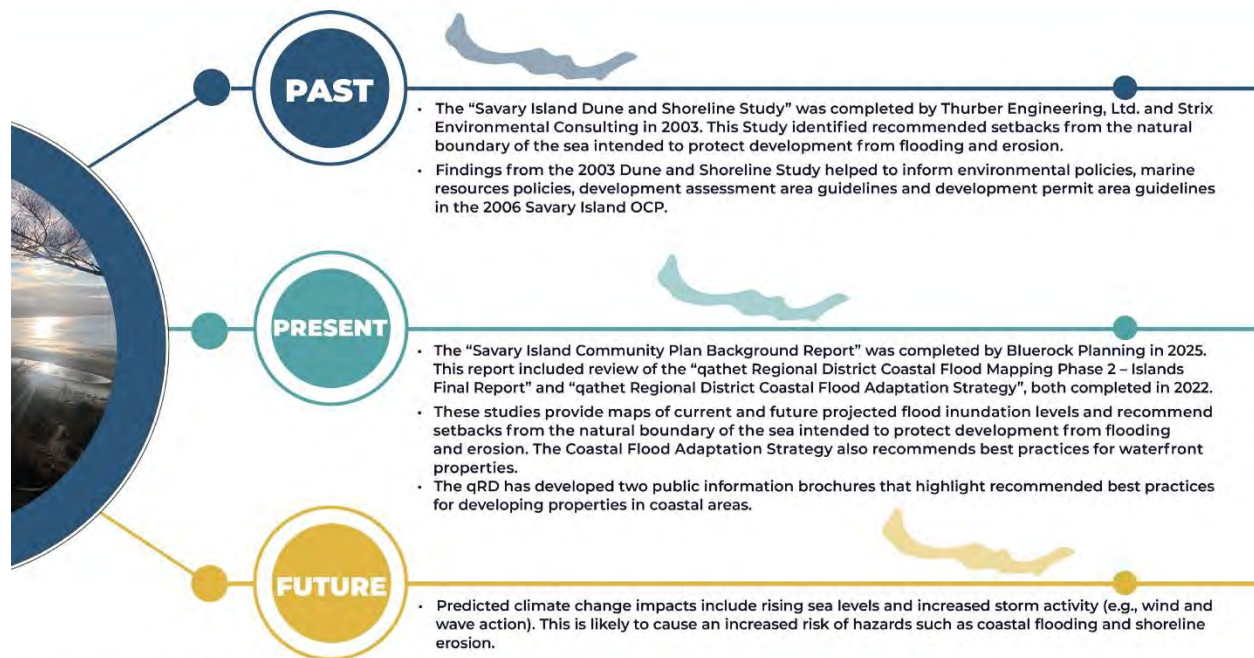


To protect natural areas and the Island's ecological integrity.

Why Does Coastal Flood Adaptation Matter?

Coastal areas are one of the most productive ecological zones on earth, providing vital habitat for many plants, birds, fish, amphibians, and animal species. Coastal properties are desirable places to live and recreate. Yet these properties may be vulnerable to risks of coastal flooding and erosion due to dynamic physical forces such as wind, waves, sediment movements, and changing water levels.

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE COASTAL FLOOD ADAPTATION SITUATION



COASTAL FLOOD ADAPTATION



What Does This Mean for the Savary Island Community Plan?

The Community Plan update can build upon the scientific and technical foundation of the previous plans, reports and studies, potentially integrating a variety of adaptation strategies, like recommending safe building setbacks from the natural boundary of the sea, encouraging conservation of trees and native vegetation within marine riparian areas, and encouraging a Green Shores approach to shoreline stabilization. Community engagement has indicated that residents are in support of preserving the natural environment and ecosystems, and are interested in stewardship, continued dune restoration, and ecosystem conservation.

COMMUNITY DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Should the Community Plan continue to have development assessment guidelines for protecting development from coastal flooding and erosion?
2. Should the Community Plan establish development permit areas for protecting development from coastal flooding and erosion?
3. Should funding opportunities be investigated to mitigate high risk areas for erosion on the Island?



Topic Resources



- [Savary Island Community Plan Background Report \(May 2025\) - Implications of Climate Change on Land Use, Review of Plans, Reports, and Studies](#)
- [Savary Island OCP \(2006\) - Development Assessment Areas, Development Permit Areas](#)
- [qRD Developing Properties in Coastal Areas brochure](#)
- [qRD Developing Properties where there are Natural Hazards brochure](#)

For more information, contact the
qathet Regional District Planning Department.



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Community Plan Goals



To support a level of residential development which is mindful of the Island's carrying capacity by adhering to Provincial standards for building, water and septic servicing, and archaeological site protection.

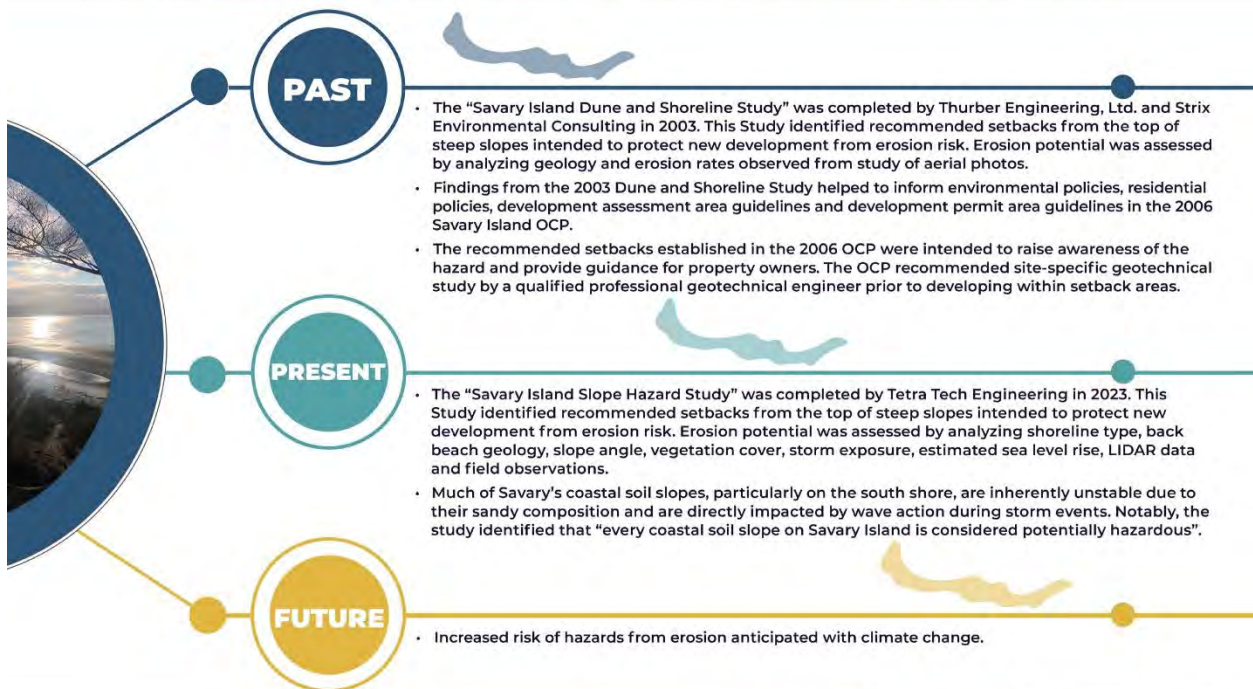


To protect natural areas and the Island's ecological integrity.

Why do Slope Hazard Areas Matter?

Slope hazard areas are lands that may be environmentally sensitive to development. Hazard lands can include steep slope areas subject to rock fall or erosion. The steep coastal bluffs characteristic on the south side of Savary Island are naturally occurring slope hazard areas. These areas are vulnerable to risks of erosion due to geology, slope, sandy soils, and dynamic physical forces such as wind, waves, and changing water levels. Land clearing and building in these areas could pose risks to property and human safety if not done properly.

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE SLOPE HAZARD SITUATION



SLOPE HAZARD AREAS



What Does This Study Mean for the Savary Island Community Plan?

Community engagement has indicated a spectrum of opinions on slope hazards. Many high bank property owners have stated their properties will be very negatively impacted if slope regulations are imposed on their properties. Some residents have concerns about steep slopes and erosion and are interested in continued dune restoration and ecosystem conservation.

The Community Plan update can build upon the scientific and technical foundation of previous reports and studies, potentially integrating a variety of strategies, like recommending site-level assessment by a qualified professional prior to land clearing and building, encouraging conservation of native vegetation within slope hazard areas, or pruning trees up instead of removing them to enhance views.

COMMUNITY DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Should the Community Plan continue to have development assessment guidelines for properties in slope hazard areas?
2. Should the Community Plan establish development permit areas for properties in slope hazard areas?
3. Should funding opportunities be investigated to mitigate high risk areas for erosion on the Island?



Topic Resources



- [Savary Island Community Plan Background Report \(May 2025\) - Implications of Climate Change on Land Use, Review of Plans, Reports, and Studies](#)
- [Savary Island Slope Hazard Study \(Tetra Tech, 2023\)](#)
- [qRD Developing Properties where there are Natural Hazards brochure](#)
- [Savary Island OCP \(2006\) - Development Assessment Areas, Development Permit Areas](#)

For more information, contact the
qathet Regional District Planning Department.



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INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES



Community Plan Goals



To provide a level of community services at a scale appropriate for a rustic rural island community.

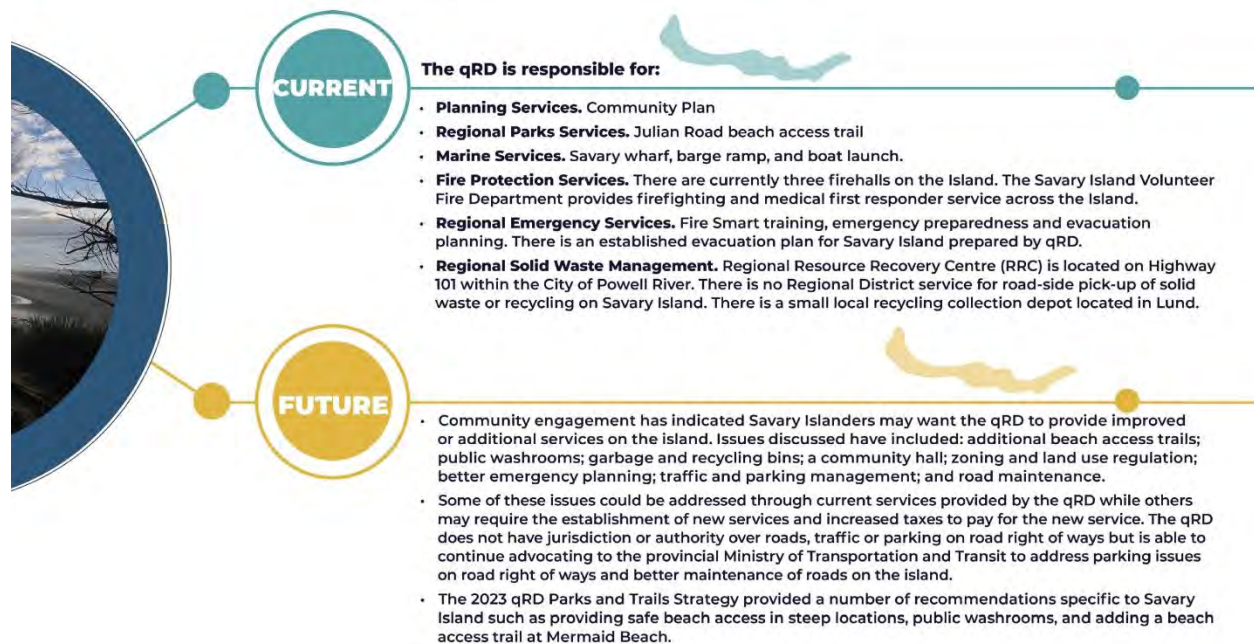


To encourage a reduction in vehicle use and parking by supporting alternative transportation modes such as car share, taxis, walking, and biking.

Services and Infrastructure on Savary

Infrastructure and community services available on Savary Island include: fire halls, fire protection, emergency response, rural roads, wharf, barge landing, boat launch, Savary Shores water system, and Julian Road beach access trail. Roads are under the jurisdiction of the provincial Ministry of Transportation and Transit and the Savary Shores water system is a private system owned and operated by the Savary Shores Improvement District.

PRESENT AND FUTURE REGIONAL DISTRICT SERVICES



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INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES



What Does This Mean for the Savary Island Community Plan?

As part of this phase of engagement, we will be asking for confirmation from Savary Island residents on the items listed above. Some may be possible for the qRD to implement directly while other items will require the qRD to take on an advocacy role.

Did you know? For a greenway to get built off the roadway on the Island, it would need to cross hundreds of private properties. Agreements would need to be negotiated with landowners.

Did you know? Roads are Provincial jurisdiction. qRD continues to advocate to the Province for better road maintenance and parking management near the Wharf.



COMMUNITY DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. How could qRD improve the current level of infrastructure and service on the Island?
2. Should the qRD investigate the feasibility of the following services:
 - a. Public washrooms
 - b. Garbage and recycling bins
 - c. Community Hall
 - d. Mermaid Beach access trail
 - e. Zoning and land use regulation
 - f. Greenway/cycle path
 - g. Other
3. Should the qRD advocate to qathet Tourism and Sunshine Coast Tourism to develop a Savary Island Tourism Strategy?



Topic Resources



- [Savary Island Community Plan Background Report \(May 2025\) – Planning context and jurisdictions section and Parks and Trails Strategy section](#)
- [qathet Regional District Parks & Trails Strategy, 2023](#)
- [Savary Island OCP \(2006\) – policies on transportation and servicing provisions](#)

For more information, contact the qathet Regional District Planning Department.



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Thank You!

FOR SHAPING SAVARY'S FUTURE

Please complete a survey before August 22.

Results from the survey will help define key policy directions for the **DRAFT COMMUNITY PLAN**.



www.qathet.ca/savaryocp



Attend Upcoming Community Plan Events!

Monday, July 28

Pascal's Hacienda
2778 Brian's Way, Vancouver Blvd.

Open House Event

Drop In | 2:00 – 3:00 pm PST

- View information, provide your input on Key Directions for the Community Plan.

Workshop | 3:00 – 5:00 pm PST

- Participate in facilitated discussions on Key Directions for the Community Plan.

Tuesday, July 29

Farmer's Market
Event (inside Pascal's)

Drop In

11:00 – 1:30 pm PST

- Stop by, see what was discussed at the workshop, add to the outcomes!

Tuesday, August 5

Online Webinar | 4:00 - 5:00 pm PST

- Join us to learn about the draft Key Directions for community feedback. Visit the project webpage to register.

QUESTIONS?

Contact Laura or Cherise in the Planning Department:



604.485.2260



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Appendix B: In-Person Engagement Results

These materials resulted from the in-person engagement events: the initial drop-in session, the small discussion groups workshop and the drop-in session the following day.

2.1 Tla'amin Nation & Savary Island

1. Cost share? If you find something, are there grants? Help financially?
2. Fear around the process — Delays, costly, but want to do the right thing (Education).
3. Ask the Nation. We need to understand their wishes. That is reconciliation in action.
4. We do not know what the Tla'amin Nation wants from us. Explain their wants.
5. How will they work with us? Will they execute their powers fairly & quickly?
6. Gather info.
7. Does Tla'amin have a seat on the board? How are they communicating their wishes? (Answer: 2 seats on OCP advisory committee + meetings with Tla'amin administration)
8. Tla'amin Nation should be included and consulted as original owners of the land. They should have an opportunity to vote and have their voice heard.
9. Establish an ongoing relationship with the First Nation so their wishes are respected by the OCP.
10. Need specificity before asking for a moment—what does TFN want?
11. Gift Tla'amin land that is currently Crown land or give them the opportunity to purchase Crown land.
12. Change the name of Indian Point.
13. No renaming.
14. What is already First Nation contributed?
15. Find out how the First Nation wants to engage in the community planning process.
16. Place names around the island. Signs about medicine plants, historical people, etc.
17. Summer program for kids to learn about history, stewardship, culture.
18. More signage & education. Pronunciation guidance.
19. QR code on site! Best practices information available.
20. Need to help get word out. Link to the guide in the OCP?
21. Organize open sessions to the First Nation where Elders can inform Islanders of history & working together.
22. Link to existing policy, procedures, Tla'amin laws, etc. (ex. Tla'amin Final Agreement or other relevant policies and strategies)

23. Hear stories through storytelling by Tla'amin about their heritage.
24. How do we inform ourselves/build the relationship? Ideas: Invite Tla'amin cultural resource person.
25. Cultural resource booth & farmers market!
26. Genuine appreciation for Tla'amin history in OCP.
27. Stewardship practices - can we learn them?
28. Rename Indian Point to "Thetik" (breaking away).
29. Recognition of First Nations place names.
30. Welcome pole or art. Info in land that is OCP.
31. This land has history. Ex. By models, businesses, etc.
32. Sounds like a presence is wanted here. Arrival, set the tone.
33. Share origination stories + history as preamble (context) to set tone.
34. Addressing Tla'amin resources/settlement. No need to repeat from others in OCP.
35. This is a provincial initiative & should not be in the community plan.
36. TFN has signed modern treaty. Should not be in community plan. Provincial idea.
37. Best quality when it comes to land. Tla'amin should lead.
38. Guide in OCP about what you do if you come across cultural resources.
39. Can a map be made available for residents to land culturally sig. areas? Not typically done by request of the nation.

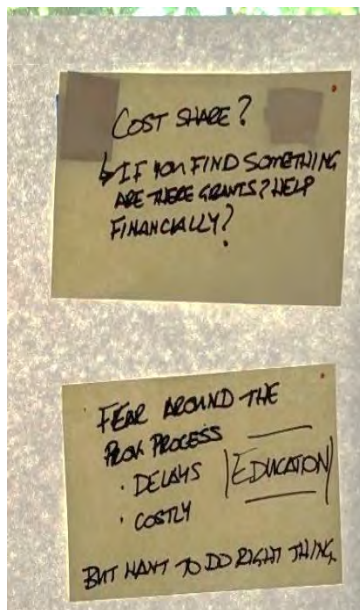


Figure 35 | How the OCP can Honour the Tla'amin Nation

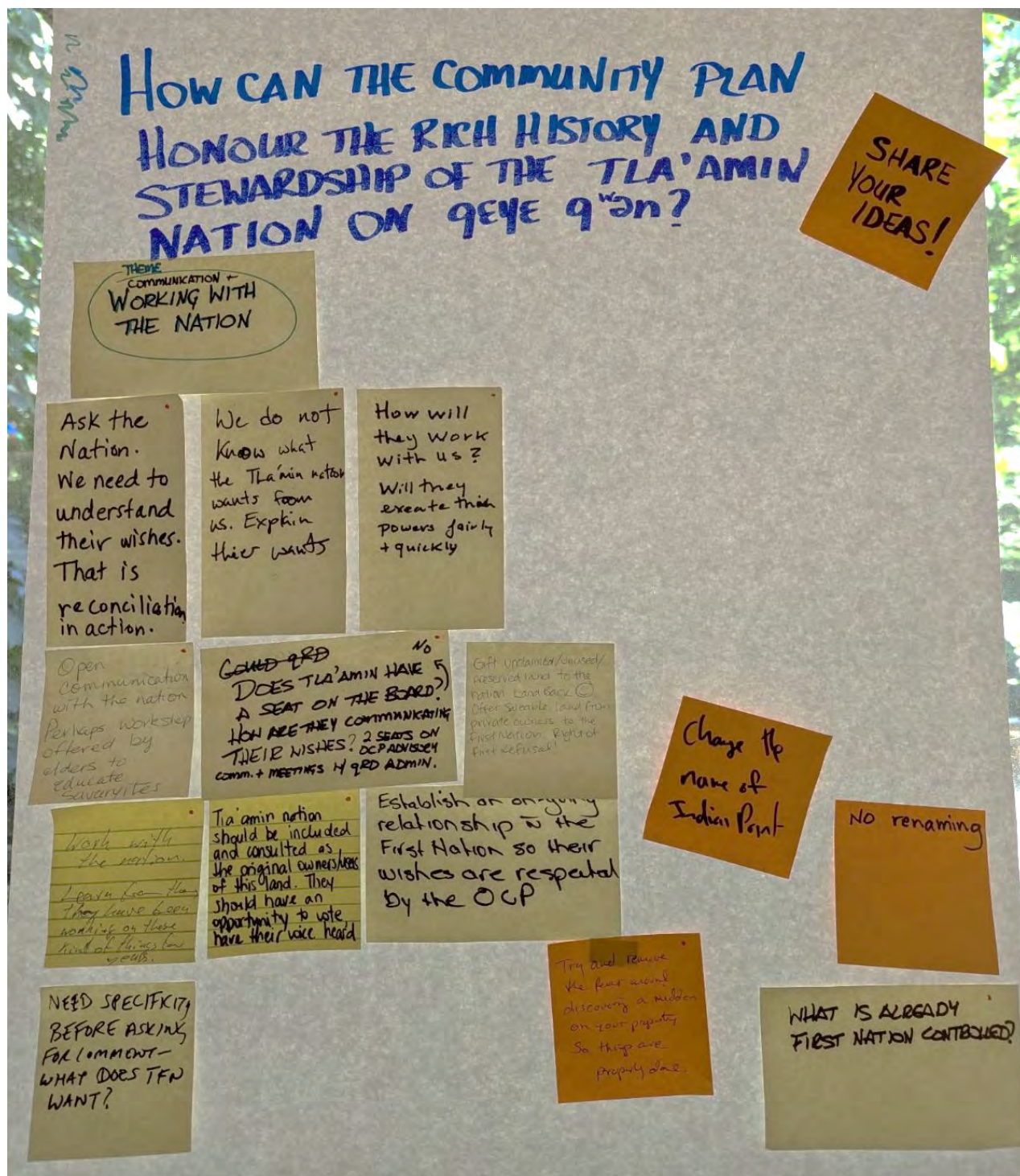


Figure 36 | How the OCP can Honour the Tla'amin Nation



Figure 37 | How the OCP can Honour the Tla'amin Nation

2.2 Growth Over Time

1. Provide good guidelines and regulations to protect the environment
2. Tree preservation awareness not regulation
3. Raise \$20M - appropriate to buy land & more density
4. Reach out to people who have undeveloped lots
5. Buy land - QRD - put money into conservation lands
6. Aspirational not regulation
7. To protect and buffer rights & privacy owners
8. Guidelines - No permits
9. No permits - No setbacks a lot of your stuff is flawed!
10. With the environment - there is no sewer
11. SILT - land acquisition framework - need more money
12. Bylaw/strong permit for 2 dwelling per parcel
13. Maintain 1 dwelling per lot
14. Home-based business - QRD isn't in a position to grant allowance
15. Save as much land from being developed
16. Reduce density & amalgamate people who want to build (land is money)
17. Tourism - limited people to keep up (dumped on us)
18. Tourism tax licenses for people visiting
19. Physical pollution is disturbing - garbage
20. Public toilet
21. Inform & educate water use, garbage (signs in Lund)
22. Large firebreak area!
23. Tourism education - how to respect the countryside
24. Guidelines no permits - it's too late to report for too many years
25. Remove derelict vehicles - no motor homes, RVs coming to island
26. Remove word mindful from growth
27. Guidelines are needed not permits - it's a very flawed process
28. Why put in regulation if you can't enforce it?
29. Combining lots larger parcels
30. No subdividing existing properties
31. Allocating resources - strategy for enforcing rules
32. A place to park that doesn't impact people from Lund or SI
33. About water use - respect the island – booklet



Figure 38 | Growth Over Time (from the Open House)

2.3 Groundwater

1. Registration
2. Monitoring overdevelopment
3. Testing of water - how to test & threshold
4. Ensure wells are registered
5. Guidelines about well maintenance
6. Need registered wells - only drill down minimum amount of water needed to drill well
7. Ensure wells are registered & put in by licensed professionals
8. Ensure wells meet provincial guidelines
9. Influence through well and water availability & property tax rate
10. Septic fields contaminated
11. Outhouse vs septic fields, some have both, what's the contamination rate?
Remove outhouse from coast?
12. Managing lawn watering
13. Rain barrel grants
14. Review of how we look at water
15. Workshops on water related conservation and what type of detergent to use
16. Create green digester program was really successful. Look at a similar program
17. A limit to the number of wells drilled each year or shared well water
18. Urgency re guidelines - Well monitor/well board like the fire board
19. Minimize ground water contaminants from abandoned/uninsured cars
20. Neighbours filling up one rain barrel/stormwater
21. Forbid people from drilling wells
22. Research will show the best practice
23. Support for community monitoring/testing
24. People are getting more wells
25. Shift from hand pump to electric.
26. Try more down
27. Education before people buy
28. Work with the qRD to continue communications with SEP
29. Education on compensation for loss of new comms/stats
30. Shared wells could be good, but consider contamination, cost, etc.
31. Setbacks would influence community well tanks
32. Setbacks are extreme & unreasonable + SEP
33. Definitely more education on how to use/recycle water
34. Natural cleaning and laundry products
35. More education
36. Do ceremonies & honor the land and water
37. QRD system for well monitoring samples, residents paying for it
38. No permits & talk to owners
39. Concern re liability of sharing wells (e.g., if it sells, who owns it etc. wellness)

40. Water catchment
41. Restrict lawn watering
42. Guidelines developed for use



Figure 39 | Groundwater Sticky Notes from July 28th open house.

How can the community plan help protect groundwater resources?

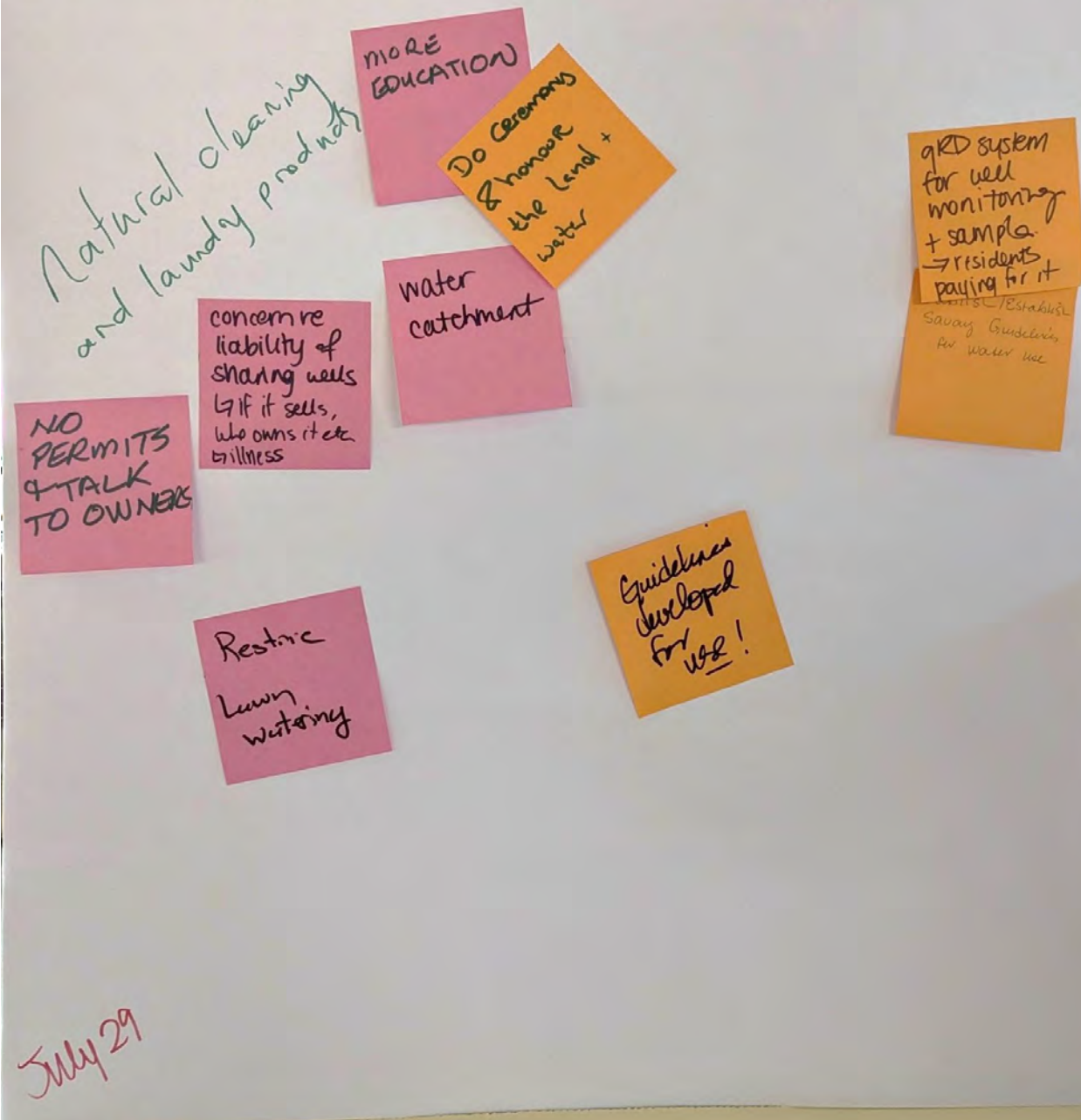


Figure 40 | Groundwater sticky notes from July 29th open house.

2.4 Land Conservation

1. People should share vehicles - car share (or similar)
2. Promote non-car transport + heavy vehicle
3. Dedicated budget and representation for Savary Education - No setback regulations or DPAs
4. Drive LESS!!
5. Get old cars off the Island
6. Need Community Hall
7. No big road pick-up trucks or pay more for it
8. Slow down process
9. Renters need to be educated (I second this)
10. Education and Guidelines to help new buyers not block restrictions. Public trust to announce when a building is going up
11. More info about how the cultural DPA has determined.
12. Official study available for public?
13. What happened to the money raised by DPAs?
14. Region has betrayed its own values—honesty, integrity—by putting setback restrictions back on proposed DPA questions. We live here and would not be able to rebuild due to ridiculous setback restrictions. We would be homeless and unable to build a home elsewhere. My 2 cents: what & who is the DPA setback proposal benefitting?
15. Take out Sec. 81 DAA's Don't need DFO Guidelines
16. What does "Sensitive Ecosystem" mean?
17. Don't want to infringe on ability to remove trees
18. Want to address issues (eco) but don't want regulations
19. Nothing at the expense of landowners' rights
20. Update the Sensitive Ecosystems Study
21. Need more accurate info on Sensitive Ecosystems
22. Need NEW Data on the Environment
23. Want Stage Study Rescheduled
24. The weather is more of an issue regarding erosion
25. Private land conservation working
26. Shore protection needed (i.e. against wakes)
27. Vehicle Parking Planning Text: 1. No parking on the road 2. No parking on the shoulder 3. No parking on the grass 4. No parking on the beach
28. Balance landowners' rights & protection of land
29. Encroachment of foreshore vs Development and Use
30. Build off existing studies *Must be endorsed by the people
31. Waste a concern
32. SILTS bringing in things & attaching to boats then REG's
33. Buy Land for Conservation
34. Yes, community should buy lots

35. Derelict Vehicles Need to be removed
36. No infringement on property rights
37. How to protect foreshore?
38. Education that foreshore = private property
39. Shore protection needed (i.e. against wakes)
40. Encroaching RVs/Boats Problematic
41. Promote Alternative transportation (biking, walking, etc.)
42. Vehicles Limit weight/limit
43. Keep vehicles OFF the land - trailers & sellers
44. YES, community should buy lots
45. Education
46. VISAs for visitors to pay for toilets
47. Enforcement sign concern
48. Biology should be by regulation
49. NO NET LOSS OF TREES
50. At 34% we shall not see govt. goal of 40% by 2023
51. Abandoned vehicles need to be addressed
52. Look to other best use practices of other societies
53. Encroachment of foreshore in development areas
54. Significant education starts in land
55. Keep 1 dwelling per parcel
56. Encourage conservation, preserve
57. Old cars etc. how can they be removed? Can there be a cost?
58. A pot of funding for conservation
59. How can reduce vehicles
60. Reduce overall surface disturbance - incentive
61. Public washrooms
62. Education especially visitors? Limit visitors?
63. Shift priority to the environment
64. Tree covenant currently on village land
65. Tree density - limit removal of trees
66. Education realtors re: tree covenant
67. Put info in OCP re: tree covenant
68. Buy land for conservation
69. Take care of ecosystem & it'll take care of us
70. Public Washrooms: LATE
71. Natural process will continue regardless
72. Citizens have adapted + continue to adapt w/ rules
73. Human impact minimal overall
74. Education (SLCS) has worked re: enviro impact
75. Pursue Education + inform residents
76. Centralize Education + Information (One stop shop)
77. People care strong local culture to protect the land RD could go into education

- 78. Self-regulation is generally working + hard to enforce
- 79. Short-term rentals should have + info/education
- 80. Worry about the aqua (qRD) groundwater recharge
- 81. Guidelines not REGS (+ provide the why)
- 82. Need for people to maintain septic
- 83. Well + septic system maintenance is needed
- 84. Well maintenance is needed.
- 85. Can qRD fund?
- 86. Encourage gray water use
- 87. Growth has slowed. Less a concern. Shouldn't be afraid.
- 88. Take a deposit for any vehicle - use for removing vehicles
- 89. Deposit for any large boat/vehicle
- 90. Don't want an OCP! Local values are being transferred.
- 91. E.g. Trees Want tree removal rules/regs
- 92. What is the status of the sensitive ecosystems?
- 93. What is recommended to mitigate impacts to sensitive ecosystems?

LAND CONSERVATION

How should the Community Plan address sensitive ecosystems?

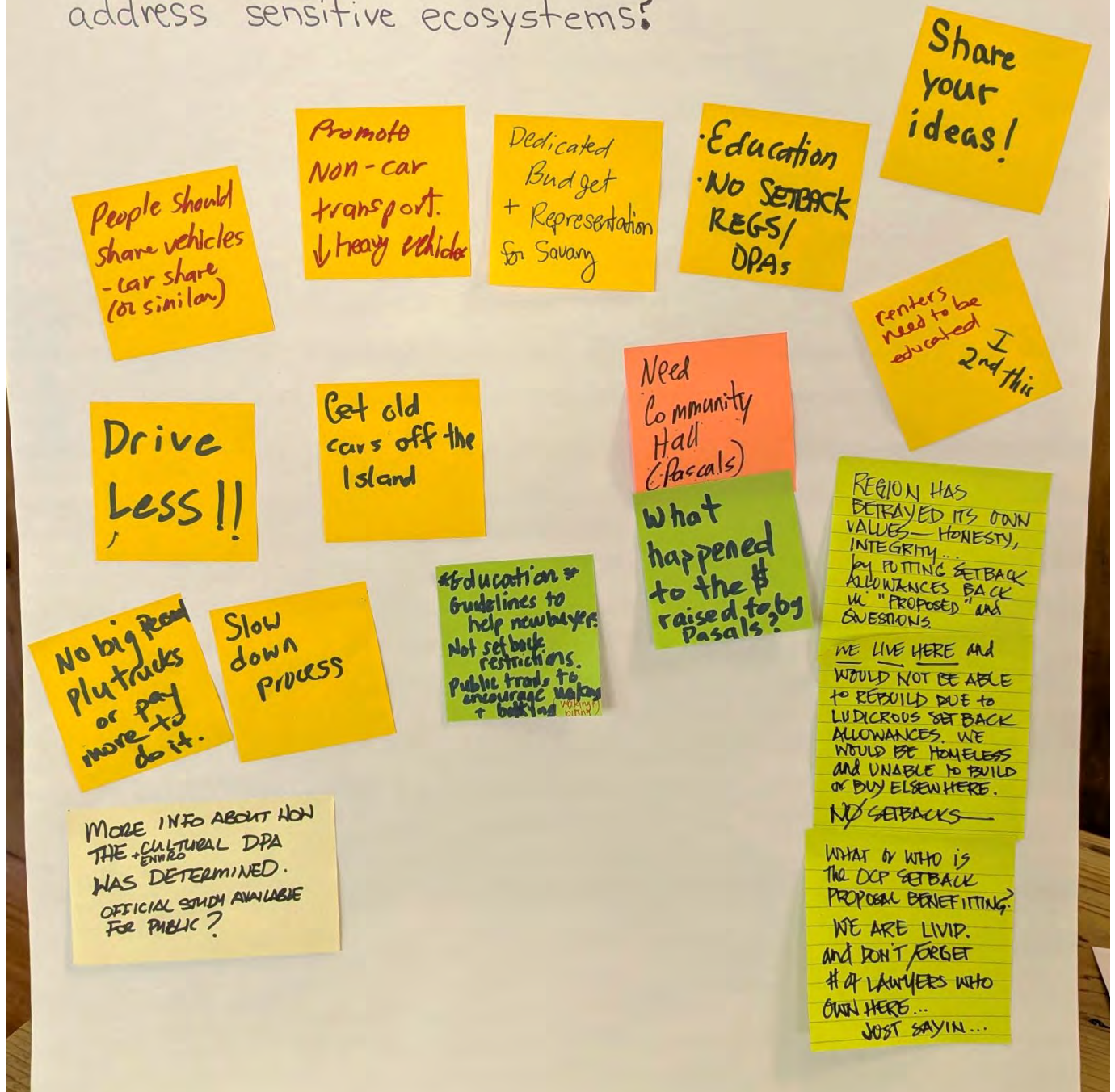


Figure 41 | Land Conservation Sticky Notes

How should the Community Plan address sensitive ecosystems?

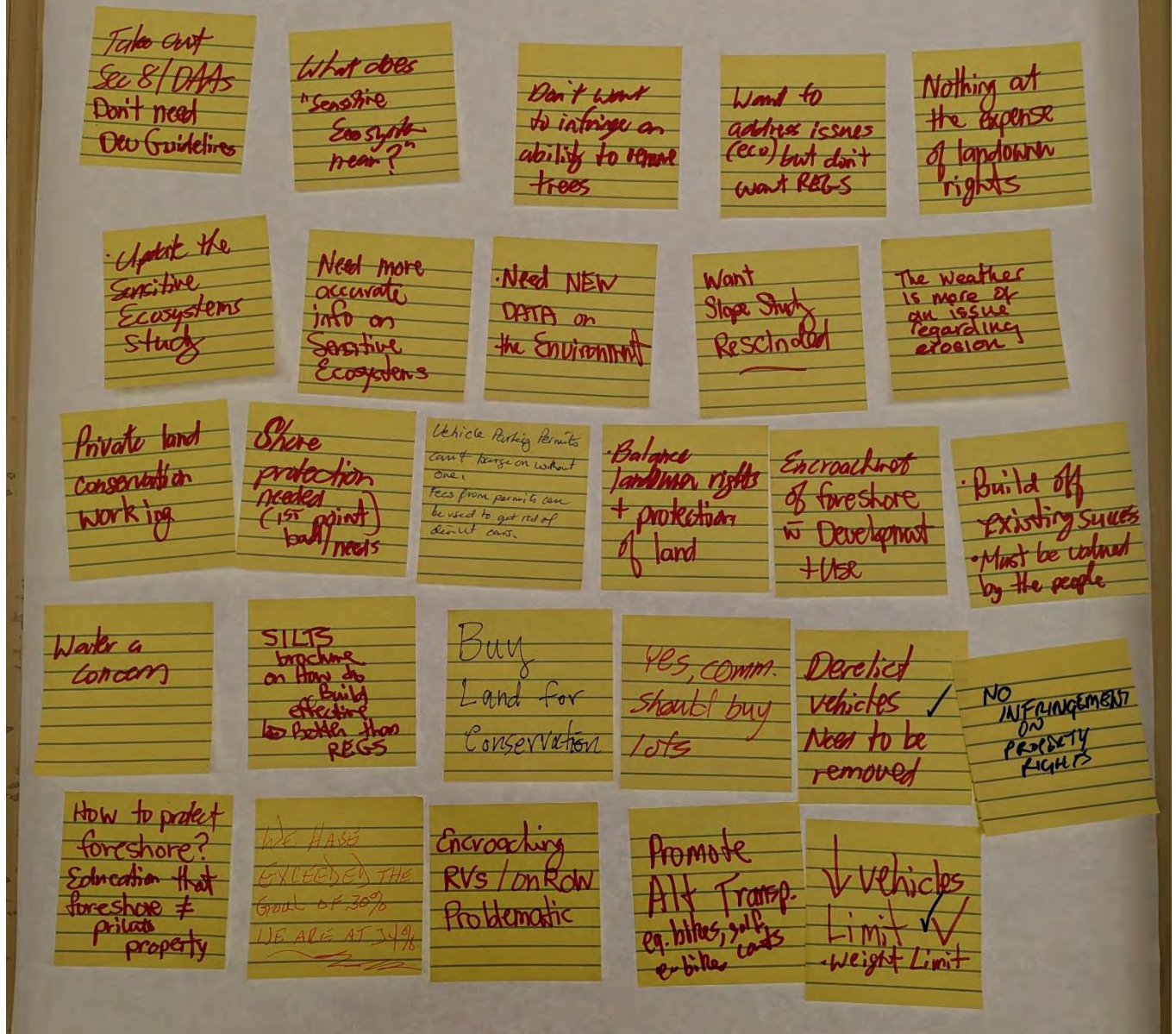


Figure 42 | Additional Land Conservation Sticky Notes

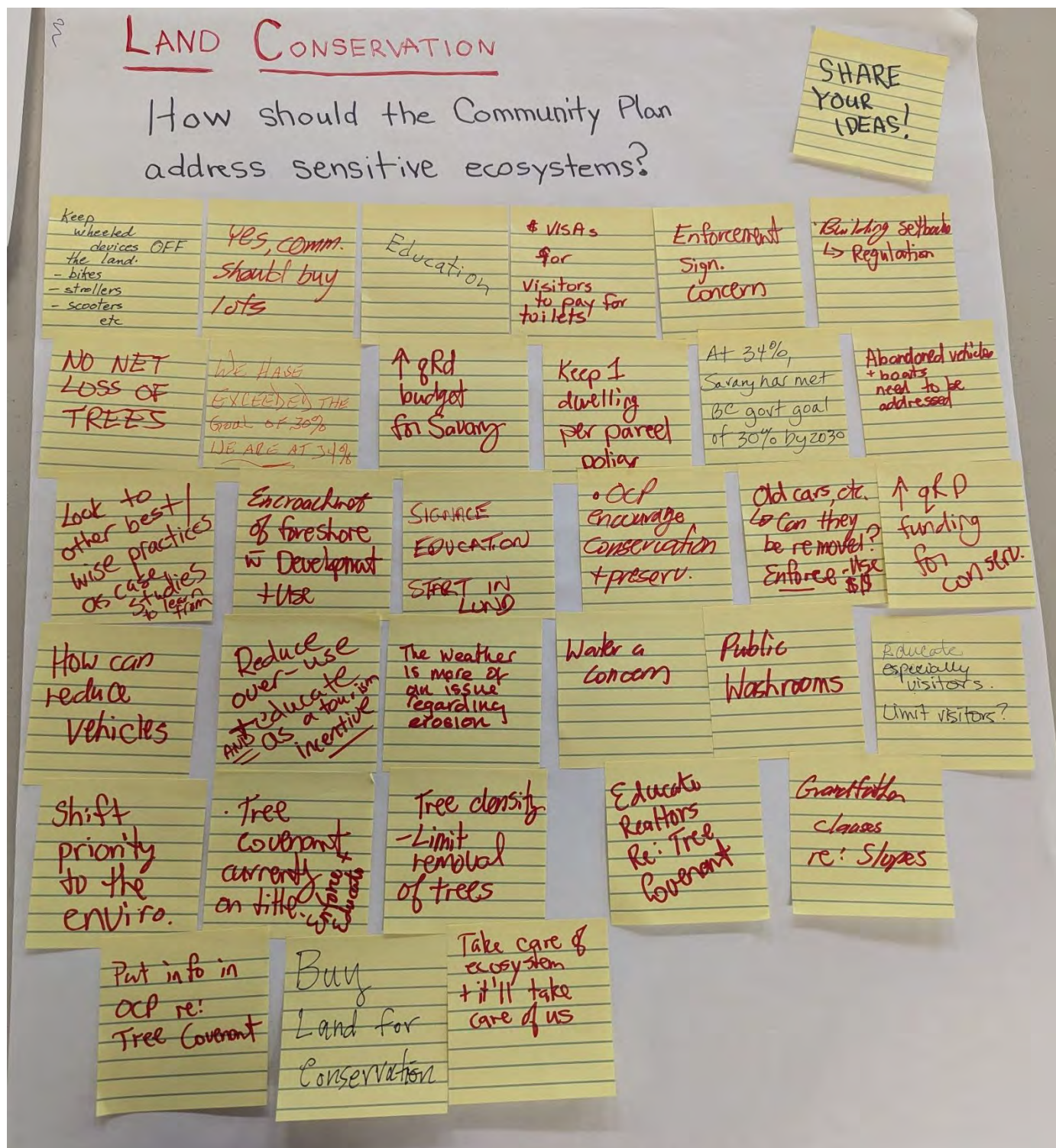


Figure 43 | Additional Land Conservation Sticky Notes

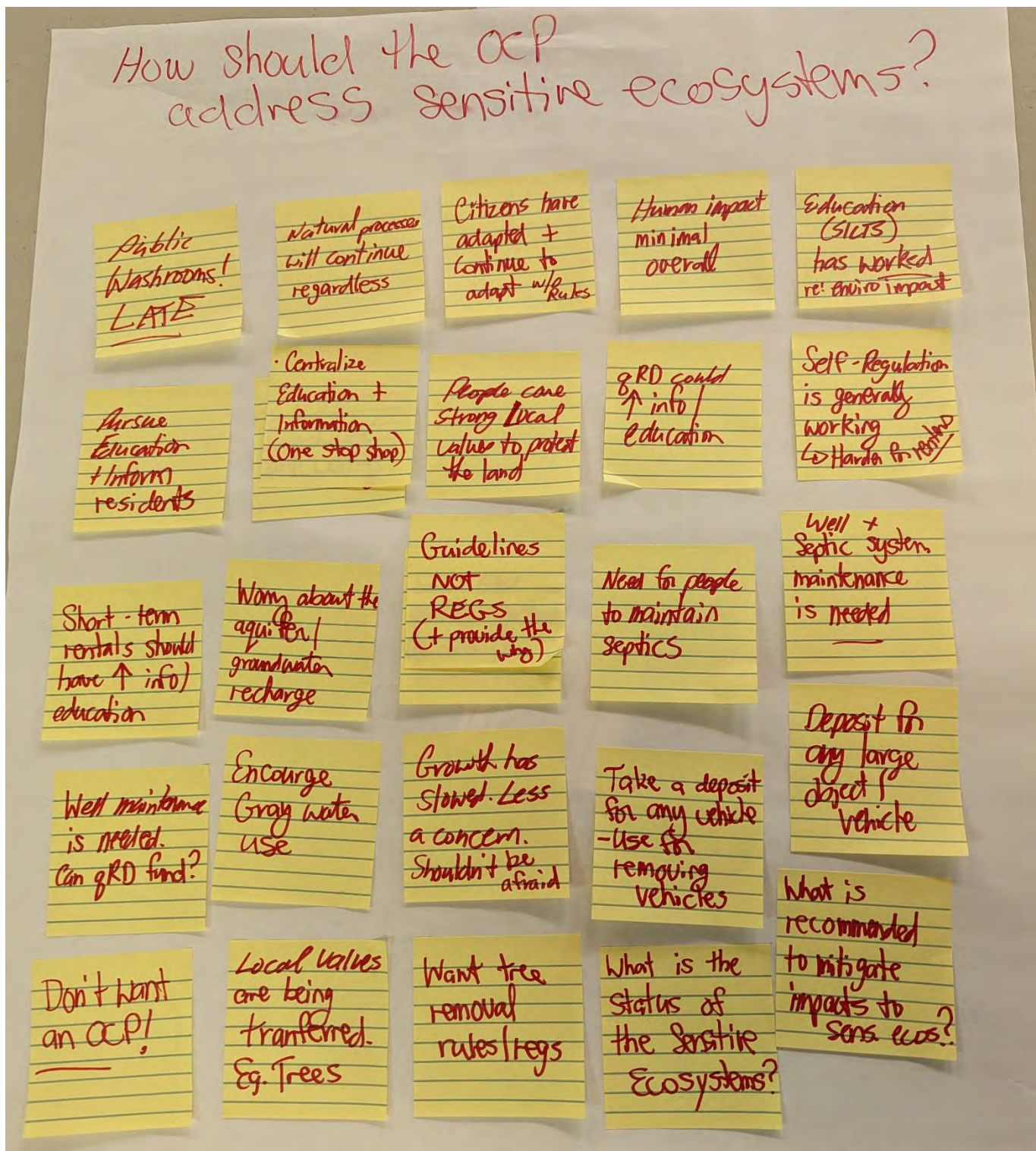


Figure 44 | Additional Land Conservation Sticky Notes

2.5 Coastal Flood Adaptation and Slope Hazards

1. Don't want regulations
2. Don't regulate our land
3. Don't regulate and ruin our property values
4. No DPAS No setbacks
5. No to regulations
6. Balance risk + safety
7. Tetra Tech study is albatross around neck of process
8. Don't regulate or manage to worst case scenarios
9. No Development Permit Areas (DPAs) for properties
10. Regulation leads to low property values
11. Maintain setbacks from slopes
12. Can the QRD make a public statement on TetraTech
13. Stop the wind + tide on what you can't control
14. Concern for impact on property values risk + benefit
15. Don't Regulate.
16. Permit needed for new house, but not for existing house. Existing house can be rebuilt if destroyed.
17. Environmental impacts or a reason to have DPAs + protect environment
18. Geotech report is preliminary. The setbacks are boiler plate. Reject the conclusions.
19. Don't let the QRD make a public statement on TetraTech
20. No legal obligation to regulate
21. NO DPAS No complaints, no impact
22. Create an Erosion Mitigation Service + tax for it
23. How will the setbacks make a difference
24. It can't. No to regulation
25. How many cabins have fallen to the ocean to date?
26. Protect key areas from toe erosion at bottom. Not setbacks.
27. Barriers not setbacks
28. Permit + rules can't prevent erosion + flooding
29. Property owners are stewards
30. Enjoy freedom of choice
31. Community is steward of island
32. Give us our dignity to protect ourselves
33. Guidelines are okay
34. Plan should be clear that policy is guidelines
35. Nothing wrong with guidelines + education
36. Aware of risk + values
37. Guidelines are good
38. Protecting + reducing risk through aspirational guidelines
39. Suggestions on planting which ones will help slow erosion
40. Informational aspirational guidelines
41. More education on clear recommendations

42. Clear guidelines + education
43. How do we stabilize banks?
44. Increase native plantings on slope
45. Deer erodes the banks
46. Guidelines for preserving slope - what species to plant
47. Minimizing risk + erosion through education
48. Build proper trails to the beach! South Beach
49. Find ways to support the bank.
50. Planting not setbacks
51. Deer is the primary cause of erosion
52. Goat or hazard mitigation to protect people + property
53. Education + research apply case studies
54. Collaborate w/ provincial gov't to stabilize slopes/erosion
55. Keep goats/broom on slopes
56. Deer are eating all foliage limit deer
57. No DPA's! Setbacks.
58. We should be free to assume our own risks guidelines OK.
59. Look to other communities for ideas + to create
60. Education about erosion, not setbacks that will make properties obsolete
61. Proper consultation
62. Educate new owners on long-term potential
63. Regulate building on key fragile lands
64. Setbacks protect tragedy from happening
65. Realistic & reasonable setback recommendations
66. Good governance that outlines an easy and achievable renovation process for developing within the recommended setbacks. Each property is unique
67. No setback
68. No setbacks without grandfathering or revised plot sizes to build on
69. Ask setback to revise and educate person who is responsible for assumption that their assumptions are best way and accurate
70. Ask the states to do modeling with 30% of used projections.
71. Used projections are less precise
72. Covenants registered on properties in flood lands
73. Require bonds from building owners so if what property gets up in flood they pay for cleanup
74. Require property owners to sign acknowledgment that no formal assistance will be sought if they receive

How should the Community Plan protect from coastal flooding and erosion and slope hazards?



Figure 45 | Coastal Flooding and Slope Hazard Sticky Notes

How should the Community Plan protect from coastal flooding and erosion and slope hazards?

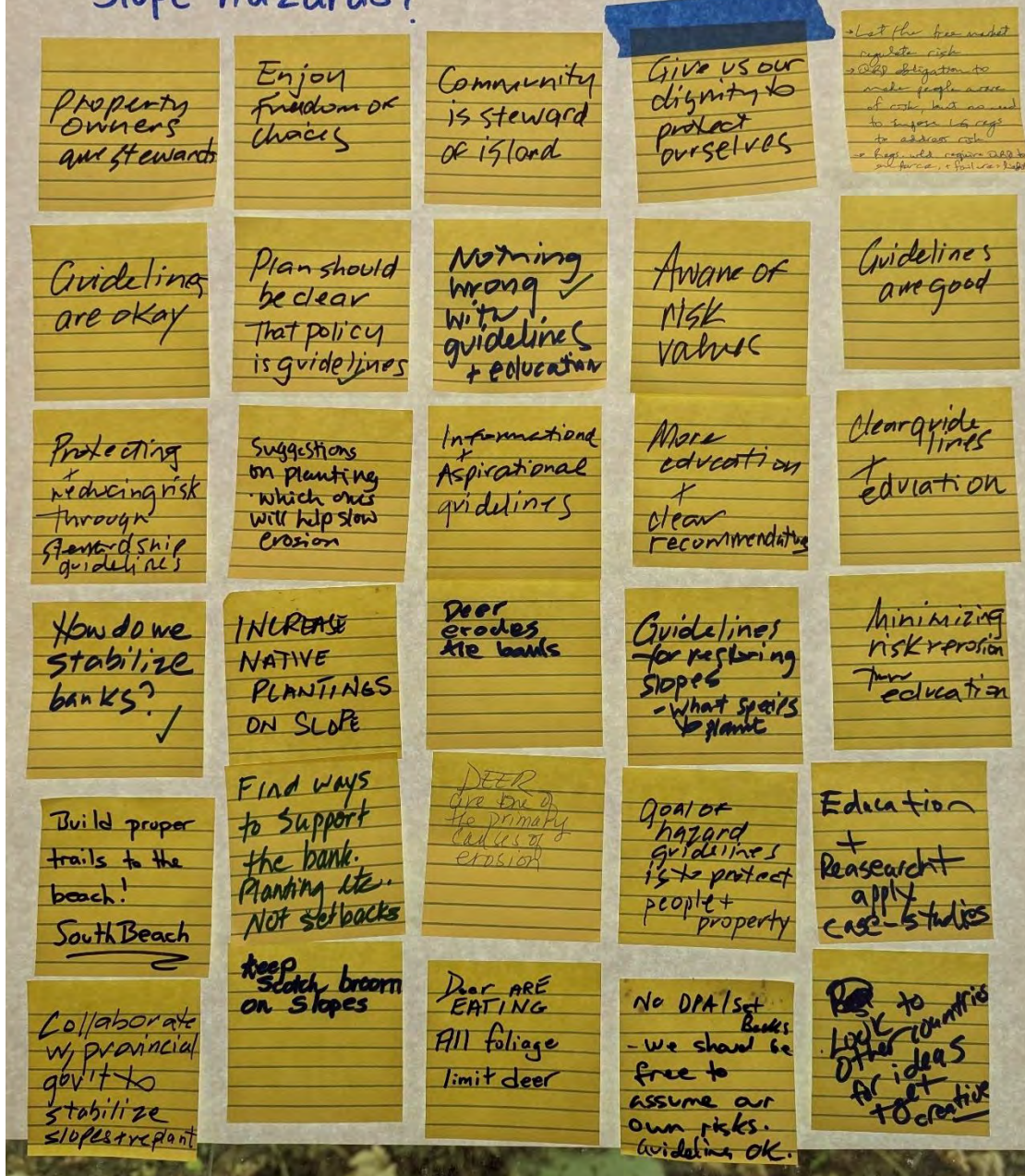


Figure 46 | Coastal Flooding and Slope Hazard Sticky Notes

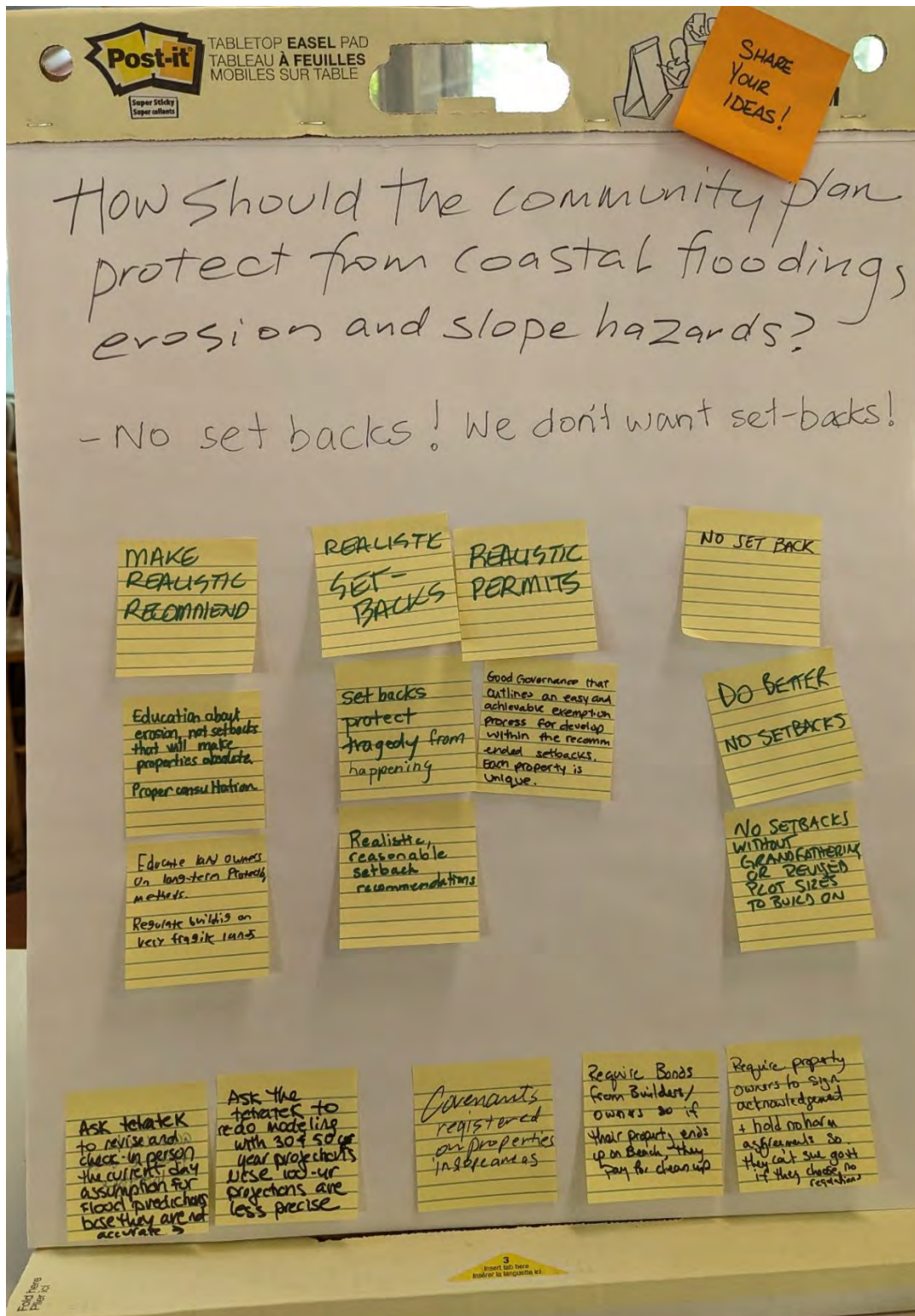


Figure 47 | Coastal Flooding and Slope Hazard Sticky Notes

2.6 Infrastructure & Services

7.1.1 Challenges

1. Limit tourism?
2. Why is garbage on the beach? If we have to ask that question Don't want garbage, but don't see why they are paying?
3. Speed limit is too high - 15 days - safety
4. Toilets are a human rights issue/concern
5. No benefit to tourism + costs tax dollars
6. Garbage bins - people will take advantage of that
7. Garbage bins can make the garbage problem worse
8. Garbage - rats! - needs proper maintenance ZB - could shift to something the community doesn't want
9. Parking in Lund? NEED SOLUTIONS! Underrated newcomers' renters/owners
10. Barge regulations not enough - too many landings. Barge landing - different end of island
11. Camps on beaches - human excrement + garbage health hazard!
12. Public washrooms would encourage large groups of day trippers - dust out of control - depot needs proper maintenance
13. Garbage and recycling would be taken advantage of - end up being an abuse service
14. Want meaningful timely community consultation e.g. prospect booklet
15. No parking in front of houses
16. Regulations for parked cars & cars in general
17. Public washrooms - day trippers - need to be maintained
18. Slow down - dust is out of control
19. Taxi services should educate public on existence of services available to them - i.e. washrooms food transport
20. Only one barge landing too much pressure in one neighbor
21. Dust control

7.1.2 Opportunities

1. Emerg access/egress stairs near firehall on North side
2. Barge for Garbage
3. Community Composting
4. More education for daytrippers & tourists re: washrooms & water
5. Greenway in ROW - MoTT advocate to private property owner. NTBC
6. Convert Savary Marine Service to a regional service
7. Need who shows Scm/elsewhere
8. Use firehalls for washrooms
9. Advocate for paved roads on Savary
10. Derelict Re Vehicle Removal Service (advocate)
11. More beach access trails from and signage at top & on beach
12. Speed bumps to slow people down & control dust

13. A bylaw officer enforcing the wharf
14. Advocate to MoTT to use the road allowance for Greenway
15. Garbage pick-up in the Summer
16. Garbage drop-off time
17. Garbage Bag!
18. Vouchers for garbage
19. Garbage pick-up for roads - dust etc.
20. Garbage education daytrippers & renters
21. Sutherland beach trail maintenance by city
22. Fix the ROAD
23. Sutherland Beach trail is a high priority trail for emergency access that requires on-going funding for maintenance
24. Advocate for traffic calming Ideas

7.1.3 Ideas

1. OCP IS BEING PUSHED THROUGH! WHY THE RUSH?
2. Listen to the people, not the planners. Don't be afraid to say NO. This is our home!
3. Slow down the process. Listen to residents
4. THE PLANNING COMMITTEE IS NOT LISTENING! WE DO NOT WANT LAND USE REGULATION
5. NO LAND USE REGULATION NO DPAS
6. Planning Committee has ulterior plans that do not include the wishes of Savary Residents
7. Get rid of cars that have been dumped and left
8. WE DO NOT WANT LAND USE REGULATIONS!
9. LIMIT/REGULATE USE OF CARS!
10. Better bus service between Lund & City that is aligned with water taxi & ferry
11. TAXPAYERS should have garbage/recycle collection ONCE/WEEK. Dock or suggestion. Nothing permanent as coded
12. GARBAGE pick up requested. Ban for seasonal property owners in Lund
13. Add second barge site. Regulate garbage usage. Regulate cars
14. Regulate parking
15. NO paved roads
16. NO Cars other than commercial vehicles/boat owners
17. Chateau Robert HAZARD
18. SIZE/weight limit on cars. Regulate how many cars. Encourage small vehicle use
19. Spray roads for dust (annually) before summer season
20. Preserve rural charm as much as possible. Limit industrialization (commercialization). Encourage small business (local). Suggestion box to be located in Lund



Figure 48| Sticky Notes regarding challenges the OCP could address.

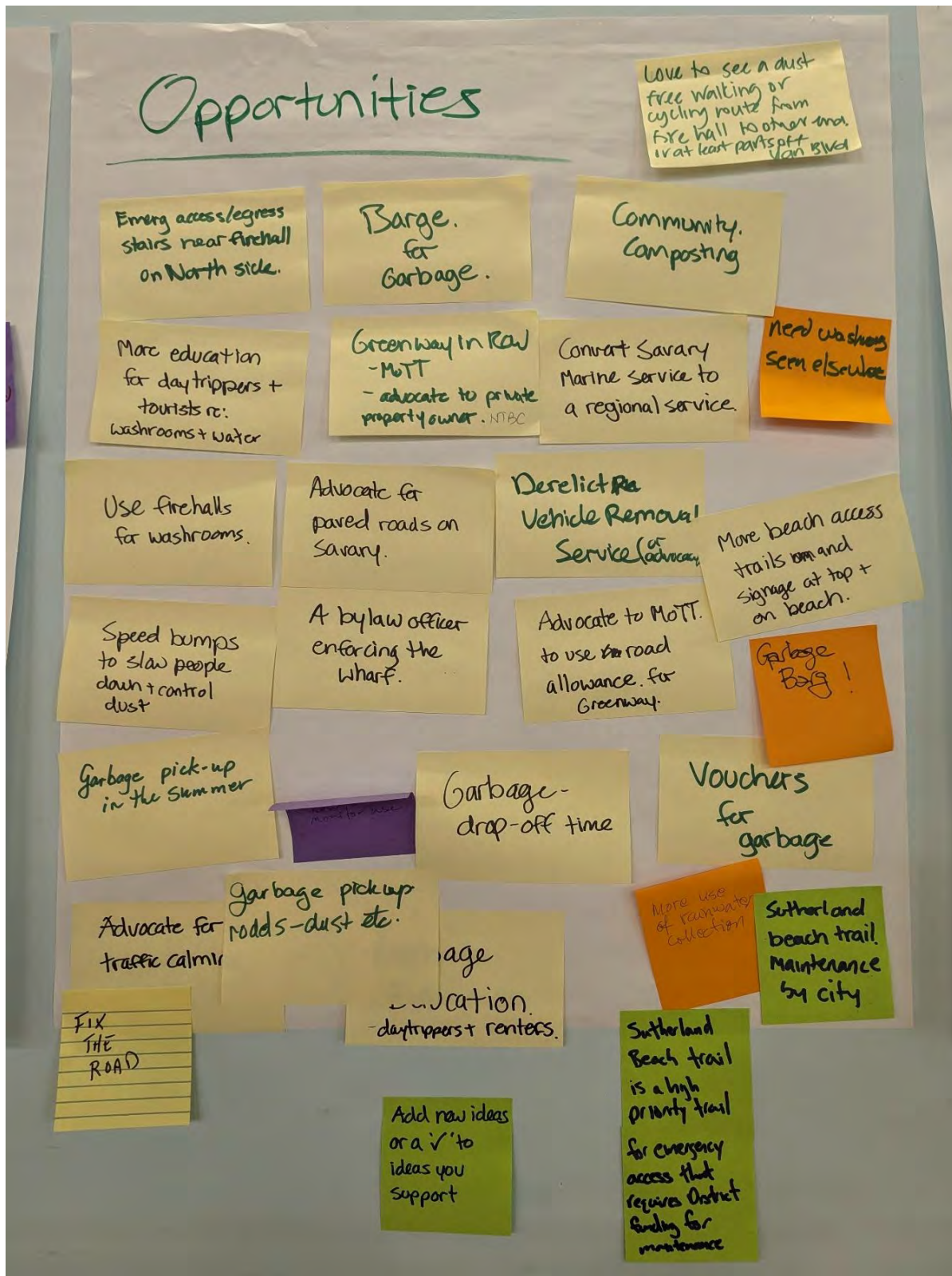


Figure 49 | Opportunities for the OCP

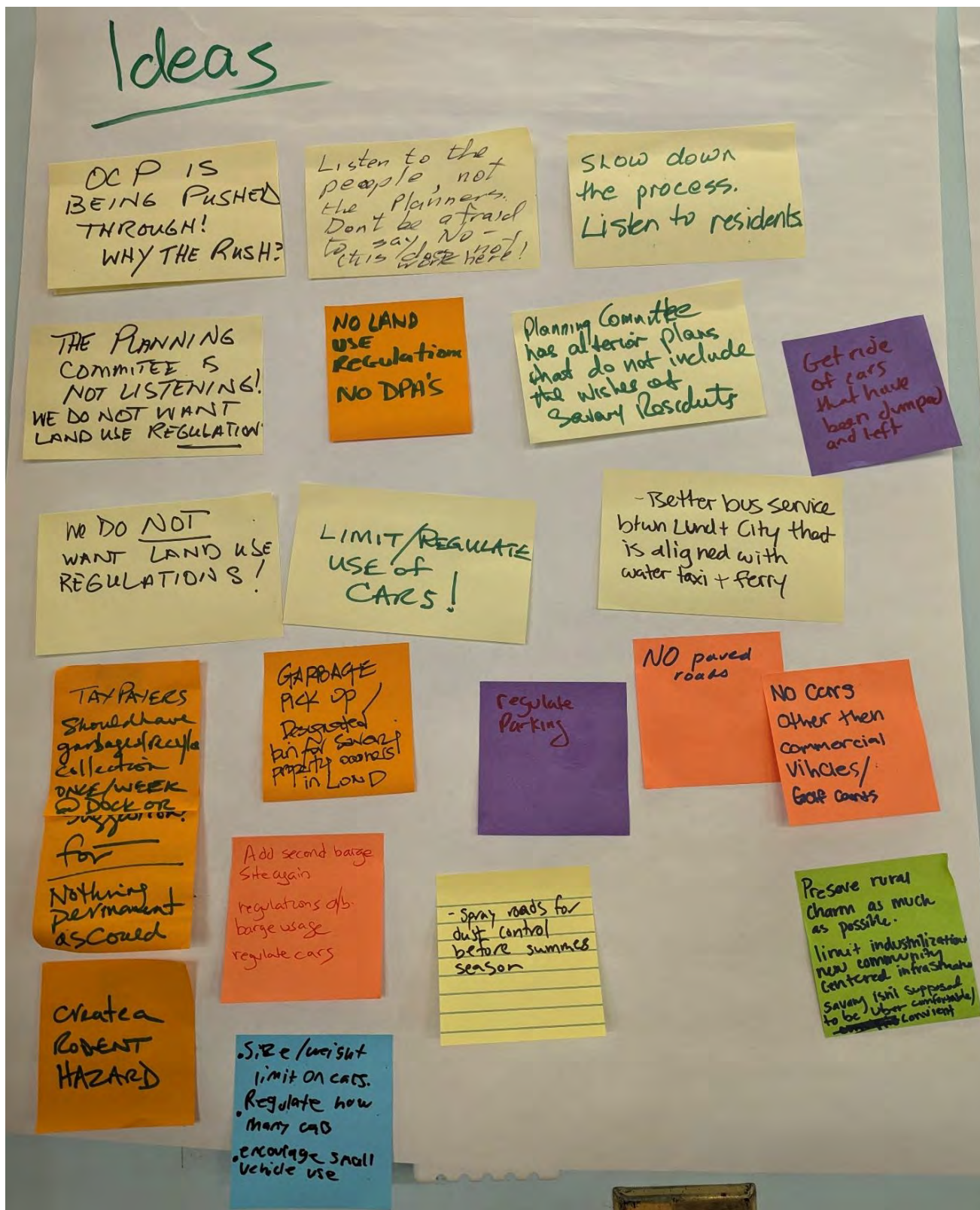


Figure 50 | Ideas for the OCP

INFRASTRUCTURE + SERVICES			
	Y	N	
Emergency evac. plan			
	Yes	No	Not Sure
Public Washrooms	 	 	
Garbage + Recycling bins	 	 	
Community hall	 		
Mermaid Beach Access trail		 	
Zoning + land use reg.	(1)	 	
Greenway/cycle path	 	1	1
Other?	 		
QRD PARKING LOT IN LUND	 		
NEW BEACH TRAIL (NOT MERMAID) @ Fire hall (emergency access/meter)			

Figure 51 | Infrastructure & Services Tally from July 28th Open House

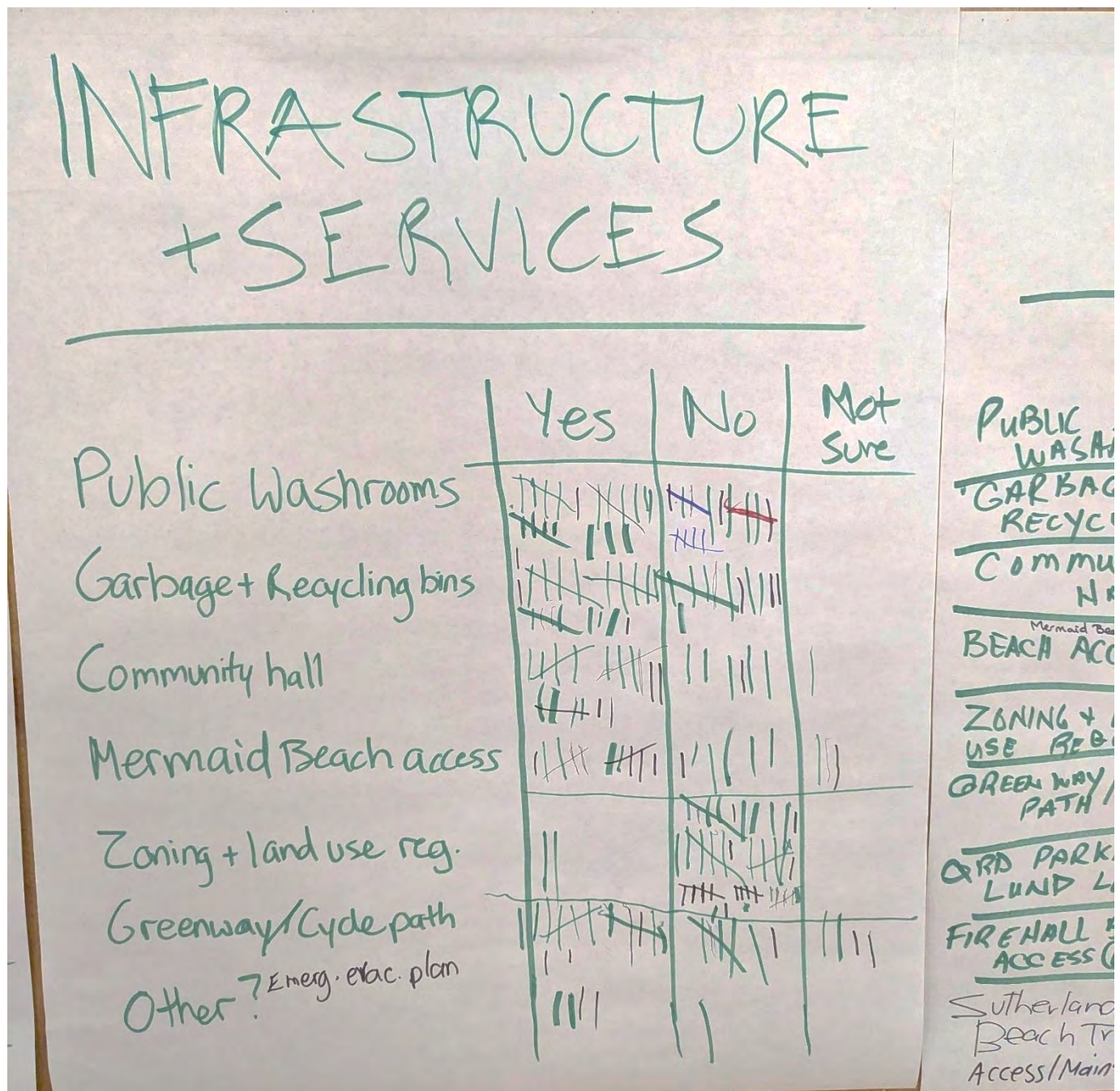


Figure 52 | Infrastructure & Services Tally from July 28th Open House

INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES

	YES	NO	NOT SURE
PUBLIC WASHROOMS	at dock 		
GARBAGE + RECYCLING	0		
COMMUNITY HALL	1		Hacienda?
Mermaid Beach BEACH ACCESS TRAILS	Signs		
ZONING + LAND USE REGULATIONS	1		
GREENWAY / CYCLE PATH			
QRD PARKING IN LUND LOT			
FIREHALL BEACH ACCESS (EMERG)			
Sutherland Beach Trail Access/Maintenance			

Figure 53 | Infrastructure & Services Tally from July 29th Open House

INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES

	YES (RMD)	NO	UNSURE
Public Washrooms			
Garbage & Recycling Bins			
Community Hall			
Mermaid Beach Access Trail			
Zoning & Land Use Regulations			
Greenway / Cycle Path			

Today's Board → JULY 29, 2025
Savary Island In Person Engagement

Figure 54 | Infrastructure & Services Tally from July 29th Open House

2.7 Other Questions or Thoughts

1. Extend process
2. DEFER: This plan for few year increment
3. Extend process based on resident priorities
4. Extend process, more meetings. Listen to the residents here
5. Will guidelines become a bylaw?
6. Can't vision statement be revised to reflect not wanting sprawl?
7. NO TO OCP
8. Leave Savary alone!
9. Extend this process by a year or two
10. You're pushing this through too fast!
11. Agree plan to be extended over 5 YEARS + provide more time for majority feedback + consensus on board
12. Mind your own business, my life

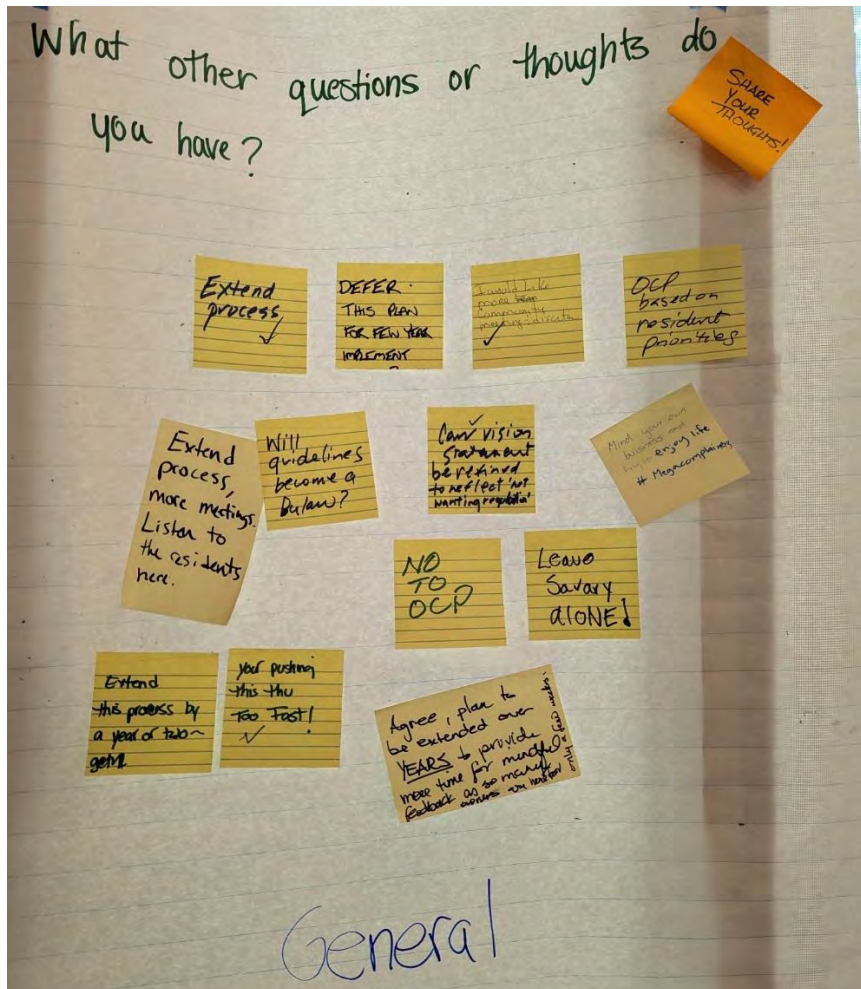


Figure 55 | Other Questions or Thoughts for the OCP

Appendix C: Feedback Frames

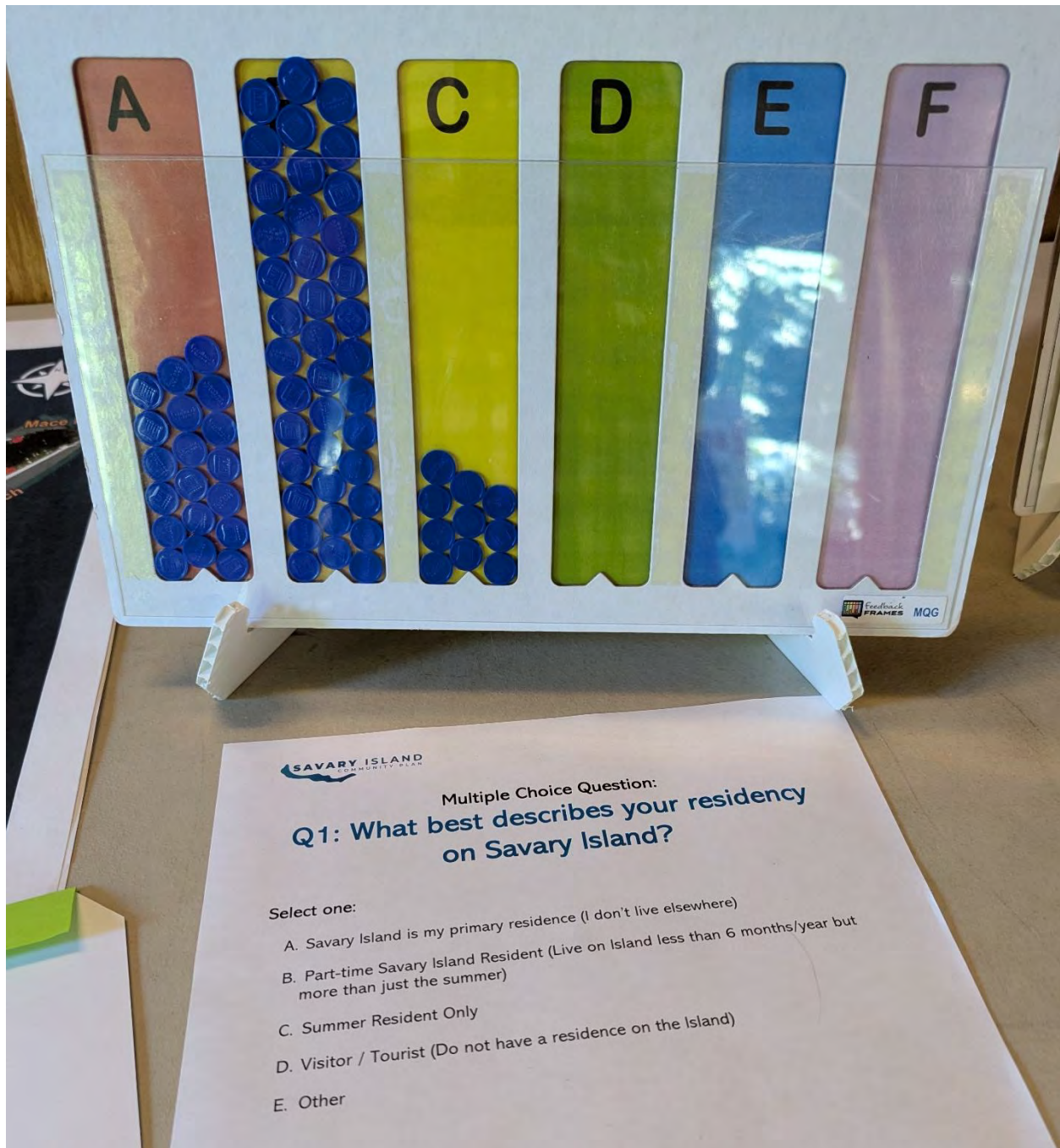


Figure 56 | Feedback Frame for Question 1 of the July 28th, 2025 in-person event.

