REGIONAL HERITAGE STRATEGIC PLAN

for the
REGIONAL DISTRICT OF OKANAGAN-SIMILKAMEEN

18 August 2015

REGIONAL HERITAGE STRATEGIC PLAN

REGIONAL DISTRICT OF OKANAGAN-SIMILKAMEEN

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The communities of the Okanagan-Similkameen region share a varied and beautiful landscape and a rich heritage encompassing stories and places from the natural environment, first nations, and multi-cultural and non-aboriginal activities over past centuries. The strategic plan identifies and recognizes a broad range of heritage values and resources in the Regional District and suggests strategies that can be implemented to protect and promote the heritage and history of the area, as well as contributing to the region's social, environmental and economic sustainability.

There are many advantages to having heritage conservation play a role in communities. It can be a very effective economic stimulator through initiatives such as cultural tourism. It is a tool to enhance development, and is not meant to inhibit or discourage positive development within communities. Heritage planning also gives communities a way of taking time to consider options for their valued heritage assets.

Similkameen hillside.
author photo.

The Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen is a federation of eight Electoral Areas and six Municipalities. As of 2015, five of the eight Electoral Areas (A, C, D, G and H) have contributed to the Heritage Conservation Service since the enactment of Heritage Conservation Service Bylaw No. 2367 in 2007. A recommendation for the first year implementation is a resolution by the RDOS Board to implement a region-wide heritage conservation program.

Practicing heritage conservation in a coordinated way across the region, including all Electoral Areas and member municipalities, will result in a clear road map for the Board, Regional Heritage Commission and staff to implement a heritage program that is unique to the RDOS, and to better realize the benefits that result from strong and integrated heritage conservation activity. A consolidated heritage program will inspire a strong sense of pride in all of the region's built, cultural landscape and natural environments, public institutions, people and stories.

The Current Situation section brings together community input and historical and cultural research to form a greater understanding of the historical, physical and intangible components of the Okanagan-Similkameen region. This section, while not specifically an academic study, fully develops an overall view of the physical context of the area along with historical themes that, along with community heritage values identified by RDOS communities, lead to an understanding of the area's heritage. It also identifies the regional government structure within which the heritage strategy will be implemented.

Adding to an understanding of the current situation and keeping the RDOS up to date on most recent thinking that it can apply to heritage activities are sections on emerging trends in heritage conservation and heritage tourism, while the strategies encourage continued exploration of future trends.

The heritage strategy section sets the stage for the five-year implementation. It

sets out the mission, vision and values for the heritage program as developed through community workshops and the survey. A key part of this section are the guiding principles and strategic actions that provide a high-level, over-arching guide to heritage conservation in the region over a 10-year period.

This section also touches on the governance of heritage conservation, through an understanding that a region-wide heritage service including all Electoral Areas and member municipalities will bring the most benefit to the region. It also includes information on evaluation criteria for heritage sites, an overview of the conservation tools available to the RDOS, performance measures to see how the program is progressing and a description of a Regional Heritage Commission.

The five-year implementation section is the key part of this document. Following on the guiding principles and strategic actions, it outlines more detailed actions to progress with heritage conservation, in one year, and two to five year increments. The implementation in Year 1 (2016) emphasizes the creation of the regional service, the formation of the Regional Heritage Commission and adding several sites to the heritage register, as well as activities that are achievable and / or already underway, and that don't require the establishment of the regional service.

The funding environment section outlines the current state of funding from the RDOS with regard to heritage services as a way of understanding how to move forward with a financially sustainable heritage program for the region. This will also involve partnerships, with a list of heritage groups, institutions and agencies listed for reference. The marketing and promotion plan, to be implemented as part of, and in parallel with, the heritage strategy, outlines the background for cultural tourism in the region, and a series of step-by-step action. Finally, the appendices contain background material and information for use with the strategic plan.

The consultant team would like to acknowledge the guidance and support received during the preparation of the heritage strategic plan:

Coalmont General Store.
author photo

- RDOS Board
- RDOS Staff
- Upper Similkameen Indian Band
- Lower Similkameen Indian Band
- Osoyoos Indian Band
- Penticton Indian Band
- En'owkin Centre
- Strategic Plan Working Group
- Regional heritage groups, organizations and agencies
- Participants in the community workshops
- Participants in the online workshop and questionnaire
- Interviewees in the Naramata community

1.0 THE HERITAGE STRATEGIC PLAN

The strategic plan is intended to function as a heritage manual. It includes:

1. Strategies and direction for **implementing the heritage program** over one, five and ten years
2. Guidance on **managing heritage opportunities or issues** that may arise on a day-to-day basis through the course of RDOS planning or business and integrating heritage conservation into the work of other RDOS departments
3. As a source of **general information**, background and reference material

1.1   USING THE HERITAGE STRATEGIC PLAN

The following is a quick reference guide to the sections of the heritage strategic plan and their general purpose.

Section of Heritage Strategic Plan	Purpose
Section 2.1: Physical Context of Okanagan-Similkameen Provides an introduction to the physical attributes of the Okanagan-Similkameen region, its municipalities, electoral areas and First Nations territories, and its land uses.	General introduction to the physical and geographical characteristics of the region.
Section 2.2: Historical Thematic Framework The seven heritage themes identified for the RDOS summarize the key ideas for describing the history and processes which have contributed to the evolution and character of the RDOS.	Moving the heritage conservation program forward by ensuring all themes are represented in identified heritage place, and as a resource for understanding the values of a particular heritage site.
Section 2.3: Regional Government Structure Outlines the key planning documents, such as community plans, bylaws, strategies and reports in the RDOS, their content and function.	Assists with nderstanding and reference to how heritage planning, an individual heritage place, a heritage initiative or proposed heritage project can fit into wider policies and initiatives in the RDOS
Section 2.4: Emerging Trends in Heritage Conservation A summary, description and case studies of the current key trends in heritage conservation.	Use as a reference and review and update periodically to see which trends are appropriate to the RDOS heritage program and to ensure that the RDOS is up to date in heritage thinking.
Section 2.5: Emerging Trends in Heritage Tourism A summary, description and technical information of the current key trends in heritage tourism.	Use as a reference to apply appropriate trends and initiatives to the RDOS heritage program and to ensure that the RDOS is up to date in heritage tourism thinking.

Section of Heritage Strategic Plan	Purpose
Section 2.6: Community Heritage Values A synthesized record of the values the community holds for heritage in the Okanagan-Similkameen region.	Ensures the implementation of the heritage program is taking into account values identified by the community.
Section 3.1: Mission and Vision The mission defines the purpose of the heritage program, the vision sets the preferred future for heritage in Okanagan-Similkameen.	An over-arching guide for the implementation of heritage activity in the region.
Section 3.2: Governance Outlines the corporate structure of heritage within the governance of the RDOS.	To define how heritage activity will be accomplished in the RDOS and the reasons for implementing a region-wide heritage service.
Section 3.3: Goals The goals set targets for meeting the desired outcome of the heritage program in the RDOS.	To ensure the implementation of the heritage program is meeting the identified goals.
Section 3.4: Guiding Principles and Strategic Actions Outlines the over-arching guiding principles, strategies and expected outcomes for a regional heritage program including the heritage register.	Describes a longer-term strategic framework that serves as the over-arching basis for heritage conservation and management in the RDOS for the next 10 years. Expected outcomes are expressed in one, five and 10 year increments.
Section 3.5: Evaluation Criteria for Future Sites A set of evaluation criteria for heritage sites based on national standards.	Used to understand the heritage value of a place, evaluating heritage proposals and statements of significance, and for adding newly identified sites to the heritage register.
Section 3.6: Heritage Conservation Tools Describes the planning, regulatory, protection, financial and partnership tools available to regional districts under the Local Government Act	Used for decision-making when determining the best approach to conserve the heritage value of a resource or site. A detailed tool-kit is identified as Appendix K and is a separate document
Section 3.7: Performance Measures A set of criteria applied to see if heritage strategies are being implemented.	Evaluating the overall progress of heritage conservation in the RDOS.
Section 3.8: Regional Heritage Commission Outlines the purpose and mandate of a regional Regional Heritage Commission.	Establishing and administering the advisory process and managing the Commission. The terms of reference for the Commission are found in Appendix F on page 147.

Section of Heritage Strategic Plan	Purpose
Section 4.0: Five-year Implementation A step by step implementation of the heritage strategy over one to five years.	Guides decision-making on a year-to-year basis about implementing heritage programs and initiatives.
Section 5.1: Funding for Heritage Conservation An estimate of the resources, including staff time and budgets, for implementing the heritage program year to year.	Provides information for setting budgets and staff time with regard to heritage conservation planning, projects and initiatives.
Section 5.2: Partnerships Outlines the role of diverse community partners in heritage conservation and management and the opportunities and benefits of non-profit organizations.	Guides the development of collaborative partnerships to undertake a wide range of heritage projects and programs, and when seeking or providing support from or to heritage partners.
Section 5.3: Marketing and Promotion Plan A plan that sets out guidelines, strategies and actions for marketing and promoting the RDOS heritage plan, and heritage sites and activities in the region.	As a guide to implementing marketing and promotional initiatives for heritage in the RDOS.
Section 6.0: Bibliography Provides a list of reference and resource material consulted in the preparation of the strategic plan. It is divided into *Technical Resources* which are references for heritage conservation, and *Historical Resources* related to the history of Okanagan-Smilkameen.	Finding information about heritage conservation planning and general references for historical information.
Section 7: Glossary of Terms A list of terms and their definitions relating to heritage conservation.	As a reference to terms used in heritage conservation in the strategic plan and in natural and cultural heritage literature.
Appendix A: Historical Chronology of Okanagan-Similkameen Provides a detailed chronology of the history of the Okanagan-Similkameen through five historical phases. It includes the historical event and the impact on the region of a particular event.	As a reference for key dates and events in Okanagan-Similkameen history.
Appendix B: Regional Heritage Sites and Places A table of heritage resources that have been identified through the process of completing the heritage strategy, and their associated values, organized by theme and grouped by Electoral Area.	A reference to which heritage resources have been identified in a particular Electoral Area and to identify potential new additions to the heritage register. It is a living document with new resources expected to be added over time, using the evaluation criteria in Section 3.5.

Section of Heritage Strategic Plan	Purpose
Appendix C: Heritage extracts from Official Community Plans Contains the content from Electoral Area OCPs that relates to heritage conservation. This supports Section 2.3, Regional Planning Context.	A comparison of the differences in heritage content between the various OCPs and a baseline for strengthening heritage conservation language in the future.
Appendix D: Regional Heritage Commission Terms of Reference Transcripts from the community workshops, interviews, online questionnaire and submitted documents regarding heritage in the region.	Ongoing reference and understanding of what the community values about heritage in the region at the time of the strategic plan completion.
Appendix E: Heritage Conservation Approaches A list and description of the various conservation approaches and description of how each approach, or a combination of approaches can be applied to heritage projects.	Developing conservation plans or options for heritage sites.
Appendix F: Profile of Domestic Target Segments – Leisure Travellers Marketing overviews of three types of travellers - Cultural Explorers, Authentic Experiencers and Personal History Explorers sourced from Destination Canada's EQ Profiles.	As a reference for the primary types of travellers to the Okanagan-Similkameen, to be referred to as needed when implementing the marketing and promotion plan.
Appendix G: Case Studies Case studies of heritage resources discussed at the Board workshop in June 2015, identifying heritage values, potential conservation measures and tools.	Reference precedent and example of applying the heritage conservation planning process and available tools to sites in the RDOS
Appendix H: Summary of Community Engagement Transcripts of the community engagement conducted throughout the project.	As a reference and record of the workshops, online engagement, Working Group meetings and interviews.
Appendix I: Heritage Conservation Tools (separate document) A comprehensive list, description and application of heritage conservation tools available to regional districts.	As a reference for decision-making for determining the best method of retaining the heritage value of a heritage landscape, place, site or building.

2.0 CURRENT SITUATION

The Okanagan-Similkameen exemplifies and demonstrates the best of British Columbia. Generations have worked hard to secure its material and written heritage as evidenced by local history and heritage organizations, the almost century-old journal Okanagan History, and the detailed South Okanagan-Similkameen Records Survey.

It is also the case that nature's bounty, local ingenuity, entrepreneurship, and Okanagan-Similkameen's other distinctive attributes have not been as well known beyond the regional district as they might. For all of the region's vitality, it is remarkably bereft of provincially and nationally recognized heritage designations. Numerous sites, many to do with mining, have provincial stop-of-interest roadside makers, and two locations, the Keremeos Grist Mill and the Similkameen Spirit Trail, along with several other regional trails, have a provincial heritage designation. Just 21 Okanagan-Similkameen sites, 16 of them in Penticton, are among the over 12,500 entries in the Canadian Register of Historic Places.

This section outlines the current situation with regard to heritage in the Okanagan-Similkameen region.

This historical context reflects the shift in heritage conservation that embraces the values-centred management of historic places. This approach allows the community to identify its heritage values – the unique qualities of people, events, places, and eras – that have made it the place it is today. And, it ensures that the places identified as heritage are true representations of those values.

Using a thematic framework specific to the area, the historical context identifies the major factors and processes that have influenced the community's evolution over time. The identification and synthesis of historical patterns and themes enables the community to articulate its heritage values and identify its heritage resources based on these values.

A historical chronology of the Okanagan-Similkameen region can be found in Appendix A on page 107.

While the RDOS is working towards a region-wide, formal heritage management program, there are several heritage initiatives currently underway in the region. The existence of active heritage-related groups and projects illustrate that heritage conservation is an important community activity providing a sound base for coordinated district-wide heritage conservation.

Examples of active RDOS heritage societies, groups or initiatives can be found in Section 5.2, Partnerships, on page 81.

2.1 PHYSICAL CONTEXT OF OKANAGAN-SIMILKAMEEN

The Regional District of Okanagan-Simlkameen consists of four First Nations, eight Electoral Areas and six municipalities.

First Nations:

Upper Similkameen Indian Band
Lower Similkameen Indian Band
Osoyoos Indian Band
Penticton Indian Band

Each of the Bands has traditional territory, reserves and administration offices within the RDOS. All of the Bands are part of the larger Okanagan Nation Alliance which is a consortium of seven Bands.

Electoral Areas:

Area 'A' Osoyoos Rural
Area 'B' Cawston
Area 'C' Oliver Rural
Area 'D-1' Kaleden-Apex Southwest Sector
Area 'D-2' East Skaha Vaseux
Area 'E' Naramata
Area 'F' West Bench
Area 'G' Keremeos Rural / Hedley
Area 'H' Rural Princeton

Member Municipalities:

City of Penticton
District Municipality of Summerland
Town of Osoyoos
Town of Oliver
Town of Princeton
Village of Keremeos

Climate

In spring, temperatures warm up rapidly in the Okanagan-Similkameen region, with April daytime highs reaching 20°C in the Okanagan Valley.

The Okanagan, Similkameen and Thompson river valleys experience BC's hottest summers, with temperatures often in the 30s °C, occasionally rising above 40°C. Temperatures are cooler further north in the high mountain ranges, with average daily highs in the low 20s °C.

By late October, average daily highs range from 8-13°C, with lows reaching freezing. In December, communities in the southern half of the region have average daytime highs just above freezing.

During the winter months most of the region's average daytime highs hover around near-freezing. Daytime lows of -10°C are common. The region's mountains are renowned for their dry, fluffy powder snow.

Black sage.
author photo

Physiographic region[1]

The Okanagan-Simlkameen Regional District straddles two B.C. ecoregions and touches three ecosections. The Ecoregion Classification System is used to stratify British Columbia's terrestrial and marine ecosystem complexity into discrete geographical units.

The Northern Cascade Ranges ecoregion is a mountainous area that varies from rugged to rounded uplands that lies in the strong rain shadow created by the southern Coast Mountains and the northern Cascade Mountains.

The Okanagan Highland ecoregion is a transitional mountain and basin area lying between the Columbia Basin to the south, the Okanagan Valley to the west and the Columbia Mountains to the east.

To the west, where the regional district encompasses a portion of Manning Park, is the rugged mountainous area of the *Hozameen Range ecosection*. The mountains consist of metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rock with some granitic batholiths and show the effects of intense alpine glaciation. The area drains southeast into the Similkameen River through the Lawless, Tulameen and upper Similkameen streams.

Subalpine forests and rugged alpine dominate the higher slopes and dry montane forests dominate the lower elevations and moist Douglas-fir and western hemlock forests occur in most southwestern valleys. Manning Park Lodge and highway headquarters in Manning Park is the only settlement.

The *Southern Okanagan Basin ecosection* is a wide trench located between the Okanagan Ranges to the west and the Southern Okanagan Highlands to the east. It is underlain by mainly metamorphic rocks. It extends from south of Kaleden and just north of Okanagan Falls to the international border.

This ecosection is drained by the Okanagan River and Park Rill Creek.

This ecosection has some of the hottest and driest climates in BC, which is reflected in the extensive grassland communities. These grasslands, while often referred to as a 'Pocket Desert' and the only desert area in Canada, are a northern extension of the sagebrush -steppe from further south in the Columbia Basin. South Okanagan and Similkameen grasslands are composed of sagebrush and native bunch grasses such as bluebunch wheatgrass, needle-and-thread grass and sand dropseed. Antelope-brush needle-and-thread shrub steppe grasslands are found mainly from Osoyoos to Skaha Lake, characterized by the large gnarled Antelope-brush. This shrub is a source of food for deer and bighorn sheep, and was and still is very important to the Syilx (Okanagan) nation.[2]

Penticton, Okanagan Falls, Oliver and Osoyoos are the main communities.

The *Okanagan Range ecosection* is characterized by high mountains in the

Silt bluffs.
author photo.

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1   B.C. Ministry of Environment. *Ecoregions of British Columbia.* http://www.env.gov. bc.ca/ecology/ecoregions/index.html
2   http://www.soscp.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/Spotlight-on-Antelope-brush.pdf

12   **Regional District of**
Okanagan-Similkameen   : *Regional Heritage*
                            : *Strategic Plan*

south, with deep, dry valleys in the centre and south, lowering to rounded summits north of the Similkameen River.

This ecosection is drained by the Tulameen, Similkameen, Alison, Otter, Hayes, upper Trout, Hedley, Ashnola, Ewart, Keremeos and Snohumption streams.

Subalpine forests and rolling alpine tundra dominate the upper slopes, while sagebrush-steppe habitats occur in the wide, low elevation basins, at Princeton, lower Similkameen and Methow Basin, mainly on the eastern side of the ecosection.

The major population centres include Princeton, Tulameen, Hedley, Keremeos and Cawston.

Natural vegetation

Five different biogeoclimatic zones[3] are found within the Okanagan ecological region:

- Bunchgrass zone: Low elevation, arid grasslands dominated by bunchgrass and sagebrush. Few trees are present. In Canada, this habitat is only found in the Thompson, Okanagan, and upper Fraser valleys.
- Ponderosa Pine zone: Dry, low elevation forests, dominated by Ponderosa Pine.
- Interior Douglas Fir: Low- to mid-elevation forests composed predominantly of Douglas Fir. Also some grassland regions produced by soil type, topography, and fire history.
- Montane Spruce: Middle elevation forests with a cool climate. Stands of spruce and sub alpine fir predominate.
- Engelmann Spruce - Sub Alpine Fir: High elevation forests. Engelmann spruce and sub alpine fir.

Irrigation initiatives, particularly the South Okanagan Lands Project known as "The Ditch," in the south Okanagan, have had a high impact on ecosystems in the region. Water drawn from the Okanagan and other rivers has drastically changed the natural vegetation in some areas.

Major lakes and rivers

The major hydrological feature of Okanagan-Similkameen is Okanagan Lake which is composed of three basins, a larger north basin, a central or mid basin, and a southern basin. The lake is drained by the Okanagan River, which exits the lake's south end via a canal through the city of Penticton to Skaha Lake, and continues southwards through the South Okanagan into Okanogan County, Washington.

Okanagan River flows out of the southern end of Okanagan Lake, which is on the north side of the city of Penticton. It flows south past Penticton, through Skaha Lake, past Okanagan Falls, through Vaseux Lake, and past Oliver to Osoyoos and Osoyoos Lake, which spans the Canada – United States border

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3   D.V. Meidinger and J. Pojar. *Ecosystems of British Columbia*. Research Branch, 1991

and has its outlet into the Okanogan River at Oroville, Washington, finally joining the Columbia River.

Southwest Okanagan-Similkameen is traversed by the 200-kilometre Similkameen River which begins at the edge of Manning Park and flows past Princeton, Hedley, Keremeos, and Cawston before crossing the international boundary. Indicative of the river's authority, an 1872 arrival evoked its "narrow valley surrounded with steep and rugged mountains" and "benches with sage brush and cactus."[4] Bromley Rock, Cathedral, Keremeos Columns, Manning, and Sternwinder provincial parks give opportunities to know more, as does placer gold mining or prospecting in a long historical tradition or, more generally, driving Crowsnest Highway 3 paralleling the Similkameen River.
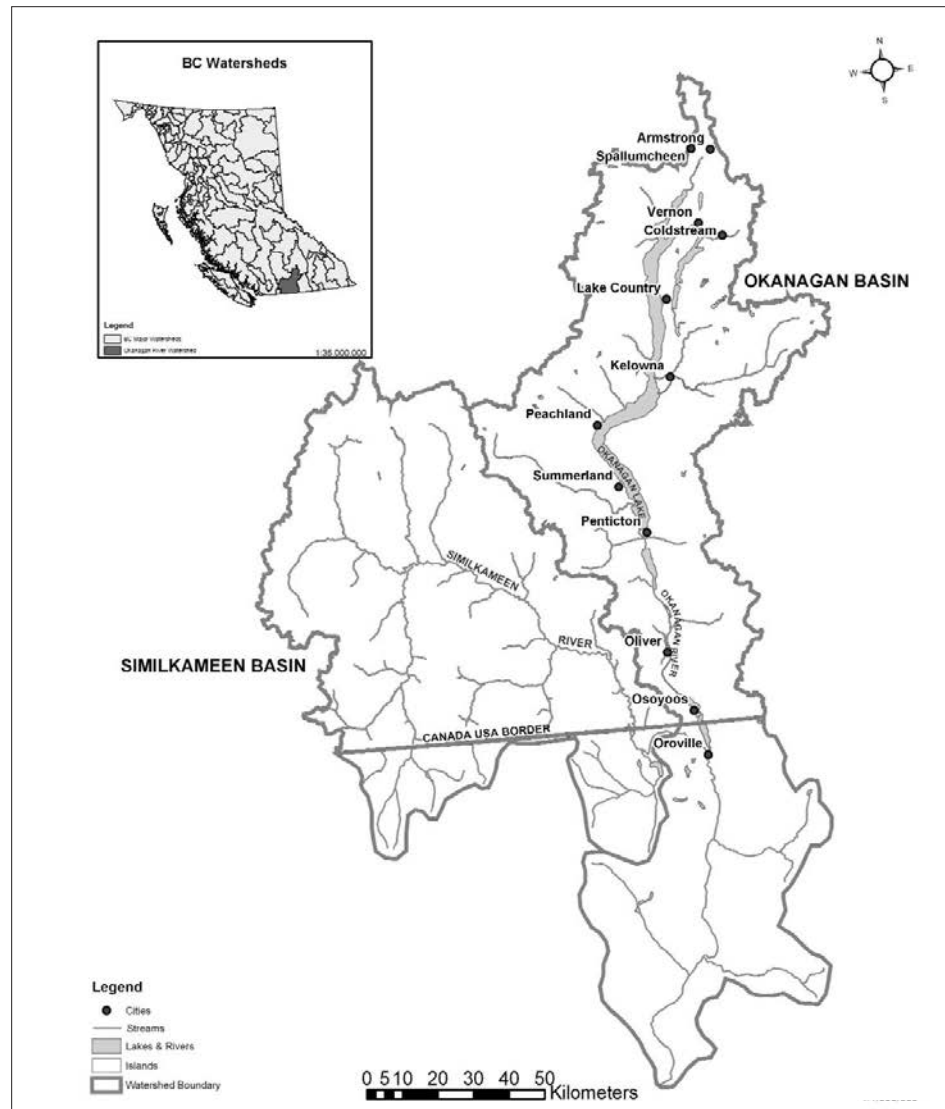
Okanagan-Similkameen river basins.
(Fisheries & Oceans Canada, Okanagan Nation Alliance, B.C.Ministry of Water Land & Air Protection)

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4   Nicholson, Henry. "In Days Gone By." Hedley Gazette, January 10, 1905, reprinted in *Okanagan History* 26, 1962, p. 29-30.

Major roadways

The Crowsnest Highway 3 passes through the region in the south from Manning Park down the Similkameen Valley, over Richter Passs connecting Keremeos with Osoyoos and east out of the region to Grand Forks. The Highway 3A connects the Similkameen and Okanagan valleys via the Marron Valley, and the Highway 5A connects Princeton with Merritt. Highway 97 extends from the international border north out of the region up the Okanagan Valley.

Parks and protected areas

The region boasts many provincial parks, such as Okanagan Lake, Okanagan Mountain, Skaha Bluffs, Otter Lake, Allison Lake, Similkameen-Tulameen, Bromley Rock, Stemwinder, Vaseux Lake, Inkaneep, Kettle River Recreation Area, and Kentucky-Alleyne. Protected areas include Cathedral Park and the adjacent Snowy Park and Brent Mountain Park, South Okanagan Grasslands, White Lake Grasslands and the Vaseux-Bighorn Wildlife Area.

The area also includes sw̓iw̓s ("swee-yous") park, formerly Haynes Point Provincial Park and sx̌ʷəx̌ʷnitkʷ ("s-wuh-wneet-kw") park, formerly Okanagan Falls Provincial Park. nʕaylintn ("ny-lin-tn"), formerly McIntyre Bluff, is one of the most well known geographic landmarks in the region.

nʕaylintn.

Land tenures

An understanding of land tenures in the RDOS may determine approaches to heritage conservation and the tools available for a heritage resource that is located within a particular land use type. Examples of land tenures within RDOS boundaries:

- Crown Land (including investigative permits, temporary permits, licences of occupation, statutory rights of way and leases)
- Indian Reserve lands
- Locatee Lands
- Parks and Protected Areas
- Ecological Reserves
- Land within the Agricultural Land Reserve
- Municipal land
- Privately owned land
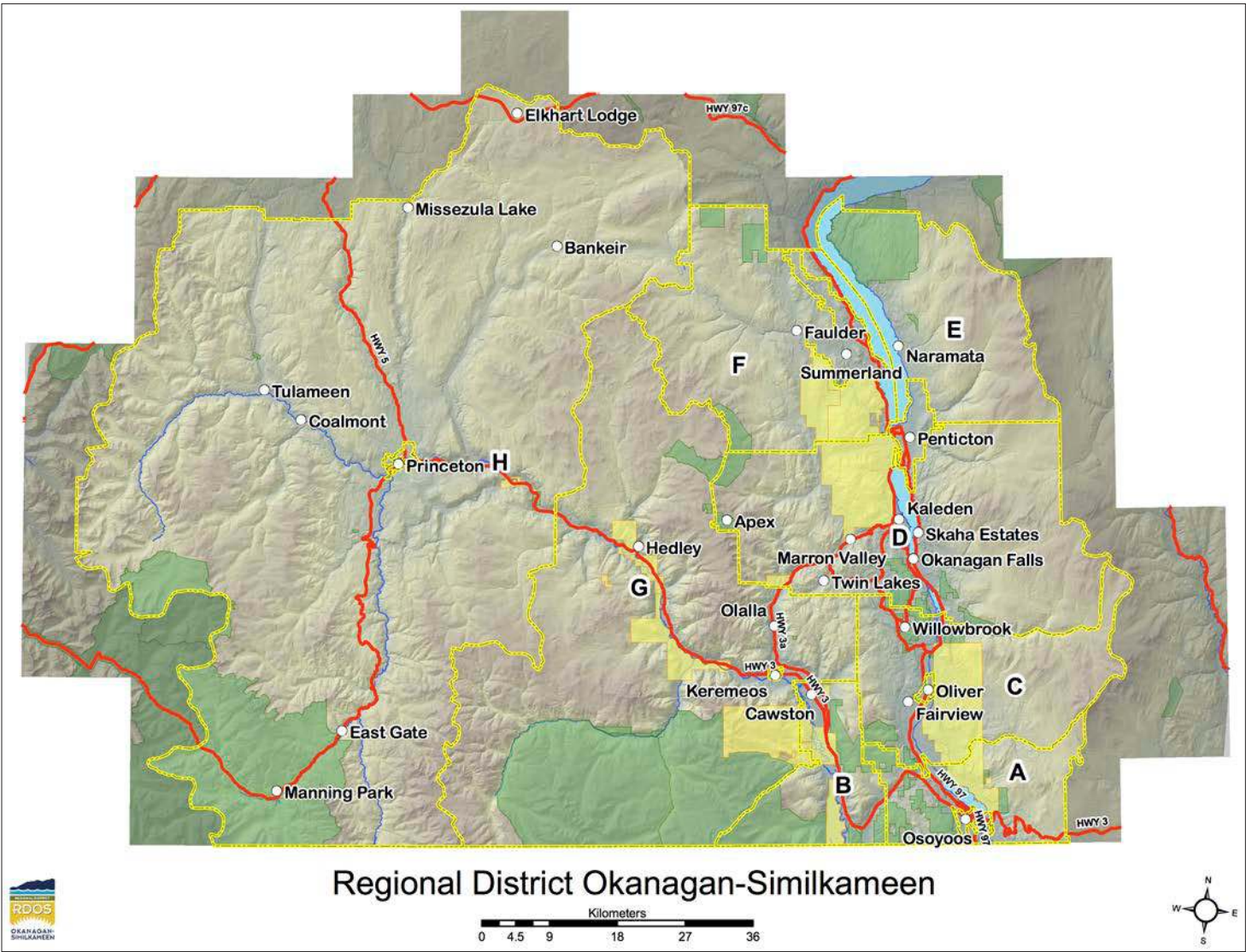
Regional District Okanagan-Similkameen

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Regional District Okanagan-Similkameen

Legend
- Electoral Boundary
- BC Parks
- Lakes
- IR
- Parks

Area E

Area F

Area G

Area D

Area C

Area B

Area A
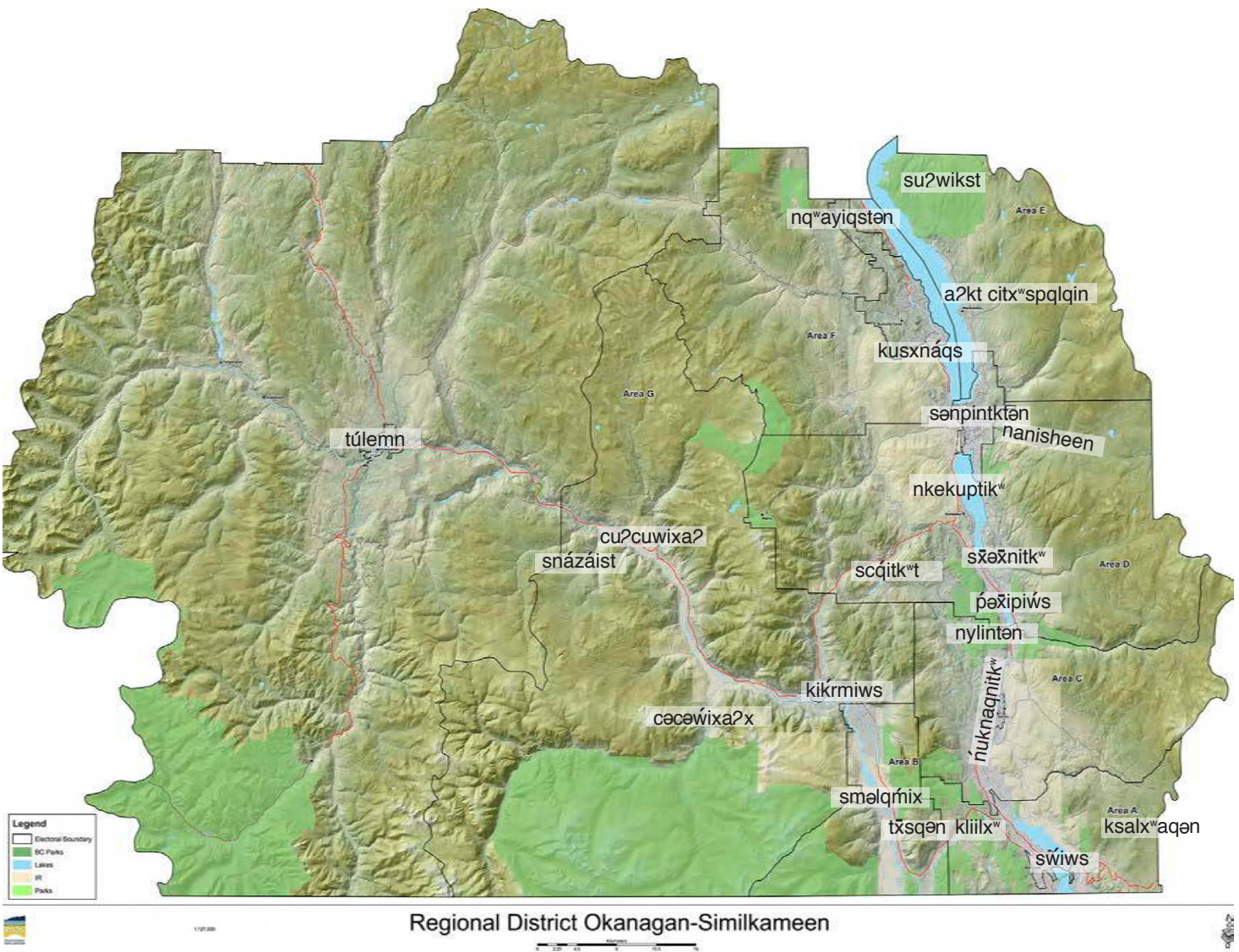
2.2   HISTORICAL THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

Introduction to the Thematic Framework

A carefully designed thematic framework allows a variety of historical and community values to be taken into account when judgements are being made about how to manage a region's historic places.

Sometimes heritage places or things that may potentially deserve recognition are not currently in the public purview. A thematic framework can help to illustrate the place of such resources within the wider historical stories.[1]

Historical themes are defined as key ideas for describing a major historical force or process which has contributed to the history and evolution of a place. A thematic framework is a structure that uses themes to help conceptualize past events and to place sites, people and events into their historical context.

Thematic frameworks have a number of interconnected uses in the management of heritage and are often considered to be a necessary tool for both a comprehensive contextual overview of heritage resources and for the comparative analysis of the relative significance of individual resources.

Use the thematic framework to:

- Determine a site's comparative significance in a local, regional, national or international context
- Identify and manage a range of sites that represent aspects of local or regional history
- Allow greater depth of interpretation
- Connect historic places to wider historical stories or events
- Promote the stories of minorities or overlooked groups in the management or interpretation of historic places
- Include heritage places that might otherwise go unrecognized

The themes below have been developed based on research into the history of the Okanagan-Similkameen region, through an analysis of the community consultation, and through the application of thematic framework development practices nationally and internationally.

1   New Zealand Department of Conservation, *Historic Heritage Thematic Frameworks* 2008.

THEME A: A VISION OF PARADISE

- Earliest vision of the land by First Peoples
- Newcomer appreciation and transformation
- Summer and winter recreation
- Postwar boom in summer recreational infrastructure and culture
- Semi-rural retirement property development
- Agri-tourism
- Heritage institutions
- Volunteers

The Okanagan-Similkameen region is home to a range of educational, religious and arts institutions. A strong and thriving First Nations culture is sustained through the keeping of history passed down through generations as oral stories and songs, understanding the living land and teaching the younger generations.

Sod roofed cabin.
David Gregory photo.

The region's natural beauty and recreational opportunities are presented through a system of provincial, regional and local parks that has evolved over time.They include a portion of Manning Park established in 1941, the provincial parks of the Similkameen Valley and others. The Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen operates a number of parks that provide swimming, sandy beaches, hiking trails, historic sites, picnic areas, and baseball diamonds.

The region's postwar boom in summer recreational infrastructure and culture developed along the lakes with their sandy beaches and hot summer climate, resulting in a plethora of motel accommodation geared towards increasing travel by automobile. Lakeside recreation such as boating, waterskiing and swimming became popular. The winter climate of the region was also conducive to alpine sports, including the development of Apex Alpine (now Apex Mountain Resort) and Mount Baldy ski areas, beginning in the 1940s, when intrepid downhillers trekked in for winter camping and skiing holidays, and with 600 centimetres of dry "Okanagan powder" each season.

Agri-tourism is a growing business, originating in the roadside fruit stands that date back to the 1940s and '50s, winery tasting rooms and restaurants and wine festivals and tours. Tourists can engage in farm activities ranging from picking fruits to feeding animals, and from tasting wine to planting trees.

Not to be overlooked in the vision of paradise is Okanagan-Similkameen's appeal for retirees and seasonal visitors responding to nature's bounty. Their presence is indicated by the Okanagan-Similkameen's median age as of 2011 being 52 as opposed to its provincial counterpart of 41 years.

Community arts institutions are spread across the region and in the municipalities. The Okanagan School of the Arts is a non-profit society, established in 1960. Okanagan-Similkameen has festivals, galleries, historical sites and museums that offer a wonderful insight to the past, present and future of the region. Artists & fine art artisans thrive throughout the
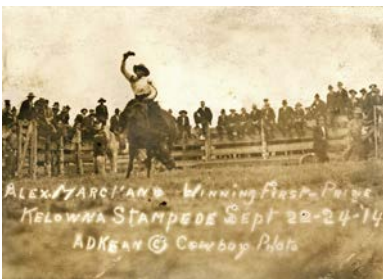
Okanagan-Similkameen.

Events and festivals throughout the region have mattered alongside the everyday, one of the most enduring and popular being rodeos going back in time to the turn of the 20th century. More recent events include the Okanagan Wine Festivals showcasing wine and culinary tourism are held throughout the Valley during the summer, spring and fall and winter and Peachfest originating in 1947, a five day festival that is attended by an estimated 70,000 people each year.

THEME B: DIVERSE LANDSCAPES

- The physical diversity of the land has given rise to a diverse human activities in the region
- Singularity in Canada as a pocket desert at the northern extension of the Great Basin shrub-steppe ecosystem
- Extremes of summer and winter
- Mountainous country laced with lakes and precious metals
- Geographical features: silt bluffs, volcanic action resulting in Giant's Head Mountain, lava bombs
- Extensive grasslands
- Significant, dependable rivers
- Unique and at-risk species and ecosystems

The Okanagan-Similkameen's natural setting is unique within British Columbia and Canada. The region is valuable for its great variety of ecosections, important in their own right for their plant and animal species and as key parts of the North American ecosystem. A considerable part of the regional district's 10,400 square kilometres comprises an ecosystem noted for its sagebrush, dry grasslands, high summer temperatures, and low annual precipitation that has been evoked as the final northern extension of the Great Basin shrub-steppe ecosystem. The Osoyoos Band of the Okanagan people operates the Nk'mip Desert Cultural Centre while the Osoyoos Desert Society maintains an interpretive facility with a self-guided boardwalk tour. The South Okanagan Grasslands Protected Area set aside in 2001 similarly exemplifies the region's natural significance.

A counterpart is Okanagan-Similkameen's high country, notable for its cliffs, canyons, and granite outcrops, some of which exist unto themselves, but others, such as Keremeos Columns Provincial Park, which have been recognized for their geological and aesthetic qualities.

Alex Marchano at Kelowna Stampede 1914.
Oliver and District Heritage Society OLP.982.223.4.

The region is home to some of the greatest concentrations of species diversity and species at risk in Canada and is recognized as one of Canada's most endangered natural systems. The dry climate and desert-like habitats of the Okanagan and Similkameen river valleys form an important corridor and a channel of movement for wildlife through to the interior grasslands of British Columbia.[1] The natural bounty of this diverse landscape abounds in Okanagan-Similkameen.

1   South Okanagan Similkameen National Park Feasibility Study.

THEME C: LOCAL INGENUITY

- Challenges of the region's first inhabitants over 7,000 years
- Indigenous peoples' adaptation to a diverse environment
- Indigenous peoples' technologies pre-contact
- Impact of newcomer settlement
- Entrepreneurship and self-sufficiency
- Scientific endeavour: White Lake Observatory, Dominion Experimental Farm (1914; now named the Pacific Agri-Food Research Centre)

This is the theme where history meets human innovation.

The indigenous peoples of the region drew on nature's bounty, with the Okanagan-Similkameen forming only a part of the vast Syilx traditional territory. For thousands of years, the Okanagan people were self-reliant and well provided for through their own ingenuity; travelling the breadth and depth of their territory, hunting and fishing, growing and harvesting, crafting and trading. Responding to their environments, during the summer many lived in cone-shaped structures called matlodges and over the winter in semi-underground circular pithouses.

Fur traders, prospectors, gold miners and cattle drivers all disrupted the traditional patterns of human activity in the region. Newcomer practices dislocated the indigenous people from their way of life and from the resources they relied upon, but also built on traditional trading practices along long-established trading routes.

Trump Ltd.'s Giraffe.
Oliver and District Heritage Society OLP.990.076.2.

In the 1950s, local ingenuity was exemplified by people such as Ted Trump, an inventor, salesman, and president of Oliver-based Trump Ltd. developing and building machinery for local industries. The most well known were mechanical aerial platforms that included the Giraffe, the Snorkel, and the orchard-sized Girette, as well as fire-fighting equipment and airplane de-icing equipment used world-wide.

The red earth or ochre, called tulameen, found at Vermillion Bluffs near the confluence of the Similkameen and Tulameen rivers, is a very sacred and closely guarded resource. The black soapstone known as chopaka found west of present day Osoyoos is used for carving. Indigenous words also survive as place names, as with the sand spit called sooyoos in what is now called Osoyoos Lake and numerous others sprinkled throughout Okanagan-Similkameen.

Colonization divided the people from their way of life and from the resources they relied upon. In the face of loss of their territory and severe hardships as a result of the arrival of colonial newcomers - not least arrival of smallpox and other newcomer diseases - the indigenous peoples have persevered. While their traditional way of life and economy was forever impacted with the arrival of the newcomers, there is now a flowering of indigenous ingenuity and enterprise.

In 1968 the business oriented Osoyoos Band collaborated with the Department

of Indian Affairs and a national wine distributor to experiment with high quality grapes imported from Europe on the way to today's Nk'mip Cellars wines based in Osoyoos. In 2004 the Upper Similkameen Indian Band of Hedley opened the defunct Mascot Mine for tourism; the Snaza'ist Interpretive Centre offers interpretation of First Nation Culture. In another part of Okanagan-Similkameen, the En'owkin Center opened in Penticton in 1979 as an indigenous creative arts, educational, and cultural institution offering post-secondary courses and having a publishing arm, Theytus Books, with stature across North America. The same year, 1979, the Okanagan people came together to protect the highly mineralized Spotted Lake west of Osoyoos as a sacred site. Okanagan elder Harry Robinson collaborated for a dozen years prior to his death in 1990 with ethnographer Wendy Wickwire to ensure his peoples' stories were not lost. As part of this, the story of the oppression of indigenous people and the collapse of their traditional economy in Okanagan-Similkameen deserves full interpretation.

Kliluk or Spotted Lake.
avaxnews.net

THEME D: RIVER VALLEY SETTLEMENTS

- The first newcomers arrive: fur traders, prospectors, cattle drivers
- Newcomer settlements for mining, ranching and agriculture
- Post-WWI and WWII veteran resettlement
- Postwar population influx
- Development as a retirement and recreational destination

Part of the story of the Okanagan-Similkameen region is the successive waves of people arriving, beginning some 9,000 years ago with the ancestors of today indigenous people following the plants and animals behind the retreating continental ice sheet at the end of the last Ice Age.

Mid-19th Century gold rushes, later mining, cattle ranching, forestry and agriculture all drew whole new populations - including many Americans, and people of Chinese decent - into the region. Chinese Canadians played a major role in the development of the region working in the mines and orchards, running stores and establishing market gardens in Princeton and Penticton. Many newcomers moved on, but many others established themselves permanently in the region as mining and agricultural towns developed, and the backcountry opened up for rural settlement.

Remains of the chimney from overlander Michael Keogan's cabin.
Randy Manuel photo.

Following the general trend for the province, the Okanagan-Similkameen experienced a huge inflow of people after the First World War. Newcomers included returning veterans and their young families offered newly-serviced agricultural land in Oliver. Arriving between the clearing of the forested hillsides and the advent of larger-scale agriculture, veterans were responsible for the construction of the ditch between Penticton and Osoyoos that allowed agriculture to happen.

Other waves of immigration included Doukhobors performing seasonal labour, Hungarians, Portuguese, Germans and more recently arrived Punjabi speakers. The early 1970s saw young Americans arriving to pick fruit or find the way of life they were seeking.

The region is marked most recently by the arrival of retirees and seasonal residents, attracted by the beauty, a cost of living lower than the larger cities, and the recreational possibilities of the region.

THEME E: TO MARKET!

- Indigenous peoples' economies
- Placer mining and hard rock mining
- Cattle ranching and forestry in the hills
- Water sources for agriculture
- Fishing and hunting
- Fruit growing (orchards, then vineyards) in the valleys
- Itinerant workers and labour organizations
- Forging connections with markets, fruit marketing co-ops, fruit stands
- Recreation and tourism
- Internet economy

This theme encompasses the economic development of the region. The Okanagan peoples' economy included the trade in valuable goods found in the region - the ochre from Tulameen was known to be traded as far away as the outer coast, east to the plains and south to the great basin. Chopaka and other valuable lithic materials were also traded as was dogbane hemp which was excellent for making nets. The trade in fur marked the beginning of an economy linked with the newcomers to the region.

Sun-Rype fruit processing plant.
Oliver and District Heritage Society OLP.982.89.

With the gold finds in the Similkameen Valley and in the neighbouring Kettle Valley at Rock Creek, the region became a destination for settled economies. South of Okanagan Falls, people arrived for ranching first, moving to gold mining and orcharding after the installation of irrigation. Boomtown economies supported sudden influxes of people Conventional mining economies developed in the Upper Similkameen and other outlying mountainous backcountry. Osoyoos came into being due to the presence of the customs office and the arrival of people from south of the border.

It was the confluence of warm growing season, a plentiful dependable water supply, and the exploding Lower Mainland market for B.C.produce that led to the development of the fruit growing industry in the region. Rail, then more importantly, highway connection of the Okanagan-Similkameen to the Lower Mainland after the Second World War not only bolstered the fruit growing industry, but sparked the development of the region as the Coast's summer playground. Tourism became a significant segment of the regional economy.

Flume 1947.
Oliver and District Heritage Society OLP.990.052.8.

The emergence of the fine wine industry and wine tourism and more recently, breweries and spirit distilleries, marks the marriage of the region's agricultural and tourist economies, and is spreading to all areas in the region supporting the cultivation of superior vinifera grapes, such as the Cawston area in the Lower Similkameen Valley.

THEME F: CONNECTING AN ISOLATED REGION

- Indigenous peoples' seasonal pathways and trails (including south of the border)
- Fur trading, cattle driving routes
- Gulches as transportation routes
- Roads: Dewdney Trail, Dewdney Wagon Road, Crowsnest Highway
- Lake ferries, Kettle Valley Railway, airports
- Hope-Princeton Highway
- Developing governance of water use, policing and health care
- Rural settlements and town building
- Developing community services and infrastructure
- First Nations' administrative autonomy
- Physically isolated region off the original trans-continental route

Northbound Kettle Valley Railway freight train passing Petley's Point on Skaha Lake c.1980.
Penticton Museum and Archives PMA 9053.

The earliest routes connecting communities were the Okanagan peoples's trails connecting hunting, fishing, and seasonal settlements throughout the region, and naturally south into what is now part of the United States. The lakes, river systems and indigenous trails were used to gain access to the relatively inaccessible region and to connect the region with their establish trading posts to the north and south.

Early trails used by indigenous peoples in the region later became the Granite City Wagon Trail, the Brigade Trail Okanagan Valley-Nicola Valley trail and the Meadow Valley Trail. The original Southern Provincial Highway became the Hope-Princeton Highway.

Prior to the introduction of the regional district system in 1965, land use and planning were done directly by the provincial government, and local services such as fire protection, lighting and water management were provided by independently incorporated improvement districts or municipalities under contract with the province. Law enforcement and patrol of land, waterways and coastline was undertaken by the British Columbia Provincial Police Force established in 1871.

