



Lytton First Nation

Strategic Land Use Plan

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with Lytton First Nation**

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Definition

In the Lytton First Nation (LFN), our current membership land tenure/management system is based on the following types of land holdings and uses:

Traditional land holdings	a customary holding that is often informal in nature (i.e. often agreed upon through 'handshake' agreements and passed on from one generation to the next). LFN Chief and Council and LFN members respect and acknowledge each traditional land holding that belongs to a LFN family and/or member.
Lawful possession	under the Indian Act, individual members of a First Nation may be given allotments, which allows the owner to use and occupy a parcel of reserve land (i.e. Certificate of Possession (CP) lands). Once the individual allotment has been approved by the Band Council and Minister of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development, the allotment holder has "lawful possession". Some lands are undergoing the process of approval and have a 'Notice of Entitlement'.

Land Use Category Definitions:

Agricultural Land Use	lands used for any type of agricultural activity, including animal rearing, crop production, gardening, and cultivating orchards.
Subsistence Land Use	areas that LFN members return to for their traditional harvesting of berries, mushrooms, food plants, medicine, hunting, and fishing.
Resource Land Use	LFN reserve land with resources including minerals (i.e. gold, jade), gravel, and timber.
Recreational Land Use	Recreational Land Use: any recreational and cultural activities for youth and other community members, including a recreational center, cultural center, golf course, basketball courts, and soccer fields.
Commercial Land Use	lands that are currently or have been proposed as prime locations for business use, including a grocery store, bank, local food stalls/markets, saw mill, gas station, and water bottling venture.
Housing Land Use	lands that are currently or have been proposed as prime housing areas for LFN, as well as regularly visited camping areas for LFN.
Services Land Use	lands for municipal services (i.e. waste disposal) and social service infrastructure (i.e. women's shelter, healing treatment center).
Cultural Protection Land Use	lands that have been historically used and/or are currently used and should be protected, including ancestral pit home sites, archaeological sites, and burial grounds.
Environmental Protection Land Use	lands that have been identified by LFN members as prime wildlife or fish habitat, as well as generally important ecological sites.



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Introduction

All the reserves are sacred. The past history about our ancestors, what they were, why they're there and what they all made. 'Cause there's still a lot of evidence of them being there and we feel that we're safe because you can have a feeling when you're walking through the area, you have feelings about what's been there, you can - seem like you can feel what's out there all the time. You can feel the presence of them. (L05 2016)

This statement by one of our members eloquently explains our shared connection to our lands and waters, as well as the deep sense of place that we feel on these lands.

The core goal of this Strategic Land Use Plan (Plan) is to ensure that there was full community engagement where members of Lytton First Nation had opportunities to collectively contribute to this process. This is a preliminary planning stage where we have had an opportunity to gather the broader visions and goals of our community. This plan can be used to guide current and future LFN staff and community members on land use decisions. The ongoing work of developing a Land Governance Framework is currently underway and is being undertaken by Urban Systems and LFN. The Land Governance Framework will support LFN land use decision-making processes, as well as develop proper land use protocols, policies, and zoning. We hope to continue these consultations with our members into the next steps of planning.

A Living Document

A living document means that this Strategic Land Use Plan can be continually updated to reflect the community's land use objectives and priorities as they change over time. As the community's vision and land designation process is refined, this plan can also be adapted. Plans for future infrastructure are expected to change and evolve over the short and long term. As such, this Strategic Land Use Plan is to be continually revised as LFN clarifies its vision and priorities.

Figure 1: Picture of the postcards LFN kids drew during their visioning session



The Focus of this Plan

The purpose of this Strategic Land Use Plan is to define LFN's vision regarding land use on LFN reserves and to demonstrate current and potential future land use through collecting mapped data. The planning process focussed on LFN's 56 reserves. However there are 2 unmapped reserves with unknown locations. Hence our focus was on the 54 known reserves.

A High Level Strategic Land Use Plan and the Limitations

This Strategic Land Use Plan is a high-level plan to guide land use decision-making processes on reserve. The Strategic Land Use Plan is also part of an overall Land Governance Framework currently being developed by LFN and Urban Systems.

During the planning process, our community and staff members distilled the core vision and land use priorities for LFN reserve lands. The Band receives many land use requests for reserve lands. The input from community members in this planning process will inform decisions about land use, and help leadership build clear criteria to evaluate proposals and referrals made by the Band, individuals, and third parties. These criteria can include service requirements (i.e. access to domestic water, irrigation, electricity) or important culturally and ecologically important areas where development is prohibited or under stringent requirements.

It is important to note that this Strategic Land Use Plan does not include all of LFN's traditional territory or areas off reserve and is a preliminary assessment of the LFN community's land use vision and priorities. This plan does not define, limit, or otherwise constrain Aboriginal Rights and Title of the Nlaka'pamux Nation and Lytton First Nation.

The plan is also not:

- Proposing the development of any infrastructure. All of the potential development ideas are the product of brainstorming sessions with community members and staff and key decision making processes still remain.
- A complete Land Use Plan with final land use designations, policies, and regulations. Further work and consultation with the community and Band are required.
- A LFN territorial Land Use Plan.
- An economic development plan, business plan or physical development plan. It is only focused on current and potential future land use priorities.

Audience for the Plan

The Strategic Land Use Plan provides a straightforward land use guide for both external and community interests on LFN reserve lands. The Strategic Land Use Plan describes our community's vision, defines current LFN land use, and outlines potential future land use priorities, which existing or potential new land users should use as a point of reference.

The Strategic Land Use Plan should be used:

- By the LFN Lands and Natural Resources Department.
- By LFN Chief and Council, as well as staff members, to inform and guide any land use development decisions.
- By any person and/or commercial interests considering potential new use on or in close proximity to LFN reserve lands.

The Planning Process

This Strategic Land Use Plan has been designed to have our community's voice shine through. The Plan is based on our 54 known reserves and includes an initial assessment of our current and potential future land use, traditional land holdings, and environmental and cultural protection areas. During the planning process, Firelight researchers facilitated the community meetings and workshops, and conducted the mapping interviews.

Our land use planning workshops took place over five days, from February 29th to March 5th 2016. The process was kicked off with two community meetings with our

community members located on both the east and west sides of the Fraser River. Following the community meetings, a total of 8 workshops were conducted with elders, women, kids (i.e. grades 2-8), youth (grades 6-12), and our Band staff. (Note: the men's workshops were cancelled due to lack of attendance.)

These community meetings and workshops focussed on:

- Explaining the purpose of the land use planning process to our members;
- Conducting visioning exercises with our members; and
- Facilitating participatory planning exercises in which our community's subgroups (i.e., women, elders, youth) identified land use priorities and options for potential land use.

The second week of community consultations were conducted over four days, from March 21st to March 25th 2016, and included 16 one-on-one and group mapping interviews with 23 LFN members. The focus of the mapping exercises was to identify and map:

- Traditional land holdings;
- Traditional food harvesting, cultural, historical, and sacred areas;
- Current and potential future agriculture, recreational, housing and commercial land uses and services (infrastructure and service requirements); and
- Environmental protection areas.

As seen below (Figure 2), we conducted most of the community engagement in March 2016 and the Plan will be finalized by May 2016. Please note that following this Plan there will be further opportunities for planning, community consultation, and engagement.

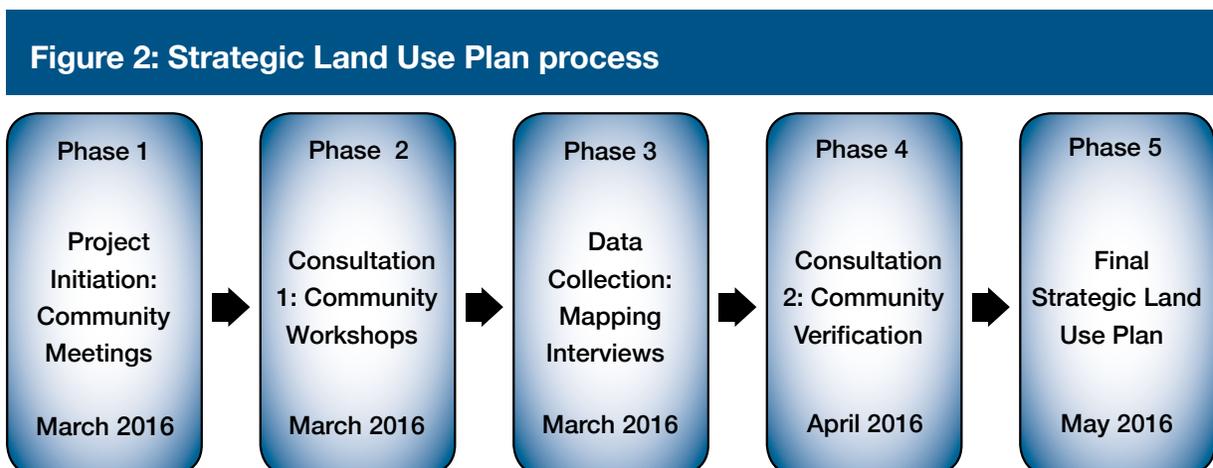


Figure 3: Youth Planning Workshop at Stein Valley Nlaka'pamux School



Figure 4: Women's Planning Workshop at LFN Band Office





PART 2

Community Vision and Preliminary Plan

This Land Use Plan is based on the following Vision Statement by community members:

Lytton First Nation will “always take care of and respect the land, infrastructure, water and all things” as we “take pride in [our] lands and become more self-sufficient”.

What is important to Lytton First Nation?

Although the Strategic Land Use Plan’s focus is on our 54 known reserves, we recognize that our ancestors and current members use and occupy all of Lytton First Nation traditional territory. Our people move around our land freely and depend on the seasonal foods and resources on the land as our ancestors have done since time immemorial.

Our members and elders have stated that our land use is vast and spans to the mountains on both sides of the Fraser River.

But they say, the elders used to tell us, whenever we - even when we have meetings at the hall, they would always say: “I tell you over and over, our land is from the top of the highest mountain, right down to the middle of the river, that’s what belongs to us and the other side, it’s the same thing, from that top right down to that middle of the river.” So that means when those things meet we own it all. (L05 2016)

In the following section we describe our overall objectives, specific priorities, and the land management actions we want to take with regards to our land use. You will see that agriculture, in the form of gardening, rearing animals (i.e. cattle, horses), orchards, and crops, has been a vital part of our livelihoods for many generations.

Hence, it is important to us that we continue consulting our members to ensure that prime agricultural land, water, and our traditional food sources are safeguarded, while allowing our community to grow and develop in healthy, positive ways.

You know, it's good to get us out looking at this, cause to me, like over the years, I always like farming, since I was a kid, and I just hate to see the farmland go to waste. Some day we might have to go back to that and you never know, maybe next 10, 20 years and what if all the land has houses on it, you know? That's what we have to try and keep in mind, is some day we might have to go back to farming or whatever. Not us but maybe our kids. (L01 2016)

Overall Objectives

To achieve our community vision for Lytton First Nation, we have stated objectives for our community.

Cultural Continuity and Environmental Protection

- Ensure cultural continuity and capture sense of place.
- Preserve our lands and promote healthy living on the land.
- Preserve watersheds and identify new water sources for LFN use.
- Preserve cultural and sacred areas for LFN use and cultural continuity.
- Ensure land and traditional foods are protected for current and future food security.

Agriculture

- Protect and maintain prime agricultural land from other developments (i.e. housing).
- Revitalise agricultural lands and irrigation infrastructure.
- Promote agriculture and gardening on LFN lands.

Services

- Ensure all members, including vulnerable groups (i.e. elders) are taken care of through more services (i.e. hospice, long-term care facilities, programs).
- Improve emergency access for the west side community.
- Improve overall availability of service lots.

Governance

- Define, clarify, and map traditional land holdings, services (i.e. water, electricity, irrigation), and lawful possession of land on each reserve.
- Provide more recreational space and facilities for our youth and community as a whole.
- Manage existing resources (i.e. gold, jade, gravel).
- Create overall policies to safeguard LFN lands and waters.
- Improve overall waste management on reserves.

Housing

- Ensure there is adequate housing for on-reserve members and for potential off-reserve members to return to LFN reserve.

Commercial

- Explore and create business initiatives that would meet the needs of LFN members and visitors to our community.

Specific Priorities

Based on the Objectives above, we have named a number of specific priorities to focus our planning efforts and decisions about land and water use.

Cultural Continuity and Environmental Protection

- Promote and preserve our culture through accessing our lands and waters to teach and pass on knowledge and stories to current and future generations (i.e. traditional language, fishing areas, ancestral grounds, traditional practices/ ceremony, place names, medicines, basketry skills).
- Ensure the preservation of and access to harvesting areas (traditional food plants, medicines, fishing areas, hunting grounds).
- Preserve the ecological integrity of environmentally sensitive and culturally important areas, including:
 - o Rivers and creeks: Fraser River, Thompson River, Stein River, and Stein Creek.
 - o Stein Valley.
 - o IR 1 and IR 15 (Pasulko Lake and Botanie Lake areas).

- o Protection of important archaeological and ancestral sites (i.e. the Battlefields site, pit homes).
- o LFN family fishing sites all along the Fraser River.
- Prohibit commercial logging trucks from accessing reserve lands without obtaining LFN permission and engaging in meaningful consultation with LFN.
- Prohibit non-Aboriginal recreational users (i.e. motorized bikers) from using LFN reserves to access their recreational areas without LFN permission.
- Restrict mining and other industrial activities along culturally and ecologically sensitive areas, namely along the Fraser River where LFN fishing areas are located, and the Stein Valley.
- Increase awareness on ways to keep the land and water clean and healthy (i.e. no dumping of any waste in non-designated areas; organize efforts to remove old vehicles).

Agriculture

- Improve irrigation systems for agricultural, orchard, and garden purposes through:
 - o Repairing and maintaining ditch lines for irrigation purposes with coordinated effort from the community.
 - o Exploring alternative water infrastructure (i.e. piping).
- Preserve farmland for orchard (i.e. fruit trees) and agricultural revitalization through:
 - o Building and maintaining agricultural skills on crop, orchard, gardening production and maintenance.
 - o Promoting farming and collaboration between farms (i.e. Up to 10 farms up and running, growing different produce depending on soil type).
 - o Researching and allocating more funding for farmers.

Services

- Provide safe, healthy, and positive spaces for LFN members to undergo healing processes (i.e. a healing treatment centre, garden space, area to conduct spiritual practices).
- Provide positive spaces for youth and other community members to enjoy recreational activities (i.e. skating, gym) that are safe from drug, alcohol, racism, violence, or any negative influences.
- Provide more services for our elders, including assisted living services and

programs that allow our elders to pass on their knowledge to the next generation.

- Create strategy on improving services to priority reserves (i.e. water, road, and electricity access).

Governance

- Establish coordinated effort with neighbouring First Nations regarding shared fishing areas (i.e. remove fishing boundaries).
- Ensure policies and communication processes are created for internal and external land users.
- Increase awareness regarding waste disposal locations and process.

Housing

- Identify feasible and suitable lands for housing for both west and east sides.

Commercial

- Explore and enhance eco-tourism and other economic development initiatives, including viable alternative energy, agricultural initiatives, and mentoring programs.
- Establish accommodation and/or hotel for professionals (i.e. teachers, contractors).

Land Management Actions

Achieving our community vision for Lytton First Nation means taking action, and meeting our objectives. We have identified a number of actions to meet our objectives and priorities.

Cultural Continuity and Environmental Protection

- Teach the youth to harvest and preserve traditional foods.
- Record (i.e. map) historical areas, place names, harvesting sites and make data accessible to members (i.e. booklets, cd, dvd).
- Provide on-going support for cultural activities (i.e. pine/cedar basket making).
- Organize events where elders assist in hosting cultural events so knowledge is passed down to others in the community.
- Maintain Stein Valley Nlaka'pamux Heritage Park designation and preserve the fish habitat in this area.

Agriculture

- Create and implement mentoring program for agricultural development initiatives.
- Create plan on ways to revitalize ditch lines and prime agricultural lands with members and LFN Band.

Services

- Identify funding sources and appropriate service lots for the cultural center.
- Research baseline information (i.e. statistics on addictions, abuse, etc.), conduct feasibility study, and research potential funding sources and land availability for healing treatment center.
- Establish skills building and traditional healing initiatives for clients at the healing center, as well as on-going programs and follow up.
- Build controlled reservoir or holding tank infrastructure on higher ground for reserve water use.

Governance

- Develop policies and consultation protocol for internal and external land users within and in close proximity to LFN reserves.
- Develop housing applicant policies (i.e. screening policies for sexual assault offenders, drug traffickers) to maintain safe, positive environments on reserve. Policy is currently in place.
- Create process for identifying logging and mining companies that are entering LFN lands and develop proper consultation, protocol, and communication policies.
- Prohibit dirt bikes from entering reserves and culturally and environmentally protected areas.
- Define and review landowner and/or holder boundaries to prevent land encroachment.
- Develop waste disposal policy for appliances and other waste (i.e. animal hides, fish).
- Work with LFN vehicle owners to build a plan to remove broken down vehicles on reserve.
- Host one event a year to build awareness on ways to keep the reserves clean and avoid contamination of our lands and waters.

Housing

- Plan and design more housing areas to create positive and healthy neighbourhoods.
- Create policies with band and membership on allocating traditional land holdings or CP lands for meeting future housing needs and/or family members in need of housing.
- Research available funding to create service lots on reserve.

Commercial

- Train LFN eco-tour guides, research funding for visitor center, and research potential joint venture opportunities.
- Provide educational, community guided tours for members and non-members.
- Assess feasibility of other on reserve business initiatives (i.e. hotel, rental accommodation).

Land Use Outcomes

Through the priorities and land management actions articulated above, our community has envisioned a set of short (5 year), medium (10 year), and long-term (25-year) outcomes. Since this is a living document, we will be revisiting these outcomes as the planning process continues.

Table 1: LFN short, medium and long-term land use outcomes		
Short-term Outcomes	Medium-term Outcomes	Long-term Outcomes
Cultural Continuity and Environmental Protection		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our members take pride in, and maintain their respect for their land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-generational knowledge is being transferred through different events, programs, and other informal ways. • Protocols are in place to safeguard the land and waters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LFN community is strongly practicing LFN values, culture, Aboriginal Rights, and way of life (i.e. speaking language, traditional practices, gathering traditional foods and medicine). • Areas are designated for cultural events, gatherings, and areas to perform rites of passage (i.e. coming of age) ceremony and/or cultural programs. • All LFN members are taken care of and feel valued and respected.

Short-term Outcomes	Medium-term Outcomes	Long-term Outcomes
Agriculture		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our agricultural lands are revitalized through training and mentoring programs, working together, and increased funding. • Progress has been made to improve access to water for irrigation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue improving and growing agricultural development initiatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LFN lands are productive, vibrant and in use for agricultural, garden, and/or orchard purposes.
Services		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have additional sustainable infrastructure (i.e. recreation centre, cultural centre, healing centre) that will promote healthy, safe and positive living. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure for water has improved (currently there are no service lots available). • All reserves have viable access (i.e. roads, path across the river). • Services and infrastructure for elders have improved, including housing for elders, a hospice/palliative care centre. • Additional services and infrastructure for youth activities are in place, including outdoor sports (i.e. basketball, mountain bike trails), and apprenticeship programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall community services and infrastructure have improved. • We have an improved and larger health centre to service the community.

Short-term Outcomes	Medium-term Outcomes	Long-term Outcomes
Governance		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land decision-making framework is developed. • Sustainable funding for land management department has been ensured. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LFN members and next generation are self-sufficient and clear roles are defined between members and the Band. • Zoning and overall land designation for all LFN reserves is completed and ready for implementation. • LFN is working in close collaboration with the Nlaka'pamux Tribal Council. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LFN members continue to improve their self-sufficiency. • LFN continues to work with our neighbouring communities.
Housing		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate lands are allocated for housing and a housing strategy is developed for LFN membership. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current housing applications and demands are met through the building of additional housing on reserve lands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate housing for all housing needs of on and off reserve LFN members is available.
Commercial		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable economic initiatives that are aligned with protecting the culture and land have been developed (i.e. Eco-tourism, sawmill, agricultural initiatives). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial services have been added and improved, including hotel/general rental accommodation, mini-putt golf course, gas bar, and conference centre. • Community's access to quality fresh food has improved, and a grocery store, fish hatchery, and other agricultural business ventures initiatives have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic development and joint venture initiatives that focus on LFN's needs and on sustainability have been established and continue to be viable.

Land Use by LFN Reserve

This section contains a brief description of current land uses, potential future land uses, and decisions that need to be made for each reserve in order to apply appropriate land designations. Given the high number of reserves on LFN traditional territory, this Plan illustrates the different land uses (current and potential future uses) on breakout maps, each of which includes several reserves.

There are two types of map for each reserve group:

- 1) A map of the existing services and land that is under a traditional land holding or under lawful possession (i.e. CP land, Notice of Entitlement).
- 2) A map of all existing and potential mix uses for each reserve (i.e. housing, infrastructure, business/commercial).

The maps with the traditional land holdings and lawful possession land parcels should be referred to by all current and future land users, as well as Band staff, to ensure that the proper land owners/holders are properly consulted and participating in the decision making process.

The purpose of the maps is to inform zoning decisions and the overall Land Governance Framework, which is part of the next phase of planning. In Part 4 of this Plan (page 83), a set of land management areas have been proposed as a way to protect ecologically and culturally sensitive areas.

It should be noted that members of LFN have family fishing areas all along the Fraser River and not all the areas were mapped. Lack of mapped fishing areas in some sections of the Fraser River or other areas does not denote lack of use. As previously mentioned, all of the Fraser River, Stein Valley, and nearby watersheds are to be protected for current and future use.

As one LFN member describes, the use of lands for traditional food harvesting is vast and organized by seasonal rounds.

I think the berry picking and all the picking and everything that we do - it was not just specific to our land holdings, it was all over. Berries grew certain times of the year, certain fish ran certain times of the year and you could only catch in certain spots, depending on the river levels and things like that you know. (L06 2016)

The land use categories that were used during the mapping process include:

- Agriculture;
- Commercial/Business (i.e. eco-tourism, market stands, grocery store);
- Culturally important areas;
- Environmental protection areas;
- Housing;
- Subsistence (i.e. Traditional harvest of berries, medicine, food plants, hunting, fishing);
- Recreational (i.e. Recreation center, cultural center, basketball court, soccer field, pool);
- Resource (i.e. Gold, jade, gravel);
- Services (Municipal services: waste disposal; Social service infrastructure: health center, women's shelter, healing treatment center);
- Traditional land holdings; and
- Lawful Possession (i.e. CP lands).

Please refer to Appendix B for a close up version of the map legends that are included in all maps below.

IR 7 (Fish Lake)

Current Use:

- Services: No services (domestic water, electricity) are available on this reserve; water sourced from Cinquefoil Lake.
- Existing traditional land holding parcel.
- Existing off-grid housing.

Potential Use:

- No potential uses were mapped.

Decision-making:

- No immediate decisions were cited by participants for this reserve; Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

IR 6A (Nesikep)

Current Use:

- Services: No services (domestic water, electricity) are available, however a ditch line reaches this reserve.
- No traditional land holdings or lawful possession.

Potential Use:

- No potential uses were mapped.

Decision-making:

- No immediate decisions were cited by participants for this reserve; Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

IR 6 (Nesikep)

Current Use:

- Services: All services exist here (domestic water, electricity, irrigation).
- Lawful possession parcels.
- Existing housing.
- Burial grounds.
- Current mining resources (mainly through panning) and interest on this reserve by LFN members.
- Existing access points for logging trucks and non-LFN miners on reserve.
- Fishing areas, as well as good sturgeon habitat along the Fraser River.