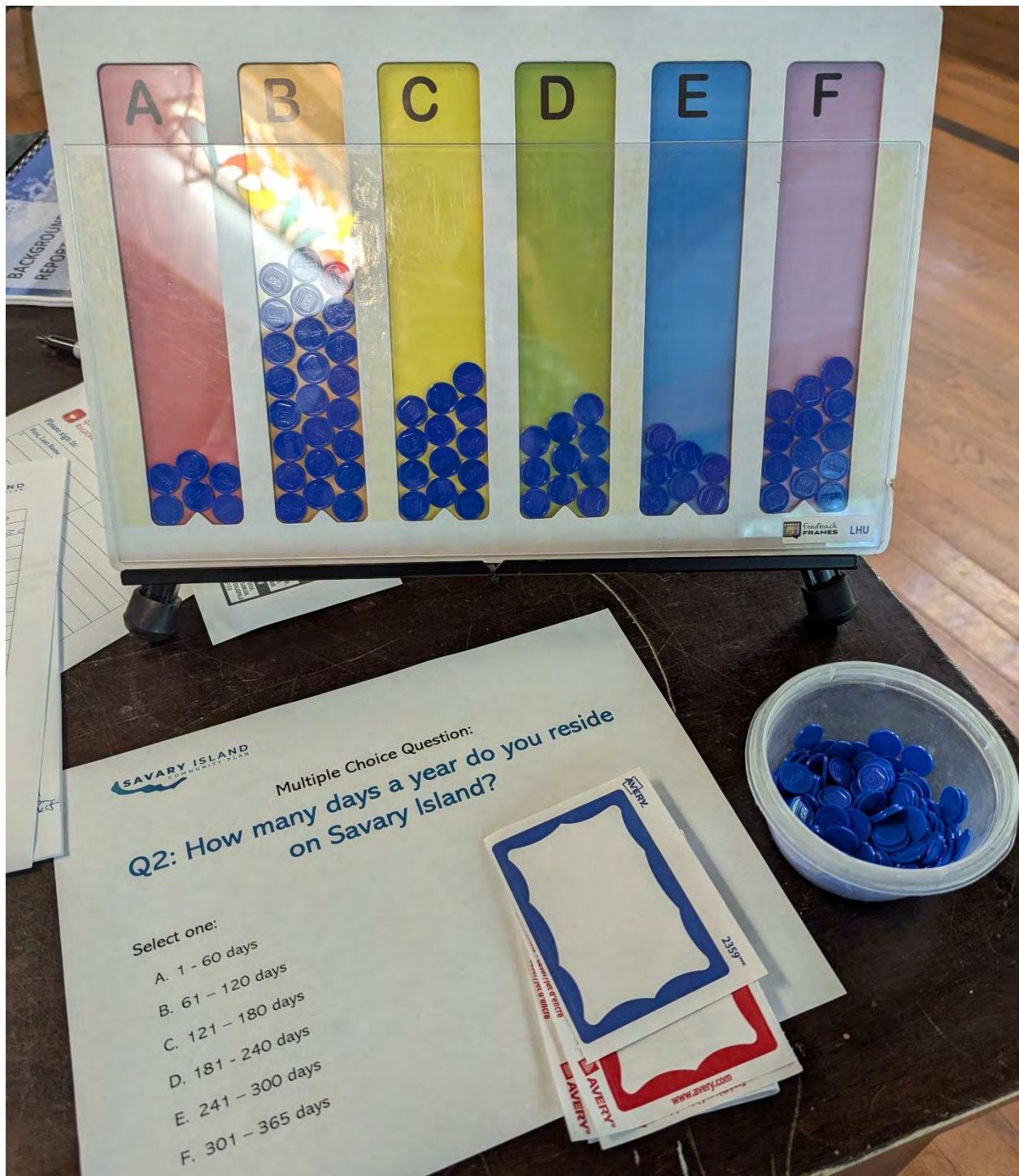


Figure 57 | Feedback Frame for Question 2 of the July 28th in-person event.

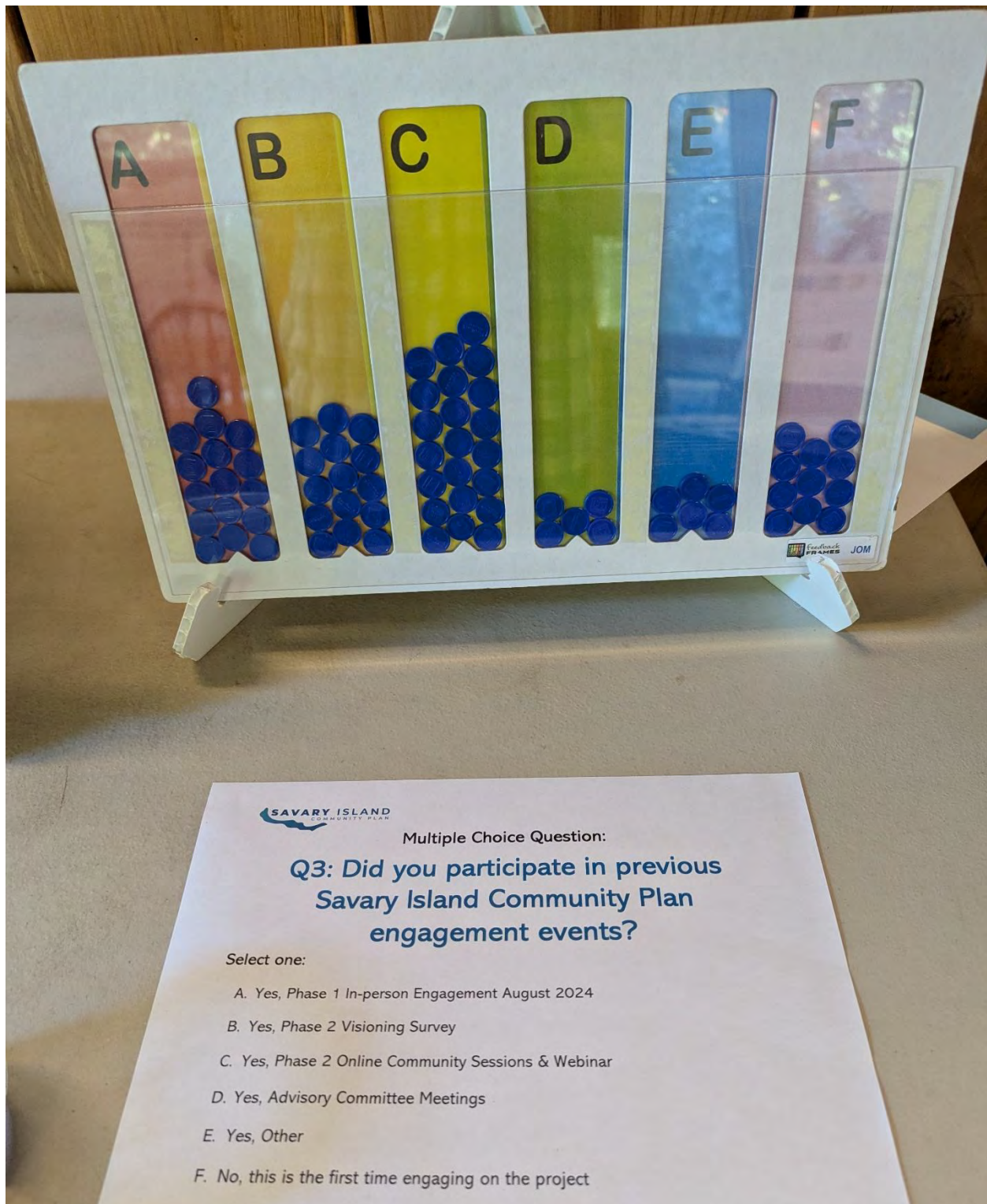


Figure 58 | Feedback Frame for Question 3 of the July 28th, 2025 in-person event.

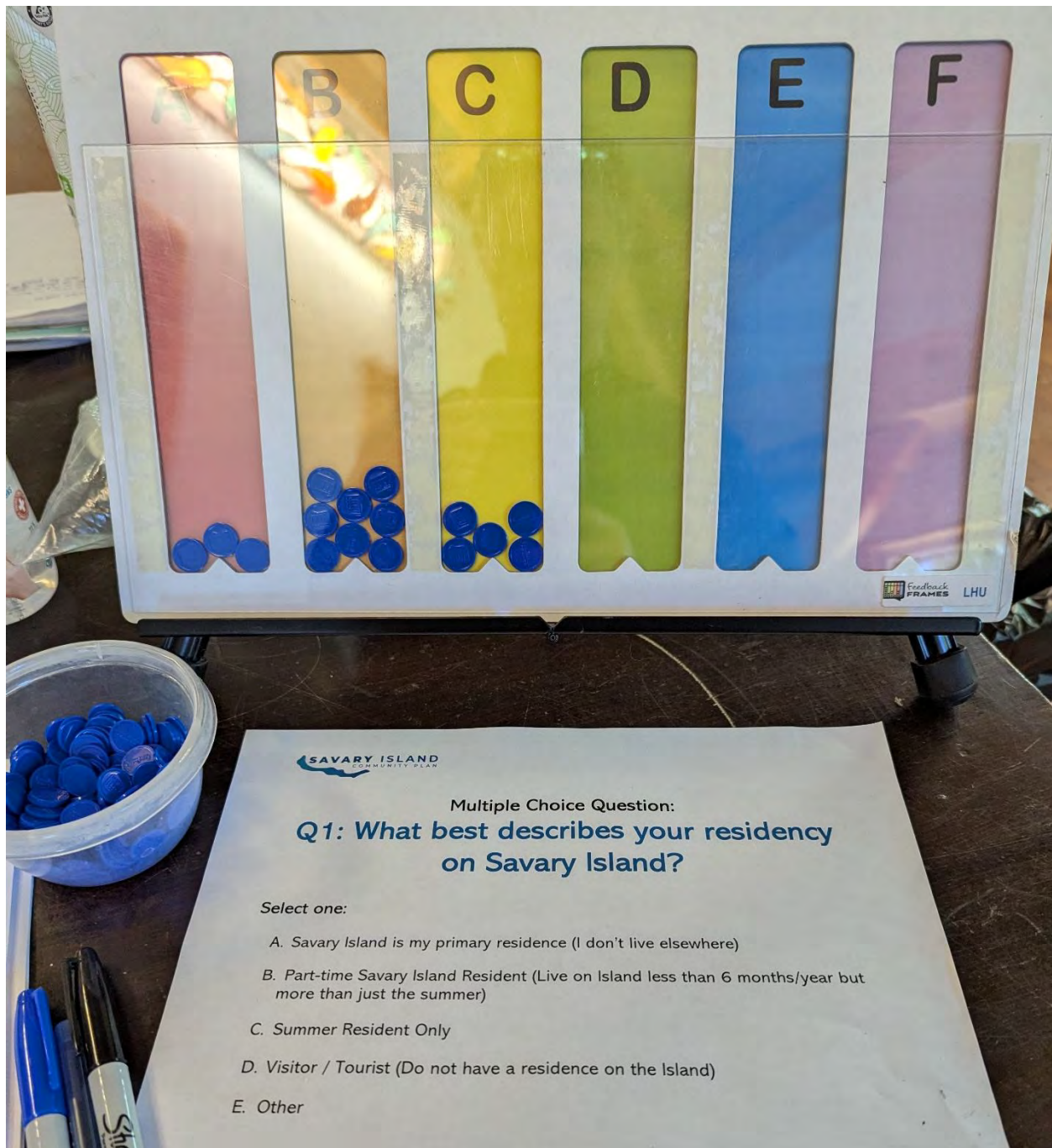


Figure 59 | Feedback Frame for Question 1 of the July 29th, 2025 in-person event.

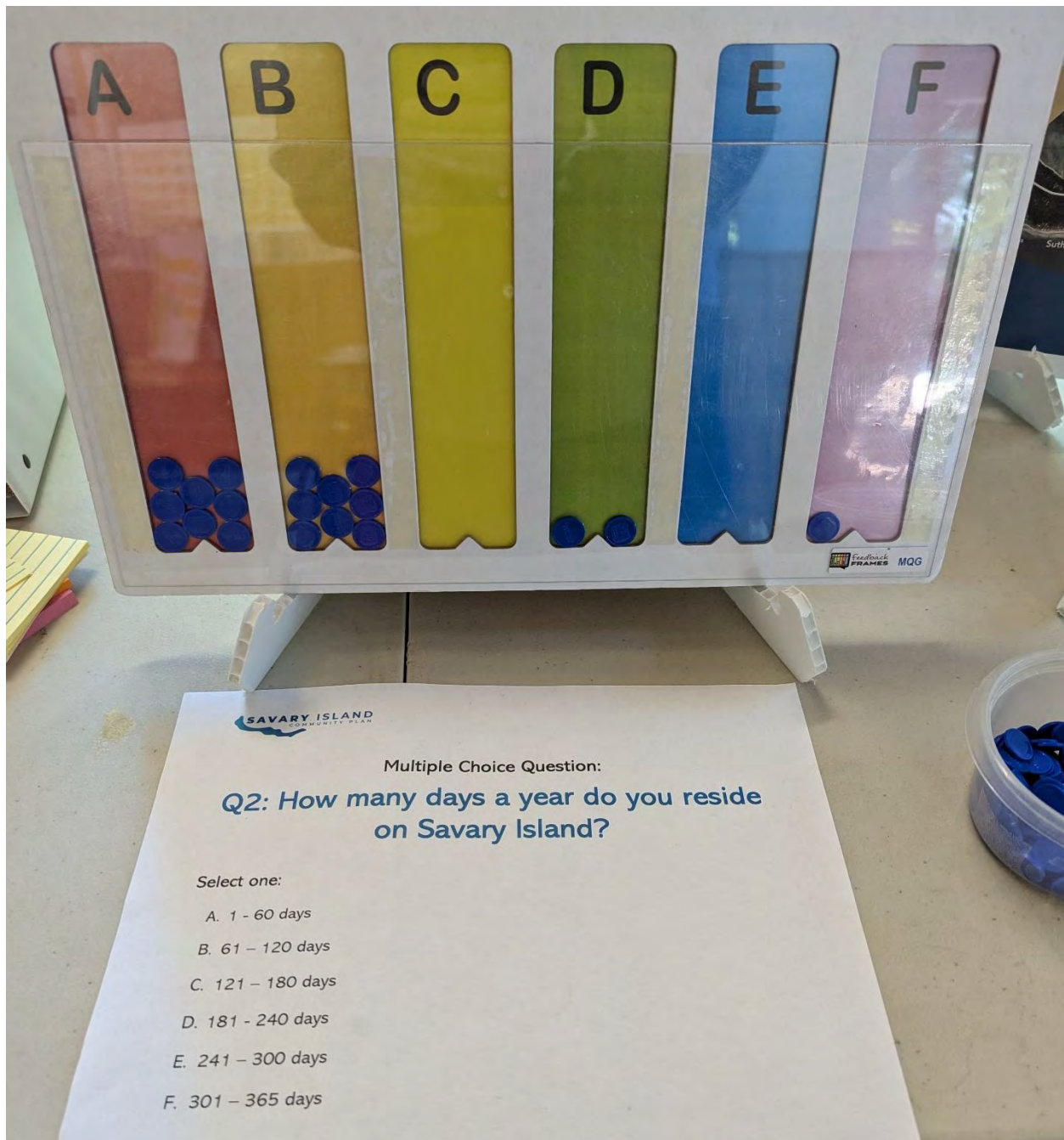


Figure 60 | Feedback Frame for Question 2 of the July 29th, 2025 in-person event.

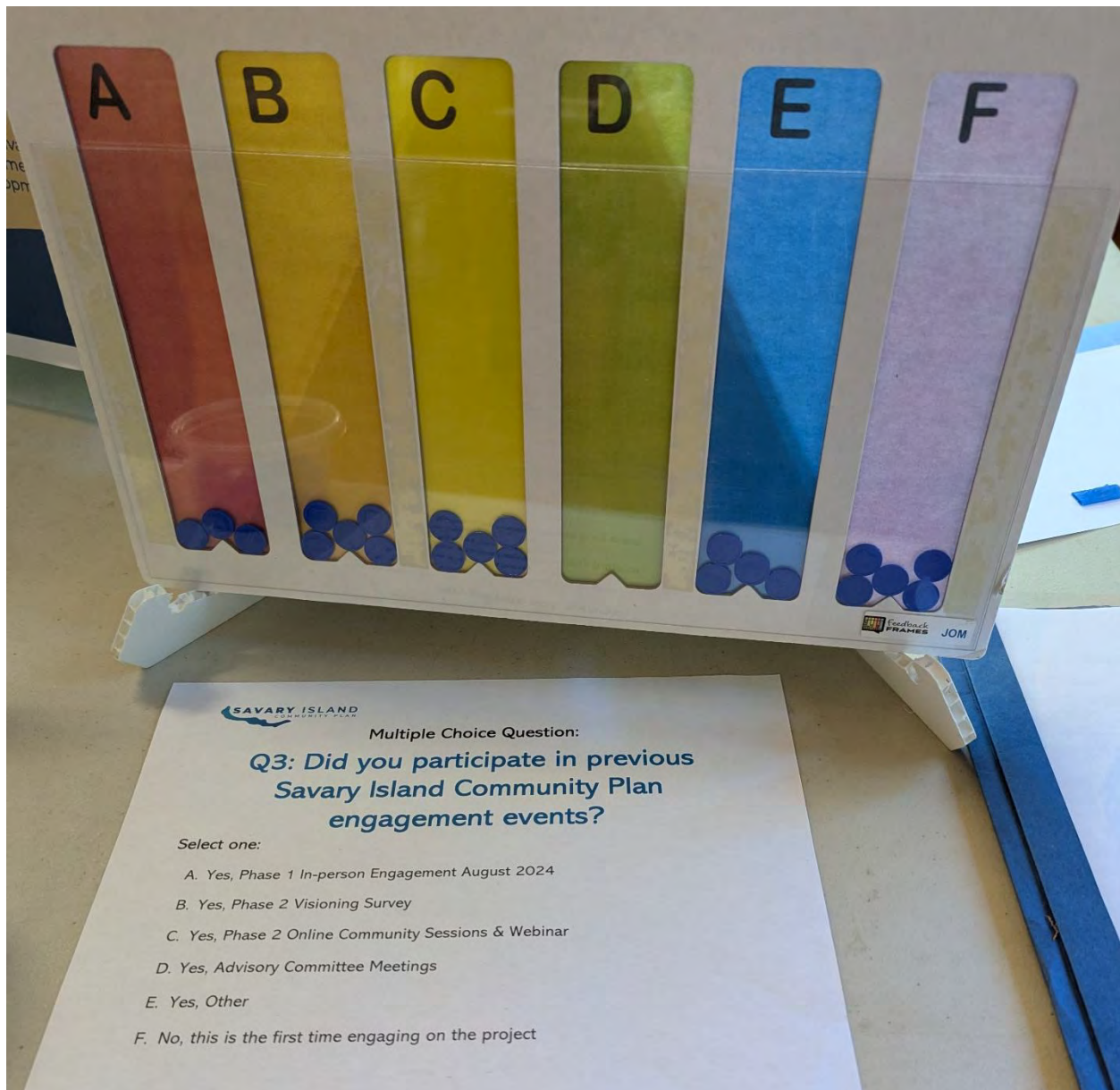


Figure 61 | Feedback Frame for Question 3 of the July 29th, 2025 in-person event.

Appendix D: Online Engagement Questions

1. Who did you drive around island with in 2024 and what concerns did they have?
2. I would like more information on the format of the drafting the plan. How will review and engagement take place?
3. With things like need for a public washroom and garbage pickup, how do we answer these if we don't know how they will be managed and maintained? Is that information in the Key Directions booklet?
4. Why does the discussion booklet reference DPA's when the FAQ's document on your webpage makes it clear that Savary Island property owners do NOT want regulations or permits?
5. Have the project team members including qRD staff read the TetraTech slope hazard erosion report entirely?
6. Will there be townhall style/open format meetings utilized at the draft plan phase and public hearing phase?
7. I am concerned with the rapid pace at which the qRD is moving ahead in finalizing the OCP for Savary. Why did Texada Island have 27 meetings over a 2.5-year timeline and Savary only has 3 meetings over a 1 year period? Why not give us more opportunities to voice our concerns and have our questions answered. It seems that you have something drafted already if you are planning on releasing a draft OCP in September and the survey only closes late August.
8. My understanding of the feedback from earlier meetings and surveys was that there is a very strong desire by property owners to ensure there is no new land use regulations imposed on the island. Why was this not reflected in the updated vision and goals and discussion question?
9. Does Qathet OCP have any relationship with Savary Island Land Trust (SILT)? Just wondering.
10. Are landowners going to be able to vote on the final plan.
11. Why don't you want more community engagement this summer considering the 2+ years given to Texada. And why are you pushing this through so quickly?
12. Have the Tla'amin Nation voiced any concerns or opinions with the development of the OCP?
13. Why was the format of Teams used when Zoom is something that everyone has and Apple users are having issues with participating?

14. There has been a lot of concern about designation of DPA's and the potential negative impacts on properties and valuations. The Tetra Tech Engineering report (2023) recommendations if adopted would have severe impact for the ~400 waterfront property owners. This has not been addressed within the Discussion Book, other than a comment on the "increased risk of hazards from erosion anticipated with climate change". How will this big concern be addressed?
15. Why is this process happening at such an accelerated timeframe with less meetings than the creation of the Texada OCP? With many residents being seasonal, this process merits more time to gather input. At the minimum, all of the meetings need to be happening in the summer when the majority of residents are present on island.
16. The discussion around regulations seems to be leaning towards 100% against regulations/permits/zoning. Is it an either/or? Is there any possibility for some things to be regulated while others aren't? I don't understand how to answer the question around regulations when it seems that everything (land use, water use, setbacks between neighbours) is being included in 'regulations'. I would hope that some things could be regulated. Can they?
17. Will there be a consideration for access to land-locked properties?
18. Please explain your developing policy. What does it entail?
19. Is there an opportunity to alter the vision statement? Or has it been finalized?
20. Savary is a community of communities. Will there be a way to have discussions with each community/region of Savary on region-specific issues? e.g. the barge/wharf on the Front. On a similar line of thinking, will there be an opportunity for groups of property holders (e.g. large parcel holders; parcels that may be prone to flooding; parcels that are on the slope; parcels that are deemed ecologically sensitive in the old plan; etc.) to have issue-specific discussions?
21. Assuming there are changes, what is the plan for grandfathering in already built homes/cabins/resort style areas?
22. My questions were related to the rapid pace and not as much community engagement. Why does this have to go so fast with so few opportunities for voicing our concerns?
23. Why are the preparation and approval process phases so fast? As mentioned before, Texada had many months to get this done vs only a couple months for Savary.
24. Why are the preparation and approval process phases so fast? As mentioned before, Texada had many months to get this done vs only a couple months for Savary.

25. A lot of concern about regulations is to do with the poor quality of the slope study by Tetra Tech. Is there a plan to redo the slope study or to address the concerns about the quality of this study?
26. Not all lots are the same size, so to regulate one dwelling per parcel seems like overreach.
27. Please keep in mind that it wasn't necessarily easy or feasible for people whose properties/cabins are far from Pascal's to get to the open houses. Not everyone has a vehicle or is capable of biking or walking that far. I think you missed people and having opportunities for an open house in the different areas would have been great.

1 Appendix E: Survey Results

4.1 Tla'amin Nation & Savary Island

1) How can the Community Plan honour the rich history and stewardship of the Tla'amin Nation on qeyε q'wən?

1. By helping property owners who are familiar with the historic culture and norms of the island (eg. environmental stewardship and respect for the environment) to keep their properties and pass them on to their children, thus keeping a sense of responsibility and respect for the space.
2. Seek their input on what this should look like and more or less go with it.
3. I am not sure. Maybe information boards/plaques on relevant parts of the islands providing historical information.
4. No sure
5. include recognition that Tla'amin uses of Savary Island will be a part of Savary's future
6. I'm not sure
7. Ask the Tla'amin Nation how they want their history and stewardship to be honoured in the CP. What about other First Nations?
8. Update certain naming in the area. Work with the Nation to continue to inform of the history and stewardship of the land.
9. i don't think you can legislate a feeling for this. If we all were provided with some understanding of the history of them on the island, that would be a start. No one group has stewardship of the island - it is community - we need to move forward - anything less that that would not work for anyone
10. Provide education and information how the Tla'amin used to use the island
11. Through history books.
12. Acknowledgments
13. A willingness to consider permanently adopting new place names for areas of the island would be a way to start.
14. by including homalco and klahoose who also have claims to the island.
15. Acknowledging
16. Engage in consultation where appropriate.

17. Not sure how that relates to a Community Plan for Savary Island. Rename everything?
18. By leaving it the way it is they are respected and celebrated every special occasion like any other groups.
19. Protect archaeological sites by requiring a siting permit for buildings. Use Tla'amin place names
20. Honestly the community plan cannot honour the nation in any significant way. I appreciate first nations culture and history but the nation does not have a presence on the island.
21. The Plan should include strong recognition of the Tla'amin Nation's cultural and historical ties to Savary, incorporate traditional place names, and require consultation with the Nation where development could affect archaeological or cultural sites. Education for landowners about how to respect these values will help ensure stewardship is shared and ongoing.
22. Provide more education about Tla'amin history on the island
23. No comment
24. I don't understand what this has to do with the OCP.
25. Continue to follow provincial and federal guidance. Work with the nation to educate islanders for respectful practices with names specifically.
26. Why are you not calling it the name that the Tla'amin called it. "Ayhus"
27. Signage Elders from the local First Nation groups could facilitate presentations to the Savary residents that would describe and portray local customs and traditions. This would allow those individuals who have very limited knowledge about the First Nations culture and community to better understand their concerns.
28. - A welcome sign with the history of the island at the base of the government wharf - Possibly some plaques in public areas if there are places of specific significance on the island
29. Respect their ability to harvest fish, plants, wildlife, and migratory birds for food, social and ceremonial purposes on Crown lands.
30. Community Plan should respectfully acknowledge Tla'amin past, present and future with the island. Landowners should be educated about the past history of the island; pre-contact (respect for archaeological sites and what they have to teach all of us); truth about land appropriations (theft under duress); and present Tla'amin governance in the territory (awesome)! Officially changing the name would be respectful to the Island's past and future within the qathet region.
31. We are not members of the Nation and as such have no opinion. I would prefer that the Nation advises us as to what they require to feel honoured.
32. Introducing (dual) naming to some of the key places on Savary.

33. By including this history & context
34. With relationship building and consultation, acknowledge traditional territories and include place names on maps and directories, incorporate indigenous histories and story-telling into the history of the island. Books have been made looking at the colonial history of the island, perhaps we need to go further back in history. Spaces should be designated that reflect indigenous identity, traditional hunting and fishing systems should be supported and Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) should be used to guide land use, environmental conservation, and resource management. There should be indigenous representation on the planning boards now and in the future.
35. Give joint language signage for appropriate areas
36. Province should educate, and our local community association can direct people to the information through their newsletter.
37. By improving education and collaboration with Tla'amin Nation.
38. Educate island residents on the history on the history of the residents of the Island.
39. The community plan could encourage a sharing narrative. The history of the island is not a fixed one. It is being written every day. Let's bring the whole community together rather than them and us storylines. Respect for the Tla'amin Nation on Savary/ qəyə qʷən is demonstrated by sharing knowledge, acceptance of facts and working together with understanding and empathy.
40. The Plan should include strong recognition of the Tla'amin Nation's cultural and historical ties to Savary, incorporate traditional place names, and require consultation with the Nation where development could affect archaeological or cultural sites. Education for landowners about how to respect these values will help ensure stewardship is shared and ongoing.
41. Collaborative decision making Refer to their knowledge of land stewardship
42. Work with them and respect there rights
43. Respect First Nations historical sites. Improve ties between Tla'amin leaders and the various organizations on Savary Island. Inform them of our meetings, invite their participation, update them with developments, seek their input
44. Use indigenous place names and signage in the island. Share info about the history and cultural significance.
45. Meaningful community planning with respect to the Tla'amin community must include concrete getting input from the nation into decision making that affects whatever negotiated rights they have achieved in their settlement. At this point, I have no idea of any negotiated rights that pertain to Savary. Talking about their interests without knowing what real, negotiated interests the nation have is naive, possibly virtue-signalling even if coming from a place of good will.

46. This should be a provincial responsibility.
47. Select known early inhabitant areas and install unique historical background signage that corresponds to that location. Keep it brief and interesting. It should be produced by the Tla'amin Nation in their cultural artwork.
48. Don't Know
49. Not sure
50. Using Tla'amin names on maps and when referring to local places. Report destruction to archaeological sites.
51. 1. Education, I can find little info about Indigenous history on Savary. 2. Information about current Tla'min issues, 'clam harvest' 'land by Firehall' 3. any concerns 'Geoduck Farms' ? 4. Education about 'archeological finds' how to deal with. The current process is very slow and by design not transparent.
52. The Community Plan should not deal with issues concerning the history and stewardship the Tla'amin Nation . It should be dealing with a way forward for the property owners to better develop their property and deal with the issues that they think need tackling on Savary Island.
53. Believe we are honoring it sufficiently now with references to the history and stewardship at all meetings associated with the Community Plan and other annual island meetings
54. By continuing to incorporate them in community decisions.
55. by keeping out of their business
56. Take out the English names and replace with Tla'amin Nation traditional names.
57. I don't understand the question in regards to the OCP beyond what's stated in your Discussion Book. Nobody has an issue with their rights to harvest fish, plants, wildlife, etc for food, social, and ceremonial purposes in Crown lands. There are already government mechanisms in place at the federal, provincial, and regional district level for how to honour the rich history and stewardship of all First Nations, including the Tla'amin Nation.
58. It is not an issue to be addressed in this community plan.
59. Include information and resources for greater understanding
60. Maybe rename Indian Point to qəyɛ qwən point
61. Education and signage.
62. Replacing English place names with their traditional names.
63. Allow silt and nature trust lots to be stewarded by the Tla'amin nation.
64. Education
65. Not by doing performative things like placing signs up with the original First Nation names. This won't help anything. Many First Nations I meet in Lund and

surrounding areas know Savary as Savary and speak English. Heritage and history should be honoured by jointly embracing the current while also remembering the past. Perhaps more focus on First Nation history in a visitors centre in Lund. Or potentially plaques on the island with real interesting history of how First Nations harvested the land and travelled along the coast.

66. Support awareness to increase knowledge and reduce fears.
67. Make literature available to those interested in learning more about aboriginal history.
68. Include audio files on pronunciation for placenames. Signage for middens.
69. Building recognition of their traditional placenames. Engagement with the Nation regarding proposed land use changes and areas/matters of archeological and cultural significance.
70. Involvement
71. I feel there could be information stands that share the Tla'amin island history in certain areas. it would be interesting and informative like the SILT stands.
72. I don't understand why this question, though important needs to be in our community plan.
73. Bathrooms on Savary will help protect this island, There is a possible 18,000 visitors to our island every summer. Their excrement must be somewhere in the woods or on the beaches. I am not sure the Tla'amin appreciate the contamination of their historical lands. Could we help protect this land with sanitation?
74. Choosing place names from the Tla'amin language for historic sites on Savary
75. By balancing the needs of the entire community that lives on Savary and not focusing on one particular group
76. Invite them to the AGM at a minimum.
77. Involve Tla'amin elders as an advisory group.
78. Preserve it and limit cars on the island to residents only. Limit the number of trees removed per property
79. Provide informational plaques around areas of significance on the island. Maybe if people are informed they will be more invested in preserving the island.
80. By including the Tla'amin Nation's land names in our OCP because the name matters.
81. I think using Indigenous names would be beneficial - especially Thateq instead of Indian Point. Reinforcing the obligation of property owners to report archaeological sites, artifacts or bones with increased information available and enforcement. Maybe more community involvement and education from the

Tla'amin Nation to landowners informing them of their ongoing interests on the island.

82. I would love to know the rich history
83. By respecting the history and informing the community of the history through signs, displays and locations on the island while allowing property owners who purchased land the rights of land ownership. Canada is on a slippery slope on granting rights to indigenous peoples to lands that are legally owned by others and I think the Community Plan needs to respect and honour the current land owners of Savary Island and the rights they have to their lands.
84. creating Education on the why the history of the land is important
85. I do not want the island to be overrun with signs, but some small signs marking important sites with some information could make people aware of the history and where they should be particularly respectful of their surroundings. An information booklet available for purchase would be welcome as well.
86. Info board at the dock.
87. Do nothing
88. By keeping it simple and not changing anything. We do not need progression on the island.
89. Publish maps with the original place names. Provide placards with road names with the traditional names/places.
90. educate the public to the history and archaeological sites of the nation
91. Sign board at the dock with historical information
92. Change the name of Indian point, consulting with the Tla'amin nation in the process
93. Like how we should celebrate any other ancestors in history. By remembering them. Nothing more. There is no need to push/force any of the land owners on Savary to get involved in any politics. We have survived peacefully here for decades without any interference of any First Nations & the politics that involves
94. Honour Tla'amin archaeological and culturally significant sites
95. The historical information on brochures etc. is fine thank-you. Tla'amin Nation has agreed to treaty terms and they are now a nation. I respect the history but feel my taxes should go to benefit our constituents.
96. With changing some of the English names to aboriginal names, like what we've seen throughout lots of BC.
97. I'd like to see the inclusion of Tla'amin place names on maps of the area.
98. Nothing further is needed.
99. Involve them in key decisions.

100. I do not think the CP is the appropriate document for this
101. We could rename Indian Point.
102. Mention Savary Island at the PR museum. Have a copy of Helen Griffiin's Savary Island book at the museum. Display her picture of the women in their boat.
103. Foster awareness and understanding of the history of the Tla'amin Nation
104. Tla'amin Nation could be invited to include Savary residents in cultural events on the Island. The more inclusive we are, the better we would have in communications and getting to know the living history.
105. To respect
106. The nation-state of Canada has a long and painful history with its first peoples. The rights embedded in the Canadian constitution and in the Treaties must be respected. However, we must also recognize that other Canadian citizens have substantial rights as well that form the foundation of our identity and nationhood. These rights should be considered carefully - disregarding these rights will undermine Canada in a critical moment.
107. It can't It shouldn't
108. It can't It shouldn't
109. Not important
110. Include input in the community plan from members of the Tla'amin Nation who currently have an interest in Qaye qwen (Savary Island).
111. Maybe a sign or two.
112. We can honor history and stewardship by being good stewards of this island, not destroying the ecosystems that are here and if we come across artifacts we can get them to the tla'amin people's. We can not leave items, bikes, RVs or vehicles to rust and cleanup our own parcels and public areas
113. I think perhaps that question is better put to the Tla'amin Nation, not sure we should be answering for them.
114. I believe that is all covered under B.C. law already.
115. Set land aside
116. Showing respect to values and culture.
117. Protecting identified archeological sites. No new rules.
118. Why is this necessary
119. By providing guidance and information on best practices, to all property owners. We do not need development permit areas to achieve this goal.

120. We require information, guidance and best practices in order to honour the rich history and stewardship of the Tla'amin Nation. We do not need development permit areas to achieve these goals.
121. Not required as there is Provincial legislation already in place which governs. We already honour their history so not required in a community plan.
122. be respectful of cultural practices, traditions, the land, nature, others.
123. By continuing to pass down the lore of the island.
124. Not necessary as Provincial legislation already honours the Tla'amin
125. It doesn't need to as it's already covered in provincial legislation
126. i prefer that we do nothing
127. Continue an open dialogue with the Tla'amin Nation
128. Indigenous art Educational workshops for children following the indigenous principles of education
129. Possibly a totem pole at the wharf? Signage done with wood carvings .
130. Follow existing provincial guidelines for honouring First Nations rather than creating unique rules for Savary.
131. Annual gathering to promote history
132. There has been acknowledgment with two properties in the nations name. My property is issued with the province of British Columbia as is theirs.
133. Honor the rich history with respect and knowledge of the facts.
134. By educating the community about Tla'amin Nation and other Nations longstanding history on Savary. The more specific the better in terms of where existing known sites are located on the Island, and their historical significance to the Nations.
135. By listening to their views.
136. By designating a site displaying information about the history of the Tla'amin Nation
137. The OCP can encourage opportunities for learning about Tla'amin history and stewardship through interpretive signs and cooperation with Tla'amin initiatives such as restoring place names.
138. By being transparent and treating all peoples equally especially upon discovery of such artifacts that tell the earlier story of Savary
139. Ongoing sharing of knowledge and history- maybe signage and information
140. By being good neighbours.
141. Open communication
142. By having good communication between all stakeholders.

143. Open communication
144. By being friendly neighbours.
145. Open communication
146. Keeping lines of communication open with Tla'amin Nation
147. By maintaining communication and neighbourly relations.
148. It's fine the way it is. Don't need any further concessions.
149. Avoid direct involvement or at least minimize involvement by Tiaamin in the governing of Savary
150. The CP should honor and respect the Tla'amin Nation. I do not have the knowledge or experience to suggest how this should be done, other than fee simple ownership must be fully respected. I would leave it to the experts.
151. provide appropriate information boards
152. Respecting the Nation's right to resources on the island
153. I personally think it's a little late to have any plan of giving back land already used by residents for 125 years, payed to be here residents that help the community and make savary such a safe space. the community here is very welcoming and I don't see any issues with them occupying large pieces of land that isn't already developed with houses and lives on it. we can recognize that we have done the same to them, kicking them out of their land, but how can we recognize that injustice, and how does punishing people for actions of our ancestors make a more understanding society, it doesn't it makes people angry it makes people hate a group because they took something from "me" again I will say there are very large swaths of forests that are untouched and unused and I know this community would have no problem giving that land, but in no way will anyone at this moment just give up thier generational assets at a time where money is so important
154. I tried to do some research for this question and maybe I am blind, but what has the Qathet Regional District done to honour the rich history and stewardship of the Tla'amin Nation? I went through your website and I don't see a page dedicated to the Tla'amin Nation, not even a land acknowledgement on the footer of the website. After doing some research I found this document: https://www.tlaaminnation.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/0922-September-Neh-Motl_01.pdf, and on page 6 near the bottom it reads this: "There was a time when there were no oysters and the colonial people were known to ask the Tla'amin people to transport oysters to the island that's why Savary has oysters today. ". . .when my grandmother used to go to there to sell her baskets to these white people that lived there, they always asked my grandmother to bring them oysters, cause there was never any oysters on Savary [It's suggested that overharvesting may have depleted local populations]. . .so my grandmother says 'load up the canoes with oysters', and we had them filled with oysters and went

back to Savary Island. My dad towed us along and he made us get on the canoe and throw the oysters from one end of Savary to the other so the oysters would grow there . . . Transplanting clams and oysters from the bay; from Squirrel Cove. So that's why there's oysters there." So my question to you is, how is the Qathet Regional District honouring this event if it is in fact true? I didn't know this prior to doing my research but I would think that to fully honour the stewardship of the Tla'amin Nation the District should first create a page of which people can find all this information in one area so that we have a full and clear understanding of what the community has done for not only the Island but the region, and can appropriately answer this question.

155. Keeping the island beautiful and disallowing lots to be filled with old cars , vans, moving equipment etc.. We are allowing destruction of this special place.
156. I oppose this
157. already arranged in their treaty
158. To make a stronger effort to use traditional names and to fund a guardian position to allow for a greater connection with the Tla'amin Nation.
159. Honouring the island the way it has been stipulated from the start. No altering, no changing, no adding, not ruling. Keeping the community spirit of the island alive and not creating disagreeing among neighbours. Stay away of modifications, thank you.
160. Use of First Nations names for places on the island. Education resources re the long history of First Nations occupation and stewardship of the island prior to settler occupation
161. Renaming locations on Savary to their historic names. Creating a high quality "History Sign" outlining the history of the Tla'amin on Savary.
162. By the transfer of Savary Island Land Trust, Islands Trust and Crown lands to the Tla'amin Nation.
163. By continuing to acknowledge the long history of the Nation on Savary.
164. Names of places on the island
165. I do not see this as being relevant for a community plan perspective. q̓əy̓ə q̓ʷən interests are covered by intergovernment agreements and treaty negotiations as well as the Heritage Act. As property owners have the right to be informed whether there are potential or known heritage interests regarding their property I feel it should be the government's responsibility to advise property owners and not just respond to an inquiry. This would greatly assist in making owners aware of cultural issues and plan for them, rather than starting construction and have that construction halted for what can be many years. That is a negative situation rather than the respectful positive situation it could be.
166. Education, communications efforts, re-naming, holding ceremonial events on the island. A kiosk or kiosks dedicated to this purpose

167. Add a footnote
168. We can help identify artifacts. There are too many middens to practically restrict property owners usage around those sites.
169. members of the Tla'amin Nation should be invited periodically to come to Savary Island and meet with members of ASIC, the organization which most represents the residents of Savary Island. Likewise, the Tla'amin Nation could consider inviting Savary Island residents to come familiarise themselves with the many changes and recent developments they have had.
170. Be aware of it.
171. I have no interest in honouring their history on the island as part of an official community plan. This should be something individuals can do if they have an interest in doing so, but should not be forced upon us. I do not want their influence on my property in any form anymore than they want my influence on theirs.
172. Whilst respect needs to be given to the history of savary, I don't think the community plan should go further than protecting archeological sites. Everyone should be treated equally.
173. Distribute educational material.
174. Publish educational material.
175. Be aware of any artifacts that you may find
176. Provide education on the QRD web page.
177. Recognize the history but stop there.
178. Acknowledging and noting the historical use and use of the island. It should be referred to the nation for comments.
179. Along with considering incentives for lot consolidation and donations to the land trust, incentives might be offered for property owners to consider becoming willing sellers.
180. This has already been done
181. The Community Plan can honour the rich history and stewardship of the Tla'amin Nation through open dialogue and regular discussions related to common areas of interest and responsibility. It is important to establish cooperation with open and constructive dialogue based on mutual trust, honesty and respect.
182. Preserve the site that have archeological significance
183. hmmm. I'm not sure this should be in the survey. I support it. But I don't know what it is doing here.
184. I don't know how that can be honoured

185. [REDACTED] suggest an information centre be developed that provides the history of the Tla'amin Nation's use of and settlement on Savary Island.
186. Totem pole with a plaque at the wharf.
187. Personally, I find the history to be difficult to find in any depth and I am interested. That said, with reference to the OCP, I think that using place names that are not colonized where sensible and addressing historical sights and archeologically significant areas is important. Unfortunately, there does not seem to be much in the way of maps with regard to this information. Also, there seems to be some folks taking appropriate steps and some not while developing< this should be a more open and fair process so information regarding processes to ensure that archeological sites are preserved meaningfully should be more readily available.
188. Could we have an information board with the map and traditional names, information about the importance of island, the archaeology, what we can do to help preserve that heritage. A board located perhaps once you come up the hill, for both locals and visitors?
189. Make the nation visible
190. There is already Provincial Legislation so the Community Plan should not duplicate the legislation. All people already recognize and have contributed through tax dollars to the reconciliation settlement with the Tlaamin Nation and under the contract continue to pay reconciliation payments for the next 50 years. In addition the Tlaamin have the opportunity to renegotiate with the Provincial Government every 5 years. Nothing needs to be included in the new OCP.
191. Education material.
192. Providing educational material.
193. The Plan could establish a vision for interpretive installations on the island to tell stories that the Nations would like to share. The plan should advance inclusion of First Nations place names.
194. Should not be in the OCP.
195. Better communication between Tla'amin and affected property owners. A sharing of costs to investigate any alleged sacred sites
196. by recognizing their role in history
197. Listen to the property owners at Savary and give us an opportunity vote on an OCP
198. protect middens
199. I support the current voluntary efforts to honour the Tla'amin Nation history and stewardship. The RD should work with the Nation to provide more information for property owners about their use of the island,
200. Foster awareness of its history and recognize place names.

201. Happy with the inclusion of information related to history
202. How about an OCP that makes sure that Savary has the basis from the 2006 OCP Public washrooms, road dust , speed limits, nursing station in summer months. This is some of what we need now.
203. Recognize the Truth and Reconciliation guidelines Acknowledge the Tla'amin Nation history in documents, place names and stories related to the place names Advertise the display at the Our House Cultural Center
204. I feel that allowing the names of the land marks to be more respectful of their history. Having some respectful rules to the land displayed is a good idea - ie pack out what you pack in , bury your poop, don't use plastic bags to pick up dog poop and do not take more fish crabs clams or prawns than y9u will eat ...and do not use poison for rodents , insects or grass in any way shape or form
205. Help arrange financial compensation for property owners who report artifacts and get stuck with large financial bills.
206. Recognition of key archaeological sites (historical village sites, burial sites). Produce a written history (from verbal dialogue, archaeological data, etc.) of the Tla'amin history in the area for all to have and appreciate.
207. Preservation areas of the natural ecosystems and historic sites
208. By respecting the island, looking after its resources and keeping development to a sustainable limit.
209. Keeping open discussions with the Tla'amin leadership and heeding advice from the Nation.
210. This question is too open-ended.
211. Education to property owners on important cultural sites and how to be respectful in those places. Education on what to do if residents notice potential artifacts. No additional regulations beyond what is already in place.
212. Give back any remaining crown or government owned lands back to the Tla'amin Nation.
213. Engage with FN to understand how to recognize and celebrate sites. signage in collaboration with FN as appropriate
214. Not applicable to the community plan
215. The process of developing the OCP should tap into the rich history, heritage and legacy of the Tla'amin Nation. There is much to be learned through the experience of the Tla'amin peoples and their stewardship of Savary and surrounding lands and water for millennia.
216. We first need to be educated on the rich history... is it pre 1900?

217. The Tla'amin Nation should be welcomed to Savary. There should be information signage on Savary telling the history of the land, animals and the peoples.
218. Listen to the Tlaamin nation
219. Simply being aware of the anthropological significance of the indigenous history of the island is sufficient in my opinion.
220. Practical Actions the Plan Could Include Recognition & Respect - Acknowledge Tla'amin's deep historical, cultural, and spiritual ties to q̓əy̓ə q̓wən in all planning documents. - Consider a Land Acknowledgement at the Wharf - Use both Tla'amin place names (q̓əy̓ə q̓wən) and colonial names (Savary Island) together in official materials to normalize Indigenous naming. Collaborative Stewardship - Establish co-management frameworks between SILT, Savary Island Homeowners and the Tla'amin Nation for ecological preservation, archaeological protection, and land-use decisions. Cultural Heritage Integration - Education & Awareness: Install interpretive signage across the island explaining Tla'amin creation stories, traditional harvesting practices, and place names. Restoration Projects: Collaborate with all stakeholders like Savary Island Homeowners, SILT and Tla'amin on shoreline rehabilitation, native plant restoration, and erosion prevention. - Formal Agreements: Include Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) or stewardship agreements between all stakeholders like SILT, Savary Island Homeowners with Tla'amin for long-term collaboration. - Shared Monitoring: Create joint monitoring programs (e.g., water quality, visitor impacts) where Tla'amin youth can participate in stewardship roles. - Capacity Building: Support opportunities for Tla'amin members to lead local research, planning, and land management initiatives.
221. Protection of any 1st nation artifacts. Respect for indigenous naming.
222. As far as stewardship is concerned, the term is meaningless. In addition, there is no requirement for a Community Plan at all under the Municipal Act. The first thing that should happen before anything else is to ask the property owners if they actually want a Community Plan at all. I think the answer would be no.
223. If this is truly a priority for Powell River, how about some informative signage at key points on the island?
224. Education of the history and the needs of the nation today. I don't think anyone would be able to give a solid answer to this with the current level of awareness of these issues.
225. by acknowledging this history on signs and information panels
226. This statement does not belong in the Vision because I've never heard any Savary person mention this, in twenty years living here. Therefore, I ask that it be removed, and that only common goals be included in the Vision.
227. I don't understand the question in regards to the OCP beyond what's stated in your Discussion Book. Nobody has an issue with their rights to harvest fish,

plants, wildlife, etc for food, social, and ceremonial purposes in Crown lands. There are already government mechanisms in place at the federal, provincial, and regional district level for how to honour the rich history and stewardship of all First Nations, including the Tla'amin Nation.

228. Make the Tia Mon nation visible through traditional monuments

229. Educate property owners of the possible existence of historic artifacts, where they are likely to be found, and what to do if they are encountered. This will only be useful if the cost of reporting such finds is not born by the property owner. The Tla'amin Nation may have been stewards of the land in the past but each of the property owners of today purchased said property with a set of expectations. What ever government decisions allowed that to happen should bear the cost of changing their mindset moving forward. Once the OCP is in place then any property purchases or transfers of title could be subject to the costs of compliance. Obviously there are many details on what is only in the idea stage that would have to be worked out but as a starting point ; Don't put the cost of regulation changes onto individual property owners. They will be forced to act underground even against their own conscious'.

230. The same way that the rich history of, say Barkerville, is honoured. For example, documented in detail, with artifacts preserved, and perhaps informative signage erected.

231. The Savary community needs to establish a mutually respectful relationship with the Tla'amin Nation. Relationships with First Nations take time to develop so strategies should include on-going, two-way and respectful interactions that see Tla'amin peoples involved in any decision making. Opportunities for islanders to learn from Tla'amin Elders about history, sustainable land/resources use and stewardship practices should be part of any future planning. Savary Island is stolen land and reciprocity should be central to future planning. Day-trippers and AirBnB visitors should be made aware of the island's indigenous history. Using the indigenous names for places on the island on maps and signage would be a good start.

232. Publish where archeological sites are located

233. With signage

234. There already is enough information

235. It should mention them but the community plan shouldn't revolve around them. There are provincial process in place that govern the relationship.

236. Label areas of historic significance and have some written history and stories available to the public who walk our roads, trails and beaches and who arrive on Island at the Dock and barge landing areas, welcoming people to the Island.

237. The BC government already has rules and regulations in place

238. Put up some information on the community boards and newsletters

239. The OCP does not need to include or consider Tla'amin Nation, as they have an agreement with the Federal and Provincial government and they have rights in that agreement. No further consideration is needed.
240. Savary Island community plan should not involve Tla'amin Nation any more than we should be involved in their community plan or planning.
241. Judging by what is included so far, the Tla'amin history and stewardship in honoured.
242. Similar to other areas in BC with rich indigenous history, education of recreational users of the island would be a good start. Consult the Tla'amin band and create a plan for marking historic areas and raising awareness.
243. Tla'amin Nation are a self-governing Nation as per the finalization of their treaty agreement in 2016. It is important to hear from them how they would like to be recognized and honored in the Community Plan.
244. Encourage the Nation to hold events such as Canoe races etc that would create mixing and interaction of cultures etc. Place signs naming and describing important Tla'amin places on the island.
245. It can create policies that aim to foster an awareness and understanding of Tla'amin Nation.
246. This should not be part of the community plan. Provincial legislation and policies already cover, to excess, history and claims by this and other bands claiming rights and ownership.
247. Support their community with resources, clean water, safe housing and social supports.
248. By letting them collect found First Nations artifacts on the island.
249. The community plan should focus on other issues.
250. This is a question better suited for the Tla'amin Nation.
251. Plaques with history/information, re-naming beaches with Tla'amin names.
252. By continuing the legacy and preserving the unique qualities of the island.
253. Information signs giving history in specific areas.
254. Use more Tla'amin place names - please provide pronunciation guidelines.
255. Primarily the issue of private property rights is paramount. As much as we want to 'honour' the past, do not implement anything that comes close to any legal involvement. The island is primarily privately owned and settlement has been made to the Sliammon. Further involvement should be curtailed
256. Change the colonial names of the various landmarks and put up signs with Tla'amin names.

257. Ongoing consultation with the Nation for future purposed changes to the Savary Island OCP. Implementation of "story boards" in culturally significant areas so that Savary Island residents and visitors are aware of what they are experiencing around them.
258. We can be mindful of the land we share and acknowledge the Tla'amin Nation's long historical presence.
259. There is no need in the community plan to do so.
260. Honouring history is the responsibility of higher levels of government such as the provincial and federal governments.
261. The community plan should have no comment nor honour the unknown history of Savary Island.
262. Tla'amin are actively present on Savary and have been for the 25 years that we have owned property on the Point. They come several times a year with their loading barge and rake upwards of 50 or more large sacks of clams on Indian Point.
263. Facilitate our understanding of the native history with: 1. Information from indigenous leaders and elders on their historic use of the island. Invite elders and leaders to speak to interested islanders of what importance Savary Island was to band culture. 2. Introduce some recognition of native activities on island through local signage. 3. Determine if there are areas of significant importance to indigenous peoples on the island. Should they be recognized through signage. 4. Discuss the issues indigenous people have with Savary island today. What is their opinion of what the OCP should and should not include.
264. To acknowledge their name on existing signage.
265. -More areas protected from overfishing and identified as worthy of environmental protections -Ban commercial fishing! Savary Island's clam, dungeness crab and spot prawn populations are in serious decline -Place names: it's time to change the name of Indian Point -Identify archaeological and culturally significant sites with place names and informational signage
266. By respecting the natural environment, not overusing water resources, not overfishing clams, oysters, and geoducks and not polluting the ocean or lands of Savary.
267. There could be signposts throughout the island explaining significant places and people from their history.
268. Provide signs with traditional Tla'amin Nation place names
269. Signage with correct Tla'amin names. Some cultural presentations for Savaryites. Information signs similar to what SILT has done on SILT properties.
270. Respect the rights of private property owners. This has been covered by their treaty already negotiated. There is a need for mutual respect.

271. That's not what a community plan is for. Stay on topic. we do not "honour" things in a OCP.
272. With the use of information/ education on the QRD website.
273. Encourage use of Indigenous terminology and phase out older colonial designations such as 'Indian Point'
274. I do believe that they were transient visitors and gathered shellfish and left the shells behind and accessed spring water when it was available - the spring dries in the summers typically (as it has for 50 years according to people who have lived here that long) so would not support a community.
275. Establish a communications network with the Nation.
276. I feel public education of Savary's long First Nation's history as well as making property owners aware of what findings are showing up and what has been learned from the findings. It seems secretive now and I disagree with this approach.
277. I think information plaques for visitors to read at appropriate sites around the island would be very interesting and helpful.
278. - signage with information about history - change the name of Indian point!
279. by following the current and stated community plan goals
280. They should be allowed to use their land on Savary as they see fit
281. Installing information panels in dedicated areas, for example: like what we find in public parks, about interesting facts from an indigenous perspective .
282. Definitely not the focus but recognizing the history and highlighting the areas that have been transferred to them as fee simple lands to recognize that history are important.
283. signage
284. I do not fully understand how that would be relevant to the Community Plan. The Community Plan is more of a land use document. Some education about the Tla'amin Nation's history would be fine.
285. Consider the transfer of all lands held in trust by Savary Island Land Trust, the Crown and The Nature Trust of BC to Tla'amin. I am embarrassed by the lip service provided to the Nations across our Country - namely the recognition of unseeded lands - I feel this a slap in the face to the Indigenous Peoples as I imagine they do as well. We have an opportunity to actually provide a significant portion of Savary lands back to the Nation - so let's find a way to do so.
286. Realistically it cannot do so to anyones satisfaction.
287. Produce a brochure complete with map as to where and when First Nation events took place on the Island.
288. Publish the history so people who want to know can read about it.

289. As per legislation.
290. there should be designated treaty lands on Savary and also much better signage (e.g. at Wharf and all trailheads)
291. Have them come to the island for information, ceremonial ,educations workshops.
292. archaeological sites are already protected under BC heritage Conservation Act.
293. I don't see any reason to do this.
294. No need.
295. Could organise the creation of a visitor information board near the dock to raise awareness of the island's ancestral people
296. Have an open ongoing conversation.
297. Work together
298. Understand the Tla'amin requests, with a balanced approach to understand their needs, but also the needs of the land owners. Provide guidelines to partner for support, but not regulations.
299. Have information boards of the history on the dock to encourage respect of the environment and land
300. Have a specific contact name among the Nation to contact should we have reason to share information or have questions to discuss.
301. Education of the history through small information signs around the island.
302. Consult with Tla'amin
303. Names of places add the Tla'amin name beside the English name Commission a welcoming pole and erect with a traditional ceremony on the dock at Savary isl.
304. By not over complicating what is basically shell garbage dumps for eons ago.
305. Public education Conduct a study to identify archaeological sites, and artifacts and bones found on the island.
306. This should be a provincial responsibiliy
307. Include culturally appropriate/accurate names on all maps and documents. Call for more on island (and in Lund at the "gateway" to Savary) signage and interpretive maps/information at key points on island. Ground the OCP in the stories/history of the First Nations people who were here before us, as a way to contextualize the place and respect the past.
308. That's up to the Tla'amin Nation
309. Through protecting natural areas and developing mitigation strategies for erosion.

310. Education is key. Access to stories through digital media as well as physical informative signs fosters stewardship. Seeing more Tla'amin youth on Savary would be wonderful. Linking Tla'amin educational leaders/staff with the island residents that want to get involved. Maybe the Fire departments from both communities work together on some kind of youth program or extension of the existing program run by the Northside.
311. Nothing further is needed.
312. By including a description of the history.
313. Encourage property owners to report an archaeological site artifacts or bones.
314. It is irrelevant to what the Community Plan is trying to achieve.
315. The rights of property owners must take precedent in any acknowledgement of the Tla'amin Nation.
316. Having someone from the Tla'amin Nation at our farmers market with a booth about cultural heritage and information. Put information plaques about the Tla'amin Nation on Savary. Have educational speakers from Tla'amin Nation at island events.
317. Protect archaeological sites and make an effort to use Tla'amin names of landmarks.
318. acknowledge
319. acknowledge
320. Protect archaeological sites. Honour Tla'amin Nation by attempting to use their language when describing the land.
321. The map has duck bay on the wrong location.
322. We need to be sensitive to the historical nature of our relationship with the Nation, but also recognise there needs to be a balance of values.
323. My property title was issued by the Province of British Columbia, within the legal framework of Canada, and does not reference the Tla'amin Nation or any other Indigenous claim. I believe the community plan should reflect official legal documents and the official languages of Canada. Including acknowledgments or text in Indigenous languages—however well-intentioned—may introduce ambiguity and should not be part of this planning document.

2) Should the Community Plan provide guidance for property owners on what to do if you find an archaeological site, artifacts, or bones?

1. The existing Canadian laws seem appropriate. It may be helpful to create info pamphlets or posters about these laws to keep people informed.
2. Provincial laws already cover this aspect
3. But should really just be a short summary of existing regulations and a reference directly to them and appropriate Provincial personnel.

4. Extensive guidance already provided -
<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/natural-resource-use/archaeology/report-a-find>
5. If it is strictly guidance that owners can choose what and what not to follow it could be useful. However guidelines are not rules therefore nothing should be enforceable as they are purely suggestions.
6. Information, yes, if that's what you mean by guidance.
7. Sure that is fine to do that but do not legislate anything
8. Guidance should come from the Tla'amin nation directly. Open dialogue between the Association of Savary Island Community and the Nation - invitation to AGMs, etc. could help to broaden the understanding of the Nation's past presence on the island and how the settler population can contribute to the preservation of the nation's artifacts and historical sites. A guideline could be distributed to homeowners and/or posted in prominent community locations.
9. all sites are protected under the heritage conservation act. that is sufficient.
10. I believe there are provincial guidelines. Those are the guidelines that should be enforced
11. there are already provincial guidelines
12. Guidance should be clear, practical, and easy to follow, so property owners can act respectfully and lawfully without confusion. It is important that the plan protects cultural heritage while also supporting certainty for property owners about what steps to take. The guidance should balance protection of heritage resources with fairness to landowners, ensuring that people are not left unable to use or maintain their property when they follow the rules.
13. Absolutely yes
14. There are provincial regulations
15. All of Canada is an archaeological site
16. The fact that bringing forward this information would be very difficult due to the costs and complexities involved, it would seem to be wise to have some sort of grants or other financial support available once this process is started.
17. If it going to affect their rights to develop their property. If it is for the Tla'amin Nation to come and save anything behind affected then yes.
18. Does the province of BC not already have guidelines concerning the same? Those guidelines should apply across the province to all peoples.
19. Already provided and regulated
20. It's a provincial responsibility and they should bear the cost of education in regard to same. There can be information provided through ASIC and other non-profit community associations to direct people to this information.

21. Provincial responsibility for educating.
22. This doesn't seem like something relevant to Community Planning, information should be available elsewhere.
23. The community plan is a "30,000 foot" document, it shouldn't be in the weeds of detail. Especially as the current level of discord suggests that many more hours are ahead to establish what the guidance should be. The plan could recommend that working groups develop recommendations. This should have been the case with the recent studies.
24. Guidance should be clear, practical, and easy to follow, so property owners can act respectfully and lawfully without confusion. It is important that the plan protects cultural heritage while also supporting certainty for property owners about what steps to take. The guidance should balance protection of heritage resources with fairness to landowners, ensuring that people are not left unable to use or maintain their property when they follow the rules.
25. Perhaps someone on Savary Island could collaborate with relevant people in Tla'amin to write up a booklet describing the general history of the Tla'amin and including specific information about how Savary was used? More knowledge of Tla'amin culture by Savary residents will increase awareness and empathy for their perspective
26. Has the Tla'amin Nation given indicators as to the use of Savary as an historic burial site? If so, then it would be good to get the specific information regarding locations so that property owners can be prepared. If not, then the first step should be consultation with the nation's representatives regarding the question before creating a protocol that may not serve a real interest.
27. Savary Island Best Practices Guide has information on this and has for several years. Since that time several sites have been disturbed by builders. With no enforceable siting permit for building this will continue.
28. possibly have a staff person who can be called for information on dealing with the system
29. if this were to ever happen then people should go to the Tla'amin nation directly
30. No "guidance" is necessary for laws that are already known.
31. This has nothing to do with a land use planning document. Education outside of the plan likely already exists or can be made available
32. Alert some agency that has authority regarding Heritage
33. We all know what the law requires. STOP this trend to unnecessary, intrusive regulation.
34. There's already guidance regarding this
35. Guidance is a tricky word. Yes - artifacts and bones should be shared with the First Nations and should be honoured. But the idea that a parcel of land owned

and lived upon for years can be subject to arbitrary regulations because something is found below ground in the future is NOT the right way. It is difficult to prove or disprove what has been found and by regulating land use due to the finding of “an artifact” may breed more contempt for regulatory boards or even the First Nations themselves. It should be celebrated and honoured but not at a cost to landowners.

36. Highlight federal and provincial regulations and include links for more information
37. While these requirements exist elsewhere in B.C., qathet must recognize they are de facto new requirements on Savary because they were never enforced, so require sensitivity and a made-for-Savary process. There is little hope of compliance without the following: 1) Both funding and support for the archaeological process must be provided by the relevant level of government (qathet or other), 2) Red tape must be minimized and the archaeological process fast-tracked to ensure properties aren't in limbo for months on end.
38. Most property owners would already be responsible to inform authorities, if any such things were found on their property. there are already government mechanisms in place for this. This should not be in the OCP.
39. If they find an archaeological site, but not every lot and building site needs an archaeological evaluation. The vast majority of the island was, and continues to be a wilderness
40. Encourage people to be honest about what they find, the importance of artifacts in preserving the history. Don't make it so rigid that it comes costly to the property owners.
41. Based on legislation already in place from the BC Heritage Conservation Act but most of us know nothing of it or the impact building here can have.
42. the island has been surveyed and those sites hat are significant should be made known to the public and should the Tla'amin nation be interested in that property they should buy the property.
43. The Provincial government website already has a page for reporting these finds. I don't think qathet region should be creating new guidelines, but a link for property owners to the provincial page could be helpful.
44. Give the Sliammon a short time period to excavate the site.
45. Knowing that finding artifacts would probably freeze construction on a property for some time, I would be very reluctant to to report finding anything.
46. Let those who choose to, finding it themselves on any public information sites. No need to push for it.
47. If there are any significant archeological sites on Savary Island I would like to think they would have been identified already.

48. Savary island is a great island for kids to go around and explore the island to their hearts content. Limiting this possibility would make enjoying the island much less accessible and make kids and adults alike not want to return.
49. First Nations archeological sites are the jurisdiction of Federal and Provincial governments. This should not be a question asked at the Community Plan level. This does put into question the integrity of the committee creating this questionnaire. Pls be more careful.
50. That is covered by other provincial/federal legislation and guidelines
51. Voluntary compliance only.
52. There is no cultural value in such things.
53. The scope of the supposed archaeological site is unrealistic. From what I have researched there was no clear evidence of a site the size that has been laid out. The site was apparently decided in the forties and the extent of the site was decided by looking at the island from a boat. You do not have a site that amounts to kilometers long. I am completely behind investigating any found sites. But this should not become a license for a specialized group to print money.
54. Guidance to connect and understand history of sites, bones and artifacts.
55. There is already provincial regulations
56. We require information, guidance and best practices in order to honour the rich history and stewardship of the Tla'amin Nation. We do not need development permit areas to achieve these goals.
57. unless the archeological survey and all associated costs are fully covered by the governing bodies and not put on the property owner.
58. All costs associated with any archeological dig paid in full by the province or other governing body. Not the property owner.
59. Existing provincial legislation deals with this issue
60. I think that this is totally unneeded
61. Provide guidelines for archeological site, artifacts, or bones that minimize impacts to private property owners. Excavation of private property will be a significant cost burden to private property owners and should be avoided. Guidance should be the same province wide and should not be unique to Savary Island.
62. This has no place in an OCP
63. Yes. Guidelines should be provided with a goal to honour the history and look to the future.
64. [REDACTED] there is much room for improvement in terms of guidance and support from local and provincial agencies. [REDACTED]

- [REDACTED] if landowners are unable to fund the costs, what happens?
65. The OCP should reference all provincial or federal rules already in place.
 66. Provide guidance within reason in that we all respect the land we call home at Savary.
 67. Look to provincial bodies if artifacts beyond capacity of small island community
 68. Provincial responsibility
 69. Already provincial guidelines.
 70. Already provincial guidelines in place.
 71. Define archaeological site. A pile of clam shells is just that, a pile of Indigenous garbage.
 72. Savary property owners must maintain control of their property investment on Savary.
 73. Take the artifacts, your not taking my house
 74. If we were to find an archaeological site, artifacts, or bones, a plan should be in place to determine what to do. I would prefer contacting the Tla'amin Nation, as it would be a historical site (so there should be a contact there). The community should ultimately have a say in what happens and whether further action is needed.
 75. Guidance - yes (cultural stewardship and active engagement in heritage protection from the Tla'Amin - NOT QRD
 76. Non binding guidance could be given to private property owners if indigenous artifacts are found, but the property owner has the right to decide whether to follow that guidance on their private property.
 77. Depends on what form the guidance may take given other jurisdictions who may have governance in this regards.
 78. Sure, having some information on a website would be good for people to reference as needed
 79. This should be a change by the BC government under the Heritage Act to inform property owners of potential archeological locations. The average person can't differentiate between animal and human remains or shell fragments from sand brought up from the beach and a potential midden.
 80. This information should be posted in several places
 81. Provincial responsibility
 82. It depends, is it a maul or bones, then yes. Is it a pile a shells? Then no.

83. Guidance, absolutely. But guidance shouldn't equal huge costs to homeowners because they found something and did the right thing by alerting people
84. Yes guidance but no restrictions
85. As per current plan but without the dp area
86. Guidance yes
87. I am opposed to forcing owners of private property to undertake a survey of their property for signs of historical activity as a condition of obtaining a building permit.
88. I don't think this should be in the OCP either
89. Not required as there is Provincial legislation already in place which governs. We already honour their history so not required in a community plan.
90. Guidance is fine, mandating a requirement for paying anyone for that guidance, including paying for an archeological survey I disagree with.
91. Property owners shouldn't be punished financially for the unknown.
92. I believe this falls within our Provincial Government jurisdiction so information regarding this should be more available.
93. Everyone already knows about this and the Provincial Legislation.
94. The plan could direct Savaryites to these resources developed by the B.C. Heritage Branch
95. Should not be in the OCP.
96. this is already covered by provincial legislation. no need to duplicate
97. I feel that if the guidance limits private property use in the event something is found this will dissuade individuals from coming forward with any findings. Being transparent and limiting the impact would produce the best result.
98. This Provincial law which applies. Why this question ?
99. It should not cost property owners out of pocket for archaeological digs or investigation. It should come from taxpayers, money or money. That is provided to the nation so that these things are recorded respectfully.
100. The government should provide financial compensation for property owners who find artifacts on their land. This will assure these things are reported instead of being scared of reporting and being stuck with a 50 thousand dollar bill !
101. Absolutely. Key archaeological sites are protected by law and residents should understand what the regulations say and what their obligations are if such artifacts are found on their property.
102. No, this is covered under provincial legislation.
103. Education and guidance yes. No additional regulations.

104. But with a time limit for the Nation to deal with/investigate the site, so the the land owner can get back to their regular activities.
105. This is covered by provincial regulations and is outside the scope of an OCP
106. Archeological sites are evident on the island. However a discussion on significance of the individual types of sites should be determined prior to making regulations that would affect the present land owners and their enjoyment of their properties. A ranking system should be proposed and accepted prior to implementing regulation.
107. Position guidance as educational rather than punitive. Example: "If you find artifacts, here's who to call and why it matters." Provide reassurance that property owners can usually continue using their land after proper reporting and assessment. Shared Stewardship - Frame this as residents being partners in protecting the island — not losing control of their land, but helping safeguard a shared cultural landscape. - Offer homeowners recognition (e.g., signage, certificates, or community acknowledgment) when they help protect a site.
108. There is no reason for private property owners to do anything. Their property is their own to do with what they like. If the governments of any kind want to have some kind of process on public property, that is their choice, but private property is just that. Leave private property owners alone.
109. I'm sure that info exists elsewhere as digging for septic on island has been paused before.
110. Key word here is "guidance." I believe that most property owners would be for informing the qRD and Tla'amin about any findings. Just provide the instructions to property owners. I do not understand why, or agree that this information needs to be in an OCP.
111. I keep in mind that any of my answers to this survey could form part of the OCP, and that the final OCP can be used to guide future regional district decisions, and possibly establish land use bylaws, so while I support education on how to proceed if artifacts are found, I ask that the education not be included in the OCP, as it is not a common Vision or Goal of Savary property owners.
112. See answer to question 1 above. Note: There's a huge difference between guidance and regulation. If the question refers to providing regulation that incur costs to property owners my answer is a firm "No"
113. "Guidance" is certainly the key word in how to deal with a historical native discovery. We are reluctant to embrace extensive hard and fast rules and regulations governing such, lest they become overly cumbersome to affected property owners.. But, in moderation, and with a modicum of reluctance, lest restrictions try to go too far, we support the idea.
114. Archaeological/historically sensitive areas on the island should be made available to all existing and potential owners so they can be informed about what they can do on their property. This site information needs to be updated (the

information provided is from the early 2000s; my recollection) so that islanders have recent information.

115. Provincial legislation provides enough guidance.
116. The province already has regulations for archeology sites in place
117. Not a priority.
118. Yes, list contacts for the provincial government and First Nations. Also, applicable laws.
119. Present BC laws require land owners to pay costs of investigation etc. This is a huge disincentive to owners disclosing discoveries and should be changed to require gov't payment.
120. I would like to see more information on how the process would look, as well as direction from the Tla'amin Nation on their interest for involvement.
121. Again, this is covered by provincial legislation and the 'waters should not be muddied' by, what could be conflicting or dual information that is not required by a community plan.
122. It's covered in other areas.
123. First Nations are already contacted when artifacts are found.
124. Property owners should not be held hostage to archaeological digs when it comes to developing their property.
125. Again what does the Tla'amin Nation say regarding this.
126. Who defines what an archeological site is? How would this be decided?
127. Guidance but not control of property
128. Property owners should also be advised of the consequences of such a find
129. Guidance and recommendations only. Anything else detracts from property rights.
130. Respect for our First Nations neighbours.
131. It would depend on the framework of the guidance offered based upon the agreement of the Savary Island Community.
132. Information and education is valuable for property owners and the neighbourhood in which they live.
133. A catalogue of native sites would be an asset
134. I think most residents have common sense to seek guidance if something is discovered.
135. There should be guidance, but if it goes too extreme, people will want to hide any findings they discover. We've all heard horror stories of construction held up

- for years at great cost because of such discoveries. Yet there should be acknowledgement and respect when artifacts or bones are discovered.
136. And there should be grants to help with expenses occurred by land owners if an archeological site is found.
 137. There's a reluctance on the part of many property owners owing to concern that finding an archaeological site (midden) many lead to additional cost and time prior to building or renovating. More education needed.
 138. guidance is fluid and changes often. the community plan does not. leave it out.
 139. If (and it is a big if) a genuine archaeological site, etc is found it should be dealt with on a one-off basis.
 140. sure - makes sense
 141. Yes property owners can be informed and instructed about what to do with artifacts if found. Usually no digging other than for wells or septic get done on this island. The ground is too soft for basements or much else.
 142. Absolutely. Is this not already being done?
 143. There's a big unsightly dirt pile on the road side at Indian point right now waiting to be assessed. One's wonder who's in charge and how motivated are they to get going?
 144. This has nothing to do with an OCP
 145. Guidance and suggestions only.
 146. Guidance, yes, but not additional regulation beyond what is already in place.
 147. This is already covered by provincial law (Heritage Conservation Act), and guidance is provided on the province website.
 148. The guidance is already provided through the Archaeological Branch of BC. This would be needless duplication.
 149. There are provincial for this purpose.
 150. Key word is guidance. But, nobody will follow the guidance if it costs them too much time and money. As it stands, people will hide these artifacts because they know their build will be caught in red tape for months.
 151. Depends on how onerous and restrictive the guidance may be. Need to provide property owners with a better understanding of the range of measures that would be considered.
 152. As per legislation.
 153. and isn't there regulation on this? is there ever any enforcement? aren't the many middens on Savary already archaeological sites (meadows, sunset trail to Indian point, west of mermaid beach)
 154. No Development permit areas

155. I believe, if the Tla'amin nation wants to provide guidance, they can come and tell us how to do this respectfully, without help from the OCP.
156. If these are the wishes of The Tla'amin, with strict timelines guidances put on timeframes to determine outcomes and actions. IE initial assessment by xxx(within14 days), with recommendations to the land owner and the Tla'amin to partner on next steps if required.
157. Guidance yes - regulation no
158. This should be in Provincial legislation on what should be done when artifacts are discovered
159. This is a provincial responsibility not community plan responsibility. Nature Trust needs to report on what they know about their land. We welcome Tla'amin Nation's work to identify these areas and their possessions.
160. Links to existing information (maps, how-tos) is enough. No need to create new wheels, just show people where to go/who to contact, etc.
161. Since it is illegal, with consequences, for removal of any artifacts from sites
162. That issue can be best addressed on the RD's website and kept up to date.
163. This is already covered by provincial regulations.
164. Yes this is very important and I know 2 individuals who have gone through the process. It appears, that the process can take some time, so in fairness to current owners, the approval needs to be sped up. Also, better communication between qRD and owners.
165. I do not believe this should be part of the official Community Plan. However, if the qathet Regional District or other interested parties wish to produce separate educational materials on what to do if archaeological sites, artifacts, or bones are found, I would welcome that initiative. It should not, however, be embedded in a land use planning document.

3) Should the Community Plan establish development permit areas to protect archaeological sites and culturally significant sites?

1. Please see my above answer.
2. This is a provincial responsibility.
3. ALL Property owners ALREADY have a legal responsibility to ensure archaeological sites are not disturbed without appropriate permits in place, per HCA. This applies to the whole of Savary, not just certain designated areas. Further, the Heritage Conservation Act (HCA) protects archaeological sites on public and private land, regardless of whether they have been previously recorded or disturbed, and what site features are present.

4. While open to the idea there needs to be strict definitions of 'culturally significant sites' as this wording is vague and casts too broad a net.
5. The wording could theoretically lead to the entire island being "protected."
6. You can tell us where the sites are so we can respect them, but no to development permits
7. This is a point of discussion and consensus between the affected property owner(s) and the Nation.
8. the Tla'amin Final Agreement addresses rights and title interests of the Tla'amin Nation.
9. what do you mean by permit areas? is it that culturally significant sites do not already have some sort of protections?
10. But only if actually significant and associated with history whether indigenous or otherwise.
11. each area of development or building should be assessed individually if there is an identified risk or finding. it must be completed in a timely manner so as not to create hardship to the landowner.
12. There are already regulations in place at the Provincial level.
13. This is a tough one, if the archeological sites and culturally significant sites are on land that isn't already developed or owned then yes.
14. No Development Permit Areas!No Development Permit Areas.
15. I do not support Development Permitted Areas.
16. If areas have already been deemed culturally significant.
17. I think there needs to be more information about what that means. As with the foreshore and slope, we don't know what we are talking about here. Who has the expertise? How can that knowledge get shared with the community so that we can learn and make valid decisions?
18. Yes, but only where justified by clear evidence. Protection of archaeological and cultural sites is important, but DPAs should be based on mapped and confirmed areas of significance rather than blanket restrictions across wide zones. This will ensure culturally important places are preserved while avoiding unnecessary limits on properties with no such values.
19. The issue here is to balance the interests of landowners with those of the Tla'amin folks. I would personally favour say, a time-limited suspension of a construction project so that a survey could be done and relics etc., after which construction would resume...rather than an outright total ban or an indefinite suspension.
20. This plan can be accomplished however it would be advisable to establish a map that clearly discloses existing and recently discovered sites to help determine the

potential impact to property owners that may be in close proximity to the mapped locations.

21. Misinformation from the start of this process has biased people against any regulations of any kind because of the threat of DPA's on slopes. I am sad to say that this "no rules of any kind tribe" have successfully hijacked the process.
22. NO
23. I feel this is a loaded question. I believe the QRD is trying to coerce the residents of Savary Island into agreeing to having development permit areas by using the "native" card. Very sneaky , especially with such a broad question. Explain what a 'culturally significant' site is. ANY parcel of land ANYWHERE in BC could hypothetically fall under this category
24. We don't need it.
25. The Heritage Conservation Act already does this. No need for overlap
26. This is a community plan. Nothing more.
27. Not necessary. The law already protects these sites. STOP unnecessary regulation.
28. If there are current areas that are NOT OWNED by individuals and are not developed - I think it's a great idea. Turning the area into a notable space or park/historic site is great. It stopes over development and keeps our island green. However if a family already has a cabin there and now are told that they can't keep it or develop it, that is unfair and unjust.
29. After ignoring Savary Island for decades, it's bad faith to suddenly impose the same types of development restrictions common in developed areas on existing property owners. The approach here should involve public education and full government funding and support for any archaeological work.
30. If it is significant.
31. This does not belong in the OCP. There are already regulations in place at the provincial level.
32. Savary was divided into Private lots in 1910. Canada has property laws that should protect property owners. Education and not permits and restrictions should guide our way forward to development of individual properties.
33. Savary was divided into Private lots in 1910. Canada has property laws that should protect property owners. Education and not permits and restrictions should guide our way forward to development of individual properties.
34. There are already legislations in place.
35. Keep costs and regulations down. When processes become lengthy and costly to property owners it harbours resentment which could be counterproductive to achieving the overall goal of preserving the land and honouring the history of the island.

