

# SNIDÇEŁ (Tod Inlet)



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--- Park Boundary

Water Way

--- Trail



Fish Ladder



Cultural Site



Historical Industrial Site



Plant Restoration



Culturally Modified Tree



Marine / Beach Restoration



Information Kiosk



Toilets



Transit



Parking

## Fish Ladder

The Butchart family built a dam across W\_CECECE (Tod Creek) in the early 1900s to provide water for their gardens, as it was believed that no fish migrated upstream. However, in 2015 a trout was spotted attempting to jump over the dam. This natural fish ladder was built 6 weeks later to encourage cutthroat trout and coho salmon to spawn upstream.

## Cultural Site

This traditional village site had everything the WSÁNEĆ population (estimated 3000 people) needed. SNIDÇEŁ was a place rich in resources including fresh-water, medicinal plants, fish, and cedar trees, which supported the First Peoples' culture and subsistence in a sustainable way. A welcoming pole figure carved by the WSÁNEĆ lay near the water at SNIDÇEŁ. Unfortunately, the pole was stolen in the 1940s.

## Historical Industrial Site

These locations represent significant sites during the industrial history of SNIDÇEŁ. They include the locations of the Chinese and Sikh migrant worker encampments, the foundations of the European settler gated community, and the old smoke stack which was used by the Vancouver Portland Cement Company. The Chinese and Sikh workers were not given housing like their white counterparts, leaving them to build their own shantytowns. The apple trees planted here were planted by the foreign workers, the last remains of their presence.

## Plant Restoration

Littered throughout the area is a significant amount of concrete debris from the cement company's past. Though this landscape is now home to a large population of invasive species, SeaChange is working at these sites to remove them and replace them with native species. The ultimate goal is to inspire the return of the Blue Grouse to SNIDÇEŁ, making the original place-name more than just a memory.

## Culturally Modified Trees

Cultural modification of trees has been ongoing for hundreds of years and continues today by the WSÁNEĆ First Nations as a form of traditional practice and cultural resilience. On red cedar trees along the path, you may see strips of bark removed, which is used for weaving baskets, clothing, and other crafts. Red Cedar is a cultural keystone species for many First Nation groups in B.C., as it provides a source of wood, medicine, and strips of bark for weaving.

## Marine/Beach Restoration

In February 2017, industrial debris was removed from the shoreline, which was then levelled out with gravel and sand to create a natural, erosion-resistant shore. The cement plant, which only operated for 9 years, left behind sunken concrete and vessels which have degraded the inlet's rich marine biodiversity. For decades after the cement company closed, Tod Inlet was used as a dumping place for derelict boats. Underwater, accumulated debris and contaminants has created an ideal surface area for moon jellyfish to flourish.