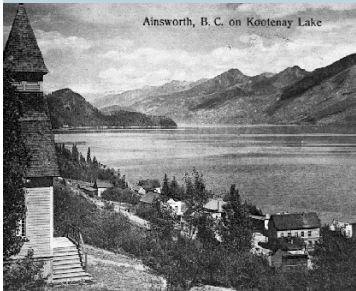# The Regional District of Central Kootenay
Community Heritage Context Study

Electoral Area D

Ainsworth 1910 - BCA b06651

SS Moyie 1900 - BCA a00322

March 2008

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Acknowledgements

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A.   Context Study

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Part 1: Background

1.1 Introduction

The Regional District of Central Kootenay has embarked upon heritage planning in the region. The Regional District has adopted Bylaw 1958, giving it powers to establish and operate heritage conservation as an extended service for Electoral Areas A, D, G and H.

The study highlights the importance of community consultation, engagement and support through the meaningful engagement of the local community in defining and addressing heritage and heritage values.
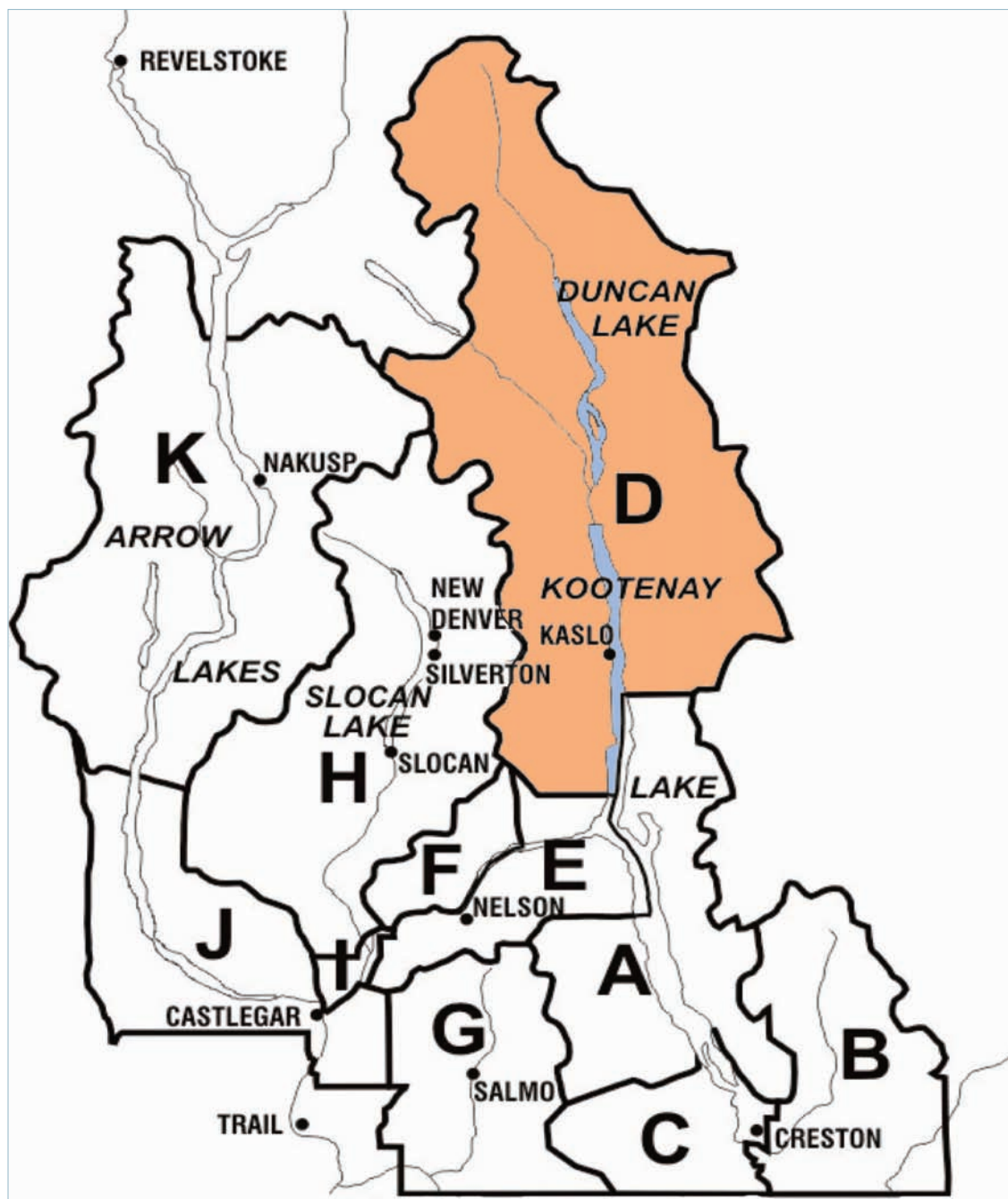
There are many advantages to having heritage conservation play a role in communities. It can be a very effective economic stimulator through initiatives such as cultural tourism. It is a tool to enhance development, and is not meant to inhibit or discourage positive development within communities. Heritage planning also gives communities a way of taking time to consider options for their valued heritage assets.

The scope of the study is essentially an exploration of the northern Kootenay Lake region heritage context and key themes through an understanding of the relationships between the natural landscape and developments in the local culture of the area. This was combined with community input on social and community values and important places as a means to understand the past and what it means for today and the future.

Moreover, preparing a heritage context statement assists in an understanding of what is worth recording and conserving in our heritage. It also, as the study illustrates, acknowledges that there are many possible contexts. A context allows the recognition that heritage is more than bricks and mortar and artifacts; it illustrates the values that are held by the community and assists in the identification of a broad range of heritage places that illustrate these values. From these values, strategic objectives and actions can be formulated that are imminently suited to the community's particular heritage.

Bylaw 1958

"A bylaw to establish Heritage Conservation as an extended service for the benefit of the electoral areas in the Regional District of Central Kootenay".[1]

1   Regional District of Central Kootenay Bylaw No. 1958. See Appendix A for full text.

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1.2 Map of Study Area

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1.3 Overview of the Context Plan

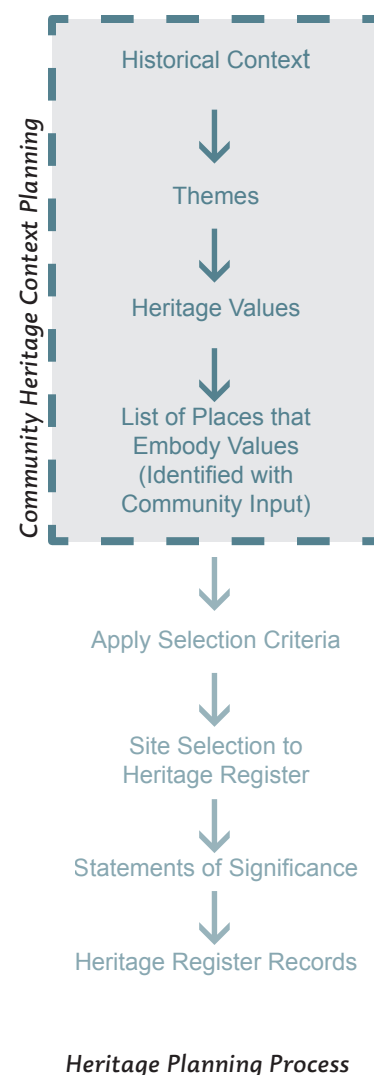## The Purpose of Community Heritage Context Planning

The benefits of context planning at the community level include the following:

- It can enhance the public's appreciation of the identity and character of the community

- It can facilitate public access to heritage information

- It can facilitate the integration of heritage conservation into community planning and play a role in enhancing community sustainability

- It promotes a wider understanding of heritage value by evaluating resources through the lens of local, regional, provincial and even national history

- It links historical features to the geography of a region

- It takes into account the particular social history of an area

One of the most important concepts in current heritage planning and assessment is that of values-based management.

Heritage value describes how communities such as the RDCK recognize the significance of the resources which embody its heritage character. Heritage values extend beyond the physical aspects of an historic resource. Rather, they answer the question "why is this resource important to our heritage?" by assessing the aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social or spiritual values which are embodied in the heritage resource, and which are important for past, present and future generations. Identifying heritage values ensures the appropriate conservation of these historic places, which in turn protects the heritage character of a community.

Community heritage context planning is a process which allows a local government and members of the community to identify the values embodied in its historic places. As a tracking tool, the Community Heritage Register informs the local government when changes may occur to a registered historic place, and gives legal authority to guide that change to allow for the most effective form of conservation.

Community Heritage Context Planning

Historical Context
↓
Themes
↓
Heritage Values
↓
List of Places that Embody Values (Identified with Community Input)
↓
Apply Selection Criteria
↓
Site Selection to Heritage Register
↓
Statements of Significance
↓
Heritage Register Records

Heritage Planning Process

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The heritage of the Regional District of Central Kootenay is unique. Within the Regional District, each Electoral Area has its own particular character. The goal of this plan is to ensure the retention of this unique character by providing a contextual framework which will allow the RDCK to:

• Develop Official Community Plan content and RDCK Board resolutions with regard to heritage in each Electoral Area

• Develop heritage policies for the Official Community Plans of each Electoral Area

• Use community heritage values, identified through a community workshop and ongoing heritage programs, to promote a broader understanding of heritage and to facilitate the selection and listing of heritage resources on the Community Heritage Register

• Assist each Electoral Area in identifying a heritage conservation vision

• Understand the reasons for the selection of specific sites for inclusion on the Register

• Create a useful, community-based framework for the assessment of heritage resources based on historical context, themes and heritage values

• Identify buildings, structures, cultural landscapes and heritage areas that contribute to an Electoral area's heritage for interpretation, commemoration or cultural tourism activities

• Integrate heritage conservation into local government planning procedures

• Provide the background in preparation for the next steps in the Regional District's heritage planning, such as creating a Community Heritage Register and embarking upon a Strategic Plan

The heritage character of a place or community is formed by the synthesis of all of its heritage values. Heritage character is the overall effect produced by traits or features which give a property or area a distinctive quality, appearance and sense of place that distinguishes it from other areas in a community or region.

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1.4 Definitions

The following terms, widely recognized in heritage conservation literature, are used in this document and here defined:

Archaeological Site

A geographically defined location that contains physical evidence of past human activity for which the application of scientific methods of inquiry (i.e., site survey, excavation data analysis, etc.) are the primary source of information. These sites do not necessarily hold direct associations with living communities. Examples of archaeological sites may include shell middens, lithic scatters, house pits, petroglyphs, pictographs etc.