36. Since these sites are well know to the local nation and not to the general public, if the band has not secured their rights to property than it is their fault.
37. I see both sides I'm not sure
38. I believe there are already provincial guidelineswe should be respecting these
39. In principle I agree with marking and protecting archeological and culturally significant sites, but without knowing where these sites are I cannot give a blanket "yes" answer. There are sites shown on the map (for example, the springs), but are there other sites that aren't shown? Are they in forested areas, the beaches, or under people's homes? What would the impact be on people who have already built on their lots in good faith? I think identifying these sites should be the first step, and then protection of each one could be determined on a case by case basis with public consultation.
40. Not unless there is a plan Tla'amin to purchase private properties effected for their market value.
41. If these sites are on existing owned property of people not of the tla'amin nation this could be complicated. Working with archaeologists and those who work within First Nations legal work (both indigenous and non indigenous) would be valuable resources
42. If they have already been identified
43. No, definitely not. As I mentioned above, the joy of savary is feeling free and able to do bike or walk wherever you want. Limiting this would ruin a lot of people's enjoyment.
44. This question does not make sense as we have no idea how many or what types of sites exist. It could cover the entire island for all we know. You cannot propose regulations for something that doesn't exist in the current mapping of the island or maybe it does but is not readily available for the property owners to inform themselves and to work with the Tla'amin people based on full disclosure.
45. First Nations archeological sites are the jurisdiction of Federal and Provincial governments. This should not be a question asked at the Community Plan level.
46. Any restrictions are bad restrictions
47. That is covered by other provincial/federal legislation and guidelines
48. This is not the Community Plan job.
49. Not unless a proper survey is done by the government and agreed to by the property owners. Again the information the government is going by is based on a report from the 1940's. When you read the information from the government the onus is on the property owner. Please note our property has been in the family since 1959 and we have never been notified of this information or possible fines/costs if renovations or changes are made.

50. More clarity is required by “development permit areas”. If this means established areas of significant archaeological importance, it may be justified. However, if it means areas which have just the possibility of artifacts, then that is far too broad.
51. People should be able to responsible for their own developments and if they find anything to get the items to the correct people.
52. Freehold property rights need to be protected
53. After sites are identified.
54. If sites are located on private property it can be dealt with on an individual basis
55. We require information, guidance and best practices in order to honour the rich history and stewardship of the Tla'amin Nation.
56. No permits of any kind
57. No permits of any kind
58. These matters are by provincial legislation. Confusion could be created by adding this in our OCP
59. Financial cost for impacted private property owners is too costly.
60. A permit is already required, so this may be redundant. Better education around where archaeological sites currently exist on Savary is needed so that potentially affected properties are aware, and not caught by surprise.
61. We should follow the rules already in place without adding additional layers of permitting, unless the Tla'amin Nation have additional needs for protections.
62. Savary Island does not require development permits in order to respect the land.
63. No additional land use regulations.
64. No additional land use regulations.
65. No additional land use regulations.
66. The majority of island residents have made it clear that they do not want any additional land use restrictions or policies introduced.
67. If it were culturally significant it would have been claimed by now.
68. Subject to respecting fee simple ownership.
69. Properties already under private ownership should be exempted.
70. Again, I struggle with the inclusion of a governing body overseeing an indigenous community's historical site. If this were to happen we should be deferring to the community the site belongs to for further guidance.
71. We had been respectfully living in the island for years without any middling, and the island is still standing. Thank you.

72. DPAs to protect anything on private property on Savary Island would violate the legal concept of private property. Private property owners have the right to decide what to do on their privately owned property
73. I believe the current practice requires notification when something is found.
74. No, all the land is already owned, so that is not reasonable.
75. Again, this is a provincial government issue for the entire province. Other community plans do not establish development permit areas. Archeological sites are protected under the Heritage Act.
76. If discovery of those sites occur on fee-simple land owned by non-Nation people, those should be compensated. Tla'amin could be given right of first refusal to purchase these locations.
77. As above, a Provincial responsibility. Overlapping regulations just cause confusion.
78. Burial sites yes, otherwise I'm not sure every small find should qualify as virtually significant
79. This is already provincially and federally regulated and protected. Education and mapping yes. Dp's no.
80. Development permit areas do not fit with rustic rural environment
81. The Community Plan should have clear information and continue to educate residents as to what to do if an archaeological site is found their land. Perhaps land purchase can be discussed if an archaeological and culturally significant site is found.
82. No DPAs in the OCP
83. Only if required already provincially. We don't need additional layers of governmental involvement.
84. NO DPA OF ANY SORT
85. If these were to be established, they should be no cost for application, as if property owners need to retain archaeological services as a result of permitting, that cost will be high.
86. Should not be in the OCP
87. If there is culturally significant sites that are of the utmost importance to the Tla'amin band, then maybe they could buy the sites from the property owner at fair market value
88. Guidance as suggested in question 2 that will allow any excavation to notify authorities having jurisdiction
89. development permit requirements will impose an unreasonable cost burden on people trying to build. the provincial system is more than adequate to address any archeological sites encountered on savary,

90. The BC Heritage Conservation Act deals with protection of significant sites.
91. Provincial law. Redundant
92. Hopefully a collaborative effort can be made between property owners and the Tla'amin people to come to some agreement on what to do with these areas.
93. It would be good to know where these areas are
94. Traditional village sates, burial sites....yes...these must be protected or, at the very least, evaluated for significance. Nomadic midden sites: These should be evaluated for content and any significance, but should not be encumbered by a development permit system.
95. If there are sites that do hold cultural significance to the Tla'min Nation I believe we should honour the wishes of the nation on what to do with those sites. I have been here for 30 years and have not heard of any bones or artifacts discovered on the island. I do not believe the entire island should be a protected archaeological site.
96. No, this is covered under provincial legislation.
97. But not for currently owned land, or there could be an option for the Nation to buy the land and make it a heritage site, at current market value.
98. discussions with FN to understand what they want.
99. These sites are protected by the Heritage conservation act and are outside the scope of a community plan.
100. See comment on 2)
101. Map & Identify Priority Areas - Start with the most significant archaeological and cultural sites rather than applying DPAs island-wide. - Provide public maps so owners know if they're affected. Pair DPAs with Education - Make it clear that a permit isn't about blocking development, but about ensuring heritage protection measures are in place before work begins. Build in Flexibility - Allow small-scale cottage repairs/maintenance without full permitting. - Focus DPA requirements on new builds or major redevelopments. Collaborative Monitoring - Require consultation with Tla'amin Nation in DPA approvals, framing it as shared stewardship rather than added red tape.
102. Who is to say what is a culturally significant site? The term is so dubious as to be meaningless. Savary is a recreational property for people to enjoy. Permits restrict people and are not needed or wanted in any way shape or form.
103. DPA work against the nature of what people want Savary to be. It's not the city, it's a little artifact of what life used to be. We want to keep it that way.
104. There are already binding regulations (Heritage Conservation Act) in place at the provincial level. Why would qRD duplicate this beyond wanting to establish development permits to control and restrict development on a wider scale across

the island? qRD does not have duplicate control on top of other provincial authority of roads, water, septic, etc.

105. There are already regulatory protections of archaeological sites and culturally significant sites. Adding another regulation at the OCP level is unnecessary, and is a wedge for develop permits. I ask that you keep DPAs out of our OCP.
106. Again, Refer to Question 1 Yes, if the permit cost is limited to the cost of administering the permit application itself. No, If the act of getting a permit means extensive surveys or monitoring / oversight costs to the property owner. The lots were purchased with a set of expectations. Changing those expectations retroactively is as morally wrong as not changing them in future sales agreements. The OCP should recognize this.
107. The awareness of, and support for, the recognition of some Savary beaches as historical areas should certainly be supported. But, it is a subject requiring both careful and cautious consideration.
108. For me this is a must. We need to protect these areas.
109. Again, provincial legislation is adequate.
110. I am not in favour of mandating any development permitting on our island. Guidance should be offered by the Municipality by way of knowledge transfer. Archeological sites are protected and governed by the province.
111. The province already has rules immigrations for archeology sites in place
112. Too vague. Where does that stop then. They were awarded two parcels in recognition of the history. That's enough
113. Archaeological sites and culturally significant sites fall under Federal and Provincial jurisdiction and we follow their rules, so this should not be a part of our OCP.
114. Archaeological sites are usually confidential. The most visible known sites are the middens along Sunset Trail which are located close to the shore on Crown land that would not be developed.
115. This is the role of the provincial government under the Heritage Conservation Act.
116. But the property owner should be compensated for loss of value, convenience etc.
117. As above, more information is required to detail the process for land owners. Details such as timeframe and cost need to be addressed in order to make an informed decision.
118. Again repeat, or possibly conflicting, information that is already covered by provincial legislation and policies.
119. The BC government already has guidelines

120. There is already over 30% of the island protected with savary island land trust. Property owners should not require any permit to develop their land.
121. Has the Tla'amin Nation requested this?
122. Depends on how such sites are defined. The question is much too open ended. Subjectively, the whole island could be considered a culturally significant site.
123. Not realistic
124. Not practical, hugely expensive, controversial
125. This is already provided in government regulations.
126. Please see the answer to question 1).
127. This is an overreach and impinges on people's property rights
128. Expensive to implement with little real value to anyone
129. Documentation should be provided that clearly shows existing archaeological site and culturally significant sites and what is being protected.
130. Owners should be made aware of location of important sites but they should not be forced to obtain permits as this may be an abuse of local power
131. Dependant on a benchmark of "significance"
132. This sounds like it would render some owners properties worthless. If there is bare land, then certainly establish development permits but not on land that people already own and use.
133. Only on currently undeveloped sites on public property, SILT lands or the nature trust lands.
134. help residents want to protect them - less bureaucracy better
135. I think the two sites already owned by the Indigenous community should be sufficient. Permits for property owners regarding building and having to take into consideration potential archaeological significance are cumbersome and difficult. Owners should be informed and trusted to provide artifacts if found.
136. If it's part of the land trust only.
137. That could then apply to the whole island and if you want to build a shed you have to pay to get a survey done.
138. No additional permitting on the island.
139. Archaeological sites are already protected under provincial law (Heritage Conservation Act). Additional permit areas may be duplicative and unnecessarily burdensome. A better approach is education and clear guidelines for landowners about what to do if archaeological materials are found, rather than layering on restrictive new permits without site-specific justification.
140. See prior comment #2.

141. no development permit areas, no land use regulations
142. There are Provincial Regulations for this purpose !
143. Only if required by legislation.
144. the sooner the better
145. No development permit areas
146. Why? How do you know where the archaeological sites are anyways? And have the Nation asked for your help in this regard?
147. No regulations
148. I say no because these items might be on private property. But regardless I feel they should be at a minimum marked and protected by the land owner. But not deem private property un use able thus causing hardship for property owner
149. Should be covered under provincial legislation
150. Provincial Legislation needs to cover this.
151. This is not necessary as provincial regulations and mapping already exist, so there is absolutely no need to establish more development permit areas, to create more administration and bureaucracy. Refer to what already is instead of creating new roadblocks as it will create the opposite intention (which is to education and not scare).
152. I am 1000% opposed to the proposed set-backs that are being proposed via the TetraTech Report.
153. There should be no DPA's about anything on Savary.
154. Developing a permit area where there are no known sites doesn't make sense for property owners and will affect property values. If archaeological sites are discovered on a property there are provincial regulations in place.
155. Couldn't someone from the Tla'amin Nation be notified and come to the site to investigate?
156. 2 different things
157. depends on the guidance in 2)
158. That's a tough one. The sites (or areas) should be identified ahead of time and possibly this is available but I am not aware of it.
159. I do not believe the Community Plan should establish development permit areas specifically for archaeological or culturally significant sites. These matters are already governed by provincial legislation, such as the Heritage Conservation Act, which requires appropriate permitting and consultation when archaeological materials are encountered. Adding another layer through the community plan could create confusion or overlap with existing legal requirements.

4) Do you have any other thoughts or concerns on this topic?

1. These questions are leading and unnecessary
2. QRD should stay in their lane and don't take on provincial responsibilities.
3. No
4. Yes. Savary Islanders need way more opportunities to engage with members of the Tla'amin Nation to hear their stories and better understand their historical use of Savary/ qəyə qʷən and stewardship. Listen, learn, build trust, build relationship first.
5. I'm concerned that if you have development permits, it would make it prohibited to do anything on the island. It would make it an island of the privileged - mostly those with unlimited money to spend. That shouldn't be what the island is for - it should be enjoyed by all people - wealthy and not so.
6. Property rights of owners should not be restricted in any way. If my property gets damaged I should always be allowed to rebuild.
7. The Tla'amin Nation have not made themselves known to the residents of Savary, and have not shared their interest in the island. Residents are not aware of any stewardship since the colonial subdivision and settler ownership of most of Savary. If the nation wishes to have their interest in the island given voice, be acknowledged and respected by the settler community, at least some participation in events or on decision making committees would be helpful. Conversely, there could be a scheduled and regular (annual?) invitation to (or from) the nation for a community gathering for Savary or more broadly for the qRD to which Savary property owners and residents would be invited (advertised appropriately so that they know it's happening.)
8. if you want to protect archaeological resources, focus on Emmonds Beach it's tragic what is happening there.
9. Yes
10. this topic? Yes. While environmental and cultural protection are crucial, the Community Plan must also avoid imposing extreme or mandatory setbacks on bank properties that effectively prevent families from rebuilding after fire or loss. Along our stretch of bank, erosion has been negligible for decades. A blanket rule would cause financial and personal hardship without delivering meaningful environmental benefit. Instead, the Plan should: • Use site-specific, science-based assessments to address slope hazards or flood risks, • Allow responsible rebuilding of existing homes, and • Balance ecological stewardship with fairness and community continuity. This balanced approach would better align with the updated Vision of preserving Savary's "unique character and rustic island lifestyle" while protecting sensitive ecosystems and respecting the Tla'amin Nation.

11. The name of Indian Point should be changed to something more respectful and appropriate with input/direction from the Tla'amin nation. We changed the name of Green's Point to Mace Point, surely we can change the name of Indian Point.
12. Not at this time
13. N/A
14. The First Nations people should be treated with respect and their concerns should be addressed if possible without taking away the rights of land owners.
15. I find these questions to be leading. Is the Nation an active part of the Savary Island community? Does the Nation have specific historical references to certain areas on the Island? again Provincial Guidelines should be followed. Do we actually need our Community Plan to reflect what is Provincially mandated?
16. Do not burden our Community Plan with duplication of already existing regulations.
17. Happy to honour our First Nations, but don't feel that it needs to be explicitly stated in the vision statement.
18. No Permit Areas for any reason.
19. I do not support Development Permit Areas on Savary Island for any reason.
20. With the exception of "Indian Pt" no name changes needed or wanted.
21. I am beginning to see a disconnect between what the survey crafters think the island community is ready for and the perspective of the community in that regard.
22. Yes. While environmental and cultural protection are crucial, the Community Plan must also avoid imposing extreme or mandatory setbacks on bank properties that effectively prevent families from rebuilding after fire or loss. Along our stretch of bank, erosion has been negligible for decades. A blanket rule would cause financial and personal hardship without delivering meaningful environmental benefit. Instead, the Plan should: • Use site-specific, science-based assessments to address slope hazards or flood risks, • Allow responsible rebuilding of existing homes, and • Balance ecological stewardship with fairness and community continuity. This balanced approach would better align with the updated Vision of preserving Savary's "unique character and rustic island lifestyle" while protecting sensitive ecosystems and respecting the Tla'amin Nation.
23. Things can be worked out through collaboration without development permits. It only adds another layer of bureaucracy.
24. Things can be worked out without permits and bureauacy
25. As long as yhey are good stewarts of their lots here on Savary Island and practice good fire smart techniques here on Savary Island
26. [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] we know that connecting directly with the community regarding specific

interest in relevant Savary land regulations is key. Community Planning staff cannot and should not be anticipating Tla'amin interests without consultation. By 'imagining' potential interests from Tla'amin people in Savary regulations without reference to negotiated settlement rights, 'imagined' potential restrictions on actual Savary property holders become a threat and social division is needlessly created.

27. No

28. None

29. Savary Island is an urban environment. There is nothing rural about 1400 50 foot lots. The OCP process has consistently ignored this reality. This error will bias outcomes and policy going forward. Savary is an urban configuration with rural service levels.

30. The system is extremely slow, deliberately not transparent. Anything to make it more navigable.

31. I do not think the OCP should contain anything dealing with the issues pertaining to the Tla'amin Nation. they are Provincial or Federal issues.

32. No

33. I feel your goal has very little to do with protecting native lands and rights but everything to do with trapping us for more revenue through fees, permits, etc.

34. no more regulations Your intrusion is unwanted None

35. I support the plan that reflects the reality that landowners own their property legally. Adding unofficial languages and acknowledgements creates confusion and overlap with other regulatory mechanisms

36. this should be a simple document . Do not make it more complex than it has to be.

37. Yes. NO REGULATION. Leave us alone.

38. I love the history and the culture of the First Nation people in BC. I have read briefly on their stories about the great battle between the goats and animals that turned the coast into a livable area. I love their history of marine travel, trade, fishing, and art. We need to strive to live with and prosper together while honouring their history, but not at a massive expense to current land owners. By only trying to remember the past of First Nations without realizing their present - it creates a bigger space between us and I like to see all of the people on the coast live together and share their history and values.

39. both first and second hand accounts state that the process takes way too long. My understanding is that this is due to Provincial bureaucracy. It might be wise to provide upfront timeline to those undergoing this process.

40. Curious about Meadows, if this was a landscape feature resulting from traditional fire management?

41. I'm concerned about the over-reach being proposed by qathet. We pay full residential taxes on Savary yet receive a fraction of service from qathet that mainlanders receive. And now, the type of "service" being proposed is tone-deaf blanket regulation that does not respect the unique environment on Savary - that developed in part due to lack of interest and attention from qathet.
42. This is an important topic, but it should be brought up in a public forum before making a part of this survey.
43. It should not be in the community plan to interfere in the financial well being of property owners by putting restrictions on land that impacts the value of property.
44. Fire prevention should be the priority
45. When archaeological sites are found on private property, grants to support the exploration of the site should be given to the property owner from the province.
46. There should be NO regulations for Savary. The qRD is approaching this in a secretive and it is clear that they have a hidden agenda.
47. No
48. Work with people and don't come in with regulations.
49. the Tla'amin nation are a proud and resourceful people, they can find ways to work with the b=current porperty owners to save the sites they desire. Why penalize the current owner.
50. I have utmost respect for the original inhabitants of the island and areas throught-out BC and work with them closing through a business that provides a career for myself today. There are no limits to kindness and understanding of our history but there needs to be reasonable understanding to the fact that other inhabitants now own the land and have legal rights to the property they own regardless of previous owners or users of the lands.
51. No development permits!
52. No
53. No
54. Yes. This is an unnecessary topic. Please stop !!!!
55. Use the introduction of DP areas to foster community support by providing incentives for protection.
56. Restricting what people are allowed to do on their lots will take away lots of the fun projects kids would do with their parents. Though bylaws and restrictions may not be intended to ruin certain things, people have always found ways to twist the words and ruin it for other people.
57. Yes, too numerous to explain in a short form box with no clearly communicated impact on the property owners as to how our answers will impact final recommendations.

58. if archaeological items are found on private property the federal govt should be covering the costs of the archaeological excavation and permits. It seems to be an unfair burden put upon private owners
59. Contemporary developers, individual or corporate, should adhere to existing provincial laws and contact the Tla'amin Nation for further directions.
60. No
61. I don't support changing the name of Savary Island or any of the locations on it. I support the idea of remembering the traditional First Nations names for information purposes only.
62. No
63. No
64. No
65. No
66. In my opinion this whole thing came about because of some archaeological finds by residents. They then should be investigated by accredited archaeologists for their value and not untrained assistants. This should not be at a prohibitive cost or people will stop reporting. Also, when you contact the government regarding information on your property you are told the information is private. [REDACTED] the First Nations there had all the maps. This is not fair. Numerous houses have been torn down and rebuilt, forest been cleared and new houses built and no one has ever checked on them.
67. This should not be part of our OCP
68. Over the time I have been here, the only architecture on the island that I knew about was the Indian teepee sites in the meadow as they were look out points up and down the Georgia strait that land was bought and I think it was filled in in the 90's . The only other first Nation's camp sheltered was in bushes at the very end of squirrel lane at the clam Beach South of Indian point and about 2 lots from the very last a frame Cabin [REDACTED] would trade with first Nations for items [REDACTED] in the 70's and early 80's. These places should be remembered and if artifacts were on the island, this was where they would be, so they should be noted and made aware of .
69. Changing the rules governing people's property rights after they have already made investments is wrong and damaging
70. No
71. We do not need development permit areas to achieve these goals.
72. Concerns that the First Nation will claim back all our titled properties that we paid for and pay annual taxes on!
73. keep Savary Island free + sovereign. we love it here for a reason!

74. Keep bureaucratic protocols away from Savary Island
75. No
76. The OCP needs to represent our future without adding areas that are covered by other government levels
77. Tla'amin Nation history should be honoured through information and education.
78. No
79. The OCP should state the importance of educating ourselves and, when opportunity is provided, to cooperate with and learn from Tla'amin people about the history and culture of the island.
80. A heavy hand is negative when it comes to saving the sites on Savary. These are learning opportunities as to how we can all work together and not abolish current living as it exists on Savary.
81. Residents have clearly expressed the desire for no additional land use regulations.
82. I respect the Tlaamin nation but we must protect our property on Savary
83. No
84. Tons of unused land perfect for indigenous use
85. Unsure
86. After reviewing your website and seeing these questions, I am somewhat disappointed with the direction of the district. I would expect from a governing body to do research, to engage with the community and ultimately put together something that appropriately honours the stewardship of the indigenous community. However, at this time, I again struggle to see how you have done that here, other than trying to push for government oversight over another community.
87. Tla'amin treaty is a settled matter
88. This is a federal topic
89. I do not support any involvement or acknowledgement
90. this has all been negotiated before
91. That we are committed to protect archeological does not mean every plot of land, even if there is no indication of artifacts, should be sifted at the First Nation's own pace.
92. I love the island the way has always worked, if I want the island work with laws and regulations like the city, I better stay in the stress of the city, but the reason me and people who comes here is to live a more relaxed, grounded, organic life. Thank you .
93. no

94. NO
95. No
96. No
97. No further regulations
98. Savary is likely to have many middens due to its history, the majority of which are undocumented. Community awareness is important but this isn't appropriate for a community plan. It's provincial jurisdiction
99. These free hold properties were bought in good faith. The owners have paid millions in property taxes that benefit the people of Powell River. My family has owned property on Savary for five generations now. We feel a deep connection to this Island.
100. Be aware and be concerned
101. This topic has no relevance to the OCP in my opinion and it is important to not set any precedents regarding development, etc...
102. History is important, but the future should be equal for everyone. Protect the significant sites but property owners shouldn't be beholden to the past
103. Keep private land private
104. Indigenous rights should be considered but Savary is a holiday area, not a political football.
105. Identification of sites and making a commitment to inform all residents of the fact that they purchased a culturally significant site would be the first step. If owners do not know they have purchased a property that is significant to the First Nations informing them would be essential. The step to create a development permit area after the purchase could cause financial hardship. The impact could be detrimental to fostering healthy relations between the Tla'amin Nation and Savary residents.
106. Placing restrictions on private property use for other than the protection of neighbouring property is reasonable. (i.e. septic field, well head) Placing restrictions on the use of private property for any other reason is a violation of the concept of private property.
107. No as long as everyone has a say
108. No more increases in taxes
109. We should honour those of the past. We will be part of the past at some point. Respect, honour and move forward.
110. None except some take the appropriate steps and some don't and it's hard to tell which areas may be more likely to have archeological significance. I've been told that the information is known but purposefully withheld but I don't know if this is true.

111. I think it's about time we respect and honour the Nation and the significance the heritage of Savary on the island. Lots more can be done on the island to protect areas of significance from further disturbance.
112. private property owner rights impacted by preservation of Tla'amin archeological and cultural sites should be compensated by the provincial government and the Tla'amin.
113. The two fee simple properties they own on Savary Island need to be kept up as owners of other properties do ie: Fire Smart practices
114. The RD and Nations should consider developing a chance find procedure and training for Savary to be shared with contractors (some sort of certification for those who take the training)?
115. The Province of British Columbia has policies in place. There is no need for duplication.
116. The time and cost aspect involved to inspect and determine if there is any significance. This alone will deter people to notify the proper authorities.
117. I am happy with the inclusion of historical information in the plan and some guidance on what to do when an archaeological site is found but believe that any guidance must take into consideration property rights. If any guidance is to be included, there must be discussion as to what constitutes a site and what impact this guidance would have on the ability to use the property prior to the inclusion.
118. Why is this needed in the OCP. The province has laws and regulations that cover this.
119. All information should be available for viewing and comprehending the history of the land.
120. First Nation history is important, but so are private property rights belonging to those who have, in good faith, purchased property on Savary. Judgements as to archaeological sites on Savary must be fair to all parties and must ensure that any development permit system established for archaeological sites recognizes the significance of such sites historically, not just for the fact that someone was there once!
121. Protect any archaeological sites found on already protected land.
122. While it's small gesture for the displacement the Tla'min faces in the 1900s I think we should honour their tradition names for locations on the island.
123. The OCP does not need to duplicate heritage conservation that is regulated under provincial legislation.
124. Should be excluded from the plan
125. A lot needs to be done to make up for the wrongs of the past.
126. The community plan should be engaged and inclusive with the tlaamin nation.

127. A candid discussion with Tla'Amin representatives and interested property owners would be useful prior to regulation
128. My main concern is that while protecting archaeological and culturally significant sites is essential, the approach must be realistic for Savary Island's unique context. The island has a long history of minimal regulation, and many homeowners are wary of rules that feel restrictive or unenforceable. If the Community Plan introduces protections without practical guidance, trust could be lost and rules may be ignored. Instead, I encourage the Plan to focus on education, transparency, and collaboration. Homeowners need clear, simple instructions on what to do if they encounter artifacts or sensitive sites, along with reassurance that small-scale cottage repairs or rebuilds won't be unfairly blocked. At the same time, the Plan should visibly honour the Tla'amin Nation's stewardship through initiatives like Indigenous wayfinding, cultural landmarking, and artistic storytelling. By keeping protections practical, respectful, and transparent, the Plan can balance homeowners' independence with the recognition and safeguarding of Tla'amin heritage, creating a path forward that the whole community can support.
129. There is a real danger that dubious claims of what is culturally significant and what is not will erode private property rights. I can not see the point in even trying to identify these so called sites. For what purpose?
130. I am concerned that the nation would ask for too much in the name of reconciliation. We cannot undo what has been done but we can work together toward a better future together.
131. If this sentiment had been discussed in a public forum, I'd be able to see where it came from. But the Tla'amin addition to the Vision statement was more of a surprise.
132. Why is qRD considering adding DPAs at all? We keep hearing that qRD is understaffed, so what is the plan here? To make your offices and staff bigger to be able to police the new rules? And charge us more and more taxes to pay for it all?
133. I am concerned about the wedge (foot) in the door effect. Government has a habit of bait and switch. There needs to be oversight guarding the intent of the OCP, not just oversight applying the winning legal jargon that gets pushed through. If you trust any level of government completely you might reconsider.
134. This will be a very contentious issue. I am not saying that use of the land should be restricted but there needs to be some acknowledgement of the island's history. Respect for Indigenous history should be made clear in the OCP. I also think that if people know about this history they will respect requirements of such DPA areas. I may be too optimistic here but I believe the times demand this kind of thinking and approach.
135. If an archaeological site is found, any assessment costs should be reimbursed by the provincial government and should not be borne by the owner.

136. Property owners should be made aware that the discovery of archaeological artifacts will require notification of that to the appropriate authorities, but the requirement for a permit prior to development will increase the cost and time for development unnecessarily.
137. Given Savary is outside of the treaty land, how much do the Tla'amin Nation need other be consulted. Concerned about adding additional levels of permitting/ governing bodies
138. You can't take away from people that own properties on Savary I was told that if someone loses a home that do to new development permit rules they may not be able to re build their homes as they were and that their properties might be useless? That's not right
139. There are a lot of priorities the OCP should focus on. This isn't one of them
140. Archaeological sites and culturally significant sites fall under Federal and Provincial jurisdiction and we follow their rules, so this should not be a part of our OCP.
141. Archaeological sites and culturally significant sites fall under Federal and Provincial jurisdiction and we follow their rules, so this should not be a part of our OCP.
142. I recognize the island was used for hunting and gathering in the traditional territory, but I am questioning that large villages were located on the island in the early 1900s. History books I have read with pictures indicated the island was heavily forested in the early 1900s, much like Harwood Island is today. Are there any photos of these villages or is this described from Tla'Amin oral stories? Is it possible, this information is not correct? I would need more information to believe that Tla'Amin 'villages' were located on Savary Island in the early 1900s. Does QRD have concrete proof of villages located on the island in the early 1900s to include this written description in the OCP?
143. With SILT protecting 43% of the land, some of this should be used as space to educate and as offset for archaeological sites. Rather than dictating how private land owners must develop, Savary is unique in the fact that there is a Land trust in control of a large part of the island that restricts development. Partnership between SILT and the Tla'amin band would make sense.
144. No
145. We need less government and overreach by Liberal woke administrations.
146. If this process is adopted into the OCP, will there be a referral done to the Provincial Government?
147. We do not need another level of government meddling in this issue. Can lead to conflicting or confusing results.
148. On Savary Island the proposed community plan is written in such a way that some property owners will find their lots and property unusable. The restrictions

are prohibitive and serve only certain people. The community is upset and this community plan has broken the community up into very divided groups. This has not been helpful in any way. It seems that the plan is hyper focused on serving those who already have large and well established summer homes and it is punitive to anyone who is interested in bettering their property.

149. Why have these questions been included in this survey without input from the Tla'amin Nation?

150. I am concerned that the Community Plan has a hidden agenda

151. What exactly an archeological site is needs to be properly defined

152. The residents of the island should have significant input into any changes

153. A delicate balance acknowledging native history and traditions without impacting existing properties

154. Let's get off of the Woke bandwagon and uphold the rights of all BC citizens.

155. This is a fluid evolving topic.

156. No

157. No, see the answer to question 1).

158. Unlike other sand islands in the area, Savary has been populated since the late 1800's early 1900's. It is expected that many of the sites have unfortunately long been disturbed or destroyed. It would be good to understand exactly what is left. It would also be good to understand how these sites are being addressed on Thormandby, Hernado, Harwood and other sand islands that contain similar sites.

159. Recognition and respect for native sites is part of our objective to have better relations with the previous owners of this land. However, the preservation of sites that may be unrecognizable or hidden should not outweigh a person's ability to develop what is now their property.

160. Acknowledging the Tla'amin Nation's connection to the island can only enrich our shared experience of this unique spot.

161. What constitutes an archeological site worth protecting with a DPA?

162. Establish a gradual phase in of any initiatives in this area.

163. Yes, right now many believe that if they find an artifact and report it that they will be penalized financially and with construction delays. I believe this is a correct assumption therefore discouraging reporting. I would like to see a friendlier more cooperative approach, where all related activity is paid for by the Nation and with defined timelines to investigate finds and then a publication of finds, their significance and what has been learned by the finds. This will encourage reporting and there would be a surge in finds and therefor historical learning. For example, a property owner who reports a find would be notified that analysis will begin immediately and will be completed in say 30 days at no cost to the land

owner and the land owner at minimum will then be given a synopsis of what has been found and what has been learned from the find.

164. Not really

165. this is legally required with DRIPA

166. It is essential that this be done NOW and not just be a point of discussion.

167. This seems to be coming out of the blue. I think that it's been hard to agree on what was hard to agree upon in the past. Adding another layer is a bit much!

168. Focus on what's important to the people living here now.

169. No

170. It is important to acknowledge and help preserve Tla'amin culture. If the regional, provincial, and federal governments want to do this, they should purchase land for the nation that the nation can use, should the nation desire that. And provide guidance for what property owners should do if they find anything that may be archaeologically significant. The governments should not further limit what existing property owners can do on their lands given the nature of how properties on Savary were subdivided into small city sized lots, and how it could impact existing property owners in a variety of ways. Should the Tla'amin Nation acquire property on the island, they should be subject to the same regulations and guidelines as existing owners relative to preserving groundwater and natural areas, along with being mindful of the islands carrying capacity.

171. It is concerning that infringements on private property rights are being considered. Layering local regulation over existing provincial regulation adds burden to any building, which results in lower property values.

172. No regulation other than what currently exist.

173. DPAs have the potential to create unfortunate consequences. -To relocate my cottage to comply with Setbacks would entail removing a couple of beautiful old growth Douglas Fir. - The need to obtain permits would result in the growth of an underground industry aimed at circumventing regulations, something that would not be new to Savary. - If property owners could not "build" they could always "camp" resulting in less than attractive use of properties.

174. I realize this may not be a popular opinion but it is the right thing to do.

175. No development permit areas. No development assessment guidelines, no setbacks. Do not include Tetra Tech Engineering study in OCP. In fact, do we really need an OCP?

176. Keep it as it was.

177. No need for this at all

178. Living people matter most.

179. I respect and appreciate the Tla'amin needs to protect/investigate sites, but it must be fair, reasonable and considerate of the land owner needs as well.
180. I have no trust in provincials regulation taking into account the unique nature of Savary
181. If you want folks to participate in bringing these issues to light you must give them confidence that for cooperating with these items their private property rights will not be effected. If this can be done with confidence then you will get cooperation from most land owners.
182. I believe the costs involved along with long wait times and no communication are problematic.
183. This is all new to us, we do not know about this on Savary and only just learned about "Our House"
184. This is all new to us. Should be provincially legislated. It all seems like this section was added in order to comply with government mandates on what should be in a plan
185. Engage the residents in any archaeological work being done at the many middens on the Island
186. Has the model proposed by TetraTech been validated using data from any island? It seems very arbitrary how they rank 1x, 1.5x, and 2x setbacks.
187. No
188. What would the criteria be for what constitutes an archaeological site? I don't think something this far reaching should be in an OCP. If there were to be permit areas this should have been included in any land claim settlements the Tla'amin Nation reached with the province-it wasn't.
189. Savary Island property owners have clearly stated a strong NO to land use regulation including the use of DPA's
190. Under section 40 and 41 of the Final Agreement, Tla'amin have reached a full and final settlement. They had the opportunity to negotiate rights on Savary. There should not be any binding obligations to The Tla'amin. However, there can be support of naming and other recognition.
191. I believe my concerns have been addressed above. In general, I support a community plan that reflects the legal framework in which landowners hold title and avoids adding elements—such as unofficial languages or overlapping regulatory mechanisms—that fall outside the scope of land use planning. Thank you for the opportunity to provide input.

4.2 Growth Over Time

1) As per the existing 2006 OCP, should the Community Plan continue to limit development to one residential dwelling per parcel?

1. Many parcels are large enough to support a main cabin and a Bunkie. Key considerations are water and septic, both of which are provincial jurisdiction.
2. limiting to one residential dwelling per site will encourage the construction of cabins that are too large. Savary properties have long accommodated small cabins with smaller outbuildings that can be used as sleeping cabins and bunk houses as needed. this lends itself to smaller buildings that are better nestled in the landscape. this is far preferable to single large cabins that tower over the landscape.
3. Yes but this also depends on the size of the parcel, so a process for requesting approval to vary would be required.
4. There should be some limits but it should be based on a percentage of land instead of number of units.
5. They have never limited it to that!! Regardless of what you think is in the 2006 OCP - that ship has sailed.
6. One main dwelling tied to septic and well. Other smaller buildings could include guest cabins, dependant on the main dwelling for water and waste. Could be adjusted based on lot size. Multiple independently functioning dwellings on small lots could put a strain on resources.
7. the development needs to be related to approved septic and water based on the Coastal Health Authorities regulations. this takes into account the size of the parcel.
8. the parcels are ridiculously small (with a few exceptions) making way too many individual properties on this island. Imagine if everyone was developed?! especially if there were multiple houses on each!
9. I believe in granny cottages on the same property
10. One primary dwelling either permanent resident or seasonal property. Outbuildings for AirBnB and such should be banned.
11. Anything else would make a very bad situation much worse and would be extremely irresponsible. The urban density of Savary is dangerous. There is no good reason to increase the density and associated risk to the island, groundwater and all resources by approving multiple dwellings per parcel. We are already an off grid unserviced urban wildland interface without urban infrastructure. This presents a lot of problems for public safety as well. There are no appreciable benefits to doubling the density of Savary Island. There are many detriments to increasing density especially the sustainability of the island. If some

people actually support more density then another island would be a better choice for them. Savary is rare and fragile with a vulnerable groundwater situation. Everything that can reduce density should be applied.

12. Maybe if you have a 50' X 600' ft long piece of property you could develop this property any way you want there is already enough restriction. Didn't we already learn about this with the house shorting or kids can't afford anything.
13. Unchecked density will be the end of SAVARY
14. Savary Island is a resort Island and many people have properties that already have more than one dwelling. I believe is sharing the island with visitors not limiting or gate keeping access to the island
15. maintain Savary's carrying capacity and rustic character. Keeping the one-dwelling-per-lot standard helps preserve groundwater supply and community scale, while avoiding excessive strain on services or the environment.
16. Yes
17. I don't want any regulations on Savary.
18. One dwelling limit could result in people making larger cabins rather than a couple smaller ones. Lot sizes already restrict what can be built due to the septic needing to be able to handle the amount of people there.
19. Some of the parcels already have more than one residence and I do not know how this predicament would be resolved. Unfortunately in the past local governments did not provide proper guidance and guidelines to people who were building as to how not limiting development to one residence would negatively impact the quality and safety of the entire community.
20. Bill 44 now allows more units per lot in most areas. Why would we restrict ours to only 1 - I think two should be allowed especially on acreages as there are already so many that have it. What constitutes a residential dwelling?
21. The 2006 OCP contains restrictions in Section 3 on a property owner's right to develop his/her property as best suits the needs of the family using the parcel/cottage. An overabundance of very small lots on Savary is a problem for the island. Placing the same limitations on parcels that are 5 acres or more as are imposed on .16 -.34 acre parcels is not justifiable or reasonable. The restrictions need to be reworked!
22. Define one residential dwelling.
23. What is the definition of a parcel? If several parcels have been amalgamated over the years and are of a size that could support more than one dwelling then no, for the smaller lots, definitely yes. I would support a % of the footprint approach. What does the city of Powell River consider in these matters?
24. That was put in there for lot 1374 (presently Nature Trust). It is not required anymore and should be removed.

25. Has the term “dwelling” been defined? What is the intent of this statement? is the plan trying to say no condominium or townhouse or similar multi unit housing? I think that again, caution is required in establishing recommendations if they aren't clear. This would require a robust permitting and approval process. Who's paying for that? Is it appropriate for Savary? It may be appropriate in Powell River town , but Savary is not a town.
26. This was placed in the 2006 OCP to prevent overdevelopment of the 1374 parcel BEFORE Natures Trust purchased the property. It s no longer required!
27. Addition Sleeping Bunkie and sheds are ok but only one residence.
28. Bunkie and wood sheds storage
29. Yes. This long-standing rule has worked well to maintain Savary's carrying capacity and rustic character. Keeping the one-dwelling-per-lot standard helps preserve groundwater supply and community scale, while avoiding excessive strain on services or the environment.
30. The lot sizes on island already restrict what can be built because septic fields have to be able to handle the output of the occupants. Some islanders have opted to build two smaller dwellings instead of one large dwelling in order to provide privacy and separation from family or friends. A “one-dwelling” regulation could encourage larger structures.
31. With the exception of bunkhouses or additional sleep space for family use.
32. One potential problem in the area over South Beach, which is our area, is the increase in rental units being built on lots that already have a complete house. These units, unlike the bunkhouses that many of us have, include full kitchens and are intended for independent, rental users. The increased supply and use of these seasonal (read dry summer) rentals has the potential to impact the water supply. I would like to have some research into summer water levels provided to see what the impact of this is to see what regulations are needed.
33. Absolutely not! My husband and I are moving here next year and will need a secondary cabin, small in stature to house a caregiver when we are older and or guests as our main cabin is super small.
34. This is not done now. There are examples all over Savary of multiple dwellings in single lots. How will it be enforced?
35. Absolutely. If the promised zoning had been done years ago we would not be dealing with the mess of multiple dwellings per parcel and an explosion of tourism. The urban density of Savary is threatening the groundwater, the land and public safety. Savary Islanders are concerned about FIRE, Water and Natural areas. The island is already 2.5 times more subdivided than would be allowed under current best practices. People do not want more vehicles, dust, traffic, development. They want clean water, nature and appropriate public safety for the city that Savary is.

36. No
37. No development permit areas, no setbacks, full grandfathering is requires
38. No regulation is necessary. Please leave us be.
39. No regs please
40. No regulations please
41. This is a difficult question. Should one single 50 ft lot have a complex of buildings, each with septic and water systems? Each with cooking and sleeping quarters? Probably not. However I do believe bunk houses, sheds, etc should be allowed. However, I think that the island NEVER should have been subdivided into the size of lots there today. On an island like Savary, having so many 50 ft single lots is insane. Perhaps if a person wants multiple dwellings with full septic/water/electricity they should need to own more parcels together and merge the lots. The biggest thing in my mind is if trees are clear cut, Salal removed, and fences erected - wildlife will suffer greatly. Not to mention stress on erosion etc. perhaps there can be an assessment of current developed properties, based on size and erosion factor, and some can be grandfathered in to an extent. With stricter regulations placed on NEW developments.
42. The number of dwellings per parcel might be best based on the size of a parcel.
43. Many Savary owners have two or more small buildings that ultimately have a smaller footprint than a single building. A more refined approach would ensure that the size / amount of residential development on a parcel is based on compliance with relevant provincial building codes (including defined setbacks) and with health regulations related to the community water supply, wells and septic services.
44. One giant dwelling may have a larger water footprint than a couple of smaller ones. How are bunkies considered?
45. ??? Continue to limit....how is that working so far - NOT! Many many parcels have more than one dwelling. This question poses more questions. There has been no limiting of development whatsoever on lots and without bylaws and ways to enforce them, it's simply an idea.
46. I feel if it is the property owner and it is a bunkie, that's acceptable.
47. House and bunkie should be encouraged
48. It is unconscionable to restrict housing in the current situation we find ourselves in. We should be encouraging multi generational families living together and elders to age in their own homes as long as possible with assistance which could require a second residential dwelling.
49. any properties with more should be grandfathered. any owner who has a second lot but has a number of dwelling on the first property should have to restrict

development or allow the second lot so we encourage constraint of dwellings and free standing undeveloped property.

50. OF COURSE!

51. The size and use of the parcel should be considered.

52. I think that this limitation helps with over populating of Savary

53. Some lots (like ours) are divided by Savary Island Road, or are big enough to have 2 dwellings. People should be able to have a separate guest house.

54. To decrease the impact on the fragile ecosystem, perhaps limitations to one septic system, one well per lot would help.

55. Since Savary is such a community and neighborhood driven island. Having more people come up, learn and fit in with everyone is always welcome. Limiting one residential dwelling per parcel will make it much harder for some to invite friends and family up. Rather than having one huge house, people often prefer having a few small cabins. Thanks to this, they don't have to clear a large area of trees and damage the land as much because they are building around the trees, not through them.

56. Some spots like [REDACTED] and other similar should be given the OK

57. Focus on water quality

58. The number of residential dwellings permitted on a parcel should be tied to the size of the parcel.

59. it could be possible for more dwellings dependent on parcel size

60. Need more clarity

61. When does a sleeping cabin become a "residential development" ? Need more clarity.

62. Yes, I think this is a fair policy, though we may consider opportunities for subdividing larger parcels.

63. Should be based on square footage. Most start with a small bunkie.

64. Yes, for the small lot sizes I believe 1 home dwelling plus storage shed or a garage should be adequate.

65. Depends on the size of the property

66. Since one dwelling could cover the whole property I feel it would be better to limit the percentage of the lot that could be covered with permanent dwellings (not woodsheds etc)

67. Yes we don't want to see multiple residences.

68. Neighbours will influence the choice of their neighbours

69. Let property owners do what they want on the properties they own. Stop trying to control other people + their actions.
70. I think it would depend on factors like size of lot similar to other communities and municipalities.
71. House size should be appropriate to the lot size or parcel with set backs from the property lines
72. Owner should be allowed secondary dwellings for family and friends use as long as it is not use for rental purposes
73. It should depend on the size of the property
74. No additional land use regulations.
75. No additional land use regulations.
76. There is a rich history of bunkies, without regulations
77. No need for land use regulations.
78. Yes limit 1 1500 sf dwelling per a 50ft lot but additional dwelling per 50 ft frontage
79. 2nd building often need - aka "bunkie" - is often better choice than extension
80. A maximum allowable square footage, calculated by percentage, on each property should be maintained, and could result in one or more residential dwellings, as long as they are within the maximum square footage (meters!)
81. Unless it's acreage
82. Your website isn't working for me to see what you are talking about. Obviously, boundaries need to be put in place. However, I am not able to answer this question because I don't know what is reasonable or not.
83. What is considered a residential dwelling? Is a tiny cabin in the back considered a 2nd residential dwelling?
84. For responsible short term rentals, it is best if the owner is able to be on site to supervise and assist their paying guests.
85. Depends on the size of the lot and FSR
86. Thank you for caring, but no thank you .
87. People who have bought a lot on Savary should be able to develop the lot as they wish without a regulation limiting the number of residences per parcel. On Savary, some people choose to build one residence, others may have a few small residences instead of just one. This should be the property owner's decision.
88. This should depend on the size of the parcel. For the regular small lots, yes. But for the larger lots, that doesn't make sense.

89. Lot development should be restricted by the potential to adequately service it for water (Environmental Management Act & Health Act) and wastewater (Health Act)
90. certainly only one permanent dwelling
91. It should be per square footage as some lots are combined.
92. additional bunkhouses or small additional cabins "cassita" should be allowed
93. I think there needs to be a limit placed on properties that rent out dwellings for the summer, but having a bunkie for family who come and visit shouldn't be discouraged.
94. No hotel or condominium blocks
95. Government does not do this in Powell River
96. I do agree that this could be included and many parcels should only have 1 but While the current community plan noted this there is no bylaw or way for the RD to enforce this guidance so I find this a bit tricky to include if there is no plan for it to be enforceable. Also I know there are a number of large parcels that probably would be fine to have more than 1 dwelling. Also is a small bunkie a residential unit? A trailer? A shed with a bed? I think dwelling would need to be better defined if not already.
97. Outbuildings and bunkies should be allowed
98. 3.1. c One family residential dwelling is permitted on any parcel less than or equal to 2 ha. in area. An additional dwelling is permitted for each additional 2 ha. of land. Has this been enforced on Savary? Or was the Community Plan as listed above a guideline? It is unclear. I would like to see a continuation of guidelines and suggestions rather than hard delineated policies or systems for permitting.
99. I think families should be able to build multiple dwellings, but I do not think there should be multiple dwellings allowed for the purpose of renting/airbnb.
100. Not all Savary lots are of similar size and configuration.
101. I think well and septic requirements pretty much take care of this. As families grow they should be allowed to build bunkies.
102. It depends on the size of the lot. My family owns one lot that is just shy of an acre, and another one that is 85' wide x 150' deep, which is larger than the typical lots that are only 50' wide. Larger lots can support extra buildings.
103. Absolutely not. People should have the right to do what they want on their land.
104. They aren't limiting structures now so what is the process? This can be abused if allowed more than one. Limit rental market.
105. Bunkies should be allowed, however some properties really have too much development but I am not in favor of telling people what they can or cannot build.

106. Residents build a second dwelling for many reasons. Sometimes it's a rental, sometimes for family or both. Considering the second dwelling is only seasonally used, I don't see how it makes a significant impact overall. It actually makes sense to have two smaller dwellings on a parcel than one massive one as it uses less energy and resources. Often they have a smaller footprint overall and most often only one of the dwellings would be used more than the other.
107. The Island community has developed in an organic way and should continue to do so.
108. Unless to allow the replacement of a poorly-sited (at risk due to bank collapse or flooding) residential dwelling, which would be removed from the lot upon the completion of the replacement dwelling.
109. Tree and ecosystem protection should be more at the forefront. If two dwellings for the same family are sensitively sited, this is less impactful than a single dwelling with the whole lot cleared.
110. Additional sleeping quarters and outbuildings would still be allowed.
111. There is a wide variety of different types and sizes of properties. If there is a limit, then it should be in relation to the square footage of buildings versus the square footage of property.
112. bunk houses and other accessory accommodation are common on savary and actually moderate the footprint of development compared to forcing development into one large house. they are also much more affordable for residents and represent a realistic option for 3 season use which is common on savary. this is not a residential neighbourhood in a serviced community and regulation should be minimized to allow flexibility in living their lives.
113. I believe that it depends on the size of the parcel. Development should be proportional to the lot size. Set back guidelines can be offered as general advice not as new enforceable rules.
114. Yes, but with exceptions for detached sleeping quarters or home offices (no kitchen facilities), woodsheds and other outbuildings, and non-commercial camping. B&Bs should be permitted but subject to the same limitations as set out in the 2006 OCP.
115. One issue I have with limiting the number of dwellings on a parcel is the possibility for multiple smaller dwellings being built on a parcel in order to limit the number of trees being taken down to create the same size of living space. If there is a directive to limit the number of dwellings, I believe that there should include an allowance if the multi-building plan would reduce (ideally to none) the number of large, stabilizing trees to be felled.
116. More research is needed - eg what have other islands have done, how does this compare to the FSR and lot size, etc.

117. The lots are a great size for more than 1 out building .living rurally we require more than 1 out building often for visitors storage and other projects
118. This should be dependent on the lot and dwelling size. Meaning a smaller lot should have a dwelling size limit. This should also be for any new dwellings, not for existing or replacing dwellings.
119. I think it would be best to limit development based on the percentage of the parcel...e.g. limit residential dwelling development to 25% of the square footage of the parcel.
120. For sure, building extra dwellings on one small plot will inadvertently and easily overtax the island's sustainable water resources and overcrowd the minimal , undeveloped road capacity with " owner" vehicles.
121. I do not believe we should gatekeep the serenity of savary
122. I would like to see the definition of "residential dwelling" included within the glossary. For example, would a bunkie or sleeping cabin (without running water or septic) be included?
123. That is a poor definition. There are parcels of different sizes. There should limits if if one dwelling unit for small parcels
124. If multiple lots are joined they would still count as a single parcel, restricting "bunk cabins" etc is needlessly over reaching considering multiple families and generations use these properties
125. Yes, the Community Plan should continue to limit development to one primary residential dwelling per parcel, but it should also clearly define allowances for small accessory structures. On Savary Island, cottages are generally off-grid and range from 500–1,200 ft² generally. A tiny secondary structure, such as a 200 ft² bunkhouse, should be explicitly allowed, provided it: - Remains low-impact on the environment (septic, water, vegetation), - Does not infringe on culturally significant or archaeological sites, - Fits the scale and character of the island's existing cottages. This approach maintains the one-dwelling limit for primary residences while giving homeowners flexibility for minor additions that support family or visitor accommodations, without threatening the island's ecological or cultural integrity.
126. Perhaps total square footage per lot could be proposed for discussion
127. If a property owner wants to develop a second or third residensial dwelling or guest cabin, there is no reason why they should not.
128. Limit through suggestion not DPA or regulations. Educate people why they shouldn't over do it. Allow people to adapt their vision to what Savary is all about. Not through control but through openness and education.
129. The lot sizes on island already restrict what can be built because septic fields have to be able to handle the output of the occupants. Some islanders have opted to build two smaller dwellings instead of one large dwelling in order to

provide privacy and separation from family or friends. A “one-dwelling” regulation could encourage larger structures.

130. No. Septic regulations (Sewerage System Regulation and Standard Practice Manual) already limit the size of development, based on number of occupants relative to the capacity of the drain field.
131. The benchmark should not be based on the number of dwellings, but on the anticipated demand on the resources. For example a 2 bedroom cottage and a one bedroom bunky are far less intrusive to the water and septic capabilities of the lot than an 8 bedroom 7000 square foot mansion on the same lot. Or if a property owner combines 3 or 4 lots (as is being heavily promoted) they would be penalized compared to not doing so. Counter productive to that effort. If the limit was based on science, say normal water and septic usage/capability per bedroom that would be more defensible. Especially since most cabins are seasonal (6 months), and the second dwelling is likely only used for a couple months a year. The restrictions should include prorating for use, and possibly recovery of the aquifer and septic fields when not in use for long periods if there is such a thing. That's a fair question. In today's world many property owners have to install bunkys to enable affording their cabins at all.
132. This is a challenging one. I would say yes to having one dwelling that has a water connection (uses water) and a septic tank (one water connection and septic tank per lot). I would be OK with having additional bunkies with no water or septic connections (these are small sleeping quarters and/or storage sheds).
133. A smaller guest cottage or bunkhouse should be allowed.
134. Savary is primarily a summer cottage place. Many people have a primary cabin plus one or two small “bunkies” to accommodate friends and family for brief stays. Communities where only a single dwelling is permitted are generally doing so to prevent permanent resident accommodation. That is not a concern on Savary.
135. I don't support regulations to restrict development but welcome guidelines on making responsible choices.
136. I agree that over building a property is not right
137. One residential dwelling hooked up to sewer and water. Should be allowed a small bunkie sleeping area
138. Additional sleeping accommodations such as “bunkhouses” should be allowed.
139. There hasn't been any formal reports to prove that Savary can support any higher density.
140. Too generalized. This would depend on the lot size. For a 50' lot, likely 1/4 to 1/2 acre in size this is probably reasonable, for larger lots, this would appear to be over reach.
141. The lots on savary are already tiny

142. Total size should be limited but with the option to build two smaller homes to achieve this.
143. Each development should be considered individually
144. It depends on how a “ parcel “ is defined. If a resident has three amalgamated lots, is that a parcel ? If so, limiting the resident to one dwelling on such a parcel may not be reasonable. Clearly, the 2006 OCP has not been enforced. If it is to now enforced after 20 years, there has to be a reasonable notice period of at least 12 months.
145. Cannot support more households
146. The island's water resources and infrastructure cannot support even this level of development
147. Depends on size of lot and proposed usage
148. Yes with a maximum square footage
149. This does not define parcel size. If you restrict to one residence per parcel you discourage people from amalgamating lots which in the end can provide more green space.
150. Development should be limited to one dwelling on a septic system. Other dwellings such as bunkies or sleeping cabins should be allowed provided that they use composting toilets or other means not requiring septic.
151. The island has too many issues with water, septic and fire to allow further densification per lot. This would also become a significant neighbourhood contentious issue for those seeking quiet and solitude vs those who are more interested in having many people visit.
152. sleeping cottages (detached bedrooms with bathrooms) should be allowed.
153. Allowing for grandfathering of parcels with more than one site
154. I think this could get messy. For instance, what constitutes a 'dwelling'? Many people have 'bunkies' on their properties, or small houses for Airbnb or guests. Yes a small property with 3 or 4 houses would be unpleasant for neighbouring properties. Would rather have people use common sense.
155. Meaning one kitchen per property. Owners could have one residence and a sleeping bunkie.
156. depends on parcel size
157. For family gatherings, one residential dwelling may not be big enough. I can see the advantage of being able to build extra sleeping quarters separate from the main dwelling. However, if these sleeping quarters are equipped with bathrooms and cooking facilities, you really have two residential dwellings on the parcel. If the aim is to keep development density low, then allowing more than one residential dwelling on a parcel is probably not be a good idea.

158. Second bunkie-style building should be allowed on each property
159. Yes and no. Allow one major dwelling but residents should have the right to build serviced bunkhouses for children or other family members.
160. Although if the parcel is a couple of acres an additional residential dwelling should be permitted.
161. Depending on the size of the parcel, limits could be appropriate. Not a one size fits all approach. Lot coverage ratios could suffice.
162. Hmmm ... given concerns presented, perhaps one cabin, a generator shed and a bunky not exceeding XX sq ft.
163. I think property owners should be allowed at least one additional cabin for guests per lot as per most of the sunshine coast locations. I think size is another issue.
164. absolutely yes.
165. particularly because of the potential for erosion and the major concerns surrounding the aquifer
166. Development limit should be based on the size of the parcel and limited to one owner.
167. One of the biggest issues right now.
168. often the first building isn't sufficient later and better to allow a 2nd building
169. One main dwelling but allow for supplementary buildings such as bunkeys
170. That depends on the size of the lot. For the standard city sized lots, it makes sense to limit to a single residential dwelling, but there are a number of lots that have been consolidated and could support more than that. The limitation should be based on the size of the lot.
171. No regulation required on this subject. Property titles provide enforceable covenants regarding number of dwellings.
172. no regulations, no bylaws, no development permit areas
173. Continue to encourage lot consolidation, however no setbacks, no development permit areas
174. This is an unrealistic idea. We do not live in the city. We need a wood sheds, work sheds or other outbuildings that a city residence would have built in. Many city properties have many out building as well. What is the reasoning for this "one building per property" ? Most city dwellings have more than one building per property. If the OCP has a good reason for only one building per, I would like to know what that reason is.
175. As per the existing 2006 OCP why isn't this being enforced currently? Many parcels have 2 or more residential dwellings being built.

176. can have more than 1 residence(provide guidelines for 2nd), and must relate to the parcel size. IE only 1 well/septic per on 50x300 can be shared by 2 residences on the same lot.
177. If someone want to have a small a carriage house they should be permitted
178. Depends on the size of the parcel. Firm yes if the parcel is less than 51 ft wide and less than 301 ft deep. This might also encourage more lot amalgamations.
179. I say this because of water conservation and the small island getting over run with to many tourists ans vehicles on such a small off grid sensitive island.
180. There should be no development rules other than a proper land survey and a 5' minimum setback from all property lines prior to building
181. It seems confusing to include something that isn't/can't be enforced and would require such a high degree of "grandfathering". It creates a weird divide in the community between those who have built-out already and those who are buying now. Would prefer to focus on total sq footage of property being developed as a better measure. The vast majority of properties have bunkies, along with main property, and that isn't causing any issues, but total size of new builds and build-outs of too many buildings/structures on tiny properties can be.
182. This is simply just not being followed. I have seen several newly developed lots with up to 5 cabins on one lot since I bought my property in 2022. The idea makes sense but no one follows it as there is no consequence. It seems unfair to me as well to classify it as "dwelling" with the huge difference in sizes of buildings. Some of the new builds are mansions. If there is a limit it should be limitations on beds and bathrooms per lot.
183. A reasonably sized guest cabin of certain size should be ok on most lots.
184. Savary Islanders have already said no to regulations. An OCP can not affect the value of private property or put undue restrictions on private property. Why are we talking about regulations again?
185. depends on the size of the parcel
186. A significant number of property owners have sleeping cabins or 'bunkies' on their lots as well as a main cabin. No need to limit the development to one building. Let the property owners decide.
187. Larger parcels should be permitted to have more than one dwelling— particularly those over an acre.
188. In many cases, parcels or lots have small structures on them. Allowing some flexibility to build a work shed, bunkie etc. should be decided by owners.
189. In favour of limiting development but not sure if single dwelling restrictions are the best way to accomplish this.

2) Should the Community Plan limit the size of residential dwellings allowed on a parcel?

1. QRD would need to enact zoning bylaw to do this and if there is no building inspection or enforcement then it's pointless and essentially unnecessary.
2. as i have said in my comments above, large dwellings should be discouraged on savary. smaller cabins with a smaller footprint fit much better with the landscape.
3. Too late for that.
4. Maybe guidelines
5. the size of the dwelling should again relate to septic that is able to be approved for the lot
6. who is going to "man" that? who is going to come and tell ANOTHER new property owner that they in fact can not come and cut down all of their trees to build a monster house?
7. Savary is rare and fragile. See the 1910 subdivision, the urban wildland interface and the vulnerable groundwater. The evidence is clear. Please do something!!! The community has been asking for 30 years!!
8. maybe a minimum distance from property line on the side of the PL
9. Yes, within reason. Reasonable size limits can prevent overbuilt homes that would undermine the island's character and stress groundwater/septic capacity. However, flexibility should be retained to allow rebuilding of existing homes without forcing downsizing, especially where families have long-standing investments.
10. I don't want any regulations on Savary
11. As long as the lot can handle the size of dwelling without infringing on neighbours ability to access their properties.
12. - ratio of land to building structure rule?
13. I think maybe heights should be considered if blocking someone else's view but let people figure it out between themselves.
14. The construction of the [REDACTED], as an example, is how one development on one lot ruins the experience of neighbours; disturbs the quiet, rural feel; demonstrates how a business can be out of sync with goals of the community; encourages scales of tourism and consumption incompatible with a sustainable, quiet, natural holiday retreat. Oversized buildings have oversized impacts. [REDACTED] on a small lot is not conducive to quiet living or minimal resource use. (See failed [REDACTED] where all the trees were clear-cut, the bank excavated). Air B&Bs are a commercialization of the island that only benefits the bank accounts of some owners. Guests rarely are quiet or respectful of neighbours, and they have little idea what to bring on and take off.

15. Development needs to proceed in a more rational/reasonable basis than what is outlined in Section 3 of the 2006 OCP.
16. Difficult to answer this when some parcels are of varying sizes. If there is a limit to the amount of trees taken down per sq footage of parcel, this may help reduce oversized dwellings.
17. A West Vancouver mansion with 7 bathrooms is an unnecessary drain on the existing resources but a % of the land area may be a way to approach it.
18. No oversight required.
19. No oversight required.
20. Not without sorting out question 1. See above comments.
21. Yes, within reason. Reasonable size limits can prevent overbuilt homes that would undermine the island's character and stress groundwater/septic capacity. However, flexibility should be retained to allow rebuilding of existing homes without forcing downsizing, especially where families have long-standing investments.
22. Although the size limit should be relatively large, it should prohibit apartment complexes for instance.
23. When we built 22 years ago, our builder (Chris James) indicated that there were already regulations in place that kept our cabin on a 50'x225' lot at 1400 sq feet. Would this change?
24. Depends really. On the water front not sure why there are cabins , 5000 square feet?? Too big takes away from the rustic vibe Savary has and the reason we are moving here in 2026
25. Most lots are less than a third of an acre. The Groundwater is vulnerable. Huge houses are fine in urban environments with servicing. There are NO services in this urban environment. The impacts of development are damaging the things that people have prioritized for 30 years of community surveys; fire, water, natural areas.
26. This should be done and kept within reason. Most dwellings at Mace Point are established and within reason for the size of the lots. And yet there are examples of other dwellings on the island that are out of place due to their size alone. This is a touch subject and will require a lot of input.
27. No
28. No regulation please. Not necessary and not wanted.
29. No regulation please. Not necessary and not wanted.
30. No regulation please. Not necessary and not wanted.
31. Again. This needs to be dependant on lot size, location, etc. a 4000 sq ft home on a single 50ft lot will be insane. If someone owned 5 conjoined lots and can

build a large home while keeping natural growth and trees, and without causing massive impediment to the islands beauty, this should be allowed. Perhaps a percentage system based on owned land and erosion factors.

32. A standard RSF model should be adopted
33. The size of residential dwellings should only be limited based on compliance with relevant provincial building codes (including defined setbacks), and health regulations related to the community water supply, wells and septic services.
34. It depends on the use case
35. The size of septic is regulated based on how many bedrooms a home has. If a home is 1500sq feet or 2500 sq feet the number of bathrooms won't make a difference to our ground water, it would just mean people don't have to wait as long to use the toilet
36. Yes, to square footage of the dwelling to no more than 50% of land area
37. I believe residential dwelling should be an appropriate size for the lotlarger lots may have a larger residential dwellingmaybe this should be a square footage ratio to the land size
38. This need to be clarified as what are the limits
39. The Wastewater Act limits this and should be enforced
40. No additional oversight is required
41. They may be too late for this now. There are monster homes that have been built in the last 15 to 20 years and no one checked.
42. There are more relevant limitations on this end - namely, restrictions on clearing trees and restrictions on per-parcel water usage, which will more directly engage with possible issues.
43. Yes, as long as there is enough space to property line...5m? either side or end. Unless you have any of the fresh springs or special ecosystems there should be a setback allotted especially for those areas
44. Guidelines can be offered as general advice.
45. We don't want monster houses on the Island. It loses the Island's atmosphere.
46. By providing guidance and guidelines but no development permits.
47. By providing guidance and guidelines but no development permits.
48. Based on property size
49. It depends, should not be blanket restrictions.
50. City-sized homes on Savary Island are not "rustic" and should be avoided to reduce the impact on the Savary ecosystem and aquifer. Limit dwelling size to below 40% of lot size. Minimize tree removal.

51. Dwelling size should be less than 40% of the lot size with set backs from property lines and neighbours building
52. Something in the range of 25-30% of the lot size would be more than adequate, given the need for septic field and well location in addition to the dwelling and outbuildings.
53. The size of the dwelling should be based on a percentage of the size of the property and include reasonable setbacks
54. There again, it could be based on the square footage of the property.
55. No additional land use regulations.
56. No additional land use regulations.
57. No additional land use regulations.
58. No need for land use regulations
59. 1500 to 2000 sf
60. Island constraints sufficient
61. Why we own the property and can hook up to existing facilities it's better than having to get. New spot and putting more septic new power lines and ruining the eco further
62. To keep local charm and feel of island. No mega projects
63. Yes, you can't build a 100-story building on the island, again, REASNOBLE parameters need to be set, and this needs to be discussed and agreed on.
64. The community plan should disallow 4 or 5 vehicles consuming an entire lot.
65. A residential dwelling, if very big, could have 12-15 rooms that they rent in the summer. In an area where the aquifer is at risk, it would be a liability for the neighborhood.
66. Thank you for caring, but no thank you.
67. A property owner should be able to build any size of dwelling/s on their private property. That is the owner's prerogative
68. too many new homes are over-built for the esthetics of the community. Consider single story restrictions (or one story plus a loft)
69. Not a critical issue
70. Set backs from property lines for buildings
71. Not a critical issue
72. Again, if there is no enforcement what's the point. Guidance on reasonable setbacks would be better.
73. This should be left to individual owners

74. People move to areas like Savary so they can build their dream home. The homes built are varied and have worked out well. I do not see a problem with the eclectic building that has taken place so far on Savary Island.
75. There should be no more monster houses on Savary. And property owners should not be allowed to built right up to the property line.
76. Some of the new houses that are being built are VERY large, and not necessarily within the keeping of a summer cottage or cabin.
77. Very definitely. We don't need mansions which are divisive of community
78. No mega homes allowed as this takes away the nature of the island. .
79. But not unreasonably. Monster homes are not helpful in any way and may not be suitable when it means removing every tree on the lot to get the structure to fit. I am hoping though for guidelines on this and not permit like rules and enforcement.
80. Dwelling size is not an issue.
81. This is not a primary issue. Most cabins are appropriate for the size of lot.
82. Height limits and buffers from property boundaries could be considered.
83. There should be guidelines for setbacks from lot lines and setbacks from well and septic systems.
84. Once again, if you want to limit the size of a square footage of a building on a property, then it has to be in relation to the size of the property and that square footage. There's a formula for this in other jurisdictions
85. suggest 40% lot coverage
86. there are few if any properties on savary where this is a concern.
87. Monster houses usually have more bedroom and bathroom that put more stress on our groundwater resource and size of the septic systems.
88. No but guidance in the OCP could be provided
89. I believe there should be a limit on the % of the lot can be taken up by buildings - largely due to the number of trees that must be felled. As with above, if the placement of the buildings is such that it reduces the trees to be felled, an allowance could be put in place.
90. percentage as total square footage of lot, citing goals of natural ecosystem preservation
91. If its our land and we pay taxes we must be allowed to do as we choose
92. This should be dependent on the lot and dwelling size, and number of dwellings.
93. Some of the very large homes recently built are beautiful but exert extreme demands on the resources of the island (water, septic,). I would ,like to suggest that dwelling sizes be limited to 2,500 sq.ft. in size.

94. How many “resort” developments can the island sustain?
95. yes. a 5,00 sq ft house doesn't meet my interpretation of the goals.
96. While many of the lots are 50 feet on Savary, there are larger lots as well.
Limiting the allowable build on a given parcel should take into account the overall the lot size.
97. No, the Community Plan should not impose strict limits on the size of residential dwellings. Savary Island residents highly value independence and creative freedom in designing their homes, and most off-grid cottages naturally remain modest in size (typically 500–1,200 ft²). Imposing rigid size restrictions could be seen as overregulation and would likely conflict with the island's long-standing culture of self-determination. Instead, the Plan could encourage voluntary guidelines or best practices—such as footprint limits relative to lot size, or maintaining low environmental impact—without mandating specific maximum sizes. This approach preserves homeowner freedom, respects the island's unique character, and ensures that new development remains compatible with ecological and cultural priorities.
98. Again, the so called Community plan has no business limiting anything.
99. No need to enforce or control what people do, we on Savary feel that valuing community and respect is important. The outliers that do not respect will not feel the belonging or welcoming warmth of Savary if they do not adapt.
100. The majority of people have a fixed budget for building a cabin which naturally restricts the size of their dwelling. Again, this question leads to DPAs and all the baggage that comes with them. Are you going to start a new department, office, staffing, and accompanying taxes to pay for this?
101. No. Septic regulations (Sewerage System Regulation and Standard Practice Manual) already limit the size of development, based on number of occupants relative to the capacity of the drain field.
102. I don't support any regulation to restrict development
103. Yes If the limit is reasonable to the average allowable to other development permits
104. “Size” should also relate to height as this may impact neighbours as much as floor area.
105. Lot coverage and density should be regulated to prevent inappropriate land use and development.
106. Again, who would set these paramaters? And what standards would be used to set the size?
107. The established set backs should have to be met.
108. Some acreages require larger homes

109. Mega homes are an unnecessary drain on the use of fragile natural island resources.
110. Each development should be considered individually
111. A reasonable restriction would be okay e.g. allowed to build to %40 of lot size as per Powell River rules
112. This question is very subjective. I believe most people would agree. The real question is as to the limit. Since Savary residents pay Powell River taxes the limit should be consistent with that in Powell River.
113. No multi story view blockers
114. The dwellings must not be of a commercial nature. No hotels, condos etc.
115. Could issue 'good neighbourly' guidance but not regulation
116. Inclined to answer yes, in order to preserve privacy and nature - to preserve the sense of living on an island not in the suburbs
117. This is traditionally a recreation property community and should continue to have that look and feel
118. The community plan should not limit anything.
119. Given the small size of lots adjacent to each other, there have to be some rules to protect privacy and solitude. There should be size limitations and setbacks that are reasonable.
120. Allowing for grandfathering to established footprints
121. depending on parcel size
122. There should be limits to what percentage of the parcel can be covered by buildings and other hard surfaces. This should help rainfall to soak into the aquifer instead of running off hard surfaces. It would also help to preserve the natural setting by reducing tree felling and leaving more space around and between residential dwellings.
123. This is primarily a seasonal cottage community so unnecessarily large buildings not necessary.
124. Establish a target ratio of main dwelling size to total lot size. But don't include secondary dwellings such as generator sheds, unserviced bunkhouses or firewood sheds to affect the calculation.
125. Based on lot coverage and setbacks from the property lines to make "good neighbours".
126. Lot coverage ratios might address concerns here.
127. too much regulation and hard to police and not a real problem in my mind
128. We have some exceptionally large houses built on this island that are out of sync with nature and the smallness of the island. Having said this I so not

support the implementation of building permits as it would change the entire community and it's ability to monitor itself. I think property owners can be informed of FSR restrictions and be charged additional taxes (like double) if they are exceeded.

129. to meet the goals of the OCP this is necessary, and the lots are so small.

130. As above

131. As long as it doesn't render a legal parcel unbuildable.

132. Absolutely depending on the size of the lot. For the bigger parcels a bigger dwelling should be permitted.

133. As above, guidelines or regulations, if put in place, should have the size of the dwelling based on the size of the lot.

134. Too late for that.

135. no regulations, no bylaws, no development permit areas

136. Should be reasonable and consider the nature of Savary Island short term summertime needs for property owners of accommodating visiting family and friends during peak season. Perhaps broadening language around allowable development of bedroom structures without kitchen facilities.

137. Again, another vague question. What does size have to do with property?

138. Depends on the parcel. Larger lots(amalgamated lots) could serve larger dwellings. Come up with guidelines for max size based on parcel size., Owners must continue to minimize tree removal

139. This should depend on the size of the lot. A 5 acre property should be allowed a larger and or more dwellings than a .3 acre lot. The number and size of the dwellings should be considered together ie can only cover 15% of the surface of the land with building. Eg on a 50x300 ft lot an own can cover 2250 sq ft of land with structure (eg 2000 sq ft rancher and 250 sq ft gen shed or 2000 sq ft 2 story home and 250 sq ft garage)

140. I think it could/should be a guideline to say XXX% of total sq footage could be developed, and keep main property to be a reasonable size within the footprint. Seems that many new builds are enormous and not fitting of the neighbourhood.

141. Once again-we have said no to regulations. Who decides the limit of the dwelling? Who will enforce it? Who will pay for the enforcement?

142. Large parcels should not have limits at all. There should not be limits generally.

3) Should the Community Plan provide guidance for property owners on setbacks from property lines and setbacks between septic and wells?

1. If setback guidelines are included in the plan, Lots with existing buildings should be grandfathered in such that if a cabin burns down and they are on a waterfront lot, they are still able to rebuild the structure somewhere on their land.

2. Provincial laws already are established
3. Septic well setbacks are provincially established and very well known on this island so again, QRD should stay in their lane. Property line setbacks would require zoning bylaw (see last answer).
4. Be very careful here. Don't want a "Hunger Games" scenario where an owner places their well or septic such a way that their next door neighbour is unable to develop their property. Worst case scenario, the next door neighbour has lived on the property for years with an antiquated well and septic system, but is unable to upgrade because of the adjacent neighbours placements.
5. But bear in mind that many existing homes would have to be grandfathered.
6. Those are two very different things and should not be lumped into one question. Yes to septs and well, not so important for setbacks from property line.
7. the guidelines are already available for septic and wells. these need to be enforced! The distance from your neighbours property line for a structure, well or septic should be enforced. Until factual ,science based studies are provided no further set back should be introduced. The coastal flood mapping and slope hazard studies do not appear to follow standard methodology and therefore should not be included in the OCP in any form. The coastal flood mapping contradict information available stating Powell River area to Campbell river are presently still experiencing glacial lift.
8. guidance? rules? optimal situations? to vague of a question. Between water and septic 100%
9. Yes however, as the last 30 years have shown, it will not be enough to protect what people value. Reduce density.
10. provincial regulations exist
11. Yes, but not extreme or blanket rules. Clear, practical guidance on septic-to-well setbacks is necessary for health and safety. Property-line setbacks can also support neighbourliness and consistency. However, any bank-related setbacks must be site-specific and science-based, not blanket distances that would render entire properties unbuildable or unrebuildable after fire.
12. Provincial jurisdiction. Not a matter for the regional district
13. Provincial regulations already exist for this. Why are you wanting to add more.
14. Provincial regulations
15. Setbacks would probably be a good idea but so many properties on the Island are built on their lot but some setbacks may be impossible to implement without SIGNIFICANT cost to the property owners who may have been on the island for many decades. Allowances should be made for existing properties and for those who infringe a small amount due to roads or insufficient or incorrect surveys.

16. Are people going to make themselves ill by putting their well too close to their septic? will the septic installer not inform them of the need to be far enough away?
17. Guidance and information is always needed. Clarification about what is not optional, such as water and waste oversight needs to be passed on and enforced.
18. Septic fields are provincially mandated and the guidelines should be followed as per code.
19. Absolutely no! However erosion risk should be acknowledged and a more concerted approach to stabilizing some of the dangerous banks in question should be established (and co-sponsored). See for example the bank at [REDACTED] [REDACTED] that was expensive, but worked well. <https://savary.ca/bank-stabilisation>
20. Setbacks between septic and wells is already monitored, is it not? If installing a registered well or septic, this should already be in place. Monitoring wells and ground water resources on an on-going basis is wise decision to ensure we are moving forward in a sustainable fashion. Guidance on setbacks from property lines is not necessary and can easily render a property unbuildable. The final result is financial hardship on the property owner and the inability to utilize their own investment in a mindful and practical way.
21. This is already covered by Provincial Regulations.
22. Yes specifically for septic and wells which is a safety/health hazard issue. Property setbacks are a bit like the cow that already left the barn. One would hope and reasonably think that people building would be situationally aware and respectful enough to not build on property lines, to not build structures on a 50x 150' lot that are scaled for a one or two acre lot, to not build structures that have 30' walls towering over the neighbour. Unfortunately that seems to be delusional thinking. Can it be cured?
23. Already covered by Provincial Regulations.
24. These are two very different issues. The setbacks between septic tanks and wells is a health matter, and as such public health should guide the placement of wells in regard to nearby septic fields. Setbacks from property lines are not a health matter. Why are these two disparate issues within the same question?
25. Health regulations are already in place and are enforced as required. Unnecessary to duplicate
26. Septics and wells are already provincially regulated so question is misleading.
27. Yes, but not extreme or blanket rules. Clear, practical guidance on septic-to-well setbacks is necessary for health and safety. Property-line setbacks can also support neighbourliness and consistency. However, any bank-related setbacks

must be site-specific and science-based, not blanket distances that would render entire properties unbuildable or unrebuildable after fire.

28. Provincial regulations already exist for septic and wells. This does not need to be in an OCP. qRD can provide "guidance" for this, and setbacks from property lines in other ways like in brochures or on Your website
29. This should be arranged with the architects and building planner.
30. Septic and wells only
31. There are regulations already in place for this regarding septic and well placement as well as property line setbacks between properties. Our builder indicated that a 15' setback from the bluff was required. I don't think that he viewed these as voluntary.
32. rules for septic are already addressed at a higher "provincial" level.
33. There are already setbacks. 50 ft per well placement and 100 ft from well to septic
34. This will require grandfathering.
35. Sure, but really it is not going to be enough to deal with the density so, what would be the point? The Guidance offered since 2006 and has been systematically ignored. Some houses built during this period are now sliding down the cliff and threatening neighbouring properties. Excavations for foundations on the edge of cliff properties threaten the slopes. Realtors continue to encourage a wild west approach, do what ever you want, wherever you want culture. Build on the crown, build on hazard lands and to cover your insane price just add an Air BNB for good measure to help with the mortgage.
36. This is a zoning bylaw issue. Zoning bylaws are legally binding bylaws that implement the OCP's goals by regulating land use and development, something the residents of Savary Island are clearly NOT in favor of.
37. The Lot dimensions in general are quite narrow. I would be focus attention to septic and well positions and setbacks.
38. Guidance information only
39. Only septic and wells
40. Wells and septic but not property lines.
41. Health regulations already govern this. No unnecessary regulation. Unwise, interfering bureaucracy is the last thing we want.
42. Guidelines only please
43. Guidelines only
44. Yes. This makes sense in any case. Specifically when talking about lots lining the waterfront or near erosion prone bluffs. There are multiple cases on island of owners blatantly breaking build rules to "get a better view". This ruins the view for

others and represents hazards for erosion and loss of property, as well as injury risk. Keeping homes set back from the road, and set back from property lines will help to keep the island green and enjoyable, as well as ensure corridors for Deer Mink and other wildlife.

45. Bad Question as the repercussions on any answer other than NO are not predictable.
46. Guidance on setbacks is very important
47. Many people build right up to their property lines. Guidance is a nice idea. Most people seem to have worked out their setback issues.
48. Guidance but not regulations. Brochures or information on your website could work. There are already provincial regulations for a septic's and wells. We do not need it in the OCP.
49. This question contains too many goals, each one should be considered separately...BAD QUESTION
50. Proposed tetra tech setbacks are a joke. A fire destroying a cabin beyond 75 percent could make many properties worthless...unable to rebuild at all. Many cases of setbacks being across the street from existing property boundaries and as such would not allow for the building of anything. Rediculous proposal
51. The province already provides this.
52. Grandfather all current properties and allow them to move or rebuild on their property ny where they want to the same square footage. this should apply to residents but not commerical ventures, the massive overnight accomondations on the top of south beach are excessive!
53. OF COURSE!
54. Guidance not regulation
55. Definitely guidance of what best practices are to help keep water clean, limit illnesshowever due to small lot size and high density it may be impossible to comply with best standards
56. Guidance would be better than regulation, except where public health is concerned (e.g. septic-well distance).
57. Septic systems should not exist on the island since most of the island uses well systems.
58. septic concerns should be addressed: septic systems are in conflict with wells and standpoints
59. Guidance would be acceptable but regulation would not be.
60. With 50 ft wide lot, this is very inapplicable
61. Distance regulations between septic systems and wells is provincially regulated and adhered to by certified contractors. This exists already. Set backs from

property lines are not acceptable . The 50 ft lots are already extremely restrictive, and islanders have managed this for decades without regulation. We do not agree that any set backs are necessary in any form.

