

Regional District of Kootenay-Boundary
Regional Heritage Conservation Service
Feasibility Study



BCAR 1-30819
BCAR 6-01714

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25 October 2010

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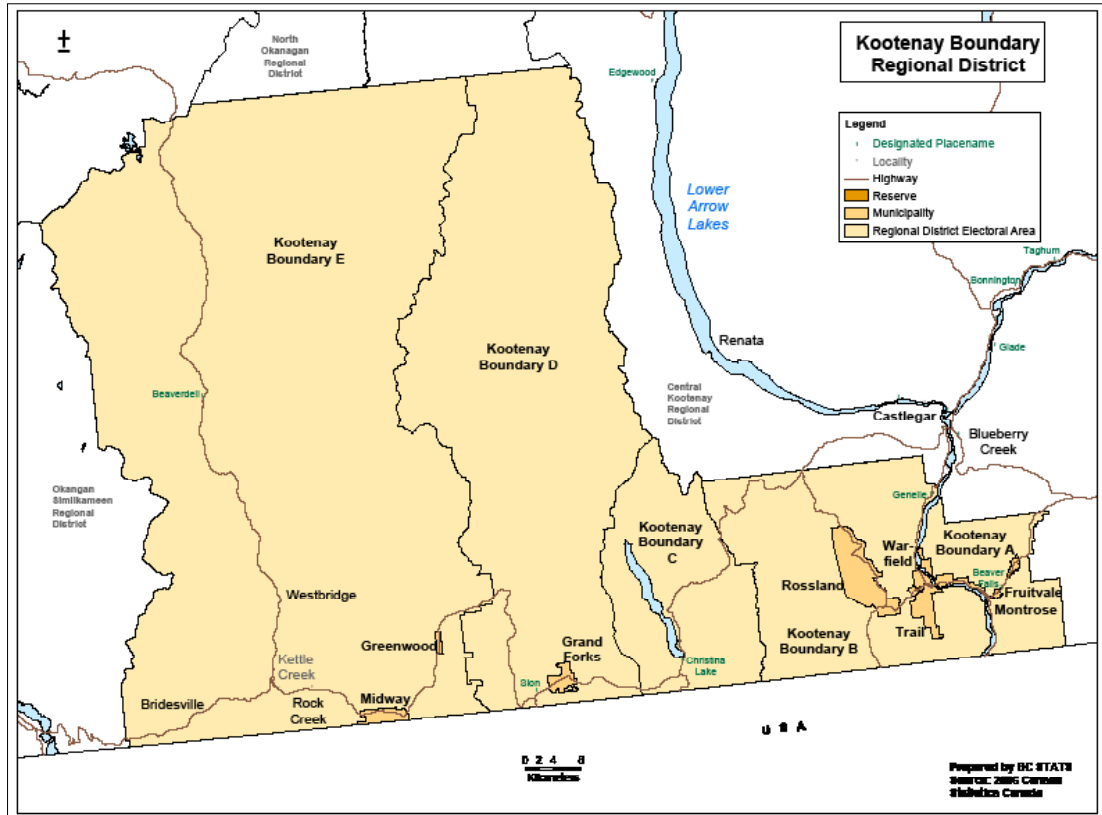


BCAR i-60899

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Map of the Study Area



Source: BC Stats 2006

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Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to set out clear options for the future of heritage services provided by the Regional District of Kootenay Boundary (RDKB) for the entire Kootenay Boundary region. Consideration of those options takes into account both the nature of the heritage to be managed, and the funding levels and mechanisms that would be required for the delivery of the heritage service.

Historical Context

Background for considering service options is provided in the form of a brief history of the region (Section 3: Historical Context of the RDKB). The main stories of the region that have shaped the nature of present-day communities are mining, agriculture, and the pursuit of outdoor recreation. Much of the region was settled and its landscape altered in pursuit of the mineral wealth. The major transportation routes into and within the region have their genesis in the rush to access and export that mineral wealth, and effectively administer the rather inaccessible region so near the American frontier. The two other central stories of the region are the development of lands for agriculture (and the immigrant communities that came to farm), and outdoor recreational activities.

