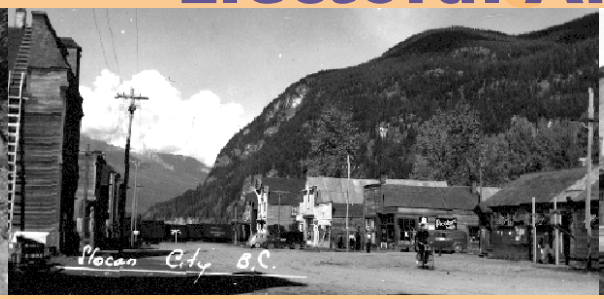
The Regional District of Central Kootenay

Community Heritage Context Study

Area H

Electoral Area H South

Winlaw Ranger Station 1950 BCA na10362



Slocan City, Japanese boy on bicycle 1942-BCA 160941

Arlington Hotel Slocan City 1914 BCA i60960

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Community Heritage Context Study • South Slocan Valley Electoral Area H South

Report Contents

Part 1 Background

1.1 Introduction 4
1.2 Map of Study Area 5
1.3 Overview of the Context Plan 6
1.4 Definitions 8

Part 2 Historical Context

2.1 Historical Contexts and Themes 10
2.2 Historical Context of the Southern Slocan Valley . . 11
2.3 Thematic Framework 16
2.4 What, Why, Which Theme? 20
2.5 Mapping Heritage Places 24

Part 3 Community Consultation

3.1 Community Consultation Process and Outcomes . 25
3.2 Community Heritage Values 28

Part 4 Next Steps

4.1 Using the Heritage Context Study 29
4.2 Site Selection Criteria 31
4.3 Official Community Plan 32

Appendices

A. RDCK Heritage Register Bylaw 34
B. Heritage Questionnaire 36
C. Workshop Presentation 37
D. Heritage Organizations 42
E. Heritage Values 43
F. Heritage Funding Opportunities 45

Passmore Lumber Company sawmill, 1945, *BC Archives c-06150*

A. Context Study

Part 1: Background

1.1 Introduction

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

The study highlights the importance of community consultation, engagement and support through the meaningful engagement of the local community in defining and addressing heritage and heritage values.

There are many advantages to having heritage conservation play a role in communities. It can be a very effective economic stimulator through initiatives such as cultural tourism. It is a tool to enhance development, and is not meant to inhibit or discourage positive development within communities. Heritage planning also gives communities a way of taking time to consider options for their valued heritage assets.

The scope of the study is essentially an exploration of the southern Slocan Valley region's heritage context and key themes through an understanding of the relationships between the natural landscape and developments in the local culture of the area.

Further community consultation at the heritage register stage will document 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.

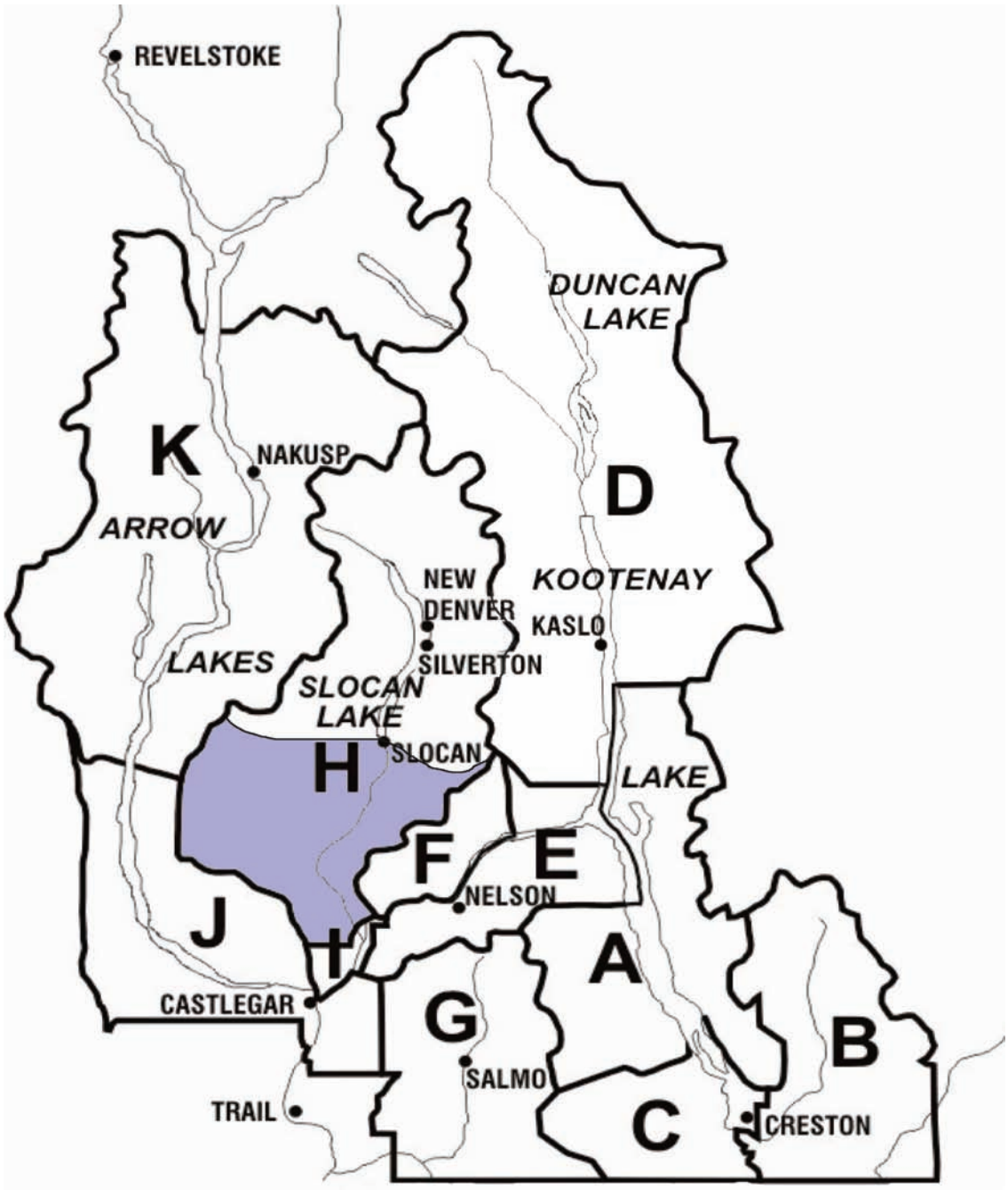
Preparing a heritage context statement assists in an understanding of what is worth recording and conserving in our heritage. It also, as the study illustrates, acknowledges that there are many possible contexts. A context allows the recognition that heritage is more than bricks and mortar and artifacts;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

