



Agenda

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Regular Council Meeting
to be held at
City of Penticton Council Chambers
171 Main Street, Penticton, B.C.

Monday, November 16, 2015
at 6:00 p.m.

1. **Call Regular Council Meeting to Order**
2. **Introduction of Late Items**
3. **Adoption of Agenda**
4. **Adoption of Minutes:**
 - 4.1 Minutes of the November 2, 2015 Public Hearing 1-3 Receive
 - 4.2 Minutes of the November 2, 2015 Regular Council Meeting 4-8 Adopt
5. **Presentations:**
6. **Delegations:**
 - 6.1 Fortis BC - Carol Suhan 9-21
7. **Community Partners:**
 - 7.1 RDOS – Lindsay Bourque, Regional Projects Coordinator 22-187
Re: Regional Heritage Conservation Service Establishment Bylaw No. 2706, 2015
 - 7.2 Gord Ferguson
Re: Lakawanna Park Concession
8. **Reconsideration of Bylaws and Permits:**
 - 8.1 Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 2015-53 188-189 Adopt
Re: Indoor Amusement, Entertainment & Recreation text change
 - 8.2 Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 2015-54 190-192 Adopt
Re: Eckhardt Avenue W.
 - 8.3 Council Procedure Amendment Bylaw No. 2015-57 193-194 Adopt
Re: Electronic Participation at Council Meetings
9. **Staff Reports:**

DDS	9.1	<p>Development Variance Permit PL2015-054 Re: pay parking lot on 341, 347, 353, 357,359,363 Main Street</p> <p><u>Staff Recommendation:</u> THAT Council approve "Development Variance Permit PL2015-054", a permit to waive the requirement that a parking lot shall have a dust free, hard surface of concrete, asphalt, grasscrete or a similar material and to waive the requirement to incorporate irrigation and landscaping into the parking area; AND THAT as a condition of the permit the following standards be maintained and installed prior to business licence issuance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Parking area must be graded, levelled and treated with an appropriate permeable top coat; <input type="checkbox"/> All parking spaces must be individually delineated; <input type="checkbox"/> A 3m wide amenity area must be installed along the Main Street frontage, with the following elements; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o An irrigated landscape area o Benches, of a design to match other recently installed downtown street furniture <input type="checkbox"/> Lighting must be installed, which will illuminate the entire site during operation of the parking lot in the following manner and at the developers cost: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Light heads added to the existing City poles in the lane oriented towards the subject lands; and, o The replacement of the existing 'globe lights' in front of the subject property with new light dual head light standard that matches recent downtown light fixture installations. <p>AND THAT staff are directed to issue the permit.</p>	195-206	Del/Sub
DDS	9.2	<p>Development Variance Permit PL2015-068 Re: 745 Ross Avenue</p> <p><u>Staff Recommendation:</u> THAT Council denies "Development Variance Permit PL2015-068", for Lot 4, District Lot 250, Similkameen Division Yale District, Plan 8343, located at 745 Ross Avenue, a permit to locate a double garage 3.19m from the front property line.</p>	207-217	Del/Sub
BPM	9.3	<p>Renewal of Vacant Building Registration Permit Re: 597 Martin Street</p> <p><u>Staff Recommendation:</u> THAT Council approves a 12 month renewal for the Vacant Building Registration Permit for 597 Martin Street, Lot 2 Block 17 Plan 977.</p>	218-224	
BPM	9.4	<p>Renewal of Vacant Building Registration Permit Re: 167 Warren Avenue West</p> <p><u>Staff Recommendation:</u> THAT Council approves the 12 month renewal for the Vacant Building Registration Permit for 167 Warren Ave W., Lot 1 Plan 7405.</p>	225-230	
PWM	9.5	<p>Sidewalk & Walkway Inspection and Maintenance Policy</p> <p><u>Staff Recommendation:</u> THAT Council after full consideration including budgetary restrictions and the availability of City of Penticton personnel and equipment, approve the Sidewalk and Inspection and Maintenance Policy dated November 16, 2015.</p>	231-235	
DDS	9.6	<p>Development Permit PL 2015-067 Re: 3388 Skaha Lake Road</p> <p><u>Staff Recommendation:</u> THAT Council approve "Development Permit PL2015-067", on that portion of Lot B, District Lot 116, Similkameen Division Yale District, Plan EPP43254, shown on Attachment 'A' of this report and located at 3388 Skaha Lake Road; AND THAT Staff are directed to issue the permit.</p>	236-246	
DDS	9.7	<p>Development Procedures and Delegation Amendment Bylaw No. 2015-55 Re: Strata Conversion Applications</p> <p><u>Staff Recommendation:</u> THAT "Development Procedures and Delegation Amendment Bylaw No. 2015-55", a bylaw that amends "City of Penticton Development Procedures and Delegation Bylaw 2010-92" delegating Council's approving authority with regard to 'strata conversion applications' for buildings of 4 or less strata units to the Development Officer, be given first, second and third reading and be forwarded to the December 7, 2015 Regular Meeting of Council for adoption.</p>	247-250	

- CO 9.8 2016 Council Meeting Dates 251-252
Staff Recommendation: THAT Council select the following dates for the 2016 Regular Meetings of Council: January 11, 18, February 1, 15, March 7, 21, April 4, 18, May 2, 16, June 6, 20, July 4, 18, August 2, 15, September 6, 19, October 3, 17, November 7, 21, and December 5, 19.
10. **Correspondence**
11. **Committee and Board Reports**
- 11.1 Transportation Advisory Committee meeting of October 20, 2015 253-255
Recommendation: THAT Council receive the minutes of the Transportation Advisory Committee meeting of October 20, 2015.

Committee Recommendation: THAT Council direct staff to include \$8,000 for the annual cost of BC Transit's Custom Registration Program for Penticton's handyDART service in the 2016 budget process; AND THAT Council direct staff to forward a letter of intent to BC Transit upon approval of the budget.
- 11.2 SOEC Select Committee meeting of October 21, 2015 256-257
Recommendation: THAT Council receive the minutes of the SOEC Select Committee meeting of October 21, 2015.
- 11.3 Waterfront Revitalization Sub-Committee meeting of October 27, 2015 258-260
Recommendation: THAT Council receive the minutes of the Waterfront Revitalization Sub-Committee meeting of October 27, 2015.
- 11.4 Development Services Advisory Committee meeting of November 5, 2015 261-263
Recommendation: THAT Council receive the minutes of the Development Services Advisory Committee meeting of November 5, 2015.
- 11.5 Penticton Creek Restoration Committee meeting of November 6, 2015 264-266
Recommendation: THAT Council receive the minutes of the Penticton Creek Restoration Committee meeting of November 6, 2015.
12. **Notice of Motion**
13. **Other Business**
14. **RDOS Update**
15. **Business Arising from In-Camera**
16. **Media and Public Question Period**
17. **Adjournment**

Public Hearing
City of Penticton, Council Chambers
171 Main Street, Penticton, B.C.

Monday, November 2, 2015
at 6:00 p.m.

Present: Mayor Jakubeit
Councillor Sentes
Councillor Martin
Councillor Watt
Councillor Picton
Councillor Konanz
Councillor Sayeed

Staff: Dana Schmidt, Corporate Officer
Colin Fisher, Chief Financial Officer
Mitch Moroziuk, General Manager Infrastructure
Jules Hall, Director of Development Services
Lori Mullin, Recreation and Culture Manager
Simone Blais, Communications Officer
Angie Collison, Deputy Corporate Officer

1. Call to order

Mayor Jakubeit called the public hearing to order at 6:00 p.m. for the "Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 2015-51", Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 2015-53" and "Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 2015-54". He explained that the public hearing was being held to afford all persons who considered themselves affected by the proposed bylaws an opportunity to be heard before Council.

The Corporate Officer read the opening statement and introduced the purpose of the bylaws. She then explained that the public hearing was being held to afford all persons who considered themselves affected by the proposed bylaws an opportunity to be heard before Council. She further indicated that the public hearing was advertised pursuant to the *Local Government Act*.

"Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 2015-51" (2800 Cedar Road)

The purpose of "Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 2015-51" is to amend Zoning Bylaw No. 2011-23 as follows:

Rezone the easterly 84m of Lot 1, District Lot 2710, SDYD, Plan 14911, Except Plans 20725 and KAP66018 located at 2800 Cedar Road from A (Agriculture) to R1 (Large Lot Residential). This portion will be included in a residential subdivision.

The Corporate Officer advised that no written correspondence has been received after the printing of the agenda.

DELEGATIONS

Mayor Jakubeit asked the public for the first time if anyone wished to speak to the application.

- No one spoke.

Mayor Jakubeit asked the public for the second time if anyone wished to speak to the application.

- No one spoke.

Mayor Jakubeit asked the public for the third and final time if anyone wished to speak to the application.

- No one spoke.

The public hearing for "Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 2015-51" was terminated at 6:03 p.m. and no new information can be received on this matter.

Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 2015-53"

The purpose of "Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 2015-53" is to amend "Zoning Bylaw 2011-23" as follows:

Remove from Section 4.2 Definitions the definition of Casino; amend Section 4.2 Definitions; Indoor Amusement, Entertainment & Recreation to include casinos as a use; and remove Casino and the minimum parking and loading space requirements from Table 7.5-Parking Requirements.

The Corporate Officer advised that no written correspondence has been received after the printing of the agenda.

DELEGATIONS

Mayor Jakubeit asked the public for the first time if anyone wished to speak to the application.

- No one spoke.

Mayor Jakubeit asked the public for the second time if anyone wished to speak to the application.

- No one spoke.

Mayor Jakubeit asked the public for the third and final time if anyone wished to speak to the application.

- No one spoke.

The public hearing for "Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 2015-53" was terminated at 6:04 p.m. and no new information can be received on this matter.

Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 2015-54” (Eckhardt Avenue W.)

The purpose of “Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 2015-54” is to amend “Zoning Bylaw 2011-23” as follows:

Rezone Lots 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8, District Lot 366, Similkameen Division Yale District, Plan 3536, Except Plan KAP87244 located at 903, 911, 941, 947, 955 & 963 Eckhardt Ave. W.; Lot 2 and 1, District Lot 366, Similkameen Division Yale District, Plan 7817, Except Plan KAP87244 located at 921 & 935 Eckhardt Ave. W.; and Lot 9, District Lot 366 Similkameen Division Yale District Plan 3536, Except Plan 42663 and KAP87244 located at 969 Eckhardt Ave. W. from R2 (Small Lot Residential) to C4 (General Commercial).

The Corporate Officer advised that no written correspondence has been received after the printing of the agenda.

DELEGATIONS

Mayor Jakubeit asked the public for the first time if anyone wished to speak to the application.

- John Race, Eckhardt Ave W, owner of one of the four houses left in the Eckhardt Ave W area, is the city desiring my property to make it a bigger parking lot? Will the city be fixing the road?

Mayor Jakubeit asked the public for the second time if anyone wished to speak to the application.

- Doug Bertrand, Penticton, can think of better uses for Eckhardt Ave W, not a parking lot.

Mayor Jakubeit asked the public for the third and final time if anyone wished to speak to the application.

- No one spoke.

The public hearing for “Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 2015-54” was terminated at 6:08 p.m. and no new information can be received on this matter.

Certified correct:

Confirmed:

Dana Schmidt
Corporate Officer

Andrew Jakubeit
Mayor

Regular Council Meeting
held at City of Penticton Council Chambers
171 Main Street, Penticton, B.C.

Monday, November 2, 2015
Following the Public Hearing at 6:00 p.m.

Present: Mayor Jakubeit
Councillor Konanz
Councillor Martin
Councillor Picton
Councillor Watt
Councillor Sayeed
Councillor Sentes

Staff: Dana Schmidt, Corporate Officer
Colin Fisher, Chief Financial Officer
Jules Hall, Director of Development Services
Lori Mullin, Recreation and Culture Manager
Mitch Moroziuk, General Manager Infrastructure
Simone Blais, Communications Officer
Angie Collison, Deputy Corporate Officer

1. Call to Order

The Mayor called the Regular Council meeting to order at 6:09 p.m.

2. Introduction of Late Items

3. Adoption of Agenda

525/2015

It was MOVED and SECONDED

THAT Council adopt the agenda for the Regular Council meeting held on November 2, 2015 as amended and switch the order of items 6.1 and 6.2.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

4. Adoption of Minutes

4.1 Minutes of the October 19, 2015 Committee of the Whole Meeting

526/2015

It was MOVED and SECONDED

THAT Council receive the minutes of the October 19, 2015 Committee of the Whole Meeting as presented.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

4.2 Minutes of the October 19, 2015 Regular Council Meeting

527/2015

It was MOVED and SECONDED

THAT Council adopt the minutes of the October 19, 2015 Regular Council Meeting as presented.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

5. Presentations

5.1 Proclamation – The Royal Canadian Legion – Penticton Branch
Re: Annual Poppy Day, November 7, 2015

Mayor Jakubeit proclaimed November 7, 2015 as the “Annual Poppy Day” in the City of Penticton.

