

Kanaka Bar Indian Band

# 2024 Land Use Plan



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KANAKA BAR BAND





## PREFACE

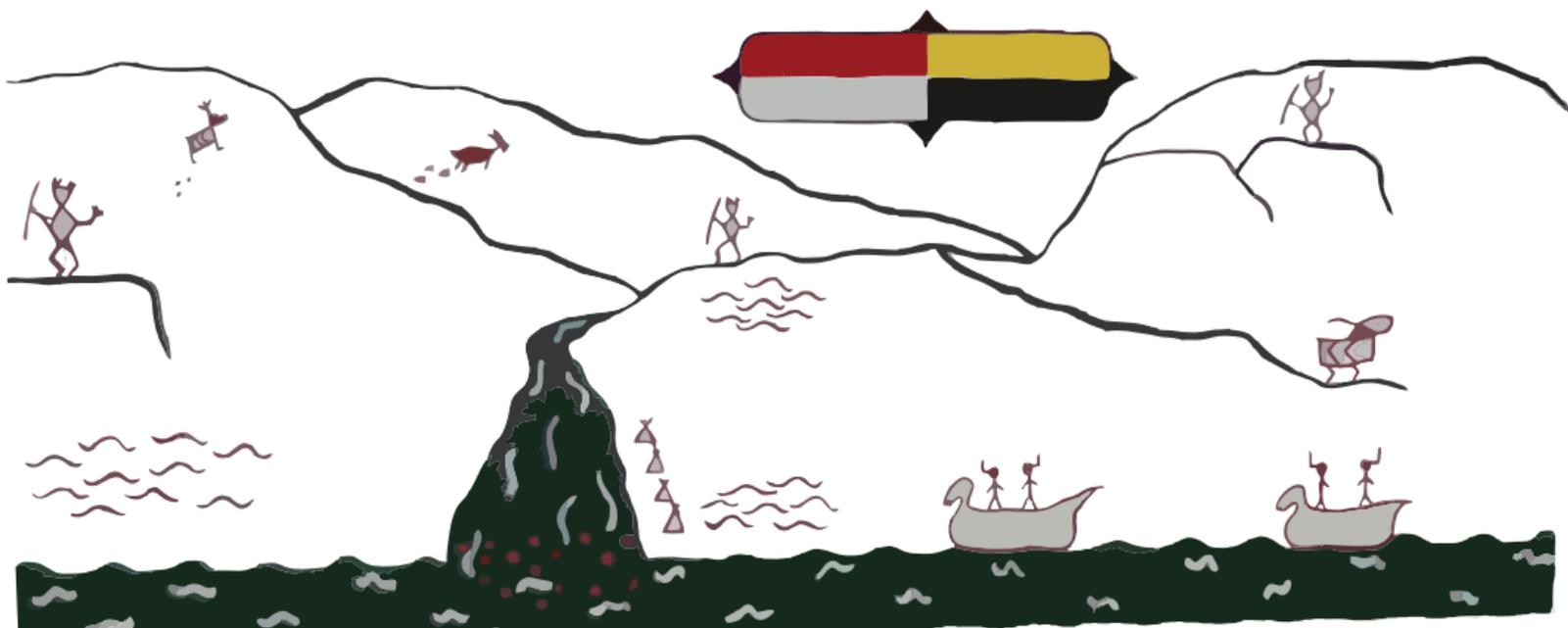
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The *Kanaka Bar Land Use Plan* is a foundational document in guiding land use and development on Kanaka Bar's lands. The community's first formal land use plan was completed in 2015. This Plan reviewed key land use opportunities and constraints and completed an analysis of demographics, housing, and advanced proposed land uses for Kanaka's reserve lands. Perhaps most importantly, the 2015 Land Use Plan saw Kanaka adopt the following Vision Statement: *Kanaka Bar is committed to using its lands and resources to maintain a self-sufficient, sustainable, and vibrant community*. This vision statement holds true to this day as it was re-affirmed via the Community Resiliency Plan.

Since the development of the 2015 Plan, Kanaka Bar has advanced three other key land-related planning documents; Community Economic Development Plan (2016), Territorial Land and Resource Strategy (2017), and Off-Reserve Land Use Strategy (2018), amongst many other land stewardship activities and programs. The community has also undertaken several significant construction projects in recent years, including The Crossing Place, a new Community Building in Upper Kanaka and the upper Kanaka housing development (i.e. 2 5-plexes). This updated Plan builds off of the 2015 document to incorporate these recent initiatives, and it has also provided an opportunity to engage community members regarding a renewed vision for Kanaka Bar's lands.

While the community has made much progress in recent years, there is still more to be done, not the least of which is to ensure that future activities in Kanaka Bar leverage the available lands and resources to maintain a self-sufficient and vibrant community. It should also be noted that while this Plan reflects the current community vision for Kanaka Bar's lands, it should be viewed as a living document intended to be reviewed regularly to ensure alignment with shifting community needs and priorities. This is critically important as developable land in Kanaka is limited.

The community was also threatened by a wildfire in the summer of 2023. While no community infrastructure was lost, surrounding forest lands did burn. This Land Use Plan provides an opportunity to assess how the 2023 wildfire may impact land use and development in the coming years and reflect on how Kanaka Bar can ensure future development and land uses consider, and are resilient to future wildfire risks.





## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The community of Kanaka Bar thanks the following for their efforts and contributions:

- All members of the community who took the time to share their stories, ideas and vision for the betterment of the Kanaka Bar community;
- Chief and Council for their support, leadership and contributions to the Land Use Plan;
- Sean O'Rourke, Director of Lands and Culture;
- All Kanaka Staff and contractors (Foragerhill and ZN Advisory) for their insights and contributions to the Plan;
- Urban Systems for their technical and professional support.



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 The Community of Kanaka Bar

Located 14 kilometres south of Lytton, British Columbia, Kanaka Bar Indian Band (Kanaka Bar) is one of 15 Indigenous communities that make up the Nlaka'pamux Nation today (*Nation Map attached as Appendix 1*). Traditionally known as *T'eqt'aqtn*<sup>1</sup>(Crossing Place) and the residents *T'eqt'aqtn'mux* (the Crossing Place people), the community was renamed Kanaka Bar by colonial officials just after James Douglas declared the mainland colony in 1858.

Today, the community and its residents choose to self-identify as Kanaka Bar, while never forgetting their Indigenous history, the connection to the land and the responsibility to care for it.

### 1.2 Overview of the Land Use Plan

In 1861, federal land surveyors began setting aside reserves for the Kanaka Bar people. In total, six reserves were created, and just over 700 acres were allocated to the Kanaka Bar Indian Band. Subsequently, 250 acres were alienated for public rights-of-ways.

For many years, Kanaka Bar used a simple, hand-drawn, map to understand its reserve locations, reserve land uses and to do land use and community planning. This historical map is shown in Figure 1 on the following page.

In 2012, Kanaka Bar initiated a comprehensive community transition process. This included community surveys and the development of a community-based Strategic Plan. Within the Strategic Plan, Kanaka Bar made a commitment to create a formal written land use plan. In 2015, Kanaka Bar initiated the process to develop a land use plan, with the over-arching vision being:

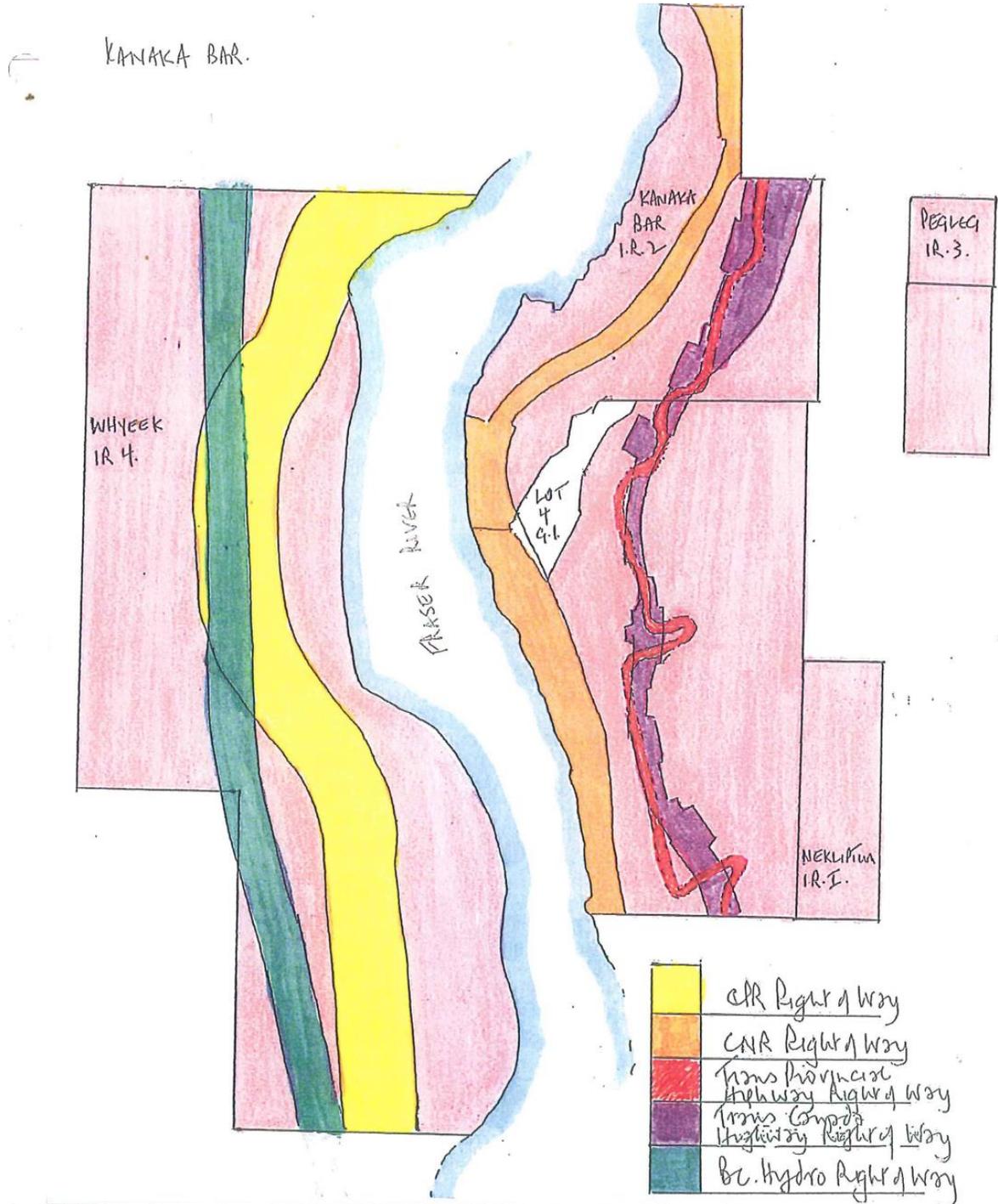
*Kanaka Bar is committed to using its lands and resources to maintain a self-sufficient, sustainable and vibrant community.*

”

This Land Use Plan builds off of the work completed in 2014/2015. In support of this community vision, it is critical to ensure that there are both adequate lands and resources available for the community membership today, as well as sufficient lands and resources for future generations. This requires an understanding of the lands and resources currently available to the community and an appreciation of the balance between the needs of today and tomorrow.

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<sup>1</sup> There are at least 17 different spellings known to Kanaka and a listing of the names and where they came from will be made available on the community webpage.



A full third of the lands reserved for the future well-being and sustenance of the Kanaka Bar people have been taken for public rights of way.

Total lands allotted	699.90 ac.
Total lands alienated	246.645 ac.

