

Gambier Island Local Trust Committee

Regular Meeting Addendum

Date: April 27, 2017
 Time: 10:45 am
 Location: John Braithwaite Community Centre
 145 West 1st Street
 North Vancouver, BC

		Pages
10.	APPLICATIONS AND REFERRALS	11:15 AM - 11:50 AM
10.2	<i>GM-RZ-2004.1 (District Lot 696, Keats Island) - Staff Memorandum</i>	2 - 8
12.	LOCAL TRUST COMMITTEE PROJECTS	12:00 PM - 12:50 PM
12.2	<i>Bowyer Island: Orchid Creek RAR Assessment - Staff Report</i>	9 - 25
13.	REPORTS	12:50 PM - 1:10 PM
13.2	<i>Applications Report Dated April 25, 2017</i>	26 - 28
14.	NEW BUSINESS	1:10 PM - 2:20 PM
14.2	<i>"Shared Narrative of Place" with Fiona MacRaid, Senior Intergovernmental Policy Advisor, Marine and First Nations Issues - Staff Report</i>	29 - 35



File No.: GM-RZ-2004.1 (Keats Camp)
DL 696 Keats Island

DATE OF MEETING: April 13, 2017
TO: Gambier Island Local Trust Committee
FROM: Sonja Zupanec, Island Planner
Northern Team
COPY: Kevin Healy, Creus Consulting - Applicant
SUBJECT: Application File Status Update

PURPOSE

The purpose of this memorandum is to update the Local Trust Committee (LTC) on the status and next steps of application GM-RZ-2004.1 (Convention of Baptist Churches).

Groundwater and Wastewater

The LTC considered mechanisms to address concerns around the proposed septic disposal facilities for Area C and the vulnerability of groundwater resources to support the existing and potential build out of the 110 residential lots and camp as part of the rezoning application. A resolution was passed requesting the applicant submit a hydrogeological study and that the Terms of Reference (ToR) be developed in consultation with the Water Branch of the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations (FLNRO). Staff at the Vancouver branch of FLNRO responded that although they lacked capacity to review or provide comment on the draft ToR submitted by staff, that the terms be consistent with Ministry of Environment standards. The applicant received a draft ToR on March 10, 2017 for comment, based on the MoE standard, to address wastewater and groundwater issues. Planning staff developed a revised draft ToR in early April for comment and to date the applicant has not confirmed acceptance of the draft ToR.

Sunshine Coast Regional District Parkland

The SCRD Board accepted by resolution in January 2017, the 1.1 hectare proposed 'Keats Landing' park subject to a site visit prior to second reading. A SCRD staff report to the Planning and Community Development Committee dated April 13, 2017 recommended acceptance of the 'Keats Landing' 1.1 hectare park and four changes to Proposed Bylaw 143, Schedule 1, Part 4 – Zone Regulation Section 4.9 Community Service 1 (CS1) Zone:

- a) Delete "*outdoor recreation use is not permitted;*"
- b) Increase the maximum floor area of a community hall to 200 square metres
- c) Add "Trails and associated day use infrastructure is permitted"
- d) Add "Camping and fires are not permitted"

Once the final Board resolution is received by planning staff it will be forwarded to the LTC. Any changes to the Proposed Bylaws should be considered at second reading in advance of a public hearing.

MoTI right-of-way revisions

MOTI confirms that it will hold the proposed unopened road running southwest to Salmon Rock. The following changes to Proposed Bylaw No. 144 can be considered at second reading.

- The Ministry would like to obtain a 10 metre road right of way for the Salmon Rock Trail. This would allow a minimum of 3 metres on both sides of the trail, improving accessibility for future maintenance or construction.
- To meet the requirements of Section 75(1)(c) of the *Land Title Act* for public access to water, the Ministry requires a larger dedication at the point of Salmon Rock Nature Covenant Area.
- Any facilities occupying the unopened right of way must be permitted to an appropriate agency.

The MOTI has not yet provided comments on Proposed Bylaw 143.

Trust Fund

The Trust Fund referral response is included as Attachment 1 and it indicates they are supportive of accepting the transfer of approximately 3.3 hectares of Area E (Sandy Beach) as a nature reserve. The Trust Fund has developed a draft conservation covenant which would be registered concurrently with the land transfer, to add an extra layer of environmental protection to the property. The property is intended to be transferred prior to final adoption of Bylaws 143 and 144. A \$10,000 endowment would be required within 30 days of transfer from the Convention.

First Nations Referrals

Proposed Bylaws 143 and 144 have now also been referred to Tsleil-Waututh and the 6 members of the Hul'Qumi'Num Treaty Group in order to be consistent with the Ministry of Community, Sport and Cultural Development's request for broader referrals for the Keats Island area. Staff are providing additional follow up with Squamish Nation and are working towards obtaining First Nation responses in advance of a public hearing being scheduled.

Community Consultation

Staff is developing a bylaw amendment process chart to clearly illustrate the legislative process, the applicants' commitment to deliverables and the opportunities for community consultation BEFORE a public hearing is scheduled. Two community information meetings are strongly recommended (one prior to second reading and one prior to the public hearing) in order to effectively communicate the elements of the proposed bylaws and solicit input from residents, property owners and the community at large.

Covenants

Any draft covenants to support Proposed Bylaws 143 and 144 should be identified and drafted prior to consideration of second reading. The draft covenants should be available at a community information meeting. Staff will work with legal counsel and the applicant to identify and draft relevant covenants to support the proposed bylaws.

NEXT STEPS

Staff will prepare a comprehensive report for the May 25, 2017 LTC meeting to recommend a community consultation process to be aligned with the legislative process for the proposed bylaws, as well as identify any outstanding issues and bylaw amendments the LTC should consider.

Submitted By:	Sonja Zupanec, RPP Island Planner	April 17, 2017
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Concurrence:	Ann Kjerulf, MCIP, RPP Regional Planning Manager	April 25, 2017
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ATTACHMENTS

1. Attachment 1 – Trust Fund referral response
2. Attachment 2 – April 2017 Draft Terms of Reference: hydrogeological assessment

April 7, 2017

To: Gambier Island Local Trust Committee

Re: Referral of Bylaw Nos. 143 and 144 regarding DL 696, Keats Island

Thank you for referring these bylaws to the Islands Trust Fund. As you are aware, in September 2014, the Trust Fund Board reviewed a proposal from the Convention of Baptist Churches of BC and passed the following resolution:

That the Trust Fund Board approve the conservation proposal submitted by the Convention of Baptist Churches of British Columbia to transfer Area E (Sandy Beach), approximately 3.3 hectares of DL 696, Group 1 NWD, Keats Island (PID: 014-385-694), to the Trust Fund Board to be protected as a nature reserve.

At that meeting, the Convention agreed to provide a \$10,000 endowment fund to the Trust Fund Board, to be held for the long-term management of the Sandy Beach Nature Reserve.

