COMMUNITY HERITAGE REGISTER

Regional District of Central Kootenay

06 April 2020

Road to Ainsworth Hot Springs 1975.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Territorial Acknowledgment

This work acknowledges the Sinixt, Ktunaxa, Syilx/Okanagan and Secwepemc peoples and their homelands which include the Regional District of Central Kootenay. We pay respect to all Elders, past, present and emerging, as well as Elders from other communities who reside here today. They hold the memories, traditions, culture and hope of Indigenous people in Canada and are viewed as teachers and mentors for the safeguarding, conservation and passing on of everything inherited and valued.

Regional Description

Located in the southeast corner of British Columbia, the Regional District of Central Kootenay (RDCK) encompasses an area of just over 22,000 square kilometres. Situated between the Rocky Mountains and the Okanagan Valley, the RDCK extends from the border of the United States to just south of the Trans-Canada Highway. There are nine municipalities within the RDCK: the Cities of Castlegar and Nelson, the Town of Creston, as well as the Villages of Salmo, Nakusp, New Denver, Silverton, Slocan, and Kaslo. The RDCK is divided into eleven Electoral Areas (A to K), each represented on the RDCK Board of Directors. The District's main administration office is in Nelson and staff, services and community facilities can be found throughout the region.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

RDCK Community Heritage Register

The communities within the Regional District of Central Kootenay (RDCK) share a varied and beautiful landscape and a rich heritage encompassing stories and places from the natural environment, First Nations, and multi-cultural and non-indigenous activities over past centuries.

A Community Heritage Register (CHR) represents an exciting step for heritage in the RDCK. This document identifies the historical context of the RDCK, recognizes a range of heritage values and resources in the Regional District and suggests strategies and actions for the implementation of the CHR to help protect and promote the heritage and history of the area.

As of 2020, eight Electoral Areas (A, C, D, E, G, H, I, J, K) participate in the Heritage Conservation Service. Practicing heritage conservation in a coordinated way through the implementation of the CHR will assist the RDCK in realizing the benefits that result from strong and integrated heritage conservation activity.

The document includes strategies, actions, how-to guidance and examples for creating Statements of Significance and implementing the heritage register over the short, medium and long term.

Part 1: Heritage Context

The Heritage Context section brings together community input and historical research to form a greater understanding of the historical, physical and intangible components of the Central Kootenay region. It develops an overall view of the physical context of the area through a thematic framework, and summarizes the core heritage values identified by RDCK communities.

This section provides a succinct understanding of the area's heritage values held by the community that will act as a reference for identifying, understanding and documenting heritage resources going forward.

Part 2: Heritage Resources in the RDCK

A Community Heritage Register is a legal planning tool enacted under Section 598 of the Local Government Act (LGA). Part 2 of the study outlines in detail the process and application of this legislation in creating a heritage register,

including a list of the legal tools available for resources placed on a CHR. It also offers technical information and guidance including core principles, criteria and categories of heritage values to think about, and 11 key questions to consider when identifying and assessing heritage resources.

This section also identifies and describes the status of 34 prioritized heritage resources for the initial CHR, and shows their locations on a map.

Part 3: Statements of Significance

Statements of Significance (SOS) provide a succinct and consistent format to express the heritage values of places that matter to communities in the RDCK, contributing to the decision-making process around heritage resources. This section provides detailed information about preparing SOSs, including a sample of a heritage register inclusion worksheet to guide the process.

It also includes SOSs for five priority heritage resources - Slocan Valley Rail Trail, kp'itl'els/Brilliant Flats, J. B. Fletcher General Store, Idaho Peak Recreational Site and Burton Historical Park - for inclusion on the register and as examples for the preparation of future SOSs.

Part 4: Community Heritage Register Management

Effective ongoing development and management activities are important for the effectiveness of the CHR as a heritage tool. This sections provides six general policies that provide overarching guidance to the long-term implementation and management of the CHR, guidance on the creation of an integrated advisory body, and outlines a series of CHR implementation tools, including a description, required resources and proposed time frame.

Appendices

The appendices include sources of general information, background, reference material and technical resources useful in the implementation of the heritage register and heritage conservation planning generally in the RDCK.

Technical tools that will continue to be useful include a filled out heritage register inclusion worksheet as an example of the process of assessing heritage resources, a nomination form for new resources, and finally, a stand-alone Heritage Register Inclusion Worksheet for use by the RDCK and the community.

1 **HERITAGE CONTEXT**

1.1   THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

Introduction to the Thematic Framework

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

Thematic frameworks have a number of interconnected uses in the identification and management of heritage resources. They are an important tool for both the contextual overview of heritage resources and the comparative analysis of the significance of individual resources. Themes guide judgements about what types of heritage resources might exist on a site or in an area, and assist in the assessment of their heritage significance. The use of major themes can draw attention to gaps in existing histories.

Aspects of the Regional District of Central Kootenay's heritage are organized under the following eight themes, which together seek to succinctly encapsulate the history, physical character and central stories found in its community heritage, as well as connect community heritage values and heritage resources. Each heritage resource identified for the heritage register should find a place within one or more themes.

A sample quote from the public survey that was conducted as part of this project in the fall of 2019 is included on each theme page, relating to that particular historic theme.

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1   Dominance of the Waterways

The major lakes and their tributary rivers within the RDCK are dominant physical forces in the area, impacting the historical development in the region. Local Indigenous community identities, cultures, ways of life and place names are inseparable from the local lakes, rivers and creeks used by the Sinixt, Ktunaxa, Syilx/Okanagan and Secwepemc to define regions, landscapes and territories.

The Central Kootenay river systems are the result of the area's glaciation 13,000 years ago. The most prominent of these systems is the Columbia River which stretches nearly 2,000 kilometres from its headwaters near Canal Flats in eastern British Columbia to Oregon and the Pacific Ocean. Melting glaciers formed the Slocan River which flows south to join the Kootenay River system. The Kootenay River originates in the Rocky Mountains, flows south into Montana and Idaho and through Kootenay Lake, eventually reaching the confluence with the Columbia River at Castlegar. Kootenay Lake is also fed by the south-flowing Duncan and Lardeau rivers. The Upper and Lower Arrow Lakes are formed by the widening of the Columbia River.

The generally north-south alignment of the river valleys have directed transportation, settlement, trading and migration routes for as long as people have lived in and used this area. The mountain ranges and steep sided lakes made access to land difficult and gave the natural transportation routes, from trails to ships to railways, their north-south configuration.

Columbia River. (BCAR)

Thousands of years before roads were introduced to the region, the Sinixt, Ktunaxa, Syilx/Okanagan and Secwepemc used the local waterways as a means of travel. From Indigenous routes in sturgeon-nosed canoes that allowed safe travel in unpredictable waves on large lakes and rushing creeks and rivers, to the Canadian Pacific Railway's fleet of lakeboats, the region's waterways have played an important role in transportation and settlement. With road building hampered by local geography, the lakes and rivers provided key transportation corridors.

"As a result of the dams on the Lower Kootenay River, the shelves of rock that once formed the foaming waterfalls beside Coyote's Rock sit today like bones chewed bare. The falls are dry and inactive. They await Coyote's return, when everything will be set right: for water, for fish and for the beautiful mountain landscape the Sinixt call home."[1]

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1   Eileen Delahanty Pearkes

"Our lakes and rivers, watersheds and wetlands which carve the landscape, are the routes back into our history"

Sub-themes:

- Lakes and rivers as transportation corridors
- Determining places of settlement
- Creation of floodplains conducive to farming
- Fishing sites
- Water supply
- Electrical power sources
- Infrastructure such as dams and bridges
- Hazards, floods and shipwrecks

BC Hydro dams constructed as part of the 1961 Columbia River Treaty reflect the dominance of the waterways in the Central Kootenay region. A unique opportunity for B.C. to share in hydroelectric power development, the terms of the treaty required Canada to construct three dams - Mica, Duncan, and Hugh Keenleyside - to control floods and maximize U.S. power production, while the American government built the Libby dam in Montana. Initially, the Mica dam was the only one that produced power in Canada. It wasn't until the late 1990's that the Keenleyside dam was included as a means of power production.

Canada also benefits from power production from the dams and reservoirs, particularly Koocanusa and Arrow Lakes reservoirs especially near Nakusp, with Kootenay Lake itself functioning as a partial reservoir.

The construction of the storage reservoirs for these dams, along with one in the U.S., displaced 2,300 citizens from their homes and flooded 60,000 hectares of high-value, valley-bottom land in the 1960s. The altering of the waterways through the construction of local dams significantly impacted many communities at that time.

Lost Indigenous heritage resources included village sites and culturally modified trees, along with the overall integrity of the pre- and post-contact archaeological record. Whole towns and neighbourhoods were flooded – family homes and land, and community gathering places were lost forever. The after-effects of this significant alteration of the landscape and displacement of communities are still evident today.

Today, the Slocan River is considered important as one of the last non-dammed rivers in the Upper Columbia system

Fish from the area's rivers and lakes were a staple for many people living in the Central Kootenay region prior to construction of the dam system, providing a food source for Indigenous communities and newcomer settlers, who harvested ocean-going salmon—chinook and coho, along with trout, bull trout, white fish and sturgeon.

virtualmuseum.ca/sgc-cms/expositions-exhibitions/hydro/en/dams/brilliantdam

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2   Governance, Social Activism and Resistance

Many government policies have had an impact on the history and physical development of the RDCK, while a context and culture of community activism, resistance and refuge has long been part of the area. The 1846 International Boundary Treaty between Canada and the United States, followed by Indian Reserves created by the BC Gold Commissioner and the American and Canadian governments, had negative impacts on local Indigenous communities' land use, rights and access.

Governments responsible for infrastructure realized that with the arrival of American prospectors into the Slocan, Columbia and Kootenay river valleys after the discovery of rich lead, zinc and silver deposits, railways, roads, towns and communication facilities were required to maintain control of resources.

Regulations adopted under the 1941 Enemy Alien Act enabled the evacuation of Japanese Canadians from the West Coast to Interior camps and road camps. This legacy is seen in the locations of former internment camps in the Slocan Valley, Kaslo and elsewhere in the region. Today, this legacy is revisited through historic site tours, signage, ceremonies and the formal recognition of heritage places in the region.

The RDCK has also been the location of local protests. Dam construction under the Columbia River Treaty was met with protests by the community as land was expropriated and people were forced to abandon their homes. Further social activism was triggered by the logging industry in the region, as the environmental movement responded to the logging of ecologically important and sensitive areas.

Doukhobors, religious refugees from Russia who came to the area in the early 1900s, were frequently persecuted for their religious, social, and political beliefs and often experienced government encroachment in their lives. Young American war resisters and their families arrived in the area the 1960s, fleeing the Vietnam War and US conservatism. They sought to live their vision of an egalitarian, sustainable, democratic and non-violent society in their communities and everyday lives, and found that this region allowed them to do that.

Other Indigenous legacies include colonization, forced resettlement from traditional villages, and fishing, hunting and gathering areas.

"My heritage helps define who I am. It informs my place in a group with those whose heritage I share. The heritage of each RDCK resident, when recognized and valued, makes the RDCK a great place to live."

Sub-themes:

- B.C.'s system of Regional Districts
- Government policy and legislation
- Japanese internment
- Public infrastructure
- City and town halls
- Non-participation of minority groups
- Unions protecting the rights and safety of workers.
- Resource extraction vs. environmentalism
- Privacy and personal freedom
- Pacifism, American war resisters

Sandon hotel for aged Japanese men, 1942. NNM 1994.69.4.18

"We have a longer history of settlers than even Vancouver."

"Heritage maintains an appreciation of the work and effort that went in to settling the area."

Sub-themes:

- Indigenous culture and settlement
- Addressing conflict and colonization
- Promoting settlement in the region
- Place of cultural diversity
- String of communities along lakes and rivers
- Settlements and towns
- Water access only communities
- Building distinct cultural communities and neighborhoods
- Red light districts

3   Inhabiting the Land

From prehistory to the present, the RDCK has been traversed and inhabited by a diverse mix of people. Evidence of the time-depth of human occupation on the land can be seen in pithouses, tipi sites and traditional villages of Indigenous communities, to mining settlements, villages, cities and extensive transportation and industrial infrastructure.

International treaties played a major role in the post-contact settlement patterns of the Central Kootenay region. The Oregon Treaty of 1846 established the 49th parallel as the boundary between the United States and Canada, effectively dividing the north-south travel routes that followed the natural geography. This in turn led to the establishment of east-west trading routes across the mountains to gain access to the potential wealth of furs, minerals, trees and fish of the western US and Canada.

Significant towns and cities, such as Nakusp, established in 1892, and Nelson, known as the Queen City of the Kootenays, grew up in response to mining and commercial activities in the region. Smaller communities coalesced around areas of resource extraction and transportation, with traditional roots in mining, sawmilling or the railway. Hotels and other amenities were built to accommodate the early craftsmen and labourers constructing the boats and railway for navigating both waterways and land.

Early towns were often only accessible by sternwheeler or pack horse. Towns and villages in the Slocan were located in the river valleys, creek fans and in particular on the lakes, to be close to transportation corridors, and because of the settlement constraints of the mountains. Small towns evolved around a grid layout, with hotels, bars, brothels, bath houses, water towers and pumphouses to serve the local population.

Bevan Manor House c. 1911. (from nomination)

Neighbourhoods, iconic streetscapes, the built response to topography in Nelson and settlements such as Ainsworth, Argenta and Meadow Creek all represent a shared shaping of Central Kootenay communities in response to the physical environment, yet each has a different history and evolution.

One of the characteristics of the area's history is the continued immigration of people of a variety of cultures. The earliest non-Indigenous arrivals were of European descent, mostly from the United Kingdom and the United States, originally descending upon the region to take part in the mining industry. Over the course of its history, the region has been home to Americans, Eastern Canadians, Scots, English, Italians, Chinese, Russian Doukhobors, Japanese, Eastern Europeans, Scandinavians, South Asian Canadians and others. Scandinavian cultural influences can be seen in place names such as such as Ymir, Valhalla and Gimli.

Today it is considered important that current residents and visitors to the Central Kootenay region are seen as one wave of settlement on this land, and are privileged to inhabit it. A settler view as the only interpretation of history is considered constrained and artificial.

The inclusion and honouring of all Indigenous peoples in inhabiting the land is important. For example, the Slocan Narrows archaeological site has revealed almost 40 housepits, with radiocarbon dating revealing four different periods of occupation which extend back at least 3500 years. There is also evidence of First Nation groups inhabiting this area on a year-round basis for many thousands of years before this time.

"Geographically, the RDCK lies in a beautiful, pristine setting clean air, soaring mountains, sparkling lakes and rivers. Its greatest strength lies in the diverse, remarkable people who live here, whose cultures and traditions weave a beautiful tapestry worthy of a listing in the Heritage Register."

Sub-themes

- Indigenous use of land and water
- Connecting with nature and wilderness
- Spirituality and storytelling connected to nature
- Manipulating the environment and its resources
- Scientific values found in the natural environment
- Geology, glaciation and hot springs
- Local vegetation communities
- Environmental stresses and consequences
- Flooding, slides, snow avalanches and other natural disasters
- Responsible stewardship

4   Lake and Mountain Environment

The diverse geological, geographical and ecological values found in the RDCK underscore the importance of the region's physical environment, valued in its own right, and for the ways people enjoy, use or exploit it. The natural environment of the Central Kootenay region has attracted people throughout history for a number of reasons - sustenance, resources, energy, recreation and solitude. This theme also addresses adverse consequences and stresses on the environment, such as the impacts of climate change and forest fire activity.

While the natural setting is important in and of itself, the natural physical features have in turn influenced settlement patterns, ways of life, transportation, recreation, and other human activities. The area's natural environment is an inspiration in the day-to-day life of residents, while the isolation and the beauty of the mountains and lakes draw people to explore the history of the area.

The Sinixt have traditional stories (Chaptikwl) about the forming of this region's landscape, including for example the story of how Rain gave her heart to Coyote, creating the Columbia River.

Ktunaxa laws on how to live with the land, ʔaknumuȼtiȼtiȼ, are also centred around protection of the environment and its sustainability. The Ktunaxa Creation Story, about how people came to be, is inseparable from the form of the Kootenays' natural environment - its rivers, lakes, valleys, passes and mountains.

Geographically located in the southeast corner of B.C., the Central Kootenay region is centred around the area's important waterways including the vast Columbia River which stretches nearly 2,000 kilometres from its headwaters near Canal Flats in British Columbia to Oregon and the Pacific Ocean, and is situated among three significant mountain ranges, the Monashee, Selkirk and Purcell.

The area's lakes, including the Upper and Lower Arrow, Kootenay, Duncan, Slocan and Trout lakes are the result of processes of glaciation. At the peak of the last ice advance 15,000 years ago, the valleys of the west Kootenay region lay below two or more kilometres of south-flowing glacier ice.

Two ecoregions dominate the Central Kootenay region. The Central Columbia Mountain region is typified by high mountain ridges and deep wide trenches and narrow valleys. Forest vegetation includes Douglas-fir, western larch, Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir and alpine tundra. The area is home to a variety of large and small mammals, and ospreys occur in high concentrations along Kootenay Lake. The Southern Columbia Mountains region has mountains that are more eroded and rounded, with trenches and wide valleys such as the Kootenay River and Creston. Riparian and floodplain areas provide habitat for deer, black bear, grouse and caribou, as well as reflecting the importance of the Columbia Valley for migratory birds.

The lake and mountain environment is encapsulated in the region's provincial protected areas and regional parks. Provincial parks such as Valhalla and Kokanee Glacier parks, the Purcell Wilderness Conservancy and regional parks such the Great Northern Rail Trail, Rosebud Lake Wildlife Refuge and many others offer the opportunity to experience the area's wilderness.

The region's natural heritage include Indigenous food and medicine plants. The Ktunaxa creation story includes the chase and destruction of Yawuʔnik ̓ by Naⱡmuq̓in, the Chief animal, involves the joining of the Kootenay River and the Columbia Lake, the naming of many places, and the forming of the landscape as we know it today.

Included in this theme are other impacts and catastrophes, both natural and human-caused, that have shaped the region's landscapes, sites and settlements, including the changing climate.

Snk'mip Marsh Sanctuary.

"The area has a rich history and much of it has been preserved. From Indigenous food hunting and tool making and travelling the lakes; to the mining era when people settled and worked in the area to extract large quantities of silver, lead and zinc; to logging, agriculture and fruit growing. The sternwheeler steam ships that plied the lakes bringing supplies, long before roads were developed."

Sub-themes

- Environmental impact of economic development
- Weathering booms and busts in a resource-based economy
- Importance of mining
- Hunting, trapping and fishing
- Commerce and banking
- Forestry and sawmilling
- Agriculture in the Creston and Columbia valleys
- Unions and organized labour
- Cooperative commerce and co-ops
- Immigrant and seasonal workers
- Rise of tourism, hot springs and lakeside resorts
- Indigenous seasonal camps for harvesting

5   Making a Living in Central Kootenay

The natural resources of the Central Kootenay region have been the foundation for significant economic development through forestry, hydroelectric power generation, mining, tourism and agriculture. Economic development in the RDCK has traditionally included industries such as forestry, agriculture, mining, small business and tourism, as well as more contemporary ways (cannabis cultivation) of making a living.