Figure 1 – Former Land Use Planning Map of Kanaka Bar Indian Band



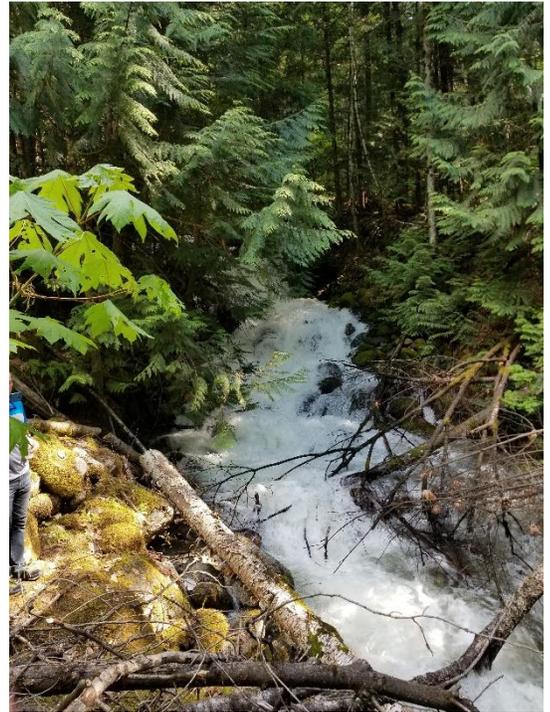
### 1.3 Scope of the Land Use Plan

While Kanaka Bar has undertaken separate land use planning initiatives for on-reserve and off-reserve lands, this Land Use Plan addresses all Kanaka Bar land holdings, including reserve lands, fee simple properties and a Province of BC License of Occupation tenure. It is noted that these various forms of land tenure are governed by different legislation and follow different approvals processes, however, the community felt it was important to outline the vision for all of community lands within a single document.

The Land Use Plan is intended to be a foundational document which offers a formal record of the known past and present land uses on Kanaka's six Indian Reserves (*based on the best available information*), fee simple parcels and existing licence of occupation. As such, the purpose of the Land Use Plan is to provide Chief and Council, administrative staff, and the community itself with the best available information regarding the historical and present-day land uses to support future land use decisions and resource allocations.

As a strategic planning tool, the Land Use Plan also aims to help guide the development of forward-looking community policies, and inform community-based decision-making in regard to future development; keeping in mind the need to balance development with the community requirement to both protect the land and resources and maintain respect for future generation's needs.

It is important to note that while this Plan does extend beyond the extent of the reserve lands, it does not represent a planning document for Kanaka's traditional territory or area of interest for the Indigenous Conservation Protected Area (IPCA). A separate planning process is being advanced for the IPCA, which will include the preparation and implementation of a community-based management plan.



### 1.4 Planning Area

The primary planning area for the *Kanaka Bar Land Use Plan* includes 339.8 hectares of land, encompassing six (6) reserves, 12 fee simple properties, and a Provincial license of occupation. These lands are illustrated on Figure 2 and described in detail in Table 1 below.



Table 1 - Kanaka Bar Land Holdings

Category	Legal Description	Common Site Name	Size (Ha)
Reserve	KANAKA BAR 1A	Lower Kanaka	55.2
Reserve	KANAKA BAR 2	Lower Kanaka	32
Reserve	NEKLIPTUM 1	Upper Kanaka	11.9
Reserve	PEGLEG 3	Pegleg	4
Reserve	PEGLEG 3A	Pegleg	8
Reserve	WHYEEL 4	Whyeek	150.8
Fee Simple	THAT PART OF FRACTIONAL LEGAL SUBDIVISION 8 OF SECTION 24 LYING EAST OF THE TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY; TOWNSHIP 13 RANGE 27 WEST OF THE 6TH MERIDIAN KAMLOOPS DIVISION YALE DISTRICT EXCEPT PLAN 34995	Restaurant Lands 1	11.8
	THAT PART OF THE SOUTH 1/2 OF THE NORTH EAST 1/4 SECTION 24 TOWNSHIP 13 RANGE 27 WEST OF THE 6TH MERIDIAN KAMLOOPS DIVISION YALE DISTRICT AS SHOWN ON PLAN OF SAID TOWNSHIP DATED AT OTTAWA THE 5TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1915 LYING TO THE SOUTH OF KANAKA BAR INDIAN RESERVE 1"A" AND TO THE EAST OF THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY AS SHOWN ON PLAN A526 AND TO THE WEST OF THE WESTERLY LIMIT OF THE TRANS CANADA HIGHWAY AS SHOWN ON PLAN H653	Restaurant Lands 2	4.2
	BLOCK A, SECTION 24, TOWNSHIP 13, RANGE 27, W6M, KDYD	Restaurant Lands 3	3.9
Fee Simple	DL 4 GP 1 EXC PL B726	Lot 4	4.3
Fee Simple	L 1 PL 34995	Gravel Pit	4.0
Fee Simple	LS 16 SEC 13 TP 13 R 27 W6M	Lot 16	11.8
Fee Simple	THAT PART OF THE SOUTHEAST 1/4 OF SECTION 24 LYING SOUTH AND WEST OF PLAN A526; TOWNSHIP 13 RANGE 27 WEST OF THE 6TH MERIDIAN KAMLOOPS DIVISION YALE DISTRICT	Deer Farm	7.3
Fee Simple	ALL THAT PART OF FRACTIONAL LEGAL SUBDIVISION 15 SECTION 13 TOWNSHIP 13 RANGE 27 WEST OF THE 6TH MERIDIAN KAMLOOPS	Old Man Jack's	2.2



	DIVISION YALE DISTRICT AS SHOWN ON THE PLAN OF THE SE 1/4 OF THE SAID TOWNSHIP DATED AT OTTAWA 12TH OF OCT. 1915 WHICH LIES TO THE WEST OF THE CANADIAN NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY RIGHT OF WAY AS SHOWN ON PLAN A526, SAID TO CONTAIN 8.20 ACRES MORE OR LESS		
<b>Licence of Occupation</b>	THOSE PARTS OF SECTIONS 24 AND 25, TOWNSHIP 13, RANGE 27, WEST OF THE SIXTH MERIDIAN, KAMLOOPS DIVISION YALE DISTRICT, CONTAINING 1.50 HECTARES, MORE OR LESS.	LOO	1.5

It should also be noted that Kanaka Bar is considering an application for an expansion to the Nekliptum 1 reserve. Based on current scoping efforts the proposed application area is approximately 3.29 hectares in size and encompasses the existing License of Occupation area and additional lands to the east (see **Figure 2**). This area of interest may shift based on community input and direction.





To support the land use planning process, an Opportunities and Constraints map was prepared. As shown in **Figure 3**, on the following page, the majority of reserve land is “undevelopable” based on existing land uses, including statutory right of ways (ROWs) and topography.<sup>2</sup> This figure highlights how scarce developable land is and emphasizes the importance of carefully allocating development in the community.

Although outside of the planning area, the Plan also takes into account proximal (*those things that are nearby*) opportunities and constraints like weather, wildfire hazards, water sources, topography, fee simple lands, 3<sup>rd</sup> party rights-of-way *and species at risk (to name just a few)*. Note that this assessment does not take into account site-specific attributes that need to be considered via feasibility assessments and details related to a proposed land use or development.

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<sup>2</sup> Figures 2, 3, and 4 of the Land Use Plan are available in larger formats and are also on display within Kanaka’s Band Office.





## 1.5 Planning Process

The Land Use Plan update was formally launched in late summer of 2023, with leadership and the Community Lands Manager undertaking the initial stage-setting tasks. A community open house was held in Kanaka Bar on September 20<sup>th</sup>, 2023. A follow-up presentation on the Land Use Plan occurred on April 18<sup>th</sup>, 2024 to summarize the outcomes of the planning process and discuss key development opportunities. The intent of the open house and community engagements was to build community awareness regarding the Land Use Plan update and seek initial input on land and resource development at Kanaka Bar.

In addition to the above, the *Kanaka Bar Land Use Plan* planning process has also included:

- Compiling relevant background information, including plans and policies; updating known current land uses; historical and current demographics; infrastructure facilities and community services on and off reserve; housing needs; and potential economic development initiatives.
- Preparing and updating of base mapping.
- Providing the community with the opportunity to view documents and maps and regularly reviewing and providing input on written draft materials versions and new maps.
- Engaging and working with 3<sup>rd</sup> party specialists (Urban Systems) to support information gathering, mapping, drafting the land use plan and, identifying resources, and characterizing land use opportunities and constraints.
- Facilitating community presentations drafts (per above), recommendations and maps at general assemblies to ensure comprehension is achieved and that edits can be made.

The land use planning process was concluded in Fall 2024 and presented to Chief and Council as a final draft for final review and comment. The *Kanaka Bar Land Use Plan* was formally adopted by Kanaka's leadership (see Band Council Resolution which is attached as Appendix 2).

Hard copies of the updated *Kanaka Bar Land Use Plan* will be made available for distribution once the plan is fully adopted by Council.



## 2.0 KEY LAND USE PLANNING PRINCIPLES

As noted in the introduction, the over-arching vision of the *Kanaka Bar Land Use Plan* is as follows:

*Kanaka Bar is committed to using its lands and resources to maintain a self-sufficient, sustainable and vibrant community.*

For over 10,000 years, Kanaka Bar's ancestors used the community's lands and resources to live sustainably. Kanaka Bar's present and future generations have the same right, responsibility and ability to achieve sustainable self-sufficiency through meaningful employment, a secure and healthy supply of food, accessible and healthy homes, a strong community governance model, and a diverse economy.

Through community dialogue and a recognition of the land use planning vision, the following land use principles have been identified:

- Kanaka Bar will maintain the underlying community ownership and management of lands and resources within Kanaka Bar's reserve lands and Traditional Territory.
- Kanaka Bar will support Chief and Council as the final decision-makers concerning land and resource uses within Kanaka Bar's reserve lands and on the Traditional Territory.
- Kanaka Bar will work to ensure that land and resources are utilized in an environmentally sustainable manner.
- Kanaka Bar will strive to protect and respect archeological sites and traditional use areas (the areas used for hunting, fishing, gathering and spiritual purposes).
- Kanaka Bar will assess and pursue land use opportunities that support a vibrant, sustainable and diverse local economy.
- Kanaka Bar, when feasible, will utilize new technologies, innovation and "hard work" to overcome the land and resource use constraints it faces as a community.
- Kanaka Bar will engage and support opportunities for all community members (on and off reserve) in its community-based initiatives.
- Kanaka Bar will be a resilient community in a changing climate.





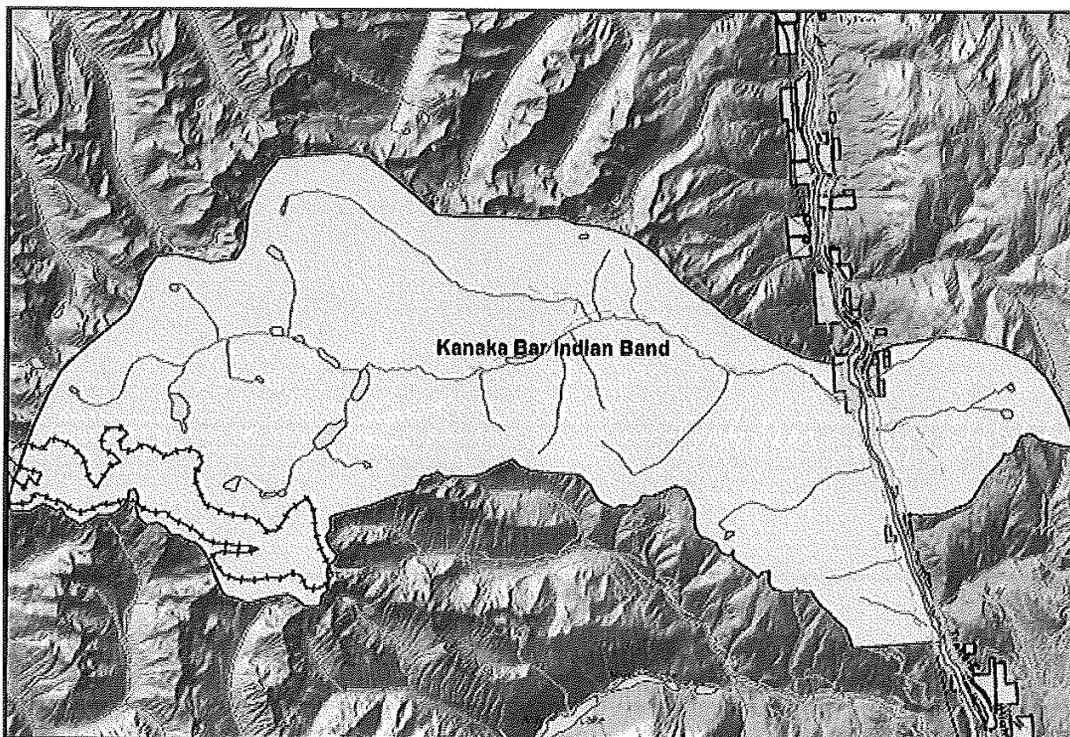
## 3.0 COMMUNITY PROFILE

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### 3.1 History and Culture

As part of the Nlaka'pamux Nation, Kanaka Bar shares a similar language, culture, laws and spirituality (and colonization experience) with about 6,000 other Nlaka'pamux.