Since that time, the Convention of Baptist Churches of BC has requested a conservation covenant be registered on the nature reserve concurrently with the transfer. Islands Trust Fund staff have worked with the Sunshine Coast Conservation Association (SCCA) and TLC The Land Conservancy of BC (TLC) to develop a covenant that will add an extra layer of protection to the land. A draft has been prepared and is acceptable to the parties. To complete the conservation covenant, the covenant must be reviewed by Islands Trust Fund legal counsel and a Baseline Document Report must be prepared by a professional biologist. Islands Trust Fund staff have indicated to the applicant that the applicant is responsible for either contracting this work, or providing the funds to contract this work to the Islands Trust Fund. We have not had a response to date.

The Trust Fund Board remains supportive of accepting the transfer of Area E (Sandy Beach) and creating and managing a nature reserve on Keats Island. To that end the Islands Trust Fund is supportive of the proposed bylaw amendments, but wishes to be clear that we are only commenting on the proposed amendments that pertain to the dedication of Area E as a nature reserve, as the remaining amendments do not affect the interests of the Trust Fund Board.

If the proposed amendments to Bylaw Nos. 143 and 144 are approved, the Trust Fund Board will require the following to move forward:

- a) A signed letter from the Convention of Baptist Churches of BC committing to a contribution of \$10,000 to be held in an endowment fund by the Trust Fund Board which shall be received within 30 days of transfer of the land;
- b) A Baseline Document Report, prepared to the Trust Fund Board's Baseline Report Standards, to be prepared by a Registered Professional Biologist who will communicate with ITF staff about the draft covenant. Alternatively, the Convention of Baptist Churches of BC may request that the Islands Trust Fund contract the development of this report if the Convention agrees to pay the full amount.

Final acceptance of the terms of the transfer of Area E (Sandy Beach) and the terms of the conservation covenant will require Trust Fund Board approval.

We have indicated in the draft conservation covenant that a management plan will be developed for the nature reserve within 12 months following the transfer. Development of this management plan will involve communication with the covenant holders (SCCA and TLC) , the Keats Island community, the Keats Island Conservancy Group, the Convention of Baptist Churches of BC and local First Nations.

Sincerely,



Jennifer Eliason
Manager

cc: Jason Hertz, Sunshine Coast Conservation Association
Andrew MacKinnon, TLC The Land Conservancy of BC



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April 20, 2017

DRAFT Terms of Reference for a Hydrogeological Assessment for DL 696 Keats Island (GM-RZ-2004.1)

The LTC in consideration of Proposed Bylaws 143 and 144, requires confirmation at the rezoning stage that the potable water needs of the proposed lots and intended uses can be met and the proposed wells and sewage disposal system(s) will have no adverse impacts on surrounding wells, groundwater resources and receiving waters:

At the February 2017 Gambier Island Local Trust Committee (LTC) Meeting the LTC passed the following resolution:

GM-2017-005

It was MOVED and SECONDED

That the Gambier Island Local Trust Committee request that the applicant for DL696 subdivision perform a hydrogeological study in relation to the proposed subdivision, and that the terms of reference be developed by Islands Trust in consultation with the proponent and the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations, Water Protection Branch.

The proposed Terms of Reference for this Preliminary Hydrogeological Assessment will include:

1. Inventory and analyze available information on the ground water resource in the area, including: published reports; geologic maps; publications; well record data; exploration test holes; test pits; geophysical data; aerial photographs and well users and groundwater use; conduct a site visit to verify and supplement information collected from records review. In particular describe surrounding land use, potential water quality risks, surface water body features etc.
2. Prepare a hydrogeological assessment report outlining the results of the office and field investigation and analysis of the data including:
 - general description of physio/geographic setting, topography, drainage, climate, soils, geomorphological conditions;
 - general description of geologic setting, bedrock types (stratigraphy and structural features) and surficial geologic conditions;
 - description of aquifers;
 - identify hydraulic conductivities; transmissivities;
 - ground water flow systems (local and regional) and flow patterns;
 - surface water-ground water interrelationship (i.e. quantity and quality of ground water flowing into/out-of surface waters prior to development);

- the quantity and quality of ground water to be encountered during development; how and where is ground water to be disposed and/or used;
- hydrochemical characteristics including anomalies and variations of the ground water quality in the area.
- Identify potential impacts of intensification of residential and institutional development on the ground water resource quantity and quality and interrelated surface water resource, and assess the significance of these impacts in terms of human and fisheries habitat needs;
- Identify measures to be taken to mitigate any significant short and long term potential ground water resource degradation, including rainwater harvest and collection systems;
- If monitoring wells are proposed, outline details of purpose, locations and design of monitoring wells including number of wells, zone(s) to be monitored, frequency and type of data collection (i.e. water levels, water quality), method of reporting and analyzing data;
- The vulnerability to impacts of saltwater intrusion and compliance with the *Water Sustainability Act* s. 58; and
- A comprehensive list of all references and data sources used in the hydrogeological assessment report.

NOTE: *Vancouver Coastal Health Authority requires a property owner/applicant to submit a hydrogeological assessment for all community sewerage systems. A professional geoscientist, licensed to practice in British Columbia, must complete this assessment. The following are minimum parameters the geoscientist is expected to address which are to be required at the time of subdivision application:*

- *Ability of site to treat and dispose of effluent.*
- *Recommendations on the protection of groundwater aquifers and drinking water sources. Refer to the Ministry of Environment standards for well separation as specified in the Municipal Wastewater Regulation.*
- *Description of the groundwater mound effect and implications.*
- *Analysis of the cumulative impact the sewerage system will have on neighbouring properties and the receiving environment.*

File No.: 6500-20
(Gambier RAR Implementation)

DATE OF MEETING: April 27, 2017
TO: Gambier Island Local Trust Committee
FROM: Ann Kjerulf, Regional Planning Manager
Northern Team
SUBJECT: Bowyer Island: Orchid Creek RAR Assessment

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the Gambier Island Local Trust Committee request staff to draft a bylaw to amend the Gambier Associated Islands Official Community Plan, 2009 to designate a development permit area for Orchid Creek on Bowyer Island due to its assessment as a *Riparian Areas Regulation* applicable watercourse.
2. That the Gambier Island Local Trust Committee add to its Projects List "Consideration of DPAs and other measures to protect Bowyer Island's sensitive ecosystems and marine foreshore areas."

REPORT SUMMARY

The Gambier Island Local Trust Committee (LTC) previously requested that staff contract with a qualified third party consultant to undertake a peer review of the 2015 Madrone Environmental Services *Riparian Areas Regulation* (RAR) Assessment for Orchid Creek, Bowyer Island. A peer review completed by FSCI Biological Consultants in January 2017 (Attachment 1) did not disqualify the original assessment prepared by Madrone. The LTC is asked to proceed with a development permit area designation for Orchid Creek in order to achieve compliance with the RAR through preparation of a new Official Community Plan (OCP) Amendment Bylaw. Further to this, Bowyer Island has extensive areas of mapped sensitive ecosystems and areas that warrant protection from inappropriate development and a number of OCP policies that direct the LTC to establish development permit areas for their protection. As such, staff also recommend that the LTC seek to establish further protective measures for Bowyer Island.

