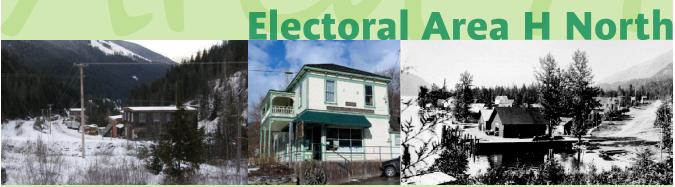
# The Regional District of Central Kootenay Community Heritage Context Study



Silverton c.1900 - BCA a00753

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# Community Heritage Context Study • Slocan Valley Electoral Area H North

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A. Context Study

## Part 1: Background

### 1.1 Introduction

Part 1 Background

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.

*Bylaw 1958* 

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.

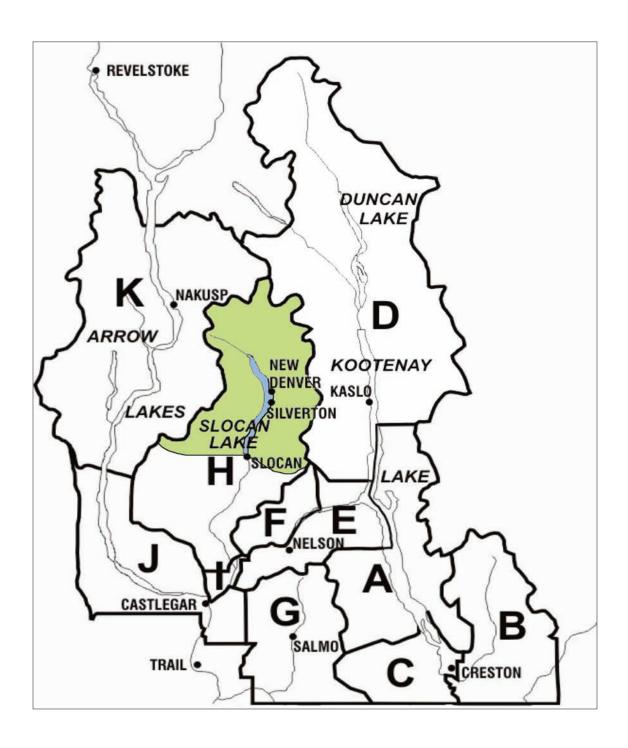
"A bylaw to establish Heritage Conservation as an extended service for the benefit of the electoral areas in the Regional District of Central Kootenay".

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.

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

The scope of the study is essentially an exploration of the northern Slocan Valley 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.



### 1.3 Overview of the Context Plan

Part 1 Background

### The Purpose of Community Heritage Context Planning

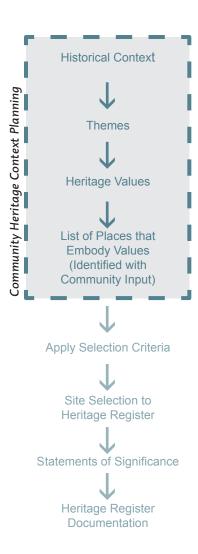
The benefits of context planning at the community level include the following:

- 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.



Heritage Planning Process

Part 1 Background

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.

1.4 Definitions

Part 1 Background

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 Part 1
Background

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

### Part 2: Historical Context

Part 2 Historical Context

### 2.1 Historical Contexts and Themes

Historical context and 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.

Electoral Area H North 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.

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.

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.

For each theme a series of heritage resources listed which reflect that particular theme and which embody heritage values identified by the community.

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.

### Part 2 Historical Context

# 2.2 Historical Context of the Northern Slocan Valley

As part of the public process for this project, a number of themes related to the history of the northern part of the Slocan Valley area (Electoral Area H North) were identified and presented at the workshop. Workshop participants reviewed the themes and added to and elaborated upon the list. The results outline the historical context of the north Slocan Valley area.

A primary part of the Slocan Valley, and the Central Kootenay region generally, 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.

The Slocan Valley is defined by its steep frame of mountain ranges. The Valhalla Range forms the valley's western edge, while the Slocan Range is its eastern boundary. In between, at the valley bottom, lies Slocan Lake. Fertile valley soils originate from deposits by glacial action and rivers, and from silt deposited on the beds of ancient lakes, giving rise to the valley's farming history. The area is located in the interior wet belt, with a relatively high rainfall pattern and a unique system of interior temperate rainforests, while the many creeks and rivers have subjected the area to seasonal flooding.

Primarily granite, the mountain ranges have a singular geology, in which softer rock is surrounded by the harder granite, influencing the location of gold and silver mines. Geological faults forced the north-south patterns of rivers and lakes, , and consequently the settlement and transportation patterns of the area. Settlement, transportation routes and resource extraction has been more influenced by the local geography than by provincial or international boundaries or treaties.

The natural environment includes places that have significance to the people here for their own sake. The complex interaction of climate, topography and elevation has created a wide variety of ecological systems in the region. The Slocan Valley is contained within the Central Columbia Mountains ecosection. Forest species include Douglas fir, western larch and white spruce, with lodgepole pine at higher elevations. The vegetation provides forage for grizzly bear, mule deer, white-tailed deer, moose and elk, as well as mountain goat, wolverine, marten, ptarmigan, marmot and other species at higher alpine elevations.