There are measurable differences between the community and the Nation, as Kanaka Bar residents have a community-based Traditional Territory created by the residents' year-round occupation of distinct watersheds; year-round use of the land and resources within the watersheds; and the community-based jurisdiction to determine both land and resource uses within the Traditional Territory (refer to **Figure 4** below).



*Figure 4: Kanaka Bar Traditional Territory Map<sup>3</sup>*

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<sup>3</sup> Source: [http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/DownloadAsset?assetId=6B5C80204F8F484C9AB59BA1C678A46F&filename=frcsa\\_teqtaqtnmux.pdf](http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/DownloadAsset?assetId=6B5C80204F8F484C9AB59BA1C678A46F&filename=frcsa_teqtaqtnmux.pdf). Kanaka Bar continues to update the Traditional Territory map using GIS and GPS.



### 3.2 Contact and Colonization

Indirect contact with the first explorers came with the arrival of barter goods over the existing trade trails. Actual “first contact” occurred in June 1808 with the arrival of Simon Fraser at the mouth of Kwoiek Creek.

The first 50 years after contact saw Kanaka Bar residents living in harmony with the explorers, with the Kanaka Bar members providing shelter, trading food, clothing and other wares with the first visitors. This harmony continued until 1857 when the “discovery” of gold in the Fraser Canyon brought an influx of miners. This was immediately followed by colonial officials and then settlers. The new people were no longer visitors and a dramatic change occurred for the Kanaka Bar people, as the colonization processes imposed resulted in little or no regard for the first peoples, their way of life and their laws.<sup>4</sup>

### 3.3 Knowledge Transfer

Kanaka Bar’s way of life was “experiential” or learned through interaction with the environment and membership interaction with each other (gatherings, mentoring and verbal sharing), resulting in the passing down of language, life skills, values and laws.

Today, Kanaka Bar continues to host monthly general assemblies (every third Thursday), monthly leadership meetings (every first Monday), an Annual General Meeting (AGM) held in the summer, and a Winter gathering. Multiple community events occur throughout the year as well.

Families remain close to each other and the membership interact with each other daily through community meetings and personal contact. Membership have also adopted modern technology and social media as a means of keeping in touch with each other.

### 3.4 Governance

Starting in 2012, the community focused on the codification (or writing down) of foundational governance codes and processes. These are intended to be living documents, which can be amended from time to time, to provide clarity, transparency and certainty for all Kanaka Bar members.

As a result, in 2013, the community ratified the following core documents:

- Membership Code;
- Elections Code;
- Governance Code.



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<sup>4</sup> A comprehensive summary of the impacts of colonization and the opportunity for creating a new future lays within Chief Dan Georges 1967 Lament for Confederation. See the following for the full text:  
<http://www.vancouversun.com/This+history+July+1967/6876736/story.html>



Kanaka Bar continues with the implementation of the above codes and processes and members are updated on the status of current initiatives and the implementation of new processes at the monthly General Assemblies (currently every 3<sup>rd</sup> Thursday).

### 3.5 Social and Economic Profile

Located at the northern end of the Fraser Canyon, there has always been a people and an economy at Kanaka Bar. Over time, the original barter economy transitioned into a sales economy (post-contact) and eventually, a wage economy manifested. All three economies exist today, with Kanaka Bar residents continuing to make traditional items (food, tools and clothing) for trade and sale. Residents have also adopted western products attained through agricultural, forestry, and mining activities for both trade and sale. Many residents are also employed in these sectors to secure wages, salaries and contractor fees. The Fraser Canyon economy also has a tourism component, which has not been accessed in any meaningful way at Kanaka Bar.

Other than the development and operation of the Kwoiek Creek Hydropower Project (discussed in greater detail below), in the absence of 3<sup>rd</sup> party interests (or effort), the present economy is limited. However, Kanaka Bar, as a government, has taken various steps to advance community economic wellness via strategic investments into self-sufficiency endeavours to stimulate the “Kanaka Bar economy”. Many great examples include Kanaka Bar’s investments in food self-sufficiency, low-impact renewable energy projects (i.e. solar), and public services for community members. The prospect of the IPCA and other Territorial stewardship activities will undoubtedly accelerate the local Kanaka economy.

### 3.6 Population

At the time of this writing, Kanaka Bar has a registered membership population of approximately 245 people with approximately 69 members living on Kanaka Bar reserves. The on-reserve population fluctuates seasonally and can double in the summer months, as members return for fishing, gathering, seasonal work and cultural and recreational events. It should also be noted that many community members have recently taken up residence at The Crossing Place (TCP) residential development located on Lot 4. While Lot 4 is a fee-simple property, it is located directly adjacent to Kanaka Bar’s reserve lands. There are currently 47 people living at TCP, including 7 Kanaka Bar members and 40 non-members.

From 2003 to 2023, the Kanaka Bar registered population has seen significant growth, with a change of approximately 27%. Over the same period of time, it is evident that the on-reserve & crown land population has increased by 1.3%, and the off-reserve population has increased by 43%.

**Figure 4** shows the population growth from 2003 to 2023 of total registered Kanaka Bar members, on-reserve & crown land members, and off-reserve members.

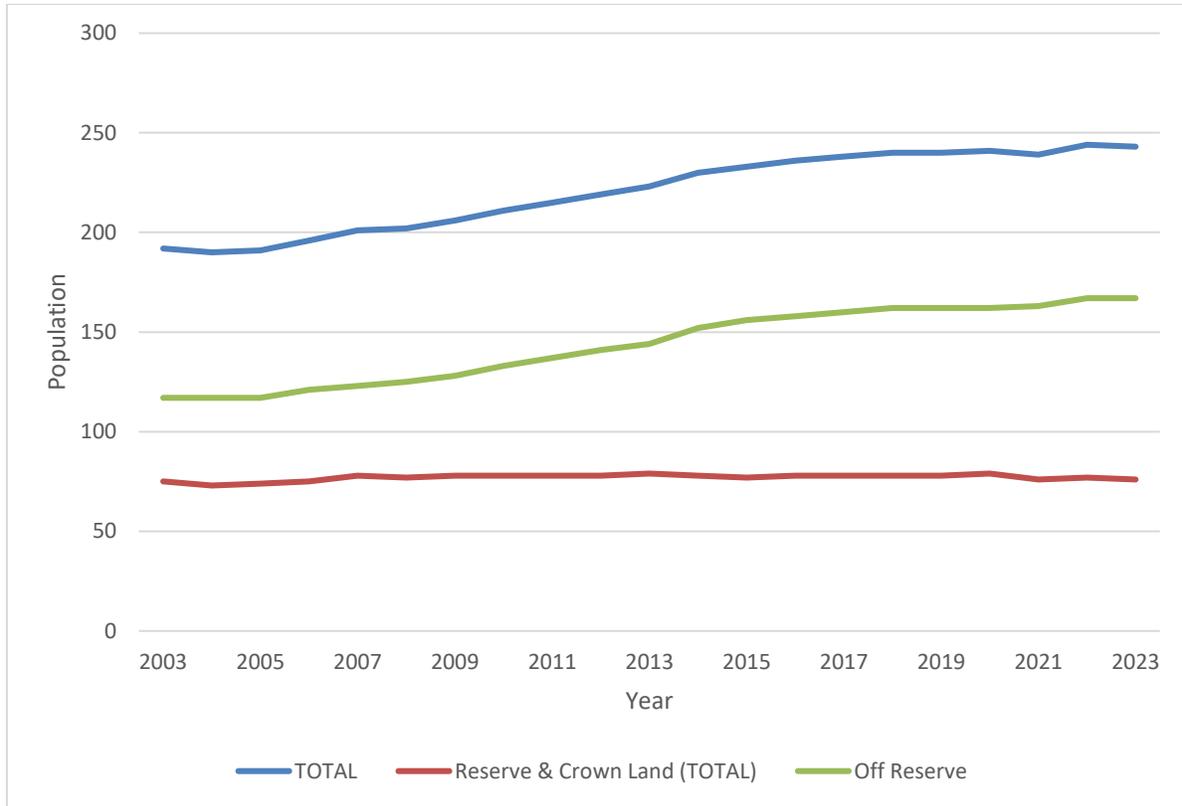


Figure 4 - Population Growth of total Kanaka Bar registered members, on-reserve & crown land members, and off-reserve members (2003 to 2023)

### 3.7 Housing

There are currently 29 residences on-reserve.<sup>5</sup> These residences include are a combination of one- and two-family households, as well as two 5-plex units. Of these homes, Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) acknowledges that 10 dwellings require major repairs, while most within the community feel their homes are in “good” condition.

Many members have indicated a desire to return to the Kanaka Bar community permanently; however the availability of housing and suitable lands for new housing developments has limited their ability to return home. This matter has become a strategic focus of Chief and Council and efforts to increase housing stock continue.

As noted, the community has recently completed the construction of a 24-unit affordable housing complex on Lot 4. Known as ‘The Crossing Place’ (TCP), it was Kanaka Bar’s vision to construct a vibrant and self-sustaining neighbourhood that brought both Kanaka members and non-members together. The development includes a small solar farm, community kitchen space and future plans for agricultural developments.

<sup>5</sup> Does not include house being used as the administration office.



In addition to TCP, Kanaka Bar also constructed two 5-plexes on the Nekliptum 1 reserve in 2018. In total, these 2 developments have resulted in 34 new dwelling units in the community since the adoption of the 2015 Land Use Plan. A second phase of the TCP (TCP 2) development is currently planned and would include approximately 8 more units.

A technical background report was developed by ZN Advisory in May 2024 as part of a Preliminary Needs Assessment for TCP 2 (found in Appendix 3). This memo lists the current waitlist of 35 units and projects the waitlist will grow to 38 units by 2030. The memo also indicates additional demand for housing in Kanaka from other organizations. This demand will be partially met through future phases of The Crossing Place, however there is a need to identify additional residential lands to meet current projected needs. The study also conducted a survey of Kanaka Bar members on types of housing desired. 22% of respondents requested accessible units for Elders, 19% requested multi-family homes, 18% requested single-family homes, 15% requested tiny homes, and 26% requested Kanaka-owned apartments in Kamloops, Merritt and Chilliwack for students and families. This information is valuable in determining what types of housing should be built.

### 3.8 Land and Resource Development



In addition to housing, Kanaka Bar has not been idle since contact and has undertaken many community-based initiatives. These initiatives have, over the years, contributed to a meaningful and positive quality of life for the membership – a prominent example is the community food forests. However, significant barriers to community development exist.

Nevertheless, the community has been able to establish infrastructure, provide administrative services, collect community assets, and advance many other initiatives. These accomplishments and associated land uses, are summarized below.

#### *Infrastructure (roads, water and sewage)*

Community infrastructure and development is currently concentrated on Nekliptum IR 1, Kanaka Bar IR 1 A and Lot 4. The main residential area of the Kanaka Bar community (often referred to as Upper Kanaka) is serviced by Siwash Road. Siwash Road is a gravel road and is considered to be in good to fair condition. It is important to note that the community has a long-standing concern about the turn-off to Siwash Road from Highway 1. The turn off is considered by the community to be high-risk, and has been the scene of traffic accidents in the past.

Middle Kanaka is serviced by Hance Road. This road is considered to be in good to fair condition and is accessed off Highway 1.

Lower Kanaka is serviced by Kanaka Station Road. This road consists of two switchbacks and is considered to be in good to fair condition; however, the road limits development in Lower Kanaka and does not meet



today's design standards. Should development be pursued in Lower Kanaka, improvements to this road should happen in advance or in parallel with such development.

Further, throughout this planning process, community members expressed concerns about local road safety issues, including speeding within the community, road conditions, and lack of a secondary emergency exit from the main community area in Upper Kanaka. Often, these safety concerns are amplified during the winter months, as well as during times of extreme wildfire risk.

Road access to most other Kanaka Bar lands is poor or non-existent. For example, there is no existing road access to Pegleg IR 3 or IR 3A, and there is no direct road access to Whyeek IR 4 from the main community. The parcels referred to as the Deer Farm and Old Man Jack's also do not have formal or safe access across the railway right-of-way. Members are interested in re-instating this crossing.

