

**Tourism and Potential Effects on Tourism Operators**

Component Study  
Environmental Impact Statement  
Cavendish Cattle Farm  
Registration # 2002

Volume 4

**January 2022**

## **Table of Contents**

1) Background	4
2) Rationale/Objectives	5
3) Study Area and Outputs in respect to the location/type of Tourism Businesses and assets	6
4) Methodology	8
5) Direct Consultation with Owners of Tourist Based Business	8
6) Study Output	9
a. Attractions	9
b. Accommodations	10
c. Odours	10
d. Flies	11
e. Experience with Cattle Farms	11
f. Viking Fur Inc. and the Community	11
7) Summary	12
8) Conclusions	13
9) Appendix A	16
10) References	16

## **Tables**

1) Newfoundland and Labrador Non-Resident Automobile Visitors 2018-2019	5
2) Revenue by Year; (accommodations) Baccalieu Trail	7
3) Occupancy Percentage by Month/Year; Baccalieu Trail	7
4) Tourist Related Operations and Assets	
a. Accommodations within ten kilometres of Viking Fur Farm/Cavendish Cattle Farm	14
b. Tourism Assets withing ten kilometres of Viking Fur Farm/Cavendish Cattle Farm.	15
c. Tourism Attractions between Dildo and Hants Harbour (not within the 1ten kilometre Study Area.	15

## **Maps**

1) Location of Tourism Businesses and Assets (Viking Fur Farm and North)	18
2) Location of Tourism Businesses and Assets (Viking Fur Farm and South)	19

## **Tourism and Potential Effects on Tourism Operators**

Component Study  
Environmental Impact Statement  
Cavendish Cattle Farm  
Registration # 2002

The Environmental Impact Statement Guidelines (Guidelines) for the Cavendish Beef farm require the preparation of component study as per Section 12 of the Environmental Assessment Regulations. Specifically, section **4.3.4 Tourism and Potential Effects on Tourism Operators** of the Guidelines state the proponent shall identify and map all tourism related operators along Route 80 within ten kilometres of the proposed project area. The information provided in this study shall include but not be limited to a description of:

- a) all tourism related establishments
- b) tourism assets (walking/hiking trails, marina etc.) and;
- c) direct consultation with tourism operators to identify current effects and concerns regarding potential future effects

### **1) Background**

The tourism industry in Newfoundland and Labrador has had substantial growth in recent years. In 2009, the industry contributed \$790 million to the economy, supporting almost 13,000 jobs. By 2013 the industry had grown to \$1.1 billion and 18,000 direct jobs (1). In 2017 the Province's goal was to reach \$1.6 billion in annual tourism spending in 2020. Government NL (2) The development of the tourism industry showed signs of a levelling off before the pandemic, as there was 3.5% decrease in the number of non-resident visitors to approximately 500,000 from 2016 to 2018. This trend is also illustrated in Table 2 for the Baccalieu Trail Region.

The Province's vision recognizes the Province has become well known for its landscape, scenery, culture and heritage. Furthermore, the importance of balancing the growing tourist traffic while maintaining what is special about the province requires close attention to using sustainable tourist practices to ensure the industry continues to develop (2).

The Province of Newfoundland and Labrador has recognized the potential of the tourism industry to strengthen the Province's economy, often in the rural areas of the Province where opportunities are needed to stem the flow of out migration. Award winning tourism advertising based on scenery, the people and culture has been successful in attracting visitors to the Province and to convince residents to visit their Province. Indeed, in 2014 residents accounted for about 55% of the tourism spending in the Province.

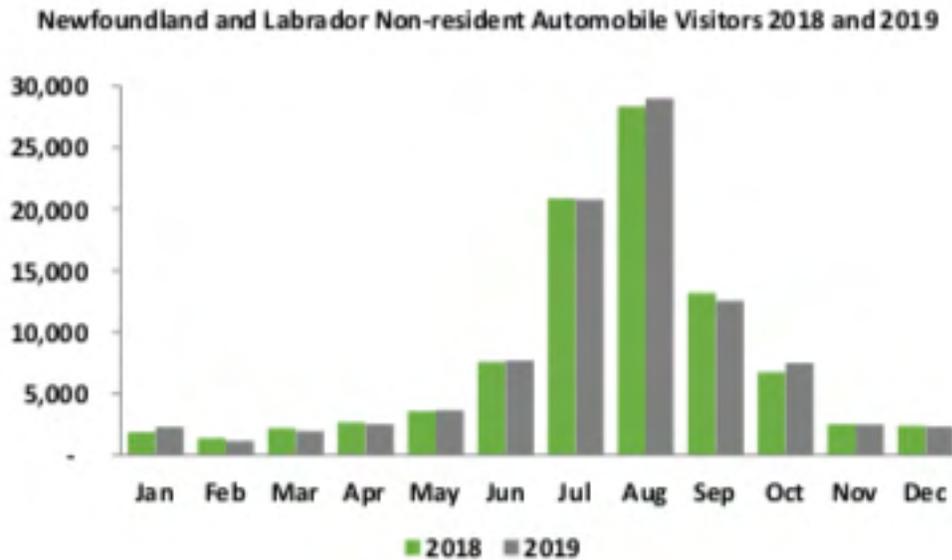
The pandemic, has impacted the tourism industry in the Province as all jurisdictions in Canada and throughout the world. In 2020 there was 60% decrease in non-resident travel by air and automobile to the Province. Furthermore, there was a decrease of 59% of nights sold in 2020 as compared to the same period in 2019 (3), (4).