In the region's desert environment, water administration was and is key to agriculture, the economy and settlement. The South Okanagan Lands Project was established by the province in 1918 following the purchase of 22,000 acres of land for soldier settlement in the south Okanagan and the construction of an open-canal gravity irrigation system, completed in 1927, stretching from a dam at the outlet of Vaseux Lake to the Canada/USA border, opening the area to agriculture. The water system was operated by provincial government employees until 1964 when the Oliver/Osoyoos Fruit Growers' Association formed the locally constituted South Okanagan Lands and Irrigation District which operated the system until 1989. After 1989, the water resource was administrated through Oliver Water - the Town of Oliver.

The Okanagan Nation Alliance was formed in 1981 as the inaugural First Nations government in the Okanagan. The Alliance originally represented six member communities: the Okanagan Indian Band, Westbank First

Nation, Penticton Indian Band, Osoyoos Indian Band and the Lower and Upper Similkameen Indian Bands; this group of six were later joined by the Upper Nicola Band and the Colville Confederated Tribes. Each community is represented through the Chiefs Executive Council (CEC) by their Chief or Chairman.

THEME G: CLOSE-KNIT COMMUNITIES

- Spiritual and religious traditions, ceremonies and institutions
- Community arts councils, arts organizations and institutions
- Community heritage councils, cultural organizations and institutions
- Local festivals, fairs, traditions and seasonal rituals
- Parks, and recreational traditions
- Local shopping and businesses
- Main Streets

Fur Brigade Trail Park.
David Gregory photo

The historically isolated region has bred a culture of close-knit communities within the Okanagan-Similkameen. The communities have unique beginnings and histories, and different cultures that are cherished by their citizens for their distinctiveness.

The area includes the communities of the Okanagan's Indigenous peoples, who have persevered here in spite of the loss of their traditional territory and the hardships endured as a result of the arrival of newcomers, who brought with them not only an unknown way of life, but smallpox and other diseases. Despite the devastation of their traditional way of life and economy, there is today a flowering of Indigenous culture.

As the small newcomer communities developed into towns, civic festivals, fairs, and seasonal rituals helped build a sense of connectedness and well-being. Churches, schools, and civic facilities all were built to support a civic life in the face of considerable isolation. Local shops and businesses drew a loyal clientele, and helped form bustling Main Streets in the various towns. Today, intangible heritage such as the many festivals, Fall Fairs, sporting events and other happenings bring life to the communities of the region.

Oliver Main Street 1923.
Oliver and District Heritage Society OLP.989.097.4.

Arts organizations developed to enrich life. Amateur art and theatre groups provided cultural and intellectual outlets for many, and enhanced their connection to their fellow citizens.

The diversity of the Okanagan-Similkameen region, its history and people can foster a sense of and regional identity within Okanagan-Similkameen. Historical, cultural and social values held by citizens for both local and regional history and historic places create a personal identity with the place that transcend formal boundaries of governance. Today, significant heritage features and places can transcend boundaries and be important to both municipalities and the wider Okanagan-Similkameen region.

2.3   REGIONAL GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

The regional government structure in Okanagan-Similkameen sets out the legislation, strategic planning documents, protocols, regional growth strategy and other initiatives that may impact or support heritage conservation planning in the region.

The Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen is a corporation officially established in 1966 under the Municipal Act of British Columbia. It is led by a Board of Directors of eighteen members, eight rural and ten urban, and has responsibility for a land mass that is 10,414 square kilometres.[1]

The purposes of a regional district are broad:[2]

a.   Providing good government for its community,
b.   Providing the services and other things that the board considers are necessary or desirable for all or part of its community,
c.   Providing for stewardship of the public assets of its community, and
d.   Fostering the current and future economic, social and environmental well-being of its community.

Under this mandate the stewardship of cultural heritage is a key area of responsibility. The RDOS Regional Heritage Strategic Plan is to be integrated with this existing policy framework in a way that leverages current strategies and ensures consistency with the broader regional planning process.

The following legislation, reports, strategies and plans relate to areas of the regional government structure relevant to heritage conservation.

1918 Rippin Barn in Summerland.
David Gregory photo.

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1   Section 2 of the Local Government Act
2   RSBC 1996 CHAPTER 323

Report / Strategy	Focus / Integration
Local Government Act – Part 25 regarding Regional Growth Strategies	Part 25 of the Local Government Act sets out fourteen goals focused on sustainable community development. Two of these goals are particularly pertinent to heritage:
	Number 6: Economic development that supports the unique character of communities; and
	Number 14: Good stewardship of land, sites and structures with cultural heritage value.
Local Government Act – Part 27 regarding Heritage Conservation	Part 27 of the Local Government Act is the key legislation that guides local government actions relating to heritage conservation. It focuses on the role of local government in heritage conservation.
	Regional Districts must first adopt an establishing bylaw if they wish to provide the heritage conservation services outlined in Part 27 of the Local Government Act.
	Currently, a heritage enabling bylaw exists in five of the eight RDOS Electoral Areas: A, C, D, G and H.
Agricultural Land Commission Act	The Agricultural Land Commission Act sets the legislative framework for the administration of the agricultural land preservation program. The ALC is concerned with the establishment and maintenance of farmland. Local and regional governments are expected to plan in accordance with the provincial policy of preserving agricultural land.
Forest and Range Act	The Forest and Range Practices Act and its regulations govern the activities of forest and range licensees in B.C. The statute sets the requirements for planning, road building, logging, reforestation, and grazing.
Protected Areas Of British Columbia Act, Park Act, Ecological Reserve Act	Empower a Land Use Committee of Cabinet to ensure that all aspects of the preservation and maintenance of the natural environment are fully considered in the administration of land use and resource development. Government has used this provision to establish protected areas.
First Nations Protocol Agreement	The South Okanagan Similkameen Protocol Agreement was signed by the Penticton Indian Band, Osoyoos Indian Band, Lower Similkameen Indian Band and the Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen (RDOS) on June 21, 2013. The signing was a momentous event for all of the Parties involved.
	With regard to heritage conservation, Section 4.5 of the Agreement notes that:
	The Parties, with or without the assistance of the Joint Council may enter into agreements in relation to specific issues and projects, including:
	a) land use planning and development, including the incorporation of traditional ecological knowledge, environmental protection and cultural and heritage protection
	b) environmental protection
	c) cultural and heritage protection
	The Protocol Agreement establishes a Government to Government relationship to identify, consult and address common concerns and interests of importance. The Parties work together in a spirit of common respect and cooperation by recognizing and celebrating diversity, while cooperating to achieve mutual prosperity. The Parties communicate and share information with each other regarding issues of shared interest.

Report / Strategy	Focus / Integration
Union Of British Columbia Indian Chiefs – First Nations Heritage Planning Toolkit 2013	This First Nations Heritage Planning Toolkit is intended to assist First Nations in developing their own cultural heritage management policies and becoming proactive in the management of their heritage sites. The toolkit is designed to work within existing government processes and provides background information on the archaeological permitting system and archaeological process within BC, together with an overview of the Heritage Conservation Act, other relevant provincial policy and legislative mechanisms currently available and the Permit Application Referral process. It will play a key role in developing recommendations to improve the protection, management and conservation of First Nations cultural and heritage sites, and as such, it provides an important framework for the RDOS Regional Heritage Strategic Plan.
RDOS Strategic Plan 2015-2019	The Strategic Plan outlines the vision for the RDOS: *We envision the Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen as a steward of our environment, sustaining a diverse and livable region that offers a high quality of life through good governance.* This vision statement is grounded in an ethos that values the region's rich history and diverse culture.
RDOS Corporate Business Plan 2015	Key Success Driver 3 – *To Build a Sustainable Community* identifies the initiation of a Regional Heritage Program as a key element in developing the focus on developing a socially sustainable community. Objective 3.1.3: Initiate a Regional Heritage Program
Regional Growth Strategy 2010	This broad-level planning tool operates at a regional scale, to facilitate the coordination of values, priorities, policy and action across the south Okanagan over a 20 year period in a framework that is linked to local government Official Community Plans. It incorporates the principle of good stewardship of land, sites and structures with cultural heritage value. POLICY S6: Support the education and lifelong learning, diversity of culture, heritage and a strong arts community. Heritage is referenced in the Regional Growth Strategy through the following statements: • Work with providers of local heritage and cultural education programs to preserve and respect different cultural values. • Identify and protect important cultural places and structures through policies and other mechanisms.

Report / Strategy	Focus / Integration
RDOS *Zoning Bylaws*	Zoning is the major tool by which the RDOS Board regulates the use, size and siting of land and buildings within the District. 'Land use designations' identified on Zoning Bylaw maps are more detailed than those of the OCP Bylaw, and are accompanied by text that outlines a specific range of permitted uses, densities, siting and building form. The purpose of the zoning land use bylaw is to provide for the orderly development of the community, and to avoid conflicts between incompatible land uses. As a heritage tool, zoning can be used to: • Regulate land uses, density, siting, and the subdivision of land, buildings and structures, including the shape, dimension and area of parcels • Regulate a heritage area to facilitate the conservation of heritage resources • Assist in making the conservation of heritage properties viable • Facilitates density bonusing, density transfers and amenity zoning
Official Community Plans	All Community Plans were reviewed. The level of detail and commitment to the stewardship of heritage varies, with a number having specific policy statements, while others simply paying reference to heritage stewardship in general. The detailed heritage statements, objectives and policies can be found in Appendix C on page 145.
Regional District of Okanagan Similkameen Trails Master Plan, 2012	The purpose of the Plan is to define future priorities and directions for the RDOS and its partners with respect to existing and potential future linear parks and trails within a regional trails network. • Action Item 11: Install Heritage Protection signage at all motorized access points to restored Heritage Trails. The prioritized recommendations included: • Promote the designation, restoration and marketing of Heritage Trails.
Strategy for a Sustainable Similkameen Valley (2011-2020)	While the word 'heritage' does not appear in the document, there are references to the importance of socio-cultural sustainability. Mission statement: To establish a socio-cultural, economic and environmental sustainability strategy for the Similkameen Valley that will maintain and enhance the quality of our rural and small town lifestyle. Objectives include: • Celebrating the socio-cultural and bio-physical diversity of our Valley, and maintaining a physically, culturally and spiritually

Report / Strategy	Focus / Integration
Embracing Our Potential: A Ten-Year Tourism Strategy for the Thompson Okanagan Region 2012-2022 TOTA, 2012	At the regional level, the Thompson Okanagan ten-year regional tourism strategy provides the strategic framework for the development of tourism within the region. The strategy has identified five experience-based themes that are now shaping priorities and actions moving forward and are core to positioning the Thompson Okanagan as a region of iconic and authentic quality experiences – destinations for passion, fulfillment and adventure. • **Identifying the iconic** – profiling and developing those truly outstanding experiences and activities associated with iconic landscapes will differentiate the region and set it apart from its competitors. • **Enriching local flavours** – strengthening the region's growing emphasis on local flavours and building recognition for it culinary attributes. • **Revealing the story** – highlighting the local and regional stories in a way that will allow visitors to make a strong emotional connection with the destination. • **Expanding personal horizons** – identifying unique learning experiences and opportunities for self-development, recognizing that learners constitute 35% of the global travel market.
	• **Building authenticity** – focusing on creating a strong sense of place and opportunities for travellers to engage in immersive experiences with local communities and enjoy the sense of being where things are real and original. The latter three themes are particularly relevant to this RDOS Regional Heritage Strategic Plan and will shape the strategic marketing and development of heritage tourism. The Regional Strategy has also identified the importance of moving forward with the development of further strategic planning work on Aboriginal cultural tourism – and will ultimately be advanced by this Heritage Strategic Plan. The regional tourism strategy has adopted a new perspective on target markets based on TOTA's recent adoption of the Canadian Tourism Commission's Explorer Quotient® (EQ) tool. The market segments discussed in the marketing plan are based on this segmentation tool and highlight the importance of understanding the social and travel values that drive demand and the corresponding need to develop and position tourism product as experiences rather than commodities.

2.4   EMERGING TRENDS IN HERITAGE CONSERVATION

The context in which heritage guiding principles and strategies will be developed must be informed by an understanding of the latest emerging trends in heritage conservation, heritage planning, and cultural tourism.

Globalization is the predominant and common reality effecting all communities today, and various aspects of development threaten to degrade and destroy heritage and its inherent values. On the other hand, research is showing that this very vulnerable and endangered heritage, in the widest sense of the term, may be a crucial source for valuable contributions and far-reaching, constructive guidance in response to issues raised by development.

After conducting detailed national and international research on recent trends and strategies, we have evaluated the relevancy of their application to the current and future circumstances in the Okanagan-Similkameen regional district. Our research focused on examining the link between heritage planning and economic development and the ability of heritage values to inspire healthy, local development, while curbing the negative effects of globalization.

Gold panning
(Mozey-On-Inn website)

Heritage as Driver of Development

The five recommendations of the Paris Declaration of Heritage as Driver of Development from ICOMOS 2011[1] deal directly and specifically with the relationship between heritage and economic development. They identify the actions needed not only to protect heritage, but also to ensure that its use, its promotion and enhancement, and its economic, social and cultural value are harnessed to the benefit of local communities and visitors.

1.   Heritage and Regional Development - Preserve, revitalize and maintain urban and rural heritage districts and open spaces

2.   Return to the Art of Building - Conserve, reuse and adapt built heritage. Retain and teach traditional building skills and innovative architecture. Ensure the continued production of traditional building materials.

3.   Tourism and Development - Develop all stakeholder, sustainable management plans and innovative programs for cultural tourism that build on the specific cultural, historical, environmental, aesthetic and memory values to be preserved and that are centred on authenticity, local participation and ownership.

4.   Heritage and Economics - Foster a better understanding of the economic and social impact of maximizing the value of heritage. Promote and develop the economic impacts of heritage. Place heritage at the heart of overall development strategies.

5.   Stakeholders and Capacity Building - Local residents, civil society, and

1   International Council On Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS). XVII General Assembly. Paris, UNESCO headquarters, December 2011. The Paris Declaration on heritage as a driver of development.

elected officials play a key role in the design and implementation of heritage as a driver of development, and through raised awareness of heritage, will have ownership of the development process. To enable this, invest in professional training, legal frameworks, research and partnerships that support and sustain heritage programs.

Case studies:

The West Virginia Cultural Heritage Development Program, USA[2]
http://www.pawv.org/wvchp/WVCHDP%20backgroundPB-Rev.pdf

This program (2002- current) utilizes the state's historic, cultural, agricultural and natural resources to establish sustainable statewide cultural heritage programs serving community and multi-county efforts with the dual purposes of creating economic opportunities for businesses and communities, and preserving and conserving heritage resources. The organization defines Cultural Heritage Development as … "the development of assets that will attract and serve Cultural Heritage Tourists, as differentiated from the end-product marketing that attracts tourists to the attractions once they are developed."

The program stimulates the local economy and enhances heritage assets through education and technical support for local businesses on cultural tourism, granting programs for local business initiatives, encouraging and facilitating local partnerships and networks, and the coordination of a region-wide Cultural Heritage Development Program.

The Alhambra Master Plan (2007-2015) , Alhambra and Generalife, Spain[3]
http://openarchive.icomos.org/1259/1/III-1-Article7_Yánez.pdf

The plan's implementation has been able to diversify the use of the Alhambra, the most visited cultural property in Spain, and to ensure the comprehension and dissemination of its rich and diverse heritage values, while promoting its sustainable development. It has also successfully reoriented visitor's flows and extended overnights in Granada, also revitalizing many outstanding cultural properties that were neglected up to now as a result of the huge attractiveness of the Nasrid Monument and the lack of an effective collaboration between the Alhambra Council and public administrations to promote the city's heritage resources as a whole.

Grand Forks Sustainable Community Plan (2011)[4] **Grand Forks, BC**
http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/ftp/heritage/external/!publish/web/
DynamicDowntownsWorkbook_Final.pdf

This plan involves an initiative of the Grand Forks' Economic Development

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2   Preservation Alliance of West Virginia

3   Celia Martínez Yáñez. New Strategies for Cultural Tourism Planning: Quality and creativity as tools for development. ICOMOS Paris 2011. Theme 3, session 1 (Heritage as a Driver of Development)

4   Sustainable Cities International and C+S Planning Group. 2013. *The Dynamic Downtowns Workbook -Using Heritage to Build Strong, Vibrant Downtowns.* Government of B.C.Heritage Branch.

Advisory Commission to focus on re-energizing the historic core of the city in order to drive economic development and attract new residents. After a community consultation process, the plan was adopted as a bylaw by Grand Forks City Council in 2011. A guiding principle in the plan directs development decisions to 'protect & enhance the heritage values of the community' using heritage design guidelines that reflect the community's values. This community driven, 'values-based' approach encourages and allows for unique and creative development in the historic core, encouraging local, collaborative proposals and revitalization of existing community and built resources.

Emerging Trends

a.   Interpretive Activities

The ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites (2008)[5] defines the basic principles of Interpretation and Presentation as

"…essential components of heritage conservation efforts and as a means of enhancing public appreciation and understanding of cultural heritage sites."

The utilization of new interpretive technologies in order to foster public awareness and engagement is especially applicable as most users today carry smart phones or arrive in smart cars offering access to digital data which could be integrated by the site or region.

Case studies:

Chester Walls Quest App Chester, England
www.imagemakers.uk.com/projects/apps/ and http://vimeo.com/42260141

An educational, guided adventure around Chester's city walls during which users complete challenges, score points and collect guild shields.

Mission Butterfly App Caerphilly, South Wales
http://www.audiotrails.co.uk/mission-butterfly/

A guided walk in Caerphilly (South Wales) nature reserves becomes an Augmented Reality adventure as the app helps users to track, identify and virtually 'collect' 15 local butterfly species.

Northwest Heritage Tours audio driving guides Washington State, USA
http://www.washingtonfolkarts.com
http://www.preservationnation.org/information-center/economics-of-revitalization/heritage-tourism/success-stories/culture-corridors-and-cars.html

Audio recordings which use the state's cultural heritage to enhance the experience of driving selected routes. Recorded local stories, music, crafts, songs, dances, and customs bring the invisible landscape alive in an area where the natural beauty is evident.

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5   *The Icomos Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites,*.ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites.16th General Assembly of ICOMOS, Québec, October 2008

HistoryPin App Global

http://www.historypin.com and http://wearewhatwedo.org/portfolio/historypin/

A collaborative website and application, enabling users to share and explore personal archives and memories. Over 200 libraries, archives and museums are partners. Historypin is a global archive where millions of people can come together around the history of their neighbourhoods, from across different generations and cultures, to explore and create rich, communal archives and build stronger communities.

b. Cultural Routes

This trend considers a wider context of viewing the interactive, dynamic, and evolving processes of human intercultural links that reflect the rich diversity of the contributions of different peoples to cultural heritage. The ICOMOS Charter on Cultural Routes (2008)[6] introduces the concept of Cultural Routes as a joint system which enhances the significance of and relationships between cultural heritage properties such as monuments, cities, landscapes, industrial areas, etc. Many of the aims and projected outcomes of cultural routes are related to the production of largely intangible goods: the recognition of historic figures, recording oral histories, managing and protecting heritage sites for future generations, and the education of visitors and local populations, all of which may help to build social cohesion. Another important outcome of cultural route projects is local economic development through the tourism that it is anticipated such routes will generate.

Case Studies:

Liberation Heritage Route, South Africa
http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/5459/
http://www.liberationheritage.co.za

The South African Liberation Heritage Route, as part of African Liberation Heritage, expresses a wide phenomenon involving millions of people as they struggled for emancipation from oppression.

Northwest Heritage Tours, Washington State, USA
http://www.preservationnation.org/information-center/economics-of-revitalization/heritage-tourism/success-stories/culture-corridors-and-cars.html#.UtcmW5Fsif0
http://www.washingtonfolkarts.com

Audio recordings use the state's cultural heritage to enhance the experience of driving 10 selected routes. Recorded local stories, music, crafts, songs, dances, and customs bring the invisible landscape alive in an area where the natural beauty is evident.

Arroyo Seco Parkway National Scenic Byway, California
http://engagingplaces.files.wordpress.com/2012/09/asb-interpretive-plan-final-2012-may-30-small.pdf

KVR right-of-way trail.
author photo.

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6   *The Icomos Charter on Cultural Routes.* International Scientific Committee on Cultural Routes (CIIC) of ICOMOS. 16th General Assembly of ICOMOS, Québec, October 2008

http://www.dot.ca.gov/dist07/travel/projects/details.php?id=6

A 2012 Corridor Partnership Plan integrates a study called "Interpreting the Arroyo Seco Parkway." It is the first comprehensive tourism plan to interpret and market the historic Arroyo Seco Parkway (State Route 110), formerly known as the Pasadena Freeway, as a regional destination.

c. The Spirit of Place

This approach acknowledges the existence of tangible (sites, buildings, landscapes, routes, objects) as well as intangible elements (memories, narratives, written documents, festivals, commemorations, rituals, traditional knowledge, values, textures, colors, odors, etc.) in cultural heritage sites. The ICOMOS Quebec Declaration on the Preservation of the Spirit of Place (2008)[7] defines principles and recommendations for expressing and preserving Spirit of Place.

Case studies:

Life Beyond Tourism
http://www.lifebeyondtourism.org/t/en/The-Life-Beyond-Tourism-Manifesto

A non-profit portal dedicated to promoting intercultural dialogue through tourism based on values, not just on consumer services. The organization conducts research on the topic, raises funds and holds events, both online and on site to promote familiarization with the 'spirit of a place', its past, its present and its future prospects.

Search for 'spirit of place' Project & Exhibit Hull, England
http://www.arc-online.co.uk/hullness

This community based, multi-stakeholder exploration project began in 2009 with a series of debates and surveys conducted by ARC, a Hull based planning and design firm. With support from English Heritage and the Heritage Lottery Fund, the Hull 'spirit of place' debate and research results were incorporated into an exhibit, a brochure and a blog titled 'Hullness'.

Needwonnee Walk, Melaleuca,Tasmania
http://www.parks.tas.gov.au/file.aspx?id=27810

Sculptural installations along this remote trail interpret some of the historic stories and traditions of the Needwonnee people. Over time, the sculptures will naturally weather and deteriorate giving the community the opportunity to re-examine, refresh and rebuild the route. The 'spirit of place' is an ongoing message of hope, regeneration and renewal, of connection, sharing and identity.

d. Quality and Creativity

The notion of a heritage site as a backdrop and inspiration engine which drives development and tourism through the use of creative, high quality, diverse

Similkameen Valley farms
Organic Farming Institute of BC.

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7   Québec Declaration on the Preservation of the Spirit Of Place. 16th General Assembly of ICOMOS, Québec, October 2008

and capacity-appropriate experiences at a heritage site. Cultural heritage sites become the link between tradition and contemporary creation; offer new dimensions to heritage enjoyment and cultural industries based on heritage values, including the reinvention of traditions such as gastronomy, cultural and music festivals, media and design. Participatory and experiential activities significantly and augment deepen the visitor's engagement and understanding of the site.

Case studies:

Dig for a Day Archeological Seminars, Israel

http://www.archesem.com/dig.asp and http://www.nbcnews.com/id/17595732/

Participants do the 'dirty work' for a day, digging and sifting through the ruins, while their fees underwrite the more difficult parts of archaeological work: washing pottery shards, logging finds, site maintenance and academic research. The program financially supports the exploration and conservation of ruins while educating the public about archeology, history and the specific site through a participatory, personal experience.

Grape Harvest traditions Douro Valley, Portugal

http://www.portugaldailyview.com/whats-new/harvest-grape-picking-in-douro-valley-home-of-port-wine

Every September, the Douro Valley, a UNESCO world heritage site, offers a variety of programs enabling visitors to experience the region's traditions and techniques surrounding grape harvesting and the first stages of making Port wine. Alongside locals, visitors participate in and learn about grape-picking and the stomping of the grapes. Programs can include folklore shows, wine tasting and traditional meals.

Log cabin and split rail fence, *author photo.*

2.5   EMERGING TRENDS IN HERITAGE TOURISM

The significance of heritage tourism

Heritage tourism can be regarded as a sub-component of cultural tourism and has been defined as:

… an encounter with or an experience of being part of the history of a place through visiting historic sites, monuments, and landscapes. It focuses on learning and includes the experience of local traditions, social customs, religious practices and cultural celebrations. Historical tourism is a form of heritage tourism: its main focus is to stress the experiences of the past.[8]

There is widespread consensus that culture and heritage have become major drivers of the tourism industry. This is particularly evident in Europe where considerable effort has gone into analysing and evaluating the social and economic value of cultural heritage and its impact on tourism.[9] In the United Kingdom, for

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8   Cited in VisitBritain, February 2010, *Culture and Heritage Topic Profile*
9   European Expert Network on Culture, June 2013, *The Social and Economic Value of Cultural Heritage: Literature Review*

example, the heritage-based tourism economy accounts directly for at least £5 billion in Gross Domestic Product and 134,000 jobs. When indirect and induced effects are taken into consideration, this element of the UK tourism economy is estimated to account for £14 billion of GDP and almost 400,000 employees.[10]

Within this province, the economic studies that have been undertaken show that collectively Fort Steele Heritage Town, the Fraser Valley heritage attractions at the Xa:ytem Longhouse Interpretive Centre, the Kilby Historic Site and Fort Langley National Historic Site, together with Barkerville Historic Town add $32.2 million a year to the province's GDP, create a total of 627 full-time-equivalent jobs and raise $14.1 million in taxes for all levels of government.[11]

Marketplace trends

In developing this Regional Heritage Strategic Plan, and in looking at opportunities associated with a greater focus on heritage tourism, it is important to understand the wider social and market context. The following section highlights key factors and trends that need to be taken into consideration.

1. While increasing market competition from new and emerging destinations has created a very competitive marketplace, the advent of globalization in many aspects of daily life and travel has contributed to a sense of 'sameness' and a loss of local identity. Not surprisingly there is a counter trend towards localization that is making locality and local cultural heritage much more important in building strong destinations and visitor experiences, and in marketing these destinations. This work of the RDOS takes on a new level of significance in this context of strengthening and maintaining the region's distinctiveness in a global economy.

2. While some would argue that cultural heritage is a fourth pillar of sustainability, it is perhaps more realistic to view it as a central pillar that plays a fundamental role in underpinning and strengthening the three existing pillars: social, economic and environmental.[12] As the Suscult Project notes:

    a. 'Cultural heritage is economically creative': it generates jobs that are more cost-effective than those in other sectors, it allows communities to preserve assets that have a social and economic value; it attracts cultural tourists; and it can be a driver for economic development (e.g. intangible heritage or crafts as a source of inspiration for contemporary creativity).

    b. 'Cultural heritage is socially creative': it provides 'socially-valuable lei-

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10   Oxford Economics, May 2013, *The Economic Impact of the UK Heritage Tourism Economy*

11   Tourism BC: *Fort Steele Heritage Town Visitor Study 2007 Results* (2008); *Fraser Valley Heritage Attractions Visitor Study 2008 Results* (2009); *Barkerville Historic Town Visitor Study 2009 Results* (2010)

12   The following points are an extract from a paper summarizing the paper identified in the footnote below and sourced from *European Expert Network on Culture, June 2013, The Social and Economic Value of Cultural Heritage: Literature Review*

sure activities' that elevate people's thinking and contribute positively to their psychological and social well-being and enhance their sensitivity; heritage conservation and valorisation can also enrich the social environment with stimulating or pleasing public amenities, providing a collective 'memory' for a community and serving as a reservoir of creative and intellectual ideas for future generations; it can also foster social inclusion….and cultural diversity.

    c. 'Cultural heritage is environmentally creative': the preservation of cultural heritage can allow the maintenance of a friendly and acceptable built environment.

We protect cultural landscapes not as an external treasure to be transmitted to posterity but as a part of our revolving identity and life.[13] In this context, heritage conservation should be regarded as an economic, social and cultural investment.

3. When we look at tourism market trends, the trend that dominates is the growth in demand for 'experiences'. Today's travellers are *seeking an engaging experience with participative learning in the arts, heritage or special character of a place in a way that allows them to make an emotional connection with the destination and local lifestyles.*[14] Seeing the sights is no longer sufficient – rather, there is a move toward truly experiencing the destination, diving deeper into authentic, local culture and making the event transformational by being absorbed in the experience. The Canadian Tourism Commission (CTC) realized that the quality, authenticity and uniqueness of visitor experience would be a core feature of Canada's brand to differentiate it in the international marketplace and has taken a global lead in developing tools that are designed to assist the tourism industry with developing, positioning and marketing their products as experiences rather than commodities, with the intent of building on its brand: *Canada. Keep Exploring.*[15]

4. Working on the premise that marketing tourism experiences should be based on why people travel versus selling products, the CTC has undertaken extensive research with the Environics Research Group on peoples' travel and social values. This research provides the basis for the CTC's Explorer Quotient (EQ) consumer segmentation program and can be used to considerable effect in understanding the market place and the types of experiences that will appeal to today's travellers. This research indicates that 35% of key global markets can be characterized as 'learners'. These 'learners' are further segmented to assist the industry in developing appro-

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13   Southeast Europe Transnational Cooperation Programme, 2012, *Concept study on the role of Cultural Heritage as the fourth pillar of Sustainable Development, Sustcult project*

14   Thompson Okanagan Tourism Association, November 2012, *Embracing Our Potential: A Ten-Year Tourism Strategy for the Thompson Okanagan Region 2012-2022*

15   Canadian Tourism Commission, October 2011, *Experiences: A toolkit for partners of the CTC, 2nd edition*

priate visitor experiences and tailoring the marketing message. Thompson Okanagan Regional Tourism Association has identified three consumer target market segments for the region overall – two of which are prime targets for heritage experiences: the Cultural Explorers and the Authentic Experiencers. These market segments will be examined in more detail in the Marketing Plan.

5. With this growing demand for unique and meaningful experiences, the quest for 'authenticity' has become prevalent. As noted in the Thompson Okanagan 10-Year Tourism Strategy, *the experience being sought refers to a desire to understand how a destination differs from one's own in terms of culture, heritage, history and identity, and the need to appreciate the 'essence' of the place and enjoy the sensation of being where things are real and original.*[16] This concept is core to a 'sense of place' and is an inherent value of a community's heritage. Building on this value and identifying appropriate opportunities to leverage heritage assets in an effective and dynamic manner is the key challenge facing owners and operators of tangible and intangible cultural heritage.

6. Story-telling has emerged as an integral element of experiential tourism and a vehicle to communicate authenticity. Stories engage people, and destinations need to have a clear narrative to make a particular place attractive to travellers. The importance of 'revealing the story' is a strategic focus of the Thompson Okanagan Tourism Strategy and is the basis for building a strong cultural heritage tourism industry. Examples of good story-telling highlight the value of developing strong themes, both at a specific site or visitor attraction and as a way of developing an integrated travel route. The development and successful growth of themed cultural routes in Europe, such as the European Route of Cistercian Abbeys and the Pyrenean Iron Route, and the work of the European Institute of Cultural Routes demonstrate the value of story-telling as a technique to engage visitors and the multiple social and economic objectives that can underlie cultural heritage programs:

    The Cultural Routes encourage widespread community participation in cultural activities raising awareness of a common cultural heritage. Established on cultural and social principles, the Cultural Routes represent a resource for innovation, creativity, small business creation, and cultural tourism products and services development.[17]

    In Canada the work of the Rideau Heritage Route Tourism Association in eastern Ontario illustrates the economic benefits to be gained from presenting heritage to travellers through a themed lens, and the ability to develop a multi-partner approach[18] to strengthening the route as a visitor attraction.

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16   TOTA, 2012, *Ibid*, citing: http://tourismintelligence.ca/2005/10/20/authenticity-what-do-they-really-want/

17   Council of Europe, 2011, *Impact of European Cultural Routes on SMEs' Innovation and Competitiveness*

18   In 2012, for example, the City of Ottawa developed an MOU with the Rideau Heritage Route Association to officially designate and recognize the Route within

Likewise in BC, the work of the New Pathways to Gold Society reflects a similar mandate within a much more rural setting. The Society is seeking to develop a partnership approach to promote a grassroots reconciliation process between First Nations and communities based on a stronger understanding of shared history; encourage British Columbians to rediscover and explore BC's unique history; and, create heritage legacies that will generate new and sustaining tourism opportunities.

7. The recent growth in 'creative tourism' again reflects the visitor's need for an engaging and immersive experience. *Creative Tourism is broadly defined as engaging visitors in a place's culture through active participation, offering travellers a chance to express themselves by becoming personally involved with a community's heritage.*[19] Creative tourism is travel directed toward an engaged and authentic experience, with participative learning in the arts, heritage or special character of a place, and it provides a connection with those who reside in this place and create this living culture.[20] The concept is built on engaging curiosity within travellers rather than feeding them "pre-digested experiences".

With the growth in the creative economy, the 'creative class' is now estimated to represent 30% of the work force in most North American urban areas.[21] This market segment holds considerable potential for the on-going growth of heritage tourism provided that the product offering is shaped to meet the interests of this group. Research undertaken on Ontario's cultural and heritage tourism concluded that, *while traditional travel motivations like relaxation and escapism will persist; the creative worker is equally or more concerned about using travel as a means of improving his or her intellectual competencies.*[22] Capitalizing on this trend requires the development of new opportunities for creative participation, while at the same time enhancing the quality and distinctiveness of existing cultural and heritage attractions. The authors of the Ontario report observe that a combination of creativity and high quality consumption creates a unique experience that attracts a range of people who participate in different ways. Attractions that can provide visitors with an opportunity for professional and personal development that improves the experience on offer, while at the same time allowing others to engage in a more passive consumptive experience, will appeal to a wider range of visitors.[23]

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the City. Existing appropriate heritage sites within Ottawa are now way-marked and included in the route: *The identification of the Rideau Heritage Route within the City of Ottawa will serve as a tourist-friendly recognition of our past, while also boosting our economic development priorities of today.*

19   2008 inaugural International Conference on Creative Tourism
20   Ibid
21   Florida, R, 2005, *Cities and the Creative Class*, Routledge
22   Lord Cultural Resources, February 2009, *Ontario Cultural and Heritage Tourism Product Research Paper*
23   Tourism Planning Group, 2011, *Heritage Tourism in British Columbia: A Position Paper on the History and Heritage Sector* (unpublished paper prepared for Tourism BC)

8. In looking at the characteristics of the visitor, it is not only important to understand the market shift toward experiential tourism and the associated social and travel values of the visitor, but it is also essential to assess heritage tourism opportunities from a socio-demographic perspective. Two key factors that need to be taken into consideration include:

    a. The changing age structure of Canada and the dynamics of particular age-cohorts. The baby boomer generation has received considerable attention with the first baby boomer reaching 65 on January 2011. By 2031 all baby boomers will have reached 65 and the proportion of seniors will be approximately 23% compared to 15% in 2011.[24] Those that are more affluent expect to remain healthy, travel and continue working (for fulfillment, if not necessity), and will continue to seek unique experiences. Multi-generational travel is on the rise. A second cohort that is gaining greater attention within the tourism industry is Generation Y or the Millennials – largely the children of baby boomers. With an increase of 20% in 2010 based on American Express Business Insights, this age bracket is the fastest growing segment for travel.[25] It is a cohort that has grown up with technology and expects information to be instantly available, together with real time reporting of events through social media. This most highly educated and diverse generation has a real appetite for learning. Seventy-eight percent of this group says they prefer to learn something new when they travel, while 70% say they expect special places to offer immersive experiences, and look for interactive and hands-on participation (68%).[26]

    b. The changing ethnic composition of the Canadian population. Immigrants and visible minorities increasingly make up a significant element of the overall population mosaic. In the Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area, 40% of the total population (913,310) are foreign-born immigrants according to the 2011 National Household Survey – by way of contrast the national average is 21%.[27] The top three countries of origin are China (17.4%), India (12.2%) and the Philippines (9.6%).

Conclusion

These factors and trends together reflect significant changes in the marketplace and highlight the challenges facing the heritage tourism sector in developing relevant and engaging visitor experiences.

Within the heritage sector, Parks Canada has been leading the way in understanding the complexity of the markets, the psychographic needs of the visitor, and the importance of adapting the experience and the marketing message to increase overall appeal of heritage sites. Through the use of the

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24   Statistics Canada, 2012, *Generations in Canada: Age and Sex, 2011 Census*
25   HVS, 2013, *Top 10 Trends Of The Next Generation Of Travel: The Millennials*
26   http://leisuregrouptravel.com/new-study-sheds-light-on-millennial-generation/
27   Metro Vancouver, May 2013, 2011 *National Household Survey - Bulletin #6 Immigration and Cultural Diversity*

CTC's EQ program for product development and market analysis, together with further analysis of target markets using PRIZMC2 software, Parks Canada is seeking to stem the decline in visitation rates and generate new approaches to building the level of interest in heritage and national landscapes. Work will shortly commence on developing a new master plan for the Halifax Citadel National Historic Site of Canada, for example, with the goal of realizing a 25% increase in paid visitation to the site within five years through the establishment of programs and services that are consistent with national and international best practices, and the creation of a visitor experience that is second to none. This initiative is indicative of the impact that market trends and visitor expectations are now having on the heritage tourism sector, and the corresponding need to assess existing sites and proposed attractions within this context.

2.6   COMMUNITY HERITAGE VALUES

Societies the world over preserve the past because it is believed to have both intrinsic and extrinsic value. The past can have value in itself, such as telling a story about what went before us, or it can have values beyond itself, such as promoting increased tourism in a region. It can be represented through tangible remains in the form of records, artifacts, artwork, buildings and structures to entire cities and landscapes, or it can be transmitted through intangible expressions in the form of memories, traditions, laws, customs, songs, dances, stories and other ways of transmission. Often the two are interconnected with tangible resources acting as signifiers or locations for intangible heritage.

There isn't a one-size-fits-all heritage which meets the needs of all situations. Instead of a single set of values for all of society, today we recognize that there are multiple layers of different values, multiple heritages and multiple conceptions about what is important from the past, all interrelating with each other and sometimes conflicting with one another, even at a single site.

Understanding the community's heritage values in the RDOS is an important step towards the development of heritage strategies that will support what the community and local government find to be of heritage significance. Four workshops were held in communities in the RDOS in May 2014. Interviews were conducted in July 2014. Submissions were received by individuals and groups by email, and an online questionnaire was used to elicit information about community heritage values in the RDOS.

What we heard

The community heritage values workshops, questionnaire and interviews asked respondents for their thoughts regarding heritage values in the RDOS including aesthetic values, cultural and social values, historic values and natural history values. The survey also probed whether respondents felt preserving the heritage and history of the RDOS area is important, and whether they feel it is important to link heritage conservation and community economic development.

The following is the response to two survey questions. The results indicate an overwhelming support for a regional heritage program, but the small size of the sample and the likelihood of participation by those particularly interested in heritage may result in a propensity to support heritage conservation. Nevertheless, coupled with what we heard about how communities in the region value their heritage, these percentages show that heritage is important to people in the region.

> ***1. Do you feel that identifying and conserving the heritage of the Okanagan-Similkameen is an important part of planning for the region?***
>
> Yes 89.29%   No 3.57%   Not sure 7.14%
>
> ***2. Do you feel that linking heritage conservation to economic and community development and to tourism is very important in the Okanagan-Similkameen?***
>
> Yes 85.19%   No 3.70%   Not sure 11.11%

Results of the community engagement can be found in Appendix H on page 164.

General Synopsis of Values

The following is a synopsis or snapshot of some of the key heritage values identified during the community engagement that identifies communities' priorities and trends.

1.   Historical value - relationship to events which happened in the past and the historical development of the community, area or region

- While people mentioned their own communities as being historically significant (evolution of Oliver, Fairview area, Naramata, Coalmont, etc.), some embraced the concept of the heritage of the RDOS as being part of a whole. The contribution of all peoples, past and present, are considered an important part of the Okanagan and its heritage.
- The notion of the area as a series of corridors and a celebration of the valleys and their history of settlement were cited as being important, historically and in the present day.
- The diverse nature of the RDOS as a result of historical events is important to the community, leading to the identification of many structures, landscapes, communities and many other features that exemplify this history.
- Mentioned were a wide range of resources that represent historical value, such as First Nations sites, the Hudson Bay Trail, Tulameen and Coalmont, packinghouses, mining sites, outdoor arenas, barns and cabins, parks, trails, ranching sites, West Bench lands, city halls in all the towns, and many other sites relating to the history and settlement of the place. Other

historical values related to transportation systems, such as rail-bed trails and rock ovens.

2. **Aesthetic value – visual appeal in design, form, structure, materials, or sense of place**

- Natural landscapes are valued in part for their aesthetic value, including lakes, rivers and wetlands and historical geographical features such as hillsides, cliffs and bluffs. Unparalleled scenery and views are considered important for their aesthetic values. Historical buildings were often mentioned for their aesthetic values. The overall sense of place of the RDOS was also mentioned.

3. **Cultural value - related to a distinct culture or cultural group or contribution to the overall culture or character of the region**

- Mention of cultural value was primarily related to First Nations, but also to other groups generally that have contributed to the growth and character of the place, such as Chinese immigrants. Also mentioned were cultural groups / museums and their archives and collections

4. **Spiritual value – relates to supernatural phenomena with a belief in something greater than what is seen in the natural world**

- This value was primarily found in First Nations sites of importance, such as rock art and the En'owkin Centre, as well as in the meanings and beliefs behind the many local churches and cemeteries.

5. **Social value – the collective attachment to places or events that embody meanings that are important to a community**

- The small town atmosphere of the region, the spirit of the locals and a real sense of community were mentioned as an important social values. First Nations art, stories, celebrations and legends are considered to have social value, as are the stories of early settlement and how people thought and lived. Local stories can help define a community. Community legends such as Ogopogo stories are important, as are festivals and such as fall fairs and May Days that create a thriving community.
- Art in all its forms is valued in the region for linking the present and past, as being vital to cultural identity. Letters, stories and memories of old timers are considered important. Other social values include the freedom in the RDOS to live a lifestyle of your own choosing, self-sufficiency and volunteerism.

6. **Scientific value – what knowledge or information about the past can be revealed by the heritage place?**

- Water was mentioned often as part of considering scientific values including the understanding of past irrigation practices and systems, dams and flumes. The mining and logging industries and their processes and artifacts are considered to have scientific value. The RDOS was identified as being a scientific hotbed. Agricultural innovations and research, and concepts such as slow food, organic farming and wineries and vineyards

were also mentioned, as were all aspects of the natural world including geography, geology, wetlands, animals and plants.

7. **Educational value – the potential of heritage to teach people about the past and create a vision for the future**

•   First Nations stories and legends are considered an educational value, in part for the potential for youth engagement. Heritage generally - both cultural and natural - was cited as having important educational values.

8. **Economic value – potential for economic development, tourism, or relationship to the economic history of the area.**

•   Many people value the economic potential of heritage in the RDOS. Several valued the idea of partners and sponsors in the heritage and tourism sectors. The idea of integrating heritage and economics was important, a give and take, such as allowing trails through private property, a winery preserving an endangered species, and businesses seeing economic advantages heritage conservation, at the same time making heritage attractive to economic investors.

•   Heritage walks, bike tours, tourism brochures, fruit stands, integration with wineries and local businesses were representative of economic values. For a few, heritage is not as important as current service needs such as water and fire protection.

Naramata,
author photo.

9. **Recreational values – recreational aspects of the RDOS, such as outdoor recreation, interpretation, events**

•   Citizens of the RDOS highly value the recreational opportunities of the region, including the Kettle Valley Railway, hiking and biking trails, camping and parks, lake and river activities, skiing and other winter sports, and quadding.

•   Recreational values also included sports history and the venues where sports activities take place.

10. **Environmental values – natural areas valued for their own sake, and the contribution of natural heritage to sustainability and quality of life**

•   Protection of natural areas from development is seen as an important value. Natural values of the air, water and soil are important and should be carefully preserved, including features associated with pre-history and history. The lakes and rivers are particularly valued, as are wetlands, for wildlife and water purification. Phenomena such as landslides are also seen as a natural history characteristic of the region. The environment is valued for its qualities of healing, sustainability and connection between people, flora, fauna.

3.0 HERITAGE STRATEGY

The heritage strategy is a values-based plan of action incorporating the mission and vision for heritage articulated with community input and engagement. It integrates emerging trends in heritage conservation and heritage tourism, and identifies the existing and future needs of the RDOS and its municipal partners to plan and implement a regional heritage program.

The strategy incorporates an understanding of heritage values and includes a mission, vision, strong guiding principles and strategies, a plan of action to implement the strategies, a funding environment, partnerships, community awareness and a regular measure of achievement.

3.1 MISSION AND VISION

The mission defines why the heritage program exists and brings a clarity of purpose as to how the vision will be achieved. The mission helps define how human and financial resources will be applied to implement the heritage program.

The vision is a description of the preferred future for heritage in the Okanagan-Similkameen Regional District. It has been developed from a synthesis of information gathered through the community engagement processes and discussions with the Heritage Strategic Plan Working Group.

Mission

To develop and implement a strong, inclusive, values-based heritage program for the RDOS, one that contributes to environmental, social and economic sustainability, and that celebrates the diversity of people and place, the character and differing traditions of its communities, its natural environment and considerable heritage assets.

Vision

- Heritage in the Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen will focus on recognizing and conserving all aspects of the history of the place, including the natural environment, First Nations, Métis and the diversity of other arriving cultures.
- Over the next one, five and ten years, heritage in the Okanagan-Similkameen region will fully contribute to defining overall planning and development goals, objectives and actions for the region, with heritage embedded into all future planning initiatives.
- Heritage will always be considered when undertaking official land use planning processes, including archaeological and aboriginal traditional use sites.
- Urban sprawl in our region will be limited, and the conservation of natural and cultural lands will be achieved, by the understanding and application of effective heritage conservation policies.
- Heritage conservation will contribute to sustainability, economic development and tourism in our region.

- Heritage conservation will connect communities within the RDOS while maintaining the region as a collection of distinct settlements.

3.2   GOVERNANCE

The governance of the regional heritage program will be undertaken by the eight Electoral Areas. As of 2015, five of the eight Electoral Areas (A, C, D, G and H) are contributing to the Heritage Conservation Service. A key recommendation for Year 1 (2016, see Section 4.0 Five-Year Implementation Strategy on page 61) is that the RDOS Board to pass a resolution to practice heritage conservation as a region-wide program.

Practicing heritage conservation in a coordinated way across the region, including all Electoral Areas and member municipalities, will result in a clear road map for the Board, Heritage Commission and staff to implement the heritage program, and to better realize the benefits that result from strong and integrated heritage conservation activity. Rather than an ineffective piecemeal approach, a consolidated heritage program will inspire a strong sense of pride in all of the region's built, cultural landscape and natural environments, public institutions, people and stories. Civic pride and morale, in turn, contribute countless tangible and intangible benefits to the wellbeing of a community.

A coordinated heritage conservation program and associated cultural development enhances the quality of life and make a place more attractive for long-time residents, newcomers and visitors. Economic benefits are a part of heritage conservation, and include a strong cultural sector which is essential in the new economy and the ability to attract skilled and educated workers to the region. A coordinated program will result in a stronger cultural tourism and marketing component, and therefore higher financial benefits across the region.

A coordinated program takes advantage of the strengths of each Electoral Area and member municipality, and the heritage groups, organizations and agencies active within each. It will result in a greater opportunity for dialogue with First Nations, and represents a democratic approach in which the whole region is represented and accrues the benefits that stem from heritage conservation.

Once a regional heritage service is in place, the RDOS Board will have the authority to strike a standing Regional Heritage Commission (see Section 3.8 on page 60 and Appendix D on page 148) with a mandate to advise the Board on the management and implementation of community heritage conservation and related activities.

3.3   GOALS

Goal 1: Understanding, recognition and support of a wide range of heritage resources

Create a heritage program that promotes a greater understanding of the region as a unique place which containing a rich and diverse collection of heritage resources that need recognition and support by all RDOS departments. Draw

on heritage activities to promote revitalization, contribute to environmental, economic, and social sustainability, and bring in residents and visitors and provide stable resources for the heritage program.

Goal 1 will be achieved through Administrative Guiding Principles and Strategies.