Regional Themes and Features

As part of this study, five workshops were held in five different communities in the RDKB in April 2010. A record of what citizens of the region found valuable about their history and place, and why, is contained in Sections 4 and 5 of this report (Section 4: Thematic Framework; Section 5: Heritage Features in the Kootenay Boundary Region). Important findings in the Thematic Framework and Heritage Features include:

- The citizens of the RDKB find their natural and cultivated landscapes a key aspect of their heritage;
- Many of the identified valuable landscapes are in the unincorporated areas of the RDKB;
- Many of the identified features in unincorporated lands nevertheless involve the region's municipalities, either because they are partially on municipal lands or because they are visually or symbolically connected to municipal life.

These findings underscore the important role of the RDKB in the stewardship of the region's heritage, for the simple reason that no other government

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has jurisdiction over the many identified rural features. Yet many of these features on unincorporated RDKB lands are very valuable to various municipal populations. The extensive list of rural features indicates just how robust the regional heritage service should be to be equal to its stewardship responsibilities. The findings also underscore the connectedness of regional and municipal heritage interests, indicating the need for any regional heritage service to integrate with municipal heritage agendas.

Regional Heritage Service Options

The regional heritage services goals, implementation, and service options are considered in Section 6: Feasibility Assessment. Three service options are considered in Section 6.4.2, listed in order of ascending funding requirements:

1. Continuation of the present level of service;
2. Enhanced heritage service funding to embed heritage planning into general planning practice in all unincorporated areas;
3. Enhanced heritage service funding to integrate heritage planning into general planning practice, including coordination with municipal heritage services and municipally-initiated heritage activities and programs.

No option is unworkable; however, conservation of heritage in the region is better served with the enhanced levels of funding (service options 2 and 3), with Option 3 facilitating the development of a service that coordinates the regional and municipal initiatives, the option which best serves the interests of heritage conservation in the region.

Implementation and Funding

Section 6.4.3 examines implementation of the three services options, spelling out recommended steps to take in establishing the regional heritage service, depending on the level of funding. Section 6.4.4 examines the levels of funding required for the enhanced service options, and the staffing required for delivering those enhanced services.

Governance Models

Section 6.4.5 of the report considers two different governance models for delivering the regional heritage service:

1. A continuation of the present direction by the RDKB Board with advice provided by Regional District planners or outside consultants;
2. Direction by a reconstituted Regional Heritage Commission, with advice provided by RDKB planners or outside consultants.

The benefits and challenges of each governance model are weighed. One

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potentially significant difference between the models is that some outside revenue sources cannot fund Regional District initiatives; if programs are directed by an independent entity such as a Regional Heritage Commission, the list of potential outside funders would probably grow.

Heritage Associations and the Regional Heritage Service

Section 7 of the report comments on the wealth of archives, museums, heritage groups, and heritage initiatives to be found in the RDKB, and of great potential help for a regional heritage service. The central finding of this section is that this wealth of knowledge and heritage-related initiatives are not coordinated across the region to effectively promote the region's heritage and its conservation.

Heritage Policy and Tools

Section 8 sets out proposed policy statements and conservation tools that demonstrate that conservation is not about restricting owners' rights. Done properly a heritage service makes clear that the regional or local government is a cooperative partner with individual landowners, equipped with the wherewithal to assist in the conservation of the region's heritage, including real financial help to owners of properties containing identified heritage features.

Section 8.1 of the report is a list of suggested policies that the Regional District could adopt to lay the foundations for a comprehensive regional heritage service. Section 8.2 is a compendium of the tools that are available to any local government, including regional districts upon the adoption of an extended services bylaw.

Conclusion

The Kootenay Boundary region has enormous potential to capitalize on its heritage, for the simple reason that much of it is still visible, accessible, beautiful, and unique. Unlike many regions in the province, the rural lands and towns of the RDKB have not been overwhelmed by the physical effects of population growth. If resources are found to fund a regional heritage service that benefitted from a coordination of the many existing heritage groups in the region, much of what is held to be valued today can be conserved.

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1.0 Context and Nature of the Study

The Regional District of Kootenay Boundary (RDKB), wishes to prepare a report which will assess the feasibility of establishing a regional heritage conservation service for the area's eight municipalities and five Electoral Areas, and to present options for the organizational structure of this heritage service.

The focus of the study is determining a process or system of heritage conservation for critical resources in the RDKB and its member municipalities, the natural, cultural scenic and historic resources that have shaped the region and its communities.

An important part of this study, and ongoing into the future, will be community engagement, to make heritage conservation in the RDKB truly community and values-based. There is a recognition that the people who live on the land are uniquely qualified to protect it. A heritage conservation service should provide significant opportunities to encourage citizens, local businesses and organizations, and local government to work together to foster a greater sense of community and to care for their land and culture as a whole.