The Atlantic Canada ‘travel bubble’ resulted in a boost to non-resident travel in the Province, however resident travel was very important to the tourism industry. By the end of the summer of 2020 the Province’s research indicated 57% of residents had taken overnight leisure trips. At the time it was reported about 60% of residents were felt comfortable in travelling in the Province. Government NL (4) Based on travel experience in NL in 2020, 92% said they would consider taking an overnight pleasure trip in 2021 (5).

In 2021 there was an increase in tourism as compared to 2020. From July 1 to September 16<sup>th</sup> 117,000 used Marine Atlantic ferry service as compared to 61,000 in 2020. Airport traffic was up to 85,000 in August and increase of 50 percent in 2020; however still down from 180,000 in 2019 (6).

Table 1, non-resident automobile travel and table 3, Occupancy rates, clearly show that summer, notably August, is the busiest time of the year for tourism in the Province. Following July and August, September ranks as the third busiest month, with similar levels of activity in June and October.

**Table 1**



NL Government (3)

## 2) Rationale/Objectives

The objective of this Study is to determine the potential for significant effects on the tourism industry as a result of the proposed project. To facilitate this assessment, the proponent has identified the type and location of the tourist-based business’s along with tourism assets. As required by the EIS, the proponent, had direct consultations with the tourism industry in the Study Area to understand the nature of past impacts and their level of concerns for future impacts as a result of the expansion into cattle and the clearing of land for additional farmland. This

information along with data obtained through the Odour Component Study will help establish baseline of impacts and to facilitate future monitoring of impacts on the businesses.

### **3) Study Area and Outputs in respect to the location/type of tourism businesses and assets.**

The EIS Guidelines established the study area for the Tourism Component Study as the area within ten kilometres of the Project. Maps 1 and 2 shows the study area which extends from Backside Pond RV Park, to and including the community of Hearts Desire. The maps include the locations of the tourism businesses and the assets, with reference to additional information in table 4.

The Study Area includes the communities of: Whiteway, Cavendish, Hearts Delight-Islington and Hearts Desire. Route 80, a two-lane paved Highway is, for the most part located within one kilometre of Trinity Bay, with frequent views of the Bay.

The main attractions in the Study Area include the golf course, scenery and general outdoor activities such as walking, fishing, boating and in general, relaxation. As shown on Table 4.c there are other attractions in the region between Dildo and Hants Harbour, outside of the ten-kilometre Study Area. These attractions, along this portion of the Baccalieu Trail are an attraction to people who choose to book accommodations within the Study Area, include museums, (the cable station ranked as the seventh largest attraction to an historic site) hikes, boat tours, gallery, craft beer restaurants and a conference centre. In addition, there are festivals and events along the trail including: Hearts Delight Festival, Cavendish Beach Festival and the Shag Rock Festival within the Study Area.