Goal 2: Coordinating partnerships and educational opportunities

Use heritage conservation to strengthen community bonds, create partnerships and reduce perceived and real geographic barriers. Encourage a greater degree of collaboration across all sectors and disciplines. Enhance the profile of the benefits heritage brings to a community.

Goal 2 will be achieved through Partnership Guiding Principles and Strategies.

Goal 3: Conserving heritage resources to support regional identity and character

Develop a strong heritage identity for the Okanagan-Similkameen region through the conservation and promotion of all of its heritage resources, including its diverse history, architecture, character, and unique visual and natural features.

Goal 3 will be achieved through Resource Stewardship Guiding Principles and Strategies.

3.4 HERITAGE GUIDING PRINCIPLES AND STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS

Heritage conservation recognizes the need to understand heritage as a driver of development and sustainability to ensure its continued use and value to local communities and visitors. Resources require stewardship that both benefits the community and conserves the resource for future benefits.

Effective heritage conservation within the region is advanced by developing clear sets of principles for:

- Effectively administrating a conservation service
- Working in partnership with interested groups including land and business owners, heritage societies and advocacy groups, historians, archivists and cultural organizations
- Providing direction on what is to be done with identified heritage resources of varying nature, accessibility and condition

Information about the heritage conservation program and the heritage register will be regularly updated on the RDOS website. The public may suggest heritage resources for consideration for flagging, identification or listing on the heritage register.

The following table charts a strategic longer-term framework that will serve as the over-arching basis for heritage conservation and management in the RDOS over the next 10 years. It provides general expected outcomes over one, five and ten years (Y1, Y5 and Y10 in the table). The implementation plan found in Section 4.0 is a more detailed action plan that will address how these general strategies can move forward through concrete actions over a five-year term.

Administrative Guiding Principles to Achieve Goal 1

No.	Guiding Principle		Strategy		Outcome
A1	Promote a popular understanding of heritage in the RDOS that reflects the major historical themes, and represents the broad variety of resource types (buildings, landscapes, water features, events, etc.) and their connection to ongoing economic development Undertake heritage projects that support and communicate this understanding Make all heritage documents, research, registers, lists or inventories available to the public	1.1 1.2	Place on community heritage registers important resources of all types, including landscapes, natural features, buildings structures, events, intangibles etc. Publicize and promote examples of heritage resources that are directly responsible for economic development and vitality for community understanding	2017 2020 2024	Community heritage registers include a number of the resources identified as having heritage value (See Appendix B on page 123) Publicized list of heritage resources A full range of resources on the heritage register, including landscapes, natural features, intangibles List of local examples of positive business cases leveraging value of heritage resources and used to help promote heritage by red flagging resources, recording valued community resources, publicizing on website, articles in newspaper etc. Heritage conservation is a central aspect of planning and development
A2	Include heritage conservation into day-to-day RDOS decision-making	2.1 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.5 2.6	Make heritage planning a sustainable service Link heritage conservation to land-use planning to contribute to issues such as preventing urban sprawl Integrate heritage conservation into Official Community Plans Identify ways to inform stakeholders about heritage resources outside areas with Official Community Plans Regularly monitor work towards implementing strategies Regularly bring heritage conservation opportunities and issues to the RDOS Board	2017 2020 2024	Heritage is a key component of community and land use planning Ongoing development of RDOS GIS system with map, historical events layers, for heritage resources in the region Regular monitoring of strategy implementation Usable region-specific heritage conservation toolkit for planners and the public Full use of heritage tools for conservation procedures accessible to staff and public Established inter-departmental protocol for heritage conservation
A3	Practice coordinated heritage conservation in all Electoral Areas and member municipalities	3.1 3.2 3.3 3.4	Amend the extended services by-law to include the heritage service in the three remaining Electoral Areas and member municipalities Have all Electoral Areas and member municipalities represented on the Regional Heritage Commission Engage heritage conservation thinking in communities through the Community Heritage Commission Identify achievable conservation projects	2017 2020 2024	Full Electoral Area and municipal participation in the heritage service Distributed lists of heritage resources by Electoral Area Coordinated heritage service over the Regional District with each Electoral Area and municipality with representation on the Regional Heritage Commission Easily completed conservation projects prioritized and established working relationship among partners, stakeholders and the RDOS Sustainable culture of heritage stewardship in the RDOS

No.	Guiding Principle	Strategy		Outcome	
A4	Integrate heritage conservation with environmentally, socially and economically sustainable initiatives	4.1	Position heritage conservation as a contributor to environmental, social and economic sustainability in the region	2017	Heritage conservation is understood to be a sustainable initiative
				2020	A roster of heritage conservation projects that are characterized as sustainable initiatives
				2024	A culture of sustainable development that includes heritage conservation

Partnership Guiding Principles to Achieve Goal 2

No.	Guiding Principle	Strategy		Outcome	
P1	Work with First Nations (respecting the sensitivities of heritage protection), diverse ethnic groups, non-profits, municipalities, heritage societies, chambers of commerce, tourism associations, private land owners and RDOS departments to develop a cohesive heritage program for the region and capitalize on opportunities to collaborate, support and co-promote heritage programs.	5.1	Identify a list of relevant contacts, programs and events and help identify shared heritage values, efforts and benefits in collaboration with each other	2017	List of relevant contacts, programs and events
		5.2	Facilitate outreach to heritage contacts in the region to provide resources and support, organize a communications forum on heritage programs, and ensure collaboration and exchange of ideas about heritage	2020	A process and protocol for collaboration and partnerships and completed pilot projects including heritage partners
				2024	Fully coordinated program among regional groups and ongoing collaboration on heritage projects A community heritage register that reflects the heritage of all people in the region
P2	Work with First Nations to include aboriginal values in the heritage of the region and the resource list	6.1	Establish a conversation with First Nations on the subject of the region's heritage, building on En'owkin Centre dialogue	2017	Introduction of the issue of heritage conservation into the ongoing dialogue with First Nations
		6.2	Develop a coordinated story of the region that meaningfully includes aboriginal and non-aboriginal history	2020	Statements of significance and area contextual histories that reflect aboriginal and non-aboriginal values
		6.3	Integrate aboriginal and non-aboriginal heritage values into heritage conservation planning and projects	2024	A body of resources with statements of significance, conservation projects and planning procedures that reflect aboriginal and non-aboriginal values
		6.4	Support the preservation of the Okanagan language		
P3	Work with diverse ethnic groups to include their heritage values into the heritage of the region, the resource list and heritage register	7.1	Add to regional community heritage register resources that represent non-aboriginal / non-European heritage values	2017	Incorporation of non-aboriginal / non-European histories into regional district heritage conservation work
				2020	Identification of resources on the community heritage register that represents the non-aboriginal / non-European heritage of the region
				2024	A body of resources with statements of significance, conservation projects and planning procedures that reflect values of diverse ethnic groups

No.	Guiding Principle		Strategy		Outcome
P4	Work with member municipalities on shared heritage values, resources and initiatives	8.1	Identify resources and projects that involve the RDOS and municipalities to understand what cooperative measures will be needed for heritage conservation	2017	Identification of conservation projects that the RDOS and municipalities can easily cooperate on
		8.2	Begin joint conservation efforts with straightforward, easily achievable projects and build on success	2020	Initial projects with those with more complex coordination requirements
				2024	Coordinated heritage conservation between the RDOS and member municipalities with expanded heritage conservation to more ambitious projects
P5	Support the community in future heritage identification and conservation efforts	9.1	Assist local community groups in identifying sources of grant money for heritage research and conservation	2017	Accessible web-based information on heritage conservation for the public
		9.2	Assist with the development of a Museums Network in the region	2020	Early web-based material built on to increase community capacity for conservation efforts
		9.3	Develop specialized conservation tool kits to assist communities in conserving their heritage	2024	Comprehensive website and hard copy information to sustain an ongoing high level of heritage stewardship
P6	Work with partners to identify economic development opportunities related to heritage	10.1	Identify partners and potential sites and projects	2020	List of potential economic partners
			Acknowledge the economic importance of the region's landscape heritage and character to its economic future	2017	Ideas incubated and business cases established for small pilot project(s)
				2024	Ongoing economic development opportunities related to heritage
P7	Work with partners to identify and implement heritage outreach and education programs	11.1	Explore heritage curriculum with museums, school boards, Okanagan College and other institutions	2020	Key partnerships and potential creative programs identified
		11.2	Identify current educational and outreach efforts in the community on which to build	2017	Educational and outreach program in place, including website, newsletter or other initiative
		11.3	Promote youth and family oriented programs		Interpretive master plan prepared
		11.4	Look for non-traditional, creative education and outreach programming	2024	A coordinated partnership of ongoing creative programming
		11.5	Design and implement interpretive plan		Ongoing implementation of interpretive program
P8	Invest in professional training, research and partnerships that support and sustain heritage programs for the public, primary, secondary and post-secondary students and RDOS staff	12.1	Build expertise for ongoing heritage stewardship among planners, engineers, architects, surveyors and others	2017	Commitment to future heritage training and education
		12.2	Ensure ongoing attention to new thinking, innovative programs, administration and legislation in heritage conservation	2020	Participation in training and educational programs
				2024	Series of research documents that link trends in heritage conservation to RDOS heritage program

Resource Stewardship Guiding Principles to Achieve Goal 3

No.	Guiding Principle	Strategy		Outcome	
R1	Promote conservation of landscapes, lakes, rivers, streams, vegetation and corridors as an important part of the regional heritage strategy	12.1	Identify heritage landscape resources for conservation that would result in experiential improvements	2017	List of heritage landscapes identified for inclusion on the regional heritage register and conservation action (if any) required besides listing
		12.2	Identify conservation tools and bylaws that are particularly relevant for the conservation of landscapes	2020	Development of conservation projects that positively impact the community's experience of the landscape, involving cooperative partnerships as required
		12.3	Identify partnerships for successful conservation, whether it be First Nations, departments of the Province of B.C., and/or municipalities	2024	A developed culture of stewardship of cultural and natural landscapes in partnership with others
R2	Treat the conservation of heritage views and vistas as part of the stewardship of the region's visual identity	13.1	Identify throughout the region those views and vistas key to the region's identity	2017	List of key views and vistas identified for inclusion on the regional heritage register
		13.2	Work in partnership with others on conservation solutions when their activities potentially impact views and vistas	2020	Development of projects with partners to achieve successful stewardship of views and vistas
				2024	Protection of a comprehensive collection of views and vistas that are key to the identity of the region
R3	Preserve the spatial organizations and clustering of heritage resources where key to their heritage values	14.1	Identify resources where the conservation of clusters or spatial organization is an important heritage value (for example, a town plan)	2017	List of resources that are valued for clustering or spatial organization, and tools to achieve their conservation
		14.2	Identify tools to help conserve spatial organization and / or clustering	2020	Conservation of heritage resources with complex spatial organization and / or clustering
				2024	Established culture of action and stewardship for these more complex resources
R4	Promote the re-use of heritage buildings and structures in order to maintain their vital roles and conserve their character-defining elements	15.1	Identify buildings and structures with potential for revitalization and potential future uses	2017	Buildings and structures suitable for re-use placed on the regional heritage register in order to access heritage conservation tools
		15.2	Work in partnership with others to apply conservation tools for revitalization and re-use of buildings and structures	2020	A collection of revitalized buildings and structures with appropriate new uses
				2024	Established culture of action and stewardship for revitalizing and re-using heritage buildings and structures
R5	Retain evidence of past and present land use and promote new land uses that support the conservation of heritage value and character	16.1	Be prepared to assist and encourage existing or new land uses that conserve heritage values	2017	Identify resources whose values are threatened by present or proposed land uses
		16.2	Identify conservation tools that apply specifically to land use changes to conserve heritage values	2020	Conservation of heritage resources through the protection of existing or the application of appropriate new land uses
				2024	Established culture of action and stewardship for changes of historical land uses

No.	Guiding Principle		Strategy		Outcome
R6	Promote cultural traditions and events that sustain a community's connection with the historical place	17.1 17.2	Identify important existing cultural traditions and events and their custodians that are significant to the region's social sustainability Promote sustainable stewardship of cultural traditions on RDOS website	2017 2020 2024	Compiled list of cultural traditions and events that are important to the region's heritage Sustainable, monitored list of cultural traditions and events Continued monitoring and stewardship of cultural traditions and events
R7	Develop cultural tourism centred on authenticity, local participation and ownership	18.1 18.2 18.3 18.4 18.5	Implement the Marketing and Promotion Plan section of this strategic plan Link stakeholders, cultural centres and places, and activities Publicize cultural centres and activities within and outside the RDOS, linking them to the identity of the region Develop sustainable management plans for cultural centres and activities Develop cultural tourism programs	2017 2020 2024	Identified list of cultural centres and activities Website and publications linking cultural centres and activities for residents and visitors Sustainable management plans for linked cultural centres and activities Comprehensive network of cultural centres and associated activities that together are an economic engine for the region
R8	Develop an experience of archaeological history	19.1 19.2	With First Nations and diverse ethnic groups, identify places that can help relate aboriginal, ethnic and European histories and cultures in the region Explore virtual and on-site interpretation that is not invasive to the culture or the site	2017 2020 2024	Introduction of guiding principles and strategies into the ongoing dialogue with First Nations Exploration of sites with Chinese Canadian and other ethnic groups Development of successful stewardship projects with partners Ongoing and growing experiences with a variety of archaeological sites
R9	Treat the region's small-scale features that contribute to its heritage and character as stewardship of the region's identity	20.1 20,2	Develop local stakeholder lists of small-scale features (hedgerows, fencelines, ditches, small structures etc.) Include small-scale features in the management of heritage site and develop sustainable management plans for individual small-scale structures where needed	2017 2020 2024	Identified list of important small-scale features Collection of conserved small-scale features and sustainable management plans for the linked centres and activities Continued monitoring of features

3.5 EVALUATION CRITERIA FOR FUTURE SITES

Evaluation criteria have been created using a values-based methodology. A historic place maybe evaluated for protection, conservation, inclusion on the heritage register, designation or other action if it is considered to have heritage value by the community based on the following criteria.

For immediate consideration:

1. The place is under threat from damage or loss through proposed development, neglect or other reasons and has heritage value.
2. The heritage place has aesthetic, design or physical value such as:
   - Rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method
   - Display of craftsmanship or artistic merit
   - Demonstration technical or scientific achievement
3. The heritage place has historical, scientific, educational or associative value such as:
   - Direct association with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community
   - Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history
   - Potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of a process or system
   - Demonstration or reflection of the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community
4. The heritage place has contextual value such as:
   - Importance in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area
   - Physical, functional, visual or historical links to its surroundings
   - Landmark status
5. The heritage place has cultural or social value such as
   - Yielding, or having the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture
   - Has association with traditions, rituals or events important to the community

For further consideration:

6. The heritage place helps fulfill the goal of full representation of the seven themes identified for the RDOS
7. The heritage place helps fulfill the goal of identifying heritage resources that are geographically dispersed throughout the RDOS
8. The place is important in demonstrating the evolution, theme, pattern or community identity in the history of the RDOS
9. The heritage place has the potential to contribute to economic development and to be used in the everyday lives of people in the region
10. The place has the ability to contribute to the social well-being of the community
11. The place has the ability to contribute to the biodiversity of the community or region

Assessing heritage significance using the thematic framework

Themes guide judgements about what types of heritage resources might exist on a site or in an area, and what assistance might be required to assess their heritage significance. The use of major themes can draw attention to gaps in existing histories which could lead to an incomplete assessment or community heritage register.

The historical significance of a resource can be assessed by checking whether it physically demonstrates or fits into any of the historical themes which shaped the area in which the resource is located. The themes can be used to consider how the resource demonstrates or achieves other heritage values, such as technical excellence or educational potential. Themes may give clues as to why a community values a particular heritage resource.

To consider a heritage feature in its historical context, it is important to identify the links between information known from historical sources such as documents or oral histories, and physical evidence identified in the field. Themes can identify historical associations not physically apparent or previously identified in the field.

Themes can be integrated into the assessment of significance in several ways:

- Identifying the significant theme(s) demonstrated by or associated with the heritage resource
- Contributing to the description of the physical elements and the systems or processes of the resource
- Creating a context for a resource such as how it was used, constructed or formed
- In conjunction with community heritage values, themes can be used in identifying the heritage values associated with an historic place using the thematic framework to provide multiple storylines for the place, and to assist in compiling a broader range of possible heritage values
- Using the thematic framework when writing the statement of significance to draw out significant historical aspects of the place
- Use of the thematic framework in a gap analysis to identify heritage resources, tangible and intangible, which may be under-represented on the heritage register.
- Use of the thematic framework to compare the similarities and differences of a specific type of resources or site
- Identifying the ways in which a place demonstrates the historical themes found to be significant
- Identifying significant associations with a person or group of people of historical significance

3.6   HERITAGE CONSERVATION TOOLS

The following is a summary of the heritage conservation tools available to Electoral Areas in the RDOS once they have adopted the extended service bylaw for heritage. These tools are automatically available for member municipalities. Note that most of the tools can apply to promoting the conservation of landscapes as well as buildings and structures. A comprehensive tool-kit that clearly defines the tools and their uses is identified as Appendix K and is a separate document.

1.   Planning and Regulatory Tools

The Regional District (as well as municipalities within the Region) can implement conservation of heritage values through planning policies and the regulation of improvements to properties, including site, building and sign design. The cost of implementing heritage conservation using these tools is Staff time, but can be rationalized as part of the cost of a developing a comprehensive planned environment throughout the region.

1.1 Official Community Plan (including Area Plan)
1.2 Zoning By-law, Zoning Amendments (Rezoning)
1.3 Development Permit Area
1.4 Recommendations submitted to Ministry of Transportation and
     Infrastructure for Subdivision By-law and Approvals
1.5 Building Permits
1.6 Building Code Alternative Solutions
1.7. Sign Bylaw
1.8. Public Realm
1.9. Interpretation
1.10 Demolition Permits (withholding)

2.   Heritage Protection Tools

These are tools to enable the conservation of heritage with guidance as to care for character-defining elements. Used effectively, they balance responsibility with opportunities for the property owner.

Conservation plans sometimes needs time to gel. Properties with threatened loss of heritage features can be subject to protection orders, leaving time to negotiate with property owners a means to conserve heritage.

2.1. Heritage Conservation Area and Design Guidelines including:
   •   Form and Character
   •   Farmland Protection
   •   Watercourse Protection
   •   Sensitive Ecosystem Protection
   •   Highway Corridor Protection
2.2. Heritage Register
2.3. Heritage Designation

2.4. Heritage Revitalization Agreement

2.5. Heritage Conservation Covenant

2.6. Heritage Alteration Permit

2.7. Heritage Site Maintenance Standards

2.8. Heritage Conservation Standards and Guidelines

2.9. Heritage Procedures By-law

2.10. Temporary Heritage Protection

2.10.1. Withholding of approvals

2.10.2. Temporary protection orders

2.10.3. Temporary protection by-laws

2.10.4. Temporary protection control periods

2.10.5 Notification of Interest

3.   Financial Tools

There are tools available to compensate property owners for shouldering the stewardship of heritage value, in the form of tax grants or relief (which cost the Regional District money) or financial incentives (which need not cause the Regional District to expend funds). Heritage resources can have local, provincial and/or federal importance, and can attract funding from any or all three levels of government.

Tools that can be accessed by Regional Districts and municipalities:

3.1.1. Cash Grants

3.1.2. Heritage Property Tax Exemptions

3.1.3. Commercial Property Tax Exemptions

3.1.4. Bonus Density

3.1.5. Residual Density

3.1.6. Transfer of Density (including density bank)

Provincial Tools:

3.2.1. Heritage Legacy Fund of BC

3.2.2. Community Heritage Register Program

3.2.3. Conservation and Feasibility Planning Program (currently not available)

4.   Partnership Tools

There are tools available to encourage local governments to work with the community to forward heritage conservation.

4.1 Streamline Heritage Applications

4.2 Support Services

4.3 Establish Fundraising Organizations

- •   Community Foundation grants
- •   Partnerships to access private funding

3.7   PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The purpose of these performance measures is to provide a consistent approach for systematically collecting, analyzing, utilizing and reporting on the performance of the RDOS heritage programs and activities. This creates a road map that outlines the linkage between allocated resources and expected outcomes and results for each of the areas outlined below. This charts the regional district's level of achievement and provides information for work plans and budgets. As initial strategic actions are completed and the heritage program matures, performance indicators should be reviewed yearly.

Performance measures have been identified as being either quantitative or qualitative.

Outcomes	Performance indicator	Data source	Frequency	Department	Type
Heritage planning	Active community heritage commission meeting regularly and involved in projects	RDOS	Yearly	Community Services	Quantitative
	Heritage bylaw includes all Electoral Areas	RDOS	Once	Community Services	Quantitative
	Level of inter-departmental involvement in heritage conservation	RDOS	Yearly	Community Services	Qualitative
	Amount of staff time devoted to heritage program	All RDOS departments	Yearly	Community Services	Quantitative
	Stable funding for RDOS heritage program	RDOS	Yearly	RDOS Board	Quantitative
	Amount of trail development and interpretation completed	RDOS	Yearly	Community Services	Quantitative
	Heritage conservation, management or outreach projects initiated or completed	RDOS	Yearly	Community Services	Quantitative
	Number of users of RDOS heritage website	RDOS	Yearly	Community Services	Quantitative
	Strengthened heritage wording in OCPs	RDOS	At OCP update	Community Services	Quantitative
Vision, mission and goals	Review and update of vision and mission as needed	RDOS	Yearly	Community Services	Quantitative
Heritage register	Number of resources placed on the heritage register	Heritage register	Yearly	Community Services	Quantitative
	Resources reflect geographical, thematic and cultural diversity	Heritage register	When resources considered	Community Services	Qualitative
	Ongoing identification of register-potential tangible and intangible resources	RDOS	When resources considered	Community Services	Qualitative
Guiding principle, strategy, implementation	Number of implementation plan actions completed	RDOS	Yearly	Community Services	Quantitative
	Review / update of strategic actions completed	RDOS	Yearly	Community Services	Quantitative
	Establishment of working group to explore sustainability and economic development initiatives and business plans	RDOS	Once / ongo-ing	Community Services	Quantitative

Outcomes	Performance indicator	Data source	Frequency	Department	Type
Heritage partnerships	Level of ongoing engagement and involvement of First Nations	RDOS, First Nations	Yearly	Community Services	Qualitative
	Number of local community groups or associations involved in RDOS heritage projects	RDOS, community groups	Yearly	Community Services	Quantitative
	Diversity of community groups involved in heritage conservation	RDOS, community groups	Yearly	Community Services	Qualitative
	Education and outreach program(s) in place and active	RDOS	Yearly	Community Services	Quantitative
	Number of collaborative projects or events initiated or completed	RDOS	Yearly	Community Services	Quantitative
	Monitor websites of regional organizations to keep current	Community Groups	Yearly	Community Services	Qualitative
Marketing and promotion	Number of marketing and promotion plan actions completed	RDOS	Yearly	Community Services	Quantitative
	Level of public interest in heritage sites and programs	RDOS	Yearly	Community Services	Qualitative
	Level of understanding of heritage conservation by the public	RDOS heritage website	Yearly	Community Services	Qualitative
	Improved and expanded sign and interpretive program	RDOS	Yearly	Community Services	Quantitative
	Ongoing work by staff on website and interactive map	RDOS	Yearly	Community Services	Quantitative

3.8   REGIONAL HERITAGE COMMISSION

Under Local Government Act Part 27 section 953 and section 143 of the Community Charter, a Regional District Board may, by bylaw, create a Regional Heritage Commission.

A community heritage commission assists the Regional District of Okanagan Similkameen Board with the management and implementation of community heritage conservation planning and activities. A community heritage commission may:

- Advise local government on matters included in the commission's terms of reference
- Advise local government on matters referred to it by local government
- Undertake or support heritage activities authorized by local government

Once a regional service is in place, the RDOS Board will have the authority to strike a standing Regional Heritage Commission with a mandate to advise the Board on the management and implementation of community heritage conservation and related activities.

Princeton Summerland Road
author photo.

The Regional Heritage Commission may also undertake support activities and / or take on other non-regulatory activities delegated to it by a council or regional district board, such as community education activities regarding heritage, attend events, conduct outreach, and assist staff on heritage matters.

The Board reviews applications for membership and officially appoints members to the commission. The Commission should be broadly based and structured with members that represent all of the Regional District. The Commission should include one member of the Regional District Board and one member of RDOS staff as non-voting members.

Local government creates or authorizes a community heritage commission by adopting a bylaw, which must include the commission's:

- Name
- Terms of reference
- Composition and appointment procedure
- Operating procedures

1827 map of road.
David Gregory.

The terms of reference for the RDOS Regional Heritage Commission can be found in Appendix D on page 148.

4.0   FIVE-YEAR IMPLEMENTATION

This is a plan for action, showing a list of priority tasks that can realistically be implemented by the RDOS with the community over the next one to five years. This plan builds on current heritage initiatives in the RDOS and focuses on resources that make the RDOS unique in terms of its heritage. The implementation in Year 1 (2016) emphasizes the creation of the regional service, the formation of the Regional Heritage Commission and adding several sites to the heritage register, as well as activities that are achievable and / or already underway, and that don't require the establishment of the regional service.

In 2017, the resources will be in place to gain momentum in moving forward with the heritage program.

While building the program, activities such as the heritage register, developing the web page or producing maps or brochures can easily be undertaken. The conservation of buildings, landscapes or small-scale features can be integrated with capital projects to make them more sustainable, such as reducing landfill waste, re-using materials and contributing to the region's social and cultural sustainability.

Similkameen Valley
similkameenvalley.com.

4.1   Administrative Guiding Principles to Achieve Goal 1

Year	No.	Guiding Principle	Actions	Implementation Resources
Year 1	A1	Promote a popular understanding of heritage in the RDOS that reflects the major historical themes, and represents the broad variety of resource types (buildings, landscapes, water features, events, etc.) Undertake heritage projects that support and communicate this understanding Make all heritage documents, research, registers, lists or inventories available to the public	Select five resources to add to the heritage register that further represent the area's historical themes Select resources for that are a variety of types, not just buildings Partner with the Regional Heritage Commission to prepare the statements and hold a one-day statement of significance workshop with the Regional Heritage Commission facilitated by Heritage BC	RDOS staff • Community Services Regional Heritage Commission Heritage BC **Cost** $1,200.00 plus travel and expenses **Budget Source** Heritage Conservation Fund
			Grow the heritage-specific page on the RDOS website to promote the heritage program, provide heritage information, and collect and disperse material from other heritage associations and groups Promote activities of other associations and groups Create a online calendar of heritage events and activities Dedicate personnel to regularly update the website and the interactive heritage map	RDOS staff • Community Services **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services
	A2	Integrate heritage conservation into day-to-day Regional District planning and decision-making	Commit staff and resources to the region-wide heritage program	RDOS staff Board **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services
	A3	Practice coordinated heritage conservation in all Electoral Areas	Amend the bylaw to establish all Electoral Area and Member Municipality participation in the heritage service	RDOS staff Board Electoral Area B, E, F Directors Member municipalities **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services
			Identify heritage resources in each Electoral Area for inclusion on the heritage register	RDOS staff • Community Services Board **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Heritage Conservation Fund

Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen : *Regional Heritage Strategic Plan*

4.1 Administrative Guiding Principles to Achieve Goal 1 (cont'd)

Year	No.	Guiding Principle	Actions	Implementation Resources
			Update the bylaw for to establish a region-wide Regional Heritage Commission that includes all Electoral Areas and member municipalities	RDOS staff Board Member municipalities **Cost** N/A (internal) **Budget Source** Community Services
Years 2 - 5	A4	Promote a popular understanding of heritage in the RDOS that reflects the major historical themes, and represents the broad variety of resource types (buildings, landscapes, water features, events, etc.) Undertake heritage projects that support and communicate this understanding Make all heritage documents, research, registers, lists or inventories available to the public	Utilize in-house expertise for marketing and promotion, such as the preparation of informational, interpretive and heritage tour brochures Partner with South Okanagan Heritage Alliance and local Chambers of Commerce Take advantage of expertise of other organizations such as Heritage BC, Canadian Museums Association etc.	RDOS staff • Community Services **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services
			Heritage program to synergize with and contribute to Trails Strategy with research, content and budget for trail signs, markers, wayfinding Retain sign fabricator and outside consultant if needed	RDOS staff • Community Services **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services (Heritage, Regional Trails) or apply for a Heritage Legacy Fund grant for sign fabrication http://www.heritagebc.ca/funding/heritage-legacyfund or from the Okanagan-Okanagan-Similkameen Parks Society
			Provide support for oral history projects that address all aspects of the region's heritage through staff expertise, budget allocation or grant applications, including transcription and indexing Oral histories will reside with the RDOS and be available to public Partner with First People's Cultural Council http://www.fpcc.ca/about-us/ and train staff or volunteers through the Oral History Centre online workshops http://oralhistorycentre.ca/workshops	RDOS staff • Community Services **Cost** $60 per staff member for a 3-series workshop that will allow the RDOS to train for the project and register as an affiliate of the Oral History Centre $200 for recording equipment **Budget Source** Community Services
			Partner with the Granite Creek Preservation Society to provide heritage advice, technical support and a brochure. Incorporate information on the Granite Creek project on the heritage website	RDOS staff • Community Services **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services

4.1   Administrative Guiding Principles to Achieve Goal 1 (cont'd)

Year	No.	Guiding Principle	Actions	Implementation Resources
Years 2 - 5 cont'd			Let community organizations know that the Heritage Strategic Plan has been adopted, and to note its location on the Regional District website including a description of benefits to the community how to access and use it	RDOS staff • Community Services **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services
			Prepare a community guide to the Heritage Strategic plan	
	A5	Integrate heritage conservation with environmentally, socially and economically sustainable initiatives	Identify heritage resources in each Electoral Area for inclusion on the heritage register	RDOS staff • Community Services Regional Heritage Commission **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services
			Continue to add resources to the heritage register taking care to address all the historical themes	
			Develop online resources: • GIS layering • Web-based information • Weekly/monthly photo opportunity • Heritage mapping, walking / cycling / touring guides, heritage calendar, trails and other heritage information	RDOS staff • Community Services Regional Heritage Commission **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services
			Develop an online tool to provide guidance on sources of heritage information and resources	RDOS staff • Community Services **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services
			Heritage program to continue contribution and synergy with Trails Strategy with research, content and budget for trail signs, markers, wayfinding	RDOS staff • Community Services **Cost** Staff time, outside consultant, sign fabricator **Budget Source** Community Services
			Continue support for the oral history project through staff expertise, budget allocation or grant applications (if needed)	RDOS staff • Community Services **Cost** Staff time, Budget allocation to conduct oral history project **Budget Source** Community Services, Heritage Conservation Fund

Year	No.	Guiding Principle	Actions	Implementation Resources
Years 2 - 5 cont'd			Support efforts to establish additional and improved signs, public art, markers or other elements to interpret and identify heritage places and destinations	RDOS staff • Community Services **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services
	A6	Integrate heritage conservation into day-to-day Regional District decision-making	Establish an inter-departmental protocol for integration of heritage into RDOS business	RDOS staff • Community Services Board **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services
			Utilize other departments to support heritage integration into projects - engineering, parks, public works etc. - through staff time and budget allocation	RDOS staff • Community Services Board **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services
			Develop methodologies that will trigger or red flag heritage issues in areas of the RDOS without an OCP	RDOS staff • Community Services **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services
			Identify areas in the region that may benefit from the establishment of a form and character Development Permit Area (see Section 3.6 Heritage Conservation Tools on page 56 and Appendix I, *A Generic Heritage Conservation Toolkit for BC Local Governments*)	RDOS staff • Community Services • Planning Services **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services
			Allocate a portion of development cost charges towards heritage planning and conservation	RDOS staff • Community Services • Tax and Assessment **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services
			Implement the use of available conservation tools on development projects Adopt use of form and character development permit area for conservation where needed Adopt use of special measures in the B.C.Building Code	RDOS staff • Community Services • Planning Services • Building Inspection **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services

4.1 Administrative Guiding Principles to Achieve Goal 1 (cont'd)

Year	No.	Guiding Principle	Actions	Implementation Resources
Years 2 - 5 cont'd	**A7**	Integrate heritage conservation into day-to-day Regional District decision-making	Implement and grow the regional heritage program through a centralized heritage office If needed, create a heritage coordinator position to manage the implementation of the regional heritage program and to be a centralized resource for heritage in the regional district	RDOS staff • Community Services or Apply for a provincial grant to fund a test of a one-year part-time position **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services
			Adopt the *Standards and Guidelines for Heritage Conservation in Canada* to guide heritage activity	RDOS staff • Community Services Board **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Development Services
	A8	Practice heritage conservation in all Electoral Areas	Continue to identify heritage resources in each Electoral Area and place on the heritage register Identify and budget for joint heritage projects such as the conservation of buildings and landscape features, signs etc. in all Electoral Areas	RDOS staff • Community Services Board Regional Heritage Commission **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Heritage Conservation Fund
			Complete the preparation of a heritage conservation reference manual specific to the heritage opportunities and issues in each Electoral Area	RDOS staff • Community Services Regional Heritage Commission **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services (Heritage Conservation)
	A9	Integrate heritage conservation with environmental, social and economic sustainability	Begin implementation of the Marketing and Promotion Plan (See Section 5.3, Marketing and Promotion Plan, on page 86)	RDOS staff • Community Services Board **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services (Heritage Conservation)
			Identify, initiate and support projects that demonstrate sustainability through heritage conservation Include heritage as a sustainable part of capital projects	RDOS staff • Community Services Board **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Development Services
			Include heritage in RDOS documents that discuss future sustainable development Apply for other potential sources of funding for heritage projects, eg. grants from other organizations	RDOS staff • Community Services Board **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Development Services

Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen : *Regional Heritage Strategic Plan*

4.2   Partnership Guiding Principles to Achieve Goal 2

Year	No.	Guiding Principle	Actions	Implementation Resources
Year 1	P1	Work with First Nations (respecting the sensitivities of heritage protection), diverse ethnic groups, non-profits, municipalities, heritage societies, chambers of commerce, tourism associations, private land owners and RDOS departments to develop a cohesive heritage program for the region and capitalize on opportunities to collaborate, support and co-promote heritage programs.	Outreach to heritage contacts in the region, provide resources and support, facilitate a communication forum on heritage programs to provide collaboration and exchanges of ideas Provide support and resources to relevant heritage contacts, programs and events and help identify shared heritage values, efforts and benefits in collaboration with each other.	RDOS staff • Community Services Regional Heritage Commission Advocacy group **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services (Rural Projects)
	P2	Work with First Nations to include aboriginal values in the heritage understanding of the region and the resource list Ensure aboriginal voices are clearly identified and heard	Continue outreach to En'owkin Centre dialogue to discuss First Nations' engagement with the heritage program Maintain outreach and relationship throughout life of heritage program	RDOS staff Regional Heritage Commission Advocacy group **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services (Heritage Conservation)
Years 2 - 5	P3	Work with diverse ethnic groups to include their heritage values into the heritage of the region, the resource list and heritage register	Document themes, stories and heritage resources that can enhance the heritage picture in the region For example: • Chinese Canadian history	RDOS staff • Community Services • Tax and Assessment **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services
	P4	Work with member municipalities on shared heritage values and resources	Develop heritage conservation strategies for shared resources between RDOS and municipalities that can be visually or physically impacted by one party or another	RDOS staff • Community Services Municipalities **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services (Regional Growth Strategy)
	P5	Support the community in future heritage identification and conservation efforts	Develop heritage conservation plans for resources that would benefit from coordinated conservation efforts with partners, such as First Nations, arts and culture groups, recreational groups, private landowners etc.	RDOS staff • Community Services • Planning Services Municipalities First Nations Province of B.C.Heritage Branch **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services (Regional Growth Strategy)

4.2   Partnership Guiding Principles to Achieve Goal 2 (cont'd)

Year	No.	Guiding Principle	Actions	Implementation Resources
Years 2 - 5 cont'd			Support and take part in festivals and events with a heritage component, for example: • Meadowlark Festival	RDOS staff • Community Services • Planning Services • Parks and Recreation **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services
			Investigate and support the identification and use of walkway and cycling trails between heritage attractions	RDOS staff • Community Services • Planning Services • Parks and Recreation **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services
			Establish a dedicated representative for disseminating heritage information and outreach	RDOS staff • Community Services **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services
			Collaborate with partners, such as First Nations, recreational groups and cycling groups to conserve and interpret identified heritage trails, tracks, and wagon roads	RDOS staff • Community Services • Planning Services • Parks and Recreation First Nations, municipalities **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services
			Create an information tool to cross-market and share initiatives, such as a website, software, 1-800 heritage phone line and online heritage events calendar	RDOS staff • Community Services **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services
			Initiate a project to collect oral histories and stories around the region	RDOS staff First Nations' En'owkin Centre Regional Heritage Commission Advocacy groups **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services

4.2   Partnership Guiding Principles to Achieve Goal 2 (cont'd)

Year	No.	Guiding Principle	Actions	Implementation Resources
Years 2 - 5 cont'd	**P6**	Work with partners to identify economic development opportunities related to heritage	Work with museums, archives, local wineries, agricultural producers, fruit stand owners etc. to develop economic business cases for continued use of heritage resources Further identify similar economic opportunities related to heritage For example • Heritage orchard tours, grafting and budding workshops, sale of rootstocks or new trees, innovative business incubator etc.	RDOS staff Private business Community advocates **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services (Rural Projects)
			Arrange a region-wide meeting with Chambers of Commerce and local heritage contacts and organizations to discuss joint involvement in heritage promotion and conservation.	RDOS staff • Community Services Chambers of Commerce Local heritage contacts and organizations **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services
			Look for opportunities to partner to support emerging businesses and entrepreneurs related to heritage, for example, through an artisan fair or online initiatives	RDOS staff • Community Services Chambers of Commerce Private business **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services
	P7	Work with partners to identify and implement heritage outreach and education programs	Work with museums and archives to plan for publications (brochures or online content) and programs (heritage tours) that emphasize the relevance and benefits of heritage to everyday life Promote citizen action and involvement in heritage recognition and conservation through events, project or initiatives identified by RDOS and Regional Heritage Commission For example: • A photograph contest of best heritage landscape	RDOS staff Cultural heritage organizations, area municipalities, destination marketing organizations and industry stakeholders **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services (Rural Projects)

4.2   Partnership Guiding Principles to Achieve Goal 2 (cont'd)

Year	No.	Guiding Principle	Actions	Implementation Resources
Years 2 - 5 cont'd			Support the reinvigoration of regional heritage initiatives such as the South Okanagan Heritage Association	RDOS staff • Community Services Private businesses Community advocates **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services
			Work with educational institutions to make heritage education a priority, through curriculum, field trips, museum personnel etc. Coordinate heritage education with local school districts	RDOS staff • Community Services • Planning Services Okanagan College School Board Archives, museums **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services
			Develop heritage workshops that encourage multidisciplinary interaction and exchanges that extend beyond regional boundaries	RDOS staff • Community Services Private businesses Community advocates **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services
			Support interpretive initiatives already underway Develop an interpretive plan for heritage resources that investigates many means of interpretation: public art, markers, signs, brochures, technology	RDOS staff • Community Services Private businesses Community advocates Regional Heritage Commission **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services
	P8	Invest in professional training, research and partnerships that support and sustain heritage programs for the public, primary, secondary and post-secondary students and RDOS staff	Approach Okanagan College regarding future heritage-related curricula and identify other sources of training and education eg. University of Victoria Work with local heritage organizations on joint education and training opportunities Identify opportunities for heritage training for RDOS staff and encourage participation Commitment to ongoing analysis of emerging trends Develop co-op program for heritage conservation work in the region	RDOS staff Okanagan College Trade apprenticeship providers **Cost** Staff time, budget for training **Budget Source** Community Services

Regional District of
Okanagan-Similkameen

Regional Heritage
Strategic Plan

4.3   Resource Stewardship Guiding Principles to Achieve Goal 3

Year	No.	Guiding Principle	Actions	Implementation Resources
Year 1	**R1**	Promote conservation of all identified heritage resources as a critical part of the regional heritage strategy, such as: • Landscapes, lakes, rivers, streams • Vegetation • Corridors • Views and vistas • Spatial organizations and clustering • Buildings and structures • Past and present land use • Cultural traditions or sites • Archaeological sites • Small-scale features • Intangibles	Build consensus among communities for an initiative to list, register or designate high priority built and landscape features in the region	RDOS staff • Community Services Regional Heritage Commission **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services
			Select five landscape resources for the heritage register that best demonstrate the diversity of the region such as those identified as priorities by the community For example: • Cemeteries • Granite Creek • Twin Lakes Prepare statements of significance for selected resources	RDOS staff • Community Services Regional Heritage Commission **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Heritage Conservation Fund or Public Works
Years 2 - 5	**R2**	Promote conservation of all identified heritage resources as a critical part of the regional heritage strategy, particularly landscape resources	Continue to list, register or designate important landscape and built features in the region Prepare statements of significance for resources	RDOS staff • Community Services Regional Heritage Commission **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services
			Identify and conserve priority landscapes such as small cemeteries at Hedley, Twin Lakes, Fairview, Okanagan Falls Consult Cemeteries Act	RDOS staff • Community Services Regional Heritage Commission Private businesses / landowners Province of B.C. **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services
			For identified trails, identify jurisdiction, ownership, condition, stabilization measures, financial tools etc. to aid in conservation	RDOS staff • Community Services Regional Heritage Commission **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services

4.3 Resource Stewardship Guiding Principles to Achieve Goal 3 (cont'd)

Year	No.	Guiding Principle	Actions	Implementation Resources
Years 2 - 5 cont'd	**R2**		Initiate a scenic roads and character streets program that recognizes and conserves the natural, cultural heritage and recreational features of these corridors	RDOS staff • Community Services Regional Heritage Commission Private businesses / landowners **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services
	R3	Treat the conservation of heritage views and vistas as stewardship of the region's visual identity	Identify key views and vistas and whether they are at risk	RDOS staff • Heritage Regional Heritage Commission **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services (Rural Projects)
			Undertake some shared projects and build on experience to apply to other places For example: Spotted Lake • Do not build signs or structures to obscure views • Remove clutter between the road and the lake • Enact a conservation covenant • Create a roadside interpretive lookout	RDOS staff • Community Services Regional Heritage Commission Private businesses / landowners First Nations En'owkin Centre Province of BC (depending on project) **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services
	R4	Preserve the spatial organizations and clustering of heritage resources where key to their heritage values	Identify places with important spatial organization or clustering that contributes to the heritage character of the place For example: • Naramata Village • Haynes Ranch	RDOS staff • Community Services Regional Heritage Commission **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services
			Undertake projects that include the conservation of spatial organization or clustering, which may require heritage conservation areas	RDOS staff • Community Services • Planning Services Board Regional Heritage Commission **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services (Rural Projects)

4.3 Resource Stewardship Guiding Principles to Achieve Goal 3 (cont'd)

Year	No.	Guiding Principle	Actions	Implementation Resources
Years 2 - 5 cont'd	R5	Promote the use of heritage buildings and structures in order to maintain their vital roles and conserve their character-defining elements	Work with Electoral Areas to develop realistic conservation processes heritage conservation areas and conserve important buildings within their boundaries Encourage sponsorship for selected conservation measures Identify buildings that have a good potential for re-use For example: • Kaleden Hotel	RDOS staff • Community Services Private businesses / landowners Community advocates Regional Heritage Commission **Cost** N/A (internal) **Budget Source** Community Services (Economic Development)
			Begin with obvious projects like the Kaleden Hotel and follow with other projects with increased challenges	RDOS staff • Community Services Regional Heritage Commission Private businesses / landowners **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services
	R6	Retain evidence of past and present land use and promote new land uses that support the conservation of heritage value and character	Identify key past and present land uses and whether they are at risk Concentrate on key heritage parcels at risk and develop conservation measures, working with private property owners if necessary • Mining sites • The Ditch	RDOS staff • Heritage • Community Services Regional Heritage Commission Private businesses / landowners **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services
	R7	Retain existing and promote new cultural traditions that sustain a community's connection with the historical place	Compile a comprehensive list existing events and traditions and identify who is responsible	RDOS staff • Heritage Community advocates Regional Heritage Commission **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services, or apply for a Building Communities Through Arts and Heritage Program grant http://www.pch.gc.ca/
			Prepare a calendar of cultural heritage events Identify sites that may be appropriate for new events as finding new uses supports conservation	RDOS staff • Community Services • Planning Services **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services

4.3   Resource Stewardship Guiding Principles to Achieve Goal 3 (cont'd)

Year	No.	Guiding Principle	Actions	Implementation Resources
Years 2 - 5 cont'd	**R8**	Develop a cultural tourism program that is authentic to the region and encourage local participation in cultural tourism initiatives	Identify heritage themes along regional corridors or cultural routes such as highways and trails and develop interpretive routes, similar to Click, Hike, Bike or the Tikwalis Heritage Trail	RDOS staff • Community Services Community advocates Regional Heritage Commission Local tourism associations **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Development Services (Regional Growth Strategy)
			Produce a pilot heritage-based tour that connects various parts of the region, using wine tours as a model	RDOS staff • Community Services • Planning Services Community advocates Private businesses / landowners **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Development Services (Regional Growth Strategy)
	R9	Develop an experience of archaeological sites	Identify with First Nations, heritage groups and others the important archaeological sites and investigate ways to experience them both physically and without actually going there	RDOS staff First Nations' En'owkin Centre Regional Heritage Commission Advocacy groups **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Development Services or apply for a Heritage BC Heritage Legacy grant http://www.heritagebc.ca/funding/heritage-legacy-fund
			With First Nations produce interpretation for a significant site in the region that introduces reality of ancient habitation	RDOS staff First Nations' En'owkin Centre Regional Heritage Commission Advocacy groups **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Development Services
	R10	Treat the region's small-scale features that contribute to its heritage and character as stewardship of the region's identity	Identify key small scale features (fence lines, ditches, walls, struc-tures, dykes etc.) that are key to the character of the region and evaluate their significance and condition	RDOS staff • Community Services Regional Heritage Commission **Cost** Staff time **Budget Source** Community Services (Regional Trails)
			Produce conservation and interpretation program for one or more small scale features (fence lines, ditches, walls, structures, dykes etc.) that are key to the character of the region This may entail defining a heritage conservation area	RDOS staff • Heritage Heritage Conservation Area

5.0 FUNDING ENVIRONMENT

The RDOS already regularly invests in a wide range of programs that include, support or involve heritage conservation, although in most cases they are not traditionally or formally perceived as heritage programs. For example, the extensive work done with Regional Trails or Regional Interactive Maps is directly connected to the conservation of heritage assets and values unique to the Okanagan-Similkameen district.

It would take only small steps to extend the existing, well established framework and financial commitment to programs such as these, to include a heritage conservation aspect. This straightforward, inexpensive expansion of existing RDOS programs through means such as research, education and promotion could be quite easily financed from within existing department budgets and would go great lengths in significantly developing the scope of heritage conservation efforts in the RDOS.

Old Highway #3
sketch from workshop this study

One of the key emerging trends in heritage conservation and heritage tourism is the role of heritage in the sustainability, economic development and tourism in a community or region. Heritage can have spill-over social and economic effects in other fields, such as agriculture, regional development, environment, science and education, tourism, technology, innovation, social cohesion, intercultural dialogue and others. All RDOS work in heritage conservation should consider economic development, such as helping inform businesses on how to capitalize on heritage values or deploying heritage sites as business incubators.

Heritage should be approached as an active resource in contemporary life and a starter of sustainable development through multi-disciplinary and multi-regional participation.

Studies over the last decade have identified five major measurables of the economic impacts of heritage conservation: 1) jobs and household income; 2) center city revitalization; 3) heritage tourism; 4) property values; and 5) small business incubation.

5.1   FUNDING FOR HERITAGE CONSERVATION

Research of the Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen's financial statements and financial plans revealed that the RDOS regularly invests in heritage programs on many levels - categorically, five Electoral Areas currently contribute annually into a formal Heritage Conservation fund but collaterally, the RDOS also provides significant and consistent support to heritage programs through several other departments and services.

The implementation strategies in Section 4.0 on page 61 outline proposed sources of funding for recommended Year 1 actions of the heritage strategy.