This study acknowledges that heritage can be the cornerstone for development in the RDKB. A cooperative effort can yield conservation at the regional level that is more than the sum of its individual parts. The key is to design and implement a heritage conservation program that will allow Electoral Areas and member municipalities to easily work together to bring a high level of conservation to the region.

The recognition of important heritage features, the determination of a community's unique story and how it fits into the regional story, the formulation of a program that will involve all parts of a community in how best to protect heritage features, and the implementation of the program are the tasks undertaken by this study.

Project Goals

1. Increase public awareness and understanding of heritage in the RDKB
2. Implement an ongoing process of public consultation to collect input regarding local and regional heritage values
3. Continue to compile information regarding recognized heritage features throughout the region
4. Involve a wide range of stakeholders, including but not limited to, RDKB board members, municipal mayors and councilors, community group representatives, a wide spectrum of the public, and local government staff in a consultation process to identify community and regional heritage values
5. Involve stakeholders in establishing priorities for heritage to determine the

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of the Study

- feasibility of establishing a regional heritage conservation service
6. Provide an assessment of the level of support for the establishment of a regional heritage conservation service through a comprehensive consultation process
 7. Develop options for the organizational structure of a regional heritage conservation service and outline the financial implications of each option
 8. Recommend strategies for implementing a heritage conservation program after a regional service has been established
 9. Use a values-based approach to create avenues for identifying new heritage assets that are not yet recognized
 10. Identify ways to cultivate community and political support for municipal and regional heritage conservation policies and projects
 11. Provide opportunities for community partnerships



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2.0 Glossary of Heritage Terms

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

Biogeoclimatic Zone

A biogeoclimatic zone is a geographical area (large ECOSYSTEM) with a relatively uniform macroclimate, characterized by a mosaic of vegetation, soils and, to a lesser extent, animal life reflecting that climate. Zones are usually named for the potential climatic climax or self-perpetuating vegetation established on mesic (average moisture) sites and zonal (climatically determined) soils.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements of a heritage resource are the physical qualities that are valued (e.g. its materials, forms, location, spatial configurations, uses, cultural associations, and/or meanings) and which are integral to displaying those values.

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.

Cultural Landscape

Defined by the World Heritage Committee as distinct geographical areas or properties uniquely representing the combined work of nature and of man. This concept has been adapted and developed within international heritage arenas (UNESCO) as part of an international effort to reconcile one of the most pervasive dualisms in Western thought - that of nature and culture.

Cultural/Social Values

The existence of First Nations cultural and heritage sites and places of spiritual importance, the existence, quality and significance of post-contact sites in accordance with representative themes (eg. early settlement, mining, transportation, etc. and the existence of special cultural/heritage features (eg. historic trails). Also described as being an attachment to places that are essential reference points or symbols for a community's identity (eg. accessible or used places, places where significant events took place, meeting and gathering places, and places of special meaning, tradition, ritual or ceremony) and can refer to heritage features that are representative of a particular culture, tradition, way of life or way of doing things.

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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.

Design Guidelines

Directives that provide guidance and constrain the design of a building, place or landscape. For heritage features, guidelines also help to ensure that heritage conservation interventions are both compatible yet distinguishable from the original heritage feature or fabric.

Ecosection

Areas with minor physiographic, climatic and oceanographic differences. Each ecosection has a unique sequence of biogeoclimatic sub-zones and are useful for regional and sub-regional resource planning.

Guidelines

Statements that provide practical guidance in applying the Standards for the conservation of historic places.

Heritage Character

The heritage character of a place is comprised of all valued heritage features which give that place its distinctive quality, appearance and sense of place that distinguishes it from other places.

Heritage Feature or Resource

A heritage feature or resource can be a structure, building, group of buildings, district, landscape, artifact, archaeological site or other place or feature that is recognized as having heritage value, contributing to the historical significance of the place.

Heritage Value

Heritage value is what a community recognizes as significant about its history. Heritage value statements answer the question “why is this important to our heritage?” by identifying aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social or spiritual values which are important for past, present, and future generations (e.g. to appreciate, learn from, connect to, and study). Identifying heritage values can ensure the appropriate conservation of a place, which in turn protects its heritage character.

Intervention

Any action, other than demolition or destruction, that results in a physical change to an element of a historic place.