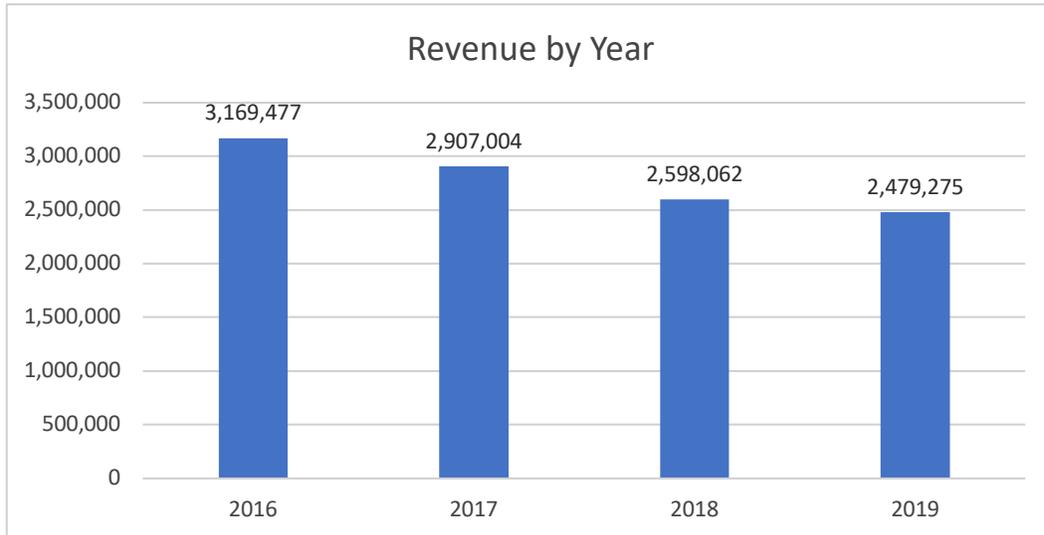
The Province has encouraged tourism to the Trinity Bay/Conception Bay area by promoting the Baccalieu Trail, which extends around the peninsula. The Baccalieu trail provides a full day of driving for people who are satisfied with a windshield perspective view of the attractions. It is evident the many attractions along the route provide a variety of experiences which could entertain visitors for longer periods of time.

In the ten-kilometre study area, there are six tourism-based businesses with cottages/cabins which can accommodate approximately 100 people. (Table 4.a)

In addition, the Round Pond Trailer Park has space for 70 trailers. The Backside Pond RV Park has 176 service sites, 20 semi service sites and camp sites for 27 tent sites.

Table 4.b includes a list of tourism assets in the Study Area.

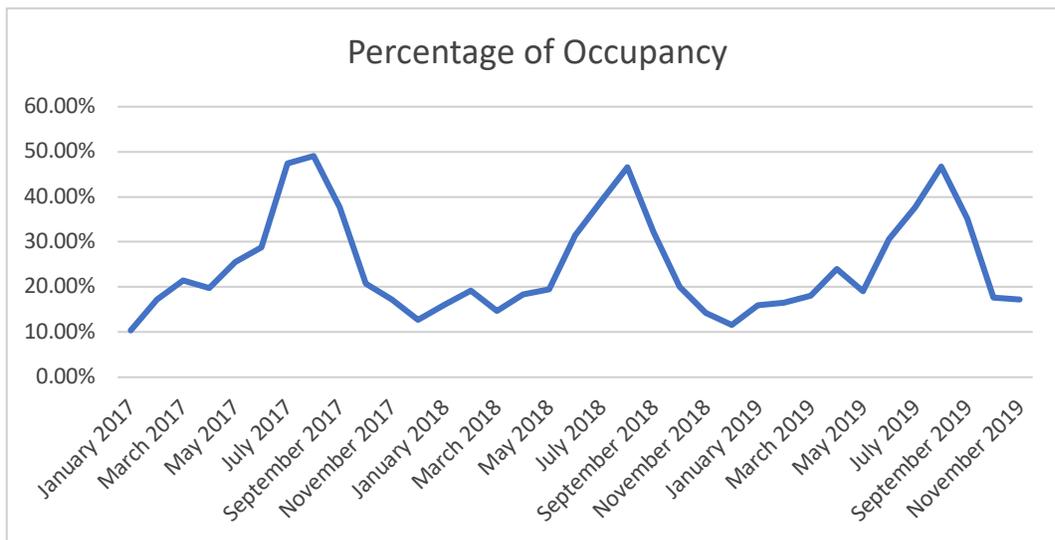
**Table 2 Revenue by Year; (accommodations) Baccalieu Trail**



Government of NL. 6

The Occupancy statistics for the Baccalieu Trail explain the months of May to September are the most important months for tourism with July and August being the busiest months.

**Table 3. Occupancy Percentage by Year; Baccalieu Year.**



Government of NL. 6

Maps 1 and 2 illustrate the location of the tourist facilities and assets within ten kilometres of Viking Farm/Proposed Cavendish Cattle Farm. The locations of the facilities and assets were obtained from the Province's Travellers Guide. (7) The information was augmented through site visits. The list was also discussed with residents of the area, including discussions with owners of the accommodation identified in table 4.a. The distances to Viking farm were estimated from the Google map imagery.

The EIS Guidelines (Guidelines) for the Component Study required: "direct consultation with tourism operators to identify current effects and concerns regarding potential effects." To facilitate a productive consultation with tourism operators and to ensure a consistent discussion with all business's several questions were prepared to obtain the information requested by the Guidelines.

#### **4) Methodology**

Information related to the identification tourism business's and assets was collected from the Provincial Government's 2020 Travel Guide, discussions with local residents and municipal sources of information, including websites and road signage.