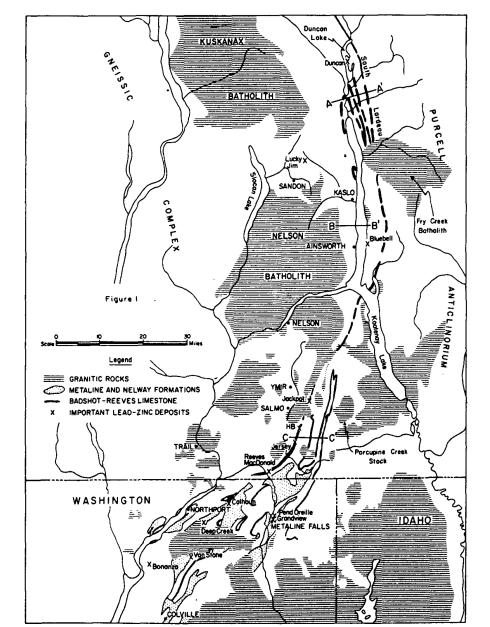
### Historical contexts:

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



Part 2 Historical Context

Geological map of the Central Kootenay region showing granite batholiths and softer sandstone areas.

Figure 5-11-1. Geologic map of the southern Kootenay arc (after Fyles, 1970).

The natural environment contributes substantially to the valley's aesthetic appeal. The area is renowned for its glaciers, particularly the Kokanee glacier, which add to the valley's aesthetic appeal. This has given rise in part to the area's fierce environmentalism and has influenced local tourism and outdoor recreation, seen in the identification of numerous recreational trails.

The environment has shaped or influenced human life and history for a number of reasons - sustenance, resources, energy,

culture in this area and has attracted people throughout recreation and solitude.

Several thousand years ago aboriginal people occupied the valley, using its resources for food and shelter. The Sinixt First Nation lived in pit houses located in the lower Slocan Valley. Archaeological sites are scattered along the length of Slocan River and there are some beautiful and well preserved rock art pictures on the western cliffs of Slocan Lake.

From the headwaters of the Columbia River north of Nakusp, to Kaslo in the West, Revelstoke in the East, and down into what is now known as Washington State, the Sinixt people lived in harmony with the land. They had extensive trade routes known as grease trails, traveled by foot and with sturgeon-nosed canoes, lived in pit houses, hunted caribou, fished and gathered wild plants and medicines.

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 Sinixt people have distinct ways of viewing the landscape and its history.

International treaties played a major role in the settlement patterns of the Slocan Valley. The Oregon Treaty of 1846 established the 49th parallel as the boundary between the United States and Canada, effectively dividing the natural north-south travel routes that followed the natural geology. This in turn led to the establishment of east-west

trading routes across the mountains to gain access to the potential wealth of furs, minerals, trees and fish of the western US and Canada.

As with much of the Central Kootenay, the northern Slocan Valley has been a source of mineral wealth. The 1890s were boom years for the valley in terms of its modern development based primarily on the mining industry.

In 1891, rich silver-lead ore silver was discovered on Payne

**Historical Context** 



Sandon, RDCK photo



Shaft house at Galena Farm Mine. Silverton, BC Archives c-08326

Part 2 Historical Context

Mountain near Sandon, and thousands of prospectors and poured into the area Commercial mining empires were created by prospectors such as Jack Seaton and Eli Carpenter in the 1890s.

The area quickly became known as the the Silvery Slocan. Mining created towns like Sandon, New Denver, and Slocan City. Smaller settlements such as Alamo and Three Forks were built between New Denver and Kaslo. Competing railway companies rapidly built lines into the mining camps. The populations of Slocan City and Sandon climbed into the thousands.

Sandon became the centre of the Slocan Valley mining industry. With the discovery of a 125 ton boulder of in

Sandon Creek, Sandon began to attract capital investment.



Standard Mine aerial tram, 1910, BC Archives f-06361

From its beginning as a collection of shacks and tents, Sandon was incorporated as a city in 1898 and had a population of 5,000. Eventually there would be hotels, saloons, sawmills, butcher shops, breweries, a soft drink plant, a sash and door company, banks, bakeries, two newspapers, and many retail stores, as well as a thriving red light district. The growth of these town emphasizes the continued boom and bust economy of resource based communities, and the complexity of the infrastructure and of the social life.

As the mining industry developed, innovative infrastructure followed.

Because mines were often located high on the hillsides and the concentrator mill were located in the valleys near the water supply, tramways were developed. These systems allowed the ore to be transported between the mines and the mills. The mountainous terrain was ideally suited to tramways. Resembling a chairlift, buckets carrying the ore were strung on cables, which in turn were supported by large wooden towers. These towers have been identified as important heritage resources in the area.

Dozens of concentrator mills were built in the Silvery Slocan. The first mill was operational by 1896. The majority of the mills were in the Sandon area, and some were even built within the



Main Street Slocan City, 1942 BC Archives

city limits.

Part 2 Historical Context

At the peak of the mining activity in the north Slocan, in the late 1890s and early 1900s, up to 300 mines were in operation

in the area of Sandon, New Denver and Silverton. Two rail lines, the Kaslo and Slocan, and the CPR, were kept busy transporting ore from the mines and bringing in supplies for the miners.

Miners lived in Sandon, the neighbouring communities and in large work camps. As most of the mines were underground workings, many miners died in accidents and many died later from respiratory diseases.

As the mines developed more sophisticated mechanization techniques, they required more energy. Steam engines and electricity-generating water turbines that harnessed the local creeks became stan-

dard in the larger mining operation. The best surviving example of this technology is the Silversmith Powerhouse in Sandon.

By 1910 the fortunes of the mining towns were in decline. New Denver and Silverton began to develop agricultural and recreational infrastructure. Thriving Sandon has a few residents, but has become a ghost town tourist attraction. The remnants of these small frontier towns, such as Silverton, New Denver, Hills and Sandon, originally purpose built for resource extraction, are reminders of the valley's resource based past.

Towns and villages in the Slocan were located in the river valleys, creek fans and in particular on the lakes, to be close to transportation corridors, and because of the settlement constraints of the mountains. The grid pattern of the small towns had a north-south layout regardless of the terrain. There was generally one long street in the towns, with hotels, bars, brothels, bath houses, water towers and pumphouses to serve the local population.