Character defining elements

The materials, forms, location, spatial configurations, uses and cultural associations or meanings that contribute to the heritage value of a historic place, and which must be retained in order to preserve its heritage value.

Conservation

All actions or processes that are aimed at safeguarding the character-defining elements of a cultural resource so as to retain its heritage value and extend its physical life. This may involve "Preservation," "Rehabilitation," "Restoration," or a combination of these actions or processes. Reconstruction or reconstitution of a disappeared cultural resource is not considered conservation.

Designation

The classification of real property in whole or in part under Part 27, Division 4, Section 967 of the Local Government Act, if the local government considers that the property has heritage value or heritage character.

Heritage character

The heritage character of a place or community is formed by the synthesis of all of its heritage values. Heritage character is the overall effect produced by traits or features which give a property or area a distinctive quality, appearance and sense of place that distinguishes it from other areas in a municipality or region.

Heritage resource

A structure, building, group of buildings, district, landscape, artifact, archaeological site or other place or feature that

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embodies or contributes to the historical significance of a place and which has been recognized as having heritage value.

Heritage value

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

Historic place

A structure, building, group of buildings, district, landscape, archaeological site or other place in Canada that has been formally recognized for its heritage value.

Registration

The official listing of a community's historic places on its Community Heritage Register.

Traditional Use Site

A geographically defined location that has been customarily used by one or more contemporary groups of aboriginal people for some type of culturally significant activity. These sites may not reveal physical evidence of use. Traditional use sites are usually documented through oral, historical, and archival sources. Examples: ritual bathing pools, resource gathering areas, locations of culturally significant events, etc.

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Part 2: Historical Context

2.1 Historical Contexts and Themes

An understanding of heritage values begins with the historical context, which is composed of a number of themes. Historical themes are ways of describing a major force or process which has contributed to history. The following historical themes create an historical context of provincial, regional and local history within which the heritage significance of resources found in the Central Kootenay area can be understood, assessed and compared.

Historical themes are used to put a resource historically in place and time. Themes can unite a variety of actions, events, functions, people and time periods. Using themes in the assessment of heritage significance helps to prevent any concentration on one particular type of resource, period or event in history. In turn, this ensures that a broad range of heritage resources, touching on many aspects of the region's history, will be proposed for the heritage register.

History is complex, and as a result, important historical features, events and/or assets may not be easily slotted into one of the above themes. Themes will overlap, and there will be repetition and perhaps ambiguity as to which is the applicable theme.

Electoral Area D has a rich and diverse collection of heritage resources. While much of this heritage has not received official recognition or protection in the past, there is enormous room for growth for heritage conservation projects in the area to maintain the integrity of the region's tangible and intangible heritage attributes. As with so much of community heritage, much of it comes down to the geographic location of the area which yields unique heritage features and sites.

Each theme is capable of division into a number of subthemes. As the heritage program is implemented, additional subthemes may be identified and can be added to the list.

The thematic framework was developed based on precedents from Heritage Canada and the Australia National Trust, from the Historical Context Statement and with the results of the review by participants in the community workshop.

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2.2 Historical Context of the Northern Kootenay Lake Area

As part of the public process for this project, a number of themes related to the history of the northern Kootenay Lake area (Electoral Area D) were identified and presented at the workshop. Workshop participants reviewed the themes and added to and elaborated upon the list. The results are listed below, which outline the historical context of the Kootenay Lake area. Many themes were shared between Electoral Areas, but each has themes that are unique to its area.

Lake and Mountain Environment

A primary theme of the Central Kootenay region is its stunning natural environment. Mountains, rivers, lakes and forests provide a stunning and dramatic backdrop to the communities in the area. The natural landscape remains a central element of the area's heritage, from its role in the local economy through mining, forestry and tourism to being one of the key reasons for settlement up to the present time. The natural environment has attracted people throughout history for a number of reasons - sustenance, resources, energy, recreation and solitude.

Glaciers once covered much of the Columbia Mountains. At the end of the last Ice Age, 13,000 years ago, melting glaciers carved out the Kootenay Lake valley between the Purcell and Selkirk mountain ranges, leaving behind glacial till, rock and sand, and creating rich wetland ecosystems. Kootenay Lake, lying almost directly north-south, extends more than 100 kilometres in length, from Lardeau in the north to Kootenay Landing in the south. 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. East-west travel in this region to this day consists of winding through high mountain passes and crossing large bodies of water, and the natural routes for travel are along north-south fjords. Landslides and avalanches continue to be a hazard of the mountainous environment.

The geology of the area has contributed to its long mining history. In this area lies the Kootenay arc, a thin band of deformed and metamorphosed volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Carbonate-hosted lead-zinc deposits in the Kootenay arc have been characterized as either concordant or transgressive types. Transgressive deposits are rich in silver, such as those found in

Historical contexts:

Identify and explain the major themes, factors and processes that have influenced the history of an area

Their objective is to provide a framework to investigate and identify heritage resources

They are not intended to be a detailed account of all aspects of the history of an area

They are not intended to replace histories designed to serve other purposes

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the Ainsworth-Bluebell deposits.

Galena was also mined in the area, particularly at Riondel, and is the most important mineral source of lead. Galena grows in cubes or square crystals, and is silver-gray to bluish in colour, with metallic to dull luster. Since galena may contain up to 1% silver in place of lead, processing of the mineral produces enough silver to also make it the leading ore of silver.

The fishery resource has also been important to the Kootenay lake area, both for First Nations and later settlers. The fishery includes the landlocked Kokanee salmon. The Lardeau Valley spawning channel comes alive with a million spawning Kokanee during the months of August and September. These channels were built in 1967 to replace the natural spawning beds destroyed by the construction of the Duncan Dam. The Gerrard rainbow trout are the largest rainbow trout in the world. Each spring this unique fish returns to the Lardeau River to spawn.

Wildfires from lightning strikes have always altered the forested hills, creating varied ages of stands and the visible extent of old fires.
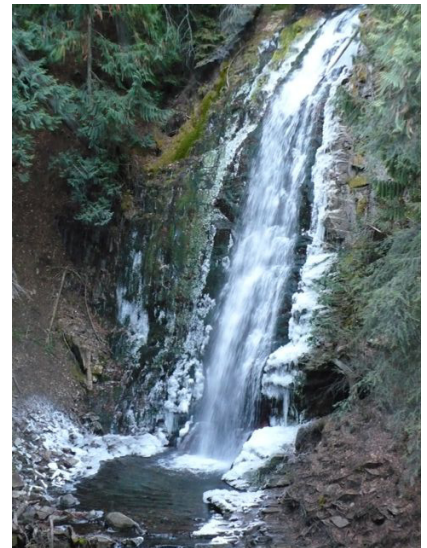
Geological processes and features have endowed the area with mineral wealth, while natural hot springs at Ainsworth were used by miners and early residents and became a booming tourist draw. More recently, outdoor recreation and related tourism have taken advantage of the aesthetic qualities of the natural environment.

The hot springs at Ainsworth is a unique feature of the area. As rain falls it percolates into porous sedimentary rocks. As it moves further beneath the surface, it heats up from the internal heat of the Earth. Encountering a large thrust fault, or crack, water descending behind it forces the now heated water to ascend along the fault-line to surface as a hot or warm spring

The warm water also allows an abundance of life surrounding the waters to survive. Plants like watercress thrives in the warm runoff while reptiles like the garter snake, and amphibians like long-toed salamanders also survive only adjacent to these warm runoff channels.

Wildlife is an important aspect of the natural environment, with local consciousness about species at risk, including the Gerrard trout run on the Lardeau River and diverse wildlife species including wolverine, mountain caribou, grizzlies and other mammals. Hikers in Kokanee Glacier Park are likely to encounter smaller mammals such as hoary marmots, martens, ground

Gerrard rainbow trout. *Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Compensation Program*

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squirrel and pikas, and birds such as American Dippers, Sharp-shinned Hawks, Franklin Grouse and Golden Eagles, mountain goats, deer and black and grizzly bears.

It is the land that provided the sustenance for people moving to the Kootenay Lake area. The First Nations local economy centred on trade and mining.

The mining and logging industries dominate the economic history of Kootenay Lake. Vestiges of these and other resource extraction legacies remain a testament to the value of natural resources to the Kootenay Lake region, while ghost towns are a symbol of the boom and bust cycles that have occurred throughout its history.

Beginning with placer mining on the creeks in the area and graduating to hard rock mining, the extraction of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc from deep in the mountains required large amounts of energy and led to the development of power infrastructure in the area.

In the beginning, it was the Bluebell Mine at Riondel which supported the local economy. Staked in 1882 by Thomas Sproule, the claim was taken over by Thomas Hammill, an employee of San Francisco promoter Captain George Ainsworth. Ainsworth began the townsite that bears his hame at the hot springs on the west side of the lake, and developed it in the late 1880s into the Kootenays' largest town, supplying the local mining communities with goods and services. Today, the J.D. Fletcher Store and the Silver Ledge Hotel are remnants of the flourishing economy of the town.

Miners and prospectors began to arrive in ever growing numbers in the 1890s, staking claims along the creeks feeding into Kootenay Lake. Extensive work began in 1896 when the Whitewater mine was established and the concentrator constructed. Other mines were located in the mountains between the north Kootenay and Slocan Lakes, resulting in a cluster of mining communities such as Zincton, Nashton and Howser.

In the 1940s and '50s, mining activity peaked and production was the highest ever recorded, mostly due to improved machinery. In the late 1950s, silver prices dropped and many of the mines were closed.

Sawmills and logging were very significant on Kootenay Lake. Beginning with the need for timber for mining construction, sawmills dotted the edges of Kootenay Lake. Today, 17 mills have

Ainsworth/Woodbury concentrator
BC Archives.

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diminished down to just two.

The Kootenay Lake area was known for its food crops; in addition to game and fish, wild food such as blueberries and mushrooms were collected.

As the Kootenay mining industry waned in the early years of the 20th century, the Canadian Pacific Railway began to promote the area as a fruit-growing oasis. English settlers responded to the CPR's campaign, planting apple and cherry trees, and establishing thriving strawberry fields. Remittance men from England were the first orchardists, bringing their traditions to the east shore of Kootenay Lake. Kootenay Lake fruit was soon recognized as some of the finest in the world, taking prizes at prestigious international competitions.

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.