In respect to direct consultations with tourism operators, the methodology used to identify current effects and concerns regarding potential future effects on their business's, is explained in in section 5.

#### **5) Direct Consultation with Owners of Tourist based Business**

##### **Background to Consultation/Methodology**

The Tourism Component Study required the Proponent to directly consult with the tourism operators (4.3.4 in the Guidelines) located within ten kilometres of the proposed project area. The purpose of the consultation was to describe current effects of the farm on their operations; and secondly to identify concerns regarding potential effects on their business.

Direct consultation with the business's was conducted by telephone interview/discussion in early to mid-November, 2020. In regards to Covid 19 sensitivities/protocols and people's schedules, phone calls appeared to be the only practical method to facilitate direct consultation. Nine people associated with the businesses were contacted. Of these nine, one person owned two business's, while a second owned one business at two distinct locations for a total of eleven sites.

Within ten kilometres of the proponent's proposed expansion area, there are six businesses with accommodations as identified in the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador's tourism guide. These businesses include cottages, chalets, cabins and rooms within the owner's residence. In total, the sites can accommodate approximately 100 people. In addition, there are two trailer parks which have a focus on travel trailers and to a lesser extent tenting. These two operations can accommodate approximately 270 trailers and 25 tents.

The other tourist related operations which participated in the survey, included, Pitchers Pond Golf Course in Whiteway, Browns Restaurant, Whiteway and the Hearts Delight-Islington Marina.

In addition to the phone consultation, the Open House also provided tourism operators and other businesses the opportunity to provide their opinions on the project. All those who were contacted readily agreed to participate in the interview/discussion.

Questions (Appendix A) were designed to obtain an understanding of the following subject areas:

- Type and size of business; how has the business changed over the past ten years. Does the business have plans for expansion?
- How has tourism changed in the past 5-10 years? What draws people to the area? (not just the ten-kilometre area; but the eastern side of Trinity Bay)
- Experience of operating a business at their location vis a vis Viking Farm; are there concerns? If so, what time of the year are the problems most prevalent.
- In the past five years what has been the experience of the business in regards to house flies and farm related odours; has there been a change in the past five years; Has it changed as compared to the previous five years?
- Has the business operator had experience with cattle farms? (locally or elsewhere)
- How has Viking contributed to the community?

The business owners/administrators were asked if they had experience with cattle farms in an effort to understand their perspective of the Proponent's plan to increase the farm's beef herd. The question as to how the farm had contributed to the farm community, was posed to obtain an understanding of the farm's standing in the community.

## **6) Study Output**

### **6a) Attractions**

The respondents generally acknowledged the tourist season of 2020 was different because of Covid 19, however the concept of 'staycation' resulted in a good year. According to one respondent, there was no "new money" because most of the travellers were residents of the Province. There were several reasons provided as to why tourists visit the area, including: proximity to the northeast Avalon (St. John's Metro area), scenery, Pitchers Golf course (16,000 rounds in 2020) attractions in Dildo, notably the craft brewery, boat tours, restaurants and the attention garnered by the Jimmy Kimmel TV show which, for several days in 2019, featured the Town of Dildo. The Doctors Inn, Winterton Boat Museum, walking trails and the Trans-Atlantic Cable historical site in Hearts Content were also identified as attractions. It was explained visitors from outside the Province, notably those from Europe, particularly enjoy the vastness of the area. Visitors also expressed interest in local cuisine, especially 'home-made' meals.

## **6.b) Accommodations**

In respect to the status of the accommodation sector and potential for growth, there were mixed signals as to existing travel trailer entities and companies considering diversifying into trailer parks. While the existing trailer parks identified less business in recent years, three other individuals expressed interest in expanding or developing trailer parks. Whereas these comments are based on small sample, definitive conclusions cannot be made as the reasons may be in part due to personal situations, other than purely business grounds. Regardless, over the past ten years the number of trailer sites has been consistent.

The availability of cabins and cottages has increased over the past ten years. During this period, local business has responded to a demand for more upscale level of accommodations. Until recently, a strong economy combined with a wealthy ‘baby boomer’ age group were identified as key reasons for this trend to a demand for upscale accommodations. It was also explained out of country visitors, notably Germans, are accustomed to ‘up-scale’ accommodations which also encouraged the construction of high quality/luxury accommodation. Although the pandemic may, in the near term, be the reason, it was concluded there are no significant plans for expansion of accommodations in this area.

## **6.c) Odours**

Depending on the distance and orientation of the businesses to the Project Area (Project Area) the experiences of operating a business varied amongst those who were consulted. The distances varied from 0.9 kilometres to 8.3 kilometres. Eight of the sites are in a southerly direction from the Project Area; the remaining three are ‘north’ of the Project Area.