62. That is Provincial Legislation
63. Guidance only regarding setbacks from property lines Guidance only regarding setbacks between septic and well systems, but this should also be regulated (by QRD permit)
64. Guidance on wells and septic. For information only. Savary is a unique island, we have to deal with very small lots, this is not the usual process with land usage. Each property should be looked at on an individual basis. Guidance is not mandatory, it is a suggestion. Do not penalize those residents that already have homes and dwellings. If the recommended setbacks would leave some residence homeowners homeless when applied after a fire, and enforced by the local government act and you advise us not to worry. This is not good enough.
65. The Tetra Tech study is crap!
66. If there are suggestions, they should be provided in other ways, the community plan should focus on community planning.
67. Provincial guidelines are adequate
68. Present distances between septic and wells must be kept.
69. "Guidance" means rules. The District has not shown intelligent leadership. Don't trust you.
70. The wells and septic set backs are already on the books and have been for years.
71. Property owners have better incentives to make their own decisions on balancing risks with possible spacing restrictions.
72. Most know, but some do not, these need to be seperate ares on your property.
73. The contractors on Savary Island that are drilling wells and installing septic systems are already following the Provincial health guidelines.
74. For health reasons
75. These regulations are all ready covered by provincial regulations
76. Guidance and septic system installation inspection.
77. There are already provincial codes for septic and wells and property setbacks.
78. stop creating rules + regulations. common sense + communication skills can go a long way. Stop trying to control everything. there are also already provincial codes for septic + wells that are adhered to on this island.
79. I believe that there would need to be a grandfathered clause. It doesn't seem like this should apply to everyone equally especially in areas where there is no

erosion. The properties were subdivided in the size that they are and there is really no room to build anywhere else once septic fields and wells have been already put in.

80. Provincial legislation already establishes well and septic guidelines
81. Existing provincial legislation deals with these matters
82. Already are for septic and well
83. Guidelines are important but may not be realistic based on the lot size. Guidelines may need to be flexible to accommodate wells and septic. Guidelines for set backs between property lines is needed to meet fire safety requirements and provide natural space between neighbours.
84. Yes... Make legal allowances for rules that are not achievable for a small lot size. Contractors should not be penalized for completing work for septic and wells where there is only one viable option.
85. There are provincial standards for building septic and wells
86. This has long been problematic on Savary for neighbouring properties.
87. I would like to see property setbacks on all new building. There are rules for minimum distances between septic systems and wells already, but the OCP should reference these.
88. Safety first and our health and wellness when it comes to placement of wells and septic.
89. Consideration of some setbacks could be established, based on erosion of the sand banks under any new development of residential dwellings. However, (as in my case) where there is no erosion of the ridge above south beach, and or a building has already been established there on the property at the owners expense, there should be an exemption from setbacks, as this would devalue the property and dwelling substantially, should the house burn down in the event of a fire or be torn down for any other reason. It would not make sense if the setbacks are close to or even longer than the property itself.
90. No additional land use regulations.
91. Provincial responsibility.
92. There are already provincial regulations.
93. There are provincial regulations for septic systems. No need for additional land use regulations.
94. Dept. of Health already regulates this. No point in duplicating
95. Hell no
96. For safety and health issues

97. This question needs to be separated in to 2 questions. One for set backs and one for septic and wells. Two very different concepts.
98. Again, there needs to be parameters set, with reasonable setbacks. I do not know what is reasonable here, so I will defer to more experienced individuals, and this should be discussed.
99. Guidance is one thing. I am okay with guidelines but not okay with regulations and limits. As a community, most Savaryites are respectful and work with their neighbors to build within setbacks and respect wells and septic.
100. Provide easily accessible information and guidance of septic and well setbacks to protect groundwater
101. Thank you for caring but no thank you
102. In British Columbia, regulations already cover these subjects. BC requires an 'Authorized Person' (a Registered Onsite Wastewater Practitioner or ROWP) to follow established regulations.
103. Guidance - yes. Regulation - no.
104. For instance on a 50 foot lot, a 5 foot sideyard seems reasonable resulting in 10 feet between residential dwellings. In addition, perhaps 20 feet is reasonable for frontage to road setback.
105. There are currently legislated guidelines for both these items.
106. Guidance, not requirements
107. Setbacks from wells and wastewater disposal are set by provincial regulation. A "reasonable" building setback from property lines is OK for the Community Plan to make for good neighbors and practical lot access considerations.
108. The common 50 foot lot width is so limiting but set-backs from the side are essential. Front and back are less important
109. Septic and wells are already regulated.
110. The existing septic rules are enforced and that is important. Setbacks from cliffs etc should be site specific. Setbacks for fire code would need to grandfather existing structures.
111. Put bluntly, we simply do not trust this Community Plan to protect our rights and interests. There has been a small group of Savary Island residents who have had excessive influence concerning this issue! They are not trusted by residents at large, and you seem not to understand this! Very frustrating.
112. Septic and wells need to be dealt with properly. As development continues we can't have septic systems placed down where existing wells will be rendered unusable
113. Property owners are responsible for their own property.

114. Guidance on reasonable setbacks is welcomed. Setbacks between wells and septic fields are already regulated but education highlighting these requirements would be a good thing.
115. only if setbacks are guidance and not regulation. Septic and wells should adhere to provincial standards
116. Guidelines absolutely it is good to inform residents of best practices.
117. Guidance could be provided but NOT regulations.
118. This addresses health concerns shared by all property owners.
119. Yes, information on property lines, septic and wells is helpful as "guidance". But not regulation.
120. Guidance is fine, charging fo that, no
121. The key word here is GUIDANCE
122. Those are 2 different items
123. Guidance is always good
124. Yes certainly between septic and wells. I agree that reasonable setbacks should be considered, especially in high risk areas. Not to the degree that was suggested in the Tetra Tech report as that would make all properties unmarketable. However i agree that something needs to be in place to create a safer workable distance from the edge of the bank. Or perhaps it's a required building practice to support a structure without further risking the banks. Our weather is not going to continue the way it has in the past. We will see more significant weather and disturbances to the island as time progresses.
125. Septic and wells only
126. Not an issue
127. There is sufficient consistency amongst property owners and their development in regards to wells and septic.
128. Guidance certainly, as re wells and septic, these are regulated at a provincial level. Links to best practices could be helpful.
129. There should be guidance but no building permits.
130. This is already regulated by BC health
131. proper location of septic fields is already regulated by health authorities. there is no need for duplication of that regulation by the regional district.
132. Yes for septic and wells , also set backs from front roads
133. Yes but guidance only, not permits or other binding regulation.
134. Information and best practices should be included to ensure proper education on spacing of property lines, septic, and wells.

135. These are two separate questions entirely and not fair to lump into 1 question !
Wells and septic felids are definitely a functional question based on the health
amd safety of water. But set backs from property lines are individual basis and
could be determined by buildings already in place
136. Yes, but guidance cannot be retroactive and must take into account lot size
137. Guidance yes rules no
138. Setbacks from septic and wells is provincial law already (must be 100' apart
and septic must be 100' from a body of water). Setbacks from steep slopes,
ocean front, etc. should be "guidelines" only...not mandatory or regulation.
People have the right to accept development risk on the property they purchase.
Property owners should be able to rebuild on their original dwelling footprint
should catastrophic destruction occur (fire). However, in accepting development
risk, property owners should be held responsible for any environmental damage
they cause (under provincial/federal regulations) through the development of
their dwellings or associated infrastructure.
139. Definitely to help with percolation of soil so as to not impact the wells and water
supply and set backs so banks and beaches are not negatively impacted with
pollution and erosion!
140. Guidance yes but not restrictions
141. This should be 2 separate questions. Then my answer may be different.
142. These are regulated by the province and are outside the scope of an ocp
143. Yes, the Community Plan should provide clear guidance on setbacks from
property lines and between septic systems and wells, but it must acknowledge
the unique circumstances of Savary Island. The original subdivision of the island
was done with little oversight, creating situations where many homeowners now
face unavoidable challenges due to lot size, proximity, and off-grid limitations.
Guidance should focus on: - Practical, achievable standards for new
development, accessory structures, or renovations. - Support and flexibility for
existing homeowners whose properties already fall short of ideal setback
distances due to historical subdivision errors. - Emphasizing safety and
environmental protection without penalizing homeowners for factors beyond their
control. This approach balances public health and environmental responsibility
with fairness and understanding for residents who were put in difficult situations
by prior provincial oversight.
144. Present setbacks are based on distance to wells and septic between adjacent
properties not property lines. This is sufficient
145. Unless a problem can be identified, no guidance is necessary.
146. Guidance yes. Regulation and control, no. Education Education Education.
147. The only setbacks should be distance between wells and septic

148. Provincial regulations already exist for septic and wells. This does not need to be in an OCP. qRD can provide "guidance" for this, and setbacks from property lines in other ways like in brochures or on your website.
149. Yes, information on property lines, septic and wells is helpful as "guidance" (not regulation).
150. This is deceptive. The distance between septic and wells is not under PRD's mandate and is controlled by Provincial Health Department.
151. That's 2 separate questions each with multiple potential scenarios. Setbacks between septic and wells "conditionally yes". But there needs to be something done about controlling the strategic overall placement wells. it should not be left to first come first served. Many neighbors' wells are not located in the right place comparatively, and in some cases are deliberately blocking fair development by property owners with as much right to the water as they expect they have. After a reasonable timeframe unregistered wells should have no status to block development of an otherwise legal application. The community plan should include an overall strategy of recommended well and septic placement. Wells at the front and septic at the back sort of thing. Otherwise the septic will go underground... punn intended.
152. The setbacks issue has been/continues to be one of the most contentious issues of the OCP development. I suggest guidelines as opposed to strict rules to deal with this. I am sure the OCP planning committee has heard this loud and clear. Existing owners and potential owners needs to be informed of the hazards so they can make informed choices about buying/building. Bottom line: the OCP should provide non-binding guidelines as opposed to prescriptive rules and education about the risks.
153. Setbacks on property should be guidance only, setbacks for septic and wells should be mandatory.
154. Guidelines for distance between septic and wells is useful.
155. Guidance, but not regulation
156. Provided existing structures are grandfathered
157. I welcome guidance on this.
158. Totally yes There is rules and regulations in place already for septic fields and wells
159. And layout where you can put it on the property. Several properties are worthless now because they cannot put in a legal well or septic
160. There are already provincial health requirements for septic system and well set backs. Therefore, this does not need to be a part of the OCP.
161. There are already provincial health requirements for septic system and well set backs. Therefore, this does not need to be a part of the OCP.

162. There are already rules in place concerning the distance between wells and septic systems
163. I am told this is stipulated in Groundwater Protection Regulation.
164. My understanding is that present health rules establish septic and well setbacks already.
165. Septics and wells are already regulated
166. This is stipulated in the Groundwater Protection Regulation
167. Septic and wells, reasonable for health reasons. Property lines included in this question in very underhanded. I strongly do not support the property line proposal.
168. Current setback parameters would make hundreds or rate payers lots unbuildable. We already have provincial guidelines for septics and wells.
169. Property lines setbacks should stay at 5 feet.
170. Common sense and health would recommend these for septic and wells. Unrealistic setbacks for ocean properties makes no sense. Savary Shores has always had a 25 foot minimum setback for any kind of building or ground disturbance and in most cases this has worked well. Making a setback that takes up most or all of the property and negates any kind of septic system is simply a non starter for our island. These two questions should not have been lumped into one.
171. The septic and wells are already governed by the province .
172. How is it to be enforced? Only guidance.
173. Enforcement?
174. Guidance yes
175. Uphold Provincial guidelines
176. This way adjacent lots and properties can be protected.
177. Very important for fire safety as well as general health and safety with respect to well and septic.
178. Guidance only not rules
179. Guidance, yes!
180. I believe there are already rules regarding septic and well related issues. No need for more rules.
181. Given the close proximity of water and sewage, it is imperative that there be rules regarding setbacks between septics and wells. These rules should follow current provincial guidelines.

182. Maintain the 100 foot distance between septic and wells. sideyards should be more than zero, say 2 or 3 feet. Front yards should be 30 feet or so
183. Septic and wells already provided under provincial regs
184. There already is setbacks between septic and wells. You can not get a permit for a septic without 100 feet of clearance. Like a city lot, it would be good if there was a walk through space between the dwelling and the lot line. Again, we do not want to have to get permits for building here, and yet, hope that people will use common sense and not build right to their lot lines.
185. Septic fields and wells are already done.
186. septic and wells are governed by health BC, not OCP. this is over reach. Obviously wells and septic as per provincial directives
187. Property owners need to know about best practice in these areas for health and safety and to prevent conflict between neighbours.
188. Yes to guidelines. No if new rules are required.
189. Setbacks between septic and wells MUST be regulated. Same for fire regs.
190. Note comment above. Additionally, as regards wells and septic systems there should be appropriate guidelines to protect cross contamination.
191. But not setbacks from waterfront.
192. Setbacks between septic and wells are already covered by Coastal Health. The OCP does not need to provide guidance. Yes, setbacks from property lines should be recommended. Note that I used the word "recommended" which is different than "regulated"
193. Guidance? yes
194. I think property owners take their own risks with this one. If too close to a bank, while they will not cause erosion (nature causes it) they may risk down the road having to move back at their own expense. Also property owners should be guided by their property insurance companies when building. If you change the guidelines now many homeowners will find their no "non-conforming" properties uninsurable. Septic also their own risk. Wells - they need to be far enough to not contaminate with their grey water. The companies installing these however are aware and have their own permits. I'm not sure why it would have to be done twice?
195. yes - our well is contaminated by someone's septic or outhouse .. this is going to be a growing problem
196. this is responsible island land ownership
197. Front and back no, side setbacks yes, septic and wells are already regulated
198. Recommendations only

199. "Guidance" is fine, but no further regulation on setbacks from property lines. I believe there are already guidelines/regulations in place for setbacks between septic and wells.
200. Vancouver Health regs looks after septic
201. Guidance is fine, to inform property owners of the regulations.
202. Setbacks for wells and septic are currently prescribed through existing legislation. Needless duplication.
203. no regulations, no bylaws, no development permit areas
204. Guidance might be acceptable, but DPAs do not provide guidance.
205. There are Provincial Regulations dealing with Septic and Wells!
206. There's already guidance on setback between wells and septic. Do not want setback rules from property lines.
207. This would be too restricting considering the small lot sizes.
208. lots are so small, setbacks from property lines might not work but certainly between septic and wells, isn't there already enforceable regulation on this?
209. No. Setbacks should not be addressed in the Community Plan. As for septic systems, current provincial regulation is already adequate to protect public health and the environment. There is no need to add to or increase these requirements through the Community Plan.
210. Yes, guidance and education on septic and wells would be a good idea unless however, it become so far that the property owner can't put one in.
211. Good common planning sense to be respectful to neighbours, and the community.
212. Again the engineering report was ridiculous - black and white answer and not actually reasonable in any way. This is two different questions in one - setbacks no but always should be rules around septic and well
213. There needs to be adequate space between dwellings.
214. Absolutely.
215. Guidance is a good idea. But not by laws that will not be policed
216. This is done by the dept. of health and reinforced by the on island well/septic guy Eric.
217. This is a confusing question as I would say YES to setbacks between septic and wells, and unsure about property lines. With the existing parcel sizes and properties already in play, it is nearly impossible not to build right up to a property line. I think if it is IN your property fairly and according to septic and well best practices it is fine, but again guidelines of how to build as a "good neighbour"

would be helpful in an OCP. Just not regulation that once again cannot be enforced.

218. ABSOLUTELY NOT!!!! The should be no "guidance" or any regulations whatsoever on setbacks from property lines!! I am not opposed to setbacks between septic and wells.

219. Obviously setbacks for wells and septic fields is necessary. Very sneaky to include setbacks from property lines.

220. There are already regulations in place for setbacks between septic and wells. People need to follow the rules. Report problems to health. Properly line setbacks should not be necessary in this regional district.

221. Guidance/advice is fine. Regulations are not.

222. Provincial regs should address that.

223. Guidance is fine. Development Permit based on the ill informed, poorly prepared and blatantly unfair Tetra Tech report should not happen.

224. Guidance on setbacks from property lines has to take into account most lots are 50' wide. Setbacks from septic and wells are strictly regulated by the province-why is this even mentioned? Owners cannot decide where to put wells and septic-did you not know this?

225. Provide information to property owners.

226. Guidance is OK but do not make it a bylaw.

227. guidance only - on septic and wells

228. Property owners should be aware of provincial standards.

4) Should the Community Plan better define what is allowed as a home-based business?

1. Keep the idea along the lines of generally compatible, non-intrusive activities and perhaps be more definitive about what is not generally acceptable.
2. Okay for minimally disruptive businesses not creating nuisance (noise, dust, odors, smoke, crowds, perceived negligence and disregard of safe practices.)
3. only if qRd provides business licenses: and enforcement/penalties for non compliance! otherwise again a waste of time without enforcement
4. None of the community's business
5. Tourism businesses should be banned including Airbnb, vehicle tours, clamming, fishing, camping etc. Residents running underground tourism businesses should be taxed accordingly and have business licenses.
6. No businesses that use water should not be allowed.
7. Yes. Clear rules will help balance small-scale economic opportunities with the island's rustic and residential nature. Definitions should allow for quiet, non-

polluting home businesses that don't create undue traffic or noise, while preventing uses incompatible with Savary's community character.

8. All home-based business should be allowed on Savary. Regulation is not required or welcomed
9. Noise would be the only reason I can think of
10. As above, I don't see the [REDACTED] as a home-based business. It is a mid-sized commercial enterprise with great impacts on neighbours. The Community Plan should definitely better define what is appropriate by community standards. Good luck with that! People are generally selfish.
11. Why???
12. Do not need any oversight.
13. There are probably many examples of definitions in tax codes, or other communities plans that have been vetted and are reasonable.
14. This is not required!
15. Yes. Clear rules will help balance small-scale economic opportunities with the island's rustic and residential nature. Definitions should allow for quiet, non-polluting home businesses that don't create undue traffic or noise, while preventing uses incompatible with Savary's community character.
16. I worry this would actually limit small businesses rather than have a positive effect in keeping Savary small and local
17. In line with my own concerns about extensive rentals on a single property, I would also have some concern with respect to polluting or water using businesses. Otherwise, I don't see this as needed.
18. What is 'allowed'? Is this Russia? Again, opening the door for bylaws and regulations
19. We are in an age when a lot of people work from home. Anyone operating a business that is dependent on shipping goods or warehousing goods is typically found on the main land. Safe to say I doubt anyone would be opening a home base business that would be terribly disruptive local residents.
20. No
21. Do not want your interference with island life.
22. Working remotely is a massive thing now. So I think of course people can run their businesses from their computer wherever they are. I don't think business has ever been a problem on Savary. Perhaps there can be regulations about starting bars or specific industries etc, but I've always enjoyed people starting candy shops, bakeries, clothing companies, etc. an ATV tour of the island? No. A

walking tour of the island? Yes. It is so difficult to regulate this well and justly - but for sure certain things (campgrounds etc) need to be watched closely.

23. Existing businesses will need to be grandfathered, but some I would be in favour of limitations on high-impact industrial activity.
24. What are the pros/cons of this
25. How do you start categorizing which businesses are okay and which are not.
Again - a question that raises more questions. Without bylaw officers and bylaw control these questions are theoretical.
26. It would be next to impossible to define all the potential home-based businesses.
27. Absolutely not. We have no 'commercial' zones and every business is a home based business.
28. Short term rentals should be restricted to no more than two units on one property. Other businesses should be grandfathered. The current gas yard and the two propane yards should be located close to the fire hall. no new fuel type business should be allowed.
29. tourism and commercial enterprise is getting out of control
30. Tourism is getting out of control on the island. Many of us on the island do not like the attraction of tourists.
31. The increase of rental properties on the island should be factored in to business...
32. The only home based business I would oppose would be any kind that clear cut the property, brought more vehicle traffic, created more dust or generated noise.
33. Without a definition, or examples of what your question is asking, we cannot possibly answer this question in a logical form.
34. Having more small businesses is great but limiting people to certain things could also backfire if the limitations are too loose. If people wish to start a small business on Savary it should be up to them, and to the people of Savary is its meant to stay or to slowly be forgotten.
35. Businesses must be quiet and run only between 10:00 and 9:00 pm
36. Also reflective in the taxes
37. More guidance on this front may be helpful, though I caution against restricting local businesses too much, as it is already difficult to maintain operations as-is.
38. Needs to be fitting to the rural nature of the island
39. Cut out noise, people have the right to quiet enjoyment of their property.
40. Keep Savary Island free + sovereign
41. Home-based businesses should benefit the community and not increase pollution, noise, or traffic to surrounding neighbours. Businesses should also use

products that won't negatively impact the ecosystem (e.g. deck, siding, or roof cleaners)

42. Home-based business should benefit the community and not create distress to the neighbours which may include noise, pollution, or additional traffic. Home-based business should not increase tourism that could strain the limited resources of the island.
43. Business uses should take into consideration neighbouring properties, especially given the small lot sizes and the fact that neighbours could be significantly adversely affected.
44. I don't feel a construction business with heavy equipment is appropriate for a residential area.
45. Yes, in order to regulate noise and traffic resulting from a business, which could be very disruptive to a neighbourhood.
46. Nothing noisy or objectionable or environmentally unsafe. Encourage businesses that are useful to islanders
47. Why, this seems like an unnecessary thing to talk about. You have other, more important topics to discuss, this isn't one of them.
48. We need more discussion about what can possibly be defined as a home-based business.
49. Thank you for caring but no thank you
50. Depends on what is considered a home based business. For example, as homeowners we should have the right for peace and quiet on our property.
51. That is not relevant for a rural situation. Agricultural activities (manure management concerns and groundwater contamination is one exception. Another exception would be any business activity that would increase the water or sanitary capacity requirements beyond a residential use - examples include camp grounds where the number of people affect limited with water and wastewater capacities.
52. If well done, this could enhance the culture of the island. Limit to food, farming, arts & crafts, but not industrial activities
53. Rules for large commercial ventures should be established.
54. Only restrictions on large commercial ventures.
55. It should provide guidance on what home based businesses the community would like to see yes.
56. The plan is definitive already! I am not sure how it would further be defined without further adding restrictions. Creating a business that survives on Savary is challenging. The residents who have succeeded have offered something the community wants or they would not be in business. I believe the natural course

for self started businesses on Savary are working well and do not need regulating.

57. Better defined than what? We don't want anything dangerous or loud.
58. Community support for sole proprietor small business should be allowed. I do not support large corporate organizations doing regular business on Savary.
59. Some business models create a large strain on the limited resources, such as water. A [REDACTED] business is one that comes to mind for me. I believe that some years ago, [REDACTED] ran such a business, which caused a strain on their shared water system. Other businesses could cause environmental harm to Savary's fragile ecosystem.
60. If someone wants to have a small business on their land, why can't they?
61. Tricky. No one wants a sausage factory beside them.
62. I think the big concern is someone starting something industrial rather than hobby based. The biggest businesses on the island are our builders and related suppliers. Perhaps it needs to be defined as size or scale or a business that provides service or support to the island that is not just using land to create a profit making business that services communities elsewhere.
63. Limits on large commercial operations.
64. This should limit commercial ventures that negatively impact their neighbors.
65. This seems like a little-encountered issue and should not be a plan priority or take up RD resources
66. There should be guidance relating to noise and air quality to respect neighbour's enjoyment of their property.
67. address noise, pollutants, complementary to the "rustic" nature of the island
68. this is a rural community not a bedroom community. people who reside here permanently need flexibility to earn a living on their land.
69. Home based businesses are diverse. Providing too specific a definition will cause confusion and unnecessary limitations. "Home business" is sufficiently clear and preferable to the 2006 OCP language of "home occupation which includes a professional practice" as that could be read to include professions only (eg doctor, engineer).
70. Savary has so few services that I would welcome more home-based businesses.
71. If this is done, there needs to be allowance for the businesses Savary needs. We have no business district or industrial areas, but we need propane services, building services of all kinds - some with large machinery, a gas lot.
72. I think it would be better to define what is acceptable in the way of what is allowed in noise pollution and debris/material accumulation/business materials on site (visual pollution or fire hazard accumulations).

73. Are all the cottages now currently being rented on a full time basis during the high season not being regulated or noted as adhering to rules as actual air bn'b's or rentals or what ever category renting a property full time entails? Much abuse by continual summer renters are negatively impacting the peace and enjoyment of other property owners and tax payers who " as in the OCP mission statement" come to Savary to enjoy the peace and tranquility of a rustic gulf island. Their rights are absolutely ignored.
74. No, the Community Plan should not over-regulate home-based businesses. Savary Island has a long-standing culture of off-grid living and creative entrepreneurship, where residents are celebrated for thinking outside the box and pursuing unique, small-scale ventures. Overly prescriptive definitions could stifle innovation and undermine the community's independent, self-reliant character. Instead, the Plan could simply encourage responsible, low-impact business activity that respects neighbors and the environment, without imposing rigid limits on what types of home-based businesses are allowed. This preserves the island's creative spirit and entrepreneurial culture while maintaining harmony within the community.
75. This is a seasonally populated holiday island - off grid - businesses will come and go as they have for years
76. Savary needs all the home based businesses it can get. No interference from a Community Plan is necessary. The Community plan is a solution without a problem.
77. I would like people to feel they can offer services from the property but not at the expense of the community.
78. Like no laundromats/commercial laundry facilities
79. How can you even begin to define that? Are you going to come up with regulations and employ enforcement officers to take people to court? There are provincial acts that protect water, septic, air quality, etc, so what more is needed? Rural areas tend to self-police when a problem arises in a neighbourhood. This is what mostly happens on Savary.
80. No, potentially harmful businesses are already regulated provincially.
81. I believe that is somewhat Revenue Canada jurisdiction. However excessive demands on the natural resources should not be permitted in the same document that restricts a land owner from development of a residence on their own property.
82. Savary can and does support small business but should be a drain on water or land resources. For example, while tourism on the island is growing the drain on resources from the AirBnB business is currently unknown (as far as I know). Preserving the resources is key to the long term sustainability of the island.
83. No need

84. People should be free to use their property as they wish. If the business is one that creates a nuisance (noise, etc.) to neighbours then there are laws on the books that can be used to address that.
85. You should expect what other municipalities would have not expect any different
86. 100 percent
87. This would be unnecessary regulation.
88. As business licenses are not required, there is not tool in place to regulate this.
89. This is a remote community where No Services are offered or available so I support those people that offer home based business.
90. Small home based businesses have come and gone on the island over time with almost no impact on either the environment or people living here. A sawmill is not a small home based and has greatly impacted the immediate environment and the people living near by.
91. Island based?
92. In home only. Should not impose on neighbours noise, pollution, and visual pollution.
93. Properties should only be used as a business in a home. No manufacturing, fabrication etc Properties should not be used to store heavy equipment or engage in any activities that may create pollution - ground water, air and noise.
94. I am not sure if it is defined already, as the words "better define what is allowed " are used -
95. Perhaps in regard to neighbours having the right to quiet enjoyment.
96. The market should determine what is acceptable and viable rather than local legislation.
97. Businesses should be regulated for noise and pollution. This should be further discussed, what are the issues that are being considered. Why are home businesses an issue?
98. As long as people were not creating toxins it should not be an issue. Is this something that has come up? If people offer massage or body work, sell crafts or have pop up bakeries, they should be able to do this without needing permits.
99. Some guidelines would be helpful.
100. not a problem now I feel and want to avoid too much regulation
101. Unless someone is farming animals for slaughter on the island it is not necessary for the District to be involved.
102. a home based business should be clearly defined so as not to license businesses that could affect the island's resources and history

103. Business on Savary is seasonal and hard to make profitable. There aren't many and the ones that are there are responsible and valuable to the population.
104. Home based businesses should not include animal operations.
105. Savary has had a lack of businesses able to stand the test of time due to the seasonal population changes. I think it would be good to help people start and run businesses to provide goods and services to the community. If defining the rules better would help, then I support this.
106. Not likely necessary.
107. The description should include minimal noise level and minimal use of water.
108. A Community Plan is meant to be a long-term guiding document, not a tool for micromanaging day-to-day details. Attempting to narrowly define what qualifies as a home-based business risks making the plan rigid and outdated. Instead, the plan should remain broad and flexible enough to accommodate evolving economic and community needs over time.
109. Stop trying to micromanage people. Not your job.
110. There isn't enough complexity to demand this, and with very low year-round populations, to provide framework isn't necessary.
111. Show some guidelines to size and types with noise and parking being a consideration to provide guidance for
112. This is an island where people live, work and play. It isn't part of a residential areas in Powell River
113. What have the problems been or potential issues that could arise?
114. If this is going to remain as a line in the OCP then yes it should be defined more clearly, but I'm not sure home-based businesses are really an issue on Savary. Small commercial (or any commercial) entity should be more clearly reviewed/understood/defined however - that is way more potentially problematic than a home-based business which normally is something unobtrusive.
115. That is something for the Federal government to decide.
116. Who would define what is a home based business?
117. restrictions on car repair and storage, machinery-based activity, restaurants and heavy water uses, noisy, and obnoxious smells
118. People should be free to work from home. Hospitality businesses should be limited to large parcels.
119. I enjoy all the small home based businesses on the island but worry that some might use excessive resources i.e., water

5) Should the Community Plan continue to encourage lot consolidation?

1. Are there incentives?

2. Depends on whether there's any actual substance or incentives to the "encouragement".
3. But no penalties for not consolidating and also variance allowances for more than one residential dwelling on consolidated lots.
4. 'Encouraging it?' sure, not sure what that means!! it is solely the decision of individual who owns the property
5. but that tie has long since come and gone with the crazy price swelling
6. Yes but, in most cases that day is done. There are few opportunities so please don't use it like it will have a meaningful difference because it will not. Consider sharing the information about the Gouin Lot Amalgamation Fund that was provided to you in the OCP process. These facts would have helped people assess this question. How does ignoring the facts help?
7. Yea nothing wrong by encouraging don't force it.
8. Lot consolidation should be left to individual property owners
9. Yes, where voluntary. Lot consolidation can help reduce density pressure and preserve groundwater resources. But it should remain a voluntary option, supported by incentives, rather than a requirement that penalizes small-lot owners.
10. It's up to property owners to decide if they want to consolidate property., its should not concern the regional district
11. Not unless there will be a tax break for property owners.
12. This is only available to the very wealthy. Completely unobtainable for the average citizen.
13. Absolutely!
14. Through financial incentives
15. In the same way it did previously
16. With financial incentives.
17. Yes, where voluntary. Lot consolidation can help reduce density pressure and preserve groundwater resources. But it should remain a voluntary option, supported by incentives, rather than a requirement that penalizes small-lot owners.
18. Unless you have a plan to give property owners a tax break for consolidating lots, there is no need for putting this in the OCP.
19. Too little too late for that. Should of happened a long time ago in my opinion.
20. that should be up to property owners/purchasers and what they can afford

21. Sure, but its too late for that. It has been done for 30 years and there have been very few takers. SILT used to have a grant for amalgamations and it was discontinued after few years because the capacity was reached.
22. It should neither encourage nor discourage lot consolidation. Let this occur naturally ior not at all. No regulation.
23. Definitely. These lots are TOO SMALL for an island like Savary. If each lot were to sell and develop, the ecosystem would be decimated. Plants and animals that people don't even see or pay attention to need the low level flora to thrive.
24. Encourage but not require
25. What are the pros/cons of this
26. This does not belong in the OCP
27. Yes, we need to support SILT and its activities and encourage those that can to donate her property to SILT
28. This applies to the wealthy residents only.
29. Lot consolidation is NIMBYISM at is finest. Everyone would like 100'feet of forest on each side to provide privacy and traquility but so would most people in a 50 story highrise but that isn't realistic. People can make choices where they live and if two many people are on the island they are free to relocate.
30. Most definitely...the more lot consolidation the better and limiting one residential dwelling
31. Leave it to the owners to chose on their owns. I am sure that there are others issues that the OCP should rather focus on
32. This would minimize the impact on larger areas of land if developed responsibly (1 septic, 1 well for instance)
33. Lot consolidation in other jurisdictions can lead to larger forms of development with I creased total square footage. Goal should focus on maintaining present low building total square footage; any increase in parcel size should be considersd only if it leads to no increased building total square footage. . . or a reduction in
34. The community plan shouldn't be involved in this process at all.
35. This is also encouraged by the assessment department of the province.
36. Land consolidation should be a decision made between the landowners, rather than a policy pursued based on concerns about "carrying capacity".
37. The community plan could also provide guidance on lot consolidation.
38. If possible, yes, consolidation is a good idea and a tax break would help.
39. Definitely!
40. You should be able to subdivide your lot, if it is a 2 lot parcel.

41. neutral
42. Possibly a financial incentive to charge property taxes as one lot when two lots are combined
43. It is assumed that lot consolidation will reduce dwellings and ultimately less impact on the ecosystem.
44. This is a great way to reduce lot density on our overly subdivided Island and should be encouraged and incentivized.
45. No incentive to do so
46. There would have to be considerable property tax savings, which, to date, there has not been
47. Everyone has different budgets and needs
48. Seems like a trick question. If you limit the dwellings on a parcel of land and encourage lot consolidation, then that wouldn't really make sense for a land owner. Again, I don't understand the reasoning here.
49. Thank you for caring, but no thank you .
50. Lot consolidation should be encouraged in principal; but other than a general comment it has no teeth and is irrelevant to a Community Plan unless there are some tax incentives to encourage amalgamation.
51. Absolutely! And incentives should be very strong, E.g. tax rebates should be lucrative. Increase the benefit if more than two lots are consolidated etc. This will be the only way to counteract the fatal lot-size designations of 1910. (What a bad decision that was!)
52. Absolutely
53. if owners are willing to consolidate that is terrific. Of course encourage but again no regulation
54. Absolutely
55. Provided this decision rests solely with individual property owners.
56. Sure, with a huge tax break
57. A little late for that. That should of been a conversation a long time ago.
58. Details of this process need to be updated in accompanying links and resource materials. Again, it should be easy to find so folks can easily proceed.
59. It's not an easy process to do, however, but i do agree it helps to reduce density if that's the owners intent.
60. We have done this
61. unnecessary
62. Encourage but not demand or require.

63. the island was inappropriately subdivided and would not have been allowed in current land use regulation, particularly due to the need to source potable water and have wastewater disposal on many of the existing 50' wide lots.
64. if people want to consolidate lands then that is obviously something to be encouraged by any municipal government anywhere and always will be, but making it a specific goal would encourage the regional district to impose land use restrictions that force people to consolidate, which is not appropriate.
65. Savary Island was overly sub-divided in the first place.
66. Happy for it to be encouraged, against it being forced or pushed.
67. It is not necessary to consolidate land for less financially accessible home buyers - it is elitist
68. Through incentives only
69. Could help limit development
70. Yes, consolidate lots but then same rules should apply whether a lot is small or larger ie, one dwelling per lot!
71. Why not? As long as it doesn't lead to mansions down the road.
72. Yes, consolidation of lots, wherever possible, would help to reduce density.
73. Yes, the Community Plan can continue to encourage lot consolidation, but it should remain voluntary and flexible. Given the island's small lots, historical subdivision issues, and off-grid living challenges, consolidation can help improve septic, well, and environmental management, while reducing overall development pressure. However, it should not be mandatory, as residents highly value independence, creative freedom, and the ability to manage their own property. Encouragement could include incentives or guidance for homeowners who voluntarily consolidate lots to improve functionality or environmental sustainability, without penalizing those who choose to retain their parcels as-is.
74. Encouragement of consolidation should not be regulated- only rewarded by tax incentives
75. People will consolidate lots on their own as they see fit. No input or "encouragement" is necessary.
76. Less parcels the better. Future Savary will benefit from this. Again no force or control only education.
77. Unless you have a plan to give property owners a tax break for consolidating lots, there is no need for putting this in the OCP.
78. No. Encouragement is misleading when taxes and insurance are not less, and resale can be more difficult.
79. See previous comments regarding multiple dwellings on a single lot.

80. The OCP should encourage consolidation as well as the tax breaks that go along with it
81. Encouraging lot consolidation results in fewer tax dollars being collected and Savary needs a decent tax base.
82. This should be just left to property owners to decide for themselves. If two lots are consolidated the larger lot will have a lower assessed value than the sum of the two individual lots; that provides a tax incentive to the property owner which should be sufficient encouragement.
83. Encouraging consolidation should also include a recognition of the financial consequences of doing so.
84. If someone wishes to have a bigger build than they should consolidate properties, yes
85. Private property owners should be encouraged but not required to consolidate their properties.
86. But this should not be required and should not usurp private property rights.
87. Lot consolidation will increase land value and raise property taxes which are already inflated.
88. if someone wants to buy the lot next to them they will. you think an OCP makes a difference? no
89. Lot consolidation will increase land value and raise property taxes that are already inflated.
90. It should be up to the owner
91. The more the better. Decreasing the human density on the island helps protect the natural beauty, resources and rural life style.
92. Not without complete and candid disclosure. The resident must be told that consolidation objectively devalues their investment. Encouraging consolidation without such full disclosure is akin to fraud.
93. Provide incentives
94. Fewer properties using water resources the better
95. For sure
96. This is not practical. Currently Land Title regulations make this an onerous and expensive option. To reduce the number of lots from say 3 to 2, which might be reasonable compromise for many, puts it under the regulations for subdivisions. I am unsure whether removing all internal lot lines is easier or not. it also may not be in a landowners best interest, as no one knows what the future holds. As it stands many own 2&3 adjoining lots. There is much concern expressed about the number of lots that were created, but in reality quite a few people have found their own solution. On our block alone three of us own three lots and at least one

owns two. In a very practical way this reduces the number of lots, by creating small parcels rather than single lots.

97. Absolutely, reduce the number of lots on Savary
98. We consolidated our 3 lots into one [REDACTED]. If there is any talk of limiting the size or number of dwellings per lot it would DIScourage anyone from doing this.
99. This is an obvious and easy way to lessen the chances of over-development. Some information about the process of lot consolidation would be helpful.
100. I think consolidation should be up to the owner. Ours was consolidated before we purchase 21 years ago so it doesn't affect us in any way. It seems to me however that the only reason for this is to minimize building and then we are back to the question of one house per lot which I previously did not support.
101. Lot consolidation is one way to help limit development by making lots larger and reducing the likelihood of many dwellings being close together and adding further pressure on the water supply, etc. on the island.
102. Having done a lot consolidation there should be a reward of some sort to encourage same and a summary of how to go about it.
103. This is already encouraged by the relevant community.
104. We have consolidated our lots and now question the decision.
105. This must be strongly pushed.
106. Would say yes, just not sure of overall progress of lot consolidation on the island
107. Yes, if the encouragement is coordinated with appropriate tax incentives. Lot consolidation can support long-term planning goals, but it should be incentivized, not imposed. Financial tools are key to aligning private decisions with public interest.
108. Property owners should be able to do with their property as they wish. Another micromanage tactic.
109. Having a tax benefit to consolidate lots would encourage less of the 50' lots/ lot density.
110. Encourage yes but not mandate.
111. this is one reasonable way to reduce density that isn't a forced regulation or administrative nightmare, so yes why not!
112. Lots that are amalgamated should only pay taxes for a single lot
113. I own four contiguous lots on [REDACTED]. I'd consider consolidating if there was a significant tax incentive to do so. Four separate titles have value. Need value back as an incentive to give up that value.
114. only for certain purposes, such as green space or a larger dwelling

115. Do not expand options for increased building in order to reduce pressure on water supply, traffic etc.

6) Do you have any other thoughts or concerns on this topic?

1. Many people seem concerned about the setback guidelines, especially with regard to being able to rebuild a cabin in the case of a fire. I think people would be more receptive to the plan if a grandfather clause was in place.
2. Noise bylaw would be appropriate
3. guidance on limiting tree removal should be part of the guidance on set backs. people should be encouraged to keep as many trees as can reasonably safely be sustained on their property when they build new cabins. if they want to clear whole lots to build, they should consider a different island.
4. this survey is so convoluted !
5. Savary is unique precisely because of the absence of permitting and regulations. let's keep it that way! Save the island by leaving it alone and let people build what they want.
6. until the septic requirements are enforced, there is absolutely no reason to introduce further guidelines that will not be enforced. The district must provide funding for enforcement of septic and water, then consult community on the other areas they want to regulate.
7. Too many property owners are running businesses that bring visitors to the island with few cares for protection of the ecology and resources including water. This also leads to greater service costs relating to policing, healthcare and fire risk.
8. Savary is not rural it is urban. The premise of much of your planning and community engagement describes Savary as rural. It is not. The information in the Background Report perpetuates these unhelpful mythologies, does a great disservice to the community and makes the OCP process questionable. The population numbers in the background report are 20 years out of date. How does this help the community? The facts need to be taken seriously. The density on Savary is much more than just unusual! Compare it to density using best practices today to let people understand that we are already 2.5 times what would be allowed today. More density, dwellings and development is not the answer!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
9. no
10. A land survey should be a requirement before building
11. The Community Plan should avoid imposing extreme or mandatory bank setbacks. Along our bank, erosion has been negligible for decades, and a one-size-fits-all rule would unfairly prevent families from rebuilding after fire or loss. Any hazard or flood management should be based on site-specific professional assessments and balanced against the Plan's vision of preserving both environmental integrity and Savary's intergenerational community character.

12. To maintain the natural, rustic nature of the Island that Islanders love, building footprints and heights should be limited. This is not the place for city mansions.
13. I want the regional district to stop trying to control what people do with their properties.
14. It seems like you are just wanting to have bigger government.
15. When dealing with an area which has been so over populated due to small lots, it will be difficult to find a common ground of support from all those affected by changes and the additional regulations brought in so many years after development first started.
16. The less qRD imposes here, the better. Unless it's really well thought out. It's a sensitive topic and too easy to draw the wrong conclusions.
17. Oversight not required.
18. Less government oversight!
19. I'm not sensing coherence around the purpose of this plan. It should be a high level document that sets out clear but general goals. Then the specifics would be developed as to how to achieve the goals. We haven't got to a plan yet, so how can we set out specifics in the same document?
20. Other governing bodies have established regulations as appropriate. We neither need nor want a junior level of government attempting to establish new levels of regulatory oversight.
21. People are managing these tasks without a high degree of government intervention, no more seems necessary or needed.
22. The Community Plan should avoid imposing extreme or mandatory bank setbacks. Along our bank, erosion has been negligible for decades, and a one-size-fits-all rule would unfairly prevent families from rebuilding after fire or loss. Any hazard or flood management should be based on site-specific professional assessments and balanced against the Plan's vision of preserving both environmental integrity and Savary's intergenerational community character.
23. Except for water resource exploitation and pollution regulation, I feel that the fewer the regulations, the better the compliance. I do think that a septic field inspection for houses that were built before modern regulatory protocols were in place, would be a useful public safety measure. Savary residents use the beaches for clamming, crabbing and swimming, so public health is an issue to consider in regulating property usage, especially close to beaches and water sources.
24. So, under this section, you are encouraging property owners/purchasers to consolidate lots but yet wanting to only allow one dwelling per parcel. What if they owned a 5 lot parcel? This seems like an awful lot of control to me, especially with the district pushing hard for regulations and bylaws on Savary.

What if people choose to rent out their properties? Does this fall under your 'home based business' category? Again, sneaky tactics

25. Unfortunately the OCP background report missed the important chance to give people accurate facts about the island and educate people about density on Savary and how it compares to other communities. There is no comparison. Savary is urban and off grid with rural services. Everything possible needs to be done to reduce density on Savary Island. With no rules as I suspect we will get from the OCP, only a massive effort to acquire land to reduce density will save what everyone loves; Savary Island.
26. no
27. In 32 two years of showing clients real estate, I have only had positive responses, when I inform people that there are no permits required. (except provincial well & septic)
28. The island does not need rules and controls over the use of private lots on Savary. There are enough regulations now without additional requirements and restrictions. This comment is especially related to the so called professional Tetra Tech Report which suggests major changes to building codes and setbacks. WE DO NOT WANT THIS IN ANYWAY REFERENCED in the proposed new OCP.
29. I have been coming to this island for my whole life and every one i meet loves this island and wants to take care of it. They do not want off-islander Big Brothers dictating what regulations THEY THINK should be imposed on the island. An example is that the consensus of the survey done in 2024 was a resounding NO to the regulations..... but now we are doing another survey. Off-islander. Big Brothers only want what they think is best, not what the people who are on this island want. We do NOT want these changes to our OCP!
30. For decades and decades thr residents of Savary have been very good at self policing. In fact builders refused to build a residence that they deemed to be to large for the island
31. No
32. Encourage sustainable living practices and lot consolidation via education only.
33. I am deeply fearful of well-meaning but naive and self-serving bureaucrats getting their hands into our island life and messing us up, forever Please leave us alone!
34. I don't envy people that need to come up with these plans or regulations. But it's an important role. Please listen to our feedback. Savary is amazing. We want it to remain wild, and friendly, and safe, and in touch with nature. But understand that there are freedoms to owners and we need to be cognizant of that. I do think, in an ideal world, we would grandfather in current owners with some regulations, and then consolidate lots to 100 - 150 ft. While having some regulations for new development like set back and septic rules. This keeps current owners happy

and helps to ensure the island doesn't buckle under stress of too many dwellings and the ecosystem stays strong.

35. Create a large pool of \$\$\$ to be used for property buy back. Province allowed the 1400+ properties to be subdivided, they should solve problem.
36. Nobody wants these rules
37. Guidance on fire-smart practices for cabins and lots is paramount
38. Do not put rules in place that the OCP cannot enforce. Education regarding our stewardship of the island is important. Large fir trees cut down to allow a house to be build instead of altering the floor plan to accommodate nature.
39. Leave the island as it is
40. Vacation rentals need to be environmentally sensitive. Re water use for example...
41. When we originally bought on Savary Island in 2001 we were told by our Real Estate agent there was NO rules on Savary Island. I believe this attitude still prevails today. Even with such growth that we have seen over the past two decades many property owners seem to feel it is the wild west, with unlimited resources and land and no need for any kind of restraints to be imposed for the benefit of the whole community. Savary Island is long past "Rustic".
42. No
43. The current barge site s a disaster. It does not live up to its lease and should be consolidated into the wharf. since the wharf will be expanded in 2030 it must include the ability to have the barge on and off load. the current wharf does not allow for at least one private vessel to load or unload passengers at all times, so the wharf needs to be bigger. qRD should buy property at the wharf site to house an office and a facility that the RCMP can house up to 4 officers to do patrols on Savary.
44. Growth is a fluid topic and growth or declines will happen regardless of regulation and OCP's. Case in point, there are many Greek islands that would love growth today after stagnant or declining growth over the last 40 years while 50 years ago they might have been crying about too much growth. People and communities will find a balance and people who embrace growth will move to an area and people who are adverse to growth may choose to leave.
45. no
46. no
47. Growth needs to be managed by the local/community. It needs to be fluid as requirements continue to change
48. no
49. All set backs that you are proposing have impacts that haven't been clearly communicated and we don't even know what we are saying yes, no or maybe to.

50. People that do not own land and buildings here should not produce rules for others.
51. Any restrictions are bad restrictions.
52. I don't support any regulation except the most essential (health safety)
53. No
54. No
55. Don't trust the District. Too many foolish proposals.
56. I'm skeptical about the use of "carrying capacity" in policy discussions. This is an ecological term used for wild populations, sometimes used to justify culling of animals. I oppose its use for human beings for the same reason I oppose other examples of equivocating groups of humans with animals.
57. Keep things to the basics. Stop over reaching. We pay huge taxes and get nothing already!!
58. Not at this time.
59. Provide information but avoid more development permits. Septic system inspection should be mandatory
60. The OCP should provide information and guidance and but no development permits. There should be permits required for septic systems to ensure safety of our water supply on Savary Island.
61. The Island does not need more rules. Keep it what it is.
62. Savary is special because it is not like other places that have these rules + regulations. Please stop taking the magic out of the place!
63. I'm concerned about impacts of putting new regulations around property lines as each residents situation is very different from the others. With the size of the properties and differing factors involved I think this is something that would need more investigation based off current measures. Grouping all properties under a one size fits all approach overlooks complexity of situation.
64. we don't need more government
65. Any plan that has the potential to devalue a property should not be part of a community plan. An example of this would be not allowing property owners to rebuild in the event of a loss or partial loss of their dwelling. MLAs were brought to Savary and escorted around the island by SILT which is great. Please also provide owners with this same opportunity.
66. No
67. No
68. As mentioned above, forcing recreational home owners off their land due to extreme setbacks, should they lose their homes due to a fire or other causes, like

falling trees etc., would make their property almost worthless, after years of building and investing in their property. Please reconsider this proposal. I would appreciate another meeting set up in the near future with all the landowners to discuss their concerns.

69. Island residents have clearly expressed their desire for no additional land use restrictions.
70. I see that in at least two sections of this pamphlet the Regional District has referred to "Provincial standards for building." Area A fought hard to be exempt from these restrictions. Water and septic and electrical are already covered by restrictions. Folks should be able to build what they want and it's up to them to build at a reasonable standard. No building restrictions as regards to construction!
71. No
72. The results of the groundwater study should direct and limit human behaviour and development on the island. We need a carrying capacity study and a tourism impact study. Another way to limit growth over time is to conserve more land as part of a nature land trust (SILT or Nature Land Trust of BC). More concerted efforts and support (e.g. financial) to turn existing vacant lots into land trust or conservancy land (rather than them being developed) are needed.
73. Unsure
74. Noise bylaws for home businesses i.e., continuous repetitive mechanical noises such as wood planing, sanding etc.
75. I think you really need to align your priorities, and ultimately, they need to be discussed.
76. We really do not want any regulations around the above. Guidelines and recommendations is different but no regulations.
77. Savary owners don't want regulations that devalue our property
78. We pay a lot of taxes and we provide our own water, septic, solar power, fire department, and paramedics. You want to charge us more for use of our own land all while devaluing our properties with restrictions. When our properties devalue because of restrictions, we will all be paying less in taxes.
79. no
80. Leave us alone. We bought land there because of the freedom it provided.
81. no
82. Yes. Due to over development on Savary and the fact that we are reaching a crisis point re population and land use these issues are of utmost importance
83. All development issues/recommendations should remain directional in nature except for septic and water issues

84. You are using the word 'guidance' a lot, there's is a difference between guidance and passing regulations that dictate what people can and cannot do
85. Just let things be the way they have been for years. It seems to be working.
86. Enforcement of the septic systems and setbacks from wells on the property
Removal of wells located on public roads
87. Education as to how to consolidate lots would be beneficial. Especially information about how and why regarding taxes.
88. I do not want more tourism on savary. I want to keep it as close to how it is now as possible.
89. What is the distance a neighbor has to keep an extremely loud generator from his neighbors dwelling??
90. It's a beautiful island that should be kept with its roots. People will come in and uplift sit of given the opportunity.
91. At the public engagement session it was mentioned that Realtors should do a better job of briefing potential buyers of property on what good development may look like etc. I have to point out that this is not a realtor's job if they represent the seller. This may be the Realtor's job if they are bringing a buyer; however, buyer's realtors come from everywhere and may not have local knowledge so given that most will read the OCP if buying, the OCP may be a good place to put resources and guidelines regarding this. The selling realtor's job is to work in the best interest of the SELLER so will not and should not talk about things that may limit development unless asked point blank by the buyer. Therefore, to generate those questions from the buyer, the information needs to be easy to find, ie. in the OCP or somehow referenced by it.
92. Retention of ecosystem health and trees on private lots should be a priority.
93. In the last 20 years that I have lived on Savary, I have seen a large increase in people and buildings. The biggest problem I have seen time and time again is setbacks of buildings and buildings on the wrong property because of not having a proper survey.
94. Less regulation.
95. there needs to be more transparency in explaining to people the extent to which these kinds of changes would create non conforming use for existing land uses on savary. people being asked to supportthese measures need to understand that their homes would become de facto illegal and they would not be permitted to rebuild them.
96. The OCP community goal 3 talks about being mindful of the islands carrying capacity. I not aware of any effort has been made to define what the carrying capacity actually is.

97. The biggest worry I have when it comes to changes due to an increase in the number of dwellings on the island is the felling of trees - especially large cedars and firs which provide the majority of the stability to the fragile land. I would love to see guidance within the community plan that guides landowners to think about minimizing their impact when developing their land.
98. Decision should be made with the current fauna, flora and ecosystem preservation. The goal is to minimize density growth.
99. "Guidance" is an unclear word - do you mean bylaws or suggestions?
100. No setbacks from the cliff rules
101. Better enforcement of historical septic systems (many dwellings just have "boxes" with no septic distribution system). This can have long term impact on well/water quality.
102. Limit full time high season renting time and capacity per each dwelling ! ie 2 room cabin....5 tents on the lawn!!!
103. While I do think it's important to keep large parts of Savary undeveloped (like the mid island lands owned by the land trust) I do not think we should be gatekeeping Savary from new comers. I am spectacularly lucky to have grown up spending my summers on the island and I think more people should have the opportunity to experience the serenity of Savary.
104. No regulations.
105. I saw advertising from a company for stairs to the beach this past spring. I've been told "people should know". unless there are rules to enforce/act on how do you reinforce this?
106. There is too much development on savary. Clear cutting a lot should not be allowed
107. There should be incentives to consolidate lots.
108. Heritage and Indigenous stewardship: The Plan should honor Tla'amin Nation history through visual storytelling, landmarking, and wayfinding without imposing undue restrictions on homeowners. Homeowner flexibility: Regulations should account for existing lot constraints, off-grid limitations, and historical subdivision issues, providing guidance rather than rigid mandates. Accessory structures: Small additions like bunkhouses should be explicitly allowed, supporting families and visitors without undermining environmental or cultural priorities. Environmental and health guidance: Setbacks, septic, and well placements should have clear guidance, but recognize that many homeowners face challenges created by prior provincial oversights. Community character: Avoid overregulating home-based businesses, dwelling size, or lot use—these are celebrated aspects of the island's culture.
109. The 50 foot lots are admittedly narrow, but when properties are sold they can be adjusted as necessary.

110. How are we managing the relationship with Lund? Peoples cars are vandalized every year because Lundies are angry at the parking situations. How are we making use of our tax dollars to support the needed infrastructure?
111. no
112. All I see here is qRD planning for bigger government, and I'm not even half way through this survey.
113. Lot consolidation does not save the environment.
114. Clear cutting should not be allowed. Cutting should be limited to space for a building and moderate yard.
115. As above.
116. N/A.
117. It would be good to have some rules and regulations
118. The OCP "recommendations" should remain recommendations and not infringe on private property owner's rights.
119. People's property rights should never be at risk because of "recommendations" of the OCP.
120. They should limit them amount of trees that are cut on a persons lot
121. Density is a big concern on the island. Consolidating lots is a good way to discourage additional population on the island.
122. No.
123. If someone is concerned about the lot use of a neighbouring vacant property they have the right to purchase it.
124. The 2006 ocp was rejected because of setbacks and restrictions and we are told they won't be in the 2026 ocp but no one has taken these restrictions out yet. Why not ? We definitely need to postpone the ocp until we can have more town hall meetings with the qrd.
125. Yes trailers should not be allowed on the island as most once here never leave. These 'permanent' residences create a huge garbage issue of toxic waste.
126. This must be Savary's OCP, not a Powell River's plan for Savary.
127. There should be a well publicized plebiscite regarding changes. The fear among residents is that a vocal minority will prevail in imposing their agenda on a passive majority
128. More is NOT better. Limits on development and overuse of land should be enforced. Who does this? How to encourage keeping properties tidy.
129. Up to individual property owners to decide.

130. Restricting the number of buildings to one per parcel will discourage this practice.
131. Allows for more greenspace
132. More trees please, fewer homes with an urban aesthetic.
133. no
134. Setbacks have traditionally been worked out through neighborly discussion. It's not a perfect system but works more often than not. So guidelines are useful but firm rules will be disliked and expensive to regulate.
135. Fire, septic, water!
136. The OCP needs to be careful to respect the rights of property owners and not, in effect, expropriate parcels but precluding certain developments based on setbacks, etc.
137. Not really
138. To encourage lot consolidation, per lot development restrictions must allow more development on larger lots.
139. people don't like to be regulated - but since these are largely continued direction, they should be accepted.
140. I'd like to see some incentives on getting owners rid of abandoned trailer, boats, trucks, cars left deep under the trees or on the side of the roads.
141. Aesthetics. Should not be allowed to clear every tree and or leave the building unfinished for ten years.
142. Leave the development to the property owners discretion.
143. I support GUIDANCE and INFORMATION but not further regulations on the island. If the government is concerned with the carrying capacity of the island, then they should buy back some of the empty properties and turn it into parkland for the community's benefit.
144. Savary's attraction for me is the relative freedom from signs, rules, regulations and controls. Savary encourages dialogue with neighbours over issues and largely holds people accountable through community. There are some that fall through the cracks as they would regardless of what is written in an OCP or Bylaw. NO further regulations!
145. No
146. The first statement (as in the vision statement too) MUST be to preserve this unique, fragile island. Our enjoyment of it comes second - there will be nothing left to be tranquil, peaceful and neighbourly about if the island itself is not protected from over-development and over-use of water. The ground water survey report was excellent - but HOW can preservation of water be attained? Do you have any ideas? If you are depending solely on people respecting the idea,

there must be a massive education campaign. 1. Establish an education committee - free standing or as part of ASIC or SILT. 2. Insist that all owners who rent out their properties HAVE to have instructions for water preservation in the rental agreement, agreed to and signed by the renter. 3. Constant handouts and reminders via the water and land taxi services, notices all over the island.

147. Yes. There should be more emphasis on proactive climate change mitigation, rather than treating environmental deterioration as inevitable. The Community Plan should reflect a commitment to shaping outcomes—not just adapting to them.
148. Septics and well setbacks along with proper 5' property setback are something that needs to be discussed.
149. The community plan as a whole looks like a "one size fits all" plan that seems to have been lifted of the shelf of a government office, of someone who has never been, or lived any further than 2 kilometers from the Provincial Legislature.
150. We need more in OCP about tourism growth and how to manage/navigate the complexity that comes with that, and how the island "serves" day tourists in particular, and how funds that are raised through tourism come back into the Savary community.
151. Texada Island have 25+ meetings with the public over a 2.5+ year timeline to develop their OCP. It is very strange and anxiety-causing that Savary only had has 3 meetings over a 1 year period. PLEASE SLOW THIS PROCESS DOWN so all Savaryites can be consulted and all voices can be heard.
152. Outhouses. Why are new ones still going in? With the small lots and vulnerable aquifer this should not be happening. Phasing out outhouses and promoting composting toilets should be part of the community plan.
153. The Community Plan should be aspirational and provide information and guidance but should not be prescriptive - it should not force anyone to do anything.
154. The Tetra Tech report was poorly done. Guidance good. Development permits bad. The guidance must be by formula understood and agreed to by us. We know far more about how this island changes than an engineer in California or whoever cobbled the Tetra Tech report together. The points are critical to erosion. Bluff height and slope angle are also important. Natural vegetation on top also very important. Once a viable formula is devised it should be applied to the specifics of each lot. The red, yellow and green magic marker approach was unfair and irresponsible. It added no good information. It was garbage.
155. Earlier this year there was a clear "NO" on regulations on Savary Island. There was an acknowledgment from the district that our voices were heard and that there would only be guidelines and suggestions. I was shocked to read the booklet you just distributed, its like nothing had happened and that there wasn't a clear "NO" on regulations. Why are we taking about regulations and permit areas

again? Texada Islands OCP followed the wishes of the people and does not include regulations-why is this being pushed on us again? Needless to say, Savary Island will fight any kind of regulations/permit areas with very means at our disposal.

156. groundwater sustainability

157. The OCP should not limit landowner's development in any way.

158. possible enforced set back for waterfront lots that are yet to be built (while awaiting retirement) - creates a significant financial loss and loss of enjoyment of property

159. The amount of tree removal on some properties seems excessive.

4.3 Groundwater

1) Should the Community Plan include policy that the qRD advocate provincial agencies to deliver education and support for well testing and septic system maintenance?

1. This would be an appropriate use of QRD resources.
2. Already in place
3. This is essential! The more active and detailed the better. Actual demonstrations on Savary Island that residents could attend would be very effective. General well & septic system maintenance procedures and practices and recommendations to protect well heads from surface contamination should be included. This would be great!
4. Guidance and information is good. It is up to the individual owner to get their well tested. If they don't that is up to them But dont put roadblocks in their way for testing .
5. not until there is funding to provide enforcement
6. Yes, however, it will not be enough to fix the dire situation that the island density has made of our groundwater.
7. Education and support in this area are vital to protecting both groundwater quality and public health. Clear, accessible resources will help landowners maintain systems properly without excessive regulatory burden.
8. Yes to septic system maintenance & regulations
9. We are fine doing this on our own
10. NO! this is already governed by the province. Why on earth would the regional district want to get involved with this process? We already pay too much in property taxes. This will just add more administrative burden and cost to the regional district if they try to insert themselves in these issues
11. How costly and effective would this be?
12. All wells and septic systems are supposedly installed to the standards dictated by those guidelines available at that time. Bringing all systems up to "safe standards" should be a priority for everyone's safety. Once again, this will be very hard to do in some locations where people have built in such a way that this is impossible.
13. There are provincial regulations
14. Education and awareness is always a great idea.
15. Provincial government already supports this. qRD involvement is not required.
16. Information is already available through Provincial agencies.
17. 1.The plan should not be a policy document. 2.Education on all island systems such as fire safety, septic system safety, and well water would benefit from being

broadly available and accessible. 3. Governmental agencies responsible for those services should be responsible, but which level of government is responsible for what level of service? Regional? Provincial? Clarification on that would be helpful.

18. Provincial agencies are already in place. No further intrusion.
19. Education and support in this area are vital to protecting both groundwater quality and public health. Clear, accessible resources will help landowners maintain systems properly without excessive regulatory burden.
20. You do not need a policy in the OCP for this. Just make it part of the qRD's policy framework for the entire regional district. The same education and testing is important for other areas in the RD.
21. please clarify what 'support' means? Does this include possible mandatory clean outs of septic systems after an x amount of time?
22. Yes, but it wont be enough to deal with the dire situation regarding the groundwater. There is evidence of vulnerability increased contamination of the water since the 1995 study. The urban density of Savary cannot be corrected by education alone.
23. Owners are should be responsible for their own maintenance of their water supply
24. We don't need provincial agencies to provide this service when the Island community can easily arrange and support this effort.
25. Well sharing is a grey area It is ridiculous to have wells every 50 feet drawing from the same aquifer. Cost / more chance of polluting aquifer. Water testing is currently onerous. A simple protocol for sharing wells should be . Septics on Savary need pumping infrequently. Septic maintenance information is freely available.
26. There are health regulations already for this !
27. No more than currently.
28. Education and maintenance is important to protect. Do not force people to do it though.
29. Yes, education on well testing and septic maintenance only.
30. Health regulation govern us already. Leave us alone. No regulation.
31. Education only
32. Education only
33. Totally. Offering new owners and current owners free advice and guidance on how to properly draw and test water is great.

34. Definitely - public education necessary - Health Department monitoring. ie. On our block an individual purchased an empty lot [REDACTED]. He is now living [REDACTED]
35. Sandy aquifers are easily contaminated but very difficult/impossible to recover
36. This does not belong in the OCP.
37. In a non regulatory manner, I agree with having education around septic system maintenance is worthwhile.
38. We need to rethink septic systems on a sand dune. Separate grey water from black water. Encourage composting toilet use.
39. And regulations to protect ground water
40. Property Owners have to take responsibility for their own systems. I think if it can be proved that neighbouring properties are negatively affecting a specific property that property owner has the right to seek resolution and education and support will only benefit the whole community but regulation is not required.
41. Very helpful to have the knowledge and understanding of well and septic maintenance....will benefit everyone
42. If septic systems continue to grow on the island, well testing is going to be required
43. septic systems have no place on the island
44. None
45. Does education and support mean regulation, or education and support?
46. Most of these require larger trucks or machines and having them come more frequently would slowly damage the roads.
47. Provincial health covers
48. Instead of telling people what to do, offer assistance, what programs are available for alternate water systems? Provide incentives for out of the box thinking. Rainwater catchment etc.
49. there are other things to advocate for as well, and balancing these will be a task.
50. No rules.
51. I'm afraid that " guidance" means rules. Don't trust you.
52. There previously was water testing that could be done through the Province. This is no longer offered. Do I think the septic systems should be done. Definitely (I know mine was replaced legally some years ago). The question then becomes what do you do with systems on only a single lot? Is correcting them even possible? Systems that have been "grandfathered" in?
53. It would be nice to have well testing especially if there is a group cop well. Septic can be taken care of with support individually.

54. Education is necessary
55. Everyone should be in charge of their own testing.
56. Once again already covered by provincial regulations
57. can find this information as needed already
58. We can test our own water on our own schedules, do not create pay subscription format
59. You can't have no rules for 100 years and then start to have rules
60. That would be awesome!
61. A program to provide residents with onsite water testing on a regular basis (during peak season) to confirm water is safe is recommended (provide a similar set up to the fire extinguisher testing provided on island).
62. Make water testing readily available to residents in the spring and fall. Currently, water testing is difficult to complete as water testing facilities are not nearby. It would be great to have water testing similar to the annual fire extinguisher testing stations on island.
63. Yes. Which provincial agencies? What will they do? Does the qRD itself have any responsibility to deliver education in this area? (I do not know the responsibilities of the different jurisdictions in this respect).
64. There is currently little to no education, support or oversight on this topic, aside from the local operators / installers and builders. It would be great to have an optional annual well testing program made available on Island for landowners, if at all possible.
65. Consider making it mandatory (if its not already) that approval for well and septic construction be contingent upon receiving this information and incorporating it into construction approval.
66. Where would the funding come from?
67. Who would pay for this?
68. A community's health and welfare could be at stake, but govt intervention could be overreach.
69. We don't need more people to come and tell us what to do
70. Individual property owners can opt to test their water systems if they are concerned.
71. Why? This seems like wasted money and really likely won't fix your issue. Sending out notices like BC Hydro, or other organizations, on how to check and proper maintenance should be just fine.
72. What does that support mean?
73. Support and guidance yes. Policy, no.

74. If this allow building restrictions to home owners and increase taxes for us taxpayers. Thank you for caring, but no thank you.
75. At this time, Burnaby has the closest water testing centre to have well water from Savary tested. It would be helpful if the qRD would have well water testing in Powell River, a much easier place to have this done. This would encourage property owners to have their water tested regularly.
76. I believe that education is important but once again depends on format. Personslly, we do well testing on an annual basis and use products such as Septonic in our septic system.
77. Professional well testing and registration is already required by the province as is registration for wastewater management.
78. Isn't water a Regional District responsibility?
79. Private owners can do it.
80. And the QRD should also look for potential grants that would cover costs for some of this education.
81. Education and support is good for wells and septic
82. Absolutely. education is number one in repenting water pollution raising awareness of when water levels are stressed and how to support good management of individual wells.
83. I don't think you need this in an OCP. Make it a policy of the Regional District, which will encompass all the areas. It's repetitive and overly bureaucratic.
84. That is up to the owners responsibility to get their water and septic checked.
85. In principle yes but I don't really understand why this wouldn't happen anyways.
86. Absolutely, I would and many neighbours have all remarked that education would be welcome for our systems. Currently we can bring our water individually to Aaron's Supply in Powell to have it tested. If there was something more strategic for testing and maintenance, it would be welcomed by many owners.
87. People are managing this themselves.
88. Property owners have been sufficiently responsible for their own wells and septic.
89. It is the property owner's responsibility to maintain their well and septic systems. Guidelines can be provided.
90. Education is always a good thing.
91. this has nothing to do with a community plan. if qrd directors want to do these things they can do them right now without reference to a community plan. the community plan should stick to subjects within its mandate. further, incorporating these kind of false mandates into community plans is unlawful as it purports to restrict the discretion of directors when considering this kind of issue as part of

the ordinary business of the board. you cannot bind the discretion of directors on political issues like this.

92. Well testing and septic maintenance is the property owners responsibility.
93. Happy to have education and happy to have qRD to advocate for some services to be received for our tax dollars.
94. Wells and septic are already highly regulated I don't want anyone messing with my water Septic systems are used barley 2 months a year foe the most part
95. Education and free water testing kits
96. Water quality is a key concern on Savary. Septic systems (or lack there of) can have a significant impact on water quality.
97. easy to find info on website.
98. Yes, better education and support for residents re: well testing and septic maintenance leads to informed decisions and ultimately better health outcomes.
99. Yes, the Community Plan should encourage the qRD to advocate for provincial agencies to provide education and support for well testing and septic system maintenance. This approach allows homeowners to receive guidance and access resources without imposing new rules or regulations. Key Points: - Voluntary and Informational: Focus on education, not enforcement, to respect the island's culture of freedom and self-reliance. - Practical Support: Help homeowners maintain safe water and septic systems while avoiding heavy-handed oversight. - Empower Homeowners: Encourage informed decisions rather than mandating actions, preserving the community's independent spirit. - Collaboration with Agencies: Leverage provincial expertise to deliver resources efficiently without creating new bureaucratic obstacles.
100. Support should be in the form of free well water testing . Septic maintenance is obvious and the responsibility of the land owners
101. What does "education and support" mean? The Savary Island improvement District runs the best private water system in BC. It should be allowed to expand to the entire Island, and there would be no need to do anything else.
102. Education is the best way to get the message across. No one will read the OCP but they will come across information about Savary in other areas online. Use that space well.
103. This does not belong in the OCP. There are already provincial regulations requiring the Registered Onsite Wastewater Practitioner to advise new septic system owners of the maintenance schedule.
104. You do not need a policy in the OCP for this. Just make it part of the qRD's policy framework for the entire regional district. The same education and testing is important for other areas in the RD.

105. This question sounds like political rhetoric that actually means do I support mandatory well testing and mandatory septic inspections. Or soon it will be. The answer to that is "no", I don't trust the qRD to do an acceptable job of it.
106. Groundwater contamination from poorly located or poorly maintained septic systems is my only concern.
107. No formal policy should be included but providing the information to the public through the Plan is supported by me.
108. Health is important
109. Private property owners are responsible for their property, well and septic maintenance and they should take responsibility.
110. That's a private property owner's responsibility.
111. These are property owners responsibility not the regional district's.
112. brutal question. poorly worded
113. It should be the responsibility of the land owner to ensure compliance and routine maintenance.
114. We already have that for community wells.
115. If our water runs out or becomes polluted we will no longer be able to live here.
116. Approve non septic field solutions like composting toilets
117. No brainer on testing. Composting toilets should be encouraged. Minimize septic
118. As mentioned, it's agencies. Nothing will get done by including multiple agencies. What is it you're trying to solve and why can't the islanders sort and not rely on poor gov't implementation.
119. Very important for sustainable water quality and public health.
120. Education is always useful and given the nature of Savary with a water supply that could be destroyed by careless use of septic it is mandatory
121. With the understanding that this is provincial jurisdiction, qRD seems to be passing the buck
122. Since we are all using the same aquifer, it would be helpful for testing to be done in wells at various parts of the island, perhaps on a rotating basis. Education about water uses would be good, including handouts to visitors on 'best practices' such as how to wash dishes with minimal water and minimal time in showers.
123. Education and support yes.
124. this is a vague question. advocate to what provincial agencies? define "support"? you already need to have a permit to install a septic system.

125. Education and support for well testing and septic system maintenance sound like a very good way to protect water quality.
126. Education for sure but I do not know what "support" means.
127. "Policy to Advocate" is a weak statement. What's the point of that? This policy should not be included.
128. I dont feel this is needed (yet).
129. At our part of the island at least there has never in the past 21 years been a problem. I'm not sure what the issues are in other sections. If septics are too close to wells then the installers of the septics as well as homeowners need to be notified and the problem dealt with. Perhaps some of the older ones are not acceptable??
130. Would need more details on this
131. Advocating to provincial agencies will likely lead to more regulation on the island. Given the sensitive nature of the island more regulation could spiral to the point of very little if any development being allowed even if it's to replace and existing dwelling. There are groups on the island that already provide information in this regard.
132. Leave SSID alone
133. as long as no tax increase. Savary shores already has well testing/maintenance
134. Savary shores already has well testing and septic system maintenance
135. No. While education on well testing and septic maintenance is valuable, the Community Plan is not the appropriate tool to advocate policy changes or influence provincial agencies. Its role is to provide long-term land use direction—not to mandate education initiatives.
136. Good plan
137. This can be facilitated through the well drilling companies when entering into agreements with the owners and parts of general information access on good practices in home building on island as part of OCP, and a owners building guide/recommendation reference sheet.
138. Not sure that is worth the effort it as it seems unlikely to be a provincial priority
139. Depends on what you actually mean by this question.
140. As part of building permitting process
141. If by support you mean, offering free water testing. Offering help to get your septic system pumped regularly? Its currently very expensive to get your system pumped
142. Already addressed by the Province and their regulations
143. No problem getting advice; big problem if the advice is to shut Island down.

144. Educate property holders about maintenance of wells and septic systems.
145. Education is good! Not sure what is meant by 'support'. If this means developing permits and/or restrictions, I would not agree.
146. Water supply and condition is a critical issue. Education is always useful.
147. There should be encouragement to ensure well water is safe, and having government assistance would be a wonderful thing. Since many owners live seasonally on their property, it is important for well to have consistent use. In our case we have a somewhat communal well with 5 parties. For the most part only 3 owners use the well for 6 months of the year. Prior to purchasing our cottage [REDACTED] we paid and arranged to have a legal easement put in place, prior to completing on the property. This guarantees the 5 properties in perpetuity consistent water source. Out of interest most of these owners could not have a well on site, due to closeness of septic due to the size of their lots.

2) Should the Community Plan include policy that the qRD advocate provincial agencies to deliver education and support for water conservation?

1. Ditto last answer.
2. Include details about rain water capture plus water filtration, storage and recommended use (use for gardening rather than drinking?) etc.
3. Again guideline would be fine. But I think guidelines and best practices from the community are a far better way to go. We all have great ideas for conserving and keeping our water clean. It is best shared amongst the community
4. Yes, however, it will not be enough to fix the dire situation that the island density has made of our groundwater.
5. Water is a shared and limited resource on Savary. Encouraging conservation through education is a positive, non-intrusive way to help ensure sustainability without punishing responsible property owners.
6. We already conserve water
7. NO! Savary has more water than it could ever use. Read the previous ground water survey.
8. This does not need to be a policy in the OCP.
9. Will Savary taxes be higher if this is included?
10. This seems to be quite simple as most cabinet owners are pumping water from the same aquifer. To taint this water or to in any way lesson the amount of water available on island would be catastrophic.
11. This is not required as this information is already required through provincial agencies. Our community agencies (ASIC) can direct us towards more education and support for our water management as required.

12. Already available through Provincial agencies. Our local community association can direct us. QRD not required to do this.
13. As above
14. Water is a shared and limited resource on Savary. Encouraging conservation through education is a positive, non-intrusive way to help ensure sustainability without punishing responsible property owners.
15. does this mean that you are looking into future metered water systems?
16. Yes, but it wont be enough to deal with the dire situation regarding the groundwater. There is evidence of vulnerability increased contamination of the water since the 1995 study. The urban density of Savary cannot be corrected by education alone.
17. We don't need provincial agencies to provide this service when the Island community can easily arrange and support this effort.
18. Water conservation info is widely available. Very little of the water we pump is actually drunk. I advocate for rainwater catchment.
19. I can't imagine that you can tell us more than what we already know and ARE DOING.
20. To the extent that they currently do
21. No more than currently
22. Education and support only...
23. Sure, why not if you want to waste tax money . We can ignore what we don't want to hear. Fact is, we all know about water conservation already.
24. Education only
25. Why not. Providing education and support is never a bad thing. Forcing water regulations on owners during low risk times is different.
26. Educate people visiting or residing on Savary about wasteful use of water such as lawn watering and watering roads for dust suppression.
27. This does not belong in the OCP.
28. In a non regulatory manner, I agree with having education around resource conservation is worthwhile.
29. I feel that all people that inhabit or visit a remote island that is obviously dry in summer know that water conservation is important. I am of the opinion that we don't need provincial agencies to babysit people. BC can not afford to hire more people to tell society what people can figure out on their own.
30. Ban lawn watering
31. In addition, I think there should be a strenuous education effort for how property owners can capture and filter rainwater for domestic use.

32. None.
33. Of course, you would provide that in any community that you're responsible for. This is part of your mandate already. Do you do this for your mainland communities?
34. That's up to individual owners. Common sense
35. People on Savary are well aware of the need to conserve water. Would like to see some innovative suggestions for other water systems instead of nothing new.
36. Education and support yes
37. Again, there are many things to advocate for.
38. That's already being done province wide.
39. See answer to 1
40. Water conservation is a good thing, but I am skeptical that provincial intervention is necessary.
41. If you have been on Savary a long time you already know about conservation of water . However, new people come and set up washers, dryers, dishwashers and this is taxing on the aquifer during low rain years. People need to be aware and save water so that others that don't have these things can at least have drinking water and bathing water in
42. Water conservation is a world wide issue and there are many resources available . The people that are interested will be motivated already and those that don't think it applies to them will not listen
43. can find this information as needed already
44. We can relay best practices within our own community
45. 2025 water report shows there is adequate water supply
46. Residents should be encouraged to conserve water. Lawn watering, hot tubs, and other high-water use activities should be discouraged.
47. Proactively communicate and educate residents on water conservation and the impacts on the aquifer from wells and sandpoints. There are concerns that new wells and sandpoints may introduce seawater to the aquifer.
48. Yes definitely. Which provincial agencies? What will they do? Does the qRD itself have any responsibility to deliver education in this area? (I do not know the responsibilities of the different jurisdictions in this respect).
49. Water conservation measures used to be common knowledge on Savary, however they seem to have fallen by the wayside. It would be great to see more more education and support around this topic, particularly for new landowners.
50. Who would fund this?
51. Who would pay for this?

52. Who would pay for this?
53. Education and support are welcome!
54. People living on Savary understand water conservation.
55. The money could be better spent elsewhere. If the water source is Finite you need to look at alternative methods of getting potable water onto Savary. Conservation will only get you so far, so offering an alternative is a logical choice.
56. What kind of support?
57. Education and support yes, Policy, no.
58. If this allow building restrictions to home owners and increase taxes for us taxpayers. Thank you for caring, but no thank you.
59. According to recent studies done on Savary, there is no shortage of water. At present Savary Islanders use no more than 5 % of the water that accumulates on Savary. The rest flows out to the ocean.
60. Advocacy costs money. Education on water conservation is already readily available from the province and agencies in the province. Anyone living on Savary are inherently aware of the need to conserve water. Don't waste taxpayer's money.
61. Sure but I'm not sure that is a provincial matter. If this is a local issue either the QRD should do it or there are grants available from time to time that would cover costs of a water conservation plan which could include education. Water conservation plans are often a pre-requisite for many federal grants.
62. Again advocate is great.
63. Water conservation is not an issue 10 months of the year except in the summer months. Visitors need to be informed of their impact of water use in the summer. Residents are very aware of their own water as they have to manage their own wells. Savary Shores is a different issue as water is managed and paid for.
64. Would only consider government involvement if the need for conservation is based on thorough and complete assessment of aquifers.
65. I don't think you need this in an OCP. Make it a policy of the Regional District, which will encompass all the areas. It's repetitive and overly bureaucratic.
66. Absolutely not! We don't require government's input
67. I think we are all adults at this point. If people don't know how to conserve water it's probably just ignorance and like anything it won't change their minds. Maybe education to the tourists?
68. Same as above
69. However it is a challenge in the summer with as many transient individuals as we have. Most owners, especially those that are off island are not interested in

educating their seasonal tenants. It will be difficult to get everyone on side with a clear message around water usage.