In 1800s, tourism was being considered as a viable industry. The first tourism ventures were resorts, mainly due to the proliferation of hot springs in the area, while lakefront resorts began to be developed in places such as Shutty Bench.

During the early years of the mining boom, the hot springs at Ainsworth were not a priority for development. It wasn't until the 1920's when the town was starting to decline as a mining centre, that an effort was made to develop the hot springs. The mining company that owned the property at that time decided to build a pool to be used primarily by the miners. The pool and caves were completed in the 1930s and became a major attraction in the area.

As silver prices dropped in the 1950s, the owners of the hot springs, Yale Lead and Zinc Co. Ltd., sold their property in the Ainsworth townsite, including the pool, cave and lodge. Today the Hot Springs operate as a popular tourist attraction, while the spectacular mountain scenery brings outdoor recreationists to the area.

Ktunaxa is the traditional name for Kootenay, a small nation uniquely divided by the 49th parallel. As with transportation, trade, immigration and other themes in the Kootenays, the

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Ktunaxa settlement was north/south oriented. The nation consists of seven bands, five in Canada and two in the USA. The five Canadian Bands work together primarily through the Ktunaxa/Kinbasket Tribal Council and the Ktunaxa/Kinbasket Treaty Society.

The Ainsworth area was originally used by First Nations, arriving at Kootenay Lake on their seasonal round in the late summer to take advantage of the Kokanee salmon run and to harvest huckleberries. The geology of the area contributed to its use by the Ktunaxa, supplying flint for stone toolmaking reflected in archaeological sites such as Johnson's Landing and the quarry site between Kaslo and Retallack.

It was not just food and economic resources that made the region a significant place in Aboriginal People's lives. It is also a place of stories, such as creation stories in which spirit animals ascended above and are the guiding spirits of the people.

In trying to identify where the heritage features in this area are located it is important to recognize that not everyone defines heritage in the same way. The Ktunaxa people have distinct ways of viewing the landscape and its history.
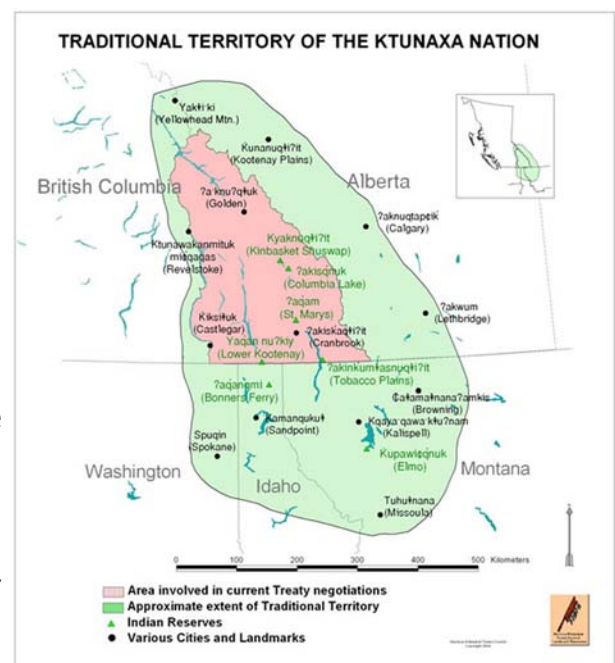
By the early 1900s, the railways were making their way through Ktunaxa traditional territory. The influence of 'civilization' resulted in the near complete dismantling of the traditional Ktunaxa society.

Midway between New Denver and Kaslo is the abandoned buildings which mark the former townsite of Retallack, originally Whitewater, a thriving mining and sawmill town in the 1890s.

Towns and villages were located related to resource extraction and for ease of access by sternwheeler from Kootenay Lake. Ainsworth, the first town, was established in the early 1880s, and like most of the settlements, was based on the mining industry.

Mining and fruit-growing communities, linked to the railheads by sternwheelers, dotted the rugged shores of Kootenay Lake, a pattern of settlement that still exists today.

Another important settlement area, the Lardeau Valley, resulted in the communities of Lardeau, Cooper Creek, Meadow Creek, Howser, Argenta and Johnson's Landing. Originally established by during the

http://www.ktunaxa.org/

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mining boom, in 1921, the Federal government was advertising to bring settlers into these communities. People came in the 1930s and '40s, many to acquire land during the Depression, and for the fresh air, water, game, fish and freedom, "hunting and fishing without a license". Here you can experience year round recreation in one of the most scenic areas anywhere. From old growth forests to spectacular hiking it is a place to see

While the location of towns was often dictated by the mining activity or transportation routes, the layout of the towns was a typical grid laid down without recognition of the landscape features such as rock falls, or areas prone to flooding such as alluvial fans.

Because Ainsworth was a small mining town, in the interior of British Columbia, the Fletcher Store supplied everything needed to live in the area. Some of these items include dried fruit, coffee, cloth, and coal. Most often the supplies were sold in large quantities, in order to be brought to the mines.

Retallack during the mining boom years. *www.klhs.bc.ca/klhs.htm.*

The history of the people of Kaslo shows a resourcefulness as great as the mountains, rivers and lakes that are features of the landscape in which they live. In 1889 and 1890 G.O. Buchanan and brothers George and David Kane came to Kaslo to stake timber claims. When silver mining activity was reported in the area, the Kane brothers subdivided their lease into town lots.

The population soon grew to 3,000 people, most of them intent on seeking their fortunes in the newly discovered mines. By 1897, Kaslo had all the services of a progressive mining supply centre: a cigar factory, brewery, dry goods store, several saloons, hotels and brothels and their own newspaper- "The Kootenaian". Over the next 50 years, metal prices fell and mining costs rose, resulting in a decline in mining activity and in the viability of the town.

Eventually a home-grown economy was created that was varied enough to withstand the changes of time. Lifestyle, tourism, forestry, small and home based businesses are now the foundation of Kaslo's prosperity.

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That these small towns continue to thrive into the present day is a testament to the diversity and versatility of Kootenay Lake.

The Canadian Pacific Railway's fleet of lakeboats, plied the waters of Kootenay Lake between Kootenay Landing and Argenta beginning in 1898. The stern-wheeler fleet and other ships on the lake played an important role in the early development of the area in the late 1800s. There were no roads or trains into the mountain valleys of Kootenay Lake. With road building hampered by the local geography, the lakes and rivers provided key transportation corridors. The SS Moyie and other ships in the fleet opened the Kootenay Lake region to miners, businesses, farms and pioneer families. The ships were the only real means of trans-portation, freight and mail service. In addition to the shipping of freight and day-to-day transportation, the boats were used for excursions and tourist journeys up and down the lake.

Silver Ledge Hotel, 1940s. *BC Archives*

The SS Moyie is the world's oldest intact passenger sternwheeler of its kind, was the last operating sternwheeler in western North America and is now permanently berthed in Kaslo.

In the 1930's, as railways and roads were built, most British Columbia sternwheelers were taken out of service. The last operating passenger and freight steamboat was the Moyie, on Kootenay Lake.

SS Moyie at Kaslo, 1900. *BC Archives*

The Arrowhead and Kootenay Railway charter was granted to the CPR in the 1890s. The proposal was to run the line from Lardeau on Kootenay Lake up through Gerrard and Trout Lake to the Beaton Arm. It would then continue on to Arrowhead to make a connection with the main line at Revelstoke. Although the Gerrard-Lardeau section was completed, lack of faith in ore production from the Lardeau mines caused the company to de-lay further extension until eventually it was abandoned

As the region developed during the mining booms of the 1880's and 1890's, it soon became apparent that building railroads along the steep sides of the major lakes was more costly than building sternwheelers and using them to push barges carrying trains across the lakes. Kootenay Lake soon had a fleet of ves-sels and large transfer terminals to handle the demand. The fleets prospered until 1930 when the Depression, new roads and the completion of major rail links began to eliminate the water routes.

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With the completion of the Kootenay Landing to Procter rail link on Kootenay Lake in the 1930s, the fleets were gradually retired. By 1956 the last sternwheeler, the Moyie, was placed in permanent dry dock at Kaslo to become a national historic site.

In 1895 the Kaslo & Slocan railway was built from Kaslo to Sandon. A narrow gauge line, it used wood for fuel and was operated by the Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company. Its construction allowed the shipping of ore quickly and cheaply, pulling the area out of the bust cycle of 1893.

Both the Canadian Pacific Railway, with its Naskup & Slocan Railway from Revelstoke to the Slocan mining district, and the Great Northern Railway, with its Kaslo & Slocan Railway, competed for business in the area's silver mining districts. The U.S.-based Great Northern Railway also offered passenger service to the Kootenay Lake area through its subsidiary Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway. The Great Northern Railway's Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company operated a small fleet of steamships connecting Kootenay Lake communities with rail lines to the west and south.

In the late 1800's, spurred on by growing threats of American dominance of the Kootenay mining and smelting industry, the Canadian Pacific Railway succeeded in negotiating an agreement with the federal government to construct the Crow's Nest Pass Railway from Lethbridge, Alberta, through the Crow's Nest Pass to the lower end of Kootenay Lake.

As part of the Crowsnest route, the CPR extended its reach across the Lake, from Kootenay Landing to Nelson, through its takeover of the Columbia and Kootenay Steam Navigation Company. The railway quickly added additional sternwheelers to the existing steamship fleet

One of the characteristics of Kootenay Lake is its remoteness, detached from the rest of B.C. and even the surrounding local area. The transportation theme is a continuum from the past into the future. The road network evolved over the old railway line, from Retallack, to Meadow Creek and Gerrard.

Beginning with placer mining on the creeks in the area and graduating to hard rock mining, the extraction of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc from deep in the mountains required large amounts of energy and led to the dramatic development of power infrastructure in the area. The formation of West Kootenay Power and Light in 1896 was based on the need by the

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mines in Rossland to power the air compressors used underground.

The Kaslo dam was constructed on the Kaslo River in 1898. Beginning in January 1897, the Kootenay Electric Light and Power, a private company, provided power in Kaslo from dusk to dawn. The Village of Kaslo purchased the power plant and distribution system in 1914.
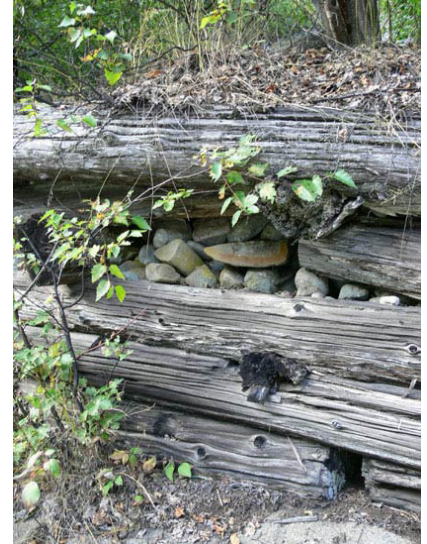
The dam was 18 metres wide and provided 41 feet of head to the turbines. The water traveled through wood-stave pipe to the powerhouse, where it was returned to the river.