Potential Use:

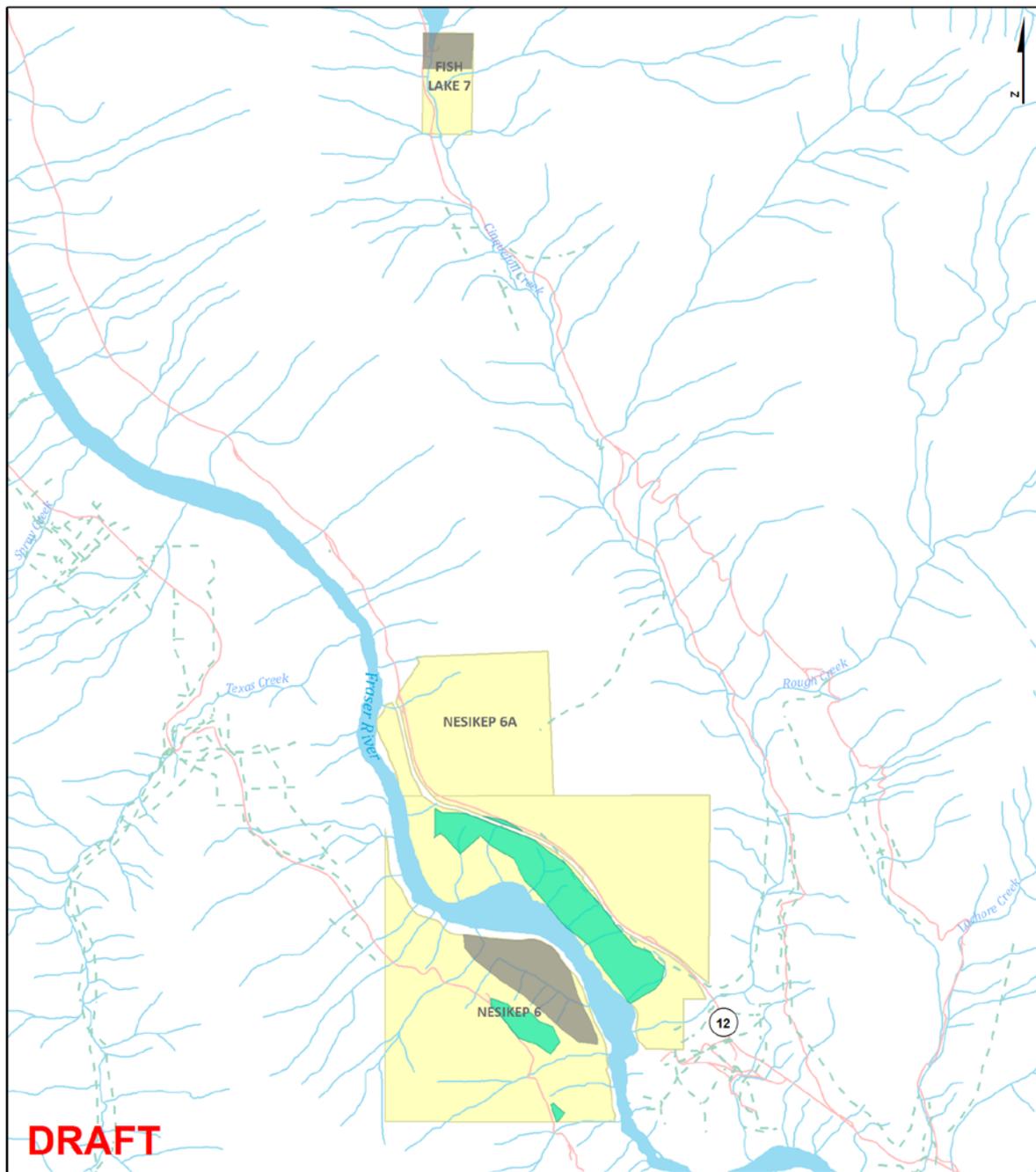
- Potential agricultural land that has good soil, some areas having better access to water than others.
- Potential for revitalizing existing fruit trees.

Decision-making:

- Potential actions needed to limit access of logging trucks and non-LFN miners.
- Mining policies may be required along the entire Fraser River.
- Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

Figure 5 (next page), is a map that defines the LFN traditional land holdings and CP lands within IR 7, 6A, and 6. Figure 6 (next page) is a map of the potential and current land uses within IR 7, 6A, and 6.

Figure 5: Land Tenure Map of IR 7, 6A, and 6



DRAFT

Map 1. Traditional land holdings and lawful possession



**LYTTON
FIRST
NATION**

Map Legend

-  Traditional land holdings
-  Lawful possession
-  Administrative areas
-  Waterbodies
-  Ditch lines
-  Roads
-  Railways

Map produced by the Firelight Group on April 13, 2016.

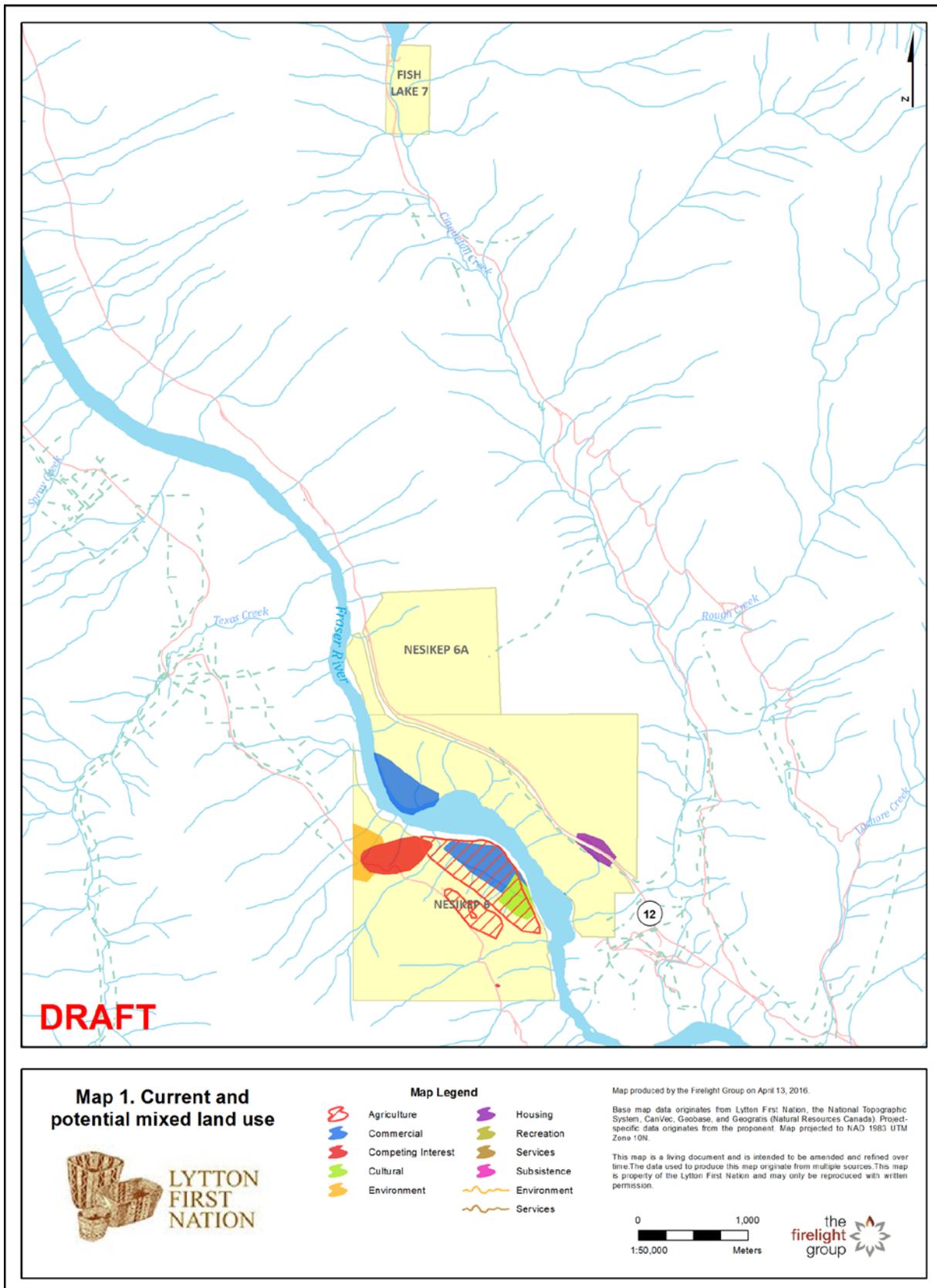
Base map data originates from Lytton First Nation, the National Topographic System, CanVec, Geobase, and Geogratis (Natural Resources Canada). Project-specific data originates from the proponent. Map projected to NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N.

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Figure 6: Current and Potential Mixed Land Use Map of IR 7, 6A, and 6



IR 5A (Lytton)

Current Use:

- Services: No services (domestic water, electricity, irrigation) are available on this reserve.
- Lawful possession parcels and traditional land holding parcels.
- Horse range area.
- Existing access points for logging trucks and other industry.

Potential Use:

- No potential uses were mapped.

Decision-making:

- Potential actions are needed to limit access of logging trucks and other industry access.
- Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

IR 5 (Seah)

Current Use:

- Services: All services exist here (domestic water, electricity, irrigation).
- Lawful possession parcels and traditional land holding parcels.
- Existing housing.
- Horse range area and fruit trees.
- Fishing areas along the Fraser River.
- Burial grounds.
- Ancestral pit homes.
- Area to be protected from forestry.

Potential Use:

- Potential additional housing area.

Decision-making:

- Potential actions needed to limit access of logging trucks and non-LFN miners.
- Mining policies may be required along the entire Fraser River.
- Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

IR 4D (Lytton)

Current Use:

- Services: No services (domestic water, electricity, irrigation) are available on this reserve.
- Fishing areas along the Fraser River.
- Area to be protected from forestry.

Potential Use:

- No potential uses were mapped.

Decision-making:

- Potential actions are needed to limit access of logging trucks and non-LFN miners.
- Mining policies may be required along the entire Fraser River.
- Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

IR 4C (Lytton)

Current Use:

- Services: All services exist here (domestic water, electricity, irrigation), domestic water from Nickel Palm Creek, Irrigation.
- Area to be protected.

Potential Use:

- No potential uses were mapped.

Decision-making:

- Potential actions are needed to limit access of logging trucks and non-LFN miners.
- Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

IR 4B (Lytton)

Current Use:

- Services: No services (domestic water, electricity, irrigation) available on this reserve.
- Hunting area.
- Area to be protected.

Potential Use:

- No potential uses were mapped.

Decision-making:

- Potential actions are needed to limit access of logging trucks and non-LFN miners.
- Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

IR 4A (Lytton)

Current Use:

- Services: No services (domestic water, electricity, irrigation) available on this reserve.
- Traditional land holding parcel.
- Hunting area for LFN members.
- Traditional food harvesting area.
- Existing hay field and orchard.
- Area to be protected (i.e. Nickel Palm Creek provides domestic water).

Potential Use:

- Potential area for community gardens and agricultural training.

Decision-making:

- Potential actions are needed to limit access of logging trucks and non-LFN miners.
- Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

IR 4 (Nickel Palm)

Current Use:

- Services: All services exist here (domestic water, electricity, irrigation).
- Traditional land holding parcel.
- Existing housing.
- Existing hay, alfalfa, potato, and bean field.
- Area to be protected.

Potential Use:

- Potential mining resources nearby.

Decision-making:

- Potential actions are needed to limit access of logging trucks and non-LFN miners.
- Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

IR 4E (Lytton)

Current Use:

- Services: All services exist here (domestic water, electricity, irrigation).
- Lawful possession parcel.
- Existing agricultural land for alfalfa, beans, hay, cattle ranching, and gardening.

- Existing fruit trees.
- Existing housing.
- Traditional food harvesting areas.
- Nearby pit homes (outside of reserve).

Potential Use:

- Potential area for community gardens and agricultural training.
- Potential mining resources nearby.

Decision-making:

- Potential actions are needed to limit access of logging trucks and non-LFN miners.
- Mining policies may be required along the entire Fraser River.
- Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

IR 4F (Lytton)

Current Use:

- Services: No services (domestic water, electricity, irrigation) available on this reserve.
- No lawful possession parcel or traditional land holding parcel.

Potential Use:

- No potential uses were mapped.

Decision-making:

- No immediate decisions were cited by participants for this reserve; Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

IR 33 (Lytton)

Current Use:

- Services: No services (domestic water, electricity, irrigation) available on this

reserve.

- No lawful possession parcel or traditional land holding parcel.
- Traditional food harvesting area.
- Small portion of cattle grazing area (mainly in IR 4E).

Potential Use:

- No potential uses were mapped.

Decision-making:

- No immediate decisions were cited by participants for this reserve; Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

IR 32 (Lytton)

Current Use:

- Services: No services (domestic water, electricity, irrigation) available on this reserve; potential for services (i.e. electricity and water license).
- No traditional land holding or lawful possession parcel.

Potential Use:

- Potential for agriculture.
- Potential for business development initiatives (i.e. to service through traffic).

Decision-making:

- No immediate decisions were cited by participants for this reserve; Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

IR 13A (Lytton)

Current Use:

- Services: Existing water license but ditch lines and land need revitalization.
- Traditional land holding parcel.

Potential Use:

- No potential uses were mapped.

Decision-making:

- No immediate decisions were cited by participants for this reserve; Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

IR 13 (Cameron Bar)

Current Use:

- Services: Existing water license but ditch lines and land need revitalization.
- Traditional land holding parcel.

Potential Use:

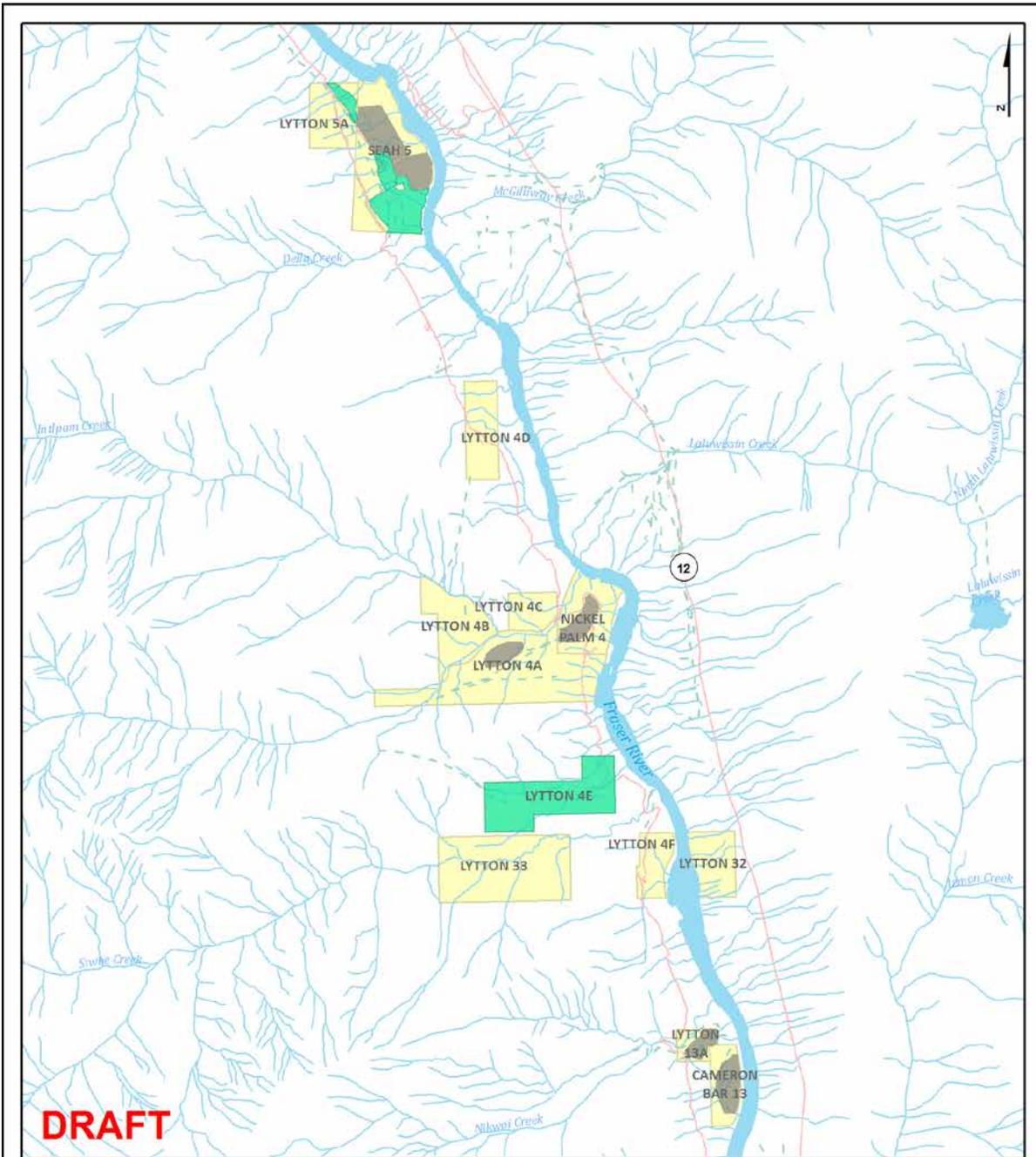
- Potential mining resources nearby (currently staked by non-LFN member).

Decision-making:

- Potential actions needed non-LFN miners.
- Mining policies may be required along the entire Fraser River.
- Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

Figure 7 (next page) is a map that defines the LFN traditional land holdings and CP lands within IR 5A, 5, 4D, 4C, 4B, 4A, 4, 4E, 4F, 33, 32, 13A, and 13. Figure 8 (next page) is a map of the potential and current land uses within IR 5A, 5, 4D, 4C, 4B, 4A, 4, 4E, 4F, 33, 32, 13A, and 13.

Figure 7: Land Tenure Map of IR 5A, 5, 4D, 4C, 4B, 4A, 4, 4E, 4F, 33, 32, 13A, and 13



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Map 2. Traditional land holdings and lawful possession



Map Legend	
	Traditional land holdings
	Lawful possession
	Administrative areas
	Waterbodies
	Ditch lines
	Roads
	Railways

Map produced by the Firelight Group on April 13, 2016

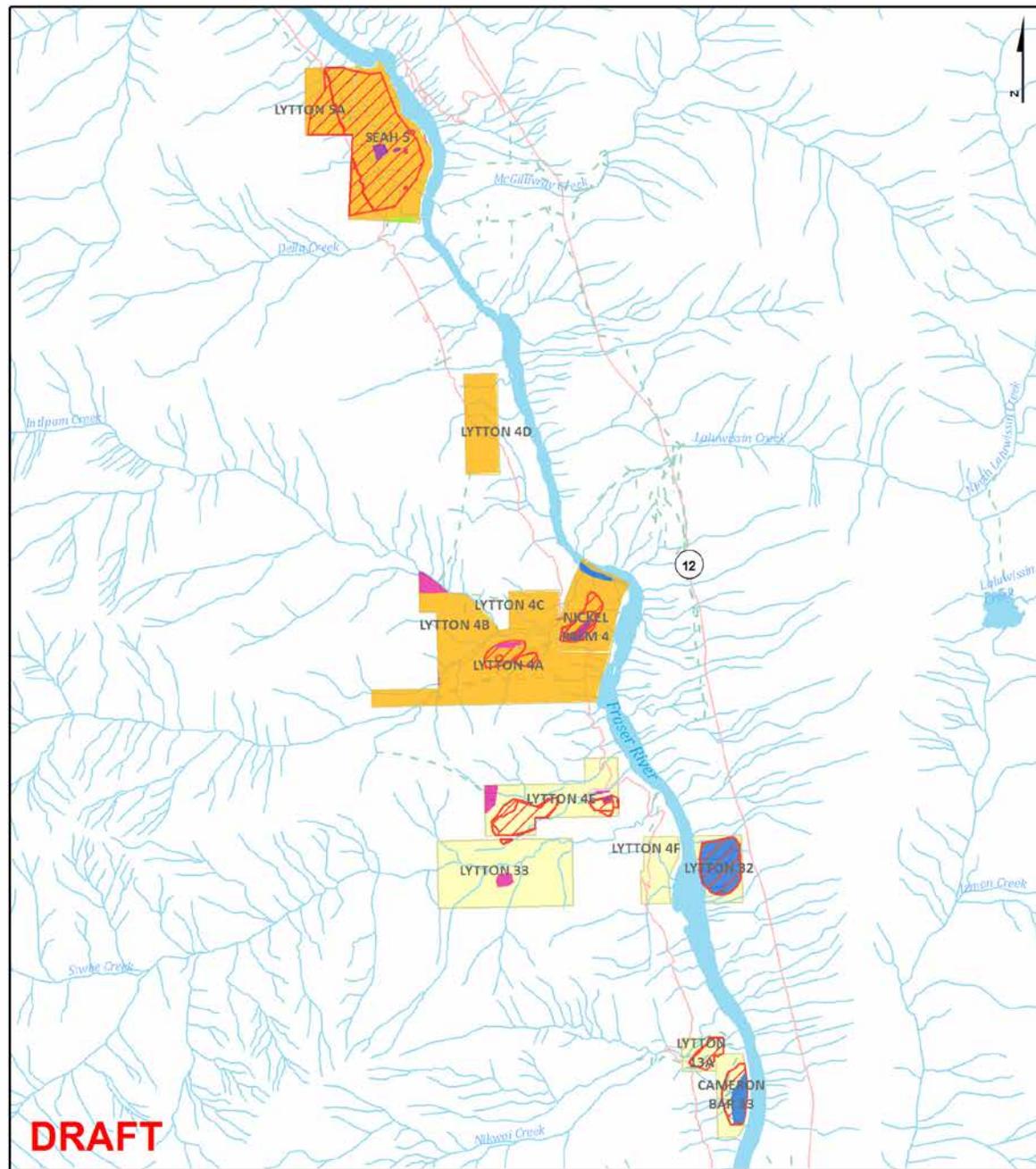
Base map data originates from Lytton First Nation, the National Topographic System, CanVec, GeoBase, and Geogratis (Natural Resources Canada). Projection-specific data originates from the proponent. Map projected to NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N.

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Figure 8: Current and Potential Mixed Land Use Map of IR 5A, 5, 4D, 4C, 4B, 4A, 4, 4E, 4F, 33, 32, 13A, and 13



Map 2. Current and potential mixed land use



Map Legend

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--|-------------|
| | Agriculture | | Housing |
| | Commercial | | Recreation |
| | Competing Interest | | Services |
| | Cultural | | Subsistence |
| | Environment | | Environment |
| | | | Services |

Map produced by the Firelight Group on April 13, 2016

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IR 12 (Tsaukan)

Current Use:

- Services: All services exist here (domestic water, electricity, irrigation).
- Traditional land holding parcel.
- Existing housing.

Potential Use:

- No potential uses were mapped.

Decision-making:

- No immediate decisions were cited by participants for this reserve; Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

IR 11 (Yawaucht)

Current Use:

- Services: All services exist here (domestic water, electricity, irrigation).
- Traditional land holding parcel.
- Existing agricultural land for alfalfa.
- Existing housing.

Potential Use:

- Good agricultural land to be utilized.

Decision-making:

- No immediate decisions were cited by participants for this reserve; Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

IR 10 (Nkaih)

Current Use:

- Services: All services exist here (domestic water, electricity, irrigation).
- Traditional land holding parcel.
- Ancestral ground with signs, including pit homes and tipi areas.
- Hunting area for LFN members.
- Existing housing.
- Protect animal habitat in area.

Potential Use:

- No potential uses were mapped.

Decision-making:

- No immediate decisions were cited by participants for this reserve; Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

IR 3A (Lytton)

Current Use:

- Services: Some services exist here (domestic water, irrigation); potential for electricity.
- Lawful possession parcel.

Potential Use:

- No potential uses were mapped.

Decision-making:

- No immediate decisions were cited by participants for this reserve; Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

IR 3 (Spintlum Flat)

Current Use:

- Services: All services exist here (domestic water, electricity); irrigation requires repair.
- Lawful possession parcel and traditional land holding parcel.
- Traditional food harvesting area.
- Existing housing.
- Ancestral ground with signs, including pit homes, village and tipi areas.
- Fishing harvesting areas.

Potential Use:

- Previously used agricultural lands for hay; however the land was washed out several years ago, so ditch lines would need to be repaired.
- Potential for new housing.

Decision-making:

- A traditional land holding that is currently in question will need to be resolved and any land use in this area will need to take this into account.
- Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

IR 9A (Lytton)

Current Use:

- Services: All services exist here (domestic water, electricity, irrigation).
- Traditional land holding parcel.
- Large gardens.
- Existing housing.