Frontier architecture was a mix of styles and building types, but typical of the early resource extraction era. In the small towns of Sandon, Silverton, New Denver and Slocan, the predominant architectural style was boomtown, or frontier vernacular. Wooden structures had false front parapet walls with decorative fea-



Sandon during the boom years, Touchstones Nelson Museum & Archives 1994-288-694



Victoria Hotel Silverton, c.1900, BC Archives h-02576



tures such as finials, brackets and pediments. More recently, a number of different architectural types have evolved over time, including geodomes, vernacular homes, round homes, dugouts and bus homes.

Transportation and communication networks in the Slocan Valley were driven by the railway, the steamships and the telegraph lines. The navigation system on the lakes and rivers was a primary means of transportation. It began with the Columbia and Kootenay Steam Navigation Company, later purchased by the CPR. Trails were originally developed to service the mines; they later evolved into the roadway patterns that connect the various communities. 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.

As the mining industry developed, the timber industry became important in the Slocan Valley. Sawmills were needed to produce lumber for construction of the mines and for housing and other infrastructure. The industry began to grow until it became a major economic driver in the valley. Easily accessible logging areas were soon cleared by early horse logging, with the hither timber reached through later technology and new logging roads. A number of towns were transformed from mining towns to sawmilling

and log transport centres.

The logging industry also caused the development of social activism in the region, as the environmental movement began protesting the logging of ecologically important areas such as Bonanza Creek.

An important theme that captures the history of activism in the northern Slocan Valley, from the early days until the present time. The north Slocan Valley has been a centre for protest activity since the 1890s. Mining strikes occurred here in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

A trade union was formed on December 5, 1898, by 110 miners. The Sandon Miners Union was affiliated with the Western Federation of Miners, a democratic labour organization based in Boulder, Colorado. The union campaigned for safer conditions





SS Slocan at Slocan City BC Archives b-07007

in the mines and better living conditions in the company-owned mining camps, as well as for better wages.

In 1908, a group of Russian immigrants arrived from Saskatchewan. In the northern Slocan, the Doukhobor settlements were primarily located in Hills. Their strong views about the nature of God, self-sufficiency and freedom brought them to the Kootenays. Doukhobor cemeteries can be found in Hills, Sandon, New Denver and Cody.

During World War Two, Canada's citizens of Japanese descent living on the west coast were forced to leave their homes and possessions and were interned in camps until the war was over. Most of the camps were in the north end of the Slocan Valley, including Harris Ranch, Slocan, Sandon, New Denver and Rosebery. The remnants of the New Denver camp remain visible today, as private family homes in the southern section of New Denver known as The Orchard.

Many of the Japanese stayed in the Slocan Valley after the war was over. The Nikkei Memorial Internment Centre and Orchard area in New Denver commemorate the displacement of the Japanese. Japanese gardens were a landscape type that emerged because of the presence of the internees, one of the ways in which the valley has been enriched by their presence.

A few Chinese also settled in the Slocan Valley. While appealing to diverse groups, minorities often suffered social exclusion. The Chinese originally arrived to work on the CPR railway. The Chinese were generally not permitted to work in the mines except in the kitchen or laundry and often farmers could not bring themselves to hire the cheaper Chinese labour.

There has been a Scandinavian influence on place names, such as Ymir, Valhalla and Gimli. Place names in the valley are divided by the Valhalla range - Nordic names are located on the west side of the valley and American names, such as New Denver and Silverton, on the east side.

Many immigrants to the Slocan Valley in the 1950s were responding to broader themes in Western society of the 1950s: Cold War tensions, McCarthyism, segregation in the American South, and the corporate takeover of family farms. New Denver was a socialist enclave in the 1950s.

The 1970s saw another influx of immigrants. This time many of them were Americans fleeing the Vietnam War or the American system, but there were also many Canadians heading west from







the big eastern cities and the prairies. Communal living and agricultural "back to the land" self-sustenance became popular. Back to the land immigrants in the 1960s and 70s were generally people who wanted a less constrained lifestyle and the freedom to do as they pleased.

The natural beauty of the Slocan Valley has always made it a tourism mecca. Skiing and back country access to recreation is an important aspect of life here. Almost from the earliest settlement, the landscape has provided recreational values. Places such as Gimli Peak were climbed as early as 1912, while Kokanee Glacier Provincial Park was opened in 1922, and the Valhalla range was being explored during the 1920s.

The 1960s and 70s also saw the rise of the arts community for which the Slocan has now become so well known. Commercial marijuana growing was centred in the Slocan Valley beginning in the 1970s.

Conflicts emerged between forestry companies and environmentalists, such as the Valhalla Society and the Slocan Valley Watershed Alliance that emerged



Bonanza Marsh horizon2horizon.com

in 1981. Today the valley supports people of many different nationalities, and continues to be a place of refuge for many people.

Early social life in the valley evolved around the dance halls, opera houses and other establishments in the local towns. Locally owned newspapers - Silvertonian, The Ledge, The Daily Miner, The Sandon Pay Streak, Swamy Newsletter (3-5-8) - were and are an important part of the community. Festivals have been an important part of life here, as have the service clubs, such as the Elks and the Masons. This social and cultural atmosphere has evolved over time to create the social clubs, service clubs, festivals and events in the tight-knit communities of the north Slocan.

Today, social life often revolves around treasured community events and festivals, such as the many musical events and the annual garlic festival at Hills. These community happenings demonstrate the varied mix of people and interests that have become part of the character of the Slocan. Farmers, loggers, environmentalists, government workers, miners, artists, hippies and tourists all belong in the Slocan Valley known for the quiet and the slow pace of development.

# 2.3 Thematic Framework and Heritage Places for Slocan Valley North

Part 2 Historical Context

At the core of the Context Study is the identification of resources which significantly embody the heritage character of the northern Slocan Valley. Also key is the identification of values, contributed by the community, of the area as a whole. 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 H North reflect the area's rich use of mining resources, water and land transportation networks, agricultural pursuits, and a unique social and community life.