70. Unnecessary. Property owners are respectful of water usage.
71. The property owner should consume and conserve water in a responsible manner. Guidelines can be provided.
72. Conservation and education of water usage is always a good thing.
73. first of all, the latest water survey shows no issues requiring water conservation and there are few, if any, instances of high water usage on lands on Savary. second, advocating to provincial agencies has nothing to do with a community plan and this is the kind of thing the qrd can do as part of its regular business . third, putting statements like this into community plans is misleading as to what the purpose of the plan is and unlawful to the extent it purports to bind directors on policy matters that are outside the scope of a community plan.
74. Water use is not monitored on Savary except for SSID.
75. See above
76. Leave our water alone
77. Education on water use/well maintenance is key to maintaining water quality.
78. at the govt wharf and on website
79. Yes, the Community Plan could encourage the qRD to advocate for provincial agencies to provide education and support for water conservation, but it should be framed as voluntary and educational rather than regulatory. - No New Taxes or Bureaucracy: Ensure the policy does not create additional regional district taxation or administrative burdens for homeowners. - Educational Focus: Provide guidance and resources for water conservation without mandating compliance. - Respect for Island Culture: Maintain the community's freedom and self-reliance while still promoting sustainable water use. - Agency-Led Delivery: Leverage provincial programs to share knowledge, minimizing local oversight responsibilities.
80. Water conservation is already a reality as electricity is off grid - cost of water pumping is the driver of conservation for all but the rich
81. There is no need for water conservation. Savary is made up of sand which recharges with every rain. We live in a rain forest. Private well owners will know if they are drawing too hard on their wells and do not need to be told by anyone what to do with their own wells.
82. Same as above
83. Already plenty on the subject
84. This does not belong in our OCP. Off-grid residents use a pump plus generator or solar to get water, so are already self-restricting. And if there are drought

conditions in the province, the Ministry of WLRS will issue a drought advisory to remind people to reduce water use.

85. I repeat, you do not need a policy in the OCP for this. Just make it part of the qRD's policy framework for the entire regional district.
86. This question sounds like political rhetoric that actually means do I support mandatory water conservation. The answer to that is "no". I don't trust the qRD to do an acceptable job of it.
87. There is no shortage of water on Savary. Advocacy will be an unnecessary cost.
88. No formal policy should be included but providing the information to the public through the Plan is supported by me.
89. That's a private property owner's responsibility.
90. Water conservation is not unique to Savary - it should be everyone's responsibility. ASIC and quartat can encourage owners to share wells
91. Another one like above
92. Education on water conservation is an important issue
93. Don't agree that this should be a policy. Information should be available and landowners should be encouraged to support the directions.
94. Power washing of decks and beach stairs etc is a wasteful and unnecessary use of our water resources. Rain collection barrels for garden use should be made available to all residences to be attached to gutters.
95. We all need water. Many newer buildings are water hogs. Advocate for water collection systems, grey water management and discourage large gardens and lawns.
96. Must reduce water consumption. All people should be educated
97. As above
98. Again we are not sure what form "policy" might take. Education is of course important to ensure Savary residents make smart choices about water usage.
99. Education and support without regulation is best.
100. Please please please no one needs to water their lawn on Savary Island. In fact, how about NO LAWNS!
101. need to discourage green lawns!
102. With the understanding that this is provincial jurisdiction, qRD seems to be passing the buck
103. I believe that islanders could deliver education and support. The idea of 'provincial agencies' doing this reeks of high costs and consequently, high taxes.
104. I don't think we need policy for this.

105. again, too vague.
106. Education and support for water conservation sounds like a good way to ensure the quantity of water available continues to be enough despite growing development.
107. Guidelines only.
108. Same comment as above.
109. in peak summer weeks only
110. Only if it is a problem.
111. There are groups on the island that already provide information in this regard.
112. Leave SSID alone
113. as long as no tax increase
114. Not seeing this to be necessary. My sense that most property owners, along with family and friends, are enjoying the great outdoors during their stay on Savary and do not have the same water usage as might be experienced in an active urban lifestyle!
115. See comments on previous page.
116. No. Water conservation is important, but the Community Plan is not the right vehicle to advocate for provincial programs. Its purpose is to provide long-term land use guidance, not to influence external agency mandates. Education efforts should be encouraged through other, more flexible channels.
117. Another good idea
118. See above. Maybe a better approach is to advocate for teaching about water conservation and contaminants etc in provincial educational system
119. Many short-term rentals popping up = water system stressed
120. No one would listen.
121. I would love some support on how to install a large water catchment system to use for greywater. Perhaps some financial support on purchasing the equipment?
122. Education and support are fine. Ensure it's limited to that and that they don't hire a consultant and then shut the island down.
123. critical issue -keep all property holders and visitors informed about and encouraged to practice water conservation.
124. See above comments regarding the word 'support'
125. Deliver education, not mandate.

3) What other policies should be included in the Community Plan to ensure this precious resource is available for future generations?

1. Water use restrictions may be required

2. Continue the current monitoring well program: 1) regular recording of fluctuating water levels, 2) regular water sampling for chemical analysis to detect salt water influx and septic contamination. Increase the number of monitored wells. There is currently one at Indian Point and one in Savary Shores. Adding a monitored well near Mace Point, and one in Keefer Bay would be very enlightening. The more the better. I am at [REDACTED] (mid-island, north shore near the Firehall). I would be happy to set up and maintain my well as a monitoring well.
3. Nothing - stop with all the policies.
4. Limit over-densification: one dwelling per parcel tied into septic and well.
5. QRD could service the island with water from a commercial well for areas outside savary shores.
6. septic enforcement. Any property operating a business that uses water should be mandated to practice conserving measures. water should be metered. Businesses such as rental homes/Air BNB must be monitored and enforced for overconsumption, must have business licenses and an individual property owner (not a trust) is responsible and liable for the tenants.
7. Stop the tourism operators who pay nothing in tax and promote over-consumption of resources.
8. A carrying capacity study and a tourism impact study to determine what the limits are and how we can stay within them. A very large land acquisition campaign to protect at least 50% of the subdivided parcels from development. Local funding from parks and greenspace, grants in aid and much more. I find it very strange that the idea of land conservation isn't even introduced in the OCP.
9. Whatever is needed
10. The Plan should promote best practices in groundwater use, such as rainwater collection for non-potable uses, seasonal water conservation measures, and voluntary well monitoring programs. Collaboration with provincial agencies and local improvement districts is important so that property owners have reliable data and guidance. Policies should focus on stewardship, not rigid restrictions that might block rebuilding or penalize families unnecessarily.
11. Education and best practices guides would be welcome.
12. None, there is no issue
13. I support future generations but these policies do not need to be added.
14. I am not an expert in this field but I would support regular inspections and testing of the water quality and conditions of the aquifer.
15. Education without fear based deliveries. The SSID has incredible data which can be used as an accurate guideline for water use . Folks who haven chosen to make a home on Savary are already very conscious of the environment and resources. :)

16. Information pamphlets provided and available on island
17. Not sure - how would any policy be monitored and enforced?
18. No further policy is required. Savarites understand how to conserve water. Our local community association can direct inquiries re water conservation as required.
19. No further policy required. Our local community association can direct inquiries for water conservation.
20. I'm uncomfortable with the idea that policies are being considered as part of the "plan". You need a plan before you can make meaningful policies.
21. The Community Plan is not the appropriate location for policies of this nature
22. The Plan should promote best practices in groundwater use, such as rainwater collection for non-potable uses, seasonal water conservation measures, and voluntary well monitoring programs. Collaboration with provincial agencies and local improvement districts is important so that property owners have reliable data and guidance. Policies should focus on stewardship, not rigid restrictions that might block rebuilding or penalize families unnecessarily.
23. none
24. Reduce density!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! With no rules or regulations and unlimited dwellings per parcel, Savary groundwater will be doomed for my grandchildren. In this lawless environment, only large scale funded conservation land acquisition program to reduce density will make a difference. Everything else is window dressing.
25. Savary Shores Improvemnt District were informed that low flush toilets may contribute to increase in nitrate levels. kinda catch 22. Also fertilizers. I have observed goverment provided 'dust control' chemicals being hosed down. Is this good practice ? Water consumption ? Pollution ?
26. Water restrictions
27. None
28. Short of water policing by Big Brother there is nothing.
29. This document should only refer lot owners to other documents published by agencies with defined jurisdiction.Stay
30. Easily readable information. The groundwater studies need to be correctly summarised for non experts to understand.
31. Encourage water conservation and use of sustainable practices such as rain capture.
32. None
33. None

34. Proper disposal of chemicals and contaminants.
35. Conduct a thorough (academically supported) water study that focuses on source and capacity of water use.
36. Compliance with existing regulation present around B.C. should be enforced. Provision of education for well users to ensure proper use/function of wells, and for all islanders to understand the necessity of conservation (current materials on this topic circulating around the island need to be updated).
37. Education - education - education.
38. Allow Savary Shores Improvement District to provide and distribute water to the east end of Savary to protect the aquifer. Regular inspections and maintenance by the Health Department of all septic systems on Savary
39. Fire prevention
40. Using continuing education in a collaborative non paternalistic way. Like the Sesame Street ads we grew up with when the fish comes and turns off the running tap while a kid brushes their teeth.
41. Eliminate flush toilets. Ban watering of lawns.
42. the Provincial regs do not apply to Savary. no new septic should be allowed within 250 feet of a well.
43. How about a policy of no lawn watering. I notice an increase in property owners who are watering their properties. I believe property owners need to be reminded water is a finite resource, especially on such a small island.
44. People will figure this out, when wells run dry people will use less water. Hopefully it doesn't come to that but why create a fear about a resource that while precious is not harming people, forcing them to leave the island or negatively impacting well being of people or natural environments. Be water smart and the rains will come, as they have for 1000's or millions of years depending on your beliefs.
45. No policies
46. Water restrictions and regular well testing to ensure we are not overtaxing the aquifer
47. No septic
48. Limit consumption by limiting businesses such as hotels. Limit rental uses.
49. None for the moment
50. Metering wells. I'm appalled that some people use water on Savary as though it were in infinite supply like city water
51. Proper waste disposal on properties, proper septic maintenance, ensuring those who rent their places are adhering to educating renters about the importance of not wasting water on island, not flushing harmful chemicals, etc.

52. Nothing to suggest
53. This is a leading, biased and exceedingly general. You can do better than this.
54. We are covered with encouraging lot merging
55. None
56. If you tie the hands of what we can do using too many regulations you will leave nothing for future generations to enjoy.
57. If the QRD limits the number, size, and use of building on a lot, resource uptake will be accordingly appropriate without the need for additional regulation
58. Any restrictions are bad restrictions.
59. As a long time (50 years) Savary summer resident we have always conserved water and taught our tips, tricks, and rules to our houseguests and neighbours. We will continue to share our knowledge with our community.
60. You can't prohibit a property owner from putting in a well.
61. No affect to the land re well install or septic install.
62. Years ago there was a water study done. I think we need to look at a maximum number of residents requiring services would be helpful. Is that even available or enforceable?
63. The report itself states that water consumption is sustainable on Savary. If this starts trending in an unsustainable direction, then measures may be considered.
64. Stick to the basics. Don't just listen to a few that scream the loudest. Don't rush the process.
65. - No lawns on Savary, no watering of flowers/lawns (I remember Sylvia the groundwater consultant stressing this in her presentation) - limit gardening particularly during the dry summer months - businesses that use excessive fresh water should not be permitted (growing produce or flowers to sell, etc.) - no watering of the road (can there be other ways to reduce dust?) - conservation of native plants and native undergrowth that retain moisture - no planting of invasive, non-native plants like bamboo, palm trees, etc. - All rentals should have strict water conservation policies for renters (this summer I was visiting friends in a cabin that they were renting. Nowhere in any of the literature/materials that the owner left for the renters was there any mention of conserving water. Owners need to educate their renters on water conservation). - Water use should be guided by the results of the groundwater survey - and those results are very concerning - as cabins switch from water tower tanks filled by fuel-powered generators/pumps to solar power and on-demand water supply, increase in education on water conservation is needed. It's probably more likely that people will use more water if it's on-demand rather than if they have to pay (in fuel cost) to fill a water tower tank. That financial cost as well as the additional effort and time to fill a water tank are all incentives to conserve water. Solar power, while

better in terms of emissions and fuel use, removes that incentive. - encourage people to do simple things like taking brief showers, not installing or using deep bathtubs, using grey water to water gardens, not leaving a tap running, etc.

66. Yes water use should be limited eg lawn care.
67. Requiring septic system inspection and maintenance
68. There should be a requirement that septic systems be inspected during installation and before they become operational. Permits should be required as well as professional installation.
69. be good people + conserve water when on a remote island.
70. No policies needed
71. No policies needed
72. Not necessary
73. Information and education to promote public vigilance on water conservation and share responsibility for preservation
74. Beyond me
75. Extensive and wide-reaching educational materials. We need to reach property owners, summer residents, and all short-term visitors.
76. No additional land use regulations.
77. Island based education
78. Island advocacy/education
79. Local advocacy for conservation with no qRD or provincial involvement
80. None, especially no additional land use regulations.
81. Simple restrictions like no lawn sprinklers, pools etc. Perhaps these are in place for areas besides Savary Shores.
82. CVRD Stage 3 - type restrictions but including restrictions on watering of trees, shrubs, and flowers.
83. Water metering if possible
84. Have someone do a ground water survey and give a notice if we should lower consumption only really a problem in the summer, only about 100 people here in the winter months
85. Monitor ingress and outflows water to ensure no land collapses as water is removed
86. Savary property owners who rent can provide renters education around water resources. A none governmental committee can provide resources.
87. See answer above

88. common sense goes an awful long way
89. What we have is fine , it has work beautiful for decades, So no thank you.
90. No policies. Do provide easily available information on ways for property owners to learn about ways to conserve water.
91. None
92. Perhaps consideration of a shared water resource in the areas that might have salt water intrusion or septic systems too close to the drinking water supply.
93. None
94. Groundwater on Savary is limited to the rainfall and replenishment. There is no established link to any source of groundwater from the mainland. Use of the word "policies" is very concerning. You should be providing examples of policies the regional district considers to be reasonable.
95. Not sure
96. Not just support and educational information but actual rules and regulations are necessary
97. Unnecessary.
98. Watering of lawns should not be allowed
99. fire mitigation workshops
100. None
101. Monitor groundwater level
102. I am very concerned about the potential for water contamination caused by derelict/abandoned vehicles that are scattered all over the island. At the present time it is very difficult to get these vehicles removed, while they deteriorate and could be discharging gasoline, oil and other harmful liquids into the ground, and eventually into our precious aquifer.
103. In the hotter season's maybe water usage should be done in stages, like don't wash vehicles, power washing a cabin for 6 hours, watering grass etc
104. Encourage cabin owners to develop rainwater catchment systems. Provide an information on setting up catchment systems. Provide incentives to set up these systems.
105. Limit building
106. No idea. Essentially I see lots of folks who don't seem to care what they do and how it affects groundwater and I am not sure who is responsible for education. [REDACTED] may have muddied the water essentially by alienating themselves from a good number of folks when it comes to [REDACTED]. I say perceived because I have no idea now what they stand for and ultimately how involved they are in politically lobbying Qathet for policy that limits development on private

land. I think just plain good straightforward education coming from government would be the best way to deliver information at this point. I think [REDACTED] has delivered info in the past but they may not be effective anymore. People should register wells. Testing of water systems should be happening but we know that the health people can't do it as they have insufficient staffing. I think right now only the [REDACTED] Savary Shores is tested but I may be wrong. It is my understanding that shared wells should be tested at a minimum but most aren't because people have no idea.

107. More education is required for existing and new owners to understand that this is not a bottomless resource. Especially on an island this size, what we have is unique and needs to be respected. I would also like to see more information about grey water systems and diversion for using this water again before it is dispatched. How that can be part of our water discussion.
108. Continue to offer free branch chipping/brush removal to reduce fire fuel. Offer garbage collection and annual large rubbish removal.
109. Grey water use should be encouraged.
110. The RD should commit to regular intervals of study of the health of the groundwater resources, to guide whether water conservation and/or protection needs to be more actively managed. We need parameters/goalposts established and where we sit within those regularly monitored. Without data, we are guessing at what's needed and the conspiracy fantasists will balk at any efforts at reasonable precaution.
111. There should be guidelines for the responsible use of water for conservation and health reasons. Much of this is common sense.
112. None quit piling on more regulations
113. Road dust control
114. Advocate for community water systems in high density areas, encourage low water use fixtures, all as per the 2006 OCP.
115. Well the wells run dry, people will sort it out or leave. Due to the seasonal fluctuations in population, I don't believe water will be an issue unless septic is running into people's wells.
116. Less fear mongering People are here less than 2 months a year and our water is perfect
117. Information on how/where to have your water tested. Drinking water standards identified. Suggestions on communications with neighbors on well placement, septic placement, etc.
118. Wells and septic tank installation on Savary should adhere to same specifications as in regional district to which we pay our taxes.

119. Consideration of neighbours. There is too much late night parties, drinking and drug use.
120. Policies should focus on education, voluntary stewardship, and preservation rather than strict regulation. Examples include: - Water Conservation Education: Provide resources and workshops on efficient water use for homeowners. - Well and Septic Maintenance Guidance: Encourage regular testing and upkeep to protect water quality. - Rainwater Catchment & Greywater Reuse: Promote sustainable practices that reduce pressure on groundwater. - Community Knowledge Sharing: Create forums or online resources where residents can share water-saving techniques. - Sensitive Site Awareness: Identify areas at higher risk for depletion or contamination and share guidance on protecting them. Encourage informed, voluntary action rather than imposing mandates, respecting the island's culture of independence and creativity.
121. Keep land owners informed regarding well draw down and recharge from year to year so cooperation in conservation can exist with an informed foundation.
122. No lawn or unnecessary watering unless from rain water collection.
123. Calling it a "precious resource" is loading the question. As long as it rains, there will be water for everyone. Again, leave people to their own devices.
124. Water is in abundance on Savary, i have never heard of whole neighborhoods running out of water.
125. No policies. Residents are already self-restricting.
126. Loaded question. The implication is that if I don't support groundwater policies then I am against future generations.
127. Derelict vehicle and garbage cleanup
128. The resource should be protected from contamination. The aquifer appears to be robust and adequate to serve island needs, present and future, in terms of volume. I have seen no convincing data to indicate otherwise.
129. There is no evidence that this resource is limited. We need to protect it from contamination only.
130. Savary residents are well aware how lucky they are to have abundant and great water. As in savary shores where the water is monitored and tested no other oversight is needed
131. No formal policies should be included but providing information detailing any already present regulations to property owners is supported.
132. Limitations on water use.
133. Protect the remaining large parcel of land from development
134. Water conservation is most important from June - September and is not an issue outside of peak season. It should not need any policy in OCP.

135. All studies to date show that we do not have any long term water issues on Savary Island. Therefore, no "policies" are required.
136. Education should be available and it's location shared by stakeholders, limiting provincial agencies involvement.
137. Owner's should be encouraged to share wells. My understanding is that present BC laws state 2 owners's sharing a well is a "water district" with onerous rules which is a disincentive to well sharing.
138. A policy on community water systems and non-potable water systems would be helpful.
139. Everyone on Savary is very water conscious. We don't need more policies and therefore higher taxes to pay for policies around water conservancy.
140. The provincial government has existing guidelines.
141. More education on garbage removal and impact of dumping chemicals, paints, oil etc in water aquifer
142. More use of shared wells. Water collection systems education and resource assistance. Reduce outdoor water use.
143. Look at pressure put on Savary's water resource by rentals and airb&bs.
144. Water restrictions if needed
145. Policies specific to the impact on water quality from residents burning toxic materials such as treated construction waste and the use of fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides.
146. None
147. None
148. Annual monitoring of random wells to test for quality of water. More intensive study of congested areas where water usage or availability might be a consideration.
149. Plant more pollinator plants and NO LAWNS
150. QRD should randomly test water separate from homeowners and make results known to affected residents.
151. Encouragement of more shared and managed wells. Allowing multiple Improvement Districts.
152. Perhaps limiting how many wells can be drilled per year so that there aren't too many going into the ground without seeing how the island and aquifer is handling the number. Seems like last year there were a lot drilled, but I haven't noticed any this year.
153. I don't think we need policies. We need education
154. No swimming pools

155. I don't know
156. Encourage winter rainwater capture through incentive programs.
157. Not sure but again whatever is proposed should not take away the right of property owners to use their property as they see fit.
158. None. No policies.
159. my pet peeve is in out dry weeks seeing and hearing water towers overflowing because property owner is not monitoring or using a float switch to turn off pump when tank full. Perhaps some education here.
160. No deer or other animal hunting! It's not appropriate, especially for such a small island.
161. Water must be safeguarded, which could involve inspection of premises and their water usage
162. Allow Savaryites to steward their island
163. Tourists should be informed before they step on the island. For the most part, owners are responsible for their own system and aware of the limitations on the island.
164. Limiting the number and size of dwellings will be the biggest lever.
165. There are already policies/regulations in place as part of building codes, etc that define where septic and wells can be dug (the distance between them, etc), and the proper construction of these. Most contractors on the island that provide these services seem to follow these. If there is concern that they are not being adhered to with new wells and septic then the QRD should look to enforce these existing rules and regulations.
166. Leave SSID alone
167. "Ensure"? Please tell me how one ensures anything?? This is a ridiculous notion. No further regulation.
168. Perhaps the policy should be that the qRD make an effort to provide a public water system, something that is part of a Regional Districts mandate?
169. As best possible, limit the number and size of the dwellings on the Island and ensure with new buildings that the septic fields are well clear of the wells. Put out a brochure on individual water conservation.
170. require well permits
171. Education/guidelines on how much is needed for daily use/reminder that just because water appears freely all the time via a well, it is a limited resource. Better to have a sandpoint and generator so that one is constantly aware of how much one is using. Which method refills the aquifer more efficiently? To throw grey water into the shrubs etc or to pour it down the drain to the septic system? Rain barrels have been suggested - but this surely just removes water from roofs

going more directly into the aquifer. What is the point of rain barrels (unless it is for fire protection?)?

172. It's working just fine as it is. The less government is involved, the better the system works.
173. More comprehensive monitoring, both of community systems and private wells. Knowing exactly how much water everyone uses could be helpful for everyone
174. The Community Plan should focus on proactive water management through incentives that encourage conservation, climate adaptation, and long-term sustainability. Rather than relying on regulation alone, policies should support rainwater harvesting, low-impact landscaping, and other practical solutions. Incentives—financial or procedural—are more likely to engage property owners and ensure that water remains available for future generations.
175. Education.
176. Continued awareness education
177. Absolutely no watering of lawns nor ornamental gardens - food producing gardens can use a low flow soaker hose only. No overhead watering do any kind. Watering restricted to late in the day or night time.
178. See above.
179. One resident per lot and limit and control and enforce air / b&bs. As this area is out of control and need to be controlled and enforced
180. I think education and testing/best practice implementation at a provincial level is more than enough
181. Encourage rainwater catchment as a alternative.
182. Erosion mitigation is a key priority that the qRD has not allowed discussion about.
183. Ban outhouses.
184. Involve the residents rather than the regional district or the Province. We know the island better and are better able to determine how to preserve it. Poorly prepared reports like the Tetra Tech slope study leave many of us thinking the regional district and the Province are a menace to be avoided.
185. Provide tips for using rain water for non-cooking application. Other tips - build outhouses in acceptable areas (appropriate distance from wells) and maintain them to conserve water
186. water metering ?
187. Provide all households with an information sheet that articulates critical need for water preservation and how to reduce water usage - very important for renters as well. Encourage using alternate water collection systems - use of rain water for non-cooking water use. Provide information about building properly located

(away from wells etc.) and well maintained outhouses as a strategy for saving water.

188. Limit well quantities, include guidelines for placement of wells and septic systems.

4) Do you have any other thoughts or concerns on this topic?

1. Groundwater Solutions did a great job with their hydro study last year! Their study should be updated and built upon in the years ahead. We should consider getting a similar project organized to focus on issues related to erosion, to build on the great work that has already been done. Most of the current residents of the island I know (myself included) are very interested in (and invested in) protecting this island into the future. We welcome advice and information being provided, but we also have a strong desire NOT to have rules and regulations forced upon us. Part of the attraction of living here is the pleasure we find in being UN-regulated. As our local government (funded largely by our property taxes) we welcome whatever input you have to assist us in preparing for the future, to protect and preserve the amazing natural beauty of this island and it's natural resources. What we will NOT welcome, is the heavy hand of local government permits and excessive oversight. ,
2. Ensure Indian spring is maintained, trail to it is maintained and accessible for those that rely on it (don't have wells). There should be a no build buffer surrounding it as well as ensure that no septic areas impact it. Regular testing. Testing results published.
3. qRd should not be promoting tourism on Savary if they are not being good stewards of the land and enforcing safe practices.
4. If people are demanding more density. They are on the wrong island.
5. If i am not mistaking you are not allowed to share a well. if you can share a well and you are 2 on the same well or you have 2 single well i really don't see the usage to change the only difference is 2 puncture in the aquafer but virtually same usage.
6. Protecting our groundwater is essential to being able to continue to enjoy Savary
7. Groundwater sustainability is critical, but it should not be used as a justification for extreme or blanket setbacks that render long-standing properties unbuildable. Families who have cared for their land responsibly for decades must be allowed to maintain and rebuild homes. A balanced approach—science-based, site-specific, and supported by education—will protect the aquifer while keeping the community viable and fair.
8. qRD should continue to monitor water quantity and quality.
9. Yes I do It is not that I don't care about these things. It is that if the government comes in and implements rules, regulations and guidelines it takes away from the

community responsibility and accountability. People will not even try to work together if the government is already telling them what they can and can't do.

10. See 3. Overall it seems that what the community needs is a plan from which to develop meaningful policies where appropriate. Guidance on where policy is needed would be helpful. Then develop those policies. Reference information concerning subjects that are already under the policies of the provincial government and regional district would be helpful. Any specific recommendations, or specific policies need time to be developed by the community, not just adopted wholesale from reports and studies without approval from the island community.
11. Water usage is difficult to manage across all properties. However, awareness by way of education may help reduce inefficient usage of water.....watering 'lawns', washing cars (!).
12. No policy is required as this is already provincially regulated.
13. Already Provincially regulated.
14. The Community Plan is not the appropriate location for policies of this nature
15. Groundwater sustainability is critical, but it should not be used as a justification for extreme or blanket setbacks that render long-standing properties unbuildable. Families who have cared for their land responsibly for decades must be allowed to maintain and rebuild homes. A balanced approach—science-based, site-specific, and supported by education—will protect the aquifer while keeping the community viable and fair.
16. I would like to see an on-island, reasonably priced means of accessing water testing. Right now, it is an almost mysterious and expensive project for cabin owners.
17. The Groundwater study was the first step of a process SILT requested which included a carrying capacity study and a tourism study. The OCP process has not educated the community sufficiently on this topic. A carrying capacity study is the next step needed and a tourism impact study. These are logical steps to actually figure out what needs to be done to address the vulnerable state of our groundwater. The [REDACTED]) have done their best to make sure people don't know about the water and keep their focus on imaginary dpa's. This disservice will bias the survey results. Please don't let it bias the OCP!!!!!!
18. I am concerned that bringing electricity to Savary will impact the water table.
19. I would adopt a policy that reviews our precious water source on a 4 year basis to measure impacts to the aquifers. I am in the opinion that more needs to be done to conserve the water on the island.
20. no

21. Possibly a garbage removal system would alleviate some of the most egregious and polluting disposal issues. SIVFD could be more vigilant on and informative on what not to burn.
22. The island has survived for hundreds of years without government intervention on the water supply. Residents are quite aware of what water conservation means and how valuable it is for the community as a whole.
23. No
24. Education on how to supplement water by using catchment systems would be useful
25. Stay in your limited lane
26. Education and support only, no policy or regulation.
27. Please please leave us alone without any further regulation.
28. Consolidate access to the aquifer by creating Water Districts across the Island. i.e. Savary Shores Improvement District.
29. How about clean up the yards that are full of hoarded waste , old vehicles and RVs that have a higher chance of polluting the aquifer
30. provide maps of aquifer recharge areas, perched water tables, etc.
31. maybe not waste any more money on another study of our aquifer.
32. Fire prevention
33. No
34. We are facing huge ground water issues and these need to be addressed in the OCP
35. Water safety and supply is a primary concern for Savaryknowledge and education on this topic is very beneficial
36. We do not need permits and policies on Savary. Trust owners to help preserve their own property and the island.
37. Shallow wells could be used for water supply other than drinking.
38. We need to minimize water use. We could do this by charging a lot more for overages for properties that are not a primary residence.
39. No
40. No
41. Do not try and push Savary Island into rules and regulations and laws. We are a unique group of people, enjoying our freedoms without all this legislation. Also, why are you rushing everything to go through before the end of 2025? We are not in a rush to push this bureaucratic overreach through. Take more time to hear

and listen to the residents. This process should be given the same due as Texada Island.

42. Any restrictions are bad restrictions.

43. No

44. Leave us alone

45. No

46. Very difficult to have a septic installed. If you are in an area with a rocky property. Would be helpful to have a licensed septic installer that regularly. Ones to Savary.

47. User pays

48. - Everyone (owners, renters, visitors) should be educated and required to conserve water and the reasons why. - Establish an education committee (qRD staff? (not sure who's appropriate) and Savary volunteers) - Multiple ways to educate, including online, physical signage on water conservation (and nature conservation) at the government dock that visitors and residents see on arrival and at other key locations around the island, letters mailed to households and delivered to cabins, brochures on water conservation given out at Water Taxi Office, etc. - is it feasible to implement water use monitoring and fees for water use? - I'm concerned about the consequences of this OCP being an aspirational OCP, like the 2006 OCP was. In the 2006 OCP, it states on p. 27: "In highly developed areas where water supply problems are currently being experienced (such as the Indian Point area), consideration should be given to the relative merits of potable water being provided by a community water system; Installation of individual wells in areas of high well density will be discouraged in favour of an approved local community water system; Proposals to establish a community water system to service five or more parcels shall be supported, conditional on a water management review being prepared by a professional geo-scientist or engineer; In order to limit the wasteful use of the Island's aquifers, all community water systems established on Savary should meter water consumption and penalize excessive over-users." These things have not happened. How will this OCP ensure that our vulnerable, at risk water supply is protected when the 2006 OCP, that included good water policies, wasn't able to ensure that? It's very concerning.

49. Water is a very precious resource and all reasonable steps should be taken to preserve it for future generations.

50. offer resources and education without policy or regulation

51. Visible and involved community events and discussion. No policy

52. I think there is a self governing method to water consumption and residents are aware of scarcity and conservation measures.

53. Education could come to Savary from an agency unrelated to the provincial govt.

54. I believe the majority of the property owners on Savary Island are well aware of the availability and the necessity of conserving safe drinking water for the future.
55. Water is a limited resource on Savary Island and is a high priority. Guide lines to restrict Lawn watering and hot tubs may be advisable
56. As per previous OCP policies
57. No
58. If Savary cannot provide adequate ground water, the economic and lifestyle losses of property owners will be devastating.
59. Renters being unaware of the need to to conserve water is a concern, so owners who rent need to be proactive.
60. Water is one of the most important resources. Without it you can't live on the island. Monitor it. Test it. Educate.
61. This isn't a simple fix that adding to a community plan, or bringing in a provincial agency is going to fix. You also can't control the weather. You can only control population, and or any external source that might alleviate the issue. Doing a roundtable for ideas from the community is a good way to engage with and likely find a creative solution.
62. Education yes, policies no.
63. No
64. No
65. I would like to see the sharing of wells between properties rather than new property owners drilling wells for their own use. Well sharing would prevent more punctures into the aquifer which increases the risk of contamination and intrusion of sea water.
66. Offer education and resources but don't put policies and regulations in place.
67. Very concerned about the open-ended proposal to create "policies" simply because a Community Plan" may be developed. If you do not live on Savary and experience its unique conditions, you are highly unlikely to come up with any rational policies. Who develops such policies and their relevancy is of great concern.
68. No
69. See above
70. No
71. We don't want more regulations and policies.
72. Want to preserve the water we have... have been on the island for 50 years and have witnessed in believably growth !!

73. We need to make the process of identifying and removing these harmful vehicles from our island easier and more streamline.
74. I don't want to be told that I can't drill a well if I technically can. If a property perks I think the landowner should make the decision how they want to get water. The decision should be an educated one and guided by the province, not the local level.
75. The 2024 water study showed that there is sufficient water on Savary Island. Considering that as of 2025 the amount of permanent residence are only 3.5% of the 1,700 odd lots and that the summer influx of summer vacationers takes place over 2 months or 16.67% of the year, there is not a huge amount of demand year round and the aquifer has adequate time to recharge.
76. The Island is a place to get away from excessive regulation and has developed its own character on this basis, that we cherish.
77. Are new builds (particularly the ones that are enormous) required to use low-flow fixtures? Are lots required to be assessed and approved for safe location of septic fields and locations to ensure that the neighbouring wells are not affected by septic materials, prior to build?
78. It should be legal to share a well between two properties
79. Stop all this micro managing
80. Im tired of having the government mess with our water Please leave us alone
81. Since wells are already heavily regulated I am not to concerned.
82. the 2024 water study was very appreciated!
83. Groundwater is a precious resource. Policies should focus on education, voluntary stewardship, and innovative approaches like rainwater catchment and greywater systems to support sustainable use for future generations, while respecting the community's independence and creativity.
84. Every property owner should have access to running water if they want. If the Community plan is to do anything useful at all, it would stay out of the way of any expansion of of creation of community water systems like the Savary Island Improvement District.
85. Why is this whole survey about how the OCP can be restrictive?
86. No commercial business that would consume copious amounts of water
87. The aquifer needs to be protected.
88. Illegal septic need to be identified and corrected
89. Water conservation is most important from June - September and is not an issue outside of peak season. It should not need any policy in OCP.
90. The highest use of water is July and August, when vacationing owners and visitors are present on island. The aquifer is fully restored by late September to

early October annually. Therefore, water conservation for 75 families that live here year round is not a valid concern and should not form part of the OCP.

91. Population density is the biggest threat to water quality and volume.
92. Based upon the most current groundwater report, there is only one issue of concern - potential contamination from outhouses. Only focus on what we need the government to do.
93. do not support tourism. no public bathrooms needed this place is for residents
94. Water conservation is a catch phrase that people like to use. We are very aware of the water situation on Savary.
95. Without water our island will not be liveable. It must be managed, monitored and conserved.
96. Yes
97. Education and support are wonderful concepts as opposed to mandates
98. Education and resources for water collection systems to supplement ground water.
99. Protect the land to prevent contamination of the aquifer. More education and direct advice.
100. To help in preserving the precious aquifer resource: encouraging rainwater catchment and storage during Fall - Winter -Spring months can provide an essential extra for non-drinkable incidental uses, or could be relevant for fire safety during dry months and for possible use by the fire department or home owners in case of fire.
101. No
102. The most recent study showed a replacement rate far exceeding the annual water consumption on the island. However, there were questions about peak usage periods. This deserves more study to further evaluate the potential threats.
103. Perhaps there could be a plan for those with wells to share, officially or not, there water with neighbours who do not have a well. And there could be a map of some kind with indication of which properties on the island are able to share water (ie solar powered pumps).
104. This is very important and ongoing monitoring will be beneficial for the Savary Island community.
105. no
106. I do not understand how the OCP could in any way preclude a property owner from using the water from a well on that property. Around the world, some properties have water accessible by wells and many do not. The water table and aquifers fill up and move depending on the amount of rainfall and the filtration of salt from the sea water that in large part is the source of those aquifers.

107. I'm concerned about the possible implementation of any restrictions around buildings and setbacks other than for building size and with that I would recommend a deterrent by adding extra property taxes
108. Too much regulations may encourage people to bypass them and find shortcuts!
109. The island may have 3000 people on it in July and August but very few the other 10 months so the guidelines need to be tailored to that situation.
110. Policies are not needed in the OCP. Islanders are fully aware of water conservation needs and unless development were somehow stopped the water resource will continue to dwindle. At present there is enough water and it is sustainable.
111. Septic and wells/water supply are 2 areas where I believe there are existing regulations. These are also things that affect all residents and it's important that the existing rules on placement and construction are followed.
112. Leave SSID alone
113. None at this time.
114. Did the groundwater survey expert have any firm guidelines or suggestions beyond telling us to be aware, use less and don't have lawns? Massive education efforts, ongoing, seem like the only route to take. Unless someone with expertise can figure out how to meter our water supply and have us pay for what we use (which might decrease use).
115. Yes. Water management policy cannot function in isolation from taxation. Without aligning financial tools—such as incentives or tax policy—with conservation goals, the Community Plan risks being aspirational rather than actionable.
116. There needs to be strict enforcement of this.
117. Proper setbacks are important
118. If we want Savary to be around in the future erosion mitigation should be a priority.
119. Education is key. Many people don't know the regulations exist or realize they have change. With all those lots, perhaps more follow-up then follow through from coastal health to ensure people are following the regulations that are in place to protect groundwater.
120. No permit areas, no regulations, no by-laws about water - just readily available information.
121. No
122. No

4.4 Land Conservation

1) Should the Community Plan continue to have development assessment guidelines for protecting sensitive ecosystems?

1. Emphasis on the word "guidelines".
2. Yes, guidelines, knowledge, awareness. All good.
3. We don't mind some guidelines NOT policy special tests we have to pay for.
Some of this is out of control! 80% of us conserve and safeguard our sensitive ecosystem without legislation.
4. yes - but how do you define a sensitive ecosystem? the heart of the island is already protected.
5. Only on crown land
6. Yes, but the last 30 years has shown that they have not worked. So what would be the point? People build wherever they like on Savary, especially on the adjacent crown perimeter which happens to be where most of the sensitive ecosystems are. Simple siting permits requiring people to build on their own land would help this.
7. no perhaps informative information would be enough
8. Assessment guidelines are a useful, flexible tool to ensure sensitive ecosystems are respected. They give property owners direction without imposing unnecessary blanket restrictions.
9. Savary property owners should be allowed to do what ever they want with their properties
10. People care for their trees and plants on their lots and no one wants that to go away.
11. I am not sure what all of the ecosystems are on Savary. I would assume that these ecosystems could be protected without violating the rights of the landowners. All residents, I believe want to keep the Island as pristine as possible.
12. All property owners need be informed about potential impacts on their private property rights before agreeing to have the imposition of regulations about "protecting sensitive ecosystems" enacted. Too much uncertainty.
13. If it is on government land - leave property owners to protect their own land. If guidelines were not in place when they bought then it should not come into effect now.
14. We don't have adequate information to include development assessment guidelines yet. We have a couple of disputed and contentious reports. Until we get more clarification on what the property owners come to an agreement on with respect to who what when how and where will be creating these guidelines, an

indication that the community is exploring appropriate development assessment procedures for the context of Savary is all that the plan can honestly commit to.

15. With 35% of Savary Island already (including coastal sand dunes) protected we are well ahead of the game.
16. 35% already protected
17. Current guidelines for protecting sensitive ecosystems are sufficient.
18. This is being addressed by Silt and island residents.
19. Assessment guidelines are a useful, flexible tool to ensure sensitive ecosystems are respected. They give property owners direction without imposing unnecessary blanket restrictions.
20. Do we have a list of sensitive ecosystems that is publicly available? If not, what measures are in place for determine what a sensitive ecosystem is?
21. guidelines yes, not permits
22. Sure, but what is the point? People have ignored the guidelines since 2006 and continue to build on sensitive ecosystems on crown land, hazard land, their neighbours land.
23. Information -maybe a naturalist to show owners what they have.
24. The qRD should provide a simple document. What is a sensitive ecosystem is a subjective topic and fortunately for the island 1/3 is protected. The entire island could be interpreted as a sensitive ecosystem and that is fine but the land is in the hands of individual property owners and guidelines are only that- guidelines.
25. To the extent it already has those in place.
26. Guidelines only, no policies or regulations.
27. Not wanted, not needed. No regulation!!
28. Guidelines only
29. Guidelines only
30. Totally. The best part of the island is the unique beauty of its forests and lands. I believe people can live harmoniously with these areas, with certain guidelines. Protected old growth, set backs from defined sensitive ecosystems or sand bluffs etc. perhaps a simple: if you cut it down, plant two more. Rule.
31. Yes providing they are development assessment guidelines, not DPAs. There needs to be a recognition that these have not been enforced in the past on Savary so are de facto new.
32. Guidelines need to include fire management considerations. Particularly fuel reduction
33. Private Land is a domain of the owner. Education of sensitive areas might be helpful

34. Guidelines yes.
35. Information about sensitive ecosystems is important, but should not be in the community plan.
36. The definition of a sensitive ecosystem needs to be carefully thought out. For example, the existence of a few or a single coasted Douglas fir should not be enough to trigger a sensitive ecosystem designation.
37. Who determines what is a sensitive ecosystem? To look at current information it is flawed. BC Nature Trust have 'Saved' the middle of the island only to abdicate responsibility for the maintenance of that land and have left us vulnerable to wildfire because they don't make use of known fireSmart practices. Just no.
38. Yes, and beyond the guideline we need to allocate 50% of all taxes, including marine services fees, raised on the island to be given to SILT to buy land on Savary Island. no longer can we ignore the over built nature of Savary island
39. Leave the provincial government to protect crown land as society tolerates and accepts. If an individual has purchased and invested in a property they are likely to be a steward and protector of the land. Not everyone will but the majority will be and we can't guideline everything. Bad things may happen to a sensitive ecosystem but ecosystems are resilient, can adapt and can return if the disruption stops.
40. Guidelines are very helpful
41. There is no development assessment at the moment. I am not sure exactly what are you proposing
42. In theory this is a great idea, but how does it affect private property rights. Would qathet buy up sensitive properties? If so how would they be administered?
43. None
44. Again, what am I saying yes or no to? I can't answer this without understanding the impact of my answer.
45. Not without asking the residents of Savary. We will advise how to look after sensitive ecosystems and other sensitive issues. Just ask us.
46. Guidelines only
47. There should be recognition and acceptance of current lot developments
48. Your ideas of "protecting " have been ridiculous.
49. I have deep respect for the ecological diversity present on the island. I strongly support the Government of British Columbia buying properties for protecting these ecosystems. I oppose seizing property for this purpose however. Very much dependent on the nature of these guidelines!
50. We should always protect our sensitive ecosystems
51. Biking safe should be allowed on ALL trails

52. "Guidelines" are open to manipulation
53. Only guidelines
54. Yes as long as they are only guidelines.
55. Easily accessible information without and regulation.
56. offer education and support without policy + regulation
57. absolutely. Protecting Savary's sensitive ecosystems is a priority.
58. As long as they do not include set backs or development permit areas. (DPA)
59. As long as they remain guidelines and are not strictly enforced as rules
60. No additional land use regulations.
61. No additional land use regulations.
62. No additional land use regulations.
63. Plans to help with sand erosion, wildlife sanctuaries are all good, but we do not need more people to tell the community what to do we govern fairly well ourselves
64. Guidelines-yes. Permits-no.
65. Guidelines-yes No DPAs
66. If this allow building restrictions to home owners and increase taxes for us taxpayers. Thank you for caring, but no thank you.
67. Guidelines only
68. Depends on the structure of the guidelines.
69. The sensitivity of ecosystems is being addressed by SILT. Funding would be helpful to tie-up certain land areas and prevent them from development because of their water resource significance and not habitat or ecosystem relevance. Habitat and ecosystems may benefit - but this island was allowed to be subdivided into 50 ft lots and there has to be some recognition for property ownership rights.
70. at this point, definitely NOT mandatory assessment guidelines until there is a higher level of trust.
71. minimize any intrusion into the rights of property owners to develop their land as they wish. Only Public / SILT land should have any development scrutinized
72. Development is sufficiently respecting the environment.
73. Guidelines only
74. This is far too broad. Where are these ecosystems? How will they affect the land we own? I do not want regulations on my property.
75. If it means a land owners property becomes worthless then it's a no

76. GUIDELINES, not a bunch of regulations. Lots of quality information that is easy to find please.
77. Yes, it is integral to the island
78. Everyone is well aware of the eco systems on Savary already. There is signage up and much education on the subject. The eco systems are affected by human traffic very little. The biggest impact is from natural wind and water circumstances and should not be interfered with.
79. Property owners are adequately taking care of this already.
80. Unnecessary. The Island development has provided sufficient protection.
81. If they do not affect the development of a property.
82. The awareness is already there for sensitive ecosystems
83. guidelines are fine provided you are not talking about the expensive process of requiring development permits for any improvement of land, and provided you are not requiring people to retain experts as a condition of building on their property.
84. General development assessment guidelines for sensitive ecosystems to guide property owners is OK but no rigid complex permit systems.
85. Fine with guidelines, not with permit areas. Information, guidelines, and best practices should be provided to allow property owners to protect the ecosystem. 37.8% of land is protected and most private land is heavily forested and maintained - for the most part, residents are doing a good job of protecting the ecosystem under the current system.
86. We don't have the infrastructure to support tourism . We live in a residential island that houses a small intimate community. We live our neighborhood and we respect it with all our hearts and heads. The economy system is sensitive and the reality is that we are massively under populated and we live it this way.
87. Guidelines and awareness and education
88. "Guidelines" yes...."development permits" NO! Development must fall with existing provincial/federal regulations/laws regarding sensitive ecosystems and environmental standards.
89. I see the entire earth as a sensitive ecosystem. I don't think we need more guidelines that focus on this. If 34.8% of land on Savary is owned by private conservation trusts (SILT, and BC Nature Trusts), then let's acknowledge that is AMAZING and a very high percentage of the land. Let the Trusts do what they do best: conserve land and restrict use.
90. Continue to educate and inform the various users of Savary about its' sensitive ecosystems. I favour guidelines to help protect rather than regulations.
91. The Community Plan should continue to provide guidance for protecting sensitive ecosystems, but it should focus on advisory, voluntary, and educational

approaches rather than strict regulatory enforcement. Respect for Property Rights: Homeowners retain authority over their land while being informed about ecosystem sensitivity. Voluntary Stewardship: Encourage practices such as habitat preservation, native plant restoration, and careful placement of structures without imposing mandatory restrictions. Community Collaboration: Offer resources and guidance in partnership with local environmental groups or land trusts, allowing residents to contribute to ecosystem protection on their terms. Cultural Fit: Aligns with the island's culture of independence and creativity while promoting awareness of environmental impact. Maintain ecosystem protection guidance, but keep it advisory and collaborative, avoiding heavy-handed regulation that would conflict with the independent Community ethos

92. In my opinion as an [REDACTED] I think that the term sensitive has been used on Savary Island to achieve an eco- agenda by some individuals
93. There is no point to have rules that are not enforced. The random destruction of the flora and fauna at North Beach by [REDACTED] is a perfect example.
94. Who is to say what is sensitive and what is not? Savary is a recreational area for people, not a eco preserve for nature fanatics.
95. No. DAAs and DPAs are not welcome here. Sensitive ecosystems are literally EVERYWHERE on Savary. If this is not transparently communicated to property owners, they're likely to think their properties do not fit the criteria.
96. No DAAs or DPAs. Take a look at an aerial photo of Savary. You will see an island almost completely covered in trees and green. This is after 100 years of "development." People come here for the trees and the plants and are preserving them on their land, and are planting new trees and plants.
97. guidelines only.
98. In moderation, Too much of anything is not a good thing. There are those who wouldn't pee in the forest.
99. Guidelines tend to turn into regulations
100. I support guidelines but NOT regulations.
101. Guidelines yes, but no formal policies, rules, regulations or bylaws should be provided for in the Plan.
102. Need to define what that means better. Everything can be defined as a sensitive ecosystem.
103. Unless you are talking about potential provincial park land being established or island trust areas, as they deem appropriate, private property should remain private.
104. We believe that this is one of the more important issues that Savary faces. Sensitive ecosystems will continue to be threatened by increased development.

105. Provincial guidelines are more than adequate to support the ecosystems on Savary Island
106. These are already either protected through the Land Trusts or are situated on properties where development is not desired or unlikely to occur.
107. How do we define sensitive ecosystems? Technically the whole island is a sensitive ecosystem so how exactly would this be determined and who would determine it?
108. This is a very vague question. Without specificity as to “ guidelines “ or “ protection” I don’t believe anybody could intelligently endorse a yes or no response
109. How is this done? Who controls this. Who decides what is sensitive? Guidelines only. The whole island is sensitive.
110. What does this actually mean? Guidelines only
111. On private properties, peoples’ rights should be upheld. There is a substantial amount of protected lands already on Savary Island. Let’s be reasonable!
112. It depends on what you mean by guidelines. Information and education are important.
113. Guidelines and recommendations, not regulation.
114. Significant areas that require protection are either in TLC/SILT protection or are on public ROWs (Julian Rd/Sunset Trail) beach dunes. Internal spaces are limited in size and have been subject to historical tree harvesting
115. THis is too vague for me to answer. I'm not sure what development assessment guidelines would mean for property owners.
116. Of course.
117. Guidelines only
118. No more than exist today. SILT has done a great job working to conserve land on Savary and should continue that work but it should not be part of the OCP.
119. This should be handled through education, not guidelines or policies.
120. I think property owners can manage this themselves.
121. And they should be stronger!
122. More so to limit development. Should designate the large parcel at the west end of the island as future protection.
123. “GUIDELINES” are fine. We do NOT want additional permitting and regulations related to this though. Particularly on land with existing dwellings/residents.
124. I support the OCP providing guidelines, to educate people and encourage them to choose to build in a way that has low environmental impact. Too many property owners clear cut their lots, remove vegetation, etc.

125. SILT is doing this work.
126. no regulations, no bylaws, no development permit areas,
127. I am dubious about the benefits of guidelines suggested in Questions 1 and 3. They informed the 2006 OCP - but who ever followed them? This whole exercise seems pointless unless the OCP has some 'teeth'.
128. Property owners should take the risk for any hazards.
129. BC Nature Trust land and savary island land trust already own almost 40% of island
130. No. The current development assessment guidelines for protecting sensitive ecosystems have been effective. There is no need for the new Community Plan to add or expand in this area—what we have is working well.
131. Education on stewardship of the sensitive ecosystems is all that is needed.
132. Guidelines, not policies
133. No evidence seen on anyone adhering to guidelines. Should be mandatory enforcement
134. I have not seen that owners are adhering to the guidelines What is the enforcement?
135. guidelines/education work for this community. That is all that is required.
136. That is for the Nature Trust to develop.
137. Guidelines that provide information and best practices - nothing further.
138. My concern is how “sensitive ecosystems” are defined and by whom. Doing this creates an opportunity for individuals with a specific agenda to potentially impede entirely reasonable development on someone’s private land, and therefore their property value and rights.
139. Yes, provided they are well thought out and reasonable. For sure the natural vegetation on and near bluffs should be maintained and guidelines explaining how and why are important.
140. Guidelines are supported-regulation is not.
141. No permit development needed. It adds cost and delays. Guidelines are OK providing they don't become bylaws.
142. Continue to educate all island dwellers and visitors about protecting sensitive ecosystems

2) Should the Community Plan continue to have development assessment guidelines for protecting sensitive archaeological resources?

1. Should be emphasis on education re. provincial regulations.

2. Yes, the cultural history of Savary Island is important to me. I would love to have more knowledge about how this island was used by indigenous people over the thousands of years before it was 'settled'/colonized. I know there are sites of archeological interest (middens for sure) and I have heard talk of an historical village(?) somewhere on island.
3. Already covered in the HCA
4. Middens are common on Savary. I would rather leave it to the provincial government to intervene in case of any spectacular or hugely significant find.
5. if it is an arch site then the owners would need an alteration permit under the HCA.
6. unless there are clear guidelines, prompt assessment of a site that identifies archaeological findings.
7. Only if reasonable and balanced. Let's not have over-zealous operators enact extreme measures over whatever biases they hold.
8. Yes, but the last 30 years has shown that they have not worked. So what would be the point? People build wherever they like on Savary, especially on the adjacent crown perimeter which happens to be where most of the archaeological sites are. Simple siting permits requiring people to build on their own land would help this.
9. Protecting cultural and archaeological resources is important. Guidelines help ensure property owners act responsibly while also providing clarity about what steps to take if such resources are encountered.
10. Already have provincial regulations.
11. Once again I am not sure of the extent possible for these archaeological resources. Could this in fact affect the entire Island or are these sites relatively scarce. I really cannot make an informed decision on this matter.
12. See 2.
13. This a provincial responsibility!
14. Provincial responsibility.
15. Current guidelines for protecting archaeological resources are sufficient.
16. Laws are already in place.
17. This has already been addressed.
18. Protecting cultural and archaeological resources is important. Guidelines help ensure property owners act responsibly while also providing clarity about what steps to take if such resources are encountered.
19. See my earlier comments regarding 'imagined' and 'identified' archaeological resources. Personally, I cannot support guidelines that can be interpreted amorphously.

20. please clarify archaeological resources
21. Sure, but what is the point? People have ignored the guidelines since 2006 and continue to build on sensitive ecosystems, archaeological sites, on crown land, hazard land, their neighbours land.
22. Information / Transparent process./ Affordable.
23. I am not sure what these are - whether they exist today or are potential resources expected due to prior land use.
24. Heritage is not the qRD's territory
25. Because other jurisdictions have the authority over heritage resources and sites.
26. Guidelines only, no policies or regulations.
27. The law already protects these sites. Keep your hands off! No regulation.
28. Guidelines only
29. Guidelines only
30. This is tough. Some of these archaeological sites are nothing more than a large piles of broken clam/oyster shells. Retroactively telling an owner they can't dwell or build where they've been for decades because of a new find of importance is not the right way.
31. Yes, providing they are development assessment guidelines, not requirements/regulation. There needs to be a recognition that these have not been enforced in the past on Savary so are de facto new.
32. Would that not be under provincial jurisdiction?
33. Private Land is a domain of the owner. Education of sensitive areas might be helpful
34. guidelines yes
35. The province already regulates this.
36. Is this not already governed by the provincial government??
37. This is already under the provincial and I believe federal jurisdiction.
38. Excuse me, but this is a repeat question. Are you lazy?
39. Private land owners need to have some rights to the land they purchased. If they find sensitive archaeological resources and want someone to investigate and find out more let them. If the next landowner digs a hole and finds archaeological resources and to carry on they should have the right to do so. Let the current landowner decide how they want to proceed.
40. Unless there are current identified "archaeological resources" & published..... please stop this nonsense
41. see previous comment

42. None
43. Depends. I can't understand this question as I've not been advised as to what you mean by archeological sites. This information is not publicly available so how can it have guidelines or restrictions. Are we talking middens, burial sites, villages??
44. First Nations archeological sites are the jurisdiction of Federal and Provincial governments. This should not be a question asked at the Community Plan level.
45. Should include native/savary residents/environment non-profit committees.
46. Guidelines only
47. There should be recognition and acceptance of current lot developments
48. Silliness. Arch resources is ridiculous and incapable of definition.
49. If confirmed and outlined in advance.
50. Also very much dependent on the nature of these guidelines, and the restrictions involved! Notwithstanding sensitive ecosystems, property rights should be respected.
51. Yes as long as they are only guidelines. Property owners should have information made available as to a procedure to follow but they should be allowed to proceed with development of their property.
52. Only guidelines
53. Yes, and isn't this required by Provincial law?
54. same as above
55. Continue best practices of respect for archeological resources.
56. Need to better understand what this means for landowners, and what the process would entail but in concept might be a great way of protecting archaeological sites.
57. As long as there is transparency and understanding between all parties.
58. No additional land use regulations.
59. No additional land use regulations.
60. No additional land use regulations.
61. There are no major archeological artifacts except the middens. This leads to encroaching on home owners property rights. It all starts with simple OCP "guidelines" and evolves into rules that unfairly restrict homeowners.
62. Guidelines- yes. Permits - no
63. Again, I would defer to the indigenous community on this one, the government should allow the community to self govern.
64. Guidelines - yes No DPA's

65. It depends on the scope of what is deemed archaeological
66. If this allow building restrictions to home owners and increase taxes for us taxpayers. Thank you for caring, but no thank you.
67. Guidelines only
68. This was covered by earlier questions.
69. Our understanding is that the Provincial Government with assistance from Tla'amin Nation already protect sensitive archaeological resources on Savary.
70. hard to say without more specific examples
71. Guidelines only
72. I think the Province addresses this.
73. I don't know what archeological resources are.
74. GUIDELINES, yes. as above.
75. If they do not affect the development of a property.
76. At this point in time, the onus seems to be on the property owner if there's an archeological site. I personally believe it should be a shared issue with the band and the property owner sharing costs. Also there should be a timeline so that the owner is not left hanging for months and months and months without any information coming forward.
77. no. these are already addressed through provincial regulation. there is no need for duplication which may become inconsistent with provincial regulation over time.
78. Fine with guidelines, not with permit areas.
79. this should be a collaborative discussion respecting the archaeological sites and the property owners.
80. Educating as to where these areas are is essential stop being secretive it makes it more complicated and has land owners be less than forthcoming
81. Awareness to where those areas are
82. This is fully covered by provincial regulations, it doesn't make sense that the OCP would duplicate this - apart from including a mention that people must follow the provincial regulations.
83. As identified within the provincial BC Heritage Conservation Act.
84. Continue to educate and inform the various users of Savary about its' sensitive archaeological resources. I favour guidelines to help protect rather than regulations.

85. The Community Plan should continue to provide guidance for protecting sensitive archaeological resources, but it should be advisory and educational, not restrictive.
86. Again, these are regulated and protected on a provincial level not OCP
87. Guideline yes. Regulations no . Use education to encourage recognition of the archaeological significance of the indigenous history- archaeological resources is a made up term
88. Private property owners are to be left alone. Again the question is loaded using the term "sensitive". The only point of "development assessment guidelines" is to erode private property rights. What good does it do anyone to locate these sites?
89. No. There is provincial regulation for that.
90. There is a provincial regulation for that.
91. As above
92. In moderation, some lots like those adjacent to the high bank or waterfront that should have reasonable requirements but not at an expense that breaks a bank. There should be reasonable limitations set by qRD, that have reasonable expectations and cost, and if a home owner wishes to apply for a variance of those requirements by providing site specific analysis at their own expense, that's an informed decision they make.
93. Guidelines tend to turn into regulations
94. I support guidelines but NOT regulations.
95. The Province provides the legislated framework for protecting archeological sites. Providing this information or referencing and referring property owners to this information is supported.
96. Too vague
97. Unless you are talking about potential provincial park land being established or island trust areas, as they deem appropriate, private property should remain private.
98. Provincial guidelines are more than adequate to protect archeological resources on Savary Island
99. Guidelines, yes, policy, no.
100. We already have legislation for this.
101. The bc government already has guidelines
102. These need to be much better defined. The middens around the island were seafood compost/refuse sites left over from summer camping sites of past inhabitants. They are not burial sites.
103. Same answer as above.

104. Are these guidelines or laws? Information guidelines are fine but enforcement is not a good idea. It will not work as no one will reveal found artifacts.
105. Is a guideline enforced? Do not enforce.
106. depends on significance. A midden is not the same as a burial site..
107. Guidelines and recommendations, not regulations.
108. Provincial guidelines are more than adequate to protect archeological resources on Savary.
109. "develop" vs "establish" - and a repeated issue? Why?
110. Again, I'm starting to feel as if Big Brother is wanting to get their clutches into the residence of Savary.
111. Of course.
112. Guidelines only.
113. I do not know what "archaeological resources" are. Piles of shells built up over the years near oyster beds are not in my mind in need of any protection. As mentioned earlier whatever is developed here should not take away the rights of property owners.
114. This is covered by the Province (Feds?) already.
115. slippery slope here ... as stated earlier goal is to encourage reporting and making process friendly and easy; this may do the opposite
116. There is no agent to do this in a timely matter
117. "GUIDELINES" are fine. We do NOT want additional permitting and regulations related to this though. Particularly on land with existing dwellings/residents
118. I support the OCP providing guidelines, so property owners are aware of potential archaeological sites.
119. Already exists through Provincial Legislation.
120. no regulations, no bylaws, no development permit areas
121. See BC Heritage Act. Refer to the Tla'amin nation and what they want in the OCP.
122. No. The current development assessment guidelines for protecting sensitive archeological resources have been effective. There is no need for the new Community Plan to add or expand in this area—what we have is working well.
123. More education is all that is needed.
124. I am not aware of any guidelines at this time
125. I think this gets taken care of due to the inclusion of First Nation policy/procedure spoken of in the first section here in the survey. no DPA

guidelines required if links to provincial practices/policy already included and managed outside of qRD pervue?

126. In consultation with First Nations who own these resources, or should.
127. I've only been here for 32 years, but have walked every corner of this island and have not seen any archeological resources let alone a sensitive one. I'd guess this is a non issue.
128. Guide lines are supported-regulation is not.
129. Keep property owners and visitors informed
130. No permit development needed. It adds cost and delays. Guidelines are OK providing they don't become bylaws.
131. As long as it does not impede owners from using their property as intended.

3) Should the Community Plan establish development permit areas for protecting sensitive ecosystems?

1. Advice, education, support: YES. Regulation, oversight, by-law enforcement: NO.
2. Yes, some environmental protections, but existing structures should be exempted so that the existing footprint can be maintained and insured on an ongoing basis.
3. again, not sure what you mean by development permit areas
4. See answer to last question.
5. Definitely not! This would be entirely against the wishes of the property owners on Savary.
6. Property owners on Savary care about the island.
7. Once again I would like to know exactly what a sensitive ecosystem is. Could this go as far as saying no gasoline allowed on the island in order to cut down on air pollution. As everyone knows, there is no Electricity provided to the Island and the provision of such could be considered a threat to our sensitive ecosystem. There are no easy answers to most of these questions.
8. I don't think the OCP should deal with this. It should be a looked into by the Provincial government.
9. Unless it is on government land - leave property owners to protect their own land the way they see fit. Guidelines were not in place when they bought then it should not come into effect now.
10. See 2
11. No development permit areas are required!
12. No Development Permit Areas.
13. Current guidelines for protecting sensitive ecosystems are sufficient.

14. No, not as a blanket rule. DPAs can be valuable when applied in clearly defined, evidence-based areas of ecological significance. But broad DPAs across large portions of the island risk creating unintended hardship for long-standing property owners. Targeted guidelines and voluntary stewardship would achieve better balance between conservation and fairness.
15. Without established and agreed upon definition for sensitive ecosystems, development permitting would be political and socially divisive. For example, take the controversy over setbacks on bluffs. Our lot is above South Beach. We have a 15 foot setback, have done extensive planting on the bank and fenced the area to prevent deer tracks from reforming. As a result, we have had no detectable erosion over 20+ years. Clearly, some bluff areas are seriously eroding (near Garnet Point for example) and are probably not restorable. No regulations will change this. The property owners will naturally have to deal with this reality. In the long run, the island is a sand island, so over the next geological time unit, it will naturally erode. We have slowed this on our lot, but I am under no illusion that 50 generations from now there will still be a Savary Island.
16. This will require grandfathering.
17. Stop it
18. Let us protect our island
19. Yes, but where these are already exclusive of already purchased and/or developed lots.
20. The government can buy the land available in order to protect it. Private land is not govt land. Landowners can be responsible in protecting sensitive ecosystems
21. DP is the wrong document for protected areas. They should be shown on land use plans with simple defined constraints.
22. Guides are important
23. Unnecessary. We do not need you deciding for us what we need to do. No regulation.
24. No regulation please
25. No regs please.
26. Depending on the ecosystem and the plans this is a good idea. But needs to be approached very carefully.
27. Some groups consider all of Savary to be a sensitive ecosystem - what would that look like? qathet can't ignore regulations on Savary for decades and then try to impose them after-the-fact. Let's come up with some creative made-in-Savary approaches that protect sensitive areas while recognizing the unique environment created by qathet's hands-off approach.
28. yes, but within reason. Many state "all of Savary is a sensitive ecosystem", which is objectively true, but impossible to reconcile with any cabins. Sensitive is a very

broad category. "Critical" would be a better adjective for the areas that are truly of high conservation value and/or high risk of loss due to erosion.

29. see above
30. We have told you time and time again we do not want development permits.
31. The DPA system is flawed by being too onerous and far-reaching. This whole approach needs to be rethought
32. Silt describes an example of sensitive ecosystems as a Douglas fir / salal forest system...they would like to see this as reason to restrict or not allow any build or rebuild following a fire causing more than 75 percent destruction They have openly supported this...
33. Again, who determines what is a sensitive ecosystem? To look at current information it is flawed. BC Nature Trust have 'Saved' the middle of the island only to abdicate responsibility for the maintenance of that land and have left us vulnerable to wildfire because they don't make use of known fireSmart practices. Just no.
34. If it's private land, hands off.
35. Please provide the list of the current existing sensitive ecosystems & locations..... and let the property owners contact you directly for further discussion
36. Only if a sensitive ecosystem had been declared at purchase. It seems an infringement that this could be declared after purchase, thus limiting what a property owner could do with their lot.
37. None
38. No, allowing people to be free and enjoy their time at savary without worry of trespassing.
39. I would need more understanding of what this means - establish development Permit areas for protecting sensitive ecosystems?
40. Guidelines only and these should be developed in consultation with the Tla'amin Nation
41. development assessment guidelines are sufficient
42. Set back from the bluff are not practical and should not be instituted as it is flawed - BIG time.
43. Your setback suggestions from the bluff are silly. You are not practical. Your "science" is flawed
44. I strongly support the Regional District or the Province buying properties for preservation, but I oppose what I sense will be heavy restrictions on any development.
45. No development permits should be required

46. Guidelines only
47. see #1 above
48. SILT is already doing its job, no permits
49. same as above
50. We already have guide lines from silt
51. Assessment guidelines as in previous OCP
52. Need to better understand what this means for landowners, and what the process would entail but in concept might be a great way of protecting sensitive ecosystems.
53. This question has been asked and answered by the majority of property owners as NO. Why do you continue to bring it up
54. No additional land use regulations.
55. No additional land use regulations.
56. No additional land use regulations.
57. No new land use regulations.
58. Subject to respecting fee simple ownership
59. Define "sensitive ecosystems". Definition will change over time..again unfairly restricting property owners.
60. Vague question with no parameters.
61. If this allow building restrictions to home owners and increase taxes for us taxpayers. Thank you for caring, but no thank you.
62. Absolutely not
63. See the same questions (development assessment versus development permit - essentiall the same question - you can't have one without the other_
64. again, I don't support this without more consultation and approval from ASIC
65. NO permitting should be required period.
66. If there is no way to enforce a DP what's the point of having a DP area.
Guidance and education.
67. This is far too broad. Where are these ecosystems? How will they affect the land we own? I do not want regulations on my property.
68. Keep in mind that Savary Island is a residential development within a mixed forest containing many plants not native to Savary Island. Savary is not an example of a pristine coastal forest.
69. No DPAs. Review in 20 years.

70. Depends on what and where sensitive ecosystems are. The whole island is sensitive depending on the definition.
71. Politics involved can cost a lot of money. No one wants to make decisions, takes too long to process. The government creates too many problems for people to move forward. The idea of costs behind anything now is a lot due to the inefficiency of municipal jurisdiction.
72. Absolutely not.
73. There should be guidelines but not development permits.
74. The entire island is a sensitive ecosystem. Therefore it's up to each and everyone to protect it.
75. This is way to broad as to what is sensitive.
76. no, this will impose significant cost on landowner for building anything on their land. in particular, it will require owners to hire experts to address concerns every time they need a building permit and there will be a very limited pool of experts available locally driving costs up further.
77. No to permitting of any kind.
78. Fine with guidelines, not with permit areas. Most private land is heavily forested and maintained - residents are doing a good job of protecting the ecosystem under the current system.
79. Most of the island is already protected and us individuals who own land do everything we can to have eco conscious practices
80. Education and awareness instead
81. Enforce existing provincial/federal environmental regulations/laws....but no qRD development permits that exceed these existing regulations/laws.
82. Continue to educate and inform the various users of Savary about its' sensitive ecosystems. I favour guidelines to help protect rather than development permit areas or regulations.
83. Focus on advisory, educational, and collaborative approaches for ecosystem protection rather than establishing development permit areas that could be seen as externally imposed regulation.
84. Already covered in previous questions
85. Again, who is to say what is sensitive and what is not. It is subjective. We can not protect everything everywhere at the expense of people. It is people and their enjoyment of the Island that is being destroyed, not ecosystems, whatever they are.
86. No. DAAs and DPAs are not welcome here. Sensitive ecosystems are literally EVERYWHERE on Savary. If this is not transparently communicated to property owners, they're likely to think their properties do not fit the criteria.

87. No DAAs or DPAs. Same comment under question 1. Take a look at an aerial photo of Savary. You will see an island almost completely covered in trees and green. This is after 100 years of “development.” People come here for the trees and the plants and are preserving them on their land, and are planting new trees and plants. We are good stewards of this island.
88. Non binding guidelines are sufficient.
89. As with question 2. Reasonable expectations, not a shotgun approach. If the development plan in no way intrudes on the protected eco system why make a home owner do a \$Umpteen,000 study (the results of which are already known to the qRD) to build a new wood shed.
90. I support guidelines but NOT regulations.
91. No development permit areas but I welcome guidelines on what best practices are to protect sensitive ecosystems.
92. Unless you are talking about potential provincial park land being established or island trust areas, as they deem appropriate, private property should remain private.
93. Everything is a sensitive ecosystem. Again information is useful but permits are not enforceable and not practical. Reduce land use. No camping.
94. 43% of the island is protected by SILT. Limiting development through lot consolidation and 1 dwelling per lot is an effective way of protecting ecosystems.
95. Without a detailed Zoning Bylaw and Building Bylaw, the development permit process does not have any teeth for compliance, nor does it have any triggers for enforcement.
96. Over reach. By today’s standards, it may not be a sensitive ecosystem. What happens if someone decides that this designation does not covered enough area and expands its scope in the future to the point that a persons lot is not able to be developed or rebuilt. Very dangerous and vague section.
97. It’s the same realm as question 1.
98. How would “sensitive ecosystems” be defined and then who would monitor compliance?
99. The existence of “development permit areas” of all sorts should be made known to property owners so that we may better understand and respect these aspects of our island.
100. This will get repetitive . I fear that these questions are posed to elicit automatic yes responses when the respondents are given no specific parameters - how is a sensitive ecosystem defined ? By who ? What does protection work ?
101. Absolutely not. Education only. Better to reduce the number of tourists who have little appreciation of the issues
102. Guidance for sure

103. Sensitive ecosystems should be made known, so property owners understand what's to be left untouched. This comment below could go under the water protection or here: And for example there should policy not to develop septic fields near water sources / springs .. it is all "eco system" whether land or water
104. If there are concerns re the preservation of sensitive ecosystems then PWD should purchase said lots, with proceeds from our taxes, when these areas when they come on the market and donated them to the current land trust or develop a land trust for this purpose.
105. No permits should be required - send \$\$ on practical things like recycling depot and garbage disposals, dock improvements
106. Without knowledge of what you are considering there should be no development of a permit system. Is this building permits, road allowance permits, access permits?
107. No development at all on sensitive ecosystems. There is already too much development on Savary, we should make better use of the land that's already developed and keep the rest pristine.
108. "develop" vs "establish" - and a repeated issue? Why?
109. There is a nature trust area but it seems that it is too late to start telling people what they can or can not do with their property because some designate it to be 'sensitive ecosystems'.
110. you need to define what is a sensitive ecosystems. who established what is classified as a sensitive ecosystems?
111. If it doesn't, it's unlikely these sensitive ecosystems will survive.
112. As long as existing properties are not negatively affected.
113. Absolutely not. No Permit areas are needed. People know what to do if educated.
114. Need more education to have an opinion on this
115. If there are sensitive ecosystems to protect the government should acquire empty lots with these to protect them rather than implementing additional regulations.
116. Only where there is rigorous, site-specific, peer-reviewed scientific evidence that development will significantly and irreparably harm sensitive ecosystems. Overly broad mapping or speculative environmental designations risk unfairly devaluing private land and undermining trust in the planning process. Ecosystem protection should be balanced with responsible land use and development rights.
117. SILT has a handle on this.
118. no regulations, no bylaws, no development permit areas
119. No DPAs please.

120. See comments under 1.
121. Property owners should take the risk for any hazards.
122. no development permit areas
123. Enforcement of the few existing rules on Savary is almost nonexistent. (Eg hunting on private property or on Nature Trust land; not building or developing on road allowance/ crown land; not drinking and driving etc. So I am unsure how establishing permit areas would change anything.
124. Savary Islanders do NOT WANT DPA's. We do not want by-laws, now or in the future. We do not want permits or land use regulations.
125. Guidelines fine. Particularly for natural vegetation on top of bluffs.
126. Absolutely no permit areas should be part of the OCP. It will lower property values and restrict use of private property. Both of which an OCP cannot do.
127. Need more information
128. No permit development needed. It adds cost and delays. Guidelines are OK providing they don't become bylaws.
129. Inform all property owners and visitors about sensitive ecosystems (post signs, use SIN, SILT brochures - educate) and identify how to protect these areas.
130. This has been clearly stated from the couple of community engagements and previous survey. The qRD has consistently stated they are not pursuing land use regulations. A DPA is a land use regulation
131. Not outside of Trillium/Natures Trust

4) Should the Community Plan establish development permit areas for protecting sensitive archaeological resources?

1. This question is redundant .
2. As for question 3)
3. development permit vs assessment guidelines. is this a "suggestion" vs "rule" situation?
4. See two previous answers.
5. See above
6. The community has spoken so loudly against any regulations of any kind.
7. This would lead to a huge amount of uncertainty for property owners.
8. See 2
9. No development permit areas.
10. No Development Permit Areas.
11. Current guidelines for protecting archaeological resources are sufficient.

12. Yes, where site-specific evidence supports it. It makes sense to apply DPAs in known, mapped archaeological sites where there is strong evidence of cultural significance. A focused approach protects heritage while avoiding unnecessary restrictions on properties without such values.
13. See earlier comments
14. Stop it
15. There are laws
16. Does the qRD have a budget to hire trained professionals to do the assessment?
17. See above
18. No. Already protected, see above. Do you dream up these unnecessary things to further your own employment?? Has me wondering. No regulation.
19. No permits please
20. No permits please
21. Many archaeological sites are disputed and it is hard to prove what significance they actually hold. Very difficult to properly impose restrictions especially to an owner that has been on that land for decades.
22. As above, qathet can't ignore / not enforce regulations on Savary for decades and then suddenly impose the same kind of DPAs that govern urban areas. We need a customized approach reflecting Savary's unique situation to protect and recognize archaeological and cultural resources. This includes not only public education, but also full funding and resources for any necessary archaeological work.
23. see above
24. Provincial regulations already exist.
25. Again, already under Provincial and Federal jurisdiction.
26. Again with the same question, you are either lazy or stupid!
27. If it's private land, hands off.
28. Please provide the list of the current existing archaeological resources & locations..... and let the property owners contact you directly for further discussion
29. None
30. No, allowing people to be free and enjoy their time at savary without worry of trespassing.
31. First Nations archeological sites are the jurisdiction of Federal and Provincial governments. This should not be a question asked at the Community Plan level.

32. Contemporary developers, individual or corporate, should adhere to existing provincial laws and contact the Tla'amin Nation for further directions.
33. development assessment guidelines are sufficient
34. See answer to 2
35. I strongly support the Regional District or the Province buying properties for preservation, but I oppose what I sense will be heavy restrictions on any development.
36. After they are identified?
37. No development permits should be required
38. No permits, guidelines only
39. see #2 above
40. same as above
41. As per previous OCP
42. Continue to be respectful of archeological resources.
43. Need to better understand what this means for landowners, and what the process would entail but in concept might be a great way of protecting sensitive ecosystems.
44. No DPA'S. Except for crown land or heart of savary land known as DL 1375
45. There are provincial regulations for this. If they aren't sufficient for Tla'amin Nation, then we need to consider additional guidelines.
46. No additional land use regulations.
47. No additional land use regulations.
48. No additional land use regulations.
49. No new land use regulations.
50. Yes, subject to respecting fee simple ownership
51. See answer to the one above.
52. If this allow building restrictions to home owners and increase taxes for us taxpayers. Thank you for caring, but no thank you.
53. Protections already exist - no need for duplication.
54. Absolutely not
55. Again - redundant question. See my earlier response.
56. same answer as above
57. I think education on the provincial and federal regulations would be great. If there is no way to enforce a DP there is no reason to have a DP area.

58. I think the Province addresses this.
59. Politics involved can cost a lot of money. No one wants to make decisions, takes too long to process. The government creates too many problems for people to move forward. The idea of costs behind anything now is a lot due to the inefficiency of municipal jurisdiction.
60. Absolutely not.
61. There is already legislation in place Provincially.
62. There should be guidelines but not development permits.
63. Our Shell midden from hundreds and thousands of years ago, actually sensitive archeological sites or are they actually old native garbage dumps? I suppose it's who you're talking to. Now on the other hand if there is a body or bones that is entirely different situation.
64. no, this is already addressed through provincial regulation. a second duplicative system is unnecessary for savary and will impose unreasonable costs on landowners.
65. No to permitting of any kind.
66. Fine with guidelines, not with permit areas.
67. We have bought our land and that means with taxes and payment it belongs to us
68. Awareness and figuring out a financial compensation for property owners so they report findings accurately
69. This is fully covered by provincial regulations, it doesn't make sense to me that the OCP would duplicate this apart from a mention that people must follow the provincial regulations.
70. Enforce existing provincial/federal laws/regulations including BC Heritage Conservation Act. No qRD development permits that exceed these regulations/laws.
71. Continue to educate and inform the various users of Savary about its' sensitive archaeological resources. I favour guidelines to help protect rather than development permit areas or regulations.
72. Focus on advisory, educational, and collaborative approaches for archaeological resources protection rather than establishing development permit areas that could be seen as externally imposed regulation.
73. See 2)
74. Again who is to say what an archaeological resource is? A permit is a restriction on people. The less permits of any kind the better.
75. No. There is provincial regulation for that.

76. Provincial regulation already exists.
77. Non binding guidelines are sufficient. Provincial legislation is adequate.
78. Thoughts expressed previously in this survey. By archaeological recourses you mean Tla'amin heritage sites and approvals. This has yet to be done in a timely fashion anywhere ever.
79. I support guidelines but NOT regulations.
80. Provincial legislation already addresses what happens if archaeological artifacts are found.
81. No development permit areas but I welcome guidelines on what best practices are to protect sensitive archeological sites.
82. Unless you are talking about potential provincial park land being established or island trust areas, as they deem appropriate, private property should remain private.
83. See above comments.
84. Same as above
85. Again, provincial legislation and policies already cover this requirement. Doesn't need to have duplicate, or possible conflict ion, requirements on the OCP
86. How would "sensitive archaeological resources" be defined and who would monitor compliance?
87. Same answer as above
88. No it will not work.
89. No no no. Red tape forever
90. Guidance for sure
91. This is an overreach and intrudes on property owners rights. See anove
92. Education, recognition and respect but not permits
93. As per question 3 above.
94. "develop" vs "establish" - and a repeated issue? Why?
95. see above.
96. see above
97. If it doesn't, it's unlikely that sensitive archaeological resources will survive. This should be part of the commitment to the traditional indigenous community.
98. This is covered by the Province (Feds?) already.
99. Too vague. That can mean anything and will expand the second the door is unlocked.

100. If there are sensitive archaeological resources to protect the government should acquire empty lots with these to protect them rather than implementing additional regulations.
101. Archaeological resources are already protected under provincial law (Heritage Conservation Act). Additional permit areas may be duplicative and unnecessarily burdensome. A better approach is education and clear guidelines for landowners about what to do if archaeological materials are found, rather than layering on restrictive new permits without site-specific justification.
102. Already exists through Provincial Legislation.
103. no regulations, no bylaws, no development permit areas
104. No DPAs please.
105. Probably - this will be up to the Tla'amin Nation. Again, the average layman is not expert in this field. The Tla'amin Nation has members who are. Refer to them for the definitive answer.
106. no development permit areas
107. Isn't this a Provincially guided responsibility
108. This should be the responsibility of the local Band
109. As above - NO DPA's.
110. See above.
111. Absolutely no permit areas should be part of the OCP. It will lower property values and restrict use of private property. Both of which an OCP cannot do.
112. Need more information.
113. No permit development needed. It adds cost and delays. Guidelines are OK providing they don't become bylaws.
114. Same as above.

5) Do you have any other thoughts or concerns on this topic?

1. Why are these questions being used for the ocp when they are already established
2. Stop wanting us to have development permits - we are good with guidelines thank you
3. the last thing we want is to raise taxes to administer this. There's already so much provincial legislation that applies to Arch sites and species at risk. Stay out of it, less is more.
4. everybody is here racing to tear down all of the trees and build their big houses before "rules" come and change, so I am not sure anything will make a difference
5. Protecting our ecosystems are essential for the continued enjoyment of Savary

6. Conservation is a shared community value, and I support protecting Savary's unique natural and cultural assets. At the same time, I am concerned about proposals that would impose extreme setbacks or broad DPAs that effectively prevent families from maintaining or rebuilding homes. Conservation tools should be site-specific, evidence-based, and proportionate, so they protect sensitive areas without extinguishing long-standing property rights or undermining the island's intergenerational community
7. Yes. The process of generating a community plan should involve broad discussion around high level vision and goals, which is what I, and many of those I've discussed this with, thought this plan was about. It appears though that there is an external urgency being applied to the plan to become a different type of document, one that sets out policies and procedures that would require enforcement and financial compliance. This would be a major challenge for the community to agree to without much more clarity around what the policies would be.
8. No Development Permit Areas. Less oversight will keep our community "unique and rustic" as stated in our 2006 OCP.
9. I do not support any development assessment permit areas. Less oversight will keep our community lifestyle unique and rustic.
10. Regulatory overreach by Community Plan is unacceptable
11. I do not want any type of DPAs to appear in the updated OCP.
12. Conservation is a shared community value, and I support protecting Savary's unique natural and cultural assets. At the same time, I am concerned about proposals that would impose extreme setbacks or broad DPAs that effectively prevent families from maintaining or rebuilding homes. Conservation tools should be site-specific, evidence-based, and proportionate, so they protect sensitive areas without extinguishing long-standing property rights or undermining the island's intergenerational community.
13. Consider the harm that will be done to the residents on Savary who have this as their primary or secondary home should regulations prevent them from rebuilding after a disaster. Use: -the natural and inevitable future of a sand island as a baseline. -the actual indicators and negotiated rights of historic island users. Propose: -regulations that aim to save the island's integrity by addressing ongoing health safety risks (water quality, sewage, air quality) -regulations regarding foreseeable future resource preservation (water, vegetation, etc.)
14. Why does this section include nothing about land conservation???????????????? Land Acquisition fee simple for conservation has made a big difference for Savary. We have saved over 400 acres. More is needed. Why is land acquisition for conservation not even mentioned in this section????????????????