Each home in Kaslo was provided with free electricity to power their front porch light and this practice continued until after the power plant was bought by West Kootenay Power in 1962. The dam was removed after it was abandoned to enhance fish habitat in the river.

The Columbia River Treaty is an international treaty between Canada and the United States that coordinates flood control and maximize electrical energy production on the Columbia River. It was signed in 1961 by Canada and the US and ratified by the U.S. in 1961 and Canada in 1964.

The Treaty requires Canada to store 15.5 Million Acre Feet of water for flood control in perpetuity. This storage was accomplished with the construction of the Duncan, Hugh Keenleyside and Mica Dams in Canada. In return for the construction of the dams and the regulation of the water levels, the Province of British Columbia is entitled to half of the electrical downstream power benefits that the water generates on the dams located in the US.

Prior to the building of the Duncan Lake dam, Duncan Lake and River were main navigation routes used by the mining and logging industries to extract valuable natural resources from the valley. Two competing railroads traveled north from the head of Kootenay Lake to the town of Howser, where there was a thriving sawmill, post office, store, assay office and small farms. Some buildings were relocated to higher ground prior to the flooding, but most were left to be cleared away or burnt before flooding. The reservoir was cleared of large trees. As the water levels go down in the fall and winter, the ghostly stumps are revealed. Traces of prior settlement, with the railway bed, old roads and some foundations, are also visible at low water. When it is full for a few summer months each year the reservoir

Cribbing on the Kaslo dam.
Touchstones Nelson

Kaslo powerhouse. *Touchstones Nelson*

Duncan dam. *Touchstones Nelson*

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resembles the size of the original Duncan Lake only now it is surrounded by stumps rather than the abundant wetlands that once created ideal waterfowl habitat.

With the continued presence of the resource industries in the Kootenay Lake area, here has been long term historical conflict and confrontation between labour unions and management. Unions have always been an important part of the area, protecting the rights and safety of workers. In 1903, the Kootenays were one of three seats in the province that elected a labour MLA to Victoria. One of the big issues was the eight-hour work day.
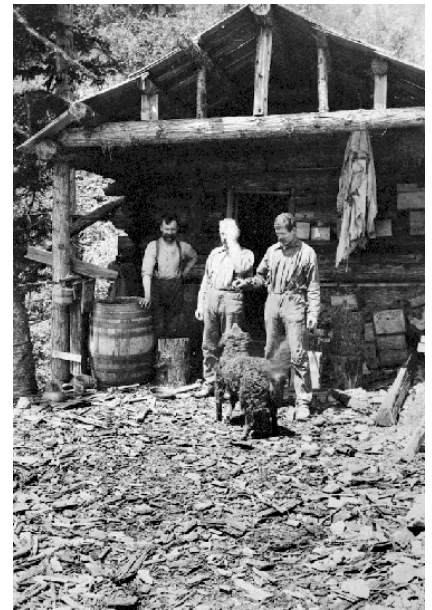
A group of Quakers and other conscientious objectors of the 1950s left the United States and migrated to Argenta, a remote hamlet on the north end of Kootenay Lake. Together they started Delta Co-op, which was a cross between a workers co-op and an intentional community. Eventually, this co-op evolved into the Argenta Friends School, a high-school for grades 11 and 12 that taught principles of consensus based decision making and ways of living in small, family-centred communities.

Teenagers from around BC, elsewhere in Canada, the States, and overseas came to the Argenta Friends School and some still remain in the community. Perhaps one of the most important educational situations that AFS offered was to experimentally learn to make decisions using consensus on issues which were important to them

During World War II, Kaslo became home to approximately 1100 Japanese Canadians. Seventy-eight people lived in the Langham building. The Japanese Canadians lost lives, homes, businesses and peace of mind with their internment to Kaslo and other mining towns in the Kootenays. Many people returned to their original homes after the war, but may stayed, beginning new lives in Kootenay Lake.

Social activities, health care, community organizations, cultural associations, fraternal organizations, and women's institutes have been important themes on Kootenay Lake. It has a wealth of community centres where people come together.

As with most of the region, outdoor recreation plays a large role in the north Kootenay Lake area. Early mountain culture re-

Miner's cabin in Argenta, 1890s. *BC Archives*

Front Street in Kaslo, 1900. *BC Archives*

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sulted in the formation of mountaineering clubs and the construction of alpine huts such as those at Jumbo and the Slocan Chief, and are evidence of early appreciation for the region's outdoors.

Members of the Kokanee Mountaineering Club, 1924. *Ross Fleming*

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2.3 Thematic Framework and Heritage Places for Kootenay Lake

At the core of the Context Study is the identification of resources which significantly embody the heritage character of the Kootenay Lake area. The processes of understanding historical context and the key themes of the area, and documenting community values, creates a framework within which specific heritage places can be identified and their significance to the community assessed.

Heritage significance may be aesthetic, physical, cultural, social, symbolic, spiritual, educational or scientific.

Historic places identified in Area D reflect the area's rich use of resources, water transportation and agricultural pursuits. The list of heritage resources that follow is a consolidation of the places recorded at the heritage values workshop. The list of resources should be ongoing as the heritage planning process moves into the creation of a Community Heritage Register and an assessment of each resource based on defined criteria.

Resources have been given a brief statement of their significance to the community, and the themes which they reflect.

Historical themes are ways of describing a major force or process which has contributed to history. The following historical themes create an historical context of provincial, regional, and local history within which the heritage significance of resources found in Area D and its surroundings can be understood, assessed, and compared.

History is complex, and as a result, important historical features, events and/or assets may not be easily slotted into one of the themes. Themes will overlap, and there will be repetition and perhaps ambiguity as to which is the most applicable theme.

The thematic framework summarizes the context and themes identified for the area. Essentially, the thematic framework was guided by asking the question, "What do people value about the history of the northern Kootenay Lake area, and why?" The framework was developed through a synthesis of the historical context and information collected at the community workshops.

This generated comprehensive lists that covered the area's history from the natural environment, First Nations, post-contact history, and more recent events.

The Canadian Historic Places Initiative defines a historic place as:

a structure, building, or group of buildings, district, landscape, archaeological site or other place...that has been formally recognized for its heritage value.

Historical themes:

Put a resource historically in place and time

Unite a variety of actions, events, functions, people, places and time periods

Prevent the concentration on any one particular type of resource, period or event in history

Ensure that a broad range of heritage resources is considered, touching on many aspects of the region's history

Flow across all peoples, places, and time periods

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Themes identified for Area D include:

1. Lake and Mountain Environment

The theme captures 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 and transportation.

- Hot springs
- Geology and glaciation
- Columbia River Basin waterway system
- Natural areas and species at risk
- Fish
  - Kokanee salmon
  - Gerrard trout run on the Lardeau River
- Local vegetation communities

2. Inhabiting the Land

From prehistory to the present, the northern Kootenay Lake area has been traversed and inhabited by a diverse mix of people, from First Nations, to mining settlements, to those who wanted to "hunt and fish without a license". This theme captures all of the ways that people have used the land and made their homes here.

- First Nations culture and settlement
- Place of cultural diversity
- String of communities along lakes and rivers
- Water access only communities
- Early frontier towns
- Red light districts
- Schools, churches and community support

3. Transportation and Communication Links

Transportation and communication has been key to the settlement and development of this area. This theme follows the ways in which people travelled and how goods were shipped.

- North-south routes following the river and valley
- 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

4. Dominance of the Waterways

This theme captures the way in which Kootenay Lake and

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its tributary rivers has been the dominant physical force in the area, impacting the historical development in the north Kootenay area.

- Lake as transportation corridor
- Determining places of settlement
- Fishing sites
- Water supply
- Electrical power source
- Hazards: floods, shipwrecks

5.   Making a Living on Kootenay Lake

This theme is related to the economic development in the Kootenay Lake area. Mining, forestry, agriculture and tourism have all played a role in making a living here.

- Boom and bust economy
- Mining
- Servicing the mining and forestry populations
- Forestry
- Agriculture
- Hunting, trapping and fishing
- Rise of tourism
    - Lakefront resorts
    - Hot springs
- Migrant workforce

6.   Governance, Social Activism and Resistance

This theme captures the different government policies that have had an impact on the history of Kootenay Lake, as well as the community of resistance and refuge that is such a large part of the area.

- Japanese internment
- Labour unrest
- Resource extraction vs. environmentalism
- NDP radical traditions
- Pacifism
- Place of refuge

Langham Art Gallery, Kaslo.
kaslovisitorguide.com

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7.   Unique Social and Community Life

This theme captures 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.

- History of outdoor recreation
- Early mountain culture
- The arts

8.   Place of Lifestyle, Stories and Memories

This theme relates to the ongoing presence of those seeking a quiet life and the counterculture history of the Kootenays, up to the present day, as well as the abundance of memory and story in the valley.

- Cooperative commerce: co-ops
- Self-sufficiency
- Contradictory lifestyles
  - Counterculture mecca
  - Non-participation of minority groups
  - Privacy and personal freedom
- Cemeteries
- Spiritual sites
- Churches

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2.4 What, Why, Which Theme?

This section lists resources identified by the community which were felt to have heritage value. Included are a brief statement of their heritage value and the theme(s) which they represent. These resources represent a starting point for continuing discussions about heritage and the heritage register. Using the historical context and thematic framework, this list will be continually added to.