Potential Use:

- Good agricultural land to be utilized with gardening, potato crop potential.

Decision-making:

- No immediate decisions were cited by participants for this reserve; Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

IR 14 (Halhalaeden)

Current Use:

- Services: All services exist here (domestic water, electricity, irrigation).
- Lawful possession parcel.
- Traditional food harvesting area.
- Existing housing.
- Portion of agricultural land for alfalfa, hay and cattle ranching.
- Fishing areas.
- Family burial grounds.

Potential Use:

- Potential mining resources nearby (currently staked by non-LFN member).

Decision-making:

- Potential actions needed for non-LFN miners.
- Mining policies may be required along the entire Fraser River.
- Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

IR 14A (Halhalaeden)

Current Use:

- Services: All services exist here (domestic water, electricity, irrigation).
- Traditional land holding parcel.
- Traditional food harvesting area.
- One existing house.
- Portion of agricultural land for alfalfa, hay and cattle ranching (majority of in IR 14).

Potential Use:

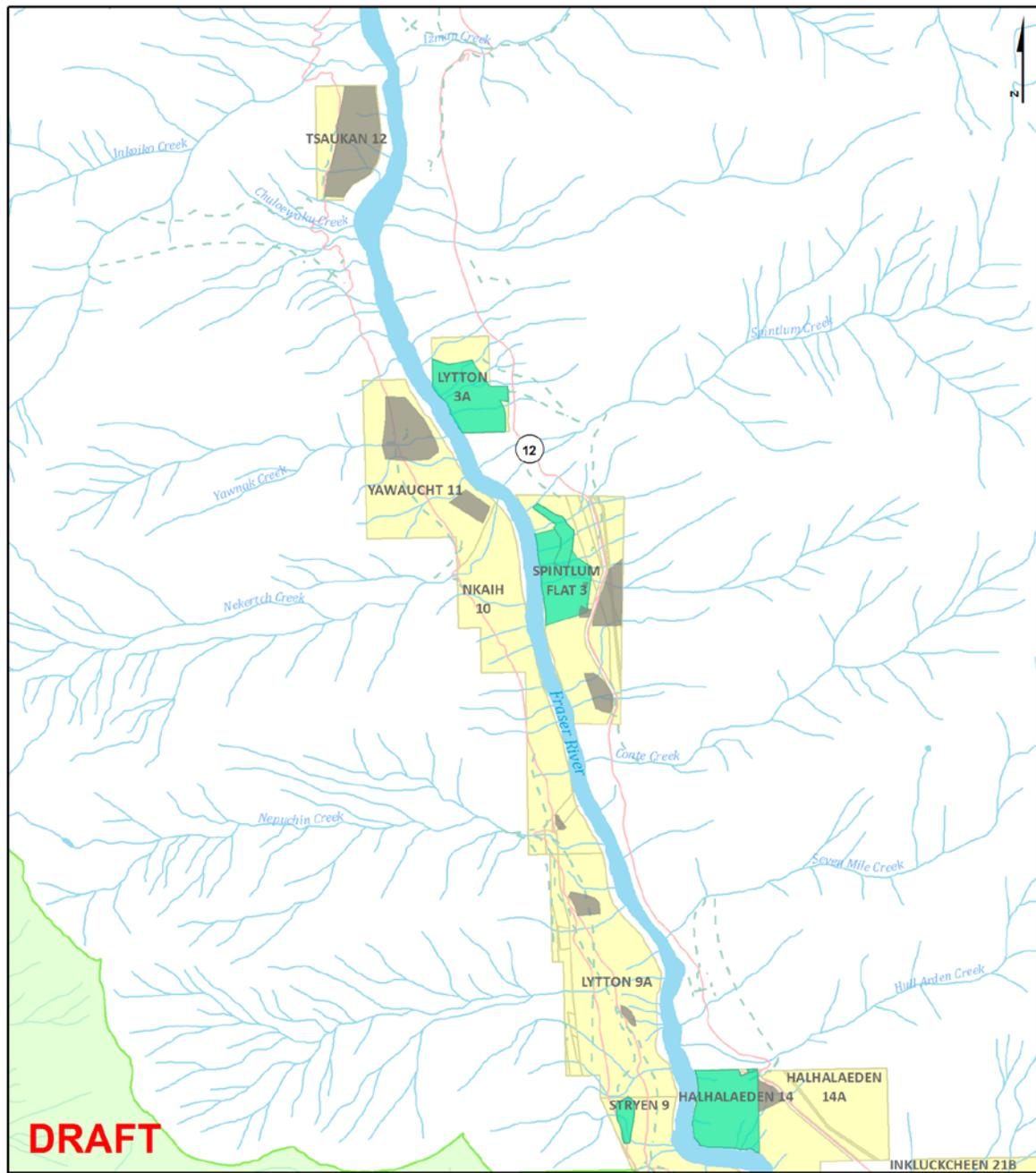
- No potential uses were mapped.

Decision-making:

- No immediate decisions were cited by participants for this reserve; Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

Figure 9 (next page) is a map that defines the LFN traditional land holdings and CP lands within IR 12, 11, 10, 3A, 3, 9A, 14, and 14A. Figure 10 (next page) is a map of the potential and current land uses within IR 12, 11, 10, 3A, 3, 9A, 14, and 14A. Please note that IR 9A, 14, and 14A are included in Figure 11 and Figure 12 as well.

Figure 9: LFN Land Tenure Map of IR 12, 11, 10, 3A, 3, 9A, 14, and 14A



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Map 3. Traditional land holdings and lawful possession



**LYTTON
FIRST
NATION**

Map Legend

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|--|-------------|
| | Traditional land holdings | | Waterbodies |
| | Lawful possession | | Ditch lines |
| | Administrative areas | | Roads |
| | Protected areas | | Railways |

Map produced by the Firelight Group on April 13, 2016.

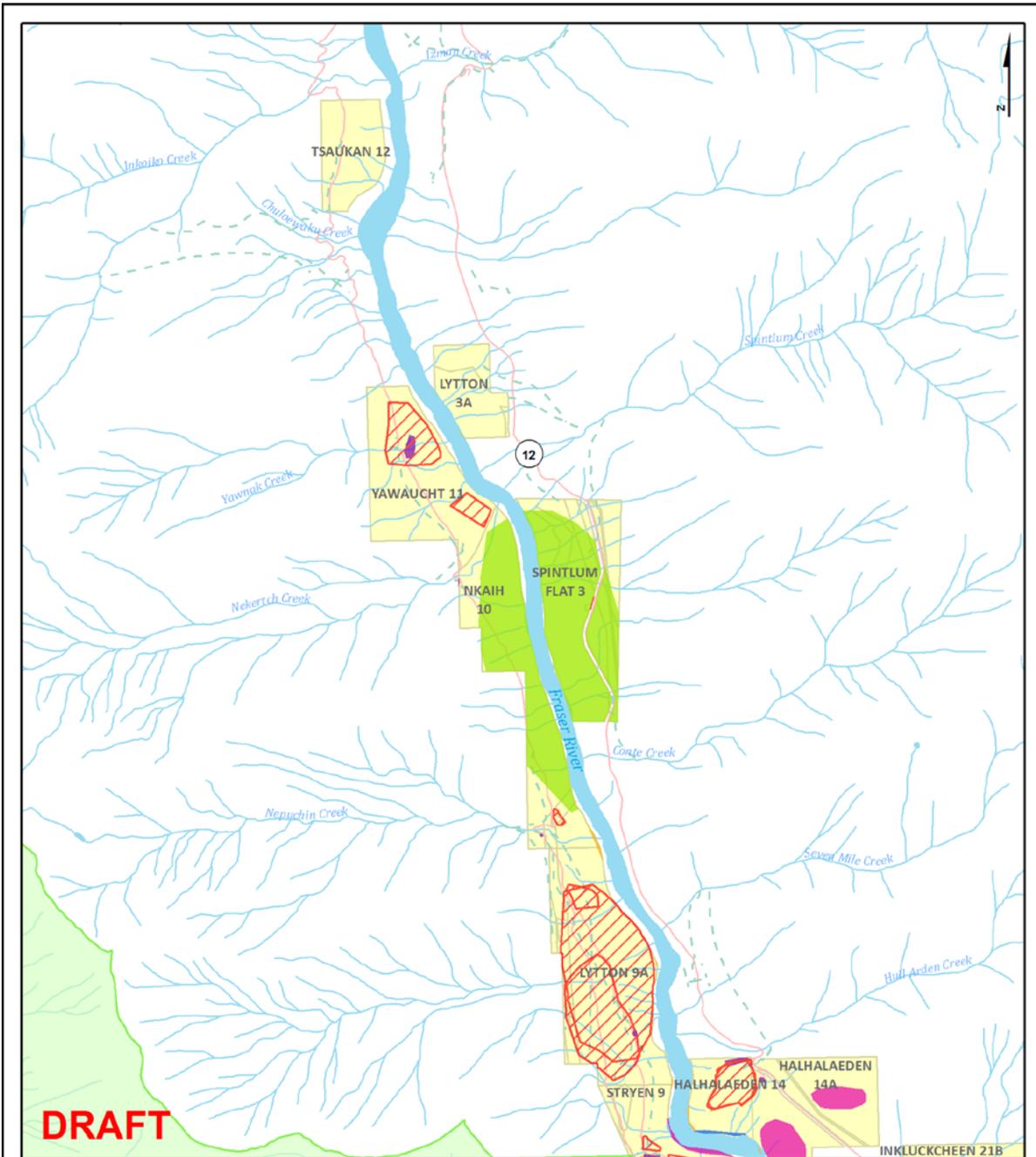
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Figure 10: LFN Current and Potential Mixed Land Use Map of IR 12, 11, 10, 3A, 3, 9A, 14, and 14A



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Map 3. Current and potential mixed land use



Map Legend

	Agriculture		Housing
	Commercial		Recreation
	Competing Interest		Services
	Cultural		Subsistence
	Environment		Environment
			Services

Map produced by the Firelight Group on April 13, 2016.

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IR 9 (Stryen)

Current Use:

- Services: All services exist here (domestic water, electricity, irrigation).
- Traditional land holding parcels, lawful possession parcels and band land.
- Current horse grazing area.
- Existing housing.
- Existing West Community Hall.
- Ancestral pit homes, sacred circle, healing and ceremony carried out here.
- Traditional medicine and food harvesting areas.
- Fishing harvesting areas.
- Good habitat for beavers and black bears.

Potential Use:

- Good agricultural land to be revitalized for community gardens (ditch lines need to be repaired due to wash out), land was previously used for growing hay, alfalfa, fruit trees, and large gardens (i.e. beans, carrots, peas, cucumber, potatoes).
- Potential location for healing treatment centre with gardens (for clients) and accommodation options.
- Potential for new housing.
- Potential for eco-tourism site for Stein Valley Nlaka'pamux Heritage Park at trailhead with LFN guides, with potential partnership with Mount Currie people.
- Potential youth recreational centre and basketball court.
- Potential accommodation for professionals/contractors.
- Potential LFN camping ground, which is already used by non-LFN people (business opportunity).

Decision-making:

- Culturally and environmentally important area, including the entrance to the Stein Valley (no industrial development allowed here) and ancestral sacred grounds; any development will need to account for the sensitivity of the area.
- Decisions need to be made on ways to safeguard this area from misuse and/or vandalism by visitors.

- Decisions need to be made on different land use designation, location, priorities, and interests.
- Potential need for regulations on ATVs and dirt bikes in the area (e.g. no ATVs or no off-roading).
- Important silviculture to account for during development decisions.
- New housing will require agreement/permission from traditional landholders or CP holders.
- Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

IR 9B (Lytton)

Current Use:

- Services: All services exist here (domestic water, electricity, irrigation).
- Lawful possession parcels.
- Existing gathering and healing place for LFN.
- Existing housing.
- Traditional food harvesting area.

Potential Use:

- Good agricultural land to be utilized.
- Potential for new housing.
- Potential for eco-tourism site for Stein Valley Nlaka'pamux Heritage Park at trailhead with LFN guides.
- Potential site for salmon hatchery at the Stryen Creek.

Decision-making:

- Culturally and environmentally important area, including the entrance to the Stein Valley (no industrial development allowed here) and ancestral sacred grounds; any development will need to account for the sensitivity of the area.
- Decisions need to be made on different land use designation, location, priorities, and interests.
- Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

IR 21B (Inkluckcheen)

Current Use:

- Access to services exist here (domestic water, electricity).
- No traditional land holding parcels or lawful possession parcels.
- Existing waste and recycling service transfer station.

Potential Use:

- No potential uses were mapped.

Decision-making:

- No immediate decisions were cited by participants for this reserve; Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

IR 21 (Inkluckcheen)

Current Use:

- All services exist here (domestic water, electricity, irrigation); however small section of the reserve does not have services.
- Lawful possession parcels and traditional land holding parcels.
- Existing small housing subdivision with new homes.
- Traditional harvesting areas.
- Highly significant archaeological site (The Bowl) between Hwy 12 and the old St. Georges Road.
- New health building location with septic field.
- Existing (two) baseball fields.
- Existing agricultural lands for growing hay by Snack Flats Road.
- Ancestral pit homes and village.

Potential Use:

- Good agricultural land here, which was previously used for orchards (in the 1950s-60s).
- Potential to loop water line to bolster existing water station to allow for more development in the area.

- Potential land available for various economic development initiatives (i.e. store front, gas station, water bottling project, revitalize old sawmill area, food cannery and/or wholesale area).
- Potential site for assisted care facility.
- Potential for new housing.
- Potential area for small sewage plant to service surrounding houses, school, health center, elder care home, and commercial areas.
- Potential site for a youth and community member cultural center, powwow arbour, recreational center, hockey rink, basketball court, soccer fields, and/or bike park.
- Potential for mini-putt golfing location.

Decision-making:

- Currently there are conflicting interests where there is an operations and maintenance yard with gas tanks adjacent to the school; decisions may need to be made for the yard to be repurposed to reflect housing, care home facility, and school needs (i.e. food processing location, opportunity for elders and youth to meet).
- Many economic development initiatives and services, including recreational infrastructure, were proposed and decisions will need to be made by Band staff and membership on what the land will be zoned for.
- Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

IR 21A (Lytton)

Current Use:

- Access to all services exists here (domestic water, electricity); however irrigation is limited to only some parts of the reserve.
- Traditional land holding parcels.
- Traditional harvesting areas.
- Existing agricultural lands for hay.

Potential Use:

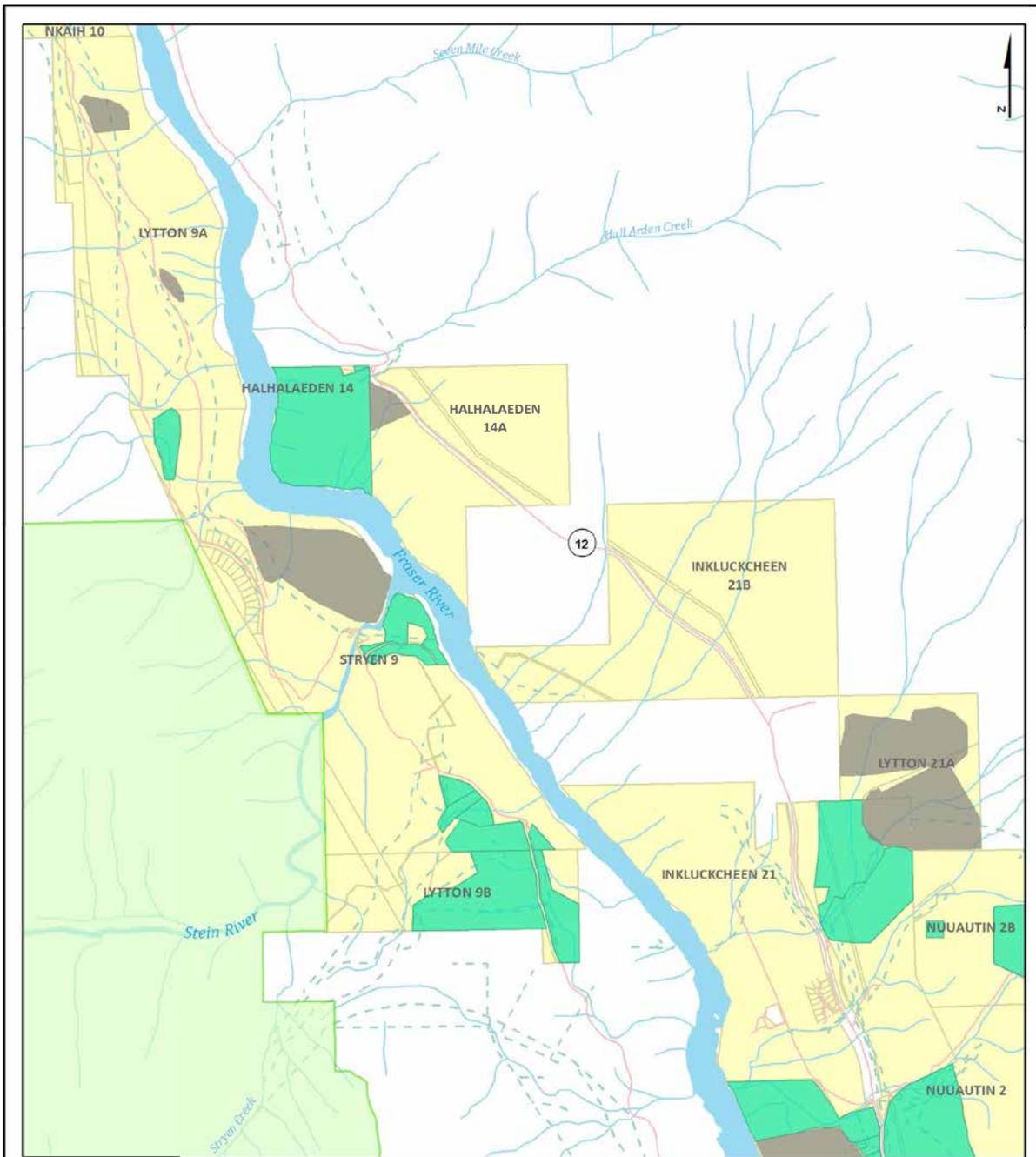
- Potential land available for various economic development initiatives.
- Good agricultural land to be revitalized.

Decision-making:

- Any development will require agreement/permission from traditional landholders.
- Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

Figure 11 (next page) is a map that defines the LFN traditional land holdings and CP lands within IR 9, 9B, 21B, 21, and 21A. Figure 12 (next page) is a map of the potential and current land uses within IR 9, 9B, 21B, 21, and 21A. Please note that IR 10, 9A, 14 and 14A are also included in the following two maps.

Figure 11: LFN Land Tenure Map of IR 9, 9B, 21B, 21, and 21A



Map 4. Traditional land holdings and lawful possession



- Map Legend**
- Traditional land holdings
 - Lawful possession
 - Administrative areas
 - Protected areas
 - Waterbodies
 - Ditch lines
 - Roads
 - Railways

Map produced by the Firelight Group on April 13, 2016.

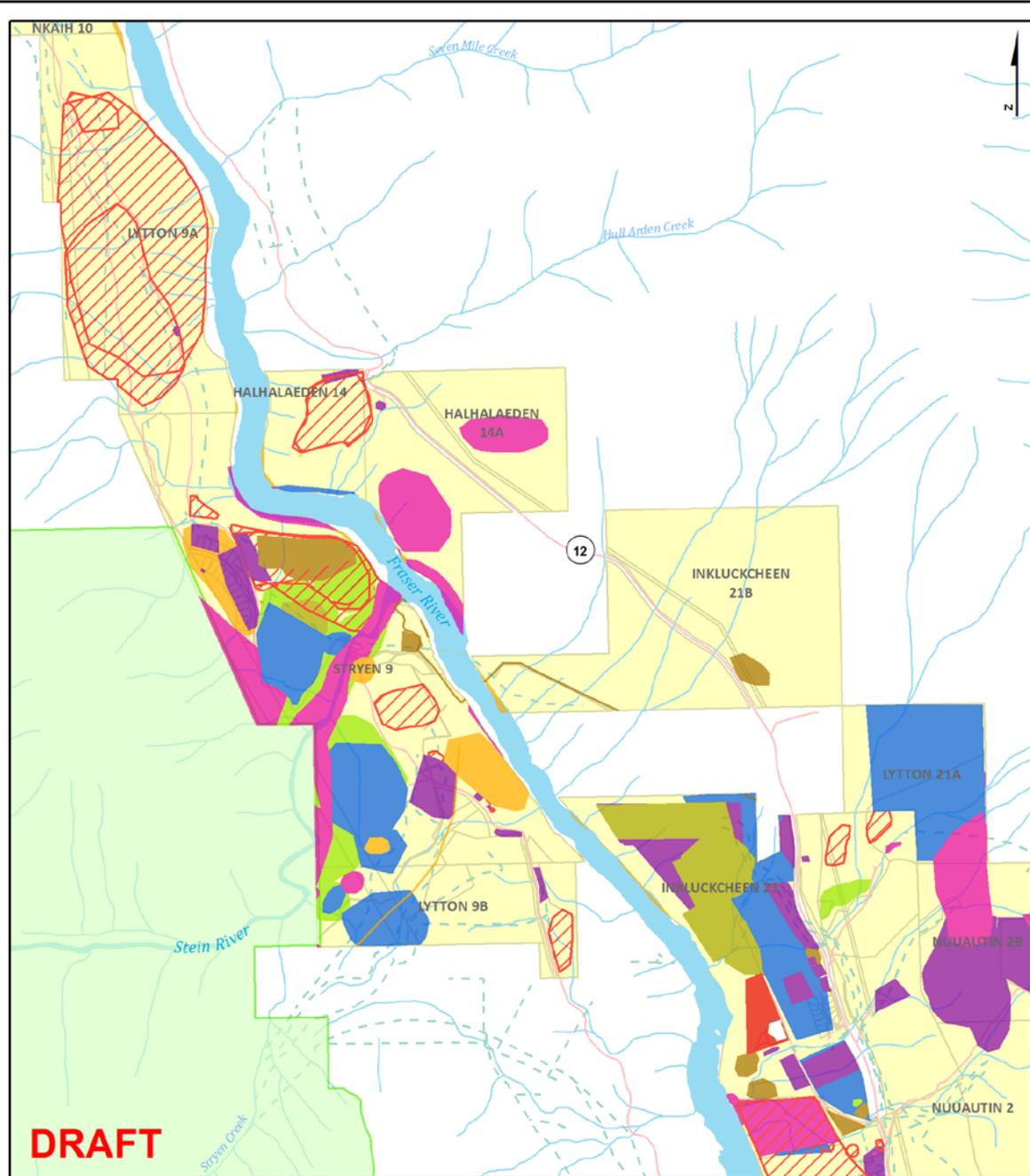
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Figure 12: LFN Current and Potential Mixed Land Use Map of IR 9, 9B, 21B, 21, and 21A



Map 4. Current and potential mixed land use



**LYTTON
FIRST
NATION**

Map Legend

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--|-------------|
| | Agriculture | | Housing |
| | Commercial | | Recreation |
| | Competing Interest | | Services |
| | Cultural | | Subsistence |
| | Environment | | Environment |
| | | | Services |

Map produced by the Firelight Group on April 13, 2016.

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IR 22 (Kleetlekut)

Current Use:

- All services exist here (domestic water, electricity, irrigation).
- Lawful possession parcels and traditional land holding parcel.
- Existing housing.
- Traditional harvesting areas.
- Existing agricultural use for alfalfa, vegetable gardens, fruit trees, and range for horses.

Potential Use:

- Good agricultural land to be utilized, land was previously used for growing hay, alfalfa, livestock, and fruit trees (i.e. apple trees).
- Potential areas for growing grapes.

Decision-making:

- No immediate decisions were cited by participants for this reserve; Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

IR 22A (Kleetlekut)

Current Use:

- All services exist here (domestic water, electricity, irrigation).
- Lawful possession parcels.
- Existing housing.

Potential Use:

- Potential economic development opportunity and location to lease land to a company (i.e concrete block production from CN gravel).
- Potential area for growing grapes.