6. Delegations

6.2 Baby Friendly Initiative – Jamie Towert

Paige Bunbury, Alyssa Sand, Amy Standcumbe and Jamie Towert, nursing students, requested Council support a positive breastfeeding culture in the City of Penticton and implement baby friendly community initiatives.

6.1 InterGroup Consulting Ltd. – Andrew McLaren
Re: Utility Rate Review Findings and Recommendations

Andrew McLaren, InterGroup Consulting Ltd., provided Council with an overview of the Utility Rate Review and the public consultation opportunities that were held.

7. Community Partners:

7.1 Library Board
Re: Strategic Plan

Shane Fox, Library Board Committee Chair, Linda King, Board Chair and Heather Buzzell, Head Librarian, provided Council with the Library Strategic Plan.

8. Reconsideration of Bylaws and Permits

8.1 Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 2014-50
Re: 101 Brunswick Street (road dedication complete)

528/2015

It was MOVED and SECONDED

THAT Council adopt “Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 2014-50”.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

8.2 Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 2015-45
Re: 2922 Wilson Street (road dedication complete)

529/2015

It was MOVED and SECONDED

THAT Council adopt “Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 2015-45”.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

8.3 Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 2015-51
Re: 2800 Cedar Road

530/2015

It was MOVED and SECONDED

THAT Council give second and third reading to "Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 2015-51";

AND THAT Council adopt "Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 2015-51".

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

8.4 Major Development Projects Economic Investment Zone Bylaw No. 2015-52

531/2015

It was MOVED and SECONDED

THAT Council adopt "Major Development Projects Economic Investment Zone Bylaw No. 2015-52".

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

8.5 Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 2015-53
Re: Indoor Amusement, Entertainment & Recreation text change

532/2015

It was MOVED and SECONDED

THAT Council give second and third reading to "Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 2015-53".

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

8.6 Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 2015-54
Re: Eckhardt Avenue W.

533/2015

It was MOVED and SECONDED

THAT Council give second and third reading to "Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 2015-54".

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

9. Staff Reports

9.1 Quidni – Liquor Application for a Winery Lounge
Re: 1465 Naramata Road

Delegations/Submissions:

- Marty Gunderson, Naramata Road, owner, located across from Hillside, held a ribbon cutting eight months ago, has been a great journey learning the wine industry. Made compromises with neighbour and feel they have been fair. The winery hires a number of local people, excited about adding to the local economy.
- Wynona Brady, Naramata Road, thank you Council for the extension, it was helpful to gather more information. Still have a few concerns, this is the second winery to get a lounge endorsement in this area. Submitted pictures of view, north deck faces property. Would like noise barriers to lessen impact, acoustic music only, max capacity, and hours of operation restrictions.

534/2015

It was MOVED and SECONDED

THAT Council recommend to the Liquor Control and Licensing Branch (LCLB) that it support the application for the proposed Winery Lounge Endorsement with a maximum lounge closure of 7:00 pm Sunday to Tuesday and 10:00 pm Wednesday to Saturday for Quidni Estate Winery (1014332 BC Ltd.), located at 1465 Naramata Road, Penticton.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

9.2 Development Permit PL2015-069, -070, -071, -072 and -073 & DVP 2015-089
Re: 457, 469, 481, 493, and 497 Braid Street

Delegations/Submissions: Ryan Dupree, Braid Street, not opposed to development, concerned with the lack of parking in the neighbourhood. Provided a petition requesting resident only parking in the area.

535/2015

It was MOVED and SECONDED

THAT Council approves "Development Permit PL2015-069, -070, -071, -072, and -073", for Lot 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, Block 13, District Lot 202, Similkameen Division Yale District, Plan 774, located at 497, 493, 481, 469, and 457 Braid Street, respectively. This development permit is for the construction of 5 front-to-back duplexes, located on 5 separate properties;
AND THAT Council approve "Development Variance Permit PL2015-089", for Lot 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, Block 13, District Lot 202, Similkameen Division Yale District, Plan 774, located at 497, 493, 481, 469, and 457 Braid Street, respectively. This development variance permit is to allow for a front yard setback reduction from 4.5m to 3.5m, and to permit above ground cooling equipment to be located within an interior side yard setback;
AND THAT staff are directed to issue both the Development Permit and Development Variance Permit, upon Council approval.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

9.3 Development Variance Permit PL2015-056
Re: 2005 Lawrence Avenue

Delegations/Submissions: nil

536/2015

It was MOVED and SECONDED

THAT Council approve "Development Variance Permit PL2015-056", for Lot 2, District Lot 2710, Similkameen Division Yale District, Plan KAP92932, located at 2005 Lawrence Avenue, a permit to reduce the rear yard setback from 6.0m to 0.4m and reduce the side yard setback (north) from 1.5m to 1.2m, in order to construct a single family home on the property;
AND THAT this approval be conditional to the upgrading of road works, including hydrant installation; AND THAT staff are directed to issue "Development Variance Permit PL2015-056".

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

9.4 Strategic Wildfire Prevention Initiatives

537/2015

It was MOVED and SECONDED

THAT Council support the application for grant funding to the UBCM Strategic Wildfire Program Initiative for a \$20,000 Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP);
AND THAT Council support the inclusion of \$10,000 in the 2016 capital budget for the Community Wildfire Protection Plan;
AND THAT Council support the Fire Smart grant application for \$10,000 from the UBCM Strategic Wildfire Program.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

9.5 Council Procedure Amendment Bylaw No. 2015-57
Re: Electronic Participation at Council Meetings

538/2015

It was MOVED and SECONDED

THAT Council give first, second and third reading to "Council Procedure Amendment Bylaw No. 2015-57", a bylaw to amend City of Penticton Procedure Bylaw No. 2004-23 to allow electronic attendance by Council members at special and closed Council meetings; AND THAT public notice be given in accordance with section 94 of the *Community Charter* prior to adoption of "Council Procedure Amendment Bylaw No. 2015-57".

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

10. Correspondence

11. Committee and Board Reports

11.1 Arts, Creative & Cultural Innovations Committee meeting of October 8, 2015

539/2015

It was MOVED and SECONDED

THAT Council receive the minutes of the Arts, Creative & Cultural Innovations Committee meeting of October 8, 2015.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

11.2 Tourism Development Task Force meeting of October 16, 2015

540/2015

It was MOVED and SECONDED

THAT Council receive the minutes of the Tourism Development Task Force meeting of October 16, 2015.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

12. Notice of Motion

13. Other Business

14. RDOS Update

15. Business Arising from In-Camera

16. Media and Public Question Period

17. Adjournment

541/2015

It was MOVED and SECONDED

THAT Council adjourn the Regular Council meeting held on Monday, November 2, 2015 at 8:01 p.m.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Certified correct:

Confirmed:

Dana Schmidt
Corporate Officer

Andrew Jakubeit
Mayor

Residential Assistance and Rebate Programs



Carol Suhan
November 5, 2015



Residential rebate and assistance programs

- 17 programs
 - Natural gas and electricity heated homes
- 2 new programs
 - Energy Conservation Assistance Program
 - Rental Apartment Program



Why

- Make homes more energy efficient and comfortable
- Lower utility bills
 - Particularly for fixed-income customers



Energy Conservation Assistance Program ^{- 12 -}

- No cost, full service program
 - Energy assessment
 - Direct installed energy savings products
 - Advice
- For income-qualified households



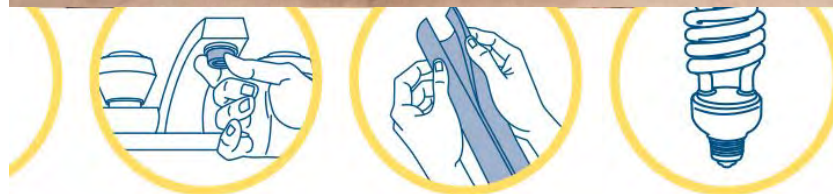
Who is eligible

House hold Size	Maximum Household Income
1	\$31,700
2	\$39,400
3	\$48,500
4	\$58,800
5	\$66,700
6	\$75,200
7+	\$83,700

- 30% above LICO
- Gov't subsidized
- First Nations
- Homeowners, renters
- Non-profit apartments

Energy Efficiency Products

- LED & CFL's
- Low flow showerhead
- Kitchen and bathroom tap aerators
- Pipe insulation
- Basic draftproofing
- Fridge thermostat
- Energy assessment
- Advice





Fridge Replacement

- 20 years or older
- Old refrigerators removed and recycled



Insulation/Heating Systems

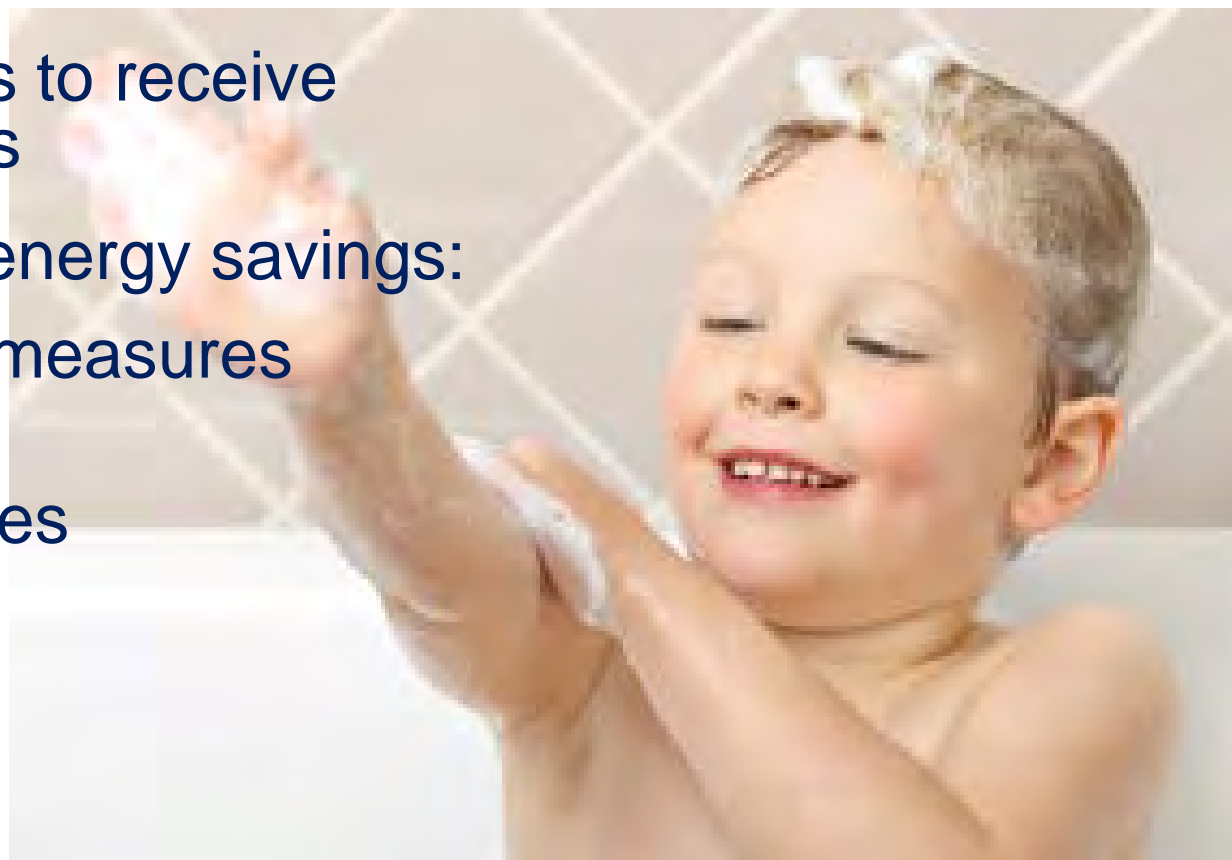
- Insulation
- Major draft proofing
- E Star bathroom fan
- Gas furnaces





Expected savings

- Value of retrofits is \$500-\$9000 per household
- 5-10% households to receive insulation/furnaces
- Expected annual energy savings:
 - \$150 with basic measures
 - \$300-500 with insulation/furnaces





How to Apply

- Call us or go on-line: fortisbc.com/myecap
- Complete application form
- Mail or email it to us
- 1-2 weeks for approval

Rental Apartment Buildings

- Market rental apartment buildings
- Direct installation of energy savings products for suites
- Free energy assessment for common areas
- Assistance and rebates to make upgrades
- Apply on-line



Other Programs

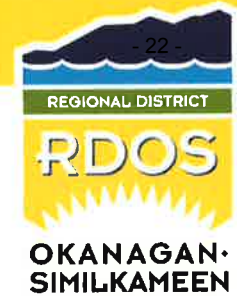
- Home Energy Rebate Offer (HERO)
- Energy Savings Kits
- Space and hot water rebate programs
- Appliance and lighting rebate programs
- Energy Star New Home Program

- 20+ commercial, institutional and industrial rebate and assistance programs

Questions



101 Martin Street, Penticton, British Columbia V2A 5J9
Tel: 250.492.0237 Fax: 250.492.0063
Toll Free: 877.610.3737
Email: info@rdos.bc.ca



OCT 07 2015

October 5, 2015

Bylaw No. 2706

Ms. Dana Schmidt
Corporate Officer
City of Penticton
171 Main Street
Penticton, BC V2A 5A9

Dear Ms. Schmidt:

Re: Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen Regional Heritage Conservation Service Establishment Bylaw No. 2706, 2015

Please find enclosed a copy of the Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen Regional Heritage Conservation Service Establishment Bylaw No. 2706, 2015, which has been given three readings by the Board of the Regional District. The purpose of the bylaw is to establish Heritage Conservation as a regional service in the Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen. As you know, when a Regional Service is established, consent is required by all proposed parties.