Most people south of the farm stated farm odours were seldom detected at their businesses. However, one of the closest business located south of the farm, explained the odours can be strong/intense during a northerly wind when manure is spread. However, such occurrences are seldom detected during the summer when prevailing winds would take the odours away from the business. It was suggested manure spreading in the fall and early spring would “not be an issue.” However, one business, south of the farm, explained if land is cleared further in-land, more odours may be experienced if manure is spread during northerly winds.

Two respondents located less than two kilometres north of the farm, explained odours have been very strong; particularly in mid to late August in 2020. During this period, the owners reported a number of clients had to be refunded and expressed concern that future business may be lost as a result of poor experiences and reviews which referred to strong odours. One business owner explained some clients described the odour more sewer like than farm derived. In another case a client asked: “why didn’t you tell me the place stinks?” An Alberta farmer explained he had never smelled such odours.

These two individuals (north of the farm) explained expansion plans to their business had been deferred because of odours. It was also explained by one business owner, odours could be smelled in the individual’s residence and in the furniture. Four kilometres north of the farm odours were not a concern.

The same two business owners explained the odours are worse in August, which coincides with the best weather and busiest part of the holiday season. It was stated manure should not be spread in the summer; only in the spring and fall; outside of the tourist season, when odours are not as strong during the cooler weather.

Several respondents (south of the farm) who seldom experienced farm odours, explained odours, especially in the summer, were strong (noxious) when driving by the farm. A couple of respondents stated windows must be closed when driving by the farm because of the odours.

#### **6.d) Flies**

In recent years (since ~ 2014/15) there has seldom been lesser house flies south of the farm. One respondent explained he had problem with flies; that “they couldn’t be much worse”, however the flies have not been a problem for about six years. Another individual recalled several years ago, wine glasses had to be covered to keep away the flies. It was stated: “thank God, that is no longer the case.”

In late summer/early fall 2020, a respondent located about four kilometres south of the farm explained there were large black “houseflies” around their business. This was the first time there were significant numbers of these flies, which were unlike the lesser housefly which existed in high populations in previous years. (understood to be in the years from about 2012 to 2014.)

The respondents north of and within two kilometres of the farm stated flies have been a problem. It was stated flies were most prevalent on calm, hot summer days. It was also stated by one business owner, that for a few years, conditions had improved. The other business owner said flies have continued to be problem since 2012.

#### **6.e) Experience with Cattle Farms**

Several of the respondents explained they had, in other locations, experience with cattle farms. With one exception, it was explained odours associated with cattle farms are different than odours from the farming of mink. One person stated they lived about 4-5 kilometres from a cattle farm and one “wouldn’t know the cattle were that close.” It was the person’s recollection the farm did not spread manure in the summer. Another person said odours from a beef farm north of Toronto were: “not half as bad as the mink farm.” Two respondents explained the odours could be quite strong in the Goulds/Southlands area. In one case it was noted there was a general acceptance of the levels and frequency of odours as the area had been farmed before urbanization of the St. John’s Metropolitan area..

#### **6.f) Viking Fur Inc. in the Community**

There was an acknowledgment by many Viking has provided much needed employment in the area and have been known to donate to scholarship funds, Cavendish Beach Festival and to various fundraising efforts.

It was stated that business's must co-exist; Viking must seek out the best of expertise/advice and ensure the most appropriate management practices are implemented in a consistent manner. The Company must "do it in the right way; from the beginning, to avoid future costs to them and the community." It was further stated, no one wants business to suffer. There was a general respect for those who provide employment and the necessity to operate in a fashion which allows other businesses to manage and plan for a successful future.

## 7) Summary

The tourism industry within ten kilometres of Viking Farm Inc./project area is focussed on two types of accommodations; cabins/cottages and travel trailers. In addition, there is a golf course in Whiteway and a marina in Hearts Delight-Islington. The restaurant in Whiteway has a substantial seating area with a view of the ocean.

In general, the businesses located south of the farm (upwind of prevailing winds) explained odours are seldom experienced. However, the most distant business explained they have detected odours throughout the year. Infrequently, a business located within two kilometres south of the farm, experienced strong odours when manure was spread during northerly winds.

The two business accommodations north of the farm explain odours remain very strong, notably in the summer months. It was expressed odours were particularly strong in 2020, which coincided with hot, muggy, calm conditions in August and early September. It was suggested there is a trend to this type of summer weather. It was also stated, conditions had improved over recent years, however 2020 was particularly difficult on the businesses, which required refunds to some customers. Although odours were primarily a concern of the two businesses north of the farm, others explained strong odours are prevalent when driving by the farm.