Mining is highly significant in the Central Kootenay region. The Slocan silver mining boom that occurred between the late 1890s and 1920s was intensely active and extremely productive but relatively short-lived. The communities of Kaslo, Silverton, New Denver, Sandon and Slocan City all had their origins in the Slocan silver mining boom. The Bluebell Mine at Riondel was a lead, zinc and silver mine that closed in 1972.

Significant numbers of settlers came to the West Kootenay region to establish farms and orchards following the completion of the national railway. Mining and fruit-growing communities, linked to the railheads by sternwheelers, dotted the rugged shores of the region's lakes, a pattern of settlement that still exists today. Industries such as mining and smelting developed with the help of abundant local power, and the region enjoyed an economic boost.

Kootenay farmers, with the advantage of good climate and fertile soil, stepped up production to meet the demand of the growing mining industry and subsequent settlement. Apples, cherries and other fruit were grown in abundance; by 1908, Kootenay Lake fruit was being shipped to the prairies and other parts of B.C. Other agricultural crops included hay, cattle and dairy.

Waves of various European immigrants began arriving in 1890, followed by other diverse groups up until the present day, attracted by jobs and the fertile land. The majority of communities were established in the most fertile areas, including the Arrow Lakes Valley, Creston Valley, the Duncan River and along the upper Kootenay River. Today, there is a resurgence of small, independent and sustainable farms in the region's valleys.

There is a long history of immigrants making a living in the Central Kootenay region. There was a Chinese Canadian presence here, at a time when Chinese were generally not permitted to work in the mines except in the kitchen or laundry and often farmers could not bring themselves to hire the cheaper Chinese labour. Another important immigrant group include the Doukhobor farmers who settled in the Slocan Valley.

Sustaining a viable fishery was crucial to the survival and wealth for all local Indigenous communities. For example, Sinixt Salmon Chiefs decided how many fish were caught in order to maintain a sustainable food source for generations yet to come.

Gathering and cultivating plants, roots and berries and conducting seasonal burning and thinning were common traditionally-used plant cultivation management techniques, as were treating, preserving and making them into medicine. These activities demonstrate clear protocols based on cultural knowledge, sustainable practices and a respectful relationship with nature and honouring the environment.

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While Indigenous peoples could generally not participate or be employed by most post-contact industries such as work at mining and sawmills, they did have limited employment opportunities in logging and as farm workers.

The Central Kootenay region was traditionally by and large an economically self-sufficient region, with an Indigenous population that has been sustained here forever, and with fur trappers, prospectors and homesteaders, agriculture and industrial development marking the earliest post-contact decades and morphing into current businesses and industries. It has also been energy self-sufficient, with smelters, hydro-electric dams, foundries, factories, and steam-powered ships and trains supporting the local economies and allowing for the export of large amounts of food and manufactured goods over time.

Sub-themes

- Protecting archaeological sites
- Indigenous and newcomer stories about the past
- History and memory of loss
- Culture of self-sufficiency
- Contradictory lifestyles
- Counterculture mecca
- Cemeteries and spiritual sites
- Lost sites
- Place of refuge

Dutch ovens hiking group. (from nomination)

6   Place of Stories and Memories

The ongoing presence of those seeking a quiet life, the abundance of memories and stories, and the counterculture history of the RDCK are a key part of the character of the region up to the present day.

Knowledge holders and Elders from all Indigenous communities in the region are actively preserving their culture, stories, languages and traditions, all of which relate directly to their lands.

The RDCK has a deep-rooted culture of self-sufficiency, regional identity and sense of place upon which to draw an understanding of its heritage, and which has built a legacy for future physical and cultural sustenance.

The need for public education on the unjust treatment of the area's Indigenous peoples of this area, including genocide, disease, discrimination, residential schools and displacement by prospectors and settlers, is an important part of this theme. There is also the need to reconcile separate lived histories, as Indigenous children and the children of non-Indigenous immigrants grew up with very different social and cultural experiences.

The history and memory of loss is part of the Central Kootenay story. A largely self-sufficient area not used to outsiders or sudden changes found itself confronted by the legacy of the Columbia River Treaty, the dams constructed by BC Hydro, and the loss of homes and farms. Other losses in the RDCK included the SS Minto, an iconic steamship used for transporting people and goods that was burned and sunk.

Communities within the RDCK have often developed into eclectic communities, with diverse lifestyles and alternative ways of thinking. This way of life was accentuated during the 1960s and 1970s as the back-to-the-land movement and people with alternative lifestyles began to move into the community. This was a further development of the early communal lifestyles espoused by the Doukhobor population. At the same time there were many European working class and more conservative immigrants arriving in the larger centres.

Authors, artists, storytellers, philosophers and other knowledge-keepers have made significant contributions to the wealth of information about the Central Kootenay region. An understanding of regional heritage assists communities in valuing what they have, to understand how their heritage came to be, to articulate why it is important and consider what must be done to conserve it.

7 Transportation and Communication Links

Transportation and communication by rail, water, road and telegraph has been key to the settlement and development of the RDCK. Developing economies required transportation routes, and the physical environment influenced the ways in which people travelled and how goods were shipped.

The mountain ranges made land transportation difficult and gave the natural transportation routes, from trails to ships to railways, their north-south configuration still seen today.

Millennia before roads were introduced to the region, the Sinixt, Ktunaxa, Syilx/Okanagan, and the Secwepemc used the local waterways as a means of travel throughout the area. Well-maintained Indigenous land-based trails were developed for hunting, portage and trade, often two metres or more wide.

The earliest non-Indigenous transportation route in the region was established in 1864 when Edgar Dewdney was hired to complete a trail from Rock Creek to Wildhorse Creek to ensure an all- British route to the Coast for gold and supplies.

Steam-powered sternwheelers on the Arrow, Slocan and Kootenay lakes and connecting rivers provided an important means of transportation, taking prospectors and miners to camps, shipping ore and supplies, and providing a connection between communities. Early activity in the region's river transportation industry included the Forty Nine, a steamboat built in 1865 that carried travellers and freight from Washington state to the Big Bend area on the Columbia River, and the launching of the Midge in 1884, the first steam powered boat on Kootenay Lake.

The Kootenay Mining and Smelting Company started running two steamers on Kootenay Lake and Kootenay River in 1885. In 1888 the Columbia Transportation Company began providing boat service on the Arrow Lakes and rivers, while the Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation Company began operations in 1893.

In the late 1800s, the Canadian Pacific Railway began construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway from Lethbridge, Alberta, through the Crow's Nest Pass to the lower end of Kootenay Lake, taking over the Columbia and Kootenay Steam Navigation Company. The railway opened up the Central Kootenay region to settlement, facilitating farming communities along its route.

The provision of transportation networks in the region was not without conflict, as Chinese labourers were often exploited to labour on public works and transportation construction such as the Canadian Pacific Railway.

To this day, travel in the region consists of winding roads through high mountain passes, with iconic bridges crossing rivers and streams. The Balfour - Kootenay Lake ferry and the Harrop ferry still operate on Kootenay Lake, there are ferries on the Arrow Lakes, and cable ferries plying rivers such as those at Glade and Procter. Major highway systems serving the RDCK include Highway 3 and 3A, the Crowsnest Highway. Highway 6 passes through Salmo, Nelson, New Denver and Nakusp.

"It is so important to recognize our multicultural history that rivers, trains and highways brought."

Sub-themes

- North-south routes following mountain valleys
- Rivers and lakes as transportation corridors
- Competing railways
- Sternwheeler, barge and railway system
- Trails that pierced the east-west mountain ranges
- Remote communities connected by the telegraph
- Highway building in the 1950s
- Road networks constructed over original rail lines

(Touchstones Nelson TN_SPURWAY_134)

> "Resilience is a word that keeps popping up in conversations about our heritage. Our physical surroundings and our landscape have a lot to do with why we live here and why people are drawn to our area."

> "Unique and interesting residents looking for a simpler and harmonious way of life with a strong connection to nature."

Sub-themes

- Cultural and sporting groups
- Buildings and gathering places that support community activities
- Schools, churches and community support
- Languages and cultural traditions of multicultural groups
- Music, theatre and the visual arts
- Sporting competitions throughout the region
- Outdoor recreation and mountain culture

Taghum Community Hall is an example of one of the region's cultural cornerstones, serving Taghum, Blewett, Beasley and surrounding areas. (from nomination)

Kaslo Music Festival.

8   Off the Grid: Social and Community Life

A sense of belonging and a sense of community is highly significant in the RDCK. Community support, social and cultural institutions, the arts and local events play major roles in the region.

A diversity of complex Indigenous societies exist in the Kootenay region, which were and continue to be communal, where the sharing of food and other resources within the community is standard practice. Traditionally, they lived in small seasonal camps or villages and each village had one or several leaders or Chiefs, with Elders as important community leaders and decisions makers.

The area's social and community life evolved from a culture of independence and self-sufficiency brought on by geographic isolation. The unique language, culture and lifeways of the Ktunaxa have allowed them to sustain their communities for thousands of years, while prior to European contact, the Yaqan Nukiy were semi-nomadic and traveled great distances within the Ktunaxa Traditional Territory.

Settlers and newcomers brought their traditions, cultural practices, artifacts and cultural identities to the region, creating a diverse material and textual culture.

Social and community life in the RDCK encompasses outdoor activity and culture that has been a part of everyday life here from the early days up to the present. Sites of early mountaineering culture include the Glacier Alpine Hut (Slocan Chief) and other early recreational mountain cabins and huts.

Today, public recreational trails and opportunities of all types exist informally or are managed by local interest groups on Crown lands or public lands throughout the RDCK.

Associations and service clubs such as Kinsmen, Rotary, Chamber, Fire Brigade, competitive sports organizations and other community institutions enhanced and connected the people of the region, and resulted in the construction of community facilities such as ice rinks, sports arenas, golf courses, meeting places, churches and hospitals. These activities and facilities are as much a part of day to day life in the region today as they were when they originated.

The RDCK's community identity has also been formed by the settlement of Doukhobors and hippies who pursued a self-sufficient lifestyle and value system for cultural reasons.

Locals and tourists alike are drawn to the region for its natural attractions such as the hot springs, abundant outdoor recreation, and festivals such as the Kootenay Festival of the Arts and Kaslo Jazz Festival. In the region's early days, locals who could not afford a sternwheeler trip up the lake to the Halcyon Hot Springs Sanatorium instead made the trek to the more easily accessible Nakusp hot springs. Today, arts, culture and heritage in the RDCK provide year-round programming, activities and educational experiences, fundamental to the culture and identify of the region.

1.2   RESEARCH AND ENGAGEMENT

Summary of Historical Research and Community Engagement Process

To understand the heritage context of the Regional District and what its residents value about the place, its communities and its heritage, an extensive consultation process was undertaken involving historical research, one-on-one interviews, and a public survey.

The research component included a comprehensive literature and resource review of all known previous heritage studies and publications on the region including early economic surveys from the 1970s, heritage tourism plans and surveys from the 1990s, heritage context studies for Electoral Areas D and H from 2009, books and academic articles, recent work by Heritage BC including in-person conversations with local residents in Nakusp and Creston about 'the state of heritage' (2018) and the joint Heritage BC/Columbia Basin Trust heritage inventory surveys conducted in 2016 and in 2019. A list of the research resources accessed for this project can be found in Appendix A.

A total of 10 one-on-one personal interviews were held in December 2019 and January 2020 with representatives of local organizations and individuals who preferred to engage with the project over the phone rather than by filling out a survey. The interviewees were representatives of the following groups or organizations: Selkirk College, BC Government - Columbia River Treaty, Rural Area Directors, Columbia Basin Trust, Maa Press - New Denver, Gray Creek Historical Society, Slocan Valley Historical Society and several individuals with interest in heritage or who own historic properties.

In mid-November the project press release was picked up by local newspapers (Creston Valley Advance, Castlegar Source, Nelson Daily, My Nelson Now, Kootenay Arts E-Bulletin, Lardeau Valley Opportunity), and a representative of the consultant team was interviewed on EZ Rock Nelson radio show.

The project's online survey about the RDCK's heritage community values was conducted between November 1st and December 31st 2019 - a time frame of eight weeks. A total of 141 surveys were submitted in the eight-week period.

The research, interviews and surveys centred on three questions, which each inform the other: Why is heritage important in the RDCK? What are the important qualities or aspects of this place? What local heritage resources should be included on the RDCK community heritage register?

A great number of heritage resources were put forward for nomination by the survey respondents and interviewees and numerous more were extracted from previous studies - totalling 373 individual suggestions for heritage resources in the RDCK. A total of 197 nomination ideas came from the project's public survey, 107 came from the Columbia Basin Trust's heritage inventory survey and the remainder came through interviews and previous heritage studies.

1.3 HERITAGE VALUES IN THE RDCK

Community Heritage Values and Priorities

The community heritage values below were identified and extracted from research, interviews and from the survey questions **'Why is heritage important in the RDCK?'** and **'What are the important qualities or aspects of heritage in the RDCK?** Also reviewed were the October 2018 Heritage BC community roundtable discussions held in Creston and Nakusp about the State of Heritage in B.C.

The identified heritage values summarize the topics and types of statements that were the most repeated and emphasized in the engagement process, and which could represent heritage priorities in the RDCK.

Grain elevators in Creston.

Community identity and sense of place

> *Social and cultural values in the RDCK are reflected in a recognized connection to place, a sense of community, and shared identity that sustains the area's current inhabitants and new residents and becomes a collective experience for everyone. A culture of both cooperation and self-sufficiency brought on by geographic isolation, the recognition of Indigenous language, culture and lifeways and a legacy of activism and resistance has created a singular regional identity and sense of place that continues to sustain the community today.*

Community is considered to be at the root of heritage – it is the community that determines values and tells stories to define its identity. Numerous local voices expressed the notion that 'heritage is about people' and that it is found in their individual stories, which create layers of perspectives. Together, these layers tell the collective story of the community. Heritage cultivates a 'sense of place' among residents and promotes collectiveness and community. It was also observed that heritage provides an entry point for newcomers: a way to understand and know the community and to become part of its shared values. The new residents then also contribute to the story, adding their individual experiences to the narrative of the community and the evolution of its heritage. Some local quotes regarding heritage as community identity and 'sense of place' include:

- Heritage is important in our community because it helps to define who we are as a culture, now. It is an understanding of who we are as a regional community.
- Heritage creates a sense of where we came from. It tells people about the roots of a community. It brings pride and sense of community.
- Heritage is the soul and part of the culture of our community.
- Heritage is the people and the land. How the two have survived and grown together.
- In the RDCK we have closer connections to our innate humanness because we're closer to nature and each other.

Preserving history, with the past informing the future

Understanding and honouring the area's history and heritage is significant because it creates a strong foundation and a sense of continuity while allowing ongoing community change and evolution. Both positive cultural and social changes, such as the growth of vibrant and viable communities, and changes associated with loss, such as the altering of regional waterways through dam construction have had a significant impact on many communities. Acknowledging these changes allows the continuing engagement with the history of the region and commands respect for what has gone before.

Looking to the past and preserving history are both considered important aspects of heritage in the RDCK. It is perceived that we create heritage with every interaction, so history and heritage are consistently evolving. Understanding and documenting chronology is very important, as is that history be collectively recognized. The past should be viewed as a touchstone for building for the future. Honouring the past provides a strong foundation and a sense of continuity. Heritage is also perceived as a valuable vehicle for the education of youth, future residents and generations. Some local quotes regarding heritage as preserving history and informing the future include:

- Heritage is our history. "The farther back you can look, the farther forward you are likely to see." — Winston Churchill.
- History is not only where we came from but informs where we will go.
- Heritage is important so that we understand what has been, and what has been done to get the community to where it is. It is a way of honouring what those before built, prevents us from having to build new, and brings character and art to a community.
- Heritage is history! History is so important!
- Without preserving our past, our future can become a lonely place. Truly, heritage preservation offers the building blocks to our future.
- Remembering the past helps build a better future.
- Telling & protecting the rich stories of earlier generations, and the transformations of this land and community, is a nice way to keep history alive, honour the legacies of all the diverse peoples who have lived here, and track transformation and growth.
- Heritage is part of our community's consciousness and memory. It offers an opportunity for reflection and learning.

Heritage as a driver for economic development and tourism

Current understanding of the importance of heritage in helping sustain economic development and tourism is associated with the area's heritage found in its distinctive communities and the vestiges of past significant economic endeavours in forestry, transportation, power generation, mining, agriculture and entrepreneurship that created a self-sufficient region. Considered an important activity in and of itself, the conservation of the area's heritage is important for supporting social and cultural identity, drawing visitors to the community, and helping sustain rural area economies.

Heritage tourism is perceived as an important driver for and factor of the local economy in the RDCK and is seen to also provide social enhancement. Some noted that there is a tension between heritage and development and tourism, which can bring both gains and losses, awareness and risk. Some quotes from the survey regarding heritage as a driver for economic development and tourism:

- With a remarkable heritage unique to BC and Canada it is important to identify and protect the past for future generations to help tourists and new residents to connect to the area. Curbing economic and residential development is NOT a way to protect these assets!
- A respect for heritage encourages us to preserve it. It draws visitors to the community and helps the economy of rural areas.
- People come for our heritage, for the natural beauty, the fishing, and the seasons, and they will depart with their own imprint on the story.
- The economics of heritage measure on a regional level, not on a municipal level, so regional marketing and a regional heritage register/program would be ideal.
- Heritage is an anchor that brings people to the community. They are encouraged to stay longer and spend more money.

Uniqueness and diversity of people in the RDCK

> *One of the significant characteristics of the regional district's history is the continued immigration of people of a variety of cultures. A culture of inclusion and honour for all Indigenous peoples who have inhabited the land for millennia is increasingly important, allowing a reconfiguration of the original artificial settler interpretation of history, while the region's heritage reflects the influence of Americans, Eastern Canadians, Scots, English, Italians, Chinese, Russian Doukhobors, Japanese, Eastern Europeans, Scandinavians, South Asian Canadians and others who have made the place home.*

Cultural diversity today and in the past is perceived to be a unique and valued aspect of the region and an expression of its heritage. The RDCK was and is home to a diversity of people, making each community unique, having specific reasons to exist, and singular ways of connecting to place. As a collective community there are many shared values and characteristics that a Central Kootenay resident ends up developing, such as resilience and a strong relationship with nature and/or our natural resources or agriculture. Some quotes from the survey regarding uniqueness and diversity as a heritage value:

- Our greatest strength lies in the diverse, remarkable people who live here, whose cultures and traditions weave a beautiful tapestry.
- We have a very diverse past based on acceptance. This area is conducive to self- expression and encourages health.
- Our unique history blends the Yaqan Nukiy who have lived here since time immemorial with the relatively recent European immigration over a century ago.
- This is an area of different cultural heritages where the unique individuality of its residents shapes its character
- RDCK's has unique and interesting residents looking for a simpler and harmonious way of life with a strong connection to nature.
- Heritage connects us to the cultural past of this place to build a bio-diverse cultural future.

