

Category: Development Services/Planning Dept.

Subject: Street Naming Guidelines

Purpose

This document provides guidelines for the orderly assigning of street names. The policy works in conjunction with "Civic Addressing and Street Naming Bylaw 2025-28".

Scope

This policy applies to property owners and developers regarding the assignment of street names in the City of Penticton.

Policy

1.0 General

1.1 Street names that are to be avoided:

- (a) Names that are phonetically similar to other street names in Penticton or nearby communities.
- (b) Names of persons who are currently living.
- (c) Names used in neighbouring jurisdictions.
- (d) Discriminatory or derogatory names.

1.2. Consideration of street names will be given to names that portray a strong positive image of the community and have historical, natural, cultural or social significance or after persons who have made significant contributions to the community, province or country.

1.3 In the assignment of street names, the following principles will apply:

- (a) An attempt will be made to provide a common theme for a roadway network or neighbourhood.
- (b) New street names will follow the theme of the surrounding neighbourhood if a theme exists.

- 1.4 Lanes will not be given street names.
- 1.5 Where physical access to a development, building or dwelling is from a private road, the private road may be named.

2.0 Selecting Names for New Streets

- 2.1 City Council is the approving authority for the assignment of new street names.
- 2.2 Developers may select street names from the **Street Name Reserve List (Schedule 'A')**, as amended from time to time.
- 2.3 If a developer is proposing a street name not included on the **Street Name Reserve List**, the developer must submit the following supporting documentation to the City to be considered by Council:
 - (a) For a Person's name: The biographical and historical information about that person with supporting information from the Penticton Museum and Archives.
 - (b) For a Cultural or Nature-themed name (i.e. wildlife, flora, fauna, and natural features): A description about how the name supports a strong positive image of Penticton, maintains a theme in an established area, and/or enhances the aesthetic appeal of the urban environment and surrounding area.
- 2.4 Staff will present the documentation to Council for approval.

3.0 Adding Names to the Street Name Reserve List

- 3.1 City Council is the approving authority for the addition of street names to the **Street Name Reserve List**.
- 3.2 Names proposed to be added to the **Street Name Reserve List** shall be submitted to the Planning Dept. for processing and include the following information:
 - (a) For a Person's name: The biographical and historical information about that person with supporting information from the Penticton Museum and Archives.
 - (b) For a Cultural or Nature-themed name (i.e. wildlife, flora, fauna, and natural features): A description about how the name supports a strong positive image of Penticton, maintains a theme in an established area, and/or enhances the aesthetic appeal of the urban environment and surrounding area.
- 3.3 The Planning Dept. will circulate the proposed street name addition to a relevant Council committee, if one is in effect.
- 3.4 Staff will present the documentation and committee recommendation (if applicable) to Council for approval to add the approved name to the **Street Name Reserve List**.

4.0 Street Name Reserve List Maintenance

4.1 Staff will remove names from the **Street Name Reserve List** as they are assigned and add any Council approved names to the list.

5.0 Street Name Suffixes

5.1 The following street name suffixes will be used:

- Avenue (Ave): A through local road, collector or arterial carrying east-west traffic.
- Boulevard (Blvd): A through local road, collector or arterial running in any direction.
- Crescent (Cr): A local roadway curvilinear in nature shaped as a crescent.
- Court (Ct): A non-through local roadway (typically a cul-de-sac).
- Drive (Dr): A lengthy collector or arterial running in any direction.
- Lane (Ln): A through local roadway under 8.0m in width (usually not named).
- Place (Pl): A non-through local roadway (typically a cul-de-sac).
- Road (Rd): A roadway servicing rural areas.
- Street (St): A through local road, collector or arterial carrying north south traffic.
- Way: A through local road, collector or arterial running in any direction.
- North (N) A road running in a northern direction
- South (S) A road running in a southern direction
- East (E) A road running in an eastern direction
- West (W) A road running in a western direction

Attachments

Attachment A - Street Name Reserve List

Related Resources:

City of Penticton Civic Addressing and Street Naming Bylaw No. 2025-28

Approval History			
Previous revisions/replaces:			
Approved by Council on:		Resolution No.:	

Certified Correct:

Angie Collison, Corporate Officer



Street Naming Guidelines Attachment 'A'

Street Name Reserve List

penticton.ca

Purpose

This list accompanies Street Naming Guidelines Policy and is maintained by the City of Penticton Planning Department.