Decision-making:

- No immediate decisions were cited by participants for this reserve; Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

IR 2B (Nuuautin)

Current Use:

- All services exist here (domestic water, electricity, irrigation).
- Lawful possession parcels and traditional land holding parcels.
- Traditional harvesting areas.
- Existing housing.
- Agricultural use for hay.

Potential Use:

- Economic development initiatives suggested (manufacturing).
- Proposed 99 unit housing subdivision.

Decision-making:

- Decisions to be made for housing subdivision.
- Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

IR 2 (Nuuautin)

Current Use:

- All services exist here (domestic water, electricity, irrigation).
- Lawful possession parcels and traditional land holding parcels.
- Existing housing subdivision.
- Traditional harvesting areas.
- Existing potato and other vegetable gardens and fruit trees.
- Fishing harvesting areas.

Potential Use:

- Good agricultural land (i.e. for potatoes).
- Potential land available for various economic development initiatives.

Decision-making:

- No immediate decisions were cited by participants for this reserve; Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

IR 2A (Nuuautin)

Current Use:

- All services exist here (domestic water, electricity, irrigation).
- Lawful possession parcels.
- Traditional harvesting areas.

Potential Use:

- Potential for grape growing.

Decision-making:

- No immediate decisions were cited by participants for this reserve; Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

IR 23 (Nohomeen)

Current Use:

- Services: All services exist here (domestic water, electricity, irrigation).
- Lawful possession parcels and traditional land holding parcels.
- Existing housing.
- Existing agricultural land.
- Traditional food harvesting area.
- Fishing areas.

Potential Use:

- No potential uses were mapped.

Decision-making:

- No immediate decisions were cited by participants for this reserve; Future

land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

IR 24 (Tuckozap)

Current Use:

- Services: Services exist here (domestic water, electricity).
- Lawful possession parcels and traditional land holding parcels.
- Lease land for Telus cellphone towers by CP owner.
- Burial grounds and archaeological site.
- Registered archaeological site.
- Existing environmental concern at south end of reserve (notices have been sent).
- Existing historical site for Chief Spintlum.
- Existing lease to Ministry of Transportation for the ferry landing.
- Existing housing.

Potential Use:

- Potential area for an agricultural produce refrigeration depot, grocery store, and an opportunity to have a seasonal farmer and artisanal market.
- Potential economic development opportunity and location to lease land to a company (i.e concrete block production from CN gravel).
- Potential location for a hardware store.
- Potential area for growing grapes.
- Potential location for a First Nation owned bank.
- Potential economic development opportunity and location for visitor accommodation.

Decision-making:

- Any development in the reserve will need to consult with the Lands and Resources Department to ensure archaeological sites and burial grounds are protected.
- Heritage monitor may be required to assess and accompany development activities.
- Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance

Framework.

IR 16A (Two Mile Creek)

Current Use:

- Services: All services exist here (domestic water, electricity, septic), however, there may be limited domestic water.
- No lawful possession parcel or traditional land holding parcel.

Potential Use:

- Potential area for economic development initiatives (i.e. Local fruit and vegetable stand).

Decision-making:

- No immediate decisions were cited by participants for this reserve; Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

IR 16 (Two Mile Creek)

Current Use:

- Services: All services exist here (domestic water, electricity, septic), however, there may be limited domestic water.
- No lawful possession parcel or traditional land holding parcel.

Potential Use:

- Potential area for economic development initiatives (i.e. Local fruit and vegetable stand).

Decision-making:

- Currently Jade Spring septic tank crosses Two Mile Creek IR 16, there may be potential environmental concerns to be considered during development decisions in this area.
- No decisions required until economic development proposals are submitted.
- Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

IR 8 (Maka)

Current Use:

- No services (domestic water, electricity) are available.
- No traditional land holdings or lawful possession.
- One non-LFN member living here.

Potential Use:

- No potential uses were mapped.

Decision-making:

- No immediate decisions were cited by participants for this reserve; Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

IR 27B (Lytton)

Current Use:

- Services: All services exist here (domestic water, electricity, irrigation).
- Lawful possession parcels.
- Existing housing subdivision.

Potential Use:

- Good agricultural land to be utilized that was historically used for producing hay and cattle ranching.

Decision-making:

- No immediate decisions were cited by participants for this reserve; Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

IR 27C (Papyum Graveyard)

Current Use:

- No services.
- No lawful possession parcels or traditional land holding parcels.

Potential Use:

- No potential uses were mapped.

Decision-making:

- No immediate decisions were cited by participants for this reserve; Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

IR 27 (Papyum)

Current Use:

- Services: All services exist here (domestic water, electricity, irrigation).
- Lawful possession parcels and traditional land holding parcels.
- Existing housing (no plans to build more).
- Existing agricultural land with gardens and heritage fruit trees.
- Fishing areas.
- Burial grounds.
- Traditional food harvesting area.
- Ancestral pit homes and fire pits.

Potential Use:

- Good agricultural land to be utilized that was historically used for producing hay and cattle ranching.
- Potential area for farming classes in partnership with Kwantlen Polytechnic University.

Decision-making:

- No immediate decisions were cited by participants for this reserve; Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

IR 18 (Klickkumcheen)

Current Use:

- Services: All services exist here (domestic water, electricity, septic) for the portion of IR 18 on the west side of the highway. No services on IR 18 on the

east side of the highway.

- Lawful possession parcels.
- Existing housing.
- Burial grounds.

Potential Use:

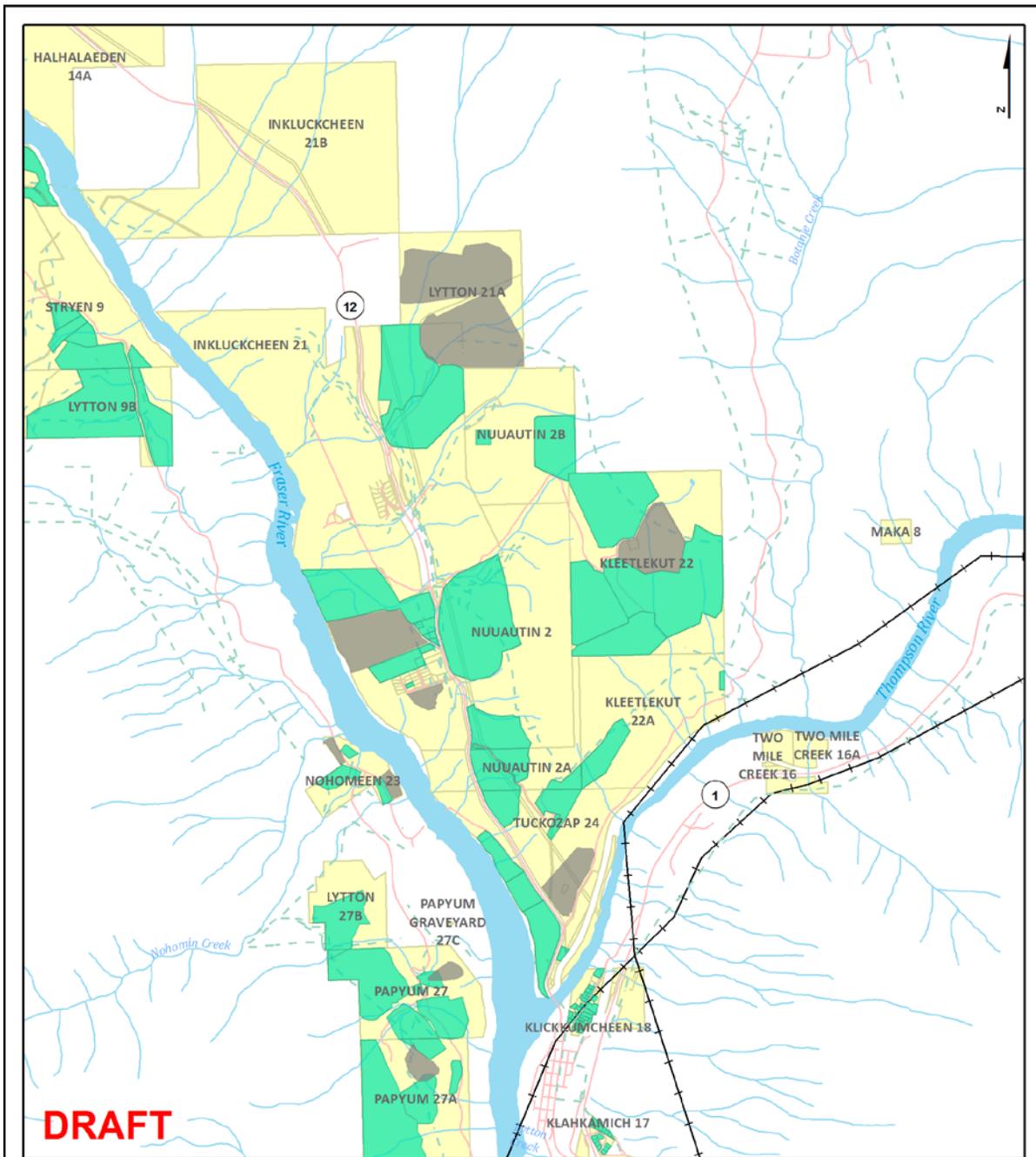
- No potential uses were mapped.

Decision-making:

- No current decisions on this reserve are required.

Figure 13 (next page) is a map that defines the LFN traditional land holdings and CP lands within IR 22, 22A, 2B, 2, 2A, 23, 24, 16A, 16, 8, 27B, 27C, 27, and 18. Figure 14 (next page) is a map of the potential and current land uses within IR 22, 22A, 2B, 2, 2A, 23, 24, 16A, 16, 8, 27B, 27C, 27, and 18. Please note that IR 14A 9, 9B, 21, 21A are also included in the following two maps.

Figure 13: LFN Land Tenure Map of IR 22, 22A, 2B, 2, 2A, 23, 24, 16A, 16, 8, 27B, 27C, 27, and 18



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Map 5. Traditional land holdings and lawful possession

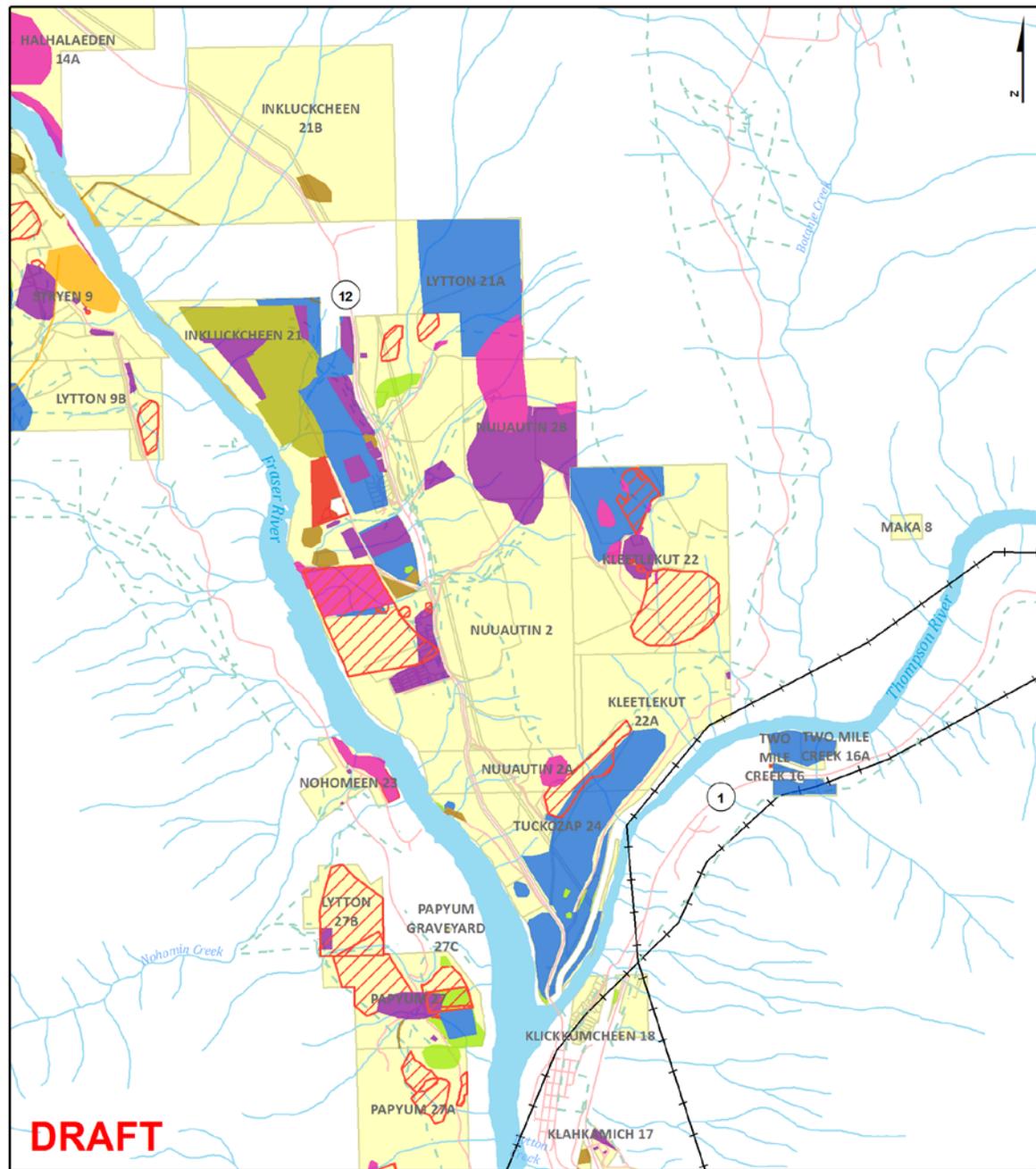


Map Legend	
	Traditional land holdings
	Lawful possession
	Administrative areas
	Waterbodies
	Ditch lines
	Roads
	Railways

Map produced by the Firelight Group on April 13, 2016.
 Base map data originates from Lytton First Nation, the National Topographic System, CanVec, GeoBase, and Geogratis (Natural Resources Canada). Project-specific data originates from the proponent. Map projected to NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N.
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Figure 14: LFN Current and Potential Mixed Land Use Map of IR 22, 22A, 2B, 2, 2A, 23, 24, 16A, 16, 8, 27B, 27C, 27, and 18



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Map 5. Current and potential mixed land use



Map Legend

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--|-------------|
| | Agriculture | | Housing |
| | Commercial | | Recreation |
| | Competing Interest | | Services |
| | Cultural | | Subsistence |
| | Environment | | Environment |
| | | | Services |

Map produced by the Firelight Group on April 13, 2016.

Base map data originates from Lytton First Nation, the National Topographic System, CanVec, Geobase, and Geogratis (Natural Resources Canada). Project-specific data originates from the proponent. Map projected to NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N.

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IR 27A (Papyum)

Current Use:

- Services: All services exist here (domestic water, electricity, irrigation).
- Lawful possession parcels and traditional land holding parcels.
- Existing housing.
- Existing agricultural land with gardens and heritage fruit trees.
- Fishing areas.
- Traditional food harvesting area.
- Ancestral pit homes and fire pits.

Potential Use:

- Good agricultural land to be utilized that was historically used for cattle ranching, fruit trees, and large gardens.

Decision-making:

- No immediate decisions were cited by participants for this reserve; Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

IR 17 (Klahkamich)

Current Use:

- Services: All services exist here (domestic water, electricity, septic).
- Lawful possession parcels.
- Existing housing.
- Women's transition housing.

Potential Use:

- Potential for new housing areas.

Decision-making:

- A section of land on this reserve is under negotiation, under Section 35.
- Further consultation and decisions need to be made for housing development in this area.

- Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

IR 25 (Nickeyeah)

Current Use:

- Services: All services exist here (domestic water, electricity, irrigation).
- Lawful possession parcels and traditional land holding parcels.
- Existing housing.
- Existing burial grounds.
- Several existing orchards and existing agricultural land for hay and alfalfa.

Potential Use:

- No potential uses were mapped.

Decision-making:

- No immediate decisions were cited by participants for this reserve; Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

IR 31 (Lytton)

Current Use:

- Services: All services exist here (domestic water, electricity, irrigation).
- Small portions of lawful possession parcels and traditional land holding parcels (parcels connected to IR 25).

Potential Use:

- No potential uses were mapped.

Decision-making:

- No immediate decisions were cited by participants for this reserve; Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

IR 20 (Kitzowit)

Current Use:

- Services: Domestic water and electricity.
- Lawful possession parcels.
- Existing housing.

Potential Use:

- Potential for new housing areas.

Decision-making:

- No immediate decisions were cited by participants for this reserve; Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

IR 26 (Skwayaynope)

Current Use:

- Services: All services exist here (domestic water, electricity, irrigation).
- Lawful possession parcels.
- Existing housing.
- Several existing orchards and existing agricultural land for hay and alfalfa.
- Traditional food harvesting area.

Potential Use:

- Good agricultural land to be revitalized (sustainable water needs to be sourced). Area was used to grow alfalfa.

Decision-making:

- No immediate decisions were cited by participants for this reserve; Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

IR 26A (Lytton)

Current Use:

- Services: No domestic water and electricity. There is irrigation.
- Traditional land holding parcels.
- Existing housing.
- Existing agricultural land for hay and alfalfa.
- Traditional food harvesting area.
- Nearby fishing areas and good fish habitat by Kamiak Creek.

Potential Use:

- Good agricultural land to be revitalized (sustainable water needs to be sourced). Area was used to grow alfalfa.

Decision-making:

- No immediate decisions were cited by participants for this reserve; Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

Figure 15 (next page) is a map that defines the LFN traditional land holdings and CP lands within IR 27A, 17, 25, 31, 20, 26, and 26A. Figure 16 (next page) is a map of the potential and current land uses within IR 27A, 17, 25, 31, 20, 26, and 26A.

Figure 15: LFN Land Tenure Map of IR 27A, 17, 25, 31, 20, 26, and 26A

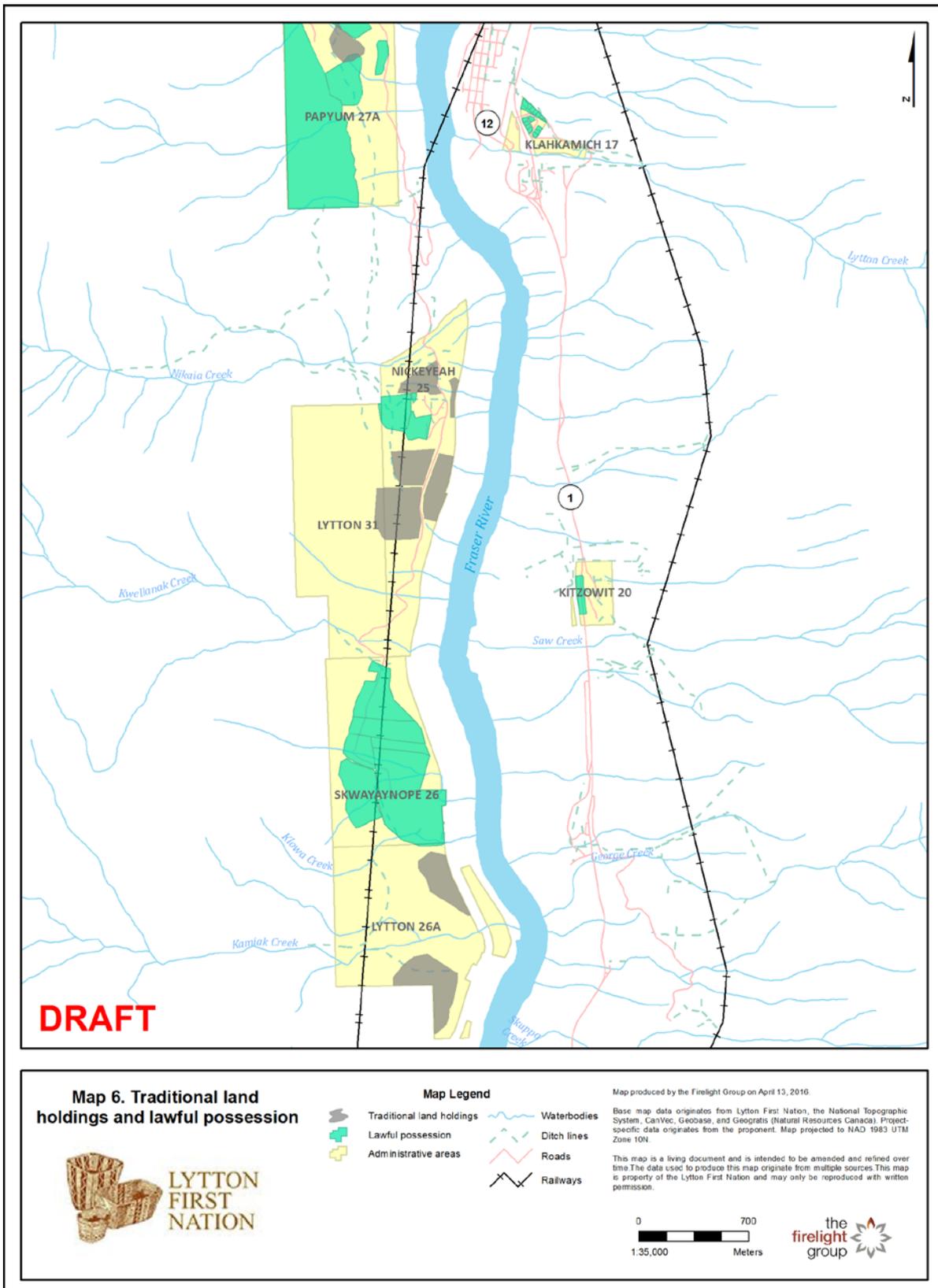
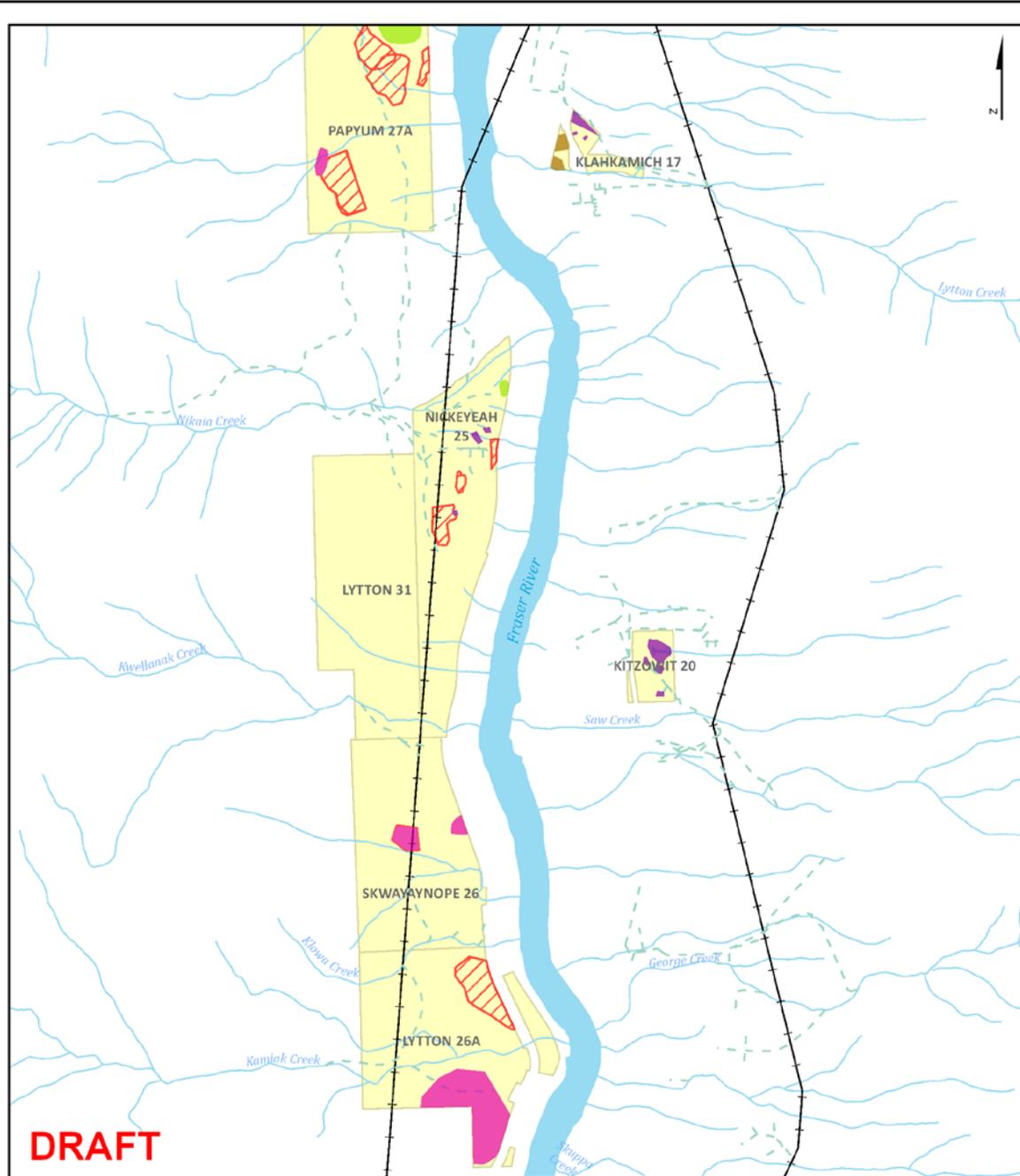


Figure 16: LFN Current and Potential Mixed Land Use Map of IR 27A, 17, 25, 31, 20, 26, and 26A



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Map 6. Current and potential mixed land use



**LYTTON
FIRST
NATION**

Map Legend

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--|-------------|
| | Agriculture | | Housing |
| | Commercial | | Recreation |
| | Competing Interest | | Services |
| | Cultural | | Subsistence |
| | Environment | | Environment |
| | | | Services |

Map produced by the Firelight Group on April 13, 2016.