Wild environment, natural beauty, outdoor recreation

> *The natural landscape and its resources are valued for their aesthetic and ecological qualities, their contribution to memory and cultural identity, and for providing opportunities for interaction and appreciation through outdoor activities and backcountry recreation. Major lakes and rivers, fertile valleys, diverse geography and forested backcountry all contribute to an appreciation of the area's natural beauty and extraordinary landscapes.*

The RDCK landscape and natural resources have a lot to do with why people live here and why people are drawn to the area and how they connect to this place. Residents commented frequently on the RDCK's beautiful, pristine setting, clean air, soaring mountains and sparkling lakes and rivers as community values, which function as the backdrop for and a significant aspect of the region's story and heritage. Heritage is perceived to be tied to memory. There is memory in the region's landscapes of what has happened over time. Some quotes from the survey regarding the natural environment and access to it as a heritage value:

- Beautiful and abundant land of all kinds, from fertile valley bottoms, lakes and rivers, to wild backcountry
- I value the fact that its rural nature is still largely intact, its beauty and extraordinary landscapes.
- Fabulous scenery, dynamic and deep geological history, high (previously but now declining) biodiversity.
- We value the natural beauty, making this a healthy place to live. Our lakes, mountains, watersheds and wetlands that we strive to protect for all living things.
- The opportunities for outdoor and backcountry recreation.

2 HERITAGE RESOURCES IN THE RDCK

Heritage Inventory vs. Heritage Register

Communities in British Columbia typically organize their heritage resources in two types of lists:

An informal list called a *Heritage Inventory*, which is like a database of potential ideas brainstormed by the community but which have not yet gone through a rating or evaluation process. In the RDCK this can be viewed on an online map called Nominated Places that Matter in the RDCK.

A formal list called a *Community Heritage Register* is established by the Board of Directors, which includes community resources that have been evaluated with a consistent criteria process, and have formal heritage status.

For a current, interactive view of RDCK's heritage inventory visit https://batchgeo.com/map/RDCK

To nominate a heritage resource to the RDCK heritage inventory or to add content/information about an existing resource on the inventory please e-mail plandept@rdck.bc.ca

A list of the heritage resources on the heritage inventory (Nominated Places that Matter in the RDCK) as of December 2019 can be found in Appendix E.

A great number of heritage resources were put forward for nomination by survey respondents and interviewees and many more were extracted from previous studies, totalling 373 individual suggestions for heritage resources in the RDCK.

The nominations were diverse - from buildings to cultural landscapes, from historic events to books and traditions. Examples of heritage resources nominated include privately owned historic homes, iconic general stores, schoolhouses, churches, farms, valleys, beaches, mountains, pictographs and the Sturgeon-nosed canoe. The Regional District was geographically well covered in the nominations as well, with heritage resources identified as far north as Halcyon Hot Springs, and as far south as Lister, from the Monashee Pass in the west to the Purcell Wilderness Conservancy in the east.
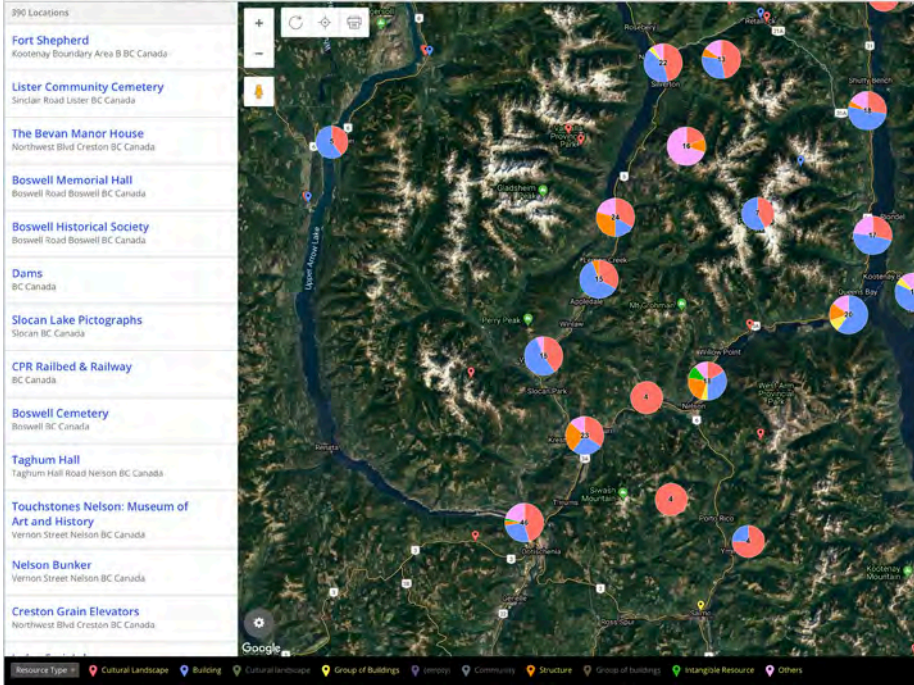
All of the nominations have been captured in an on-line map called Nominated Places that Matter in the RDCK which can be viewed at https://batchgeo.com/map/RDCK. The different heritage resource types are marked in individual colours. When clicking on a resource pin, most will display some basic historic information or the justification for the nomination, based on the content submitted.

The Nominated Places that Matter in the RDCK map functions as an inventory - a pool of heritage resources, like an informal archive or database the community can add to as ideas for heritage resources come up or are remembered. As a heritage inventory does not confer formal recognition by a local government and is not subject to selection criteria, the public can nominate anything deemed to have heritage value. The interactive map format helps to raise awareness and keep the conversation about heritage active and evolving.

Community Heritage Register • Regional District of Central Kootenay

2.1   HERITAGE REGISTER INCLUSION PROCESS

The Community Heritage Register

A Community Heritage Register (CHR) is a legal planning tool enacted under s. 598 of the Local Government Act (LGA):

598 – Community Heritage Register

1. A local government may, by resolution, establish a community heritage register that identifies real property that is considered by the local government to be heritage property.

2. A community heritage register
   a. must indicate the reasons why property included in the community heritage register is considered to have heritage value or heritage character, and
   b. may distinguish between heritage properties of differing degrees and kinds of heritage value or heritage character.

3. Within 30 days after including property on a community heritage register or deleting property from a community heritage register, the local government must give notice of this
   a. to the owner of the heritage property in accordance with section 592, and
   b. to the heritage minister in accordance with section 595.

4. The protection of heritage property is not affected by an error or omission in a community heritage register.

Inclusion on a CHR allows the local government to utilize the following tools in the LGA:[1]

600 – Heritage inspection may be ordered

602 – Impact assessment may be required

603 – Local government requests for Provincial protection

604 – Withholding of approvals

605 – Withholding of demolition permits until other approvals issued

606 – Orders for temporary protection

610 – Heritage Revitalization Agreements

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1   Detailed information and instructions about the available tools can be found here: https://heritagebc.ca/learning-centre/heritage-conservation-tools-resource-guides/

Local governments may also establish heritage recognition or incentive programs that are eligible to property owners of formally-recognized or protected heritage resources. Incentives may be administrative, regulatory, or financial.

Community Heritage Registers also often provide sufficient recognition of heritage values to create eligibility for external grants or other funding to support conservation efforts or projects.

Guiding principles

1. The purpose of the CHR is to be an official list of heritage resources recognized by the Regional District as having heritage value. The resources included on the Register will have heritage status.

2. In order to understand the significance of a heritage resource, and to support meaningful discussion about inclusion on the CHR, supporting documentation must be available for decision makers. This documentation can include, but is not limited to:

   • Historical and current photographs.
   • Newspaper clippings or articles.
   • A historical chronology or timeline of the use or evolution of the resource over time.
   • Oral histories.
   • Archival documents.
   • Fire insurance maps.
   • City directories.

This information may be obtained through research in community files, libraries, archives, or through historical societies. It may also be gathered from online research and interviews with individuals or groups.

3. Inclusion of heritage resources on the CHR must be based on an understanding of the community's heritage values and priorities, as found in this report. Consideration must be given to how each heritage resource embodies, reflects, or represents one or more of these values or priorities:

   • Community Identity and Sense of Place
   • Preserving our History. The Past Informing our Future
   • Heritage as a Driver for Economic Development and Tourism
   • Uniqueness and Diversity of the People of the RDCK

- Wild Environment - Natural Beauty and Outdoor Recreation

4. Heritage values should be considered in relation to other community planning values that are evident in the RDCK's OCP and planning documents.

5. Inclusion on the CHR must not be seen as a "tick the box" exercise whereby an heritage resource meets a pre-determined list of qualities in order to be included. Inclusion on a register should be a process that involves thoughtful discussion about the conservation needs of the resource, conservation tools available in the Local Government Act, and be based on a solid understanding of community heritage values and goals.

Criteria to consider in the decision making process

1. Does this resource represent community heritage values as identified in the RDCK's heritage planning documentation? The following documents should be referenced when discussing this criterion:

   - The Thematic Framework outlined in this report.
   - Statements about community heritage values and heritage planning priorities in this report.
   - Additional heritage studies carried out (for example by municipalities, the province or the Columbia Basin Trust) that may have relevant information to the heritage resource at hand.

2. Are there many types of values that this place represents? It is important to identify all aspects of the resource that contribute to its heritage values. *The Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada's* definition of heritage values should be referenced: *"The aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social or spiritual importance or significance for past, present or future generations."* These types of heritage values can be defined as:

   - **Aesthetic values** – pertaining to visual and material qualities of a resource. This may include beauty, physical attributes, and materials.
   - **Historic values** – pertaining to historical events or phenomena, or associations with individuals or groups of people.
   - **Scientific values** – pertaining to the advancement of knowledge or technology.
   - **Cultural values** – pertaining to the expression of a way of life of a group or groups of people. May also include artistic expression.
   - **Social values** – pertaining to the 'human' aspects of a heritage resource. Reflects beliefs, emotions, perceptions and activities associated with the resource.

   - **Spiritual values** – pertaining to the belief system or systems of a group or groups of people, or of individuals. May be reflective of stories, legends, myths, and particular experiences or practices associated with a resource.

3. Are there many layers of heritage values in this place? The full chronology of the resource should be understood and considered in order to determine which aspects of its history are most significant. Consider historic, cultural, social or spiritual associations of multiple groups at different or concurrent times in the resource's history.

4. What is the physical extent of the heritage resource? Is it grouped with other resources that together make a heritage resource, such as a neighbourhood, community, or cultural landscape? Would this group of resources benefit from being formally recognized together as one resource? Does the understanding of heritage values change when several resources are considered as a group? *Example: Consideration of a single headstone vs. understanding the context and history of the whole cemetery. Where does the historical significance lie?*

5. What is the historical context of this resource? How does it reflect larger forces (local, regional, provincial, national, international) forces or phenomena that cause it to be what it is today? Understanding context is critical for understanding significance, as every place is a product of a force larger than itself. *Example: A Japanese internment camp is the result of provincial and national laws that were enacted in response to global events that transpired as a result of World War II.*

6. What is the level of heritage values?

   - **Exceptional** – this resource is unique, under threat, highly sensitive, or represents an aspect of the region's history that is underrepresented or at risk of being lost. This resource represents many layers of heritage values associated with a diversity of groups in the community or eras in our history. Additional heritage value may also be attributed to specific events, people, or groups of people. *Example: an Indigenous spiritual site that is being eroded by natural or human activities.*

   - **Significant** – the resource is one of a few or several of its type, is not readily threatened by development or loss, and demonstrates values that may be found in other resources throughout the region. There may be some associations

Regional District of Central Kootenay

with notable people, events, or historical phenomena. ***Example: A rail trail that represents the transportation and natural resource extraction economy of a community. There may be other rail trails in the region, but consideration should be given to the importance of this resource to the immediate community and how it creates a sense of connection throughout the region.***

- **Common** – the resource embodies heritage values, yet does not stand out as a unique for its physical or heritage value types. There may be many of this type of resource throughout the region. ***Example: an early-twentieth century residence related to the natural resource boom of that time.***

7. Is this place at risk of damage, destruction, or loss? These factors may add to the desire to formally recognize a resource through inclusion on the CHR. If added awareness or eligibility for incentives or funding could reduce the risk of a heritage resource, this should be included as part of the discussion about inclusion on the CHR.

8. Is there community advocacy around this heritage resource? Perhaps community advocacy around this heritage resource has recently grown or started bringing the resource to the RDCK's attention. The community is asking for acknowledgement of heritage value or intervention to protect a heritage resource which may not have previously been acknowledged.

9. Consideration should be given to other conservation tools at the time of discussion, in lieu of or in addition to listing on the CHR, such as:

   a. **LGA 611** – Heritage Designation Protection – resources that require legal protection because of their level of heritage value, and threat of damage, destruction, or loss should be considered for heritage designation protection.
   b. **LGA 599** – Heritage recognition – resources that are well-respected and often accessed or visited by the community, and have little risk of damage, destruction, or loss may benefit from the installation of honorary or interpretive plaques, signs, or other markers to promote their heritage values.

10. Will formally recognizing the heritage values of this resource increase or improve reconciliation and relationship-building efforts with a group or groups of people who have been historically marginalized, negatively impacted by historic events, or underrepresented in the District's heritage conservation program to date? ***Example: inclusion of resources related to Indigenous, Doukhobor, Japanese Canadian, or Chinese Canadian heritage on the CHR.***

11. Will formally recognizing the heritage values of this resource increase or improve relationship-building and facilitate efforts to manage the conservation of a heritage resource with multiple or complex layers of owners or stakeholders?

2.2 IDENTIFIED HERITAGE RESOURCES

Priority resources for the heritage register

The following 34 heritage resources are recommended for immediate inclusion on the RDCK Community Heritage Register.

This list consists of heritage resources in the RDCK already identified as having heritage value through previous nomination processes.

Resources currently protected or included on a heritage register

Listed on the BC Register of Historic Places (with no protection)

1. Brilliant Suspension Bridge (also listed on the Canadian Register of Historic Places)
2. Nikkei Internment Memorial Centre (also listed on the Canadian Register of Historic Places)
3. Sandon Internment Camp
4. Bay Farm Internment Camp
5. Popoff Internment Camp
6. Slocan City and Slocan Extension Internment Camps
7. Rosebery Internment Camp
8. Lemon Creek Internment Camp
9. New Denver Orchard Internment Camp
10. New Denver Church - New Denver

Listed on the BC Register of Historic Places (protected under municipal, provincial or covenant designation)

11. Pilot Bay Lighthouse
12. City of Ainsworth Shipwreck
13. Cooper Creek Gold Field
14. Dewdney Trail (between Salmo and Creston)
15. J. B. Fletcher General Store - Ainsworth
16. Zuckerberg Island
17. Castlegar Station Museum
18. Creston Town Hall
19. Bank of Montreal (Silvery Slocan Museum) - New Denver
20. Slocan Mercantile General Store - Sandon

Protected resources (designated) but not listed on any heritage registers

21. Catalpa Tree - Creston
22. Raspberry School - Brilliant

Resources not protected or listed on any heritage register

Identified through the BC Heritage Legacy Fund or Columbia Basin Trust Heritage Grant

23. Knox Hall - New Denver
24. St. Francis in the Woods- Queen's Bay
25. Grain Elevators - Creston
26. Vallican Heritage Hall
27. Billy Clark Cabin - Meadow Creek
28. Merriwake Boat - Slocan

Identified as priority resources as part of this project

29. Townsite of Sandon including the Sandon Cemetery
30. Harrison Memorial Church - Crawford Bay
31. kp'itl'els
32. Idaho Peak Fire Lookout
33. Slocan Valley Rail Trail
34. Burton Historical Park and Campground

While most of the 34 heritage resources listed above have been identified by other heritage initiatives, they are located in the RDCK, and thus should any change affecting them be proposed, leadership around their conservation should come from the RDCK in collaboration with the nominator/identifier of the heritage resource, the land owner (private or government ownership), as well as interested/affiliated community groups institutions or individuals who are invested or involved in the conservation, commemoration and management of the heritage resource.

In the event of an alteration, development or demolition inquiry coming forward for any of the resources, their inclusion on the RDCK Community Heritage Register will flag them, allowing the RDCK to apply thoughtful consideration of the resource based on a Statement of Significance, which all resources will ultimately have, and if necessary buy some time through temporary protection.

Over time, the RDCK should produce (or request the host community to commission) Statements of Significance for the heritage resources that don't yet have one.

A spreadsheet with the full list is attached as Appendix D.

Location map of 34 identified priority heritage resources in the RDCK
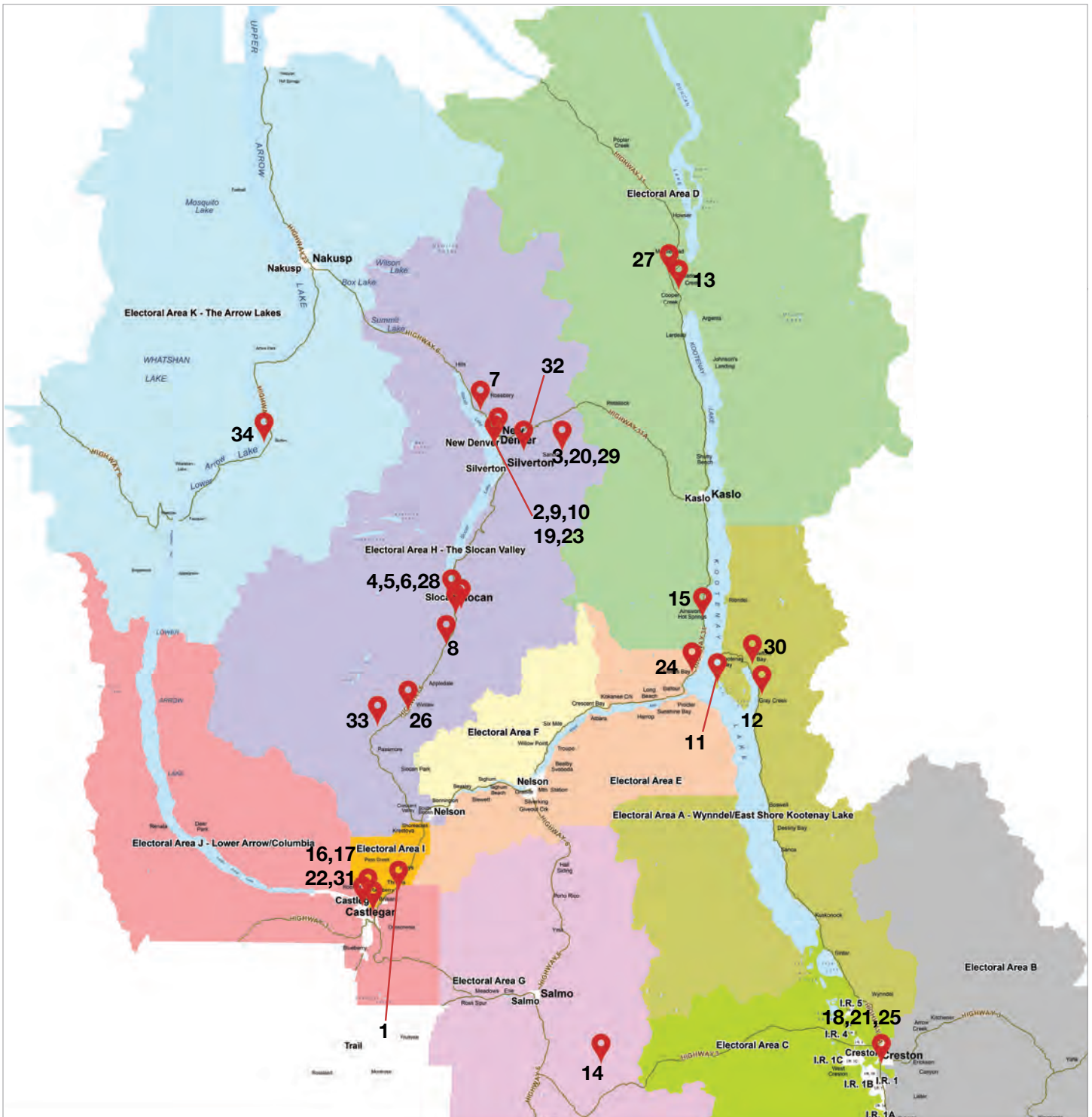
3 STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

3.1 GUIDANCE FOR PREPARING STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Statements of Significance

The Statement of Significance (SOS) was adopted by the federal Historic Places Initiative (HPI) in 2001 as a succinct and consistent format to express the heritage values of places that matter to Canadian communities. It is both a starting point and a guide for local governments, communities, property owners, architects, developers, planners and anyone who may be involved in decision making around a historic place.