Similar to odours, complaints of flies were limited to the two accommodations located within two kilometres, north of the farm. One business stated the flies have been a problem since ~ 2012; the other explained there were improvements, however flies were a problem in the summer of 2020. (photos of sticky fly traps were provided to the proponent) There were suggestions about management on the farm with suggestions that management was not as thorough when the owners were away from the farm. Questions were asked about the contribution of the composting operation to increases in fly populations.

In late Fall of 2021, the operators of tourism accommodations located north of the farm were contacted to discuss the tourism business in 2021 and impacts/relationships with the farm. Both businesses stated odours and flies were not a problem especially as compared to the summer of 2020. One of the business owners who lives in Ontario explained she did not visit her property in the summer because of the implications of Covid 19. In the past year she sold one of her 'units' in part because of the implications of the farm. The other business stated that business was very good in 2021 in part because the business has established an excellent reputation with residents of the province. Repeat clients and referrals resulted in a successful season. The Department responsible for Tourism stated it had not received complaints of farm odours or flies in 2021 (7).

The reasons for the reduction in odours and flies, particularly odours were discussed with the two operators. It is apparent the hot, humid late summer in 2020 provided conditions which likely contributed to odours and flies. However, the summer of 2021 was also considered as a typical summer with good weather for outdoor activities. It was explained, partly in response to the recommendation of one of the two operators of tourist operators located north of the farm, Viking did not spread liquid manure on the oceanside of Route 80 in the summer of 2021. Weather is highly variable, not only from summer to summer, but daily; indeed hourly. However, the decision to no longer spread liquid mink manure in the summer on the oceanside of the highway, up wind in respect to summer prevailing winds, must be considered as the principal reason as to why odours were less of a problem for these two businesses in 2021. In the future Viking will not spread liquid mink manure on the oceanside of the highway.

South of the farm, flies were not considered to be a problem. Two respondents explained in previous years there were very high populations of the lesser house fly, however in recent years the flies have not been a problem. These two respondents expressed a sense of relief the Lesser House fly populations had declined to a point they were not a problem.

A few respondents discussed their understanding of odours associated with beef farms as compared with mink farms. In general, it was concluded odours associated with beef are not as noxious, particularly by those who were familiar of cases where the animals are pastured. Those who have experienced farm odours in Southland/Goulds are most likely experiencing the seasonal spreading of liquid dairy manure.

If familiar with Viking Fur Inc. respondents were aware of the business's contribution to employment and to a lesser degree as to how the company contributes to the Community.

The tourism accommodation business has expanded in recent years, however there are few plans for further expansion. In some cases, businesses explained the demand has not grown or for personal reasons, they have decided retain the status quo. The accommodations north of the farm expressed interest in a trailer park, however concerns of odours and flies, combined with planning/development policies have delayed the implementation of expansion plans.

## **8) Conclusion**

In conclusion, most of the respondents were positive of the many tourism assets in the area and combined with the proximity to the North-East Avalon, has made the area an attractive destination to the traveling public. Several of the individuals recognized the importance of cooperating amongst tourism businesses to provide quality service and experiences to the public.

The two businesses located north, at distances of about one to two kilometres, from the farm, expressed strong concern of the impact of flies and odours, particularly in August and early September in 2020. These businesses, stated flies and odours have negatively impacted their operations, resulting in refunds and reluctance to expand/diversify into travel trailer sites. One business stated odours and flies have been bad since 2012. The other business stated there had been improvements, however as stated, late summer of 2020 resulted in noxious odours and flies.

In 2021, Viking’s decision to cease spreading liquid mink manure on the oceanside of Route 80 contributed to improved conditions in respect to odours.

South of the farm, flies had been a problem, however since a liquid manure system replaced a solid manure system, (2014/15) the lesser house fly has not been a problem in the area. Farm odours are infrequent, unless manure spreading coincides with northerly winds towards the business located within a couple of kilometres of the farm. The location of the project area was not identified as a concern for the future of their businesses.

The results of the consultations with the Tourism industry are consistent with the conclusions of the Odour Component Study, which was based on the work of Independent Environmental Consultants. (Odour Study) There are strong odours with the greatest impact downwind of the farm during the summer. (between the Brook Cove area and the farm.) The Odour study states Viking must proceed with physical and administrative methods to decrease odours, such as the decision to stop manure spreading during the summer on the oceanside of Route 80.

The tourism operators have explained there is a need for enhanced communication by the farm. The Odour study also states the importance of farm/community communication. The effect of no longer spreading manure on the oceanside requires the feedback of the community as to strength/frequency of odour. Therefore, this change in farm practice and effects, is a clear example of the necessity for effective communication and community engagement. The odour component study prepared by Independent Environmental Consultants explained the importance of community engagement; particularly to assess the effectiveness of controls, such as the decision to not spread mink manure on the oceanside of Route 80, upwind from hearts Delight-Islington.