Bylaw 1958

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

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

1.2 Map of the Study Area



1.3 Overview of the Context Plan

The Purpose of Community Heritage Context Planning

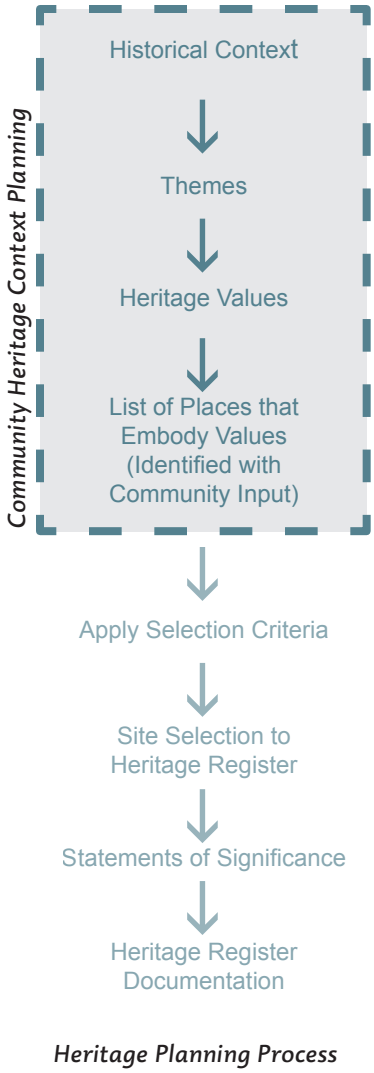
The benefits of context planning at the community level include the following:

- It can enhance the public's appreciation of the identity and character of the community
- It can facilitate public access to heritage information
- It can facilitate the integration of heritage conservation into community planning and play a role in enhancing community sustainability
- It promotes a wider understanding of heritage value by evaluating resources through the lens of local, regional, provincial and even national history
- It links historical features to the geography of a region
- It takes into account the particular social history of an area

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

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

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



Heritage Planning Process

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

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

Archaeological Site

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

Character defining elements

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

Conservation

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

Designation

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

Heritage character

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

Heritage resource

A structure, building, group of buildings, district, landscape,

artifact, archaeological site or other place or feature that 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

2.1 Historical Contexts and Themes

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

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

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

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

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

The thematic framework was developed based on precedents from Heritage Canada and the Australia National Trust, and should be refined with community consultation.

The thematic framework was developed based on precedents from Heritage Canada and the Australia National Trust, and from the Historical Context Statement. Future public consultation should be used to revise or add to the thematic framework as necessary.

2.2 Historical Context of the South Slocan Valley

As part of the public process for this project, a number of themes related to the history of the South Slocan Valley area (Electoral Area H South) were identified and were to be presented at the workshop. Workshop participants would review the themes and add to and elaborate upon the list.

No results were obtainable for this exercise, due to the lack of participation in the workshop. The themes can be refined based on historical research, but it should be noted that the participation of the community in this exercise is very important.

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

Glaciers once covered much of the Columbia Mountains. At the end of the last Ice Age, 13,000 years ago, melting glaciers carved out the Slocan Valley between the Valhalla and Slocan ranges of the Selkirk Mountains, leaving behind glacial till, rock and sand, while melting glaciers formed the Slocan River. The river, lying almost directly north-south, flows through the southern Slocan Valley from Slocan in the north to Playmor Junction in the south, where it joins the Kootenay River system. Unlike other Electoral Areas with steep sided lakes, H South is dominated by the Slocan River and its floodplain, which gives rise to the unique pastoral landscape character of the area.