What	Why	Which Themes
Hot springs	Unique geology with fissures and crevices that allow surface runoff to seep down into the Earth through cracks and crevices where cooler surface water eventually percolates down to rock heated up by contact with a magma chamber; reflection of early tourism values	Lake and mountain environment, making a living, rise of tourism, unique social and community life, history of outdoor recreation
Significant geological features	Aesthetic values, creation of the conditions conducive to mining resulting in the settlement of the region, creation of the Kootenay river system	Lake and mountain environment, making a living, rise of tourism, unique social and community life, history of outdoor recreation
Natural areas (species at risk)	Natural history values, sustainability and habitat	Lake and mountain environment
Gerrard trout run on the Lardeau River	Natural history values, unique genetically gargantuan strain of rainbow trout, reflection of natural resource use for fishing, tourism	Lake and mountain environment, making a living, rise of tourism, unique social and community life, history of outdoor recreation
Kokanee Glacier	Aesthetic values, reflects the geology of the area, significance for tourism and outdoor recreation	Lake and mountain environment, making a living, rise of tourism, unique social and community life, history of outdoor recreation
Glacier Creek	Natural history values, sustainability and habitat	Lake and mountain environment, Dominance of the lake and rivers

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What	Why	Which Themes
Foundations of pit houses	Expression of use or habitation by Ktunaxa	Inhabiting the land, First Nations culture and settlement
Pictographs	Expression of use or habitation by Ktunaxa	Inhabiting the land, First Nations culture and settlement
First Nations quarry and flint making sites	Source of material for Ktunaxa toolmaking	Inhabiting the land, First Nations culture and settlement
Johnson's Landing Stone Tool Factory Site	Ktunaxa campsite with debitage material from stone tool-making dating back at least 5000 years	Inhabiting the land, First Nations culture and settlement
Pioneer homesteads (agricultural and log cabins)	Reflects early settlement and agricultural cultivation in the area	Inhabiting the land, Making a Living in the Kootenay Lake area, agricultural pursuits
Slovakian settlement	Reflects diversity of the population, Kootenays as a place attractive for immigration	Inhabiting the land, Governance, social activism and resistance, place of refuge
Pioneer cemeteries	Spiritual value in memorial of early settlers	Inhabiting the land, Place of stories
Ainsworth Pioneer Cemetery	Spiritual value in memorial of early settlers	Inhabiting the land, Place of stories
Old stone shed in Argenta	Remnant of early settlement	Inhabiting the land
Hagaedorn House	Remnant of early settlement	Inhabiting the land
Zincton	Part of a cluster of mining communities along the creeks west of Kaslo	Inhabiting the land, Making a Living in the Kootenay Lake area
Nashton	Part of a cluster of mining communities along the creeks west of Kaslo	Inhabiting the land, Making a Living in the Kootenay Lake area
South Fork	Part of a cluster of mining communities along the creeks west of Kaslo	Inhabiting the land, Making a Living in the Kootenay Lake area

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What	Why	Which Themes
Howser	Part of a cluster of mining communities along the creeks west of Kaslo, flooded then rebuilt	Inhabiting the land, Making a Living in the Kootenay Lake area
Gerrard railway station	Remaining link to the advent of the railways	Transportation and communication links
Shipwrecks on Kootenay Lake	Important link to the steamships that played a major role in opening up the Kootenay Lake area, scientific and historical research, recreation	Transportation and communication links, Dominance of the waterways, Unique social and community life, recreation
Sternwheeler routes to the east and north shores of Kootenay Lake	Reflects the area's connection to the wider Kootenay region, important link to the steamships that played a major role in opening up the Kootenay Lake area, tourism	Transportation and communication links, Dominance of the waterways, Unique social and community life, recreation
S.S. Moyie National Historic Site	Site of world's oldest intact passenger sternwheeler, Important link to the steamships that played a major role in opening up the Kootenay Lake area, national historic site, tourism	Transportation and communication links, Dominance of the waterways, Unique social and community life, recreation
Duncan Dam 1965-1967	First dam built under the Columbia River Treaty creating Duncan Lake, a non power producing reservoir constructed to control the flow of water from the Duncan River into Kootenay Lake. Constructed was protested by the community	Dominance of the waterways, Governance, social activism and resistance
Mine sites, machinery	Reflect the mining history of the area	Making a living in the Kootenay Lake area, mining

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What	Why	Which Themes
Fry Creek and Earl Grey mining trails	Named after Earl Grey, Governor General in 1908. Reflects the early mining exploration in the area, now used as recreational trails	Making a living in the Kootenay Lake area, mining, Unique social and community life, outdoor recreation
Miner's burial sites	Spiritual value in memorial of early miners and mining conditions	Making a living in the Kootenay Lake area, Inhabiting the land, Place of stories
Silverspring cabin and mine	Vestiges of important mining history, lifestyle of miners	Making a living in the Kootenay Lake area, Inhabiting the land
Woodbury cabin	Vestiges of important mining history, lifestyle of miners	Making a living in the Kootenay Lake area, Inhabiting the land
Valley of the Ghosts	Linear pattern of towns a collective memory of mining boom and bust, patterns of settlement near mines	Making a living in the Kootenay Lake area, Inhabiting the land, Place of stories
Mining equipment along trails north of Ainsworth	Vestiges of important mining history, especially in Ainsworth, early transportation patterns, current recreation	Making a living in the Kootenay Lake area, Transportation and communication links, Unique social and community life
JB Fletcher Store, 1896	The only main source of supplies to the people living in the Ainsworth area, reflects living conditions in early settlements, early commerce	Making a living in the Kootenay Lake area, Inhabiting the land
Silver Ledge Hotel	Use of hot running water from the springs, early hotel	Making a living in the Kootenay Lake area, Inhabiting the land
Logging equipment	Long history of wood harvesting and sawmilling, now tree planting and environmental awareness	Making a living in the Kootenay Lake area, Inhabiting the land, Governance, social activism and resistance
Sawmills	Long history of wood harvesting and sawmilling, now tree planting and environmental awareness	Making a living in the Kootenay Lake area, Inhabiting the land, Governance, social activism and resistance

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What	Why	Which Themes
Heritage varieties of fruit trees	Vestiges of early orchardists developing varieties suited to the region and for export, famous cherry orchard at Shutty Bench	Making a living in the Kootenay Lake area, Inhabiting the land, Contradictory lifestyles
Sites of agricultural activities	Natural environment as challenge to agriculture, early farming efforts, self sufficiency	Lake and mountain environment, Making a living in the Kootenay Lake area
Whitewater ghost town/resort	1890s mining and sawmill town; adaptive re-use of site for current resort tourism	Making a living in the Kootenay Lake area, mining, sawmills, rise of tourism
Langham Art Gallery, 1896	Constructed during the boom years, used for local businesses related to mining, possibly a brothel. Residence for Japanese relocated during WW II	Making a living in the Kootenay Lake area, Inhabiting the Land, Governance, social activism and resistance
Glacier Alpine Hut (Slocan Chief)	Site of early mountaineering culture	Unique social and community life, outdoor recreation
Mountain Hut 1923	Site of early mountaineering culture	Unique social and community life, outdoor recreation

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2.5 Map of Identified Heritage Places

A map of places of heritage significance was created during the workshop. The map is appended to this document.

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Part 3: Community Consultation

3.1 Process and Outcomes

Community consultation to gather input from the communities in Ee part of the heritage context planning process. The objective of this community consultation is to achieve community engagement, which is what happens when people are energized, their passions are excited, and they are engaged long-term around an issue or topic in a community.

Simply put, community engagement is a process of involving people in the issues that affect them. It is an ongoing process of working together long-term around an issue or topic in a community. It is also a method of improving communities by working collaboratively to identify and address local ideas, concerns and opportunities.

Community consultation for this project consisted of the following:

A.   *A community values workshop held in Kaslo on March 3, 2008*

The goal of the workshop was to focus on the "why" rather than the "what", and to answer the questions "why is heritage conservation valued in our region?" and "what resources do we have that embody these heritage values?". Participants reviewed the draft thematic framework and made suggestions for changes and additions.

Workshop Objectives:

- The identification of elements of community heritage value
- The development of a shared understanding about the heritage value of Kootenay Lake area
- An understanding of how heritage places embody community values
- Thematically organize the existing (and ongoing) list of heritage resources already identified by members of the community
- Introduce a method of using the thematic framework to assess the significance of heritage resources within the Kootenay Lake area.

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The following process was used to facilitate the workshop.

1. The facilitators welcomed the group and asked partici-pants to introduce themselves briefly.

Outcome: Group members and facilitators were acquainted and there was an understanding of the composition of the group by the facilitators.

2. The objectives, agenda and timeline of the session were reviewed. The focus of the workshop session was to begin identifying community heritage values by looking at the historic context and key themes in the community.

Outcome: Participants were aware of the objectives of the session.

3. As an icebreaker, the group was asked "What do you think of when you think about heritage?"

Outcome: Participants became aware of the diverse nature of heritage.

"What do you think of when you think about heritage?"

4. The facilitators gave a presentation about the broad nature of heritage, the contextual nature of heritage, the idea of values-based heritage conservation, and introduced the thematic framework and the concept of heritage values (See Appendix C).

Outcome: Participants were introduced to basic concepts related to heritage conservation.

It was understood that themes should be inclusive of all peoples, time periods and places. As a result, the important features, events and/or assets identified by the participants may not be easily slotted into the identified themes. There will be repetition and perhaps ambiguity as to which is the applicable theme.

5. Participants were introduced to a broad range of prelim-inary themes developed for the Central Kootenay. The discussion questions were: "Are there any themes important to this area that we have missed?" and "Are there any on this list that are not applicable to this area?"

Participants then had table discussions and documented their answers to the questions.

Outcome: Participants reviewed the themes and made changes and additions. The results have been documented in Part 2.

"Are there any themes important to this area that we have missed?"

"Are there any themes on this list that are not applicable to this area?"

6. The participants were asked the following questions

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regarding heritage values:

"What would you tell someone if they asked 'Why is heritage important to you in your community?' and 'What values would you tell them to look for in your heritage resources?'"

Participants then had table discussions and documented their answers to the questions. They were provided with a list of possible heritage values and the list of themes.

Flip charts with coloured markers were used to document ideas about heritage values. Each participant discussed their identified values or assets with the group, producing a variety of ideas. During discussion, participants identified those with a coloured dot which resonated most strongly for them.

Patterns emerged from the frequency of which a particular statement was selected, and these patterns were used to document shared community heritage values. Those mentioned the most frequently began to reflect community heritage values.

Outcome: Participants identified important values assets within their community reflective of the individual themes, and articulated community heritage values. A ranked list of responses follows:

Why is the heritage of the the Central Kootenay in general, and your Electoral Area in particular, important to you in your community? What values would you tell someone to look for in your heritage resources?

We value places that allow people to understand the connection between the built environment, people, land and nature. Our historic places are valued as representation of the community and cultural traditions.*

We value heritage as representative of the community and of cultural traditions, eg. the boom and bust cycles of economy, natural resource extraction, and connection to the natural environment.*

Heritage has shaped the daily lives of people who live and have lived here.*

Heritage has representation value of the historical settlements found in our area.*

Heritage is our wildlife, its historic range, distribution and species at risk*

‘Why is heritage important to you in your community?’”