**Table 4**

**Tourism Related Operations and Assets**

**4.a) Accommodations within ten kilometres of Viking Fur Farm/Cavendish Cattle Farm.**

*	Name of Accommodations	Location	Accommodations	Distance and direction to the Project (farm)
A	Legges Sunset Inn	Whiteway	3 suites	5.3 Km. NWN
B	Blazing Horizon Cottages	Whiteway	7 cottages	4.8 km. NWN
C	Ocean Delight	Whiteway	Cottages	4.6 km. NWN
D	Shag Rock Cottage	Whiteway	1 cottages	3.5 km. North
E	Ocean Delight	Cavendish	4 cottages	0.9 km. South
F	Brook Cove Cottage	Hearts Delight	1 cottage	1.9 km. SW

**4.b) Tourism Assets within ten kilometres of Viking Fur Farm/Cavendish Cattle Farm**

<b>*</b>	<b>Name of Attraction</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Distance and Direction to the Project (farm)</b>
1	Backside Pond RV Park	Whiteway	176 service sites, 20 semi service, 27 tents	8.3 km. North
2	Jimmy Rowe Walking Trail	Whiteway	Walking Trail 2.5 kilometres	7.6 km. North
3	Whiteway Festival	Whiteway	Summer weekend festival	6.6 km; NWN
4	Pitchers Golf Course	Whiteway	9 hole golf course	6.2 km. NNW
5	Browns	Whiteway	Restaurant	4.4 km. NWN
6	Cavendish Festival	Cavendish	Summer weekend festival	2.8 km; North
7	Burgess Fishing Property	Whiteway	Historic Site	2.8 km; North
8	Shag Rocks	Whiteway	Lookout; boating destination	1.8 km. NWN
9	Round Pond Trailer Park	Cavendish	RV Park; trailers/tent sites	1.8 km. NWN
10	K. Chislett Mem. Park	Islington	Swimming Hole	1.6 km. SW
11	Western Point Walking Trail	Hearts Delight-Islington	Walking Trail 1.0 kilometre	3.5km. SW
12	Hearts Delight Marina	Hearts Delight	Marina	4.0 km. SW
13	Northern Point Hiking Trail	Hearts Delight	Walking Trail 1.7 kilometres	4.4 km. SW
14	Swimming Hole	Hearts Desire	Swimming hole/park	8.0 km. SW
15	Chicken Coop	Hearts Delight	Restaurant	3.5 km. SW

*\*Letters and numbers identify locations on the attached maps 1 and 2.*

**4.c) Tourism Attractions between Dildo and Hants Harbour (not included in the 10-kilometre Study Area)**

<b>Attractions in the Region (Name)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Type</b>
Cable Station	Hearts Content	Museum/Provincial Historic Site
Wooden Boat Museum	Winterton	Museum
Dildo Boat Tours	Dildo	Boat Tours
South Dildo Whaling and Sealing museum	South Dildo	Museum

Dildo Brewery and Museum	Dildo	Craft beer, museum, restaurant
Doctors House	Greens Harbour	Hotel, conference centre
Mizzen Trail	Hearts Content	trail
Mizzen Heritage Museum	Hearts Content	Museum
Sugarloaf Trail	Winterton	Trail
Outside Pond Trail	Winterton	Trail
Baccalieu View Walking trail	Hants Hr.	Trail
Lighthouse Trail	Hants Hr.	Trail
The Baccalieu Gallery	Hearts Content	Gallery

### **Appendix A: Direct Consultation with the Tourism Operators.**

Questions asked during phone consultations with Business Operators.

- 1) Would you please describe the type of business you operate at this location? How many can you accommodate? beds, seating.? How has it changed over the past ten years?
- 2) How has tourism developed in the area over the past five/ten years? What is the tourism draw in the area?
- 3) Have you plans for expansion? Are you aware of any other initiatives in the area?
- 4) Please provide your past experience of operating your business within x kilometres of Viking Fur Farm
- 5) If there are concerns, what are the issues; what time of year are they most prevalent?
- 6) In the past five years what has been your experience in regards to house flies and farm related odours? Has it changed as compared to the previous five years?
- 7) Do you have experience with cattle farms?
- 8) How has Viking contributed to the community?