Each time a heritage resource is added to a community heritage register, it should be reported to the BC Register of Historic Places by submitting a Statement of Significance, using the BCRHP Site Form:

https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/british-columbians-our-governments/our-history/historic-places/forms/bcrhp_historic_site_form-jan2020web.pdf

This reporting process satisfies the Local Government Act requirement to indicate the reasons why a heritage resource included in a community heritage register is considered to have heritage value or heritage character.

A Statement of Significance (SOS) is a declaration of heritage value that briefly explains what a historic place is and why it is important. An SOS uses simple, non-technical language to summarize the description, heritage values and character-defining elements of each historic place. Character-defining elements (CDEs) are the features of the historic place that embody or represent its heritage values.

Anyone can write a Statement of Significance, if they have adequate research and guidance. In many communities local heritage groups produce these statements for their Community Heritage Register records, however if funding is available, some local governments hire heritage professionals to write them. In some communities the responsibility to provide/fund an SOS is the property owners.

The BC Government Heritage Branch has a guide to writing SOSs:

https://www.for.gov.bc.ca/ftp/heritage/external/!publish/web/Guidelines%20for%20Writing%20Statements%20of%20Significance.pdf

Heritage BC provides webinars about writing SOSs:

https://heritagebc.ca/learning-centre/webinars-on-demand/webinar-writing-statements-significance/

BC Heritage Branch Checklist for writing an SOS:

https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/british-columbians-our-governments/our-history/historic-places/documents/heritage/checklist_for_sos_reviews-2019_final.pdf

How to produce a Statement of Significance

The Heritage Register Inclusion Worksheet (Appendix G) uses the RDCK themes and values identified in the previous chapters as the criteria for determining whether a potential heritage resource should be included on the Community Heritage Register and gain formal heritage status.

- A nominated heritage resource must show a substantial link, relation or association to one or more of the heritage themes and community values.

- A nomination that doesn't relate well to the themes/values, could stay on the heritage inventory (Places that Matter) as a resource of some importance, but perhaps without formal heritage status.

To go through the inclusion process and use the worksheet, a general understanding of the heritage resource is necessary. This preliminary research would be the responsibility of the nominator, and could be supported or augmented by local historical societies, archives or museums through the provision of historic resources and expertise to gain background and information about the resource.

The worksheet asks questions about the heritage resource which result in value statements, which in turn help to articulate why a heritage resource is important and ultimately, will help to guide if and how to conserve it. The worksheet

should be the basis of a group discussion, conducted amongst members of a community advisory body with participation of RDCK Planning and rural Affairs Committee representation. The notes/value statements taken at that conversation will be used as a draft for the Statement of Significance. The community advisory body should watch the Heritage BC webinar own how to write SOSs and identify one or two writers in the group who are comfortable synthesizing the meeting notes into such statements. Local heritage consultants, historians and archivists could be asked to review the SOSs via e-mail and provide any edits or suggestions.

Heritage Register: five priority resources

The following five heritage resources are recommended for initial inclusion on the RDCK Community Heritage Register. These resources were selected as a balanced representation of heritage resource types, geographical location in the region, and for their alignment with multiple and diverse community heritage values and regional themes.

1. *Slocan Valley Rail Trail*
2. *kp'itl'els/Brilliant*
3. *J.B. Fletcher General Store*
4. *Idaho Peak Recreational Site*
5. *Burton Historical Park*

Each of the five resources is accompanied by supporting historical and administrative documentation, and a Statement of Significance.

Heritage Register Worksheet

An example of a completed worksheet for the Slocan Valley Rail Trail can be found in Appendix F. The collected information in the worksheet was then fine-tuned and synthesized into the Statement of Significance.

3.2   FIVE STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

1.   Slocan Valley Rail Trail

Between South Slocan and Slocan City, Slocan Valley, B.C.

Description of Historic Place

The Slocan Valley Rail Trail is an approximately 52 km long recreational trail that runs from the trailhead at the confluence of the Slocan and Kootenay Rivers in South Slocan, to the south end of Slocan Lake in Slocan City. The trail is constructed on the former bed of the Slocan Extension of the Columbia & Kootenay Railway.

Slocan Valley Rail Trail.

Heritage Values of Historic Place

The Slocan Valley Rail Trail is valued for its connection to the earliest development and infrastructure introduced in the West Kootenay in the 1890s, and for its ongoing use as an important year-round recreation corridor in the Slocan Valley.

As the original route of the Columbia & Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company's Slocan Extension railway, this historic place is important as a reflection of the early development of the West Kootenay region at the end of the nineteenth century. Opened in 1897, this corridor was a critical connector in the network of rail and steamship transportation routes that were designed to secure the wealth of natural resources in the area and open the West Kootenay both economically and socially at that time.

Touted as one of the richest mining areas in the country, this area required modern and efficient infrastructure to ensure that ore, supplies, and people were being transported where needed, and the Slocan Extension did just that. This historic place is a reminder of the direct and immediate impact that railway development had on the settlement of the area. By creating jobs, transportation options, and seemingly endless economic opportunities, railways such as the Slocan Extension facilitated a population boom in the West Kootenay region during the 1890s.

Heritage value also lies in the evolution towards redundancy over time that caused this railway to lose its original strength and purpose in the local economy. Abandoned as a working rail line by the Canadian Pacific Railway in the mid-1990s, the loss of original purpose of this historic place is a reflection of the larger phenomenon of a downturn in the natural resource-based economy in the West Kootenay at that time.

Its stewardship, and rehabilitation as a recreation trail with educational kiosks by the Slocan Valley Heritage Trail Society (SVHTS) is a reflection of the major metamorphosis of the local economy from extraction of natural resources to social and recreational economies, as well as the adaptation, resilience and commitment local communities have to conserving historic and natural places in this area.

The Slocan Valley Rail Trail is highly valued as a recreation and tourism asset in this area, and its current use can be seen as an important part of the continuum of social and economic benefits that were the intention of the original creation of this route in 1897.

Character-Defining Elements

The character-defining elements of the Slocan Valley Rail Trail include:

- Its route from South Slocan at the confluence of the Slocan and Kootenay Rivers (formerly known as Ward's Crossing) to the southern end of Slocan Lake at Slocan City.
- The width of the trail, reflective of the original railway right-of-way.
- The grade of the trail, reflective of the grade limitations typical for railway construction.
- The presence of four bridges along the route of the trail.
- The association of this trail as part of the Trans Canada Trail route.
- Historical associations of the route with the Columbia & Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company.
- Historical associations of the route with the Canadian Pacific Railway.
- Association of the trail with the Slocan Valley Heritage Trail Society.
- Historical relationships over time between the railway/

trail and communities and settlements along its route (such as Slocan Park, Winlaw, Appledale, Lemon Creek and Slocan City)

- Relationship of the trail to surviving trail stations along its route.
- Its use as an outdoor recreation and tourism asset
- Views of the natural environment while on the trail
- Its use as an interpretive platform for heritage and local history awareness through interpretive and commemorative plaques centred on important local themes such as Indigenous habitation and culture and Japanese internment.

2.   kp'itl'els/Brilliant

District Lot 9, Group 1, Kootenay Land District
Originally 198 acres

Description of Historic Place

kp'itl'els/Brilliant is a large, flat expanse of land on the floodplain at the confluence of the Kootenay and Columbia Rivers. The land is sparsely treed, except at its western end near the Columbia River, where the trees are denser. The landscape is marked by a few basic roads, and many walking trails.

October 2009 reconciliation ceremony at kp'itl'els between the Sinixt and Doukhobor communities.

Heritage Values of Historic Place

kp'itl'els is valued as a settlement site of the Sinixt people, who lived at this place for thousands of years prior to contact with Europeans, and well into the early twentieth century. For the Sinixt, this place was an ideal place to live because of the wealth of resources afforded them by its location at the confluence of the Kootenay and Columbia Rivers. The nature of the land and water allowed for sustainable existence, with plentiful fish and other rich food sources, ideal transportation on the rivers, and security. These qualities established this place as the Sinixt "headquarters" in the region.

The evidence of the Sinixt people's life on this land is a critical aspect of its heritage values, and can be seen in remnants of pit houses, burial sites, fishing locations, and in the flora (such as camas) and fauna (such as salmon) that are evident on the landscape. This place is highly significant for the memorial, spiritual, cultural, and physical associations it holds as a record of the Sinixt people's presence on this land since time immemorial.

kp'itl'els is also valued for its association with the Christian family, the last Sinixt family to occupy the land. Having lived in this place for uncountable generations, the Christian family's ouster from kp'itl'els by European settlement is symbolic of the overarching struggles for land ownership that have been central to the post-contact narrative in Canada for hundreds of years. The Christian family's life on the land is reflective of the combining of Indigenous and European cultures that arose post-contact; the family built European-style buildings, cleared the land for farming and fruit-growing, and continued to fish, hunt, and gather from the land in traditional ways.

This historic place, also known as Brilliant, is also valued for its associative and physical history related to Doukhobor settlement in the West Kootenay in the first decades of the twentieth century. Between 1908 and 1913, approximately 6,000 Doukhobors, religious refugees from Russia, relocated to this area from Saskatchewan.

Under the leadership of Peter V. Verigin, they pushed the Christian family out of their familial home and re-settled the floodplain as a utopian community founded on the principle of "Toil and Peaceful Life". During the time of the Doukhobor occupation of this land, the landscape changed drastically, with extensive clearing making way for farming and fruit cultivation, and infrastructure built to sustain three villages (Trubetskoff, Plotnikoff, and Gorkoff).

Today, this place is still valued as a testament to the Doukhobor principles of self-sufficiency and enterprise that allowed Brilliant to thrive as a community until the 1930s/40s.

kp'itl'els/Brilliant is also a highly important site for its associative values related to cultural reconciliation between Indigenous and European communities. This place was the location of a reconciliation event in 2009, organized by the Mir Centre for Peace at Selkirk College, which strove to meaningfully acknowledge past wrongs through information sharing, apologies, and physical connection to the landscape by its attendees.

Character-Defining Elements

The character-defining elements of kp'itl'els/ Brilliant include:

- The geographical location of the site at the confluence of the Kootenay and Columbia Rivers, with the protection of the height of land to the northeast.
- The physical relationship of the land to the two waterways.
- The deep archaeological record of Sinixt settlement on the land, seen in such things as pit house locations, burials, fishing sites, and remains of European-style buildings constructed post-contact.
- The presence of flora and fauna associated with the sustainability of Sinixt settlement on the land, including camas plants and birch trees, and evidence of species of fish such as kokanee salmon, walleye, bull trout, rainbow trout, burbot, whitefish and sturgeon.
- Evidence of the Christian family's residence on the land, including the location of their homestead and fields.
- Physical relationship of this site with the land on the opposite side of the Kootenay River, where the Christian family was forced to live after their expulsion from kp'itl'els.
- Evidence of the community of Brilliant, seen in remnant transportation routes, remains of buildings and structures, fruit trees and clearings.
- The physical relationship of this place to Verigin Memorial Park, the grave site of Peter V. Verigin.
- Associations of this place with the Mir Centre for Peace at Selkirk College, on the opposite side of the Kootenay River.
- Associations of this place with the Brilliant Cultural Centre.

3.   J.B. Fletcher General Store

3705 Highway 31, Ainsworth, B.C.

Description of Historic Place

The J.B. Fletcher store building is a late 19th Century single-storey wood-frame mercantile structure with an above ground stone-walled basement, built into a slope. The J.B. Fletcher name is displayed on a prominent parapet on the highway side of the building, which is located at the north west corner of Sutton Street and Highway 31, on the shores of Kootenay Lake in Ainsworth, BC.

J.B. Fletcher General Store.

Heritage Values of Historic Place

Built in 1896, the J.B. Fletcher store is valued as one of the last surviving buildings from the original townsite of Ainsworth, established in the 1880s and considered the oldest mining settlement in the West Kootenays. With silver mines operating in the surrounding hills starting in the late 1880s, and the construction of a wharf on Kootenay Lake in the 1890s, Ainsworth became the commercial and social heart of this remote and isolated area with the store playing a crucial role in supplying the emerging community. The J.B. Fletcher store building is significant for its long-term, continuous use as a general store for 85 years from 1888 until 1973, and as the only remaining piece of the commercial infrastructure of the Victorian-era townsite today.

Positioned on what is arguably the most prominently visible location in Ainsworth, visible from the town, the lake and the highway - and for this reason one of the most photographically documented buildings in Ainsworth over the decades, the store building is valued both as a symbol of Ainsworth and as well as a regional historic landmark on the road from Nelson to Kaslo.

Social and cultural value are found in the building's early association with prominent West Kootenay merchant and businessman Henry Giegerich and latterly in its long connection with the Fletcher family. With the erection of the pier on the lake, Ainsworth became an important supply point for the area's mining camps, prompting Henry Giegerich (1860-1940) from Montana to open a series of general mercantile stores in the West Kootenay starting with the original Ainsworth store in 1891.

The current store building, rebuilt by Giegerich right after the 1896 fire, has heritage and cultural value as one of

the last tangible links to Giegerich's regional retail operation. Further social value is found with the building's long association with storeowner John Bradley Fletcher (1884-1973) aka Jack or 'Pop', after whom the historic place is named. J. B. Fletcher managed the store for Giegerich from 1912 to 1929, and then owned and operated, what was for many decades the only store in Ainsworth, until his death in 1973.

Social and cultural value is found in the J.B. Fletcher store's prominent location and historic function in the village as an informal community centre with the porch serving as a stage for important community events and a meeting point for the town. Further value is found with the building's current role as an informal museum and heritage attraction since its restoration in the mid-1980s and stewardship by the J. B. Fletcher Restoration Society since 1983. Located on Ainsworth's most important intersection leading into the town - the building's current use as a heritage attraction provides a focal point for the community and for visitors.

Aesthetically, the former general store is valued as a monument to the general stores which sat at the centre of so many small, rural communities in BC and for its expression of the boomtown architectural style which was popularized in Western Canada at the turn of the 20th century. The rectangular plan, the expansive, undivided interior store space, the false front parapet and the large storefront windows and its wood cladding are all features representative of the style.

The character-defining elements of the J.B. Fletcher General Store include:

Building

- Original location on prominent intersection at Ainsworth entrance and close to lake.
- Commercial form, scale, massing and details as expressed in its single storey height, above ground stone basement and flat roof with prominent parapet of horizontal channel siding with four decorative brackets supporting a plain cornice with frieze board and trim finished with two large corbels.
- Sign board with frame with vertical channel siding and a hand-lettered J.B. Fletcher sign.
- Symmetrically designed store front with centrally placed recessed double door entrance flanked by large four light display windows sitting on a paneled stallriser (bulkhead).
- Wood siding, trim boards, brackets and decorative moldings on storefront.
- Wood sash glazed storefront assembly with transom windows.
- Stone-wall foundation with arched door opening at the southeast corner.

- Attached freight shed at the rear with gable roof.

Interior elements and artifacts (with accession numbers if accessioned):

- Undivided open store space
- Tongue and groove clad ceiling
- Built-in wood shelving with crown moulding covering the entire length of the interior wall planes including a portion of the rear wall.
- Three gas lamp pendants
- Two string holder and cones
- Clearly defined original office space at the rear
- Five wood, free-standing counters
- Six counter-top glazed display cabinets: Toronto Show Case Co., Butler Brothers, accession, 1983.1.1-3, Portland Showcase Works, A.N. Russell and Son, accession 1983.1.1-5A
- Two paper dispensers
- Cash register - National Cash 1898
- Stimpson Computing Scale 1903
- Cheese cutter and cover
- Lane Brothers Swift Coffee Mill
- Collapsible tiered metal and wood display stand
- Bill collector desk
- Cincinnati Safe and Lock Co. safe

4.   Idaho Peak Recreation Site

New Denver/Sandon, B.C., 49.9716795 -117.3097588

Description of Historic Place

Idaho Peak Recreation Site is a xx acre subalpine meadow with hiking trails located southeast of New Denver in the Selkirk Mountain Range. Key features of this site include a blanket of summer-blooming subalpine flowers, and a fire lookout station.
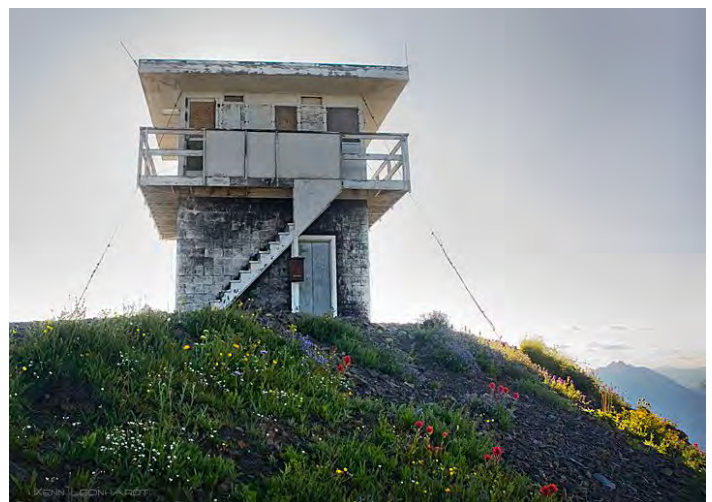
Idaho Peak fire lookout.