Base map data originates from Lytton First Nation, the National Topographic System, CanVec, Geobase, and Geogratis (Natural Resources Canada). Project-specific data originates from the proponent. Map projected to NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N.

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IR 19 (Nocten)

Current Use:

- No services (domestic water, electricity) or access are available.
- No traditional land holdings or lawful possession.

Potential Use:

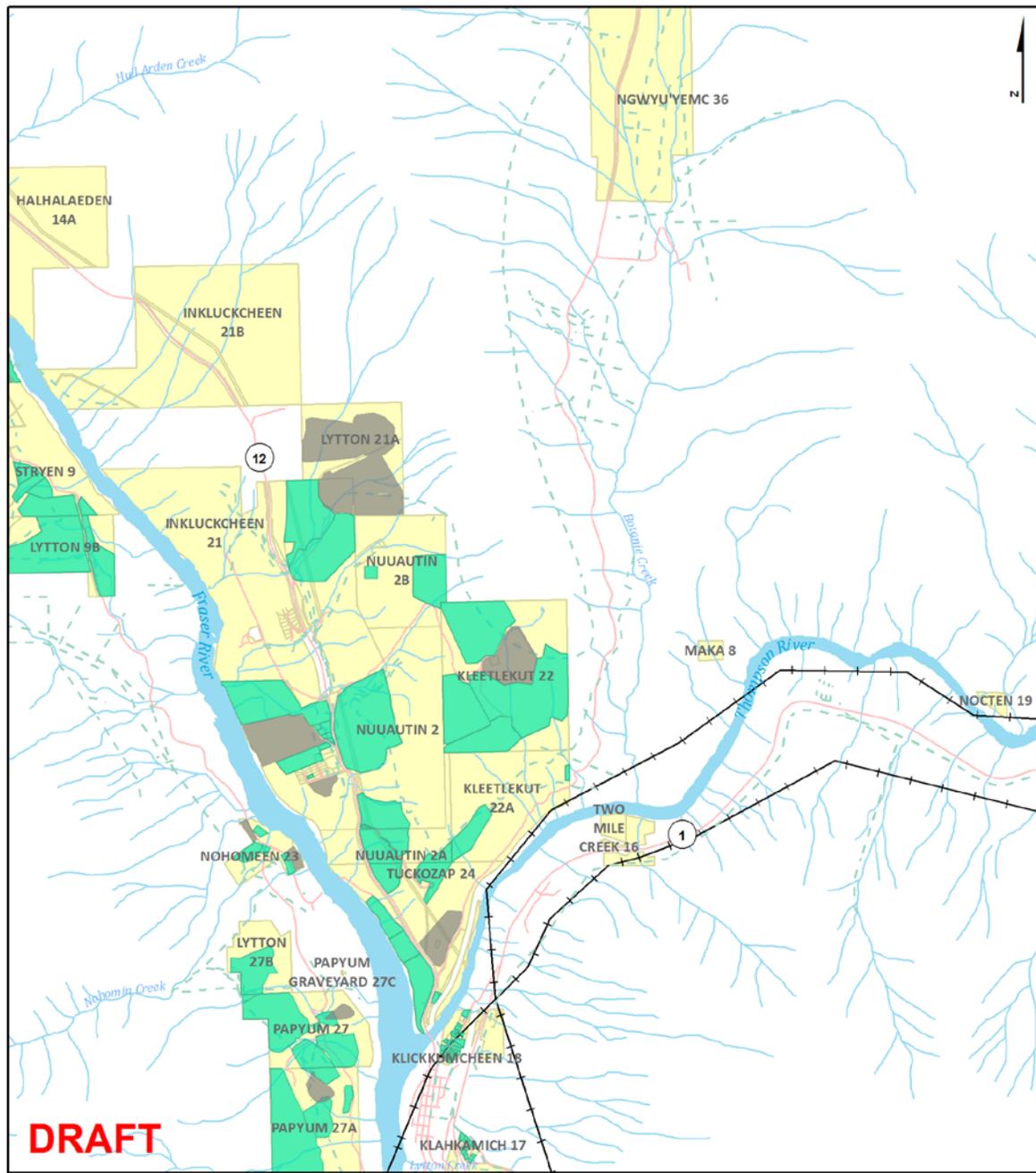
- No potential uses were mapped.

Decision-making:

- No immediate decisions were cited by participants for this reserve; Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

Figure 17 (next page) is a map that defines the LFN traditional land holdings and CP lands within IR 19. Figure 18 (next page) is a map of the potential and current land uses within IR 19. Please note that previously shown reserves are also included in the following two maps.

Figure 17: LFN Land Tenure Map of IR 19



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Map 9. Traditional land holdings and lawful possession



**LYTTON
FIRST
NATION**

Map Legend

-  Traditional land holdings
-  Lawful possession
-  Administrative areas
-  Waterbodies
-  Ditch lines
-  Roads
-  Railways

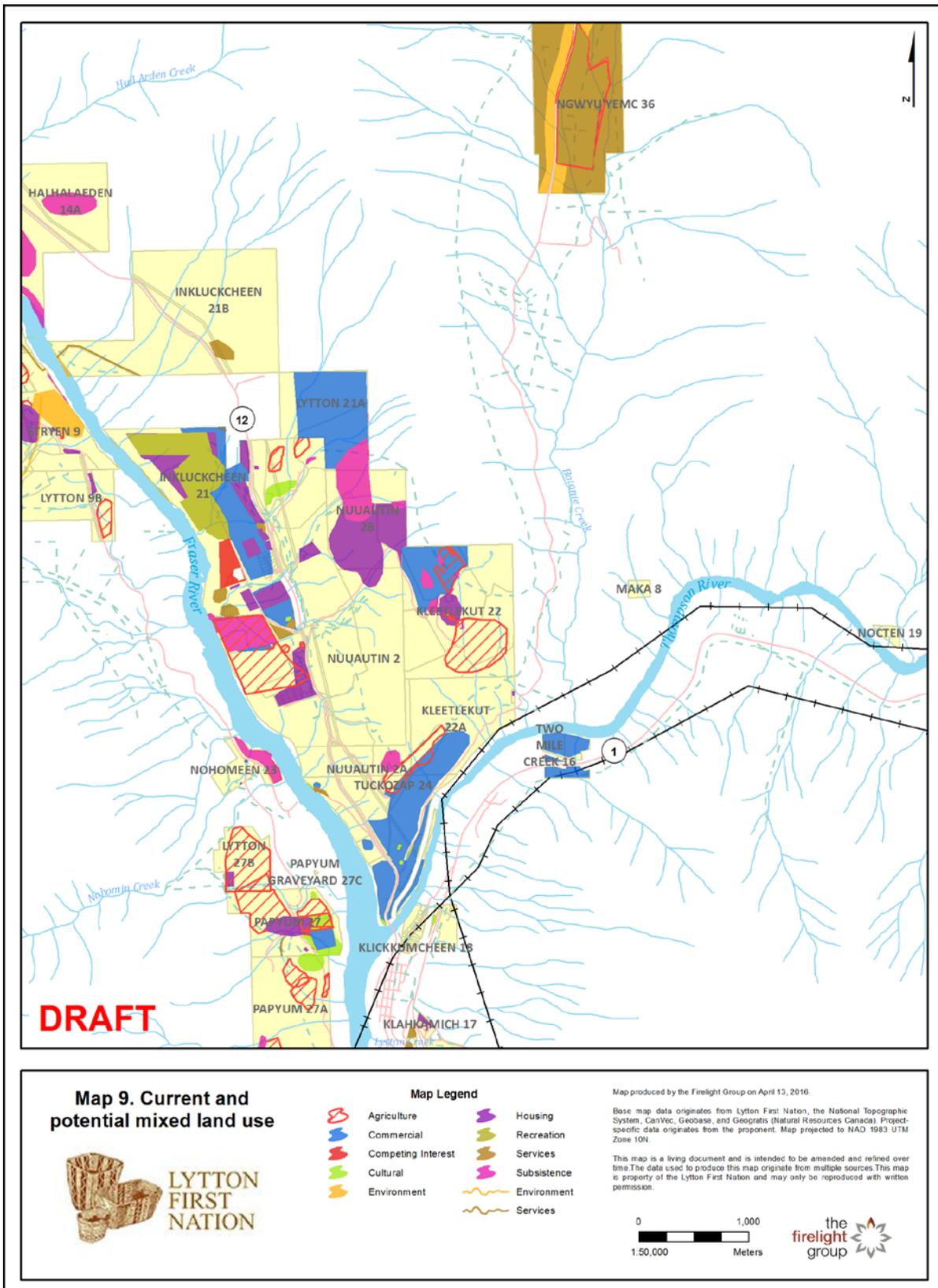
Map produced by the Firelight Group on April 13, 2016.

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Figure 18: LFN Current and Potential Mixed Land Use Map of IR 19



IR 36 (Ngwyu'yenu)

Current Use:

- Services: Some services exist here (electricity, irrigation) but no domestic water; however water license could be amended for future development and ditch lines would need to be revitalized.
- Highly significant areas for artifacts.

Potential Use:

- Good agricultural lands and could be used for agriculture until decisions are made with the compost area nearby (currently the smell from the compost area is a deterrent for commercial development in the area). In Figure 20, the red hatch outline depicts potential agricultural use but it is currently overlapped by the potential healing treatment center proposed by LFN members.
- Potential healing treatment center and gardens as the location has no negative historical connections.
- Potential accommodation/hotel for visitors.
- Potential for powwow arbour.

Decision-making:

- Several land use suggestions, including agriculture, accommodation for visitors and healing treatment center, were proposed and decisions will need to be made by Band staff and membership on what the land will be zoned for.
- Discussions are ongoing regarding ways to mitigate the impacts from the compost area.
- Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

Figure 19 (next page) is a map that defines the LFN traditional land holdings and CP lands within IR 36. Figure 20 (next page) is a map of the potential and current land uses within IR 36.

Figure 19: LFN Land Tenure Map of IR 36

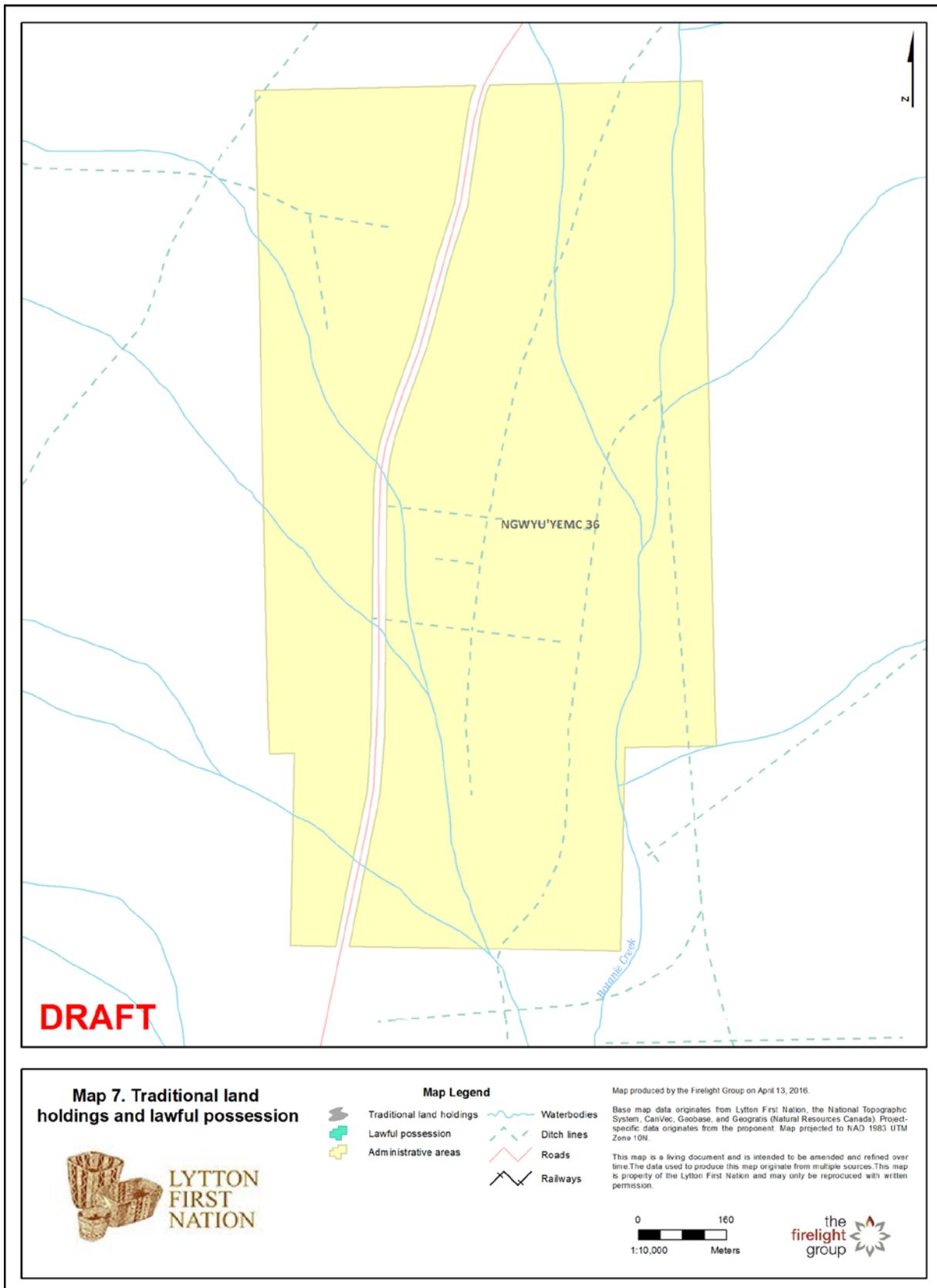


Figure 20: LFN Current and Potential Mixed Land Use Map of IR 36



Map 7. Current and potential mixed land use



**LYTTON
FIRST
NATION**

Map Legend

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|-------------|
|  | Agriculture |  | Housing |
|  | Commercial |  | Recreation |
|  | Competing Interest |  | Services |
|  | Cultural |  | Subsistence |
|  | Environment |  | Environment |
| | |  | Services |

Map produced by the Firelight Group on April 13, 2016.

Base map data originates from Lytton First Nation, the National Topographic System, CanVec, Geobase, and Geogratis (Natural Resources Canada). Project-specific data originates from the proponent. Map projected to NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N.

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IR 15 (Bootahnie)

Current Use:

- Services: Limited services for nearby cabins from generator, irrigation available, no domestic water (domestic water, electricity); irrigation requires repair.
- Entire reserve is to be protected for traditional practices, medicines, traditional foods, water sources (Botanie Lake), wildlife habitat, and overall ecological importance (Botanie and Pasulko Lakes).
- Pasulko Lake is a sacred area for many members.
- Lawful possession parcel.
- Traditional food and medicine harvesting throughout entire reserve.
- Existing housing, cabins and camping grounds.
- Important animal habitat (i.e. moose, deer, wolves, bears, cougars, bobcats, lynx, grouse).
- Important hunting areas.
- Gathering areas for LFN members and area important for knowledge transmission (i.e. stories).
- Fish harvesting area in both Botanie and Pasulko Lakes.
- Ancestral pit homes with artifacts.

Potential Use:

- Potential area for fish hatchery site.
- Potential for various business initiatives (i.e. accommodation for visitors, general stores, eco-tourism, mountain biking, fishing trips).

Decision-making:

- Existing competing interests with non-LFN dirt bikers who bike through IR 15 and 1 to access dirt bike routes, and camp on reserve area.
- Dirt bikes are damaging the shores and affecting the purity of the water; hence decisions need to be made on safeguarding this area.
- Potential need for regulations on ATVs in the area (i.e. no ATVs or no off-roading).
- Protection measures are required for this area.
- Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

IR 1 (Nananahout)

Current Use:

- Services: No services available here.
- Entire reserve is to be protected for traditional practices, medicines, traditional foods, water sources (Pasulko Lake), and ecological importance (Pasulko Lake).
- Pasulko Lake is a sacred area for many members.
- Lawful possession parcel.
- Traditional food and medicine harvesting throughout entire reserve.
- Existing camping grounds.
- Important animal habitat (i.e. moose, sheep, deer, wolves, bears, cougars, bobcats, lynx, grouse).
- Important hunting areas.
- Gathering areas for LFN members and area important for knowledge transmission (i.e stories).
- Fish harvesting area in Pasulko Lake.

Potential Use:

- No potential uses were mapped.

Decision-making:

- Existing competing interests with non-LFN dirt bikers who bike through IR 15 and 1 to access dirt bike routes, as well as camp on reserve areas.
- Dirt bikes are also damaging the shores and affecting the purity of the water; hence decisions need to be made on safeguarding this area.
- Potential need for regulating ATVs in the area (i.e. no ATVs or no off-roading).
- Protection measures are required for this area.
- Future land-use decisions will need to go through the Land Governance Framework.

Figure 21 (next page) is a map that defines the LFN traditional land holdings and CP lands within IR 1 and 15. Figure 22 (next page) is a map of the potential and current land uses within IR 1 and 15.

Figure 21: LFN Land Tenure Map of IR 1 and 15

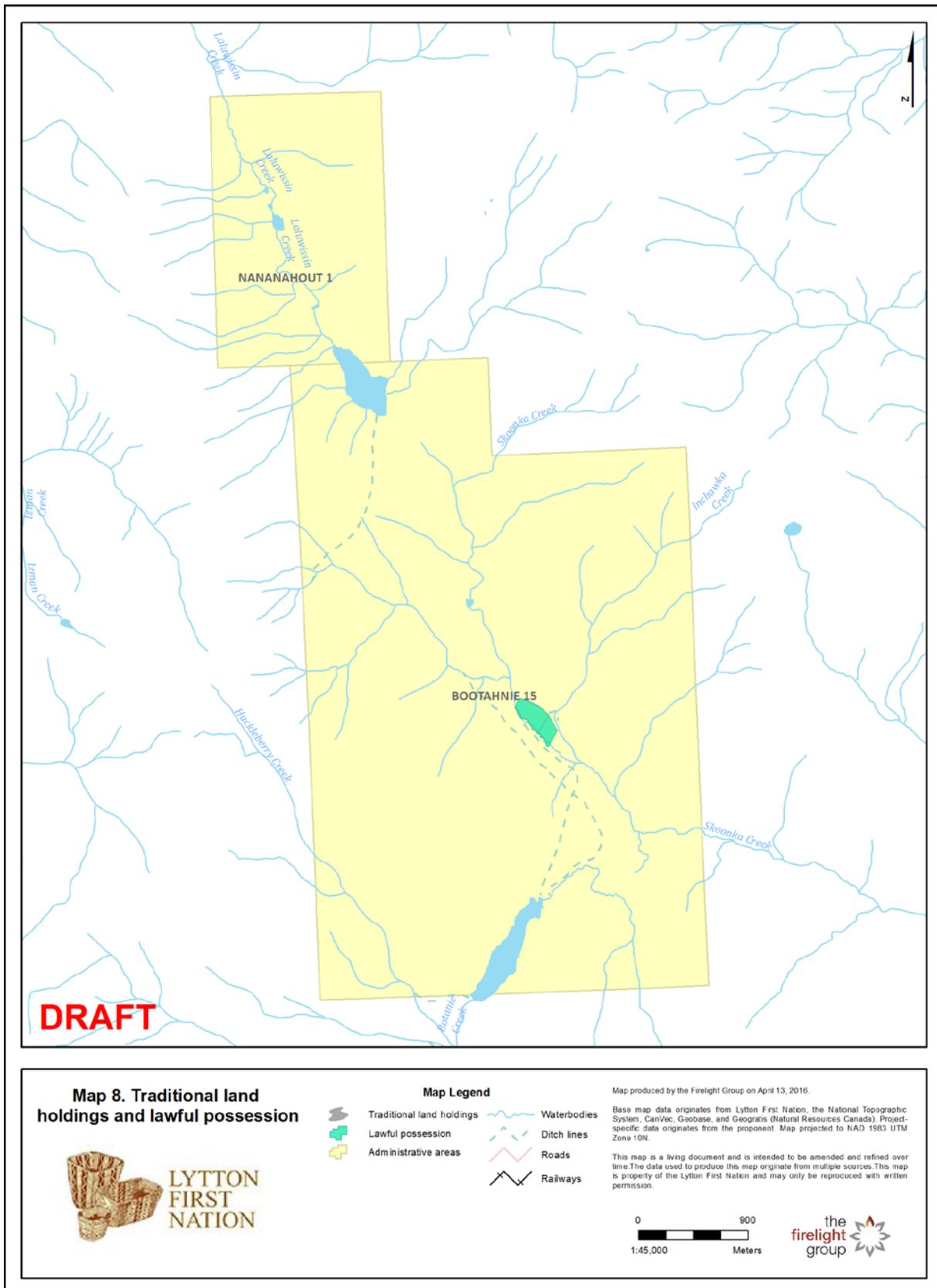
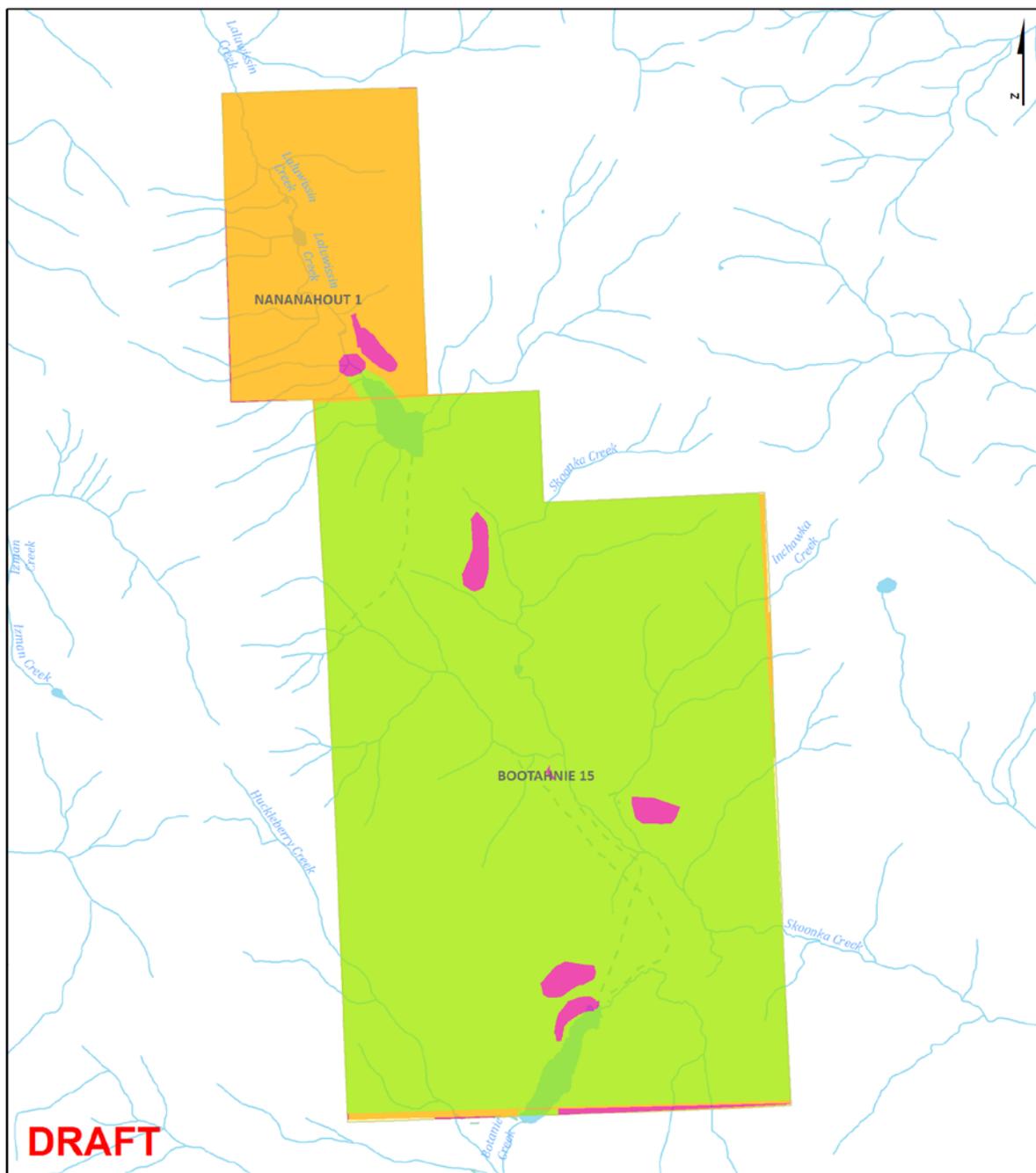


Figure 22: LFN Current and Potential Mixed Land Use Map of IR 1 and 15



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Map 8. Current and potential mixed land use



**LYTTON
FIRST
NATION**

Map Legend

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--|-------------|
| | Agriculture | | Housing |
| | Commercial | | Recreation |
| | Competing Interest | | Services |
| | Cultural | | Subsistence |
| | Environment | | Environment |
| | | | Services |

Map produced by the Firelight Group on April 13, 2016.