Doukhobor village of Passmore, 1961, *BC Archives c-06152*

The mountain ranges and made access to land difficult and gave the natural transportation routes, from trails to ships to railways, their north-south configuration. East-west travel in this region to this day consists of winding through high mountain passes and crossing large bodies of water, and the natural routes for travel are along north-south

valleys. Landslides and avalanches continue to be a hazard of the mountainous environment.

The north-south alignment of the river valleys directed transportation, trading and migration routes, a product of geography and not jurisdiction. The Oregon Treaty of 1846 drew a line across the southern Columbia mountains, separating the people who lived on either side of it. This would influence future transportation and use of the river, and would particularly affect the First Nations of the region and their traditional migratory patterns.

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.

Lemon Creek fire lookout, *Monty Horton photo*

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.

In 1987 the Ministry of Highways began construction of a new road at Vallican in the Slocan Valley. Construction was halted when many artifacts, skeletal remains and pit-house depressions were uncovered. A sizeable Sinixt encampment also existed near the mouth of Mulvey Creek.

Forest Service ranger station, Winlaw, *BC Archives na-10362*

While the south Slocan Valley was not as economically dependent on mining as the north, the area does have a mining history. The town of Slocan was originally settled through the activities of prospectors and miners staking claims at Carpenter Creek, around 1896. Claims were staked on Springer Creek and Lemon Creek, while prospectors explored the Little Slocan river valley in search of finds.

Lemon Creek developed because of the Chapleau mine, one

of the first properties in the area. In 1896 gold and silver were found, and until 1900, development was rapid, with an aerial tramway and stamp mill erected at the townsite. In 1904, the mine closed.

Appledale, *BC Archives b-06069*

In 1897, the Canadian Pacific Railway arrived and the Sternwheeler *Slocan* began to make the connection between the railhead at Slocan and the north end of Slocan Lake. South Slocan also had a railway siding for passengers and freight moving up and down the valley, and a railway construction camp was located at Lemon Creek. Overall, however, settlement and development was relatively slow in the south Slocan.

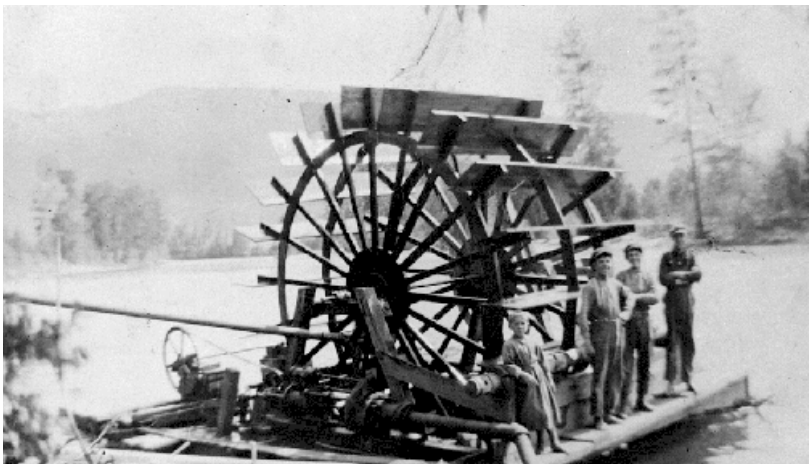
As the mining industry developed, the timber industry became important in the Slocan Valley. Sawmills were needed to produce lumber for construction of the mines and for housing and other infrastructure. The industry began to grow until it became a major economic driver in the valley. Easily accessible logging areas were soon cleared by early horse logging, with the higher timber reached through later technology and new logging roads. In the south Slocan, lumber and sawmills became important industries in their own right, as settlers arrived and began to clear the land in earnest. The area was also responsible for the passing of the first Forest Act in 1912, to regulate the growing industry.

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

What the boom in the north did for the south was entrench the transportation, communication and other infrastructure systems along the length of the valley, connecting it to Nelson, Trail, Nakusp, Kaslo, and point further afield. With this in place, the south Slocan was ready for the homesteaders that began to arrive in the early 1900s.

Partly because mining had introduced inexpensive transportation, and because of the pastoral landscape and floodplain soils, an agrarian population was attracted to the valley. Because there was no huge mining boom, as in the north Slocan, the south of the valley remained relatively devoid of settlement, from Slocan City south. Winlaw was named after John B. Winlaw, who built a sawmill here around 1900 and like other communities in the valley began as a railway siding. Winlaw has one of the six one-lane bridges over the Slocan River.

Settlers arriving to work in the mines, forests or sawmills saw the agricultural potential. Dairy and vegetable farms began to spring up in the south, around Crescent Valley. Immigrants from Europe and other parts of Canada began to arrive in an area that was starting to be known for its agricultural potential. Land clearing provided timber for the CPR and the mines, and as a result, a number of railway sidings sprang up on individual holdings along the existing CPR tracks.



Floating water pump, Crescent Valley 1933, *BC Archives c-01785*

Irrigation for field crops, orchards and hayfields was a challenge, and inventive in methods of irrigation and water storage were developed.

Appledale and Perry's Siding, attracted settlers during the valley's agriculture and settlement period that followed the mining bust. Spurned by the "grow apples and grow rich in Appledale" promotions in Europe, orchardists and remittance men from Britain arrived in the early 1900s, ambitious for a country squire life. Those that settled in the south Slocan planted hundreds of apple and other orchard trees.