15. The thrust / tone of this whole survey is restriction rather than enable owners and visitors to enjoy their property and Savary in general.
16. No.
17. None
18. stay in your lane
19. Education and guidelines only. No policies or regulation.
20. No rrgulation. Leave us alone
21. No
22. I have not had enough time to really understand this.
23. I believe that some protections are required as the island continues to become more developed. But qathet needs to take responsibility for its role in creating the culture of non-enforcement on Savary by essentially ignoring the island while happily funnelling our property tax dollars into services elsewhere. As a result, it cannot simply apply the same DPAs and other regulations that have been in place/enforced in more developed areas. A customized approach needs to be developed in full consultation with Savary property owners.
24. 1. Really concerned about risk reduction for fire. Great to have rapid detection for fires, but this needs to be matched with activities that reduce fire risk. 2. The recent setback guidance that was based on a multiple of bank height is deeply problematic. It should be a setback distance based on elevation -- something sites over X m above sea level need a setback of 15m and sites over Y m need a setback of 30m. These setbacks should align with existing policies and regulations, such as Savary Bylaw No. 403, 2006 for DA-1, "New septic tanks, drainage and deposit fields or irrigation water systems should not be constructed within 30 metres of the natural top of slope." That would achieve the goal of bank protection without compromising rebuilding when needed (e.g., after a catastrophic fire).
25. Infringement on Private Property Rights is not acceptable.
26. We do not want more government on Savary.
27. focus on what makes our island better not on how you can restrict what owners do on their own land.
28. NO REGULATIONS!
29. I don't support any language at all which would leave any question about support for binding land use regulations on Savary Island. I do not trust the sources used to determine the need to support our "sensitive ecosystem". An aspirational goal to preserve our natural environment and support the growth of non invasive species while actively combating the spread of fire accelerants (scotch broom) and fuel ladders would be ideal.

30. Protection of sensitive areas and sand dunes should also include the banning of solar panels on these areas. Ironically on Sunset Trail there are a number of solar panel systems set up right behind the signs indicating these are sensitive dune areas and to stay off. And people also cut themselves paths to the beach, right past these signs.
31. My only concern is related to those that crafted this survey. You destroy your own credibility with the way you ask questions. Very sad this will lead to a terrible outcome.
32. A current land owner will most often be the best conservationist of the land they own. Occasional landowners will make decisions that the majority of the population might disagree with but for the most part, land or property owners care about the land they own and want to see it be improved for the future and government involvement isn't necessary.
33. We need to protect the green spaces while still providing opportunities for folks to enjoy walking cycling and perhaps even camping. Providing outhouses would encourage users to avoid soiling protected areas.
34. Yes. Please stop pushing any regulations which do not have the existing identified subjects. You are proposing things that do not have any standing ground in this island for the time being
35. The island is changing so much and is so fragile, even when enjoyed respectfully. The elements and human use have an impact. I think if people truly love Savary this should be without a question a priority. (Sticking to paths, trail maintenance, limiting vehicles even for those who own)
36. No
37. Any restrictions are bad restrictions.
38. No development permit areas, no development permits, community education and voluntary support only
39. No
40. My family are pioneers on the island.
41. Leave us alone.
42. Have more dialogue with all islanders. Have more options and take more time.
43. No development permits beyond septic systems.
44. No development permits should be required except for septic systems.
45. Savary is a sensitive ecosystem, and if we don't protect this sensitive ecosystem, there will be no Savary as we know it. It's crucial that we do everything we can to protect it. SILT is doing a great job of conserving vacant land on Savary by raising funds from private donors. Is there more that can be done? Can vacant land be purchased by the Region or Province and turned into conservancy land? Regarding archeological resources, my understanding is that it's the law to

protect these under the BC Heritage Act, so we really have no choice. We must respect and abide by that law and respect and honour the First Peoples of this land.

46. The answer is not regulation, policy or permit. Its about creating engaging and accessible community events and resources. i.e. spend the money on an evening or music and lemonade with interludes of educational speakers, continue to create posters on best practice. Bring people together where they have a chance to understand each other.
47. stop trying to control through policies, permits, regulations and fancy language. Instead offer educational events + supportive resources so that people are empowered to make good decisions that benefit all.
48. Is this something that exists on other islands? I'm not aware?
49. It depends, guidelines need to be based on sound, unbiased studies.
50. No
51. Most people are respectful of others. Most people are respectful of historic artifacts and archeological sites. Most people are not by nature destructive. More people would be respectful if they were aware of what the history and relevance of a historic site was. Arbitrary permitting would be bureaucratic, difficult to manage, somewhat arbitrary and likely not achieve any meaningful results.
52. Savary Island is a small Island in comparison to other gulf islands, and although unique in its character and layout, is probably constantly changing geographically over the years.
53. Difficult to be practical and balance priorities
54. Guidelines don't do much to protect these features, status quo is very little in the way of protection.
55. No
56. We the majority of the Savary Community have said no a number of times to DPA's. Trust in this OCP process is eroding
57. Every opportunity possible for further permanent land acquisition for any of the above purposes, and which restricts development in perpetuity, should be prioritized.
58. We need to do everything we can to protect ecosystems.
59. Island residents have clearly expressed their desire for no additional land use regulations.
60. Savary Island land trust is over stepping its mandate. Guidelines need to be provided to the Savary Island Land Trust board to ensure they understand their role.

61. You are over reaching. We want better roads, garbage removal, a crane on the wharf, and better parking in lund.
62. yes I do, These questions are designed to make a person feel muddled and insensitive, congratulations to the survey question designers for making us feel inadequate
63. No.
64. no
65. Permits of any kind will be detrimental to the Island.
66. All the above are covered by federal legislation.
67. A "Community Plan" for Savary should be driven by the property owners on Savary and not the regional district. Savary could have a municipal structure, in which case the region would have little or no say or input on Community Planning. There are some distributed minicipal administrative models ASIC explored, where the taxes on Savary would be management by a shared administration with other small rural groups. This should be revisited.
68. No
69. Some of the guidelines outlined in the discussion paper would potentially render numerous waterfront and bluff properties unbuildable and result in extensive financial losses to the affected property owners.
70. I fully support the efforts of the SILT!!!
71. Guideline yes, permits no. Private property should not be controlled so much by outside individuals.
72. We have voted against this before and we Do NOT want permit areas at all!
73. Do all low key and pragmatically without fanfare or political theatre.
74. No DPAs. Review in 20 years.
75. Property owners have a right to build freely on their own property.
76. DPA's can lead to permitting and regulations. I personally think that this is unworkable given staffing at Qathet and that permitting is just not practical here given the complete lack of regulation from the start. Inserting language in the OCP that can't effectively be implemented is a waste of time, creates stress and uncertainty, especially given the recent technical reports. landowners, if informed will most likely make reasonable decisions that are in alignment with the community. Given [REDACTED], any chance of conservation will go out the window if anger toward them is increased. This process has severely damaged their effectiveness I beleive.
77. If not a permit, some method of protecting these areas from development.
78. For me personally it's the cost that are burdened on the owner. It should be a shared cost.

79. Residents, for the most part, have done a good job of protecting the island. Happy with providing more information, guidelines and best practices, but do not agree with permit areas that would impact landowners.
80. guidelines are preferred to permits
81. If individuals want to donate include or share that's up to them . The entire government is responsible for the treatment and history of indigenous peoples and should themselves be acting in reconciliation with the nation by providing what is needed . Not the current land owners
82. Savary owners need to be compensated when they get their archeology bills of 50 thousand dollars that they pay! Its unfair buying a property and not knowing what is in the land below.
83. Enforce existing laws regarding development....no qRD Development Permits over and above these existing laws.
84. Sensitive ecosystems and defined archaeological sites should be defined and protected.
85. The community highly values independence, creativity, and self-reliance in land use. Any policies related to ecosystem or archaeological protection should focus on advisory, educational, and voluntary approaches rather than mandatory enforcement or permit systems. Homeowners should retain authority over their property, while guidance can encourage collaboration, stewardship, and awareness of sensitive sites. Conservation efforts will be most effective when framed as tools and resources for residents, not as externally imposed rules.
86. The Community Plan seems to be pandering to leftist eco crackpots and those that love to restrict the freedoms of others, especially private property owners.
87. My concerns with DPA and land use regulations is that they can be manipulated by the government to be something they weren't initially intended to be.
88. No DPA's
89. We are here because we love this place. We are already conservationist stewards of this island. I object to the finger-pointing alarmists who claim that residents are hurting the land.
90. This OCP survey is asking if we want more and bigger government, and my answer is no.
91. the previous survey in the fall of 2024 showed the majority of residents want guidelines, not binding by laws. Stop asking the same question.
92. Another tough one. To protect the island and its history people need to be informed about these issues.
93. We know what the ecologically sensitive areas and the archaeologically sensitive areas and the flood zones on Savary are. Property owners and potential buyers

should be made aware of these. I do not support implementation of regulations around these issues.

94. Private property should remain privately owned and operated on Savary Island. I am not in favour of any permits or regulation being included in our OCP at this time.
95. Unless you are talking about potential provincial park land being established or island trust areas, as they deem appropriate, private property should remain private.
96. Guidelines, not permits.
97. Property owners should be compensated for a loss of value or use caused by any of the proposed development guidelines.
98. We need more engagement with the qrd
99. The land trust should house a connected trail system so people can enjoy the nature of that area. Also, this would be a good way to allow people to walk the island and not be choking on dust when walking the road.
100. Permitting has never been a popular idea on Savary and for the most part common sense and respect for the environment, resources, and neighbours has been followed making this unnecessary.
101. As I have stated, the committee who designed this survey is putting out these questions as almost motherhood issues - of course, you support this and that. I believe this is deceptive without specific parameters.
102. Determine some public area sensitive sites label and protect them. Cannot protect the whole island or random private areas.
103. Permits would be unmanageable and impossible to enforce. Lengthy and probably unreasonable
104. These questions suggest [REDACTED] at worse. They are open to interpretation and misuse.
105. I do not believe the Community Plan should address issues that the provincial government regulates.
106. See previous
107. No
108. No
109. also need protection for areas on the beach that are sensitive
110. There's has been a big push already to convert a substantial percentage of the island into a land trust which Savary owners subsidized in a big way. We don't need to restrict more areas, no.
111. Continue to encourage transferring land into SILT.

112. The SILTrust is doing a stellar job of protecting land. Continue to support the concept of land conservation through education.
113. I am concerned that formal guidelines are very quickly turned into regulations that will affect a LARGE number of the residents on Savary without full thoughts on those impacts. Many residents would be crushed if something happened and they had to rebuild under new permits and regulations and may not even be able to rebuild on their lots at all. A financially crushing possibility for some given how it would affect their property values.
114. Leave it as it is
115. I support educating and providing guidance to property owners. I oppose burdensome regulations coming from broad mapping of environmentally/archaeologically sensitive areas.
116. No further regulations.
117. there is too much uninformed building on savary (also dangerous)
118. Yes. We should all be practising land conservation by a) cutting down the fewest trees possible on each lot b) by putting in place some kind of covenant on part of our land (eg: we amalgamated two lots, and at least 1/2 the land is untouched. I would be happy to sign a covenant saying this part of my land cannot be logged or built on. c) having no lawns and minimal cleared space and driveway.
119. no setbacks, no permits
120. Less is More !!
121. The same principle applies here—this is not the place for micromanagement. The Community Plan should remain a high-level framework, not a detailed regulatory tool.
122. I find your questions very vague, repetitive and not helpful in developing and community plan. Please be more specific about the archeological sites/ finds. Who has found these sites, where are they, and doesn't anyone know of them now or before these questions have been brought up. I have lived on this island for over 9 years and I have never once heard any community talk of the archeological sites on island.
123. Crazy questions as the entire island is a sensitive area and most everyone is aware.
124. Is this a provincial responsibility?
125. No DPA's which is just another name for building restrictions.
126. I believe that Savary Island landowners have generally managed development reasonably without regulations or guidelines up this point. The urge to "regulate" and interfere with property rights should be avoided. Guidelines and advice are one thing, permits and regulations something completely different.

127. No

128. Once again-we have already said NO to regulations. What you are proposing would lower property values and put needless red tape for use of private property. Another matter is that to do permits on Savary Island would cost a fortune-no doubt this would be added to our property taxes like the wharf levee we already pay?

129. archaeological sites should be estimated and some compensation for current owners determined if disturbance is necessary for development

4.5 Coastal Flood Adaptation

1) Should the Community Plan continue to have development assessment guidelines for protecting development from coastal flooding and erosion?

1. Emphasis on word "guidelines"
2. Guidelines are welcome
3. Most of the island is already vulnerable to coastal flooding because of no guidelines other than common sense in the past. What could you possibly do about the threat now?
4. It is ok to let people know if they are in a flood or erosion area although we all know if we are! And it is up to each owner to mitigate for any of these issues. And many many people are actively protecting their properties. This is better and faster than any thing an OCP could legislate!!
5. more educational materials would be good.
6. not until the studies provided are factual and truthful.
7. Let's not have climate change [REDACTED] sure of sea level change 100 years from now setting development guidelines. That said, any [REDACTED] should be allowed to build on top of a sand cliff or at sea level after signing a waiver of liability.
8. the erosion is mostly cause by the rain and storm. unless you know God and can communicate with him directly. i think best to educate people about the erosion and the potential factor attach with it.
9. the risk of flooding and erosion should be between the property owner, bank and insurance company. Erosion and flooding will happen regardless of any community plan.
10. Guidelines are a helpful tool when they provide clear information and encourage best practices (such as conserving native vegetation or using "Green Shores" methods). They allow for responsible property stewardship without imposing rigid restrictions.
11. NO DEVELOPEMENT ASSESMENT GUIDELINES OR PERMITS WANTED
12. Let the property owners deal with this .
13. guidelines - yes, regulation - no
14. The property owner is responsible for building safely as per provincial standards and building codes. No more oversight is required.
15. Guidelines are a helpful tool when they provide clear information and encourage best practices (such as conserving native vegetation or using "Green Shores" methods). They allow for responsible property stewardship without imposing rigid restrictions.

16. Disaster planning is important. Flooding and erosion are possible future events. Devaluing the properties that already exist will cause harm regardless of what is possible in the future.
17. not sure. I guess it depends on current data and whether that data is factual and correct, not just a guess or assumption
18. Sure, but what would be the point? Guidelines will be ignored as they have been since 2006.
19. Not if it means a land owners property becomes worthless
20. Green Shores education. What has worked on Savary has been completely ignored in studies. Willow Wattle on Garnet Point. Natural displacement of broom by Wild Cherry Trees top to bottom of South Beach Slope. "Ore Bags" Brian's Way. Natural accretion West Side of Indian Point. As most owners do not own the bank in front of their properties, there are jurisdictional issues as to what erosion mitigation measures as to what there are permitted to do.
21. The guidelines should factor in this reality: the earth does not have a problem with erosion. Erosion is only a problem for the people who build close to an eroding cliff. There are recommendations in a Geological Survey report about Savary Island published in 1996 outlining ways landowners can have as little impact as possible on an eroding cliff
22. Big Brother should not rule
23. Refer to proper jurisdiction for approach to those issues.
24. Not blanket guidelines. No setbacks, full grandfathering
25. Guidelines and education only, no policies or regulation.
26. Unnecessary, intrusive, unwanted. No regulation, pls leave us be.
27. People can't keep building overhanging decks and cabins to get a better view. Build back. And put a nice bench out by the bluff.
28. As long as they are guidelines, yes.
29. The recent setback guidance that was based on a multiple of bank height is deeply problematic. It should be a setback distance based on elevation -- something sites over X m above sea level need a setback of 15m and sites over Y m need a setback of 30m. These setbacks should align with existing policies and regulations, such as Savary Bylaw No. 403, 2006 for DA-1, "New septic tanks, drainage and deposit fields or irrigation water systems should not be constructed within 30 metres of the natural top of slope." That would achieve the goal of bank protection without compromising rebuilding when needed (e.g., after a catastrophic fire).
30. Up to the individual property owners.
31. It is our risk and responsibility to take We do not want development permits on Savary

32. but a guideline yes
33. My belief , from all that I've read , is that the last development assessment was flawed in its scope.
34. We have lived on the south high bank at mid-island for 25 years and the bank has barely changed. I understand that global warming will raise sea levels and could increase coastal erosion but this needs to be assessed carefully with the rights of the land owner and their own assessment of risk taken into account. If I can live with a relatively high risk, that is my business.
35. To look at the sources currently used high tide would have the dock and tennis court under water. I do not trust the resources used for recommendations.
36. Use education.
37. Guidelines are essential
38. Property owners are responsible for property and risk
39. Little too late to retroactively impose on this. Considering that the lots are mostly 50 ft wide and was managed poorly for centuries. To suddenly impose rules that created recently on this island Is simply make no sense
40. None
41. See previous comments. The guidelines were not made into regulations or by-laws in the 2006 OCP. This is not a continuation.
42. Erosion will occur naturally with or without regulations, unless you plan on cementing the Island.
43. Guidelines only
44. I believe homeowners have the right to make these decisions for themselves.
45. All these areas have already been developed. Development assessment guidelines will only serve to devalue the investment people have already made.
46. Your "setback from the bluff " suggestions are ridiculous. Your "science" is flawed.
47. Unless something has changed there is no inspections other than septic. How would these guidelines be enforced?
48. My sense is that people are generally better suited for these decisions than a third-person regulator.
49. Guidelines became rules that will severely restrict the use of properties. People are responsible for their own decisions.
50. There should be guidelines only with no permits required.
51. Guidelines only
52. Just education

53. Caveat: I am not a coastal flood and erosion expert, and I think anything to do with these topics/issues should be guided by scientific experts.
54. Make best practices available to property owners.
55. Guidelines may be helpful, but in my observation are not generally followed.
56. Guidelines should stay as guidelines only. The property owner has the final decision and by the way the Thurber Report was proven inaccurate
57. As long as they remain guideline and not strictly enforced as rules
58. No additional land use regulations.
59. No additional land use regulations.
60. No additional land use regulations.
61. Subject to respecting fee simple ownership
62. Can't stop coastal flooding try to mitigate it
63. Really, this is the question that's up for debate.
64. What is a development assessment guideline? I have read the booklet and it essentially repeats what these questions are without going into detail and defining what these terms actually mean.
65. Guidelines - yes No DPA's
66. If this is a document insurance companies will use to increase our policies, then the answer is no.
67. If this allow building restrictions to home owners and increase taxes for us taxpayers. Thank you for caring, but no thank you. Leave nature do what nature do best.
68. You can't protect the island from coastal erosion, whether the sea level every does rise or not. If you build too close to an eroding cliff you take a risk of being undermined. If you buy a house located too close to a cliff or the water, or in a lowlying area like Indian Point, you run a long-term risk of a problem. This should not be a regional issue covered by a Community Plan. It is a rural area. If a farmer in the interior builds his home or barns too close to a creek that eventually overflows and causes structural damage, that only affected that farmer - not his/her neighbours. So why should they have a say on where the structures are located or what risks climate change "may" bring?
69. We understand that the data that has been used regarding coastal flooding and erosion is flawed and does not offer realistic data on which to base guidelines.
70. only non-enforceable guidelines without ASIC approval
71. Coastal flooding and erosion is simply unavoidable on this island, but any sort of guidelines or permitting would intrude on individual's rights and property value.
NO PERMITTING

72. Property owners are responsible for their own property.
73. Suggestions can be useful but responsibility for protecting private property rests primarily with the property owner.
74. Yes but reasonable.
75. I saw the map showing the "current" flood plain, and was shocked to see how far up the beach it comes. We have NEVER had water come that far onto land, so I find it hard to believe that the information on that map is anywhere near accurate.
76. Can't stop nature.
77. The recently completed report on flood zones is factually incorrect and therefore all implications based on the calculations of flood zones and sea rise timelines are incorrect. The report shows areas of the island as currently underwater, which factually are not underwater.
78. Guidelines for setbacks and the maintenance of vegetation should continue. The property owner assumes the risk.
79. Waste of time and money and resources unless you're actually gonna do something to mitigate the risks. Flooding is a natural occurring thing that mother nature bestows upon us.
80. no, these kind of guidelines can already be prepared by qathet at any time as and when needed. if you incorporate them into the community plan it is very difficult to update and correct them by amending the ocp.
81. However, protecting development from coastal flooding is not something individual property owners can do. I support the green shores approach to mitigate erosion but it requires the commitment from all property owners in the effected areas. The requires leadership form the RD. The coastal flooding maps over estimates actual areas flooded today and likely for 2100.
82. Fine with guildlines, not with permit areas. Provide landowners with the information on risks and allow them to take the risk that they want. I do wish to see mroe information and guidelines on tree felling which I believe to be the largest human impact on the stability of the island.
83. We live on a sand island in the Salish Sea. We can use our common sense with what we decide for our own land
84. Voluntary Guidelines YES....Development permits NO! People have the right to develop their property within existing laws and to accept the risk of doing so with regard to coastal flooding and erosion.
85. Yes, the Community Plan should provide guidelines for protecting development from coastal flooding and erosion, but they should be flexible, advisory, and focused on education and best practices. Emphasis should be on voluntary, nature-based solutions that respect the island's culture of independence and off-grid living.

86. Common sense should be encouraged as it's lacking now
87. There are no lowlands so where is there supposed to be any flooding? There is also no proof of any ocean level rises. The geological history is such that there has been a millimeter of ocean level rise per year for the last 400 years. By the year 2100 we will have 75 mm of ocean level increase going by past data, and no one can predict the future. I think we can handle it.
88. Nature is going to nature.
89. These are peoples private properties it should not be up to Powell River to determine what and how people want to develop their own land. Stay out of it and mind your own business!!!
90. No. DAAs and DPAs are not welcome. People are aware of wave inundation when they build. It is our risk to take.
91. No DAAs or DPAs. Take a good look at your flood maps for Savary. They show HHWLT and present day wave inundation on the far west of the island that nobody has ever seen. Same problem near the wharf. How can qRD design guidelines or policy based on a large error?
92. This is a project for the qRD not an individual property owner. What is to be gained by one property owner forced into doing shore erosion techniques, and not the neighbor on each side? It's not like the scenario where cities require a developer to install the sidewalk in front of their property, with the overall plan that eventually the sidewalk will be completed. This is different. If the neighbors don't jump on board right away all is lost completely within a few years. This is complicated by the seasonal nature of the island where the neighbors might not see each other for years at a time. Stupidity at its maximum.
93. Guidelines, possibly; regulations, no. And it is too easy for support of guidelines to be construed as support of regulations. So to guard against that I have to answer NO.
94. I am not aware of any coastal flooding occurrences. Erosion of some banks on Savary has occurred and will likely continue. The property owners who are at risk should be free to assume that risk if they so choose.
95. Guidelines of what best practices look like yes, but no rules/regulations.
96. Federal and Provincial lands should be managed and funded through our already high property taxes. Land Trusts should maintain and fund their own property, as they see fit. Trust owned properties should not benefit from private property owner's tax dollars, as they do not contribute to the tax base of Savary Island. Property owners should maintain and retain appropriate insurance to mitigate their properties risks and needs.
97. Federal and Provincial lands should be managed and funded through our already high property taxes. Land Trusts should maintain and fund their own property, as they see fit. They should not have access to property owner's taxes

dollars, as they do not contribute to the tax base of Savary Island. Property owners should maintain and retain appropriate insurance to mitigate their properties risks and needs.

98. Make the property owner responsible and not the government. Why should everyone pay for dangerous building.
99. Good to have some realistic projections but the responsibility is on the property owner.
100. Since many properties would have the majority of their land well below the flood construction level, other solutions needs to be looked into rather than the generic flood mapping reported by the Provincial Government.
101. Absolutely not. Reading the reports there is some very flawed assumptions that are being presented as scientific facts. If accepted as fact, which the qRD appears to have done, would leave almost all the waterfront properties worthless for rebuilding or future development. Not to be conspiracy theorist, but is this the 'big plan'. Devalue the value of the waterfront lots, drive the current owners out?
102. Most houses on savary are already built on the water, and to put iretroactive setbacks on these homes would devastate there value. I for one would lose my life savings.
103. Guidelines to inform property owners about the risks involved with waterfront development should be clearly communicated to all present and future Savary ocean front property owners. .
104. Is this to protect the "development" - or the island?
105. The provincial government should be regulating these issues
106. Guidelines as opposed to mandates are great
107. People have property rights.
108. Wording is strange - It seems that this DA guideline is trying to protect the development from being washed away - and not so much protecting the cliffs or shores from the assaults from building in fragile areas.
109. This is protection of life, land and significant monetary investment by a property owner.
110. Guidelines without permits or regulation
111. The recommendations made from this study illustrated how out of touch they are with this area. The suggestion that a setback of double the hight of the bank not only renders much of the island properties unbuildable, it does not make any logical sense. As they say, you lost us! I would only be able to build on the road, on my neighbour's property! And much of the island would be in the same place. AND I don't see how a 50 foot setback, for example, would negatively affect the bank. Erosion happens because of storms and trees falling, not from houses built a distance from the bluff.

112. your maps are wrong. I have more beach then I have ever had.
113. People may complain about not being able to do whatever they want with their property, but they will complain even more if their property loses value or is unsellable because it is seriously damaged by flooding or erosion. They should be made aware of the risks before starting or continuing development of their property.
114. People have accepted the risks of flood damage when they bought their properties. They can either get insurance or not - their risk. The OCP should not wade into this arena. Who is the OCP protecting by doing this? The qRD has no liability at this time as people understand the risks they have taken, but if setbacks are implemented and people abide by them and they still suffer a loss, then the qRD would have exposure. This really makes no sense to me given the entire risk is assumed by the property owner.
115. Provide information and guidance only.
116. I don't think there is much that can be done to protect anything that is happening. The island is made of sand and will naturally erode over the years. Maybe global warming is speeding things up with weather extremes but not much can be done by island property owners.
117. yes - but this is hard ... is it doable?
118. We are all aware of the risks of living on Savary and the possibility of coastal erosion and rising sea levels. It's a risk we take to live in this beautiful place.
119. I support guidelines to educate property owners about potential risks to their property from coastal flooding and erosion.
120. Buyer beware. If someone is willing to risk building on an eroding cliff face - that is their prerogative, and no one's business.
121. no regulations, no bylaws, no development permit areas. no reports, studies to be included in OCP.
122. All these development assessment guidelines and permit areas: are they of any use without regulations and enforcement? You say 'continue' - were any followed up to now? I see they are all 'recommended' and 'conservation of trees encouraged' - all good stuff, but without massive education projects and sincere buy-in from owners, nothing will change without regulation. This brings up important administrative points which have not been addressed anywhere: 1. Can the OCP have certain regulations but not others, or do they come as a complete package? 2. How would regulations be put in place and monitored? 3. Who would monitor them? 4. How much would monitoring cost? 5. How would monitoring be paid for? Our taxes are high (on a par with Vancouver's rate I've been told) so to get value for money there should be quite a lot available. But clear, realistic figures need to be given to Savary owners before we can make decisions about regulations, permits, assessments etc.

- 123. Property owner's risk.
- 124. no development permit area guideline, no setbacks,
- 125. What we have is working well.
- 126. The properties that are owned, can be managed by the owners of their own properties. I don't believe, that homeowners are so ignorant as to, build on an eroding slope. And, if they did build on the slope, it's their property and they should manage it as They see fit.
- 127. Guidance yes bylaws NO
- 128. Can't stop Mother Nature and shouldn't try.
- 129. Is there any evidence that this is happening
- 130. Is there evidence that it is effective?
- 131. guidelines/education/best practices - yes. Sensible
- 132. NO! We don't need regulations about where to build our homes! If someone builds and they get flooded its their fault... stop pushing regulations down our throats.
- 133. information and guidance is helpful - nothing prescriptive.
- 134. Guidelines are fine.
- 135. Inform but do not regulate.
- 136. No permit development needed. It adds cost and delays. Guidelines are OK providing they don't become bylaws.

2) Should the Community Plan establish development permit areas for protecting development from coastal flooding and erosion?

- 1. No permits please
- 2. No No No
- 3. land owners accept liability
- 4. same answer as previous question
- 5. No, not as a blanket rule. DPAs should only be used where there is clear, site-specific evidence of risk. Broad DPAs across all bank properties would unfairly prevent families from rebuilding after fire or loss, even in areas where erosion has been negligible for decades. Instead, site-level professional assessments should guide decisions, ensuring real hazards are addressed without extinguishing long-standing property rights.
- 6. as above
- 7. No Development Permitted areas!
- 8. No Development Permit Areas

9. No, not as a blanket rule. DPAs should only be used where there is clear, site-specific evidence of risk. Broad DPAs across all bank properties would unfairly prevent families from rebuilding after fire or loss, even in areas where erosion has been negligible for decades. Instead, site-level professional assessments should guide decisions, ensuring real hazards are addressed without extinguishing long-standing property rights.
10. Property owners assume risk when building on Savary. Enforcing 15' setbacks from bank perimeters as a minimum is important. This has not been done consistently to my knowledge. Envisioning a permitting processes that would establish setbacks deeper than the length of a standard lot would prevent rebuilding in the event of disaster and so would be harmful to many long-term residents of Savary.
11. Perimeter is mostly Crown, qRD should liase with Provincial Bodies to facilitate owners' erosion mitigation strategies.
12. Why would the qRD want to venture into this territory and assume any liability? Buyer beware. This is a sand wedge of an island with a dynamic coastline
13. Enough with the permits and 'guidelines'!!
14. No permitting
15. See above, no regulartion desired or needed.
16. Yes. Again. Build your dwelling back from erosion areas and simply walk out to view the scenery.
17. It's both wrong and illogical to go from zero enforcement to a DPA that suddenly restricts people from even replacing an existing building on their property. Directly-affected property owners need to be directly engaged in developing an approach that addresses erosion while acknowledging the non-enforcement culture qathet has created on Savary.
18. But not based on the most recent assessment, which would exclude many, many existing cabins from being rebuilt, the majority of which would be fine by any reasonable geotechnical assessment.
19. but a guideline yes
20. We do not want development permits or assessments on Savary.
21. see above
22. Proposed Tetra tech setbacks make no sense. Many properties would cease to exist as a cabin or home should a fire destroy there home. Setbacks that go beyond the actual property boundary are ill conceived and arguably illegal and unlawful. A class action suit against the qRD would seem to be an appropriate response in my opinion. Keep your hands off my property
23. To look at the sources currently used high tide would have the dock and tennis court under water. I do not trust the resources used for recommendations. I do

not support any DPAs individuals must be allowed to make their own risk assessment and live with those consequences. If the qRD wanted to share recommendations for best practices in at risk areas from a report other than the Tupper or TetraTech reports I would consider support for recommendations only in a non regulatory context.

24. Use education.
25. Property owners should be responsible for ensuring their dwelling is protected and it does not create any undue risk to others.
26. Allow grandfathered structures to remain in place, and allow repair to them in perpetuity. This is good conservation too.
27. Same question as above.
28. Development permits are closing the barn door after all the livestock are gone. The properties have already been developed. Permits will devalue the properties.
29. no I choose no
30. It makes very little sense to protect development by preventing development. If people are willing to take risks, it makes little sense for regulators to limit their freedom to do so.
31. There should be guidelines only with no permits required.
32. No development permits
33. Again, I'm not an expert on this. See comment above. Having said that, it makes sense to me to have DPAs for flood/erosion hazard areas, but I don't know how this can be done without land use regulations. I'm not an expert in this area.
34. As per previous OCP
35. Private owners should take responsibility for their property and the impact on others.
36. Need to understand what this means for landowners, but status quo is no protection from flooding or erosion so I do think some sort of oversight is needed.
37. No DPA's
38. No additional land use regulations.
39. No additional land use regulations.
40. No additional land use regulations.
41. No new land use regulations.
42. Subject to respecting fee simple ownership
43. Too vague an issue. Coastal flooding and erosion has been ongoing since Savary was created...not by "the transformer from a 2 headed serpent"
44. See above

45. If this allow building restrictions to home owners and increase taxes for us taxpayers. Thank you for caring, but no thank you. Leave nature do what nature do best.
46. Savary is a small island. Private property owners have chosen to purchase properties and should be allowed to choose to develop them the way they wish to.
47. I would venture to say most high bank property owners are well aware of the risks of having a building on the edge of a cliff. Permits are not required, especially when reports are based on "predicted climate change", predicted rising levels", etc. Education and guidelines should suffice.
48. Not the regional district's business. This is a property owner's risk and does not affect their neighbours and there is little that can be done to protect against soil erosion except terraforming. The blanket ring around the island that was produced to indicate coastal erosion areas of concern is ridiculous. What can you possibly do to prevent coastal erosion in this situation - nothing! Even a structure 50 ft or more back is likely eventually going to be at risk of erosion - its just a matter of time.
49. same answer as above
50. Negative effect of individuals property value - unacceptable intrusion
51. We have all read the flawed reports, whilst I agree the development on the cliffs is not well thought out, I do not agree with your proposals that cover every perimeter property.
52. This is up to individual owners
53. Can't stop nature.
54. Property owners are responsible for their own property.
55. The recently completed report on flood zones is factually incorrect and therefore all implications based on the calculations of flood zones and sea rise timelines are incorrect. The report shows areas of the island as currently underwater, which factually are not underwater. Any permit areas cannot be based on incorrect data.
56. There should be guidelines, not development permits. The property owner assumes the risk.
57. in certain areas of the island it may be appropriate to require development permits to address slope erosion. these should be limited to lots adjacent to steep banks. there is no need for development permits to address coastal flooding on savary and this would impose an unnecessary and unreasonable cost on landowners as a condition of building anything on their property.
58. No to permitting of any kind. The Tetra Tech report is flawed for the reasons set out in the October 28, 2024 letter from [REDACTED] to the qRD. Among other

flaws, the recommended setbacks would make it impossible to rebuild anywhere on high bank properties, despite the fact that on many properties behind the high bank there is flat land that would not impact bank erosion concerns. The Tetra Tech report is being hastily adopted in the OCP to apparently relieve the qRD of the requirement to have a public hearing if they want to adopt it into a land use bylaw at some point. Not only is a public hearing essential for Savaryites if a land use bylaw is ever contemplated, the Tetra Tech report should not be its foundation. To the extent any land use restrictions are adopted, there should be appropriate grandfathering provisions that allow property owners to completely rebuild or repair in a manner consistent with their current property structures, especially in the event of flood, etc

59. Fine to provide information of the dangers, but people know that they are building on a sand island - erosion is a risk they are taking on. The setbacks proposed are akin to expropriating the land of many along what an environmentalist's model has deemed an at risk bank.
60. Land changes The fact is that the consequences are already playing out and lessons learned
61. No development permits! The report referenced in the Community Plan planning information shows that in 2013 our cabin was under water from coastal flooding. Clearly this is not the case and clearly the model they have used is not accurate! In fact, in the 32 years our cabin has been on site, our foreshore line has neither decreased or increased significantly. Climate change will have a future impact on this in the future for sure...but the data they have now is not accurate.
62. No. Development permit areas for coastal flooding and erosion should not be established, as homeowners value flexibility and independence. Education and voluntary best practices are preferred over regulatory mandates.
63. 1) should suffice - guidelines and education
64. There are no lowlands. What kind of flooding is possible?
65. No DPA no land use regulations.
66. See above comment!
67. No. DAAs and DPAs are not welcome. People are aware of wave inundation when they build. It is our risk to take.
68. Same answer as above. No DAAs or DPAs. Take a good look at your flood maps for Savary. They show HHWLT and present day wave inundation on the far west of the island that nobody has ever seen. Same problem near the wharf. How can qRD design guidelines or policy based on a large error?
69. Provincial legislation is adequate. Property owners should be able to make their own decisions.

70. Maybe moving forward, not retroactive. Similar to comments in question 1 above. Building permits in sensitive areas were never considered by either party so don't just penalize the homeowner. qRD owns a share of the mess.
71. Same comment as above.
72. See previous comment
73. I support the provision of information which describes best practices but I don't support any plan which requires permits as part of development.
74. Federal and Provincial lands should be managed and funded through our already high property taxes. Land Trusts should maintain and fund their own property, as they see fit. Trust owned properties should not benefit from private property owner's tax dollars, as they do not contribute to the tax base of Savary Island. Property owners should maintain and retain appropriate insurance to mitigate their properties risks and needs.
75. Federal and Provincial lands should be managed and funded through our already high property taxes. Land Trusts should maintain and fund their own property, as they see fit. They should not have access to property owner's tax dollars, as they do not contribute to the tax base of Savary Island. Property owners should maintain and retain appropriate insurance to mitigate their properties risks and needs.
76. Property owners problem.
77. Responsibility and risk is on the property owner
78. If DPAs implemented for coastal flooding and erosion, many of the properties most likely will become undevelopable and definitely not insurable, probably resulting in significant loss of property value (and tax revenue). If this is the case, I propose the Provincial government provide fair compensation to landowners in the DPA areas for land no longer developable as it was the Province that approved the 1910 subdivision of the lands to the lot configuration of today.
79. As above.
80. As stated before, without a detailed zoning and building bylaw, this issuance of development permits are redundant.
81. Again, your report is based on very flawed speculation, spouted as scientific facts when the report authors did not even attend the island to view the areas they said were affected (they in fact are not). I can state that in over 60 years there have need no changes to the high tide mark, and hold the report as seriously flawed in the assumption that there will be huge increases in the sea level in the next 75 years.
82. The setbacks proposed would make our entire lot unusable.
83. Buyer and builder beware. You can't permit the unknown.
84. As above...

85. Not we are talking mandates. Guidelines are positive. Mandates would not be appreciated or accepted by the majority of residents
86. Flooding data is a farce. we should be under water by now!
87. See comment for #1 Would the OCP say "you cannot build here as it may flood or erode " ...?
88. This once again is an overreach
89. No permits
90. This is invasive and highly detrimental to most waterfront owners. Owners should be prudent and respectful of environment and neighbours. However, what are the facts; how many structures are at risk, how many have had major detrimental effect, how many have been damaged. This seems arbitrary and without reason.
91. I want to say yes, because it would be the simplest way to stop people making big mistakes, but I know how strongly people feel about being able to build however they want. I suspect that development permits would not be a popular move.
92. Not clear what this would entail. So guidelines yes. Restrictions no.
93. See above
94. Leave this to the land owner
95. Not sure how this can possibly be done.
96. Yes but the setbacks proposed are ridiculous. Stop people from building right on the edge or on crown land in many cases and it will be fine. There will always be erosion. Savary will eventually go back to the sea.
97. Flood and erosion risks should be addressed through accurate, up-to-date scientific data and site-specific assessments, not worst-case projections or blanket restrictions. Landowners should be responsible for managing risk on their properties, with the option to seek professional assessments when warranted. Broad permit areas based on long-range projections (e.g., 2100 sea level) are speculative and may unfairly impact property values.
98. See comment #2
99. no regulations, no bylaws, no development permit areas. no reports or studies to be included in OCP
100. No DPAs please.
101. Unless the qRD plans on purchasing affected properties like they did in West Vancouver Ambleside waterfront
102. Property owner's risk.

103. the current proposed setbacks for waterfront properties do not make sense - people should be able to re-build after a disaster (i.e. there would need to be some kind of grandfather clause if this is put forward)
104. Your brochure on building on coastal properties is useful and makes good sense.
105. Development permit areas introduce regulatory complexity that is not necessary if existing guidelines are functioning well.
106. Same as above. Homeowners, can take care of their own properties without the involvement of individuals that, don't live or own on island. Again, why do you feel the need to micromanage homeowners?
107. See above
108. Will this be enforceable. There are areas where landowners have built rock berms or concrete barriers at the bottom of cliffs that are completely useless and are now eyesore. (cliff bottom at east end of Savary shores)
109. Will it be enforceable?
110. NO DPA's - no by-laws, no regulations, no permits!!!
111. Individual property owners do not need "protection" in the form of guidelines and should remain free to take on risk as they see fit. If over time there is erosion and sea level rise that affects their properties, then they are the best suited to make decisions involving changes/adaptations to their land as required.
112. If you put in development permits and set backs for bluffs then YES development permits must be there for the area near wharf. If the ridiculous 1metre issue dictates bluff development permits that same issue must require development permits for low lying areas.
113. Need more information.
114. Inform but do not regulate
115. No permit development needed. The Tetra Tech report is flawed throughout. Setbacks that are twice the length of a high bank results in zero property to rebuild or modify. This would impact hundreds of property owners on Savary. This flawed report should not be referenced in any way in the updated OCP when it is drafted.
116. I need more information

3) Should funding opportunities be investigated to mitigate high-risk areas for erosion on the Island?

1. Does this mean, should money be spent by the local government, to help us to mitigate the natural (ultimately inexorable?) erosion of the island? Yes
2. Only if it helps and not hinders property owners
3. Prevention is good.

4. Targeted funding for mitigation in truly high-risk areas is a constructive, science-based way to address concerns. This approach would protect both the environment and homeowners while avoiding unnecessary burdens on properties that are stable.
5. I'm in the school of 'let it continue to erode as it has been for the past 10,000+ years', BUT do not ever allow humans to make it worse. Maybe ask the Tla'amin what they think and weight their opinion more :)
6. We should be considering ways to reduce erosion by stabilizing shorelines - enhancing natural areas with local flora to stabilize banks. In agreement that we should be encouraging conservation of trees and native vegetation within marine riparian areas, and encouraging a Green Shores approach to shoreline stabilization.
7. <https://savary.ca/bank-stabilisation>
8. What does this even mean?
9. Provided that it doesn't trigger land use regulations for private property owners.
10. I'm thinking 'why not' but then I wonder why this would need to be part of the OCP survey?
11. Targeted funding for mitigation in truly high-risk areas is a constructive, science-based way to address concerns. This approach would protect both the environment and homeowners while avoiding unnecessary burdens on properties that are stable.
12. This was done in the past and it was a useless disaster. [REDACTED] up sprayed the cliffs and Kingfisher nests with invasive species. Erosion continued. If people did their research about the island before purchasing and realtors were required to provide facts, most of the erosion issues for buildings would not have occurred. Why should Savary Islanders in general have to fund poor uniformed decision makers and unethical realtors????????????????????????????????
13. This needs to be clarified as far as the areas impacted and what the mitigation cost could potentially be.
14. They are more likely to restrict development than fund mitigation.
15. Unless the qRD has a huge multimillion dollar budget there is not much to be done about high risk areas. Look at the [REDACTED] property near Mace Point. That is an effective solution but costly
16. What happened to the funding that we already pay for garbage? We are taking care of that ourselves....AND PAYING AGAIN WITH OUR TAXES!
17. The regional district can not afford to assume mitigation costs including planning .
18. We owners can sort tgis on iur iwn without bureaucratic interference

19. Probably. The more the island erodes the more we lose of it. If conservation projects exist, why not fund from the island. Through donations or voluntary help.
20. Yes, funding opportunities should be investigated, but the mitigation activities are a completely separate issue. The property owners affected need to be full partners in any mitigation that takes place.
21. Past reports done for example, the Furber report have been discredited and a waste of money. We find it offensive that it is still being referred to.
22. If the qRD wanted to pursue a program that would encourage bank reinforcement by planting or other means I support that.
23. Savary is a sand dune. Leave it be.
24. Yes, and these actions should be locally started. We all know the risks with building on s=a sand cliff.
25. I think homeowners in high risk area should work together on this ... as anything their neighbor does could impact them so it's in their best interest to work together as a group to solve the problem
26. Only crown/conservation land.
27. Sure, look for funding.
28. Who would pay for this? Please inform me.
29. ecosystem conservation is important. Use some of our already provided tax dollars.
30. Absolutely. Our neighbours have had excellent results stabilizing their bank by planting willows, a proven method that was also successfully used to prevent erosion at the Museum of Anthropology in Vancouver. Applying similar natural solutions on Savary could be highly effective. Any investment of our tax dollars into projects like this, which directly benefit the island's stability and long-term resilience, would be greatly appreciated.
31. Any senior government funding available should be used to protect shorelines as much as possible. Those are million dollar homes in many cases.
32. Waste of money. Who determines what is "high risk"? Don't trust you.
33. Waste of financial resources 😞
34. Depends on the measures being considered! Any intervention should be aimed at being lowest *public* cost. We should not expect the BC taxpayer to shell out enormous amounts of resources to protect Savary island cabins.
35. The high risk areas are already well known
36. No more taxes
37. Not sure what this is referring to?

38. I would not want this to effect development opportunities on private property in any way.
39. Depends what the mitigation measures would be and what their unintended negative impacts might be
40. Funding to mitigate would be great but no development permits or building restrictions
41. For what Purpose?
42. Funding opportunities should be investigated for issues of public safety.
43. Not to include tax increases as fund raising
44. No additional taxes imposed on residents.
45. No additional taxes for island residents.
46. No additional taxation of island residents.
47. Provided funding opportunities are voluntary
48. Plant appropriate plants and brush on sand cliffs, research solutions to flooding otherwise everything changes, wharf, boat ramp, emergency exits, roads....
49. Define funding opportunities.
50. If this allow building restrictions to home owners and increase taxes for us taxpayers. Thank you for caring, but no thank you. Leave nature do what nature do best.
51. Mitigation rather than instilling development permit areas is a much more reasonable option for property owners.
52. If the meaning of this is to fund actions which would physically address and build up areas that are being eroded then yes. Areas such as Mermaid Trail, this well used trail would benefit from the kind of support that the steps to the beach at the end of Julian Road has.
53. Depends on the form or source of the funding.
54. That's a waste of money. There was an effort years ago to remove broom from the sandy embankments - which was a mistake because of the stabilizing effects of the broom. Plants can help reduce the rate of erosion - but won't stop it.
55. Sure - we pay a lot of taxes and individuals should be able to apply for funding if they desire
56. Property owners are responsible for their own property.
57. I think it would be difficult to assess and prioritize areas. If there are opportunities for grants the QRD should consider it yea, but knowing the island I'm not sure where you would start.
58. If there were grants available

59. There are no measures that will do more than delay erosion on Savary. This is a natural process. Measures to delay erosion should be the responsibility of the owner.
60. I have a family member who is currently dealing with severe erosion of the sandy cliff by which his house was build (not by him). He has spent lots of his own money and plenty of time and labour to mitigate the issue. It would sure be nice if there were an agency that would help him stop or slow the erosion ans save his home.
61. I would have to know what you could possibly do before I would support doing anything.
62. Property owners are responsible for their own property.
63. Property owners are responsible for their own properties.
64. The recently completed report on flood zones is factually incorrect and therefore all implications based on the calculations of flood zones and sea rise timelines are incorrect. The report shows areas of the island as currently underwater, which factually are not underwater.
65. Breakwaters could be considered. Cost would be a factor. Groynes as used on Savary Shores beach would reduce wave intensity. Cost again is a factor. The property owner assumes the risk.
66. Too expensive.
67. this has nothing to do with the ocp. qathet directors should consider and pursue such measures as they deem fit in the regular course of their business. that is what they are elected to do.
68. Stone breakwaters like those located along Patricia Crescent should be extended east
69. yes please
70. Education should be made available and landowners be allowed to decide for themselves.
71. Yes, by all means...lets see what is out there, but resolution of this should be voluntary...not mandatory. Cost of mitigation can be excessive!
72. For sure , our taxes should contribute to the well being of the island ...specifically erosion, pollution, over population and abuse of the island and its resources.
73. Continue to educate the various users of Savary about the high-risk areas for erosion on the island. It is difficult or almost impossible to mitigate the erosion resulting from the effects of a warming climate (ie: Garnet Point).
74. The question is unclear. 'Funding opportunities to mitigate high-risk areas' needs more detail on scope, methods, and impact and a full business analysis. Generally, any efforts should prioritize voluntary, low-impact, nature-based

solutions rather than regulatory or mandatory interventions. If anything Funding opportunities should be investigated to be provided to homeowners most at risk from the impacts of high-risk erosion.

75. Over the years nothing has stopped the sand erosion on areas of the south side, wind and rain both play their part, it's a natural cycle.
76. High risk areas are obvious
77. What type of life threatening risks are there with respect to slow sand erosion? Personally I would say none.
78. I think we are kidding ourselves if we think we can stop nature from naturing.
79. The island will adapt and change as it always has. Some areas will slowly erode, some will recover vegetation. Stay out of it!
80. No. I can't even support the studies you have already. Why is the discredited Thurber Report included for reference? Why is the flood mapping report showing the west end of Savary under water in present day?
81. Enough studies already. Seems that every time there's a study done by qRD, it assumes the worst-case scenario for outcomes. If you commissioned a study about driving a car, the recommendation should be for nobody to ever drive again due to the historical dangers. If you commissioned a study about eating foods, the recommendations might be to never eat because some people have died. There is risk in everything humans do. Your reports tend to be overcautious and in favour of strict controls over landowners.
82. Why not, as long as it does not cost us.
83. Man made "yes", but lets not try to hold back the tide. It's coming in.
84. Ad hoc maintenance of beach trails (e.g. beach trail to Savary Shores beach) risks destabilizing the bank. Funding for mitigation of this risk would be a good thing. There are many public beach trails on Savary and erosion is a big issue on these.
85. I would like any funding, i.e. the spending of my tax dollars, to go to identified needs such as road maintenance and dust control.
86. Areas of not private property sure but who oversees it would be most important
87. Only if those people affected are part of the funding equation separate from those not impacted
88. Federal and Provincial lands should be managed and funded through our already high property taxes. Land Trusts should maintain and fund their own property, as they see fit. Trust owned properties should not benefit from private property owner's tax dollars, as they do not contribute to the tax base of Savary Island. Property owners should maintain and retain appropriate insurance to mitigate their properties risks and needs.

89. Federal and Provincial lands should be managed and funded through our already high property taxes. Land Trusts should maintain and fund their own property, as they see fit. They should not have access to property owner's tax dollars, as they do not contribute to the tax base of Savary Island. Property owners should maintain and retain appropriate insurance to mitigate their properties risks and needs.
90. What does this mean? Cement walls around the whole island? Not realistic.
91. Let nature take its course
92. Yes but the reality is this would be very costly for taxpayers and as the island is made of sand, mitigating may only be temporary that could get washed away in the next King tide, therefore money could easily be wasted. Mitigating erosion can also have negative consequences to other shore/land areas. QRD could investigate but
93. Federal grants for community flood prevention??? Sounds good.
94. Federal grants are a great source for community flooding prevention policies and procedures.
95. I do support this.
96. Planting willow on the bank works
97. Mother nature will always have the last word.
98. I guess so. Is this to the benefit and preservation of the island itself or to the benefit of property owners in high risk areas?
99. The island is unable to get funding for garbage removal so I doubt there is funding for erosion issues.
100. property owners issue.
101. This is finally something positive and proactive. What a novel idea.
102. Possibly. Wording is not clear - funding for mitigation? or funding just to investigate various solutions to erosion? not for the actual mitigation. (... botanical solutions for stabilizing cliffs is one direction)
103. This is an important forward looking step. Serious thought needs to be given to this and the selection of bodies to employ. You get what you pay for.
104. \$\$ for bank stability projects
105. What are we talking about here; breakwaters, barriers, planting? These statements are very broad.
106. High risk areas tend to affect all islanders not just immediate homes.
107. The entire aesthetic of Savary is built on its natural beachfront environment. Berming the waterfront areas would destroy this. Appropriate setbacks (in some cases retroactive) are a better solution

108. I don't trust the studies or results. Too bad, because a study to help us learn how to avoid erosion on the island would be helpful, but it feels like the results are being used to remove us from the island rather than for us to learn how to live here longer and better.
109. It is worth a try, but you can't hold back the tide, so it may not solve any problems.
110. People in those areas can self fund to put in place protective measures - look around the island and you will see a dozen or more instances of effective erosion controls implemented by affected property owners.
111. Savary is an island in motion - let it move. Money better spent elsewhere
112. Only if the people in those areas are the ones providing most of the funding
113. No additional permits or regulations. If there are other opportunities that could be explored to help mitigate the risks from erosion and flooding, then let's do that. Current recommendations that we've seen on setbacks, etc are not realistic nor accurate in some scenarios.
114. I fully support investigating options for erosion mitigation.
115. The island is subject to natural evolution - erosion is part of this evolution. I'm not sure why it is in the public interest to stop natural erosion for the benefit of a property owner. This is akin to someone purchasing a house next to an airport and then rallying the public to move the airport. Buy land on a sand cliff and live with the result. It is not a public concern.
116. not if funding will come with regulations, bylaws
117. Erosion is a naturally occurring event!
118. I believe there is a provincial buy-back program which can be looked into for lots which cannot be built on. But ask the experts, not me. But planting native plants and re-sanding beaches would be the first step to take.
119. if all the rocks were moved up closer to the shoreline, this would mitigate erosion on the island.
120. Funding opportunities should absolutely be explored—but only if mitigation efforts are aligned with tax incentives to encourage uptake and fairness.
121. What does this even mean? Please be specific, and stop being vague in your questions. I don't have any erosion on my property and if I did, I would manage it myself.
122. These costs should be borne by the people who have built in those locations
123. Most used path on island = South Beach path. Why hasn't anything been done to protect it?
124. See above

125. Nature should be allowed to take its course. Savary Island is a constantly shifting sand bar.
126. Education on the use of native plant for example, and other Green Shore approaches
127. I think new, creative solutions should always be sought out as a priority to help not only Savary but any coastal area dealing with erosion. We could even become a best practice case study - as a goal.
128. If someone has an idea then yes, they can apply for a grant to investigate erosion mitigation strategies.
129. If you're referring to protecting the foreshore with water breaks and any means to prevent erosion from waves and logs, I would possibly be in favor
130. Interesting idea, but only if it is not coupled to regulations.
131. The first phase of shore armoured in Tuktoyaktuk was just completed. Ottawa contributed \$53.7 million to this project. There are about 900 people in Tuktoyaktuk. Savary is a unique ecosystem. It's worth a try. And we know it works. UBC is built on the same Quadra sand as Savary. It had the same erosion issues. They armoured the shore and ended the erosion.
132. Perhaps, if restricted to "high-risk" area.
133. Short of building a breakwater around the island, or having the ability to slow the ocean rising, or redirect the winds. .not sure where 'funding opportunities could be directed to 'mitigate areas for erosion'.
134. If done, focus on "high-risk" areas only.

4) Do you have any other thoughts or concerns on this topic?

1. Guidelines for Setbacks from cliffs should not be based up speculation that seas may rise
2. Climate change is real
3. No to permits, yes to guidelines that actually help owners
4. don't mess with private property rights.
5. Mitigating erosion and protecting against flooding is essential for the continued enjoyment of Savary
6. Coastal adaptation is important, but extreme setbacks are not the right solution. They would devastate families who could no longer rebuild, despite little to no erosion along certain banks. The Community Plan should: • Focus on site-specific risk assessments, • Support education and voluntary stewardship, and • Use mitigation strategies and funding in high-risk zones. This balanced approach respects Savary's unique character and ecology while also safeguarding fairness, intergenerational investment, and the continuity of the community.

7. So many properties on Savary Island would need to be relocated on the Island from low lying beach areas to high bank water frontages. I would hope that no new regulations would be introduced that would force many residents to walk away from their island properties.
8. Yes I do. Erosion happens naturally on a sand island. This also acts as a slope correction when it happens, allowing for new plant growth. The flood zones proposed for the year 2100 will be happening 75 years after this OCP and apparently the Qrd would like a new OCP every 20 years....sooo it's not relevant and it's still only a theory.
9. Erosion is a fact of life - thousands of years have not stopped the sands from shifting! Residents who have existing homes have made their decision. Common sense and prudence hopefully apply. The home/land owner assumes the risk and the responsibility.
10. It is interesting that the planners are suggesting policies in one topic area and investigations in another. Overall all the plan should be a vision and goals to achieve the vision, and support for investigations and education on all of the topics that fall within the goals. And then if appropriate, indicate that the community will work towards developing policy or guidance as deemed necessary. By no means should this document contain any information or attachments that could be construed to be agreed upon by the island community. Perhaps the next OCP would be in a position to showcase the guidance, guidelines, or policies . It will likely take that long to develop them.
11. No Development Permit Areas. Tetra Tech study has flaws. Why are we using a flawed study again?
12. I am not in favour of Development Permitted areas. This whole survey so far has been only about DPA's?
13. This is more unnecessary and unwanted intrusion into the Island's affairs
14. I think the high risk areas should be purchased with intentions not being built on.
15. Erosion will affect some properties more than others. If people want to sell, it makes sense to me that SILT fundraiser to purchase and protect those properties
16. Coastal adaptation is important, but extreme setbacks are not the right solution. They would devastate families who could no longer rebuild, despite little to no erosion along certain banks. The Community Plan should: • Focus on site-specific risk assessments, • Support education and voluntary stewardship, and • Use mitigation strategies and funding in high-risk zones. This balanced approach respects Savary's unique character and ecology while also safeguarding fairness, intergenerational investment, and the continuity of the community.
17. I am concerned with the proposal of the 150 foot setback from the embankment making many properties unusable for development and making it impossible to rebuild should there be a fire or other destruction to existing homes. I do believe

a setback of 15 feet is reasonable, which was advised by our builder when our cabin was built in 2003 on the south bank.

18. Savary is sand, it is eroding. Pay attention. It is not going to stop.
19. Erosion is a serious issue on Savary.
20. Erosion mitigation facilitate. Build Structure that can easily be moved.
21. Erosion and flooding are not problems for the earth itself. The sand does not care where it ends up
22. No Big Brother!
23. none
24. Guidelines and education only, no policies or regulation.
25. No regulation or government interference, please.
26. ■■■ of property value and inability to get insurance if permits go through.
27. Everyone on Savary is aware that some buildings have been constructed too close to the shoreline/cliff edge. But qathet has been complicit in this because of its approach of non-enforcement on Savary that has existed for decades. After years of neglect, qathet cannot simply wake up to this issue now and try to impose restrictions that would prohibit some owners from using their property. Much more engagement is required to develop an approach that makes sense in the Savary context while addressing the issues around shoreline erosion.
28. Savary has the behaviour common to barrier islands, and so some erosion is to be expected, even in the absence of human activity. Better signage to keep kids and others off sand bluff is needed
29. The OCP cannot create blanket policies to cover all properties on the island as individual properties do not necessarily have the same conditions.
30. We do not want development assessments or permits on Savary.
31. The island is eroding and has been for a long time.
32. It is my understanding that there are no successful mitigation works that will stop Savary from migrating northward. The forces and energy that erode the sand banks are far too large. History of these attempts also shows it is folly and only hastens erosion. Land owners in high-risk areas need to be made aware of this fact at the time they purchase the property.
33. no policy can control nature. History tells us that humans have the ability to adapt
34. I do not trust the resources used for recommendations and do not support any DPAs for Savary Island.
35. The island is alive. It will move in its own way.

36. If property owners protect the rest of us from their descions, I am okay with whatever they want to do.
37. The island is known to be a moving sand bar. The rate of erosion is up for debate and property owners on erosion prone properties knowingly took that risk when they purchased the property if they did any due diligence. Individual property owner actions can increase the rate of erosion but generally to the detriment of their property and potential for reduced value. If a property owner takes actions that increase the rate of erosion to the detriment of a neighbours property that needs to be considered but the option of a [REDACTED] [REDACTED] for lose of value to their property might be explored.
38. The folks on the front beach have built Malaspina promenade repeatedly as the ocean has wiped it out each winter.
39. Just leave it. You can't suddenly apply rules creates somewhere else to be applied here. Savary has lots of problems and need to be fixed differently to suit its problems
40. None
41. Any restrictions are bad restrictions.
42. Our family owns [REDACTED] that would be directly affected by the Tetra Tech Report, a document that has already been shown to be inaccurate and grounded in poor science. I have [REDACTED] to the qathet Regional District (qRD), and they are fully aware that our community does not support the inclusion of this report in our Official Community Plan (OCP). For over a year, Savary property owners have been united in saying "NO" to unreasonable building restrictions—through formal presentations, written submissions to government, and most clearly through the overwhelming 94% opposition to development permit areas (DPAs) expressed at the July 28 Open House. Despite this, and despite the government's own assurances in the March FAQ that they would seek "non-regulatory solutions," the qRD has once again mailed out a survey (July 22) asking whether the community supports DPAs. What is most troubling is that this survey does not clearly explain the real consequence: property owners could lose the ability to fully use or enjoy their own land.
43. No
44. I have heard several comments about areas that would render that a property could not be redeveloped if a fire occurred. If this is the case you are then rendering the property value at zero. Who is going to provide restitution to the property owner? Also what the happens to the house insurance?
45. Have more on person sessions throughout the year. Take more time to get it right.
46. I believe in respecting freehold rights.
47. The flooding maps are a joke. The Emperor has no clothes.

48. There should be information and guidelines available, no permits, to help individuals make decisions on where to build on their properties if erosion is of a concern.
49. Awareness is fine, but making property worthless because it might have a problem in 100 years is not fair.
50. What's going to happen is going to happen, I'm not interested in fear mongering. Just education.
51. Erosion is naturally occurring and a lot of an erosion that occurs up and down the coast is due to the weather, wildlife and shifting soil. Putting restrictions on property where erosion is not present seems unnecessary. Just like there are restrictions in school zones and parks, regulations can be specific to higher risk areas and not blanket all areas.
52. I think we should do everything we can to protect the fragile ecosystems of coastal areas, and also to protect the existing homes built near the shore. For vacant lots in coastal/flood risk areas that are for sale, realtors should be required to disclose to prospective buyers: flood/erosion hazard information, the risks of building on that type of land, and building requirements/best practice. New homes should be required to have set backs for safety reasons and owners should be required to protect and conserve native trees and vegetation to prevent erosion (many coastal lots are being clearcut or the trees are being limbed for views, which weakens trees. Native tree health and conservation should be a priority). I support some land use regulations.
53. It depends, guidelines need to be based on sound, unbiased studies.
54. No
55. Some erosion along the banks is common in certain areas, while others may be void of any erosion and completely covered with plants and trees, which help hold the sandy soil together.
56. No
57. NO DPA's
58. Island residents have clearly expressed their desire for no additional land use regulations.
59. No
60. We must make sure we do not lose control of our property rights on Savary. I fear this OCP is taking a small step in that direction.
61. Research. Plan with caution. See what works for other places.
62. I live on the sand banks and if built properly and far away from the cliffs then there is no problem we have seen no shift
63. Nature is nature. Property owners can use common sense and recognize associated risks.

64. We do not want developmental regulations. If you want to work with the community directly on how to continue to help Savary prosper that is one thing but these questions are too broad sweeping.
65. No DPA's!
66. We all know it's sand. Caveat emptor
67. the regional district would better spend their tax dollars, (ooh My dollars) on vitally needed services like health and education. This feels like a make work project
68. If this allow building restrictions to home owners and increase taxes for us taxpayers. Thank you for caring, but no thank you. Leave nature do what nature do best.
69. no
70. New property owners should make sure their contractors and builders are aware of high bank concerns.
71. Just leave the island alone!
72. Property owners on Savary already pay huge amounts in taxes with little to no benefit. Diverting taxes or increasing taxes to pursue extremely ambitious efforts like investigating soil erosion areas to consider mitigation measures is a waste of money. Islands of sand and silt, like Savary are going to disappear with enough time. Might as well try and plug the dike with cash for all the good it will do.
73. No
74. Erosion control should be the responsibility of each property owner and at the property owner's own risk. Property owners could also execute liability waivers in favour of government and government agencies to protect them from any future liability concerns.
75. Efforts like this should continue to be supported.
76. The biggest erosion occurs because of the deer trails opening lanes that allow water to peck into the top layers of land the become saturated and then slide downwards
77. Again. No permit areas please. We do NOT want permit areas
78. The slope stability analysis, which ties into the erosion consideration should be redone with a scope of work that would allow for actual onsite reviews of area of high erosion potential and slope instability. A desk top study has no credibility.
79. I do not want build restrictions on my property. I want to be able to rebuild if there were ever a fire on my property.
80. No DPAs.
81. People have to be sensible. Put the onus on the landowner.

82. The Green Shores approach is an excellent conservation program. More stewardship to help stabilize the banks and shoreline is needed. Especially in areas of the greatest risk. Funding for programs would certainly help as most of the interest and concern comes from a core group of individual island volunteers. Something more established would be wonderful.
83. Savary Island and surrounding geography has been changing, eroding and building for 1000's of years. Leave it be and do what it does. People are aware of erosion and eco systems already.
84. The recently completed report on flood zones is factually incorrect and therefore all implications based on the calculations of flood zones and sea rise timelines are incorrect. The report shows areas of the island as currently underwater, which factually are not underwater.
85. The prediction for a 1 meter sea level rise by 2100 is the worst case scenario (RCP 8.5) from the IPCC report. This has been shown to be far too extreme by many experts. It is questionable whether the erosion on the island will be as severe as predicted. I believe development permits with setbacks will restrict the use of some properties in future. De facto expropriation. The owner assumes the risk.
86. Erosion and flooding will always be an issue on Savary Island. Rules and regulations are not gonna change anything. It's just a matter of time.
87. The land owner should do their own research.
88. I am in favour of providing information to landowners for them to use best practices when developing their land. I am not in favour of permit areas that reduce the value of property. Risk is inherent with properties on the island and one cannot dictate to another the risk they are willing to take.
89. beach access areas on the island need to be funded and maintained
90. No setbacks for property owners! It affects hundreds of homes. Rather provide a new build guideline.
91. All support should be directly provided to Homeowners and providing funding or compensation to homeowners impacted by the inevitable effects of erosion.
92. Again we have a solution without a problem.
93. Biggest concerns across the board are the implementation of DPA and land use regulations. This is by far the biggest threat to the Savary way of living.
94. I find it comical that Powell River Planners are making the Savary OCP when they are not part of our Community. You are using faulty and subjective information from a \$20k study to recommend and implement setback restrictions that no one in our community wants. With all the negative responses that you have recieved on this topic, you STILL refuse to omit it from the OCP. The city of Powell River has lost all of my trust and respect!!!

95. Leave us alone. We've been fine without qRD intervention.
96. No DAAs or DPAs.
97. Note comment above.
98. I purchased my land on Savary Island in part because I did not want to be told what I can do with my land. I am generally not in favour of any regulation or permitting. I do however support increasing the budget available to maintain and improve our roads and to remove dangerous trees on public land.
99. Focus on the priorities. The south side high bank folks properties will be gone sooner than later. Anything you do will be to protect the properties in from that in the future. People are still building right in the bank on the north side some not even on their property and the regional district allows it and therefore endorses it
100. Federal and Provincial lands should be managed and funded through our already high property taxes. Land Trusts should maintain and fund their own property, as they see fit. Trust owned properties should not benefit from private property owner's tax dollars, as they do not contribute to the tax base of Savary Island. Property owners should maintain and retain appropriate insurance to mitigate their properties risks and needs.
101. Provincial park land and land trust areas should be managed as they deem appropriate and at their own expense. Private property should remain private, with building and property development at the owner's own discretion, risk and expense. Remember, Land Trusts do not pay taxes, but private property owners do.
102. Erosion is a major concern for much of the island. Existing owners of developed properties should be provided access to assessment and mitigation resources as well as application for funding opportunities. Further development of land increases erosion of all properties.
103. Guidelines, not permits. Keep this to a minimum.
104. It's interesting that the houses on front row are at risk of flooding but continue to build in the same manner. All the proposed restrictions seem to impact people on the rest of the island who want to build or better their property.
105. We need more time to discuss these make or break issues with the qrd.
106. By the time rising sea levels get to the point where the island will be severely impacted human life on planet earth will be dwindling so 'permitting' will be completely unnecessary.
107. Yes. The OCP should not address these issues.
108. Ideas and plans for mitigating high risk erosion areas needs to be a co-ordinated approach, not a lot of ad hoc projects.
109. There should be ongoing study of erosion on a yearly basis to determine rates and risk areas. Owners should be made aware of dangers they are not aware of.

Erosion is a natural process and while it may be accelerating there should be proof provided that it creates an increased risk to owners.

110. This is the report that has caused the most anger and distrust and lead to people not wanting ANY influence from this or any other study.
111. can you please focus on other issues like the island having representation at the local gov level and the toll tourism is having on the island.
112. so many thoughts but the saddest thoughts are that calling this the savary island commuity plan is not true, this is the quathet districts plan. You will miss the tax base here as well if you decide to devalue our homes. There is also evidence that some banks are improving I ihave trees over a 100 years old on mine.
113. no
114. The OCP should not take away property owners rights to assume the risks they choose to take.
115. Not really. When we bought we took a good look around at the erosion and figured it is what it is. Some day all of us will be moving our cabins back from the bank. We don't need restrictions or guidelines. We will do what we need to do when the time comes. For us, Savary Island was an investment in family not financial. Our kids were five when we bought and now 25. They still love to come and some day will inherit our place on this beautiful island.
116. No regulations will prevent erosion and flooding in the future of Savary Island
117. The last geotechnical reports shows so many flaws. It was sad to see our tax money used in such an irresponsible manner. It shows how geotechnical firms are more speculative than scientific and bias by the fact that they could be held responsible for providing a wrong assessment in case of problems.
118. Clearing trees on the bank and the active campaigns to remove the broom will not help reduce erosion
119. Let property owners deal with any flooding or erosion. Development permits are not needed.
120. No additional permits or regulations. If there are other opportunities that could be explored to help mitigate the risks from erosion and flooding, then let's do that. Current recommendations that we've seen on setbacks, etc are not realistic nor accurate in some scenarios. Areas near the docs are shown on current maps as currently being under water at high tides. This is NOT the case and not accurate at all. I fear other information being used faces the same problems.
121. Should always be looking at mitigation and remediation to preserve the land on Savary.
122. No regulation.

123. 100 yrs allows for a few more ocp reviews to deal with rising ocean levels in the future.
124. Yes. Unless mitigation efforts are coordinated with tax incentives, they are unlikely to be effective. And if taxation cannot be addressed because it falls under a different ministry, then it is better not to include new mitigation measures in the plan at all.
125. Again.....why are you asking such vague questions.
126. Help save the properties versus making them so future generations cannot build - i want to leave something for my kids.
127. It will become important for neighborhoods to collaborate on protecting the Island coastline from erosion, and this is best guided by clear input from the regional district.
128. Some people may be comfortable with risk of losing their cabin. They have the option of purchasing insurance. I am absolutely against rules that impinge upon an individual's right to assume risk to himself and his property.
129. High bank erosion and set backs from bank should be determined by a certified professional on where you can rebuild or build on high bank lots for safety purposes. set back from bank for home construction is a safety issue and should be regulated where by the property owner must engage a cert professional to determine where the house is permitted to be built or rebuilt based on Peng cert professional calculation for set back line to start construction at which point.
130. Leave well enough alone
131. See above - why can't Savary become a leader in erosion prevention/management in creative, new and novel ways for the province? Aspirational goals like that are much more appealing to this community than restrictive things.
132. You can have all the guidelines you want, but who would police it, which hasn't happened so far, especially regarding tree removal on Sunset Trail, and what would be the consequences?
133. We don't need climate alarmists making policy and building restrictions. They have been forecasting huge rises in sea level for decades and it has not materialized. The science isn't settled and to put restrictions on property owners for some future theoretical outcome , is wrong.
134. Savary is a unique spot but could be improved. Some light regulation and education would help. Big daily issue is the traffic and dust. If the additional lots are developed and everyone continues to drive everywhere it will be miserable. But how do you prevent further development without being extremely unfair? I'd limit development to one residence per lot, encourage consolidation without being extremely tax incentives and bring in severe limits on use of gators, cars and trucks. Major fees to have vehicles on island, time limits on use of vehicles

(8-10 am and 4-6 pm?), mandate that healthy people must use bikes or walk. I've been here 32 years and have never had a car in the island.

135. All the OCP contains are restrictions and devaluation of private property. How about some steps to prevent erosion and to help property owners mitigate risks? A \$100 bag of grass seed is saving our bank from further erosion. The course this OCP is taking is very disturbing and disappointing.

136. at risk properties should be advised and community indemnified for any future event risks.

137. No permit development needed. The Tetra Tech report is flawed throughout. Setbacks that are twice the length of a high bank results in zero property to rebuild or modify. This would impact hundreds of property owners on Savary. This flawed report should not be referenced in any way in the updated OCP when it is drafted.

138. Yes. The Report based on conservative estimates within a 75 year period are untenable for property owners. Provide information but don't make regulations.

139. Savary is a shifting sand dune and residents should expect shorelines to change over time. There should be strong limits on development in areas at greatest risk.

4.6 Slope Hazard Areas

1) Should the Community Plan continue to have development assessment guidelines for properties in slope hazard areas?

1. Emphasis on word guidelines.
2. Any guideline for set backs in slope hazard areas must not be based upon speculation of future sea rise
3. Guidelines: yes. Regulations: no.
4. Again, any such guidelines or regulations should have already been in place.
5. Guidelines only
6. not until studies are provided that are based on fact, not improperly extrapolated biased data!
7. Yes, but the last 30 years has shown that they have not worked. So what would be the point? People build wherever they like on Savary, especially on the steep slope on the crown perimeter. Simple siting permits requiring people to build on their own land would help this.
8. If you do and restrict property owner to built on their lot or unable them to progress with their property in the event that maybe in 50 years from now something might happen you better be willing to compensate them from their investment. we the people bought these lot it was approved by the Government to subdivide them in 50ft lot. We are not willing or interested to have to pay for another bureaucratic decision that doesn't affect who ever is writing this report.
9. Guidelines that encourage site-level assessments and responsible land management are appropriate. They give property owners clear direction without imposing unnecessary blanket restrictions.
10. I think property owners and insurers know the risks of owning property on Savary and they should deal with these risks themselves.
11. For the high bank properties mid island.
12. Guidelines and ongoing information of risks is helpful. Guidelines to respect the ongoing erosion hazards and peer pressure to do the right thing for the land and your neighbours may have some power. However, as I said earlier, people are are selfish.
13. guidelines yes, regulation no
14. This was based on the flawed Thurber report. We are not in need of any development assessment guidelines.
15. No oversight required, especially based on a flawed report's findings. Thurber report has been discredited. The Tetra Tech study is also flawed and can easily be discredited.

16. Definitely no.
17. More overreach by local bodies.
18. Guidelines that encourage site-level assessments and responsible land management are appropriate. They give property owners clear direction without imposing unnecessary blanket restrictions.
19. Voluntary guidelines may be good but the use of regulatory powers is problematic.
20. Sure, but what is the point, people have ignored them for 20 years. Why would they all of a sudden pay attention and stop building on the cliff edge?
21. Not if it means a land owners property property becomes worthless
22. Simple guidelibes outlined in the GSC report are: do not build close to an eroding cliff. Do not remove rees and vegetation to improve the view. Do not create a situation where rain can collect (postholes for decking) and run over the cliff
23. No Big Brother
24. They should not be expanded. Good enough as is.
25. Guides are great but do not have permits. Allow landowners to do their own research
26. Guidelines and education only, no policies or regulation.
27. Let the owners skrt this on iur own without regulations or goverbment officials telling us what to do.
28. Guidelines only
29. Guidelines only to support owners to know the safest way to build.
30. Guidelines are helpful, but need to be reality-based
31. Education.
32. We do not want development assessment guidelines on Savary.
33. Tetra tech proposed setbacks are ludicrous when you actually realize the ramifications to property owners. Many would never be able to rebuild again should a devastating fire ravage this island. [REDACTED] should focus on cleaning up the dangerous amounts of fuel on their own property instead of continuing to be a paid lobbyist who's main goal is to render development or rebuilds for property owners unallowable.
34. To look at the sources currently used and the extreme values given to setback recommendations I cannot support even guidelines. I do not trust the resources used for recommendations.
35. Guidelines on best practices are essential

36. Guidelines to protect the ecosystem would be valuable
37. Same as stated previously. New rules can't fix old existing problems created by poor decisions decades/century ago.
38. I think it should be buyer beware
39. Definitely NOT. These are not the questions that this survey should be asking. The questions should be direct. You have not clearly communicated the impact of DPA's and development assessment guidelines on property values and full time resident owners life savings invested in this properties.
40. Are you saying guidelines or are you saying mandatory assessments? Land is going to erode, storms, slope angles, wave action will all occur. Savary Island is an island made of sand. Many areas of Savary have had no changes in a very long time.
41. Guidelines only
42. The slope hazard study does not reflect sound or reliable science. Individual homeowners must take responsibility for the placement and maintenance of their homes on the slope. If a property owner has chosen to build too close to the edge and is now experiencing erosion, it is their obligation to address the issue, which may include relocating their home further back. It is not reasonable or fair to impose the consequences of these individual choices on the broader community.
43. Development guidelines are a bit late. The shoreline properties are already developed. It's too late for regulations.
44. Your definitions of slope hazard are ridiculous. Don't trust you to be sensible.
45. Where it comes to slope hazard areas, the concern is again that property rights will not be respected.
46. Guidelines become rules severely restricting the ability to rebuild for a hazard that might or might not affect the property
47. As long as they are only guidelines with no permit required.
48. Guidelines only
49. Just education
50. Caveat: I am not a slope hazard expert, and I think anything to do with slope hazards should be guided by scientific experts.
51. It is crucial that all areas be treated differently. Some banks are stable and others are not. Blanket policies are not ideal. I would support signage to stop people from climbing banks.
52. Guidelines are helpful but not generally followed.
53. As long as they remain guidelines. No enforcement. Property owners are guided but make their own decisions

54. Again as long as they remain guidelines. Owners should be allowed to cut trees on there properties as long as it doesn't destabilize the bank
55. No additional land use regulations.
56. No additional land use regulations.
57. No additional land use regulations.
58. If [REDACTED] people want to build houses where they are going to fall down, that's their prerogative
59. If this is to be a document to be used by insurance agencies to increase our insurance policies, then no, even though guidelines are good.
60. If this allow building restrictions to home owners and increase taxes for us taxpayers. Thank you for caring, but no thank you. Leave nature do what nature do best.
61. Guidelines would be helpful, but not permits or regulations.
62. Guidelines yes
63. Same as the erosion question. These are private properties. While common measures between neighbours to invest in measures to reduce the rate of erosion, it will happen. Most people realize that in their lifetime the risk of significant loss is extremely low - so they buy the property, use it for a number of years and then sell to the next purchaser who makes the same considerations. Nothing is permanent.
64. ONLY IF NON-MANDATORY until ASIC has more input!
65. This would have a major impact on property values and insurability of structures.
66. Property owners are responsible for their own property.
67. Guidelines yes.
68. Information is good so that owners can ases for themselves
69. Suggestions are useful but the responsibility rests with the property owner.
70. Your Thurber report was completely wrong for South Beach. A complete embarrassment. And it has caused a major ongoing problem with credibility for the Regional District. Minimize the OCP. You are making people afraid of the Regional District.
71. These guidelines should be well thought out and clearly presented, not just a link to a report that says everything is hazardous and that suggested setbacks should be to the middle of the island. Real practical guidelines that are workable should be presented.
72. Property owners are responsible for their own property.
73. Guidelines for setbacks and maintenance of vegetation should continue. The property owner assumes the risk.

74. It is just a matter of time erosion is happening around the entire circumference of the island and nothing is going to stop it
75. It has not been a problem and an expensive assessment is not needed
76. these type of guidelines should be developed by qathet independent of the ocp process so they can be easily updated as new understanding of conditions develops over time. putting them in the ocp freezes the guidelines in time unnecessarily and is difficult and expensive to amend. qathet directors can develop assessment guidelines without the ocp.
77. Geotechnical information but keep it voluntary.
78. Fine with guidance, not with permit areas. Especially regarding the felling of trees.
79. Education and full descloser by realeststate brokers is the best we can expect for making good choices for out own properties
80. Education only
81. "Guidelines" yes, policies/regulations...NO! {People should have good information regarding slope hazard when they purchase property or decide to develop property. Their development should not impact others...or break any existing laws, but they should have the right to accept development risks.
82. Yes, but only as guidelines rather than strict regulations. The focus should be on educating and informing homeowners about slope risks, using voluntary, nature-based solutions, rather than imposing mandatory restrictions that conflict with the island's culture of freedom and self-reliance.
83. Guidelines should be encouraged
84. There are no hazards or risks to human life so no action is necessary.
85. Please see previous comments.
86. No DAAs or DPAs. The Thurber study was proven to be in error about erosion rates over south beach. I was told that it was not being used in the new OCP. Why is it now referred to in the Discussion Book? The 2023 Tetra Tech study is so severe in its recommendations that if followed will stop building and rebuilding in most perimeter lots. How is this even being considered when, if made policy, could destroy people's life savings and make them homeless?
87. No. DAAs and DPAs are not welcome here. The island has told qRD this loud and clear. The recommendations in the TetraTech studies are outrageous and harmful to our property rights. I could lose everything I own. I could be homeless.
88. Guidelines are fine. Owners do not need to be protected from themselves.
89. Yes, But "assessment guidelines" are not assessment regulations.
90. Guidelines not strict policies.