BACKGROUND

Orchid Creek was previously identified as a RAR-applicable stream by Madrone Environmental Services, a firm which has completed numerous RAR assessments throughout the Islands Trust Area. Based on this assessment, Orchid Creek was proposed to be included in the Gambier Associated Island Official Community Plan (OCP) RAR Development Permit Area (DPA) as part of OCP Amendment Bylaw No. 131 and have associated development guidelines contained with the Bowyer and Passage Island Land use Bylaw (LUB) through LUB amendment Bylaw No. 133. Proposed Bylaws No. 131 and 133 would establish a RAR DPA managing land alteration, including vegetation removal, based on map schedules showing the designated streams and 30 metre DPA. The RAR-applicable watersheds on both Anvil and Bowyer were to be regulated consistently under one DPA, Development Permit Area-1 (Riparian Areas), and its attendant guidelines.

Following significant public opposition to the designation of the Orchid Creek Watershed, the LTC on November 17, 2016 passed the following resolutions:

GM-2016-097**It was MOVED and SECONDED**

that the Gambier Island Local Trust Committee request staff to proceed with an independent peer review of the Madrone RAR identification findings for Orchid Creek, and to present proposed changes to the RAR Project Charter to the Local Trust Committee at a future meeting.

GM-2016-100**It was MOVED and SECONDED**

that the Gambier Island Local Trust Committee Bylaw No. 131, cited as “Gambier Associated Islands Official Community Plan, 2010, Amendment No. 1, 2015”, be amended by removing Plan No. 2.

Bylaw 131 was amended by removing Plan No. 2 which referred to Orchid Creek on Bowyer Island and Bylaw No. 133 has not received any subsequent readings to its first reading in November 2015.

Following the LTC’s request, staff contracted with FSCI Biological Consultants, a Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP), to review Madrone’s findings and provide an independent assessment of Orchid Creek (see Attachment 1). Upon completion of the study, FSCI’s findings were reviewed with assistance from Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations (FLNRO) staff (see Attachment 2).

ANALYSIS**Policy/Regulatory*****Islands Trust Policy Statement:***

The Islands Trust Policy Statement provides the guiding policy framework for the development of Local Trust Committee OCPs and Land Use Bylaws. The specific directive policies for ecosystem preservation and protection are noted in Attachment 3.

Official Community Plan:

The Gambier Associated Islands OCP contains numerous statements supporting the protection of ecologically significant features and designation of DPAs. Notably, one of the OCP Plan Goals is “*To preserve and protect the ecosystems, habitat and natural resources of the Gambier Associated Islands Planning Area*”; a specific objective for Bowyer Island (4.2.1) is “*To preserve and protect the natural ecosystems, habitat and groundwater resources of the island.*” Furthermore, the OCP contains a guiding policy concerning DPAs that “*The designation of Development Permit Areas and establishment of objectives and guidelines for the issuance of development permits will be incorporated into the Official Community Plan when supportive mapping of the Plan Area is available.*” There is also a specific policy concerning the RAR (3.12.5) that “*The LTC should undertake an initiative to map and identify potentially fish-bearing watercourses and implement provincial riparian area regulations through the use of development permit areas or zoning regulations.*” A more detailed list of relevant OCP policies is included in Attachment 3.

Land Use Bylaw:

Development permit area guidelines which would be applicable to the Orchid Creek Riparian Assessment Area are proposed to be included in the Bowyer and Passage Island Land use Bylaw through Bylaw No. 133.

Issues and Opportunities

Compliance with the RAR

FSCI conducted a field investigation of Orchid Creek and subsequently prepared a report for Islands Trust with the general conclusion that Orchid Creek is not a RAR-applicable watercourse. As part of the assessment, FSCI recorded an anthropogenic barrier which was not reported by Madrone. The findings presented a challenge due to the difference in opinions between the two QEPs.

Through consultation with FLNRO staff, it was determined that the appropriate course of action was for FSCI to contact Madrone and for the respective professionals to attempt to resolve their differences in accordance with BC College of Applied Biology procedures. FSCI did follow up with Madrone. However, the discussion did not result in Madrone changing its opinion.

FLNRO staff provided guidance to the Islands Trust and Gambier Island LTC respecting how it should proceed (see Attachment 2). It must be noted that the Gambier Island LTC does not have the ability to determine whether or not Orchid Creek is RAR applicable and thus far, Madrone's assessment has not changed. For these reasons, staff recommend that the LTC proceed with establishing a RAR DPA applicable to Orchid Creek on Bowyer Island.

Ecosystem Protection

Notwithstanding the Islands Trust "preserve and protect" mandate, the Gambier Associated Islands OCP contains numerous policies directing the LTC to establish DPAs and other measures to protect not only RAR-applicable areas but mapped sensitive ecosystems and marine foreshore areas. There has been much focus on a relatively small area of Bowyer Island when, in reality, sensitive ecosystems have been identified throughout Bowyer Island. Islands Trust Fund sensitive ecosystem mapping (2006) identified extensive areas of mature forest (rare ecosystems) and herbaceous ecosystems (see Attachment 4). The Sensitive Ecosystem Inventory (SEI) similarly identified older forest and herbaceous ecosystems in addition to cliff ecosystems. To date, Bowyer Island has no protective measures in place for sensitive ecosystems. This could be rectified through the establishment of DPAs pursuant to Section 488 of the *Local Government Act* for the purpose of protecting the natural environment, its ecosystems and biological diversity. The LTC could either proceed with the development of general DPAs based on the mapping previously conducted by the Islands Trust Fund and SEI or it could also consider a comprehensive field inventory and assessment of Bowyer Island in order to delineate very specific DPAs with finer detail.

Consultation

As staff are recommending that a new bylaw be prepared to amend the OCP for the purpose of designating a RAR DPA on Bowyer Island, the LTC will be asked to again consider agencies and First Nations referrals in conjunction with the statutory bylaw process.

Statutory Requirements

A bylaw to amend the Gambier Associated Islands OCP will require three readings and a public hearing, followed by Executive Committee approval, and approval by the Minister of Community, Sport and Cultural Development prior to consideration of adoption by the Gambier Island LTC. As LUB amendment Bylaw No. 133 has received first reading and staff would not expect this bylaw to change given the level of scrutiny it has already received, this same bylaw could proceed alongside a new OCP amendment bylaw.

Rationale for Recommendation

Staff are recommending that the Gambier Island LTC proceed with the designation of a RAR DPA for Orchid Creek on Bowyer Island. Despite that the FSCI Biological assessment states that Orchid Creek is not RAR-applicable, Madrone has not modified its assessment. Staff are satisfied that the respective QEPs have attempted to resolve their differences but have agreed to disagree and do not believe that it would be a productive use of LTC resources to pursue this further with the College of Applied Biology. The respective professional opinions should be equally respected. Furthermore, the Gambier Associated Islands OCP provides policy direction to establish this DPA. Apart from riparian areas, Bowyer Island has identified sensitive ecosystems in addition of marine foreshore areas that warrant protection, as directed by the OCP. This substantiates the second recommendation that the LTC consider DPAs and other measures to protect these significant areas on Bowyer Island. The staff recommendations are included on Page 1 of the report.