A legacy of this agricultural development today is that much of the land is still used for small farming operations, such as organic nurseries and a sheep dairy, contributing to the sense of self-sufficiency which characterized the Slocan and the Kootenays in general.

While agricultural settlement and cultivation were on the rise, dropping prices for silver and other metals meant that the mining industry was declining.

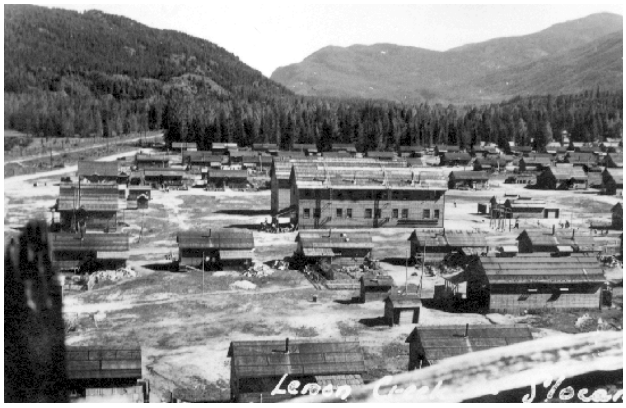
One of the most well-known farming groups of the south Slocan Valley were the Russian Doukhobors, who came west to British Columbia from the prairies in 1908. The Doukhobors, a religious sect escaping persecution in their homeland, migrated to the area and initiated one of the most widely publicized, provincial history. The south Slocan seemed, to them, the ideal place to settle and practise their communal agricultural lifestyle.

RCMP stop DK trekkers 1982,
BC Archives c-06541

Clashes with the government regarding compliance with administrative regulations and taxation requirements would see the Doukhobors lose almost all of their communal lands. A series of protests by some Doukhobors sparked severe government retaliation, and even resulted in the enforced

separation of parents from children for a number of years. The village of Krestova was a well-known Doukhobor community, settled comparatively early by Doukhobor pioneers.

The violence of burning and bombing perpetuated by the Sons Of Freedom in the 1940s is a story that lives on in the Slocan, but it was a minor part of the Doukhobor culture and ethic which added much to the south Slocan.



Lemon Creek internment camp 1944, *BC Archives i-60959*

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, but Lemon Creek became yet another Slocan Valley internment camp to house many Japanese-Canadians during World War II.

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.

Japanese United Church 1945, *BC Archives b-01082*

Communities with traditional roots in mining, sawmilling or the railway have often developed into eclectic communities, with diverse lifestyles and alternative ways of thinking.

This way of life was accentuated during the 1960s and 1970s as the back-to-the-land movement and people with alternative lifestyles began to move into the community. This was a further development of the early communal lifestyles espoused by the Doukhobor population.

The landscape of the area also produced an early interest in outdoor recreation, mountaineering and skiing. The natural beauty of the Slocan Valley has always made it a tourism and outdoor recreation 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.

2.3 Thematic Framework and Heritage Places for the South Slocan Valley

At the core of the Context Study is the identification of resources which significantly embody the heritage character of the southern Slocan Valley. 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 South reflect the area's rich use of resources, water transportation and agricultural pursuits. The list of heritage resources that follow has been developed through a literature review. The list of resources should be added to by the community as the heritage planning process moves into the creation of a Community Heritage Register and an assessment of each resource based on defined criteria.

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

Historical themes are ways of describing a major force or process which has contributed to history. The following historical themes create an historical context of provincial, regional, and local history within which the heritage significance of resources found in Area H South 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 Canadian Historic Places Initiative defines a historic place as:

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

Historical themes:

Put a resource historically in place and time

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

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

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

Flow across all peoples, places, and time periods

Themes identified for Area H South include:

1. River and Mountain Environment

The theme captures the idea of the environment as an important theme apart from people's relationship to it, as well as the idea of the influence of the environment on settlement patterns, way of life and transportation.

- Hot springs
- Geology and glaciation
- Columbia River Basin waterway system
- Natural areas and species at risk
- Fish
  - Kokanee salmon
- Local vegetation communities

2. Inhabiting the Land

From prehistory to the present, the south Slocan Valley has been traversed and inhabited by a diverse mix of people, from First Nations, to mining settlements, to those who getting away from it all. This theme captures all of the ways that people have used the land and made their homes here.

- First Nations culture and settlement
- Place of cultural diversity: Doukhobors, Japanese, Americans
- String of communities along Slocan River
- Early frontier towns
  - Red light districts, dichotomy of women in society
- Schools, churches and community support
- Architecture
  - Locally accessed building materials – logs, wood,
  - Rural architecture - Doukhobor, vernacular, agricultural, residential
  - Early commercial architecture along main streets

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
- Railway system
- Sternwheelers on Slocan Lake
- Trails that pierced the east-west mountain ranges
- Highway building in the 1950s
- Telegraph route

4. Dominance of the Waterways

This theme captures the way in which the Slocan River has been a dominant physical force in the area, impacting the historical development of the south Slocan area.