91. I am forced to say No here because I believe that Guidelines too easily shift to Regulations.
92. Guidelines tend to become regulations
93. Guidelines/suggestions but no regulation.
94. But not the ludicrous 2:1 zero risk model. Make it reasonable or the whole OCP is dead.
95. Federal and Provincial lands should be managed and funded through our already high property taxes. Land Trusts should maintain and fund their own property, as they see fit. Trust owned properties should not benefit from private property owner's tax dollars, as they do not contribute to the tax base of Savary Island. Property owners should maintain and retain appropriate insurance to mitigate their properties risks and needs.
96. Only guidelines. Owners problem.
97. Guidelines only. Risk lies with the property owner
98. Every property affected would have to be assessed. One guideline would not be sufficient to assess slope hazards.
99. Guidelines, not permits.
100. There needs to be some accountability between the Provincial Government and the BC Ministries for slope hazards. For the Provincial Government to allow the subdivision of Savary Island without the registration of geotechnical covenants to require maintenance removes any liability to the land owners. Further investigation needs to be completed.
101. There needs to be some accountability between the Provincial Government and the BC Ministries on slope hazards. For the Provincial Govt. to allow the subdivision on Savary without the registration of geotechnical covenants to require maintenance removes any liability to the landowners. May need to be looked at further??
102. Information about these areas is needed first present and future buyers.
103. property owners risk..
104. Development assessment guidelines is a vague concept. I realize there is concern re erosion, however imposing onerous, limiting, and expensive criteria to any development based on a possible trajectory over the next 75 yrs, is not the way to go. To start with, my understanding is that there is a 30' setback from the cliff for most of the Island. This land coming under Lands and Forests. We all know that this has not been enforced on a consistent basis and many dwellings are not even built on the actual property that is owned. That should be a starting point for all new development. I can only think of three instances where dwellings built on the foreshore were legally challenged and forced to be removed. Dwellings currently built on property that is on this right of way might be

grandfathered in, but not rebuilt in that spot should they be destroyed eg by fire. New construction should be required to be built within the actual boundaries of the lot.

105. Guidelines, not regulation, not permits.

106. See previous page

107. NO MORE RED TAPE. save your money for education and health care

108. People need guidelines on best practice if they are developing or making changes to development on at-risk properties. Potential purchasers of such properties need to know the natural future limitations of development on these properties.

109. But should not restrict development in these areas through regulation. Buyer beware.

110. See comments in prior section

111. I've said it above

112. I support guidance and education for property owners to know the risks.

113. no regulations, no bylaws, no development permit areas. No reports or studies to be included in the OCP. No setbacks

114. Property owners' risk.

115. Not for lay people to comment on. Listen to the experts.

116. no setbacks, no development permits,. Do not include the Tetra Tech Engineering report in any OCP. Do we really need an OCP? No.

117. From the maps that you set out in the information booklet, the slopes you are investigating are (in my opinion), NOT hazardous. I believe the report that was done on all of the slopes and hazards is not correct, does not look at the islands erosion history or paint the correct picture of the area. [REDACTED] was asked at the Monday Facilitated workshop, [REDACTED] informed us the company was in good standings, and was very trusted within the community. How can informed decisions, now or in the future, be made if the people making recommendations haven't read the information and only "trust", what they have been told.

118. Guidance yes. Bylaws no

119. If you try to do this you will have a big problem in the name of [REDACTED].

120. Does anybody adhere to them anyway?

121. Earthquakes and fire are always possible, erosion is a longer term concern.

122. educational guidelines are sensible, yes

123. It's the property owners responsibility to ensure they are building safely.

124. NO REGULATIONS ON PROPERTIES!!

125. information and guidance is reasonable - we will make good use of that and make wise decisions.

126. Advice and education are a good idea, but not regulations. These would have a potentially devastating effect on current property owners property values and rights.

127. Guidelines only

128. Guidelines yes, but not based on the junk in the Tetra Tech report. As I said earlier, develop a valued formula based on what is happening on this island and apply that to provide recommended set backs for each perimeter lot. Lot specific set backs NOT red, yellow and green magic marker that don't relate to topography or common sense.

2) Should the Community Plan establish development permit areas for properties in slope hazard areas?

1. The qRD should not be regulating in the area and taking on liability and responsibility for private property risk management. Ward's only obligation is to educate as to the risks.

2. No, no permits.

3. Variances permitted but property owners signed waiver of liability

4. See comments for previous question.

5. NO

6. For new dwellings only - existing footprints to be maintained.

7. land owners accept liability

8. Common sense not permits

9. DPAs in slope hazard areas would unfairly impact many bank properties, effectively preventing families from rebuilding after fire or loss, even where erosion has been negligible for decades. Instead, site-specific professional assessments (e.g., geotechnical studies) should guide development. This approach addresses safety without extinguishing property rights.

10. NO regulations wanted

11. I know the risks. Insurers know the risks. But as in previous questions, I believe that building small, respecting water consumption and discharge, and not [REDACTED] up the high bank, will help to not accelerate erosion.

12. No development permit areas

13. No Development Permit Areas.

14. More overreach by local bodies.

15. DPAs in slope hazard areas would unfairly impact many bank properties, effectively preventing families from rebuilding after fire or loss, even where erosion has been negligible for decades. Instead, site-specific professional assessments (e.g., geotechnical studies) should guide development. This approach addresses safety without extinguishing property rights.
16. Property owners take the risk. The island is made of sand. Erosion is natural and ongoing.
17. No DPA's
18. No permitting necessary: a few photos of mistakes made in siting buildings and decks would be most effective
19. No Big Brother
20. Guidelines are fine, but permitting areas already occupied by residents and where these are developed already seems unnecessary as owners are already more than aware of the risks of erosion and where they have built, therefore the risk is already assumed by them.
21. Identify on Land use plans.
22. Guidelines and education only, no policies or regulation.
23. See above.
24. Similar to my answer for all the other DPA issues: Yes, issues with slope stability definitely exist, but qathet has created the current culture of non-compliance by ignoring Savary for decades and can not, after-the-fact, expect to impose the blanket type of DPAs that are common in urban areas. A made-in-Savary solution is required here.
25. No regs please.
26. Yes, in principle, but these need to be defined by a team of geotechnical experts, and not based on one consulting report.
27. We do not want development permits on Savary. We have a beloved (over 100 year old) tall tree on the slope on our property that arborists have confirmed has not experienced any erosion -it is poker straight still. The Thurber report (Which has been discredited regarding erosion, etc. but you are still referring to) does not even consider this. We do not need or want a community plan restricting us if something should happen to our home. We have been conscientious stewards of our slope and property for over 30 years.
28. Im not in favour of establishing any development permit areas.
29. The current suggestions for this process would make it impossible to rebuild if we had a fire. Again, risk assessment should be left to the property owner in keeping with the rustic quality we want to foster on Savary

30. Any proposal to render an existing property undevelopable or not allowed to be rebuilt based on setbacks that often go beyond existing boundaries of actual property is ridiculous.
31. To look at the sources currently used and the extreme values given to setback recommendations I cannot support even guidelines. I do not trust the resources used for recommendations.
32. Use education.
33. Yes there should not be any commercial activity on those slopes.
34. As with many of the questions in this survey, it's unclear whether regulations would apply retroactively to properties that already have buildings on them, or to vacant lot properties only.
35. I feel it's important for the individual home owner to take responsibility about learning erosion risk in their area and working together with their neighbors to minimize the impact and ensure they do not speed up erosion
36. Property owners who are located on slope hazard areas on their property should be responsible for their dwelling and ensuring no undue risk to others.
37. Absolutely not as this would devalue many properties.
38. Grandfathered status for existing structures that also allows for continued maintenance of existing structures (dwelling and other structures)
39. Permit areas will only devalue the properties affected. Efforts should rather be focused on finding ways to protect the sandcliffs from excessive erosion.
40. See answer to 2.
41. As stated previously in my survey responses, respecting property rights is important. While restrictions meant directly to reduce erosion make sense, development bans to "protect" those proposed developments make no sense.
42. No permits.
43. We should be allowed to make those decisions on our own.. Guidance only.
44. Just education, the person or people who own the house are personally responsible for their structure, not the qRD
45. Again, I'm not an expert on this. See comment above. Having said that, it makes sense to me to have DPAs for slope hazard areas, but I don't know how this can be done without land use regulations. I'm not an expert in this area.
46. Property owners should be able to investigate the best practices for their land and act accordingly
47. Yes as there could be impacts on neighbours
48. Need to understand what this means for landowners, but I think some kind of oversight is really needed at this point. I expect we will be seeing houses fall

down the slopes at increasing rates over the next 20 years. We will also be seeing landowners moving their homes back from the slope edge. How this is done (whether professionally or not) is of concern. [REDACTED]

49. No DPA's Unless the community wants to buy my property at today's value
50. No additional land use regulations.
51. No additional land use regulations.
52. No additional land use regulations.
53. No new land use regulations.
54. Property owners know the situation when they buy the property. It's no one else's responsibility but theirs. More bureaucracy costs everyone else more in taxes.
55. Subject to respecting fee simple ownership
56. last guideline would complete block development of ocean front properties that may have been planned for future retirement on island and deny use of those properties as well as a huge financial loss in value
57. NO!
58. If this allow building restrictions to home owners and increase taxes for us taxpayers. Thank you for caring, but no thank you. Leave nature do what nature do best.
59. The Tetra Tech Engineering study and recommendations regarding slope hazard areas is totally unrealistic and should not be attached to the Savary Island OCP.
60. Really a function of how restrictive they prove to be on existing and future property development or redevelopment.
61. Absolutely not
62. These are private lots built on without building permits - rural - and should stay that way. The horse has left the barn.
63. ONLY IF NON-MANDATORY until ASIC has more input!
64. Absolutely NO!
65. Absolutely not. This is up to individual owner.
66. I repeat: Your Thurber report was completely wrong for South Beach. A complete embarrassment. And it has caused a major ongoing problem with credibility for the Regional District. Minimize the OCP. You are making people afraid of the Regional District.
67. Definite No. Texada and other areas don't have them. You will render properties worthless even if you don't implement setbacks just by making it a possibility. Owners should make decisions based on good information.

68. Property owners are responsible for their own property.
69. Property owners should be responsible for their own properties.
70. Guidelines only. No development permits. The property owner assumes the risk.
71. See above
72. More regulations and money. Landowners can decide what is a "hazard".
73. in some places on the island there are slope hazards that make a development permit appropriate. the extent and scope of such areas should be carefully limited to avoid imposing undue financial hardship and restrictions on landowners from building on and using their land. residents being asked to support this measure need to understand that development permits will be required for building anything on land affected including small outbuildings.
74. No development permit requirements.
75. No to permitting. The Tetra Tech report is flawed for the reasons set out in the October 28, 2024 letter from [REDACTED] to the qRD. Among other flaws, the recommended setbacks would make it impossible to rebuild anywhere on high bank properties, despite the fact that on many properties behind the high bank there is flat land that would not impact bank erosion concerns. The Tetra Tech report is being hastily adopted in the OCP to apparently relieve the qRD of the requirement to have a public hearing if they want to adopt it into a land use bylaw at some point. Not only is a public hearing essential for Savaryites if a land use bylaw is ever contemplated, the Tetra Tech report should not be its foundation. To the extent any land use restrictions are adopted, there should be appropriate grandfathering provisions that allow property owners to completely rebuild or repair in a manner consistent with their current property structures, especially in the event of fire, flood, etc.
76. Fine with guidelines, not with permit areas. The setbacks proposed would deem many properties to be undevelopable and putting these in place is akin to expropriation in the name of a future possible risk. Individuals know the risk of owning property on a sandbank - allow them to take on this risk if they wish.
77. Education only
78. NO development permits!!
79. Most Savary residents are very aware of the challenges that the bluff presents on the island. Have guidelines and best practices available to see and educate one's self seems sufficient. My property is [REDACTED] beach on the large bluff. The assessment I've seen saying the bluff is receding in this area is wrong. We have been here 25 years, have a deck right out on the bluff and it has not moved an inch since we've been here. Instituting large setbacks for building greatly shrinks our buildable property for seemingly no reason. There are areas where cave ins have happened due to irresponsible owners having drains over the bank. Again this seems like a place to educate people.

80. No. Establishing formal development permit areas would conflict with the island's culture of minimal oversight. Homeowners should retain freedom to make decisions while being provided with guidance and education about slope hazards.
81. Absolutely not, this is up to the homeowner and insurance should they choose to pursue a geotechnical survey. Past reports have been haphazard and poorly done in reference to the southern bank areas on Savary.
82. Regulation for seasonal holiday properties is just more red tape
83. No permits since there are no hazards. The word hazard is misleading and dishonest. If a landowner's property is being eroded to the point where the building gets close to the edge, he picks up the phone and calls a building moving company to pull the building back.
84. See above.
85. No DAAs or DPAs. The Thurber study was proven to be in error about erosion rates over south beach. I was told that it was not being used in the new OCP. Why is it now referred to in the Discussion Book? The 2023 Tetra Tech study is so severe in its recommendations that if followed will stop building and rebuilding in most perimeter lots. How is this even being considered when, if made policy, could destroy people's life savings and make them homeless?
86. No. DAAs and DPAs are not welcome here. The island has told qRD this loud and clear. The recommendations in the TetraTech studies are outrageous and harmful to our property rights. I could lose everything I own. I could be homeless.
87. Provincial legislation is adequate. Property owners should be able to make their own decisions. Mandatory setbacks are not needed.
88. That depends what it looks like. My approval is not meant as a blank cheque. As stated above the qRD owns some of this mess too. The home owner bought in good faith and should not be penalized for years of mismanagement by previous generations. Buy them out over time and do what you want with them. The time is going to pass anyway, might as well be doing something.
89. Same comment as above.
90. Same comment as the one I made on bank erosion.
91. See reasons and comments noted in previous sections which has asked about development permit areas. I don't support any development permit areas.
92. Federal and Provincial lands should be managed and funded through our already high property taxes. Land Trusts should maintain and fund their own property, as they see fit. Trust owned properties should not benefit from private property owner's tax dollars, as they do not contribute to the tax base of Savary Island. Property owners should maintain and retain appropriate insurance to mitigate their properties risks and needs.

93. Could give them a realistic assessment and let the owner decide on solutions.
94. No permits
95. Same comment as provided in previous page re: Provincial compensation to property owners
96. Definitely NOT based upon the preliminary report completed for the regional district.
97. Until all avenues are investigated as mentioned above, development permits should not be required.
98. Buyer and builder beware.
99. Development permit areas based on potential estimates would cause severe and unacceptable expense and loss of enjoyment of property in the present, based on a trajectory for the next 75yrs. A more sensible approach would be for the PRD to plan to invest significant money to assess changes over a shorter period, say every 20yrs and make recommendations based on these findings. I have serious concerns re the current report you are relying on. The minimal amount paid wouldn't have put many feet on the ground and would of necessity be primarily a literature review.
100. Would severely impact land values on south bank properties - who would compensate land owners?
101. Too many properties are going to be subject to negative impact of current recommended set backs. Although risk has been described as increasing no data on current rates of erosion or bank failure has been provided.
102. See previous page
103. On whose expertise would this be based. save your and my money
104. I would like to say yes, because it could stop people making costly mistakes in the way they build on or clear their land. However, I doubt that there will be sufficient support in the community to pass this.
105. See comments in the prior section
106. Yes but the guidelines as laid out are way too extreme and paint many area with less concerns with the same brush. A common sense approach needs to be used. The south side properties are the highest risk and need to be the focus. There are some properties on the north side that have built in an irresponsible manner that should also be addressed.
107. a very negative impact on properties that have ocean views with plans to build to take advantage of that would be blocked
108. Not unless supported by site-specific geotechnical evaluation. The Tetra Tech study uses generalized slope and erosion models, which include large swaths of Savary Island as "hazardous" based on overly conservative assumptions. A more reasonable approach would be to require geotechnical assessments only for new

development on steeper slopes or visibly unstable areas, rather than blanket DPAs that restrict all development without regard to actual site conditions

109. no regulations, no bylaws, no development permit areas. No reports or studies to be included in the OCP. No setbacks

110. Slope hazards should be a matter for property owners and their Insurance Companies.

111. Property owner's risk.

112. needs to be different policy for rebuilding existing cabins vs. building new ones, and the setbacks need to be reasonable (i.e. within the lot!)

113. Ditto

114. No as the engineering report is ridiculous!!

115. Just require a cert professional to establish perimeters for re construction or construction set backs from banks

116. see above

117. Reasonable setbacks. Surely nothing will happen until insurance companies refuse to cover anything that does not comply with building standards

118. The set backs have to be reasonable so that the property is remains viable and value is taken into consideration.

119. NO!

120. NO DPA's!!! No by-laws, no permits, no regulations. We do not want an OCP that allows for by-laws, DPA's, regulations now or in the future.

121. Individual owners are perfectly capable of making decisions for themselves and assuming the risks of development. There has been, and continues to be no need to regulate development to "protect owners from themselves". If a property owner chooses to get a geotechnical report for their property prior to building or renovation, good for them (and a sensible idea), but this should not be mandated or regulated. The lack of these kinds of government overreach are what make this island so special and desirable. Don't ruin it!

122. No

123. Most of the properties that are on slopes are already developed. Can you explain to me what the benefit of a slope permit area would be except to crash property values?

124. Need more information.

125. No permit development needed. The Tetra Tech report is flawed throughout. Setbacks that are twice the length of a high bank results in zero property to rebuild or modify. This would impact hundreds of property owners on Savary. This flawed report should not be referenced in any way in the updated OCP when it is drafted.

126. possible enforced set back for water front lots that are yet to be built (while awaiting retirement) - creates a significant financial loss and loss of enjoyment of property
127. The qRD has said they are not pursuing regulation so I'm not sure why this question is even being raised ?
128. This is probably one of the more contentious areas for discussion. The TTE report is greatly flawed (as noted by some highly recognised individuals) and while I understand it will be used as the benchmark, the setbacks are unreasonable. The long term ramifications for current owners could be devastating should they need/want to rebuild. As I stated before [REDACTED]

3) Should funding opportunities be investigated to mitigate high-risk areas for erosion on the Island?

1. If there are potential mitigation works that could be grant funded then that would be an appropriate use of QRD resources.
2. Again I'm not clear what this question really means. Taking it at face value...yes. Funding opportunities should be sought (cash should be found) by QRd, after consultation with the residents, to finance work that can be done, that might help mitigate the erosion of the island.
3. Continued studies may encourage more caution in clearing land and building structures.
4. But only if it helps not hinders owners
5. Prevention is good and education is good.
6. Erosion cannot be stopped. People who bought high bank properties assumed the risk. Realtors encouraged ignorance very successfully. The view is spectacular!! Why should the entire island have to carry the burden of poor decision making by high bank property owners. Evidence documenting the risk has been around for 20 years.
7. Targeted funding for erosion mitigation in truly high-risk zones is a constructive way to protect both the environment and homeowners. Support for dune restoration, vegetation management, and shoreline stabilization would be more effective than blanket prohibitions.
8. Who pays for this? Would it be the property owners in the high-risk areas?
9. Investigation of slope stabilization by way of planting native species is encouraged.
10. The two previous reports have both drawn serious concerns. The Thurber report has been discredited and the Tetra Tech report can be as well.

11. I don't see why not but it seems a strange question for the OCP survey. I agree with fundraising to purchase high risk properties in order to protect the integrity of the slope and the island.
12. Provided it doesn't trigger land use regulations/restrictions for private property owners.
13. Targeted funding for erosion mitigation in truly high-risk zones is a constructive way to protect both the environment and homeowners. Support for dune restoration, vegetation management, and shoreline stabilization would be more effective than blanket prohibitions.
14. need more clarification on the type of funding opportunities you are looking at and what they would cover
15. NO, why should we pay for poor decisions of others and unethical realtors???
16. The coastline is dynamic. There is erosion but there is also accretion and the regularity of each of these mechanisms changes over the years
17. What happened to the funding that we already pay for garbage? We are taking care of that ourselves....AND PAYING AGAIN WITH OUR TAXES!
18. Definitely yes, including some rather basic work to ensure beach access routes are well maintained. Currently these seem to be maintained through goodwill and crowd-sourcing, yet residents continue to pay high property taxes and are unsure how these monies are spent.
19. Assign to capable people in other jurisdictional authority.
20. Let us owners sort this as best we individually decide
21. Yes, funding should be investigated but property owners must be full partners in any mitigation work affecting their land.
22. Funds allocated towards reducing the fuel load on the island will translate into a reduced erosion risk. A fire-ravaged landscape is extremely erosion-prone.
23. I don't know what this involves.
24. It is my understanding that there are no successful mitigation works that will stop Savary from migrating northward. The forces and energy that erode the sand banks are far too large. History of these attempts also shows it is folly and only hastens erosion. Land owners in high-risk areas need to be made aware of this fact at the time they purchase the property.
25. The studies you have already done and rely on have many inaccuracies and problems already and seem to assume the worst case scenario,
26. Possibly...see above
27. As with the previous page. If the qRD wants to support property owners in stabilizing banks financially through funding opportunities I support that.
28. these people have made their bed, let them sleep in it!

29. I know this is contested as there are people who own in these areas. Again- for the future of Savary it is so important that this be included in the development strategies of these properties
30. None
31. Who is going to pay for this?
32. Again, tax dollars being spent on Savary is welcome.
33. All efforts should be directed towards protecting the sandcliffs from erosion as much as possible.
34. Depends on the arrangements!
35. Not sure what this questions refers to?
36. I would not want this to affect property values.
37. Depends what the mitigation measures would be and what their unintended negative impacts might be
38. let owners deal with their specific issues
39. So long as they are unbiased and sound.
40. No buildings restrictions
41. In relation to assisting landowners for best practices
42. Funding should be investigated where public safety is an issue.
43. Again not tax increases to fund
44. No additional taxation of island residents.
45. Provided the funding is voluntary
46. What is funding opportunities
47. If this allow building restrictions to home owners and increase taxes for us taxpayers. Thank you for caring, but no thank you. Leave nature do what nature do best.
48. Erosion may be slowed down, but cannot be stopped.
49. Mitigation is a much more reasonable option than the Tetra Tech Engineering study and recommendations.
50. Depends on the form or source of the funding.
51. The setback recommendations in the reports are nonsensical. Each area is unique and many areas marked as high risk for erosion are done so solely because it is waterfront and without any consideration for coastal erosion characteristics and uniqueness that long-time owners could provide "if asked". We cannot protect property owners from what changes the future may bring in regard to erosion.

52. Property owners are responsible for their own property.
53. Yes but as per the last section identification and prioritization seems like it would be difficult.
54. Again if grants were available and reputable methods and assessment used
55. Erosion on Savary is a natural and ongoing process and attempts to delay erosion are the responsibility of the property owner.
56. Advise property owners about the legal concept of assumption of risk.
57. My family member who is in jeopardy of losing his home which was built (not by him) on a lot that is adjacent to an unstable sandy cliff. His neighbours on either side seem to be protected thanks to an abundance of vegetation that provides stability and root structure to the sandy cliff adjacent to their properties. Unfortunately the location of my family member's property doesn't have that same vegetation.
58. And not sure as I have no idea how you would start a project on an island where most of it is designated a slope hazard area, that is, if it isn't a flooding risk.
59. Property owners are responsible for their own property.
60. UBC had slope stability measures implemented for a similar Quadra sand bluff. This could be investigated for Savary in high risk areas. Groynes as used on Savary Shores beach decrease the wave intensity and reduce erosion. These could be used in other high risk areas.
61. No amount of money will mitigate the erosion or the flooding
62. his has nothing to do with the ocp process and should be done independently of the ocp by qathet directors as part of ordinary board business.
63. Extend the breakwaters along Patricia Crescent east
64. Charities claiming to be saving land from erosion have personal agendas that don't serve the community. If indigenous people want to reclaim aspects of the island for their cultural use and preservation that may be more important of a consideration if the government is willing to act in reconciliation
65. By all means, see what funding might be available to property owners.
66. Natural weather (wind, rain, waves on the shore, and temperature changes) will take its toll on the island. Erosion will take place. Trying to battle against nature is a costly somewhat pointless endeavor.
67. Unclear question as it does not describe funding scope. However, any funding opportunities should be directed exclusively to homeowners affected by erosion, rather than creating broad programs or administrative overhead. The focus should be practical, local, and homeowner-centered.
68. High risk areas are already identified and mitigation is expensive - who's going to pay ?

69. Erosion can be slowed down a bit with a lot of money but not stopped. Geologists say save your money and pull the building back.
70. People have a choice if they want to purchase properties in high risk areas. Why should the taxpayers fund their choice?
71. Stop the studies. Seems that every time there's a study done by qRD, it assumes the worst-case scenario for outcomes. If you commissioned a study about driving a car, the recommendation should be for nobody to ever drive again due to the historical dangers. If you commissioned a study about eating foods, the recommendations might be to never eat because some people have died. There is risk in everything humans do. Your reports tend to be overcautious and in favour of strict controls over landowners.
72. No. I can't even support the studies you have already.
73. See #2 Above
74. Speaking for myself, islanders like me need to be informed about practical solutions for addressing island erosion....plants, retention fencing or bracing. trees etc.
75. See my comment on page 5 (3). Ditto.
76. All depends on where and how it would be overseen especially where landowners are involved
77. Federal and Provincial lands should be managed and funded through our already high property taxes. Land Trusts should maintain and fund their own property, as they see fit. Trust owned properties should not benefit from private property owner's tax dollars, as they do not contribute to the tax base of Savary Island. Property owners should maintain and retain appropriate insurance to mitigate their properties risks and needs.
78. Federal and Provincial lands should be managed and funded through our already high property taxes. Land Trusts should maintain and fund their own property, as they see fit. They should not have access to property owner's tax dollars, as they do not contribute to the tax base of Savary Island. Property owners should maintain and retain appropriate insurance to mitigate their properties risks and needs.
79. What does this mean? The issue is bigger than the small solutions that may reduce the impact of climate change on this sand bar island.
80. Leave it to nature
81. Same comment as previous page.
82. Federal and provincial grants need to be investigated.
83. Willing to support this, depending on whether this is a proactive initiative, or becomes a bureaucratic nightmare where regulations prevent action.
84. Waste of money. Mother Nature always wins.

85. See comment in previous page #3 What are we getting at here?
86. How do you mitigate "high risk areas"? Are you talking about funding from our Provincial government? Federal grants?
87. Something positive again, without stripping property owners' rights.
88. Same as #3 previous page
89. People building near the edge of unstable sand cliffs do so at their own risk.
90. Given erosion is a natural process and climate change has the potential of increased rate of erosion, spending money to prevent erosion may be wasteful. Study the changes, warn the owners concerned,
91. As stated in previous page, I have no trust in the process so would not want to see anything coming from this, including funding opportunities.
92. Save your money
93. It's worth a try, but it may just make people delay taking any personal responsibility.
94. Maybe as long as the people on those properties and providing most of the funding.
95. I fully support investigating options for erosion mitigation.
96. not if funding will come with regulations, bylaws, etc.
97. if BC government wanted to mitigate the erosion risk, they should move all the surrounding rocks/boulders closer to the shoreline
98. same as previously answered
99. Why should money be spent on investigating high-risk areas of erosion, if the managers don't read the reports they are given to make recommendations on?
100. Again costs should be borne by those properties
101. see above
102. Savary Island is a sandbar. Nature should take its course
103. Public education is important. We live in an earthquake zone.
104. as per my other comment, become a case study of new/novel/creative solutions to this challenge
105. Do you mean financial support to plant trees and shrubs that help prevent erosion?
106. investigate for the purpose of information to guide and inform ONLY.
107. Yes, as long as it does not lead to mandated regulations/DPA
108. See above. Tuktoyaktuk Got \$53.7 million for erosion remediation. The same Quadra sand bluff at UBC was effectively armoured. It's not like sending a

man to the moon. I would contribute my share to the cost to remediate the toe of the bluff for my four lots.

109. Yes-I am sure there is lots of provincial and federal money available to fight erosion. It is a mystery to me why the OCP is not more concerned with this?

110. Short of building a breakwater around the island, or having the ability to slow the ocean rising, or redirect the winds. .not sure where 'funding opportunities could be directed to 'mitigate areas for erosion'.

111. Look only at "high-risk" areas.

4) Do you have any other thoughts or concerns on this topic?

1. Let the market continue to deal with private property risks. Stock to providing services, not regulations, for property owners and residents.

2. NO SETBACKS FOR CONSTRUCTION AND RECONSTRUCTION

3. People on steep slopes have hijacked the entire OCP to try to make Savary lawless. Please do not give in to this [REDACTED] agenda.

4. Leave it the way it is. Best practice is information about how to minimize the erosion information pamphlets.

5. The plan should recognize that while some slopes carry real risks, others have remained stable for decades. A one-size-fits-all regulation would cause severe hardship for many long-standing property owners and erode the community's intergenerational continuity. The better path is: • Evidence-based, site-specific assessments before new clearing or building, • Education and stewardship (e.g., pruning trees instead of removing them), and • Mitigation funding for areas that are demonstrably high-risk. This balanced approach protects safety and ecosystems while still allowing families to responsibly rebuild and sustain their homes.

6. See comments on previous page.

7. We do not need additional taxation. Savary residents take a significant hit in the tax department already and get very little for it.

8. Sometimes repetition is needed.: Overall all the plan should be a vision and goals to achieve the vision, and support for investigations and education on all of the topics that fall within the goals. And then if appropriate, indicate that the community will work towards developing policy or guidance as deemed necessary. By no means should this document contain any information or attachments that could be construed to be agreed upon by the island community. Perhaps the next OCP would be in a position to showcase the guidance, guidelines, or policies . It will likely take that long to develop them.

9. Less oversight is the goal of the people on Savary! No DPA's are required!

10. Less oversight is the goal of most people on Savary. Please represent the wishes of the majority.

11. Stop the encroachment of local governing bodies into the affairs of property owners
12. The plan should recognize that while some slopes carry real risks, others have remained stable for decades. A one-size-fits-all regulation would cause severe hardship for many long-standing property owners and erode the community's intergenerational continuity. The better path is: • Evidence-based, site-specific assessments before new clearing or building, • Education and stewardship (e.g., pruning trees instead of removing them), and • Mitigation funding for areas that are demonstrably high-risk. This balanced approach protects safety and ecosystems while still allowing families to responsibly rebuild and sustain their homes.
13. Saving a sand island is an impossible task. Helping properties owners to mitigate risks is useful only when it is not threatening.
14. Setback from the bank should not be mandated in such a way as to make bluff properties unusable or irreplaceable if there is a natural disaster, such as fire.
15. I feel that the slope hazard study is flawed and has the potential to financially ruin many property owners on Savary Island. Would these so called funding opportunities cover the cost to rebuild in case of a natural disaster?
16. What you should be funding is land conservation. Yet this question wasn't even asked in the survey. Please STOP listening only to the loudest voices who are spreading misinformation to seek special advantage for their individual self interest. If this is a community plan then it needs to listen to the community not just the extremists who have a lot of time on their hands. Like the groups who misrepresented the information and themselves during the OCP sessions [REDACTED]. Two of them were Advisory Members. Doesn't seem like a fit for the code of conduct!!!!!!
17. Once again , the whole tone is restriction , not enabling owner sto enjoy their properties.
18. The geology - clay and rock and boulder layers in the sand cliffs adds the the complexity of slope stability
19. No more regulations PLEASE.
20. None
21. Penalizing existing lots through retroactive development permitting seems entirely unfair.
22. Stay in your lane and limit expenditures wherever possible.
23. Guidelines and education only, no policies or regulation.
24. No regulation
25. Loss of property values.
26. Loss of property values

27. Providing funds for the maintenance of key access routes down slopes is needed. For example, the Sutherland Steps are a key community asset for beach access and a crucial evacuation route. Fire management = erosion management
28. Owners will adapt to the conditions that exist on their properties. Blanket Rules are wrong!!!!
29. It is clear from the public forums that Savarites do not want restrictions. As we have proven to be generally responsible concerned, stewards of the island, we would appreciate you listen to us and stop trying to restrict us.
30. Keep your hands off my property. ■■■■ needs to focus on their own properties and stay out of my business. To endorse this concept of completely restrictive rebuilds in case of fire has no place in this OCP process.
31. NO REGULATIONS!!
32. Under no circumstances do I want binding regulations regarding slope hazards on Savary Island. Individual property owners can make liability choices for their own property and accept the consequences.
33. Present property owners may balk against having any kind of restrictions put on where they can build but it is also future buyers that will be at put at risk if they unknowingly purchase an unsafe property. In the past property owners were building cabins that were worth much much less than they are now. When a cabin is worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, there needs to be some protection for future buyers to have a guaranteed standard of safety and risk. One only has to walk from the Meadows to Beacon Point to see the sandy slopes slip sliding away - with small buildings and solar panels precariously waiting to come tumbling down.
34. You can not regulate stupidity
35. The winter storms seem to do now erosive damage then any development I've seen.
36. Same as previously. Leave it alone.
37. No
38. The CP should have mitigation guidelines only.
39. Any restrictions are bad restrictions.
40. The possibility that our family could be stripped of all future property rights to the four parcels of land in question is an overwhelming source of stress and uncertainty. These properties represent not only a significant financial investment but also the foundation of our long-term security and stability. To lose the ability to manage, use, or pass down this land would have devastating financial consequences for us and jeopardize the future we have worked so hard to build. The threat of such a loss is both emotionally distressing and potentially financially ruinous for our family. Our family owns four properties that would be directly

affected by the Tetra Tech Report, a document that has already been shown to be inaccurate and grounded in poor science. I have written multiple letters to the qathet Regional District (qRD), and they are fully aware that our community does not support the inclusion of this report in our Official Community Plan (OCP). Absolutely. Our neighbours have had excellent results stabilizing their bank by planting willows, a proven method that was also successfully used to prevent erosion at the Museum of Anthropology in Vancouver. Applying similar natural solutions on Savary could be highly effective. Any investment of our tax dollars into projects like this, which directly benefit the island's stability and long-term resilience, would be greatly appreciated. For over a year, Savary property owners have been united in saying "NO" to unreasonable building restrictions—through formal presentations, written submissions to government, and most clearly through the overwhelming 94% opposition to development permit areas (DPAs) expressed at the July 28 Open House. Despite this, and despite the government's own assurances in the March FAQ that they would seek "non-regulatory solutions," the qRD has once again mailed out a survey (July 22) asking whether the community supports DPAs. What is most troubling is that this survey does not clearly explain the real consequence: property owners could lose the ability to fully use or enjoy their own land.

41. Development permit areas are not the solution needed at this time. Maybe fifty or a hundred years ago but now most of the areas of concern already are developed to some extent. Resources should be targeted at education and voluntary participation for conservation efforts and government support for protection of shoreline areas.
42. No
43. The huge bluff setback requirements illustrate your flawed science .
44. This issue is the primary concern of the OCP, since it has the broadest implications. A slope setback of 2x the height of the bluff would ban development on an enormous swath of the island, effectively taking away rights from hundreds of people. The idea that this is "protecting" development makes no sense, as it bans said development. It only makes sense if the policy goal is banning development, which I oppose.
45. Spend more time talking to all the residents. Don't rush.
46. Leave us alone
47. It feels like the qRD is trying to regulate setbacks to prevent [REDACTED] action from being taken against them when a house falls off the cliff. Perhaps it should be just on the owner of the house and property.
48. I think preventative measures to reduce high erosion areas would be a great initiative. There are measures being implemented in other high residential areas that could be implanted on Savary without changing regulations.

49. We should do everything we can to protect the fragile ecosystems of slope areas, and also to protect the existing homes built on the top of slopes. For vacant lots in slope hazard areas that are for sale, realtors should be required to disclose to prospective buyers: slope hazard information, the risks of building on that type of land, and building requirements/best practice. New homes should be required to have set backs for safety reasons and owners should be required to protect and conserve native trees and vegetation on their land (as vegetation can help prevent erosion). I support some land use regulations.
50. Let's consider initiatives such as netting, and planting plants or trees with the intent to stabilize the bank.
51. No
52. I suggest more emphasis placed on installing screening, and planting trees and plants natural to the island, while considering removing foreign invasive plants like broom, if at all possible without disturbing the soil.
53. there needs to be individual accountability
54. No
55. No DPA's
56. Creative solutions for shared beach access via "erosion-proof" structures should be prioritized. The example of the series of separate stairway structures for adjacent lots on the water-side of Patricia Crescent are an example of very poor and selfish development that compromises bank structure and advances erosion. One or two well-designed --but shared-- staircases could have served the purpose. Elsewhere, all beach accesses should have funding for erosion-resistant design and maintenance. Encroachment into public foreshore lands by riparian owners should be prohibited.
57. Island residents have clearly expressed their desire for no additional land use regulations.
58. I don't think it's up to the Regional District to make decisions for property owners.
59. No
60. Savary taxes are only partially used for the island. Appropriate more of existing taxes to pay for this
61. There are many climate and nature based risks with unknown timelines. Awareness is key but legislation, permits and hidden agendas need to be reigned in.
62. Helpful guidelines is one thing but we do not want REGULATIONS or DEVELOPMENT Permit areas.
63. Let people build where they want and leave them liable.
64. No thank you. Keep everything how has work for decades.

65. no
66. The Tetra Tech Engineering study and recommendations should not, in any way, be attached to the Savary Island Official Community Plan.
67. Funding support for vulnerable high risk erosion areas that the public use would be beneficial for all on the Island that includes visitors and residents.
68. At present, there are several cottages that are literally hanging over eroding sandbluffs. It's only a matter of time before they fall over. Your studies show that these sand cliffs have always eroded and will continue to do so. Basic safety rules would suggest cottages should not be built on the edge of sand cliffs. If they are, the owners are risking the lives of everyone in the cottage, and they should not expect a rescue.
69. No
70. Erosion control should be the responsibility of each individual property owner.
71. This has been spoken against by everyone, but they have not been listened to. It seems some backhanded deals are in effect
72. Cull the deer that cause erosion on the banks by exposing the runoff of the rains causing a land to slide down
73. No Permit Areas Please
74. See last section regarding the slope stability assessment and the limited credibility of a desktop study. For this topic to be discussed there needs to be better data and assessments done.
75. The data used in this report is faulty. There are many properties above south beach that are not at high risk for erosion. Your survey is not specific enough and I want to be able to rebuild on my property if there was a fire or other event that damaged my cabin.
76. The possibility of government overreach on an issue that has been self-regulating is causing great concern.
77. No
78. It is what it is. We want to stop stupidity but I cannot support DPAs. I own 200 feet of south bank. I paid for two buffering lots so that I can control tree removal near me on both sides. Many in our area have done this. Some people are idiots and properties that fully logged on the banks will cause problems for others. Really good education is required. If you can't as a regional district find a way to protect my property from my neighbour WITHOUT possibly rendering development impossible because of DPAs then unfortunately owners of land will have to take steps like purchasing additional lots to protect trees. This is the price. The cost is that some banks will erode because of bad development. Ironically, some of the worst erosion recently is on the North Side at First Point where there is no development. So I take the position it is what it is, I'll do what I

can, pray for the elimination of idiots and not rely on the Regional District because there is no funding for staff, and unfortunately, the risk management professionals will make it impossible to come up with a regulated and sensible approach. The current OCP process has already devalued my land so the sooner you stop introducing DPAs to deal with slope hazard the better. GUIDELINES please.

79. Education on how trees can be trimmed without removal to increase light or views, just as one suggestion.
80. Savary Island has been eroding and building for 1000's of year. Let it be and do not disturb what is a natural annual event.
81. The 1m sea level rise by 2100 is the worst case scenario (RCP 8.5) in the IPCC report. Many experts have claimed this is too extreme. Erosion will possibly not be as severe as predicted. The extreme setbacks recommended in the Tetra Tech Slope Slope Hazard Study will sterilize many properties, making them unable to be developed. The study is too general and not site specific as there are many variables from property to property. The requirement of expensive geotechnical reports prior to development is not feasible for many property owners. The property owner assumes the risk. Otherwise it is de facto expropriation.
82. This survey is a make work project and not worth the paper it's printed on
83. This is a non issue that only invites more regulations.
84. I am not in support of permit areas for slope hazard areas.
85. Too much bureaucracy is a bad thing. Everyone who owns property on Savary is aware of the erosion issues that is aware that the island might liquidate if there's a bad earthquake. We don't need bureaucrats to restrict development unnecessarily. Every homeowner is aware of the issues
86. Education not regulation
87. NO DEVELOPMENT PERMITS!
88. A good portion of Savary Island tax money should be spent to help with issues concerning Savary Island issues plus any other provincial or regional funds given to other similar areas.
89. Homeowners should have direct access to resources and guidance for slope and erosion risks without creating additional layers of regulation. Voluntary education, practical support, and homeowner-led solutions are preferable to mandated restrictions.
90. Let the erosion happen and deal with it as necessary.
91. Biggest concerns are DPA and Land use permits threatening the savary way of living.

92. No DAAs or DPAs. We know where we live. We know the risks. We are safer here than living in an urban environment. Leave us alone.
93. The qRD says it has no ulterior motive, but this entire survey is about how Savary can be restricted. There has not been a single "aspirational" question.
94. The setback in the Tetra Tech report are too onerous and based on incorrect information. In any event, the erosion problem is not caused by the buildings on the slope, and you cannot regulate the wind , rain and ocean!.
95. Regulating WHERE building is at risk due to future ocean rise, or erosion is pretty well impossible on Savary. So much of the Island would come under that umbrella, that such setback restrictions would trigger a property owner revolution. this has to be a builder beware, build at your own risk, situation. Although property owners should be advised as of hazards. But, after being so advised, the property owner will make the final decision
96. The tetra tech study was poorly done and shouldn't be cited as a reason to apply certain policies. Existing structures should not be impacted by any proposed slope protection policy changes, even in the event of destruction and a necessary rebuild.
97. As like the majority of people I have talked to I feel this whole plan is far too rushed. Seems like there is an agenda that is being pushed. Information was not adequate and timely before the small sessions. Many owners had no ideas of the implications the community plan could bring to them. Nothing in the discussion book or this survey mentioned setbacks and the affects on some properties. Why are these things not discussed?
98. If you built right on the bank and cleared the trees and now the bank is eroding my tax dollars better not be used to assist the home owners.
99. Federal and Provincial lands should be managed and funded through our already high property taxes. Land Trusts should maintain and fund their own property, as they see fit. Trust owned properties should not benefit from private property owner's tax dollars, as they do not contribute to the tax base of Savary Island. Property owners should maintain and retain appropriate insurance to mitigate their properties risks and needs.
100. Federal and Provincial lands should be managed and funded through our already high property taxes. Land Trusts should maintain and fund their own property, as they see fit. They should not have access to property owner's tax dollars, as they do not contribute to the tax base of Savary Island. Property owners should maintain and retain appropriate insurance to mitigate their properties risks and needs.
101. Unfortunately the erosion can not be stopped.
102. Don't see the point of spending a massive amount of money on something that cannot be stopped in the long term when we are not dealing with climate change in a serious way. If the cliff falls down maybe folks will wake up.

103. No development permits.
104. We need more time to discuss these important matters with the qrd
105. American Beach grass is a great way to stop erosion on sandy islands. Its native to Ontario.
106. Continuously eroding cliffs will eventually take care of any thoughts about building on the high banks of Savary. Permits and funding not needed and completely useless anyway.
107. These are not issues to be addressed by the OCP
108. Mother Nature is in charge here! We as property owners will be responsible for the ecological risks of where and how we develop!
109. More study of slope erosion rates is warranted. Various attempts to prevent erosion have been tried on Savary with variable results. Knowledge of change and monitoring would be useful.
110. Will never happen, but perhaps high bank at risk properties should require a development bond to ensure debris clean up in situations where failure occur.
111. no
112. I'm not in favour of any fixed regulatory slope edge setbacks beyond 10-12 meters from the top of any slope. Existing structures within this distance should be grandfathered.
113. Property owners should be left to their own risks. Insurance companies may require steps to be taken but the qRD should NOT legislate on this.
114. I think I have stated my thoughts on this earlier.
115. The slope can easily be assessed. You can see it. Some areas are noticeably bad, others are good and some come and go. Information on remediation methods could be provided. We've treated a bare patch with coconut mesh 20 yrs ago and it worked. Trees are growing in areas that were bare.
116. This is the biggest sticking point. Need to find an approach that focuses on the highest risk areas. The studies are based on no risk. Which is impractical and will prevent the entire OCP from being developed.
117. The Tetra Tech study is seriously flawed. Set back guidelines are unnecessary and would cause property owners severe hardship. Also of note is the fact that all the waterfront properties are already developed so any set back guidelines are moot. Let property owners decide how to manage their waterfront property. This is a huge point of contention and most Savary residents declare setbacks to be a nonstarter for a new OCP.
118. All these professional studies have been done. We should respect them. Asking residents who may not be experts in these fields for their opinions is a poor use of the studies we have all paid for.

119. If the OCP brings in any resolutions to limit land use the tax base that the province is collecting on should be adjusted accordingly. Any changes in development permits should see a cut in the tax base if properties. Maybe work with all the government ministries to reflect what the changes in value do to properties on Savary.
120. It is very concerning that the regional government is considering using this broad mapping to impose restrictions on property rights. This could have severe impacts on property values for all waterfront properties since the "Slope Hazard Area" in the Tetra Tech study surrounds the entire island and puts into question any new building or renovation. I strongly oppose the district imposing the Tetra Tech recommendations on Savary property owners.
121. No regulation.
122. same as previously answered
123. I do not think the Tetra Tech slope hazard study should be referred back to at any time in evolving the OCP. I would be happy to see that report eliminated completely.
124. Yes. The Tetra Tech study in 2023 was a complete waste of paper. Scientifically useless. Plus see my response to Flood Adaptation.
125. Mother Nature is not someone to argue with.
126. see above
127. The TetraTech Report is a poor attempt to assign "red" zones to large swaths of the bank. It seems asinine that they came up with arbitrary numbers of height and slope for the lots on the bank. They even state that these values represent a "hypothetical contribution to erosion potential." This approach doesn't seem logical or scientific in my opinion.
128. Erosion is not caused by the building on the property, it is caused by the water trying to get to sea-level. Building restrictions will not help prevent the erosion, water management will.
129. The Slope Hazard Study seems to have been adopted without any vetting from a professional engineering body - no one has any confidence in its accuracy or usefulness.
130. One other consideration if DPAs come into force are the effects on property values. Is the District prepared to compensate affected owners? Have the negative effects on property taxes collected by District been considered? Don't regulate. No DPAs.
131. Every day at low tide I look out at the reef that runs from Garnet Point to Duck Bay. It appears to be on solid rock. I'd commission a study to see why that reef has been pounded by waves for thousands of years and hasn't moved. Then I'd add two or three metres of rock on top to crest a breakwater.

132. Regulated set backs and slope hazard areas will seriously affect the value of property on Savary Island-it is insane we are even talking about this! I have high banked waterfront-My property is 250'-the setback you are proposing is 386'!! This is ridiculous and makes me question the legitimacy of the qRD to lead this OCP.
133. Report prepared suggests all coastal island property is at risk, and sites the possible outcomes at the end of a 75 year period. Let property owners have a voice in decisions that have an impact on their lands.
134. at risk properties should be advised and community indemnified for any future event risks.
135. The entire focus of restricting or controlling the use of land on any of the lots on Savary needs not to be included in any OCP.
136. I must say that I have followed the complete process by mail, zoom calls, and have been extremely impressed how the qRD has approached things. You have followed, for the most part, the outlook many owners have, and I commend you for it. We are getting down to crunch time, and it will be nice for everyone to get through the lengthy process, and deliver the OCP.
137. A reasonable set back of 20-30' with a max buildable would be good. If the build is bigger the set back could be bigger.
138. There should be publicly available hazard maps showing which properties are at risk for slope erosion, shoreline erosion, and flooding.

4.7 Infrastructure & Services

1) How could the qRD improve the current level of infrastructure and service on the Island?

1. Lobby provincial government for better road maintenance and look at options for solid waste.
2. a). DRAINAGE!!! Preservation and maintenance of roads and beach trails on the island would GREATLY benefit from intelligent use of some engineered water drainage. The regular year-to-year erosive destruction of our roads and beach trails could (in my opinion) be greatly reduced by judicious placement of water drainage materials/excavations (pipes, ditches, storage tanks and pits) to channel rainwater. If we do not divert and control the 'catastrophic' winter rainfall with trenches, pipes etc., our roads and beach trails will continue to need the sort of annual maintenance that residents have been voluntarily providing for decades. The QRd (I believe) contribute to this by doing bi-annual road surface scraping and occasional re-surfacing of our 'main' road (Vancouver Blvd) with stone gravel. b). Public toilets. Only really needed during peak population times (June thru Aug), esp on the Aug long weekend and maybe over Xmas and at Thanksgiving. This means that after the large cost of installation, the toilets would be pretty cheap to maintain. Lots of people come to visit the island in the summer...it would be a good public service and a relatively low cost investment to provide a few porta-cabins. Consultation with residents about where the toilets should be located should be adopted. I suggest a toilet on/near the dock, one mid-island, and one on each of the island extremes - Mace Point and Indian Point.
3. Nursing station during July and August, dust control on the roads road maintenance police protection especially during July and August
4. help with bike trails. Help with dust control on roads Help with increased road grading
5. Early detection of fires
6. Encourage MOT to give us regular road maintenance at least twice a year to ensure emergency vehicles can travel safely.
7. Fire protection Emergency services
8. I do not want any significant increases to my property taxes. There is a wide discrepancy in income level of owners on the island. Some can handle increases, some cannot. There are many who Savary is their only home so increases many be a hardship for them. I don't want to see this OCP become something that drives people from their community and home. It is just not fair for them. I think you need to look at the long term effects of this OCP
9. Regular grading of main arteries, and basic maintenance of ALL residential access roads (for fire dept. access) Waste (garbage) collection services Support

the development of a community emergency plan (including easement pathways for emergency evacuations) --Either provide the services, or deduct the expense from property taxes

10. Support road maintenance, boat launching ramp maintenance.
11. Trails and paths need to be better maintained particularly those going down to the beach areas like Henderson, Sutherland and South Beach trails. Water runoff should be better managed to reduce path damage. Stairs and railings should be brought up to standard and shouldn't rely on occasional work parties where there just are the volunteers. Should be professionally done and assessed annually.
12. Savary should have a safety committee (similar to the marine services committee) to advocate for firesmart services for Savary, review and educate evacuation for Savary., implement Savary specific emergency and safety notification callout systems as part of qRd systems. Liase with RCMP to provide regular policing to Savary, such as long weekend coverage. educate the community and qRd to report, record and investigate criminal activity on Savary.
13. improve the sub-lease process for using the barge ramp. the current process is complicated and highly biased and results in rate gouging by a few contractors. It should be a notification/fee system done online or something simple so others can compete if they offer occasional service
14. Buy conservation land to protect our water and improve our chances of sustainability.
15. Perhaps the only think could be a Mail service. this is mostly for the full time residents. What i would like to see is the grader to come just before the summer and grade the road then. Perhaps a sand salt truck spreader to salt the road to stop the dust. In rural area where i was born that's how they controlled the dust on dirt road and it worked perfectly.
16. Recognize the sheer amount of tourist that get funnelled to this tiny island in the summer months, and we have zero services of information that is available to them for their stay. We have a whole community that lives and works here 12 months of the years, yet there is not simple access to recycle, garbage and our roads are a fight every single year that we know, no one care about.
17. Mitigate the horrific dust on the primary road. Hire a contractor with less surly, angry and unfriendly staff.
18. Better road maintenance, better parking for Savary residents in Lund, a postal service with postal boxes on Savary Island for full time residents
19. - any emergency planning would be great. Keep in mind that education sessions would need to run multiple times in a summer as not everyone will be on island at the same time - provide regular chipping service and regular clean up of 'fuel' from public & land trust forests - to decrease fire risk - it's very difficult for people with mobility issues to get anywhere on the island without a vehicle, and very costly to use the land taxi. Implementing a good ride share or other program for

getting people to the wharf, the market, the store, at a reasonable cost would be great. - finding a way to lessen vehicle use on the island. This might help with the dust issue.

20. Pave Vancouver Boulevard. Bathrooms at the wharf. No other infrastructure is needed, Savary is loved for its rustic nature.
21. Pave dusty Vancouver boulevard from fire hall to fire hall with speed bumps and a bike lane.
22. The qRD can best support the island by focusing on basic, non-intrusive services that improve safety and sustainability without undermining Savary's rustic character. Priorities could include fire protection, emergency planning, and responsible waste management. Advocacy with the Province for better road maintenance and parking near the Wharf is also important.
23. More funding for fire protection
24. The wharf road MUST be made safer. I've witnessed too many 'almost awful accidents' when vehicles or golf carts/gaters pass each other. Either a green light/red light system or a secondary road. Only a matter of time before someone is killed on this terrible unsafe road!
25. A Mermaid Beach access is important as this mid-island spot is highly used by locals and for access to boats at the deep hole. I think in an emergency this would be my closest and only way to be evacuated. The Greenway/cycle path must be an idea from the citiots. Not practical at all in the forest! Who is going to keep it open and clear of deadfall? Faeries? Dream on. The road must be a shared space (I believe legally it is). Pedestrians and cyclists should be safe and welcome. Unfortunately all the road improvements, gravel ugh, are for cars and trucks, not two wheels and feet. And there is no courtesy from drivers. I remember the day when cars would stop for bikes and pedestrians and everyone would wave and say hi. Long past. Garbage and recycling containers? That would be your backpack. And while you're at it, either poop in bag or stay home. But really there are poop in a bag options that people should be made aware of. That might keep some tourists away. No to public washrooms as a taxable amenity. Perhaps at the head of Mermaid trail as it services a lot of kids at the beach and boaters. Community Hall. It was nice to have the use of the firehall mid-island (years ago). Not willing to pay for a community hall.
26. Keep the road near the wharf free of long term parking in case emergency access is required.
27. Install Electrical Services which would then be purchased by those owners wanting to pay for said services. Some form of garbage collection would help keep the Island's ecosystem healthier. Roads are so incredibly inferior to most communities roads but asking for upgrades has been futile.
28. Savary has been left in the dust for infrastructure services. As a taxi driver, I have on more than one occasion pulled into customers driveways with local

workman coming out of their cabins having just used the restroom. We really are desperate for public restrooms. As a worker on island it is so dehumanizing trying to find a quiet spot for a bathroom break. :(

29. Grade the roads properly and more often
30. ***We do not need more beach access trails. People can walk to the existing ones.***
31. The roads in their current condition are causing a lot of problems. The grading and gravel make the roads better for vehicles which results in vehicular traffic speeds increasing. This means the roads are no longer safe for pedestrians and cyclists and , especially if they are children. Also the speeding is resulting in an excessive amount of dust. The increasing speed of vehicles and the dust means more people are using vehicles to get around the island instead of walking or biking. The people who have homes on Vancouver Blvd. should not be exposed to the dust! It has come to my attention that a treatment has been applied to some gravel roads near (or in) Powell River that coats the road with a substance that hardens over the gravel (and pot holes !) and lasts for about 3 months. This would eliminate the dust and also possibly reduce the need for road maintenance . If some bumps and or dips could be judiciously incorporated into the road , speeds could be reduced and safety enhanced. This treatment should be looked into. Sounds perfect for Savary!
32. - public bathroom at main doc - garbage disposal of some kind (even meet at the barge 1x/week with your garbage)
33. By putting a PIT TOILET at each fire hall like the hundreds found in Provincial Parks. Why can't BC Gov designate the land at Keefer Bay as a park and put toilets there? Savary has no designated parks lands, provincial or otherwise. A bike/pedestrian greenway would NOT Impact "hundreds of properties" as intimated by the qRD. As most of this land is either owned by the province or by Natures Trust, it would impact zero properties! Having safe guidance through these areas would be enough as folks can bike down other roads after that.
34. Infrastructure no required - services required. Better roads, parks type facilities for visitors to the island, more policing.
35. By putting a pit toilet at each firehall. Like the ones at every provincial park. And have QRD pay costs. Not just Savary.
36. The qRD benefits from the tourism draw that this island is. Yet current levels of infrastructure and services don't meet the needs of the many visitors. The island is also where many qRD taxpayers own property. What ever level of understanding of the services and infrastructure is required to support sustainable living on the island needs to be deepened. E.g., bringing MOT over to see in person the unique experience that is the island. The recent and ongoing research into fire safety and early detection. More work of this nature will make it easier to understand where improvements are needed.

37. It should not
38. Keep the roads in better shape.
39. I think the community of Savary should have watering the main road in summer months
40. Don't.
41. Maintain the roads to keep dust down in summer for walkers and cyclists
Discourage visitors from bringing motor vehicles Reduce motor vehicle use by residents Shuttle service perhaps?
42. Provide road maintenance to the roads besides just Vancouver Boulevard.
43. Effectively advocate for better road maintenance and ensure that MOTI/Cap Hwys meets its contractual obligations.
44. The qRD can best support the island by focusing on basic, non-intrusive services that improve safety and sustainability without undermining Savary's rustic character. Priorities could include fire protection, emergency planning, and responsible waste management. Advocacy with th Province for better road maintenance and parking near the Wharf is also important.
45. Why a Julian Road trail when the most used beach trail on the island is at South Beach? Hundreds of people negotiate this steep trail every day in summer months, many of whom are brought directly from Lund via water taxi to do this.
46. There should be garbage facilities since we pay taxes to Powell River. Even if this means the garbage drop off is in Powell River or Lund.
47. More conservation land acquisition, to reduce development and density. Land acquisition will reduce all of the issues that Savary Islanders are concerned about; density, dust, roads, vehicles, over development. Support things that follow the priorities of Islanders as per 2023 ASIC Survey FIRE, WATER and Natural areas. Tourism is out of control. Everything is impacted. Wildlife are dying; one fawn killed by a dog and one doe killed by a vehicle just in the last 2 weeks. Development has doubled in 20 years and the issues of the past have doubled. Reduce Density.
48. Roads need to be looked after better. Dust control
49. Continue with road maintenance.
50. No electricity please. I am satisfied generally with the infrastructure. Recycling on island would be helpful, we used to have it through SIVFD.
51. Road maintenance is at the top of the list. Parking at the water taxi area, limit the length of stay for vehicles. Some are parked for extended periods. Road dust is a huge issue, a solution for mitigating the dust should be another top priority. While the majority of the residents and visitors use there common sense on velocity, there are repeat offenders that don't practice any common sense. Speed limit signs look nice but with out enforcement they will be largely ignored.

52. Maintain roads, portable washrooms at dock, mid island , Indian point.
53. 'FIRST AID POST" with washrooms . (initially Summer Months) Take a load off volunteer First Responders, place to go for non emergencies. Washrooms could be use by public but not legally public washrooms so control over abuse. I'm on the fence about garbage.
54. Garbage collection
55. Yes buy [REDACTED] and establish a visitor center and public washrooms ready made
56. See below
57. Stop having all these surveys!
58. We dont want the infrastructure improved. See response below about services.
59. Better road maintenance for the taxes we pay. Better postal services for the taxes we pay Free garbage disposal at the Powell River site since we do not receive any garbage services on the island
60. The roads are poor nearly all year round, dust remains an issue - addressing both of these would make good sense. Maintaining beach access should be a priority. Sutherland steps and Mermaid steps are resident-maintained and based on goodwill. This makes no sense. There are no public bathrooms, these should at least be considered for the beach by the government dock which seems to be a popular place for day-trippers.
61. There should be a public washroom that is well located.
62. Limit vehicles on the island. Remove abandoned vehicles, and charge the owners for removal. Establish a bi-law officer for our island to ensure public safety during the summer. Ensure vehicles are actually licenced! Encourage alternative fuel sources (ie battery powered golf carts, charged by solar power).
63. More road grading. Community bathroom near wharf
64. Not required.
65. Leave us alone.
66. Trail/access maintenance for all main beaches. Some on-island garbage and recycling service would be welcome (e.g. 3-4 central drop-off points that are serviced regularly). Some public washrooms that are serviced.
67. It is tough. Savary residents pay tax for services they do not receive. Perhaps some of those tax dollars could go towards some of the issues on the island. I do not think a curb side garbage and recycling pickup system should ever be implemented on the island. If I see a garbage truck driving through Savary my heart will break. However could they offer better roadways? Less dust on the roads? Public washrooms at least near the government wharf for periods when population spikes? Sure.

68. More roadwork Public washrooms or stop promoting Savary as a tourist destination.
69. More road work, public washrooms,
70. Road upkeep! 2025 was a great improvement, but regular service, including dust suppression, is needed to keep sediment in place and reduce the need for more intensive road maintenance.
71. Create programs that enhance the Savary Island Life Style. Don't utilize restrictions to create hardship.
72. WASHROOMS - pit toilets! Bike Lane on Vancouver BLVD - through the Land Trust section - where there are no safe alternatives. This would encourage cyclists!
73. We pay a huge amount of tax on this island and receive very little in return. We have no garbage service or recycling service and as a result visitors often leave their crap on our dock anonymously. No public washrooms means trouble as well for day trippers.
74. Pave the road with a bike lane between the firehalls. Add speed bumps to make speeding a non issue The dust in the summer is the terrible
75. Provide effective recycling facilities on island.
76. As we have requested for years, we need better road maintenance and policing.
77. Where are our public bathrooms? Where is our recycling centre? Where is our garbage removal? Where is our mail service? Why are we allowing derelict cars, boats, campers to rot on Savary? Why is the parking problem at the wharf area still not being addressed? problems ignored by the Regional District in the Plan of 2006??? Unfortunately we need your help to solve these problems and so far you are not interested in helping.
78. Maintaining good road beds, recycling bins Parking by laws enforced.
79. Fix the road. I pay over \$3000 in property taxes and get nothing in return. Fire prevention should be the key.
80. The two needs I see are a few outhouses and garbage pickup
81. Public washrooms
82. Leave us alone!
83. Find out what is important to us through lengthy and robust engagement.
84. Please do not improve it.
85. Better road maintenance Inc. loans for fire departments access
86. Leave the infrastructure as is. Increasing it is going to take away from the natural beauty of the island. Putting this increased services will encourage heavier use on the island which over time is more wear and tear on the island/groundwater

that we are supposedly trying to preserve. Makes zero sense to put in washrooms, garbage services when we are trying to minimize the use. No garbage service keeps people accountable for how much garbage they produce while on island.

87. We need more funding for the SIVFD. the current management has not investigated new technologies and have left it to the community to figure out that we need early detection, FireSmart (qRD has not replaced in one year an employee dedicated to FireSmart) The manage of emergency services and th CAO needs to be replaced.
88. Yes, improved road maintance(not perfect paved roads, quirky gravel rounds around trees are fine). Property owners pay taxes for these services and they should be provided
89. I am generally happy with the level of infrastructure and service. I would prefer
90. I actually feel the current level of infrastructure is pretty good..... my main concerns are water and fire risk. individuals often complain about the road however, the large potholes keep the traffic slower and would solve our major dust problem bikers and walkers wouldn't be impacted by the large potholes and with cars traveling so slower it may be better for everyone
91. Bike paths near the main road to avoid the dust in the summer time would be great. The road dust is unhealthy making it difficult to bike ride during peak hours of the day when traffic is busy.
92. Public bathroom and garbage bin at the dock.
93. All residents of Savary have access to water taxis and barges. Public washrooms needed. A map of Savary at the dock with signage.
94. Garbage and recycling services. Limit day visitors.
95. don't meddle
96. Not needed.
97. Pit toilets in parks. More consistent road maintenance. Clarity around beach access and road access on malaspina promenade.
98. Spend more of our tax dollars back on this island. The road, waste management, transportation, power.
99. Maintenance of beach paths. Public washrooms, especially near the wharf (are we opposed to blue porta potties that can be lifted off, in the case that managing a septic feild for larger amounts of guests to the island is a difficult solution given available land to do so????)
100. By providing some infrastructure and service on the island. The QRD is not currently offering any infrastructure and service on the island, beyond the fire dept., of which I am a 10 year volunteer member. Please advise if this isn't so.
101. Support wildfire safety.

102. Limit the amount of cars on the island which would allow people to walk and bike around more freely.
103. Do not raise our taxes, use existing tax base, due to surplus services not provided.
104. By leaving us alone
105. Provide public toilets near the wharf, store, and west end boat launch Pave Vancouver Blvd Grade and gravel side roads
106. Any restrictions are bad restrictions.
107. there should be better and consistent dust control for the road
108. Road dust control Ferry service for vehicles Sanitary stations toilets and handwashing facilities across the island. Stop day trippers until facilities are available
109. No comment
110. The current community planning department is not welcome to think about community plan goals or growth
111. Don't. Leave us alone. Fire your Planning Department.
112. Improvements in infrastructure should be balanced against the generally low-density rural nature of the island. Paved roads should not be considered, as people already drive at reckless speeds. Water services and electricity are already generally community managed and sustainable. Generally, the available amenities are fine for the island.
113. It all depends on the cost. Most important I think is the wharf access. Only way in and out with a fire really. Something to discuss more. We pay apt for services that we don't get so keep it simple and leave things the way they are.
114. Better road maintenance, enforcement for abandoned vehicles, enforcement for people building on road allowances.
115. Yes! People on Savary island have been paying into the Powell River tax base for years with minimal in return.
116. Improve road maintenance
117. Community centre and mini bus service
118. Assist with beach access
119. Savary Island needs public washrooms as the qRD seems to be promoting visitors to the island on a regular basis. Public washroom should be installed at each firehall on island to accommodate these visitors. Also district should advocate for better road maintenance from the province.

120. Proper grading of the roads would help . Establishing a berm in the road so the water runs off to the sides would help instead of the flat and /or concave grading we have now . Grading at least 3 times a year would help
121. Public washrooms at each firehall. Better road maintenance should be advocated from the province.
122. This concept of a greenway trail crossing hundreds of properties is absolute bunk. Heres's the route moving from the east to west, please follow along on the real estate map. It begins on savary island lane when it reaches the Nature trust it makes the least destructive path to the airstrip. It then move along the airstrip, which is already clear cut and ready for a trail, until at the last moment it zags back towards Van Blvd through the trees where it runs along the main road for a short distance before joining up with Savary Island road. The Greenway does not need to cut through the whole island, it needs to move people along the island in least impactful way while keeping them safe from traffic and dust. Savary island road is peaceful and savary island lane is road allowance. The Nature Trust will simply need to accommodate this path. It would be the only "private property" in the route.
123. limit vehicles on island to seniorsand workers
124. Dust control
125. Dust control and road maintained
126. We basically have no services. so anything would be an improvement. garbage recycling to start. Hydro would be nice road care is almost minimal. A community centre. considering all the day trippers washrooms would seem right considering our high taxes we should be getting a lot more
127. More public information on priority topics such as water conservation and fire protection.
128. More road work on Vancouver blvd and smaller roads
129. Provide off-island garbage facilities, possibly in Lund (as is currently available for recycling) for Savary Island property owners. A public parking lot in Lund would be ideal to keep vehicles off the side of the road and to discourage people from barging their vehicles over.
130. By actually providing sustainable and developmental services for all.
131. First off. We would like to see where our Savary Island tax dollars are being spent. An accounting of. Then we can move forward with services to improve quality of life for Savary property owners. We know we are not getting our share of services with the tax dollars collected.
132. By creating better access to all areas of the island so that first responders can respond in a timely manner to all emergencies

133. The qRD could assist us in managing wildfire risk. The OCP should explicitly recognize that fire prevention is a top priority for Savary islanders, and that we are all responsible to follow proactive fire-smart measures on our own properties, as well as to help in any community activities undertaken to clear ground fuel (broom, deadfall) as much as we are able. The qRD can support measures already taken by the community to implement early fire detection technology.
134. Public washrooms, parking lots, garbage removal, more signs re speed zones - safety first Regular safe conditioning of the main roads to mitigate pot holes and the extremes dust factor.
135. Maintain/improve the existing beach trails. Weekly garbage and recycling services should be provided.
136. Public portable toilets which can be serviced with pump out truck via barge
137. Transparency about how taxes collected on the island are spent on the island.
138. By directing the taxes collected directly to Savary Island
139. Be transparent about how taxes collected on the island are being spent on the island.
140. By directing taxes collected to go to Savary directly
141. By using property taxes towards Savary, rather than towards qRD/Powell River
142. By spending tax dollars collected on the island, on the island.
143. By spending the taxes that are collected on the island, on the island.
144. By redirecting taxes already collected by qRD to Savary, rather than to Powell River. No new taxes.
145. Public washrooms!! Perhaps a shuttle bus up and down the island. Run by a private individual, not the district.
146. The major improvement should be in road construction and maintance and MOST IMPORTANT fire monitoring and mitigation..ie more tanks, portable pumps, fire breaks, clearing of deadfall
147. Better road maintenance
148. Garbage,recycle, bus,post office, ferry service to lund
149. There's no need to bulldoze homes for a road, the roads could get a little more polish to them but that's just what savary is and it's show we like it, I wouldn't mind public washrooms tho
150. Road maintenance. Fire reduction strategies i.e., minimizing fire hazards (fuel) on the island including SILT land, fire breaks and an updated fire evacuation plan for each area. Adequate fire trucks and access to water through water tanks around the island Options for wood chipper rentals to assist with clearing forest fuel and minimize need for burn piles.

151. Rebates for alternative transportation methods. Alternative portable water stations.
152. - Garbage and recycling transfer station at barge ramp
153. the Qrd has been happy to take our tax dollars in exchange for nothing for years, you would miss those dollars if you negate the value of our properties
154. Put more pressure on the province to maintain the roads better. The hill from the wharf going towards Riggers is very scary to manoeuvre as there is really enough space for one vehicle - could there be an intermittent solar light on both ends to regulate traffic in the summer?
155. Better road maintenance
156. Public washrooms are needed. Dead fall and brush on protected land needs to be managed
157. Regular maintenance of roads.
158. Don't keep it like it has been until now. Thank you, but no.
159. The qRD could follow the recommendations of the Savary Island Community Wildfire Protection Plan that was professionally completed in 2009 by B A Blackwell & Associates for qRD. This plan has many worthwhile recommendations to firesafe Savary without more studies. A very expensive plan that has not been looked at since. If recommendations had been followed beginning at the time the plan was completed, fire smarting the whole island would now be complete.
160. Maintain major stairways for beach access. Road surface and dust brought to an acceptable level. FIRE - Love the current initiative with SenseNet for fire detection and equally important, seems to be a lot of interest in fire prevention.
161. Advocate the province much more aggressively about road maintenance. Support barge pick up of garbage and recycling. build toilets for tourist and support the maintenance through the summer months.
162. Focus on main roadway maintenance.
163. Roads and road safety. Assitst ASIC in establishing alternative pedestrian and cyclist routes to get them away from the vehicle traffice. Help maintain the Indian Point boat ramp, the commercial barge loading area and the wharf. Provide sanican services at strategic locations and coordinate a pick-up so that tourist and visitor feces, urine and solid/sanitary waste is removed.
164. Actually use our current tax dollars without increase of our mill rate.
165. I know you say the community plan cannot talk about the road and the trucks. I don't see why not. You could advise the government on these issues. For instance, why should so many truck owners use the road at the dock for free long term parking? Why not make them pay for parking-- as they do in Lund. The money to go toward funding services below.

166. The QRD could develop a communication instrument to advise Islanders of evident needs for issues that come up often.
167. People just want to be left alone and not pay a lot of taxes for no services.
168. Keep the road drivable. We pay a lot of taxes.
169. By providing some.
170. Establish a mid-island wharf. Support fire suppression systems and groups. Support medical response teams. Provide funding for the wharf.
171. Parking regulations, speed limits, garbage collection
172. Try consulting more with ASIC and less with a few vested interests from SILT
173. Appropriate and safe access to the beach. A workable tax for renters and day-trippers to support the wharf, roads, and public amenities.
174. Provide funding for some sort of local garbage collection/recycling and improved road maintenance, dock improvements
175. Road repair service is awful, many roads that serve as the only access point to properties are not maintained at all and become impassable in winter.
176. Ensure that you fire and emerge vehicles can access all parts and areas of the island, not just the current areas
177. Focus on the wharf, boat launch, roads, garbage and brush removal.
178. Maintain the wharf, boat launch, roads, and provide garbage and brush removal.
179. Provide public toilet facilities available at the east firehall and main firehall.
180. By more regularly having our roads properly maintained
181. Bring road quality and maintenance to their rating.
182. More maintenance on road and stairways to the beaches. Also limiting amount of cars on the island (if possible).
183. I don't think there is a huge need for more infrastructure but I don't feel out property taxes reflect the limited services we do have.
184. They can't Given the lack of toilets and garbage etc the Regional District should stop promoting Savary as a day trip holiday
185. Better road services.
186. Vancouver Blvd from the top of the hill to duck bay is the only real straight stretch of road .All vehicles, commercial or private , drive this stretch of road to fast. There are a lot of people walking or cycling along this stretch to get to the store. For the home owners who live along this stretch, we get inundated with huge billows of dust. Better surface for the road would be of consideration along with speed bumps to slow the traffic down .

187. By observing what is happening re garbage and numbers of campers and day trippers
188. Easily. Reallocate tax dollars for garbage service. Look at better road systems. Do a cost benefit of bringing electricity to the island.
189. Garbage and recycling depot would be our # 1 priority with regular hauling off the island Public washrooms at the dock and mid island would be our # 2 choice A greenway cycle path would be our # 3.
190. There is no service except the firehall
191. Keep the roads maintained, support our fire departments and first responders.
192. Road Maintenance. Our taxes doubled we should get something
193. Public washrooms. Seriously.
194. Our biggest concern is the road especially for the full time residents in the winter.
195. Bi-annual online surveys of island residents inviting them to comment on and recommend infrastructure and service needed on Island.
196. Listen to the people such as those on our ASIC Committee. I as on that committee a few years ago and we got now where with QRD and were not listen to at all. We all wish our tax dollars were actually given back to spend on Island issues.
197. Garbage removal, brush removal, road maintenance, boat and barge ramps, wharf maintenance.
198. Maintain the wharf, boat launch, barge ramp, roads, garbage removal, brush removal.
199. Provide for the installation and ongoing maintenance of porta potties or better at the wharf. Make it clear at the Lund Marina that there are no public facilities on island. Limit road speed to 30 km/h across the island, except for emergency vehicles. Ensure there is a safe landing zone for emergency helicopter air lift services - the airstrip? Support the removal of ground and standing (dead or hazard trees) fuel on Savary. Firesafe measures should be strongly encouraged and assessments made available at low cost to encourage uptake, with rebates for work done by homeowners (not requiring contracted services to do the work) to make it feasible for more people. Allow the firehall to function as the community hall. Provide funding to complete necessary upgrades to support it as such. Contract a barge and necessary equipment to remove abandoned or derelict vehicles. Do road maintenance more than once a year, to reflect the actual road use as counted by ASIC.
200. The RD should take on responsibility for roads
201. Dust mitigation in the summer months.

202. Pretty ridiculous question since we can't even get the roads to be maintained on a regular basis. Everything on Savary has operated pretty good since the beginning of time there is no sense trying to reinvent the wheel.
203. Address solid waste management, tourist washroom facilities
204. Garbage collectio. Summer postal service bike parking at start of beach access. "Indian point julian road"
205. Yes
206. people live and enjoy savary to get away from infrastructure. in adding infrastructure, qathet needs to respect the rural off grid community of savary as it is and the interests of all residents, including permanent and seasonal users. addition of infrastructure should be done sparingly to avoid changing the character of the island community in ways that are difficult to predict.
207. Public washrooms, Nursing station to aide the first responders, proper dock amenity, parking control, vehicle and golf cart insurance for use on roads, Island governance office. Road speed signs with a proper speed of 30 KPH in summer months.
208. The qRD has always charged Savary island residents for garbage and has yet to provide ANY service to full time residents as well as all property owners. This is a flagrant act of neglect when other remote communities have access to some means for garbage collection. We have lived in the interior where coupons were regularly given out for free to local residents to take their garbage to the dump. This could easily be achieved by having residents of Savary show a printed qRD hole punch card at the dump allowing them to take 1 bag a week off island and deposit at the dump. Right now Savary island residents get charged for every visit when they pay taxes for free pick up as all Quathot residents do.
209. Advocate to MOT for better road maintenance especially during winter months, but not paved roads. Provide safe accessible beach access trails that mitigate erosion. Other erosion mitigation efforts like deer fencing, ecological restoration of native plants on high slope areas.
210. We currently receive no services, so anything would be an improvement. Garbage would be the highest priority - no need for door pickup, but I am unsure where our tax dollars go when we must pay an individual in Lund to take garbage to the landfill.
211. There is so little service given the taxes that are paid I'm not sure where to start. There should be bathroom services, garbage collection services and road maintenance services
212. No
213. Bike trails through the nature trust land so cyclist don't have to breath in the dust. This would encourage more cycling.

214. 1. Continued support of our First Responders for fire and medical services...equipment, training, funding 2. Advocate for Savary with MOTT for better road maintenance service....grading frequency , road shaping, drainage, dust control, road upgrades to medical evacuation sites (Sunset Trail medi-vac site road upgrade)
215. Dust control, active transportation and a second and potential third summer wharf is by far what Savary needs more than anything. Traffic and dust are our biggest issue overall - in the summer it is an ongoing health and safety hazard, and the QRD must advocate to the provincial government for a permanent solution to this.
216. Limit and monitor each owners renting window and capacity so as not to disturb peace and enjoyment of other residents, so not to over tax the water resources, the road capacity, maintain a safe 25 km speed limit , adhere to garbage disposal, maintain control of visiting pets, and any misuse of ecological areas, tidal pools, (children collecting starfish , left to die on the beach or by a cabin) stay of sand banks, over fishing shell fish, children driving adult vehicles
217. I don't think any more infrastructure needs to be added. I do think more support for the fire hall and a cleanup of the underbrush especially in the BC trust lands is needed. I would also love to see proper fire breaks out in.
218. Public washrooms and improve allowed roadside parking in lund with clearing road shoulder areas where parking is allowed. Savary draws opportunity and growth to the regional district and having clearly marked allowable parking would help ease tension for visitors and likely residents of Lund. The lack of clarity makes it challenging.
219. probably figure out first the cost impact of public washrooms and non household garbage. it would be important to present the cost per year to pay for these (washroom attendant weekly or more frequently &garbage pickup) so islanders understand financial impact on taxes
220. Surface Vancouver Blvd road with an appropriate surface to make it safe for cyclists and vehicles.
221. There needs to be access to a public toilet on Savary, even if it is just for the very busy summer months with a large influx of owners, visitors and campers. Savary needs its own Community Hall for the use of public events on Savary for Savaryites. The Main Fire Hall was used for this purpose for many years and more recently, [REDACTED] has allowed the property and building to be used for this purpose.
222. Reduce traffic, limit number of cars on the island, implement and enforce 25km/hr max speed limit island wide
223. Better fire protection and habitat restoration.
224. The qRD should provide practical guidance and basic infrastructure support for residents, such as emergency access, minimal-impact public washrooms, and

essential utilities, in a way that supports safety and accessibility without introducing heavy regulation. Solutions should be homeowner-led, low-impact, and respectful of the island's character, acknowledging that non-residents do visit while keeping the focus on the community's needs.

225. Limit vehicles and limit day use.

226. More summer season dust control is required and a public parking area in Lund is a must !

227. Proper construction of roads instead of stop gap measures.

228. Provide washrooms and drinking water for tourists

229. A garbage bin would help a lot. Also stay out of the way or even help out to develop more water systems like the Savary Island Improvement District.

230. Set aside some money for a public washroom that is monitored and maintained by the qRD.

231. Garbage service would be nice. We pay a lot of tax to Powell River and get very little in return.

232. address the roads and pot holes

233. Enforce the Marine Services Bylaw as the island gets busy, so that the marine services are fairly accessible by the majority. For the SIVFD, advocate to MOTT to keep the road and parking areas near the wharf free of long-term parking abuse. In the case of fire at the wharf or nearby, fire operations will be greatly hindered by the narrowed road access.