The existing RDOS programs that regularly include, support or involve heritage programs are:

1. Community Services funds and oversees the administration of the operating budgets for ten Parks and Recreation Functions that include eight RDOS Board appointed Commissions and two Service Contracts with 60 active volunteers:

    - Okanagan Falls Parks & Recreation Commission
    - Similkameen Recreation Facility & Pool
    - Electoral Area 'F' Parks Commission (West Bench)
    - Sun Bowl Arena (Osoyoos)
    - Princeton & District Arena Board
    - Electoral Area 'E' Parks and Recreation Commission (Naramata)
    - Oliver Parks & Recreation Society
    - Kaleden Parks & Recreation Commission
    - Woodlie Park Committee
    - Electoral Area 'B' Parks & Recreation Commission

2. Rural Services finance the Similkameen Valley Visitor Information Centre.

3. Within Regional Trails, the RDOS physically maintains over 300 kilometres of trail in the region, and manages a promotional/educational database and website as outlined in the 2012 Regional Trails Master Plan, Click, Hike & Bike (http://maps.rdos.bc.ca/SilverlightViewer/viewer.html?Viewer=trails).

4. Community Grants (Grants in Aid) support the establishment and the operations of non-profit organizations serving the residents of the RDOS.

5. The Regional Growth Strategy, launched in 2004, updated in 2011, provides sustainable growth management and funding prioritizing interdependent relationship between economic, physical and social dimensions in the region. Heritage Development and Assets management are inherently linked to this process.

6. Information Services manages four interactive maps of the district: Parcel Map, Trails Map, Heritage Story Map and Naramata Cemetery Map.

Snapshots of Current Funding

Funding snapshot 1:
Electoral Areas in the Heritage Service

Five of the eight Electoral Areas currently pay into the heritage service. The table below shows the amount paid by each in 2014 and 2015, and the percentage of the tax base this amount represents. There is no fixed amount that is requisitioned each year. When the other three Electoral Areas and the six Member Municipalities join the service, the funding formula or amount contributed would need to be negotiated.

Amount paid into the Heritage Conservation Fund by five Electoral Areas:

	2015	2014	% of tax base
Area 'A' Osoyoos Rural	$2,694	$2,017	13.1%
Area 'C' Oliver Rural	$3,427	$2,608	16.7%
Area 'D' Kaleden-Okanagan Falls	$8,129	$6,307	39.7%
Area 'G' Keremeos Rural / Hedley	$1,476	$1,160	7.2%
Area 'H' Rural Princeton	$4,773	$3,908	23.3%

The next two tables provide a limited but nevertheless useful snapshot of current levels of the funding of heritage in the RDOS. Blank cells in the tables should not be construed to mean zero dollars, but simply mean that there is no easily obtained line item noting spending.

Funding snapshot 2:
RDOS existing budgets that include, support or involve heritage programs

In the eight Electoral Areas, the RDOS provides financing for some services to these areas involving heritage programs.[1] These services are Regional Services (covering Regional Trails) and Recreational Services (covering halls, centres, parks and museum operations, as well as heritage and recreation commissions) and Rural Services (covering in some of the areas interpretive trail signage, economic development which can include agri-tourism, tourism and events development & marketing). The RDOS 2014 budget provides $60,000 for heritage consultants and $6,000 for heritage related wages and salaries.

Noted limitations of this table:
- This is a single year snapshot, maybe not reflecting a heavier or lighter funding average by the Regional District in the various rural areas, towns and villages
- Spending by member municipalities will sometimes go directly to their surrounding rural districts, but this funding would only be reflected in the tables below if the funds flowed through the Regional District
- It is difficult to measure from line items in municipal financial records just what was devoted to surrounding rural district areas as opposed to areas within member municipalities

Useful aspects of this table:
- Notwithstanding the difficulty in tracing municipal spending for heritage conservation in Regional District lands, there are discrepancies in spending on conservation in the region, both in member municipalities and in rural districts

1   RDOS Financial Statements, Dec 2013. http://www.rdosmaps.bc.ca/min_bylaws/finance/Budgets/2013RDOSFSsigned.pdf

- Discrepancies are in part a reflection of more vs. less heavily populated areas, with the more heavily populated areas receiving more attention and spending. Given that the regional community identified that much of their heritage lies in the regional landscape, spending maybe should not be linked to population, but rather to regional value to all its citizens and visitors alike.
- Discrepancies in rural area heritage conservation spending may reflect cultural differences between areas. It is one of the recommendations of the strategy to have all areas buy into the value of a region-wide heritage service, so that priorities for the management of the whole region's heritage are coordinated.

RDOS existing departmental budgets that include, support or involve heritage programs.

	Regional Growth Strategy	Regional Trails	Rural projects	Parks	Museum / heritage grant	Grants-in-Aid	Info Centre	Heritage Grant	Economic Development
Area 'A' Osoyoos Rural	$1,017	$2,202	$19,801	$25,626	$18,247 $14,600	$3,500			
Area 'B' Cawston		$606	$7,533	$11,466		$6,097	$10,000		
Area 'C' Oliver Rural	$1,316	$2,852	$20,904	$104,965	$54,832	$10,000		$53,115	$11,600
Area 'D' Kaleden-Okanagan Falls	$3,168	$6,865	$106,490			$15,000			$132,575
Area 'E' Naramata	$1,286	$2,786	$20,272	$146,649 (includes facilities + programs)	$6,000	$7,500			
Area 'F' Okanagan Lake West Bench	$886	$1,921	$7,246	$54,519 (commission)		$3,000			
Area 'G' Keremeos Rural / Hedley		$1,278	$27,991	$4,000	$4,000 *	$12,000	$10,000	$4,000	
Area 'H' Rural Princeton		$4,249	$35,440			$38,399			

* $2,000 to Hedley Heritage Museum Society, $2,000 to South Similkameen Heritage Museum Society.

Funding snapshot 3:
Existing budgets in member municipalities that include, support or involve heritage programs

The heritage conservation service is currently funded by 5 electoral areas (A, C, D, G, H) The RDOS requisitions funds based on approved budgets each year. The requisitioned amount from each participating area is based on assessed land and improvement values. The RDOS provides financing for some services to member municipalities involving heritage components.[1] These services are Regional Services (covering Regional Trails for all municipalities and other aspects for 2014) and Regional Growth Study/Strategy for Penticton, Summerland, Oliver and Osoyoos. Economic Development funds, which can include agri-tourism, tourism and events development and marketing, are sometimes provided.

Noted limitations of this table:
• This is a single year snapshot, maybe not reflecting a heavier or lighter funding average by the Regional District in the various municipalities
• Spending on member municipalities will sometimes go directly to their surrounding rural districts

Useful aspects of this table:
• Notwithstanding the above limitations it is useful to note that in some respects there appears to be a fairly equitable spending on regional growth strategies, and recreational trails networks

	Regional Growth Strategy	Regional Trails	Parks	Museum	Info Centre	Heritage Grant	Economic Development
Penticton	$14,350	$31,091					
Summerland	$4,562	$9,884				$35,000	
Osoyoos	$3,097	$6,710		$58,267			
Oliver	$1,702	$3,687	$135,727	$72,468		$68,680	$15,000
Princeton		$1,909					
Keremeos		$929			$13,000		

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1   RDOS Budget 2014 (Five Year Financial Plan 2014-2018) http://www.rdos-maps.bc.ca/min_bylaws/finance/Budgets/2014BudgetADOPTED.pdf

Funding snapshot 4:

Comparison with other Regional Districts in B.C.- Regional District of Central Kootenay and Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen

The following information about heritage conservation funding in other regional districts emphasizes the fact that the choice of services provided by a regional district is determined by the regional board with the support of the electors. The type and breadth of services varies with each regional district according to its circumstances and local opinion. Similarly, each regional district will have a different extent, type and level of funding for its heritage service.

Regional District of Central Kootenay

The RDCK does not have a heritage conservation fund, commission or planner but in 2007-2009 received provincial grants of $10,000 each to map heritage resources, produce Heritage Context Reports for some areas and adopt a Heritage Conservation bylaw.[1] All the Official Community Plan processes for the various locations in the district include heritage considerations.

Many recent and current projects relating to infrastructure and development have been identified as having a heritage component which is thus funded through the department related to the project. One current example is in the context of Kootenay Lake development, the RDCK has partnered with the EAs and First Nation bands around Kootenay Lake to identify Kootenay Lake values through a Cultural Significance Study. Many of the values identified have been related to fishing traditions and sites and will be considered in development planning for the area.

On an infrastructure level, heritage resources have been identified while undertaking other projects such as mapping cemeteries and former railway trails as part of waterline upgrades and expansions. Some of these projects fall under Parks and others under the GIS mapping department.

Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine

The RDKS has a small heritage conservation program. All of the Regional District's five Electoral Areas are members of the heritage service. For 2015 the program budget was $14,700, an amount that has been roughly the same for the last few years.

Some staff time is charged to the service ($3,500 in 2015) and the largest allocated amounts go to Professional Fees ($4,500) and Heritage Projects ($3000). Professional Fees would typically be for writing statements of significance and Heritage Projects might be for producing a brochure or a sign.

The RDKS relies heavily on the Regional Heritage Commission to determine specific projects and has the flexibility in its budget to shift the allocation to suit priorities.[2]

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1   Interview and correspondence with Eileen Senyk, Planning Technician RDCK and Sangita Sudan, Development General Manager, RDCK.

2   Correspondence with Andrew Webber, Manager, Planning and Economic Development, RDKS.

5.2   PARTNERSHIPS

The Okanagan-Similkameen district is home to a breadth of heritage societies, programs, museums and alliances which are already doing extensive work in raising public awareness towards the district's heritage assets and values. As is the case with the RDOS administration, many local organizations, events and programs are not perceived as related to the heritage field and could reap immense benefits and contribute significantly to regional heritage conservation by identifying and promoting their inherent link to heritage, as well as by collaborating on this angle with the RDOS and with each other.

A broader, community led understanding of the heritage assets and values of this district, to include notions such as natural resources and landscapes, First Nations culture and traditions, agricultural, fishing and mining history and more recent traditions such as seasonal events and festivals can enable a more robust campaign to treasure and protect Okanagan heritage and promote it as an authentic, engaging way to experience the region, both as a tourist and as a resident.

The implementation strategy has recommended that the RDOS heritage program work with First Nations, non-European groups, non-profits, heritage societies, chambers of commerce, tourism associations, private land owners and all RDOS governments to identify and develop a cohesive heritage campaign for the region, and capitalize on opportunities to collaborate on, support and co-promote heritage programs. This can be achieved through outreach to heritage contacts in the region, provide resources and support, and facilitate a communication forum on heritage programs to provide collaboration and exchanges of ideas.

Governments, community groups, programs and events should be identified as part of this strategy, and shared heritage values, efforts and benefits undertaken in collaboration with each other. The following list of organizations is a current list, and may be added to or changed over time.

Some heritage groups, organizations and agencies currently active in the RDOS

Organization	Activity
Local government	
Province of British Columbia, B.C.Heritage Branch	Provides heritage guidance and capacity-building for local governments
Heritage BC	Heritage programs, education and funding for heritage projects through the Heritage Legacy Fund
En'owkin Centre	Ongoing outreach with all First Nations in the region, provides educational resources, programs for culture and literacy, an archives, offers umbrella services to language, culture and arts associations and collectives
Okanagan Nation Alliance	Works collectively to advance and assert Okanagan Nation Title and Rights through five departments: operations management, wellness, natural resources, fisheries and aquatics, policy and business development
Member municipalities	Partner in conservation efforts for resources that span municipalities and the regional district, and those in municipalities which are valued by the region as a whole
	Include projects such as trails, interpretation, revitalization and infrastructure, land-use decisions
Naramata Citizens' Association	Provides information on issues affecting the community and supports initiatives that enhance and maintain the quality of life in Naramata
Summerland Heritage Advisory Commission	Advises Council on matters relating to heritage conservation and makes recommendations respecting heritage buildings and lands.
Cultural	
Nk'mip Desert Cultural Centre	Example of state-of-the-art interpretive centre run by Osoyoos Indian Band
Penticton Museum & Archives	Delivers professional and innovative exhibits, programs, archival services, and resources, coordinate heritages programming and operates the archives
Summerland Museum & Heritage Society	Preserves and promotes Summerland's history through the collection, documentation, preservation, interpretation, research and displays, promotes collaboration with the public
Kettle Valley Steam Railway Society	Operates train tours on preserved section of historical railway, interpretation of railway history
Osoyoos Museum Society	Collaborative projects, information sharing, support
Osoyoos Festival Society	Committed to organizing fun and seasonal events for the residents of Osoyoos and surrounding area
Oliver & District Heritage Society	Operates the museum and archive facilities in Oliver, provides museum displays and undertakes heritage projects
South Similkameen Museum Society / Keremeos Museum Society	Holds museum collections and archival material, exhibits and programming of historical content
Similkameen Valley Planning Society	Provides information on services and attractions in the Similkameen Valley
Keremeos Grist Mill and Gardens	Provincially designated heritage site showcasing the former grist mill, programs, events and restaurant
Naramata Heritage Museum Society	Collects and displays artifacts and archival material related to the history of Naramata, historical publications
South Okanagan Heritage Alliance	Presents Okanagan-Similkameen area history, provides list of local events
Hedley Heritage Museum	Interpretation and tours relating to the Mascot Mine

Organization	Activity
Kaleden Museum Society	Collects and displays artifacts and archival material related to the history of Kaleden, historical publications
Princeton & District Museum & Archives	Operates the museum and archive facilities in Princeton, provides museum displays and undertakes heritage projects
Okanagan Falls Heritage & Museum Society	Artifact and archival collections, operates Bassett House and Okanagan Falls Museum
Okanagan Historical Society	One of the oldest societies in British Columbia dedicated to the preservation of local history, publishes periodical *Okanagan Historical Society Annual Report*
Granite Creek Preservation Society	Conservation and interpretation at Granite Creek
South Okanagan Genealogical Society	Collects and preserves information and material relevant to genealogical research
Business	
Thompson Okanagan Tourism Association	Industry development, community development, market development, corporate services relating to the tourism industry
Oliver Tourism Association	Collaboration on regional events relating to the wine industry
South Okanagan, Penticton and Wine Country, Summerland Chambers of Commerce	Drive economic and social growth and improvement on behalf of members and the community, membership services, tourism support and business development
Community Foundation of South Okanagan-Similkameen	Non-profit organization providing grants and bursaries, responsive and accountable to donors, grantees and local communities
Environment / education	
Twin Lakes / Lower Nimpit Water Stewardship Group	Conservation efforts related to Twin Lakes Watershed, trails, cemetery
South Okanagan Naturalists' Club	Conservation of natural heritage
Nature Trust	Non-profit land conservation organization securing critical habitat across the province for wildlife, fish and plants
South Okanagan-Similkameen Conservation Program	A partnership of forty-eight organizations working together to maintain the unique natural areas of the region
Okanagan-Similkameen Conservation Alliance	Presents entertaining, engaging and educational programs that showcase the natural environment such as the Meadowlark Nature Festival and Eco-Studies
Vaseux Lake Bird Observatory	Member of the Canadian Migration Monitoring Network. Migrants sampled through banding, a daily census, and general observations.
Summerland Environmental Science Group	Engages in conservation-related projects such as sensitive habitat inventory and mapping
Okanagan College	An educational leader in areas such as learner-centred education, sustainability, and experiential learning. Offers a wide range of academic, vocational, trades, apprenticeship and continuing education programs and courses
Okanagan Similkameen Parks Society	Conservation of natural heritage and parkland, financial grants for natural and cultural preservation projects

Opportunities and benefits

There are a number of opportunities and benefits for the RDOS in supporting partnerships with non-profit groups to assist in the management of heritage assets.

1. Eligibility for public and private grants
    Nonprofit organizations are allowed to solicit charitable donations from the public. Many foundations and government agencies limit their grants to public charities. The RDOS in effect can potentially raise conservation funds they wouldn't normally be able to access by partnering with nonprofit organizations.

2. Formal structure
    A nonprofit organization exists as a legal entity in its own right and separately from its founder(s). Incorporation puts the non-profit's mission and structure above the personal interests of individuals associated with it. By partnering with nonprofit organizations, there is stability and accountability for the RDOS.

3. Intrinsic rewards
    The services that nonprofit organizations provide benefit communities and segments of the population that are often overlooked or under-served. Partnering with nonprofits helps the RDOS build capacity within the community.

4. Employee commitment
    Many employees who work for non-profits have a personal interest in and commitment to the organization's cause. By partnering with nonprofits, the RDOS gets high value for funds expended.

5. Shared costs
    Cost savings through aspects such as joint purchasing, shared use of transportation, shared expenses for facility rental, creating a consolidated preferred vendor program and joint staff training. There is potential for additional savings by sharing development and IT. The benefit to the RDOS is a more efficiently used array of facilities in the region.

6. Enhanced programs
    Programs can be amplified using resources from multiple sources, and more efficient outreach can be achieved. By working together organizations are often able to expand their offerings without increasing their budget.

7. Increased leadership skills
    The non-profit sector is moving in a direction of external alliance-making. Future non-profit leaders will establish skills around how to effectively share information between organizations.

Guidelines for effective volunteer management

The Canadian Code for Volunteer Involvement was released in 2001, the International Year of the Volunteer. It was written for boards of nonprofit groups to prompt discussion about the role volunteers play in their organizations, how they are engaged, and how they are supported.

The Code advocates ten best volunteer management practices.

These ten best practices follow a natural progression. The first three focus on laying the foundation for an effective program. The next three deal with developing safe and appropriate volunteer jobs and getting the right people for the positions. The final four centre on creating an environment that provides successfully recruited volunteers with the skills, support, and desire to stay involved.

Best practice guidelines

Laying the Foundation:
1. Valuing the role of volunteers
2. Defining rules and expectations
3. Developing volunteer management skills

Developing the jobs and getting the right people:
4. Reducing client and group risk
5. Creating clear assignments
6. Reaching beyond the circle

Creating an environment where volunteers feel they belong and want to stay:
7. Orienting and training volunteers
8. Providing supervision
9. Making volunteers feel they belong
10. Recognizing volunteer contributions

The full text of the Code can be found at www.volunteer.ca.

5.3   MARKETING AND PROMOTION PLAN

5.3.1   Objectives

The objectives underlying the Marketing and Promotion Plan relate to the overall vision of the strategy. In particular they focus on:

1. Raising the awareness of the significance of heritage within the process of defining overall planning and development goals, objectives and actions for the region and the need to embed heritage into all future planning initiatives.

2. Enhancing the general understanding within the boundaries of the Regional District that heritage encompasses all aspects of the history of the place, including natural heritage, First Nations and non-European cultural heritage.

3. Developing an appreciation for the linkages between heritage conservation and sustainability through strengthening local identity and connectivity between communities.

4. Leveraging heritage to grow the tourism economy through enabling more effective marketing of the region as a destination offering a range of unique heritage experiences.

Target audiences

To achieve these objectives, it is important to recognise that there are different target audiences – those internal to the Regional District and its communities and those external to the Regional District:

Internal audiences – primarily:
*   Government elected officials and staff within all local and First Nation governments.
*   The business community, with particular focus on the tourism industry
*   Residents
*   Schools
*   Community non-profit organizations and heritage related interest groups
*   Local media
*   Community destination marketing organizations (DMOs).

External audiences – primarily:
*   The leisure traveller

### 5.3.2   Understanding the Leisure Traveller

While direct marketing to the leisure market is not a role of the RDOS, there is a need to understand the leisure travel market and to use this market intelligence to work collaboratively in leveraging heritage as a tourism asset. The following discussion presents an overview of current market characteristics and key target markets.

Current market characteristics

a)   Market origin

In 2012 the Thompson Okanagan received 3.8 million overnight person-visits in 2012 and generated $1.1 billion in related spending. Domestic overnight travellers accounted for 87% of visitation and 81% of related spending. International travellers accounted for 13% and 19%, respectively.[1]

The following charts highlights the size of the top five markets of origin for the Thompson Okanagan region in terms of visitation and visitor spend.
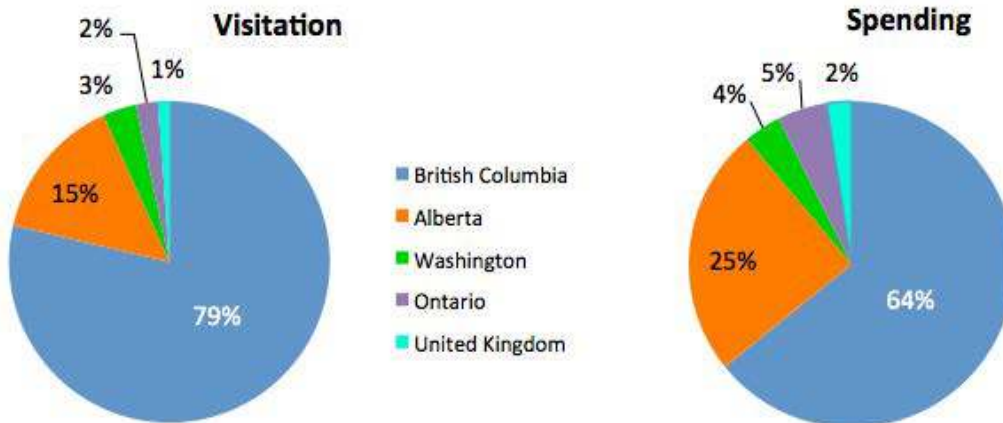
Top Markets for Thompson Okanagan – Market Share of Visitation and Spending

Eighty-four percent of all visitation to the region originates from B.C.and Alberta and highlights the importance of the near-in markets for all destinations within the Thompson Okanagan, including the Regional District of Okanagan Similkameen.

Looking at total visitation to the region, the Thompson Okanagan attracted 7.1 million travellers, with same-day travellers accounting for 46% of all travellers.

b)   Trip Activities

Research completed in 2012 on near-in markets for the Thompson Okanagan region (other Kelowna and Kamloops) indicates that 17% of near-in market visitors to the region visited historical sites, although only 4% regard the intention to participate in this type of activity as a motivating factor in trip planning.[2] Nevertheless, there is general interest in heritage and historical sites and 43% of respondents indicated that this factor is 'important' or 'very important' in choosing a B.C. destination. It is possible that this reflects the market's growing interest in authenticity (see section 2.6) and that the

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1   Destination BC, January 2015, *Thompson Okanagan Regional Tourism Profile.*
2   Destination BC, 2012, 2012 In-Market Research Report Thompson Okanagan – based on approximately 3,000 surveys conducted in the BC, Alberta and Washington markets..

positioning of heritage in the destination's promotional material reinforces the concept of a unique 'sense of place'. This in turn highlights the importance of raising the profile of heritage in marketing destinations within the Regional District.

Top factors in choosing a destination

c)   Current perception of heritage tourism within the Thompson Okanagan

The Destination B.C.in-market research conducted in 2012[3] has indicated that the average 'importance' and 'satisfaction' scores associated with existing heritage sites throughout the entire Thompson Okanagan region is relatively low. As such, heritage has been labelled as a latent weakness of the region and highlights the need to explore ways of revitalizing the product and developing new unique and immersive heritage visitor experiences.
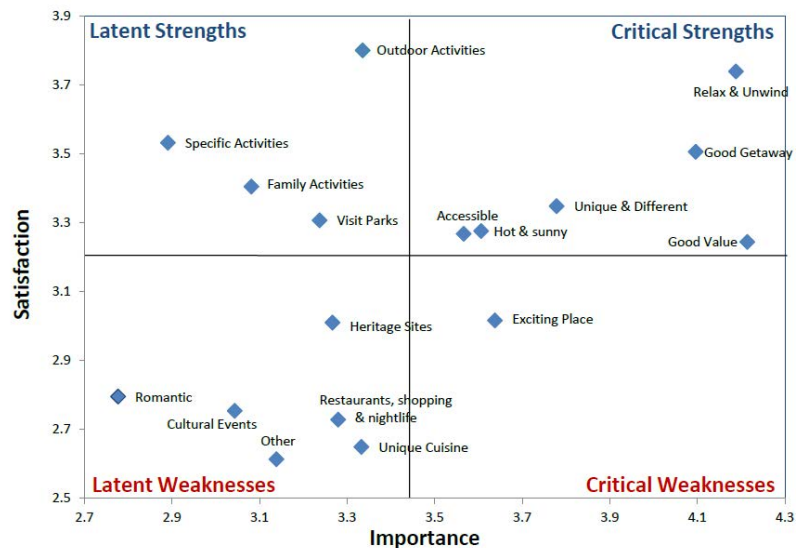
3   Destination BC, 2012, Ibid.

d)   Traveller Types – Explorer Quotient Market Segments

1. Considerable emphasis has been placed by Destination Canada, TOTA, and local destinations within the RDOS on marketing to Cultural Explorers and Authentic Experiencers – two of the nine travel segments based on psychographic research – see section 2.6. Both of these market segments will have an interest in local heritage. In addition, a third EQ segment, the Cultural History Buff, will be attracted to heritage related experiences. Taken together, these three segments offer the most potential for heritage tourism in the RDOS.

2. Cultural Explorers represent 9% of the Canadian travel market – they are defined by their love of constant travel and continuous opportunities to embrace, discover and immerse themselves in the culture, people and settings of the places they visit .[1]

3. Authentic Experiencers represent 12% of the Canadian travel market. These travellers are typically understated travellers looking for authentic, tangible engagement with destinations they seek, with a particular interest in understanding the history of the places they visit.

4. Personal History Explorers represent 13% of the Canadian travel market. As travellers, Personal History Explorers are primarily defined by their desire to connect to their own cultural roots – and do so by travelling in comfort, style and security.

An overview of each segment can be found in Appendix F on page 155.

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1   Destination Canada, 2012, EQ Profiles

5.3.3 Action Plan

Actions	Objectives			
1. Work with partners to build an over-arching collective brand for heritage and heritage related experiences within the Regional District. This brand will assist in unifying the heritage messaging across providers and creating a stronger sense of critical mass.	X	X	X	X
2. Develop new web pages that raise the profile of heritage leisure/tourism experiences within the RDOS website. The approach that has been used in developing web resources for trails and trail users should be applied to heritage. These web-pages should constitute a collective micro-site that will serve as the primary communication channel with all audiences. • Identify and locate the key heritage experiences on an interactive map. • Provide an overview of each experience – hours of opening, admission costs, type of experience, facilities, owner/management organization, public transportation options, events associated with the site, and linkages to relevant web pages. The approach to profiling the City-owned historical sites in Hamilton, Ontario provides an example of the type of overview required. • Increase the level of engagement with different audiences through the use of social media. The messaging content should not only inform the wider community about heritage sites and the implementation of the heritage strategy, but it should also seek feedback and generate dialogue that will inspire a growth in local interest in heritage. • Promote heritage stories and successes relating to the implementation of the Heritage Strategy in the Regional Connections Newsletter. • Provide electronic copies of any marketing and promotional collateral that will be created, for example, heritage walking routes, driving routes and general brochures.		X	X	
3. Continue to expand the web-based resources that highlight the significance of heritage as a region-wide cultural and natural resource, and its importance as a key component within all planning discussions and proposed initiatives. A creative approach to the development of these web pages is essential to ensure that the material is accessed and reviewed by a broad cross-section of users – for example, the City of Vancouver web pages on heritage conservation. • Develop up-to-date interactive content on the implementation of the Heritage Strategy, including an overview of the goals and achievements associated with the heritage program. For example, the City of Vancouver's progress reporting on the Heritage Action Plan. • Highlight the benefits of heritage planning in terms of economic development and tourism, maintaining the integrity of communities and sustainability of natural and cultural resources etc. - for example: the City of Edmonton. • Consider developing video content on aspects of developing and conserving heritage – for example, the City of Hamilton's video on the Downtown Built Heritage Project.	X	X	X	

Actions	Objectives			
4. Work with the School Districts (53, 58, and 67) and the heritage sites to prepare new heritage related materials that will enhance the teaching of curricula such as Social Studies. Identify new ways of integrating the use of these materials and the various heritage sites into a wide spectrum of classroom activity. • Work with neighbouring School Districts outside the RDOS to encourage greater interest in RDOS heritage and field-visits. • Hold a teachers' training event at a key heritage site and use the opportunity to review the new educational materials and explore further ways of raising the profile of heritage within the educational system. • Work with English as a Second Language (ESL) colleges in the province and create programs of interest for field studies.	X	X	X	
5. Work with the local media to promote stories and events with strong heritage themes. • Assist local governments and community organizations with enhancing media packages through developing new media materials on heritage sites and themes. • Work with partner organizations to expand the heritage related image library. • Forward potential media stories to TOTA. • Assist TOTA and community destination marketing organizations with planning travel trade and media itineraries, where relevant.	X	X	X	X
6. Facilitate the establishment and/or strengthening of a series of regional heritage events that will elevate the significance of heritage to both local residents and visitors. Consider the following initiatives: • Strengthen the profile of Heritage Week in February – for example through new school competitions. • Participate at a regional scale on Culture Days in the fall. • Establish a new B.C.Heritage Fair – see http://www.bcheritagefairs.ca/. • Work with partners to establish a Doors Open regional event. Consider offering theme-based bus tours as part of this initiative, and/or a kick-off event associated with a key regional heritage site. • Work with existing regional events, such as the Meadowlark Festival to enhance the heritage themes and the use of heritage sites. • Develop a strategic approach to ensuring that destination marketing organizations and community event calendars are populated with relevant and timely information on upcoming heritage related events within the region. • Develop a heritage presence through information stands etc. at existing community events, and use these events to raise the general awareness of heritage sites and attract new audiences.		X	X	X

Actions	Objectives			
7. Explore opportunities to use heritage sites as a backdrop for civic events. • Develop portable promotional displays that can be used at civic events, festivals and other public settings.		X	X	

8. Work with partners to target the leisure traveller more effectively and develop new opportunities to work collaboratively in leveraging heritage as a tourism asset.
 	
  • Become a stronger regional resource for the development of heritage tourism through focusing on developing market and industry intelligence.
 	
    i. Sign up with Destination B.C.to license Destination Canada's Explorer Quotient program and take a proactive role in further analysing the visitor with an interest in heritage. The EQ material can be used to develop a profile of the heritage traveller and the types of other activities that will be of interest to them. This is particularly valuable in developing packaged experiences. (There is no fee for this license or the use of the market profiles and data tables.)
 	
    ii. Work with TOTA to develop a deeper understanding of this market segment through the use of PRIZM5 and use this market intelligence to assist community DMOs in targeting the segment more effectively. This software program captures Canadian demographics, lifestyles, consumer behavior, and settlement patterns and has the potential to provide a granular view of geographic markets and the distribution of lifestyle or activity-based segments, including the EQ segments at postal-code level. To benefit from this in-depth, RDOS should work with heritage sites, heritage event organizers and DMOs to collect postal-code data.
 	
    iii. Develop a business mentorship program and use the market intelligence to assist small business operators and heritage site managers in becoming more focused in their business operations, and more relevant in developing appropriate marketing messages and visitor experiences. Encourage a greater level of packaging in the development of heritage experiences. (Example: the Agri-tourism Business Plan Project offered by the Central Okanagan Economic Development Commission.) A mentorship program of this nature could be implemented in partnership with TOTA.
 	
  • Work with partners to develop new heritage tourism print promotional tools, such as new themed drive routes. Encourage communities to develop walking tours and related brochures. Ensure that the Visitor Centres are making copies of these materials available to the visitors.
 	
  • Work with partners to assist in strengthening the role of heritage interpretation within the region.
 	
    i. Develop a regional heritage interpretive plan that focuses on interpreting the seven heritage themes for the visitor. Use a storytelling approach where appropriate.
 	
    ii. Continue to identify local heritage sites with interpretive signage.
	X	X	X	X

Actions	Objectives			
iii. Explore and work towards implementing new technologies to interpret heritage sites, such as the use of smart phones to deliver augmented reality.				
iv. Support the development of a regional heritage interpreter guide program. This can be based on training volunteers to act as interpretive hosts during select events and occasions.				
v. Develop and host familiarization days for Visitor Centre staff and volunteers.				
vi. Work with partners to reassess the role of directional signage (road and way-finding signage) and address any issues to ensure that the visitor can readily experience the heritage product within the region.				
• Develop and host familiarization days for Visitor Centre staff and volunteers.				
• Work with partners to reassess the role of directional signage (road and wayfinding signage) and address any issues to ensure that the visitor can readily experience the heritage product within the region.				
9. Work with communities and sub-regions to assist them in evaluating their existing tourism plans, strategies and web resources to ensure that the heritage theme is adequately integrated into existing documents. • Play a role in highlighting the significance of heritage in future tourism planning initiatives. TOTA should be regarded as a partner in this process, particularly for planning work that is undertaken through Destination BC's *Community Tourism Foundation program.*	X	X	X	X
10. Establish a series of monitoring mechanisms and indicators to measure community awareness and participation in heritage tourism. • Use web analytic tools to track visitation and use of the microsite and social media. • Track the value of paid and earned media content on RDOS heritage sites and experiences. • Encourage reporting of heritage site visitation and develop collective measures that can be used when reporting on the implementation of the strategy.	X	X	X	X

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7.0 GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Accessibility The degree to which a historic place is easy to access by as many people as possible, including people with disabilities.

Adaptive re-use Conversion of a building into a use other than that for which it was designed, such as changing a power plant or warehouse into a gallery space or housing.

Biogeoclimatic Zone A classification system used by the British Columbia Ministry of Forests for the Canadian province's many different ecosystems.

Blue List A list of ecological communities, and indigenous species and subspecies of special concern (formerly vulnerable) in British Columbia that is maintained by the B.C.Conservation Data Centre.

Character-defining element (CDE) The materials, forms, location, spatial configurations, uses and cultural associations or meanings that contribute to the heritage value of an historic place, which must be retained in order to preserve its heritage value.

Conservation All actions, interventions, or processes that are aimed at safeguarding the character-defining elements of a cultural resource so as to retain its heritage value and extend its physical life. This may involve preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, or a combination of these and other actions or processes.

Cultural landscape Any geographical area that has been modified, influenced, or given special cultural meaning by people.

- **Designed** cultural landscapes were intentionally created by human beings.

- **Organically evolved** cultural landscapes developed in response to social, economic, administrative, or religious forces interacting with the natural environment. They fall into two sub-categories:

- **Relict** landscapes in which an evolutionary process came to an end. Its significant distinguishing features are, however, still visible in material form.

- **Continuing** landscapes in which the evolutionary process is still in progress. They exhibit significant material evidence of their evolution over time.

- **Associative** cultural landscapes are distinguished by the power of their spiritual, artistic, or cultural associations, rather than their surviving material evidence.

Demolition is the systematic and deliberate destruction of a building (or fixture, chattel, and or equipment) or portion thereof. This includes not only removal of sections of buildings such as additions, wings and attached sheds but also integral design and structural components (both interior and exterior), surface finishes such as plaster or panelling, and design treatments such as store fronts, windows, and doors.

Destination Marketing Organization An organization that promotes a town, city, region, or country in order to increase the number of visitors. It promotes the development and marketing of a destination, focusing on convention sales, tourism marketing, and services.

Development Cost Charges Monies that municipalities and regional districts collect from land developers to offset that portion of the costs related to these services that are incurred as a direct result of this new development

Ecoregion A relatively large unit of land or sea that contains geographically distinct assemblage of natural communities with boundaries that approximate the original extent of the natural environment prior to major land use change.

Ecosection Part of an ecoregion that shows only minor physiographic, macro-climatic or oceanographic variations.

Endangered species Wildlife species facing imminent extirpation or extinction.

Endemic A species which is only found in a given geographic region or location (place) and nowhere else in the world.

Exotic A species not native to the continent on which it is now found; for example, plants from Europe are exotic in North America.

Fabric In conservation, fabric means all the physical material of a place that is the product of human activity.

Fragmentation (a) The process in which portions of a structure are retained, either on the original site or reassembled elsewhere. It is typically justified only for research, commemorative, aesthetic, or economic purposes. Other heritage conservation measures, such as stabilization, can be used on the salvaged fragments in the process of incorporating them into a new context.

(b) In natural heritage values, fragmentation is the breaking up of one patch of habitat into several smaller patches, the reduction in the total area of the habitat, the Isolation of one habitat fragment from other areas of habitat, a decrease in the average size of each patch of habitat and / or a decrease of the ratio between amount of habitat interior to its edge.

Habitat (a) In respect of aquatic species, spawning grounds and nursery, rearing, food supply, migration and any other areas on which aquatic species depend directly or indirectly in order to carry out their life processes, or areas where aquatic species formerly occurred and have the potential to be reintroduced.

(b) In respect of other wildlife species, the area or type of site where an individual or wildlife species naturally occurs or depends on directly or indirectly in order to carry out its life processes or formerly occurred and has the potential to be reintroduced. (Canada Species at Risk Act)

Heritage Conservation Area A designated historic district or conservation area, which denotes a neighborhood unified by a similar use, architectural style and/or historical development. A Heritage Alteration Permit is required to make any changes in a Heritage Conservation Area.

Heritage value The aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social, or spiritual importance or significance for past, present, or future generations. The heritage value of an historic place is embodied in its character-defining materials, forms, location, spatial configurations, uses, and cultural associations or meanings.

Iconic Landmark buildings, structures, spaces, and natural elements such as specimen trees which create distinct visual orientation points that provide a sense of location to the observer that are highly distinctive relative to the

surrounding environment are considered iconic.

In situ Conservation 'in place' and as used in this document, it refers to the action of protecting, maintaining and/or stabilizing the existing materials or species at risk in the location where they were found.

Inspection A survey or review of the condition of an historic place and its elements to determine if they are functioning properly; to identify signs of weakness, deterioration or hazardous conditions; and to identify necessary repairs. Inspections should be carried out on a regular basis as part of a maintenance plan.

Indigenous Native to a particular place.

Integrity Generally refers to material wholeness, completeness, and unimpaired condition of heritage values. In the case of natural heritage, ecosystem integrity relates to the completeness of an ecosystem in terms of its indigenous species, functions, and processes. An unfragmented and relatively undisturbed ecosystem has the most integrity.

Interpretation, Interpretive Plan A mission-based communication process that forges emotional and intellectual connections between the interests of the audience and meanings inherent in the resource, communicating messages and stories about cultural and natural heritage, and providing a wider understanding of our environment. (National Association for Interpretation)

Intervention Any action, other than demolition or destruction, that results in a physical change to an element of a historic place.

Invasive Plant A plant that is both non-native and able to establish on many sites, grow quickly, and spread to the point of disrupting plant communities or ecosystems.

Landscape An expanse of natural or human-made scenery, comprising landforms, land cover, habitats, and natural and human-made features that, taken together, form a composite.

Maintenance Routine, cyclical, non-destructive actions necessary to slow the deterioration of an historic place. It entails periodic inspection; routine, cyclical, non-destructive cleaning; minor repair and refinishing operations; replacement of damaged or deteriorated materials that are impractical to save.

Managed Decline Allows a character-defining element to remain on site and slowly degrade or deteriorate rather than be moved or demolished. Over the long-term the natural forces of nature are used to allow the site to become a historic ruin. The first phase of managed decline typically involves carefully documenting the character-defining elements and then removing but storing in situ salvageable or unsafe parts of the building or structure.

Documenting the process of decline is an important component of site interpretation. It is managed through measures such as temporary scaffolding or supports using appropriate historical elements, and maintenance such as removal of leaves and debris, to prolong the life of the resource and celebrate its disappearance.

Mitigation Conservation measures that can be implemented to eliminate or reduce a (particular or general) threat and its effects (frequency, magnitude,

exposure) on a CDE, or to minimize the potential impact of a threat to a CDE. Site mitigation can involve avoiding the CDE through redesigning a proposed development or excavating only a percentage of the site.

Modernization Remodel, hide, deface, or alter heritage features in order to achieve a modernized appearance. Commercial storefronts, streetscapes, and landscapes are quite often updated in this way as merchandising and advertising trends change.

Monitoring The systematic and regular inspection or measurement of the condition of the materials and elements of a CDE to document behaviour, performance, and rate of deterioration over time. Monitoring is undertaken to ensure that adverse impacts on archaeological sites, buildings and structures, landscapes, and biological life-forms that could not be predicted or evaluated prior to site alteration or construction activities are addressed. For archaeological sites, monitoring requires the presence of a licensed archaeologist; for other heritage resources, it should be carried out by appropriate heritage professionals.

Mothballing (also known as 'de-commissioning') The temporary closure of a building or other structure to protect it from the weather and secure it from vandalism. It is intended to safeguard a character-defining element over an extended period until such time as it is decided to proceed with conservation.

Moving (or relocation) is when an historic building, structure, or site-related artefact is relocated to another site, often as a last-resort alternative to demolition when in situ conservation is deemed impossible for social, economic, or environmental reasons. The loss of site integrity and historic associations and the potential damage to historic fabric during a move are significant reasons to leave the building on its original site.

Native Wildlife species endemic (indigenous) or naturalized to a given area in geologic time.

Naturalized A non-native species that does not need human help to reproduce and maintain itself over time in an area where it is not native. Naturalized plants often form the matrix for a novel ecosystem.

Non-native A species introduced with human help (intentionally or accidentally) to a new place or new type of habitat where it was not previously found.

Preservation The action or process of protecting, maintaining, and/or stabilizing the existing materials, form, and integrity of a historic place or of an individual component, while protecting its heritage value.

Rare and endangered Rare means not common. Many species and ecological communities are naturally rare. Relative rarity does not necessarily mean that a species and ecological community is endangered. 'Endangered' means that a species or ecological community is at risk of becoming extinct. Ranking is the process of determining the degree of extinction risk. In BC, the Conservation Data Centre is responsible for assigning provincial ranks.

Reassembly This type of conservation consists of actions to carefully dismantle and reassemble building, structure, or artefact; in situ if possible, but often ex situ on another site. Reassembly is often undertaken out of structural necessity, to repair deteriorated material, or to observe historic construction techniques.

Reconstruction A building, site feature, or artefact that no longer exists is reproduced with new construction that exhibits the shape, material, and detailing (and often construction methods) of the resource as it once appeared.

Authenticity is dependent on the amount of historical and pictorial evidence available for the original resource. Good documentary information without conjecture is essential in order to justify a reconstruction. With landscapes, planning should consider the age and arrangement of vegetation, allowing for growth and maintenance to continue an appearance that replicates the historical period.

Red List A list of ecological communities, and indigenous species and subspecies that are extirpated, endangered, or threatened in B.C.Red-listed species and sub-species may be legally designated as, or may be considered candidates for legal designations as Extirpated, Endangered, or Threatened under the Wildlife Act. Not all Red-listed species or sub-species will necessarily become formally designated; being placed on these lists flags them as being at risk and requiring investigation.

Rehabilitation The action or process of making possible a continuing or compatible contemporary use of a historic place or landscape, or of an individual component, while protecting its heritage value. Rehabilitation makes possible an efficient contemporary use while retaining those portions and features which are significant to the resource's heritage values. New work is designed to be physically and visually compatible with and distinguishable from, the original historic place.

With landscapes, rehabilitation is the most common intervention, since it allows for change necessary to satisfy present-day demands upon the site.

In continued use rehabilitation, changes are made to a historic place that continues to be used for its original purpose. In adaptive re-use, the historic place is converted to a new use.

Renovation Occurs when extensive changes and/or additions are made to an existing building internally and externally in order to 'renew' the structure. Cultural landscapes can also be renovated; an action often described as garden renewal. These changes are often made in response to the need for more space, repair, general improvements, or lifestyle considerations.

Repair The process of returning a CDE to its prior condition when it has undergone changes attributed to failure, decline, wear, normal use, or abuse. A repair action does not alter or enhance the integrity, character, performance, or design intent; otherwise it becomes an Alteration. Repair may include patching of existing components using technologically compatible materials and methods; limited replacement in-kind of components; complete replacement in kind of a component when the degree of change it has undergone precludes any other type of action. Repair activities may be regulated under the B.C.Building Code.

Replication Making an exact copy of portions of an existing structure, feature, or artifact, usually to replace a missing or decayed component in order to maintain aesthetic unity and harmony.

Restoration The process of accurately revealing, recovering, or representing the state of a historic place or of an individual component, as it appeared at a particular period in its history, as accurately as possible, while protecting its heritage value.

Restoration is considered the primary treatment when the significance of a particular place during a particular time period significantly outweighs the loss of existing character-defining elements from other periods, and if there is substantial evidence of its appearance at an earlier time.

Retrofit Involves actions bringing an historic building up to contemporary standards or trends by the insertion, change, or upgrade of its structure and/or systems. Conservation of heritage fabric is of secondary importance and it is assumed that the property in question contains little of heritage value.

Re-use See rehabilitation.

Salvage The process of retaining and protecting from deterioration, historic fabric or elements that have been removed from their context, through the process of demolition. Material may be salvaged for the protection of significant individual features from permanent loss, protection of materials for reconstruction, or simply the reuse of resources. The term also replies to natural heritage and landscape values such as plants.

Scale The sense of proportion or apparent size of a building or building element as crated by the placement and size of the building in its setting; scale usually applies to how the sense is perceived in relation to the size of a human being and refers to the apparent size, not actual size, since it is always viewed in relationship to another building or element.

Sense of place The feeling associated with a place, based on a unique identity and other memorable or intangible qualities.

Site circulation Movement patterns of pedestrian and vehicular traffic.

Species at Risk An extirpated, endangered, or threatened species or a species of special concern in Canada. (Canada Species at Risk Act)

Species of special concern Wildlife species that may become a threatened or an endangered species because of a combination of biological characteristics and identified threats.

Stabilization The minimum amount of work done to safeguard a resource from the elements and/or destruction and to protect the public from danger.

Standards & Guidelines A short form for referring to the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada (2nd edition, 2010 and any successors), Ottawa: Parks Canada.

Statement of Significance (SOS) A statement that identifies the description, heritage value, and character-defining elements of an historic place. A Statement of Significance is required in order for an historic place to be listed on the Canadian Register of Historic Places.

Stewardship Linked to the concept of sustainability, stewardship is an ethic that embodies responsible planning and management of cultural and natural resources.

Streetscape The visual elements of a street, including the pavement (dimensions, materials), sidewalks, adjoining buildings and open space frontages, street furniture, lighting, trees and plantings that combine to form the street's character.

Sustainability A group of objectives (economic, social, and environmental - the 'triple-bottom line') that must be coordinated and addressed to ensure the long term viability of communities and the planet.

Threatened species Wildlife species that are likely to become an endangered species if nothing is done to reverse the factors leading to its extirpation or extinction.

View What can be seen from an observation point to an object(s), particularly a landscape or building.

Vista A line of sight, contained by buildings or elements of the landscape to a building or other feature which terminates the view.

Wildlife species A species, subspecies, variety, or geographically or genetically distinct population of animal, plant, or other organism, other than a bacterium or virus, that is wild by nature and (a) is native to Canada; or (b) has extended its range into Canada without human intervention and has been present in Canada for at least 50 years. (Canada Species at Risk Act)

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Historical Chronology of Okanagan-Similkameen

Appendix B: Regional Heritage Sites and Places

Appendix C: Extracts from Official Community Plans

Appendix D: Regional Heritage Commission Terms of Reference

Appendix E: Heritage Conservation Approaches

Appendix F: Profile of Domestic Target Segments – Leisure Travellers

Appendix G: Case Studies

Appendix H: Summary of Community Engagement

Appendix I Heritage Conservation Tools   (Separate document)

**Regional District of
Okanagan-Similka**meen *Regional Heritage
Strategic Plan*

## APPENDIX A: HISTORICAL CHRONOLOGY OF OKANAGAN-SIMILKAMEEN[1]

12,000 BP - 1811

The ice recedes and people arrive

Approximately 10,000 years ago, the continental ice sheet was in retreat in the Okanagan. As the ice thinned then entirely melted away, newly exposed lands became tundra and cold steppe vegetation, and meltwater formed large lakes in scoured out Okanagan and Similkameen valleys. With the weight of thousand of meters of ice gone, the land rebounded. South-flowing Okanagan and Similkameen Rivers assumed their present courses. Rapidly rising temperatures at that time transformed the newly exposed glacier-scoured tundra and cold steppes into bunchgrass steppes and forests; animals and then people - the ancestors of today's Okanagan people – followed, approximately 9,000 years ago.

The Okanagan way of life evolved to suit the land and water resources and climate, featuring seasonal migrations to hunting and fishing grounds, crop beds, and summer and winter residences. They crafted goods for their own use and for and trading with neighbouring indigenous peoples. This pattern of life continued for thousands of years until the arrival of fur traders in 1812.