The list of heritage resources that follow is a consolidation of the places recorded at the heritage values workshop and from the questionnaire. 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 organized by theme and given a brief statement of their significance to the community.

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 H North 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 north Slocan Valley, and why?" The framework was developed through a synthesis of the historical context and information collected at the community workshops and through the written survey.

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, place and time

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

Themes identified for Area H North include:

Part 2 Historical Context

#### 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.

- Geology and glaciation
- Columbia River Basin waterway system
- Natural areas and species at risk
- Harvesting the bounty
  - Fish
  - Local vegetation communities
- Hazards: forest fires and floods

### 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 Slocan Lake
- Cluster of mining communities
- Early frontier towns
  - Locally accessed building materials logs, wood, brick
  - Rural architecture vernacular, domes
  - Early commercial architecture along main streets
  - Red light districts and local social structure
  - Dance halls, opera houses
- 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

### 4. Dominance of the Waterways

Part 2 Historical Context

This theme captures the way in which Slocan Lake has been the dominant physical force in the area, impacting the historical development in the northern Slocan Valley.

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

### 5. Making a Living in the Slocan Valley

This theme is related to the economic development in the northern Slocan Valley. 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
- Technological development
- · Rise of tourism and resort culture
- Migrant workforce

### 6. Governance, Social Activism and Resistance

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

- Japanese internment
  - Internment camps: New Denver, Bosun Ranch
  - Adding richness to local society and culture
- Labour unrest
- Resource extraction vs. environmentalism
- Locally owned newspapers
- Service groups: Elks, Masons
- Place of refuge
  - Pacifism
  - Sanitarium in New Denver

### 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
  - Backcountry skiing
  - Trail system on abandoned rail lines
- The arts
  - Presence of many local artists and artisans
  - Art galleries
  - Local events and festivals: Valhalla Summer School, Hills Garlic Festival

### 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

## 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
Slocan Lake	Aesthetic values, reflects the geology of the area, significance for tourism and outdoor recreation, vital transportation link	River and mountain environment, making a living, rise of tourism, transportation and communication links, history of outdoor recreation
Kokanee Glacier	Aesthetic values, reflects the geology of the area, significance for tourism and outdoor recreation	River and mountain environment, making a living, rise of tourism, unique social and community life, history of outdoor recreation
Wild plants	Natural bounty of the area, environmental values, self- sufficiency	River and mountain environment, Unique social and community life
Mountain ranges	Aesthetic values, reflects the geology of the area, significance for tourism and outdoor recreation, create north-south transportation corridors	River and mountain environment, making a living, rise of tourism, transportation and communication links, history of outdoor recreation
Idaho peak	Aesthetic and recreational values, accessible alpine wildflower meadow, old fire lookout	River and mountain environment, rise of tourism, history of outdoor recreation
Bear dens	Environmental and wildlife values	River and mountain environment
Bonanza Marsh	Important natural wetland and home to at least 148 species of birds and some rare plants, site of watershed logging protests in 1997	River and mountain environment, Governance, social activism and resistance

What	Why	Which Themes
Waterways of the valley	Aesthetic and environmental values, water source, hydroelectric power, recreation	Lake and mountain environment, making a living, rise of tourism, unique social and community life, history of outdoor recreation
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
Columbia river system	Environmental values, biodiversity, sixth largest river basin in North America, important for water quality and quantity in the region, First Nations use, fish, hydroelectricity, transportation corridors, outdoor recreation	Lake and mountain environment, inhabiting the land, dominance of the waterways, making a living, communication and transportation links, rise of tourism, unique social and community life, history of outdoor recreation
Geological features/change in geological composition	Transition between granite batholith and softer limestone an important geological feature. Aesthetic values, creation of the conditions conducive to mining resulting in the settlement of the region, creation of the Kootenay river system, caves, hot springs	Lake and mountain environment, making a living, rise of tourism, unique social and community life, history of outdoor recreation
Pit houses	Expression of use or habitation by Sinixt	Inhabiting the land, First Nations culture and settlement
Petroglyphs near Slocan	Expression of use or habitation by Sinixt	Inhabiting the land, First Nations culture and settlement

What	Why	Which Themes
Railway bed alongside Bonanza Creek	Historical value as part of Old Nakusp Railway	Transportation and communication links
CPR Railbed	Importance of CPR in area transportation, linking with the sternwheelers, now used as recreational trail	Transportation and communication links, Unique social and community life, outdoor recreation
Kaslo & Slocan Railway line, 1895	Constructed to connect Kaslo to Sandon for mining purposes, boost to the local economy, local rail as opposed to the CPR	Transportation and communication links, Making a living in the north Slocan, mining history
Tram lines and towers	Landmarks relating to the mining industry, used to carry ore from the mines for transport	Making a living in the north Slocan, mining history
Payne Ridge and Bluffs	Historical value as beginning of mining in the north Slocan, reflects local geology, use for recreation	Lake and mountain environment, making a living, rise of tourism, unique social and community life, history of outdoor recreation
Mammoth Mine	Geological history, the mine lies on the western margin of the Kootenay Arc, important to later mining history, discovered and staked in May 1921 with five claims, the Monarch, Mammoth, Moose, Highore, and Hercules were subsequently Crown-granted	Lake and mountain environment, Making a living in the northern Slocan
Slab Town	Important for association with mining industry	Making a living in the north Slocan, mining history
Marine wrecks	Important link to the steamships that played a major role in opening up the area, scientific and historical research, recreation	Transportation and communication links, Dominance of the waterways, Unique social and community life, recreation