ALTERNATIVES

1. Establish a comprehensive DPA for Sensitive Ecosystem Protection on Bowyer Island

The LTC may elect to take a broader approach and establish a DPA for Bowyer Island where it believes that such a DPA would be justified due to the presence of sensitive ecosystems which merit protection. Such a DPA would encompass Orchid Creek but would not be limited to the RAR. Should the LTC select this alternative, it should be added to the projects list, or top priorities list with corresponding direction to staff to prepare a project charter.

2. Comply with RAR through Zoning

An alternative to the establishment of a DPA for Orchid Creek is to establish “leave strips” or setbacks to Orchid Creek, which would be implemented through the Bowyer and Passage Island LUB.

NEXT STEPS

Staff anticipate preparing a new OCP amendment bylaw subject to LTC concurrence with the recommendations on page 1.

Submitted By:	Ann Kjerulf, MCIP, RPP Regional Planning Manager	April 22, 2017
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ATTACHMENTS

1. FSCI Biological Consultants Report
2. Email correspondence from FLNRO
3. Guiding Policies for Ecosystem Protection
4. Sensitive Ecosystem Mapping for Bowyer Island



January 21, 2017

Our File No.: FSCI-16-0043

Aleksandra Brzozowski
Island Planner
Northern Office, Islands Trust
700 North Road
Gabriola, BC, V0R 1X3

Re: Designation of Orchid Creek, Bowyer Island under the Riparian Areas Regulations.

Dear Aleksandra:

As requested, on January 20, 2017 I completed a field review of Orchid Creek on Bowyer Island near Horseshoe Bay, BC. The purpose of the site visit was to:

1. Review the existing aquatic habitat and its suitability to support salmonids,
2. Locate and re-evaluate barrier to fish migration, and
3. Comment on the classification of Orchid Creek under the Riparian Area Regulations.

On January 20, Orchid Creek had a reasonable surface flow estimated to be approximately 15-20 litres/sec (based on a quick field calculation). The creek is characterized on the lower reaches by sections of steeper grades (15+%) (**Photo 1**) broken by benched depositional zones. The benched zones are associated with creek road crossings and culverts (**Photo 2**). These lower gradient areas would not likely exist if the road crossings were not present.

The substrate and associated habitats vary. Small cobbles and larger gravels dominate the majority of the creek substrates, to the water storage tanks. There are depositional areas of finer sands. The channel is down cut at various locations, exposing marine sediments and clays. Throughout the channel, bed-paving material shows signs of instability and mobility, presumably at higher stream discharges (**Photo 3**).

Aquatic habitats observed are poor quality, shallow and mobile. There is limited, suitable rearing and limited spawning substrates (**Photo 3**). In addition to the low quality habitats at the observed flows, it has been reported that the stream dries and/or goes subsurface during the summer. This would prevent any use by salmonids for rearing and would conceivably prevent upstream movement at the mouth by early salmonids such as Pink Salmon.



Photo 1: The first barrier located approximately 10-metres upstream from the upper extent of tidal waters. At high seasonal tides saltwater back floods into the lower benched portion of Orchid Creek. The barrier is on a steep section of Orchid Creek and is a perched culvert. This area is considered a barrier to fish passage because of the culvert and substrate. A significant portion of the surface waters runs sub-surface through cobbles.



Photo 2: Section of Creek above the first culvert and barrier. The upper area is backed up against the debris catchers resulting in the deposition of finer sands and gravels. This area is operating like a cleanout sump for maintaining the culvert invert from blockage. The debris catcher presents a passage barrier but fish would be unable to get this far upstream.



Photo 3: Example of habitat found in Orchid Creek. The habitat is poor and limited. The banks in steeper sections have eroded and there are signs of mobile bedload throughout the steeper areas of the active channel.

Above the water storage tanks the creek becomes diffuse. The source of the flows appears to be ground seepage that collected in imperious depressions in the landscape then flows overland or through the ground cover (**Photo 4**).

There are a number of barriers to fish migration. In the earlier riparian assessment the first barrier was reported at approximately 60-m upstream. This is actually the second barrier. The first significant passage barrier occurs at approximately 10-m from the highest high tide (**Photo 1**). This is a culvert that has a 1.5 metre drop and no plunge pool. This first culvert crossing is a barrier and would not be passable at any flow. If the culvert were removed its likely this steep shallow section would continue to be a barrier to fish passage. The second and third barriers are also culverts (**Photo 5**) that have debris catchers on the upstream sides. Like the first culvert, the entrance to the second culvert would not be accessible from the downstream side.

The three ditches reviewed also have passage issues (**Photo 6**). Like the main channel there a number of culverts, shallow depth and debris catchers. The ditches did not have any suitable rearing habitats.

In reviewing the earlier assessment work, the lower section of Orchid Creek was considered accessible to salmonids. The tidal influence extends upstream to the toe of the 15% slope before the stream climbs another 10-m to the first significant barrier. It is my opinion that this short (5-m) low gradient deposition section of stream (**Photo 7**) should not be considered freshwater fish habitat and that the presence of the barrier 10-m further upstream would prevent any further migration.

Given the observed poor habitat and limited seasonal (winter and summer) surface flows, Orchid Creek could not support rearing or spawning salmonids. In addition to the limited habitat, the presence of vertical passage barriers (culvert crossings) and shallow flows through these culverts would also prevent fish from navigating upstream. Therefore, as a result of the site assessment I would consider Orchid Creek from tide line to the headwaters as non-fish bearing.

In summary, the results of the habitat review, barrier assessment and determination of the tidal zone, suggests this stream should be listed as non-fish bearing. A non-fish bearing streams that discharges directly into the marine environment does not require protection under the Riparian Area Regulations. Therefore the implementation of Streamside Protection and Enhancement Area (SPEA) setbacks are not required on Orchid Creek.

I trust this information proves helpful. If you have any questions please feel free to contact me as soon as possible. I will be away next month but available until the 27th of January.

Sincerely



D. Bates, PhD, RPBio
Fisheries/Habitat Biologist





Photo 4: The headwaters of Orchid Creek is characterized by seepage and surface and subsurface flows in poorly defined channels. Residents in area have constructed ponds to collect the water in head ponds that then feed the storage tanks for the cabins.



Photo 5: Culverts 2 and 3 that create passage barriers with shallow flows and upstream debris catchers. These structures are not a concern in Orchid Creek because its non-fish bearing.



Photo 6: Example of flows and habitat observed in the “ditches” that drain into Orchid Creek. These ditches drain wet areas and surface seepage around area cabins. There was no habitat observed in the ditches and the ditches do not drain into fish habitat.



Photo 7: The lower 5-metre section of Orchid Creek drains directly into the marine environment. At high seasonal tides the saltwater backs into the lower gradient section of Orchid Creek. This area has minimal habitat and should not be considered freshwater bearing habitat. Orchid Creek is non-fish bearing and drains into the marine environment. Therefore it is a non-RAR stream under the provincial regulations.

From: Appleton, Andrew
Sent: Wednesday, April 12, 2017 10:53 AM
To: Ann Kjerulf
Subject: RE: Bowyer Island/Orchid Creek RAR Assessment

Hello Ann:

Thanks for your time on the phone on this topic. As requested, I'm summarizing our comments in this email so that you can pass it along to the trustees.