The majority of the residential homes in the community are serviced by a water treatment plant located east of Nekliptum IR 1. The water treatment plant includes an intake, a water storage reservoir, and a chlorinator. The treated water is distributed with approximately 1,190 meters of water main on Nekliptum IR 1, and an additional 1,080 meters on Kanaka Bar IR 1A and Lot 4. There are a number of pressure-reducing valves in place to regulate pipe pressure. The system was originally constructed in 1991, and included an upgrade in 2002.

Upper Kanaka is also serviced by the "Raw Water" system. This includes a large water reservoir and distribution network throughout Upper Kanaka. This system was constructed to "defer" demands on the existing water treatment plant and thus future upgrades, and directly support Kanaka's aggressive food self-sufficiency goals. A similar system is under construction for Lower Kanaka and will be completed in 2024.

The residence on Lot 16 is serviced through an untreated water system that is currently in poor condition and needs upgrades. The house is also in marginal condition.

All on-reserve homes, office spaces and institutional buildings are serviced by individual septic fields. The Crossing Place is served by a "community" septic field. The community has noted many operational and maintenance challenges with the individual on-reserve systems due to the soil and geological conditions in which they overlay.

### *Office Space and Community Buildings*

In 2021, Kanaka Bar completed the construction of a new community building located on the Licence of Occupation adjacent to Nekliptum IR 1. In addition to the community building, Kanaka Bar also operates three office spaces and community buildings. These include a Band Office, a Health Office and a Maintenance Building. These buildings are all located on Nekliptum IR 1. Additional details on each building is offered in **Table 2** below.



Table 2 - Overview of Kanaka Bar Office Space and Community Buildings

Civic Address	Common Name	Number of Occupants		Year of Construction
		Mon-Fri	Temporary/Events	
2730 Siwash Road	Upper Kanaka Community Building	10	90	2021
2693 Siwash Road	Band Office	12	15-45	1994
2699A Siwash Road	Health Office	2	10-20	2015
2699B Siwash Road	Park & Court	6	15-45	1997
2715 Siwash Road	Maintenance	In/Out	2	1997

Kanaka Bar has expressed significant concerns about the lack of available office space and is investigating various locations for another administrative building (referred to as the Gathering Place – Community Building). As of the issuance of this Land Use Plan, Kanaka Bar is currently targeting a location in Upper Kanaka (Nekliptum IR 1). This site and building are subject to a feasibility study which will conclude in fall 2024.

There has also been expressed interest in the development of a “Governance House” in Lower Kanaka, however a specific site has not yet been confirmed, and further planning and engagement efforts are needed to confirm if it will become a priority project.

### **Hydropower Infrastructure**

The power of Kwoiek Creek has always been known to the Kanaka Bar people. Kanaka Bar leadership had the vision and foresight to start a significant initiative back in the early 1980’s and in 1990, Chief and Council submitted a water license application to generate electricity from the Kwoiek Creek. In 2001, the Band formed the company Kwoiek Creek Resources Inc., to pursue the development of the hydro project and in 2004, after conducting a nationwide search, Kanaka Bar met with Innergex, a Canadian independent renewable power producer. The two entities discovered that they shared similar goals, principles and vision and in 2005 an equal partnership was formed - Kwoiek Creek Resources Limited Partnership (KCRLP). Through this partnership, Kanaka Bar Indian Band developed the Kwoiek Creek Hydroelectric Project on Whyeek IR 4. Construction of the project was completed in December 2013 and its commercial operations were initiated in the summer of 2014.

In addition to developing the hydropower project, in 2009, the community designated approximately 40.5 hectares (100 acres) of land on Whyeek 4 to KCR for the purpose of economic development and future community uses. The Designation provides for the following permitted uses:

- *Any agricultural, residential, commercial, recreational, institutional, cultural, traditional or assembly use; or*
- *Any use ancillary or incidental to any of the foregoing uses and compatible with foregoing uses.*



All specific uses on each portion of the Lands will be required to comply with the Band's laws and bylaws and any land use plan developed by the Band.



## 4.0 PLANNING POLICIES AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The objective of the Land Use Plan is to guide the decision-making process of Chief and Council and enhance the community's overall understanding of the planning policy and regulatory framework overseeing land use.

This section summarizes the governing policy and regulatory framework for land use and development for both on and off-reserve lands. While all land use and development within the Kanaka Bar Traditional Territory will need to adhere to Kanaka Bar laws, the community also acknowledges the roles and responsibilities of external regulatory agencies that regulate the activities of the various forms of land tenure.

### 4.1 On – Reserve

Reserve lands fall under the jurisdiction of Kanaka Bar and the federal government. As such, housing and infrastructure developments require the approval of Indigenous Services Canada (ISC). Federal laws, such as the *Migratory Birds Convention Act* and the *Federal Fisheries Act*, also apply to reserve lands.

### 4.2 Off – Reserve

In addition to the federal laws applicable to reserve lands, land use and development on Kanaka Bar's off-reserve holdings will also need to adhere to Thompson-Nicola Regional District (TNRD) bylaws, as well as various provincial laws and regulations. These include, but are not limited to:

- Thompson-Nicola Regional District: Zoning Bylaw No.2400, 2012;
- BC Riparian Areas Regulation;
- BC Contaminated Sites Regulation;
- BC Heritage Conservation Act (Archaeological Requirements);
- BC Land Act; and
- BC Water Sustainability Act.

In addition, development on Kanaka Bar's off-reserve holdings may also require approvals from:

- CN Rail;
- Interior Health;
- Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (MoTI); and
- The Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO).



## 5.0 LAND USE PLANNING AREA

### 5.1 Description of Land Use Planning Area

**Figure 2** and **Figure 3** presented in **Section 1.0** reference the land use planning areas, including Kanaka Bar’s reserve lands, off-reserve land holdings, and provincial licence of occupation tenure.

**Table 3** below provides a general overview of existing land uses on each reserve, and key observable features that have influenced and will likely continue to influence land uses in the future.

*Table 3 - Overview of Existing Land Uses on Kanaka Bar Reserves*

Reserve	Category	Size (hectares)	Existing Land Use	Observable Features and Constraints
<b>Kanaka Bar IR 1A</b>	Reserve	55.2	Residential, Roads and Rights of Way	BC Hydro right-of-way (Transmission Line) Marvin Road and Hance Road Waterlines Cable Crane Yard Abandoned highway (1927 provincial) and road (1860 Cariboo Wagon) Nekliptum Creek Morneylun Creek and intake Abandoned barns and farm equipment
<b>Kanaka Bar IR 2</b>	Reserve	32	Residential, Cemetery, Church, Roads and Rights of Way	Canadian National Railway (CNR) right-of-way (splits reserve) Lot 4 Fee Simple lands CNR Derailment Site Station Road Old fences and orchards Abandoned farm equipment Residential foundations
<b>Nekliptum IR 1</b>	Reserve	11.9	Residential, Offices Maintenance, Road, Rights of Way & Recreation Park	BC Hydro right-of-way Siwash Road access Nekliptum Creek Waterlines Kwoiek Transmission Line Culturally Modified Trees (CMT) Internet cables Archeological sites
<b>Pegleg IR 3/3A</b>	Reserve	12	Undeveloped	Undeveloped No formal access to reserves Water spring These reserves completely burned in a 2023 wildfire and are now fully deforested



<b>Whyeek IR 4</b>	Reserve	150.8	Kwoiek Creek Hydroelectric Project	Hydro project infrastructure BC Hydro right-of-way Canadian Pacific Railway right-of-way No public road access (north or south) Overhead tram services the hydro project reserve Designated Land Area Cemetery Beaver pond Old and abandoned roads Known archaeological sites
<b>Old Man Jack's</b>	Fee-Simple	2.2	Undeveloped	Lacks legal access Lack of formal access across railway Lacks infrastructure servicing Conservation covenant limits development Riparian Area Regulation applies Portions of parcel likely within 1:200 year floodplain of the Fraser River TNRD zoning requirements related to floodplain Contains a registered water licence/point of diversion
<b>Deer Farm</b>	Fee-Simple	7.3	Undeveloped (portion is cleared from past agricultural use)	Riparian Area Regulation applies Likely within 1:200 year floodplain of the Fraser River TNRD zoning requirements related to floodplain Lack of formal access across railway Lacks infrastructure servicing
<b>Lot 4</b>	Fee-Simple	4.3	Residential Alternative energy Agriculture	Adjacent to railway TNRD zoning limitations on additional development
<b>Restaurant Lands</b>	Fee-Simple	19.4	Undeveloped (former restaurant and gas station) Rights of Way	Potential site contamination Water system in need of upgrades MoTI approval required Riparian Area Regulation applies (Nekliptum Creek) Bisected by Trans-Canada Highway
<b>Lot 16</b>	Fee-Simple	11.8	Residential Portion undeveloped Rights of Way	Riparian Area Regulation applies (Siwash Creek) TNRD zoning limitations Untreated water supply in poor condition Bisected by Trans-Canada Highway Extensive steep slopes (>25%)
<b>Gravel Pit</b>	Fee-Simple	4.0	Gravel pit	Riparian Area Regulation applies (Niger Creek) No water, sewer or power servicing Further environmental review may be required Steep slopes on portions of the parcel
<b>LOO</b>	Licence of Occupation	1.5	Community hall	Not on reserve (under provincial jurisdiction)



## 5.2 Land Use and Development Constraints

Development constraints are physical and/or regulatory barriers to future land use and development. These constraints may or may not be overcome depending on the intended land use and the availability of financial resources or more feasible lands. Such constraints may also impact the design and location of proposed buildings and infrastructure.

As part of the Kanaka Bar land use planning process, a review of known and potential constraints has been undertaken (see Figure 3). Table 3 outlines constraints specific to each land holding. In total, approximately 75% of Kanaka Bar's land holdings were determined to be undevelopable due to the presence of one or more of these constraints. These constraints include:

- *Steep Slopes (greater than 25%)*. Based on the best available information, approximately 60.5% of the Kanaka Bar's land holdings have a slope greater than 25%. This land is not likely suitable for any future development.
- *Presence of an existing right-of-way*. Kanaka Bar's on and off-reserve land holdings are bisected by a number of road, railway, BC Hydro and other rights-of-way. These lands are not suitable for any future development.
- *Restrictive Covenants*. Some of Kanaka Bar's fee-simple holdings contain conservation covenants registered on title. These covenants are intended to preserve the ecological integrity of the parcels and as such, restrict various resource extraction activities such as forestry, mining and oil and gas development. Other forms of development such as cabins or a healing centre are permitted. Development is also permitted on the previously disturbed portions of these parcels.
- *Pre-existing development (housing, cemeteries, traditional uses)*. Much of the land which does not host a right-of-way, a slope greater than 25%, and has feasible access is already in use by the community for housing, and other community purposes.



- *Riparian areas and threatened/endangered species habitat.* While not explicitly mapped, Kanaka Bar acknowledges the environmental value of riparian areas and the regulatory system in place to protect threatened and endangered species. These factors further constrain future land use.
- *Archaeological Resources.* Kanaka Bar has been occupying these lands since time immemorial and as such, the potential to encounter archaeological resources is high. While not necessarily a barrier to development, it is important to manage these resources. It should be noted that the provincial *Heritage Conservation Act* applies to off-reserve lands.
- *Flooding and Riparian Areas.* The floodplain of the Fraser River is likely to constrain development on specific lands. The BC Riparian Areas Regulation also restricts development along waterways. The analysis for this Plan assumes a 30 meter no-development buffer on either side of streams.
- *Infrastructure Servicing.* Kanaka Bar has an existing water system that services Nekliptum 1, Kanaka Bar 1A, and Kanaka Bar 2 reserves, as well as Lot 4 and the licence of occupation. Lot 16 is serviced through an untreated water system that is not functional. In some instances, it may make sense to tie into the existing Kanaka Bar on-reserve water system to service additional off-reserve developments. However, since the federal government funded the on-reserve water system, discussions with ISC would be required to determine the feasibility and limitations of expanding the on-reserve water system to service off-reserve parcels.