### **References**

- 1) Government Newfoundland and Labrador, Uncommon Potential; A Vision for Newfoundland and Labrador Tourism
- 2) Government Newfoundland and Labrador, The Way Forward, 2017-2020. Provincial Product Development Plan

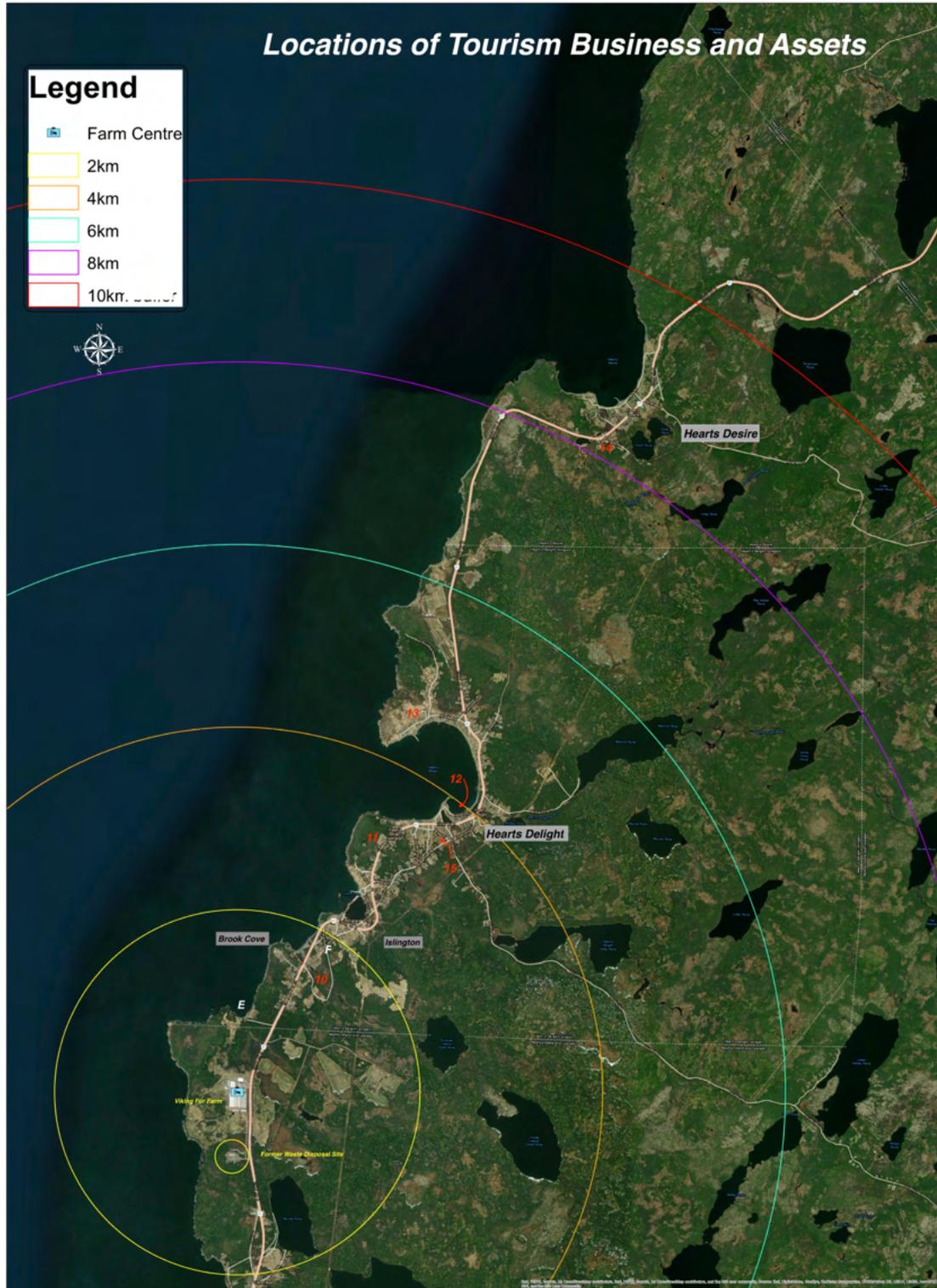
- 3) Government Newfoundland and Labrador: Year-To-Date (YTD) Tourism Highlights 2019.
- 4) Government Newfoundland and Labrador: Year-To-Date (YTD) Tourism Highlights October 2020.
- 5) Government NL: Newfoundland and Labrador, Resident Travel Survey, December 2020.
- 6) CBC. NL Tourism Business Bounces Back but recovery still cramped. September 2021.
- 7) Newfoundland and Labrador, 2020 Travellers Guide
- 8) John Angelopoulos: Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts and Recreation.

Other references:

- 1) Town of Hearts Delight-Islington web site
- 2) Canada's Historic Places. Burgess Fishing Premises

# Map 1

1:15,000  
0 525 1,050 1,575 2,100 Meters



The circles are in two kilometre increments from Viking Farm

# Map 2

Viking Fur-Cavendish-2-10Km |

# Location of Tourism Business and Assets

1:15,000

0 525 1,050 1,575 2,100 Meters