“‘What values would you tell someone to look for in your heritage resources?’”

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Associated with local self-sufficiency, local materials and techniques, value added techniques, eg. thick beams from virgin forests*

We value our agricultural heritage, such as agricultural properties, for food security - what worked then works now for self-sufficency.*

Economic generator*

Connection to the past - people, locations things - railways, cherries.

Association with snapshots of different historical time periods.*

Those who do not learn from history are doomed to repeat it.*

Shows us ways of doing things, such as historic mining trails show us how roads were built, and have recreational and heritage value.

Historic places may be natural and cultural landscapes, current and historic areas of settlement, individual or groups of buildings, or structures.

Buildings show how local materials were used, and earlier and better building techniques.

Different groups, eg. Francophones - strong French speaking minorities, Quakers.

Representation of community traditions such as social heritage, and people connecting with people.*

It reflects cultural traditions such as local stories, legends, myths and folklore*

It evokes a sense or spirit of place.

It represents the aesthetics and early tourism of our area.

Heritage varieties of trees have agricultural value and indicate where the early farms were located.

It gives us a recognition of what was lost, economic and sense of place.

Association with governance.

Ways of doing things in the past, mail order catalogues and construction techniques.

Examples of architecture and design.

Marketing tool.

We value heritage as a way of learning from the past.

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We value heritage as a longing to have things stay the same.

Heritage givess us perspective.

Heritage setting an example for present day construction - quality of construction, materials and workmanship.

Gives us a connection to the groups of people who moved here.

7.   The group then participated in a mapping exercise in which the identified the resources and their locations that best embody the identified community values and which illustrate the major historical themes.

Outcome: A map and discussion about the community's heritage resources (See Section 2).

8.   The group was asked the question "Are there any other resources in the area that could help further the heritage agenda in the community?

Outcome: A list of resources was generated by the community. (See Section 2).

B.   *A questionnaire that was distributed by the Regional District to all of the members of the Advisory Planning Commission for Electoral Area D (See Appendix B).*

There were no responses to the questionnaire.

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3.2 Community Heritage Values

Current thinking in the heritage conservation movement suggests that preservation policies ought to adhere to a "values based" preservation scheme. This approach places weight on the historic places that are valued by the community at large, as opposed to simply recognizing the oldest or most aesthetically pleasing sites. This "values based" approach is supported by the Historic Places Initiative and its subsidiary programs through the Province of British Columbia.

Identifying community heritage values is an integral step in the process of values-centred heritage management, which will allow the RDCK to identify its historic places to be listed on the Community Heritage Register. Identifying values also builds a foundation for a community's heritage conservation program, including such initiatives as developing heritage conservation standards and preparing community commemoration or interpretation programs.

Using the thematic framework to understand the forces of history which make the RDCK what it is today, the community will be able to understand what it values about its heritage.

Using input from the community workshops, a statement of community heritage values has been developed for Area D. The heritage value statement should express the key community heritage values within the community.

Heritage values are the aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social or spiritual importance or significance for past, present or future generations.

Flowing from these values, a list of places in the community that embody these heritage values was determined (see Section 2).

Statement of Community Heritage Values for Area D:

The heritage of the Kootenay Lake area is a unique resource that can inform the future for the Regional District. This uniqueness is built upon our critical history of settlement

We value places that allow people to understand the connection between the built environment, people, land and nature. Our historic places are valued as representation of the community and cultural traditions.

We value heritage as representative of the community and of cultural traditions, such as the boom and bust cycles of economy, natural resource extraction, and connection to the natural environment. It provides us with an association to different

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historical time periods and ways of doing things.

Heritage has shaped the daily lives of people who live and have lived here, and is associated with local self-sufficiency in the use of our resources to create unique communities. This includes our agricultural heritage, as an important part of our future food security, which adds to our sense of doing it for ourselves.

We value the heritage of our natural environment, our wildlife, its historic range, distribution and species at risk.

Heritage can be a sustainable source of economic and social prosperity in our community.

Heritage has representational value of the historical settlements found in our area, and provides an opportunity to learn lessons from the past that will take us into the future.

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Part 4: Next Steps

4.1 Using the Heritage Context Study

The intent of the Context study it to create a tool or framework with which to move forward with heritage conservation. The following are steps that can be taken by the Regional District and the local community to continue with heritage initiatives in Electoral Areas D and H.

One of the first steps should be the expansion of context planning into other electoral areas as well.

Consult with local heritage groups and societies. This provides additional input into the conservation process and ensures that the values of the wider community are being met.

Raise awareness of local heritage resources as an ongoing activity to foster a sense of stewardship. This should be done through the support of the wider community as well as key people and heritage organizations.

Continue to add to and refine the context plan, in particular, the thematic framework and the list of heritage places.

Adopt a process of consultation with local heritage groups and societies. It is recommended that this process include a heritage outreach link on the RDCK website that allows organizations, and members of the public, to report on their activities and events.

Prepare for the adoption of a Community Heritage Register.

Prepare to undertake Heritage Strategic Planning within the Regional District.

Undertake a number of Regional District initiatives which include:
- Ongoing interpretation and commemoration activities
- Providing advice on development which might affect heritage places
- Providing local history and geographical information
- Providing advice on funding for heritage conservation
- Promoting the value of owning a heritage-listed property
- Enforcing the provisions of the amended OCPs and any planning processes adopted which concern heritage conservation

Undertake activities of interpretation and commemoration based on the content of the Context Plan.

Interpretation can be used as a way of conserving an historic place through an understanding of the historic values. Interpretation is a way of commemorating heritage values and fostering community pride, tourism and business opportunities. Interpretation presents intangible heritage values, such as

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memories, associations, events and stories not covered in the treatment of physical aspects of historic resources.

Where conservation of the physical fabric is not feasible, where heritage values are intangible, or where heritage fabric is missing, a program of recording, commemoration and interpretation should be implemented as a way of preserving and presenting the tangible and intangible heritage values of the place. Sites that are not listed on the heritage register can still be interpreted and commemorated, furthering the heritage goals of the community, such as increased tourism, greater public understanding and interest in heritage conservation matters.

The Heritage Legacy Fund (see Appendix F) offers a potential source of funding for the interpretation of the Regional District's heritage resources.

Other possible Regional District initiatives include:

- Adopting an ongoing interpretive program for the region

- Prepare an interactive website featuring heritage places

- Ensuring that interpretive programs provide memorable educational and recreational experiences that will help the public understand the meaning and relevance of the region's heritage resources, and foster a sense of stewardship

- Promoting the creation of comprehensive interpretive plans with full community input to serve as the backbone of interpretive and educational program planning and direction

- Investigate and implement opportunities for the interpretation, commemoration and celebration of significant associations between people and place

- Create heritage walking and driving tours throughout the region

- Continuing community outreach and education with regard to heritage

- Continuing any adopted programs of commemoration, such as plaque programs

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4.2 Site Selection Criteria

Once a Community Heritage Register is established, and heritage conservation activity is underway, selection criteria will be needed to prioritize heritage places. The following criteria can be used to assess places of cultural or natural heritage significance.

A place is not to be excluded from the Heritage Register on the grounds that places with similar characteristics have already been entered in the Register. A place may be excluded from the register because of it's status as an archaeological site.

- The place is under threat from damage or loss through proposed development, neglect, or other reasons
- The place illustrates the heritage of, or is located in, regions or areas in the RDCK that are under-represented on the heritage register
- The place corrects disparities in the heritage register by representing themes, styles or types of heritage places that are under-represented on the heritage register
- The place is important in demonstrating the evolution, theme, pattern or community identity in the history of Electoral Area D or the RDCK generally
- The place demonstrates unique, uncommon or endangered aspects of cultural or natural heritage in Electoral Area D or the RDCK generally
- The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history
- The place is important because of its aesthetic significance
- The place is important because of its representation of the ongoing relationships between First Nations and non-First Nations
- The place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period
- The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons
- The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organization of importance in the region's history
- The place has the ability to demonstrate the general characteristics of a particular type of resource, either natural or cultural
- The place has the potential to contribute to economic development and to be used in the everyday lives of people in the region
- The place has the ability to contribute to the social well-being of the community
- The place has the ability to contribute to the biodiversity of the community, area or region

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3.3 Official Community Plan

Amendments to the Official Community Plans and Official Settlement Plans for the Regional District of Central Kootenay will assist the Board with the management and implementation of community heritage conservation activities. Once heritage protection and conservation are recognized as a broad-based community value, an amendment to the OCP can make this a goal of the community and ensure that heritage conservation is part of the policy and planning procedures of the Regional District.

An amendment to the OCP requires an amendment bylaw, approval by the Regional District Board and a public hearing. As such, the community at large must accept heritage conservation as an important community asset.

The Regional District administers community plans in all of its Electoral Areas. Currently, OCP amendment processes are being undertaken in Electoral Areas D and H. This was seen as an opportunity to get heritage conservation included as part of the OCP.

Heritage conservation can be accepted as a broad-based, ongoing community activity by the adoption of a Regional District Board resolution. Each Electoral Area will have unique OCP content regarding heritage based on community consultation and through the unique character of each area.

Policies for official community plans can also be adopted that:

- Establish a Heritage Advisory Commission to review and comment on heritage related issues
- Prepare a Heritage Register to include heritage resources of local, regional, provincial or national significance
- Actively work to increase public awareness of the importance of heritage as a sense of community identity

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SS Moyie, *BC Archives*

B. Appendices

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Appendix A: Regional District of Central Kootenay Heritage Register Bylaw

REGIONAL DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KOOTENAY
BYLAW NO. 1958, 2008

A bylaw to establish to establish Heritage Conservation as an extended service for the benefit of the electoral areas in the Regional District of Central Kootenay.

WHEREAS the Regional District of Central Kootenay, pursuant to the provisions of Section 800(1) of the Local Government Act, may, by bylaw, establish and operate an extended service relating to heritage conservation;

AND WHEREAS the Board of Directors has, under Section 801 of the Local Government Act, consented in writing to the adoption of this bylaw on behalf of the electors in the proposed participating area, and if the proposed participating area for the service includes all of the electoral areas, and if the service can be established without borrowing;

AND WHEREAS the Board of Directors wishes to establish and operate heritage conservation as an extended service for the benefit of the following Electoral Areas: Electoral Areas A, D, G and H

NOW THEREFORE the Board of the Regional District, in open meeting assembled, enacts the following:

1. **Establishment of the Service**

    1.1   In the Regional District of Central Kootenay, heritage conservation is established as an extended service called the Regional District of Central Kootenay Heritage Conservation Service.