The key point appears to be that the FSCI Biological report does not directly contradict the original Madrone mapping, and that FSCI has spoken to Madrone about the difference in findings. Mr. Bates indicates that Madrone has taken a conservative approach and further does not appear to indicate an opinion that the Madrone information is inaccurate or invalid. As such there does not appear to be a basis upon which to change the Islands Trust's original designation of Orchid Creek as being subject to RAR standards. Following Madrone's conservative approach would ensure that the trust area is applying RAR standards to all appropriate watercourses.

As discussed, under the RAR professional reliance model the QEP has the role of determining if a watercourse is a stream under the RAR and the appropriate SPEA. As you mentioned, neither the local government nor the ministry has jurisdiction in this matter.

From a technical point of view, it is important to reiterate two points:

1. The difference in QEP opinion on Orchid Creek appears to stem from the interpretation of passage barriers close to tidewater. The RAR specifies that if a barrier to fish passage can be modified or removed (as is the case with most anthropogenic barriers such as culverts) then the barrier is not considered to be permanent and the upstream area is considered potentially accessible. As we discussed, this distinction is particularly important in the Island Trust area, where many islands have watercourses with natural barriers to fish passage near tidewater that cannot be modified or removed. Provided these watercourses do not host resident fish, the RAR would not apply. This approach is demonstrated in Madrone's mapping throughout several Gulf Islands, where specific watercourses are classified as not being RAR applicable due to the presence of natural barriers. Many Gulf Islands therefore have some watercourses that are streams under RAR, and some that are not.
2. As we discussed, there is a recurrent misunderstanding across the Islands Trust jurisdiction that the absence of fish, either currently or historically exempts a watercourse from RAR standards. This is not the case. Even if Orchid Creek does not currently host fish populations, if it can be made accessible then it is potential fish habitat.

We trust this information will be useful, please don't hesitate to be touch for clarification or with any further questions.

All the best,
Andrew

Andrew Appleton
Riparian Areas Regulation Resource Specialist
Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations
Resource Management Objectives Branch

ATTACHMENT # 3 – GUIDING POLICIES FOR ECOSYSTEM PROTECTION

ISLANDS TRUST POLICY STATEMENT

3.1	Ecosystems
3.1.3	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address the identification and protection of the environmentally sensitive areas and significant natural sites, features and landforms in their planning area.
3.1.4	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address the planning, establishment, and maintenance of a network of protected areas that preserve the representative ecosystems of their planning area and maintain their ecological integrity.
3.1.5	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address the regulation of land use and development to restrict emissions to land, air and water to levels not harmful to humans or other species.
3.2	Forest Ecosystems
3.2.2	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address the protection of unfragmented forest ecosystems within their local planning areas from potentially adverse impacts of growth, development, and land-use.
3.3	Freshwater and Wetland Ecosystems and Riparian Zones
3.3.2	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address means to prevent further loss or degradation of freshwater bodies or watercourses, wetlands and riparian zones and to protect aquatic wildlife.
3.4	Coastal and Marine Ecosystems
3.4.4	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address the protection of sensitive coastal areas.
3.4.5	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address the planning for and regulation of development in coastal regions to protect natural coastal processes.

GAMBIER ASSOCIATED ISLANDS OFFICIAL COMMUNITY PLAN

Land Use Objective	
3.1.1	To guide and regulate growth and development in a manner that protects sensitive ecosystems, encourages sustainability, and adapts to the potential effects of climate change.
POLICIES FOR PARKS, RECREATION, AND CONSERVATION AREAS	
3.8.1	The LTC should support the preservation of ecologically sensitive areas through land use regulation, conservation covenants, park land dedication, or conveyance to conservation agencies.
3.9 POLICIES FOR MARINE AND SHORELINE USES	
3.9.1	The LTC should identify and give consideration to protecting ecologically sensitive marine areas.
3.9.10	The LTC should, through zoning, the use of setbacks and, where there is supporting mapping, the use of development permit areas:
(a)	protect the integrity of the foreshore, shoreline, and natural coastal and intertidal processes;
(b)	discourage uses that disrupt natural features and processes;
(c)	allow for natural erosion and accretion processes, without endangering structures;
(d)	encourage owners of shoreline properties to retain, wherever possible, natural vegetation and natural features on areas adjacent to the foreshore; and
(e)	discourage filling, deposit, excavation, or removal of foreshore and seabed materials, except for maintenance of navigational channels and existing facilities.
3.9.11	The LTC should only give consideration to permitting structural modification of the shoreline, such as seawalls, where it can be demonstrated to be necessary to support or protect a permitted or existing use or structure. Preference should be given to shoreline structures that have a lesser impact or enhance ecological functions,

	including vegetation enhancement, drainage control, beach enhancement, anchor trees, and gravel placement. Shoreline stabilization should not interrupt natural processes solely to reduce erosion of undeveloped land. Vegetation which helps stabilise banks, reduce erosion and provide habitat should be retained or enhanced.
3.12 SENSITIVE ECOSYSTEM POLICIES	
3.12.1	The LTC should support and undertake initiatives to identify environmentally sensitive areas and significant natural sites, features and landforms in the planning area.
3.12.2	The LTC should support and undertake initiatives to plan, establish, and maintain a network of protected areas that preserves the representative ecosystems of the area and maintains its ecological integrity.
3.12.3	The LTC should protect environmentally sensitive areas, significant natural sites, features, views, scenic areas and landforms in the planning area through:
(a)	zoning regulations that encourage the siting and clustering of new development away from sensitive areas;
(b)	the implementation of development permit areas where accurate mapping identifying sensitive ecosystems at an appropriate scale is available and where the administration of development permit areas is feasible;
3.12.4	The LTC should, in its bylaw provisions and in considering applications, consider the cumulative effects of existing and proposed development on sensitive ecosystems and groundwater supplies.
3.12.5	The LTC should undertake an initiative to map and identify potentially fish-bearing watercourses and implement provincial riparian area regulations through the use of development permit areas or zoning regulations.
Bowyer Island Objective	
4.2.1	To preserve and protect the natural ecosystems, habitat and groundwater resources of the island
6.1 DEVELOPMENT PERMIT AREAS	
	The designation of Development Permit Areas and establishment of objectives and guidelines for the issuance of development permits will be incorporated into the Official Community Plan when supportive mapping of the Plan Area is available.

Sensitive and Terrestrial
Ecosystems Label



DRAFT
September 30, 2010

[illegible]

and nitrogen loading rates in the Chesapeake Bay estuary. The proportion between the two nutrients has increased as it has risen in BIC, and have high biological significance for the biota. They are highly bioactive and play a role in determining the rate of phytoplankton growth, chlorophyll *a* production, and nutrient and carbon cycling. In addition, they are important in determining the rate of denitrification. From 1980 to 1990, the ratio of nitrogen to phosphorus in the Chesapeake Bay estuary decreased by 40%. Increased nitrogen loading is an important factor in the eutrophication of the Chesapeake Bay estuary.

- Recording or creating appropriate buffers around acceptance to reduce their own disturbance.
- Considering land and water access to the area.
- Considering invasion species.
- Allowing natural disturbance to occur.
- Maintaining water quality.

Use and implement all development activities in a way that will not adversely affect or disturb the stream ecosystem. Consult a qualified professional to inventory ecological inventory data and work to implement design that maintain the functions and values of the stream ecosystem.