What	Why	Which Themes
Dams	Historical infrastructure related to hydroelectric power generation, environmental concerns	Dominance of the waterways, Making a living, Governance, social activism and resistance
Old docks near Slocan and Silverton	Reflect the historical use of sternwheelers and other water craft as key transportation links on Slocan Lake route	Transportation and communication links
Bosun Mine, 1898-1976	Lies on the western margin of the Kootenay Arc, important mine for Silverton and New Denver development	Making a living in the north Slocan, mining
Sandon Powerhouse/Power House Mill	One of eight generating stations in Sandon, the plant still provides power for Sandon, the oldest continuously operating hydroelectric plant in western Canada	Making a living in the north Slocan, Dominance of the waterways
White Creek trail from Sandon to Silver Ridge, and its artifacts	Vestiges of important mining history, especially in Ainsworth, early transportation patterns, current recreation	Making a living in the north Slocan, Transportation and communication links, Unique social and community life
Trap lines	Reminder of an historical way of life, self-sufficiency, environmental concerns	Making a living in the north Slocan, hunting, trapping and fishing, Unique social and community life
London Ridge road and trail	Recreational and scenic values	Lake and Mountain Environment, Unique social and community life
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 north Slocan, Inhabiting the land, Place of stories
TV towers	Evidence of new local technology	Making a living in the north Slocan, technological development

What	Why	Which Themes
Old logging flumes	Historical remnants of the early forestry industry, technological advances, transportation of timber resource	Making a living in the north Slocan, forestry
Three Forks	Historically important as an original mining town, tourism potential, unique setting, artifacts	Making a living in the north Slocan, mining, rise of tourism, Inhabiting the land
Cody	Historically important as an original mining town, tourism potential, unique setting, architecture	Making a living in the north Slocan, mining, rise of tourism, Inhabiting the land
Silverton	Historically important as an original mining town, tourism potential, unique setting, architecture	Making a living in the north Slocan, mining, rise of tourism, Inhabiting the land
New Denver	Historically important as an original mining town, tourism potential, unique setting, architecture	Making a living in the north Slocan, mining, rise of tourism, Inhabiting the land
Sandon	Historically important as an original mining town, tourism potential, unique setting, artifacts	Making a living in the north Slocan, mining, rise of tourism, Inhabiting the land
Small, local communities	Unique settlement patterns, a particular way of life, aesthetic values, self-sufficiency	Inhabiting the land, Unique social and community life
Harris Ranch	Historical association with the Japanese internment at New Denver	Place of lifestyle, stories and memories, Governance, social activism and resistance
Community cemetery and Doukhobor settlement at Hills	Value of diverse cultures, reflects the important influence of the Doukhobors, spiritual value and memory	Inhabiting the land, Unique social and community life, Place of lifestyle, stories and memories, contradictory lifestyles
The Orchard	Historical association with the Japanese internment at New Denver	Place of lifestyle, stories and memories, Governance, social activism and resistance

What	Why	Which Themes
Kohan Reflection Garden	Historical association with the Japanese internment at New Denver, designed by Ray Nikkel	Place of lifestyle, stories and memories, Governance, social activism and resistance
Bigalow Bay Beach	Beach recreation activities and access to the waterfront	Unique social and community life
Galena Trail	Rosebery to Three Forks Regional Trail located between Rosebery and Three Forks, twelve kilometre section of old CPR rail right-of- way, recreational values, historically named after mineral associated with silver	Unique social and community life, outdoor recreation, Making a living in the north Slocan, mining
Commercial main street buildings in New Denver	Reflects the historical architectural style for early important commercial buildings in the boom towns, aesthetic values, social values related to community sense of place	Inhabiting the land
Galleries (Hidden Garden Gallery, Silverton Gallery)	Reflects the importance of the arts community in north Slocan	Unique social and community life
Girl Guide camp	Importance of community groups and events and the cohesion of the local community	Unique social and community life
Slocan Community Health Centre	Importance of community groups and events and the cohesion of the local community	Unique social and community life
Patricia Menton's garden	Aesthetic and social values related to the cultured landscapes created by individuals in the community	Unique social and community life
John Norris's garden	Aesthetic and social values related to the cultured landscapes created by individuals in the community	Unique social and community life

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# 2.5 Map of Identified Heritage Places

Part 2 Historical Context

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

# 3.0 Community Consultation

### 3.1 Process and Outcomes

Part 3 Community Consultation

Community consultation to gather input from the communities in Electoral Area H North 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 New Denver on March 4, 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 the 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 northern part of the Slocan Valley.





The following process was used to facilitate the workshop.

1. The facilitators welcomed the group and asked participants 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.

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 preliminary 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.

6. The participants were asked the following questions

Part 3 Community Consultation

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

"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?"

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 someone 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 and assets within their community and articulated community heritage values.

A ranked list of responses follows.

Why is the heritage of 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?

It connects us to the past through associations and traditions. Understanding the past adds to our sense of self today.\*

An economic generator and tourist draw, for international tourists and others.\*

Helps us to understand where we have come from, which is important, especially for younger generations.\*

Understanding and awareness of heritage helps us preserve what is left.\*

Heritage is cool.\*

Our artistic and creative heritage has economic potential such as cultural tourism.\*

We value out natural heritage such as Slocan Lake and Valhalla

"What would you tell someone if they asked 'Why is heritage important to you in your community?"

"'What values would you tell them to look for in your heritage resources?" Park for their aesthetics, low impact recreation and species at risk.\*

The representational value of historical themes: Doukhobor, internment camps, mining, a broad range of forestry, architectural types and techniques.\*

Intangible heritage in the stories of the evolution of each community.\*

Authenticity not fabrications - trails, rural legends\*

Volume of backcountry access, the heritage stories told in the trails, remnants of the past such as carts, stove parts, equipment, burial sites, middens.\*

Our cultural identity expressed through ghost or abandoned townsites (Cody, Whitewater), remote mine sites, tram lines, alpine huts.\*

Unique values represented by our pioneer cemeteries and the Sandon flume.