- River as transportation corridor
- Floodplain conducive to farming
- Determining places of settlement
- Fishing sites
- Water supply and irrigation
- Electrical power source
- River floods
- Bridges

5. Making a Living in the South Slocan Valley

This theme is related to the economic development in the south Slocan. Mining, forestry, and tourism have all played a role in making a living here, but, more than other areas, agriculture has played a key role.

- Boom and bust economy
- Mining
- Servicing the mining and forestry populations
- Forestry
  - Forest fires
  - Sawmills that became towns
- Agriculture
  - Fruit orchards
  - Ranching
  - Agrarian population and landscape
- Rise of tourism
  - Provincial parks: Valhalla, Kokanee Glacier
  - Hot springs
- Migrant workforce
- Small business and cottage industry
  - Cheese and jam factory, agricultural products, art and crafts

6. Governance, Social Activism and Resistance

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

- Japanese internment
- Labour unrest
  - Union strikes in the 1920s

- Doukhobor settlement
- Resource extraction vs. environmentalism
  - Valhalla Provincial Park
- Pacifism
- Place of refuge

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 and backcountry recreation
- The arts
- Tight-knit communities
- Churches

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

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
Valhalla Provincial Park, 1983	Aesthetic diverse topography, majestic peaks and unique vegetation typical of the Selkirk Mountains, historical remnants of the logging flumes and transportation routes, environmental values	River and mountain environment, making a living, rise of tourism, unique social and community life, history of outdoor recreation
Kokanee Glacier Provincial Park, 1922	One of the oldest provincial parks, long history of recreational use, mining and forest roads, trails dating to early mining developments, peaks, lakes and alpine basins	River and mountain environment, making a living, rise of tourism, unique social and community life, history of outdoor recreation
Kokanee Glacier	Aesthetic values, reflects the geology of the area, significance for tourism and outdoor recreation	River and mountain environment, making a living, rise of tourism, unique social and community life, history of outdoor recreation
Slocan Extension, 1942	Town created to house nearly 5000 Japanese, remains of Buddhist Temple, casino, garden rockwork	Place of lifestyle, stories and memories, Governance, social activism and resistance
Big Rock Farm, 1920s-30s	Typical Doukhobor non-communal farm	Inhabiting the land, Governance, social activism and resistance
Patrick Bros. Sawmill site	Reference to logging and sawmilling in the area, relationship to NHL Patrick Division	Making a living in the south Slocan
Logging flumes	Historical value related to logging activity, economic development	Making a living in the south Slocan

What	Why	Which Themes
Trails	Reflects the early mining exploration and forestry in the area, now used as recreational trails	Making a living in the south Slocan, mining, Unique social and community life, outdoor recreation
Mining roads	Reflects the early mining exploration in the area	Making a living in the south Slocan, mining
CPR Railway	Importance of early transportation networks, competition between the railways, recreational trails	Transportation and communication links, Unique social and community life, outdoor recreation
Telegraph route	Importance of early communication networks throughout the valley, early technological advances	Transportation and communication links, Making a living in the south Slocan, technology
Lemon Creek lookout, 1915 and 1934	Forest fire history, used to obtain an azimuth and vertical angle bearing on a fire, importance of forestry and wildlife conservation, BC Forest Service	Making a living in the Slocan Valley, forestry, Governance, social activism and resistance, BC Forest Service
Slocan River	Dominant natural feature of the area, floodplain created agricultural conditions in the valley, recreation	River and mountain environment, making a living, rise of tourism, history of outdoor recreation
Remains of early rural homesteads	Remnants that reflect the important agricultural roots of this part of the valley, aesthetic values, self-sufficiency, cottage industry	Inhabiting the land, architecture, Making a living in the south Slocan, Place of lifestyle, stories and memories
Early houses in Crescent Valley, Slocan Park, Passmore, Vallican, Winlaw, Appledale	Reflects early domestic architectural styles and the nature of the small valley communities	Inhabiting the land, architecture, Unique social and community life
Orchard remnants throughout the valley	Reflects the importance of the orchard industry, source of adapted fruit varieties	Making a living the south Slocan, agriculture

What	Why	Which Themes
Small scale elements related to agricultural practice - fences, fields, etc.	Remnants that reflect the important agricultural roots of this part of the valley, aesthetic values, self-sufficiency, cottage industry	Inhabiting the land, architecture, Making a living in the south Slocan, Place of lifestyle, stories and memories
Agricultural field patterns	Remnants that reflect the important agricultural roots of this part of the valley	Making a living in the south Slocan, Inhabiting the land
Vallican Whole Community Centre	A warm, funky multi-use community hall built by community volunteers, reflects local values and aesthetics	Inhabiting the land, architecture, Unique social and community life
Slocan River bridges	Importance of transportation networks, 1950s road and infrastructure construction, bridging the river	Dominance of the waterways, Transportation and communication links

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2.5 Map of Identified Heritage Places

A map of places of assumed heritage significance was created during the preparation of this report. The list of heritage places should be reviewed by the community and continue to be mapped. The map is appended to this document.

Part 3: Community Consultation

3.1 Process and Outcomes

Community consultation to gather input from the communities in Electoral Area H South 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.

The following community consultation for this project was planned:

A. A community values workshop Winlaw on March 5, 2008

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

Workshop Objectives:

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

The following process was proposed to facilitate the workshop.