Terrestrial Ecosystem Mapping:
Madone Environmental Services Ltd.
Sensitive Ecosystem Mapping/Revision:
Madone Environmental Services Ltd.
Sensitive Ecosystem Mapping Review:
Kas-Kenings-8-Bands Trust Fund
CES Mapping Support:
Mark van Bavel-8-Bands Trust

Case No.	Case Name	Case Description	Case Location	Case Status	Case Date
01	Case 1	Case 1 Description	Case 1 Location	Case 1 Status	Case 1 Date
02	Case 2	Case 2 Description	Case 2 Location	Case 2 Status	Case 2 Date
03	Case 3	Case 3 Description	Case 3 Location	Case 3 Status	Case 3 Date
04	Case 4	Case 4 Description	Case 4 Location	Case 4 Status	Case 4 Date
05	Case 5	Case 5 Description	Case 5 Location	Case 5 Status	Case 5 Date
06	Case 6	Case 6 Description	Case 6 Location	Case 6 Status	Case 6 Date
07	Case 7	Case 7 Description	Case 7 Location	Case 7 Status	Case 7 Date
08	Case 8	Case 8 Description	Case 8 Location	Case 8 Status	Case 8 Date
09	Case 9	Case 9 Description	Case 9 Location	Case 9 Status	Case 9 Date
10	Case 10	Case 10 Description	Case 10 Location	Case 10 Status	Case 10 Date
11	Case 11	Case 11 Description	Case 11 Location	Case 11 Status	Case 11 Date
12	Case 12	Case 12 Description	Case 12 Location	Case 12 Status	Case 12 Date
13	Case 13	Case 13 Description	Case 13 Location	Case 13 Status	Case 13 Date
14	Case 14	Case 14 Description	Case 14 Location	Case 14 Status	Case 14 Date
15	Case 15	Case 15 Description	Case 15 Location	Case 15 Status	Case 15 Date
16	Case 16	Case 16 Description	Case 16 Location	Case 16 Status	Case 16 Date
17	Case 17	Case 17 Description	Case 17 Location	Case 17 Status	Case 17 Date
18	Case 18	Case 18 Description	Case 18 Location	Case 18 Status	Case 18 Date
19	Case 19	Case 19 Description	Case 19 Location	Case 19 Status	Case 19 Date
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22	Case 22	Case 22 Description	Case 22 Location	Case 22 Status	Case 22 Date
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27	Case 27	Case 27 Description	Case 27 Location	Case 27 Status	Case 27 Date
28	Case 28	Case 28 Description	Case 28 Location	Case 28 Status	Case 28 Date
29	Case 29	Case 29 Description	Case 29 Location	Case 29 Status	Case 29 Date
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41	Case 41	Case 41 Description	Case 41 Location	Case 41 Status	Case 41 Date
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46	Case 46	Case 46 Description	Case 46 Location	Case 46 Status	Case 46 Date
47	Case 47	Case 47 Description	Case 47 Location	Case 47 Status	Case 47 Date
48	Case 48	Case 48 Description	Case 48 Location	Case 48 Status	Case 48 Date
49	Case 49	Case 49 Description	Case 49 Location	Case 49 Status	Case 49 Date
50	Case 50	Case 50 Description	Case 50 Location	Case 50 Status	Case 50 Date


[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

CE 10042 (111) • 111s with a matrix infill, green, near vertical bedrock with accumulation of soil related to fissures and ledges, in bed (111) • 111s, typed, formed as a series of erosion, colluvial talus or mass wasting, Green / characterized by rapid drainage and the accumulation of soil but a related to bedrock fissures and ledges

Rare Ecosystems

Other important ecosystems have high biodiversity values.

Abstract: Mabey Forest can moderate disturbances in sensitive ecosystems that occur within or adjacent to the forest patch. Where they border or surround wetlands, patches of riparian forest or other sensitive ecosystems, the Mabey Forest area serves an important role in buffering the adjacent sensitive areas.

ent. (pinnate coriaria and deciduous) = a minimum of 20% cover of either group is included in the total tree cover
 tot. (broad leaf) = greater than 75% broad leaf species

Other Mapped Ecosystems

Seasonally Flooded Agricultural Fields (FS):
Definition: Limited to areas of annually flooded cultivated fields or hay fields dispersed amongst sensitive and important ecosystems.

Endosymbiont Limited to areas of disturbance or human impact: dispersed amongst sensitive and important ecosystems.

www.kluweronline.nl

Example of a secondary sensitive Herbaceous and tertiary sensitive Woodland ecosystems mixed with a non-sensitive

Serially monophyletic (a) taxa with important ecosystems, (b) this group a somewhat exceptional related with an important ecosystem is identified by *USGS* and *USGS* (see *USGS* (2003) for details).

 Example of a tertiary sensitive Herbaceous ecosystem mixed with a primary important Mature Forest ecosystem



Islands Trust

Print Date: April 25, 2017

Applications

Development Variance Permit

File Number	Applicant Name	Date Received	Purpose
GM-DVP-2002.1	Land Plan Group Inc.	24-Jan-2002	PID: 014-385-694\nKeats Island - Keats Camp cottage lots - siting variances\nDL 696

Planner: Sonja Zupanec

Planning Status

Status Date: 10-Apr-2008

still on hold pending rezoning

Status Date: 13-Aug-2007

on hold pending rezoning application

Status Date: 16-May-2006

Met with applicant. Outstanding items forwarded for attention. May be add'l fees.

File Number	Applicant Name	Date Received	Purpose
GM-DVP-2011.2	Corin and Larouche, Elena and France	22-Mar-2011	PID: 024-212-041 1250 Taki-Te-Si Road, Gambier Island\nvary the setback to the natural boundary of the sea for retaining wall

Planner: Marnie Eggen

Planning Status

Status Date: 14-Oct-2016

Requested documents not received in the time provided. File passed over to bylaw enforcement.

Status Date: 11-Jul-2016

Staff sent letter requesting information to complete the DVP application. Property owner given 90 days to respond to request.

Status Date: 09-Jun-2015

no change

File Number	Applicant Name	Date Received	Purpose
GM-DVP-2017.1	Celaram Consulting Inc.	03-Feb-2017	PID: 026-954-371 Variance required to build within setbacks. Lot 31 Douglas Bay, Gambier Island.

Planner: Teresa Ritemann

Planning Status

Applications

Status Date: 20-Apr-2017

Staff Report complete and on agenda for LTC consideration at the meeting 27-Apr-2017.

Status Date: 09-Mar-2017

Planner reviewing application.

File Number	Applicant Name	Date Received	Purpose
GM-DVP-2017.2	SCHOLEFIELD, Peter	08-Feb-2017	PID: 009-402-691 Planning to construct a tram lift from dock to cabin. Civic address: 621 Bowen View Road, Gambier Island, BC.

Planner: Teresa Rittemann

Planning Status

Status Date: 20-Apr-2017

Staff waiting for survey and additional information from applicant.

Status Date: 09-Mar-2017

Planner reviewing application.