    1.2   The Board may operate the service in the Regional District of Central Kootenay Heritage Conservation Service Area and, without limitation, enter into a contract with a third party to implement the service.

    1.3   For the purposes for providing heritage conservation, the following provisions in relation to heritage properties shall apply:

    a) Local Government Act
    Part 27 – Heritage Conservation
    Section 176 - Delegation of authority
    Section 183.1 - Exception for heritage conservation purposes
    Section 302 - Power to reserve and dedicate regional district land for public purpose
    Section 303 – Control of Crown land parks dedicated by subdivision
    Section 304 – Exchange of park land
    Section 314 – Power to accept property on trust
    Section 799 – Additional powers and exceptions
    Section 799.1 – Continuation of parks and trails
    Section 923 – Tree cutting permit

    b) Community Charter

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Section 25 – General prohibition against assistance to business and exceptions
Section 225 - Partnering, heritage, riparian and other special exemption authority

c) Land Title Act
Section 219 - Registration of covenant as to use and alienation

d) Assessment Act
Section 19(10) - Valuation for purposes of assessment

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

2. Service Area

2.1 The boundaries of the extended service area are the entire Regional District of Central Kootenay excluding the member municipalities.

3. Participating Areas

3.1 The participants in the extended service established in clause 1.1 are the following: Electoral Areas A, D, G and H

4. Method of Cost Recovery

4.1 The costs of providing the service established in clause 1.1 shall be recovered by a requisition under Section 803.(1)(a) of the Local Government Act.

4.2 The amount requisitioned must be collected by a property value tax on the net taxable value of land and improvements according to Section 806.1 of the Local Government Act.

This bylaw may be cited as the "Heritage Conservation Extended Service Establishment Bylaw No. 520, 2005."

READ a first time this   day of   , 2008.

READ a second time this   day of   , 2008.

READ a third time this   day of   , 2008.

APPROVED by the Inspector of Municipalities on   , 2008

ADOPTED this   day of   , 2008

Chair   Secretary

I hereby certify that this is a true and correct copy of the **Heritage Conservation Extended Service Establishment Bylaw 1958, 2008.**

Dated at Nelson, B.C. this   day of

Secretary

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Appendix B: Heritage Questionnaire

The following questions were sent out to members of the Advisory Planning Commission in each of the Electoral Areas.

What is heritage?

Heritage is everything about our natural, cultural and human history that we have inherited in the Regional District of Central Kootenay, which we value and wish to preserve for future generations.

It is a living legacy that helps us to understand our past. It provides context for the present and it influences the future.

Heritage can be tangible: a place such as a neighbourhood or farm, an object in the environment such as a railway station, cemetery, bridge or orchard. It can relate to an artifact, such as a painting, carving or piece of clothing. It can be part of the natural environment such as a park, a river, or a natural process such as spawning salmon. Heritage can also be associated with something intangible, such as traditions, events, folklore, customs, language, songs, stories and legends.

What are our heritage values?

Heritage values are unique to each community. They can relate to the aesthetic, historic, cultural, social, spiritual or natural significance of both tangible and intangible aspects of a community.

Thinking broadly about heritage, please answer the questions below. The focus of this project is on the more rural areas of the regional district – the settlements, landscapes and features outside the major communities.

What is your Electoral Area?

Why is the heritage of the the Central Kootenay in general, and your Electoral Area in particular, important to you in your community? What are the qualities or characteristics in your community that mean the most to you?

If you were to use five words or themes to describe the historical identity of your Electoral Area, what would they be? Your description might include personal stories or special experiences that are part of a sense of place in the community.

What stories about the community are important to you?

Which buildings, structures, landscapes or features do you like or which represent the character of your Electoral Area? Why?

What are your favourite places in your community? Why?

Who in the community, either locally or outside the area, should we ask about stories and places that matter? Do you know of any additional sources of information, such as books, documents, photographs, maps?

Do you have any other comments about your heritage places?

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Appendix C: Workshop Presentation

Regional District of Central Kootenay

Community Heritage Context Planning
Kaslo, New Denver and Winlaw
March 3-5, 2008

What Does Heritage Mean?

- What do you think of when you think about heritage?

Values-based Heritage Planning

Looks at the bigger picture when identifying a community's heritage resources by:

- Understanding historical context
- Using community input
- Thinking broadly about heritage, beyond buildings and places

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Values-based Heritage Planning

- Answers the question: "Why is this place important to our community?"
- Gives reasons for formally recognizing significant heritage places
- Allows thoughtful and informed conservation

Heritage Planning Begins with the Historical Context

- The overarching history of a place, area or region
- Heritage does not exist in a vacuum
- Helps us understand the significance of heritage resources

The Historical Context is Made up of Themes

- A way of describing a force or process which has contributed to our history
- Themes express ideas about heritage
- Themes help us take a broader look at heritage by considering all peoples, places, traditions and time periods

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Historical Themes in Central Kootenay

Historical Themes
- Natural Environment
- Inhabiting the Land
- Developing Economies
- Local Government
- Social and Community life
- Local Culture

The Natural Environment
- Natural Processes and Features
  - Geology – Purcell and Selkirk mountain ranges
  - Avalanches
  - Hot springs
- Local Ecosystems
  - River valleys, forests
- The Importance of Water in the Region
  - Lakes – Kootenay, Duncan, Slocan and others
  - Rivers and river systems

Inhabiting the Land
- First Inhabitants
  - Association with local aboriginal culture
- Migration and Immigration
  - Arrival of settlers in response to resource extraction
  - Japanese internment, Doukhobors, Americans

Inhabiting the Land
- Settlement Patterns
  - Early crown grants that became towns – Ainsworth, Kaslo
  - Locations of towns and villages
  - Mining camps
  - Location, layout and size of farms

Developing Economies
- Extraction and Production
  - Mining: galena, lead and silver
  - Harnessing the power of the rivers
  - Forestry and sawmills
- Communication and Transportation
  - Railway networks
  - Early roadway networks
  - Waterway networks

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Developing Economies

- Trade and Commerce
  - Capitalist investment in mining
  - Establishment of services
- Labour
  - Local labour unions
  - Early working conditions in mining and logging

Local Government

- Government Institutions
  - Location of post offices
  - Location of essay offices
- Security and Law
  - Policing in rural areas
  - Early court system

Social and Community Life

- Network of Local Community Organizations
  - Legions in small communities
  - Women's Institutes
  - Halls and community centres
- Religious Institutions
  - Variety of religious organizations

Social and Community Life

- Education and Social Well-being
  - Early schooling provided by churches
  - Hospitals run by the unions
- Social Movements
  - A culture of self-sufficiency
  - Back to the land
  - Environmental movement
- Sports and Leisure
  - Outdoor Recreation
  - Winter sports
  - Events and festivals

Local Culture

- Learning and the Arts
  - Ongoing culture of artists and artisans
- Architecture and Design
  - Locally accessed building materials – logs, wood, brick
  - Early commercial architecture along main streets
- Philosophy and Spirituality
  - A tolerant society
  - A place of independent spirit

Discussion: Historical Themes

- Are there any themes important to this area that we have missed?

- Are there any on the list that are not applicable to this area?

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Discussion Guidelines: Historical Themes

- Think broadly about themes: people, places and traditions/events
- Process :
  - Individual reflection
  - Choose table recorder
  - Table discussions
  - Write themes on flipchart paper
  - Report out to whole group; including the 'story' behind the theme
  - Post flipcharts on walls

Heritage Values

Discussion: Heritage Values

Imagine a heritage planner came to this area…

- What would you tell them if they asked "why is heritage important to you in your community?"
- What types of values would you tell them to look for in a heritage resource?

Discussion: Heritage Values

- Identifying heritage values answers the question "Why is this heritage resource important?"
- Heritage values are the aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social or spiritual importance or significance of heritage for past, present or future generations

Examples: Heritage Values

- Aesthetic Values
  - Art, architecture or design
  - Building materials, plant or landscape materials
  - Workmanship or craftsmanship
  - Environmental attributes, such as setting, landmark or location
- Historic Values
  - Age
  - Association with an historic event, or person of historical significance

Examples: Heritage Values

- Cultural and Social Values
  - Association with community and cultural traditions
  - Relation to a system of belief
  - Ceremonial significance or sacredness
- Natural History Values
  - Historical land use
  - Historical ecosystems
  - Historical natural landmarks
- Economic Values
  - Potential to have economic impact

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Discussion: Heritage Values

Imagine a heritage planner came to this area...

- What types of values would you tell them to look for in a heritage resource?
- What would you tell them if they asked "why is heritage important to you in your community?"

Discussion Guidelines: Heritage Values

- Value cannot be the same as a theme
- Process :
  - Individual reflection
  - Choose table recorder
  - Table discussions
  - Write values on flipchart paper
  - Report out to whole group; including the 'story' behind the value
  - Post flipcharts on walls

Discussion: Heritage Values

- Which values resonate most strongly for you?

Mapping Exercise

Discussion: Community Capacity Resources

- Are there any other resources in the community that could help further the heritage agenda in this area?

Thank you!

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Appendix D: List of Community Organizations and Resources in Electoral Area D

Columbia Basin Trust
CBT Community Initiatives Program
Attn: Trish Gerald
Box 590, 202 Lakeside Drive
Nelson, BC   V1L 5R4
(250) 352-8190
(250) 352-9300 fax
tgerald@rdck.bc.ca

Touchstones Museum
Curator Deborah Loxam-Kohl
curator@touchstonesnelson.ca
502 Vernon Street, Nelson, BC V1L 4E7
(250) 352-9813

Doukhobor Discovery Center
Curator Larry Washen
larry.ewashen.curator@gmail.com
112 Heritage Way, Castlegar, BC V1N 4M5
(250) 365-5327

Kootenay Lake Archives
Elizabeth Scarlett
(250) 353-2563

Kootenay Historical Society
402 Anderson St. Nelson V1L 3Y3

Ktunaxa/kinbasket Tribal Council
S.S. 3,Site 15,Comp. 14,Mission Rd
Cranbrook V1C 6H3

Kootenay Lake Historical Society
P.O. Box 537, Kaslo V0G 1M0
(250) 353 – 2525
ssmoyie@klhs.bc.ca

Lardeau Historical Society

Ainsworth Historical Society

J.B. Fletcher Store Society

Kaslo & District Chamber of Commerce

Kootenay Star Museum
Dave May

Langham Cultural Society
Alice Windsor

Rails to Trails Society

North Kootenay Lake Arts & Heritage Council

Japanese/Canadian Museum
Ian Fraser

Community Fund of Kootenay Lake

Silver Ledge Hotel

Village Hall Archives
Rae Sawyer

Sinixt First Nation
Marilyn James

Sinixt Elders

Community members

Selkirk College Archives

B.C. Hydro

Kalso Public Library

J.V. Humphries Elementary/Secondary School Library

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Appendix E: Heritage Values

Heritage Values

The following is a guiding framework of heritage values that may be considered during the process of evaluation for resources on the heritage register. Not every site will have a value from every category, rather, this list is intended to inform thinking about a wide range of heritage values that a place may possess. These values are derived from the master list of accepted heritage values: aesthetic, scientific, historical, cultural, social, spiritual.