Festivals - Hills Garlic Festival, music festivals, galleries.

It's interesting to learn about our heritage; there are lots of colourful stories in this area and heritage helps us understand those.

A resource for the community today.

You know when a place doesn't have it; our heritage makes us unique.

Construction techniques and building materials; aesthetic qualities of buildings such as decorative elements.

The relationship of historic places to the reason for their being built, eg. churches such as the Buddhist Temple here because of the Japanese internment.

Allows us to share our history

Heritage is fun.

The intimacy of the natural world, our connection to the landscape is strong and a part of how we live our lives. The relationship of natural and cultural features and environmental attributes.

Association with a way of life and period in history, such as sternwheelers on the lakes and water transportation.

Heritage as an example of how we used to do things.

Heritage is values because we don't do it now.

"Counter culture" - we do things differently; we have a tradition

of non-compliance.

Heritage is important for its economic potential, cultural stories and fabric, historical significance.

Heritage is important for its recreational opportunities, the combination of recreation and heritage, interpretation and knowledge.

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 4).

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 Appendix D).

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

The following summarizes the responses to the questionnaire.

#### Question 1:

Why is the heritage of the Central Kootenay in general, and your Electoral Area in particular, important to you in your community?

I think we live in a very unique place, that the natural beauty that we see every day affects our outlook, makes us healthier.

The physical history: the constant shaping of the land geography, the Slocan Lake and the tributaries that feed it, the weather patterns of the past are all visible influences and the information can be an incredible advantage in planning the future use of the land. The cultural history: the peopling of the area, their cultural and societal traditions have shaped the personality of the area and is a rich resource of experience, skills and mistakes, and courage for future generations (visitors as well as residents). The guidance provided by the sacred as well

as the profane; by mountains, plants, animals and the Slocan Lake has always been source of healing and nourishment and even in adversity, a treasure rare on the planet today.

\_\_\_\_\_

Heritage is important because it helps us understand why we are what we are. Our defunct rail line interconnected pioneer communities as it passed through wilderness drainage where settlers would naturally be able to satisfy their basis needs, and get raw materials to market.

\_\_\_\_\_

The cultural and physical heritage here has given the community a very diverse population, with many different traditions adding to the cultural richness here. The physical attributes of this area give me a sense of spiritual, mental, and physical wellbeing. It makes me aware of being part of a link to the past and future of this area.

#### **Ouestion 2:**

What are the qualities or characteristics in your community that mean the most to you?

The natural beauty, birds, animals, etc., The mix of interesting people, the community feeling of working together and knowing that our community will be there for us in times of trouble, the heritage feel of the town of New Denver.

\_\_\_\_\_

The Slocan Lake: its relative lack of boats, people, and human influence. The quiet. The wildlife. The ability to live alongside wild animals. To watch their wise actions and their interaction with other species. I like the "small town" aspect of the culture. I grew up in a small town and it suits my nature. I don't feel comfortable in a crowded city and would not choose to settle in those places. If this area would become more developed I would be inclined to relocate elsewhere. I do not care if we have high speed communications or roads or fast foods. I like living simply.

\_\_\_\_\_

Most folks here in Hills now value pristine wilderness and it's primitive assets (clean air, soil, water, silence) as their heritage.

There is a sense of stewardship of the lands and waters around us.

\_\_\_\_\_

Sense of belonging coming from being part of a diverse but inclusive cultural community (in terms of ethnic identity and large age range) where no one group is left out; clean air to breathe; wildlife; clean water to drink; supportive community.

#### Question 3:

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.

I lived in Los Angeles until I was 22, lived in Edgewood for 23 years before coming to New Denver. We took on a totally different lifestyle moving to Edgewood and somewhat moderated it moving here, but to me, each day is still somewhat of an adventure (seeing a bear, an eagle, light on the glacier, etc.) And I continue to appreciate the nature, friendliness, inclusion of the community. I had cancer several years ago and made many friends, had much community support as a result. People waving is a great part of our community as is being involved in projects with other people, sharing interests—choir, gardening, whatever.

A necklace of villages gathered around a glacier fed lake

- The Sinixt fight for identity
- Prospectors and pioneers
- The Nikkei Internment of WW2
- The back to the land invasion.
- Bust and boom
- Selling the resource

We are "sons of the pioneers". The "hand logging", wilderness rail line, bargeable waters, eking out sustenance from our mountainous environment, and revelling in joyous success of survival in this place of our choosing, all attest our pioneering mindset and historical identity.

\_\_\_\_\_

- Native people: autonomy and respect for Earth
- Miners: Raping the Earth
- · Clean water and air
- Abundant Habitat for wildlife
- Cultural diversity
- Farming
- Logging

#### **Question 4:**

What stories about the community are important to you?

The histories of the groups that came here—miners, Japanese, Doukhobor (sorry spelling), U.S. Political/lifestyle immigrants, etc. Stories from the past—lake stories, mining and pioneer stories, etc.

\_\_\_\_\_

The stories that show how, throughout time, the people of this area related to the landscape, the animals, the fish, and the lake. This was not a place that people stayed in because they had a job, or a plan or development. Those folks came and went. The ones that stayed remained because they established a bond with nature. Too many people will upset the delicate balance of human to nature. Human beings have had the greatest impact on the environment.

\_\_\_\_\_

Naturally, stories from individuals and records that surround our pioneering histories of the mills, railroad, loggers, miners, farmers, etc. are treasured. Pioneer's personal stories that tell of the life styles and private thoughts and, concerns, as well as the governmental edicts that directed our development are all part of our heritage and therefore important to our understanding of where we are at and from which we must move forward.