Rezoning

File Number	Applicant Name	Date Received	Purpose
GM-RZ-2004.1	LandPlan Group Inc.	16-Jun-2004	PID: 014-385-694\nKeats Island - Keats Camp rezoning application\nDL 696

Planner: Sonja Zupanec

Planning Status

Status Date: 20-Apr-2017

Revised draft ToR for hydro.assessment sent to applicant for review.

Status Date: 10-Mar-2017

Draft Terms of Reference for hydrogeological assessment sent to applicant for review

Status Date: 09-Feb-2017

GM LTC resolution requesting hydrogeological assessment

Subdivision

File Number	Applicant Name	Date Received	Purpose
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Islands Trust

Print Date: April 25, 2017

Applications

GM-SUB-2013.1 Creus Engineering 09-Dec-2013 PID: 014-385-694 The Convention of Baptist Churches of BC\nKeats Island\n9 Lot Subdivision

Planner: Sonja Zupanec

Planning Status

Status Date: 20-Apr-2017

New drawings January 20, 2017 endorsed by MOTI staff

Status Date: 06-Oct-2016

New drawings submitted to MOTI September 9, 2016.

Status Date: 01-Aug-2016

New subdivision application submitted to MOTI on July 16, 2016.



DATE OF MEETING: April 27, 2017

TO: Gambier Island Local Trust Committee

FROM: Fiona XETXÁTTEN MacRaid, Senior Intergovernmental Policy Advisor,
First Nations and Marine Issues
Local Planning Services

SUBJECT: Developing a Shared Narrative of Gambier Island with local First Nations

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the Gambier Island Local Trust Committee endorse the attached project charter which will strive to amend the Gambier Official Community Plan by integrating a First Nations narrative and place names.
2. That the Gambier Island Local Trust Committee engage with the Gambier Island Community Association Parks and Trails Subcommittee and Sunshine Coast Regional District to identify a site on Gambier Island for signage that reflects a place-based shared narrative of both local First Nations and settler history of the island.
3. That the Gambier Island Local Trust Committee encourage community members to share First Nations place names and histories of the island through community groups and events.

REPORT SUMMARY

Over the next 12-18 months, it is recommended that the Gambier Island Local Trust Committee (LTC) follow a similar pattern of successful relationship building as Australian local governments and their First Nations. Starting with activities that focus on Indigenous place names and the development of a shared narrative of the island, this commitment can be demonstrated through signage at a popular place on Gambier. From this example, the LTC can encourage voluntary participation across the many sectors and interest groups on the island to participate in researching and developing a shared narrative of place in their own way.

Although formally changing the name of a place requires some complex processes, the LTC can amend their Official Community Plan (OCP) as a long-lasting demonstration to building a mutually respectful relationship with local First Nations. It is recommended that this occur in two stages. The first stage would be preparing an introductory section of the OCP sharing the First Nations history and perspective of the island, and including maps of Indigenous place names on Gambier Island and the surrounding lands and waters (see Appendix A).

The second phase, after developing voluntary uptake of a shared narrative of place, can involve looking at local planning tools to better identify and protected places of significant historical value to First Nations in the region, and incorporating those policies into the OCP.

BACKGROUND

Best Practice Guidelines: International Examples

Both New Zealand and Australia adopted the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) in 2009 and have been developing a national culture of reconciliation for about eight years (compared to Canada who only adopted UNDRIP in 2016). Australia in particular has encouraged local government authorities to develop Reconciliation Action Plans (RAPs). Over 590 Australian organisations have developed RAPs and, in 2011, a *Reconciliation in Local Government Project: Action Research Report*¹ was published to share key issues, challenges and opportunities local governments have with their RAPs.

The LTC can glean some insights into what activities have been proven to be successful from this Report and have it guide a Project Charter for First Nations Reconciliation Activities. In particular, the Australian experience shows that developing a shared narrative of place in cooperation with local Indigenous peoples is an important first step and the process of working together is generally more meaningful in building genuine relationships than the final products.

A Stated Priority for Local First Nations

Original place name recognition is important to First Nations. Since the fall of 2016, Kwi Awt Stelmexw (a non-profit organization promoting Squamish culture, language and art) has been working with teachers in Metro Vancouver to design teaching materials to be used along with the Squamish place names map. They state the following on their website:

“Recognizing Indigenous place names help us understand the history and current issues of local Indigenous groups, and can be an entry point for reconciliation. When we learn that there are alternative names to the places around us, we might begin to ask ourselves questions such as “how did this place get its name?”, “what information does the original place name tell me about this place?”, and “who changed the name and why?” Some of these questions open the door to discussions about colonial history, local geography, Indigenous culture and perspectives, and our relationship to land and place. The first step towards change is awareness. Our hope is that by educating children (and adults!) that we live and learn on Sk̓wx̓wú7mesh territory, and that the places around us have a history deeply rooted in Sk̓wx̓wú7mesh culture, they might become agents for change towards a more equitable future rooted in respectful relationships with the original peoples of this place.”

ANALYSIS

Local governments in Australia have found that introducing a shared narrative of place through initiatives that involve signs, street names, landmarks, waterways and memorials have had good success at establishing a foundation of mutual respect. The emphasis should be on the process of this work as this is what really builds the relationships between the LTC and the Nations, not necessarily the quantity or quality of the work. The relationships – real friendships – are the most enduring outcome of this work.

¹ McKinnon, Erin, *Reconciliation in Local Government Project: Action Research Report*, November 2011, Reconciliation Victoria (Australia) <http://www.reconciliationvic.org.au/pages/local-government.php>

Another aspect of RAPs that were found to be successful at building relationships in Australia included taking a pro-active role in facilitating the documentation and promotion of local Aboriginal and shared histories. In order to redefine the narrative of place on Gambier Island, a broad range of stakeholder groups in the community (e.g. local libraries, museums, community halls, historical societies, etc.) need to be involved and encouraged to distribute and promote that shared narrative of place.

At the same time, demonstrating commitment to this for the longer term involves amending the OCP. An introductory paragraph of First Nations' connections to the lands and waters around Gambier Island – coupled with a map already published of Indigenous place names on the island – shows leadership from the LTC to the residents of the islands. Raising awareness of the history of First Nations in the region takes time but as that grows on the island community, there will develop more courage to consider amending the OCP in a more meaningful way with policies and tools of identification and protection of places of historical value to First Nations.

There are 18 First Nations with asserted Aboriginal claims to Gambier Island. Nine of these First Nations claim the waters to the south and west of Gambier, and only Sliammon First Nation has asserted interests in the Thormanby Islands. Of the remaining 8 First Nations, Squamish has the strongest claim, followed by Tseil Waututh, Musqueam, Sechelt, Tsawwassen, Semiahmoo and other Hul'quimi'num Nations on Vancouver Island.

As Squamish Nation has reserve lands bordering Local Trust Areas, it is important to reach out to Squamish Nation first in creating a shared narrative of place for Gambier Island:

- The Defence Islands are two small islands in Howe Sound, located northeast of Anvil Island and in the northern reaches of the sound near Porteau Cove. The easterly and smaller of the two islands comprises Defence Island Indian Reserve No. 28, 1.7 ha.; the westerly island comprises the Kwum Kwum Indian Reserve (unnumbered), 6.20 ha. Both are under the administration of the Squamish Nation.
- Schaltuuch Indian Reserve No. 27, on a small island north of Shelter Island in Shoal Channel of Howe Sound, west of Keats Island, 5 ha.