Based on these development constraints, the following conclusions can be made:

- Kanaka Bar has little (*easily*) developable land. This limits both economic development and community development initiatives, including the building of new homes for off-reserve members.
- Kanaka Bar has limited land with frontage on the Trans-Canada Highway corridor. This restricts the community's opportunity to pursue feasible commercial developments.
- Several of the lands which do not have a slope greater than 25% or an existing right-of-way, which could be considered for future land uses and development, have no existing infrastructure, including road access, water, sewer and power. This lack of basic infrastructure represents a significant barrier to future land use opportunities and development as site servicing may prove to be cost-prohibitive.
- The only apparent developable on-reserve land is the eastern portion of Kanaka Bar IR2 (which has some access constraints) and the south-eastern portion of Nekliptum IR1.

These land use planning constraints, and others highlighted in **Schedule A**, limit the potential development of Kanaka Bar, and it is recommended that the community continue to explore the acquisition of additional lands to support the long-term community development goals.



## 6.0 LAND USE

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This section of the *Kanaka Bar Land Use Plan* provides an overview of existing and future general land uses within the community. These land uses are presented in Figure 5 on the following page. Following **Figure 5**, a land use vision statement and a summary of land use types are provided for each reserve.

Additionally, a snapshot image of each land holding and associated land use types are highlighted throughout this section. These snapshots are referenced from **Figure 5**.





## 6.1 General Land Uses

General land use polices that apply broadly to all of Kanaka Bar's lands and include:

- Explore the advantages and disadvantages of converting Kanaka Bar's fee simple properties to reserve land.
- Continue to pursue the development of an Indigenous Protected Area for the Traditional Territory.
- Encourage the incorporation of design elements that embrace and showcase Kanaka Bar culture into new developments.
- Ensure climate change resiliency and community safety by requiring new developments to consider, and mitigate against, the increased risk of natural hazards, including, but not limited to; wildfires, flooding and landslides.
- Encourage the use of alternative energy sources.
- Support and promote local food sovereignty through community gardens, greenhouses and other agricultural developments.
- Explore methods for improving the connectivity between key community nodes at Kanaka Bar, including between Lot 4 and the community core at Nekliptum 1.
- Ensure new housing and community facilities consider Universal Design and Accessibility design elements.
- Adopt a policy for the identification and protection of cultural heritage and archaeological sites.





## 6.2 On-Reserve Lands

### 6.2.1 Nekliptum 1

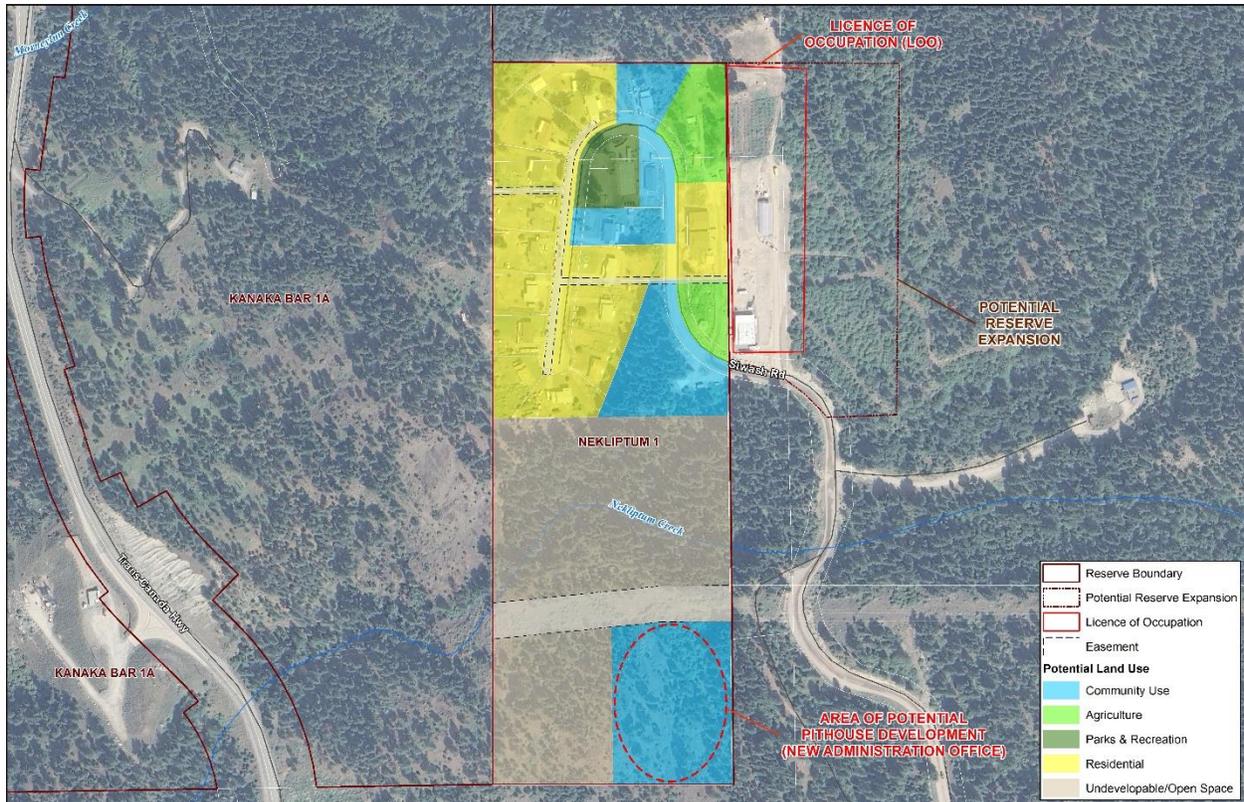


Figure 6 – Land Use Overview Nekliptum 1

**Vision – Use the available lands of Nekliptum as the main community centre with residential and community uses being the primary land use priority**

#### Residential

- Continue to support the resiliency and conditions of the existing housing stock in Upper Kanaka.
- Consider a range of housing strategies and innovations, including new types of housing based on community needs and demographics to meet growing housing needs. This could include seniors' palliative care housing, multi-unit dwellings, tiny homes, and single-detached family homes secondary suites.
- Consider policies and programs that encourage residential gardens and high energy performance for existing homes.

#### Community Lands

- Maintain and establish institutional and administrative developments on areas identified as Community Lands, inclusive of the proposed Pit House building.



- Complete the feasibility study for locating and developing a new Band Administration Office/Community Building inspired by pithouse architectural practices.
- Establish a range of institutional and administrative uses, including a Health Centre, Community/Recreation Centre and Band Administration office.
- Seek funding to support the development of a Fire Hall and Pit House within the Community Lands areas.
- Continue to ensure continuity between land uses on the LoO and Nekliptum IR 1.

### 6.2.2 Kanaka Bar 1A

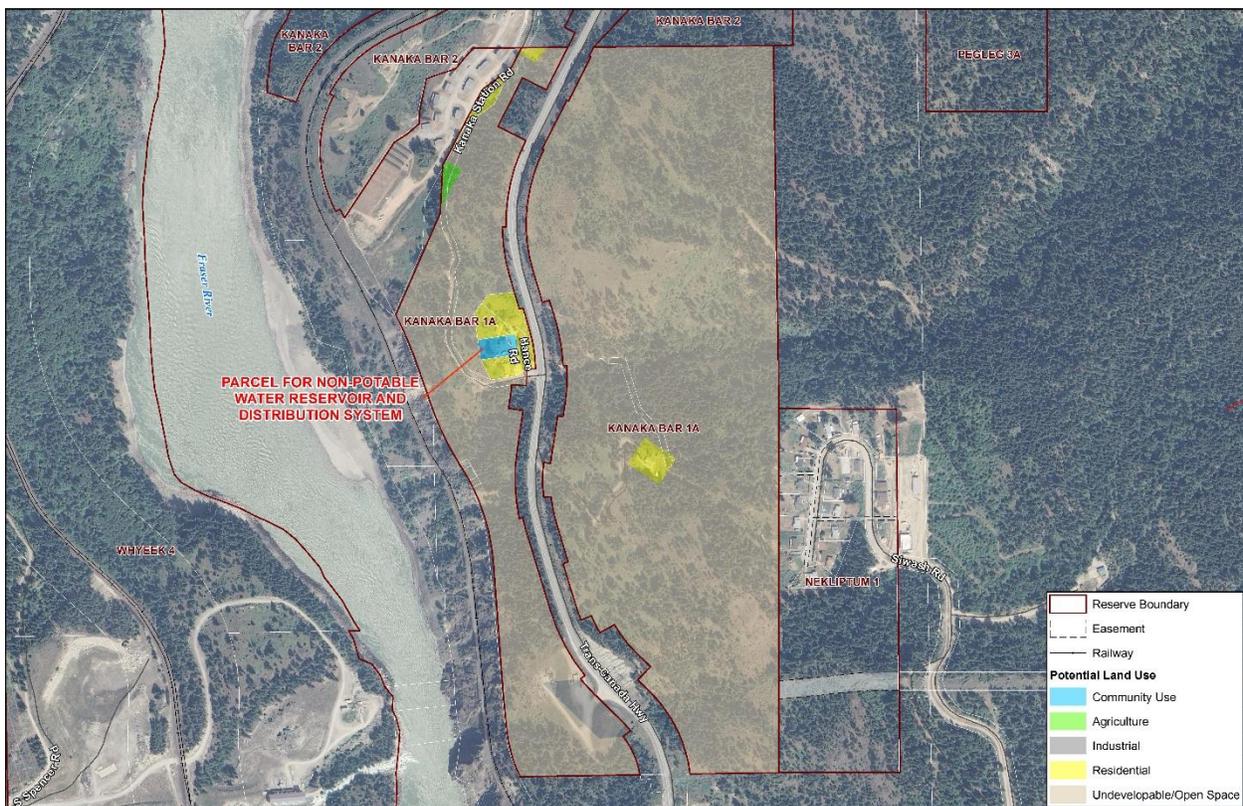


Figure 7 – Land Use Overview: Kanaka Bar 1A

**Vision – use the available lands of Kanaka Bar 1A for housing and community infrastructure**

#### Residential

- Continue to maintain existing community houses on reserve and associated infrastructure.

#### Community Lands

- Use community lands for the proposed Lower Kanaka non-potable water reserve and distribution system (constructed Summer 2024).





### 6.2.4 Pegleg 3 and 3A



Figure 9 – Land Use Overview: Pegleg 3 and 3A

**Vision – use the available lands of Pegleg 3 and 3a for community use purposes**

#### Community Use

- Develop or re-establish an access road or trail to these reserves.
- Support restoration and recovery of the landscape post wildfire.
- Engage community in discussions about potential uses beyond traditional and current community land uses.



### 6.2.5 Whyeek 4

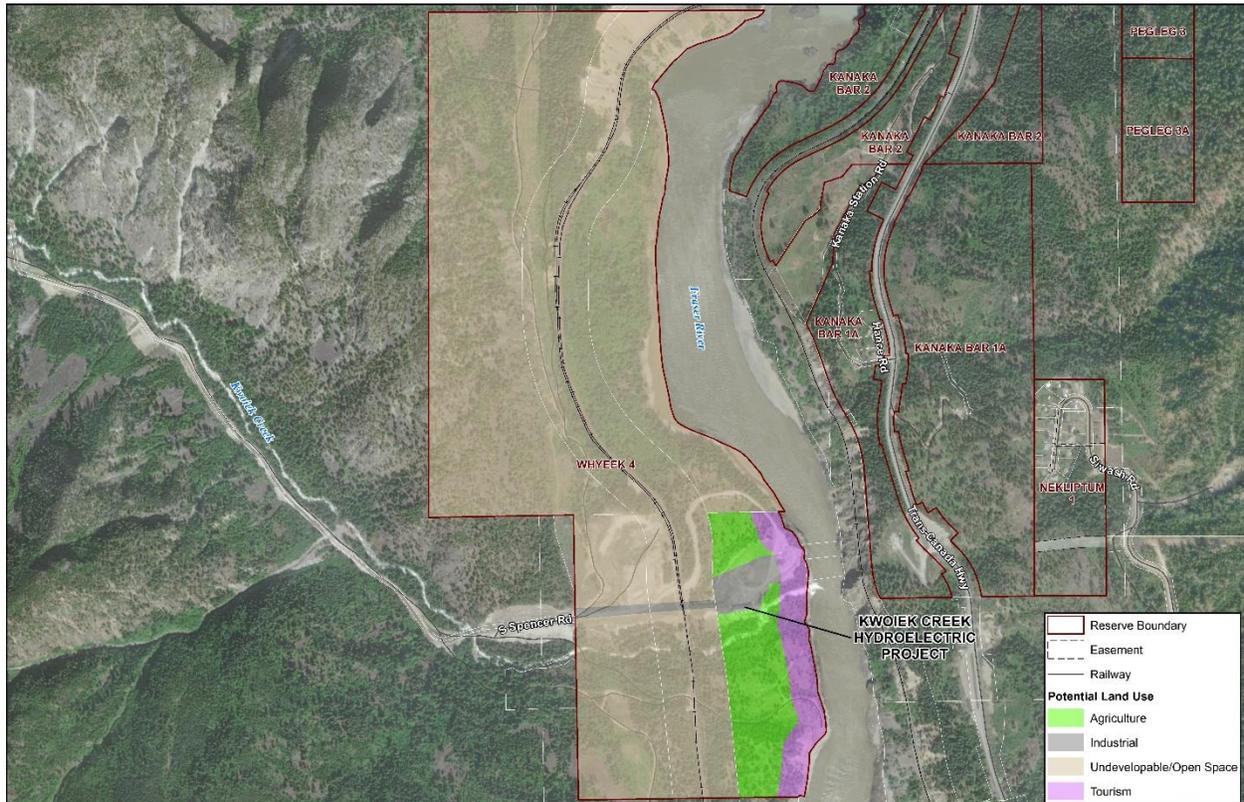


Figure 10 – Land Use Overview: Whyeek 4

**Vision – use the available and designated lands of Whyeek 4 for community use and economic development purposes**

#### **Alternative Energy (Industrial)**

- Maintain the existing Kwoiek Creek Hydroelectric Project and associated infrastructure.