1.0 Family Names

The following represents family names of persons who have historical, cultural or social importance to the history of Penticton and/or contributed significantly to the community, province or country:

Agnew	(Harry)	1906 – Pioneer family, Penticton constable
Aldredge	(Ed)	Longtime resident born in 1900. Railway worker, author/journalist
Barnard		RCAF, Penticton School Board early 1900's, longtime resident
Biollo		Early residents whose descendants still reside in Penticton
Boggs	(Louis, Laura and Olive)	1912 – Principal of Penticton High School for many years. Miss Laura Boggs matron of Penticton Hospital for many years – New – Educator(s) and head of hospital (Laura)
Burpee	(Dougald)	1909 – Pioneer orchardist, interested in first curling club. One of the first investors and developers in Osoyoos
Carless	(Charles)	1909 Pioneer carpenter later in garage business with A. Beatty
Cattee	(Louis)	Arrived in 1906. Orcharded many years on Lower Bench Rd (now Corbishley Ave). Carpenter foreman on original CPR Station and later at Incola Hotel
Colquhoun		Early Judge
Cossentine	(Henry & Gwen)	Longtime orchardists - Poplar Grove and Naramata Rd.
Cousins	(Bruce)	Circa 1905 – Irrigation foreman, later served on Council
Cranna		Early jeweler, founder of Penticton Lawn Bowling grounds
Edwards		1907-1917 Chief of Indian Reserve
Fallis	(George O.)	Col. Rev. 1912 – One of first ministers of Methodist Church. Later a career as a padre in First World War. A noted hunter and athlete
Fowler	(Bertha)	1912 – Pioneer, owned small farm, ardent church worker in community
Francois		First Christian Chief – before Chief Edwards
Fugeta	(Hiro)	Late 1800's immigrated to Penticton from Japan. Married Haru from Japan. Hiro built a family home on Yorkton Ave. Operated tent camp, gas station, store and vegetable farm selling produce to Penticton stores.
Gabriel		Longtime First Peoples residents
Gillis	(John)	Large investor, original owner of Braeside Orchards on Skaha Lake
Glass	(J.H.)	Well known pioneer and orchardist
Hancock	(Edith)	1907 – Nurse from England. Started first private hospital in Penticton – now private residence on Fairview Rd.

Halcrow		Long time Staff Sergeant of BCPP and RCMP during the transition period of 1950
Henderson	(Bill & Cameron)	1903 – Well known brothers in the early life of Penticton
Hesselwood	(R.T.)	1909 – Nursery salesman well known to pioneer orchardists
Hinckesman	(C. Henry)	1907 – Nursery salesman – well known to pioneer orchardists
Hyke	(Henry)	1905 – Large land owner of meadow where golf course and arena are located. An ardent race horse enthusiast.
Layton	(Fred)	1906 – District Manager for BC Telephone Company
Mason	(Anna)	Born in 1915. She worked for many years as the only public health nurse in Penticton. Instrumental in construction of Penticton & District Retirement Centre and Meals on Wheels.
Northcote		1909 – Daughter of William Sutherland. Worked at Perry’s Mill 1913-1914. At age 84 resided on Penticton Avenue
Parker		Longtime business and churchman
Parkins		First municipal clerk/assessor
Parrott	(John Perkins)	J.P. came to Penticton in 1909. Soon became employed as the Public Works Manager staying until mid 1930’s. Built and maintained all of the early streets and designed the flood control works on Penticton Creek.
Roadhouse	(Thomas)	Born in 1862 in Ontario. Moved to Penticton in 1902 due to asthmatic condition. Drove stage coaches from Penticton to Princeton, a four day round trip. Twice a month gold bricks valued at \$60,000 were shipped out from the Nickelplate Gold Mine.
Robb		Connection with early railway and lumber operations.
Robins	(Lois)	Acknowledged community advocate and volunteer: member of the City’s Committee for the Disabled, initiated audio at crosswalks for the blind and visually impaired, CNIB Director, Co-Founder of White Cane Club, Organizer/Canvasser for the March of Dimes and Peach Festival Honourary Life Director.
Schubert	(J.A.)	1862 – Member of Overland Expedition, early merchant, superintendent of roads and bridges for Similkameen.
Shorts	(Thomas)	Captain – 1886 – Owner of the first steamer “May Victoria Greenhow” on Okanagan Lake. A portion of Front Street was at one time known as “Shorts Street”.
Tily	(Fred)	1910 – Insurance Agent and prominent in the Turf Club of Penticton
Weeks	(J.B.)	Last captain of the SS Sicamous. Sailed Okanagan Lake for more than 40 years.
Weeks	(Richard)	Circa 1908 – Pioneer family, owned a livery stable.
Yuill	(Etta Jane)	1907 – Early school teacher