1. The facilitators welcomed the group and asked participants to introduce themselves briefly.
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.
3. As an icebreaker, the group was asked "What do you think of when you think about heritage?"
4. The facilitators gave a presentation about the broad nature of heritage, the contextual nature of heritage, the idea of values-based heritage conservation, and introduced the thematic framework and the concept of heritage values (See Appendix E).

   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.

   "What do you think of when you think about heritage?"
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.
6. The participants were asked the following questions regarding heritage values:

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

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

   "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?"

   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.

'Why is heritage important to you in your community?'"

"'What values would you tell someone to look for in your heritage resources?'"

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 (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?

There were no results obtained through the community values workshop. Public input should be sought at the community heritage register stage of the heritage program.

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

There were no responses to the questionnaire.

3.2 Community Heritage Values

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

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

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

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

Proposed Statement of Community Heritage Values for Area H South:

No values statement was prepared because it is based on the values of the community, and these have not yet been documented.

Part 4: Next Steps

4.1 Using the Heritage Context Study

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prepare for the adoption of a Community Heritage Register.

Prepare to undertake Heritage Strategic Planning within the Regional District.

Undertake a number of Regional District initiatives which include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Arlington Hotel near the CPR Wharf, Slocan City, *BC Archives i-60960*

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 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?

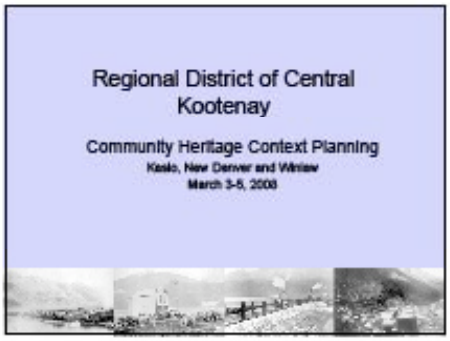
Which buildings, structures, landscapes or features do you like or which represent the character of your Electoral Area? Why?

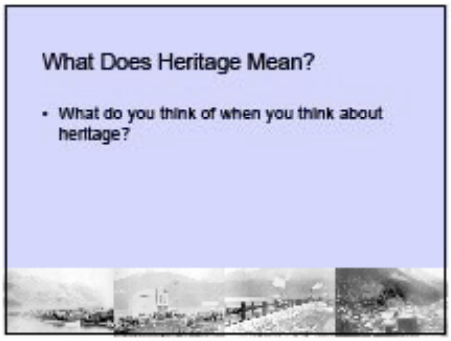
What are your favourite places in your community? Why?

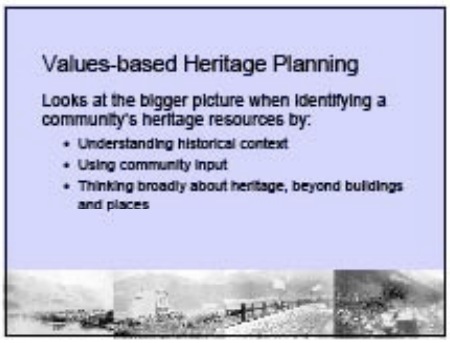
Who in the community, either locally or outside the area, should we ask about stories and places that matter? Do you know of any additional sources of information, such as books, documents, photographs, maps?

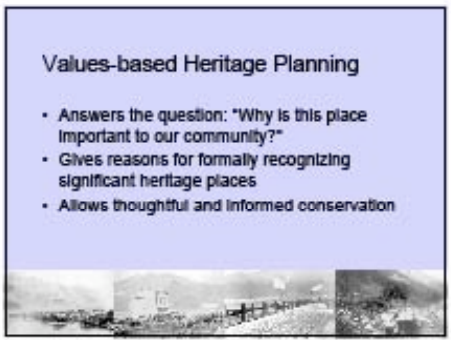
Do you have any other comments about your heritage places?

Appendix C: Workshop Presentation









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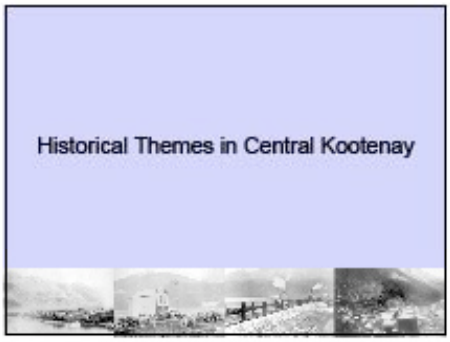
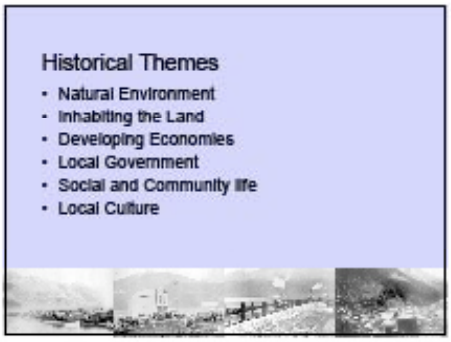
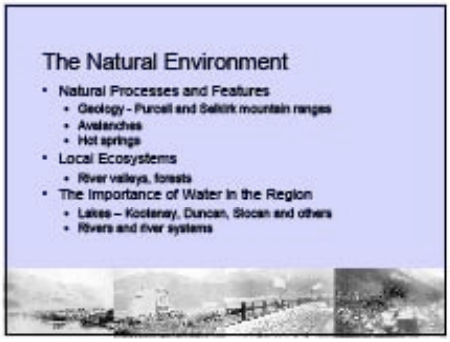
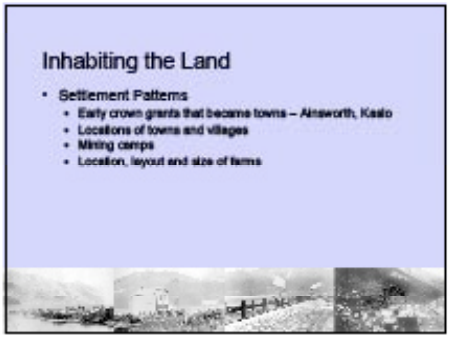