\_\_\_\_\_

Autonomy and strength of people to survive here General history of communities and individuals, especially oral histories

#### **Question 5:**

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

The lake, the glacier, the narrow valley, the old buildings in New Denver and Silverton, John Norris's garden, Patricia Menton's garden in Hills, general looking around at gardens in the summer, the Kohan garden, Idaho peak, the bear dens. I could go on and on. We have many visitors in the summer and take them around. They are so thrilled by the uniqueness, beauty of our area.

\_\_\_\_\_

The Slocan Lake. It is why I live here. The quiet. The wild animals. The slow pace of progress.

\_\_\_\_\_

The railway bed alongside the Bonanza Creek and then Slocan Lake has historical value as along it's route are the stories of those first into our area, and as yet, Bonanza Marsh at the head of the lake is still representative of the Wildness hereabouts and those primal values attributed to it. It's obvious from the support shown for the petition presented to you and awaiting environment research that the railbed has heritage value.

The recent letter with many signatures to it (with more to come shortly), supports that railbed as it continues to Rosebery as part of a Regional Park. The other land that is part of that proposal that continues around the lake to Valhalla Park is part of our history, and has marine wrecks, wild plant products and a unusually wide variety of flora and fauna.

Surely such resources that were relied on in the past deserve recognition as part of our Heritage and should be given the resources and protection needed.

\_\_\_\_\_

• Harris farm – locally grown food for many years, also historical site of Japanese internment camp.

- Heritage look of commercial main street buildings in New Denver
- Locally owned and operated farms throughout the valley, giving us more local food and control over food production
- Waterways of the valley, providing clean water, and power,

- recreation, and habitat for birds and wildlife
- Columbia river system and dams that have affected all creatures who live here, and will grow in importance with climate change and water shortages in the USA
- All the small communities with their own special character, adding cultural and economic diversity to the valley
- Hot springs, bringing tourists to area
- Mountains, which provide habitat for wildlife, are our watersheds, create oxygen (the ones with trees still left on them), give me spiritual, mental, and physical wellbeing, and give me opportunities for non-motorized recreation

#### Question 6:

What are your favourite places in your community? Why?

The Slocan	Lake	

Kohan gardens, our beach (in Bigalow Bay), looking at the glacier from my house, walking down the Galena trail. Why? They are all beautiful. I love the Kohan when the Christmas lights are on in winter. Our beach, the Galena trail provide exercise . . .

\_\_\_\_\_

- Slocan lake beauty, mental/spiritual restoration, swimming and canoeing
- Slocan Valley rivers beauty, fishing, swimming
- Slocan Community Health Centre my partner has ongoing health issues so it's vital to have nearby health/emergency facility
- LESS (school) wonderful facility with caring teachers and wonderful kids
- Galleries (Hidden Garden Gallery, Silverton Gallery) local venues for entertainment, community arts, art school, talks, meeting place for community groups
- Hot Springs (commercial and natural) beauty, soaking, hiking
- Slocan lakeshore around the villages local access, beauty, swimming

#### **Question 7:**

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?

John Norris, not sure which old timers but Barb Yeomans would know.

\_\_\_\_\_

Ask the old timers. Quick, they are dying fast. Bev Casley. Nobby Hayashi. Kay Takahara, Kay Takenaka, John Norris.

- Silverton Historical Society
- Silvery slocan historical society
- Sandon historical society
- Kyowakai society/Nikkei centre
- Old Silverton, book by John Norris

#### **Question 8:**

#### Do you have any other comments about your heritage places?

Be very careful. Proceed slowly and with an awareness of the long term impact of anything. We can no longer change the environment to suit our behaviour. If we are to survive, we must change our behaviour to suit the environment.

\_\_\_\_\_

I think many historical sites should continue to be preserved, but also be accessible to the public for education, and for use by the community

## 3.2 Community Heritage Values

Part 3 Community Consultation

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 input from the community workshops and information from the questionnaire, a statement of community heritage values has been developed for Area H North. The heritage value statement should express the notion that the heritage of the Regional District of Central Kootenay provides a vital link to the past and helps establish community identity, stating the key community heritage values within this part of the RDCK.

Flowing from these values, a list of places in the community that embody these heritage values can be determined. The list in this document is not definitive and is meant to be added to over time as the area's heritage planning processes continue to develop (see Section 4).

Statement of Community Heritage Values for Area H North:

The heritage of the Electoral Area H North, in the northern part of the Slocan Valley, is a unique resource that can inform the future for its communities. This uniqueness is built upon the area's critical history of settlement, the local landscape, and diversity of people that have lived, and continue to live here.

The wildness of our area has a particular primal value, and forms the basis for the area's community identity. The community values the heritage that is the natural environment and its sense of isolation. Heritage values are the aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social or spiritual importance or significance for past, present or future generations.

The community needs to understand its history in order to plan for the future, and to preserve the past for future generations.

Part 3 Community Consultation

Heritage can support tourism, getting the messages of the area's historic past out to others. These messages are important for youth, to develop and retain a sense of the culture and value of this place. Heritage is an educational tool, an economic development tool, and a planning tool.

The community values the heritage of our community as representative of a very diverse population, with many different traditions adding to the cultural richness of life.

The area's heritage is the strength of the people who survived here and those who call this place home, and includes the stories that have been and remain to be told.

Knowledge of heritage will allow the community to move forward slowly and meaningfully, and with an awareness of the long term impact of what can be done in the future.

## 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 Area H North.

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

Part 4 Next Steps

opportunities. Interpretation presents intangible heritage values, such as 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

4.2 Site Selection Criteria

Part 4 Next Steps

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 H North or the RDCK generally
- The place demonstrates unique, uncommon or endangered aspects of cultural or natural heritage in Electoral Area H North 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

4.3 Official Community Plan

Part 4 Next Steps

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.