#### **Agriculture**

- Enhance access to reserve.
- Establish agricultural development on areas identified for agriculture.
- Undertake agricultural capacity analysis for the land.

#### **Tourism**

- Enhance access to reserve.
- Confirm community desire to pursue a tourism venture along Fraser River.
- Undertake feasibility review of different tourism venture models and business options.



Note: These land use types align with the existing Land Designation policy of Kanaka Bar.

### 6.3 Off-Reserve Lands

#### 6.3.1 Restaurant Lands



Figure 11 – Land Use Overview: Restaurant Lands

**Vision – To leverage the highway frontage of the restaurant lands to advance Kanaka Bar economic development initiatives**

#### Tourism

- Re-develop the site into a new rest stop.
- Establish hiking and viewpoint trails.

#### Economic Development

- Invest in servicing (water, sanitary and power) for properties.
- Incrementally re-establish the old Kanaka Café site with small commercial/retail opportunities.
- Advance funding applications to support proposed economic development/commercial ventures on the property.

#### Agriculture

- Re-establish an orchard on the southeast corner of the parcel.





### 6.3.3 Gravel Pit



Figure 13 – Land Use Overview: Gravel Pit

***Vision – Use a small portion of the Gravel Pit for Operations uses and community development.***

#### ***Economic Development***

- Maintain current operations and storage functions until gravel resources are exhausted.
- Reclaim the site as needed.
- Determine the optimal use of the site for community and economic development.
- Undertake an engineering review (including geotechnical) to determine the feasibility and cost of servicing the lot.
- Prepare a site plan and development strategy.



### 6.3.4 Lot 16

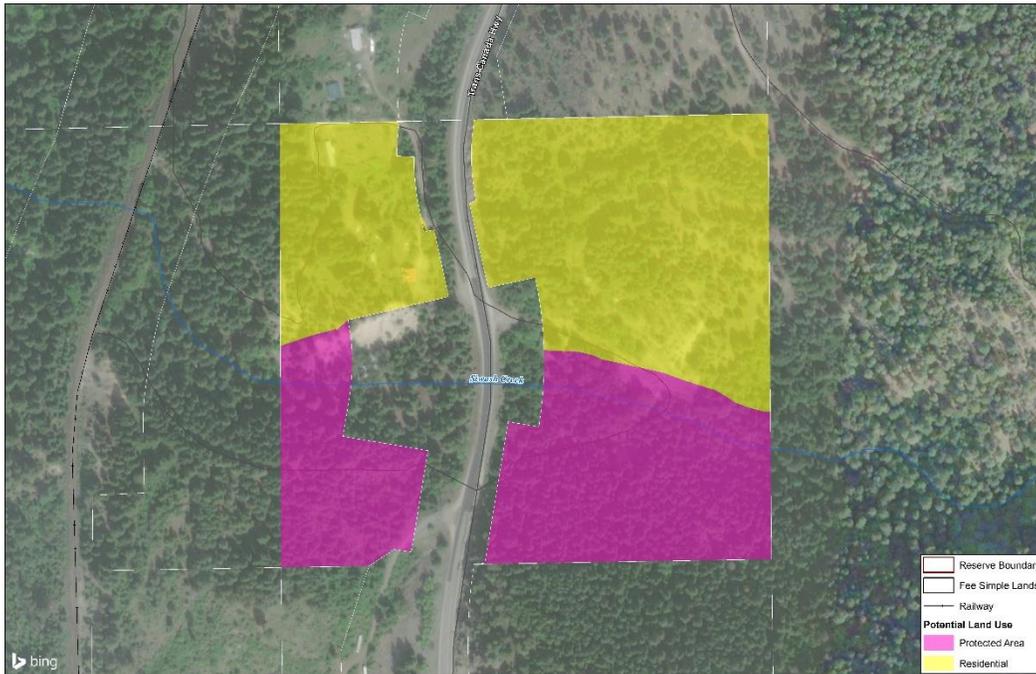


Figure 14 – Land Use Overview: Lot 16

**Vision – Use Lot 16 for residential purposes**

**Residential**

- Conduct a geotechnical/geohazard investigation prior to any further development or re-occupancy of the “Orange Roof House”.
- Renovate and maintain the current residences.
- Explore the possibility of future housing on the property and TNRD zoning review.
- Explore options for water system improvements, including treatment.

**Protected Area**

- Set aside the southern portion of the parcel for the preservation of ecological integrity.



### 6.3.5 Deer Farm



Figure 15- Land Use Overview: Deer Farm

**Vision – Use the Deer Farm for residential development and tourism purposes.**

#### **Residential/Agriculture**

- Enhance access to the lot and establish a safe crossing of the CNR right of way.
- Confirm community interest in the development of an agricultural subdivision (linking food self-sufficiency goals and residential land uses).
- Undertake an engineering review (including geotechnical) to determine the feasibility and cost of servicing the site, including protection from flooding, should there be interest in structural development.

#### **Tourism**

- Confirm community interest in the development of tourist cabins or other activities on the River.
- Undertake feasibility review of different tourism venture models and business options.



### 6.3.6 Old Man Jack's



Figure 16 – Land Use Overview: Old Man Jack's Parcel

***Vision – Utilize the 'Old Man Jack's' property to help preserve ecological and cultural resources***

#### ***Protected Area***

- Consider coordinating access, use and development with the Deer Farm parcel.
- Explore the establishment of legal access to the parcel.
- Encourage traditional use, such as hunting and gathering, by members on these lands.
- Limit intensive forms of development as per the Conservation Covenant registered on the title of the properties.



## 7.0 LAND USE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

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To support the implementation of the *Kanaka Bar Land Use Plan*, ten interrelated focus areas have been crafted. For each of the focus areas identified, a set of short, medium and long-term implementation actions are presented and summarized.

### ***Focus Area 1: Education and Skills Development***

- Building from diverse successes, identify and implement strategies and development initiatives for Kanaka Bar membership to further the stewardship of community lands and resources. This could include, but not necessarily be limited to, attaining formal and informal training, traditional knowledge sharing, and work experience related to lands and resource management. (Short-term).

### ***Focus Area 2: Develop Council Review and Approval Process for Land Use Plan Amendments and Permanent Developments***

- Given the limited availability of land for future community housing, community buildings and permanent infrastructure, any changes to the outlined land uses in this Plan must be reviewed and assessed by Council. This review should consider the land's highest and best use, and overall alignment with the LUP itself and the Community Resiliency Plan. A corresponding BCR confirming a change to land use, would represent a best practice to ensure that staff, contractors and members understand that Council direction.

### ***Focus Area 3: Enhance Community Housing Resources***

- Advance the development of TCP 2 as funding and financing resources allow to meet growing demand for housing in Kanaka Bar (Short-term)
- Determine Elders' housing needs and explore funding to support on-reserve housing and care for Elders (Medium-term).
- Prepare a subdivision development plan for a south-eastern portion of Nekliptum IR1 (Medium-term).
- Explore the viability of off-reserve housing investments for members of Kanaka Bar living in Urban areas (Medium-term).

### ***Focus Area 4: Further Advance Territorial Stewardship Leadership and the Establishment of the Indigenous Protected Conservation Area (IPCA)***

- Continue leadership efforts to advance the IPCA over Kanaka Bar's Territory.
- Work with other Nation communities to extend IPCA area throughout the region.
- Secure funding for the development of a Management Plan for the IPCA as proposed in 2023/2024.

### ***Focus Area 5: Update and Implement the Off Reserve Land Strategy***

- Continually review the off-reserve land strategy, which targets strategic lands for community purchase and/or acquisition. These lands could be used as the base for community initiatives that are not immediately feasible on-reserve (Short-term).
- Execute the off-reserve land strategy (Short-term).



- Conduct off-reserve land use planning (i.e. highest and best use study) and implementation (Long-term).

#### ***Focus Area 6: Further Enhance Community Self-Sufficiency***

- Continue investments in community-based agricultural activities focusing on Lot 4 (Short-term).
- Continue to seek funding to offer food security programs and resources on-reserve (Short-term).
- Undertake an agricultural capacity analysis select lands identified for agricultural purposes. This includes a soil analysis and securing access to an adequate supply of water. This should be complemented with a strategy to support community food security, self-sufficiency and food processing and export (Short-term).
- Continue to offer agricultural training opportunities to community members and encourage on-lot residential gardens (Short-term).
- Develop and execute a community energy strategy that focuses on energy conservation and small-scale renewable technologies at the residential level (Short/medium-term).

#### ***Focus Area 7: Additions to Reserve***

- Evaluate the pros and cons of converting selected fee simple parcels to reserve lands.
- Confirm the selected area of interest for Additions to Reserve (ATR).
- Continue to pursue the ATR adjacent to Nekliptum IR1 (also known as the LOO) to expand the available lands for Kanaka's use in Upper Kanaka.

#### ***Focus Area 8: Improve Access to Available Lands***

- Undertake a trail/road restoration initiative to increase community access to select lands suitable for future development including Pegleg IR3/ IR3A, Kanaka Bar IR 2 and Whyeek IR 4 (Short-term).
- Determine a preferred access option to Whyeek IR4 and encourage community members to utilize lands (Medium-term).
- Explore options for establishing legal access to the Deer Farm and Old Man Jack's parcels (Short-term).
- Initiate land clearing activities on reserve-areas which have been identified as being suitable for various land uses and development (Medium-term).

#### ***Focus Area 9: Sustain Community Infrastructure***

- Advance key water infrastructure projects to maintain and enhance service levels to Kanaka Bar residents (Short/medium-term)
- Prepare an Infrastructure Master Plan, which includes a comprehensive assessment of the community's infrastructure (water, wastewater, roads, buildings, etc.) and develop an asset management plan (Medium-term).
- Review the feasibility of a community septic system on Nekliptum IR1 to address community concerns with individual septic systems (Medium-term).



- Seek funding to develop a community residential and wildfire response strategy and implement (Medium-term).

#### ***Focus Area 10: New Administration Building***

- Complete the feasibility study of constructing a new administration building / Community Building (the Gathering Place) on the southern portions of Nekliptum 1 and seek capital funding (Short-term).
- Construct the new administration building to incorporate elements of Kanala Bar culture, specifically, incorporating a traditional pithouse-style design (Medium-term).

#### ***Focus Area 11: Improved Community Aesthetic***

- Undertake a program to clean up garbage and waste located throughout Kanaka's fee simple and reserve lands (Short-term).





## 8.0 CONCLUSION

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The *Kanaka Bar Land Use Plan* highlights that there are lands available for long term community uses. However, it also highlights that there are significant land use and development constraints and challenges – some of which may be insurmountable.