As part of the process for establishing this service, we respectfully request that your council invite Lindsay Bourque, Regional Projects Coordinator, to an upcoming council meeting to discuss the proposed Regional Heritage Conservation Service prior to your council considering provision of consent for the bylaw to move forward. I have enclosed a copy of the Regional Heritage Plan for your reference.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at (250) 490-4146.

Sincerely,

Christy Malden
Manager of Legislative Services

Enc.

REGIONAL DISTRICT OKANAGAN-SIMILKAMEEN

BYLAW NO. 2706, 2015

A bylaw to establish Heritage Conservation as a regional service in the Regional District Okanagan-Similkameen.

WHEREAS the Regional District Okanagan Similkameen, pursuant to the *Local Government Act*, may, by bylaw, establish and operate a service relating to heritage conservation;

AND WHEREAS the Board of Directors has authorized approval of this bylaw to be obtained under sections 801(2)(c) and 801(2)(d) of the Local Government Act and has authorized electoral participating area approval to be given under section 801.5;

AND WHEREAS the councils of the City of Penticton, the District of Summerland, the Towns of Oliver, Osoyoos, and Princeton, and the Village of Keremeos have notified the Board of Directors in writing of their consent to the adoption of this bylaw;

AND WHEREAS the Directors for Electoral Areas "A", "B", "C", "D", "E", "F", "G", and "H" have consented in writing to the adoption of this bylaw;

NOW THEREFORE, the Board of the Regional District Okanagan-Similkameen in open meeting assembled enacts as follows:

1. CITATION

1.1 This bylaw shall be cited as the Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen Regional Heritage Conservation Service Establishment Bylaw No. 2706, 2015.

2. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SERVICE

2.1 In the Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen, heritage conservation is established as a regional service called the Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen Regional Heritage Conservation Service.

2.2 The Board of Directors may operate the service in the Regional District Okanagan-Similkameen Service Area and, without limitation, enter into a contract with a third party to implement the service.

2.3 The Board of Directors is hereby empowered and authorized to carry out, or cause to be carried out, heritage conservation services in and for the identified service area and do all things necessary or convenient in connection therewith in accordance with the requirements in the *Local Government Act*, *Community Charter*, *Land Title Act*, *Heritage Conservation Act* and all other relevant legislation.

4 BOUNDARIES OF THE SERVICE AREA

- 4.1 The boundaries of the service area are the boundaries of the Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen in its entirety.

5 PARTICIPATING AREA

- 5.1 The participating area is the Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen in its entirety

6 COST RECOVERY

- 6.1 The annual cost of the service shall be recovered by one or more of the following:
- (a) property value taxes imposed in accordance with Division 4.3 of the *Local Government Act*;
 - (b) fees and charges imposed under section 363 of the *Local Government Act*;
 - (c) revenues raised by other means authorized under the *Local Government Act* or another Act;
 - (d) revenues received by way of agreement, enterprise, gift, grant or otherwise

READ A FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD TIME this 1st day of October, 2015

DISTRICT OF SUMMERLAND CONSENT OBTAINED this day of, 2015.

CITY OF PENTICTON CONSENT OBTAINED this day of, 2015.

TOWN OF OLIVER CONSENT OBTAINED this day of, 2015.

TOWN OF OSOYOOS CONSENT OBTAINED this day of , 2015.

VILLAGE OF KEREMEOS CONSENT OBTAINED this day of , 2015.

TOWN OF PRINCETON CONSENT OBTAINED this day of, 2015.

ELECTORAL AREA “A” DIRECTOR CONSENT OBTAINED this 1st day of October, 2015.

ELECTORAL AREA “B” DIRECTOR CONSENT OBTAINED this 1st day of October, 2015.

ELECTORAL AREA “C” DIRECTOR CONSENT OBTAINED this 1st day of October, 2015.

ELECTORAL AREA “D” DIRECTOR CONSENT OBTAINED this 1st day of October, 2015.

ELECTORAL AREA “E” DIRECTOR CONSENT OBTAINED this 1st day of October, 2015.

ELECTORAL AREA “F” DIRECTOR CONSENT OBTAINED this day of ____, 2015.

ELECTORAL AREA “G” DIRECTOR CONSENT OBTAINED this day of ____, 2015.

ELECTORAL AREA “H” DIRECTOR CONSENT OBTAINED this 1st day of October, 2015

APPROVED by the Inspector of Municipalities this day of, 2015.

ADOPTED this day of, .

RDOS Board Chair

Corporate Officer



BCAR c-01652

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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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.



Similkameen hillside.
author photo.

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.

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:

- 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



Coalmont General Store.
author photo

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
<p>Section 2.1: Physical Context of Okanagan-Similkameen</p> <p>Provides an introduction to the physical attributes of the Okanagan-Similkameen region, its municipalities, electoral areas and First Nations territories, and its land uses.</p>	<p>General introduction to the physical and geographical characteristics of the region.</p>
<p>Section 2.2: Historical Thematic Framework</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Section 2.3: Regional Government Structure</p> <p>Outlines the key planning documents, such as community plans, bylaws, strategies and reports in the RDOS, their content and function.</p>	<p>Assists with understanding 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</p>
<p>Section 2.4: Emerging Trends in Heritage Conservation</p> <p>A summary, description and case studies of the current key trends in heritage conservation.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Section 2.5: Emerging Trends in Heritage Tourism</p> <p>A summary, description and technical information of the current key trends in heritage tourism.</p>	<p>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.</p>

Section of Heritage Strategic Plan	Purpose
<p>Section 2.6: Community Heritage Values A synthesized record of the values the community holds for heritage in the Okanagan-Similkameen region.</p>	<p>Ensures the implementation of the heritage program is taking into account values identified by the community.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>An over-arching guide for the implementation of heritage activity in the region.</p>
<p>Section 3.2: Governance Outlines the corporate structure of heritage within the governance of the RDOS.</p>	<p>To define how heritage activity will be accomplished in the RDOS and the reasons for implementing a region-wide heritage service.</p>
<p>Section 3.3: Goals The goals set targets for meeting the desired outcome of the heritage program in the RDOS.</p>	<p>To ensure the implementation of the heritage program is meeting the identified goals.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Section 3.5: Evaluation Criteria for Future Sites A set of evaluation criteria for heritage sites based on national standards.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Section 3.6: Heritage Conservation Tools Describes the planning, regulatory, protection, financial and partnership tools available to regional districts under the Local Government Act</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>Section 3.7: Performance Measures A set of criteria applied to see if heritage strategies are being implemented.</p>	<p>Evaluating the overall progress of heritage conservation in the RDOS.</p>
<p>Section 3.8: Regional Heritage Commission Outlines the purpose and mandate of a regional Regional Heritage Commission.</p>	<p>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.</p>

Section of Heritage Strategic Plan	Purpose
<p>Section 4.0: Five-year Implementation A step by step implementation of the heritage strategy over one to five years.</p>	Guides decision-making on a year-to-year basis about implementing heritage programs and initiatives.
<p>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.</p>	Provides information for setting budgets and staff time with regard to heritage conservation planning, projects and initiatives.
<p>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.</p>	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.
<p>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.</p>	As a guide to implementing marketing and promotional initiatives for heritage in the RDOS.
<p>Section 6.0: Bibliography Provides a list of reference and resource material consulted in the preparation of the strategic plan. It is divided into <i>Technical Resources</i> which are references for heritage conservation, and <i>Historical Resources</i> related to the history of Okanagan-Similkameen.</p>	Finding information about heritage conservation planning and general references for historical information.
<p>Section 7: Glossary of Terms A list of terms and their definitions relating to heritage conservation.</p>	As a reference to terms used in heritage conservation in the strategic plan and in natural and cultural heritage literature.
<p>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.</p>	As a reference for key dates and events in Okanagan-Similkameen history.
<p>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.</p>	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
<p>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.</p>	<p>A comparison of the differences in heritage content between the various OCPs and a baseline for strengthening heritage conservation language in the future.</p>
<p>Appendix D: Regional Heritage Commission Terms of Reference Transcripts from the community workshops, interviews, online questionnaire and submitted documents regarding heritage in the region.</p>	<p>Ongoing reference and understanding of what the community values about heritage in the region at the time of the strategic plan completion.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Developing conservation plans or options for heritage sites.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Reference precedent and example of applying the heritage conservation planning process and available tools to sites in the RDOS</p>
<p>Appendix H: Summary of Community Engagement Transcripts of the community engagement conducted throughout the project.</p>	<p>As a reference and record of the workshops, online engagement, Working Group meetings and interviews.</p>
<p>Appendix I: Heritage Conservation Tools (separate document) A comprehensive list, description and application of heritage conservation tools available to regional districts.</p>	<p>As a reference for decision-making for determining the best method of retaining the heritage value of a heritage landscape, place, site or building.</p>

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 markers, 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-Similkameen 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 region¹

The Okanagan-Similkameen 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.



Silt bluffs.
author photo.

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

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>

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 zones³ 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

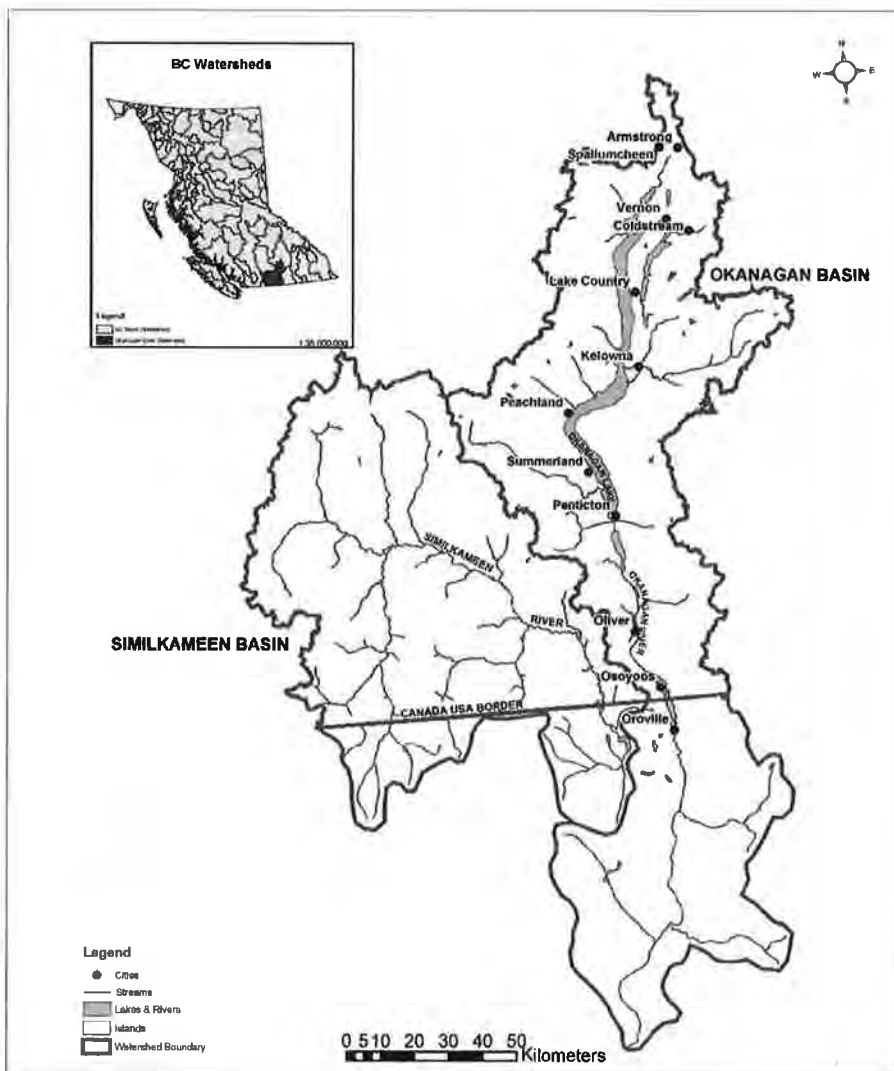
The major hydrological feature of Okanagan-Similkameen is Okanagan Lake which is composed of three basins, a larger north basin, a central or mid basin, and a southern basin. The lake is drained by the Okanagan River, which exits the lake’s south end via a canal through the city of Penticton to Skaha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

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)

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 Pass 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 swiws (“swee-yous”) park, formerly Haynes Point Provincial Park and s̓w̓ə̓x̓w̓nitk̓ (“s-wuh-wneet-kw”) park, formerly Okanagan Falls Provincial Park. n̓aylintn (“ny-lin-tn”), formerly McIntyre Bluff, is one of the most well known geographic landmarks in the region.