YEAR	EVENTS	IMPACT ON REGION
1.5 million to 15,000 years BP	Ice Age	• A lobe of the continental ice sheet up to 3,000 metres thick flowed from the northern Selkirk Mountains south, terminating in what is now in the northern United States • Formation of Okanagan Valley, Similkameen Valley and Highlands
10,000 years BP	Retreat of the last glaciers	• Meltwater forms large Glacial Lake Penticton behind ice dam near present Okanagan Falls
10,000 years BP	Retreat of the last glaciers.	• The land rebounds from the weight of the ice, initiating a flow of meltwaters south down the Similkameen and Okanagan Valleys • Bunchgrass and forest lands expand north into the region
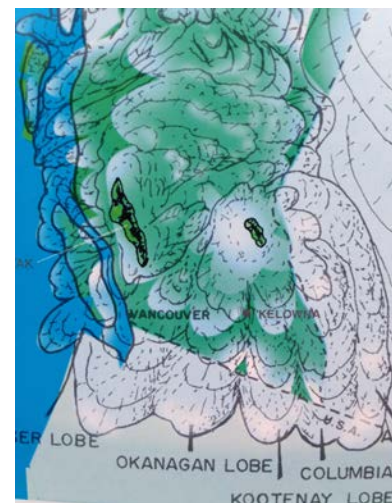
Extent of ice sheet. (Excerpted from Roed and Fulton, *Okanagan Geology South*, 2011).

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1   Information sources used in this chronology can be found in Appendix A, Bibliography.

YEAR	EVENTS	IMPACT ON REGION
1.5 million to 15,000 years BP	Ice Age	• A lobe of the continental ice sheet up to 3,000 metres thick flows from the northern Selkirk Mountains south, terminating in what is now the northern United States • Formation of Okanagan Valley, Similkameen Valley and Highlands
10,000 years BP	Retreat of the last glaciers	• Meltwater forms large glacial Lake Penticton behind ice dam near present Okanagan Falls • The land rebounds from the weight of the ice, initiating a flow of meltwaters south down the Similkameen and Okanagan Valleys • Bunchgrass and forest lands expand north into the region
9,000 years BP	People first settle in the Okanagan and Similkameen Valleys	• Cultural modification of land facilitate an annual pattern of settlement: villages, campgrounds and trail routes • Natural springs used by the Okanagan peoples • Pictograph sites • Sacred sites • Okanagan Valley settlements and encampments and trail development dating back 6,000 years • In the Similkameen Valley there are ochre bearing bluffs and encampments • Backcountry hunting and fishing sites, trails, summer encampments

1811 - 1892
Fur, Gold and Ranching

Beginning with the earliest fur traders passing through the Okanagan-Similkameen region in 1811, the ancient patterns of human habitation changed irrevocably. The Okanagan people's trading and land use practices were disrupted by the newcomers' pioneering industry and by the British/American 1846 agreement to divvy up the land west of the Rockies along the 49th Parallel to the sea.

The 49th Parallel boundary cut the Okanagan peoples' traditional lands and culture in two. Newcomer diseases - principally smallpox - devastatingly reduced the indigenous population from approximately 9,000 people to 2,000. The remaining people were given only small portions of the land to settle.

Finds of significant placer gold deposits in the rivers of the Okanagan-Similkmeen and adjacent regions generated a sudden inrush of gold-seekers from outside the region - principally Americans - that sparked a sudden market for food and general supplies, and a sudden need to effectively police and control the commercial trade in the region. Male British subjects are given right to take up 160 acres of land not part of a town site or indigenous settlement by staking it and registering the claim with right to purchase subsequent to making designated improvements. Considerable colonial energy was put to forging a reliable transportation link between the region and the coast's colony of Vancouver Island.

The gold rush on the benches above Oliver - creating the rush town Fairview - occurred in 1890, and as the last major rush in the region, it provides a convenient marker for the ending of the Okanagan-Similkameen's boom-and-bust pioneer development.

With bunchgrass and water were in abundance,cattle ranching became an important industry in the South Okanagan. Thomas Ellis and J.C. Haynes purchased land in 1865 and started their ranches that would become immense before long. The markets fro cattle in the 1860s included the Cariboo gold fields primarily, but also the smaller fields such as the Similkameen, Cherry Creek, and Rock Creek. Although these smaller gold rushes were relatively short-lived, they served to provide an outlet for the cattle that were being raised in the area.

Settlement came at a high price. Sir James Douglas, Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company and governor of the colonies, recognized that in order to promote settlement he would have to extinguish Aboriginal Title and stabilize the relationship between First Nations and settlers. Douglas negotiated fourteen agreements for the cession of Title on Vancouver Island from 1850-1854. Aboriginal land would also be lost through Joseph Trutch's "cut-off" lands.

YEAR	EVENTS	IMPACT ON REGION
1811	• Pacific Fur Company traders enter the Okanagan Valley, seeking trade routes through the region	• Okanagan trading patterns altered to meet new market • Trails develop down both sides of the valley, connecting to Fort Kamloops to the north
	• St. Joseph's Station established in 1845 and building construction begins in August 1846	• First Okanagan non-native settlement and first non-fortified settlement in B.C.
1846	• Britain and the United States conclude the Oregon Treaty	• 49th Parallel separates British North America from The United States of America
1850s	• The Indian Reserve system is established by James Douglas and creates reserves throughout the colony without negotiating or extinguishing Aboriginal Title.	• The division and use of land in the region and province is profoundly changed.
1858	• First herd of cattle moved into region from south of the border • Britain establishes colony of British Columbia, formed from mainland portion of British North America west of the Rocky Mountains, to be administered by James Douglas, who was already governor of the adjacent British colony of Vancouver Island	• Beginning of cattle grazing in the abundant bunchgrass lands on the valley slopes and backcountry
1859	• Placer gold discovered neighbouring Rock Creek to the east of the region, and along the Similkameen River • Vegetable growers attracted to slopes of Anarchist Mountain to supply Rock Creek gold miners	• Influx of gold seeking newcomers

YEAR	EVENTS	IMPACT ON REGION
1860	• British Columbia Governor James Douglas visits the region	• Appointment by Governor Douglas of Justice of the Peace, Gold Commissioner, and Collector of Customs, stationed at border at Osoyoos
1860	• Male British subjects are allowed to take up 160 acres of land not part of a town site or indigenous settlement, by staking it and registering the claim with right to purchase subsequent to making improvements • Hudson's Bay Company opens trading post of Similkameen (closes in 1871-1872) • Vermilion Forks surveyed at Douglas' behest • Englishman John Fall Allison arrives in the Similkameen to ranch and keep a store in Vermilion Forks • Year-long gold rush at Blackfoot, 10 km southwest of Vermilion Forks • Construction initiated on Dewdney Trail connecting Hope in the Fraser Canyon with Vermilion Forks	• Cultivation of Okanagan Valley bunchgrass lands and lowlands for food production • Parceling of land, and private ownership • Development of infrastructure to supply gold-seekers and fur traders, including Allison's general store at Vermilion Forks (later named Princeton) • Persistent placer gold mining community in the area, amounting to at least 100 whites and Chinese • Development of engineered trail leading to the Coast affects trading patterns
mid-1860s	• Development of the Dewdney Trail, then improvement to Dewdney Wagon Road	• Bridge built across Lake Osoyoos at the narrows (present location of Osoyoos)
1864	• Francis Xavier Richter drives 40 herd of cattle across the border prior to taking up land near present-day Cawston, where he plants apples and later pears	• Continued use of the bunchgrass lands for cattle and agriculture in the Similkameen Valley

YEAR	EVENTS	IMPACT ON REGION
	• Joseph Trutch becomes governor of the colony	• Trutch's reductions to Indian reserves were the first of many adjustments or "cut-offs" made to reserves
1866	• Ambitious young Irishman Thomas Ellis buys considerable acreage in the Penticton area, and then opens a general store in the future Penticton	• Alongside a large indigenous Okanagan community, Penticton established as preeminent newcomer town in the South Okanagan • Post-gold rush pioneering economy developing
1869	• Thomas Ellis is said to have planted apples on his way to becoming such a major OS landowner that "the big pines, the sage and clay benches, the blue creeks running out of the hills in deep arroyos of cottonwoods and dogwood, the lazy oxbows of the Okanagan River, were all his" • Irishman John Carmichael Haynes, earlier a colonial British Columbia official, acquires first piece of ranchland, to reach almost 21,000 acres in the grassy hills around Osoyoos	• Establishment of very large holdings of land in private hands • Establishment of cattle ranching as a significant economic engine in the Valley
1870	• Chin Lum Kee, known familiarly as Ah Lum, along with his Stó:lo wife Squeetlwood or Lucy, pack goods into Rock Creek for a general store serving miners and others into the 1890s	• General: • Region increasingly connected to British Columbia regions along the border in lower end of the valley
1871	• British Columbia becomes a province of the Dominion of Canada established in 1867	• Region increasingly integrated into the British Columbian economy and culture

YEAR	EVENTS	IMPACT ON REGION
1877	• Keremeos grist mill, which still stands, begins milling flour	• In the Similkameen Valley sophisticated agricultural infrastructure development in isolated country
1880s	• Development of Summerland for orchard planting and settlement	• Beginnings of the community on the lands north of Penticton • Development impacts lands occupied by First Nations
1884	• Copper deposits are discovered south of Princeton at what will be named Copper Mountain	• The upper end of the Similkameen Valley increasingly connected to the mining industry
1885	• A placer gold rush begins around the confluences of the Tulameen River with Granite Creek and with the Similkameen River, bringing into existence Granite City with a reported 22 saloons, to fall into decline by 1895 and be destroyed by fire in 1907	• Influx of newcomers into the Similkameen Valley, requiring services • Granite City becomes the third largest city in B.C.by 1886
1887	• Said to be the first commercial orchard in Okanagan-Similkameen and still in operation today in the fifth generation, James Gartrell and his family arrive from Ontario with apple tree plantings for their Okanagan Lake holding near the future Summerland	• Establishment of the industrial agricultural use of the Okanagan Valley along river or lakefronts
1890	• A gold rush on the benches above Oliver leads to the establishment of Fairview with a onetime population surpassing 1,500, declines with end of mining in 1906 • Thomas Shorts, with financial backing of Tom Ellis, launches the steamboat *Penticton* to improve service on Okanagan Lake	• Similkameen Valley increasingly geared to the mining industry, including placer gold rushes • Transport on Okanagan Lake steadily improving

1892 - 1948

Industrial Growth and Town Development

In 1892, Rancher Tom Ellis establishes the Penticton Town Site Company, ushering in an era of town development in the region supported by the mining, cattle ranching and agricultural industries.

By 1916 Okanagan Falls, Summerland, Penticton, Kaleden, Keremeos and Cawston are all established townsites largely associated with the nascent fruit-growing industry. This industry was supported scientifically by the establishment in 1914 of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Summerland, and commercially by the establishment in 1936 of the marketing company B.C.Tree Fruits Limited.

During this same period, Granite Creek, Princeton and Hedley are all established, thrive and slump according to the fortunes of the nearby coal, copper, silver and gold mining operations they serve. These new agricultural and mining towns also supported the cattle ranching industry, which spread throughout the region's bunchgrass lands.

This period marks the establishment of reliable transportation routes up and down the valleys, across back-country, and between stable, growing communities and markets within and outside the region. Lake ferries and railroads helped move mining and agricultural goods to outside markets, and goods into the region.

The landscape and economy of the South Okanagan is changed with the initiation of the South Okanagan Lands Project in 1919, a large irrigation infrastructure project generally referred to as "The Ditch." The town of Oliver is the centre of the project, which was initiated by Premier John Oliver to support economic opportunities for soldiers returning from World War I. Without the Ditch, the fruit and vegetable growing Oliver and Osoyoos area would not exist as it does today.

YEAR	EVENTS	IMPACT ON REGION
1892	• Rancher Tom Ellis establishes the Penticton Town Site Company • Ellis also buys extensive acreage to the American border for ranching	• Initiates the sale of small lots into private hands; first steps in town development • Large tracts of land in private hands, initially for the purpose of cattle grazing
1893	• Canadian Pacific Railway sternwheeler *Aberdeen* begins service on Okanagan Lake • The CPR is essential in creating shipping in the region and in the transportation of fruit to market, adding to the success of commercial orchards	• Facilitates taking passengers and goods between a rail branch line to Okanagan Landing and Penticton, soon being complemented by smaller vessels • Connection of Penticton to North Okanagan and intercontinental railway

YEAR	EVENTS	IMPACT ON REGION
1894	• Gold claims begin to be staked on Nickel Plate Mountain	• Camp for packing in supplies becomes by the turn of the century the boom town of Hedley, reached by rail from 1909
1898	• Coal mining begins in Princeton area	• Advent of more sustained mining than the gold rushes, leading to the construction of more permanent buildings in town
1900	• Princeton and Penticton are connected via Keremeos by road and stagecoach	• A consequence of the Hedley gold discoveries • Improvement of back-country travel routes as the economy of the region develops
1901	• Tulameen City is surveyed to become the centre for gold, copper, and lead mining underway or anticipated	• Initiates the sale of small lots into private hands; first steps in town development
1902	• CPR president Sir Thomas Shaughnessy hires Manitoba entrepreneur John Moore to promote to "handpicked" settlers from Ontario, Manitoba, and elsewhere a town site named Summerland • CPR establishes Summerland as an agricultural community	• Promoted settlement featured subdivision of large holdings into ten acre orchard lots, irrigation, and amenities as running water and electric lights • Robinson has already had similar success with Peachland
	• Olalla north of Keremeos begins to be promoted for its nearby copper and gold deposits	• Industrial development of rural areas and improvement of transportation networks to serve the backcountry
1905	• South Okanagan Land Company subdivides another large section of the Ellis holdings. The original townsite, which lay mostly to the east of Penticton Creek, linked linked up to the new one by Smith Street (later Front Street)	• This subdivison spurts the further development of Penticton • Front Street is the heart of the small town in its earliest days
1906	• A group of Chinese workers is harassed in Penticton • Summerland is incorporated	• Evidence of long lived ambivalence to Chinese workers • Incorporation indicates evolving local governance

YEAR	EVENTS	IMPACT ON REGION
1907	• John Moore Robinson founds Naramata • A second, faster Canadian Pacific Railway sternwheeler, *Okanagan*, begins complementary service to the Aberdeen between Okanagan Landing and Penticton	• Third settlement promoted by Robinson for small acreage orchard industry • Increasingly sophisticated infrastructure introduced into the region to service the increased demands of the growing region
	• Okanagan College open under Baptist auspices	• Offers senior secondary and junior college courses through formal affiliation with McMaster University in Ontario
1908	• Penticton is incorporated as a District Municipality	• Incorporation indicates evolution of local governance • Increased need for goods, services and transportation infrastructure
1909	• Kaleden is selected as the name for a new community centred around irrigated orchard land on the west side of Skaha Lake being promoted by Manitoban Jim Ritchie	• Instance of agricultural land promotion that drew on capital raised in London, attracting prospective fruit farmers from Manitoba, Maritimes, and elsewhere.
1910	• Penticton announced as the headquarters for the new Kettle Valley Railway that would finally link the coast to the wealth of the Kootenays.	• Secures Penticton's economic future as an administrative centre for the South Okanagan
1912	• Coalmont established	• Evidence of active development of coal mining in region • Rail infrastructure link evidence of optimistic view for future of coal mining industry in the area
1913	• Fruit growing boom in the northern portion of the region moderates	• Southern part of region has yet to realize its agricultural potential through irrigation

YEAR	EVENTS	IMPACT ON REGION
1914	• Outbreak of WWI • Dominion Experimental Farm, later Pacific Agri-Food, established in Summerland • Sternwheeler *Sicamous* begins operation between Okanagan Landing and Penticton (in service until 1936) • Steam tug Naramata begins operation on Okanagan Lake (in service until 1967)	• Numerous recent arrivals to the fruit-growing settlements and others enlist and depart, many to never return • Scientific research put in aid of developing agricultural industry in the region • Increase in transportation infrastructure between Okanagan Lake communities
1915	• Kettle Valley Railway begins service between Merritt and Midway, including the Okanagan-Similkameen • The KVR linked almost all Okanagan-Similkameen communities together, and more directly and rapidly with Vancouver	• First Nations' traditional lands are further eroded as land is taken for railway construction • Establishes Penticton as an early destination for Vancouver tourists
1916	• Cawston officially named	• Further evidence of the development of agricultural settlements in the region
1918	• End of the First World War • B.C. government's Soldier's Settlement Scheme begins	• Returning soldiers are offered 8,000 acres of to-be-irrigated semi-arid land around what is named Oliver after the then-B.C. premier
1919	• The offices of the South Okanagan Lands Project, known as 'The Ditch,' established in Oliver	• Beginning of development of Osoyoos, Oliver and southern region for fruit farming • Farmers often grow ground crops (cantaloupes, zucca melons) while fruit trees mature
1922	• A group of immigrating Eastern Europeans are not permitted to land in the region	• Expression of British-dominated discrimination in Okaangan-Similkameen • Okanagan Valley is hostile to Chinese, Japanese and Easter European immigrants

YEAR	EVENTS	IMPACT ON REGION
1923	• Associated Growers of British Columbia is organized with locals in the Okanagan-Similkameen	• Evidence of maturing of agricultural industry, and the need for controlling and thereby stabilizing fruit and vegetable marketing
1925	• Okanagan Historical Society is founded, publishing the Okanagan History journal	• Evidence of developing interest in regional and local history
1925	• "The Ditch" irrigation project is completed	• Division of land into orchard plots with semi-arid land irrigated by the gravity-run system
1935	• Calona vineyards begins making wine from Okanagan grapes	• Beginnings of the wine industry in the Okanagan
1936	• B.C. Tree Fruits Limited is incorporated	• Increased need for marketing the province's fruit production, including the Okanagan-Similkameen
1937	• Oliver airport opens	• Increasing transportation access to the southern Okanagan
1942	• Some Japanese Canadian citizens in the Okanagan-Similkameen are interned at Oyama	• Social and economic impact on the region as a result of this federal policy
1945	• Oliver incorporated as a Village	• Change from a previously an unorganized district with municipal affairs based in Victoria
1948	• Penticton incorporated as a city	• Evidence of growing population and complexity to regional culture and economy

1949-1978

Postwar Development / Summer Playground

Postwar development exhibits characteristics typically seen over the whole province, such as a marked influx of people into the region, as Canadian and world populations search for a new life following the Second World War. The rise of the automobile became a semi-essential and affordable possession with increased economic activity within the region facilitated by the mobility offered by these new vehicles. Suburban and semi-rural development occurred around

the older communities and an American-led leisure lifestyle was linked to and increased general prosperity. The result was a boom for summer recreational properties and infrastructure, with winter recreational infrastructure following in the 1960s.

1949 marked the opening of the Hope Princeton Highway, permitting fruit to be sent by truck much more speedily to the Lower Mainland market than by rail line. While mining and cattle ranching still play important roles in the regional economy, it is the highway-oriented regional agricultural industry that develops strongly in this period, along with the summer and winter tourist industry, catering to people from within the region, the Lower Mainland, and farther away.

Lakes shores become coveted recreational property, developing into a water-oriented suburban and semi-rural residential landscape punctuated by organized summer camps, lakeshore motels, and campgrounds with amusement parks nearby. Lakes and rivers become summer playgrounds,with power-boating and water-skiing. The fiberglass boat becomes almost as ubiquitous as the automobile.

YEAR	EVENTS	iMPACTS AND CHANGES
1949	• Highway opens between Princeton and Hope	• Highway connection permits fruit to be sent to market by truck as opposed to train, resulting in rail line cuts
	• Sixty-one hectares of reserve land is expropriated from the Penticton Indian Band for the construction of the Penticton Regional Airport	• Ongoing diminishment of First Nations Reserve lands
1951	• Bench land near Keremeos is opened as a Soldier Settlement for returned soldiers	• Increase in population and agricultural industry in the Similkameen Valley
	• Ted Trump of Trump engineering invents the giraffe	• A regional innovation, it is later used by New Westminster and Chicago fire brigades
1950s	• Influx of newcomers from Germany, Portugal, and elsewhere in war-torn Europe • A busy decade of construction and large infrastructure projects	• Increase in population and agricultural industry • Complete change to the face of the young city underway
	• "The Ditch" is enclosed and in some areas re-routed	• Ongoing improvements to irrigation system
1958	• Completion of the channelization of the Okanagan River	• Reduces the area's exposure to flooding • Also reduces the natural habitat for fish and wildlife
1958	• The Dominion Astrophysical Observatory is constructed	• Supports the region as a place of science and innovation

YEAR	EVENTS	iMPACTS AND CHANGES
1960s	• Continued city development with the completion of Penticton City Hall and numerous civic institutions	• Consolidation of modern face of Penticton
1961	• Apex Alpine opens on Apex Mountain with a summit 2,187 metres above sea level as a local Penticton ski hill to become a destination ski resort	• Increase in recreational tourism, and recognition of the area
1963	• Okanagan College opens as a vocational school, becoming a college in 1965	• Post-secondary education becomes available in the Okanagan region
1964	• Southern Okanagan Lands Irrigation District is established under the provincial Water Act	• Provincial influx of infrastructure funding into the region and increase in agriculture and population in the Valley
1966	• Mission Hill Winery opens	• Development of important contemporary wine industry
1968	• Mount Baldy ski area near Oliver opens, with the T-bar base at 5,650 ft above sea level the highest base altitude of any ski resort in Canada	• Further development of winter recreation in the region

1979-present
Post-Industrial Economies

In 1970s and 1980s, the B.C. and federal government encouraged the replacement of existing grape varieties - clonal vitis vinifera planted on concord rootstocks - with higher quality European clones of *Vitis vinifera*, in order to spur the production of superior wine. 100% of vines were replanted in a short period before and after 1990. Although famed as a wine destination, the RDOS also offers a selection of locally produced beers, ciders and spirits The Okanagan Fest-of-Ale beer festival celebrates local breweries, local cideries take advantage of the abundant Okanagan apple harvest and the region's distilleries use fresh fruit to produce rich fruit liqueurs.

The arrival of a world-class regional fine wine industry marks the completion of the Okanagan-Similkameen's journey from isolated semi-desert homeland of some 9,000 Okanagan people to a populous sophisticated player in the post-industrial global marketplace, including the unique Osoyoos Indian Band Development Corporation's Nk'Mip Cellars.

Other post-industrial economic trends in the region include ongoing research on food at the Pacific Agri-Foods Summerland Research Centre. A proliferation of home-based small business and cottage industries, fruit, ongoing tourism and the manufacture and construction of commodities such as recreational vehicles and log homes are also part of the economic context. But the biggest employer in the region remains government at all levels - local, provincial and federal.

The region is increasingly defined by its recreational and cultural offerings, including arts festivals, wine tours, fine dining at winery estates, and winter and

summer sport and recreational destinations. A strong volunteer base adds to the liveability of the place and assists the culture of tours, heritage sites, and interpretive centres (for example, the 2003 Nk'Mip Desert Heritage Centre and Nk'Mip Cellars, and the 2004 Upper Similkameen Indian Band's Snaza'ist Interpretive Centre) all developed in recognition of the increasing importance of tourism to the region. The economy and culture of the regions, different from the bigger cities, brings families, entrepreneurs and the retiree community who relocate to the region for the small-town pace and friendliness, relative affordability and the beauty of the landscape.

YEAR	EVENTS	IMPACT ON REGION
1979	• En'owkin Center opens in Penticton as a First Nations cultural, creative arts, and educational institution and publisher	• Marker of the enduring presence of the Okanagan indigenous people
1979-1989	• B.C.and federal governments encourage replacement of existing grape varieties producing mediocre wine with higher quality European counterparts	• Revolutionizes the wine-making industry in the Okanagan Valley, with the blossoming of estate wineries producing fine wines • Development of wine tourism
1980s	• The region is a destination for young workers and fruit picking crews, many of whom come from Quebec	• More temporary residents and continued diversity of the population
1990	• The Ambrosia apple is produced from a chance seedling in the Mennell orchard in the Similkameen Valley	• Orcharding ingenuity taking economic and storytelling value from a chance seedling
1994	• Establishment of the Okanagan Wine Festival	• Establishes the economic power of the boutique winery industry, attracting international tourists • Impact on tourism and wine industry
1995	• Establishment of the Spring Wine Festival	• Supports and consolidates the reputation of the Okanagan Wine Festival held in the fall
2000s	• Pacific Agri-Foods Summerland Research Centre is a major research centre focusing on food, nutrition and health	• The facility generates knowledge and technologies to promote sustainable and economically viable production of wholesome foods and novel bio-products
2003	• The 250 square kilometre Okanagan Mountain Park fire forces the evacuation of 27,000 residents and destroys 239 homes	• Most of the trees in Okanagan Mountain Park were burned, and the park closed • KVR Trail trestles are destroyed

YEAR	EVENTS	IMPACT ON REGION
2007	• Similkameen Spirit Trail is designated a National Historic Site of Canada	• The components of the trail are representative of a cultural landscape illustrating the major aspects of Upper Similkameen culture and history spanning over 4000 years
2011	• Copper mining begins again at Copper Mountain south of Princeton	• Indicative of the continuing presence and importance of the mining industry in the region
2015	• South Okanagan is a prime residential and business relocation area	• Changing demographics, with retirees and entrepreneurs moving to the region

APPENDIX B: REGIONAL HERITAGE SITES AND PLACES

The following section records features identified by the community as having heritage significance and ability to communicate the major stories of the formation and evolution of the Okanagan-Similkameen region. These records from community workshops have not been researched as part of this study; research would be part of the future work as the region adds to the Community Heritage Register.

To assist in a holistic understanding of the region's heritage, the heritage sites and places have been grouped according to the thematic framework. Within each theme, the sites are then grouped by Electoral Area. This results in a framework through which the RDOS and the community can continue to add features to the list as part of its strategic heritage initiative.

For British Columbia's First Nations, heritage sites include many places such as archaeological sites, traditional use sites, spiritual sites, transformer sites, burial sites, caves and others. Heritage sites may also include landscapes and waterscapes associated with ancestors and/or immortal beings.[1]

Many of these resources were identified during the public engagement for the strategic plan and have not yet been researched for accuracy or subject to review by applying selection criteria (See Section 3.5, Evaluation Criteria for Future Sites on page 54) but have been identified by community members as having potential heritage value for future consideration.

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1   UBCIC Heritage Toolkit page 13

THEME A: A VISION OF PARADISE

No.	Electoral Area	Heritage Resource	Significance
A1	General	Pictograph sites	Ancient communication technology evidence
A2		Trail networks of South Okanagan, "sweet single track"	Outdoor recreation
A3		Balsamroot	Iconic spring flower, part of natural environment
A4		Slopes with intact ecosystems	Aesthetic and scientific value
A5		Ski resorts	Outdoor winter recreation
A6		Provincial and Regional parks	Outdoor recreation
A7		Older golf courses, including Fairview Mtn. Golf Course	Outdoor recreational history, historical sites
A8	A	Spotted Lake Highway 3	Natural beauty and spiritual site
A9	C	Golden Mile Bench	Cultivated landscape for viticulture
A10	D,E	Nʕaylintn (formerly McIntyre Bluffs)	Landmark, spiritual value
A11	E	Three Blind Mice mountain bike trail network	Access to nature
A12		Skaha Bluffs	Natural landmark
A13		Native grasslands	No ranching modifications
A14		Turnbull Creek waterfall and trail	Access to nature
A15	E Naramata	Trees at front of Naramata Hotel on Front Street	Cultivated landscape
A16		50 peach and prune trees, Reit property	Cultivated landscape
A17		52 grapevine plantings, Rev. R. McLaren property	Cultivated landscape
A18		62 pear tree plantings, Hancock property	Cultivated landscape
A19		75 cherry trees, Alcock property	Cultivated landscape
A20		78 walnut trees, Cook property	Cultivated landscape

SoS on record for Fairview Mountain Golf Course

SoS on record

No.	Electoral Area	Heritage Resource	Significance
A21	E Naramata	80 apricot trees, Skipper McLennan property, Ritchie Avenue	Cultivated landscape
A22		96 apple trees, Hans Salting property, Languedoc Road	Cultivated landscape
A23		Maple and Japanese maple trees at 2nd & Ritchie	Old specimens
A24	F	Sand Hill, path connecting switchback	Connection with landscape
A25	G	Snowy Mountain	Landmark
A26		View up Nickel Plate Road, old GNR railway line, tailings	Synthesis of history and natural setting
A27		View to Brothers Mountain	View of natural landscape
A28		K Mountain at Keremeos	View of natural landscape
A29	H	Umatilla Dace prehistoric fish in Wolfe Lake	Archaeological history
A30		Owlshead Trail	Part of aboriginal Blackeye's trail system; now valued as recreational hiking trail
A31	H Princeton	Tulm ochre bluffs	Indigenous mining

THEME B: DIVERSE LANDSCAPES

No.	Electoral Area	Heritage Resource	Significance
B1	General	Species at risk	Part of ecology
B2		Dry gulleys, wildlife corridors, native plant habitat	Unique landscape
B3		Keekwillie sites and remains	Ancient building practices
B4		Gulch roads (e.g. Fenner, Zimmerman's)	Unique landscape
B5	A	Sẁiẁs Park (formerly Haynes Point)	Archaeological finds
B6		Dividend Ridge mine	Industrial landscape

No.	Electoral Area	Heritage Resource	Significance
B7	A	Nk'mip Desert Cultural Centre	State-of-the-art interpretive centre and landscape
B8		Large stands of Ponderosa Pine	Part of unique ecology
B9		Oxbows wildlife area	Part of ecology
B10	A,B,C	South Okanagan Grasslands Protected Area	Dry grasslands and open forests represent one of the four most endangered ecosystems in Canada
B11	A,C,D	Okanagan River corridor	Uncultivated bunchgrass benchlands Uncultivated valley bottom
B12	B,G	Lower Similkameen River corridor	Uncultivated bunchgrass benchlands Uncultivated valley bottom
B13	B,G,H	Similkameen River	Key physical element
B14	C	Antelope Brush Ecosystem	Rare threatened ecosystem, northern limit of the Great Basin Desert
B15		Fairview, Willowbrook, Meyers Flats	Hillside sites
B16		Oliver area Pocket Desert	Unique ecology
B17		Forest in transition	Part of natural environment, with special value for threatened species
B18		Riparian zones	Part of natural environment, with special value for threatened species
B19		Marshland	Part of natural environment, ecological importance for habitat
B20		Undeveloped valley bottom lands	Ecologically valuable
B21	D	Twin Lakes wildlife corridor	Laidlaw Mountain. Wildlife on BC grasslands
B22		Mahoney Lake	Ecological reserve
B23		Floodway and spawning grounds	Wildlife maintenance
B24		Marina Way Park	Part of ecology
B25		Vaseux Lake bird sanctuary	Part of ecology
B26	D,F	Silt Bluffs, lava bombs	Unique landscape

SoS on record

SoS on record

No.	Electoral Area	Heritage Resource	Significance
B27	G	Standing Rock Highway 3	Association with indigenous settlement and competitions of strength
B28		Crater Moon	Landscape feature
B29		Stone columns, Keremeos	Geological formation, high significance for first nations
B30		Alpine ecosystem	Natural heritage
B31		Bighorn sheep	Unique fauna
B32	G Hedley	Snaza'ist Interpretive Centre	Interpretive centre
B33		Mascot Mine	Mining landscape
B34	H	Lodestone Lake	Unique landscape
B35		Whisper Creek	Unique landscape
B36		Bromley Rock, Similkameen River	Geological formation, high significance for first nations
B37		Balancing Rock	Geological formation, high significance for first nations
B38		China Ridge	Geographical interest, named after ethnic group
B39		Mussels and ling cod, Jackman Lake	Part of ecology
B40	H Princeton	Large stands of Ponderosa Pine	Part of unique ecology

THEME C: LOCAL INGENUITY

No.	Electoral Area	Heritage Resource	Significance
C1	General	Culturally modified trees	Cultural value
C2		Mines	Rich records of ingenuity
C3		Cabin-building technology	Axe skills
C4	A,C	South Okanagan Lands Project	Irrigation, flood control infrastructure
C5	B	Irrigation flumes on Cawston Bench	Critical infrastructure for fruit ranching
C6	C,D	Flumes, dams and other water management systems and structures associated with the South Okanagan Land Project	Critical infrastructure for fruit ranching
C7		SOLP "The Ditch"	Engineering feat
C8	C Oliver	Ted Trump	Local inventor: cherry picker, plane de-icing, fire truck giraffe
C9	E	Making agricultural land near Penticton	Water management
C10		Rock ovens for railway construction workers	Settlement history
C11	F	Summerland bridge	Unique structure
C12	F Summer-land	Sod houses, particularly at Trout Lake in Summerland	Low-technology building
C13		Remains of Powerhouse	Remnant of larger historic settlements
C14		Irrigation flumes (e.g. at Morrow Road; Shaughnessy Brook or Springs	Original water source for lower town
C15	G	Irrigation flumes on Keremeos Bench	Critical infrastructure for fruit ranching
C16	G Keremeos	Keremeos Grist Mill 1877 Upper Bench Road	Association with early settlement and industry
C17	H	Aerial Tram	Association with mining
C18		Nickel Plate mine elements, including buildings high on slope	Association with mining
C19		Mascot mine elements	Association with mining
C20		Stamp Mill	Association with mining
C21		Sawmill and mines in Princeton area	Association with mining

Provincial Heritage Site

THEME D: RIVER VALLEY SETTLEMENTS

No.	Electoral Area	Heritage Resource	Significance	
D1	A Osoyoos	Old Fraser/J.Haynes house	Valued settlement	
D2		Haynes Residence and Customs House	Valued settlement	
D3		Mines Manager's House, Osoyoos	Valued settlement	
D4		Plaskett House, Osoyoos	Valued settlement	
D5	C	Camp McKinney	Old mining settlement	
D6		Boone Residence	Association with Boone family, prominent builder and orchardist	SoS on record
D7		Road numbering (Road 13, 22, etc.)	Valued government organization of land; settlement history	
D8	C Oliver	SOLP Office 1923-24 Main Street	Association with later fruit ranching	
D9		J.R. Brown House c. 1898 Mill Street	Association with quartz mining	SoS on record for Judge Brown House, if same
D10		McGibbon Residence	Associated with ranching and orchard industries	SoS on record
D11		McLennan Residence	Associated with orchard industry	SoS on record
D12		Millar Residence	Architectural, British settlement	SoS on record
D13		Nesbitt-Hext Residence	Architectural	SoS on record
D14		Norton Residence	Association with orchard industry	SoS on record
D15	D	Aboriginal middens	Record of ancient settlement	
D16		Brent Ranch farmhouse	Valued settlement	
D17		Gillespie House	Valued settlement	
D18		Old Barn, Green Mountain Road	Valued settlement	
D19		Unique barn at See Ya Later Ranch	Valued settlement	

No.	Electoral Area	Heritage Resource	Significance
D20	D Penticton	Leir Residence 1928-31 Manor Park	Association with early fruit ranching
D21		Latimer Home c. 1906 W. Eckhardt Avenue	Association with early fruit ranching and water engineering systems
D22		Morgan House c. 1912 Martin Street	Aesthetic
D23		Ede-Debeck Home c. 1908 Debeck Road	Association with early fruit ranching
D24		J.H. Munson Home c. 1907 Upper Bench Road	Association with early fruit ranching
D25		Farrell Street Prefab c. 1908 Farrell Street	Association with early fruit ranching
D26		Jackson House c.1912 Middle Bench Road	Association with early fruit ranching
D27		Bank House c. 1912 Farrell Street	Association with early fruit ranching
D28		Keynes Home c. 1908 Young Street	Association with early fruit ranching
D29		Warren House 1914	Association with early fruit ranching
D30		Riordan House 1921	Valued settlement
D31	D OK Falls	Keogan fireplace & chimney	Remnant of settler's cabin
D32		Bassett House	Early settlement
D33	E	Thomas Ranch	Valued settlement
D34		Barclay Ranch House c. 1892	Association with early fruit ranching
D35		Section House at Chute Lake	Association with KVR
D36		Atkins Home c.1945 Atkins Point	Association with early fruit ranching
D37		A.E. Smith House 1908 Highway 97	Association with early fruit ranching
D38		Spencer Home 1909	Mary Spencer BC's most famous female photographer
D39	E Naramata	John O. & Frances Noyes House, 220 Ritchie Avenue	House built c. 1908
D40		Ernest H. & Marion Hancock House, 4755 N. Naramata Rd.	House built c. 1910

On BC Register of Historic Places

SoS on record

No.	Electoral Area	Heritage Resource	Significance
D41	E Naramata	Hans P. & Mabel Salting House site, 905 Robinson Ave.	Note: original house demolished; replaced with new house
D42		Thomas I. & Nellie Williams House, 4090 4th Street	House built c. 1910
D43		George Wolstencroft House site, 3250 1st Street	Note: original c. 1910 house demolished
D44		David O. & Edna Hughes House, 3325 3rd Street	House built c. 1912
D45		James & Amy Dery House, 735 Robinson Avenue	House built c.1913
D46		George H. & Polly Partridge House, 3855 Partridge Road	House built c. 1915
D47		Aikens House, Old Main Road	Early house
D48	F	Superintendent's House 1928-29 Highway 97	Association with early fruit ranching
D49		Priest Camp	Valued settlement and a 50-acre historic park
D50		West Bench Lands	Reserved for veterans after WWI, but not settled until after WWII Land taken from first nations under the War Measures Act
D51	F Summer-land	Early Family Houses: Nelson, Arkell (with bakery) Loomer, Monro, White, Beer, Lipsett, Rippin Barn, Thomson, Sinclair, Sutherland, Stewart, Hogg, Hilborn, Coulter-White	Early settlement of town, names of early families
D52	G	Legend of the "Spanish Mound"	Story of early Spaniards' camp in Similkameen Valley between Hedley and Keremeos
D53	G Keremeos	Hipped Cottage pre-1908 6th Street	Association with early fruit ranching
D54		Canyon Ranch Barn, Morgan Avenue	Association with early settlement
D55		Bredon Hill 1909 Reynolds Avenue	Association with early fruit ranching
D56		Cartwright Home c. 1907 Cartwright Avenue	Association with early fruit ranching

No.	Electoral Area	Heritage Resource	Significance
D57	G Keremeos	K.S. Hogg Home c. 1904 Switchback Road	Association with early fruit ranching
D58		William Harvey Home 1907 Jubilee Road	Valued settlement
D59		Bowering House c. 1910 Jubilee Road	Association with early fruit ranching
D60		William Richie Home 1910 Washington Street	Association with early fruit ranching
D61		Spencer Home Rumball Avenue	Valued settlement
D62		The Log Cabin 1922 Peach Orchard Road	Valued settlement
D63		Biagioni Home 1916-1921 Rosedale Avenue	Valued settlement
D64		Gartrell Home c. 1896 Gartrell Road	Association with pre-emption and settlement
D65		Alex Steven Home 1910 Steven Avenue	Association with early fruit ranching
D66		French House, 1903	Valued settlement
D67	G Hedley	Collection of heritage buildings	Critical cluster for understanding mining history
D68		French Residence c. 1903	Association with gold mining
D69		Stationmaster's House c.1910 White St./Ellis Avenue	Association with gold mining
D70		Nelson House c. 1904 Kingston Avenue	Association with gold mining
D71		Graf House c. 1904 Kingston Avenue	Association with gold mining
D72		McEwen Home pre-1910 Kingston Avenue	Association with gold mining
D73		Colonial Lodge 1940	Association with late mining
D74		Rogers House c. 1904	Association with gold mining
D75		Stone Building	Association with gold mining
D76		Unknown Cottage c. 1904	Association with gold mining
D77		Miners' cabins c. 1900	Accommodation of mining community

No.	Electoral Area	Heritage Resource	Significance
D78	H	Camps 4 and 5	Settlement history
D79		Black Eye's Camp	Settlement history
D80		Old cabins on Indian Reserve lands	Valued settlement
D81		Black Bob's Camp	Settlement history
D82		Colin's Gulch, Tulameen	Settlement pattern
D83		Ghost towns: Blakeburn, Allenby, Copper Mountain, Darcy, Black-foot, Jura, Nickelplate	Sites of early significant mining operations
D84		Rabbit Ranch	Early homesteading
D85		Durcel Townsite at Basely Lake	Valued settlement
D86		Blakeburn	Settlement history
D87	H Coalmont	Water Tower near Coalmont	Remnant of larger settlement pattern
D88	H Princeton	Princeton Heights; other old subdivisions	Early settlement

THEME E: TO MARKET!

No.	Electoral Area	Heritage Resource	Significance
E1	General	Logging operations and sawmills	Serving the mining industry
E2	A	Burrell Family Fruit Stand	Historic market stand
E3		Haynes Ranch	Historic ranch
E4		Nk'mip Cellars	North America's first aboriginal owned and operated winery
E5	A,C	CP Railway buildings in Oliver and Osoyoos	History of transportation and railway building
E6	C	Black Sage Bench Growing District	Development of agriculture, viniculture, tourism
E7		Fairview Mining District	Associated with late mining industry
E8		1800s sod roof houses at Trent Creek	Supply house, barns
E9		Settlers barn near Deadman's Lake	Settler ranching
E10		Testalinda earthen dam, Mt. Kobau, c. 1930	Privately constructed dam for irrigation
E11		Tobacco barn north of Oliver	Unique historical use
E12	D	Twin Lakes Guest Ranch	Early commercial accom-modation
E13		Barn in valley near Horn Creek – Green's barn	Early ranching structure; needs a metal roof – important for method of construction, quality of wood, earth dam
E14		Okanagan Falls Hotel	Historic commercial
E15		Tom Ellis's log farm workers building	Agricultural economy
E16		Dusty Mae gold mine in Okana-gan Falls	Historic mining industry
E17	D Kaleden	Provincial Police Building	Historic typical governmen-tal presence
E18		Kaleden Hotel	Landmark, early settlement
E19		Oliver Ranch	Historic ranch
E20		Thomas Ranch	Historic ranch
E21	D OK Falls	Fetterley log barn on McLean Creek Road	Early ranching

SoS on record (E3)

SoS on record (E6)

SoS on record (E7)

SoS on record (E18)

No.	Electoral Area	Heritage Resource	Significance
E22	D OK Falls	Major Hugh Fraser's See Ya Later Ranch, Green Lake Road	Early ranching
E23	D Penticton	Mission Stable c. 1884 Green Mtn. Road	Association with early ranching
E24		Bobtail Ranch on Shingle Creek	Early ranching
E25	E	Pickers' cabins along Naramata Road	Fruit ranching
E26	E Naramata	Aikens Packing House, 2800 Aikens Loop	Pre-1920 commercial development
E27		Canadian Players Theatre	Pre-1920 commercial development
E28		Naramata Hotel (now Naramata Inn & Suites), 3625 1st Street	Built in 1908; considered at risk for demolition
E29		White Lodge 1928 Naramata Road	Association with early fruit ranching economy
E30	F	Kiwanis Walking Pier	Original CPR barge slip; re-used original timbers
E31	F Summer-land	Hogg Drugstore 1909 Lakeshore Drive	Built c. 1909; sole surviving early building in Lower Town
E32		Bank of Montreal 1917 Main Street	Commerce
E33		Balcomo Lodge - R.H. 1906 Rutherford Avenue	Association with early fruit ranching
E34		Dunsdon Packing House c. 1900 Garnet Valley Road	Association with early settlement
E35		Summerland – cherry development capital	Historic agricultural development
E36		Summerland Supply 1906 Main Street	Association with early fruit ranching
E37		Bank of Montreal Manager's House c. 1912 Faircrest Street	Commerce
E38	G	Mulin Ranch	Early settlement
E39	G Keremeos	Water tower in Keremeos	Association with hotel operating during railway era

No.	Electoral Area	Heritage Resource	Significance
E40	G Keremeos	General Store pre-1908 Main Street	Association with early fruit ranching
E41	G Hedley	BC Police Building c. 1910	Historical typical governmental presence
E42		Shaftford's Mercantile Store 1903 Scott Avenue	Association with gold mining
E43		Daly Reduction Plant 1903	Association with gold mining
E44		Daly Co. Office 1904	Association with gold mining
E45		Mascot Mine c. 1936	Association with late mining and union labour force
E46		Assay Office c. 1904	Association with gold mining
E47		Burr's Blacksmith Shop c.1900	Early commerce
E48	H Coalmont	Coalmont Hotel, c.1912	Early local business catering to travellers and mining communities
E49		Coalmont Meat Market	Early local business catering to mining communities
E50		General Store 1912 Parrish Avenue	Association with Granite Creek gold rush
E51		Liquor Store c. 1911 Main Street	Association with Granite Creek gold rush
E52		Granite City 1885	Association with Granite Creek gold rush
E53	H Princeton	Perley Russell Building c. 1900 Kenley Avenue	Association with Granite Creek gold rush
E54		Princeton Hotel 1912 Bridge Street	Commerce
E55		Portland Cement Company 1911 - 1913 5 Mile Road	Association with gold mining
E56	H Tulameen	Thynne Ranch 1890 Otter Valley Road	Association with transportation for gold mining

THEME F: CONNECTING AN ISOLATED REGION

No.	Electoral Area	Heritage Resource	Significance	
F1	General	Airports	Growing connection with areas outside region	
F2		Kettle Valley Right-of-way	Early transportation corridor	
F3		Kettle Valley Stations	Early transportation infra-structure	
F4	A,C,D,E,F	Okanagan River and its lakes	Early transportation corridor	
F5	A,C,D,F	Brigade Trail, west side of Okanagan Valley	Early transportation corridor	
F6	A	Dewdney Trail crossing at Osoyoos	Early transportation route	
F7		CPR Train Station at Osoyoos	Early transportation infra-structure	
F8		Cairn on site of 1861 Customs House	Site of early governmental presence	
F9		South Okanagan Lands Project Canal and Patullo Dam	Engineering	SoS on record
F10	C	CPR Station	Association with marketing	
F11		KVR Station 1923	Association with inter-war moving of fruit to markets	
F12	D	Forest Service roads on Orofino Mountain.	Recreation use	
F13		Section of Fur Brigade Trail/Wagon Road in Nature Trust property east of Horn Lake	Early transportation route	
F14		1948 barn	Early settlement	
F15		Ore cart wheels and axles at Twin Lakes	Remnants of extensive past mining infrastructure	
F16	D Penticton	*SS Sicamous* 1914 Lakeshore Drive	Association with early settle-ment	
F17	E	KVR tunnel	Association with railway	
F18		Kettle Valley Railway right-of-way 1910-15	Transportation associated with early fruit ranching	SoS on record
F19	E,F	*SS Sicamous* and *SS Naramata*	River transportation	

No.	Electoral Area	Heritage Resource	Significance
F20	F	Crump Flagstop	Early settlement habits along rail lines
F21		Summerland Bridge, 1927	1913 Rail infrastructure
F22		KVR right-of-way	Historical economic lifeline
F23	F Summer-land	Balcomo Post Office 1907 Doherty Avenue	Association with early fruit ranching settlement
F24	G	Centennial Trail	Recreational network
F25		Blackfoot Ashnola corridor	Early transportation corridor
F26		Stage House	Transportation infrastruc-ture
F27		Red Bridge	Rare bridge structure and landmark
F28	G Keremeos	Great Northern Railway bridge c. 1911	Association with quartz mining transportation
F29	G Hedley	Miners Trail c. 1894	Association with gold min-ing
F30	G,H	Dewdney Trail	Early transportation corridor
F31		Livery Stable c. pre-1908	Remnant of transportation history
F32		Streets named after Royal Engi-neers	Remnant of transportation history
F33		Old Hedley Road	Early transportation corridor
F34	H	Stage 8	Transportation infrastruc-ture
F35		China Ridge Trails	Historical route
F36		Trails to Coquihalla, Merritt, Kelowna	Historical route
F37		Aerial Tram	Mining infrastructure
F38		Hope Pass Trail	Historical route from west
F39		Dewdney Trail - 2 segments	Historical route from west