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Maintenance

Routine, cyclical, non-destructive actions necessary to slow the deterioration of a historic place. It entails periodic inspection; routine, cyclical, non-destructive cleaning; minor repair and refinishing operations; replacement of damaged or deteriorated materials that are impractical to save.

Minimal intervention

The approach which allows functional goals to be met with the least physical intervention.

Preservation

The action or process of protecting, maintaining, and/or stabilizing the existing materials, form, and integrity of a historic place or of an individual component, while protecting its heritage value.

Recreational Value

The significance of the recreational amenities and features contained within an area, the benefit of protecting those amenities resource development, and the level of current use provided by an area.

Registration

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

Rehabilitation

The action or process of making possible a continuing or compatible contemporary use of a historic place or an individual component, through repair, alterations, and/ or additions, while protecting its heritage value.

Restoration

The action or process of accurately revealing, recovering or representing the state of a historic place or of an individual component, as it appeared at a particular period in its history, while protecting its heritage value.

Statement of Significance

A document that presents a succinct way of expressing heritage value. It ensures that heritage values are communicated in an effective and consistent manner.

The three-part SOS contains:

- a brief description of the historic place
- an identification of the key heritage values assigned to the historic place
- a list of its principal character-defining elements.

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Historical Context

3.0 Historical Context of the RDKB

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*

An historic context statement is a document used in planning for a community's heritage resources. It identifies the broad themes and patterns of historic development in a community or region and identifies historic property types, such as buildings, sites, structures, objects, landscapes or districts which represent these patterns of development. An historic context statement provides direction for evaluating and protecting significant heritage resources. As a planning document, it is meant to be a dynamic work, evolving as community needs and desires change.

One of the first steps in the feasibility planning process is to provide an understanding of the context for heritage conservation in the region through the preparation of an Historical Context Statement. The history of the RDKB is considered as part of the history of the region, the province, and nationally, documenting events important to its evolution over time, and the impact of the natural landscape on cultural history. Each of the Electoral Areas has been examined in the context statement; however, a key point is that individual and shared histories do not necessarily reflect electoral boundaries.

3.1 RDKB Historical Context Statement

Knowing the past is essential to making decisions for the present day and into the future. Both directly and by inference, this historical context statement points to heritage resources within the RDKB, including buildings, structures, historic districts, and cultural landscapes. UNESCO has identified three kinds of cultural landscapes, being (1) those "designed and created intentionally by man," (2) organically evolved landscapes, and (3) associative landscapes valued for their "religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element" (UNESCO, 84).

The history and heritage of the RDKB is in many ways a microcosm of British Columbia as a whole. Many of the themes that mark the region resonate more generally. The lure of sudden wealth, dependence on the global economy, and economic twists and turns echo many other parts of the province. So does the strong desire for a place of one's own and respect for history and heritage. The RDKB is at the same time unique for its abundance of natural resources and north-south orientation. The consequence is to make a regional heritage conservation service, currently under consideration by the RDKB, valuable both for the RDKB and for British Columbia more generally.

This historical context statement highlights elements of the RDKB's settlement history that are particularly relevant to the consideration of a regional heritage conservation service.

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Historical Context **Abundance of natural resources**

The RDKB and its 30,742 inhabitants as of the 2006 Canadian census, are blessed by an abundance of natural resources. Above ground is a wide range of terrains and landscapes. Across the region rugged mountain chains are intersected by rivers and lakes whose valleys have encouraged ranching, farming, and fruit growing. Below the surface are mineral deposits whose exploitation has similarly provided a basis for economic development.

The RDKB's abundance of natural resources is echoed in each of the eight municipalities and five unincorporated Electoral Areas into which the region is divided. Distinct from each other, they each present to residents and visitors key aspects of the region as a whole.

As are all five Electoral Areas, the eastern most, A: Beaver Valley, with a population of 1,989, is bounded on the south by the international boundary with the United States. Extending north to Champion Lakes Provincial Park, west to the Columbia River, and east to the community of Fruitvale, Electoral Area A is by virtue of the Beaver, Columbia, and Pend d'Oreille valleys rural in appearance. Among its communities are Waneta beginning as a rail construction camp in the early 1890s and the longtime fruit growing community of Columbia Gardens, now home to a commercial vineyard and winery.