Heritage Values of Historic Place

This historic place is valued as a significant local recreation site. Local region residents and tourists alike flock to this place each summer to take in the natural beauty and unique outdoor experience it offers. With its vibrant display of summer-blooming subalpine flowers, Idaho Peak Recreation Site presents a unique ecological vista to visitors who come for a day hike, or a camping experience. For decades this place has been an icon of the West Kootenay, with images of it used in promotional materials and artistic works promoting the vast natural beauty of the area.

This historic place also has an important connection to the British Columbia Forest Service in the fire lookout present at the apex of Idaho Peak. Situated on the land and designed to maximize the fire lookout's 360-degree views of the surrounding landscape, this building is important because it demonstrates how wildfire control was facilitated prior to the introduction of today's modern technologies. It also reflects the way of life for fire lookouts who were stationed at these sites during the summer months, tasked with monitoring the landscape for any sign of fire. The Idaho Peak Lookout is a good representation of the fire lookouts of the 1940s-60s, with a concrete block foundation, square massing, and a flat roof. Idaho Peak Lookout illustrates the evolution of design and materials of fire lookouts at this time period.

Idaho Peak is also valued as a remnant industrial landscape, left over from the mining boom days of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. At one time a central location to mines such as the Idaho, the Alamo, and the Queen Bess, this place holds evidence of the rich geology and natural-resource based economy that drove the boom of villages, towns, and cities in the West Kootenay.

Character-Defining Elements

The character-defining elements of the Idaho Lookout Recreation Site include:

- Its location on Idaho Peak, with commanding 360 degree views from the fire lookout.
- Unimpeded views of Slocan Lake, New Denver, and the surrounding mountainous landscape all the way to the horizon.
- The unique geology of the land, which contributed to the development of the site as a mining landscape.
- Subalpine meadow filled with a wide range of summer-blooming flowers.
- Evidence of the remnant mining landscape, including tailings piles, adits, and trails.
- Its relationship to nearby past and present townsites such as New Denver, Sandon, and Three Forks.
- The routes of the two access trails that converge into one trail to access the fire lookout.
- Accessibility by car on the fire service road.
- Relationship of the site to the Idaho Peak Forest Service Road.
- Presence of the Idaho Fire Lookout tower on the highest point of land, with its square, vertical massing, wood and concrete construction materials, flat roof, and 360-degree views from inside. The wrap-around balcony, exterior staircase, and basement access door are also features relevant to its historical use.

5.   Burton Historical Park

Burton, B.C., 50.638405 -117.925669

Description of Historic Place

Burton Historical Park is a Class-C Provincial Park comprised of 23 acres of campgrounds and green space on the shoreline of the community of Burton, BC. The site is sparsely treed, and includes a stretch of beach, a boat launch, and buildings and infrastructure to support camping.

Burton Historical Park.

Heritage Values of Historic Place

Burton Historical Park has significance as a place of memory and community for all peoples who have lived at and used this place throughout history. Until European contact, Burton was known as "xaieken", a sizeable year-round village of the Sinixt people, who fished and gathered plant foods in the river narrows between the Arrow Lakes. European settlement reached this place in the 1890s, when placer gold was found in Burton (formerly Trout) Creek. Burton grew as a typical mining boom town of that time and was one of the main settlements on the Arrow Lakes.

A primary aspect of the importance of Burton Historical Park

is its memorial values; it marks the eastern boundary of the former townsite of Burton, which was relocated to higher land to avoid the flooding associated with the creation of the Arrow Reservoir in the late 1960s. It is a symbol of the impact that mid-century hydroelectric development had on the communities of the Arrow Lakes at that time.

The flooded remnants of the original townsite, including a cemetery, buildings, roads and landscape features that can be seen from the park are touchstones for community members who lived through the displacement brought by the dam project, and reminders for later generations of the most significant event in Burton's history.

The existence of the park at the location is also an important part of the reservoir development narrative on the Arrow Lakes. Initiated in 1979, the Arrow Lakes Park development strategy was designed as a form of compensation to relocated communities for the flooding of the Arrow Reservoir; the presence of the park at this spot is a further reminder for locals of the impacts the reservoir had on the community.

The park holds a high level of social heritage values for the association it has with the community members of Burton who worked to acquire the site from the provincial government in 1995 after it had been closed. The community-driven ownership, stewardship, and operation of the park are evidence of the importance of this place within the community.

Burton Historical Park also holds recreational values for generations of locals and visitors alike. As a campground and recreational site, the use of this place for year-round outdoor activities is a key aspect of its importance in the region.

Historically, the location of the park holds significance as the homestead of the Burton family, the founders and namesakes of the community.

The character-defining elements of Burton Historical Park include:

- Its location adjacent to the shoreline, and the physical relationship with the water.
- Views of the submerged remnant landscape of the original townsite of Burton, including views of elements such as the cemetery, roads, buildings, and orchard trees.
- Campsites and camping infrastructure.
- Surviving physical evidence of the Burton family homestead, including plantings and remains of buildings.

4 COMMUNITY HERITAGE REGISTER MANAGEMENT

4.1 HERITAGE REGISTER MANAGEMENT POLICIES

Regional government structure

The Regional District of Central Kootenay was incorporated in 1965 and serves as the local government for an estimated population of 60,000 residents over a diverse area of 22,130 square kilometres.

The regional district includes 11 electoral areas (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K) and nine member municipalities: Castlegar, Creston, Kaslo, Nakusp, Nelson, New Denver, Salmo, Silverton and Slocan. Regional government structure in the RDCK sets out the legislation, strategic planning documents, protocols, regional growth strategy and other initiatives that may impact or support heritage conservation planning in the region.

The RDCK's heritage service currently includes the following Electoral Areas:

Area A: Wynndel/South Shore Kootenay Lake
Area C: West Creston
Area D: Kootenay Lake
Area E: Area E Rural
Area G: Salmo River Valley
Area H: Slocan Valley
Area I: Kootenay/Columbia
Area J: Lower Arrow/Columbia
Area K: Arrow Lakes

Heritage register management policies

The following six policies are intended to provide overarching guidance to the long-term implementation and management of the RDCK's heritage register.

Policy 1: Regional coordination

The RDCK can benefit from integrated and coordinated heritage conservation activity across the region, taking advantage of the strengths of each Electoral Area, unincorporated communities and member municipalities, and the groups, organizations and agencies active within each. It is also important to coordinate with regional and provincial funders and institutions.

To date, the municipalities of Nelson, Kaslo, Nakusp and Silverton have Community Heritage Registers, while other incorporated communities do not. In addition to unincorporated communities and all Electoral Areas, the RDCK's heritage register should become the repository for identified heritage resources in municipalities that currently do not have a CHR.

Currently, there are a number of resources within the RDCK that have been recognized for their heritage value, with most of them having had statements of significance prepared through Heritage BC's Heritage Legacy Fund, the Columbia Basin Trust and the provincial government. Nine of these identified resources have not had SOSs prepared for them. All of these resources should be placed on the RDCK heritage register.

Undertake and/or support heritage activities throughout the regional district, as well as encouraging private property owners to nominate their heritage resources to the RDCK register.

Policy 2: A values-based process

Consistent with current good practice, the RDCK should continue using a values-based approach to managing the heritage register. This approach is more open-ended and subjective than past criteria-based evaluation methods, recognizing the need for the RDCK to administer its CHR in a manner that is conducive to consensus building and strong decision-making.

The application of a values-based approach relies less on aesthetics and more on community identity and vitality. The RDCK should implement this methodology by consulting the community heritage values identified in this document, and using the thematic framework to ensure that a wide variety of heritage resources is considered for inclusion on the heritage register.

Regional District staff should stay up to date on heritage matters by consulting provincial reports, Heritage BC programs and website and other sources for current and ongoing information about values-based heritage planning.

Policy 3: Community engagement and awareness

The success of a heritage register and associated heritage conservation activities and programs is enhanced through community understanding, awareness and ongoing engagement.

Encourage collaboration among institutions in the RDCK and enhance the profile of the benefits heritage brings to a community. In the longer term, present and promote heritage to residents and visitors through a community-based multi-faceted interpretive program.

Policy 4: Official Community Plan and Land Use Plans

Several Electoral Areas currently include heritage content in their Official Community Plans, Comprehensive Land Use Bylaws, and Area Plans. These planning documents can be an effective way to integrate the heritage register and provide information about heritage planning in the RDCK.

Acknowledge and identify the importance of heritage in the RDCK's Electoral Areas by enhancing heritage content, including policies and identifying heritage resources included on the CHR in community plans and land use plans for individual Electoral Areas.

Policy 5: Managing change

The RDCK's heritage register can be an important tool for minimizing the impacts of change on identified heritage resources and for promoting heritage conservation and protection.

Ensure RDCK staff, Rural Affairs Committee members, Board and others are regularly educated and kept informed about heritage activities throughout the RDCK through educational activities and consultation.

Policy 6: Regular review of the CHR

The CHR is an expression of the unique history of the RDCK as a place containing a rich and diverse collection of heritage resources that together add to the quality of life in the region. In order to ensure this continues to be reflected it is important to regularly review and update the register to understand and expand the types and geographical location of heritage resources.

Identified heritage values, the thematic framework and community awareness activities can assist with the ongoing evolution of the CHR.

Board resolution to establish the CHR

The following is sample wording that could be used to prepare a resolution to establish the Community Heritage Register.

Direction to Staff

That staff develop a Board resolution to establish a community heritage register;

That the Board of the Regional District of Central Kootenay, pursuant to Section 598 of the Local Government Act (LGA): 598 – Community Heritage Register that identifies real property that is considered by the local government to be heritage property hereby resolves that:

The Board of the Regional District of Central Kootenay supports the establishment of a Community Heritage Register as part of the heritage service in Electoral Areas A, C, D, E, G, H, I, J, K;

And that:

The following list of heritage resources, identified as having heritage value, be included on the initial heritage register;

And that:

Pursuant to Section 592 of the LGA, the RDCK must give notice of this to the owner of the heritage property; and pursuant to Section 595 of the LGA, the RDCK must give notice of this to the provincial heritage minister.

MOVED and seconded, AND Resolved

CARRIED

4.2   HERITAGE ADVISORY COMMISSION

What is a Heritage Advisory Commission?

A community heritage commission is intended to assist a council or regional district board with the management and implementation of community heritage conservation planning and activities.

A community heritage commission may exercise a greater range of powers than a heritage advisory committee. In particular, a CHC has the ability to undertake non-regulatory activities delegated to it by a municipal council or regional district board. A community heritage commission may:

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

A commission can be established or appointed by local government to advise on a range of heritage matters, or to undertake a specific task, project, or program.

An existing organization, such as a local government commission, historical institution or museum society may be authorized by a local government to act as a community heritage commission.

Legislative References: Part 15, Division 3, Section 597 (1) of the Local Government Act, Community Charter, s. 143.

The RDCK can appoint or authorizes a community heritage commission by adopting a bylaw, which must include the commission's:
- Name
- Terms of reference,
- Composition and appointment procedure
- Operating procedures

The RDCK must appoint a regional district board representative and staff liaison to the community heritage commission. The community heritage commission plans its activities including the preparation of a budget for council or regional district board consideration.

The commission undertakes its business activities and reports to the council or regional district board according to its terms of reference. Except as authorized by the RDCK, meetings of a community heritage commission must be open to the public.

RDCK Advisory Planning Commissions

Pursuant to Part 26, Section 898 of the Local Government Act, Advisory Planning Commissions in the RDCK are established and regulated by the Regional District of Central Kootenay Advisory Planning Commissions Bylaw No. 1477, 2003.

According to the Bylaw, Advisory Planning Commissions in Electoral Areas A (Wynndel/East Shore – Kootenay Lake), B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J (Lower Arrow/Columbia), and K (The Arrow Lakes) can have up to 15 appointed members.

In Electoral Areas H – The Slocan Valley (Slocan Lake North) and H –The Slocan Valley (South of Slocan Lake, commissions can have a maximum of 7 members. At least two-thirds of the members of an APC must reside in the electoral area.

Advisory Planning and Heritage Commissions Terms of Reference

The RDCK should revise the terms of reference of the current Advisory Planning Commissions to create a new integrated advisory body, the Advisory Planning and Heritage Commissions. Develop the terms of reference to include integrated heritage review and support activities developed to assist the RDCK Board and staff with the ongoing management and implementation of the CHR, as well as community heritage conservation planning and activities.

The revitalized APHCs should include:

- At least two members of local heritage societies with an understanding of heritage and heritage registers.
- One representative/liaison from the Rural Affairs Committee.

The terms of reference should include ways in which the commission can:

- Advise on the management and implementation of the CHR.
- Advise local government on heritage planning matters referred to it by local government.
- Undertake or support heritage activities authorized by local government.

The terms of reference should include the revitalized commission's name, purpose, authority, mandate, composition, appointment of members and operating procedures and other sections as necessary.

4.3 IMPLEMENTING THE COMMUNITY HERITAGE REGISTER

CHR implementation tools

Implementation tool	Description	Resources required	Time frame
RDCK Board resolution and establishment of the CHR	A recommendation from the Rural Affairs Committee to establish the Community Heritage Register.	RDCK staff	Immediately
Statements of Significance for seven heritage resources	Secure funding and prepare SOSs for the remaining seven heritage resources as noted in the list of 34 priority resources for the CHR (Appendix D)	RDCK staff, volunteers, consultant	Immediately
Heritage Service in all Electoral Areas	Prepare and enact bylaw to add Electoral Areas B and F to the RDCK Heritage Service.	RDCK staff, Board, RAC	Immediately
New Advisory Planning and Heritage Commission(s) (APHC)	Consolidate existing Advisory Planning Committees to include heritage-related activities. Prepare a terms of reference for this new revitalized body.	RDCK staff, Board, RAC	Immediately
Statements of significance review subcommittee	Consider the establishment of a designated subcommittee within each APHC specifically to review statements of significance.	RDCK staff, RAC, APHC	After establishment of APHC
Keeping the CHR relevant and up-to-date	Implement a process of regular review, such as once each year (during Heritage Week), of the CHR through the various APHCs. Use the thematic framework and heritage values section to identify gaps and ensure that a wide variety of heritage resources is included. Review implementation policies and revise as the register and heritage activities continue to grow. Use community engagement and awareness activities to assist with the review and analysis of the CHR.	RDCK staff, APHC	Ongoing

Implementation tool	Description	Resources required	Time frame
Ongoing nomination of new heritage resources and the preparation of statements of significance	Include a nomination form on the RDCK website and promote its use by the public. Each year, convene one meeting of the various APHCs that focuses on the selection of heritage resources for the register. Prepare or commission statements of significance for any identified heritage register resources that have been chosen for CHR inclusion. • In-house with the advice of the Advisory Planning and Heritage Commission for less-complex sites. • With professional assistance as needed for more complex resources. The resources can be immediately added to the Register upon decision with SOSs to follow later.	RDCK staff, APHC	Ongoing
Funding sources	Continue to research funding sources to expand the CHR.	RDCK staff, APHC	Short term and ongoing
Inclusion of heritage resources from all sources on the CHR	Continue to review existing heritage resources statements of significance and heritage register nominations from various sources (Heritage BC, CBT, Province of BC, others) and place on the RDCK heritage register. Set up a process of communication to ensure the RDCK is aware of heritage activity throughout the region and continue to include heritage resources from all sources on the heritage register.	RDCK staff, APHC	Short term and ongoing
Include identified heritage resources in communities without heritage registers on the RDCK register	Develop a process for ongoing review of unincorporated communities to include their identified heritage resources on the RDCK heritage register. Include resources from communities without heritage registers and in Electoral Areas without participation in the heritage service. The preparation of statements of significance are the responsibility of the nominating community or Electoral Area.		Short term and ongoing

Regional District of
Central Kootenay

Implementation tool	Description	Resources required	Time frame
Heritage planning and the CHR	Use the CHR as a tool to assist in future heritage planning and conservation activities in the RDCK. Encourage the integration of heritage resources into region-wide land use planning processes. Integrate the heritage register into the RDCK mapping and GIS system.	RDCK staff, APHC, RAC	Long-term
Participation of Regional District staff in heritage matters	Identify roles for regional district staff in various departments in assisting in the implementation of the heritage register. Provide information to staff, RAC, Board and APHC about creating and managing heritage registers and preparing statements of significance. Integrate the use of the heritage register to understand heritage values and identify resources in day-to-day RDCK planning and decision-making throughout all local government departments.	RDCK staff, APHC, RAC	Short to medium-term
Official Community Plans and Area Plans	Continue to review and strengthen the heritage section in the OCP to reflect a continued and growing commitment to the CHR and heritage conservation in the RDCK generally. Ensure the HCR is developed in concert with area plans, OCPs and other land use plans.	RDCK staff, APHC, RAC	Medium-term
Electoral Area context studies	Consider preparing historical context statements for Electoral Areas beyond D and H, as a way of better understanding their overall significance and that of individual resources.	RDCK staff, APHC, RAC	Long-term
Commemoration and interpretation	Set up a system of commemoration or interpretation for existing and lost sites. Investigate and implement opportunities for the interpretation, commemoration and celebration of heritage resources and their significant associations between people and place.	RDCK staff, APHC, RAC	Long-term

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APPENDIX B: COMMUNICATION AND ENGAGEMENT PLAN

Activity	Materials/resources	Responsibility	Completion	Notes
Stakeholder Groups				
Contact with First Nations including: • Ktunaxa Nation Council • Yaqan Nukiy (Lower Kootenay) • Ɂakink'umɬasnuqɬiɁit (Tobacco Plains) • Ɂakisq'nuk (Columbia Lake) • Ɂaq'kam (St. Mary's) • Sylix (Okanagan Nation Alliance) • C'əc'əwixaɁ (Upper Similkameen) • Kɬk'ər'míws (Lower Similkameen) • Snpíntktn (Penticton) • StqaɁtkwəɬwt (West Bank) Suknaqínx (Okanagan) • Swíws (Osoyoos) • Spaxomən (Upper Nicola) • Shuswap Nation Tribal Council (Secwepemc Nation) • Skeetchestn Indian Band • Tk'emlups Te Secwepemc (Tk'emlups Indian Band) • Kenpésqt (Shuswap) • QwɁewt (Little Shuswap) • Sexqeltqín (Adams Lake) • Sk¬Emtsin (Neskonlith) • Splatsín (Splatsín First Nation) • Simpcw First Nation • Sinixt	Appropriate First Nations engagement protocols	RDCK to make initial contact	To be determined	Follow up by consultant team after initial contact (as appropriate)
Develop questions and process specific to each First Nation	Appropriate First Nations engagement protocols	Team	Week of October 15 2019	Review with RDCK planners and communications director
Finalize list of contacts/stake-holders to be contacted directly	Compiled RDCK and team contacts in the region	Team	October 4 2019	Review with RDCK planners and communications director
Communications				
Finalize statement of project intent		Team	Week of September 30 2019	Review with RDCK planners and communications director