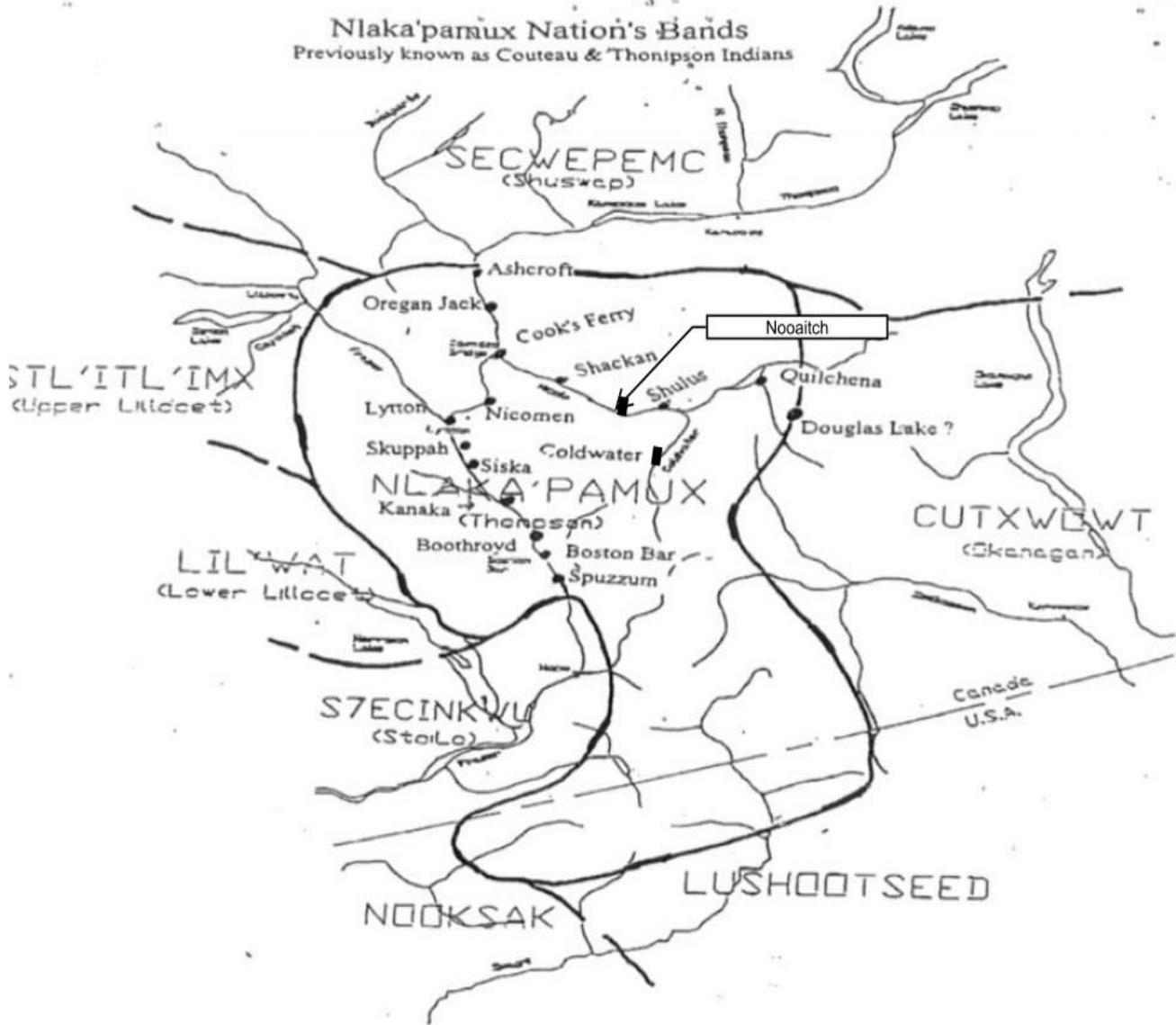
The *Kanaka Bar Land Use Plan* also highlights that opportunities for land use and development are just as broad. Many of the envisioned land use and community development opportunities being considered offer Kanaka Bar a pathway towards self-sufficiency and community economic diversity. However, land condition, site access, topography, access to capital, development construction and operational costs have and will continue to present challenges to development.

Nevertheless, Kanaka Bar has and continues to advance initiatives that support a vibrant and sustainable community. For many, Kanaka Bar has become exemplary in terms of self-sufficiency, resiliency and wellness. This leadership and the successes of the community is attributed to the perseverance and commitment to Kanaka Bar; all signs suggest that the journey towards self-sufficiency and vibrancy will continue for generations to come.





# APPENDIX 1: NLAKA'PAMUX NATIONAL EXTERNAL BOUNDARY





## APPENDIX 2: BAND COUNCIL RESOLUTION

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## APPENDIX 3: THE CROSSING PLACE PHASE 2 PRELIMINARY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

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## SCHEDULE A: GLOBAL LAND USE CHALLENGES

Kanaka Bar has 6 reserves. To support this land use planning project, members of the Kanaka Bar administration engaged in a significant effort to collect input from community members. This was done through regularly scheduled community meetings and door-to-door family interviews. One of the primary questions presented to the membership is as follows:

*What are land use planning and development challenges which may affect all 6 of Kanaka's Reserves?*

A summary of the input collected with respect to land use challenges is summarized in Table S.1. When applicable and presented, potential actions to overcome the identified challenges were presented by the members and are presented herein.

**Table S.1: Summary of Global Land Use Challenges Collected from Community Input**

### Physical Land Use Challenges

Land Use Challenge	Description
<b>Animal Interactions and Protection of Wildlife Habitat</b>	Kanaka Bar reserves serve as habitat for elk, bear, deer, rabbits, dogs, racoons, lynx, moose and cougars. It has been recognized that the more the community does on the landscape, the more likely the animals will be bothered (or will become a nuisance to the community).
<b>Archeological Sites (Known)</b>	<p>Kanaka Bar reserves are host to many archeological sites. Some of these sites have been located.</p> <p><i>Potential action(s):</i> prior to undertaking a future land use activity, it will be important to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop/update existing databases; and</li> <li>• Map known locations on a Kanaka base map;</li> </ul> <p>Further, it will be important for the community to determine if it is appropriate to develop lands with known archeological sites on them.</p>



<p>Archeological Sites (New)</p>	<p><i>Potential action(s):</i> Kanaka Bar can continue to search for, record and map any new archeological sites. The identification of these sites will help inform future land use decisions.</p>
<p><b>Contaminants</b></p>	<p>Members suggested that there is a risk of contamination on reserve lands and other lands in close proximity to Kanaka. For example, asbestos and transportation fuels are known to be on lands in the Kanaka area. These sites carry liabilities and additional development costs (associated with clean up).</p> <p><i>Potential action(s):</i> Kanaka will continue to map known and new sites when discovered.</p>
<p><b>Culturally Modified Trees (CMT)</b></p>	<p><i>Potential action(s):</i> Kanaka members requested that the administration continually search for, record and map trees that have ancestral and historical usage.</p>
<p><b>Fences</b></p>	<p>The need to record the location, and condition of local fences was brought forward. This will support Kanaka’s effort to repair or remove based on community need.</p>
<p><b>Fire Hazards</b></p>	<p>The 2010 Community Wildfire Protection Plan ranks Kanaka reserves as “medium to high risk” of wildfire.</p> <p><i>Potential action(s):</i> Recognizing such risks, it will be important to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Locate woody accumulations and target areas for clearing; and,</li> <li>• Locate or create northern escape/exit routes (trails &amp; roads) considering fires will be from the South.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Habitat Trees</b></p>	<p><i>Potential action(s):</i> It will be important for Kanaka to search, record and map trees that display past and present animal and bird habitat to ensure land use activities result in minimal impact to local wildlife.</p>
<p><b>Historical Sites</b></p>	<p>The Kanaka Bar reserves are home to old mining camps, Chinese labour camps, and the Cariboo Wagon Road. These sites may be subject to legislative requirements and thus limit future development opportunities.</p>
<p><b>Houses (Existing)</b></p>	<p>Where are the occupied homes on the reserves and do they offer a sufficient supply of housing for members?</p> <p><i>Potential action(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kanaka is working to confirm civic address and occupants; and</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Year built and current condition.</li> </ul> <p>Sites with existing homes will remain as such, and thus prevent other land use opportunities.</p>
<b>Houses (Old)</b>	<p>There are the old homes and foundations located throughout the reserves.</p> <p><i>Potential action(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kanaka could search for locations of old houses, foundations, cellars and map the locations and document who used and when (if known).</li> <li>Kanaka could also determine if these sites can be re-developed with community support and cost-effectively.</li> </ul>
<b>Owl Wildlife Habitat Area (WHA)</b>	<p>The Government of British Columbia has created a Wildlife Habitat Area (WHA): restricting activities in areas in close proximity to Kanaka Bar reserve lands.</p>
<b>Past Land Uses</b>	<p>What did Kanaka membership use the reserve lands for previously? Similar to traditional land holdings and uses but focuses on membership practices after contact like ditches, gardens, logging, cellars, outhouses etc.</p> <p><i>Potential action(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review historical paperwork, original surveys, sketch plans etc.;</li> <li>Interview elders and membership;</li> <li>Search for, record and map old use areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Rights-of- Ways (ROWS)</b>	<p>3<sup>rd</sup> parties and their right-of-ways (Highways, Railroads, BC Hydro, Kwoiek Project, Phone, and Internet) affect how Kanaka currently uses the land and could limit future land uses. The prominence of right-of-ways throughout the Kanaka Bar reserves enhances the need for Kanaka to explore off-reserve land acquisitions such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fee simple (Lot 4, Kanaka Restaurant); and,</li> <li>Crown Parcels.</li> </ul> <p><i>Potential action(s):</i> Explore feasibility of acquiring additional lands</p>
<b>Riparian Areas</b>	<p>Where water is or has been creates areas with localised impacts requiring long term consideration with respect to future land uses. Swamps, slopes,</p>



	<p>culverts, spring melts, thunderstorm drainage, unique plants and animals and fish.</p> <p>It is recognized that riparian areas are environmentally sensitive areas and are often not appropriate for development (without avoidance/ mitigation/ compensation).</p>
<b>Rock (Bedrock)</b>	<p>The slopes and geology of Kanaka Bar reserves present a constraint to development and various land uses desired by the community – in particular agriculture. This brings forward an important question: How much soil is there before you hit solid rock?</p> <p><i>Potential action:</i> Locate and map bedrock outcroppings to determine the viability and feasibility of lands suitable for community development.</p>
<b>Rock (Boulders)</b>	<p>Past digging has revealed the presence of boulders and large rocks just under the top soil surfaces.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some are so big and cannot be moved;</li> <li>• Smaller ones that are movable create rock pile accumulations;</li> <li>• Search for, document and map boulder piles.</li> </ul> <p>The presence of such features may limit future land use opportunities in Kanaka, or increase land development costs.</p>
<b>Sewage</b>	<p>Community experiences with abandoned and existing septic fields and professional studies have shown that the ground is “slow” to drain and as a result wastewater from community homes requires lots of planning and maintenance work. This may present challenges to the development of future residential sites.</p> <p><i>Potential action(s):</i> To overcome this challenge, in the long-term, the community wishes to explore the feasibility of a more sustainable wastewater treatment system/model.</p>
<b>Soil Conditions</b>	<p>Agriculture is considered to be a significant opportunity for Kanaka, however it is unclear if the soil is suitable for such activities.</p> <p><i>Potential action(s):</i> Moving forward, it is important to recognize:</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gardens were once prevalent – what grew and what did not?</li> <li>• Locate potential gardens, hay fields and orchards and map using the community's new GPS system</li> </ul>
<b>Species at Risk</b>	<p>There may be listed species under Federal Legislation (plants and animals) present on reserve.</p> <p><i>Potential action(s):</i> As a result, it will be important to go through lists of species at risk, to determine if the <i>Species at Risk Act</i> applies to any areas located on-reserve.</p>
<b>Topography</b>	<p>Slopes in excess of 25 degrees are both an access and a use barrier.</p> <p>Therefore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Innovative thinking is required for future development;</li> <li>• Development costs may be higher (planning, equipment and people) relative to areas with more favourable terrains.</li> </ul> <p>However, the reality is it may prove more feasible to secure land off reserve to support community development goals and objectives.</p>
<b>Traditional Use Areas</b>	<p><i>Potential action(s):</i> Identify land and resources which were and are still used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• hunting, fishing and gathering food &amp; medicines;</li> <li>• firewood; and,</li> <li>• spiritual.</li> </ul> <p>These lands are on and off reserve. It is important that these lands remain intact for their continued use. As such they may present challenges to future land use initiatives that differ from current uses.</p>
<b>Trails</b>	<p><i>Potential action(s):</i> Fishing, gathering and hunting trails to be located and mapped to ensure they are not impacted for future uses without consent of the community.</p>
<b>Waste/Garbage</b>	<p>Old landfills and dumps, highway and railway blow off, cars, household garbage, waste building materials, appliances present challenges to future land use challenges.</p>