Base map data originates from Lytton First Nation, the National Topographic System, CanVec, Geobase, and Geogratis (Natural Resources Canada). Project-specific data originates from the proponent. Map projected to NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N.

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Summary of Current and Potential Future Land Use

The following table (Table 2) summarizes the Current Land Use of each LFN reserve from the above reserve descriptions and maps.

Table 1: LFN short, medium and long-term land use outcomes											
LFN 54 Known Reserves: Current Land Use Matrix											
	Agriculture	Commercial	Cultural	Environmental	Housing	Subsistence	Recreational	Resource	Service	Traditional Land Holding	Lawful Possession
IR 7 Fish Lake					•					•	
IR 6A Nesikep											
IR 6 Nesikep			•	•	•	•		•			•
IR 5A Lytton	•			•		•				•	•
IR 5 Seah	•		•	•	•	•				•	•
IR 4D Lytton				•		•					
IR 4C Lytton				•							
IR 4B Lytton				•		•					
IR 4A Lytton	•			•		•				•	
IR 4 Nickel Palm	•			•	•					•	
IR 4E Lytton	•		•		•	•					•
IR 4F Lytton											
IR 33 Lytton	•					•					

	Agriculture	Commercial	Cultural	Environmental	Housing	Subsistence	Recreational	Resource	Service	Traditional Land Holding	Lawful Possession
IR 32 Lytton											
IR 1 Nananahout			•	•	•	•					
IR 15 Bootahnie			•	•	•	•					•
IR 13 Cameron Bar										•	
IR 12 Tsaukan					•					•	
IR 3A Lytton											•
IR 3 Spintlum Flat			•		•	•				•	•
IR 11 Yawaucht	•				•					•	
IR 10 Nkaih			•	•	•	•				•	
IR 9A Lytton	•				•					•	
IR 14 Halhalaeden	•		•		•	•					•
IR 14A Halhalaeden	•				•	•				•	
IR 21B Inkluckcheen									•		
IR 9 Stryen	•		•	•	•	•	•			•	•
IR 9B Lytton			•		•	•					•
IR 36 Ngwyu'yenu			•								
IR 21A Lytton	•					•				•	
IR 21 Inkluckcheen	•		•		•	•			•	•	•

	Agriculture	Commercial	Cultural	Environmental	Housing	Subsistence	Recreational	Resource	Service	Traditional Land Holding	Lawful Possession
IR 2B Nuuautin	•				•	•				•	•
IR 22 Kleettlekut	•				•	•				•	•
IR 22A Kleettlekut					•						•
IR 2 Nuuautin	•				•	•				•	•
IR 2A Nuuautin						•					•
IR 23 Nohomeen	•				•	•				•	•
IR 16 Two Mile Creek											
IR 16A Two Mile Creek											
IR 8 Maka											
IR 19 Nocten											
IR 24 Tuckozap		•	•	•	•					•	•
IR 27C Papyum Graveyard											
IR 27B Lyton					•						•
IR 27 Papyum	•		•		•	•				•	•
IR 27A Papyum	•		•		•	•				•	•
IR 18 Klickumcheen			•		•						•
IR 17 Klahkamich					•				•		•

	Agriculture	Commercial	Cultural	Environmental	Housing	Subsistence	Recreational	Resource	Service	Traditional Land Holding	Lawful Possession
IR 25 Nickeyeah	•				•					•	•
IR 31 Lytton					•					•	•
IR 20 Kitzowit					•						•
IR 26 Skwayanope	•				•	•					•
IR 26A Lytton	•				•	•				•	
Total Count:	22	1	16	13	33	27	1	1	3	26	27

The following table (Table 3) summarizes the Potential Future Land Use of each LFN reserve from the above reserve descriptions and maps. As mentioned in Part 1, The Planning Process, the potential future land uses were formulated through the input of LFN community and staff members during the workshops and mapping process.

Table 1: LFN short, medium and long-term land use outcomes											
LFN 54 Known Reserves: Potential Future Land Use Matrix											
	Agriculture	Commercial	Cultural	Environmental	Housing	Subsistence	Recreational	Resource	Service	Traditional Land Holding	Lawful Possession
IR 7 Fish Lake											
IR 6A Nesikep											
IR 6 Nesikep	•										
IR 5A Lytton											
IR 5 Seah					•						

	Agriculture	Commercial	Cultural	Environmental	Housing	Subsistence	Recreational	Resource	Service	Traditional Land Holding	Lawful Possession
IR 4D Lytton											
IR 4C Lytton											
IR 4B Lytton											
IR 4A Lytton	•										
IR 4 Nickel Palm								•			
IR 4E Lytton	•							•			
IR 4F Lytton											
IR 33 Lytton											
IR 32 Lytton	•	•									
IR 1 Nananahout											
IR 15 Bootahnie		•									
IR 13A Lytton											
IR 13 Cameron Bar								•			
IR 12 Tsaukan											
IR 3A Lytton											
IR 3 Spintlum Flat	•				•						
IR 11 Yawaucht	•										
IR 10 Nkaih											

	Agriculture	Commercial	Cultural	Environmental	Housing	Subsistence	Recreational	Resource	Service	Traditional Land Holding	Lawful Possession
IR 9A Lytton	•										
IR 14 Halhalaeden								•			
IR 14A Halhalaeden											
IR 21B Inkluckcheen											
IR 9 Stryen	•	•			•		•		•		
IR 9B Lytton	•	•			•						
IR 36 Ngwyu'yenu	•	•	•						•		
IR 21A Lytton	•	•									
IR 21 Inkluckcheen	•	•	•		•		•		•		
IR 2B Nuuautin		•			•						
IR 22 Kleetlekut	•	•									
IR 22A Kleetlekut	•	•									
IR 2 Nuuautin	•	•									
IR 2A Nuuautin	•	•									
IR 23 Nohomeen											
IR 16 Two Mile Creek		•									
IR 16A Two Mile Creek		•									

	Agriculture	Commercial	Cultural	Environmental	Housing	Subsistence	Recreational	Resource	Service	Traditional Land Holding	Lawful Possession
IR 8 Maka											
IR 19 Nocten											
IR 24 Tuckozap	•	•									
IR 27C Papyum Graveyard											
IR 27B Lytton	•										
IR 27 Papyum	•										
IR 27A Papyum	•										
IR 18 Klickkumcheen											
IR 17 Klahkamich					•						
IR 25 Nickeyeah											
IR 31 Lytton											
IR 20 Kitzowit					•						
IR 26 Skwayanope	•										
IR 26A Lytton	•										
Total Count:	22	15	2	0	8	0	2	4	3	0	0

Land Management Areas

A wooden sign with white text that reads "Stein Valley Nlaka'pamux Heritage Park" is mounted on a stone pillar. The sign is set against a background of tall evergreen trees and a rocky landscape.

In Part 2 of this Plan, through community workshops, we defined the community's Overall Objectives and Specific Priorities. In Part 3, we identified and mapped the different existing and potential future land uses for all 54 known LFN reserves. In this section, we propose three different management areas to ensure the protection of culturally and/or ecologically sensitive sites.

The vision statement, as stated above (see Part 2), is the overarching guide for all land management areas of our reserves. All land use decisions, regardless of type of use, will be required to follow proper consultation protocols and plan any projects according to our Overall Objectives and Specific Priorities.

During the consultation process, many of our members shared their concerns about the impacts of industrial activity. As such, we want to limit additional industrial access, namely additional logging access roads, trucks entering our reserves, and placer miners using LFN lands to access their mining sites. Logging has already deeply impacted our lands and watersheds (i.e. Botanie watershed), as well as disturbed the wildlife and areas we use for our traditional practices. There is also increasing interest and activities from non-LFN miners along the Fraser River who have not consulted with LFN regarding their plans.

During a mapping interview, one of our members described current challenges with the water levels in Botanie Lake.

And one thing that we're having problems with is Bottanie Lake is drying out. One thing if that dries out is that we won't have anymore - our potatoes...I don't know if we have anymore fish in there but we used to see fish jumping in there all the time - [the water levels have been] going way down. (L20 2016)

Another member described the negative impacts logging has had on the wildlife habitat in the mountain ranges on the west side of the Fraser.

I noticed when the logging came in; all those goats don't come around anymore. Because we usually get goats every fall but there's hardly anymore from in around. (L14 2016)

Moving forward, we want to continue preserving our lands and waters for future generations. By maintaining clean and healthy lands and water, we will be able to continue practicing our Aboriginal Rights and passing on our traditional knowledge to our youth and other community members. We will ensure our cultural continuity and self-sufficiency through working together, traditional food harvesting, agricultural food production, fishing, and hunting.

As several of our members suggested, it is a community effort to revive the ditch lines for irrigation and this is a vital process for the revitalization of agricultural lands.

The owners, the people themselves that's using it (the ditch lines) - they should get together, help one another, go to the next ranch and help another bunch out...That's how they used to do it back in the old days - the old people, they used to go from one ranch to another, to help one another out. (L14 2016)

As a result of the many land use interests from LFN and non-LFN members, we have proposed three types of management areas for our reserve lands in this Strategic Land Use Plan: general development management areas; special management areas; and environmental cultural protection management areas. These management areas have been developed to begin the dialogue on ways to protect culturally and environmentally important sites and/or reserves. However, given the limited scope of this Strategic Land Use Plan, further work will be required to properly define a land management classification process.

General Development Management Areas

General Development Areas are places where commercial and/or light industrial development is designated for specific reserves, while still adhering to our land use objectives and priorities stated above (Part 2). These areas will include reserves that have higher levels of mixed use (i.e. commercial, residential, recreational uses). Community consultation and a land use decision-making framework will be required to proceed with any development activities in these areas.

Special Management Areas

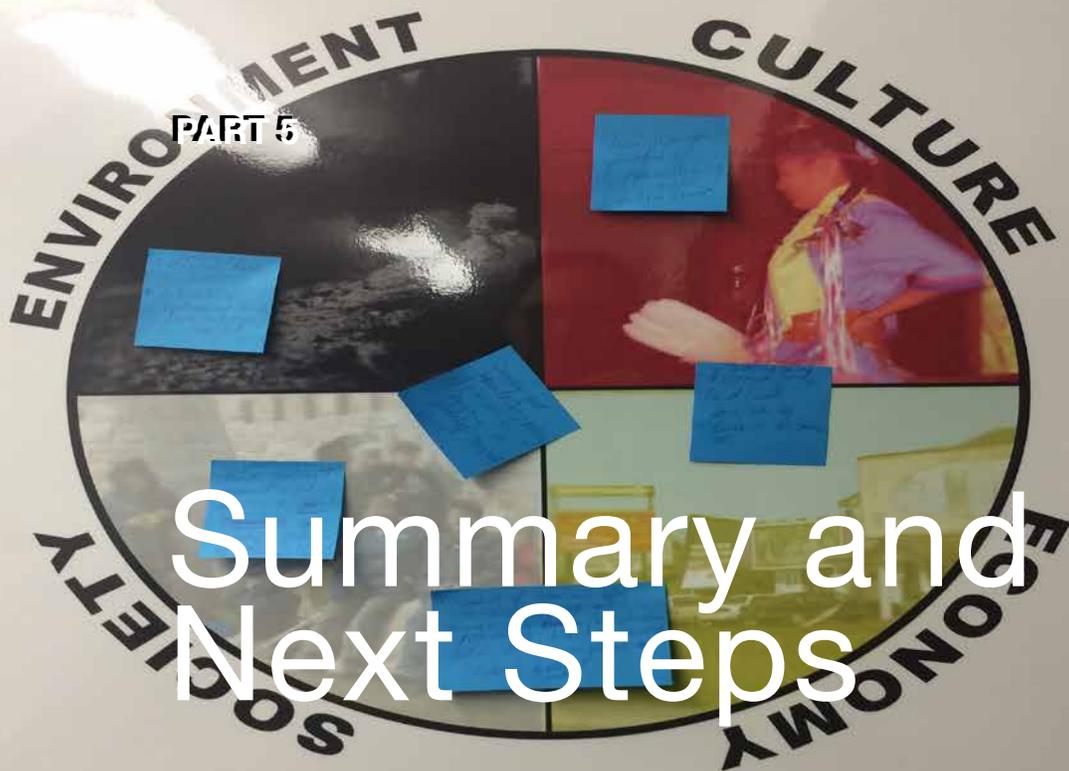
Special Management Areas are places where some development may occur, however overall development will be limited in scope and strictly managed. These areas will need to be defined, and may include areas in close proximity to ancestral grounds or traditional food harvesting areas. Additional work will be required to define specific management criteria and protection measures.

Environmental & Cultural Protection Management Areas

These areas are places where we will avoid any development given their sensitive ecology and cultural significance to LFN. The key reserves and areas that have been identified by our members as ‘no go areas’ are:

- IR 1: This reserve includes Pasulko Lake, which is a sacred area for many LFN members as well as a gathering area for our community. This is also an ecologically important area where there is critical wildlife and fish habitat. Many of our members come here to harvest their food plants, mushrooms, and medicines. Hence the protection of this area is vital for our cultural continuity, ability to maintain our sense of place, and overall health and wellness.
- IR 15: This area includes Botanie Lake, as well as an important hunting area for LFN members. It is a critical area for healthy wildlife, fish, and plant habitat (i.e. food and medicine). Both IR 1 and IR 15 have already been disturbed by non-LFN dirt bikers. We want to create more measures to protect this area.
- Stein Valley Nlaka’pamux Heritage Park: Although this area is protected under a provincial park designation, we would like to emphasize that this entire area is sacred to LFN members and – like all of LFN traditional territory – was widely used by our ancestors. We want to safeguard this area for generations to come so that our youth and overall membership can continue learning our traditional practices, stories, and language in this area.
- Areas with significant archaeological findings are included in this management area as well.

It is important to highlight that this is not an exhaustive list of reserves and management areas. Further community engagement and work on a more comprehensive land management classification process will be required.



This is a preliminary and high-level Strategic Land Use Plan that has defined our community's land use vision, objectives, priorities, and actions for our 54 known reserves. This plan is not to be construed as a comprehensive plan for LFN's whole traditional territory. As noted in Part 2 of this Plan, our use of our lands and waters extends far beyond our reserves, and we are committed to keeping these areas protected and safe for the use of future generations.

It is important to remember that this is a living document and as consultations and engagement with the community continue, this Plan will also continue evolving, reflecting the land use priorities and goals of our community.

Since our way of life is deeply tied to our lands and watersheds, this Plan has focussed on protecting culturally and ecologically important areas, identifying prime agricultural land for current and future use, different water sources, and prime traditional food harvesting areas (i.e. for plants, medicine, fish, hunting). Our members have highlighted the importance of revitalizing and continuing our traditional practices, language, and traditional arts (basket weaving), as well as protecting our ancestral grounds.

Many of our youth and general membership have emphasized that they want to see a healthy and positive future for our community. This means making it a priority to support our members who are working through addictions and other traumas, through an on-reserve healing treatment center, and building new skills and opportunities for a healthy path forward. Our Plan also includes having a recreational center, cultural center and other activities for our youth and members, so they have more opportunities to enjoy their environment and culture in a nourishing way.

Our next steps in the strategic planning process include reviewing our objectives and priorities, and creating an implementation plan to fulfill our land management actions.

Suggested Further Work

This Strategic Land Use Plan will be followed by further community consultation, continued work regarding land-use designations, and policy development for land use by the Band, individuals, and third-parties. Urban Systems will complete a land use decision-making and Land Governance Framework for LFN.

Since this plan is a living, ongoing process, we recognize that further work will be necessary as we work to achieve our vision. The priorities listed in this report are the areas that we have identified as a community, for action. The work that we have already done shows that further strategic planning will help us in the future.

The list below identifies some potential studies and further work that would support LFN's land use decision-making framework, and provide tangible actions to help LFN achieve our short, medium, and long-term land use outcomes.

Next Steps for Planning

- **Further consultation with Land Use Planning steering committee and LFN membership on finalizing proposed locations of various services and land uses:** this work will be ongoing as land use proposal and applications are received by the Band regarding agricultural land revitalization, resource use (i.e. artisanal mining), housing, etc.
- **Legal framework and written protocols for developing on CP lands and traditional land holdings:** further work will be required to engage with CP and traditional land holders to see what they envision for their lands. Currently there are unwritten protocols for these land holdings. It may be beneficial to put these protocols in writing to protect the land holdings in the future.
- **Creation of detailed Action Plans:** further planning may be required to develop land-use priorities into action plans with clear timelines, roles, and responsibilities for each action to realize LFN's short, medium and long-term outcomes.

Short- to Medium-Term Potential Work

- **Climate Change Adaptation Study:** as many LFN members have noted, water levels are diminishing, self-sufficiency is a community priority, and our members have always harvested and/or grown their food. Hence a climate change strategy and community engagement around the matter would be required to ensure this way of life is protected and adaptable for the future.
- **Asset mapping exercise:** there are a number of skill-sets that participants noted they have and that exist in the community. By mapping the assets in the LFN community, including skills, resources, and knowledge, LFN can be more self-reliant in achieving our goals.

- **Map Traditional Place Names and capture stories of historical, current, and future importance of these areas:** many LFN members described all the ancestral sites and culturally important areas on LFN traditional territory. However, there are still more locations that are on and off reserve. In order to assist cultural transmission, documenting this information through maps and recording oral history may be a good way to connect the youth and other members to this information.

LFN Land Use and Governance Support

- **Land and resource use planning exercise for LFN traditional territory:** LFN participants noted many times that their use and areas of protection extend far beyond the reserves; this planning process could focus on lands, waters, places, and/or of species of cultural importance.
- **Use and occupancy study:** this Plan was only able to capture a small portion of the baseline data with respect to our traditional land use and traditional knowledge. A use and occupancy study would identify where harvesting of plants and animals take place, habitation, fixed cultural sites, trapping and cultural activities occur.
- **Socio-Economic Study:** this study would collect baseline data, starting from an Aboriginal perspective – beginning from the foundation of the Nation’s local traditional economy, and making the connections to food and income security, cultural continuity, and mental and physical health.
- **Harvest Study:** LFN members discussed the different seasonal rounds of food harvesting. A harvest study would document the seasonal harvesting amounts (i.e. fish, meat, berries, etc.) and how many resources are required in the future.
- **Indigenous knowledge (IK) or traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) studies:** this type of study would document deep knowledge of place based on experience, oral history and cultural traditions. This information can be helpful to predict outcomes of change in the environment around LFN traditional territory.
- **Customary and traditional laws:** this work can be very useful in asserting Aboriginal systems of governance and laws for how lands/waters are managed.

APPENDIX A

LFN Land Use Objectives, Priorities, Actions and Outcomes

The table below is a visual demonstration of the content presented in Part 2 of this 2016 Plan. This is to enable the reader to see the linkages between our overall objectives, specific priorities, land management actions, and our Short-term (e.g. 5 years), Medium-term (e.g. 10 years), and Long-term (e.g. 25 years) outcomes.

Objectives	Specific Priorities	Land Management Actions	Outcomes
Cultural Continuity and Environmental Protection			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure cultural continuity and capture sense of place. • Preserve our lands and promote healthy living on the land. • Preserve watersheds and identify new water sources for LFN use. • Preserve cultural and sacred areas for LFN use and cultural continuity. • Ensure land and traditional foods are protected for current and future food security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and preserve our culture through accessing our lands / waters to teach and pass on knowledge and stories to current and future generations (i.e. traditional language, fishing areas, ancestral grounds, traditional practices/ ceremony, place names, medicines, basketry skills). • Ensure the preservation of and access to harvesting areas (traditional food plants, medicines, hunting grounds). • Preserve ecological integrity of environmentally sensitive and culturally important areas, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Rivers and creeks: Fraser River, Thompson River, Stein River, Stein Creek o Stein Valley o IR 1 and IR 15 (Pasulko Lake and Botanie Lake areas) • Protection of important archaeological and ancestral sites (i.e. the Battlefields site, pit homes). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teach the youth to harvest and preserve traditional foods. • Record (i.e. map) historical areas, place names, harvesting sites and make data accessible to members (i.e. booklets, CD, DVD). • Provide on-going support for cultural activities (i.e. pine/cedar basket making). • Organize events where elders assist in hosting cultural events so knowledge is passed down to others in the community. • Maintain Stein Valley Nlaka’pamux Heritage Park designation and preserve the fish habitat in this area. 	<p>Short-term Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our members take pride and maintain their respect for their land. <p>Medium-term Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-generational knowledge is being transferred through different events, programs, and other informal ways. • Protocols are in place to safeguard the land and waters. <p>Long-term Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LFN community is strongly practicing LFN values, culture, Aboriginal rights, and way of life (i.e. speaking language, traditional practices, gathering traditional foods and medicine).. • Areas are designated for cultural events, gatherings, and areas to perform rites of passage (i.e. coming of age) ceremony and/or program. • All LFN members are taken care of and feel valued and respected.

Objectives	Specific Priorities	Land Management Actions	Outcomes
Cultural Continuity and Environmental Protection (continued)			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibit commercial logging trucks to access reserve lands without LFN permission and engaging in meaningful consultation with LFN. • Prohibit non-Aboriginal recreation users (i.e. motorized bikers) to use LFN reserves to access their recreational areas without LFN permission. • Restrict mining and other industrial activities along culturally and ecologically sensitive areas, namely along the Fraser River where LFN fishing areas are located. • Increase awareness on ways to keep the land and water clean and healthy (i.e. no dumping of any waste in non-designated areas, organize efforts to remove old vehicles). 		