Community Heritage Register   Regional District of Central Kootenay

Activity	Materials/resources	Responsibility	Completion	Notes
Prepare press release to include key stories and 'did-you-know' content	Determine timing for several press releases during the project	Team	Week of September 30 2019	Review with RDCK planners and communications director
Prepare draft questionnaire for hard-copy and on-line survey	Printing required for hard-copy questionnaire • Determine initial number of copies • Determine printing source	Team	Week of September 30 2019 Survey available to the public until December 15 2019	Review with RDCK planners and communications director Distribute survey: • Stakeholders by email • RDCK website • RDCK facebook page and listserve Survey to be posted after October 16 2019 presentation to EA directors Team follow up by phone/email with contacts who don't respond to the online survey or who request additional engagement
Develop project information content for RDCK website, Facebook page and listserve	Information to include: • Goal of the project • What is heritage/heritage register • Why the public is being engaged	Team	Week of September 30 to week of October 15 2019	Review content with RDCK planners and communications director To be updated regularly throughout the project
RDCK website content (cont'd)	• How groups and individuals can participate • Key stories		Website content to be ready for review by October 15 2019	
Develop advertising copy • Business cards • 8.5" x 11" poster • RDCK website advertising	Printing required for business cards and poster • Determine initial number of copies • Determine printing source	Team	Week of September 30 to week of October 15 Advertising to be ready for review by October 15 2019	Review with RDCK planners and communications director
Finalize list of locations to place project information • Libraries • RDCK satellite offices	Include at each location: • Hard copies of questionnaire • 8.5 x 11 info poster • Business cards	Team/RDCK	Week of October 14 2019	RDCK to distribute project information to the various venues
Prepare message for email outreach to identified stakeholders	Include link to online survey	Team	Prepare week of October 7 2019 Send October 17 2019 or later	Review content with RDCK planners and communications director; survey to go live after October 16 2019 presentation to EA directors
Completion of information collection activities		Team	December 15 2019	Begin compilation of survey results, interviews etc.
Engagement summary report for Rural Affairs		Team	January 15 2020	

Activity	Materials/resources	Responsibility	Completion	Notes
Media tools				
Set up project email account	RDCKheritageregister@gmail.com	Team	Week of September 30 2019	
Greg Nesteroff blog and newsletter	Contact information for Greg Nesteroff	Team	To be determined	Ongoing throughout project
Columbia Basin Trust website, Facebook page and listserve	Determine appropriate CBT contact	Team	Week of October 21 2019	Review content with RDCK planners and communications director
Education				
Prepare presentation for EA directors about the project, First Nations contribution and the heritage field generally	Presentation to be a pre-recorded 5-7 minute PowerPoint with team members available for questions by phone	Team	Presentation October 16 2019	Submit draft presentation for review October 7 2019
Identify other opportunities for community education	Presentations, information packages	Team/RDCK	To be determined	Ongoing throughout project

Regional District of
Central Kootenay

About the questionnaire

This questionnaire is to collect your ideas to:

a. Understand the value of heritage in the RDCK
b. Hear from you about *places that matter* - the heritage resources that you feel should be included on the RDCK community heritage register

Please submit your responses before December 31, 2019

To complete the questionnaire, you can:

1. Find the link to the online questionnaire at https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/RDCKHeritageRegister
2. Email your responses to rdckheritageregister@gmail.com
3. Return this questionnaire to the RDCK office: 202 Lakeside Drive, Nelson B.C. V1L 6B9
4. Mail it to Box 590, Nelson, B.C. V1L 5R4
5. Drop it off at the location where you picked it up.

For further information:

Visit https://www.rdck.ca/culture-heritage/city-heritage/community-heritage-register

If you would like to contact us to provide additional information, share documents or photographs, or to arrange an individual interview about heritage in the RDCK, please provide your contact information to the heritage consultant team for the RDCK Community Heritage Register at the following email:

rdckheritageregister@gmail.com

Community Heritage Register Questionnaire

The Regional District of Central Kootenay is taking an exciting step in developing a Community Heritage Register.

A Community Heritage Register is a planning tool within the Local Government Act that allows a local government to formally identify historic resources so that they may be integrated into land use planning processes. It is an official list of places recognized by the Regional District as having heritage value.

Heritage can mean different things to different people. It can include buildings, groups of buildings, sites, landscapes, views, industrial or agricultural features, natural features, roads, trails, spiritual places, events, stories and memories ... anything a community identifies as having heritage value.

Community Heritage Register Questionnaire

NOMINATOR'S INFORMATION

1. What is the community or area of the RDCK in which you live?

_____

2. Please provide your postal code:

_____

3. Are you associated with a local government, association, community group or other institution in the RDCK?

❑ Yes
❑ No

If yes, please provide the name, address, email and/or website of the institution.

_____

_____

1

HERITAGE IN THE RDCK

4. Why is heritage important to you in your community, and to the Region District of Central Kootenay as a whole?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

5. What are the important qualities or aspects of the RDCK that make it the remarkable place it is today?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

NOMINATING PLACES THAT MATTER: LOCAL RESOURCES OF HERITAGE VALUE

Please feel free to nominate up to 10 resources. Be sure to include the information in questions 7 to 12 for each resource.

6. Name of heritage resource

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

f. _____

g. _____

h. _____

i. _____

j. _____

Community Heritage Register : **Regional District of Central Kootenay**

7. **Type of heritage resource:**

- **Building**
- **Group of buildings**
- **Community**
- **Neighbourhood**
- **Cultural landscape feature:** for example, a former townsite, cemetery, view, natural area, trail, garden or similar
- **Structure:** for example, a bridge, industrial infrastructure, dock, roadway, shipwreck or similar
- **Intangible resource:** for example, a name, story, legend, event, tradition or similar
- **Other:** please identify

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

f. _____

g. _____

h. _____

i. _____

j. _____

8. **What heritage value does this resource convey? Heritage values may be:**

- **Aesthetic:** related to visual qualities, craftsmanship, scenic beauty, etc.
- **Historical:** associated with notable people, events, or historical phenomena.
- **Social:** related to collective memory, identity, customs, practices, and activities.
- **Cultural:** related to a particular way of life of cultural group(s).
- **Spiritual:** related to a system of beliefs, legends, myths, or sense of place or emotions.
- **Scientific:** related to particular technology or innovation that has impacted a community's way of life, economy, or society.
- **Intangible resource:** for example, a name, story, legend, event, tradition or other
- **Other:** please identify

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

3

f. _____

g. _____

h. _____

i. _____

j. _____

9. What historical facts, personal stories or memories associated with this place would you like to share?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

f. _____

g. _____

h. _____

i. _____

j. _____

10. Please provide address/location description/latitude & longitude if applicable.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

f. _____

g. _____

h. _____

i. _____

j. _____

4

Community Heritage Register : **Regional District of Central Kootenay**

11. Are there any information sources available online about this resource that you would like to identify here?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

f. _____

g. _____

h. _____

i. _____

j. _____

HERITAGE THEMES IN THE RDCK

12. Which heritage themes does this heritage resource relate to? (Please select all that apply.) Heritage themes that are relevant to the Regional District of Central Kootenay include:

   a. **Dominance of the Waterways** - the way in which the major lakes and their tributary rivers within the RDCK have been dominant physical forces in the area, impacting the historical development in the RDCK.

   b. **Governance, Social Activism and Resistance** - the different government policies that have had an impact on the history of the RDCK, as well as the community of resistance and refuge that has been part of the area.

   c. **Inhabiting the Land** - From prehistory to the present, the RDCK has been traversed and inhabited by a diverse mix of people, from First Nations, to mining settlements, to those who getting away from it all. This theme captures all of the ways that people have used the land, built communities and made their homes here.

   d. **Lake and Mountain Environment** - the idea of the environment as an important theme apart from people's relationship to it, as well as the idea of the influence of the environment on settlement patterns, way of life transportation and recreation, and as inspiration in day-to-day life.

   e. **Making a Living** - the economic development in the RDCK, such as forestry, agriculture, mining, small business, tourism and others, as well as more contemporary ways of making a living.

   f. **Place of Lifestyle, Stories and Memories** - the ongoing presence of those seeking a quiet life and the counterculture history of the West Kootenays, up to the present day, as well as the abundance of memories and stories in the RDCK.

   g. **Transportation and Communication Links** - Transportation and communication by rail, water, road and telegraph has been key to the settlement and development of the RDCK. This theme follows the ways in which people travelled and how goods were shipped.

   h. **Unique Social and Community Life** - the importance of community and community support in the area, as well as the events that play a role in the community. It also encompasses the importance of outdoor life and culture from the early days up to the present.

5

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

f. _____

g. _____

h. _____

i. _____

j. _____

13. **Considering the themes in question 12, what aspects of history are most important in developing a contextual understanding of the heritage of the Central Kootenay region? Please feel free to provide your thoughts on all or none of these themes.**

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

14. **Are there any critical heritage themes, in your opinion, that have been missed in the list above? If so, what are they, and what do they tell us about life in the region over time?**

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Thank you for taking the time to fill out the RDCK Community Heritage Register Survey!

6

Community Heritage Register : Regional District of
Central Kootenay

APPENDIX C: RESOURCE NOMINATION FORM

REGIONAL DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KOOTENAY
Community Heritage Register

NOMINATION FORM

Heritage Resource name/s

_____

Address/community (if applicable)

_____

Resource type (please circle):

Building   Group of Buildings   Community   Cultural Landscape   Structure
Intangible Resource (describe) _____
Other (please describe) _____

Known historical facts about the heritage resource:
(include information about age, material, scale, style, construction, condition, events etc.)

Heritage and Community Values associated with this heritage resource:
(you may want to read about these in the Community Heritage Register Report at https://rdck.ca/EN/main/services/community-planning/community-heritage-register.html)

Nominator/s names and contact information (e-mail and/or phone)

_____

Please note that this is for information collection purposes only; this nomination form does not automatically add a resource to the Heritage Register nor protect it.

Please return this form by email to plandept@rdck.bc.ca or in person to the RDCK offices in Nelson (202 Lakeside Drive), Nakusp (204 6th Avenue NW) or Creston (531B-16 Avenue S)
Please attach or enclose any background documentation such as photos, documents, newspaper clip[pings and links

Thank you for helping to identify the RDCK's heritage resources!

APPENDIX D: 34 PRIORITY HERITAGE RESOURCES

Source	Site Name	Address	City
RDCK	Raspberry School	1995 Broadwater Road	Castlegar
BC Register of Historic Places EbQf-8	Cooper Creek Gold Field	Highway 31	Cooper Creek
BC Register of Historic Places EbQf-7	Zuckerberg Island	DL 15392	Castlegar
BC Register of Historic Places EbQf-6	Castlegar Station Museum	400 13th Avenue	Castlegar
BC Register of Historic Places EbQf-5	Creston Town Hall	238 10th Avenue North	Creston
BC Register of Historic Places EbQf-4	Bank of Montreal	202 6th Avenue	New Denver
Town of Creston	Catalpa Tree	128 10th Avenue North	Creston
BC Register of Historic Places EbQf-2	Nikkei Internment Memorial Centre	304 Josephine Street	New Denver
BC Register of Historic Places EbQf-1	J. B. Fletcher Store	Sutton Street	Ainsworth Hot Springs
BC Register of Historic Places EbQf0	Dewdney Trail	Between Salmo and Creston	
BC Register of Historic Places EbQf1	City of Ainsworth Shipwreck	Crawford Bay	Gray Creek
BC Register of Historic Places EbQf2	Slocan Mercantile General Store	Slocan Star Street	Sandon
BC Register of Historic Places EbQf3	Pilot Bay Lighthouse	Highway 3A	Crawford Bay
RDCK CHR project	Townsite of Sandon & Sandon Cemetery	Sandon	Sandon
RDCK CHR project	Harrison Memorial Church	16004 Crawford Creek Road	Crawford Bay
BC Register of Historic Places EbQf6	New Denver Church	Josephine Street	New Denver
BC Register of Historic Places EbQf7	Brilliant Suspension Bridge	49.317326 -117.629497	Castlegar
BC Register of Historic Places EbQf8	Knox Hall	521 Sixth Avenue	New Denver
CBT Heritage Grant	St. Francis in the Woods	9236 Lauder Road	Queen's Bay
CBT Heritage Grant	Grain Elevators	215 and 235 Northwest Blvd	Creston
CBT Heritage Grant	Vallican Heritage Hall	4192 Slocan River Road	Winlaw
CBT Heritage Grant	Billy Clark Cabin	13435 Highway 31	Meadow Creek
Heritage Legacy Fund Grant	Merriwake Boat		Slocan
RDCK CHR project	kp'itl'els	49.317645 -117.647918	Castlegar
RDCK CHR project	Idaho Peak Fire Lookout	49.9716795 -117.3097588	Sandon
RDCK CHR project	Slocan Valley Rail Trail	49.6036267 -117.5674877	Slocan
RDCK CHR project	Burton Historical Park & Campground	49.9909614 -117.8898128	Burton
BC Register of Historic Places EbQf18	Lemon Creek Internment Camp	49.699281 -117.482755	Lemon Creek
BC Register of Historic Places EbQf19	Kohan Reflection Garden	1st Avenue	New Denver
BC Register of Historic Places EbQf20	New Denver Orchard Internment Camp	49.98647 -117.3775137	New Denver
BC Register of Historic Places EbQf21	Sandon Internment Camp	Slocan Star Street	Sandon
BC Register of Historic Places EbQf22	Bay Farm Internment Camp	49.748137 -117.467904	Slocan City
BC Register of Historic Places EbQf23	Popoff Internment Camp	49.7585788 -117.4707208	Slocan City
BC Register of Historic Places EbQf24	Slocan City and Slocan Extension Internment Camps	Slocan and just south of Slocan	Slocan City
BC Register of Historic Places EbQf25	Rosebery Internment Camp	Rosebery Park Road	Rosebery

Community Heritage Register : Regional District of Central Kootenay

Register	Legal Instrument	Act/Section	Protection	Recognition	SOS
N/A			Covenant on title		Yes
Provincial	Land Act	S.15	Map Reserve - Provincial Designation	BCRHP	No
Provincial	Local Government Act	S.611	Municipal Designation	BCRHP	No
Municipal	Local Government Act	S.611	Municipal Designation	BCRHP	No
Provincial	Local Government Act	S.611	Municipal Designation	BCRHP	No
Municipal	Local Government Act	S.611	Municipal Designation	BCRHP	No
N/A	Local Government Act				No
Federal and Provincial	Historic Sites & Monuments Act, Heritage Conservation Act, Local Government Act	S.3, S.18, S.611		CRHP/BCRHP	Yes
Provincial	Heritage Conservation Act	S.3(1)(f)	Other prescribed Property (covenant on title)		Yes
Provincial	Heritage Conservation Act	S.9	Provincial Designation		No
Provincial	Heritage Conservation Act	S.9	Provincial Designation		Yes
Provincial	Heritage Conservation Act	S.9	Provincial Designation		Yes
Provincial	Park Act	S.5	Provincial Park - Provincial Designation		Yes
N/A	Local Government Act	S.611			Yes
N/A	Local Government Act	S.611			Yes
Provincial	Heritage Conservation Act	S.18			Yes
Federal	Historic Sites & Monuments Act	S.3		CRHP/BCRHP	Yes
N/A					Yes
N/A					Yes
N/A					Yes
N/A					Yes
N/A					Yes
N/A					Yes
N/A				BCRHP	Yes
N/A				BCRHP	Yes
N/A				BCRHP	Yes
N/A				BCRHP	Yes
Provincial	Heritage Conservation Act	S.18		BCRHP	Yes
Provincial	Heritage Conservation Act	S.18		BCRHP	Yes
Provincial	Heritage Conservation Act	S.18		BCRHP	Yes
Provincial	Heritage Conservation Act	S.18		BCRHP	Yes
Provincial	Heritage Conservation Act	S.18		BCRHP	Yes
Provincial	Heritage Conservation Act	S.18		BCRHP	Yes
Provincial	Heritage Conservation Act	S.18		BCRHP	Yes
Provincial	Heritage Conservation Act	S.18		BCRHP	Yes

APPENDIX E: NOMINATED HERITAGE RESOURCES

Listed below are the unique listings identified for further evaluation based on nominations received online, individual interviews, historic research and assessment of existing reports, documents and studies.