	<p><i>Potential action(s):</i> To manage future challenges, Kanaka will work to locate, clean up and recycle where feasible.</p> <p>Some lands are likely contaminated and therefore may not be suitable for development.</p> <p><i>Potential action(s):</i> Mapping of such lands is a key action for Kanaka with its GPS unit.</p>
<b>Water Availability</b>	<p>Water availability may be restricted at some reserve locations. When possible, Kanaka has identified existing water allocations on reserve and within the surrounding areas (<i>domestic, irrigation and commercial</i>).</p> <p><i>Potential action(s):</i> Kanaka will continue to refine its understanding of these water allocations and will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Locate points of diversion (past and present);</li> <li>• Locate ditches (past and present);</li> <li>• Locate waterlines and fire hydrants (present).</li> </ul> <p>Additionally, access to potable water in some reserve areas is restricted (i.e. Pegleg). This is seen as a significant constraint to future land uses.</p>
<b>Weather</b>	<p>What affect does the sun, wind, rain and snow/ice have on the land? Do these elements restrict development in certain areas?</p>

**Office/Administrative Challenges with Respect to Land Use**

Land Use Challenge	Description
<b>Equipment</b>	<p>Does Kanaka have the tools and machinery for planning and making community improvements?</p> <p><i>Potential action(s):</i> Kanaka will continue to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop inventory of assets;</li> <li>• Acquire new, used, lease, rent or barter equipment when needed.</li> </ul>



<p><b>Financial</b></p>	<p>Kanaka Bar reserve lands are host to many land use challenges. The greater the land use development challenge – the more money will be required to overcome to achieve desired land uses.</p>
<p><b>Human Resources</b></p>	<p>It is important to recognize the capacity and technical skills required to support future land use outcomes. The capacity of Kanaka is continually enhancing, but there are limitations.</p> <p><i>Potential action(s):</i> It will be important for Kanaka Bar to work to continually enable its membership to develop and enhance their skills and abilities. For example,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Labourers may need to become professionals like engineers and biologists</li> <li>• Enable members to become planners, provide administrative support and bookkeeping</li> </ul> <p>How does the community self-perform these services to support the further progression of the community?</p>
<p><b>Information Overload</b></p>	<p>With over 100 years of written and verbal information, the community has identified many opportunities from many information sources. Kanaka Bar intends to complete an information prioritization process, and develop and implement a data storage and retrieval system. It will take time to gather, review and pull out what is relevant to the Land Use Plan and future land uses.</p> <p>Kanaka Bar also intends to develop a data sharing policy for engagement with Third Parties and guide decisions with respect to the public release of community information and data.</p>
<p><b>Community Support for Change</b></p>	<p>Change can take time and often stimulates community challenges.</p> <p><i>Potential action(s):</i> as land use decisions are made, and investments are made to improve land uses, it will be important to engage the membership to ensure there is support and endorsement from the community.</p>
<p><b>Technological</b></p>	<p>Technology is an important resource to support future land use decisions.</p> <p><i>Potential action(s):</i> It will be important for Kanaka to have technical resources and supplies (computers, GPS, mapping resources, etc.) to overcome the diverse land use challenges summarized above.</p>



## SCHEDULE B: SITE SPECIFIC CHALLENGES

The global challenges in Schedule A applied to all 6 reserves, and will be taken into consideration when planning and developing the reserve lands for community purposes. There are also some site specific challenges and constraints applicable at the reserve-level. To identify these challenges, the following question was presented to the membership is as follows:

*What are land use planning and development challenges which may influence future land uses on a specific Kanaka Bar Reserve?*

A summary of the input collected, which were often presented as follow up questions and actions, is summarized in Table S.2.

**Table S.2: Summary of Reserve-Specific Land Use Challenges Collected from Community Input**

Kanaka Bar No. 1A	Specific land issues regarding present and future land uses
<b>Highway 1</b>	<p>Highway 1 replaced the 1927 Trans Provincial Highway. As a result, key questions have arisen that may or may not result in future land use constraints. These questions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is there legal access to and from the Reserve?</li> <li>• Is it important to map any past and present access points?</li> <li>• Are there any other feasible access points?</li> <li>• Was the Highway 1 Right of Way (ROW) removed from the reserve?</li> <li>• Is there a Highway/Reserve encroachment issue?</li> </ul>
<b>1927 Trans Provincial</b>	<p>The Trans Provincial Highway replaced the now abandoned Cariboo Wagon Road. As a result, key questions have arisen that may or may not result in future land use constraints. These questions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Was there a 1927 road ROW, and if so, was it removed from reserve after the road was no longer in use?</li> <li>• Can Kanaka Bar and its membership use the abandoned road ROW lands or not today, and for what purpose?</li> </ul>
<b>1860 Wagon Road</b>	<p>The Wagon Road is no longer used and the location is unknown. There is some recognized historical value associated with the road. The community</p>



	would like to locate and map the old road and determine if there are any potential land use constraints/conflicts.
<b>Canadian National Railway ROW</b>	<p>Built in 1913. The Supreme Court of Canada has ruled that CNR`s railroad ROW is removed from the reserve. This ROW creates a number of constraints to future land uses including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encroachment issues between the ROW and Kanaka Bar`s reserve land areas which potentially create land use restrictions;</li> <li>• Access and use restrictions;</li> <li>• Derailment Site: ongoing contaminate release so land not suitable for community uses.</li> </ul>
<b>Cable Crane for Kwoiek Creek Hydropower Project</b>	<p>Permitted to Kwoiek Creek Resource Limited Partnership (KCRLP). Community has “right turn in and right turn out” access.</p> <p><i>Land use question:</i> Can Kanaka Bar use the permitted area and use the area to access reserve lands?</p>
<b>Kwoiek Transmission Line</b>	<p>There is an active line with a permitted ROW.</p> <p><i>Land use question:</i> Can Kanaka Bar use the lands underneath for community purposes? If so, for what purposes? Would there be restrictions on certain uses?</p>
<b>Lot 4</b>	There are known encroachment issues; relationship issues; and water issues.
<b>Nekliptum Creek</b>	Creates riparian area and therefore restricts future land uses.
<b>Morneylun Creek</b>	Creates riparian area and therefore restricts future land uses.
<b>Existing Subdivision</b>	There is a pre-existing land use (residential) and includes: Albert, Allan, Gordie & Rubies and Pauline & Ernie`s houses.
<b>Hance Road</b>	<i>Land use question:</i> Is the turn in/out legal? Is it is safe?
<b>Kanaka Restaurant</b>	<p><i>Land use question:</i> The restaurant has a water intake, water lines. Does this infrastructure create encroachment issues?</p> <p>South boundary of the property is unknown.</p>
<b>Marvins Road</b>	Is the turn out legal? Is it safe?
<b>BC Hydro ROW</b>	Permitted area – has restrictions on use underneath



Kanaka Bar No. 2	Specific land issues regarding present and future uses
Highway 1	As above
1927 Highway	As above
1860 wagon Road	As above
Canadian National Railway (CNR) ROW	As above
Lot 4	As above
CNR Derailment Site	<p>Not suitable for community use, as there are known and ongoing contaminates issues.</p> <p><i>Land use question:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has this known contamination been mapped?</li> <li>• Is there a cleanup plan in place?</li> </ul>
Cemetery x2	To be mapped
Church	To be mapped
Lot 4	As above
Waterlines	Buried lines and ditches
Boundary (South)	Unknown
Boundary (West)	Unknown
Boundary (North)	Unknown
Station Road	<p>This road is currently used by CNR</p> <p><i>Land use question:</i> who built the road, what are the agreements and who maintains the road?</p>
Hance Road	As above
Land Below CNR	Has a Cardex holding. There are foundations and other abandoned buildings there.



<b>Fishing Trails</b>	All over the place.
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<b>Nekliptum IR No. 1 Specific land issues regarding present and future uses</b>	
<b>Kwoiek Transmission Line</b>	As above
<b>Siwash Road</b>	One way in and one way out. Turn from Highway 1 – has its issues with respect to safety. <i>Land use question:</i> are there safer alternatives? Who would pay for such alternatives?
<b>Subdivision</b>	Map the civic addresses and users.
<b>Nekliptum Creek</b>	As above
<b>Boundary (all)</b>	Unknown
<b>Bedrock depth</b>	Unknown
<b>Waterlines</b>	Has buried water lines
<b>Ditches</b>	Some old ditch lines
<b>Archeological Areas</b>	There are known pit house and culturally modified trees (CMTs) throughout the reserve. <i>Potential Action(s):</i> It will be important to map these sites to ensure the community is informed about their location prior to executing future land uses.
<b>Sewer</b>	Percolation test show soils are not ideal for septic fields. They tend to work well at first, but require significant maintenance efforts. <i>Land use question:</i> is there a more sustainable, cost effective solution?

<b>Pegleg No. 3 Specific land issues regarding present and future uses</b>	
<b>Water</b>	No water allocated at the reserve.



	<i>Land use question:</i> are there ditches to support access to surface water supplies? Are there groundwater resources available? If so, are they feasible to access?
<b>Access</b>	No known access to the reserve. There are likely some rough trails and an old wagon road, which need to be mapped.  <i>Land use question:</i> Is it feasible to (re)establish a road to the reserve to support future land uses.
<b>Boundaries</b>	Unknown.  <i>Land use question:</i> Are there any fences or other evidence of past use?
<b>Owl Wildlife Habitat Area (WHA)</b>	An owl WHA surrounds the reserve. The WHA likely restricts the establishment of new access routes (i.e. trails, roads) to the available lands of Pegleg. Without access, future land uses are restricted.
<b>Topography</b>	The topography of the reserve appears to have some lands that are not too steep and therefore may be appropriate for future land uses. However, much of the reserve has steep slopes and therefore constraints. See <b>Figure 1</b> .

Pegleg No. 3A	Specific land issues regarding present and future uses
<b>Water</b>	As above
<b>Access</b>	As above
<b>Boundaries</b>	As above
<b>Owl WHA</b>	As above
<b>Topography</b>	As above

Whyeek No. 4	Specific land issues regarding present and future uses
<b>Designated Land</b>	100 acres of lands were set aside for future community purposes and uses. These land uses purposes and uses need to be defined in greater detail.
<b>Leased Land</b>	Powerhouse area and penstock consume lands on reserve and therefore restrict other potential uses.



<b>BC Hydro ROW</b>	Permitted area with potential use restrictions underneath power lines.
<b>Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) ROW</b>	The ROW has been mapped and it limits future uses for the community outside of the ROW, as there are no legal crossing agreements for the community.
<b>Road Access</b>	<p>A BC Hydro road exists but it is not public, nor is it usable in winter months. This significantly restricts access to the reserve.</p> <p>If one wishes to use the road to access the road, the must come from: Boston Bar (South), or Lytton (North).</p>
<b>Cemetery</b>	<p>The existing cemetery represents an important community resource and should remain so.</p> <p><i>Potential Action(s):</i> It will be important to map this cemetery.</p>
<b>Water License</b>	Kanaka has a domestic and irrigation water license. However there is limited infrastructure available to support efficient usage in support of new land use activities.
<b>Hydro Project</b>	<p>Leased lands. Rest of the designated lands are available for community development.</p> <p><i>Potential Action(s):</i> Put leased and designated areas on a Kanaka baseline map.</p>
<b>Boundaries</b>	<p>Work to accurately portray reserve boundaries to prevent encroachment.</p> <p><i>Potential Actions(s):</i> Map boundaries to minimize risk of encroachment.</p>
<b>Archeological Sites</b>	<p>There are close to 300 known pit houses located on the reserve.</p> <p><i>Potential Action(s):</i> It will be important to map these sites to ensure the community is informed about their location prior to executing future land uses.</p>
<b>Wildlife Habitat</b>	The reserve provides habitat to a number animal species, in particular beaver.