Geographically within the boundaries of Electoral Area A, but not part of it, are three of the region's eight municipalities. Located in the Beaver Valley with 1,952 residents, Fruitvale originated as a stop on the Great Northern Railroad's extension north into Canada. Sited on a bench, Montrose with a population of 1,012 overlooks the confluence of the Beaver and Columbia rivers. The largest of the three municipalities is Trail, surrounded by both Electoral Areas A and B, whose 7,237 residents continue to identify with the large smelter that has been its economic engine since the late 1890s.



Columbia Avenue, Rossland 2010

Electoral Area B: Columbia River Communities and Big Sheep Creek Valley is bounded on the east by the Columbia River, on the north by the junction of Highways 3 and 3B, and on the west by the Cascade Summit off the Old Cascades Highway. With a population of 1,418, Area B contains the unincorporated communities of Genelle, Oasis, Paterson, and Rivervale. Included geographically, but again not part of the area, are the municipalities of Rossland and Warfield. Hilly Rossland with 3,278 residents goes back in time to the hard rock mining boom of the 1890s. Much of its wealth came from Red Mountain, which is today a world class ski resort known for its extreme terrain, and a major factor in Rossland's current economy. A Norwegian miner in Rossland - Olaus Jeldness - is recognized as a pioneer of the sport in western Canada. The town of Casino sported a sawmill in the late 1920s.

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Historical Context Located between Trail and Rossland, Warfield with a population of 1,729 is a residential community.

Electoral Area C: Christina Lake extends west from Area B, east and north to the edges of Gladstone Provincial Park, noted as a spawning habitat for Kokanee and Rainbow trout and winter habitat for deer and elk, and for its old growth forests of cedar and hemlock. The area's 1,435 residents also get to experience Christina Lake and historic trestles from the Canadian Pacific Railway, as do visitors coming for these reasons.

Electoral Area D: Rural Grand Forks, with a population of 3,175, extends westward from Area C to Eholt Summit in the Monashee Mountains and north of Granby Provincial Park, one of the last intact watersheds in the southern interior. The area once contained the boom town of Phoenix, which at 1,411 meters, or 4,630 feet, claimed at its founding to be the highest city in Canada. Phoenix Mountain now welcomes skiers and snowboarders. Some area residents farm, others work in Grand Forks, a municipality of 4,036 located on Area D's southern edge.

Grand Forks, whose settlement history extends back a century and more, lies in the Kettle Valley. Indicative of the city's attractive setting, a surveyor marking the international boundary in the fall of 1860 evoked "a large flat called La Grande Prairie, ... as level as a bowling green" containing "immense quantities of fine nuts... just in the right state of picking so we had a great treat" (Glanville 1987, 9). The Kettle Valley Railway that once passed through Grand Forks, discontinuing service in 1973, has become a much used hiking and biking trail. Its abandoned right-of-way includes scenic canyon spans.



Rock Creek Bridge BCAR i-21953

The very large Electoral Area E: West Boundary is the most diverse of the five. Extending west to Anarchist Summit in the Okanagan Highland Range and north to, and including, the alpine area of Big White, this area of 2,234 residents includes the unincorporated communities of Rock Creek, Beaverville, Bridesville, and Westbridge. Within Area E's boundaries, but not part of it, are the municipalities of Greenwood and Midway. Greenwood with a population of 625 is a onetime mining hub proud of its built heritage. Midway, counting 621 residents, lies at the eastern edge of British Columbia's interior dry belt. Located on the slopes of Big White Mountain and overlooking tributaries of the Kettle River and the Okanagan Valley, the area known as Big White contains a major ski resort, recreational site, and mountain ecological reserve. Another ski area in Electoral Area E is Mount Baldy west of Rock Creek.

The RDKB is extremely diverse, both environmentally and culturally. The five Electoral Areas and eight municipalities contain almost all the natural landscapes

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Historical Context and many of the cultural landscapes associated with the history of British Columbia. The activities in which outsiders have engaged have in some cases, as with the exploitation of mineral deposits, significantly modified landscapes, but with other uses much less so. Today, it is still possible across the RDKB to experience a wide range of natural splendour much as it has existed since time immemorial.

North-south orientation

One of the most distinctive aspects of the RDKB, complementing its abundance of natural resources, is its north-south orientation. Aboriginal peoples easily moved up and down the region's waterways intersecting the Okanagan Highland, Beaverdell, Midway, Monashee, Christina, Valkyre, Valhalla, and Bonnington mountain ranges running from southwest to northeast. Christina Lake and the Kettle, Granby, Pend d'Oreille, and Columbia rivers were among the bodies of water they traversed.