Heritage Resources Electoral Area A
Bluebell Mine
Boswell and Kuskanook Harbours
Boswell beaches - Gaza, Big Rock, Jumping Rock, Blue Point
Boswell Cemetery
Boswell Farmers' Institute
Boswell Historical Society
Boswell Memorial Hall
Crawford Bay Cemetery
Crawford Bay Hall
Blue Point Girl Guide camp
Gray Creek Cemetery
Gray Creek Hall
Harrison Memorial Church
Heritage varieties of fruit trees
Kootenay Outlet Reflections - 25th Edition
Ledlanet Ranch
Wynndel Grain Elevator
Pilot Bay Lighthouse
Pilot Bay Smelter - Brick Chimneys
S.S. City of Ainsworth Shipwreck
Coronation Oak - Gray Creek
London Plane trees - Gray Creek
Gray Creek wharf site
Burden's Cut site - south Grey Creek
Henry Rose cabin site - Grey Creek
Gray Creek Cemetery
Little Log - Gray Creek
Old Gray Creek Store
Gray Creek Hall (former Gray Creek School)

Heritage Resources Electoral Area B
Beltane Nursery
Canyon Community Hall
Canyon Park
Erickson History Book
Kootenay Landing
Lister Community Cemetery
Lister Park

Heritage Resources Electoral Area C
Creston Grain Elevators
Dewdney Trail
Creston Catalpa Tree
Creston Town Hall

Heritage Resources Electoral Area D
(former) Silver Ledge Hotel
Ainsworth Cemetery
Tomas Higstrim's gravesite - Ainsworth Cemetery
Ainsworth Coronation Oak
Ainsworth Hot Springs
Argenta Community Hall
Argenta Friends Meeting House (Quakers)
Billy Clark Cabin
Bosworth Railway Station Shed
Cooper Creek Goldfields and Dutch Bread Ovens
Duncan Dam
Earl Grey Pass Trail
Fry Creek and Earl Grey mining trails
Fry Creek Trail and bridge over Fry Creek
Gerrard Fish Hatchery Outbuilding
Gerrard trout run on the Lardeau River
Glacier Creek
Howser
Japanese-Canadian Internment sign
JB Fletcher Store and Museum
Johnson's Landing Stone Tool Factory Site
Johnsons Landing Community Hall
Kaslo & Slocan Railway line
Kaslo and District Arena
Kaslo City Hall National Historic Site
Kaslo Masonic Lodge
Kaslo Wagon road
Pictographs
St. Francis in the Woods - Queen's Bay
Riley log house - Queen's Bay
Balfour Cemetery
Balfour Anglican Church
Balfour School House
Balfour Community Hall
Beech Tree - Kokanee Creek Park
Swimming Pool - Kokanee Creek Park
Busk Mansion Foundation - Kokanee Creek Park
Busk Farm Caretakers Cabin - Kokanee Creek Park
Kemball Building
Kokanee Glacier Provincial Park
Langham Cultural Centre
Lardeau Valley Hall at Meadow Creek
Lardeau Valley Museum
Lavina slope old Indigenous & mining trail
London Ridge road and trail
Meadow Creek Spawning Channel
Mt. Willet as part of the Argenta-Johnsons Landing Face
Old stone shed

Community Heritage Register   Regional District of Central Kootenay

Heritage Resources Electoral Area D - cont.
New Denver Church
New Denver Orchard Internment site
Purcell Wilderness Conservancy Provincial Park
S.S. Moyie National Historic Site
Silverton
Silverton Gallery
Silvery Slocan Museum/ Former Bank of Montreal
Silvery Slocan Social Centre
Sinixt Barter Faire
Sinixt Burial Grounds
Sinixt Site Maps
Sinixt Water Dance
Sirdar / Duck Lake
Sirdar General Store
Six Mile Beach
Slab Town
Slhu7kin - Perry Ridge
Slocan Buddhist Monument
Slocan Cemetery
Slocan Cemetery Buddhist Memorial
Slocan Cenotaph
Slocan Chief -Kokanee glacier alpine hut
Slocan Community Health Centre
Slocan Coronation Oak
Slocan Extension
Slocan Highway Tunnel
Slocan history booklets - Cole Harris
Slocan Lake
Slocan Lake Pictographs
Slocan Narrows Archaeological Site (DkQi 1, 2 and 17)
Slocan Narrows Pithouse Village
Marblehead Quarry
Mining equipment along trails north of Ainsworth
Mt. Buchanan
Nashton
North Kootenay Lake
Shutty Bench Orchards
Woodbury cabin

Heritage Resources Electoral Area E
Adamson's Landing
Anscomb Wheelhouse
Atbara
Baker Street
Big Orange Bridge
Blaylock's Mansion
Camp Koolaree
Douglas fir tree stand in original Procter private land forest
Emory's Corner
Harrop school house
Judge Forin's home
Kootenay Lake ferry
Nasookin Sternwheeler
Nelson Bunker
Procter Community Hall
Procter community hall society buildings
Procter Community Hall/the Procter Schoolhouse/the old jail and post office
Procter Schoolhouse
Procter United Church
Procter Wharf
Rock walls built in Nelson and area
Stone terracing

Heritage Resources Electoral Area F
Coyote Rock
CPR Railbed & Railway
Indigenous pictograph - Kootenay Lake

Heritage Resources Electoral Area G
Ymir Chinese cemetery
Hotel Ymir
Salmo - Mining and Logging
Salmo Community Memorial Church
Salmo Valley Youth & Community Centre
Ymir Cemetery
Poohachoff barn and steam bath
Whitewater ghost town/resort

Heritage Resources Electoral Area H
Appledale Day Care Centre/Children's Centre
Bay Farm Internment Site
Bhava Ultraea Wood Soda Kiln
Bigalow Bay Regional Park
Bosun Hall
Bosun Mine
Cody
Commercial main street buildings in New Denver
Community cemetery and Doukhobor settlement
Creel Lodge
Crescent Valley Beach Park/Patrick Lumber Co.
Dumont Creek Cemetery
Early houses in Crescent Valley - Slocan Park, Passmore, Vallican, Winlaw, Appledale
Galena Trail
Harris Ranch
Hidden Garden Gallery
Idaho peak - fire lookout, alpine meadow, recreation site
John Norris's garden
Knox Hall
Kohan Reflection Garden
Lemon Creek fire lookout
Lemon Creek Internment site
Logging flumes
Much River Food Slocan Pool
New Denver Hospital
Nikkei Internment Memorial Centre
Old docks near Slocan and Silverton
Patricia Menton's garden
Petroglyphs near Slocan
Pictographs
Popoff Internment site
Rosebery Internment site
Sandon townsite and cemetery
Sandon Historical Society Museum
Sandon Powerhouse/Power House Mill
Sandon Internment site
Silversmith Power and Light Generating Station
Slocan Narrows Pithouse Village
Slocan Park Doukhobor cemetery
Slocan Park Hall
Slocan Pool and Gold Island
Slocan River
Slocan River Battle
Slocan River bridges
Slocan Transfer Slip
Slocan Valley Rail Trail

Slocan Village Market
Swan House - Slocan
Slocan City and Slocan Extension Internment Camps
Merriwake Boat
Slovakian settlement
Snk'mip (Bonanza) Marsh
Snx̌ʷntkʷitkʷ/Columbia River (pronunciation: sinh-nayt-kwa)
South Fork
South Slocan Old School House
Spicer's Farm
Springer Creek Falls
Sproule Creek Area Homesteads
St. Andrew's By The Lake and Willow Point Hall
St. Michael & All Angels Church
St. Stephen's Presbyterian church
Sternwheeler routes to the east and north shores of Kootenay Lake
Stop Clearcuts, Log for the future
Sturgeon-nosed canoe
Sẁaṙakxn, (aka Frog Peak, Airy Mountain)
Taft (Crazy Creek)
Taghum Hall
Telegraph route
The Bevan Manor House
The entire Kootenay Region via the ecomuseum concept
The Glass House
The Lakeview Store and Campground
The Orchard
The railway, mining, old townsite remnants
The Slocan Mines
Threads Guild Hall
Three Forks
Titles published by Maa press
Touchstones Nelson: Museum of Art and History
Trails
Tram lines and towers
Transportation and communication links
Trap lines
Trout Lake Cemetery
Trout Lake General Store
Trout Lake Massacre
Turner Memorial / Lakeview Collegiate
TV towers
Two red mining building Retallack Hwy31a
Vallican Heritage Hall
Vallican Sinixt Village/Occupation Site
Vallican Whole Community Centre

Heritage Resources Electoral Area H - cont.
West Kootenay Power Staff House
White Creek trail from Sandon to Silver Ridge and its artifacts
Willow Point School Site
Winlaw Doukhobor Cemetery
Mammoth Mine Geological history
Payne Ridge and Bluffs
Perry Siding Periskovoye Cemetery
Railway bed alongside Bonanza Creek
Valhalla Provincial Park
Zincton

Heritage Resources Electoral Area I
Rasberry School
Waterfalls along the lower Kootenay River

Heritage Resources Electoral Area J
Brilliant Cultural Centre
Brilliant Suspension Bridge
Castlegar Station Museum
Camas Plant
CPR Station Museum
Doukhobor community home
Doukhobor Discovery Centre
Doukhobor Water Line
Hagaedorn House
Indian Flats
Kinnaird Community Hall
Kootenay Gallery of Art
kpiⱡls
Kp'itl'els
Kp'itl'els
Provincial Police Station
Union of Spiritual Community in Christ
Verigin Memorial Park
Zuckerberg Island
Zuckerberg Island Chapel House
Big Rock Farm
Lost or relocated community - Deer Park
Lost or relocated community - Renata
Lost or relocated community - Renata
Robson Community Memorial Church and Cemetery
Robson Hall
Lost or relocated community - Twelve Mile
Prospector to Premier

Heritage Resources Electoral Area K
Anglican Church in Nakusp
Burton Cemetery
Burton Community Hall
Burton Historical Park
Cape Horn Pictographs
Nakusp Centennial Building
Church of St. John the Baptist
Edgewood Cemetery
Edgewood Legion
Fauquier Cemetery
Fauquier Communication Centre Building
Fauquier Community Hall
Glenbank Cemetery
Halcyon Hot Springs
Kuskanax Hot Springs Trail
Leland Hotel
Naksup Hot Springs
Nakusp & Slocan Railway
Nakusp Cemeteries
Nakusp Marina
Saddle Mountain Fire Lookout
Lost or relocated community - Arrow Park
Lost or relocated community - Belleview
Lost or relocated community - Birds
Lost or relocated community - Burton
Lost or relocated community - Carrolls Landing
Lost or relocated community - Edgewood
Lost or relocated community - Fauquier
Lost or relocated community - Needles
Lost or relocated community - East Arrow Park
Lost or relocated community - East Demars
Lost or relocated community - Glendevon
Lost or relocated community - Graham Landing
Lost or relocated community - Makinson's Landing
Lost or relocated community - St. Leon
Lost or relocated community - West Demars
Monashee Pass
McDonald Creek Provincial Park
Needles Cemetery/Needles Rest Area
Oatscott Reserve

Heritage Resources - location to be confirmed
Luanne Armstrong's property along Kootenay Lake
Silverspring cabin and mine

Heritage Resources relevant to all RDCK areas
A Dream Fulfilled
Agricultural activities - field patterns, fences, etc.
Arrowhead
Arrowhead Cemetery
Bear dens
Camborne
Canoe and kayak launch sites on all Kootenay rivers and lakes
Captikʷɬs
Columbia River system
Dams
Ferguson Townsite Provincial Historic Site
Fort Shepherd
Geological features/change in geological composition
Gerrard railway station
Heritage varieties of fruit trees
Heritage varieties of fruit trees - orchard remnants
Historic and contemporary wildlife levels of all land, water and air inhabitants
Hot springs
Jumbo Pass and Jumbo Wild Campaign
Logging equipment
Lost or relocated communities after flooding of the Arrow Lakes
Natural areas (species at risk)
Windsor Hotel
Beaton
Lost or relocated communities after flooding of the Arrow Lakes - Sidmouth
Marine wrecks
Mine sites machinery
Miner's burial sites
Mining roads
Mountain ranges
Pictographs
Pioneer cemeteries
Pioneer homesteads (agricultural and log cabins)
Pit house foundations
Pit houses
Remains of early rural homesteads
River and mountain environment
Sawmills
Significant geological features
Valley of the Ghosts
Waterways of the valley
Wild plants

APPENDIX F: SAMPLE COMPLETED HERITAGE REGISTER INCLUSION WORKSHEET

RDCK Heritage Register Inclusion Worksheet
Background Information about the Nomination

Resource name/s Slocan Valley Rail Trail

Address/community (if applicable) Slocan Valley, British Columbia (between South Slocan and Slocan City)

Resource type
- ☐ Building
- ☐ Group of Buildings
- ☐ Community
- ✓ Cultural Landscape
- ☐ Structure
- ☐ Intangible Resource (describe) _____
- ☐ Other (please describe) _____

Resource facts

Type	Notes
Significant date(s) i.e. construction or establishment date, significant event, etc.	First built as the right-of-way of the Columbia & Kootenay Railway's Slocan subdivision in 1897. The line was abandoned in the 1990s and the rails removed. The CPR donated the property to the Trans Canada Trail in 1999, who turned it over to the BC government - the current owner. 2002- the Slocan Valley Heritage Trail Society signed a stewardship agreement to manage the trail and have been rehabilitating it ever since.
Stories	
Traditions	
Designer	
Builder	Columbia & Kootenay Railway
Historical associations (individuals or groups)	Slocan Valley Heritage Trail Society and Slocan Valley Historical Society
Events	provincial, federal and CBT funding for development of trail since 2002 to rebuild bridges, grade the trail, put down surface material, build trailheads, parking lots, kiosk signage and interpretive plaques.

Other forms of formal recognition:

Type	Notes/Details (statutes, bylaws, proclamations, Borden number, etc.)
☐ Local/municipal registration or designation	
☐ Provincial designation	
☐ Archaeological site	
☐ National recognition	
✓ Other (signs/plaques etc.)	Two commemorative plaques for Japanese interment camps were placed along the trail in 2012 (Popoff Farm and Lemon Creek)

Background documentation provided by nominator (attached):

1. http://slocanvalleyrailtrail.ca/history/
2. Nomination form submitted as part of RDCK CHR project with info

Nominator/s Slocan Valley Heritage Trail Society

Other relevant background information:

Archival newspaper articles dating from 1886 to 1897 about the railway planning, funding and construction

Risk (optional)

Type of Risk	Notes
☐ Damage	
☐ Destruction	
☐ Loss	
☐ Sale/development	

Community Advocacy (optional)

Notes
With a very active Trail and Historical society, there are great opportunities for raising more heritage awareness through additional plaques, interpretive signage, activities and tours on such a highly-used recreation trail.

Discussion/Working Notes

Dominance of the Waterways - the way in which the major lakes and their tributary rivers within the RDCK have been dominant physical forces in the area, impacting the historical development in the northern Slocan Valley.	How does the heritage resource relate to or illustrate this theme?	Sample statements: This corridor was a critical connector in the network of rail and steamship transportation routes.
	Level of Significance : ☐ Exceptional ☐ Significant ✓ Common	
	Physical or associative attributes that embody this theme in this resource.	Its route from South Slocan at the confluence of the Slocan and Kootenay Rivers (formerly known as Ward's Crossing) to the southern end of Slocan Lake at Slocan City. The presence of four bridges along the route of the trail.
Governance, Social Activism and Resistance - the different government policies that have had an impact on the history of the RDCK, as well as the community of resistance and refuge that has been part of the area.	How does the heritage resource relate to or illustrate this theme?	Its stewardship, and rehabilitation as a recreation trail by the Slocan Valley Heritage Trail Society (SVHTS) reflects the adaptation, resilience and commitment local communities to conserving historic and natural places in this area.
	Level of Significance : ☐ Exceptional ✓ Significant ☐ Common	
	Physical or associative attributes that embody this theme in this resource.	interpretive kiosks and commemorative plaques along the trail

Inhabiting the Land - From prehistory to the present, the RDCK has been traversed and inhabited by a diverse mix of people, from First Nations, to mining settlements, to those who getting away from it all. This theme captures all of the ways that people have used the land, built communities and made their homes here.	How does the heritage resource relate to or illustrate this theme?	It's a reminder of the impact that railway development had on settlement here by creating jobs, transportation options, and economic opportunities. railways caused the population of the West Kootenay to boom during the 1890s.
	Level of Significance : ☐ Exceptional ✓ Significant ☐ Common	
	Physical or associative attributes that embody this theme in this resource.	The width of the trail, reflective of the original railway right-of-way. The grade of the trail, reflective of the grade limitations typical for railway construction. The presence of four bridges along the route of the trail. Historical relationships over time between the railway/trail and communities and settlements along its route (such as Slocan Park, Winlaw, Appledale, Lemon Creek and Slocan City) Relationship of trail to surviving trail stations along its route. Information signage about the communities along the trail.
Lake and Mountain Environment - the idea of the environment as an important theme apart from people's relationship to it, as well as the idea of the influence of the environment on settlement patterns, way of life transportation and recreation, and as inspiration in day-to-day life.	How does the heritage resource relate to or illustrate this theme?	It's a recreation and tourism asset which takes place on the grid of a historic transportation route
	Level of Significance : ☐ Exceptional ✓ Significant ☐ Common	
	Physical or associative attributes that embody this theme in this resource.	Its use as an outdoor recreation and tourism asset Views of the natural natural environment while on the trail

| Making a Living in Central Kootenay - the economic development in the RDCK, such as forestry, agriculture, mining, small business, tourism and others, as well as more contemporary ways of making a living. | How does the heritage resource relate to or illustrate this theme? | The significant mining areas discovered here required efficient infrastructure to ensure that ore, supplies, and people were being transported where needed, and the Slocan Extension provided that. This rail trail is a reminder of the impact that railway development had on settlement in the RDCK; Abandoned as a working rail line by the Canadian Pacific Railway in the mid-1990s, the loss of original purpose of the rail line stands testament to the downturn in the natural resource-based economy in the West Kootenay. Its rehabilitation as a recreation trail is a reflection of the metamorphosis that many communities and resources have undergone in the face of the major local economic shift that currently places a higher importance on social and recreational economies than on the extraction of natural resources from the surrounding environment. |
| | Level of Significance :
✓ Exceptional
☐ Significant
☐ Common | |

	Physical or associative attributes that embody this theme in this resource.	• Its route from South Slocan at the confluence of the Slocan and Kootenay Rivers (formerly known as Ward's Crossing) to the southern end of Slocan Lake at Slocan City.
		• The width of the trail, reflective of the original railway right-of-way.
		• The grade of the trail, reflective of the grade limitations typical for railway construction.
		• The presence of four bridges along the route of the trail.
		• The association of this trail as part of the Trans Canada Trail route.
		• Historical associations of the route with the Columbia & Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company.
		• Historical associations of the route with the Canadian Pacific Railway.
		• Association of the trail with the Slocan Valley Heritage Trail Society.
		• Historical relationships over time between the railway/trail and communities and settlements along its route (such as Slocan Park, Winlaw, Appledale, Lemon Creek and Slocan City)
		• Relationship of trail to surviving trail stations along its route.
		• Its use as an outdoor recreation and tourism asset
		• Views of the natural environment while on the trail

Place of Lifestyle, Stories and Memories - the ongoing presence of those seeking a quiet life and the counterculture history of the West Kootenay, up to the present day, as well as the abundance of memories and stories in the RDCK.	How does the heritage resource relate to or illustrate this theme?	Its stewardship, and rehabilitation as a recreation trail with educational kiosks is a reflection of the major metamorphosis of the local economy from extraction of natural resources to social and recreational economies, as well as the adaptation, resilience and commitment local communities have to conserving historic and natural places in this area.
	Level of Significance : ☐ Exceptional ✓ Significant ☐ Common	
	Physical or associative attributes that embody this theme in this resource.	• Its use as an interpretive platform for heritage and local history awareness through interpretive and commemorative plaques centred on important local themes such as indigenous habitation and culture and Japanese Internment • Relationship of trail to surviving trail stations along its route. • Its use as an outdoor recreation and tourism asset
Transportation and Communication Links - Transportation and communication by rail, water, road and telegraph has been key to the settlement and development of the RDCK. This theme follows the ways in which people travelled and how goods were shipped.	How does the heritage resource relate to or illustrate this theme?	As the original route of the Columbia & Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company's Slocan Extension railway, it reflects the early development of the West Kootenays at the end of the nineteenth century. Abandoned as a working rail line by the Canadian Pacific Railway in the mid-1990s, the loss of original purpose of this historic place is a reflection of the larger phenomenon of a downturn in the natural resource-based economy in the West Kootenay at that time.
	Level of Significance : ☐ Exceptional ✓ Significant ☐ Common	

| | Physical or associative attributes that embody this theme in this resource. | • Its route from South Slocan at the confluence of the Slocan and Kootenay Rivers (formerly known as Ward's Crossing) to the southern end of Slocan Lake at Slocan City.

• The width of the trail, reflective of the original railway right-of-way.

• The grade of the trail, reflective of the grade limitations typical for railway construction.

• The presence of four bridges along the route of the trail.

• The association of this trail as part of the Trans Canada Trail route.

• Historical associations of the route with the Columbia & Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company.

• Historical associations of the route with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

• Association of the trail with the Slocan Valley Heritage Trail Society.