SoS on record

SoS on record

Provincially designated section between Whipsaw Service Road to Hope Pass

No.	Electoral Area	Heritage Resource	Significance	
F40	H	Blackeye's Trail	Historical route from west	Provincially designated
F41		Whatcom Historic Trail Segment	Historical route from west	
F42		HBC Brigade Trail of 1849, and associated Camp 4	1849 Trail built by HBC with local first nations to link fort hope with Kamloops and northern forts	
F43		VV&E Railway right-of-way 1907 - 1914	Association with gold mining	

THEME G: CLOSE-KNIT COMMUNITIES

No.	Electoral Area	Heritage Resource	Significance
G1	General	Cemeteries, including family cemeteries	Family histories
G2		Provincial Police Buildings	Associated with early settlement
G3		Community festivals and events	Socially integrating activities
G4		Characteristic sounds of the region	Makes for a feeling of belonging
G5		Clubhouses in various communities - e.g. Elk Halls, Legions, Masonic Lodges	Foster belonging and community service
G6		Historic main streets of region's towns	Enduring places that orient communities
G7		French and other arriving cultures' heritage in the region	Regional culture
G8	A	Nk'mip Desert Cultural Centre	State-of-the-art interpretive centre
G9	A Osoyoos	Inkameep Church 1869-70 Inkameep Road	Settlement and society make-up
G10		St. Gregory's 1910 Inkameep Reserve	Place of worship
G11	C Oliver	Festivals in Oliver: Festival of the Grape, Sunshine Festival, Scarecrow Festival	Foster sense of belonging
G12		Oliver Theatre	Regional culture
G13		Okanagan Gleaners	Community service with agricultural roots
G14		Train station in Oliver, now the Chamber of Commerce info centre	Community and tourist resource
G15	C,G,H	Pictographs, including Vaseux Lake Pictographs	Communication
G16	D,E,F	Legend of Ogopogo	Local legend
G17	D,G	Apex ski area – can be accessed from Hedley	Post WWII recreational history
G18	D OK Falls	Presbyterian Church 1899 11th Avenue	Association with early settlement
G19		Okanagan Falls meeting place for salmon fishing	Thousands-year-old tradition
G18	D Penticton	En'owkin Centre	Cultural association, spiritual, arts, education, ecological centre for Okanagan First Peoples
G19		Mission Church 1911 Green Mtn. Road	Place of worship

SoS on record

SoS for Vaseux Lake Pictographs on record

SoS for United Church on record

No.	Electoral Area	Heritage Resource	Significance
G20	D Penticton	Ellis School 1913 Eckhardt Avenue E.	Association with early fruit ranching community
G21		Peach Festival	Enduring festival for the city
G22		Peach City beach drive (old cars) along waterfront, iconic 1950s and '60s	Cultural and social value
G23		Elvis Festival	Current interest
G24		Shatford School, 1921	Associated with early fruit ranching community
G25		The Bike Barn mountain bike resources	Outdoor recreation
G26	E Naramata	Site of first building used as a school at corner of Lily & 3rd Street	School building built in 1907 (now demolished)
G27		Unity Women's Clubhouse, 3465 6th Street	Community focus
G28		Naramata School, 3660 8th Street	Built c. 1913
G29		Naramata Cemetery	Established 1907
G30		St. Peter's Anglican Church	Moved from Penticton in 1929
G31		Naramata Museum	Re-purposed original Fire Hall, dedicated in 1999
G32		Wharf Park	Centennial project, site of old dock
G33		Painted Rock along North Naramata Road	Ceremonial aboriginal site
G34	F Summerland	Pacific Agri-Food Research Canada's Superintendent's House 1916	Agricultural research
G35		St. Stephen's Church 1909-10 Solly Road	Society association with early fruit ranching
G36		Baptist Church 1910 Butler Street	Society association with early fruit ranching; at risk
G37	G	Cross-country skiing trails	Access to landscape
G38		Marcel Richter cemetery at Olalla, Peach Orchard Cemetery (1907), Anglican Cemetery on Giant's Head Road	Family cemetery established in late 1800s and still used today, social and spiritual values

No.	Electoral Area	Heritage Resource	Significance
G39	G	Allison Graveyard c. 1880 Old Hedley Road	Association with early ranching and settlement community, particularly the original Princeton settler John Fall Allison
G40	G Keremeos	Provincial Police Building pre-1908 6th Avenue/6th Street	Association with early community police
G41	G Hedley	Mascot Mine site	Interpretive centre
G42		Mascot Mine barracks	Early mining barracks and mining buildings; extreme setting
G43		Fraternity Hall 1905	Association with society arising from gold mining
G44		Hedley Cemetery c. 1898	Association with gold mining community
G45		St. Anne's Church c. 1912 Highway 3	Association with the Catholic Church and the Chuchuwayha (Upper Similkameen) Band
G46		Grace Methodist Church 1903	Association with gold mining
G47		Grey Church c.1903	Community worship
G48		St. John's Anglican Church 1914	Community worship
G49		Grace United Church 1903	Place of worship
G50	H	Stone building	Local landmark
G51		Blackfoot Grave	Early gravesite
G52	H Coalmont	Granite Creek Townsite and Cemetery c. 1886	Association with placer mining community and settlement
G53	H Princeton	100- year old subdivisions	Town identity
G54		St. Paul's Presbyterian 1919 First Street	Early religious and spiritual association
G55		Fraternity Hall 1904	Community focus
G56		Princeton Court House 1929-30, Vermillion Avenue	Landmark

On BC Register of Historic Places

General

A1 Pictograph sites
A2 Trail networks
A3 Balsamroot
A4 Slopes with intact ecosystems
A5 Ski resorts
A6 Provincial and Regional parks
A7 Older golf courses; Fairview Mtn. Golf Course
B1 Species at risk
B2 Dry gulleys, wildlife corridors, native plant habitat
B3 Keekwillie sites and remains
B4 Gulch roads (e.g. Fanner, Zimmerman's)
C1 Culturally modified trees
C2 Mines
C3 Cabin-building technology
E1 Logging operations and sawmills
F1 Airports
F2 Kettle Valley right-of-way

Area H

A29 Umatilla Dace prehistoric fish, Wolfe Lake
A30 Owlshead Trail
B13 Similkameen River
B34 Lodestone Lake
B35 Whisper Creek
B36 Bromley Rock
B37 Balancing Rock
B38 China Ridge
B39 Mussels and ling cod, Jackman Lake
C17 Aerial Tram
C18 Nickel Plate mine elements
C19 Mascot Mine elements
C20 Stamp Mill
C21 Sawmill and mines in Princeton area
D78 Camps 4 and 5
D79 Black Eye's Camp
D80 Old cabins on Indian Reserve lands
D81 Black Bob's Camp
D82 Colin's Gulch, Tulameen
D83 Ghost towns: Blakeburn, Allenby, Copper Mountain, Darcy, Blackfoot, Jura, NickelplateD86
D84 Rabbit Ranch
D85 Durcel Townsite at Basely Lake
D86 Blakeburn
F30 Dewdney Trail
F31 Livery Stable, c. pre-1908
F32 Streets name after Royal Engineers
F33 Old Hedley Road
F34 Stage 8
F35 China Ridge Trails
F36 Trails to Coquihalla, Merritt, Kelowna
F37 Aerial Tram
F38 Hope Pass Trail
F39 Dewdney Trail – 2 segments
F40 Blackeye's Trail
F41 Whatcom Historic Trail Segment
F42 HBC Brigade Trail of 1849, and associated Camp 4
F43 VV&E Railway right-of-way 1907 - 1914
G15 Pictographs
G50 Stone building
G51 Blackfoot grave

F3 Kettle Valley stations
G1 Cemeteries, including family cemeteries
G2 Provincial Police Buildings
G3 Community festivals and events
G4 Characteristic sounds of the region
G5 Clubhouses (e.g. Elk Halls, Legions, Masonic Lodges)
G6 Historic Main Streets of region's towns
G7 French and other arriving cultures' heritage in the region

Area F

A24 Sand Hill path connecting switchback
B26 Silt Bluffs, Lava bombs
C11 Summerland Bridge
D48 Superintendent's House, Highway 97
D49 Priest Camp
D50 West Bench Lands
E30 Kiwanis Walking Pier
F4 Okanagan River and its lakes
F5 Brigade Trail, Okanagan Valley
F19 SS Sicamous and SS Naramata
F20 Crump Flagstop
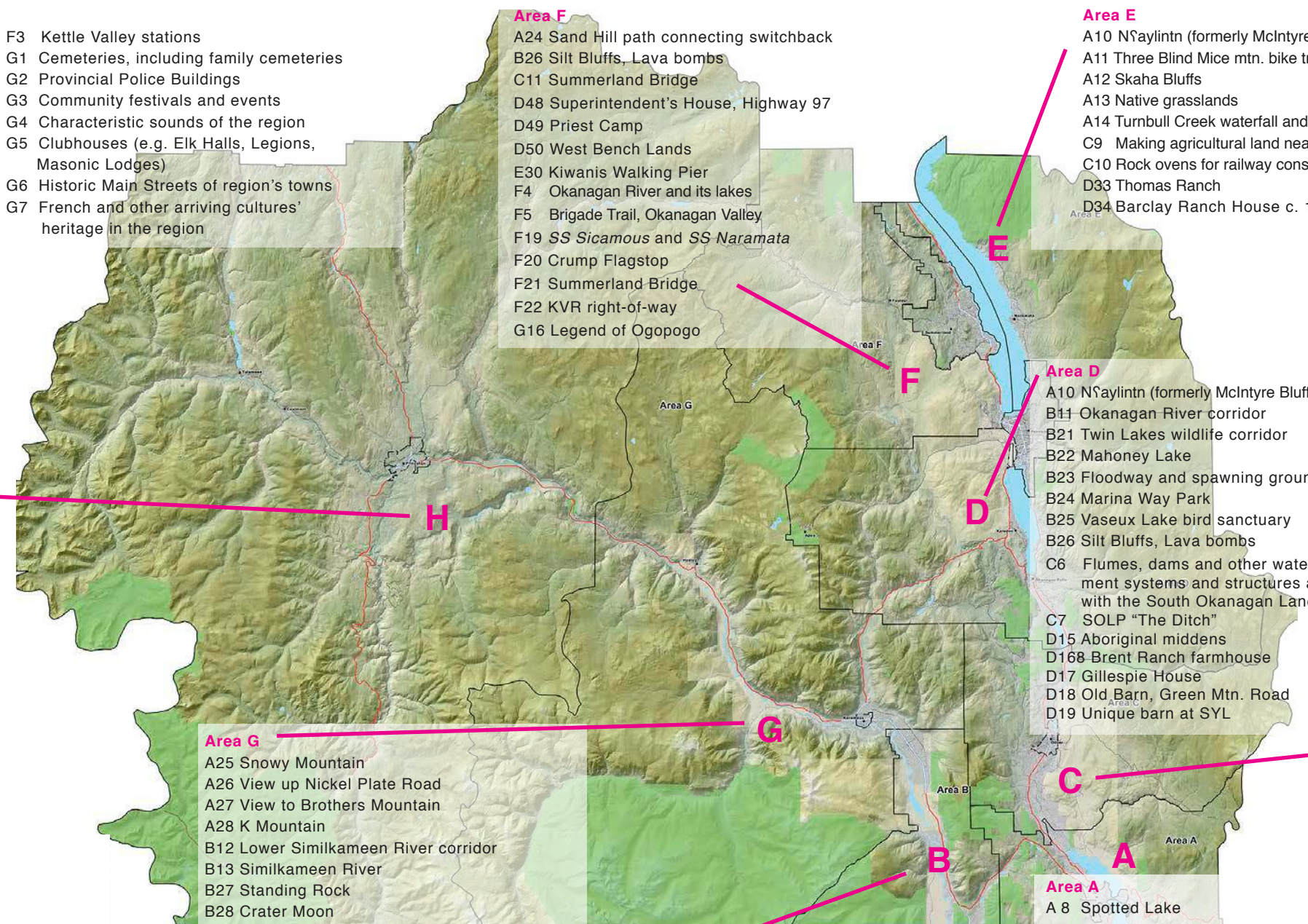F21 Summerland Bridge
F22 KVR right-of-way
G16 Legend of Ogopogo

Area G

A25 Snowy Mountain
A26 View up Nickel Plate Road
A27 View to Brothers Mountain
A28 K Mountain
B12 Lower Similkameen River corridor
B13 Similkameen River
B27 Standing Rock
B28 Crater Moon
B29 Stone columns, Keremeos
B30 Alpine ecosystem
B31 Bighorn sheep
C15 Irrigation flumes on Keremeos Bench
D52 Legend of the "Spanish Mound"
E38 Mulin Ranch
F24 Centennial Trail
F25 Blackfoot Ashnola corridor
F26 Stage House
F27 Red Bridge
F30 Dewdney Trail
F31 Livery Stable, c. pre-1908
F32 Streets name after Royal Engineers
F33 Old Hedley Road
G15 Pictographs
G17 Apex ski area
G37 Cross-country skiing trails
G38 Marcel Richter cemetery at Olalla
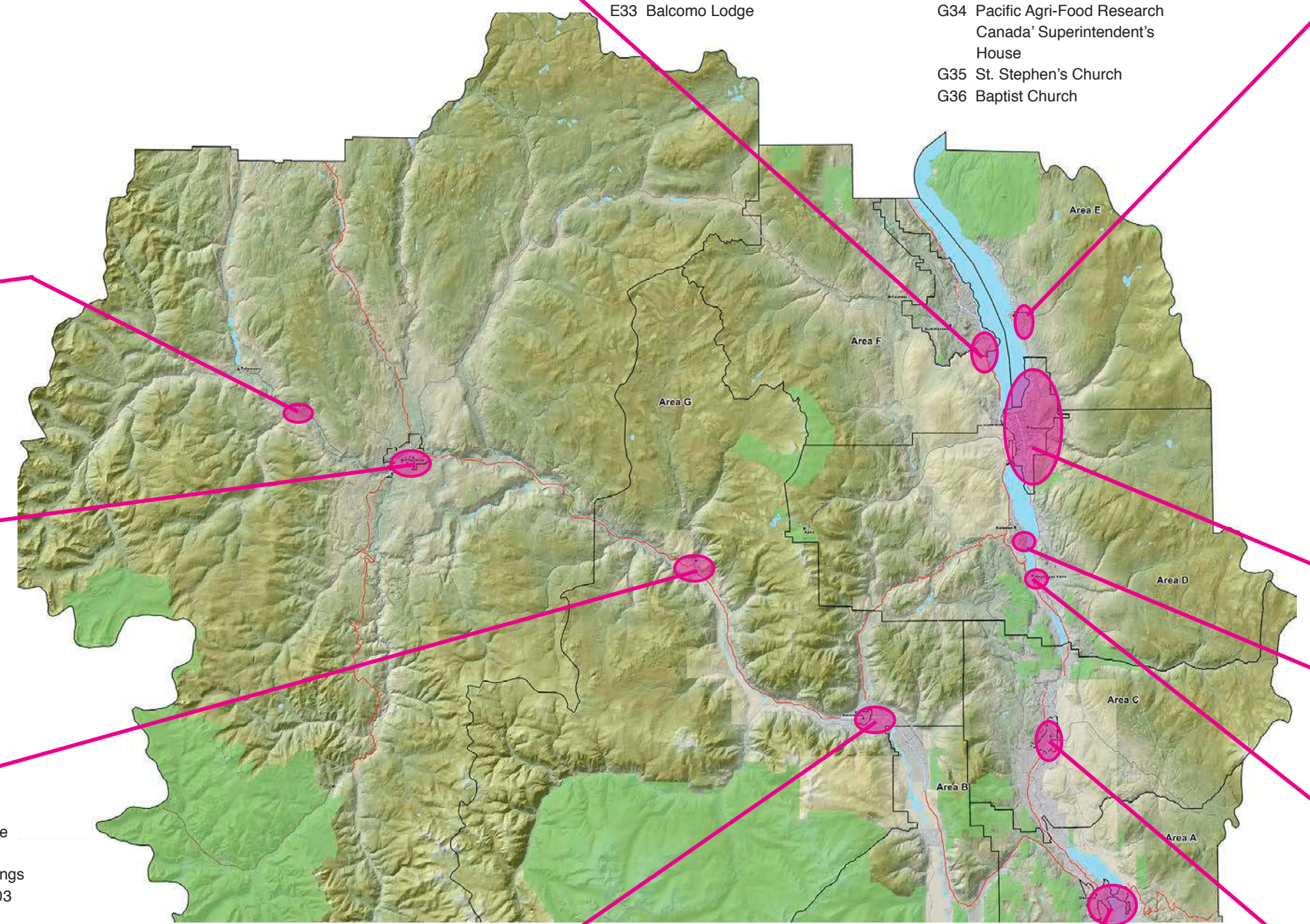G39 Allison Graveyard, Old Hedley Road

Area B

B10 South Okanagan Grasslands Protected Area
B12 Lower Similkameen River corridor
B13 Similkameen River
C5 Irrigation flumes on Cawston Bench
C6 Flumes, dams and other water management systems and structures associated with the South Okanagan Land Project

Area A

A8 Spotted Lake
B5 Swiws Park (formerly Haynes Point)
B6 Dividend Ridge Mine
B7 Mk'mip Desert Cultural Centre
B8 Large stands of Ponderosa Pine
B9 Oxbows wildlife area
B10 South Okanagan Grasslands Protected Area
B11 Okanagan River corridor
C4 South Okanagan Lands Project
E2 Burrell Family Fruit Stand
E3 Haynes Ranch
E4 Mk'mip Cellars
E5 CP Railway buildings in Oliver and Osoyoos
F4 Okanagan River and its lakes
F5 Brigade Trail, Okanagan Valley
F6 Dewdney Trail crossing at Osoyoos
F7 CPR Train Station at Osoyoos
F8 Cairn o site of 1861 Customs House
F9 South Okanagan Lands Project Canal and Patullo Dam
G8 Nk'mip Desert Cultural Centre

Area E

A10 Nʕaylintn (formerly McIntyre Bluffs)
A11 Three Blind Mice mtn. bike trail network
A12 Skaha Bluffs
A13 Native grasslands
A14 Turnbull Creek waterfall and trail
C9 Making agricultural land near Penticton
C10 Rock ovens for railway constr'n workers
D33 Thomas Ranch
D34 Barclay Ranch House c. 1892

Area D

A10 Nʕaylintn (formerly McIntyre Bluffs)
B11 Okanagan River corridor
B21 Twin Lakes wildlife corridor
B22 Mahoney Lake
B23 Floodway and spawning grounds
B24 Marina Way Park
B25 Vaseux Lake bird sanctuary
B26 Silt Bluffs, Lava bombs
C6 Flumes, dams and other water management systems and structures associated with the South Okanagan Land Project
C7 SOLP "The Ditch"
D15 Aboriginal middens
D168 Brent Ranch farmhouse
D17 Gillespie House
D18 Old Barn, Green Mtn. Road
D19 Unique barn at SYL

D35 Section House at Chute Lake
D36 Atkins Home c.1945, Atkins Point
D37 A.E. Smith House 1908, Highway 97
D38 Spencer Home 1909
E25 Pickers' cabins along Naramata Road
F4 Okanagan River and its lakes
F5 Brigade Trail, west side of Okanagan Valley
F17 KVR tunnel
F18 Kettle Valley Railway right-of-way
F19 SS Sicamous and SS Naramata
G16 Legend of Ogopogo

E12 Twin Lakes Guest Ranch
E13 Barn in valley near Horn Creek – Green's Barn
E14 Okanagan Falls Hotel
E15 Tom Ellis's log farm workers building
E16 Dusty Mae gold mine in Okanagan Falls
F4 Okanagan River and its lakes
F5 Brigade Trail, Okanagan Valley
F12 Forest Service roads on Orofino Mtn.
F13 Section of Fur Brigade Trail/Wagon Road in Nature Trust property east of Horn Lake
F14 1948 barn
F15 Ore cart wheels and axles at Twin Lakes
G16 Legend of Ogopogo
G17 Apex ski area

Area C

A9 Golden Mile Bench
B10 South Okanagan Grasslands Protected Area
B11 Okanagan River corridor
B14 Antelope Bush Ecosystem
B15 Fairview, Willowbrook, Meyers Flats
B16 Oliver area Pocket Desert
B17 Forest in transition
B18 Riparian zones
B19 Marshland
B20 Undeveloped valley bottom lands
C4 South Okanagan Lands Project
C6 Flumes, dams and other water management systems and structures associated with the South Okanagan Land Project
C7 SOLP "The Ditch"
D5 Camp McKinney
D6 Boone Residence
D7 Road numbering (Road 13, 22 etc.)
E5 CP Railway buildings in Oliver and Osoyoos
E6 Black Sage Bench Growing District
E7 Fairview Mining District
E8 1800s sod roof houses at Trent Creek
E9 Settlers barn near Deadman's Lake
E10 Testalinda earthen dam, Mt. Kobau
E11 Tobacco barn north of Oliver
F4 Okanagan River and its lakes
F5 Brigade Trail, west side of Okanagan Valley
F10 CPR Station
F11 KVR Station 1923
G15 Pictographs

RURAL RESOURCES BY ELECTORAL AREA

RESOURCES IN VILLAGES, TOWNS AND CITIES

Summerland
C12 Sod houses, particularly at Trout Lake
C13 Remains of powerhouse
C14 Irrigation flumes
D51 Early family houses
E31 Hogg Drugstore
E32 Bank of Montreal
E33 Balcomo Lodge
E34 Dunedon Packing House.
E35 Summerland -cherry development capital
E36 Summerland Supplu
E37 Bank of Montreal Manager's House
F23 Balcomo Post Office
G34 Pacific Agri-Food Research Canada' Superintendent's House
G35 St. Stephen's Church
G36 Baptist Church

Naramata
A15 Trees at front of Naramata Hotel
A16 50 peach and prune trees, Reit property
A17 52 grapevine plantings, Rev. R. McLaren property
A18 62 pear tree plantings, Hancock property
A19 75 cherry trees, Alcock property
A20 78 walnut trees, Cook property
A21 80 apricot trees, McLennan property
A22 96 apple trees, Salting property
A23 Maple and Japanese maple trees, 2nd & Ritchie
D39 John O. & Frances Noyes House
D40 Earnest H. & Marion Hancock House
D41 Hans P. & Mable Salting House
D42 Thomas I. & Nellie Williams House
D43 George Wolstencroft House site
D44 David O. & Edna Hughes House
D45 James & Amy Dery House
D46 George H. & Polly Partridge House
D47 Aikens House
E26 Aikens Packing House
E27 Canadian Players Theatre
E28 Naramata Hotel (now Naramata Inn and Suites)
E29 White Lodge
G26 Site of first school, Lily & 3rd
G27 Unity Women's Clubhouse
G28 Naramata School
G29 Naramata Cemetery
G30 St. Peter's Anglican Church
G31 Naramata Museum
G32 Wharf Park
G33 Painted Rock along Naramata Road

Coalmont/Tulameen
D87 Water tower near Coalmont
E48 Coalmont Hotel, c.1912
E49 Coalmont Meat Market
E50 General Store 1912
E51 Liquor Store c. 1911
E52 Granite City 1885
E56 Thynne Ranch 1890
G52 Granite Creel Townsite and Cemetery c.1886

Princeton
A31 Tulm ochre bluffs
B40 Large stands of Ponderosa pine
D88 Princeton Heights
E53 Parley Russell Building
E54 Princeton Hotel
E55 Portland Cement Company
G53 100 year od subdivisions
G54 St. Paul's Presbyterian Church
G55 Fraternity Hall
G56 Princeton Court House

Hedley
B32 Snaza'ist Interpretive Centre
B33 Mascot Mine
D67 Collection of heritage buildings
D68 French Residence c. 1903
D69 Stationmaster's House
D70 Nelson House
D71 Graf House
D72 McEwen Home
D73 Colonial Lodge
D74 Rogers House
D75 Stone Building
D76 Unknown Cottage c. 1904
D77 Miners' cabins c. 1900
E41 BC Police Building
E42 Shaftford's Mercantile Store
E43 Daly Reduction Plant
E44 Daly Co. Office
E45 Mascot Mine
E46 Assay Office
E47 Burr's Blacksmith Shop

F29 Miners Trail c. 1894
G41 Mascot Mine site
G42 Mascot Mine barracks
G43 Fraternity Hall
G44 Hedley Cemetery
G45 St. Anne's Church
G46 Grace Methodist Church
G47 Grey Church
G48 St. John's Anglican Church
G49 Blackfoot grave

Keremeos
C16 Keremeos Grist Mill
D53 Hipped cottage, 6th Street
D54 Canyon Ranch Barn
D55 Bredon Hill
D56 Cartwright Home
D57 K.S. Hogg Home
D58 William Harvey Home
D59 Bowering House
D60 William Richie Home
D61 Spencer Home
D62 The Log Cabin
D63 Biagioni Home
D64 Gartrell Home
D65 Alex Steven Home
D66 French House
E39 Keremeos water tower
E40 General Store, Main St.
F28 Great Northern Railway bridge
G40 Provincial Police Building

Osoyoos
D1 Old Fraser/J.Haynes houee
D2 Haynes Residence and Customs House
D3 Mines Manager's House
D4 Plaskett House
G9 Inkameep Church
G10 St. Gregory's

Kaleden
E17 Provincial Police Bldg.
E18 Kaleden Hotel
E19 Oliver Ranch
E20 Thomas Ranch

Okanagan Falls
D31 Keogan fireplace & chimney
D32 Bassett House
E21 Fetterley log barn
E22 See Ya Later Ranch
G18 Presbyterian Church
G19 Okanagan Falls meeting and salmon fishing

Oliver
C8 Ted Trump
D8 SOLP Office, Main Street
D9 J.R. Brown House, Mill Street
D10 McGibbon Residence
D11 McLennan Residence
D12 Millar Residence
D13 Nesbitt-Hext Residence
D14 Norton Residence
G11 Festivals
G12 Oliver Theatre
G13 Okanagan Gleaners
G14 Train Station, now Chamber of Commerce

Penticton
D20 Lier Residence
D21 Latimer Home
D22 Morgan House
D23 Ede-Debeck Home
D24 J.H. Munson Home
D25 Farrell Street Prefab
D26 Jackson House
D27 Bank House
D28 Keynes Home
D29 Warren House
D30 Riordan House
E23 Mission Stable
E24 Bobtail Ranch
F16 SS Sicamous
G18 En'owkin Centre
G19 Mission Church
G20 Ellis School
G21 Peach Festival
G22 Peach City Beach Drive
G23 Elvis Festival
G24 Shatford School
G25 The Bike Barn

APPENDIX C: HERITAGE EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL COMMUNITY PLANS

AREA 'A' OSOYOOS RURAL:

Broad goals : 3.1 Social
- Encourage the conservation of sites and structures with cultural heritage values.

11.0 Administrative, Cultural & Institutional – Objectives
- To recognize and validate heritage, cultural and historical sites in cooperation with appropriate provincial ministries, committees, societies and organizations.

Policies:
- Supports the Province, First Nations and other interest groups in identifying and protecting features and sites of scenic, architectural, historical or archaeological significance within the Plan area.
- Encourages the development community to consider cultural and heritage resources in project planning and design.

AREA 'B' CAWSTON:

Will consider the following, when determining a potential park land dedication under Section 941 of the Local Government Act:
- Cultural or natural features of significance, including beaches, waterfalls, watercourses, wetlands/ marshes, viewscapes and heritage sites.

AREA 'C' OLIVER RURAL:

3.0 Broad Goals
- Encourage conservation of sites and structures with cultural heritage value.

11.0 Administrative, Cultural And Institutional

Objectives:
- To recognize and validate heritage, cultural and historical sites in cooperation with appropriate provincial ministries, committees, societies and organizations.

Policies:

The Regional Board
- Supports the Province, First Nations and other interest groups in identifying and protecting features and sites of scenic, architectural, historical or archaeological significance within the Plan area. The old Fairview town site is one area identified by the community as having important heritage/historical values.
- Encourages developers to consider cultural and heritage resources in project planning and design.

AREA 'D-1' KALEDEN-APEX SOUTHWEST SECTOR:

Objectives – History and Cultural Resources
- Provide interpretive and educational opportunities concerning our cultural and heritage resources; and
- Evaluate and validate heritage, cultural, and historical sites working with the appropriate provincial ministries, committees, societies, and organizations.

Policies
- Support the Province and other interest groups in identifying and protecting features and sites of paleontological, scenic, architectural, historical or archaeological significance within the plan area;
- Review the potential acquisition and establishment of interpretive sites associated with the CPR right-of-way;
- Encourage Developers to consider cultural and heritage resource concerns in project planning and design;
- Notify the Province with respect to development that could affect the designated heritage object or site in a manner specified in the relevant Provincial legislation.

AREA 'D-2' EAST SKAHA Vaseux:

- Recognize and where possible, work with landowners to preserve existing heritage buildings in Okanagan Falls; and
- Recognize and celebrate the rich First Nations heritage that exists in the South Okanagan.

AREA 'F' OKANAGAN LAKE WEST BENCH:

4.1 Objectives

Encourage the preservation and enhancement of the natural resources for:
- Recreational and tourism purposes; while having regard for the visual impact on the landscape, natural and heritage features, environmentally sensitive areas, and surrounding land uses.

11.3 Heritage Resources Policies
- In cooperation with the Province, as well as other interested local parties, measures are supported to protect features and sites of paleontological, scenic, architectural, historic or archaeological significance in the Rural Planning Area.

AREA 'G' KEREMEOS RURAL / HEDLEY:

No reference to heritage.

AREA 'H' RURAL PRINCETON:

The Regional Board supports:
- The Town of Princeton in meeting the goals and objectives contained within the Town's Official Community Plan, including: g) Showcasing local heritage.
- The promotion of a heritage theme in Coalmont

Part of the Plan area's heritage includes archaeological sites… and contains 196 recorded archaeological sites, with the potential to contain more.

15.2 Objectives
- To recognize and validate heritage, cultural and historical sites in cooperation with appropriate provincial ministries, committees, societies and organizations.
- To raise public awareness about the value of archaeological sites and their protection under the Heritage Conservation Act.
- To avoid or reduce unauthorized damage to protected archaeological sites in accordance with the Heritage Conservation Act.

15.3 Policies
- Supports the Province, First Nations and other interest groups in identifying and protecting features and sites of scenic, architectural, historical or archaeological significance within the Plan area.
- Encourages the development community to consider cultural and heritage resources in project planning and design.
- Will explore the implementation of a Heritage Designation Bylaw under Part 27 of the Local Government Act in order that voluntary heritage site designations may be considered within the community for sites such as the Old Tulameen School; Coalmont Hotel; Coalmont Liquor Store; as well as heritage cemeteries.

16.3 Policies related to Parkland Dedication
- Will consider the following policies, when determining a potential park land dedication under Section 941 of the Local Government Act:
  - Cultural or natural features of significance, including beaches, waterfalls, watercourses, wetlands/marshes, viewscapes and heritage sites

APPENDIX D: REGIONAL HERITAGE COMMISSION TERMS OF REFERENCE

Purpose

The Regional District of Okanagan Similkameen Regional Heritage Commission will assist and the RDOS Board on the management and implementation of community heritage conservation and activities.

Regional Heritage Commission procedures shall be directed by the Local Government Act and the Regional District of Okanagan Similkameen Procedures Bylaw.

Authority - Local Government Act Part 27

Community heritage commission

953 (1) In addition to the authority under section 176 (1) (g) [corporate powers — regional district commissions] of this Act or section 143 [municipal commissions] of the Community Charter, a local government may designate an existing organization to act as a community heritage commission.

(2) In relation to an organization designated under subsection (1),

(a) when the organization is acting as a community heritage commission, the organization is deemed to be a commission established under the applicable provision referred to in subsection (1), and

(b) when a member of the organization is acting as a member of a community heritage commission, the member is deemed to be a member of a commission established under the applicable provision referred to in subsection (1).

Mandate

- To advise the Regional District Board on all matters related to cultural heritage
- To advise the Regional District Board on matters dealing with the maintenance and development of the Community Heritage Register, which includes heritage places that are both cultural and natural, and resources such as buildings and built features, as well as large regions and landscapes
- To advise the Regional District Board on the heritage aspects of development applications
- To make recommendations to the Regional District Board respecting the designation of heritage buildings, structures, and lands and the demolition, preservation, alteration, or renovation of those buildings, structures and lands
- To advise the Regional District Board on heritage services, programs, events and facilities occurring in the various parts of the region
- To support heritage activities and heritage programs undertaken by the Regional District or community organizations to facilitate the preservation and interpretation of natural features that have a cultural component or meaning, the preservation and interpretation of built heritage and cultural landscapes, and the preservation and interpretation of cultural heritage
- To provide a community perspective on services, programs, events, and

facilities related to heritage conservation

- To facilitate the promotion, recognition, commemoration and awareness of the Regional District's heritage places as a reflection of their economic, social, cultural, environmental, spiritual and aesthetic values, and the positive role of history and culture in achieving a sustainable future

Procedure

1. The Commission will meet in person a minimum of 1 (one) time per year. The frequency of subsequent meetings will be determined by the needs and dictates of the workload and/or by the RDOS planning staff or by the Commission. These subsequent meeting may be held via teleconference on an as-needed basis or in person if possible.

2. Commission members shall receive no less than two weeks' notice of meetings, provided that notice may be waived by a unanimous vote of the Commission at such meeting called without two weeks' notice.

3. Notice shall be deemed delivered when delivered to the place of residence of the Commission members.

4. At the first meeting of the Commission each year, a Chair shall be elected, and shall hold office for 1 (one) year until re-elected or a successor named.

5. The duties of the Chair shall include the calling of, and presiding at, meetings of the Commission in accordance with any regulations of the Commission with respect thereto, and such other duties as the Commission may prescribe.

6. In the event of the absence of the Chair, the Regional Heritage Commission will select from amongst its voting members an Acting Chair.

7. All questions before any meeting of the Commission shall be decided by a majority of the members present, including the Chair or the Acting Chair.

8. The Chair or the Acting Chair shall vote on all questions submitted and, in case of an equal division, the question shall be disposed of in the negative.

9. A quorum shall be 50% of current voting members.

10. An agenda will be set by the RDOS staff for each meeting. Delegates or persons wishing to make a presentation should contact the staff liaison in advance of the meeting date if they wish to be on the agenda.

11. The minutes of each meeting will be recorded by the recording secretary appointed by RDOS staff. The Regional Heritage Commission will submit minutes for the RDOS Board's information following Commission meetings.

12. All Regional Heritage Commission meetings will be open to the public.

13. The Regional Heritage Commission may adopt rules of procedure and may, from time to time, vary such rules by vote of a majority of the members of the Commission.

14. The Regional Heritage Commission may, by resolution, establish Advisory

Sub- Committees to the Commission to advise or work on special topics or projects as directed by the Regional District Board.

15. An annual schedule of meetings and teleconferences should be prepared at the beginning of each year.

Membership

1. The Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen Regional Heritage Commission shall consist of 14 (fourteen) voting members, all of whom shall be appointed by the Regional District Board and shall be selected as follows:

2. One regular member and one alternate member selected from each of the eight Electoral Areas (A-H) of the Regional District, with at least one member from each area residing in an unincorporated portion of that area, and one member from each of the member municipalities.

3. The Commission should also include one person from the Regional District Board and one member of RDOS staff as non-voting members.

4. One appointed Commission member shall be elected as Chair at the first meeting of the Commission each year, and shall serve a term of one year unless reelected or a successor named.

5. One member of the RDOS Board will serve as a Board liaison for the Regional Heritage Commission. The Board representative will hold a non-voting seat and cannot serve as Chair.

6. One member of the RDOS planning staff will serve as the staff liaison for the Regional Heritage Commission.

7. Each voting member of the Commission shall be appointed for a period of 2 (two) years commencing January 1 of the year of their appointment and terminating December 31 two years hence.

8. The maximum length of service for voting members to the Regional Heritage Commission shall be 6 (six) consecutive years.

9. No member of the Commission shall receive compensation for services other than reimbursement for actual expenses necessarily incurred in the discharge of official duties of the Commission. Such duties to be authorized by the Board in advance.

10. In the event of a vacancy occurring among the appointed members of the Commission, the RDOS Board may appoint a new member to fill such a vacancy.

11. The RDOS Board may by a majority vote of members present remove a member of the Commission from office.

Financial Administration

- The Regional District Board shall include in its budget such sums as it deems necessary to meeting the expenses of the Commission.

Staff Support

- The RDOS will provide one staff liaison person as a representative to the Regional Heritage Commission.

- The RDOS will provide a secretary to record the resolutions and general events of the Regional Heritage Commission meetings, contact members, make appointments, monitor membership, draft correspondence and generally assist with heritage events and activities undertaken by the Regional Heritage Commission.

*Regional Heritage
Strategic Plan*

APPENDIX E: HERITAGE CONSERVATION APPROACHES

The focus of conservation approaches as recommended in this document is to provide ways of managing the heritage values of the resources whether or not they are retained. Due to its unique character and varying levels of resources, it is expected that heritage conservation of the resources in the RDOS area will be multi-faceted, using a combination of conservation approaches at different levels and scales.

It has been recommended that conservation approaches be developed from a wide continuum of possible approaches and combinations of approaches for each heritage place. For sites slated for demolition or those without significant physical remains that are considered to have heritage value there should be a recording and possibly an interpretation of them, both methods of heritage conservation.

Conservation approach	Definition
Recording / Documenting	Objectively describing - through oral, written, graphic, and photographic means - the present configuration and condition of an historic resource. This provides necessary basic data for the preparation of conservation research, analysis, design, and maintenance activities, as well as ensuring the historical or technical information contained in a site is not lost.
Monitoring	The systematic and regular inspection or measurement of the condition of the materials and elements of an historic place to determine their behavior, performance, and rate of deterioration over time. Monitoring is undertaken to ensure that adverse impacts on archaeological sites, buildings and structures, landscapes, and biological life-forms that could not be predicted or evaluated prior to site alteration or construction activities are addressed. For archaeological sites, monitoring requires the presence of a licensed archaeologist; for other heritage resources, it should be carried out by appropriate heritage professionals.
Maintenance	The most primary form of conservation is a site and building maintenance program. It is the routine, cyclical, nondestructive actions necessary to slow the deterioration of an historic place. It entails periodic inspection; routine, cyclical, non-destructive cleaning; minor repair and refinishing operations; replacement of damaged or deteriorated materials that are impractical to save.
Stabilization	A minimum amount of work done to safeguard a resource from the elements and/or destruction and to protect the public from danger. This work may involve emergency structural reinforcing, cabling (with trees), protective coverings, or hoardings of a temporary nature. In most cases, stabilization is undertaken in order to preserve the character-defining element for future heritage conservation work.
Mothballing	The temporary closure of a building or other structure to protect it from the weather and secure it from vandalism. It is intended to safeguard a character-defining element over an extended period until such time as it is decided to proceed with conservation.

Conservation approach	Definition
Repair	The process of returning a character-defining element to its prior condition when it has undergone changes attributed to failure, decline, wear, normal use, or abuse. A repair action does not alter or enhance the integrity, character, performance, or design intent of the heritage feature.
	Repair may include patching of existing components using technologically compatible materials and methods; limited replacement in-kind of components; complete replacement in kind of a component when the degree of change it has undergone precludes any other type of action.
Preservation	The action or process of protecting, maintaining, and/or stabilizing the existing materials, form, and integrity of a historic place or of an individual component, while protecting its heritage value.
Restoration	The process of accurately revealing, recovering, or representing the state of a historic place or of an individual component, as it appeared at a particular period in its history, as accurately as possible, while protecting its heritage value.
	Restoration is considered the primary treatment when the significance of a particular place during a particular time period significantly outweighs the loss of existing character-defining elements from other periods, and if there is substantial evidence of its appearance at an earlier time.
Rehabilitation	The action or process of making possible a continuing or compatible contemporary use of a historic place or landscape, or of an individual component, while protecting its heritage value. Rehabilitation makes possible an efficient contemporary use while retaining those portions and features which are significant to the resource's heritage values. New work is designed to be physically and visually compatible with and distinguishable from, the original historic place.
	For landscapes, rehabilitation is the most common intervention, as it allows changes necessary to satisfy present-day demands upon the site.
	In continued use rehabilitation, changes are made to a historic place that continues to be used for its original purpose. In adaptive re-use, the historic place is converted to a new use.
Reconstruction	A building, site feature, or artifact that no longer exists is reproduced with new construction that exhibits the shape, material, and detailing (and often construction methods) of the resource as it once appeared.
	Good documentary information without conjecture is essential in order to justify a reconstruction. With landscapes, planning should consider the age and arrangement of vegetation, allowing for growth and maintenance to continue an appearance that replicates the historical period.
Replication	Making an exact copy of portions of an existing structure, feature, or artifact, usually to replace a missing or decayed component in order to maintain aesthetic unity and harmony. Replication is often used for cosmetic reasons in restoration work. If valuable cultural property is being threatened or damaged irretrievably by its environment, it may have to be moved to a more protected environment. A replica may be substituted in order to maintain heritage integrity and the unity of a site or building.

Conservation approach	Definition
Renovation	Occurs when extensive changes and/or additions are made to an existing building internally and externally in order to 'renew' the structure. Cultural landscapes can also be renovated. These changes are often made in response to the need for more space, repair, general improvements, or lifestyle considerations.
Deconstruction or salvage	The process of retaining and protecting from deterioration historic fabric or elements that have been removed from their original context. Selected parts of a building or landscape are protected for renovation or reuse, consisting of actions to carefully dismantle and reassemble building, structure, or artifact; in situ if possible, but often ex situ on another site.
	This process is often undertaken out of structural necessity, for the protection of significant individual features from permanent loss, to repair deteriorated material, to observe historic construction techniques or protect materials for future re-use. The term also replies to natural heritage and landscape values such as plants.
Re-use or symbolic conservation	Re-using or reinstalling components of deteriorated buildings, structures or landscapes in-situ, elsewhere on the site or in another location. Symbolic conservation refers to the recovery of unique heritage resources and incorporating those components into new development, or using a symbolic design method to depict a theme or remembrance of the past.
Managed decline or ruinification	Allows a character-defining element to remain on site and slowly degrade or deteriorate rather than be moved or demolished. Over the long-term the natural forces of nature are used to allow the site to become a historic ruin. The first phase of managed decline typically involves carefully documenting the character-defining elements and then removing but storing in situ salvageable or unsafe parts of the building or structure.
	Documenting the process of decline is an important component of site interpretation. It is managed through measures such as temporary scaffolding or supports using appropriate historical elements, and maintenance such as removal of leaves and debris, to prolong the life of the resource and celebrate its disappearance.
Interpretation	A process of communicating messages about cultural and natural heritage, or telling stories about a place, that forges emotional and intellectual connections between the interests of the audience and meanings inherent in the resource. The presentation can relate to the way the place is now, has been, used, seen, touched, smelled and tasted, giving impact to evocative stories and meanings.
	The range of interpretive techniques is vast, and can include such things as interpretive signs, the retention of parts of buildings or structures, interpretive interventions designed into new construction, site furnishings, landscape design, planting, artifacts, features embedded into the landscape, public art, hands-on techniques, audio, video and many others.

Profile of Domestic Target Segments – Leisure Travellers

The following marketing overviews have been sourced from Destination Canada's EQ Profiles. Further information is available for EQ licensed partners.

(Note: These attributes are associated with Canadian travellers. Visitors from other geographic markets may exhibit slightly different characteristics, although there will be a broad level of similarity)

CULTURAL EXPLORERS	AUTHENTIC EXPERIENCERS	PERSONAL HISTORY EXPLORERS
SOCIAL VALUES		
• **Cultural Sampling**: They believe that other cultures have a lot to teach them. • **Personal Creativity**: They love to use their imagination and creativity at work and play and sharing their ideas with others. • **Personal Control**: They feel in control of their lives and not afraid to take on moderate risk if it means they can learn something new. • **Need for Uniqueness**: They like to be different from others, and will pay attention to their manner of dress and appearance. • **Social Responsibility**: They believe in giving back to those in need. **Personal Escape**: They long for that which is beyond the practical - want to experience beauty and pleasure in surprise and astonishment.	• **Personal Control**: They are focused on maintaining control and autonomy in their lives. Many are retired, with time to do the things they want to do. • **Financial Security**: They feel optimistic about their financial future; more so than global AE's. • **Cultural Sampling**: They show a tendency to incorporate foreign cultures into their lives, like going to an Inuit art gallery or dining at a Thai restaurant. • **Importance of Spontaneity:** They enjoy the unexpected in life - they welcome and appreciate surprises. • **Ecological Concern**: They are concerned about the health of the planet and what that means to future generations.	• **Discerning Hedonism:** They love to savour life's pleasures, whenever they can. • **Social Intimacy:** They seek meaningful connections with others that lead to a better understand their own roots. • **Need for Status Recognition:** They want the fruits of their labour to show. They enjoy new technology, and will buy the latest gadgets to show off. Discounts are not as important for the Canadian PHE. • **Search for Roots:** They are more interested in understanding their own history and culture, rather than the cultures of others. Part of this is honouring traditional family passages, like births, marriages, deaths, etc. **Concern for Appearance**: They are very image-conscious and place a great deal of importance on appearing attractive.
TRAVEL VALUES – will seek:		
• **Unstructured Travel**: They prefer not to be constrained to "tourist" schedules or destinations, and will chart their own courses. • **Historical Travel**: They love to learn about and absorb	• **Historic Travel:** They love to learn about and absorb themselves in the history and culture of the places they visit. They will research before they leave and take their time in historic sites and museums.	• **Roots Travel:** Their most important travel motivation is interest in understanding ancestry, heritage. • **Comfort/Luxury Seekers:** They want their creature comforts and will splurge on

CULTURAL EXPLORERS	AUTHENTIC EXPERIENCERS	PERSONAL HISTORY EXPLORERS
themselves in the ancient history, as well as the modern cultures of the places they visit. • **Cultural Immersion**: The best way to experience a culture is to interact with it as deeply as possible. • **Nature Travel**: They will choose destinations that provide opportunities to experience natural beauty. • **Shared Experiences**: They are attracted to groups where they can socialize and share the experience with others – using social media for sharing during and after the trip. **A CULTURAL EXPLORER WILL AVOID:** • **Comfort-Seeking**: This EQ type seeks an authentic experience and doesn't need to be pampered in commercial hotels. • **Reluctant Travel**: They are always planning their next trip – they are not content to experience the world through the Internet or TV.	**AN AUTHENTIC EXPERIENCER WILL AVOID:** • **Comfort Seekers:** This EQ type does not shy away from living like the locals do. This is more important than staying somewhere with the comforts of home. • **Luxury Travel:** They are unlikely to seek out luxury amenities or gourmet experiences. • **Group Travel:** They prefer to do their own thing. • **Escape:** Travel is not about escape from the day to day, they need not disconnect in order to relax. • **Hedonistic Rejuvenation:** They are unlikely to be carefree and indulgent when traveling – their focus is on learning	the finer things, including luxurious accommodations when on vacation. Canadian PHEs also enjoy active adventure. • **Security Concern:** They tend to be anxious travellers, fearful for their personal security • **Checklist Travel:** They want to see all the main attractions but don't need to go in depth with any. • **Shared Experience:** Attracted to groups where they can socialize and share the experience with others. • **Hedonistic Rejuvenation:** Vacation is a time to be carefree and indulge – they will enjoy spa, great cuisine and other opportunities for a little pampering. **A PERSONAL HISTORY EXPLORER WILL AVOID:** • **Reluctant travel:** Canadian PHEs have a greater interest in frequent travel than the Global PHE.
PRODUCT		
• Interactive and immersive experiences • Beautiful scenery, active adventure, shopping, dining and outdoor festivals/events • Allows free exploration • Environmentally, socially responsible	• Historical Travel • Features opportunities to meaningfully connect with locals • More low-impact activities, but also some active and hands-on • Authentic, living culture • Creates opportunities for shared experiences	• Cultural heritage, reconnection • Allows cultural immersion • Group activities/tours • Seeing all the highlights with greater focus on nature • Less active options available
PRICE		
• Will pay for unique experiences, local,	• Reasonable	• Good value

CULTURAL EXPLORERS	AUTHENTIC EXPERIENCERS	PERSONAL HISTORY EXPLORERS
sustainable, ethical products • Value for money • Respond well to discounts and feeling like they are getting a 'deal' • Transparency of offering		• Discounts not as imperative
PROMOTION		
• Get people talking (word of mouth and word of mouse) • Varied and extensive media mix, heavy emphasis on websites • Include other traveller reviews • Social connection with locals • Stylish, creative • Traditional Advertising (newspaper, magazine, billboard)	• Get people talking – word of mouth or word of mouse • Traditional media and Internet – more use websites of regional or city tourism offices • Practical details • Catered to older demo • Non-touristy • Promotion in Travel Guides • Articles in Newspapers	• More traditional travel advertising • Emphasis on social aspects and gatherings • Get people talking (friends/family)
CLOSE THE SALE!		
• Partner with airlines, hotels, attraction and services in your area • Travel agencies, travel operators and tour guide websites are sales channels – make sure where possible you are listed! • Include a clear 'call to action' on websites and social channels Make it clear how to book online or connect via phone		

APPENDIX G: CASE STUDIES

Example: Haynes Ranch
Values, Character-defining Elements, Tools

Example: Haynes Ranch
Values, Character-defining Elements, Tools

Example: Haynes Ranch
Values, Character-defining Elements, Tools

Values	Character-defining Elements
Haynes Ranch valued as. . . . • Part of the Syilx traditional territory • Current ecology of plants and animals • Iconic landmark • Earliest permanent colonial settlement in the South Okanagan region • Reminder of a lost era of cattle barons, vast estates and empire builders • Marker of the importance of the Okanagan River in pioneer settlement • Association with Mr. Valentine (Val) Haynes, cattle rancher and noted pioneer and entrepreneur in the area and partner of Elizabeth Runnels • Association with aboriginal people, who were an integral part of pioneer cattle ranching in the region. • Rare remaining parcel of land in valley not subdivided for orchards or other land uses. • Display of the operation and culture of the ranch • Example of vernacular architecture, construction materials, physical arrangement on the site and evidence of age • Current zoning as Conservation Area	• Proximity to Okanagan River and associated waterways • Prominent position directly at eastern end of Road 22, the most common approach to the site • Parcel size • Cluster of buildings that illustrate pioneer ranch operations and culture • Form and character of each building • Patina of weathering / physical deterioration • Name of ranch/property • Archival material associated with the ranch

Example: Haynes Ranch
Values, Character-defining Elements, Tools

- Tools to assist the stabilization and/or protection of structure(s)
  - Official Community Plan
  - CA Zoning
  - Subdivision Bylaw and Approvals
  - Building Permits
  - Sign Bylaw
  - Public Realm
  - Demolition Permits (withholding)
  - Heritage Conservation Area, and Designation
  - Heritage Revitalization Agreement and/or
  - Heritage Conservation Covenant
  - Heritage Site Maintenance Standards
  - Cash Grants
  - Heritage Property Tax Exemptions

- Tools to interpret First Nations enduring presence, and ranching history
  - Interpretation

- Tools to promote / safeguard site's aesthetic values
  - CA Zoning

- Partnership tools to promote stewardship of site
  - Landowner / watercourse overseer
  - Landowner / OIB
  - RD/Highways regarding road signs

Values, Character-defining Elements, and selection of conservation tools

The following named features have been named by the community as having heritage value. Developing strategies for the conservation of resources in the region can be illustrated by working through examples picked from each electoral area.