2. Local Flora

The following are names of local flora representing the natural history of the region:

Antelope Bush	Deciduous shrub, 1-2m. tall; useful for preventing soil erosion on dry sites
Bergamot	Perennial, 30 to 70 cm. tall; bright mauve flower, used for tea, also known as “horse mint”

Bitterroot	Ground-level perennial, 1 to 3 cm. tall; deep pink to white solitary flowers, roots used as food by Interior First Nations
Black Current (or Northern Black Current)	Deciduous shrub, to 2m. tall; edible berries.
Blazing Star	Taprooted biennial or short-lived perennial 30 to 100cm. tall; lemon yellow star-shaped flowers. First Nations used for medicinal purposes.
Blue Elderberry (or Elderberry)	Deciduous shrub to small tree, 2 – 4m. tall; the Okanagan used berries fresh or dried, for food
Brown Eyed Susan	Taprooted perennial, 20 to 70cm. tall; the Okanagan made a tea to alleviate kidney problems
Butterweed (or Rocky Mountain Butterweed)	Perennial, 10 to 60 cm. tall; yellow flowers
Chicory	Taprooted perennial, 30 to 175cm. tall; pink/blue flower; an introduced weed now used in gardens and for food; root is dried, ground and used as a coffee substitute
Fireweed	Perennial, 1 – 3m. tall; large, rose-colored flowers make excellent honey
Goldenrod	Rhizomatous perennial, 30 to 175cm. tall; flower heads used in golden dyes; the Okanagan used the plant for medicinal tea
Grouseberry	Dwarf deciduous shrub, 10 – 25cm. tall; edible red berries
Hawksbeard	Taprooted perennial, to 50cm. tall; First Nations steeped leaves for a foot bath
Hawkweed	Rhizomatous perennial; 20 – 60cm tall; yellow flowers
Kinnickinnick	Trailing evergreen shrub with bright red berries
Lemonweed	Perennial, 20 to 60 cm. tall; the Okanagan made an infusion of roots for internal medicinal purposes
Mare's Tail	Acquatic/amphibious perennial, 10 to 40cm. tall; seen along pond and lake shores
Mariposa Lily	Perennial, 10 to 30cm. tall; "magnificent flower of grassy meadows and dry hillsides
Milkweed	Rhizomatous perennial, 40 to 120cm. tall; Monarch butterfly attractant
Nootka Rose	Deciduous shrub, to 3m. tall; browsed by ungulates; wood used by First Nations for arrows.
Oregon Grape	Evergreen shrub, 20 – 100cm. tall; the Okanagan used berries to make a jelly for meats
Prairie Rose	Deciduous shrub to 2m. tall; the Okanagan used thorns for fish hooks.
Rabbit Brush	Compact shrub, to 1m. tall; browsed by jackrabbits and mountain sheep
Red Osier	Deciduous shrub, 1 – 4m. tall; First Nations boiled bark for poultices
Red Paintbrush	Perennial, to 80 cm. tall; is considered sacred by some First Nations
Saskatoon	Deciduous shrub to small tree, 1-5m. tall; edible berries
Scarlet Gilia (or Skyrocket)	Biennial, 20 to 100 cm. tall; showy red flowers, also known as "skyrocket"
Shooting Star	Perennial, 5 to 40 cm. tall; purple/lavender flowers; the Okanagan used an infusion of this plant as an eyewash
Snowberry	Deciduous shrub, .5. – 1.5m. tall; white berries are winter food for birds
Snowbrush	Evergreen, spicy-scented shrub, .5 – 2m. tall; First Nations used for medicinal purposes
Tarragon	Aromatic perennial, to 150cm. tall; used for its culinary and medicinal properties
Tiger Lily	Perennial, to 1m. tall; showy, bright orange flowers, roots used as food by Interior peoples