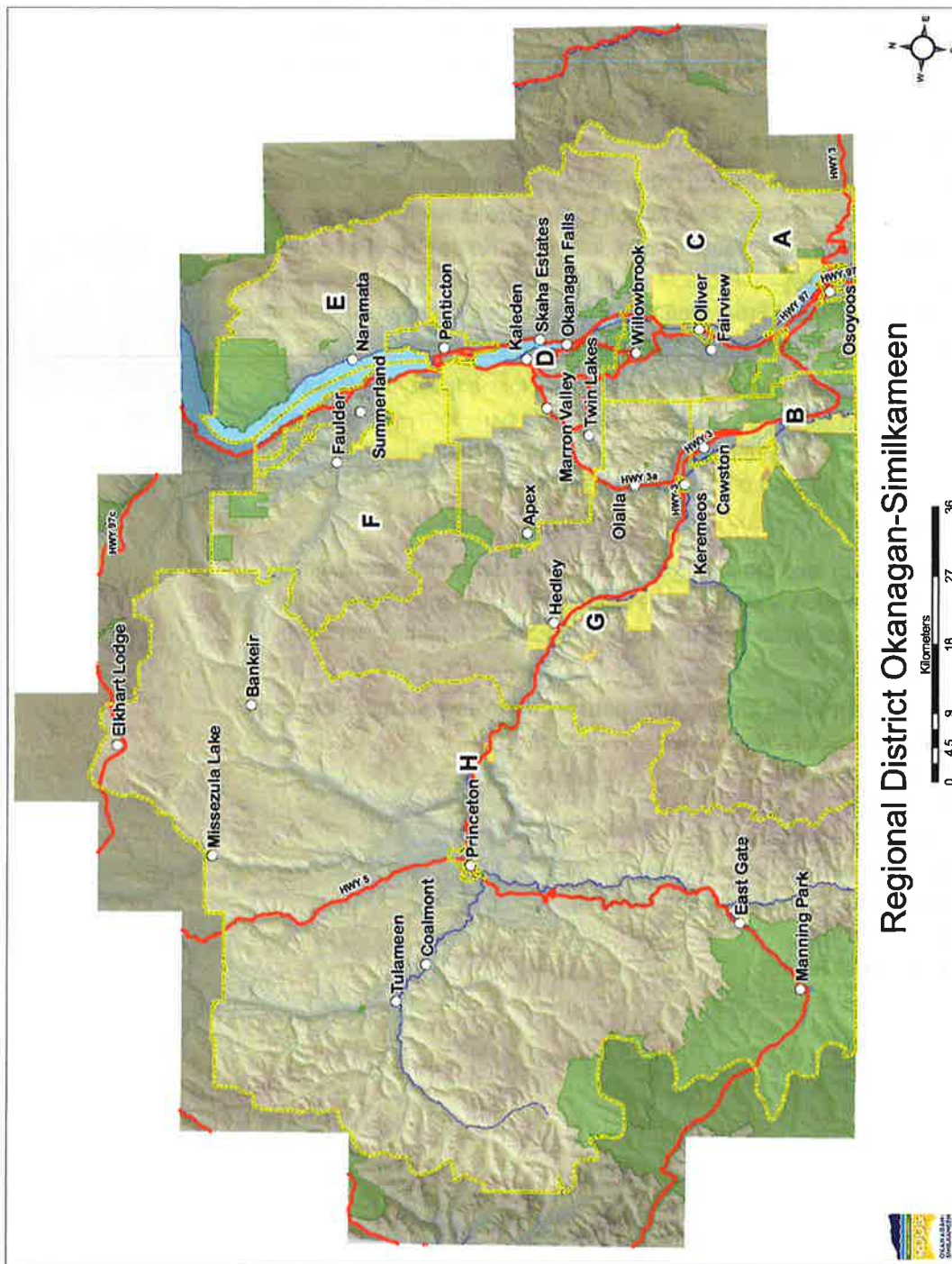
n̓aylintn.

Land tenures

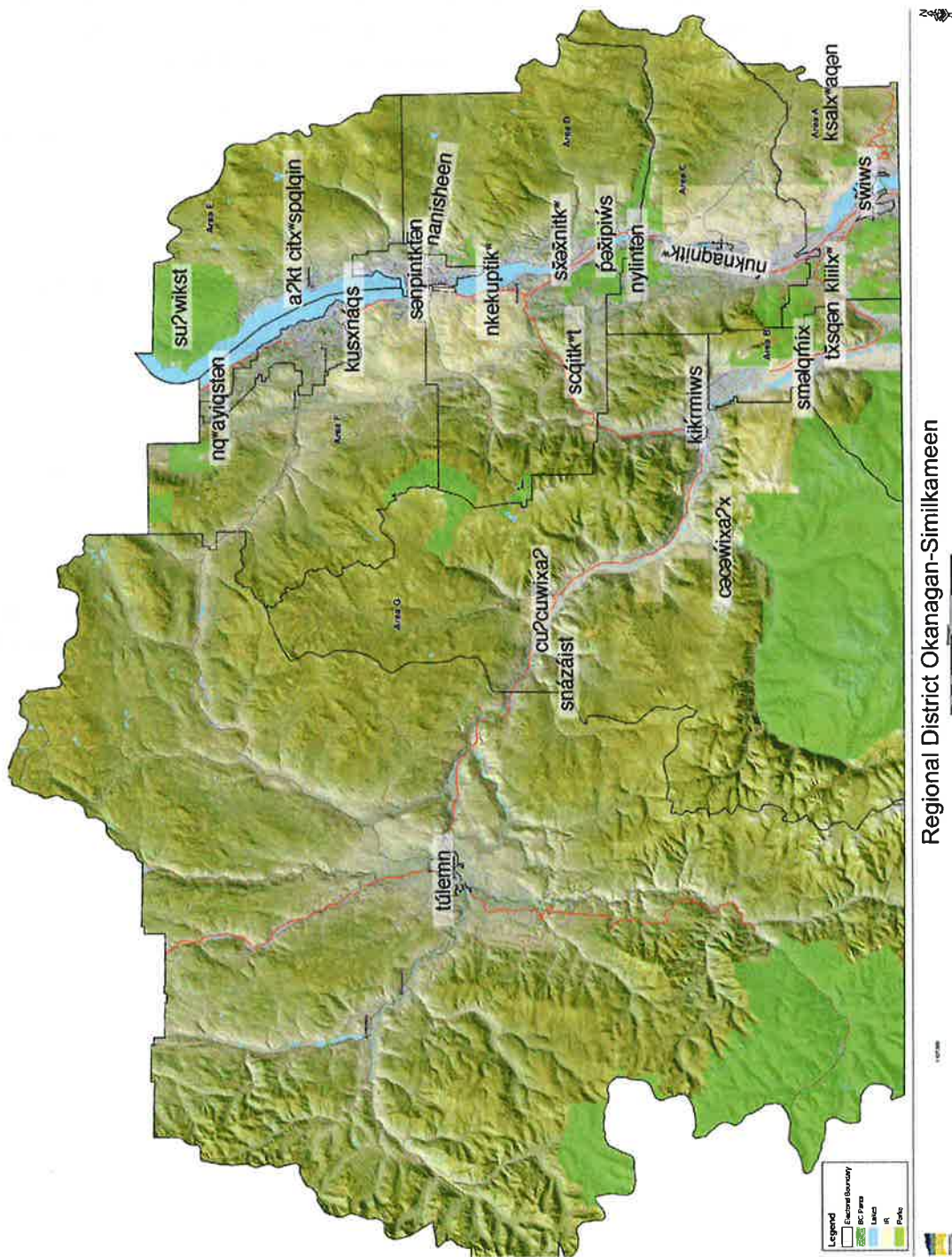
An understanding of land tenures in the RDOS may determine approaches to heritage conservation and the tools available for a heritage resource that is located within a particular land use type. Examples of land tenures within RDOS boundaries:

- 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

MAP OF THE STUDY AREA



skʷəstulaʔx̣ʷ (OKANAGAN-SIMILKAMEEN) PLACE NAMES



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.

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



Sod roofed cabin.
David Gregory photo.

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 ecosystems, 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.

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.



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

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.

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.



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

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.



Kililuk 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.

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.



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

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.

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.

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.



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



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

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

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.

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.



Fur Brigade Trail Park.
David Gregory photo



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

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.

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	<p>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:</p> <p>Number 6: Economic development that supports the unique character of communities; and</p> <p>Number 14: Good stewardship of land, sites and structures with cultural heritage value.</p>
Local Government Act – Part 27 regarding Heritage Conservation	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Currently, a heritage enabling bylaw exists in five of the eight RDOS Electoral Areas: A, C, D, G and H.</p>
Agricultural Land Commission Act	<p>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.</p>
Forest and Range Act	<p>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.</p>
Protected Areas Of British Columbia Act, Park Act, Ecological Reserve Act	<p>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.</p>
First Nations Protocol Agreement	<p>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.</p> <p>With regard to heritage conservation, Section 4.5 of the Agreement notes that:</p> <p>The Parties, with or without the assistance of the Joint Council may enter into agreements in relation to specific issues and projects, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>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.</p>

Report / Strategy	Focus / Integration
Union Of British Columbia Indian Chiefs – First Nations Heritage Planning Toolkit 2013	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
RDOS Strategic Plan 2015-2019	<p>The Strategic Plan outlines the vision for the RDOS:</p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p>This vision statement is grounded in an ethos that values the region’s rich history and diverse culture.</p>
RDOS Corporate Business Plan 2015	<p>Key Success Driver 3 – <i>To Build a Sustainable Community</i> identifies the initiation of a Regional Heritage Program as a key element in developing the focus on developing a socially sustainable community.</p> <p>Objective 3.1.3: Initiate a Regional Heritage Program</p>
Regional Growth Strategy 2010	<p>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.</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>As a heritage tool, zoning can be used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>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.</p>
Regional District of Okanagan Similkameen Trails Master Plan, 2012	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action Item 11: Install Heritage Protection signage at all motorized access points to restored Heritage Trails. <p>The prioritized recommendations included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the designation, restoration and marketing of Heritage Trails.
Strategy for a Sustainable Similkameen Valley (2011-2020)	<p>While the word 'heritage' does not appear in the document, there are references to the importance of socio-cultural sustainability.</p> <p>Mission statement:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Celebrating the socio-cultural and bio-physical diversity of our Valley, and maintaining a physically, culturally and spiritually

Report / Strategy	Focus / Integration
<p>Embracing Our Potential: A Ten-Year Tourism Strategy for the Thompson Okanagan Region 2012- 2022 TOTA, 2012</p>	<p>At the regional level, the Thompson Okanagan ten-year regional tourism strategy provides the strategic framework for the development of tourism within the region.</p> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 its 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

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.

Heritage as Driver of Development

The five recommendations of the Paris Declaration of Heritage as Driver of Development from ICOMOS 2011¹ 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.



Gold panning
(Mozey-On-Inn website)

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, USA²

<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, Spain³

http://openarchive.icomos.org/1259/1/III-1-Article7_Yáñez.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

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.

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.



KVR right-of-way trail.
author photo.

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>

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/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

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



Similkameen Valley farms
Organic Farming Institute of BC.

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.



Log cabin and split rail fence, author photo.

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.

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

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-

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-

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 approach¹⁸ to strengthening the route as a visitor attraction.

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

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

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.

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

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 Ogpogo 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.

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.



Naramata,
author photo.