234. We need the qRD to advocate for us when we need more road maintenance and more policing.

235. Roads in particular need work.

236. Public washrooms and road maintenance

237. - Recognize the road maintenance classification discrepancy and actually correct it. It is incorrect due to incompetence. Promises were made and broken. - Why do we promote the island as a tourist destination yet not provide a single washroom on the island? - What is with the state of the barge ramp regulations. Why are there no barges allowed on Tuesday and Wednesday? shouldn't barging hours be based on safety, daylight hours, tide, and wind conditions, not on the whims of the neighbors? The barge ramp has been there since long before any of them were property owners. - What are the real rules at the Lund water taxi including the barge? Are they regulated at all? It appears not. Do they have service and schedule limitations/requirements, or are they strictly private enterprise with free autonomy as they seem. Is the land taxi a taxi or a shuttle. We all have to have vehicles on the island because they will not pick up a fare that is not going to or from the water taxi. Everyone says we should just bike or walk. There are many seniors on the island that can't ride a bike or walk the

length of the island so that age old answer doesn't wash. - Either fix and maintain the road to the helipad at Rogers road area, or move the helipad location. Remember the rest of the roads won't be passable for the first responders for 9 months of the year so taking them to the other end is an option that rarely exists.

238. My main concern is road maintenance. The dust situation is intolerable. Poor road surfaces make response times and access for Emergency vehicles difficult. Huge improvement is required in these areas. Day visitors to Savary have no access to toilets and yet they are encouraged to visit. This needs to be fixed.
239. We need the following: a public toilet for day visitors, better road maintenance, a parcel of land for parking in Lund.
240. Making sure sufficient fire suppression resources are on island Dust suppression program in the 2-3 dry months of the year Putting rules rules to restrict car use (i.e. financial let, etc)
241. Increase budget to maintain and improve roads and remove dangerous trees. A designated bike trail that is away from Vancouver Blvd would substantially improve the experience of cycling in the summer as vehicles and dust produced by them could be avoided. If additional taxes are required to help funding, I support this. Consider some type of cooperative utility which would take access power generated by solar and make it available to property owners with little or no solar.
242. N/A.
243. We pay taxes and what our areas in the province get for their taxes we should get the same The roads have been so Bad !!
244. Either provide services equivalent to the taxes or lower the taxes
245. MOTT should take direction from qRD (ie qRD should advocate) to pave a road from one end of Savary to the other. This is immediately relevant to all and should be a first focus, as opposed to what may or may not happen in the distant future.
246. Pave the main road and add a few passing spots. Narrow paved roads with low speed limits are successfully used all over the world. Do NOT encourage tourism. The island cannot support more use. Reduce wharf area parking. Leave your vehicle on your own property. Perhaps make it pay parking like everywhere else. Fix side roads for emergency vehicle access.
247. Pave a single lane road or Grade the roads regularly. Fill in pot holes. Education to limit heavy vehicles.
248. Use some of our very high property tax dollars to pave the road from one end of Savary Island to the other. This would address the ongoing maintenance, safety and dust issues.
249. Current level are adequate. Any additional infrastructure would negatively impact local small businesses.

250. Savary Island provides a large tax base for qRD We have little in the way of service. Requests for solutions to garbage, parking, recycling continue to be ignored. There is no plan in place for emergencies such as evacuation from the island. Our one access point to the island, the wharf is overburdened, and there is no discussion of a solution.
251. Outhouses at the wharf, Indian Point and the store.
252. QRD should contribute to costs of building and maintaining all beach access trails that qRD designates as "evacuation points".
253. Remove restrictions of public water systems and allow non-potable water systems
254. we don't need infrastructure and services we have enough. we're not a tourist destination nor do we benefit.
255. Better road maintenance to reduce dust. This could also be achieved with speed restrictions. Fire detection and suppression is already been explored by the residents. A Post Office should be here and, my understanding is, it is a federal mandate. Garbage and recycling should also be considered.....at least some value for our exorbitant taxes.
256. Road maintenance
257. Garbage removal and dust control for the roads.
258. -Build a washroom facility at the government dock. -Lobby highways to remove stumps and make the main road bigger. -Pave the boat launch at the government dock. -Increase parking at the government dock. -Create more parking in Lund to reduce the parking on the highway. -Force the land trust to create a connected trail system so people can enjoy the beauty of the island and not choke on dust when walk/running between the subdivision and mid island area.
259. Reliable road maintenance. Fire Smart the island by removing natural fire starting materials on private and public properties. The free chipping program needs to be offered yearly. Recommending fireproof building materials. Providing several firebreak clearings to enable firefighters to try to manage a fire. A yearly garbage/recycling collection of non food items to be taken off island to help clean up the mess of old abandoned cars and trailers, broken appliances, used mattresses and furniture, toxic waste such as old stain and paint, tires, BBQ's etc! This is MUCH NEEDED!
260. This is touchy. We treasure the rural/rustic natural aspects of the island, but need a reasonable level of official attention to things like road safety and fire safety. Enough, but not too much. We don't want to encourage a touristy atmosphere with lots of "creature comforts".
261. Interesting. Taxes for our rural off-grid property keep going way up, but the services we are paying for in exchange for the taxes don't seem to be obvious.

(We don't want a lot of infrastructure etc anyway because this is a non-service-demanding island property - - but our taxes in proportion are very high)

262. Garbage disposal could be provided.
263. I believe that the current level of infrastructure and service is generally adequate. The problem with improvements is that it will lead to more residents and visitors which will not be positive, considering the acknowledged fragility of the island
264. full transparency of our taxes collected and spent. There's huge disparity of what the island receives back.
265. Besides the fire hall what infrastructure and service on the island? Public washrooms are sorely needed - in fact no where to be found. As far as I know the beaches are public. Please can we at least have one crapper at the government dock area- Please!!!! Take some responsibility for trails leading to beach access all over the island. The QRD seems to have managed this in the other areas of the Regional District. Do your real job!
266. A gradual educational approach to bylaw enforcement specific to land use and road use.
267. Road maintenance, road maintenance, road maintenance.
268. During summer months, dust caused by traffic on roads makes cycling and walking unpleasant. Work is required to address the quality of the roadways for multiuse. Conversely, new bike roads and walking paths should be developed. During the summer months, garbage and recycling services should be available to property owners.
269. The island sees a large number of day campers and hikers. There are no sanitary facilities of any kind on any beaches. How is this not a health issue? This has been an issue for over 20 years without resolution or even attempt at resolution on a trail basis. Garbage, sewage, trail erosion, fire risk are all dealt with by landowners even though much of what is happening is on crown land. Portapotties or self composting toilets at the dock, south beach, duck bay, would be a small but significant gesture.
270. - Better road maintenance - Recycling and garbage collection depot
271. Make it harder to bring cars to the island. Especially in the summer, the dust is ferocious! I am at the point I would advocate for a paved road with substantial speed bumps.
272. Regular road maintenance would be a good start.
273. Adopt a policy of returning to Savary all taxes accruing to the Qrd from Savary taxpayers in one way or another.
274. Provide funding to support maintenance of infrastructure and services

275. We pay a lot of taxes. Surely we could have weekly garbage and recycling during May-October and biweekly or monthly the rest of the year. Dust treatment on all roads not just Vancouver Blvd.
276. set aside a percent of tax funds collected from Savary for improvements. such as garbage,
277. Savary manages fine on its own. the qRD inserting itself further into "managing" the island would be frustrating.
278. Continue with improvements to wharf and fire protection and add some level of garbage and recycling service in summer months.
279. Improve the roads!
280. Regular road grading and maintenance. Maintain ready access to the barge ramp and government dock. Periodically work to Mitigate extreme dust in dry periods. Add a public washroom for tourist use and maintain it.
281. Savary is an amazing place because of its lack of regulations and infrastructure. I would prefer to see it stay rural.
282. Maybe convince MOTI not to use the cheapest gravel for the roads that turns to powder when driven on making dust a monumental problem - in fact I believe the fine gravel particulate is a health risk, notwithstanding a report 10 or so years ago that says it is not (I suspect they were not examining the crap used on Savary). Also apparently the qRD uses some form of dust control on certain of its gravel roads which last for about a year - let's get some of that - for all the taxes we pay....
283. More road maintenance.
284. help with dust control by more application of liquid retardant including on smaller roads and make bags of it available for cabin owners
285. Yes public outhouses on beaches would be useful. They would need little maintenance as people could bring their own toilet paper. Every few years they could be moved and filled in.
286. Better road maintenance
287. Appreciate the efforts on the gravel the last few years. Need to formally recognize Savary island road and maintain it. Dust control could be improved
288. Not sure it needs very much
289. Use our tax dollars to provide improved road maintenance, public washrooms and a community hall. Continue to support fire protection services.
290. -some type of garbage service? A bin for Savary residents in Lund? -more policing on summer weekends (Canada day to Labour Day). There has been almost zero this summer. The noise, crime/vandalism, and garbage near the dock on many weekends is bad.

291. If the qrd wishes to promote Savary as a tourist destination then public washrooms and trail maintenance should be provided.
292. I like the rustic level of infrastructure on the island. I find that over the last 30 years, cars and trucks have been much more prevalent, which has negatively impacted cyclists and pedestrians.
293. Research rain-durable gravel roadways for Vancouver Blvd. It literally takes one rainfall to destroy the grading and road maintenance work that is done. Dust is also a major issue as is the speed at which vehicles drive. Consider speed bumps along the main artery?
294. provide better road maintenance, dust control
295. Taking a more active approach to advocating for improved roads and pedestrian pathways would be a good start.
296. At present levels most infrastructure is just fine. A taxi service would be nice. Increase the barge fees to try and keep vehicles off the Island. Ideally only full time residents, work vehicles and vehicles for the infirm should be allowed on
297. they could provide some! The roads are a disaster and it would be nice to have a garbage pickup service!
298. Fire halls, fire prevention, training of volunteer firefighters and first responders are all excellent - keep up the good work Keep advocating for better road maintenance (but not to such a level that people use cars more and start speeding) and parking management at the wharf.
299. Road maintenance
300. Sign a better agreement with QRd to have the roads maintained properly for the amount of tax dollars already receiving from property owners.
301. Need a better public pathway to South Beach. This path sees more foot traffic than ALL the other beach paths combined !! More day trip people to Savary are wanting to visit and experience South Beach. The erosion on this path is incredible. Need a proper staircase built !!
302. yes
303. Road improvement on a by-yearly basis. Greenway cycle path. Slow the number of "day trippers" on island, or make them pay for a day permit to help with the infrastructure that they is being asked for. More RCMP policing during the summer months. Force derelict vehicles to be removed from island, they are possibly leaking hazardous waste into our water. Build another dock, down island for excessive boat traffic. More educational opportunities for all of your previous questions.
304. Any visitor / non-land owner should pay a fee towards maintaining the island's infrastructure. Higher fee for day use visitors over those that are visiting for the week.

305. public washrooms based on seasonality in key areas/volumes/frequency.
Garbage drop off bins/ in key areas for household garbage/recyclables, with pick up frequency based on seasonal traffic.(IE July/August weekly), June/Sept bi weekly, rest of year monthly. (not pick up on street, but at designated locations only with an 8 cu ft bin).
306. Temporary paid bathrooms during high volume months of July and August
307. There absolutely needs to be public washrooms at each end of the island. Also there needs to be dust mitigation efforts on main roads which could include calcium or other measures. As well main trails to the beaches should be maintained. Garbage and recycling services should also be investigated.
308. We pay full taxes and get pretty much zero services. We would like to request some sort of garbage and recycling pick up.
309. I believe most Savary island residents do not want any more “help” from the qrd. We just want to be left alone.
310. Regular dust control Have the Savary dock properly designated as a community service and collect tax from the city and regional dist for the repairs and maintenance and dredging of the dock and jetty. Not charge the individuals who own property to up keep a dock that is used to promote /service / and allow access to the region’s biggest tourist attraction. Savary isl. Not fair RD is not categorizing the dock asset correctly Its a regional service. Period
311. Return more tax money to the island. Every time we need something we say let’s fund raise for it. Getting sick of this. Perhaps qRD could say for once - we’ll help fund that. Can the qRD help us end the very tedious “grovel for gravel” every spring for road maintenance? Oh right that’s a different dept. Hearing constantly from the likes of [REDACTED] what we can’t do and how the qRD couldn’t possibly help us. I thought this would improve with [REDACTED] but sadly I don’t see much of an improvement.
312. The island is mostly private property. So do nothing. Leave the people alone. Do not advertise for tourist to come here.
313. Maintain the road. The Province’s contractor doesn’t do much.
314. Maintain our roads year round. The dust is unhealthy and the pot holes are dangerous.
- 1) Help maintain our roads 2) Provide guidance on where septic systems can be installed 3) Provide guidance on how to protect our water 4) Help develop erosion mitigation strategies
315. More road maintenance/ improvements/ dust mitigation.
316. Public Washrooms, Garbage services
317. There currently isn’t any level of infrastructure. It’s haphazard. We need to have bylaws and enforcement.

318. Making it easier/no cost for islanders to take their household garbage off island and dispose of it appropriately. It does not seem right that despite the property taxes that we pay that we are forced to either pay cash for our garbage to a man on the wharf who charges exorbitant prices, or to take it to the landfill and pay for it their. A bin for free use(household garbage only) by all islanders in Lund would be a great idea. Surely this would be a reasonable use of our tax dollars?
319. Better road maintenance,
320. Less is more. Less road remediation. Slow people down; reduce dust; reduce vehicles.
321. By stopping the constant attention on erosion, setbacks, regulations. We are a Resort Town! We have been a Resort Town for over 100 years. We are not an island off the coast of the Great Bear Rainforest by the Alaska border- reading this OCP it sounds like we are! What you have listed below should constitute the bulk of the OCP. We have the issues of Cultus Lake, Parksville, Tofino and Whistler and absolutely nothing gets done that improves the quality of life here. How about a secondary wharf in the summer to ease the congestion? How about a long term solution to Vancouver Blvd? We all choke on dust during the summer and in the winter there are so many potholes you can barely drive from one end of the island to another. Many people on Savary Island are questioning the motives of the qrd with this latest booklet.
322. Garbage and recycling removal. Free garbage drop-off at the dump for Savary residents.
323. Have more land taxi services to reduce use of vehicles on the island, and parked at the wharf.
324. Road maintenance. Fire department and infrastructure. Policing on high tourism times.
325. I can only answer this with a question . Is the qRD capable of providing more services without raising the tax base ?
326. Roads are a big concern and while there has been improvement, there still needs to be work done. One area of huge concern for my family and extended family on island, is fire. I sat through the presentation on a zoom call with the committee that has been put together. The system was most impressive and using technology at it's best, is the future for fire prevention. Not just on Savary Island, but globally.
327. Garbage service. - Second dock at the wharf so there is one for property owners / guests and one for water / water taxis. - 2 lanes on dock to avoid 10 car traffic jams. - public restroom - summer nurse / peace keeper
328. It seems OK now. Improved roads would probably increase traffic.

2) Should the qRD investigate the feasibility of the following services:

1. We pay substantial property taxes for little to no services.

2. Yes as long as qRD SERVICES the infrastructure it puts in, as long as there is community consultation about e.g. the location of garbage and recycling, washrooms...etc
3. South beach at the east end of the island is a destination beach for visitors and residents. The trail is hazardous and unsafe, but has significant traffic especially over the summer. We are asking for regular maintenance on this important pathway.
4. Trail maps would be great. Even for those of use who've here awhile always learn of a new trail once in a while! What people bring over people should take off rule should continue to apply!
5. funding for beach access should be provided for all our beach access point. No garbage bins on Savary as the rodents activity would become a health risk. green way cycle path would be great, narrow roadways to allow for pathways on road allowance or crown land
6. water distribution system
7. I would hate to see a bicycle path torn through our coastline, and still it would help with the ridiculous road traffic three months of the year. But I am not sure that is worth tearing up the coast. Please, help us stop having to deal with human waste and sort out some washrooms!! The community centre idea has been poo poo'd so many times im not sure it is worth the effort. Savary is for sale and for business, not community efforts like that. Zoning and land use? I don't see how that even begins to work here.
8. What is the Mermaid trail access trail is doing in there what about all the other trails that the neighborhood all chip in and invested their time and fund raiser to maintain and keep it to a reasonable standard so it could be used by emergency personal, Savary residents and visitors.
9. There is absolutly no need for bike lanes on our island.
10. The focus should be on essential services that protect health and safety, while preserving the island's unique, low-impact lifestyle.
11. Language for road services in our OCP please. :)
12. The community hall idea has been voted down several times already
13. ***We do not need more beach access trails. People can walk to the existing ones.***. Maintain the existing ones
14. Putting public washrooms on Savary would be problematic as no property owners would want them near or on their properties. As I understand it the washrooms at Riggers are ostensibly used by the public. Perhaps the qRD could work something out with Riggers to fund expansion of the facilities there and pay for their upkeep and cleaning.

15. A few public washrooms won't solve the problem of transient visitors who often aren't respectful and invested in the island long term.
16. Not something the qRD should be involved in
17. A centralized transfer station where garbage and recycling could happen would be preferable to multiple sites for garbage and recycle bins. If the roads were better maintained and dust control was better, bike path not necessary.
18. Mermaid Beach has a beach access and there are single track trails from hill top to the General Store that can be taken, they just need better signage.
19. The focus should be on essential services that protect health and safety, while preserving the island's unique, low-impact lifestyle.
20. A cycle path was the only thing Islanders agreed on in the last OCP 20 years ago. Do you wonder why we don't have it yet?
21. Work should be done on the most popular beach path. South Beach path
22. Savary Island Road is already a cycling and walking path, however, it's not a legal road and there are complex issues related to private property and liability. It cannot be an official greenway unless those issues are resolved.
23. All these services listed come with a host of problems that would need attention. Mostly cost to perform monthly or annual maintenance. How would this cost be covered / addressed??
24. First Aid Post (s)
25. Without regular servicing (daily in some instances) public washrooms and garbage/recycle bins would not work on Savary. We do need a community hall just as other islands and communities have. The problem lies in the significant costs to improve and upgrade current sites to meet 'regulations' and 'rules'. We currently use a privately owned building as our center. It works but may be sold in the near future. We would then have nothing except the fire hall in mid island which is not allowed to have community events due to safety and regulations.
26. Better developed cycling infrastructure would be good. Currently biking is difficult as road edges are perilous and cause a lot of accidents.
27. No further services required.
28. No regulation. Please leave us alone.
29. A greenway is an insane idea. If that is done, the road will become a highway with people driving at unsafe speeds. The greenway will impact hundreds of lots.
30. Recycling bins are a nice idea, but they would likely lead to more problems and abuse. Mermaid Beach access trail is great, but Sutherland Steps could use some public investment as well. Sutherland beach is an obvious muster point for emergencies. Services including fire-smart support and **reducing fuel load, including in land trust areas** is urgently needed.

31. Answered NO to Greenway/cycle path as this endeavour should be constructed on Public Land. i.e. Road Allowances on Main Road (Vancouver Boulevard)
32. There is already IS a Hall - THE FIREHALL - already built - empty - rarely used - LET'S USE IT! Ridiculous provincial regulations restricting community use.
33. We need public washrooms but I am concerned about the maintenance. If installed, they must go hand in hand with garbage and recycling services otherwise people will leave household garbage in there.
34. A dedicated cycle path would be safer
35. The did you know section of the page above is straight up false. A greenway could be developed along existing road allowance with collaboration from MOTT and the ONIY property owner needing to be negotiated with would be Nature Trust of BC. The information offered by you leading to this question is skewed and inaccurate. That the inaccurate language is so dismissive after hearing from the majority of the advisory committee members in the meeting leading up to the release of this discussion book, that a greenway is important, shows a flagrant disregard for what we are telling you is important.
36. None of the items on this list deals with the three main issues on Savary
37. Why only Mermaid Beach access trail? Access to all public beaches would be fantastic.
38. One or two public washrooms and garbage/recycling bins may sound good (especially for campers who leave their waste on the Duck Bay beach), but somebody would have to maintain them and I am not confident that the qRD would be prepared to do that. I suspect they would become eyesores.
39. Wow, this would be amazing, however I think it's too difficult as there is too much private land at this path would have to go through
40. Garbage service is not recommended. Residents need to pack on and pack off their garbage.
41. Public washrooms is for visitors. Better spend money on something else Community Hall. How many people are actually here full time and of those who/ how are they using it. This is a dumb idea floating around by decades. No real need for it. The occasional uses don't justify the money Greenway/cycle path. Unless MTO agrees to build/manage & maintain, please stop wasting everyone's time. This is another old fail idea.
42. Minimizing cars and making the existing roads more pedestrian and biker friendly would be great .
43. The funding isn't available and this will not happen anytime in the next decade or two. Mermaid beach trail is one of many public access's that require funding and maintenance. The members of the community maintain it at their own effort and expense. Some maintenance is done on Meadows but that's virtue signalling.

44. Any restrictions are bad restrictions.
45. The qathet Regional District is actively promoting increased tourism to Savary Island, yet there are currently no resources or infrastructure on the island to support this influx of visitors. This approach is unsustainable and places unnecessary strain on both the environment and the community. The regional district must either take steps to discourage additional tourism or commit to providing adequate information, services, and resources to ensure that visitors can be accommodated responsibly.
46. Who is going to pay to maintain public washrooms? Sounds like \$50,000 a year job for the union.
47. Benches and marked paths, also Sutherland Stairs
48. Also district should advocate for better road maintenance from the province.
49. The district should be advocating for better road maintenance from the province.
50. open to these services. what would be the cost to property owners? i'm quite happy with my private bathroom and taking my garbage/recycling off island. if considering for tourism, whos funding?
51. the following services that would help Savary Island residents with out affecting more traffic and tourism would be garbage and recycling availabilty in Lund Also free boat and automobile parking for land owners
52. - Public washrooms: depends on type (composting?) and how they will be cleaned/maintained. If they are not composting and if cleaning/maintenance is not regular, then no, I don't want them. They could be more of a burden, smell, health hazard and nuisance than not having them - Garbage & recycling bins: Not wanted. People should continue to have to take their garbage & recycling off island. If there are bins, there's a risk they will overflow and be a mess, eyesore, smelly, etc. Garbage collection means more vehicles on the road which I don't support. If people have to remove their own garbage/recycling off island they are likely to bring less on island - Community hall: we don't need another building on the island. Could the [REDACTED] continue to be used? If it's for sale, could qRD buy it? - zoning/land use reg: could be a good thing, e.g. setbacks from property lines between neighbours; can Savary be divided into zones? - greenway: could it be just along edge of nature trust land?
53. A bike path sounds nice, but where would you put it. I am more concerned about dust control.
54. A garbage ticket system for land owners on Savary to be able to drop their garbage at the dump without extra cost would be great as we already have a tax line for garbage but get no collection. It would be nice to have a walking/biking trail away from the road for safety reasons. The amount of dust and the number of vehicles on island would make this a bonus
55. All residents should pack on and pack off all garbage and recycling.

56. The General Store has washroom facilities - perhaps they could receive some support to maintain these for public use, rather than having to construct and maintain new washrooms elsewhere?
57. Cost is major for all of the above.
58. Why only Mermaid Beach trail? South Beach is visited much more than Mermaid and the trail is in real need of upgrading
59. Public washrooms would be great but how and who would maintain them
60. No additional land use regulations.
61. No new zoning and land use regulation
62. See above re fire mitigation
63. Why in the world would we need a bike path, we do not need a bike path whatsoever, I've know like one person who's gotten hit by a car try going to any city and ask around you'll find 10 people in 5 minutes who almost got hit by a car try that day so dumb to bulldoze homes for a road that is mainly used by cyclists anyways
64. Why just Mermaid Beach access trail? There are many beach access trails that should be mentioned here.
65. Who is going to maintain the above? We don't really have any support or maintenance from the qRD to begin with. I think public washrooms unless you had someone full time maintaining would be gross. I think garbage pickup on a certain day on the dock or barge could be good. Bins would probably be overflowing and misused. South Beach trail could also be improved as that is well used by visitors to the island and usually maintained by local Savaryites.
66. Alternative transportation stations (solar charging), or rebates for businesses to incorporate.
67. Much needed with added car traffic.
68. See comment in 1)
69. If this allow building restrictions to home owners and increase taxes for us taxpayers. Thank you for caring, but no thank you. Leave nature do what nature do best.
70. See above comments.
71. My concern is who would maintain public washrooms? I have never seen a public washroom that is maintained consistently in a pristine condition. It is not difficult to take garbage/recycling off the island. There is no need for a community hall - this has been discussed and vetoed by islanders a few years ago. There already is a Mermaid Beach access trail.

72. As you can see from our answers, we believe some level of "governance" is needed respecting building and development on Savary. But, until we know the details, can't answer your question as either Yes or No.
73. The Island is impacted by tourists who have no where to go to the toilet. Having a toilet open two months of the year would be very beneficial and I support. a barge pick up for garbage and recycling would go a long way to helping deal with the amount of build up of both on the island. This could happen once a month not every week. A Community Hall would be a great benefit for the island. We now rely on the generosity of residents who happen to have a place big enough to hold meetings and social events.
74. The above "Yes" responses should not be considered to be a support of this Community Plan promotional initiative. Savary is already represented on the Regional Board and pays taxes. The region benefits from the tourism income and sales that brings, It is about time the Regional District provided support for the above without trying to use it as a mechanism to promote the concept of a Community Plan. The owners of Savary are not asking for this - so who's driving the bus?
75. As well, we need to do something about the dust on the road.; There are potential solutions to study. But first you have to assume responsibility for this basic service
76. No garbage
77. the water taxi and barge should not be permitted to bring large groups of visitors for whom there are no facilities nor island capabilities to monitor vandalism, drunkenness, etc.
78. Additional grading and servicing of the roads at least 2x per year Garbage and recycling could be located at a central depot mid-island
79. Savary is foremost home to many people, second to that it's a tourist destination
80. Clean up the riparian lands along the front near the dock Return it to the natural habitat and inform your property owners in that area that it's illegal to remove the habitat and trees
81. although I support cycling and public washrooms and garbage/recycling the reality is that land isn't available for bike paths, taxes would go up significantly for washrooms and probably not super effective as there wouldn't be more than 1, garbage and recycling too much infrastructure/tax increases required. The fire hall should be available as a community hall. It is absurd that this was shut down. It would be helpful for QRD to encourage fewer cars and trucks on roads.
82. Savary is fine as it is. Limit bureaucratic interference and seriously consider reducing taxation.
83. Who would look after the washrooms? How often would they be cleaned? Who will pay for this? I do not want Savary to have more tourism or have anything that

will bring more tourism. A safe cycling road is essential for people who own property there.

84. Savary Island is for the most part privately owned and lightly populated (50 in winter/ 3000 in summer) except during 3 to 4 months of summer. Each of these initiatives will place a tax on the majority who will make little or no use of the service.
85. There should be no zoning or land use regulations.
86. Depends where, it would need to be attached to Vancouver Blvd since Savary Island Rd zig zags in and out of private property.
87. I believe that the comment about a greenway having to run through many private properties is inaccurate.
88. Buy the [REDACTED] for the community Hall
89. I do not want land use regulations!
90. While a community hall would be nice, we already have a firehall that should be allowed to be used. Again, something silly and government related is preventing this. I don't think we should aquire the [REDACTED]
91. I would welcome Vancouver Blvd be paved. In the long run it would cost less to maintain, it would be safer for all to travel, greatly reduce dust, more expedient for sivfd and first responders and a bike lane or greenway could be added.
92. Free public parking in Lund for property Owners. Free boat moorage for property Owners. Better funding for roads and Fire Protection. A comprehensive plan for fire detection, equipment, access roads (to all properties), fire barriers, more fire smart education etc.
93. Outhouses with compost toilettes would be an idea
94. Free brush removal.
95. Free bush removal to reduce fire fuel.
96. A greenway should be built only in those areas where MUP traffic cannot be diverted to secondary roads (ex. Tennyson and Savary island roads)
97. Public washrooms would have to be maintained. Where would they be located? Garbage and recycling bins would attract vermin. Everyone should be responsible for their own garbage. A Community Hall would be nice but not necessary. A Greenway or cycle path would not be necessary if there was proper dust mitigation in the summer.
98. Leave things as they are now
99. public washrooms will only invite more tourists. the more you build the more people will come.
100. Road dust control, Savary Island office

101. No cycle path on Savary! Island residents don't want to encourage a hoard of mountain bikers to bring their bikes over and ride off cycle pathways as they often do. I would fight before allowing a greenway to be placed on my property. If public washrooms are placed at the main beach and not maintained weekly this would become an unsafe and unusable feature. Pit toilets? I think not.
102. Garbage and recycling and public washrooms are the biggest priority. Pit toilets similar to those in BC Parks wilderness campgrounds would be appropriate.
103. Garbage is highest priority. There would be no need for a greenway/cycle path if cars were more limited on the island. 15 years ago you would see more bikes than cars on the road and now it is the opposite. Most people don't need a car on an island this small but the ease of bringing it on leads to people defaulting to driving instead of biking or walking.
104. All beach access trails, not just Mermaid Use the full road allowance for the cycle path, not private property
105. We live in a residential island and it is not a tourist destination. Some suggestions for better experiences like ethical camping practices and self responsibility with regard to packing out what you pack in
106. Non dusty cycling trails would encourage cyclist to ride across the island. I would cycle More in the summer if ai could cycle from IP to the front without dust.
107. Support for fire protection systems (fire detection system)
108. Strict rules and accountability re property owners renting out their properties during high season!
109. Very much support the idea of greenway/cycle path from end to end of island. Our family would all bike more if there were non-road bike paths. This would help reduce vehicle traffic.
110. residents/interest groups could look at existing opportunities to apply for section 57 on existing trails. Air BnB and commercial business should be held more responsible for educating customers abd paying for services. Island Resort Tax on ABnB, taxi, restaurant.
111. Innovation is key here. Consider composting toilets that do not use water. Consider education for visitors to know how to manage their own garbage and provide guidance that the island requires ALL garbage and recycling be taken off by each visitor. Education and guidelines are key.
112. We fund raised for the fire Hall to be multi purpose - community hall - what happened?
113. South Beach access trail.
114. The qRD or some other organizations would need to approach The Land Trust of British Columbia about building a Greenway space in the "Heart of Savary"
115. No zoning and land use regulation.

116. NO to zoning and land use regulation of any kind.
117. These all need to be carefully reviewed with residents before going ahead.
118. A greenway path is not financially viable as much as it would be desirable.
Control the dust on the main road with the money and win / win.
119. Residents are not interested in amenities that promote tourism: those are the people who treat the island the worst.
120. I am in favour of this type of service but only if it is accompanied by on-going, regular servicing. For example, if a garbage facility is not regularly serviced then the rat problem on the island will only get worse.
121. Road improvement trumps a cycle path. I would like to have a cycle path but if the road condition's were improved I could cycle on the road. Get rid of the dust, improve the road surface - those are my priorities. I support a hard surface on the road.
122. If the road was better the cyclists could use it with ease and without being choked by dust.
123. Hiking and bike trails would be great Garbage service would also be great
124. Savary island road needs to be recognized as a municipal road. I pay taxes to [REDACTED] savary island road and every time I come out people are moving the road or choking the road off.
125. Cycle path is not necessary. Do not give more priority to vehicles. Pave a single lane road with passing areas.
126. There are other important beach access trails (emergency planning) as well. QRD needs to prioritize more than one beach access trail and look at other trails that provide emergency access in the event of a fire. I do not support establishing a greenway cycle path that removes a large swath of trees to make way for cyclists. I do not support providing garbage and recycling bins; people will not be responsible and just leave their garbage in piles. Who will make sure the facility is not overfilled and left in a mess. People are already in the habit and accustomed to 'taking it all off'. There are a few that do not abide by this rule of thumb, but considering the amount of people that go there every summer, the majority are responsible. If you try to accommodate accepting garbage on the island, you are going to have a huge mess that ultimately the taxpayer has to pay for. People can be responsible for their own garbage and recycling. We have to bring it all on, so we can bring it off.
127. All of these services should be paid for by our existing tax dollar as currently we receive very little service.
128. Post Office
129. Absolutely not
130. We need a crane on the wharf

131. Provision of these "services" would require maintenance which requires people to be there, or the employment of someone to be in charge and look after things. Who would that be?
132. Provision of more cycle paths off the main roads would be appreciated. As it is, cycling on the main roads can be unhealthy (dust) and dangerous
133. Fire detection and then Roads first above all else if there is money to spend
134. *Who would clean public washrooms? For the annual taxes already paid by property owners, it seems some services like this could already be covered by qRD. *Will garbage and recycling bins encourage irresponsibility? Who will clean up around the area? Being responsible for one's own garbage is basic to regular islanders; common curtesy; instead like any Provincial Park, there should be plenty of warning signs before coming to Savary, (Lund Taxi office or Powell River) that visitors must not leave anything behind on the Island but footprints !
*Mermaid Trail - could it be that qRD might maintain this trail ? As needed? How will "they" know?
135. I believe the providing a bike path from the propane station to at least duck bay would be greatly used. As an avid bike rider of the island any option to avoid island traffic and the dust would be my choice.
136. Residents and visitors should continue to be educated on removing their own refuse and recyclables. Greenway cycle/pedestrian and a wildlife corridor from Mace point to Indian Point is much needed. Arbutus Road allowance from Mace point should not be developed as a vehicle road and should be used as a walking and wildlife corridor. I strongly feel it should be designated and named [REDACTED] Memorial Wildlife Corridor in recognition for all the [REDACTED] family have contributed to Savary Island.
137. On the issue of beach access: Julian Road appears to be the only qRD "managed" access. Why would Mermaid Beach be the only other? Those through road allowances, including through SSID, South Beach, TLC lands should be included, otherwise over use of Julian Rd and Mermaid could see over use.
138. See my earlier comment. Excess funds should in part go to reducing dust on roads adjacent to homes. Garbage pickup from residents would be nice. (Not public garbage bins.)
139. Cycling path could go through the SILT lands. They don't need to span the entire length of the island, but even if they were only in those lands, it would make cycling much easier. And maybe there are other areas of the island that are part of a right of way that the greenway could go through. Even if it's not continuous, it would be better than what we have now. Perhaps rather than garbage and recycling, refundable cans could be left and money go to an island cause.
140. control of day trippers and AirBNB services.
141. possibly well maintained recycling

142. The lack of public toilets can lead to the issues associated with 'freedom camping' -- in the absence of facilities, people will leave human waste in the forest, or wherever they happen to be when the need arises. On the other hand, providing public toilets would likely increase the number of day visitors coming to Savary, putting pressure on all community resources. It could increase the fire risk, as day visitors may have no prior connection to the island and may be unaware of fire bans. Providing garbage and recycling bins would make camping more feasible, and would relieve pressure on the store to deal with garbage and recycling that is often dumped there. However, a certain number of residents or people who are staying in paid accommodation might decide to use any facility that is provided to leave their own garbage and recycling on island, making a bigger garbage problem than we have now.
143. Public toilet at East firehall should be considered. Public access and use of the firehall should be arranged for public events.
144. The increase in private vehicle use is the a scourge. A strategy must be found to stem this and preserve the roadway for the dust free use of pedestrians and bicyclists. Channel tax revenue into a fund for expanding the undeveloped land trust.
145. greenway cycle path idea - already exists - this is why we need to continue to minimise cars coming to the island to keep all the roads safe and easy to cycle.
146. Provide junk removal for a fee, a couple time of year.
147. Less is better.
148. Garbage and recycling bins on the island is a bad idea. It will attract rats, mice, and other rodents. But having something in Lund, or a weekly pickup service at the dock or barge ramps would be a more appropriate solution. We already use the existing garbage and recycling services in Lund or Powell River when we can, but it can be very inconvenient to get everything to Powell River and the current paid offering in Lund is exorbitant.
149. qRD should provide on maintenance on all public trails Mermaid is only one of many trails.
150. A greenway / cycle path would be fantastic, to give some space away from vehicles speeding, kicking up dust, stinky exhaust, etc.
151. While cautiously in support of washrooms and some form of garbage system - I have concern over how to keep these areas clean and maintained. There would need to be a local rep tasked with this to ensure daily tidiness. The last thing I want to see is scattered piles of garbage or having to walk by an unserviced facility.
152. The more services we offer, the more tourists we will get. This is not conducive to the traditional Savary culture.

153. Location of public washrooms would be NIMBY. Some properties could be negatively impacted.
154. Public washrooms - where? and who would look after them? I can see their advantage for day trippers, BUT THEY WOULD NEED CONSTANT DAILY ATTENTION TO REDUCE STENCH AND MESS. IS THIS POSSIBLE? Garbage and recycling bins: DEFINITELY NO. They would be full to overflowing in a day and need so much maintenance to empty them daily, sort the recycling and keep the area fly-free, smell-free and rat-free. The provision of garbage cans and recycling bins would encourage people to bring unlimited supplies to the island. FAR BETTER to have each owner responsible for his/her own garbage and recycling, which helps keep it all to a minimum. The one drawback to having owners be responsible are the people who burn their garbage in indoor fireplaces. Toxic fumes are bothering a lot of people on the Island. Fireplaces should not be used in summertime anyway - the risk of sparks starting fires is too great. CAN THIS BE A FIRE SAFETY RULE? No indoor fires unless weather is cool and no burning garbage
155. it would be had to maintain public washrooms and garbage and recycling bins on the island. Property owners should not have to pay increase in taxes. Maybe daily visitors need to pay for these services. Or perhaps, have a barge once a week/month come and residents can drop off garbage and recycling using current tax dollars. No increase in taxes.
156. Cycling should continue to be on existing roadways
157. You are continuing to ask the same questions.
158. Education about removing your own garbage from island
159. There absolutely needs to be public washrooms at each end of the island. Also there needs to be dust mitigation efforts on main roads which could include calcium or other measures. As well main trails to the beaches should be maintained. Garbage and recycling services should also be investigated.
160. Washrooms probably necessary for daytrippers, so near the wharf?
Maintenance and vandalism would be a problem wherever they are. When the SIVFD had recycling bins, people dumped garbage and woke up residents in the vicinity dumping bottles and cans and partying at the drop off. And recyclables were not properly rinsed so wasps became a problem. The siting of any recycling/garbage would be problematic and might just make littering more of a problem. As we bring totes of food to Savary, it is NOT difficult to take recycling and garbage off in those same totes.
161. The roads are terrible. How about fixing them first. At the dock there have been trucks and cars parked for ever. How about mandating limited time parking. 1 day allowed rather than a whole season,
162. The roads should be maintained for cycling, walking and some driving year round. Mandate parking at the dock!

163. Signage for tourism (culture/ecosystem related). Investment in regenerative tourism infrastructure in particular to take pressure off of small business/personal homes who deal with the significant increase in usage of the island from May - October which does NOT come from rental of personal homes (e.g. AirBnb) but is from foot traffic, bike traffic for the day or one night only (campers). Work in conjunction with the Sunshine Coast tourism bodies and look at how to become a case study for managed and measured tourism growth.
164. NO ZONING OR LAND USE REGULATIONS!!!!!! Why do we need to repeat this so often and still see it raised as a possibility in these surveys??? The fact that it keeps being presented to us as an option, this late in the process, completely undermines this community engagement process and makes us feel as if it is a farce and we are not being listened to.
165. Great paths in centre already. I worry if it's an official bike path you'll ruin it.
166. Attention to these issues are long overdue and this should be the focus of the OCP. I have lived here for 8 years and the qrd has done nothing to improve the quality life here. Anything good that has happened has been done by either private citizens or private businesses.
167. Year round residents best know what is possible and needed. Property owners will pay for services that visitors benefit from - visitors should continue to be responsible for their own garbage and recyclables.
168. take everything off that you need to discard
169. Restricting the use of road allowance from building development, or storage of abandoned cars and boats would help.
170. Services to Savary will be paid for by property owners and heavily used by visitors in the summer months.
171. Since it appears that the [REDACTED] may be sold I think it would be great to have a central gathering space.

3) Should the qRD advocate to qathet Tourism and Sunshine Coast Tourism to develop a Savary Island Tourism Strategy?

1. If a tourism strategy is being considered, Savary I

2. Island residents should definitely be involved in the formulation.
3. If we don't have washrooms how and why should we encourage tourism
4. Tourism need not be encouraged on Savary. Those people willing to make the effort to get here are finding it and enjoying it. We don't need or have the capacity to encourage more. Let it happen naturally.
5. Too many tourists already.
6. We do not have the services on island for tourism, and we do not want to pay for the services. These are not benefiting us. Unless you have tourists pay to come here - I don't want the services to support them
7. NO NO NO
8. Yes, to limit tourism on Savary Island.
9. Too many tourists....stop promoting it for day trippers.
10. Do we want to promote the island much more without better services to offer. Think this may be a future idea
11. We do not need to advertise tourism, but we do need to address the rentals, businesses bringing visitors to the island, lack of resources for fisheries enforcement, restrict vehicles to property owners only.
12. This place is fantastic!! Let's share it with others.
13. Qathet Tourism and Sunshine Coast Tourism should learn about Savary and stop promoting it as a destination. It's killing us and the wildlife. There are no benefits to the community from tourism, only detriments, sewage, waste, garbage, infrastructure impacts and we have a wharf that they arrive to. We pay for every single tourist who comes on the wharf. A few islanders get rich on the backs of the rest of us and to the massive detriment to the island.
14. Just don't talk about it
15. 100%. Stop advertising, and sending people this way, with nothing to inform them or get them through basic needs!!!
16. No tourism to an island with sensitive ecology !!!!!
17. The strategy should be to Keep tourists away
18. No, Savary should not be marketed as a tourist destination.
19. We don't really need more tourists
20. Strategy for mitigating tourism
21. Personally I welcome all tourism on Savary. I love having tourists come over in the summer. It's what Savary is all about

22. Tourism is already out of control. Stop! Go someplace else! qathet Tourism and Sunshine Coast Tourism should present Savary as entirely unequipped for day-tripping and short-term rentals.
23. See above
24. Please no - we do not need tourism spoiling the island.
25. I don't think Savary Island needs more tourism -this seems at odds with preserving all the sensitive environments on the island !
26. Either stop promoting it or provide educational info in regard to no services, dealing with dogs and their extremant, packing garbage off etc. Tourism can pay for it!
27. Stop promoting !!
28. Public awareness to reduce garbage on the island is encouraged. Vehicles not registered to a property owner on Savary should not be allowed.
29. On an island with virtually no available space in which to provide public services for tourists, neither qRD or tourist organizations should be actively encouraging tourists to come to the island. There are some, who may have a vested interest in increased activity, but they are not the majority.
30. Tourism shouldn't been "developed" - people are already coming in droves. (Thank you Instagram). If the plan was to contain or "regulate" the numbers, then yes. No camping on beaches without public washrooms, etc.
31. I would like to see tourism discouraged.
32. Tourism already puts pressure on the island's infrastructure, water supply, and ecosystems. The priority should be managing existing visitor impacts responsibly, not encouraging additional promotion.
33. Unless services such as water and toilets are provided, the strategy should be to discourage tourism. The trails to the beaches are hazardous and combined with the lack of services, make for many a dazed and thirsty tourist looking for water and beach access.
34. NO, qathet Tourism and Sunshine Coast Tourism need to speak to Savary Islanders before further promoting Savary for accommodation. They are killing us and polluting our groundwater. Islanders have donated and dedicated themselves to land conservation. The Tourists love it and contribute nothing. Savary Island tax payers sponsor every single tourist and tradesman that come to Savary. A few tourism operators get rich. The community and the Island receive nothing but negative impacts from tourism. Why would tax payers want more of this?
35. What type of strategies are you considering?
36. No more tourists please, we are already over run.

37. The secret is out and has been for some time. Not sure if advocating for more tourism is necessary....
38. Let's not leave local qathet visitors info out. Get some of that \$ 1,000,000 SUNSHINE COAST (SECHELT) gets to local organization.
39. TO BRING PEOPLE WITH INTENTION TO SAVARY ISLAND IS NOT WHAT I PERSONALLY WOULD ENCOURAGE. THERE ARE NO PUBLIC FACILITIES
40. Absolutely NOT!!! This island has enough people on it already. If you encourage tourism it will destroy this island. LET US BE PLEASE! Don't dream up new things to plague the island with. After all the questions about protecting this and controlling that, why would you ask us to have a Company send us as many tourists as they can to burden the island even more?!!!
41. Without any infrastructure to support tourists this makes no sense. Tourists already enjoy the island through rental accommodation, I am not sure what benefit additional development would bring.
42. Savary island cannot sustain the level of visitors that arrive daily all summer long. The tourist are uninformed about our services (lack of) and leave garbage behind.
43. Discourage tourism due to sensitive ecology.
44. Leave this alone. Less tourism would be good; the last thing we want is sonebody in a government office dreaming up ways ofcsebbing us more. This is nuts!
45. Without additional qathet resources (washrooms, garbage disposal), please do not promote additional tourism on Savary.
46. Just washrooms please!
47. Just public washrooms
48. This really depends on the strategy...
49. Not until there are facilities to satisfy basic needs for visitors, i.e. Washrooms
50. We, as property owners, derive a little or no benefit from tourism
51. No idea what this means. Tourism is trucking along without any 'strategy'. Word of mouth and social media seems to be handling it - we don't need to 'promote'.
52. We really don't need more visitors to the island.
53. Absolutely not.
54. I'm not sure what is meant by strategy. There are no services for day tourists at this time so if it is to promote tourism without infrastructure I'm not in favour of this.
55. Leave us alone...please
56. Absolutely NOT! Savary is not a tourism destination.

57. Something has to be done because currently we have no strategy so we are rudderless. People are coming so plan for it appropriately.
58. No!!! Increased tourists will significant increase the demand of resources on island. If we want to preserve groundwater why would you increase how many people are using it??
59. No tourism on Savary Island.
60. Absolutely not! We need less tourism, not more.
61. I feel very lucky to be on Savary. and I do believe it's a beautiful island that should be shared with all however I don't have the answers right now how to improve tourism without overwhelming the island.
62. Savary Island does not have facilities such as washrooms to support tourism visits to the island.
63. No tourism as will over stress roads, services and ecosystem and water.
64. We do not want tourism.
65. I think that it is wonderful people want to enjoy the island- education on the island and how to enjoy safely and respectfully to the ecology and spirit of the island itself and those who are invested in it is important.
66. Strategies are not services and we full time islanders already put in 100s's of hours annually cleaning up our beaches, roads, protecting the wharf and cleaning up after parties. We don't have consistent RCMP support, vehicles are stolen and wrecked, our wharf was almost lit on fire last year and we narrowly avoided a massive fire on South Beach this year.
67. The strategy should be to guard against over-tourism.
68. No, savary should continue to be a small island that people stumble across randomly. Many of the tourists who have visited recently are not concerned with the well being of the island and leave trash on the beaches polluting the ocean and island.
69. If tourism is encouraged, a day pass should be charged - money collected for use for Island projects. No charge to Savary Island land owners.
70. That's Provincial
71. Definitely NOT!
72. See comment above
73. There are many steps to take and conclude before tourism should be advocated.
74. Don't encourage day visitors until washrooms are available!
75. Not encourage tourism
76. Don't want to encourage tourism.

77. I don't see a need for tourism to the island.
78. We are maxed out already !
79. Strong no - This will only bring more traffic to the island
80. There seems to be a lack of information to tourists about the issues on island pertaining to no public washrooms, no fresh drinking water, nowhere to just go plug in your phone to charge. A lot of people come for the short term and create problems or a mess and then leave leaving residents to deal with it.
81. Savary Island needs public washrooms if the QRD is continuing to promote tourism to Savary island. There are no public washrooms or water available on the island without purchasing it from the local store if it's open. Restaurants are not as reliable on the island either, not open daily. Your pamphlet provided to tourists is outdated.
82. The district sends people here with a pamphlet showing restaurants that closed years ago and no information on lack of washrooms and no fresh water for visitors.
83. I don't believe Savary has infrastructure to support tourism.
84. Definitely not!!
85. It depends what this tourism strategy will be and what it will promote. If it promotes ecologically sensitive, low-impact tourism and includes policies or requirements that renters and visitors MUST conserve water, respect and protect the natural environment, and respect the quiet and peacefulness of the island, and then perhaps yes. Owners who rent out their properties must be required to educate their renters on water conservation and require their renters to conserve water. Any educational information for tourists, be it online or in brochure form (such as brochures at the water taxi office), must include information about water conservation and ecologically sensitive behaviour (the main brochure currently at the water taxi office is about the businesses on Savary and does not include info about the necessity for water conservation.)
86. People can find this gem on their own. There is no infrastructure to support increased tourism.
87. I don't want more tourists here
88. Maybe educating the tourists about things such as there are no washrooms and any garbage you create needs to be taken off the island, etc.
89. QRD should highlight the limited lack of services for tourism.
90. Savary does not need a tourism industry.
91. Tourism needs to be managed better and the impacts on Savary need to be understood by the Tourism bureaus. Tourism needs to help Savary more than it hurts it. Currently, Savary cannot handle the amount of tourism it receives. Visitors to the island need to be educated on top priorities (fire prevention, take

off your own garbage and recycling, respect for ecological and archaeological sensitive areas, care for our community dock and area, dust prevention, respect for neighbours, etc).

92. Savary does not have the infrastructure to support more tourism than it already has. Until there are garbage and recycling services, as well as public washrooms, how can we invite masses of tourists to come?
93. Do not encourage more visitors to the island.
94. The last thing the island needs is more visitors.
95. There seems to be plenty of tourism as it is. If you can't provide the services best not promote tourism.
96. We do not need more tourists on Savary we need less. We have reached the saturation point
97. We don't need more tourists
98. Please no! This is a sensitive island and needs to be well respected and looked after. We do not want to promote tourism here at all. When guests are introduced to the island properly by locals - they learn the rules about how to enjoy the island, take care of it, no fires, and leave no trace behind.
99. If people want to visit , they can visit, but changing things to accommodate it, no thank you. Again, If this allow building restrictions to home owners and increase taxes for us taxpayers. Thank you for caring, but no thank you.
100. Savary Island is very busy with up to 3000 people in the summer months, much quieter the rest of the time. More tourists mean more chance of fire and Sense Net or not, we are not setup to fight a wildfire. After the whole island has be fire smarted...including the Nature Preserve, with sensible fire break roads, elimination of broom, etc, we might feel more confident about inviting more people onto the island. But not at this time!
101. What would this entail? We have very limited shopping, no ATM's, no restaurants to speak of, and no washrooms that can support a lot of tourism. There are already brochures and information telling tourists about the above. I would suggest that those property/homeowners who rent their homes during the summer be encouraged to have an information binder provided to their renters about the do's and don'ts of Savary Island, i.e. garbage, composting, emergency services, road etiquette, noise etiquette, water conservation, etc. You would think it would be common sense, but unfortunately.....no.
102. To have a dialogue with residents of Savary about the possibilities of addressing tourism yes.
103. Savary is privately owned. There is no need to develop tourism or economic benefit to Savary property owners, with the exception of a very few businesses. Visitors to the island that rent cottages and cabins already bring a high influx of money to the island businesses., Promoting tourism is simply not sustainable. If

there isn't enough water or ability to dispose of sanitary waste for the limited development on the island such that we are discussing a Community Plan to promote lot amalgamation and land use/development restrictions - how can you justify promoting tourism? Tourism is not a beneficial objective of the vast majority of property owners on Savary.

104. Quite frankly, it's very busy already.
105. If you want to make Savary a tourist destination, that's fine, but the first thing that visitors currently see are about 80 dusty trucks parked for free at the end of the wharf. Not exactly appealing!
106. Tourism needs to be accepted and managed.
107. Not without first consulting with, and then getting approval from, Savary residents and the ASIC Board! I mean REAL consultation, not what you've been calling that in the past!
108. We should not be promoting tourism on Savary given it's lack of infrastructure
109. The island is pushed to extremes in the summer, many tourists (who do not pay for the upkeep of the dock) flood to the island and leave behind garbage, have fires during fire bans and trespass to set up tents in places they think they cannot be seen. It's hard as a resident to see the benefits of all these people using and not giving. A tourism strategy would be good as long as it focused on problem mitigation more than advertisement and public services that will put strain on already strained water sources. Also, I doubt the island can manage the quantity of sewage that summer day visitors would provide us with.
110. Stop promoting Savary Island as a place to visit No bathrooms or drinking water available
111. No need to promote increasing the number of visitors
112. Promoting Savary will only increase traffic. Not needed.
113. Great idea.
114. The tourism strategy should be lessened so that there is not so much pressure on the island
115. No more tourism to savary
116. This suggestion, while appearing useful, will result on an additional tax on Savary property owners who will realize no benefit.
117. Why is the Regional District continuing to promote tourism on Savary? There are no services here. Please stop funding the promotion of tourism here. Treat us like Lasqueti. Leave us alone.
118. Islam is becoming overpopulated
119. At the moment, there seems to be an over-abundance of tourists on Savary. Many of them come to the island ill-equipped to spend the day here. Yesterday, a

young woman asked me if she could rent a golf cart to take her mother who had major mobility issues to South Beach. I tried to explain to her that a golf cart could get her and her mother to the top of Townley Walk, but once there, the only way to and from South Beach was via a narrow sandy steep trail. I suggested that they just enjoy the beach on the North side, but she was pretty adamant about getting to South Beach. I imagine that she felt annoyed that their planned outing to South Beach wasn't a possibility for them.

120. Let's not make Savary a tourist haven. No, No, No! Peace and quiet please
121. We don't need to promote tourism on the island. Already too many people coming to rent owners cabins.
122. Sounds good but I have no idea what that means.
123. There is already enough tourism on Savary with property Owners telling friends, local communities such as PR and CR which frequent the Island on their boats, American coming up from the States in their boats etc etc.
124. We should not be promoting tourism. Savaray is well known and more visitors are unnecessary.
125. No need to promote tourism.
126. There are already too many visitors and day trippers on Savary with very few services for them. Don't encourage any more tourism.
127. Absolutely not Savary Island is privately owned. Every lot is practically privately owned. Unless of course, the regional district is going to buy every lot from every owner and have BC ferries have public transportation to the island and make it a tourism spot. That's the only way can happen. So it's not gonna happen.
128. savary already has too many visitors because of the number of developed properties. encouraging tourism on savary island does not benefit the vast majority of residents of savary island. it can only lead to increased pressures on the very limited size public amenities on the island and damage to fragile environment and ecosystem.
129. No services or amenities to offer. Stop advertising Savary and expect us to clean up the messes. Islander visitor fee. Policing of some level. Etc.
130. The island has a hard enough time accommodating the huge number of tourists that already come to the island. Making tourism to this tiny island a priority in newspapers, websites and pamphlets could alternatively mean a huge increase of people coming to this island that has little infrastructures to accommodate most peoples needs as normal land based areas do.
131. Yes - many people search for Savary tourism information, but there is a lack of a single reliable online source. As a result tourists show up to the island unprepared and show poor stewardship. Efforts should be made to have a one-stop tourism website that contains relevant information such as First Nations History, sensitive ecosystem info, know before you go info.

132. There are no services for tourists nor any businesses that will benefit - keeping the island as secret as possible is the best thing we can do.
133. We are not a tourist destination. It may be best to describe Savary island as a day trip place like Yelapa in Mexico-
134. We enjoy the amount of people we have here. We don't have the infrastructure to support more tourism then we already have.
135. We do not need more tourism on Savary. Our island is stretched to capacity with our own residents as is. Tourist add additional stress on resources (water use, medical aid, transportation services (water taxi), etc)
136. Savary has too much tourism without so much as bathrooms for the public. It is advertised as a destination already for day trippers, and they literally have nowhere to go to the bathroom. We do not need a tourism strategy, we need bathrooms to help people so they don't have to poo in the bushes.
137. If it is to attract more people to an underserviced and unpoliced area A BIG NO!
If providing mores services ,safety policies and respect for the current residents YES!
138. Aim to reduce tourism outside of landowners in any way possible.
139. The island is already completely congested with tourists. Any strategy would be to not encourage tourists
140. No. The island currently lacks the infrastructure to support a formal tourism strategy, making any such plan impractical. While visitors should be able to enjoy Savary's beauty, tourism should remain low-impact and resident-focused, with no additional oversight or formal marketing strategies that could disrupt the island's character.
141. Savary doesn't have to be converted into a public campground- there are islands with ferry service that can be used
142. What for?
143. Education is best practice when advertising a destination like Savary.
144. Tourists should be limited to cabin owners and renters. Savary is not suitable for day tourism.
145. Is qRD going to stop giving them funds which promote tourism on Savary? The island is stressed by tourism, and derives little to no benefit for the vast majority of property owners. And how does this relate to the OCP?
146. We do not have the services to handle more day tourism.
147. We talk in this document about over taxing the resources already. How can we justify inviting strangers to the island and then limiting property owners' development rights in the same breath? The concern seems inconsistent.

148. Should include indigenous history and naming and emphasize the sensitive nature of the island resources.
149. Where does the money come from to develop a strategy? The money is better spent on road improvements and toilets. There are already lots of tourists.
150. Until we have a public toilet I don't want any more tourists. You have to be careful when walking your dog to prevent it from investigating someone's waste, often not even buried slightly.
151. Absolutely not if it means any more people arriving even if in a controlled manner. Tourism is not what we need.
152. The strategy shouldn't be to encourage more. It should be to educate day-trippers about the lack of infrastructure & marine harvesting rules
153. Only if the infrastructure on the Island is improved to support tourist guests coming to the Island.
154. There is no services for tourists
155. Not necessary.
156. Absolutely NOT. this is not Disney land. The delicate environment cannot take more use.
157. Absolutely No. Tourists equal garbage, fire hazard, lack of respect for island fragility, more road traffic, pressure on barge and water taxi. Property owners should not pay for services for tourists
158. Yes with lots of good educational material. SILT produced an excellent brochure.
159. Tourists need to be aware of the total lack of services on the Island.
160. We don't need more tourists as roads etc can't handle more.
161. 100% NO
162. Tourists do not add value to the island, the only persons who receive the value is the water taxi operators. What they do leave behind is their garbage, which has to be removed by the landowners/residents.....at their own cost
163. We need trash removal and public washrooms for tourists.
164. We don't have tourist facilities here now so no point.
165. Do not encourage tourism.
166. We are already over run with tourists and have no facilities for them
167. The island can not support more day trippers who require services. The more you provide, the more will come. Great for the region to support travel but they provide zero assistance in handling the increase in numbers
168. Yes it is a highly valued public asset in the QRD.

169. ... advocate only for the reason of protecting the island and NOT for the promotion of tourism at all
170. Day users and short stay people need information and services when visiting the island
171. Tourists will continue to visit Savary Island for many years to come. A plan should be in place to manage the influx and ensure the best experience for both the visitors and residents.
172. already excessive tourism for an island with minimal public land
173. only if in conjunction with improving services on island regarding garbage, sewage etc
174. If that strategy allows for limitations on day-trippers, great.
175. Tourist visitation should be discouraged.
176. Do not encourage tourism when there is no garbage facilities or public washrooms. Tourists without a connection to owners will not act to preserve Island habitat and community norms such as discouraging dogs from chasing deer, speeding on the roads etc.
177. they need to pay us for impact on dock, roads and beaches.
178. Again, ts all going as well as any community, try not to dabble
179. We don't need a strategy to encourage tourists, because they will come anyway. It would be good to have a strategy to manage tourism on the island -- to educate tourists on how to do their part to preserve the natural environment, what activities are not allowed (relating to fire danger), and how to take responsibility for their own health and safety in a remote environment.
180. Tourism should be discouraged as it cannot be supported.
181. We need fewer visitors - let's not pave the way to compounding almost all the other sections of this survey. More tourism = more use of everything and more adverse impact on Savary.
182. We don't want more Tourism. The place is busy enough. If you give it to Tourism agencies they'll promote it with day trippers for whom we have no proper services (garbage, washrooms, transportation).
183. I support a strategy to discourage tourism. Savary must be preserved for the owners and owner invited guests. Those who have an ownership stake are the only ones incentivized to care for this fragile island.
184. Day tourism is an issue as thier are not facilities for them. Day tourism should be very limited and very short in time
185. We don't want to see Savary developed as a touristic destination. There's hardly enough services for residents as it is.
186. The island is not conducive to tourism.

187. If they are advertising Savary as a destination, there needs to be a plan on how to support these tourists once they are on island. Where can they go to the bathroom? What are the rules for camping? Where will they put their garbage?
188. But if they do all washrooms and trail maintenance should be provided
189. Tourists too often leave garbage, crowd areas, and generally cause more damage to the island. I do not support encouraging tourism.
190. Savary has always been a refuge for my family - largely free from tourism. Unfortunately tourism is part of Savary's evolution. It would be great to have a "respectful" and "common sense" cure for the few inconsiderate folks who visit - but this is the reality of the subject. Likely any "Tourism Strategy" will not affect this population.
191. there are no services on Savary. We cannot have visitors who do not understand and respect the island and lack of facilities and amenities. Pack it in.. pack it out needs to be reinforced. Too many visitors leave garbage, dog poop, as well as throw bottles/cans and other garbage by the side of the road.
192. Tourism exists, we can't stop it but we can try to manage it
193. NO WAY. Even amongst ourselves, there's an unwritten rule to limit social media posts or talk up Savary too much. This is how and why Savary is as special as it is. there are many properties and lots available for purchase – we are not an exclusive community, but we do want the people who come here to be vested in the preservation of Savary's lifestyle.
194. Since Savary is highly populated in the summer months, development of tourism beyond property owners usage adds a further burden that may be beyond the capacity of the islands resources.
195. i don't think tourism should be promoted on savary - there is already no way for tourists to get around (i.e. land taxi is limited availability)
196. ABSOLUTELY NOT!! The island is already too well known. Let nature takes its course - don't push tourism, day trippers, rentals or campsites. This kind of unique island cannot support them. Ask BC Tourism (or whoever it is) to stop using a photo of Savary on its literature - the island is too small and vulnerable.
197. Not unless they are going to pay for the additional costs of having daily visitors, washrooms, garbage, roads, etc...
198. Slow the tourism on island. Many tourists that come here do not respect the island or the ecosystem that you are so worried about.
199. There will be more and more visitors to the island
200. Less is more, keep it remote, and special vs promoting it as a destination.
201. Enough people come, we should not encourage more. Perhaps when there is better infrastructure to support more people but right now there is the opposite problem.

202. Tourism should be limited to protect the island, ecosystems and water conservation.
203. 1st limit one residence per lot 2nd no vehicle allowed on island unless you are a home owner. Not a renter 3rd air b/b pay a license fee to RD to help pay for services on the island. 3rd
204. Make it abundantly clear that there are NO public washrooms on Savary Island.
205. Absolutely NOT!!!!!!
206. What for?
207. We don't need to advertise, there are plenty of tourists coming now.
208. no tourism - Savary is as busy as it needs to be.
209. Savary Islanders should develop any tourism strategies.
210. insufficient support services for tourism
211. We have no facilities on Savary for tourists to use. No washrooms, no restaurants, no fresh water to consume....only dusty roads that are not maintained by the MOTT
212. without infrastructure - visitors are forced to negatively impact environment - campers have to use shallow pit toilets and with heavy use is a health hazard
213. Possible, as long as Savary residents and property owners have final voice.
214. We need to improve the flow of information especially for renters on Savary. For the most part owners are very sensitive to how fragile our island is. I have seen first hand, water being wasted, running batteries too low and losing power from a renter on our neighbours property. We do not rent a cottage, and will never do that. There needs to be tighter protocols put in place for renters. Probably difficult.
215. Don't need more tourism
216. Tourism should not be encouraged unless tourists and renters supply the necessary funds to support the wharf in particular but also trails, beaches and possibly washrooms.

4) Do you have any other thoughts or concerns on this topic?

1. I did not have time to go through all of the information. I think it would have been more appropriate to make the deadline sometime during the autumn, as many people are on vacation and not able to access a computer.
2. I am mostly concerned about the extra cost of these services to us, so I say no to them
3. Arterial roads should be better maintained. This is not only for first responders but all island users (walkers, cyclists, strollers, golf carts etc)

4. Public washrooms are not needed and would only make the situation worse. If businesses are selling food to tourists then they need to be responsible and provide facilities to tourists. Its not the responsibility of the community to sponsor infrastructure for tourism businesses. We already pay for the wharf. They contribute nothing but garbage, sewage and congested roads.
5. step up or step out
6. I am funding every day tripper that is clogging up the wharf and what can you do about that?
7. Parking near the wharf needs to be addressed - it is unsightly and dangerous in an emergency to have vehicles all over the place in that area. We are in danger of paving paradise and putting in a parking lot!! Designated parking, parking regulations (enforceable!) and education are all needed here.
8. Infrastructure improvements should remain modest and in keeping with Savary's rustic, residential scale. The Community Plan must avoid layering on regulatory or service approaches that unintentionally burden property owners or increase taxes in ways that make island living unsustainable for families. Essential services (fire safety, water stewardship, waste management) should be prioritized, while keeping community character and fairness at the forefront.
9. Limit vehicle access to significantly lighter/smaller vehicles to preserve infrastructure, reduce erosion and dust, etc.
10. Wharf Hill Road must be made safer! This road is used by so many people and is the only artery to most of the island. To avoid a catastrophic event, please use our tax dollars to make it safer!
11. All who come to Savary should uphold the bring it on/take it off etiquette. Whining about recycling and garbage collection should be shamed. Yes shamed. All the residents in qathet sort waste and take it to the reclamation and dump centre, with the exception of residents of the City of Powell River which has curbside garbage and recycling collection. Savary Islanders are not hard-done-by. Ya choose to live in Saltery Bay or Slavery Island and ya got to do what it takes.
12. Limit non resident cars on island especially during summer months.
13. The land owned by the Province of B.C. should be turned into a park with pit toilets.
14. The qRD's efforts regarding advocating on the Island's behalf on any number of issues over the years have fallen far short of success, and there is little to think that these efforts will have more positive results in the future. The implications of the suggestions in this survey, as stated in the attached literature, are that tax increases would be expected, with little to gain.
15. A lot of common sense and let the residents deal with issues and if there are serious issues then can't be settled bring in some from the goverment

16. With common sense, we can continue to work things out as has happened for decades past without more bureaucracy! Education is key! There's no place for entitlement attitudes. We're all in this together. Teach new generations how this island works! What you bring on, you take off! We don't want to pay more unnecessary taxes, please!!
17. Infrastructure improvements should remain modest and in keeping with Savary's rustic, residential scale. The Community Plan must avoid layering on regulatory or service approaches that unintentionally burden property owners or increase taxes in ways that make island living unsustainable for families. Essential services (fire safety, water stewardship, waste management) should be prioritized, while keeping community character and fairness at the forefront.
18. I was involved in the first OCP process. I hope this one delivers. I sit on the current OCP committee and I have noted very little progress or discussion on any of these issues. The Background report has failed to even recognise that Savary is urban not rural, has a huge economy and contributes millions to the qathet Region. The suggestion that the Texada OCP should be used for Savary is absolutely outrageous. If Savary had rural parcels like Texada and a massive amount of crown land that might make sense. Savary is pretty much the opposite of Texada, urban density and very little crown land, so their OCP is not going to work here.
19. The island brims with tourists each summer, many don't understand the islands lack of infrastructure - we need sustainable tourism, not more tourism.
20. Stay out of it.
21. NO
22. None
23. People find their way but transportation is limited as it should be.
24. Guidelines and education only, no policies or regulation.
25. No regulation. No government interference.
26. Less cars and more bikes. Perhaps a fee to bring a car over for temporary visitors.
27. My main overarching concern is fire risk mitigation. If only 1% of visitors are bad apples (beach fires, for example), then more tourists = more fire risk. Tourist info on-island is a different matter, since once people are visiting, ensuring they safely enjoy the island is a good strategy.
28. It is of urgent concern to address PUBLIC WASHROOMS. AND - DOGS ON LEASH - AND REMOVING YOUR OWN GARBAGE. Deer and other dogs are being killed and hurt badly by loose dogs - this is an ongoing issue on the island, and only RCMP can deal with dogs after enough registered complaints. SIGNAGE / EDUCATION might help owners be more responsible. Garbage is

increasingly a problem - people leaving behind their garbage and empties for ??? to remove and take off island.

29. At the present time there are no facilities on Savary Island to promote tourism
30. Fix the road
31. Do better. Access to public washrooms are a fundamental human right. Even if it is as simple as an outhouse with a septic tank that gets pumped in the summer months when needed.
32. More services will bring more people? If you build it they will come! I am fine with status quo or improved services to reflect the taxes currently paid. If taxes would go up because of improved services for visitors I would say no to the improved services.
33. Visitors need to be given an idea of the (lack of) services on island.
34. NO TOURISM
35. Yes. Most topics here are so irrelevant to the big picture. I am a little concerned of how this survey is put together..... seem rather narrow & irrelevant.
36. I think it's wrong that Savary is being marketed as a tourist destination when there are no basic services like washrooms and garbage management for what they generate. Tourism promotion should be limited to the people who Airbnb their properties. This guarantees access to washrooms and garbage management.
37. No
38. Yes. qRD should provide a rebate on the annual property assessment notice for Savary Island property owners based on continued minimal island services.
39. Shared use of the Firehall and the acquisition of [REDACTED] should be re-considered. Both structures are underused.
40. Any restrictions are bad restrictions.
41. I am deeply concerned that many Savary residents are unaware that this OCP process is underway, let alone what the consequences could be for their properties. Just yesterday, I spoke with a group of women on the beach who own land within the slope hazard area, and they had no knowledge of these proposed changes or their potential impact. Failing to properly inform affected property owners is irresponsible, and proceeding in this way borders on being unlawful.
42. Washroom facilities and garbage/recycling are essential services for the public.
43. All day trippers should be charged a \$50/day fee payable to ASIC to put towards toilets on the wharf
44. Silly people

45. Often time the mess left on the roadside or beach is left by day trippers. They have no vested interest in the beauty of the island once they leave. We end up cleaning up behind them.
46. Tourists should pay for extra services if they get installed!
47. Savary Island needs public washrooms if the qRD is continuing to promote tourism to Savary island. There are no public washrooms or water available on the island without purchasing it from the local store if it's open. Restaurant are not as reliable on the island either, not open daily. Your pamphlet provided to tourist is outdated.
48. What will the costs be for the residents? We have capable trail builders on the island already. Will cleaning the washrooms, Garbage + recycling create local jobs?
49. An additional point around garbage: a number of people near us burn garbage and plastics in indoor fire places, including during the summer. Does qRD allow this? The smoke is extremely toxic for neighbours, particularly on an island of this density with dwellings close together. What can be done to prevent burning of garbage (indoor and outside)?
50. No
51. Not at this time
52. No
53. - MV traffic is growing without restriction. - An alternative dock or landing place at the west end of the island would solve much of the traffic, parking and congestion problems. - MV-generated dust in dry season significantly degrades quality of life for residents and owners between the wharf and Duck Bay. It also makes walking or cycling along Vancouver Blvd virtually untenable when cars go by. - Traffic regulation control or speed control devices could help. - An alternative landing site to the west would obviate much of tense problems by just reducing the amount of traffic of people crossing the Island. - Some form of public or private transport or ride-share system should help. - The existing land taxi business does not serve islanders well if they are not also using the water taxi link. Prices and services are poor in these cases. An alternative and more service-oriented competitor should be encouraged. Let the market improve quality of service by all.
54. The development of a safe useable and maintained beach access trail from mud Firehall to be used in event of emergencies such as furry- the fire hall would be a gathering place and no safe access to beach
55. No additional regulations
56. We need garbage removal and washrooms.
57. No As less changes we can have is best, thank you.

58. no
59. As far as zoning and land use regulation - that's quite a broad topic. I had to say "no" as I really don't understand what "zoning and land use regulation" means or exactly what it pertains to.
60. Where did the qRD get the idea to promote tourism and make the water and sanitary conditions on Savary worse?
61. Right now, Savary has no rules, apart from a few provincial ones. This is a big mistake, especially for those who live in the centre of the island. Right now, someone could build a garbage dump right beside you, and there's nothing you can do. Or you could build on the edge of a cliff without realizing you will literally lose your property-- and not just your property rights-- when the cliff erodes. It's possible to keep Savary beautiful, but we need rules to govern development
62. Do NOT out garbage near the barge site.
63. No
64. Tourism should not be touted as the island cannot support it. No monies or support is currently offered by tourists who simply enjoy and go away with no thought to the impact on the island
65. Our taxes include maintenance of the government dock, which as residents we use occasionally. But this use is absolutely dwarfed by tourists and summer renters. The maintenance of the dock should be paid for by everyone using it so the water taxi tickets should be taxed accordingly for non-residents of the island
66. I do like the public toilet feasibility but would suggest it needs to be a user pay system for maintenance and upkeep. Not sure what this looks like but something to consider.
67. When you suggest adding services and facilities to the island, please talk about the cost of them and how they will be cared for. This info is too broad.
68. Savary needs improved roads, established firebreaks with wildfire access routes and a general reduction in fuel load along roads which are the responsibility of the qRD and MOT. Although Savary contributes much to these agencies through property tax, Savary receives little benefit especially in the above areas so important to human safety on Savary. Timely remedy of these deficiencies should be part of the OCP.
69. Leave us alone. Minimize the OCP. Review in 20 years.
70. More tourists means the need for public bathrooms, but that would require someone to maintain them. We currently receive limited publicly funded supports, I can't see that we'd all of a sudden get that daily support to clean and maintain public bathrooms.
71. Don't want it to turn into Hornby

72. I feel overtaxed and underserved. For the same amount of land, I pay less tax in West Vancouver.
73. Savary Island is not a tourist destination. It's an owners destination.
74. We do not have any way to support tourism and savary is busy with family, friends and retired people already.
75. do not pave paradise and put up a parking lot. thanks.
76. Yes get involved in helping us get the basics. We have zero help from you.
TAXES WITHOUT REPRESENTATION is the corner you keep Savary in.
77. I would like to see some level of services for the taxes that are paid. Garbage would be top priority - even just free pickup in Lund.
78. We want limited tourism on the island
79. We don't have the infrastructure for tourism, and we prefer to keep it this way
80. I do not think that tourism adds any positive benefit to Savary. People can find cabin rentals on line if they wish but "day trippers" add stress on washroom facilities (of which there are none), road traffic, etc.
81. The days of having a sea side cottage on a rural island to enjoy peace and tranquillity is OVER for Savary, the money making seekers and greedy property owners, real estate agents & developers have ruined it for those who have respected and taken care of the island resources in the past. So now we Need rules and regulations to deal with the consequences!
82. Car and truck traffic speeds have increased significantly over the past 10 years. This needs to be addressed immediately. 25km/hr max police enforceable speed limit island wide.
83. The ecosystem is under a huge amount of pressure and fire risk. More people coming to the island should not be encouraged.
84. My main priority is ensuring on-island emergency services can operate safely and that roads are reasonably passable for emergency vehicles. Basic necessities such as public washrooms and garbage drop-off/pick-up are essential to maintain cleanliness and environmental health, especially to prevent visitors from using natural areas as toilets.
85. Garbage and recycling bins on Savary is a BAD idea.. people will take advantage and disrespect it, not to mention the wildlife that would complicated it. Take it off is the best solution. Provide a reasonably priced Garbage removal system in Lund.
86. We need towing of uninsured vehicles left at the wharf area for more than 72 hours, with expenses chargeable to the owners.
87. There needs to be some parking controls at the boat ramp. Mandatory to leave room to turn a boat trailer around to launch it. and a place to park it short term until it can be moved once the boat is launched. Some people are simply

ignorant of the problem, and could be enlightened with proper signage, others are just ignorant.

88. Federal and Provincial lands should be managed and funded through our already high property taxes. Land Trusts should maintain and fund their own property, as they see fit. Trust owned properties should not benefit from private property owner's tax dollars, as they do not contribute to the tax base of Savary Island. Property owners should maintain and retain appropriate insurance to mitigate their properties risks and needs.
89. We pay very high taxes and receive few benefits. We do not need to pay more for those who choose to build in unsafe locations or for tourist facilities. Use some funds to purchase delicate environments for their protection and the enjoyment of all. Fix the roads properly so that they last for more than a few months.
90. Federal and Provincial lands should be managed and funded through our already high property taxes. Land Trusts should maintain and fund their own property, as they see fit. They should not have access to property owner's tax dollars, as they do not contribute to the tax base of Savary Island. Property owners should maintain and retain appropriate insurance to mitigate their properties risks and needs.
91. Lund Water Taxi does not barge over vehicles unless they are property owners. All barge operators should do the same Hats off to Lund Water Taxi!! Also, no 60 foot motorhomes should be permitted on Savary Island such as was recently barged over and placed on a lot near Tennyson. Barge owners should not be permitted to do so. Again Lund Water Taxi refused to barge this over, but another barge company did. There should be a permitting system, at least of vehicles over a certain size and weight. A bylaw should be established for abandoned vehicles on properties after a certain time period that would be removed with the costs charged back to the property owner. One year a barge was provided for all metal that was no longer needed on the island. This could also be an opportunity to remove unwanted vehicles.
92. [REDACTED] should discuss with [REDACTED] what his plans might be for his building which is functioning as a community hall. Would he be interested in selling to the community? The island has a lot of conservation land. Perhaps some of those funds be re-directed to a community hall.
93. Allowing small businesses to grow naturally encourages tourism. It costs the tax payers nothing but supports residents and grows industry and employment opportunities.
94. Parking in Lund for Cortez islanders, Hernando islanders and Savary islanders has become a problem for everyone
95. The island is better suited to longer stays in private homes, rentals or The Resort. Day trips create a crowd of visitors the island can't accommodate with no public washrooms or garbage/recycling facilities.

96. Visitors will come but don't make people think the island is like a provincial park, with free facilities..... Encourage respect.
97. Yes too many to mention.
98. We cannot be encouraging actions to protect sensitive ecosystems while at the same time bringing in amenities that will significantly increase the number of people accessing the island
99. Not needed tourist bring problems
100. The tourists bring most of the problems !
101. Although Savary is beautiful, the beaches by the end of the summer are littered with garbage and sewage. Rather than using the winter period to provide cleanup it would be pro-active to have even primitive garbage and sewage facilities.
102. I see too many kids (under 16) driving golf carts. I'm not sure the legal ramifications but if the province is indeed responsible for roads, we need better policing.
103. Saturna (Mayne similar) has large portions under public federal jurisdiction but does not allow non-property owner access (no camping). As nice as this might be for property owners, this is wrong. Not sure what the solution is, but by comparison, Savary with less public land, has a higher profile, and is much more subdivided.
104. hand out with best practices for tourists. Could get them on the water taxi when they come over to the island and more available at the wharf. such as water conservation hints, safe cycling/walking, fire prevention etc.
105. we need cops to take the island and security seriously
106. no
107. Tourists are welcome visitors but tourism on a fragile ecosystem should not be encouraged through advertising or promotion.
108. Do not encourage tourism!!
109. Only essential things that would make the island better for property owners (who get very little for our taxes) such as: (1) garbage and recycling; (2) better road gravel and more importantly something that actually keeps the dust down (oil works); (3) a bike path that is separate from the road (and the dust); (4) wharf and barge ramp maintenance as needed.
110. Tourism must be discouraged.
111. The more I proceed with this survey I see the qRD pushing for tourism (indigenous, ecological, etc) while restricting the land owners in every aspect.
112. Bike walking route from one end of island to the wharf would be beneficial.

113. Consider how to make cycling on the main road safer since a cycling greenway is unlikely. Place signage at the water taxi mainland areas to apprise visitors that there are no public washrooms.
114. I live in the NWT. There are several main roads here that are compact gravel. I believe they reduce wear, dust and maintain compactness by the use of additives to the road base. Let's consider doing the same.
115. (continued from comments above): no burning garbage in indoor fireplaces at any time of year - toxic fumes are bad for us. Community Hall - use [REDACTED] and if he sells, fundraise to buy it - don't clear yet more land for new building. Zoning and regulations - we need more information about feasibility of monitoring and cost - and if we can pick and choose which regulations. Greenway/cycle path: imperative for safety, health and general enjoyment. Use Savary Island Rd and then discuss with Nature Trust BC joining up and working on existing trails in that land, then a path along the wide portion from Duck Bay to wharf (though my son tells me there are already paths to the north right to the top of the wharf hill which would be a much better solution).
116. If you're going to promote people coming to Savary, then you need to provide some services for them. Bathrooms are the big one. We need a proper garbage and recycling island program. We certainly pay enough in taxes, and get nothing in return. Put our tax dollars to work for US. Tired of supporting projects that aren't on our island.
117. Don't advertise the island, it's happening on its own
118. While the dock is a public dock, the use of the dock is mainly used by Lund Water taxi. Private boats struggle to use the dock during the summer season due to the water taxi frequency and the number of water taxis docked. Lund Water taxi should be contributing more to the upkeep and maintenance of the dock.
119. This is a ridiculous survey driven by known self serving people.
120. This is a small vacation island with few residents. How many community services are provided to other communities with about 70 full time residents. Fire Department support is imperative plus road maintenance. Lund
121. Currently, people taking their own recycling and garbage home seems to work. If someone wanted to start a business on Savary and was subsidized by the Powell River Regional District and the Lund Barge for dumping costs, it could work.
122. public washroom for day visitors long overdue
123. One project manager on the 28th July stated that a 'green path' development from one end to the other would not be possible as it would have to trespass on private properties. The road allowance is 66 feet. I believe the main road may be 30 feet wide at best. Use part of the remainder to have a green path parallelling the main road where possible. This of course would really upset folks who have built structures on the road allowance.

124. The regional district has invested a significant amount of money in the resource recovery Center. Other areas of Canada have provided rural residents with an annual pre-loaded credit card to be used at these centers. The qRD should explore this for Savary Island taxpayers.