Objectives	Specific Priorities	Land Management Actions	Outcomes
Agriculture			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and maintain prime agricultural land from other developments (i.e. housing). • Revitalise agricultural lands and irrigation infrastructure. • Promote agriculture and gardening on LFN lands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve irrigation systems for agricultural, orchard, and garden purposes. • Preserve farmland for orchard (i.e. fruit trees) and agriculture revitalization process through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Agriculture skills building and training on crop, orchard, gardening production and maintenance. o Promotion of farming and collaboration between farms (i.e. Up to 10 farms up and running, growing different produce depending on soil type). o Research and allocate more funding for farmers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create and implement mentoring program for agricultural development initiatives. • Create plan on ways to revitalize ditch lines and prime agricultural lands with members and LFN Band. 	<p>Short-term Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our agricultural lands are revitalized through training and mentoring programs, working together, and increased funding. • Progress has been made to improve access to water for irrigation. <p>Medium-term Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue improving and growing agricultural development initiatives. <p>Long-term Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LFN lands are productive, vibrant and in use for agricultural, garden, and/or orchard purposes.

Objectives	Specific Priorities	Land Management Actions	Outcomes
Services			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure all members, including vulnerable groups (i.e. elders) are taken care of. • Improve emergency access for the west side community. • Improve overall availability of service lots. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide safe, healthy, and positive spaces for LFN members to undergo healing process (i.e. a healing treatment centre, garden space, area to conduct spiritual practices). • Provide positive spaces for youth and other community members to enjoy recreational activities (i.e. skating, gym) and that are safe from drug, alcohol, violent, or any negative influences. • Create strategy on improving service on priority reserves (i.e. water, road, and electricity access). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify funding sources and appropriate service lots for the cultural center. • Research baseline information (i.e. statistics on addictions, abuse, etc.), feasibility study, potential funding sources, and land available for healing treatment center. • Establish skills building and traditional healing initiatives for clients at the healing center, as well as on-going programs and follow up. • Build controlled reservoir or holding tank infrastructure on higher ground for reserve water use. 	<p>Short-term Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have additional sustainable infrastructure (i.e. recreation centre, cultural centre, healing centre) that will promote healthy, safe and positive living. <p>Medium-term Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure for water has improved (currently there are no service lots available). • All reserves have viable access (i.e. roads, path across the river). • Services and infrastructure for elders have improved, including housing for elders, a hospice/palliative care centre. • Additional services and infrastructure for youth activities are in place, including outdoor sports (i.e. basketball, mountain bike trails), and apprenticeship. <p>Long-term Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall community services and infrastructure have improved. • Improved and larger health centre to service LFN.

Objectives	Specific Priorities	Land Management Actions	Outcomes
Governance			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define, clarify, and map traditional land holdings, services (i.e. water, electricity, irrigation), and lawful possession of land on each reserve. • Provide more recreational space and facilities for our youth and community as a whole. • Manage existing resources (i.e. gold, jade, gravel). • Create overall policies to safeguard LFN lands and waters. • Improve overall waste management on reserves. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish coordinated effort with neighbouring First Nations regarding shared fishing areas (i.e. remove fishing boundaries). • Ensure policies and communication process is created for internal and external land users. • Increase awareness regarding waste disposal locations and process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop policies and consultation protocol for internal and external land users within and in close proximity to LFN reserves. • Develop housing applicant policies (i.e. screening policies for sexual assault offenders, drug traffickers) to maintain safe, positive environments on reserve. Policy is currently in place. • Create process on identifying logging and mining companies that are entering LFN lands and develop proper consultation, protocol, and communication policies. • Prohibit dirt bikes from entering reserves and culturally and environmentally protected areas. • Define and review land owner and/or holder boundaries to prevent land encroachment. • Develop waste disposal policy for appliances and other waste (i.e. animal hides, fish) 	<p>Short-term Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land decision-making framework is developed. • Sustainable funding for land management department has been ensured. <p>Medium-term Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LFN members and next generation are self-sufficient and clear roles are defined between members and the Band. • Zoning and overall land designation for all LFN reserves is completed and ready for implementation. • LFN is working in close collaboration with the Nlaka'pamux Tribal Council. <p>Long-term Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LFN members continue to improve their self-sufficiency. • LFN continues to work with our neighbouring communities.

Objectives	Specific Priorities	Land Management Actions	Outcomes
Governance (continued)			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with LFN vehicle owners to build a plan to remove broken down vehicles on reserve • Host one event to build awareness on ways to keep the reserves clean and avoid contamination to our lands and water 	

Objectives	Specific Priorities	Land Management Actions	Outcomes
Housing			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure there is adequate housing for on-reserve members, and for potential off-reserve members to return to LFN reserve. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify feasible and suitable lands for housing on both west and east sides. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan and design more housing areas. • Create policies with band and membership on allocating traditional land holdings or CP lands for meeting future housing needs. • Research available funding to create service lots on reserve. 	<p>Short-term Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate lands are allocated for housing and a housing strategy is developed for LFN membership. <p>Medium-term Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current housing applications and demands are met through the building of additional housing on reserve lands. <p>Long-term Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate housing for all housing needs of on and off reserve LFN members is available.

Objectives	Specific Priorities	Land Management Actions	Outcomes
Commercial			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore and improve business initiatives that would meet the needs of LFN members and visitors to our community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore and enhance eco-tourism and other economic development initiatives, including viable alternative energy, agricultural initiatives, and mentoring programs. Accommodation for professionals (i.e. teachers, contractors). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train LFN eco-tour guides, research funding for visitor center, and research potential joint venture opportunities. Provide educational, community guided tours for members and non-members. Assess feasibility of other on reserve business initiatives (i.e. hotel, rental accommodation). 	<p>Short-term Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable economic initiatives that are aligned with protecting the culture and land have been developed (i.e. Eco-tourism, sawmill, agricultural initiatives). <p>Medium-term Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial services have been added and improved, including hotel/general rental accommodation, mini-putt golf course, gas bar, and conference centre. Community's access to quality fresh food has improved, and a grocery store, fish hatchery, and other agricultural business ventures and initiatives have been established. <p>Long-term Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic development and joint venture initiatives that focus on LFN's needs and on sustainability have been established and continue to be viable.

APPENDIX B

Map Legends

Current and potential mixed land use



Map Legend

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Agriculture | Housing |
| Commercial | Recreation |
| Competing Interest | Services |
| Cultural | Subsistence |
| Environment | Environment |
| | Services |

Map produced by the Firelight Group on April 13, 2016.

Base map data originates from Lytton First Nation, the National Topographic System, CanVec, Geobase, and Geogratis (Natural Resources Canada). Project-specific data originates from the proponent. Map projected to NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N.

This map is a living document and is intended to be amended and refined over time. The data used to produce this map originate from multiple sources. This map is property of the Lytton First Nation and may only be reproduced with written permission.

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Traditional land holdings and lawful possession



Map Legend

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Traditional Land Holding | Waterbodies |
| Lawful Possession | Ditch Lines |
| Administrative Areas | Roads |
| Protected Areas | Railways |

Map produced by the Firelight Group on April 13, 2016.

Base map data originates from Lytton First Nation, the National Topographic System, CanVec, Geobase, and Geogratis (Natural Resources Canada). Project-specific data originates from the proponent. Map projected to NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N.

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APPENDIX C

Workshop Guide

Workshop Guide

- What is the purpose of the plan?

Prompt: Would you use the LUP (land use plan) for – for example to guide the development of LFN reserves; as a negotiation tool; to gain more clarity on use of reserves?

Set expectations with Chief and Council and align with them on what we will produce.

Every land use plan has its own story that unfolds during the process about the current and future state of the territory. Land-use planning is important for asserting rights and community values on the development of a Nation's traditional territory.

The Plan is an opportunity to engage a community in determining the future use of its natural resources.

Often land use planning includes:

- *Creating an land use planning team/working group*
- *Engaging your community*
- *Collect information from community and leadership*
- *Define a VISION and sometimes define Stewardship Principles or Goals for LUP*
- *Define Land Use Zoning and Management Requirements (high level, which means we will not be creating legislation or policy)*
- *Create maps of regions based on Land use zoning*

Different Potential Zones:

- **General Development Zone:** *where development should be located while still subject to general environmental and management requirements*
 - **Special Management Zone:** *where development should be avoided if possible but can occur under strict conditions*
 - **Environmental Protection/Conservation zones:** *where there are lake and riparian zones and development should be avoided if possible, but can occur under strict conditions; and*
 - **Cultural Protection Zone:** *where no development can occur*
- As leaders, what should a Land Use Plan include and focus on within the 56 reserves? (10 minutes)

- What are the tangible land management objectives you would like to see for LFN? (15 minutes)
- We are asking the elders about the traditional land holdings, should we ask other individuals as well? (2 minutes)
- Who will use the plan?
Prompt: Land manager, all of Chief and Council, legal, community members, etc.
- Who is the audience (i.e. internal and external)?
Prompt: internal = Chief and Council, external = land developers, industry proponents
- What is your vision for Lytton First Nations (LFN) reserve lands? (20 mins) *Prompts: how do you see LFN Reserve lands 5 years, 10 years, 25 years down the road used for?*
- We want you to explain in your own words what these following land use categories means to you. This way the LUP will be based on your definitions of land use rather than Firelight assuming what these words mean (Please define in your own words)? (20 minutes)
 - Conservation/Protection (wildlife, plants)
 - Residential (houses or camping as well)
 - Traditional use (hunting, trapping, fishing, berry picking, medicine)
 - Commercial (retail, restaurant)
 - Development (wind farm, forestry)
 - Ceremonial/Sacred
 - Other uses

(1 hour and 20 minutes)

Break

- Kathleen and Jeff facilitate the “Issues and Goals to Management Objectives” activity (1 hour and 15 minutes):
Each person will develop collective action/goals from the current issues they have (after the PARK exercise and during ‘Reframing’ exercise). The steps to this process are as follows:
- PARK (Preserve, Add, Remove and Keep out)

- Each person writes down issues using a different colour of post-it for each category.

The focus is on LFN reserve lands (this could be what you want to conserve/protect, cultural importance, what you like to see in infrastructure for your land, business opportunities, areas you want to keep for ceremonies/cultural use.

- Ask the following questions:
 - What is good about LFN (preserve)?
Prompts: What's good right now about the land? How does the land support your culture, your relationships, ability to pass on/teach the next generation?
What are some things that should not be lost or degraded (important ceremonial grounds, berry or medicinal picking areas, areas you want to see business opportunities continue)
What should be protected?
What does LFN have that you would like to see in 5, 10, 25 years?
 - What did you used to have on the land/reserves that were good and want them back, or what is needed at LFN (add)?

What has been lost from LFN lands/reserves that you would like restored?
What is missing now from LFN lands that you would like to see present?
 - What things are not so good right now and need to be removed (remove)?

Contaminated areas, garbage, not well maintained areas
 - What things have you worked on removing and need to keep out of LFN (keep out)?

Prompt: unwelcomed industrial development

- Prioritize the issues in each PARK column
 - Ask every participant to vote on the top 2 issues
- Move the top 2 issues from each PARK column and place under a new column called "Issue"
- Rewrite the issue into a positive statement and place post-it note under a column called "Reframe in the positive"
- Using the positive statements, restate them as goals on a new post-it note

- Place each goal on the appropriate pillar on the “Goal Wheel” under one of the following categories:
 - Culture (pow wows, ceremonies)
 - Economy
 - Society (i.e. services, community cohesion)
 - Environment
 - All of the above (centre of the wheel)
- Reflect on the goal wheel to determine management objectives
Go through each goal/action and ask people if that sounds right to them and see if there is consensus (this will end up building the management objectives for the reserves)

Materials Required: Sharpie markers (color), flip chart paper, brown paper roll, sticky notes

APPENDIX D

Mapping Interview Guide

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR THE Lytton First Nation Land Use Plan

This guide includes:

- Interview questions
- Mapping notes
- Mapping codes

INTRODUCTION

[Complete the interview checklist, then read with AUDIO & VIDEO RECORDERS ON at the start of each interview.]

Today is [DATE]. We are interviewing [PARTICIPANT NAME] for the **Lytton First Nations Land Use Planning process**. Thank you for coming.

My name is [NAME] and my co-researcher(s) is/are [NAME]. We're at the [BUILDING/OFFICE] in [COMMUNITY] in [REGION/PROVINCE]. [PARTICIPANT NAME] has read and signed the consent forms, and we have assigned him/her participant ID [NUMBER]. We have explained the purpose of the land use plan, mapping process, and interview plan. We will be mapping in Google Earth at 1:50,000 or better.

Planning overview: Lytton First Nation has hired The Firelight Group to conduct a Strategic Land Use Plan for all of LFN's 56 reserves. This planning process would like to involve as many community participants as possible. Firelight has already held community workshops from February 29 to March 4, 2016. This week, Firelight will be conducting mapping interviews with LFN members to identify key land use areas.

This Strategic Land Use Plan is focused on finding out what your vision is for LFN reserves. We will also be mapping the traditional land holdings, as well as finding out from you the different types of land uses (i.e. cultural protection, conservation/environmental protection, residential, economic development) for the 56 reserves. The Land Use Plan will not include all of LFN's traditional territory.

Primary Goal: LFN is working to create a Strategic Land Use Plan by mapping land use areas as:

- Traditional land holdings (i.e. land passed on for generations)
- Traditional harvesting land use (i.e. plant food harvesting, medicine, fishing, hunting)
- Environmental protection areas
- Resource use (i.e. gravel mining, forestry)
- Agriculture land use

- Housing land use
- Commercial/ business land use / Eco-tourism land use
- Wildlife/fish habitat
- Cultural / spiritual sites

LAND USE MAPPING GUIDELINES

Personal Information

- Full name?
- Where you were raised?
- Membership of First Nation?
- Do you live on reserve? If so, which one?

IR Land use designation

Individual Mapping Exercises

Each LFN member is assigned a PIN number (i.e. L01)

Refer to land use designation questions below.

When mapping a polygon/line/point add code and description

- Land use code (i.e., TH)
- Add appropriate Participant Codes (PIN#)
Example of coding: EP01-L01

Ensure specific land use polygon/line boundaries are as accurate as possible and verify if we should follow geographical (land and water) boundaries or not.

Notes should include details of activities (i.e., What kind of Resource Use, gravel or other?) and service requirements (i.e., water, electrical) for the use.

Group Mapping Exercises

Each group member is assigned a PIN number (i.e. L01)

Refer to land use designation questions below.

If more than one person is mapping the same polygon/line/point for the same code, map one polygon and in the description include:

1. Land use code (i.e. BE)
2. Add appropriate Participant Codes (PIN#) that agree with this polygon/line/point
3. Example of coding: EP01-L01/L02/L04
4. This polygon/line/point will be separated by participant during post processing

Ensure specific land use polygon/line boundaries are as accurate as possible and verify if we should follow geographical (land and water) boundaries or not.

Notes should include details of activities (i.e., What kind of Resource Use, gravel or other?) and service requirements (i.e., water, electrical) for the use.

LAND USE MAPPING QUESTIONS

Traditional land holdings

TL Do you and/or your family have Traditional Land Holdings?

How was this land passed down to you (i.e. Who passed it on, How was it passed on, and was it from your mother or father's family, or other?)

When was the land passed on to you?

Can you show me these areas on the map?

Record comments and code map TL

Traditional harvesting: Plants and Berries

BE Are there areas on LFN reserve lands where you harvest food plants, including berries, root vegetables, and mushrooms that you would like protected? If so, can you show me these areas on the map?

Record comments and code map BE

Traditional harvesting: Medicine

MP Are there areas on LFN reserve lands where you harvest medicine that you would like protected? If so, can you show me these areas on the map?

Record comments and code map MP

Traditional harvesting: Hunting and Trapping

HT Are there areas on LFN reserve lands where you hunt and/or trap that you would like protected? If so, can you show me these areas on the map?

Record comments and code map HT

Traditional harvesting: Fishing

FI Are there areas on LFN reserve lands where you fish that you would like protected? If so, can you show me these areas on the map?

Record comments and code map FI

Environmental Protection (no-logging or other industry)

EP Are there particular places on LFN reserve lands that should be left undeveloped? In these areas, what values in particular should be protected? and how should it be protected (i.e., fencing, signs)?

Can you show me these areas on the map?

Record comments and code map EP

Resource Use (i.e. gravel mining)

RU Some LFN members have suggested that there are resources on your traditional territory that can be used. In your view, where should LFN industry occur on reserve lands? What type of resources are here that can be used by LFN? Can you show me these areas on the map?

[Record comments and code map RU](#)

Agriculture Land

AL Do you know of any areas that may be important for LFN agricultural revitalization and/or you would like protected for agricultural use? Why is this area good for agriculture? Can you show me these areas on the map?

[Record comments and code map AL](#)

Housing/Residential

HO Do you know of any areas where LFN should designate for more housing? Can you show me these areas on the map?

[Record comments and code map HO](#)

Eco-Tourism

ET Are there any areas on LFN reserve lands where you would like to see tourism-related business opportunities developed by LFN members? Can you show me these areas on the map?

[Record comments and code map ET](#)

Competing Interest Land use

CI Are there specific places on LFN reserve lands where tourism and/or recreation activities interferes or conflicts with other LFN activities or uses (i.e., harvesting berries, plants)? Can you show me these areas on the map?

[Record comments and code map CI](#)

Commercial / Business Land use

CB Are there any areas on LFN reserve lands where you would like to see business opportunities developed by the LFN members? Can you show me these areas on the map?

[Record comments and code map CB](#)

Services

SE What are the municipal services (i.e. hydro, domestic water, irrigation) and/or social services (i.e. women's center) available on each of LFN reserves? Are there additional services (i.e. healing treatment center) you would like to see on this reserve? Can you show me these areas on the map?

[Record comments and code map SE](#)

Recreational Land Use

RE What recreational facilities (i.e. community center) are existing on LFN reserves? Are there additional recreational facilities (i.e. recreational center, bike park) you would like to see in your community? Can you show me these areas on the map?

[Record comments and code map RE](#)

Non-Mining (including extraction of minerals, gravel or clay)

NM Are there specific places on LFN reserve lands where mining should not occur?
Would you like to mark these areas on the map?
Record comments and code map NM

Protection and restoration of fish and wildlife habitats

LB What salmon/fish habitat areas should be protected or restored?
Are there any specific areas that you would like to mark on the map as important
for salmon/fish habitat protection or restoration?
Record comments and code on map as LB.

Protection and restoration of fish and wildlife habitats

LD What wildlife habitat areas should be protected or restored?
Are there any specific areas that you would like to mark on the map as important
for wildlife habitat protection or restoration?
Record comments and code on map as LD.

Protection and restoration of cultural sites or natural features

MC Are there specific places on LFN reserve lands where cultural sites, sacred/spiritual
areas, or natural features should be protected? Can you show me these areas on
the map?
Record comments and code on map as MC

POST PROCESSING CHART for IR Land Use

LFN 54 Known Reserves: Current/Potential Future Land Use Matrix											
	Agriculture	Commercial	Cultural	Environmental	Housing	Subsistence	Recreational	Resource	Service	Traditional Land Holding	Lawful Possession
IR 7 <i>Fish Lake</i>											
IR 6A <i>Nesikep</i>											
IR 6 <i>Lytton</i>											
IR 5A <i>Lytton</i>											
IR 5 <i>Seah</i>											
IR 4D <i>Lytton</i>											
IR 4C <i>Lytton</i>											
IR 4B <i>Lytton</i>											
IR 4A <i>Lytton</i>											
IR 4 <i>Nickel Palm</i>											
IR 4E <i>Lytton</i>											
IR 4F <i>Lytton</i>											
IR 33 <i>Lytton</i>											
IR 32 <i>Lytton</i>											
IR 1 <i>Nananahout</i>											
IR 15 <i>Bootahnie</i>											
IR 13A <i>Lytton</i>											
IR 13 <i>Cameron Bar</i>											

LFN 54 Known Reserves: Current/Potential Future Land Use Matrix

	Agriculture	Commercial	Cultural	Environmental	Housing	Subsistence	Recreational	Resource	Service	Traditional Land Holding	Lawful Possession
IR 12 <i>Tsaukan</i>											
IR 3A <i>Lytton</i>											
IR 3 <i>Spintlum Flat</i>											
IR 11 <i>Yawaucht</i>											
IR 10 <i>Nkaih</i>											
IR 9A <i>Lytton</i>											
IR 14 <i>Halhalaeden</i>											
IR 14A <i>Halhalaeden</i>											
IR 21B <i>Inkluckcheen</i>											
IR 9 <i>Stryen</i>											
IR 9B <i>Lytton</i>											
IR 36 <i>Ngwyu'yenu</i>											
IR 21A <i>Lytton</i>											
IR 21 <i>Inkluckcheen</i>											
IR 2B <i>Nuuautin</i>											
IR 22 <i>Kleetlekut</i>											
IR 22A <i>Kleetlekut</i>											
IR 2 <i>Nuuautin</i>											
IR 2A <i>Nuuautin</i>											
IR 23 <i>Nohomeen</i>											

LFN 54 Known Reserves: Current/Potential Future Land Use Matrix

	Agriculture	Commercial	Cultural	Environmental	Housing	Subsistence	Recreational	Resource	Service	Traditional Land Holding	Lawful Possession
IR 16 <i>Two Mile Creek</i>											
IR 16A <i>Two Mile Creek</i>											
IR 8 <i>Maka</i>											
IR 19 <i>Nocten</i>											
IR 24 <i>Tuckozap</i>											
IR 27C <i>Papyum Graveyard</i>											
IR 27B <i>Lytton</i>											
IR 27 <i>Papyum</i>											
IR 27A <i>Papyum</i>											
IR 18 <i>Klickkumcheen</i>											
IR 17 <i>Klahkamich</i>											
IR 25 <i>Nickeyeah</i>											
IR 31 <i>Lytton</i>											
IR 20 <i>Kitzowit</i>											
IR 26 <i>Skwayanope</i>											
IR 26A <i>Lytton</i>											

APPENDIX E

Community Workshop Data

Community Workshop Data

What is the purpose of the land use plan?

- Leadership needs to have own laws, protocols, and regulations in place to regulate lands and resources.
- Organized zoning for land use designation (housing, water license, commercial, development)
- On reserve water license will impact access and use of water (provincial and federal)
- Negotiation tools when industry comes in or adjacent to the reserve. For example, the composting facility has detrimentally impacted land.
- Capital planning for infrastructure (businesses for community)
- User fee or licensing fee (e.g. gas station)
- Protect the environment (land, air, and water)—major priority
- Effects from industry (mining, forestry, etc.)
 - Climate change impacts

What should a land use plan include and focus on in the 56 reserves?

- Focus on key areas to revive agricultural production
- Might need a change on types of crops
- Alternate/clean energy for new homes
- Educating homeowners on energy, garbage/junk, and cars
 - People need to take pride of the land
 - Take pride in yourself, family, and land
- Identify water sources
- Need more information/know on traditional land holdings
 - Need more information on CP lands
- Band needs to create laws, policies, and protocols on traditional land holdings and lawful possession

What are the tangible land management objectives?