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	<p>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</p> <p>Undertake heritage projects that support and communicate this understanding</p> <p>Make all heritage documents, research, registers, lists or inventories available to the public</p>	<p>1.1 Place on community heritage registers important resources of all types, including landscapes, natural features, buildings structures, events, intangibles etc.</p> <p>1.2 Publicize and promote examples of heritage resources that are directly responsible for economic development and vitality for community understanding</p>	<p>2017 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</p> <p>2020 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.</p> <p>2024 Heritage conservation is a central aspect of planning and development</p>
A2	<p>Include heritage conservation into day-to-day RDOS decision-making</p>	<p>2.1 Make heritage planning a sustainable service</p> <p>2.2 Link heritage conservation to land-use planning to contribute to issues such as preventing urban sprawl</p> <p>2.3 Integrate heritage conservation into Official Community Plans</p> <p>2.4 Identify ways to inform stakeholders about heritage resources outside areas with Official Community Plans</p> <p>2.5 Regularly monitor work towards implementing strategies</p> <p>2.6 Regularly bring heritage conservation opportunities and issues to the RDOS Board</p>	<p>2017 Heritage is a key component of community and land use planning</p> <p>2020 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</p> <p>2024 Full use of heritage tools for conservation procedures accessible to staff and public Established inter-departmental protocol for heritage conservation</p>
A3	<p>Practice coordinated heritage conservation in all Electoral Areas and member municipalities</p>	<p>3.1 Amend the extended services by-law to include the heritage service in the three remaining Electoral Areas and member municipalities</p> <p>3.2 Have all Electoral Areas and member municipalities represented on the Regional Heritage Commission</p> <p>3.3 Engage heritage conservation thinking in communities through the Community Heritage Commission</p> <p>3.4 Identify achievable conservation projects</p>	<p>2017 Full Electoral Area and municipal participation in the heritage service Distributed lists of heritage resources by Electoral Area</p> <p>2020 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</p> <p>2024 Sustainable culture of heritage stewardship in the RDOS</p>

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 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	2017 List of relevant contacts, programs and events 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 6.2 Develop a coordinated story of the region that meaningfully includes aboriginal and non-aboriginal history 6.3 Integrate aboriginal and non-aboriginal heritage values into heritage conservation planning and projects 6.4 Support the preservation of the Okanagan language	2017 Introduction of the issue of heritage conservation into the ongoing dialogue with First Nations 2020 Statements of significance and area contextual histories that reflect aboriginal and non-aboriginal values 2024 A body of resources with statements of significance, conservation projects and planning procedures that reflect aboriginal and non-aboriginal values
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 8.2 Begin joint conservation efforts with straightforward, easily achievable projects and build on success	2017 Identification of conservation projects that the RDOS and municipalities can easily cooperate on 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 9.2 Assist with the development of a Museums Network in the region 9.3 Develop specialized conservation tool kits to assist communities in conserving their heritage	2017 Accessible web-based information on heritage conservation for the public 2020 Early web-based material built on to increase community capacity for conservation efforts 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 Acknowledge the economic importance of the region's landscape heritage and character to its economic future	2020 List of potential economic partners 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 11.2 Identify current educational and outreach efforts in the community on which to build 11.3 Promote youth and family oriented programs 11.4 Look for non-traditional, creative education and outreach programming 11.5 Design and implement interpretive plan	2020 Key partnerships and potential creative programs identified 2017 Educational and outreach program in place, including website, newsletter or other initiative Interpretive master plan prepared 2024 A coordinated partnership of ongoing creative programming 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 12.2 Ensure ongoing attention to new thinking, innovative programs, administration and legislation in heritage conservation	2017 Commitment to future heritage training and education 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 12.2 Identify conservation tools and bylaws that are particularly relevant for the conservation of landscapes 12.3 Identify partnerships for successful conservation, whether it be First Nations, departments of the Province of B.C., and/or municipalities	2017 List of heritage landscapes identified for inclusion on the regional heritage register and conservation action (if any) required besides listing 2020 Development of conservation projects that positively impact the community's experience of the landscape, involving cooperative partnerships as required 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 13.2 Work in partnership with others on conservation solutions when their activities potentially impact views and vistas	2017 List of key views and vistas identified for inclusion on the regional heritage register 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) 14.2 Identify tools to help conserve spatial organization and / or clustering	2017 List of resources that are valued for clustering or spatial organization, and tools to achieve their conservation 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 15.2 Work in partnership with others to apply conservation tools for revitalization and re-use of buildings and structures	2017 Buildings and structures suitable for re-use placed on the regional heritage register in order to access heritage conservation tools 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 16.2 Identify conservation tools that apply specifically to land use changes to conserve heritage values	2017 Identify resources whose values are threatened by present or proposed land uses 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	<p>17.1 Identify important existing cultural traditions and events and their custodians that are significant to the region's social sustainability</p> <p>17.2 Promote sustainable stewardship of cultural traditions on RDOS website</p>	<p>2017 Compiled list of cultural traditions and events that are important to the region's heritage</p> <p>2020 Sustainable, monitored list of cultural traditions and events</p> <p>2024 Continued monitoring and stewardship of cultural traditions and events</p>
R7	Develop cultural tourism centred on authenticity, local participation and ownership	<p>18.1 Implement the Marketing and Promotion Plan section of this strategic plan</p> <p>18.2 Link stakeholders, cultural centres and places, and activities</p> <p>18.3 Publicize cultural centres and activities within and outside the RDOS, linking them to the identity of the region</p> <p>18.4 Develop sustainable management plans for cultural centres and activities</p> <p>18.5 Develop cultural tourism programs</p>	<p>2017 Identified list of cultural centres and activities</p> <p>2020 Website and publications linking cultural centres and activities for residents and visitors</p> <p>Sustainable management plans for linked cultural centres and activities</p> <p>2024 Comprehensive network of cultural centres and associated activities that together are an economic engine for the region</p>
R8	Develop an experience of archaeological history	<p>19.1 With First Nations and diverse ethnic groups, identify places that can help relate aboriginal, ethnic and European histories and cultures in the region</p> <p>19.2 Explore virtual and on-site interpretation that is not invasive to the culture or the site</p>	<p>2017 Introduction of guiding principles and strategies into the ongoing dialogue with First Nations</p> <p>Exploration of sites with Chinese Canadian and other ethnic groups</p> <p>2020 Development of successful stewardship projects with partners</p> <p>2024 Ongoing and growing experiences with a variety of archaeological sites</p>
R9	Treat the region's small-scale features that contribute to its heritage and character as stewardship of the region's identity	<p>20.1 Develop local stakeholder lists of small-scale features (hedgerows, fencelines, ditches, small structures etc.)</p> <p>20.2 Include small-scale features in the management of heritage site and develop sustainable management plans for individual small-scale structures where needed</p>	<p>2017 Identified list of important small-scale features</p> <p>2020 Collection of conserved small-scale features and sustainable management plans for the linked centres and activities</p> <p>2024 Continued monitoring of features</p>

3.5 EVALUATION CRITERIA FOR FUTURE SITES

Evaluation criteria have been created using a values-based methodology. A historic place may be 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 / ongoing	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.

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.

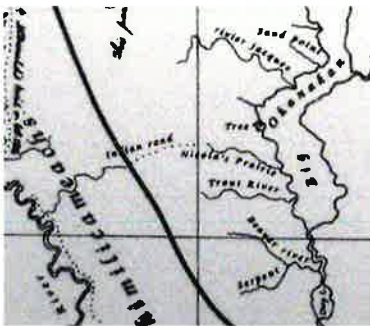
Local government creates or authorizes a community heritage commission by adopting a bylaw, which must include the commission’s:

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

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



Princeton Summerland Road
author photo.



1827 map of road.
David Gregory.

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	<p>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.)</p> <p>Undertake heritage projects that support and communicate this understanding</p> <p>Make all heritage documents, research, registers, lists or inventories available to the public</p>	<p>Select five resources to add to the heritage register that further represent the area's historical themes</p> <p>Select resources for that are a variety of types, not just buildings</p> <p>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</p>	<p>RDOS staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Services <p>Regional Heritage Commission Heritage BC</p> <p>Cost \$1,200.00 plus travel and expenses Budget Source Heritage Conservation Fund</p>
			<p>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</p> <p>Promote activities of other associations and groups</p> <p>Create a online calendar of heritage events and activities</p> <p>Dedicate personnel to regularly update the website and the interactive heritage map</p>	<p>RDOS staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Services <p>Cost Staff time Budget Source Community Services</p>
	A2	Integrate heritage conservation into day-to-day Regional District planning and decision-making	Commit staff and resources to the region-wide heritage program	<p>RDOS staff Board</p> <p>Cost Staff time Budget Source Community Services</p>
	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	<p>RDOS staff Board Electoral Area B, E, F Directors Member municipalities</p> <p>Cost Staff time Budget Source Community Services</p>
			Identify heritage resources in each Electoral Area for inclusion on the heritage register	<p>RDOS staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Services <p>Board</p> <p>Cost Staff time Budget Source Heritage Conservation Fund</p>

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			<p>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</p> <p>Prepare a community guide to the Heritage Strategic plan</p>	<p>RDOS staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Services <p>Cost Staff time Budget Source Community Services</p>
	A5	Integrate heritage conservation with environmentally, socially and economically sustainable initiatives	<p>Identify heritage resources in each Electoral Area for inclusion on the heritage register</p> <p>Continue to add resources to the heritage register taking care to address all the historical themes</p>	<p>RDOS staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Services Regional Heritage Commission <p>Cost Staff time Budget Source Community Services</p>
			<p>Develop online resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GIS layering Web-based information Weekly/monthly photo opportunity Heritage mapping, walking / cycling / touring guides, heritage calendar, trails and other heritage information 	<p>RDOS staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Services Regional Heritage Commission <p>Cost Staff time Budget Source Community Services</p>
			<p>Develop an online tool to provide guidance on sources of heritage information and resources</p>	<p>RDOS staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Services <p>Cost Staff time Budget Source Community Services</p>
			<p>Heritage program to continue contribution and synergy with Trails Strategy with research, content and budget for trail signs, markers, wayfinding</p>	<p>RDOS staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Services <p>Cost Staff time, outside consultant, sign fabricator Budget Source Community Services</p>
			<p>Continue support for the oral history project through staff expertise, budget allocation or grant applications (if needed)</p>	<p>RDOS staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Services <p>Cost Staff time, Budget allocation to conduct oral history project Budget Source Community Services, Heritage Conservation Fund</p>

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

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 <i>Standards and Guidelines for Heritage Conservation in Canada</i> 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

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.	<p>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</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>RDOS staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Services <p>Regional Heritage Commission Advocacy group</p> <p>Cost Staff time Budget Source Community Services (Rural Projects)</p>
	P2	<p>Work with First Nations to include aboriginal values in the heritage understanding of the region and the resource list</p> <p>Ensure aboriginal voices are clearly identified and heard</p>	<p>Continue outreach to En'owkin Centre dialogue to discuss First Nations' engagement with the heritage program</p> <p>Maintain outreach and relationship throughout life of heritage program</p>	<p>RDOS staff</p> <p>Regional Heritage Commission Advocacy group</p> <p>Cost Staff time Budget Source Community Services (Heritage Conservation)</p>
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	<p>Document themes, stories and heritage resources that can enhance the heritage picture in the region</p> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chinese Canadian history 	<p>RDOS staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Services Tax and Assessment <p>Cost Staff time Budget Source Community Services</p>
	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	<p>RDOS staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Services <p>Municipalities</p> <p>Cost Staff time Budget Source Community Services (Regional Growth Strategy)</p>
	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.	<p>RDOS staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Services Planning Services <p>Municipalities First Nations Province of B.C. Heritage Branch</p> <p>Cost Staff time Budget Source Community Services (Regional Growth Strategy)</p>

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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meadowlark Festival 	RDOS staff <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	RDOS staff Private business Community advocates Cost Staff time Budget Source Community Services (Rural Projects)
			Further identify similar economic opportunities related to heritage	
			For example <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage orchard tours, grafting and budding workshops, sale of rootstocks or new trees, innovative business incubator etc. 	
			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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cemeteries • Granite Creek • Twin Lakes Prepare statements of significance for selected resources	RDOS staff <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	RDOS staff • Community Services Private businesses / landowners Community advocates Regional Heritage Commission
			Encourage sponsorship for selected conservation measures	Cost N/A (internal) Budget Source Community Services (Economic Development)
			Identify buildings that have a good potential for re-use	
			For example: • Kaleden Hotel	
			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, structures, 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.

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.