Policy/Regulatory:

2014-2018 Islands Trust Council Strategic Plan, Goal D: Effective, Efficient and Collaborative Governance

- Priority 6.1: Improve engagement with first Nations
- Priority 6.2: Improve protection of archaeological and First Nations cultural resources

Issues and Opportunities

Phase 1: Integrating First Nations Place Names and Historical Narrative on Gambier Island (May – Sept 2017)

Officially changing the name of a place is a complex process. For example, when the Queen Charlotte Islands were changed to their original name “Haida Gwaii”, it involved considerable resources to change official maps, addresses, etc. However, integrating local Indigenous place names and histories at an informal level is relatively easy. As this narrative of shared history gains momentum over time, a more official demonstration may be considered in the future.

Project #1: Amend the OCP to incorporate an Introduction section that contextualizes the Local Trust Area First Nations history and includes an additional map of Indigenous place names on Gambier Island (see Appendix A for an example).

Project #2: Approach the Gambier Island Community Association Parks and Trails subcommittee to identify an initial site to demonstrate this shared narrative through signage; this ensures the first project of this kind avoids bigger complexities that come with provincial or federal agencies. The signage can be planned, designed and installed in partnership with local First Nations, as well as other community groups and the Sunshine Coast Regional District (SCRD), which is responsible for park and trail development and maintenance.

Learning how to pronounce Indigenous place names would allow Gambier residents and visitors to show further respect for the notion of a shared narrative in a more meaningful way in spoken words. There is an interactive online map that has audio clips of correct pronunciation that can be shared broadly with residents and visitors alike: <http://ohtheplacesyoushouldknow.com/>.

Phase 2: Building Community to Community Relationships and Integrating Indigenous Law Principles into land-use decisions (Oct 2017 – August 2018)

Project #1: Having shown leadership in establishing a shared narrative of place through amending the OCP and investing in a sign that demonstrates this intent, the LTC can further encourage and support other community groups to voluntarily follow suit and reach out to First Nations to develop a shared narrative of the island in their own way.

The following list is only provided as a suggestion and to inspire ideas. It may inadvertently omit a group or an idea for reconciliation but the intent is to demonstrate the broad range of reconciliatory activities that can start to shift Gambier Island culture towards an improved and mutually respectful one with First Nations.

Group	Activity
Gambier Island Community Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invite local First Nations to participate in the annual island clean-up, children's summer fishing derby or the island Christmas party • Invite local First Nations to be involved in or a member of the Parks and Trail Committee or the Ports Monitoring Committee (SCRD) • Where welcome or directional signs are considered on roads, landmarks or trails, ask local First Nations if they would like to contribute in the visual representation of the place
Spirit of Anavets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invite local First Nations to join the annual Remembrance Day gathering and luncheon (perhaps honouring FN armed service as well) • Invite local First Nations to contribute names of First Nation-themed children's books to the book certificate program • Add First Nations art to the Anavets Room walls • Invite local First Nations to social events like the Chocolate/Wine Pairings event
Community Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invite local First Nations to the three main Centre events: Community Spring Swap, Lantern Light Dinner and the Gambier Summer Fair (invite First Nations artists and crafts persons to set up booths for selling)
Volunteer Fire Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore joint training opportunities with fire service volunteers and personnel • Explore opportunities to learn about/share new fire fighting equipment
Gambier Island Conservancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invite local First Nations to help organize an annual First Nations Day, similar to the Suzuki Camp

Project #2: Once of culture of awareness of First Nations history and connections to Gambier is underway, the OCP can be examined again for possible further amendments to improve the identification and protection of significant historical places for First Nations through the suite of tools available through the *Local Government Act*. Possible projects could include:

- A shoreline protection review in coordination with local First Nations
- A review of tools to improve the identification and protection of significant Aboriginal historical places
- A review of decision-making processes to identify opportunities for First Nations to be more involved in land-use decisions

Rationale for Recommendation

Amending the Gambier OCP to acknowledge First Nations history, including place name mapping would be an important addition to the community plan and a logical place to start a meaningful and long-lasting relationship building process with local First Nations. Understanding Indigenous place names will allow Gambier residents and visitors to pronounce place names phonetically, which shows respect for the notion of a shared narrative. Working with First Nations on a shared narrative will allow for an increased relationship which can lead to future First Nation relationship building initiatives.

ALTERNATIVES

1. Endorse the Project Charter with amendments
2. Request staff to further develop the Project Charter for First Nations relationship building activities, for consideration at an upcoming LTC meeting
3. Receive for information

NEXT STEPS

If the LTC endorses the Project Charter, the next steps as listed in the Charter include researching local First Nations history on Gambier Island including place names and verbal and written history. A staff report would follow, recommending changes to the OCP.

Submitted By:	Fiona XETXÁTTEN MacRaid, Senior Intergovernmental Policy Advisor	April 20, 2017
Concurrence:	Ann Kjerulf, MCIP, RPP Regional Planning Manager	April 22, 2017

ATTACHMENTS

1. Draft Project Charter

APPENDIX A: KHATSALANO-POSTER-V4-600X600



Shared Narrative of Place - Charter v1

Gambier Island LTC

Date: April 25, 2017

Purpose For the Gambier Island Local Trust Committee to develop a mutually respectful long term relationship with local First Nations that honours their connections to the lands and water of the Gambier Local Trust Area.

Background Given the early positive relationship-building activities that the Gambier Island LTC has had with the Squamish Nation in 2016/17, the Project Charter outlines activities that will deepen the meaningfulness of that relationship. The Project Charter outlines how the Gambier Island LTC can utilize the opportunities of island signage and amendments to the Official Community Plan to reflect a shared narrative of place with local First Nations.

Objectives

- Amending the OCP to reflect the "deep history" of Indigenous peoples in the Gambier Trust Area and adding publicly available maps of Indigenous special places to the OCP
- Working with the Squamish Nation and other First Nations to better understand and identify Indigenous special places

In Scope

- OCP amendments
- Meeting and coordinating with Gambier community members and the SCRD to implement signage in the Trust Area
- Encouraging community associations and events to include and honour Indigenous participation
- Communications materials

Out of Scope

- Follow-through of activities suggested for community associations and events
- Final decision of signage content where signage is a partnership effort of multiple agencies
- Indigenous place names that are not publically available online or shared by explicit permission by local First Nations

Workplan Overview

Deliverable/Milestone	Date
Draft OCP amendments (introductory section on deep history and map with Indigenous place names)	July 27, 2017
Identification of signage opportunities in Gambier Island Local Trust Area where Indigenous history can be acknowledged	July 27, 2017

Project Team

Fiona MacRaid	Project Manager
Island Planner	tbd

RPM Approval:

Ann Kjerulf

Date: April 25, 2017

LTC Endorsement:

Resolution #:

Date:

Budget

Budget Source: Gambier OCP Review

Fiscal	Item	Cost
2016/17	Communications materials	\$250
	Meeting expenses	\$250
	Total	\$500

35