Historical Themes in Central Kootenay


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


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

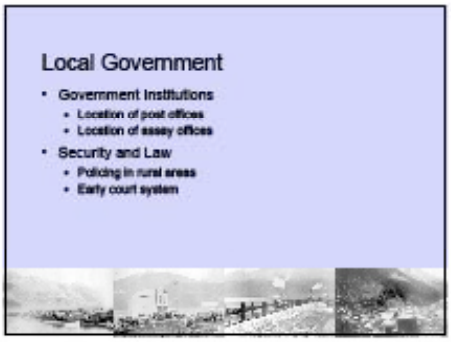
Inhabiting the Land
• First Inhabitants
• Association with local aboriginal culture
• Migration and Immigration
• Arrival of settlers in response to resource extraction
• Japanese internment, Doukhobors, Americans

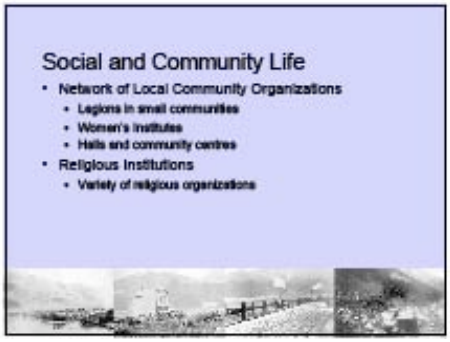

Inhabiting the Land
• Settlement Patterns
• Early crown grants that became towns – Ainsworth, Kaslo
• Locations of towns and villages
• Mining camps
• Location, layout and size of farms

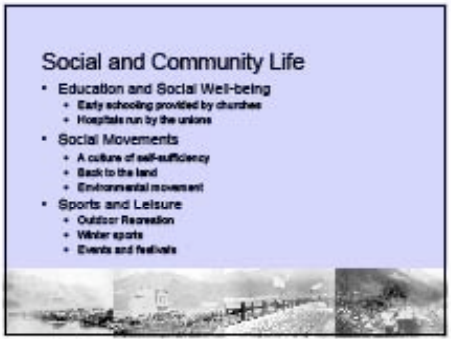
Developing Economies
• Extraction and Production
• Mining: galena, lead and silver
• Harnessing the power of the rivers
• Forestry and sawmills
• Communication and Transportation
• Railway networks
• Early roadway networks
• Waterway networks

2

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


Local Government
• Government Institutions
• Location of post offices
• Location of assay offices
• Security and Law
• Policing in rural areas
• Early court system


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

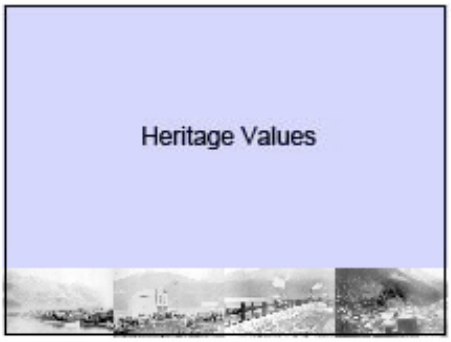

Social and Community Life
• Education and Social Well-being
• Early schooling provided by churches
• Hospitals run by the unions
• Social Movements
• A culture of self-sufficiency
• Back to the land
• Environmental movement
• Sports and Leisure
• Outdoor Recreation
• Winter sports
• Events and festivals

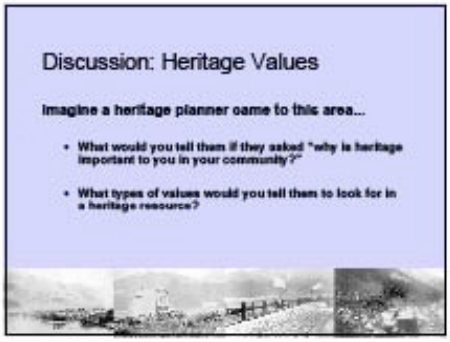
Local Culture
• Learning and the Arts
• Ongoing culture of artists and artisans
• Architecture and Design
• Locally accessed building materials – logs, wood, brick
• Early commercial architecture along main streets
• Philosophy and Spirituality
• A tolerant society
• A place of independent spirit

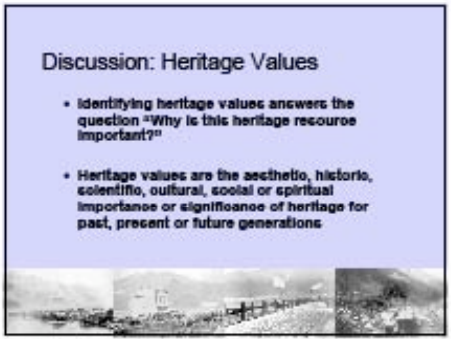
Discussion: Historical Themes
• Are there any themes important to this area that we have missed?
• Are there any on the list that are not applicable to this area?