Old Highway #3
sketch from workshop this study

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 inter-dependent 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		

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

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 <i>Okanagan Historical Society Annual Report</i>
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

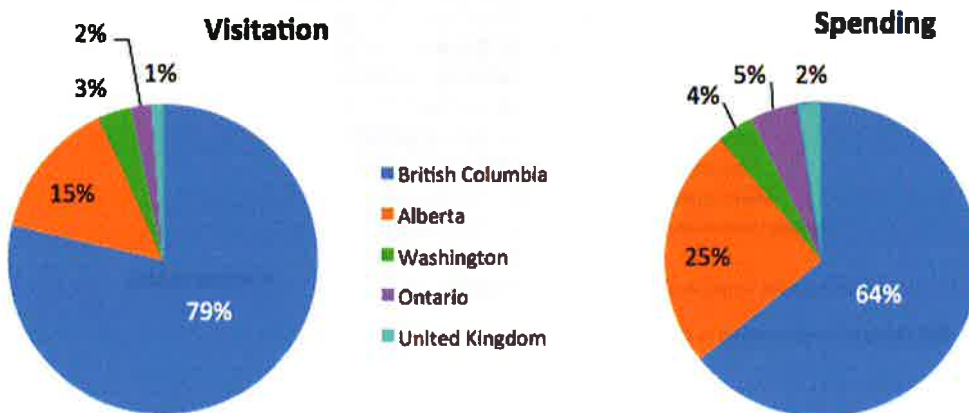
While direct marketing to the leisure market is not a role of the RDOS, there is a need to understand the leisure travel market and to use this market intelligence to work collaboratively in leveraging heritage as a tourism asset. The following discussion presents an overview of current market characteristics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

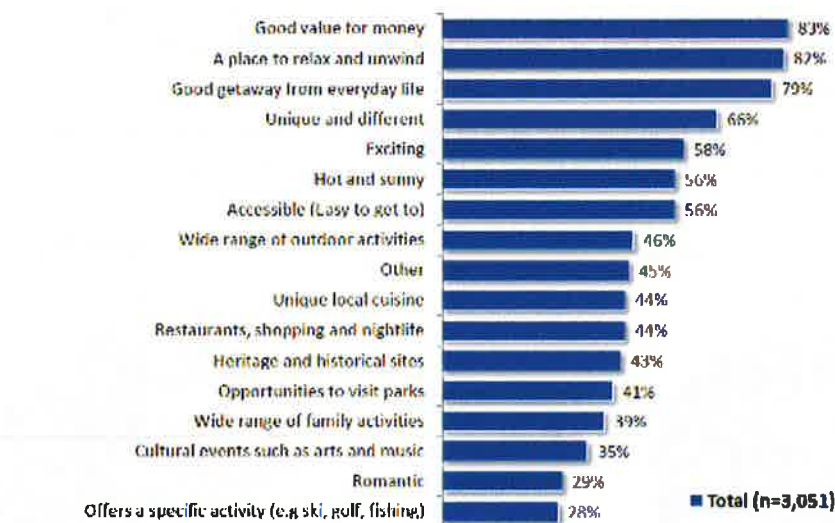
Looking at total visitation to the region, the Thompson Okanagan attracted 7.1 million travellers, with same-day travellers accounting for 46% of all travellers.

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

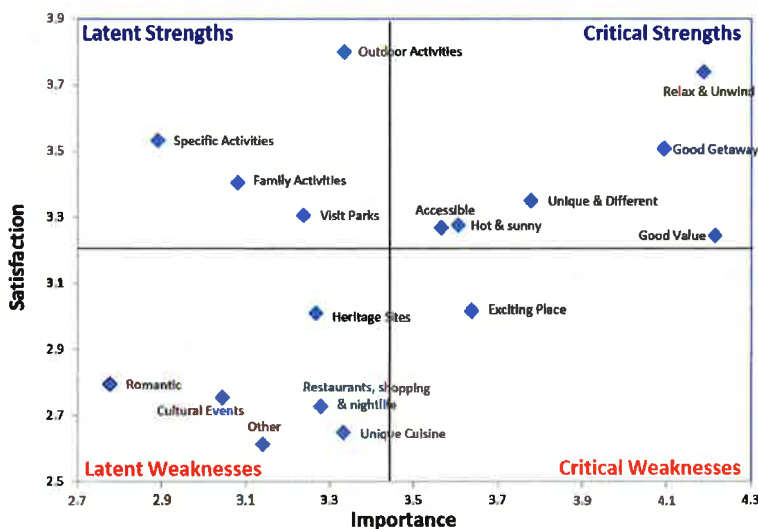
1 Destination BC, January 2015, *Thompson Okanagan Regional Tourism Profile*.
 2 Destination BC, 2012, 2012 In-Market Research Report Thompson Okanagan – based on approximately 3,000 surveys conducted in the BC, Alberta and Washington markets..

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 2012³ 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.

¹ Destination Canada, 2012, EQ Profiles

5.3.3 Action Plan

Actions	Objectives			
<p>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.</p>	X	X	X	X
<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	
<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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			
<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	
<p>5. Work with the local media to promote stories and events with strong heritage themes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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			
<p>7. Explore opportunities to use heritage sites as a backdrop for civic events.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop portable promotional displays that can be used at civic events, festivals and other public settings. 		X	X	
<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Become a stronger regional resource for the development of heritage tourism through focusing on developing market and industry intelligence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 				
<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <i>Community Tourism Foundation program</i>. 	X	X	X	X
<p>10. Establish a series of monitoring mechanisms and indicators to measure community awareness and participation in heritage tourism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 applies to natural heritage and landscape values such as plants.

Scale The sense of proportion or apparent size of a building or building element as created 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)

APPENDIX A: HISTORICAL CHRONOLOGY OF OKANAGAN-SIMILKAMEEN¹

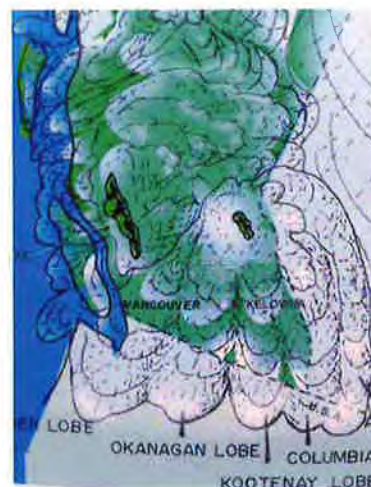
12,000 BP - 1811

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meltwater forms large Glacial Lake Penticton behind ice dam near present Okanagan Falls
10,000 years BP	Retreat of the last glaciers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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).

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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-Similkameen 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 for 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pacific Fur Company traders enter the Okanagan Valley, seeking trade routes through the region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Okanagan trading patterns altered to meet new market Trails develop down both sides of the valley, connecting to Fort Kamloops to the north
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> St. Joseph's Station established in 1845 and building construction begins in August 1846 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First Okanagan non-native settlement and first non-fortified settlement in B.C.
1846	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Britain and the United States conclude the Oregon Treaty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 49th Parallel separates British North America from The United States of America
1850s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Indian Reserve system is established by James Douglas and creates reserves throughout the colony without negotiating or extinguishing Aboriginal Title. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The division and use of land in the region and province is profoundly changed.
1858	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beginning of cattle grazing in the abundant bunchgrass lands on the valley slopes and backcountry
1859	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Influx of gold seeking newcomers

YEAR	EVENTS	IMPACT ON REGION
1860	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> British Columbia Governor James Douglas visits the region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appointment by Governor Douglas of Justice of the Peace, Gold Commissioner, and Collector of Customs, stationed at border at Osoyoos
1860	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the Dewdney Trail, then improvement to Dewdney Wagon Road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bridge built across Lake Osoyoos at the narrows (present location of Osoyoos)
1864	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued use of the bunchgrass lands for cattle and agriculture in the Similkameen Valley

YEAR	EVENTS	IMPACT ON REGION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joseph Trutch becomes governor of the colony 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trutch's reductions to Indian reserves were the first of many adjustments or "cut-offs" made to reserves
1866	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ambitious young Irishman Thomas Ellis buys considerable acreage in the Penticton area, and then opens a general store in the future Penticton 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alongside a large indigenous Okanagan community, Penticton established as preeminent newcomer town in the South Okanagan • Post-gold rush pioneering economy developing
1869	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of very large holdings of land in private hands • Establishment of cattle ranching as a significant economic engine in the Valley
1870	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chin Lum Kee, known familiarly as Ah Lum, along with his Stó:lo wife Squeetwood or Lucy, pack goods into Rock Creek for a general store serving miners and others into the 1890s 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region increasingly connected to British Columbia regions along the border in lower end of the valley
1871	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British Columbia becomes a province of the Dominion of Canada established in 1867 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region increasingly integrated into the British Columbian economy and culture

YEAR	EVENTS	IMPACT ON REGION
1877	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keremeos grist mill, which still stands, begins milling flour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Similkameen Valley sophisticated agricultural infrastructure development in isolated country
1880s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Summerland for orchard planting and settlement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beginnings of the community on the lands north of Penticton • Development impacts lands occupied by First Nations
1884	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copper deposits are discovered south of Princeton at what will be named Copper Mountain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The upper end of the Similkameen Valley increasingly connected to the mining industry
1885	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Influx of newcomers into the Similkameen Valley, requiring services • Granite City becomes the third largest city in B.C. by 1886
1887	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of the industrial agricultural use of the Okanagan Valley along river or lakefronts
1890	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <i>Penticton</i> to improve service on Okanagan Lake 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rancher Tom Ellis establishes the Penticton Town Site Company Ellis also buys extensive acreage to the American border for ranching 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canadian Pacific Railway sternwheeler <i>Aberdeen</i> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold claims begin to be staked on Nickel Plate Mountain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Camp for packing in supplies becomes by the turn of the century the boom town of Hedley, reached by rail from 1909
1898	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coal mining begins in Princeton area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advent of more sustained mining than the gold rushes, leading to the construction of more permanent buildings in town
1900	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Princeton and Penticton are connected via Keremeos by road and stagecoach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A consequence of the Hedley gold discoveries Improvement of back-country travel routes as the economy of the region develops
1901	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tulameen City is surveyed to become the centre for gold, copper, and lead mining underway or anticipated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiates the sale of small lots into private hands; first steps in town development
1902	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Olalla north of Keremeos begins to be promoted for its nearby copper and gold deposits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial development of rural areas and improvement of transportation networks to serve the backcountry
1905	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This subdivision spurts the further development of Penticton Front Street is the heart of the small town in its earliest days
1906	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A group of Chinese workers is harassed in Penticton Summerland is incorporated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of long lived ambivalence to Chinese workers Incorporation indicates evolving local governance

YEAR	EVENTS	IMPACT ON REGION
1907	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Moore Robinson founds Naramata • A second, faster Canadian Pacific Railway sternwheeler, <i>Okanagan</i>, begins complementary service to the Aberdeen between Okanagan Landing and Penticton 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Okanagan College open under Baptist auspices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offers senior secondary and junior college courses through formal affiliation with McMaster University in Ontario
1908	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penticton is incorporated as a District Municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporation indicates evolution of local governance • Increased need for goods, services and transportation infrastructure
1909	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instance of agricultural land promotion that drew on capital raised in London, attracting prospective fruit farmers from Manitoba, Maritimes, and elsewhere.
1910	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penticton announced as the headquarters for the new Kettle Valley Railway that would finally link the coast to the wealth of the Kootenays. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secures Penticton's economic future as an administrative centre for the South Okanagan
1912	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coalmont established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fruit growing boom in the northern portion of the region moderates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southern part of region has yet to realize its agricultural potential through irrigation