Christina Lake, 1899 BCAR i-55272

Precisely who were the Aboriginal peoples that seasonally or all year around lived in the future RDKB is a bit of a mystery. Artifacts and accounts of early traders record their presence, but most often not their identities, as with: "Rossland there were some high mountains there. You could get a lot of Indians there, lots of Indians go there, pick huckleberries" (Pearkes, 51). Some were Shuswap, or Secwepemctsin, and Okanagan arriving from the northwest. A man living in the Rock Creek and Bridesville area in the 1920s recalled "the annual movement of the Okanagan Indians every fall...through the district...with teams of horses and wagons" both "to sell us buckskin gloves" and to hunt deer and dry and smoke the venison (Hatton, 13). Another Salishan people recorded on the region's eastern edge and coming from the south were the Lake or Sinixt, whose population at its height may have been some 20,000 but were decimated by small pox. A child of the early 20th century living south of Christina Lake described "Indians from the Colville Reserve arriving on horseback and with wagons to spear the salmon" (Sandner, 27). The RDKB may have been an Aboriginal seasonal crossroads.

The region's north-south orientation also accounts for the first newcomers to visit the future RDKB. The Columbia River was a major transportation route for the fur trade, which was the principal newcomer economy in the Pacific Northwest during the first half of the 19th century. Men stationed at the Hudson's Bay fur trade post of Fort Colville, established in 1825 about 85 kilometres south of Rossland, travelled the Columbia River as a matter of course, as did their counterparts at several similar posts in the vicinity. Their presence survives in the name of the region's largest body of water. In 1854 the head of Fort Colville, Angus McDonald, passed through the area with his daughter Christina

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Historical Context who is said to have rescued the account books on their falling into the lake and was for that reason so honoured.

Outsiders' determination to overlay politics on geography was first manifest in the siting of the international boundary between the United States and Great Britain along the 49th parallel in 1846. It would be events in the future RDKB that pointed out how the line's maintenance was far more demanding than putting markers in the ground.

In 1859, a year after gold was discovered on the Fraser River bringing upwards to 30,000 miners to the future province, similar finds were reported some 500 kilometers to the east, just north of the border at the juncture of the Kettle River and Rock Creek. Americans were already predominant among arrivals, many of them experienced miners from California whose rush was now a decade old. The designated entryway of Victoria on Vancouver Island was intended to secure the newly proclaimed British colony of British Columbia against an expansive United States, but could not hope to contain men and supplies coming north to this remote area. Governor James Douglas' actions at the time in asserting British sovereignty over the mainland is generally conceded today to have helped exert control over American miners, and undermine American territorial ambitions toward this part of British North America.



Border crossing at Midway, 2010

The consequence was the government's construction of the Dewdney Trail east from the Fraser Valley. Overlaying the RDKB's natural north-south orientation, the Dewdney Trail climbed Anarchist Mountain before descending into the Kettle Valley. Completed to Rock Creek in 1861, the Dewdney Trail was in 1865 extended east past Christina Lake and the future Grand Forks and Rossland on news of gold finds on Wild Horse Creek in the East Kootenays. While the eastern portion of the trail fell into disuse as gold excitement faded, parts to the west continued long after British Columbia became a Canadian province in 1871 to be the principal means of land based transportation and communication defying the RDKB's north-south orientation.

It took another decade and a half for the RDKB's north-south orientation to reassert itself. The region's abundance of natural resources was the reason. Hard rock mining began in the western mountain states as part of a world-wide revolution in metal technologies occurring in the second half of the 19th century making it possible to extract different minerals from the same rock. The key lay in smelting -- that is, extracting by chemical or other means some desired metal or metals from the parent rock or ore, which was then usually dumped nearby to become huge heaps of slag. The ore to be smelted came from deep underground mines and so demanding tremendous capital to be put

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Historical Context into operation. As more and more copper-wire telegraph lines were strung and rail lines laid, demand grew for copper, silver, lead, and other metals alongside the continued interest in gold. Once northern Idaho was linked to the rest of the United States by rail in 1883, prospectors began to move farther north through the same north-south interior valleys that had prompted construction of the Dewdney Trail precisely in order to contain such activity.



Great Northern Railway station at Midway,
1896 BCAR c-08000

Except for the RDKB's north-south orientation, it is almost certain this formative stage of its settlement history would have occurred differently, or might not have occurred at all. In the event it was primarily American entrepreneurs, capital, and equipment that led the way in exploiting the abundance of natural resources and thereby opening up the region both to those in search of sudden wealth and to those seeking a place of one's own.