- Band is told to minimize domestic water use in spring/summer
- Agriculture use there is a quota that goes by order of priority (it goes by whoever had the water license first)
 - Current issues around Bottanie Creek due to increase in water use by Revolutionary Ranch
- Storage earthen dam on reserve land
 - Band maintains the dam

- \$1,000,000 in recent upgrades
- Water storage is low
- Potential to remove the dam as there is liability on the band for any damage to fee simple land
- Identify the most feasible and suitable lands for housing
- Save prime agricultural land from housing development
- Need for quick access on the west side because of emergencies
 - Issues are not being addressed
- Treatment center planned for the west side (IR 9 Stryen)
 - Another possibility in Van Winkle Flats Crown land / fee simple land
 - LFN bought land and runoff by Stryen
- Commercial management objective is to have viable water sources
 - Protect and limit damage to archeological sites (e.g. drive through)
 - Monitors when there is any construction on any of the IRs
- Protection areas:
 - Stein, Pasulko,
 - IR 1 and 15 (Pasulko and Bottanie) regulation on no ATVs:
 - A written by-law for ATVs not to leave the road
 - It impacts the traditional medicines
 - There are competing interests (i.e. Fish levels have dropped, so as a result, there has been a rise in hunting)
 - Identify trails for hunting, traditional foods, transportation, etc.
 - Pasulko (IR 1) was/is a sacred place for gathering to do business
 - Stein is a spiritual area (pictographs that tell stories of people, storytelling (two-headed snake, don't bother lizards)
- Ensure membership is part of the regulations, policy, by-laws, planning / Ensure buying
- Ensure follow-up gatherings (IR Lytton 4E, 16, 17, 18, 25, 30 mile)
- Need laws for developing CP and traditional land holdings.
 - Make sure that all by-laws apply to all lands
- Maintenance fee for water and sewage

Discussion on Traditional Land Holdings

- Snake Flats (21A) Fred and Stephen Raphael owns the land
- Steven Raphael (Fred's brother's son) knows a lot about the lands in the area (Stolo Nation)
- CP Land
- Passed down from Fred's grandfather
- Passed down from George Snowball
- Under Fred and Steven Raphael
- Jerry does agriculture (used to do hay)
- Heritage Pit homes — 23 (archaeological/heritage sites)
- Upper field (still visible)

Adam's (21 B)

- Part of the Snake Flats area
- House
- Garden/Agriculture

Peter's (21A / 21B)

- ** CP land cannot be sold unless it is sold to a LFN member

Dick family (21B)

- LFN never lived on reserves - before, everything was all traditional lands. LFN moved around to different areas, depending on food.
- The government forced LFN in the reserve.
- The creation of boundaries created conflict between the nations.
- After reserve lands, the only way people could keep their family land was through traditional land holding
- Traditional land holdings is informal land tenure based on the community's agreement that members "own" that land
 - Attached to father's lineage
 - Government does not acknowledge traditional land holding
- CP lands are formal land tenure based on INAC's agreement of land possession
 - Passed through wills
- Texas Creek to IR 26 (27-30km) are all part of traditional land holdings
 - Fishing areas on both sides of the Fraser river
 - Protected Stein rivers

Areas important to LTFN

Saint Georges/3 miles

- Where the residential school used to be
- Battlefield (arrow heads located there)
 - Might be a sacred area
- There is a baseball field now
 - Only place that could be utilized for development
 - ex. a mill

47 (IR 360)

- Church & Government had the land
- Was passed back to LFN
- Anderson Creek

Pasulko Lake: Gathering Place where there are cabins, camps

Botanie Valley: She used to go fishing and camp with her family (keep that area pristine for traditional use)

- There is a dam there

- A lot of traditional foods around Pasulko and Botany:
 - Wild potatoes (Tatoons)
 - Indian celery and spinach (Staewata)
 - Black caps
 - Pine Mushrooms
 - Stinging Nettles
 - Camas bulbs

Stein Valley

- A place to do traditional medicine and healing
- Pictographs are there
- Historical site for the nation
 - Cottonwood Area, clearing the trails for hikers, there is an old trapping area, they would get water from Stein Creek
- Can you trap in the provincial park? What is the legislation?
- Band and Mount Curry manages the Stein Valley provincial park

Stein Creek

- Community gets water from the creek
- Major water system for 2-3 miles
- After the war, members were given land by the Crown, after that it was handed down to family
- Community knows who has traditional land holdings
- Community respects the traditional ownership of that land because the family grew up on that land
- Ancestral sites, where family ancestors grew up
 - i.e. cellars, fish drying racks, and other ancient sites are located on the sites.
 - Important because it proves people lived there a long time ago
- Ensure that the ancestral sites are protected and respected
- There are certain protocols for traditional land holdings (hunting and fishing areas, land)
 - Protocols are unwritten

Key Issues

- Biggest issue is water.
- Water is a major concern for the farmland. There is a noticeable water shortage over the years. The creeks/springs are drying up.
- The community is fighting for water. There are a lot of issues over water licensing.
- Upper ditch and lower ditch line divide the east and west side (12 miles)
- Water comes out of the Botanie Valley
- People worked hard to get water to their gardens. Gardens are much smaller because of the lack of water (is this an access or environmental problem)?

- The Botany watershed was logged out in the last 30 years, and that has exacerbated the drought problems for the water table
- Concerns that members want to remove government boundaries so they can sell fish to the canneries.
- Cultural: Things taught by nation (what is in the nation)
- Traditional: Things that are passed down from parents and grandparents (passed on from generation to generation)
- Sacred: Asking rock (Stein), birthing stone (spiritual connection to the Nation)
- McKays own the land near the composting (trespass by law; no approval for water license; no consent; FNFA)
- Food production/security:
 - Food is a foundation of wellness.
 - The land used to be extremely productive. People collaborated on their crops. Paula is working on getting a farm school start, so they can get specialized training (fruits and animals).
 - The ground is very rocky. Cheryl tried growing corn, carrots, onions, lettuce, but the cows ate all the vegetables.
 - They are looking to develop more food security (grow more fruits).
- Spiritual and sacred: There used to be sweat lodges behind spetium (sp?). Used to be located up in the forests and by the houses. People seem to be less interested in spiritual activities.
- Water fees on two reserves. It has made community members upset.
- People are raised a lot different than the last generation, which has impacts values. For example, technology has had an effect.
- People are losing cows and horses due to drought.
- No more skunks, raccoons, cactus in the area.
- Stacey Phillips is on 3a
- Chief Janet is on Spintlum Flat 3
- Stein has specific traditional medicines not available in other areas
- Mineral licenses aren't offered to the community/they don't even hear about it
- MOE gives access to the riparian zone.
- Extraction of gold from the river shore lines – West side
- Other Land use: Locate areas where they can get gravel; it is used as a revenue source. (ec dev opportunity) – West side

Identify values and a way of life that is tied to the lands?

Fishing:

- Fish the Fraser River
- Dry fish (dz'wen) in the area – used to do that May, June but now there's not fish until August
- Canning fish

- Scary to eat the fish because of the pollutants in the river – own people don't look after their own spots and don't clean up. Revolution Ranch (composting, effects on River); farm fishing
- Fish doesn't taste the same as before (started about 10 years ago)
- Dry racks in back the house; used to '
- People are saying areas are their families' fishing
- Used to go to Spuzzum and fish up to Lytton – now the gov't has cut up the areas and can't freely go; need to ask permission to fish
- Thompson is main fishing spot (still need permission)
- Cisco
- 6 mile
- Mile Board
- Nickeyeah
- Gina has spot Mile 13 on hwy 12
- Fish is eaten for the rest of the year

Hunting:

- Bottanie Valley; Murray Creek runs from Hwy 12 to Hwy 1 (wild horse part of Murray Creek; every mountain – deer; West faced Nikeyeah Watershed
- All these areas used to be good – had loggers, recreation (dirt bikers, destructing lands) – good 20 km radius that bike trails have taken up – used to be good hunting here
- Access roads due to logging and has opened areas for everyone
- Change in meat taste – deer and moose
- Respect and take care of the land (give and take)
- We have to remember the land is something to take care of us
- Hay for cattle was a way of live/livelihoods for a lot of LFN members
- Land provides for you what you allow it to
- Hunting, fishing, and gather has its own protocols
 - Only pick what you need and leave so it can provide you another season
 - Only catch enough fish to feed your family for the winter and not catch all of it
 - When you go hunting, only hunt what you need (the entire animal)
- Land is also connected to spiritual practices, has its own protocols
 - Land set aside for sweats; build where there was water
 - After a sweat you had to go into cold water
- Respect burial grounds, spiritual places, with very specific protocols
- Reciprocity, giving back, and making sure when you take something you give something back. There is a sharing of resources. Increase trade opportunities.
- A lot of it depends on revenue to the land, such as ranching, agriculture.
- Family land is normally quite nice, land that is available is rocky or an a cliff, so it is not available/access for development.
 - Non-family land is less accessible

- Not much services or infrastructure
- Land stays in the family, the son normally. LFN is more patriarchal.
 - CP lands (Certificate of Possession)
- Traditional Foods: Asparagus, mushrooms, wild potatoes, berries, stawata (celery), soap berries.
- Medicines: sage, grasses
- Weaving: (Thompson baskets) cedar root, cedar bark, cherry bark
- Minerals: Gold and jade
- There is a good amount of food security for the community, but there has been a loss of traditional foods. There is an opportunity for LFN to return and improve food security opportunities
- Land on Elkeye (Cheryl)
- Not a lot of funding to develop family land is a major investment and commitment. CP land can't be sold to anyone but within the community
- Understand history and linear for family traditional lands
 - People who take care of the land, should also have access to the land, its not about just owning or possession the land

Vision

Overall:

- See our land to be developed – used to be really green all over
- Overarching/broad vision: Always taking care & respecting land, infrastructure, water & all things

5 years

- Youth bike park to not go off road on the reserve
- Fruit Trees, Gardens, Hay Homes, Livestock
- Water:
 - there used to be water
 - weather changes
 - less snow
 - pump station to holding tank from the River
- Recreation center by health center
- Bridge east to west – need better roads on the west side
- Ski resort & restaurant (ec dev): job creation, there was one previously
- Youth have a dirt bike park
- Get community well and healthy
 - Treatment healing center (for addictions)
 - A place for people who have been sexually abused
 - Get community members off drugs and alcohol
 - Skills building/training (e.g. agriculture)
 - Healing centre
 - A place where people can come in for help and leave healthy

- Stages of wellbeing and health
- Small cabins and cottages to house the members
 - When they leave, they are ready to face their challenges
- Longer healing programs (gov. funds max 6 weeks)
- People are having to leave their homes to deal with addiction
- Kids are left behind; families are broken up; trauma and negative events with leaving and breaking up family/feelings alone
-
- Get irrigation ditches fixed or piping infrastructure to get people back on the land
 - This will help the development of fruit trees, vegetables
 - The band could find funding sources (ministry of agriculture)
- Raising cattle
 - Honorarium system for retired ranchers to teach youth; have inter-generational knowledge program
- Community Center for all the reserves
 - Youth Center/leisure center
 - Physical fitness center
 - Waterpark (because of the heat)
- Multi-complex; place used for multiple uses and activities
- Traditional events/activities around Pasalko Lake
 - Year-round access; no access during the winter months
 - Another location could be useful for cultural activities
 - Cultural activities: Powwows, beading, fishing, weaving, safety use of firearms, etc.
- Youth center (leisure center)
- Sawmill (economic development)
- Agricultural development
 - 100 acres by Bottanie
 - Alfalfa or hops
- Grocery store and gas bar
- More people farming (10 new farms up and running)
 - Soils are all different
 - Create an opportunity for collaboration between farms based on soil types; opportunities for cost-sharing
 - Canning opportunities
- Farming: Access to cash and resources is a barrier
- Access to water (water infrastructure)
 - Put piping the in the ditches
 - Maintenance of the ditch lines; takes a lot of effort for people to maintenance the ditch lines.
- People are not aware of the funding available (environmental, infrastructure, etc.)
 - People need more information on funding sources for economic development and agricultural programs.
- Protection and ecotourism: LFN is managing the Stein; therefore, they need to implement some rules so people can generate revenues

- Rules, regulations
- Camp sites (limited number)
- Monitoring station
- Store for supplies
- People are causing damage from tourism
- Community guides
- More healing gatherings
- Powwow grounds
- Maps reflect the LFN values
- People to respect and have pride in their land
- LFN manage and regulate all resources, land, and development
- Decision-making table process and provincial and federal meetings
- To start band business (e.g. meetings) on traditional lands
- Infrastructure for development to be self-sustaining
- Sustainable funding for land management
- Innovation

10 years

- LFN treatment center (for healing) round lake
- Grocery Store @ St George's
 - Good quality for at grocery store at 10 year vision – more fresh foods – money to come back to LFN – local farmers ; some people growing food Spudium Gardens (private owned by band members)
- More homes & more accommodation to rent (apartments)
- Better old age home
- Golf course on St. George's land
- Talking about putting a campsite by Thompson River by the beach (where the Fraser and Thompson meet) – there is a heritage site, burial grounds, sacred area, people pick asparagus (along area)
- Informal ways to have inter-generational knowledge transfer
- 5-year people need to save their money to reinvest in new equipment to expand and improve.
- Ec Dev initiatives:
 - Gas bar
 - Motels (more accommodation is needed)
 - Conference center (Quate Lodge outside of Chase)
 - Bridge East to West (Fraser River)
 - Community bus and transit system
 - Fish hatchery (food security and ec dev)
 - Solar: Feed-in / BC energy fund
- Cultural center
 - Performance center
 - Language
- Hospice/palliative care center

- Elder housing
- A subdivision for single dwelling
- Agricultural development
- Land use designations (e.g. commercial, agriculture, housing, etc)
 - Use the land to create 80% employment
 - Apprentice programs for youth
 - If people do not have CP land, where can they go?
- Multi-purpose recreation center (indoor swimming pool, gym)
- Outdoor sport facilities for the youth (basketball courts)
- Mountain biking trails and track
- Bringing back old horse trails
- See our own new administrative building with the tribal council and staff working together to share information
- Make sure membership has bought into planning (band and membership respect each other)
- Develop protocols for the future
- Zoning completed and implemented
- More housing for LFN members
 - Currently 200+ houses
 - 30 current applications for housing
 - 2015 Freeze of housing was removed to build
- Infrastructure for water
 - No service lots available
- Ensure all reserves have viable access
- Next generation self-sufficient, not dependent on band

25 years

- More development in St. George
- All properties nice and green
- All LFN members are taken care of
- To feel respected and valued
- Higher staff who can bring it to reality
- Retreat near Stein Valley/14 mile
- Rediscovery Program (coming of age for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal)
- Picnic area in Stein
- Camp ground @ Bottanie Lake
- Large health center
- Eco-tourism (bears and wolves)
- Areas designated for housing (fee simple land)
 - Half of LFN members do not live on the reserve because there is no where to live
 - By having more members in the community, it will create more opportunities

- Bring outside brainpower back into the economy
- Commercial/economic development
- Traditional wellness
 - Gathering and using wild foods/food on the land (asparagus, stwetta)
 - Gathering and using medicines
- Joint Ventures: Industrialized lands
 - (e.g. log building)
 - Use knowledge and uses from successful businesses
 - Mentorship
- Next generation practice LFN values, Aboriginal Rights, culture, way of life
 - Language
 - Culture
 - Traditions
- Next generation self-sufficient, not dependent on band
- Adequate amount of housing for housing needs
- Economic development (clean energy, resource development)
 - Focus on band needs first
 - Focus on sustainability (trees and berry bushes)

Preserve	Add	Remove	Keep Out
hitching, camping	for Senior complex, respect		
Fishing areas	Big gardens, fruit trees, potatoes, vegetables		
Logging areas all gone	Cattle and haying		
Land and rights to land	Recreation for our kids and others; bicycle tracks, motor cycle tracks		
CP lands kept for our children	Ec-Dev (qinseng, hay)		
Our pit homes	Water Water slide Golf course		
Bring out more place names to the LFN members/language; know the names around us	Need more trees put in the ground to replace burnt trees	Remove the compost from Botanie; or assert rights to protect/limit access to non-garbage hauling trucks	Gold mines on fishing sites and rivers
Preserve our historical and current use of special places, cultural, and spiritual uses	Buy strategic lands; example entry ways into Lytton (visitor centre) to attract people like Squamish	Cut down on all old/broken down vehicles off the properties to cut down on rodents	All non-LFN extraction industry
Preserve our culture, learning to teach our own grandchildren to speak our language	Visitor centre at the Stein for a required guide to enter, collect user fees, sell artisans work	Remove/clean up old illegal garbage dumping on reserve	GMO foods and plants
Preserve and protect our water rights	Mapping traditional territory place names	Alcohol and drugs dealers and users	Non-LFN members who come onto the land and take old vehicles
Preserve ecological integrity of Stein and Botanie	Have overall land to have preserving foods, fruits, vegetable stand building		Greedy people; need to work with LFN
Preserve LFN member on the land, healthier living here	New hall in appropriate location, able to rent it out and generate revenue		Loggers and miners
Preserve traditional territory (Stein, Pasulko, Botanie)	Arbour for powwows and healing gatherings		

Preserve	Add	Remove	Keep Out
Teach youth language	Treatment centre up and operation in a sacred area (Stein, Pasulko, Botany)		
Capture our stories	Paved roads on the west side		
Place names for territory			
Valleys and trees	Music studio	Litter	Ban mushroom pickers except for locals (only FN people)
Pasulko Lake	Apple trees	Garbage	Alcohol & Drugs
Culture; historical landmarks	Old movie theatre	Scrap Metal	Guns
Land and History	hiking trails	Bar	Bar
The Church	First Nation language and tribal songs and stories	Chemical dumping	Loggers
Building a road and bridge	Bike Trails	Remove money because it makes people more greedy	Pyromaniacs
Preserve hunting the woods and fishing in the river	Zoo	Remove compost trucks from going to Botany Lake	Terrorists
Save the battle field	Starbuck	I would want to remove all charred houses because if you remove charred houses you can get more space (charred = old burnt wood)	Chemicals
Farms	Zip lining	Remove Jade Springs/Jade springs camp site	Bombs
The rivers	Basketballs		Cancer
Trees	Bakery		Toxic sludge
Preserve fishing and the fish	More games for youth		I would keep out all the poisoning from all the plants and water
Stein Valley	Skating sports		Negative people/disrespectful human beings
Animals and birds	More activities for youth		Asian corporation
Nlakapamux park	Booster juice		The compost trucks
Berries, stwan	Tim hortons		I want to keep out war
Old Chinese	Subway		Keep out wild

Preserve	Add	Remove	Keep Out
mining trail that runs adjacent to the river			animals in the parks in town
Keep land, tradition, spiritual culture, and ranch land	Rec centre		Stop littering
Jade Springs	West 49		Bear Hunters
Everything	More houses at my reserve because I want to make more friends		
	Pet Store		
Stein Valley	Ec dev		Drugs
Cultural Practices	Alternative energy		Bullying in the school
	More housing		Contamination
	Family land given to children		

Reframing the Issue to Goals: Workshop Activity

Issues	Reframe	State Goals
Pressure on wildlife and traditional foods (hunting, fishing, gathering)	Preserver traditional harvesting, fishing, and hunting	Teaching the youth to harvest and preserve traditional foods
Preserve watersheds	Protect the Stein Watershed	Maintain park designation Recognize it as LFN Traditional Territory Important fish habitat
There is no cultural center	Build a LFN Cultural Center	Research funding, lands, and water availability; Find the appropriate service lots (research)
Healing Treatment center (in-patient/out-patient)	Build a Healing Treatment Center	Research statistics on the community on baseline on abuse, addiction, etc. Can use old health center Approval of applications depend on stats. Find funding to secure staff to deliver services
Remove Composite site and insects	Ensure gives consent (consultation and accommodation) to external entities (waste	Develop policy; Develop consultation protocol for internal and external entities

Issues	Reframe	State Goals
	disposal/composite sites)	
Keep out Drug Dealers, Drug Traffic, Alcohol, Criminals, Sex Offenders	Establish safe spaces for the community	Develop policy that applicants for housing are upstanding citizens; screening process for LFN members (sexual assault and drug trafficking)— Policy is in place and being enforced.
Water Better water system for farming: pump out of rivers	Water to sustain life (irrigation and domestic use) Better water system for 2mile, 3mile, Alkali (high point), 6 mile	Controlled reservoir or holding tank to be built above the dump or high areas above reserve lands
Traditional wilds foods/Basketry	Preserve lands for traditional foods	Keep bikers out of specific areas
Treatment Centre	Add treatment center (i.e. Round Lake treatment centre): sweats, traditional healing methods	Teaching new skills Traditional healing On-going programs & follow up
Homes / Rentals	More accommodation	Plan more areas for home building
Overdeveloping property / beyond their allotted boundaries	Define and review boundaries with owners	Define and review boundaries with owners
Garbage on reserve: people dumping	More signs for “no dumping” Dump hours to be extended Less charges for dumping More pick ups	Garbage planning at band level (pick ups, charges, dump hours) and appliance, fish, hide disposal
Fishing boundaries (there never used to be many boundaries until the Indian agent came and divided the area)	Get together and unite with other First Nations	Round table with FN's
Bikers for recreation	We want to preserve our lands	Keep out bikers (“Monkey Wrench area is where a lot of non-native bikers go) Confine bikers to specific area Signs to keep out the bikers
Preserve our historical and current use of special places, cultural, and spiritual places / Mapping traditional place names	Continue passing on knowledge on special places, including cultural, spiritual, and historical areas. Map their traditional names.	Record (e.g. mapping) history, place names, knowledge of certain areas, harvesting sites. For example, the hunters have knowledge of the mountains for hunting.
Preserve our culture,	Maintain our	Recording and making visual booklets,

Issues	Reframe	State Goals
learning to teach our own grandchildren to speak our language	language and stories.	cd, video; not just computer/web access On-going support for cultural activities (e.g. making pine/cedar baskets).
Treatment centre up and operation in a sacred area (Stein, Pasulko, Botany)	Reduce costs and keep members within the traditional territory for treatment.	Look into where LFN can building a treatment centre. Feasibility study (land, access). Look into funding sources for treatment centre.
Visitor centre at the Stein for a required guide to enter, collect user fees, sell artisans work	Ensure that the Territory protected; maintain healthy environment.	Train people as guides. Look into funding for visitor centre; partners (joint-ventures).
Cut down on all old/broken down vehicles off the properties to cut down on rodents	Create a healthy and safe environment. Protect the land from hazards in the vehicles (oil, fluids).	Work with LFN vehicle owners to remove old, broken down vehicles. Look at hazards from old vehicles. Create a plan to work with the community to get the vehicles off the properties (access, permission, removal, financial gain/profit-share).
Remove the compost from Botanie; or assert rights to protect/limit access to non-garbage hauling trucks	Improve health and safety protection for LFN and non-LFN members Protect health and safety of wildlife (e.g. contamination, being shot) Protect traditional food sources (e.g. wildlife)	Build relationship with revolutionary ranch.
Greedy people; need to work with LFN	LFN leading processes; consultation (e.g. creating treatment centre with full consultation)	Training of staff members to work in partnerships (treatment centre); specific skills to deal with trauma and addiction. Utilize members with knowledge, good communication, and work shadowing within the concept who can speak the language and teach people who want to learn. Compassion for others Training in emergency response.
Loggers and miners (fishing areas and rivers)	Maintain LFN access to fishing and rivers. To protect/preserve LFN grounds (traditional territory)	Aware of companies/members on/passing through the LFN Traditional Territory (Consultation, permission, communication). Communication between band and members to protect the land.
Preserve rivers Preserve fruit trees		

Issues	Reframe	State Goals
Waterpark Rec Centre	Keep cool. more things to do; exercise; stay healthy; happy; hockey; gymnastics; swimming	
Remove compost	Running the land; it smells; pollution; producing chemicals	
Keep out racist people	Makes people sad; puts people down	
Keep out bars Stein Valley	Ability to continue practices and accessing traditions, medicines	Passing on knowledge of the Stein and other areas through educational, community guides (for membership and non-membership)
Traditional Ways	To practice more cultural events in traditional ways (language, ceremony)	Have elders assist in hosting cultural events so knowledge is passed down
Ec Development	Continue researching possible economic development opportunities that are viable for area (e.g. wind power, solar, and other clean energy sources)	Mentoring program for economic development for agricultural initiatives (e.g. orchards)
Housing	Have LFN family members consider extended family when thinking of developing lands for housing and future needs.	Create policies with band and membership on allocating family land for future housing needs of LFN family members / future development, prior to looking at band lands.
Housing	Ensure LFN members have the opportunity to build more houses on reserve.	Researching available funding to create service lots on reserve (water, electricity)
Garbage, junk	Educating members of the destruction or damage old vehicles and other environmental concerns do to the lands and makes	Host one event in the next year to host to understand contamination of old vehicles are doing to our land and water

Issues	Reframe	State Goals
	them unusable.	
Dependency	Bringing back pride in own people that they will become more self-sufficient.	
Drugs and unhealthy body, spirit, and mind	Bringing back culture, traditions, and spiritual practices that will have members take pride in themselves, which will create healthy body, mind, and spirit	
Bullying in school	Create safe spaces for kids in school and environment	Educate people on the effects of bullying



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