Formal or aesthetic values:

Aesthetic value is the response derived from the experience of the environment or particular natural and cultural attributes within it. This response can be to either visual or non-visual elements and can embrace emotional response, sense of place, sound, smell and any other factors having a strong impact on human thought, feelings and attitudes.

- Art, architecture or landscape values
- Style and design: planning, concept, scale, shape, form, materials, texture, colour, form, space
- The relationship of components
- Symbol and metaphor
- Building materials
- Plant or landscape materials
- Workmanship or craftsmanship
- Environmental attributes such as continuity, setting, landmark, location
- Relationship of natural and cultural features
- Construction techniques
- Patina or signs of aging or evolution
- Relationship of an historic place to its physical context
- Contribution of an historic place to its greater context

Historical values:

- Age, oldness or patina
- Association with a historical events which have contributed to patterns of history
- Association with persons of historical importance
- Association with important historical themes
- Association with an artist, architect, designer, craftsman, gardener
- Expression of the historical evolution of a place
- A significant stage in the development of a community
- Use or expression of a way of life
- Other historical phenomena: evolution over a period of time, duality between aesthetics and history

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Cultural and social values:

Cultural and social value can be described as an attachment to places that are essential reference points or symbols for a community's identity, including for new communities, accessible and used places, places where major events took place, meeting and gathering places, and places of tradition, ritual and ceremony.

• Community tradition
• Cultural tradition
• Use over time
• Memory or memorial
• Significant achievements
• Ideas important in the development of a community, province, territory or the nation
• Associations, stories or symbolic connections
• Legendary
• Sentiment or nostalgia
• Patriotism or nationalism
• Landmark
• Ephemeral culture or cultural connections
• Lifeways, folkways, ways of doing things
• Sense or spirit of place, or historical character
• Ways of connecting with a place
• Ability to demonstrate community philosophies, customs, or way of life

Scientific values:

• Ability to impart knowledge or information about the past
• Rarity or uniqueness
• Ability to demonstrate design, function, technique, process, style
• Natural history values
• Relationship of natural and cultural features

Spiritual values:

• Systems of belief
• Religious values
• Cosmological
• Ceremonial or mythological

Associative values:

• Association with historical events, persons, achievements
• Association with cultural and social history and traditions
• Association with spiritual phenomena
• Association with heritage values that have an educational component
• An association to shared cultural meanings between people

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Appendix F: Heritage Conservation Grants and Funding Programs

Community Heritage Context Planning

This program supports projects that contribute to community heritage context planning, which identifies and explains the major factors and processes that influenced a community's evolution. This enables a community to articulate its heritage values and identify its heritage resources based on these values.

Community heritage context planning helps develop heritage policies for the official community plan; prepare a heritage strategic plan; identify buildings, structures, cultural landscapes and heritage areas for a community heritage register; prepare community commemoration or interpretation programs etc. Community heritage context planning may be expressed through, although not limited to

- Community heritage mapping projects to identify community heritage values through direct community participation

- Historical context, thematic or overview studies which describe and illustrate the growth, development and evolution of a community to show how buildings, structures and districts have played a significant role within this history and how they have shaped the communities of today

- Heritage system plans that illustrate the full range of historical themes that represent a community's heritage

- Archaeological Overview Assessment Mapping for statements of archaeological resource potential and distribution

The Heritage Branch will invest up to 80% of the total eligible costs to a maximum of $10,000. Eligible project costs include consultant/professional fees and other related expenses incurred and paid for by the applicant. In-kind costs are not eligible.

Who can apply: Local governments, First Nations bands and post-secondary institutions.

Conservation and Feasibility Planning Program

This program supports the preparation of conservation or feasibility plans for historic places officially recognized by a local government. Such plans must reflect use of the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada.

Funds may be used for, but are not limited to, the following activities:

- researching the historical importance of a heritage resource
- assessing current condition
- preparing for emergency stabilization
- assessing the feasibility of conservation, restoration or rehabilitation
- preparing a program of maintenance

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- producing 'as-found' scale drawings and photographs
- reviewing code compliance and necessary upgrading
- preparing estimates for project costs
- determining what function a resource might serve when conserved
- preparing a site management plan

The Heritage Branch will invest up to 80% of the total eligible costs, to a maximum of $10,000 per project. Eligible project costs include consultant/professional fees and other related expenses incurred and paid for by the applicant. In-kind costs are not eligible.

Who can apply: Local governments, First Nations bands, registered non-profit societies, school districts, post-secondary institutions, provincial crown corporations and regional health authorities.

Implementation Planning Program

This program supports the preparation of detailed plans to achieve priorities identified in a heritage strategic plan. An implementation plan provides detailed guidance on how selected elements of the heritage strategy will be achieved.

It might address one or more of the following issues:

- establishing a heritage conservation area
- revising the Official Community Plan (OCP) or a zoning bylaw for heritage conservation purposes
- developing a comprehensive regulatory and incentive program
- developing a comprehensive program of tax relief
- creating a stewardship program for heritage properties owned by a local government
- preparing a community heritage interpretation plan

The Heritage Branch will invest up to 80% of the total eligible costs, to a maximum of $20,000 per project. Eligible project costs include consultant/professional fees and other related expenses incurred and paid for by the applicant. In-kind costs are not eligible.

Who can apply: Local governments, First Nations bands and post-secondary institutions.

Community Heritage Registers Program

This program supports the development of community heritage registers by local governments, consistent with the documentation standards of the BC Register of Historic Places (BCRHP). Community heritage register records will be included in the BC Register of Historic Places and will be eligible for subsequent nomination to the Canadian Register of Historic Places (CRHP).

Projects may include:

- converting an existing community heritage inventory to a community heritage register to the BCRHP documentation standards

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- updating an existing community heritage register to the BCRHP documentation standards
- adding to an existing updated community heritage register
- creating a new community heritage register to the BCRHP documentation standards

A community heritage register does not have to be completed in one stage. It may be phased in over a period of years. Successive applications may be made to the Branch, but with each new application, the applicant must demonstrate how the community heritage register has assisted community heritage planning and management. Register records should be prepared by individuals who have recognized experience with BCRHP documentation standards.

The Heritage Branch will invest up to 100% of the total eligible costs, to a maximum of $20,000 per project. Eligible project costs include consultant/professional fees and other related expenses incurred and paid for by the applicant. In-kind costs are not eligible.

Who can apply: local governments

Strategic Planning Program

This program supports the preparation of a five to ten year strategy within which to plan, develop, implement and evaluate a community heritage program. The plan should be based on a proactive, participatory process and must be practical, easily understood and publicly acceptable. It presents the community consensus reached about heritage conservation priorities.

A strategic plan must address the following questions:

- Where are we now?
- Where do we want to get to?
- How do we get there?
- What resources do we need to get there?
- How do we know if we got there?

A strategic plan must include:

- A statement of mandate defining the legal and policy context within which the strategic plan will be developed and implemented
- A review and analysis of current heritage issues and a concise, but comprehensive identification of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats related to the community's existing heritage initiatives
- A clearly articulated vision that conveys where the strategic plan will take the community in five to ten years
- A mission statement that describes the purpose of the community heritage program
- A list of core values or principles to guide decisions and activities
- A list of goals or strategic priorities to be pursued to fulfill the mission and

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realize the vision

- An identification of the required resources to undertake the program/strategy
- A set of performance measures to evaluate both outputs and outcomes

The development of an effective strategic plan may require considerable 'pre-planning' effort to establish a supportive environment for planning. Pre-planning may include communications to enhance public heritage awareness and preliminary consultation with key stakeholders. Documentation of such effort should be included with any application for funding assistance.

As resources permit, the Heritage Branch may provide advisory services to assist pre-planning activities and participate in strategic plan projects.

Producing an effective strategic plan requires considerable public input. This effort must be described in the documentation supporting the strategic plan.

The Heritage Branch will invest up to 80% of the total eligible costs, to a maximum of $10,000. Eligible project costs include consultant/professional fees and other related expenses incurred and paid for by the applicant. In-kind costs are not eligible.

Who can apply: Local governments, First Nations bands and post-secondary institutions.

The Heritage Legacy Fund of British Columbia

The Heritage Legacy Fund is an initiative of the Heritage Society of BC and The Land Conservancy that supports many local heritage projects around the province. It provides financial assistance and guidance for community heritage projects to help protect, care for and showcase British Columbia's rich cultural heritage.

The goals of the Heritage Legacy Fund are to:

- support the conservation of heritage resources in British Columbia
- promote and increase public awareness, understanding, and appreciation of British Columbia's heritage resources
- encourage high standards of heritage conservation and the continuing maintenance and protection of heritage resources
- support community-based heritage projects
- increase the Heritage Legacy Fund

The Heritage Legacy Fund is an endowment fund held in the Vancouver Foundation. It was created with an initial contribution from the Government of British Columbia and is now administered on behalf of The Land Conservancy and the Heritage Society of BC by the Heritage Legacy Fund of BC Society.

The Fund was established through an initial endowment of $5 million, contributed by the Province of British Columbia, through the Minister of Community, Aboriginal and Women's Services. Further development and growth of the fund will take place in the coming years.

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The Fund is located as an endowment with the Vancouver Foundation. To manage and administer the fund, HSBC and TLC have established the Heritage Legacy Fund of BC Society, which is charged with the responsibility of adjudicating, monitoring and accounting for all grants.

The Board of Directors for the Heritage Legacy Fund of BC Society comprises two appointments from each of HSBC and TLC, two at-large community representatives and an ex-officio representative of the Province of BC.

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