Western Larch	Deciduous conifer, to 55m. tall; yields high quality construction wood
Wild Strawberry	Low growing perennial; edible berries
Woodland Star	Perennial, 10 to 30cm. tall; white clustered flowers
Yarrow	Aromatic perennial, 10 to 75cm. tall; used in many herbal remedies

3. Birds and Animals

The following are names of birds and animals that are from our region:

American Badger	Short, sturdy member of the weasel family
Bat	Pallid Bat – rare species seen in the South Okanagan
Bighorn Sheep	Adult rams have massive, curled horns
Bluebird	Western Bluebird – found in small flocks outside nesting season; Mountain Bluebird – seen in orchards, roadsides and open areas, hovers low
Bobolink	Locally common in hayfields and marshes
Bufflehead	Common winter resident bird in South Okanagan valleys
Canvasback	Locally abundant duck, does not mix with other flocks
Chickadee	Resides in urban areas and forest lands
Coyote	Smaller, close related of the gray wolf
Evening Grosbeak	Large beaked, seen locally in conifers and hedges
Goldeneye	Common winter resident bird on South Okanagan lakes and rivers
Hawk	Cooper’s Hawk – fast and powerful, seen in open woodlands; Red-Tailed Hawk – often seen perched on poles or treetops
Mallard	Concentrated in open water feeding sites
Meadowlark	Loud, flute-like, joyful song
Merganser	Or Hooded Merganser, or Common Merganser – seen in open water
Nighthawk	Nocturnal, nests on ground or flat rooftops
Night Snake	Venomous for small prey only.
Oriole	Seen in high foliage of broad-leafed trees; woven, hanging nests
Osprey	Common in Penticton near lakes and their adjacent creeks
Owl	Burrowing Owl – nests in abandoned animal burrows; Great Horned Owl – Large, “eared owl”; Western Screech Owl – nests in cavities or flicker boxes; Snowy Owl – Large, nomadic, mainly white owl
Painted Turtle	Resides in slow-moving waters
Raven	Commonly seen near heavily treed areas
Salmon	Sockeye – spawning areas include the South Okanagan
Spadefoot	Endangered toad, native to southern Canada
Sparrow	Song Sparrow – resident of low-elevation wetlands and residential areas; Chipping Sparrow - Common on grass under scattered trees; Lark Sparrow – summer resident of South Okanagan grasslands
Steller’s Jay	Moves to valleys in search of food in fall
Tiger Salamander	Found in short-grass grasslands and aspen lands
Tree Swallow	Concentrated around rivers, lakes and marshes.
Virginia Rail	Common but elusive, seen in marshes
Warbler	Wilson’s Warbler – common in thickets, especially willow
Western Tanager	Male has iridescent orange head plumage

Woodpecker	Pileated Woodpecker – obtains food from decaying, dead trees;
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4. snpink'tn Indian Band (Penticton Indian Band)

The following are names contributed by the snpink'tn Indian Band (Penticton Indian Band) in respect of Indigenous names for local flora, fauna and First Nations cultural understanding of the history of Penticton:

Name	History