• Historical relationships over time between the railway/trail and communities and settlements along its route (such as Slocan Park, Winlaw, Appledale, Lemon Creek and Slocan City)

• Relationship of trail to surviving trail stations along its route. |
| **Off the Grid: Social and Community Life** - the importance of community and community-driven support in the area, as well as the events that play a role in the community. It also encompasses the importance of outdoor life and culture from the early days up to the present. | How does the heritage resource relate to or illustrate this theme? | The Slocan Valley Rail Trail is highly valued as a recreation and tourism asset in this area, and its current use can be seen as an important part of the continuum of social and economic benefits that were the intention of the original creation of this route in 1897. |

	Level of Significance : ☐ Exceptional ✓ Significant ☐ Common	
	Physical or associative attributes that embody this theme in this resource.	• Its use as an outdoor recreation and tourism asset • Views of the natural environment while on the trail • Its use as an interpretive platform for heritage and local history awareness through interpretive and commemorative plaques centred on important local themes such as indigenous habitation and culture and Japanese Internment

RDCK Community Heritage Value	Direct relationship to value	Rationale/Notes
Community Identity and Sense of Place: Social and cultural values in the RDCK are reflected in a recognized connection to place, a sense of community, and shared identity that sustains the area's current inhabitants and new residents and becomes a collective experience for everyone.	How does the heritage resource relate to or illustrate this community value and priority? Would formally recognizing it support or further this community priority?	Its stewardship, and rehabilitation as a recreation trail by the Slocan Valley Heritage Trail Society (SVHTS) is a reflection of the major metamorphosis of the local economy from extraction of natural resources to social and recreational economies, as well as the adaptation, resilience and commitment local communities have to conserving historic and natural places in this area.
	Level of Significance : ✓ Exceptional ☐ Significant ☐ Common	
	Physical or associative attributes that embody this value in this resource.	Same as above
Preserving history, with the past informing the future: Understanding and honouring the area's history and heritage is significant because it creates a strong foundation and a sense of continuity while allowing ongoing community change and evolution. Cultural and social change, both positive such as the growth of vibrant and viable communities, and associated with loss such as the altering of regional waterways through dam construction has had a significant impact on many communities, yet allows continuing engagement with the history of the region and commands respect for what has gone before.	How does the heritage resource relate to or illustrate this community value and priority? Would formally recognizing it support or further this community priority?	Its stewardship, and rehabilitation as a recreation trail by the Slocan Valley Heritage Trail Society (SVHTS) is a reflection of the adaptation, resilience and commitment local communities have to conserving historic and natural places in this area.
	Level of Significance : ✓ Exceptional ☐ Significant ☐ Common	
	Physical or associative attributes that embody this value in this resource.	Same as above

Heritage as a driver for economic development and tourism: Current understanding of the importance of heritage in helping sustain economic development and tourism is associated with the area's heritage found in its distinctive communities and the vestiges of past significant economic endeavours in forestry, transportation, power generation, mining, agriculture and entrepreneurship that created a self-sufficient region. Considered an important activity in and of itself, the conservation of the area's heritage is important for supporting social and cultural identity, drawing visitors to the community, and helping sustain rural area economies.	How does the heritage resource relate to or illustrate this community value and priority? Would formally recognizing it support or further this community priority?	The Slocan Valley Rail Trail is highly valued as a recreation and tourism asset in this area, and its current use can be seen as an important part of the continuum of social and economic benefits that were the intention of the original creation of this route in 1897.
	Level of Significance : ✓ Exceptional ☐ Significant ☐ Common	
	Physical or associative attributes that embody this value in this resource.	Same as above
Uniqueness and diversity of people in the RDCK: One of the significant characteristics of the regional district's history is the continued immigration of people of a variety of cultures. A culture of inclusion and honour for all Indigenous peoples who have inhabited the land for millennia is increasingly important, allowing a reconfiguration of the original artificial settler interpretation of history, while the region's heritage reflects the influence of Americans, Eastern Canadians, Scots, English, Italians, Chinese, Russian Doukhobors, Japanese, Eastern Europeans, Scandinavians, South Asian Canadians and others who have made the place home.	How does the heritage resource relate to or illustrate this community value and priority? Would formally recognizing it support or further this community priority?	Its stewardship, and rehabilitation as a recreation trail with educational kiosks by the Slocan Valley Heritage Trail Society (SVHTS), as well as the adaptation, resilience and commitment local communities have to conserving historic and natural places in this area.
	Level of Significance : ☐ Exceptional ☐ Significant ✓ Common	
	Physical or associative attributes that embody this value in this resource.	Same as above
Wild environment, natural beauty and outdoor recreation: The natural landscape and its resources are valued for their aesthetic and ecological qualities, their contribution to memory and cultural identity, and for providing opportunities for interaction and appreciation through outdoor activities and backcountry recreation. Major lakes and rivers, fertile valleys, diverse geography and forested backcountry all contribute to an appreciation of the area's natural beauty and extraordinary landscapes.	How does the heritage resource relate to or illustrate this community value and priority? Would formally recognizing it support or further this community priority?	The Slocan Valley Rail Trail is highly valued as a recreation and tourism asset in this area, and its current use can be seen as an important part of the continuum of social and economic benefits that were the intention of the original creation of this route in 1897.
	Level of Significance : ✓ Exceptional ☐ Significant ☐ Common	
	Physical or associative attributes that embody this value in this resource.	• Its use as an outdoor recreation and tourism asset • Views of the natural environment while on the trail

Decision Making Matrix

Decision	Rationale
✓ Include on Heritage Register	This heritage resource not only aligns with and reflects all of the RDCK heritage themes and community values, it also has potential to be an ongoing, evolving space for heritage education, tours, awareness and topics. There are many more opportunities to work with the site as a model for conservation, community engagement, education and adaptive reuse.
☐ Leave on Inventory	
☐ Delay decision until more information can be provided	

Date: _____

APPENDIX G: HERITAGE REGISTER INCLUSION WORKSHEET

RDCK Heritage Register Inclusion Worksheet

Background Information about the Nomination

Resource name/s _____

Address/community (if applicable) _____

Resource type
- ☐ Building
- ☐ Group of Buildings
- ☐ Community
- ☐ Cultural Landscape
- ☐ Structure
- ☐ Intangible Resource (describe) _____
- ☐ Other (please describe) _____

Resource facts

Type	Notes
Significant date(s) i.e. construction or establishment date, significant event, etc.	
Stories	
Traditions	
Designer	
Builder	
Historical associations (individuals or groups)	
Events	

Other forms of formal recognition:

Type	Notes/Details (statutes, bylaws, proclamations, Borden number, etc.)
☐ Local/municipal registration or designation	
☐ Provincial designation	
☐ Archaeological site	
☐ National recognition	
☐ Other (signs/plaques etc.)	

Background documentation provided by nominator (attached):
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Nominator/s _____

Other relevant background information:
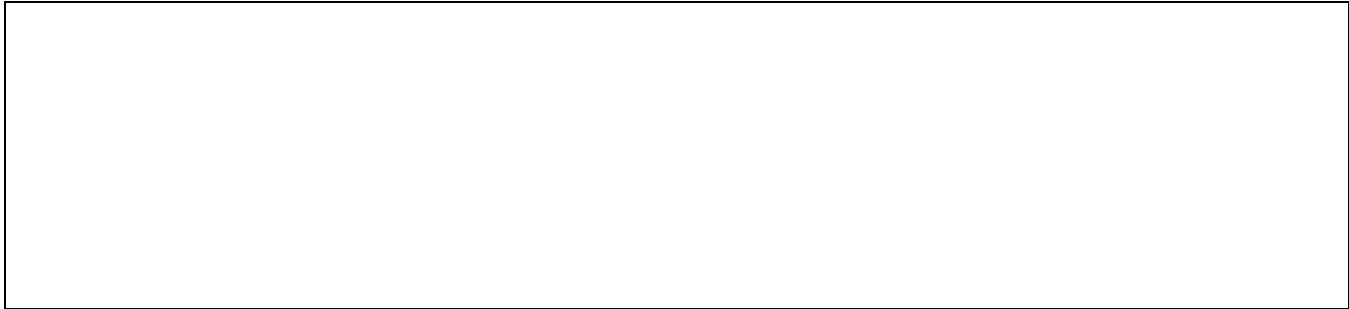
Heritage Significance Evaluation

Alignment with RDCK themes, values and priorities

RDCK Themes – (notes to be recorded in worksheet below)

- Dominance of the Waterways - the way in which the major lakes and their tributary rivers within the RDCK have been dominant physical forces in the area, impacting the historical development throughout river valleys in the region.
- Governance, Social Activism and Resistance - the different government policies that have had an impact on the history of the RDCK, as well as the community of resistance and refuge that has been part of the area.
- Inhabiting the Land - From prehistory to the present, the RDCK has been traversed and inhabited by a diverse mix of people, from First Nations, to mining settlements, to those who getting away from it all. This theme captures all of the ways that people have used the land, built communities and made their homes here.
- Lake and Mountain Environment - the idea of the environment as an important theme apart from people's relationship to it, as well as the idea of the influence of the environment on settlement patterns, way of life transportation and recreation, and as inspiration in day-to-day life.
- Making a Living in Central Kootenay - the economic development in the RDCK, such as forestry, agriculture, mining, small business, tourism and others, as well as more contemporary ways of making a living.
- Place of Lifestyle, Stories and Memories - the ongoing presence of those seeking a quiet life and the counterculture history of the West Kootenay, up to the present day, as well as the abundance of memories and stories in the RDCK.
- Transportation and Communication Links - Transportation and communication by rail, water, road and telegraph has been key to the settlement and development of the RDCK. This theme follows the ways in which people travelled and how goods were shipped.
- Off the Grid: Social and Community Life - the importance of community and community-driven support in the area, as well as the events that play a role in the community. It also encompasses the importance of outdoor life and culture from the early days up to the present.

RDCK Community Heritage Values & Priorities – (notes to be recorded in worksheet below)

- Community Identity and Sense of Place

  Social and cultural values in the RDCK are reflected in a recognized connection to place, a sense of community, and shared identity that sustains the area's current inhabitants and new residents and becomes a collective experience for everyone. A culture of both cooperation and self-sufficiency brought on by geographic isolation, the recognition of Indigenous language, culture and lifeways and a legacy of activism and resistance has created a singular regional identity and sense of place that continues to sustain the community today.

- Preserving our History. The Past Informing our Future

  Understanding and honouring the area's history and heritage is significant because it creates a strong foundation and a sense of continuity while allowing ongoing community change and evolution. Cultural and social change, both positive such as the growth of vibrant and viable communities, and associated with loss such as the altering of regional waterways through dam construction has had a significant impact on many communities, yet allows continuing engagement with the history of the region and commands respect for what has gone before.

- Heritage as a Driver for Economic Development and Tourism

  Current understanding of the importance of heritage in helping sustain economic development and tourism is associated with the area's heritage found in its distinctive communities and the vestiges of past significant economic endeavours in forestry, transportation, power generation, mining, agriculture and entrepreneurship that created a self-sufficient region. Considered an important activity in and of itself, the conservation of the area's heritage is important for supporting social and cultural identity, drawing visitors to the community, and helping sustain rural area economies.

- Uniqueness and Diversity of the People of the RDCK

  One of the significant characteristics of the regional district's history is the continued immigration of people of a variety of cultures. A culture of inclusion and honour for all Indigenous peoples who have inhabited the land for millennia is increasingly important, allowing a reconfiguration of the original artificial settler interpretation of history, while the region's heritage reflects the influence of Americans, Eastern Canadians, Scots, English, Italians, Chinese, Russian Doukhobors, Japanese, Eastern Europeans, Scandinavians, South Asian Canadians and others who have made the place home.

- Wild Environment - Natural Beauty and Outdoor Recreation

  The natural landscape and its resources are valued for their aesthetic and ecological qualities, their contribution to memory and cultural identity, and for providing opportunities for interaction and appreciation through outdoor activities and backcountry recreation. Major lakes and rivers, fertile valleys, diverse geography and forested backcountry all contribute to an appreciation of the area's natural beauty and extraordinary landscapes.

Heritage Values – (should be integrated into notes on themes)

- Aesthetic values – pertaining to visual and material qualities of a resource. This may include beauty, physical attributes, and materials.

- Historic values – pertaining to historical events or phenomena, or associations with individuals or groups of people.

- Scientific values – pertaining to the advancement of knowledge or technology.

- Cultural values – pertaining to the expression of a way of life of a group or groups of people. May also include artistic expression.

- Social values – pertaining to the 'human' aspects of a heritage resource. Reflects believes, emotions, perceptions and activities associated with the resource.

- Spiritual values – pertaining to the belief system or systems of a group or groups of people, or of individuals. May be reflective of stories, legends, myths, and particular experiences or practices associated with a resource.

Risk (optional)

Type of Risk	Notes
Damage	
Destruction	
Loss	

	Sale or development	

Community Advocacy (optional)

Notes
Community advocacy around this heritage resource has recently grown or started bringing the resource to the RDCK's attention. The community is asking for acknowledgement of heritage value or intervention to protect a heritage resource which may not have previously been acknowledged.

Discussion/Working Notes

RDCK Theme	Direct relationship to theme	Rationale/Notes
Dominance of the Waterways The way in which the major lakes and their tributary rivers within the RDCK have been dominant physical forces in the area, impacting the historical development in the northern Slocan Valley.	How does the heritage resource relate to or illustrate this theme?	Sample statement: The heritage resource is a good illustration of power of the lakes and rivers of the region, and the impacts these resources have had on the development of communities, economies, and activities over time.
	Level of Significance : ☐ Exceptional ☐ Significant ☐ Common	
	Physical or associative attributes that embody this theme in this resource.	
Governance, Social Activism and Resistance The different government policies that have had an impact on the history of the RDCK, as well as the community of resistance and refuge that has been part of the area.	How does the heritage resource relate to or illustrate this theme?	
	Level of Significance : ☐ Exceptional ☐ Significant ☐ Common	
	Physical or associative attributes that embody this theme in this resource.	
Inhabiting the Land From prehistory to the present, the RDCK has been traversed and inhabited by a diverse mix of people, from First Nations, to mining settlements, to those who getting away from it all. This theme captures all of the ways that people have used the land, built	How does the heritage resource relate to or illustrate this theme?	

RDCK Theme	Direct relationship to theme	Rationale/Notes
communities and made their homes here.	Level of Significance : ☐ Exceptional ☐ Significant ☐ Common	
	Physical or associative attributes that embody this theme in this resource.	
Lake and Mountain Environment The idea of the environment as an important theme apart from people's relationship to it, as well as the idea of the influence of the environment on settlement patterns, way of life transportation and recreation, and as inspiration in day-to-day life.	How does the heritage resource relate to or illustrate this theme?	
	Level of Significance : ☐ Exceptional ☐ Significant ☐ Common	
	Physical or associative attributes that embody this theme in this resource.	
Making a Living in Central Kootenay The economic development in the RDCK, such as forestry, agriculture, mining, small business, tourism and others, as well as more contemporary ways of making a living.	How does the heritage resource relate to or illustrate this theme?	
	Level of Significance : ☐ Exceptional ☐ Significant ☐ Common	
	Physical or associative attributes that embody this theme in this resource.	
Place of Lifestyle, Stories and Memories The ongoing presence of those seeking a quiet life and the counterculture history of the West Kootenay, up to the present day, as well as the abundance of memories and stories in the RDCK.	How does the heritage resource relate to or illustrate this theme?	
	Level of Significance : ☐ Exceptional ☐ Significant ☐ Common	

RDCK Theme	Direct relationship to theme	Rationale/Notes
	Physical or associative attributes that embody this theme in this resource.	
Transportation and Communication Links Transportation and communication by rail, water, road and telegraph has been key to the settlement and development of the RDCK. This theme follows the ways in which people travelled and how goods were shipped.	How does the heritage resource relate to or illustrate this theme?	
	Level of Significance : ☐ Exceptional ☐ Significant ☐ Common	
	Physical or associative attributes that embody this theme in this resource.	
Off the Grid: Social and Community Life The importance of community and community-driven support in the area, as well as the events that play a role in the community. It also encompasses the importance of outdoor life and culture from the early days up to the present.	How does the heritage resource relate to or illustrate this theme?	
	Level of Significance : ☐ Exceptional ☐ Significant ☐ Common	
	Physical or associative attributes that embody this theme in this resource.	

RDCK Community Heritage Value	Direct relationship to value	Rationale/Notes
Community Identity and Sense of Place Social and cultural values in the RDCK are reflected in a recognized connection to place, a sense of community, and shared identity that sustains the area's current inhabitants	How does the heritage resource relate to or illustrate this community value and priority? Would formally recognizing it support or further this community priority?	

RDCK Community Heritage Value	Direct relationship to value	Rationale/Notes
and new residents and becomes a collective experience for everyone.	Level of Significance : ☐ Exceptional ☐ Significant ☐ Common	
	Physical or associative attributes that embody this value in this resource.	
Preserving history, with the past informing the future Understanding and honouring the area's history and heritage is significant because it creates a strong foundation and a sense of continuity while allowing ongoing community change and evolution. Cultural and social change, both positive such as the growth of vibrant and viable communities, and associated with loss such as the altering of regional waterways through dam construction has had a significant impact on many communities, yet allows continuing engagement with the history of the region and commands respect for what has gone before.	How does the heritage resource relate to or illustrate this community value and priority? Would formally recognizing it support or further this community priority?	
	Level of Significance : ☐ Exceptional ☐ Significant ☐ Common	
	Physical or associative attributes that embody this value in this resource.	
Uniqueness and diversity of people in the RDCK One of the significant characteristics of the regional district's history is the continued immigration of people of a variety of cultures. A culture of inclusion and honour for all Indigenous peoples who have inhabited the land for millennia is increasingly important, allowing a reconfiguration of the original artificial settler interpretation of history, while the region's heritage reflects the influence of Americans, Eastern Canadians, Scots, English, Italians, Chinese, Russian Doukhobors, Japanese, Eastern Europeans, Scandinavians, South Asian Canadians and others who have made the place home.	How does the heritage resource relate to or illustrate this community value and priority? Would formally recognizing it support or further this community priority?	
	Level of Significance : ☐ Exceptional ☐ Significant ☐ Common	
	Physical or associative attributes that embody this value in this resource.	

RDCK Community Heritage Value	Direct relationship to value	Rationale/Notes
Wild environment, natural beauty and outdoor recreation The natural landscape and its resources are valued for their aesthetic and ecological qualities, their contribution to memory and cultural identity, and for providing opportunities for interaction and appreciation through outdoor activities and backcountry recreation. Major lakes and rivers, fertile valleys, diverse geography and forested backcountry all contribute to an appreciation of the area's natural beauty and extraordinary landscapes.	How does the heritage resource relate to or illustrate this community value and priority? Would formally recognizing it support or further this community priority?	
	Level of Significance : ☐ Exceptional ☐ Significant ☐ Common	

Decision Making Matrix

Decision	Rationale
☐ Include on Heritage Register	
☐ Leave on Inventory	
☐ Delay decision until more information can be provided	

Date: _____