Many of the sites are essentially landscapes of great aesthetic value. Those values can easily be undermined by thoughtless development of the landscape both on site and in the immediate vicinity of the site.

site	EA	Values	Character-defining Elements	Potential Conservation Tools
Spotted Lake/ Khiliuk (Okanagan Nation)	A	• spiritual - sacred land • scientific - saline endorheic alkali lake • aesthetic - landscape viewed from Highway 3	• physical integrity • natural shoreline & environs • associated plant and animal life	• Tools to conserve views onto the lake • Partnership tools with First Nations to promote spiritual values • Partnership tools with Ministry of Highways to promote aesthetic values • Tools to promote the conservation of natural environs • Tools for the interpretation of site's values • Register designation

Haynes Barn (Ranch)	A	• cultural
		  • First Nations use of site before and during ranching
		  • ranching life
		  • tourist attraction
		• aesthetic - viewed from roads
		• historical - early settlement
			• ranch landscape
			• siting of cluster of buildings
			• cluster of building
			• architectural forms and materials (wood and stone)
			• related archival material of constituent buildings
				• Tools to assist the stabilization structure(s)
				• Tools to interpret First Nations enduring presence, and ranching history
				• Tools to promote / safeguard site's aesthetic values
				• Partnership tools with landowner to promote stewardship of
				• Financial tools

Lower Similkameen	B	• scientific • cultural • aesthetic • economic	• watercourse • riparian zone • associated plant and animal life • associated structures (e.g. red bridge)	• Tools to conserve views onto the river from Highway 3 and other vantage points • Partnership tools with First Nations to promote spiritual values associated with the river • Partnership tools with Ministry of Highways to promote aesthetic values • Tools to promote the conservation of natural environs • Tools for the interpretation of site's values
Fairview	C	• historical • cultural • aesthetic	• vestiges of streets and building sites • views from townsite over the valley • network of trails	• Partnership tools to promote the site as a tourist destination • Tools to promote the conservation of natural environs and safeguard the site's current aesthetic values • Tools for the interpretation of site's heritage values • Financial tools

site	EA	Values	Character-defining Elements	Potential Conservation Tools
Kaleden Hotel	D	• historical • aesthetic • cultural • social/recreational	• shell of building • landscape • immediate environs • proximity to lake • views of site as backdrop for wedding pictures	• Tools to assist the stabilization of structure • Tools to interpret role in Kaleden history • Tools to promote / safeguard site's aesthetic values • Tools to promote recreational use • Financial tools
Fur BrigadeTrail	D	• historical • aesthetic • social • scientific	• trail line • trail bed • plant and animal life • connection with region	• Tools to assist the stabilization of structure • Tools to interpret role in Kaleden history • Tools to promote / safeguard site's aesthetic values • Tools to promote recreational use • Financial tools • Tools for partnership with other com-munities connected by trail • Register designation
Naramata Village / May Day	E	• historical • cultural • aesthetic • social	• village layout • public space • proximity of Okanagan Lake • constituent buildings and open space • May Day rituals	• Tools to interpret role in Naramata history • Tools to promote / safeguard site's aesthetic values • Tools to promote recreational use • Financial tools • Tools for partnership with major landowners in vicinity • Register designation • Tools to promote the public use of the village
Summerland Re-search Station	F	• historical • cultural • scientific • social	• general landscape and constituent buildings • scientific research spaces and infrastructure • views into and from site • ornamental gardens	• Partnership tools with Federal Government • Tools to promote tourist use of the site • Financial tools • Tools to promote / safeguard site's aesthetic values • Tools to promoted continued use of the site as place for scientific research • Register designation
Hedley Cemetery	G	• historical • spiritual • cultural • social	• general layout and bound-ing elements • buildings and grave mark-ers • views into cemetery and from the cemetery of the surrounding landscape	• Tools to assist the stabilization of structure(s) • Tools to respect sanctity of the site • Tools to promote / safeguard site's aesthetic values • Tools to interpret role of cemetery in community life • Partnership tools with First Nations • Register designation
Granite Creek	H	• historical • cultural • social	• general layout and bound-ing elements • vestiges of streets and building sites • views from townsite of the surrounding landscape	• Tools to respect sanctity of the site for First Nations • Tools to promote / safeguard site's aesthetic values • Tools to interpret townsite for com-munity and tourist use • Partnership tools with First Nations

APPENDIX H: SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

The community engagement for the heritage strategic plan consisted of the following:

1. Three meetings with the Working Group.

2. Four community workshops, which collected community values related to the thematic framework and ideas about the heritage strategy.

- Penticton
  - Held May 28, 2014. 35 participants signed in.
- Osoyoos
  - Held May 29, 2014. 10 participants signed in.
- Keremeos
  - Held May 30, 2014. 11 participants signed in.
- Princeton
  - Held May 31, 2014. 8 participants signed in.

3. An online component including an online community workshop and questionnaire. The questionnaire received a total of 51 responses.

4. One-on-one interviews with residents of Naramata.

5. Participation in events such as the Penticton Farmer's Market.

RDOS Heritage Strategic Plan
Community Workshop Transcripts

Workshop #1 Penticton
May 28 2014
[General]
- Parochialism seems to exist to some degree. Communities tend to focus on "my town" rather than "my region"
- Look at the value of the whole rather than individual Electoral Area directors
- Ask people where their allegiances are
- Value mountain areas such as Nickelplate Mountain and Brent Mountain
- Agriculture is also a heritage value in the region (eg. Grist Mill)
- Water is not abundant in the Okanagan Valley. The lakes give a false impression of water abundance
- Balance between farming and nature
- Remnant examples of low elevation valley bottom ecosystems need to be identified and protected
- Pictographs
- Vaseaux to Skaha bluffs – acquisition by government, Nature Trust, etc. for protection of species at risk
- Notion of corridor
- Celebrate the valley
- Signage [needed]
- Diverse ecologies
- Human / nature interfaces
- Agriculture
- Recreation
- Resource extraction (logging)
- Restore / protect the few places of untouched land where indigenous plants live and animals thrive
- Reduce / prevent urban sprawl
- Identify and mark flumes
- Restore riparian channels, such as those around the channel and oxbows
- Pickers' cabins along Naramata Road
- Painted rock along North Naramata Road – ceremonial site pictograph
- Protect pictographs in remote areas, educate people about their history and meaning
- Mark historical First Nations sites, settlements, burial sites etc.
- Vaseaux Lake bird sanctuary
- Salmon Chief
- Okanagan Falls – hundreds of years of salmon fishing
- Salmon Festival
- Salmon drying area used to dry salmon for trade
- Vaseaux and Skaha Lakes
- Historical farms and agricultural history
- Protect critical valley bottom lands that are not developed
- Old barn on Green Mountain Road
- Old timber buildings in Trout Creek against hillside
- Campsites on rail grade
- Rock ovens
- 1908 handmade stone walls by Chinese workers
- Chinese workers' camp 400 metres before Chute Lake
- Use of helicopters in the area through history

- KVR trail connecting the South Okanagan
- Use heritage value to reestablish the continuity of transportation routes, eg. KVR to Summerland brigade trail

[Theme 5, 6, 7 sheet]
- Okanagan brigade trails book published by the Okanagan Historical Society and the Okanagan Similkameen Parks Society, by Harley Hatfield and Bob Harris
- City of Penticton Centennial 1908 – 2008, by Randy Manuel
- Various Okanagan Historical Society books No.'s 1 – 77 (since 1925) at public libraries and archives
- Themes 5 and 6 – KVR Trail
- Expand Rock Ovens park to include the area designated as Goal 2 Protected Area by the LRMP
- Hiking trail locations (current, non-historical)
- Trail networks of South Okanagan, "sweet single track"
- The Bike Barn mountain bike resources
- Include all public access trails
- Joining outdoors clubs
- Place names that relate to local wildlife
- Original large tracts of land that were divided up
- Orchard cultivation during the war [WW2]
- There is a challenge with signposting and mapping designated trails for visitors to the region. Knowing where to camp, drive, park, or if you are on private land
- Ice age and local geology
- Tom Ellis's log farm workers building
- Oliver Theatre
- Train station in Oliver, now the Chamber of Commerce info centre
- Be careful that the sanctity of the ecosystem is respected
- First Nations history and values
- Fur brigade trails and their history
- Cooperative regional planning is needed for economic development
- Make sure the French heritage is not forgotten
- Ensure the proper mapping of archaeological sites along the Similkameen River – Reference works of Stan Copp of Langara College
- Consider the long-term impact of flooding and damming along the Similkameen River
- Penticton sawmills and the flumes down the rivers
- Hoeing irrigation ditches between the rows of trees before the sprinklers came
- Apples, cherries and peaches
- Balsamroot, iconic spring flower that needs signage and protection (along with other plants)
- Bighorn sheep and mountain goats
- Watterman Hill near Okanagan Falls, identification, family history and stagecoach stop
- Wild asparagus
- Three Mile logging
- Black Cottonwoods at Ecommunity Place – last big stand, have habitat and historical values
- Enowkin
- SS Sicamous and SS Naramata

[Theme 1, 2 sheet]
- Kenyon Family (park) in Okanagan Falls
- Almost every hike has stunning views
- Look at the whole Valley as one entity

- Music
- History of the Valley
- Big idea: Corridor – narrowness, transportation, wildlife
- Atlas from the 1970s, Summerland Research Station (Peter Ord, Jim Boyle can source the book)
- Interconnecting mountain bike trail day trips with fresh water creek access en route and signposting and maps for guidance
- Prevent the damming of the Similkameen River
- Silt bluffs and rock faces
- Riparian vegetation: Black cottonwood, Rosa woodsii, willow, sumac, cattails
- Marshland
- Any slopes with original plant species – bunchgrass (Don Gaten, grass expert), bluebunch wheatgrass, red threeawn grass, sand dropseed
- Three main bushes – rabbitbrush, antelope brush, sagebrush
- High bushes – oceanspray, Saskatoon, bitter cherry (orchardist's enemy, mock orange, rose, sumac, snowberry, buckbush
- Meadowlark Festival
- Nature Conservancy of Canada, Nature Trust (Nick Burdock), Ecological Reserves management by BC Parks, Land Conservancy (in receivership)
- Proposed national park (Oliver south to Osoyoos) Fairview Road to Cawston to border (see map online, national park, wordpress)
- Dry gulleys, wildlife corridors, native plant habitat
- Penticton Indian Band land expropriation for river channel and highway
- Connection to bring salmon to Okanagan Lake
- West Bench lands reserved for veterans after WWI, but not settled until after WWII. Land taken from First Nations under the War Measures Act
- Cemeteries, including family cemeteries (eg. Marcell/Richte families at Olalla. Late 1800s and still used today
- Fetterley log barn on McLean Creek Road
- Blacksmith shop on Front Street, later moved to Okanagan Falls
- Bobtail Ranch on Shingle Creek
- Take action on invasive weedy plants and trees. Road 22 in Oliver – Siberian elm is taking over. Russian olive is an allergan
- Comprehensive sign system – identifying trails, historical places
- Casorso (Haynes) Ranch sign – put a sign on highway – active ranch 1870s – '80s, all of south Penticton
- Black carp – invasive - in the oxbows impact habitat for other species
- Money needed to restore the oxbows
- Knowledge Keepers – Richard and Jeanette Armstrong, Enowkin Centre

[Theme 3, 4 sheet]
- Inventory all ranching sites including all cattle grills and barns
- Haynes building important for ranching
- West Bench lands reserved for veterans after WWI, but not settled until after WWII. Oliver settled after WWI
- Summerland Research Station
- Consider artistic ingenuity like original homes of poets, artists, actors, writers etc. who made it big outside BC
- Two waterfronts and the channelization of the river
- Buildings and parks are important to preserve
- Meadowlark Festival
- "Penhenge" (astronomical), solstice, equinox
- 1860s: cattle ranching, 1890s: mining, 1905: orchards, 1914: railway

- "Penticton" white stone sign on hillside – iconic. Who? When?
- Road numbering: Road 13, 22, etc. part of the history of settlement in Oliver
- In-home observatories
- Scientific hotbed
- Star Party – August – the darkest place in North America
- Flumes, dams, mine shafts, South Okanagan Land Project (SOLP), speedway
- Flumes and South Okanagan Land Company – needed to supply land with water before they could sell the property
- Gibson house and Latimer house
- Early 1920s: North Island, McGill, Eugene OR, Cumberland, Rossland. 1930s: Penticton
- 1800s sod roof houses at Trent Creek – supply house, barns
- Historic dams and irrigation systems. Some dug by Chinese former railway workers. Trenches were used before the flumes. Flumes in Penticton and Oliver
- Hedley, Cawston, Okangan Falls etc. had Chinese cooks, servants etc. – see census
- Dusty Mae gold mine in Okanagan Falls
- Original Highway 3 routes to Similkameen dating from 1890, 1914
- Landforms and soils
- Railbed trails and rock ovens valuable for the entire South Okanagan tourism. Authentic experiences, doing what the locals do
- Immigration – wilderness at your door. Balance conflict between hunting, ATV and photography, hiking. Two sets of values. Accommodate without destroying.
- First Nations history – painted rock near airport. Need broader First Nations exposure
- Orchards
- HNZ helicopters for industry – spraying orchards, hauling with helicopters. Four types of terrain accessible within one hour flight time. Used for military training
- Competitive communities, underlying tension. Want to be distinct but are not
- Terminology – Soldier Settlement, Veterans Land Act
- Peach Festival – free, longest running
- Peach City beach drive (old cars) along waterfront, iconic 1950s and '60s
- Elvis Festival
- Historic Hudson's Bay fur brigade trails 1812-1846 by Hatfield and Harris
- Agricultural Research Station – stalemate between the Federal government, Penticton Indian Band and the CPR
- Sicamous site – recalls the old Okanagan riverbed "right-of-way"

Workshop #2 Osoyoos
May 29 2014

Theme A: A Vision of Paradise
- Old full-time residents
- Immigration
  - British remittance men, Germans, Hungarians late 20s/early 30s
  - Left and right met through the arts
  - Cultured single young men who took up farming, new irrigation systems
  - Portuguese - Canaries and Azores - 1955
  - Men more than women learned English
  - Indo-Canadians - late 1980s from Lower Mainland
  - South Asian Indians since 2000
- Shell Gas Station Originally a Mercedes Benz dealership, associated with the Gehringer Bros
- John Oliver - Returning WW1 veteran, Association with "The Ditch"
- Oliver was originally very British-feeling

- Osoyoos has a more multi-ethnic feel
- Major Howell - indulgent reputation, white house
- The arts bridge ethnic populations
- Next generation: needing ways of returning to community as professionals etc.
- Work for veterans: customs officers, and fruit inspection
- Government jobs and part-time farm work made for a decent living
- Winter community - keepers of local organizations, presenting dances and walking and golf, not big spenders
- Heritage area- signs, heritage walks, education
- Haynes Point Campground most crowded! most popular in BC with walking paths for locals, and biking

Theme B: Diverse Landscapes
- Spotted Lake

  - Hexagonal patterning from saline crystallization
  - WW1 source for Epsom salt - not supported by OIB and others
  - Now part of OIB lands
  - Sacred and therapeutic value

- Haynes Point – local recreational treasure, walking paths for locals
- Lack of electromagnetic field
- Dry climate, warm summers - "Canada's Warmest Welcome"
- Osoyoos Lake riparian area
- Osoyoos as crossroads of Highways 97 and 3
- Lake Recreation and Commerical Use Task Force

  - Comprehensive look at Osoyoos Lake, buoys for safety, preservation of the lake's riparian area and water quality
- ALR Zone 1 classification of lands limits land use
- National park proposal - Intense debate on its merits, hunters and ranchers generally don't want encroachment on their way of going about things, gov't land shared, buying land, intense differences on issue found in the community
- Osoyoos Lake - ifeblood of the area
- Boardwalk at Desert Centre
- Protected oxbows at the lead of the lake
- Osprey nesting sites near Haynes Ranch - Bryn White
- Nature Trust

Theme C: Local Ingenuity
- Portuguese truck companies - Development by this immigrant group as workers, then owners, getting produce to Lower Mainland market, influenced value of farmland
- Opening up of the province in the 1950s
- Car travel opened the way for fruit stands, employment for women and children in the families, and supplemental income
- Eco-tourism / Agri-tourism - forge diversification away from seasonal economy
- Future downhill and x-country skiing development at Mt Baldy
- Fruit Stand Culture
- S.I.R. (Sterile Insect Release) Program
- The Co-op
- Osoyoos as a resort municipality – breaking mould as community that just made money in the summer months
- Watermark and Walnut Beach - examples of resorts developing a market beyond the summer
- Greenhouses add visual character, support agricultural diversity
- Biking and walking trails

- Irrigation – old stave pipes, steel expensive, PVC pipes - cheaper, easier to lay, operations via smart phones drip irrigation
- Farming technologies – smudge pots, wind machines move the air to prevent freezing
- of blossoms
- Water treatment plant water - example of local innovation to better husband water resources: water used for golf courses, and school fields etc., association with Mayor Shaw

Theme D: River Valley Settlement
- Oliver's Golden Mile and Main Street
- "The Ditch" south of MacIntyre Bluff
- Name Oliver recalls founder John Oliver
- Dividend Mine, above golf course development, mine manager's house still standing (moved from Beach to Allysium)
- CPR Depot building (now Sailing Club)
- Haynes House (Custom House) now owned by the Mitchells, built in 1882; situated on original Dewdney Trail
- Mitchell House
- Apex Mountain - old time ski resort, now more advanced, not as family friendly, lost market share to more upscale ski resorts
- Flag at Husky
- Gyros
- Osoyoos - retirement community, service industry, no institution of higher education, no university in area
- Changing vacationing patterns - more wealth
- 100+ campground sites - New development is instead condosand permanent vacation properties, resulting in much lower number of vacationing families in area (1000+ down to 100+), need multiple economic attractions
- Pattern of development: along highway around Osoyoos e.g. Bender Pass
- Warmest lake in Canada, valley sun bowl, less valley cloud in winter, one week earlier growing season
- Population 3,500 - 5,000 in winter / 15,000 in summer
- Over $5,000 RCMP cost - policing related to the border
- Where are the year-round jobs for families? Farmers work year-round, retirees go south, snowbirds in the winter
- Haynes Point - development & fill not liked, repatriation of the provincial park
- Bandshell
- Transient workers vs. local community
- Cabin at Mt. Kobo (20km off road to Keremeos), once a potential site for astronomical observatory; now a weather station, radio tower, and stargazing party location
- Spotted Lake
- Rural properties valued as open landscape
- Heritage Workshop in Osoyoos circa 2005 given by Sue Morhun
- The border - nearby community determinant
- Water - RDOS water supply, town water in winter, lake water in summer, City: always well water (hard)
- S.O.L.I.D. (South Okanagan Lands Irrigation District), bylaws to protect against over-watering
- Veterans Land Act settlements, No waterBC gov't (under Patullo) ensured there was to be sure supply of water
- 50 years ago, no Zone 1 dam in States, Similkameen, flooding - rain and snow, straight channel built (mistake), Oxbow Restoration Society
- Cottage on the lake - original recreational form of settlement

- Sewer - Osoyoos -RD land at head of lake, for protection of the lake and its water quality

Theme E: To Market!
- Price of agricultural land per acre $12,000/acre for cherry orchards, higher than for grapes
- $18,000/acre for pink lady apple orchards, there is now a resurgence of ground crops (tomatoes, peppers, eggplants)
- Irrigation piping - irrigation historically done by the farm kids: moving the 3" pipe 30' at a time
- Tobacco shed - history of crops in the valley
- Packing sheds
- Mack & Fitz. north of downtown
- Road 9, near the tracks (at the end of spur line for some time)
- Currently 4 major fruit planting: Pink Lady apples, Ambrosia apples
- Transient workers part of culture
- 190 wineries in the area, extreme pride in valley and products, presence of professional winemakers

Theme F: Connecting an Isolated Region
- "The Ditch" remnants seen from Road 13, Road 16 and Dhaliwall's house
- Heirloom tomato sellers

Theme G: Close-knit Communities
- Farming community: - place of freedom for children, grandparents in same community, totally safe, greater interest in local people, everyone knew everyone, everyone welcome, high school boarding in Oliver
- Family-oriented businesses
- Waves of immigration
- Farmers' Markets
- No interference
- Cherry Fiesta, 66th year, best fireworks, private funding from Frank Zandbliet, Desert Live music festival
- Aging community groups, shrinking group of older knowledgeable people
- Osoyoos Museum Society, community members is leading to service groups folding, and volunteer hours shrinking, and donations to service groups dropping
- Service Clubs - shrinking young population
- The border - shopping patterns (bargains down south), cross-border marriages
- Parades - Christmas Light-up, Easter parade, July 1st (15,000 people +/-)
- 20 to 30 community events per year, attracting on average 3,500 t0 5,000 people
- Witches' Circle
- 12- lot subdivision
- Party place - transient workers
- Mosaic rather than melting pot now

Workshop #3 Keremeos
May 30 2014
- History of Emergency Operations Centre (eg fire updates)
- Marriage Commissioner, places for weddings everywhere
- Apex ski area – can be accessed from Hedley
- Communities have a cause
- Newcomers feel at home
- Landscape values – the whole of the Similkameen
- Nicola Mine
- Mascot Mine
- Stamp Mill

- Memory of the 11 bridges
- Have pipeline remnants and tunnels to accommodate the stave pipes
- Hay farming
- Agriculture, agricultural innovations inventory
- Agricultural concepts:
  - Slow food
  - Zero mile diet
  - Organic / bio-dynamic
  - Food security – knowledge of what is in the soils
  - Sara Harker, rustic, organics
- Food / beverage industry
- Keremeos – farming, winemaking
- Work-life balance easier
- Small business can easily start up (and low barrier means may not survive)
- Inputs result in direct visible outputs quickly
- Small towns:
  - Give up anonymity
  - Increased privacy
  - Strong relationship with community
  - Easy access to everything
  - Active sports
  - Direct evidence of your energy
- Irrigation Districts
- Watershed governance
- Similkameen is a real agricultural community
- Great Northern Railway and tracks – hauled ice from the Tulameen
- Land of start-ups until rising land values kill it
- Reasonably priced public transit between Princeton, Keremeos and Penticton - $7.00 round trip
- Knowledge of local physical conditions
- Need branding – not on the radar
- Summerland – cherry development capital
- Two flumes for orcharding
  - 1. Watered the upper bench and Keremeos
  - 2. Cawston
- Old mine buildings in the hills
- Trails and trail systems – scope for enlargement
- Search and research practice
- Kids moving back
- Cawston
  - Home of Ambrosia apple innovation
  - Streetlights
  - Water licenses
  - Own land – leased out
- Okanagan leads in density of fruit growing
- Ambrosia apple – 2000 trees per acre, chance seedling, organic
- Before from 200 to 1200 trees per acre
- PIC – Plant Improvement Company
- NTFV Development
- Snaza'ist Discovery Centre – striped rock
- NVD Company
- New growing technologies for apples etc. – high density, development, marketing, quality

- Refuge
  - Tax refuge
  - Not being a destination
- Land value is annual revenue x 3, then 4, now 10
- Climate, rural landscape
- Dry weather, back roads, four seasons, wildlife
- Turtle pond – painted turtle habitat
- Wilderness
- Twin Lakes aquifer
- Locals are key
- Go to bar in the States on Sundays
- Pastimes, live music
- Mild winters, snow from November to March, short-term deep freeze
- Darkness
- Sawmill and mine in Princeton
- Mountain goats back on Stemwinder, in the 1970s down on the flatlands
- Deer walking through at noon
- Pole plant
- Horn Lake – was a slough, then dammed
- Horn Creek – feeds the whole area
- Barn in valley near Horn Creek – Green's barn – needs a metal roof – important for method of construction, quality of wood, earth dam
- Seven Stones – vineyard, winery. Seven sacred rocks around the valley
- Disasters
- Kaleden Beach

Hedley
- Quiet, friendly, personal freedom, kids can come and go
- Beautiful – grew on you, it's about the community, playing baseball, can-do energy
- Unity Park (the old ballpark) – reinvention
- Farmers market in Heritage Park, mostly local producers, home canning and baking, local eggs
- Festivals - Stamp Mill Days on May long weekend
- Baseball cap – Hedley, paradise on earth
- No bylaws so you can do pretty much what you want
- Coffee at Senior's Hall
- Good walking
- Canyon landscape, V-shaped, protected, nestled, beautiful creek, quiet, smells, sounds, water
- Moving to Hedley – moving back to Okanagan, small community, knowing your neighbours, joined everything, felt welcomed
- Living in a 1930s renovated house
- Hedley citizen – grandfather Nickel Plate mining manager, values history and the town
- Best view in the valley up Nickel Plate Road. Old railway line (GNR), evidence of tailings in the landscape
- Small town, feels like home, farming community
- Do what you can to stay here
- Mine tailings on Crown Land – wildflower meadow, use Echinacea and other plants to clean toxic waste dumps
- Don't clean up the artifacts
- USIB controls the Mascot Mine and runs tours
- Catalogue, what are the artifacts
- Gold mining camp – prospectors and business people

- Nickel Plate townsite
- Mining camp 1898, mapped out 1900
- Mine reclamation 1991. Tailing ponds monitored at the top
- 1939 rock slide, moved the town. 1972 flood
- 2015, 100th anniversary
- 54th battalion, recruited from all over the region, 17 members from Hedley
- Cenotaph important for the town. Stories associated with the people, multi-generational, give their full names back. Research underway
- Freedom for kids, peace and quiet, self-sufficiency
- Keep small town feel, small village less that 150 people
- 50% retired
- 25% welfare
- 25% working

Hedley heritage buildings (see list for more info):
- Grey Church c.1903
- Burr's Blacksmith Shop c.1900
- Miners' Cabins c.1900
- Grace United Church 1903
- Livery Stable c. pre-1908
- Fraternity Hall 1904
- Shatford's Mercantile 1903
- St. John's Anglican Church 1914
- Daly Reduction Company c.1902
- French House 1903

Keremeos
- Buy fruit and vegetables
- Businesses open then close, go to Penticton or Kelowna

Conserve the Gem: Twin Lakes Area
- Importance of water use at Twin Lakes and how to use it
- "Keeping Nature in Your Future"
- "Dialogue on Twin Lakes Watershed Governance"
- Nature Trust property at Twin Lakes important for sage brush grasslands (SOSCP mapping, Bryn White)
- Water important
- Groundwater resource is limited – no other source. Groundwater Act. Need to manage and monitor
- Concern about nearby development
- Need a sustainable water policy
- White Lake Road (now private). Cliftons. Access to monitor the waterway. Leads to Forest Service Road
- Twin Lakes needs an identity
- East-west valley, old growth cedars, Meadowlark Festival, water science, ice skating on Twin Lakes in winter
- Valley of Healing – Osoyoos, Penticton, Similkameen all collected herbs here
- Quadding and hunting at Twin Lakes
- Charles deBlois Green guest ranch at head of upper Twin Lakes
    - Historically and currently important for horseback riding, why people moved there, for places to ride
    - Originally nine cabins, one cabin left standing
    - Family connections
    - 1976 – from ranching to recreation property

- White Lake Ranch close by

People to talk to:

- Coral Brown, Twin Lakes area, Lower Nipit Improvement District, Greater Twin Lakes Area Stewardship Society (coralbrown2@gmail.com)
- Wilfred + Sally Mennell
- Bryn White – SOSCP (mapping)
- Area G Director Angelique Wood, Rural Keremeos
- Keremeos Mayor Manfred Bauer
- Brad Hope Area H Director, Rural Princeton

Workshop #4 Princeton
May 31 2014
What is valued, why we live here:
- Environment and naturalness of the Okanagan-Similkameen
- Ability to find yourself in wilderness within 5 minute drive or half-hour walk
- Sense of community, particularly for seniors
- Material for inspiration for painting and sculpture is wild, rugged, natural
- Would never leave except in a little urn
- Vision of doing a life-size sculpture of the moment in history when First Nations and Europeans first met, with some degree of understanding and empathy and a large degree of reality
- Research shows the value of the archives
- Involve Susan Allison (second wife) and Nora Yakumtikum (first wife of John Allison, running a pack train from Princeton to Hope)
- Continue to develop a respect for the richest history of the land and the people, including the tragic times, as in the mining era
- Involvement in more public artworks, murals, etc.
- It is home
- 40% population in Area H are seasonal but many are committed to the area
- Regulatory creep
- Self-policing – vigilante – EAA slingshot, spike belt
- Pride in being at the end of the road, not being bossed around
- Taking business into your own hands, everybody got along, everybody wants to do their own thing
- Change is coming – increasing government presence, immigration
- Pleasure taken in human frailty
- Psychological reserve
- Area has a history of being used eg. mining, now ATV culture
- Local ingenuity – close of mines in the 1980s, mine provided power, no power for 25 years
- Tulameen Days – for a few years town lost control of it, someone dies each year from too much partying
- Tulameen – richer influx, lakefront property
- Coalmont
  - Affordable living
  - Amenity migration – people from the coast with their own set
  - The "slums"
  - Historic buildings
  - Left alone to do your own thing
  - Coalmont centennial – NFB site
  - Mining history

- Railway history – VV & E in cooperation with GNR
- Joe Smuin – book, mile boards
- Two businesses in Coalmont
- Came to region for gold panning, seasonal, then permanent
- Lumps of coal lying around on the ground – place known for coal before the gold rush
- 85 – 100 people – OAP, welfare, disability, retirement
- Original buildings:
  - General Store
  - Coalmont Hotel
  - Motel (moved many times)
  - Car from tramlines
  - Meat Market / workshop
  - Livery (size), important for recalling culture before automobile
  - Cottages
  - Outhouse from Blakeburn
  - Upper town cottages – important as part of original settlement
  - Architect's house
- Cottages often moved around
- Poker Run – self-policing ATV BC
- Pub / motel – prospectors, tourists, cyclists, quadders, of-road recreation, hunting, geo-caching
- Granite Creek campsite – a place people return to year after year
- Ghost towns need attention eg. Granite Creek
  - Keep what remains
  - Protect before it's all gone
  - No churches, no children, lots of brothels and saloons
  - Preservation of Granite Creek
  - Eclectic feeling place and culture
- Granite Creek is on notation of interest with the RDOS. Site flagged on government maps. All sites should have notification of interest as a matter of course
- Mozey-on-Inn
- KVR and GNR branches – need information / education
- Bill Miner – local character, Robin Hood
- Dewdney Trail, Royal Engineers 1859 need recognition
- Lt. Henry Spence Palmer
- AC Anderson, HBC Archives – some HBC presence eg. Father Pat diary
- Wellby Stage Coach (next to museum in the barn, Princeton to Penticton. Mail service, one stage home left
- Otter, Missezula, Wolfe – the only three natural lake systems left that still have native species
- Backcountry Horsemen of BC, Rose Schroeder
- Lots of cultures
  - Ranchers – on the land
  - Skiers – people have worked all over the world
- Streets named after Royal Engineers
- P.Y. point
- Old Hedley Road (900-1100) and Bromley (1300-1400 area) subdivisions
- Dense subdivisions – need to slow down traffic and let pedestrians use the roadway
- "No one would want to go to Princeton." Why should people come here – walking, scenic beauty, wildlife, peace and quite

- Need network of trails east of Princeton (like the west), huts for accommodation, need to be used
- Most interesting place after the first range of mountains
- 10" of rain each year
- Historically isolated
- Hope-Princeton Highway 1949 – post WW2
- View to Brothers Mountain
- Cabin building technology – axe skills, how hard it was to keep them going
- 100- year old subdivisions
- Original houses, some still standing
- Profound local history that is disappearing
- History of the mines – multi-ethnic, these cultures are often forgotten
- Would like the culture to value its history
- Drumheller – Calgary – Princeton similar environment
- Feels like home
- Eccentricity of the place
- Kind people, helpful
- Scale of the place not overwhelming
- Simlkameen area - rustic, rugged, real
- Landscape – plus side inspiration for artists, minus side no market for artworks
- Low hierarchy
- First Nations
- Coalmont
- FP Cook – baker from Montreal with three stores in Princeton
- Vandalism a problem on fragile resources
- KVR – engineering feat – should have kept the rails for future
- Competition on the trails
  - Quads (useful for farming and ranching) but compete with cyclists, horses etc.
  - Keep trails alive
- Have the local culture in you
- Ongoing families in the area
- Walk the Similkameen Valley from Summerland to Princeton
- Cross-country ski training for Americans
- Mail order brides from New York
- Bridge of Dreams – wooden bridge next to steel bridge
  - Put in suspension bridge
  - No motorized vehicles
  - Less sophisticated bridges eg wire bridges
  - Legal ramifications?

Working Group Meeting #2
July 15 2014

Strategic Vision:

In five to ten years, heritage in the Okanagan Similkameen region will:

- Help to limit urban sprawl to conserve natural and cultural lands
- Contribute to defining overall planning goals for the region
- Connect communities within the region
- Retain the region as a collection of distinct settlements

Strategic Initiatives:

- Re-define and expand the definition of heritage
- Make heritage planning and conservation sustainable
- Emphasize the sustainability aspects of heritage conservation
- RDOS should provide information on where to go for help with heritage issues
- RDOS should keep the heritage portfolio in front of regional district planners and the Board of Directors
- Ensure full buy-in from the Board, now and into the future
- Assign a dedicated RDOS heritage representative to regularly bring heritage to the Board level
- Heritage representative to function as an outreach person
- Part of the job to be assisting with heritage information and expertise for communities
- Create ways for heritage information to stay front and centre for the RDOS and the public
- Embed heritage into all future planning initiatives
- Tie heritage directly into the region's Official Community Plans
- Promote the understanding that heritage relates to and touches upon every RDOS department
- Create map layers for heritage in the RDOS GIS system
- Create a calendar of historical events and collected data and include in map layers
- Heritage content timely and current on RODS website (eg. maps, tours, other ideas)
- Bring awareness of heritage to planning agencies, engineers, architects, surveyors and others
- Promote citizen actions and involvement in the promotion of heritage recognition and conservation
- Raise the level of awareness and appreciation for heritage in the general public
- Create real tools for heritage conservation, such as a 1-800-HERITAGE phone line
- Create a balance between application of the Building Code and heritage value
- Make heritage planning sustainable and not subject to budget fluctuations
- Make heritage education a higher priority (eg. through local social studies curriculum)
- Coordinate heritage information with local school districts

- Local museums should work with local schools; make the information interesting and up to date
- Achieve coordination on heritage matters between all levels of government
- Develop methodologies that will trigger or red flag heritage issues in areas of the RDOS without an OCP
- Continue coordination through meetings and information sharing between Working Group members and regional organizations (eg. rack cards)
- Reinvigorate regional initiatives such as the South Okanagan Heritage Association (SOHA)
- Bring in the next generation of people, understanding and tools
- Learn from other communities about groups, systems and initiatives (eg. Crap in the Attic initiative)
- Create and sustain better partnerships between smaller heritage and other community groups
- Better education and communication overall, and between distinct communities, by breaking down municipal boundaries
- Collect places outside municipal boundaries
- Cross-market and share initiatives, ideas and resources (eg. software)
- Reallocate funding from sports to heritage
- Allocate a portion of DCCs towards heritage planning and conservation
- A sustainable line item and source of funding taken directly from development
- Undertake marketing initiatives for heritage (eg. Meadowlark Festival)
- Ensure resources and protection mechanisms are in place
- Chambers of Commerce need to be part of the strategy for promotion and conservation. Approach C of Cs with the Heritage Strategy in hand
- Heritage recognition of specific and important places (eg. Granite Creek)
- Ongoing update and additions to the Heritage Register
- Create a Regional Heritage Commission
- Museums outside municipal boundaries should be funded to the same level as the municipal ones
- RDOS or local agencies to assist museums, groups with grant-writing
- Take action on small cemeteries at Hedley, Twin Lakes, Fairview, Okanagan Falls etc. Review the Cemeteries Act
- Use new technology such as heritage apps and QR Codes
- Ensure ongoing review and implementation of new available technology
- Attract younger people to design and operate apps
- Have events focus on heritage in unusual ways (eg. Kaleden centennial events)
- Conduct outreach to the wider community by working with events that are already happening
- Bring attention to things people don't necessarily equate with heritage (eg. antique cars, Streamfest). Note – can expand this to sustainability, poverty, other social issues
- Tie RDOS communities' capacity and activities together (eg. stamp club, SS Sicamous, Peachfest)
- Build slowly and show the Board the value in conserving, promoting, marketing heritage
- Implement incremental development
- Use SOSCP (environmental and conservation group) as a model for cooperation

Groups to Contact:

- Okanagan Similkameen Parks Society
- South Okanagan Naturalists' Club, Bob Handfield, 250-497-8702, soncbob@shaw.ca, Doreen Olson
- Penticton Adventurer's Club (hiking areas), Sue Mavety, 250-497-7014
- Nature Trust
- South Okanagan-Similkameen Conservation Program (Bryn White)
- Meadowlark
- South Okanagan Genealogical Society (re historic cemeteries)
- Antique car clubs

Q1 Where in the Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen do you live?

Answered: 51   Skipped: 0
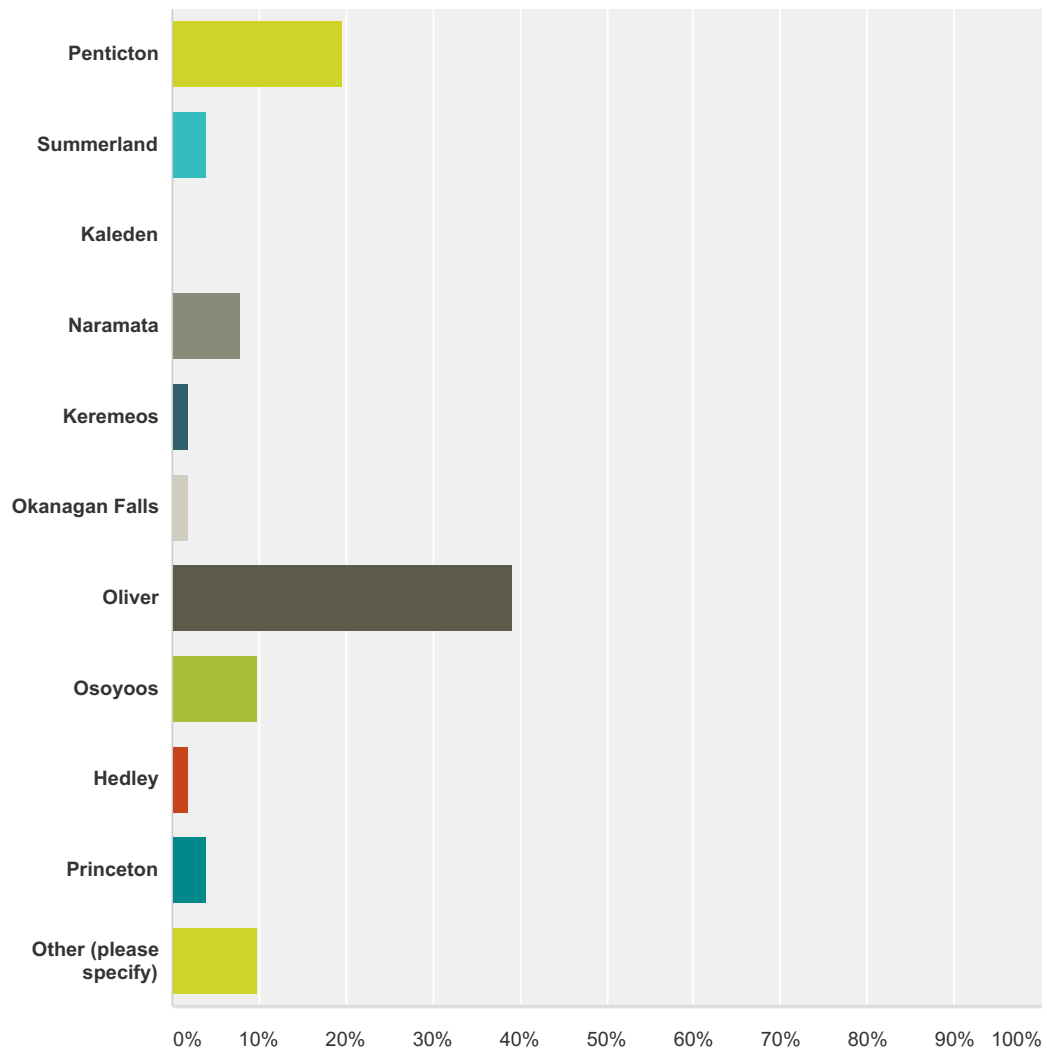
Answer Choices	Responses	
Penticton	**19.61%**	10
Summerland	**3.92%**	2
Kaleden	**0.00%**	0
Naramata	**7.84%**	4
Keremeos	**1.96%**	1
Okanagan Falls	**1.96%**	1
Oliver	**39.22%**	20
Osoyoos	**9.80%**	5

Hedley	**1.96%**	1
Princeton	**3.92%**	2
Other (please specify)	**9.80%**	5
Total		**51**

#	Other (please specify)	Date
1	West Bench	7/29/2014 1:58 PM
2	Cawston	7/17/2014 1:42 PM
3	Coalmont	7/17/2014 1:27 PM
4	Twin Lakes	7/4/2014 1:27 PM
5	Coalmont	6/16/2014 7:16 AM

Q2 First three letters of your postal code:

Answered: 50   Skipped: 1

#	Responses	Date
1	V2A	8/21/2014 1:57 PM
2	V0H	8/20/2014 8:41 AM
3	V0H	8/17/2014 8:30 PM
4	V2A	8/17/2014 4:43 PM
5	VoH	8/17/2014 1:49 PM
6	V0H	8/17/2014 11:39 AM
7	V0H	8/14/2014 9:32 AM
8	V0H	8/11/2014 11:53 PM
9	V0H	8/11/2014 8:26 AM
10	V0H	8/10/2014 12:02 PM
11	V0H	8/10/2014 11:58 AM
12	V0H	8/10/2014 11:46 AM
13	v0h	8/10/2014 10:26 AM
14	V0H	8/7/2014 6:56 PM
15	V0H	8/7/2014 9:01 AM
16	V0H	8/7/2014 7:16 AM
17	V0H	8/6/2014 7:31 PM
18	V0H	8/6/2014 4:58 PM
19	V0H	8/6/2014 4:45 PM
20	V0H	8/6/2014 4:09 PM
21	V0H	8/6/2014 4:08 PM
22	V0H	8/6/2014 1:25 PM
23	V0H	8/6/2014 12:21 PM
24	V0H	8/6/2014 11:21 AM
25	V0H	8/6/2014 10:09 AM
26	V0H	8/6/2014 10:02 AM
27	V0H	8/6/2014 9:44 AM
28	V0H	8/6/2014 9:26 AM
29	V0H	8/2/2014 3:32 PM
30	V2A	8/1/2014 11:18 AM
31	VOH	8/1/2014 11:00 AM
32	V0H	8/1/2014 11:00 AM
33	V0h	7/31/2014 6:46 AM

34	V2A		7/29/2014 4:02 PM
35	V2A	4 / 30	7/29/2014 3:41 PM
36	V2A		7/29/2014 3:33 PM
37	V2A		7/29/2014 3:26 PM
38	V2A		7/29/2014 3:25 PM
39	V2A		7/29/2014 3:24 PM
40	V2A		7/29/2014 3:22 PM
41	V2A		7/29/2014 1:58 PM
42	V0X		7/17/2014 1:42 PM
43	V0X		7/17/2014 1:27 PM
44	V2A		7/17/2014 10:59 AM
45	V0X		7/16/2014 1:43 PM
46	V0X		7/16/2014 1:30 PM
47	V0X		7/16/2014 9:46 AM
48	V0X		7/4/2014 1:27 PM
49	v0x		6/28/2014 2:26 PM
50	V0X		6/16/2014 7:16 AM

Q3 If you would like to be kept informed about the project by email, please leave your email address.

Answered: 29   Skipped: 22

Answer Choices	Responses	
Name	**0.00%**	0
Company	**0.00%**	0
Address	**0.00%**	0
Address 2	**0.00%**	0
City/Town	**0.00%**	0
State/Province	**0.00%**	0
ZIP/Postal Code	**0.00%**	0
Country	**0.00%**	0
Email Address	**100.00%**	29
Phone Number	**0.00%**	0

#	Name	Date
	There are no responses.	

#	Company	Date
	There are no responses.	

#	Address	Date
	There are no responses.	

#	Address 2	Date
	There are no responses.	

#	City/Town	Date
	There are no responses.	

#	State/Province	Date
	There are no responses.	

#	ZIP/Postal Code	Date
	There are no responses.	

#	Country	Date
	There are no responses.	

#	Email Address	Date
1	richardwsimmonssr@gmail.com	8/20/2014 8:41 AM
2	No	8/17/2014 4:43 PM
3	rammed.earth@gmail.com	8/17/2014 11:39 AM

Q4 Why is heritage important to you in your community and for the Okanagan-Similkameen as a whole?