YEAR	EVENTS	IMPACT ON REGION
1914	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outbreak of WWI • Dominion Experimental Farm, later Pacific Agri-Food, established in Summerland • Sternwheeler <i>Sicamous</i> begins operation between Okanagan Landing and Penticton (in service until 1936) • Steam tug Naramata begins operation on Okanagan Lake (in service until 1967) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Nations' traditional lands are further eroded as land is taken for railway construction • Establishes Penticton as an early destination for Vancouver tourists
1916	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cawston officially named 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further evidence of the development of agricultural settlements in the region
1918	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End of the First World War • B.C. government's Soldier's Settlement Scheme begins 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The offices of the South Okanagan Lands Project, known as 'The Ditch,' established in Oliver 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A group of immigrating Eastern Europeans are not permitted to land in the region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Associated Growers of British Columbia is organized with locals in the Okanagan-Similkameen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of maturing of agricultural industry, and the need for controlling and thereby stabilizing fruit and vegetable marketing
1925	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Okanagan Historical Society is founded, publishing the Okanagan History journal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of developing interest in regional and local history
1925	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "The Ditch" irrigation project is completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Division of land into orchard plots with semi-arid land irrigated by the gravity-run system
1935	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calona vineyards begins making wine from Okanagan grapes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beginnings of the wine industry in the Okanagan
1936	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> B.C. Tree Fruits Limited is incorporated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased need for marketing the province's fruit production, including the Okanagan-Similkameen
1937	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oliver airport opens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing transportation access to the southern Okanagan
1942	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some Japanese Canadian citizens in the Okanagan-Similkameen are interned at Oyama 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social and economic impact on the region as a result of this federal policy
1945	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oliver incorporated as a Village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change from a previously an unorganized district with municipal affairs based in Victoria
1948	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Penticton incorporated as a city 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway opens between Princeton and Hope 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway connection permits fruit to be sent to market by truck as opposed to train, resulting in rail line cuts
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sixty-one hectares of reserve land is expropriated from the Penticton Indian Band for the construction of the Penticton Regional Airport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing diminishment of First Nations Reserve lands
1951	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bench land near Keremeos is opened as a Soldier Settlement for returned soldiers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in population and agricultural industry in the Similkameen Valley
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ted Trump of Trump engineering invents the giraffe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A regional innovation, it is later used by New Westminster and Chicago fire brigades
1950s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Influx of newcomers from Germany, Portugal, and elsewhere in war-torn Europe A busy decade of construction and large infrastructure projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in population and agricultural industry Complete change to the face of the young city underway
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "The Ditch" is enclosed and in some areas re-routed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing improvements to irrigation system
1958	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of the channelization of the Okanagan River 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduces the area's exposure to flooding Also reduces the natural habitat for fish and wildlife
1958	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Dominion Astrophysical Observatory is constructed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports the region as a place of science and innovation

YEAR	EVENTS	IMPACTS AND CHANGES
1960s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued city development with the completion of Penticton City Hall and numerous civic institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidation of modern face of Penticton
1961	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in recreational tourism, and recognition of the area
1963	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Okanagan College opens as a vocational school, becoming a college in 1965 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-secondary education becomes available in the Okanagan region
1964	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Southern Okanagan Lands Irrigation District is established under the provincial Water Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial influx of infrastructure funding into the region and increase in agriculture and population in the Valley
1966	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mission Hill Winery opens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of important contemporary wine industry
1968	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> En'owkin Center opens in Penticton as a First Nations cultural, creative arts, and educational institution and publisher 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marker of the enduring presence of the Okanagan indigenous people
1979-1989	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> B.C. and federal governments encourage replacement of existing grape varieties producing mediocre wine with higher quality European counterparts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revolutionizes the wine-making industry in the Okanagan Valley, with the blossoming of estate wineries producing fine wines Development of wine tourism
1980s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The region is a destination for young workers and fruit picking crews, many of whom come from Quebec 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More temporary residents and continued diversity of the population
1990	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ambrosia apple is produced from a chance seedling in the Mennell orchard in the Similkameen Valley 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orcharding ingenuity taking economic and storytelling value from a chance seedling
1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of the Okanagan Wine Festival 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishes the economic power of the boutique winery industry, attracting international tourists Impact on tourism and wine industry
1995	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of the Spring Wine Festival 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports and consolidates the reputation of the Okanagan Wine Festival held in the fall
2000s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pacific Agri-Foods Summerland Research Centre is a major research centre focusing on food, nutrition and health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The facility generates knowledge and technologies to promote sustainable and economically viable production of wholesome foods and novel bio-products
2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 250 square kilometre Okanagan Mountain Park fire forces the evacuation of 27,000 residents and destroys 239 homes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similkameen Spirit Trail is designated a National Historic Site of Canada 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copper mining begins again at Copper Mountain south of Princeton 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicative of the continuing presence and importance of the mining industry in the region
2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Okanagan is a prime residential and business relocation area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

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	Naylntn (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	Swiws 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
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
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

THEME C: LOCAL INGENUITY

Provincial Heritage Site

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 Summerland	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

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	

On BC Register of Historic Places

SoS on record

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
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

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
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 Summerland	Early Family Houses: Nelson, Arkell (with bakery) Loomer, Monro, White, Beer, Lipsett, Rip-pin 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
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	D	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 accommodation
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 Okanagan Falls	Historic mining industry
E17	D Kaleden	Provincial Police Building	Historic typical governmental 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

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 Summerland	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
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		Shafford'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 infrastructure
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 infrastructure
F8		Cairn on site of 1861 Customs House	Site of early governmental presence
F9		South Okanagan Lands Project Canal and Patullo Dam	Engineering
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 <i>Sicamous</i> 1914 Lakeshore Drive	Association with early settlement
F17	E	KVR tunnel	Association with railway
F18		Kettle Valley Railway right-of-way 1910-15	Transportation associated with early fruit ranching
F19	E,F	SS <i>Sicamous</i> and SS <i>Naramata</i>	River transportation

SoS on record

SoS on record

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 Summerland	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 infrastructure
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 mining
F30	G,H	Dewdney Trail	Early transportation corridor
F31		Livery Stable c. pre-1908	Remnant of transportation history
F32		Streets named after Royal Engineers	Remnant of transportation history
F33		Old Hedley Road	Early transportation corridor
F34	H	Stage 8	Transportation infrastructure
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
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

Provincially designated

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 Ogo-pogo	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

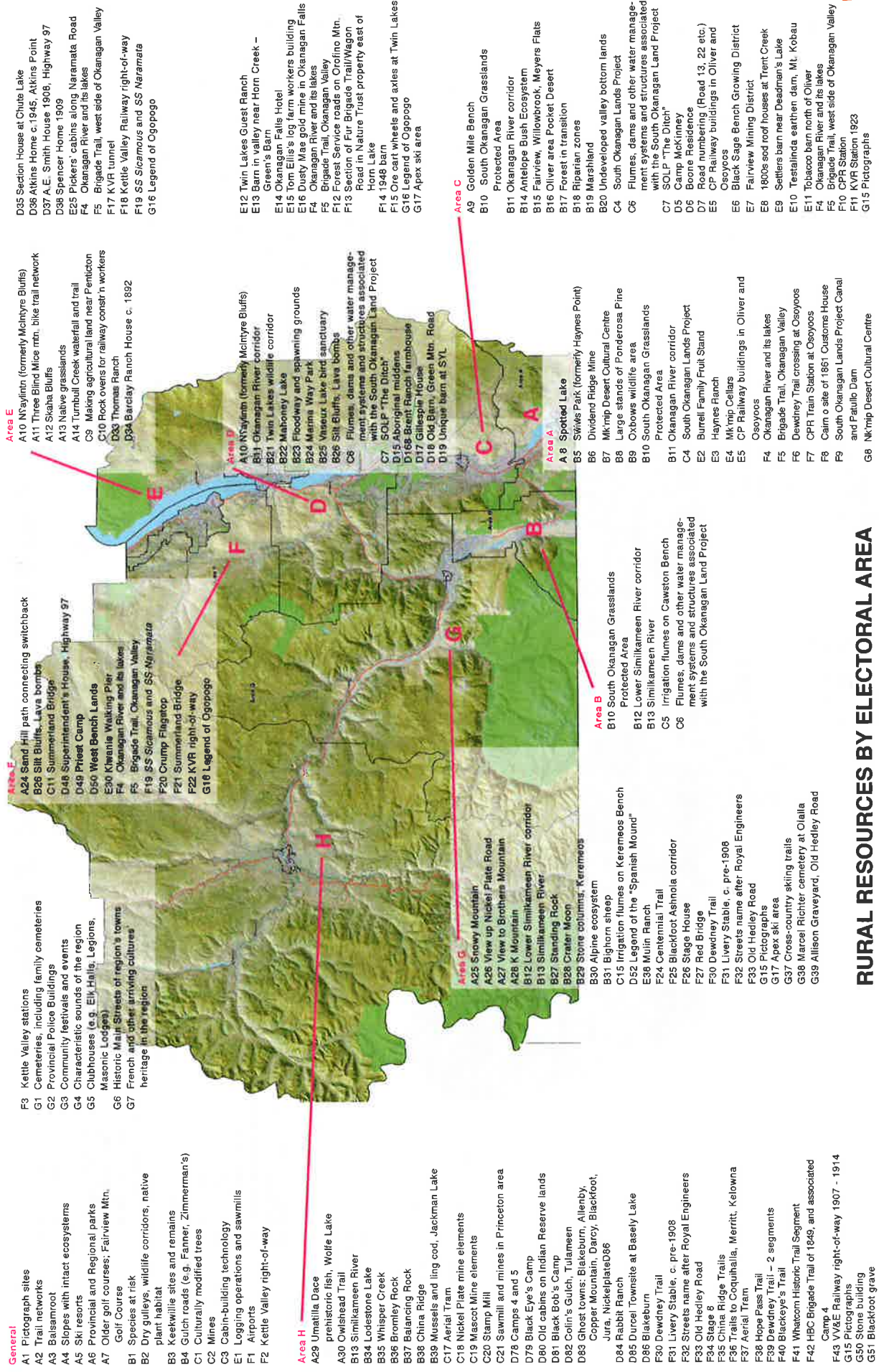
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SoS for United Church on record

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
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 gulches, wildlife corridors, native plant habitat
- B3 Keekwillee 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 Owlshank Trail
- B13 Similkameen River
- B34 Lodestone Lake
- B35 Whisper Creek
- B36 Bromley Rock
- B37 Balancing Rock
- B38 China Ridge
- B39 Mussels and ling cod, Jackson 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: Blaketurn, Allenby, Copper Mountain, Darcy, Blackfoot, Jura, Nickelplate06
- D84 Rabbit Ranch
- D85 Durcei 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 Ridge Trails
- F35 Trails to Coquillalla, 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

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
- G15 Pictographs
- G17 Apex ski area
- G37 Cross-country skiing trails
- G38 Marcel Richter cemetery at Ollalla
- 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)
- B7 Mk'mip Desert Cultural Centre
- B8 Large stands of Ponderosa Pine
- B9 Oxbow wildlife area
- B10 South Okanagan Grasslands Protected Area
- B11 Okanagan River corridor
- E2 South Okanagan Lands Project
- E4 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 on site of 1861 Customs House
- F9 South Okanagan Lands Project Canal and Patullo Dam
- G8 Mk'mip Desert Cultural Centre

Area C

- A9 Golden Mile Bench
- B10 South Okanagan Grasslands Protected Area
- B11 Okanagan River corridor
- B15 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

Area D

- A10 N'vayim (formerly McIntyre Bluffs)
- B1 Okanagan River corridor
- B21 Twin Lakes wildlife corridor
- B22 Mahoney Lake
- B23 Floodway and spawning grounds
- B24 Merrim Way Park
- B25 Vaseux Lake bird sanctuary
- B26 Silt Bluffs, Lava bombs
- C8 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

Area E

- A11 N'vayim (formerly McIntyre Bluffs)
- A12 Skaha Bluffs
- A13 Native grasslands
- A14 Turnbull Creek waterfall and trail
- C9 Making agricultural land near Pentlizon
- C10 Rock ovens for railway construction workers
- D33 Thomas Ranch
- D34 Barclay Ranch House c. 1892