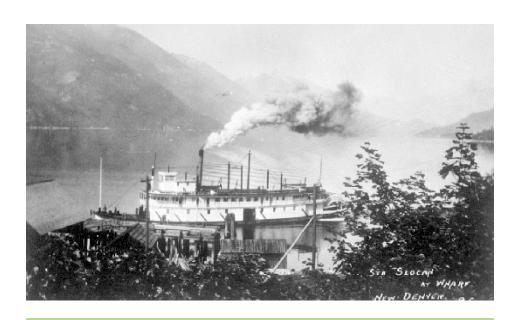
An amendment to the OCP requires an amendment bylaw, approval by the Regional District Board and a public hearing. As such, the community at large must accept heritage conservation as an important community asset.

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



B. Appendices

## 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

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 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

### 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 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?

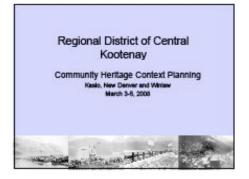
Which buildings, structures, landscapes or features do you like or which represent the character of your Electoral Area? Why?

What are your favourite places in your community? Why?

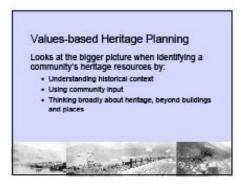
Who in the community, either locally or outside the area, should we ask about stories and places that matter? Do you know of any additional sources of information, such as books, documents, photographs, maps?

Do you have any other comments about your heritage places?

## Appendix C: Workshop Presentation



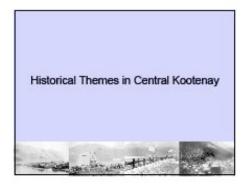


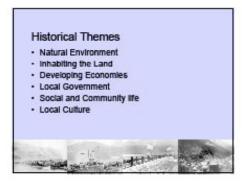






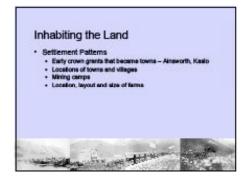


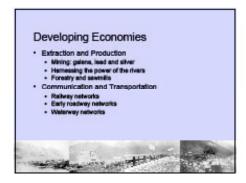




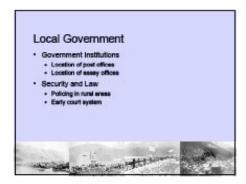
## The Natural Environment Natural Processes and Features Gaology-Purcell and Saltint mountain ranges Avalanches Hot aprings Local Ecosystems River valleya, forests The Importance of Water in the Region Lakes - Kocleray, Duncan, Slocan and others Rivers and ever systems

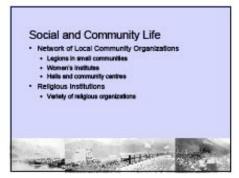


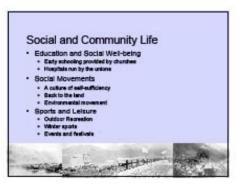




# Developing Economies Trade and Commerce Capitalist Investment in mining Establishment of services Labour Local labour unions Estry working conditions in mining and logging



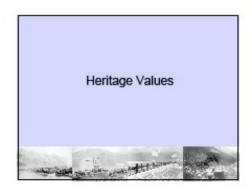


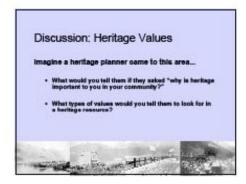


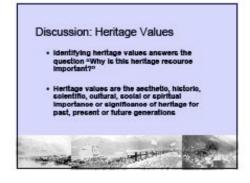


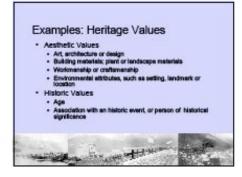


## Discussion Guidelines: Historical Themes Think broadly about themes: people, places and traditions/events Process: Inhabitual refucion Choose table recorder Table discussions Wite feares on Epubart pager Report out to whole group; tecluding the "story" behind the theme Past Epichars on walk



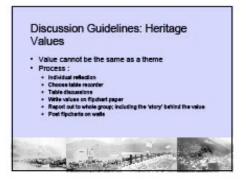


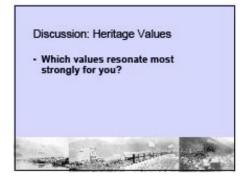


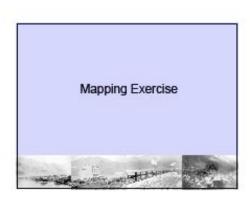


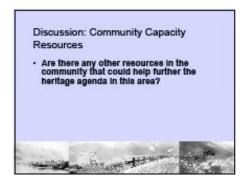


## Discussion: Heritage Values Imagine a heritage planner came to this area... • What types of values would you tell then to look for in a haritage resource? • What would you tell then if they asked "why is heritage important to you in your community?"











## Appendix D: List of Community Organizations

#### **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**

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

#### **Doukhobor Discovery Center**

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

#### **Arrow Lakes Historical Society**

- email: alhs@netidea.com Box 819, Nakusp, British Columbia V0G 1R0 (250) 265-0110 or (250) 265-3323

#### **Silvery Slocan Historical Society**

Ms. Agnes Emary, Treasurer Box 301, New Denver, BC, V0G 1S0 (250) 358-2237

#### **Sandon Historical Society**

Box 52, New Denver, BC V0G 1S0 at the SHS Museum in Sandon (250) 358-7920 Lorna Obermayr (250) 358-7965 shs@slocanlake.com

## **Silverton Historical Society and Mining Museum**

408 4th Street, Silverton, BC V0G 2B0 Miningmuseum@yahoo.ca

#### **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

## Nikkei Interpretive Centre/Kyowaki Society

#### **Valley Voice Newspaper**

Dan Nicholson

#### **Historical Newspapers**

Silvertonian
The Ledge
The Daily Miner
The Sandon Pay Streak
Swamy Newsletter (3-5-8)

#### **Doukhobour Society**

### 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

#### **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

## 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

- 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

- 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

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 'preplanning' 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.

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.