Answered: 27   Skipped: 24

#	Responses	Date
1	Family has been here since 1800s	8/20/2014 8:49 AM
2	It is our social history in our area(s).	8/17/2014 4:45 PM
3	I have lived for over 50 years in S.Okanagan and consider it home.	8/17/2014 1:57 PM
4	adds value to property through sense of place	8/14/2014 9:34 AM
5	So that the names of the people who built and contributed to the area and what they have done won't be forgotten.	8/6/2014 4:18 PM
6	We can't give up our past. We need the future generations to know how we lived - our lifestyle, our homes, what the area was like, etc.	8/6/2014 4:12 PM
7	Part of the tourism package. Linked to arts and culture.	8/6/2014 10:12 AM
8	The intrinsic, aesthetic, and tourist value, of the remaining heritage buildings architecture. I love the old buildings that have been restored, and hope more get restored, and protected against fire!	8/6/2014 10:11 AM
9	Heritage can do two things - mold the future or learn from past mistakes	8/6/2014 9:48 AM
10	Heritage is not as important as current service needs such as water and fire protection. Heritage is nice if it is kept inexpensive - I am not willing to pay to preserve heritage.	8/6/2014 9:31 AM
11	An areas heritage speaks of where we came from and that influenced the direction we chose.	8/1/2014 11:21 AM
12	Preserve natural lands	7/31/2014 6:47 AM
13	We learn from heritage, often when we least expect that.... Heritage appreciation involves both enjoyment and learning.	7/29/2014 4:04 PM
14	Retain character of local environment and history of the things that make it attractive to live here.	7/29/2014 3:34 PM
15	Gives us a state of history and community, also good for tourism.	7/29/2014 3:27 PM
16	It is important to remind people to appreciate the wonderful aspects of the place we live so that we continue to show it the respect it deserves both for the members of the community and who share it and visitors do it.	7/29/2014 3:25 PM
17	You have to know your part before you can go ahead. Respect natural spaces.	7/29/2014 3:24 PM
18	Heritage is culture, if you don't know where you have been how do you know where you are going? Heritage is identity, heritage grounds and defines.	7/29/2014 3:23 PM
19	Natural Landscapes, lakes/rivers/wetlands, historical features hill sides/cliffs and views	7/28/2014 4:28 PM
20	Knowing how things have been helps us identify where we are and what our future may provide. (Philosophical Matters)	7/17/2014 1:44 PM
21	Granit Creek (1km from Coalmont) was the 3rd largest centre of population in 1886. The gold rush there opened up the entire area. It is steeped in history.	7/17/2014 1:29 PM
22	Weather we like it or not we are born into a "culture". It is one of many elements that make us human. Many people including First-Nations and Indo Canadians feel alienated. Culture is the glue!	7/16/2014 1:46 PM
23	Because we all love stories, because we need to know our story and everyone else's as well.	7/16/2014 1:32 PM
24	Having moved here I want to know more about the area I live - Heritage gives you that through sites and memories, ect.	7/16/2014 9:49 AM

25	Explains where we are today and why. The future/present is built on the past. Ground water and lake levels are very important to this ground water limited community so to understand past practices (irrigation of fields) explains the system and water licences which control this water way today.	7/4/2014 1:31 PM
26	It is our identity	6/28/2014 2:29 PM
27	We are losing heritage buildings, especially commercialones at an alarming rate. In the princeton area we have lost the old Tulameen Hotel, the Princeton Hotel and the old Coalmont hotel is the only one left in the area.	6/16/2014 7:19 AM

Q5 What are the qualities or characteristics in your community and the Okanagan-Simlkameen as a whole that you value and which mean the most to you? Why?

Answered: 27   Skipped: 24

#	Responses	Date
1	history 0f Fairview and progression of Oliver to present.	8/20/2014 8:49 AM
2	History and Heritage of the people(s) of the area. They're countries of origin, in other words where did they immigrate from and why the Okanagan to live.	8/17/2014 4:45 PM
3	friendliness, willingness to help neighbours, .	8/17/2014 1:57 PM
4	available outdoor recreation, unparalleled scenery, historic tourist and agricultural roots	8/14/2014 9:34 AM
5	It's people, past and present, are a big part of the Okanagan and area, they have shaped the valley and headed us to where we are today.	8/6/2014 4:18 PM
6	I love the small town atmosphere. We used to know so many of the people here but we do get new residents and they need to know our heritage.	8/6/2014 4:12 PM
7	Natural habitat Historical features preserved within their environs rather than in a museum	8/6/2014 10:12 AM
8	The Art Deco architecture, heritage buildings from over 60 to 100 years ago. The represent our history, and when restored are beautiful, this can result in tourists stopping, instead of just driving through.	8/6/2014 10:11 AM
9	Farming/ranching - We do not wish to loose it to asphalt parking lots	8/6/2014 9:48 AM
10	historic landmarks and signage that tell about the people- not just the pioneer families but all people that passed through - sometimes too much emphasis on certain families and areas. too much emphasis on just agriculture families, rather than the people that built the systems such as the chinese immigrants- they are the true heros.	8/6/2014 9:31 AM
11	The natural beauty of the area, the spirit of the locals. There is a real sense of community.	8/1/2014 11:21 AM
12	The natural world. It heals, sustains and connects (people, animals and plants)	8/1/2014 11:07 AM
13	Nature	7/31/2014 6:47 AM
14	Food growing, sense of place, sense of community	7/29/2014 4:04 PM
15	The Natural environment and beauty of the area. Access to the out doors including KVR, Trails, ect.	7/29/2014 3:27 PM
16	Natural beauty, clean lakes and rivers, trails and outdoor activities all because it makes me happy to live here.	7/29/2014 3:25 PM
17	Natural grass lands most of Naramata	7/29/2014 3:24 PM
18	Landscapes, bluffs, lakes, vineyards, mountains. Built from (mid century modern very prominent) Sports history Vees, Hockey school ECT...	7/29/2014 3:23 PM
19	Undeveloped hillsides and grass lands, native plants and wildlife, save historical features and buildings (inc family houses)	7/28/2014 4:28 PM
20	Natural values in air, water, soil and our capacity to apply restorative land use policies.	7/17/2014 1:44 PM
21	Old buildings, old cemetery, stories about the pioneers who lived there.	7/17/2014 1:29 PM
22	Self-Sufficiency and volunteerism.	7/16/2014 1:46 PM
23	Community, natural beauty. Why? because it's good for the soul.	7/16/2014 1:32 PM
24	I like the peace and quiet - being able to see wildlife from my yard - people to help	7/16/2014 9:49 AM
25	Nature and wilderness - these have meaning to me not the man made buildings.	7/4/2014 1:31 PM

| 26 | our pioneer spirit. In parts of the Similkameen there are still original families living, farming, ranching and working the land the way we have for generations. | 6/28/2014 2:29 PM |
| 27 | preservation of historic sites, knowing what our pioneer for fathers built and went through to live and proper in the area. | 6/16/2014 7:19 AM |

Q6 What are some of the features in the Okanagan-Simlkameen that represent the qualities or characteristics that you value?

Answered: 26   Skipped: 25

#	Responses	Date
1	Trucking and transportation wine industry	8/20/2014 8:49 AM
2	The Lakes and Beaches. The sternwheeler history. The history of the buildiing of the Irrigation systems and the Orchard industry. Also beekeeping.	8/17/2014 4:45 PM
3	Clean environment, little crime beautiful weather,	8/17/2014 1:57 PM
4	KVR, Naramata Inn	8/14/2014 9:34 AM
5	It's buildings past (gone) and present (those still standing), all those people that contributed money, labor, or materials to help make the communities of the area what they are today.	8/6/2014 4:18 PM
6	The openness - unlike the city where homes and high rises abound.	8/6/2014 4:12 PM
7	Scrub-steppe ecology "Original" waterways Pioneer buildings and industry sites	8/6/2014 10:12 AM
8	The Oliver Theatre, Main Street Hotel, City Hall and Museum, various Churches and few remain buildings from a time gone by. Once gone, like many of our Hotels, taken by fire, they can and will be replaced!	8/6/2014 10:11 AM
9	Vinyards, orchards, range land, forests with free access with out National Park status	8/6/2014 9:48 AM
10	rock ovens in naramata, signage and markers in several places such as the sign at the top of Fairview that tells about the old townsite	8/6/2014 9:31 AM
11	The clay hillsides, the orchards, vineyards, arid landscapes.	8/1/2014 11:21 AM
12	Trails	8/1/2014 11:07 AM
13	Silt banks, sage	7/31/2014 6:47 AM
14	Grist Mill, Sicamous	7/29/2014 4:04 PM
15	Above! also long growing season means opportunity to grow your own food or purchase locally.	7/29/2014 3:25 PM
16	Cliffs,	7/29/2014 3:24 PM
17	Bluff, Penticton sign is iconic with great history. Beaches, the peach, KVR Trail	7/29/2014 3:23 PM
18	Native rock paintings, Skaha bluffs (rock bluff) KVR, incl features such as Naramata rock overs, old agriculture (orcharding) features if any _____ (flames, trustles, ect.) Locate lands (Penticton Indian Band) Summerland KVR Trestle, Spotted Lake, White Lake, Max Lake	7/28/2014 4:28 PM
19	River channel restoration, water conservation, waste management, restraints to growth	7/17/2014 1:44 PM
20	Coal and rocks (mining history) also many fossils.	7/17/2014 1:29 PM
21	Service clubs; Rodeo; Gristmill; Societies.	7/16/2014 1:46 PM
22	Landscape, a certain amount of isolation which emphasizes community.	7/16/2014 1:32 PM
23	The old mining trails around hedley and 20 mile creek. I take my dogs there regularly - stunning views.	7/16/2014 9:49 AM
24	It is an outdoor area - climate, terrain lend itself to outdoor activities summer and winter 4 seasons NB	7/4/2014 1:31 PM
25	Our rich first nations heritage, our pioneer spirit, our drive and determination.	6/28/2014 2:29 PM
26	Ghost towns, old cemeteries, old buildings, museums	6/16/2014 7:19 AM

Q7 The heritage of the Okanagan-Similkameen may be found in the diversity of its ecosystems and natural and human-made landscapes. What are some features that could represent this? Why are they important?

Answered: 26   Skipped: 25

#	Responses	Date
1	irrigation systems and evolution of same ;;cattle industry	8/20/2014 9:08 AM
2	Mt. Kobau. The Kettle Valley rail line. The water of our lakes and the waters that feed them.	8/17/2014 4:48 PM
3	grasslands- for farming, ranching etc , wetlands,- for wildlife and pure water.	8/17/2014 2:02 PM
4	OK Lake, KVR,	8/14/2014 9:36 AM
5	The orchards, vineyards, Dams of the Okanagan River system,	8/6/2014 4:30 PM
6	Pro National Park - preservation of remaining scrub-steppe of high priority Maintaining and creating safe trail systems Smart high density residential planning to prevent intrusions into ALR and crown land	8/6/2014 10:20 AM
7	Some of the Old Barns from the original Homesteaders provide unity with our naturqal environment and impress tourists driving and biking. Much of the unpleasant signage takes away from the beauty of the land and heritage buildings, distracting on what our region has to offer.	8/6/2014 10:15 AM
8	Provincially designated park lands & wet lands	8/6/2014 9:53 AM
9	not sure	8/6/2014 9:33 AM
10	Bird and reptilian habitats, plant life. It is important to maintain species that were here before we were.	8/1/2014 11:25 AM
11	Riparian areas, Antelope - brush semi-arid shrub steppes, rock cliffs, talus slopes, rivers (including an un-dammed Similkameen)	8/1/2014 11:07 AM
12	Sage, silt banks, waterways, lakeside walks	7/31/2014 6:48 AM
13	A National Park could represent this; preservation of ecosystems, plus recreation heritage values	7/29/2014 4:11 PM
14	Trail systems and old roads give people important access to the natural environment.	7/29/2014 3:27 PM
15	Lakes and clean water provide life and opportunity to live an active lifestyle. Trail systems and campgrounds	7/29/2014 3:25 PM
16	Natural Lands should be preserved	7/29/2014 3:24 PM
17	Bluffs, vineyards	7/29/2014 3:23 PM
18	St. Andrews church, old railway station, Sicamous, Leir house, Shatford, KVR Trestle	7/28/2014 4:31 PM
19	Grasslands, water courses, trails system, vertical urban growth.	7/17/2014 1:48 PM
20	The Tulameen River and Granite Creek is 1 of only 2 rives in the world (the other is Russia) where Gold and Platinum are found together.	7/17/2014 1:32 PM
21	Would like to see "Ranch-parks" ie) working ranches supported by the government (Maybe based out of the Grist Mill)	7/16/2014 1:48 PM
22	Forests - small lakes - rivers - layout of towns with trails within.	7/16/2014 1:34 PM
23	The trails are originally man made, same with the roads, but nature is slowly reclaiming them.	7/16/2014 9:53 AM
24	Lakes, mountains, old growth cedar grove still at Twin Lakes in upper elevation. Trees are very important to watersheds. Twin lakes area is an upland watershed to the okvalley	7/4/2014 1:38 PM

25	Our Alpine forests to the desert it is what has defined our communities from the resource based economy in Princeton to the farms of Keremeos to the vineyards of Osoyoos our ecosystem has defined us a people.	6/28/2014 2:38 PM
26	Rivers and easy access. Museums. Hoodoos, old water flumes ghost towns	6/16/2014 7:23 AM

Q8 The heritage of the Okanagan-Similkameen may be found in its buildings and structures, both monumental and small-scale, that tell the story of its development. What are some features that represent this? Why are they important?

Answered: 24   Skipped: 27

#	Responses	Date
1	Keogan cabin in O.K. FALLS All that's left is the chimney preserve it and create a heritage site.	8/20/2014 9:08 AM
2	City Halls of all towns. The Museums and Archive buildings of each town need our support.	8/17/2014 4:48 PM
3	To many old buildings have been pulled down or allowed to rot.- few exceptions incl. Grist Mill.	8/17/2014 2:02 PM
4	Naramata Inn, first building in Naramata and was the base for all future development housing prospective investors	8/14/2014 9:36 AM
5	The packinghouses, the outdoor arenas used for lacrosse and ice skating, the barns and stalls used for the Oliver International Horse Show, the many churches with their unique styles, The public activity buildings built by locals over the last 30-40 years right from the Search and Rescue to the Air Cadets hanger, the ice arena, the Curling Club, Community Center, to the Parks put in by Clubs in our community.	8/6/2014 4:30 PM
6	Haynes Ranch and outbuildings - iconic landmark despite ambivalent history Mining industry - e.g. Golden Mile, Fairview sites	8/6/2014 10:20 AM
7	Many structures, too many to name, should be added to a historic registrar, and provided funds/grants/tax breaks, to restore and maintain!	8/6/2014 10:15 AM
8	Town of Oliver office, Vernon court house - Do not restrict private ownership with heritage status buildings	8/6/2014 9:53 AM
9	the old hotel in Kaleden - it's a stark reminder of the time is was built and was stripped down for materials for the war. But I would not pay to preserve or buy something, the money should come from donations within the community.	8/6/2014 9:33 AM
10	Hayes barn, KVR Trail, Leir house. Many of these sites of business that existed at the turn of the century are gone and should be remembered with signage.	8/1/2014 11:25 AM
11	Haynes homestead north of Osoyoos (pioneer judge and tax collector) see Randy's book of photos, they preserve our past.	8/1/2014 11:07 AM
12	Flume	7/31/2014 6:48 AM
13	Flour Mill at the Grist mill Food security is an issue of growing importance. Farm site at Grist Mill reflects the past and in my view future of the area.	7/29/2014 4:11 PM
14	Rail history and old roads gives people important access to the natural environment.	7/29/2014 3:27 PM
15	Most of the buildings in Penticton are not nice to look at, I think the exception is the Leir House.	7/29/2014 3:25 PM
16	Love the Court House and City Hall, Sicamous, Memorial Arena (mid centre example)lots of great buildings down town. Band Shell, peach	7/29/2014 3:23 PM
17	Leir House, Grist Mill at Keremeos, Sicamous, KVR Trail.	7/17/2014 1:48 PM
18	There is one building at Granite that should be saved. Coalmont has about 6 original buildings from 1911 -12 when the coal town farmed.	7/17/2014 1:32 PM
19	The old community on the reserve at the Chopaka.	7/16/2014 1:48 PM
20	I'm sad to say we have lost many of our buildings from the past, we need to recognize this and rectify.	7/16/2014 1:34 PM
21	The Red Bridge, Keremeos is one of the last parts of the railways that remain on site.	7/16/2014 9:53 AM

22	Forestry services rds on Orifino Mtn allow us to monitor the waterway. There are 3 historic sites at Twin Lakes 1. The old Barn at the south end of Horn Lake. 2. The old log dude ranch house on the north end of twin lakes. 3. Fur Brigade Trail - Wagon Rd. remnant along Horn Lake.	7/4/2014 1:38 PM
23	The KVR, the mines around Princeton, the Mascot in Hedley, Hudson Bay posts in the area, the Grist Mill SS Sicamous the Steam Railway in Summerland, Dewdney Trail, it has shown that despite some of the most adverse obstacles and terrains we have taken advantage of every bit of our region and prospered by it.	6/28/2014 2:38 PM
24	sorry to repeat but historic buildings must be preserved as well as historic farms, ghost towns etc	6/16/2014 7:23 AM

Q9 The heritage of the Okanagan-Similkameen may be found in its art, stories, activities, events or rituals. What are some of these that are important? Why are they important?

Answered: 25 Skipped: 26

#	Responses	Date
1	There has been art created by members of the Inkameep Indians some tells stories and legends that should be preserved.	8/20/2014 9:08 AM
2	Stories of our forefathers and how and why they settled in the Okanagan. How they lived. What they thought. The Ogopogo Stories.	8/17/2014 4:48 PM
3	Fall fairs, native peoples displays, stories of early pioneers.	8/17/2014 2:02 PM
4	no comment	8/6/2014 4:30 PM
5	Art in all media at a current high in Oliver. The "heritage" is NOW. Ongoing support for the arts and its venues is crucial: Frank Venables Theatre, arts councils. Art in all its forms links present and past, is vital to cultural identity, good for tourism, complement to wine industry	8/6/2014 10:20 AM
6	Local community events are abundant and thriving and provide a sense of cummunity.	8/6/2014 10:15 AM
7	Native culture, progession of imigrants coming to farm - cycles of large packing plants back to many smaller plants	8/6/2014 9:53 AM
8	not sure	8/6/2014 9:33 AM
9	Stories of the first settled families, building the railroad, paddlewheels on the lake.	8/1/2014 11:25 AM
10	The heritage of the Indigenous peoples because they are the real original inhabitants here.	8/1/2014 11:07 AM
11	Water based travel of paddleboats	7/31/2014 6:48 AM
12	First Nations Celebrations, swimming in the lakes, hiking and skiing in the back country.	7/29/2014 4:11 PM
13	Rail history Downtown Penticton's "China Town" it's just a monument and mural.	7/29/2014 3:27 PM
14	Native history and the history of the founding area is important fir remembering what mistakes were made and should not be repeated.	7/29/2014 3:25 PM
15	Indian Paintaings	7/29/2014 3:24 PM
16	First Nations stories, summer festivals, beach cruise (Peachfest) Iron man/challenge as iconic event (Tom Ellis History) Elvis Festival Wine, Vees, Sports history	7/29/2014 3:23 PM
17	Use direct (individual) contact to get these added stories from local seniors, use museums for already recorded stories, someone of importance, Okanagan summer school of the arts, Naramata May day	7/28/2014 4:31 PM
18	Succession form Glacial torrent, land bridge settlers, fur trade, European settlers, Boom and Bust, Boosterism, environmental awareness	7/17/2014 1:48 PM
19	Letters, stories and memories of old timers should be saved to let us see what life was like.	7/17/2014 1:32 PM
20	First Nations stories and legends. Keeps youth engaged.	7/16/2014 1:48 PM
21	Stories - living history	7/16/2014 1:34 PM
22	Stories have been long part of the native culture and the Rodeo in the area reflects this today.	7/16/2014 9:53 AM
23	Stories of the Valley of the Healings - Valley between Twin Lakes and White Lake. I am told all 3 1st nations met there in fall to gather winter herbs. Herbs grew well due to day long sunshine.	7/4/2014 1:38 PM

| 24 | Local stories be it Billy Miner or the Ogopogo or the Spanish Mound give our heritage character and defines who we are as a people. | 6/28/2014 2:38 PM |
| 25 | Witnessing a pack train that rode from Manning Park to Princeton was awesome, a recreation of the fur trade era in the Tulameen area would be a nice start to understand the history of the old Hudson Bay trail and the signifigance of Tulameen as a meeting and trading place. | 6/16/2014 7:23 AM |

Q10 Having identified what you value and care about in Okanagan-Similkameen, what is your vision for the future of heritage in the region?

Answered: 25   Skipped: 26

#	Responses	Date
1	Do a better job of saving our past , when it is gone it cannot be replaced	8/20/2014 9:15 AM
2	Clean up the lakes and rives for our fish and wildlife. Keep our air clean. All for our future generations to inherit and enjoy.	8/17/2014 4:50 PM
3	We must try and preserve what we have by curbing development on undeveloped land.	8/17/2014 2:04 PM
4	to save what is practical and economical and if not save them in a photo journal with as much information in them as can be gotten.	8/6/2014 4:34 PM
5	Smart, cultural and eco-tourism. Preservation not for its own sake but in a way that is accessible, educational, interactive, and relevant to locals and tourists. Heritage where people ARE (trails, streets, retail areas, waterways, landscapes), not where they are NOT (museums?). Strong, smart local government that actually sets and follows its own bylaws that protect the landscape (e.g. Macpherson Meadows fiasco, housing developments flagrantly not to code or community plan)	8/6/2014 10:34 AM
6	A Protected Building/Structure Registry, Prioritizing those that need protection (fire/destruction), and aid in restoration of historically significant buildings/structures.	8/6/2014 10:25 AM
7	Hopefully saved in a common sense manner and not restricting private ownership, yet staying as a food producing valley.	8/6/2014 9:54 AM
8	status quo, maybe more sites identified and signage and markers erected. It would be nice to have a map for a heritage tour so you could spend a weekend visiting some of the sites and taking the journey so many others took in the past.	8/6/2014 9:35 AM
9	We should exploit our heritage by marketing heritage tours in the area.	8/1/2014 11:27 AM
10	Protection (not necessarily Nat'l Park) of natural areas, including Esplanade in Penticton (Okanagan Lakeshore)	8/1/2014 11:12 AM
11	Natural areas around waterways with walking unobstructed by residents and docks	7/31/2014 6:49 AM
12	Agriculture/ values added feature, a National Park	7/29/2014 4:18 PM
13	Visitors to the Okanagan will be drawn here for our KVR and hiking and biking trails. It is perfect opportunity to show case our heritage.	7/29/2014 3:28 PM
14	A strong value placed on active lifestyles and exercise eating local and supporting local agriculture.	7/29/2014 3:25 PM
15	Do not develop that last natural lands	7/29/2014 3:24 PM
16	Identification, protection, investment (incentives for private owners and gov investment in public buildings and structures.	7/29/2014 3:23 PM
17	Landslides, Transportation, railway. Be sure to include features that are outside of Penticton- RDOS heritage is much bigger than Penticton	7/28/2014 4:33 PM
18	Secure preserve iconic element that reveal past, explain present, auger future.	7/17/2014 1:54 PM
19	We are members of the Granite Creek preservation Society and want to see the RDOS's vision for historic preservation.	7/17/2014 1:38 PM
20	I see the Heritage Branch providing a 5 year service contract to the operator - manager of the Grist Mill.	7/16/2014 2:06 PM
21	We continue to grow in that direction.	7/16/2014 1:35 PM

22	I would like to see heritage better protected. There are old artifacts on the trail that disappear every year as souvenirs.	7/16/2014 9:55 AM
23	Bike tours, walking/hiking, quad tours with historical and water education flavour and kiosk history in old barn on nature trust property. Emphasis on Eco sensitivity and protection.	7/4/2014 1:43 PM
24	Regional circle tours, maps, books, learning possibilities.	6/28/2014 2:40 PM
25	To celebrate our past, be it gold mining, ranching, farming.	6/16/2014 7:23 AM

Q11 Do you feel that identifying and conserving the heritage of the Okanagan-Similkameen is an important part of planning for the region?

Answered: 28   Skipped: 23
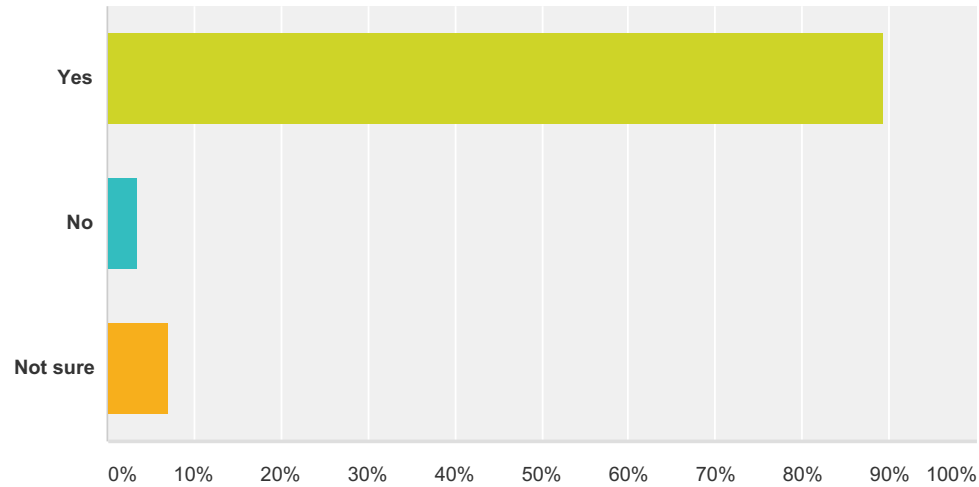
Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	**89.29%**	25
No	**3.57%**	1
Not sure	**7.14%**	2
Total		**28**

#	Why or why not?	Date
1	learn from our past mistakes.	8/20/2014 9:15 AM
2	Yes for sure. Enables our Social History !	8/17/2014 4:50 PM
3	"You can have no future without having a past."	8/17/2014 2:04 PM
4	You can never get it back. Preserve it or lose it. Real concern about haphazard "case by case" decision making at municipal level that shows utter lack of long-term vision. Also concerned about flip-flopping provincial and federal govt that seems unable to get behind conservation in the South Okanagan-Similkameen.	8/6/2014 10:34 AM
5	Preserve and conserve the past, for a more enjoyable educated future.	8/6/2014 10:25 AM
6	finances need to come first, not all projects are financially sound.	8/6/2014 9:35 AM
7	Identifing and documenting own heritage is important so future generations can seee what happened here.	8/1/2014 11:27 AM
8	Our heritage is our soul	8/1/2014 11:12 AM
9	It is important provincially and is also locally significant for education and is a potential source of toursim revenue.	7/29/2014 4:18 PM
10	We need an identy, this will help toursim.	7/29/2014 3:28 PM
11	It will make the community stronger by strengthning its core values.	7/29/2014 3:25 PM
12	Natural lands should be preserved	7/29/2014 3:24 PM

13	See # 2	7/17/2014 1:54 PM
14	BC is a relatively young province; many don't realize the importance of its history. Consequently much of the history is being lost to bulldozers and uninformed accidental destruction.	7/17/2014 1:38 PM
15	It makes us human and makes the "being Human" eaiser.	7/16/2014 2:06 PM
16	Because we need to hounor our history befor ewe lose it.	7/16/2014 1:35 PM
17	It lends itself to an active activity. Oneeds more than wine tours and beaches. Very interesting for locals, tourists, families. Puts us intouch fwith the past, with nature.....So NB for our children who are now spending to much time on electronics!	7/4/2014 1:43 PM
18	With regional planning will come regional strategies that will ensure that we have cooperation between the entire region.	6/28/2014 2:40 PM

Q12 Do you feel that linking heritage conservation to economic and community development and to tourism is very important in the Okanagan-Similkameen?

Answered: 27　Skipped: 24
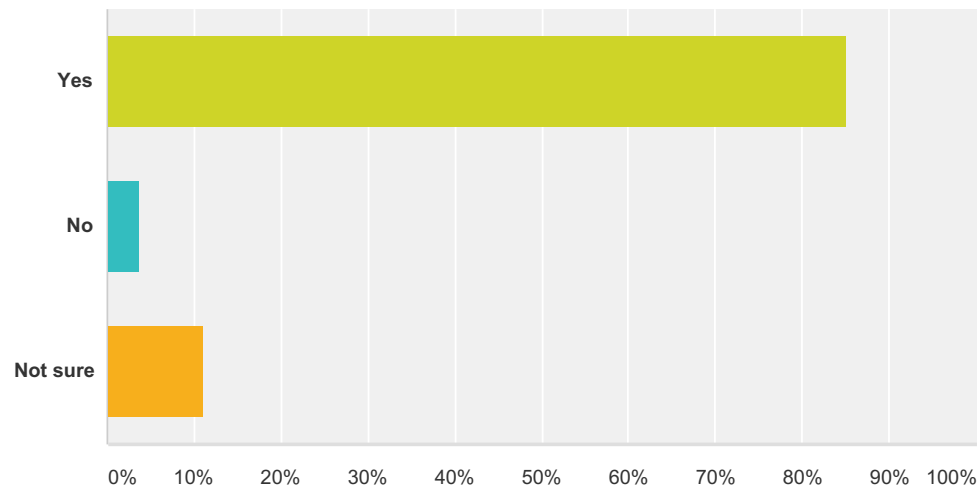
Answer Choices		Responses	
Yes		**85.19%**	23
No		**3.70%**	1
Not sure		**11.11%**	3
Total			**27**

#	Why or why not?	Date
1	Why not? All activities can be tried. It doesnt hurt to experiment and try new things.	8/17/2014 4:50 PM
2	It opens up to many possibilities for abuse in getting money from taxpayers.	8/6/2014 4:34 PM
3	Tourism and residential growth is inevitable. Economy drives strong communities. USE these factors to create heritage attractions and land conservation that appeals. This does NOT mean you have to compromise what constitutes "heritage" or "sensitive ecological systems". But use those drivers to advantage when seeking to conserve features and areas.	8/6/2014 10:34 AM
4	Directly related!!!	8/6/2014 10:25 AM
5	preserving heritage should not replace other economic opportunities - sometimes the present is overlooked with a goal on only one thing.	8/6/2014 9:35 AM
6	There is a great opportunity to display and market our heritage sites thought tours, destination sites, hiking, cycling, ect....	8/1/2014 11:27 AM
7	Careful development and promotion of heritage can become a tourism draw. If conservation of heitage is not given top priority economic & community development eaisly run rampant.	8/1/2014 11:12 AM
8	Because it is linked and the challenage is to present that to Regioanl Directors so that they "get it"! It's worth the while long term spending.	7/29/2014 4:18 PM
9	Preserving aspects of our heritage despite continued development	7/29/2014 3:35 PM

10	Money! It will give the area character make it a 'special' place that people will want to visit.	7/29/2014 3:28 PM
11	Becasue tourism is huge here don't knock it.	7/29/2014 3:25 PM
12	Part of the story and attraction to the area	7/29/2014 3:23 PM
13	Tourism has it's own parameters of success, waterslides, golf courses, amusement parks 0 heritage	7/17/2014 1:54 PM
14	Coalmont has no industry, Tourism should be encouraged as it will bring money to the area.	7/17/2014 1:38 PM
15	Brings money to the region which has a spin-off to local business.	7/16/2014 2:06 PM
16	If the heritage is presented with tours/kiosks economic value. Community development must be done with the history, water supply, geology considered.	7/4/2014 1:43 PM
17	It will make the RDOS a cultural destination.	6/28/2014 2:40 PM

Q13 What can we do to raise public awareness and appreciation for the diversity of heritage in the region?

Answered: 26   Skipped: 25

#	Responses	Date
1	Heritage signs and teach our children our heritage in schools	8/20/2014 9:20 AM
2	Educate people. Put on more public exhibits in places where the people are. Like the Orchard park mall in Kelowna and Cherry Lane Penticton for example.	8/17/2014 4:53 PM
3	keep talking	8/17/2014 2:06 PM
4	do a better job of advertising and getting locals out to these functions by being honest and straight forward as to why you need help.	8/6/2014 4:44 PM
5	Huh? Cart before horse on this one. Do the work first, then the awareness and appreciation will follow. Ads, campaigns, blah blah blah are dollars spent.	8/6/2014 10:46 AM
6	Promote our history through the Web, and the City's and Town's Museums and Archives	8/6/2014 10:31 AM
7	signage - digital media - print media	8/6/2014 9:58 AM
8	signage, and stories, a series of articles that embrace the entire region - not just the promenant families that settled in the area.	8/6/2014 9:38 AM
9	There needs to be more public awareness of our heritage. There needs to be signage and narrating near all historical sites if they do not exist anymore.	8/1/2014 11:33 AM
10	Get our politicians to make it more of their priority!	8/1/2014 11:14 AM
11	Make walking networks, cycling networks that are lakeside. Force invalid retaining wall and dock removal, reduction. Remove floating signs between penticton and Summerland	7/31/2014 6:52 AM
12	Celebrate it more in our tourism advertising, Life is about more than wine here!	7/29/2014 4:20 PM
13	Promote Natural Park for South Okanagan.	7/29/2014 4:01 PM
14	Heritage celebration, Websites like http://okanaganlandscape.weebly.com, presentations, elementary school curriculum materials	7/29/2014 3:38 PM
15	Signage on trails, movie nights	7/29/2014 3:30 PM
16	Encourage outdoor activities and place trash cans at easily accessible locations on heavily used trails and beaches.	7/29/2014 3:26 PM
17	Video Series, Book series, Kiosks. The public is aware just keep promoting and telling the stories. Penticton museum does a great job. Get into the school more!	7/29/2014 3:23 PM
18	Educate the younger people	7/28/2014 4:18 PM
19	Actively volunteer at Grist Mill. Produce heritage pieces for the public	7/17/2014 1:57 PM
20	Advertise and preserve. Put up signage at the sites.	7/17/2014 1:38 PM
21	Compile an archival inventory of historical sites and historical stories. Talk to the folks at LSIB. If they are willing, you will find a treasure of stories and landmarks.	7/16/2014 2:11 PM
22	Keep building great museums and keep archives, theatre and stories.	7/16/2014 1:37 PM
23	More information at the sites - let people know the history.	7/16/2014 9:57 AM
24	I found your regional strategy write up very interesting. A book would be valuable. Kiosks	7/4/2014 1:49 PM
25	An advertising campaign celebrating our cultural and heritage diversity. Make it part of a larger tourism and economic campaign for the entire RDOS	6/28/2014 2:49 PM

| 26 | Perhaps a pamphlet that points out some of the history of various areas. | 6/16/2014 7:26 AM |

Q14 What can we do to conserve key heritage places, things, stories, events?

Answered: 24   **Skipped: 27**

#	Responses	Date
1	support local,provincial and regional archives	8/20/2014 9:20 AM
2	Support our archives and museums. Pay our staff better in these jobs. Update and maintain our museums.	8/17/2014 4:53 PM
3	Bring in heritage designation for old buildings and area's of special importance in history.	8/17/2014 2:06 PM
4	zoning while considering economic viability	8/14/2014 9:37 AM
5	get out and get the people to tell you these stories before they are gone forever, to give you photos and other printed papers that show what life was like here.	8/6/2014 4:44 PM
6	Enough with the surveys and meetings already. People want to "do" -- perhaps in short term, phased projects. What happened to the groups about ten to fifteen years ago that were trying to save Haynes Ranch? Develop the Fairview site? Maybe ask them what went wrong. Tax dollars and heritage funding.	8/6/2014 10:46 AM
7	Grants to upgrade wiring and other crucial safety items, and paint. Create a volunteer squad to help with labour to complete the required work.	8/6/2014 10:31 AM
8	If publicly owned - place restriction on - If privately owned it is up to the owner to be allowed to carry on as they wish or if too valueable, the RDOS thru referendum must buy out the owner	8/6/2014 9:58 AM
9	record and document, archive in such a manner that it is easy for the public to access and enjoy.	8/6/2014 9:38 AM
10	Work with individuals corporations and government to get funding to preserve and operate heritage sites.	8/1/2014 11:33 AM
11	Spend more funds on these things.	8/1/2014 11:14 AM
12	Not sure	7/31/2014 6:52 AM
13	Don't allow the Province to short-change features like the Grist Mill. We will never get it back	7/29/2014 4:20 PM
14	Designate conservation lands or potential areas. zoning bylaws, protection of remnant examples of valley bottom and riparian ecosystems.	7/29/2014 3:38 PM
15	Publish them online and on you tube and market the media throughout the region make interactive by encourage public to contribute.	7/29/2014 3:26 PM
16	Identify and invest in them. Support owners of heritage properties. Heritage planner at RDOS.	7/29/2014 3:23 PM
17	Invest $ into these important things	7/28/2014 4:18 PM
18	Allocate needed budget at Provincial level	7/17/2014 1:57 PM
19	Websites, information in the tourism guide, preserve old buildings.	7/17/2014 1:38 PM
20	See above and put it in a database that the public can access via the web.	7/16/2014 2:11 PM
21	Money - Better education on them - make people want to protect them.	7/16/2014 9:57 AM
22	A. Take care of them ie. roofing and do not let the Province sell them to private owners as has just happened with the twin lakes wagon road....now fenced off to move cattle.	7/4/2014 1:49 PM
23	get our elders stories on tape and video.	6/28/2014 2:49 PM
24	Funding needs to be supplied for the up keep of heritage buildings and places. heritage designation needs to be applied to some key areas and buildings to insure their not removed or altered from the original.	6/16/2014 7:26 AM

Q15 How can we ensure that heritage becomes integrated with economic development, tourism and planning in the region (eg. tourism, trails, cultural and other strategies?)

Answered: 21   Skipped: 30

#	Responses	Date
1	As you say, integrate them in new ways. Try new things. Hire summer student staff that are history, archival and library tech students with some knowledge and have them do public exhibit work in summer time.	8/17/2014 4:53 PM
2	make it a part of economic development plans	8/17/2014 2:06 PM
3	I don't think heritage and economic development should be lumped together. Heritage and tourism can and should be integrated.	8/6/2014 4:44 PM
4	Partners and sponsors with those sectors / industries. People need to see a benefit for their involvement. e.g. trails through private property, winery preserving an endangered species, real estate and other businesses seeing economic advantage to land preservation. I don't think heritage should kowtow to those sectors in terms of deciding what needs preservation, but can make heritage an attractive buy-in through grants-in-aid, sponsor recognition, etc	8/6/2014 10:46 AM
5	Have heritage walks, bike tours, tourism brochures, in conjunction with Fruit Stands/U-pick, Wineries and local businesses.	8/6/2014 10:31 AM
6	heritage should be a consideration but I am afraid other opportunities will be crushed.	8/6/2014 9:38 AM
7	All development plans should be vetted through the heritage committees if they take place at heritage sites. So information about the site can be included in the development plan.	8/1/2014 11:33 AM
8	Convince politicians that heritage is the main thing that gives life value and quality.	8/1/2014 11:14 AM
9	Engage the biggest tourist draws, wineries, cycling events, Meadowlark festival	7/31/2014 6:52 AM
10	Add it to all strategic planning - ie education, city, district area.	7/29/2014 4:20 PM
11	Let people know what is out there and how to access.	7/29/2014 3:38 PM
12	Invest money into heritage	7/29/2014 3:30 PM
13	Put plaques and Kiosks up on the KVR and at select locations telling stories and educating.	7/29/2014 3:23 PM
14	Preserve natural values of air/water/soil - carefully preserve and showcase icons and activities associated with pre-history and history.	7/17/2014 1:57 PM
15	Make it an RDOS priority.	7/17/2014 1:38 PM
16	Spend Money. Businesses are already struggling locally. Find a corporate sponsor of heritage for the South Okanagan Similkameen.	7/16/2014 2:11 PM
17	Hold our politicians responsible to support these things	7/16/2014 1:37 PM
18	Heritage Officers?	7/16/2014 9:57 AM
19	No deals to sell them off to private developers/ foresters parks, tours.	7/4/2014 1:49 PM
20	A regional heritage society that would coordinate and work with local museums and historic societies. It would have to had political buy in from the RDOS, municipalities and the ONA bands in the Regional District.	6/28/2014 2:49 PM
21	Funding, advertising.	6/16/2014 7:26 AM

Q16 What are some organizations that might be involved with heritage conservation in the RDOS?

Answered: 25   Skipped: 26

#	Responses	Date
1	fire depts., police depts.,service clubs and Senior citizen groups	8/20/2014 9:28 AM
2	City Museums and Archives. Rotary center for the Arts in Kelowna. Service clubs. Colleges and UBCO.	8/17/2014 4:56 PM
3	Okanagan Heritage Society Local writers such as Doug Cox	8/17/2014 2:12 PM
4	Discover Naramata, Naramata Museum Society	8/14/2014 9:37 AM
5	YOU DON"T KNOW? REALLY! You may as well pack it in right know and save taxpayers a pile of money.	8/6/2014 4:52 PM
6	All the obvious ones (OIB, Museum, heritage societies, desert centres, wineries, ranchers, "pioneer" families). How about fire departments, search and rescue, naturalist groups who are out in the wilderness rural areas and know the perils and beauties first hand. How about all the bike races through the area? Perhaps a source can be tapped there.	8/6/2014 10:52 AM
7	Tourism BC, Local tourism offices, town planning offices, heritage societies, local charities, volunteer organizations, winery groups, orchard groups	8/6/2014 10:33 AM
8	Rotary clubs and other service clubs - Heritage societies	8/6/2014 10:02 AM
9	local museums, Indian bands, provincial government.	8/6/2014 9:40 AM
10	Penticton museum, Heritage Advisory Committee Penticton Heritage Society.	8/1/2014 11:42 AM
11	South Ok Naturalists club, Adventures Club. Have funding available for groups of interested people to work on projects.	8/1/2014 11:16 AM
12	OSCA with Meadowlark, friends of the gardens at the research station	7/31/2014 6:54 AM
13	Grist Mill Heritage foundation, community foundations, art gallery, museums, schools.	7/29/2014 4:23 PM
14	TLC, NCC, Nature Trust, Government of BC/Canada, BC Real-estate Found, Okanagan Collage.	7/29/2014 3:40 PM
15	Penticton and Area Cycling Association (trails)	7/29/2014 3:33 PM
16	City, prominent families, RDOS, other groups	7/29/2014 3:23 PM
17	Natures Trust, OSPS, Naturalists, Fly Fishery	7/28/2014 4:19 PM
18	OSPS, Grist Mill Foundation, Museum Societies, Faith Communities, Arts Councils, Media.	7/17/2014 1:59 PM
19	Granite Creek Preservation Society	7/17/2014 1:40 PM
20	LSIB, USIB, Grist Mill Foundation, Museums (Keremeos, Hedley)	7/16/2014 2:15 PM
21	Arts, council, governments	7/16/2014 1:38 PM
22	Local museums - youth groups volunteer organizations - often the same people	7/16/2014 9:59 AM
23	SOSCP Improvement Districts, Naturalists, The Nature Trust, OBWB, Forestry	7/4/2014 1:52 PM
24	Museum Societies, Okanagan Historical Society, First Nations, Municipalities, RDOS, Trail Societies ie Vermilion Trails Society, China Ridge Trails, Traditional Music Festival Society (Princeton).	6/28/2014 2:52 PM
25	Native bands, Granite Creek preservation Society, Vermillion Trails, that is in the Princeton Area.	6/16/2014 7:30 AM

Q17 What are some resources in the RDOS that could be put towards heritage conservation?

Answered: 19   Skipped: 32

#	Responses	Date
1	Tax revenues. Fund raising. Donations TV Coverage on the issue with CBC and Global BCTV News as well as the Okanagan newspapers.	8/17/2014 4:56 PM
2	??	8/17/2014 2:12 PM
3	Cut the RDOS payroll by 10-15 %.	8/6/2014 4:52 PM
4	Federal and Provincial Grants for Heritage, bike and hike trails.	8/6/2014 10:33 AM
5	Move the energy spent on removing signs on hwy 97 over to heritage issues.	8/6/2014 10:02 AM
6	not sure	8/6/2014 9:40 AM
7	There may be some in kind work done by RDOS maintenance staff @heritage sites.	8/1/2014 11:42 AM
8	Planners, maintenance staff	8/1/2014 11:16 AM
9	Same as or more than its recycling budget	7/31/2014 6:54 AM
10	Grist Mill in particular, others can be prioritized by level of significance or potential significance.	7/29/2014 4:23 PM
11	Web-based maps	7/29/2014 3:40 PM
12	Staff time, land	7/29/2014 3:23 PM
13	Local Government taxing power coupled with heritage political perspective = funding.	7/17/2014 1:59 PM
14	Turn Granite Creek town into a park.	7/17/2014 1:40 PM
15	The minds that remember. (before they pass away)	7/16/2014 2:15 PM
16	Artists, writers, elders.	7/16/2014 1:38 PM
17	Gas Tax	7/4/2014 1:52 PM
18	Economic Development, Marketing, create a new department	6/28/2014 2:52 PM
19	Sorry but I am not sure about that. I guess a portion of taxes.	6/16/2014 7:30 AM

Q18 Do have anything further you would like to add?

Answered: 22   Skipped: 29

#	Responses	Date
1	this is a start. Thanks for the effort	8/20/2014 9:28 AM
2	This plan and idea gathering is a good exercise to begin us on our road to improving our Heritage Strategies. Thank you RDOS. I would like to see it coordinated or shared with RDCOkanagan.	8/17/2014 4:56 PM
3	no	8/17/2014 2:12 PM
4	Nothing at all, not even all the photos, paper flyers or other store or business advertising,	8/6/2014 4:52 PM
5	Lets all join in to help preserve our heritage before more fires destroy important historical landmarks, such as our old hotels and the SOSS Highschool!	8/6/2014 10:33 AM
6	Farming signs and 3rd party directional signs along highway 97 is and has always been part of our heritage	8/6/2014 10:02 AM
7	I hope there is a lot of public consultation on the cost - I would hate to see this result in huge tax increases when we are already being forced to pay for so many other things, such as the theater in Oliver, Loose Bay campground, increases in water service and fire protection. Heritage rates pretty low on the scale when there are so many present day needs.	8/6/2014 9:40 AM
8	The RDOS could establish a Heritage Tax of $10 per property owner to cover Heritage signage and up keep sites.	8/1/2014 11:42 AM
9	Hopefully this "study" will not just be another "study" but will actually influence RDOS politicians. Hopefully the RDOS will stand in the way of allowing the Similkameen River being dammed.	8/1/2014 11:16 AM
10	No	7/31/2014 6:54 AM
11	Looking forward to participating in and hearing the next steps on this!	7/29/2014 4:23 PM
12	This survey does not provide adequate space for many of the questions	7/29/2014 3:40 PM
13	The Penticton and area cycling association has had a booth at the farmers market before. The number 1 question we were asked about is the KVR. There needs to be more easily accessible information about the KVR signage, website, pamphlets in stores, ect....	7/29/2014 3:33 PM
14	Themes don't focus on built form as much as maybe it should. Good focus on 'stories'. Can't wait to see more get done.	7/29/2014 3:23 PM
15	Thank you for your effort to clarify these matters for our elected officials.	7/17/2014 1:59 PM
16	Small groups have little or no funds. RDOS could help them reach their goals through grants and assistance. Lindsay Bourque's help has been AMAZING and it makes RDOS very friendly to historians like us!!!!	7/17/2014 1:40 PM
17	I am the Treasurer of the Grist Mill Foundation and a councillor with the village of Keremeos.	7/16/2014 2:15 PM
18	Yes - What about trains	7/16/2014 1:38 PM
19	I would like to see more effort/money put into protecting artifacts still on site. Not restoration, but acknowledgement of it being there.	7/16/2014 9:59 AM
20	There is a treasure in the Geology of the Twin Lakes/Orifino Mt. Area. The Kaleden acres development and crevasse shows the fragility of the area and very poor planning and permitting by the RDOS.	7/4/2014 1:52 PM
21	Make this happen we are losing historical sites and stories way too fast we need to get them preserved for future generations. Remember to work with First Nations they are our partners in this as our histories are intertwined.	6/28/2014 2:52 PM
22	When it comes to tourism we have to cater to all factions. Anyone that comes to the RDOS region to spend time and money has to be considered and special interest groups should not be able to dictate usage. Everyone needs to be welcome.	6/16/2014 7:30 AM

APPENDIX I: HERITAGE CONSERVATION TOOLS

A Generic Heritage Conservation Tool Kit for B.C. Local Governments is available as a separate document.