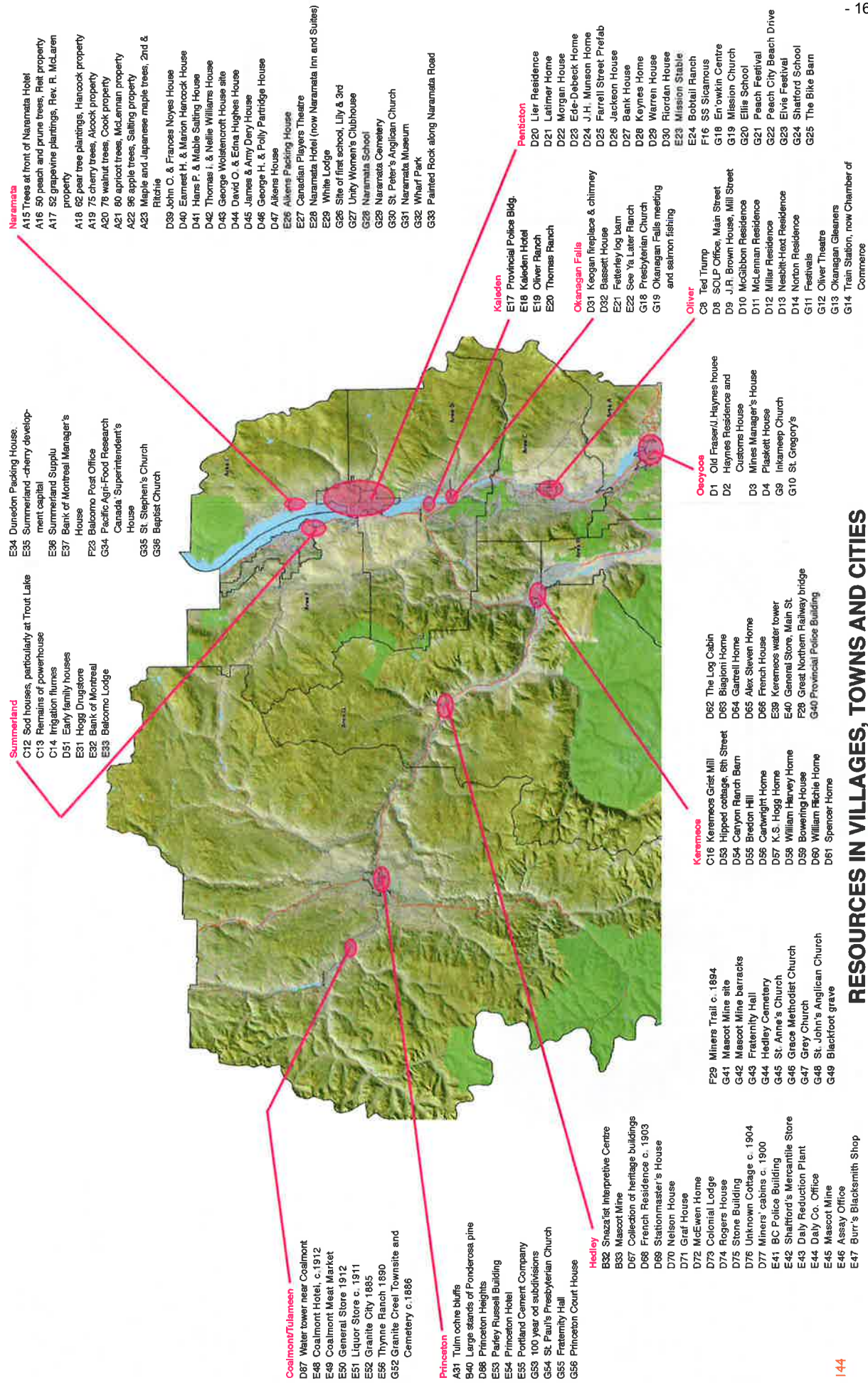
Area F

- 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 Kwanie Walking Pier
- F4 Okanagan River and its lakes
- F19 SS Siclamous and SS Naramata
- F20 Crump Flagtop
- F21 Summerland Bridge
- F22 KVR right-of-way
- G10 Legend of Ogoopogo

Area H

- 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 Hills, Legions, Masonic Lodges)
- G6 Historic Main Streets of region's towns
- G7 French and other arriving cultures' heritage in the region

RURAL RESOURCES BY ELECTORAL AREA



Naramata

- A15 Trees at front of Naramata Hotel
- A16 50 peach and prune trees, Peat property
- A17 52 grapevine plantings, Rev. R. McLaren property
- A18 62 pear tree plantings, Hancock property
- A19 75 cherry trees, Alcock property
- A20 76 walnut trees, Cook property
- A21 60 apricot trees, McLennan property
- A22 96 apple trees, Salting property
- A23 Maple and Japanese maple trees, 2nd & Ritchie
- D39 John C. & Frances Noyes House
- D40 Ernest 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 Facting 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

Sumnerland

- E34 Dunsdon Packing House.
- E35 Sumnerland -cherry development capital
- E36 Sumnerland 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

Coalmont/Tulameen

- 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

Princeton

- 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
- A31 Tulin ochre bluffs
- B40 Large stands of Ponderosa pine
- D86 Princeton Heights
- E53 Parley Russell Building
- E54 Princeton Hotel
- E55 Portland Cement Company
- G53 100 year old subdivisions
- G54 St. Paul's Presbyterian Church
- G55 Fraternity Hall
- G56 Princeton Court House

Hedley

- B52 Shazsist Interpretive Centre
- B53 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 Shattford's Mercantile Store
- E43 Daily Reduction Plant
- E44 Daly Co. Office
- E45 Mascot Mine
- E46 Assay Office
- E47 Burr's Blacksmith Shop

Kerameos

- D62 The Log Cabin
- D63 Biagioni Home
- D64 Gantell Home
- D65 Alex Steven Home
- D66 French House
- D68 Kerameos water tower
- D69 General Store, Main St.
- D70 Great Northern Railway bridge
- D71 Provincial Police Building
- D72 Spencer Home
- 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

Coxycoos

- D1 Old Fraser/J Haynes house
- D2 Haynes Residence and Customs House
- D6 Mines Manager's House
- D4 Plaskett House
- G9 Inkarneep Church
- G10 St. Gregory's

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 Nesbit-Heck Residence
- D14 Norton Residence
- G11 Festivals
- G12 Oliver Theatre
- G13 Okanagan Gleaners
- G14 Train Station, now Chamber of Commerce

Kaledon

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

Okanagan Falls

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

RESOURCES IN VILLAGES, TOWNS AND CITIES

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, viewsapes 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, viewsapes 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.

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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Preservation	<p>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.</p>
Restoration	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Rehabilitation	<p>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.</p> <p>For landscapes, rehabilitation is the most common intervention, as it allows changes necessary to satisfy present-day demands upon the site.</p> <p>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.</p>
Reconstruction	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Replication	<p>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.</p>

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	<p>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.</p> <p>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 applies to natural heritage and landscape values such as plants.</p>
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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Interpretation	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

APPENDIX F: PROFILE OF DOMESTIC TARGET SEGMENTS – LEISURE TRAVELLERS

APPENDIX G: CASE STUDIES

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.

APPENDIX I: HERITAGE CONSERVATION TOOLS

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



Game of Majong in Chinatown c. 1945



Pentiction Hotel c. 1924



Packinghouse Row c. 1914



The Regional Heritage Strategic Plan

The RDOS Heritage Conservation Service has been functioning as a sub-regional service since 2007 with Electoral Areas A,C,D,G,H contributing into the service. In 2014, the RDOS Board of Directors identified heritage planning as a strategic objective and embarked on a regional heritage strategic planning process to provide future direction, policies, priorities, standards and actions for the RDOS and its partners with respect to heritage planning in the region. The objectives of the strategic plan were to:

- Produce context study and conduct community engagement
- Create community vision, mission and goal statements
- Develop a marketing strategy
- Develop a regulatory impact assessment
- Recommend a model of governance
- Generate a list of sites that are of regional interest
- Development of an implementation strategy

The Regional Heritage Strategic Plan was adopted by the Board at the September 17 meeting. One of the primary recommendations to come out of the strategic plan is the creation of a regional service, with each member municipality and electoral area paying into the service. 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.

Three goals were laid out to guide the implementation process over the next five years, in the following pages, these goals are laid out with their corresponding annual actions and detailed for Year 1 (2016).

Implementation Strategy

Timeline	Action
Annual	
Goal 1: Understanding, recognition and support of a wide range of heritage resources	
1A	Select five resources to add to the heritage register that further represent the area’s historical themes.
1B	Identify heritage resources in each electoral area for inclusion on the heritage register Continue to add resources to the heritage register taking care to address all the historical themes.
1C	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.
1D	Utilize other departments to support heritage integration into projects- engineering, parks, public works etc.- through staff time and budget allocation.
1E	Heritage program to synergize with and contribute to Trails Strategy with research, content and budget for trail signs, markers, wayfinding.
1F	Develop online resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GIS layering • Web-based information • Weekly/monthly photo opportunity • Heritage mapping, walking/ cycling / touring guides, heritage calendar, trails and other heritage information
1G	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.
Annual	
Goal 2: Coordinating partnerships and educational opportunities	
2A	Support and take part in festivals and events with a heritage component, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meadowlark Festival
2B	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.
2C	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.

Timeline	Action
2D	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A photograph contest of best heritage landscape
Annual	
Goal 3: Conserving heritage resources to support regional identity and character	
3A	Build consensus among communities for an initiative to list, register or designate high priority built and landscape features in the region.
3B	Prepare a calendar of cultural heritage events. Identify sites that may be appropriate for new events as finding new uses supports conservation.
Year 1 (2016)	
Goal 1: Understanding, recognition and support of a wide range of heritage resources	
2016	Update the bylaw to establish a region-wide Regional Heritage Commission that includes all electoral areas and member municipalities.
2016	Explore the establishment of a Regional Heritage Commission.
2016	Prepare a calendar of cultural heritage events. Identify sites that may be appropriate for new events as finding new uses support conservation. Compile a comprehensive list existing events and traditions and identify who is responsible.
2016	Hold a one day statement of significance workshop with the Regional Heritage Commission facilitated by Heritage BC.
2016	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.
Year 1 (2016)	
Goal 3*: Conserving heritage resources to support regional identity and character	
2016	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cemeteries • Granite Creek • Twin Lakes Prepare statements of significance for selected resources.
2016	Compile a comprehensive list existing events and traditions and identify who is responsible.

*Other than Goal 2 Actions to be carried out annually, the primary focus in Year 1 (2016) will be Goals 1 and 3. Years 2-5 will be heavily focused on Goal 2 Actions.

Budget

It is expected that the regional heritage program will operate on an annual budget of \$15,000-\$20,000 and continue its role of supporting existing heritage groups through shared knowledge, resources and promotion. The goal of the regional program would be to extend these benefits to all electoral areas and member municipalities to promote heritage in a coordinated way across the region.

The numbers provided here* reflect a \$20,000 annual budget for the purposes of discussion; a detailed budget will be presented to the regional district board for approval during the budget cycle each year.

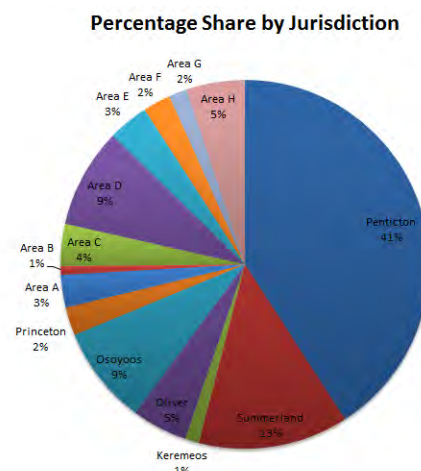


Figure 1

*Projections based on BC Assessment Authority 2014 Revised Roll

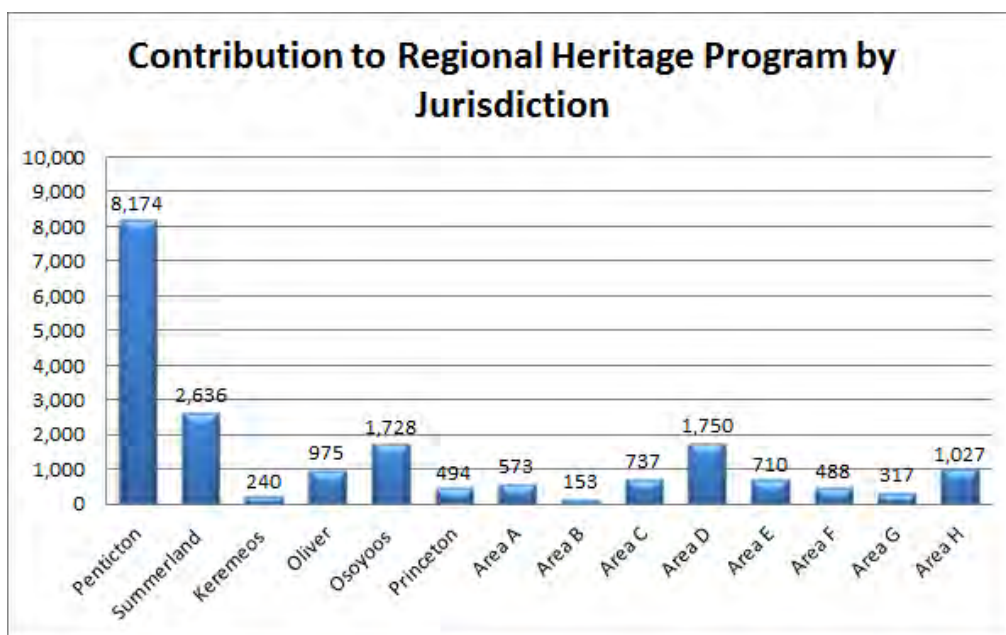


Figure 2

Jurisdiction	Average/Household
Pentiction	0.39
Summerland	0.45
Keremeos	0.22
Oliver	0.32
Osoyoos	0.34
Princeton	0.21
Area A	0.41
Area B	0.22
Area C	0.29
Area D	0.39
Area E	0.5
Area F	0.51
Area G	0.2
Area H	0.28

Figure 3

Performance Measures

The Regional Heritage Strategic Plan includes performance measures for the proposed program (found on p.58 of the plan). 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 will be reviewed yearly.