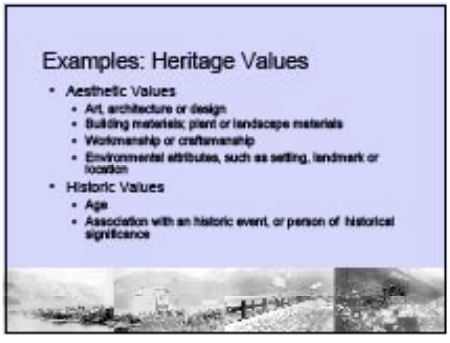
3

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


Heritage Values

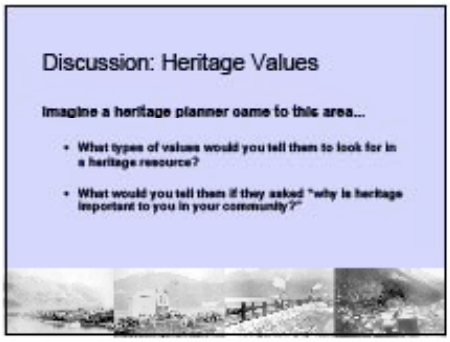

Discussion: Heritage Values
Imagine a heritage planner came to this area...
• What would you tell them if they asked "why is heritage important to you in your community?"
• What types of values would you tell them to look for in a heritage resource?

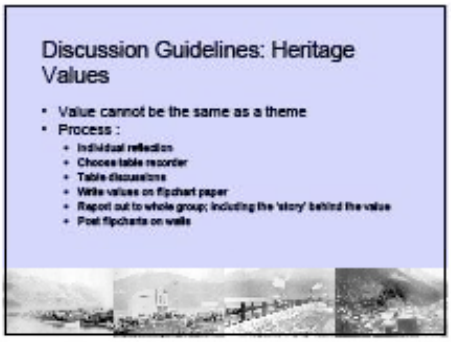

Discussion: Heritage Values
• Identifying heritage values answers the question "Why is this heritage resource important?"
• Heritage values are the aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social or spiritual importance or significance of heritage for past, present or future generations

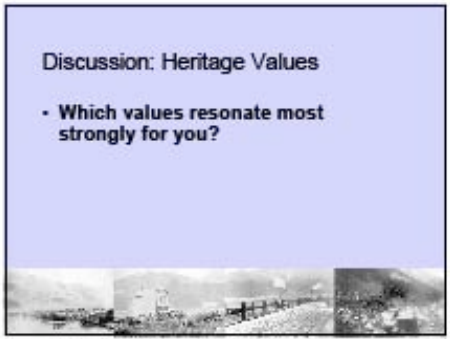

Examples: Heritage Values
• Aesthetic Values
• Art, architecture or design
• Building materials; plant or landscape materials
• Workmanship or craftsmanship
• Environmental attributes, such as setting, landmark or location
• Historic Values
• Age
• Association with an historic event, or person of historical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

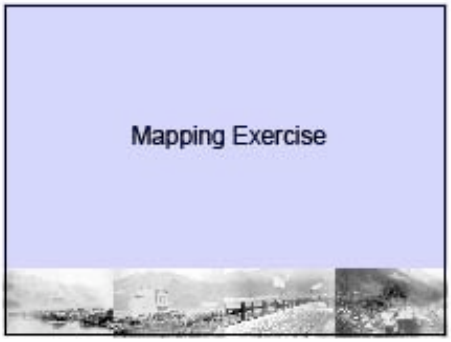
Examples: Heritage Values
• Cultural and Social Values
• Association with community and cultural traditions
• Relation to a system of belief
• Ceremonial significance or sacredness
• Natural History Values
• Historical land use
• Historical ecosystems
• Historical natural landmarks
• Economic Values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

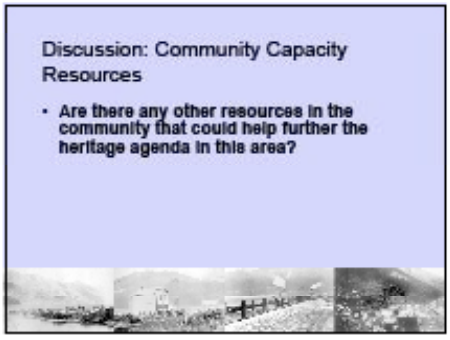
4


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


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


Discussion: Heritage Values
• Which values resonate most strongly for you?


Mapping Exercise


Discussion: Community Capacity Resources
• Are there any other resources in the community that could help further the heritage agenda in this area?

Thank you!

5

Appendix D: List of Community Resources in Electoral Area H South

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Heritage Legacy Fund of British Columbia

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

The goals of the Heritage Legacy Fund are to:

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

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

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

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.