While Canadian entrepreneurship soon entered the fray and at some points came to the fore, the tug of war between geography and politics would be long lived. Among the venues in which the tension played itself out was the provision of rail lines which as often ended up going north and south as they did east and west. As summed up by transportation historians Robert Turner and David Wilkie, "the region experienced a dramatic and fast-paced mining-based, railway-building boom" that was "a focus of two highly competitive and expanding North American transportation giants" (17). The Canadian Pacific Railway coming from the east would be pitted against the Great Northern determined to enter the region from the south. Among other lines constructed during these heady formative years culminating with the First World War was the Kettle Valley Railway completed in 1915.

The growth of automobile travel during the expansive 1920s increasingly turned attention to roads, some of the best of which also ran south through the United States. Beginning in the early 1930s, an all-Canadian alternative offered itself in the form of a dusty graveled highway known as Highway No. 3 that followed four-fifths of the old Dewdney Trail, finally establishing a connection to the coast in 1949.

The RDKB's north-south orientation has been fundamental to its settlement history. As well as boomtowns that have mostly disappeared from view, today's three principal municipalities of Trail, Rossland, and Grand Forks got their beginnings and acquired much of their character precisely for that reason. Into the present day, it is possible to argue, the RDKB's north-south orientation gives it much more of a distinctive character, and relationship to the rest of British Columbia, than had politics early on trumped geography.

Gold: The lure of sudden wealth

The RDKB's abundance of natural resources and north-south orientation were

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Historical Context not sufficient in themselves to have determined the course of events. It was the lure of sudden wealth that brought most early newcomers to the region and then kept many of them there, at least for a time. Initially, it was gold, increasingly an array of other minerals that was the impetus.

The appeal of gold was widespread around the world prior to the first finds in the future RDKB. The gold rush beginning in British Columbia in 1858 was part of a world wide phenomenon initiated by California in 1848 and Australia in 1854, to be followed by the Klondike in the late 1890s. The lure of sudden wealth enticed innumerable numbers of individuals to spend years, even lifetimes, following each new find in the hopes of striking it rich. Despite the enormous distance and the difficulties of getting there, Rock Creek attracted some 500 men in 1860 alone, many of them Americans coming from the south. As was commonplace among miners, within a year or two almost all were off to the next supposedly richer finds.



*Minnehaha Mine at Camp McKinney, 1895
BCAR i-55815*

Over time the possibility of locating gold flakes or nuggets using picks and pans or a rocker cradle or sluice box gave way to the necessity for capital and group effort. While prospectors could still do the looking and stake a claim, gold was not so easily found. Such was the case with Camp McKinney, laid out as a townsite in 1887 about 25 kilometers west of Rock Creek on the side of Mount Baldy. Indicative of the RDKB's north-south orientation, a Spokane based company took the lead in working the finds, which lay beneath the surface and so demanded heavy equipment. Camp McKinney peaked at the turn of the century with amenities including half a dozen hotels. A few short years later, at the end of 1903, the mine closed down, dooming the town as well.

By then gold had been largely replaced by hard rock mining. The biggest of the copper finds was located at the beginning of the 1890s northwest of the future Grand Forks on top of Phoenix Mountain. The excitement was such that by 1894 dozens of prospectors had staked the entire mountain top with hundred of claims. The property was for a time controlled by entrepreneurs out of Spokane, who in need of capital combined forces with a group from Quebec to form the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company. One of the necessary expenses was construction of two rail lines, the Canadian Pacific and the Great Northern, to take the ore to a smelter being built at Grand Forks 40 kilometres distant.

By then the newly incorporated Phoenix had become a respectable town, Grand Forks even more so. The first settlers had arrived there in 1884 with the intention of using nearby grasses to pasture cattle. It saw the occasional prospector from the beginning of the 1890s, but many more fanned out over nearby mountains from the mid-1890s. It was shortly after Grand Forks'

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Historical Context incorporation in 1897 with a population of 500 that the company which owned the ore associated with the Phoenix copper mine decided to build its smelter there due to an abundance of power for generating electricity, water for cooling and processing, and ease of transportation. The smelter quickly became Grand Forks' principal employer, as well as being at one time the largest copper smelter in the British Empire. A population of 1,000 at the turn of the century doubled over the next decade.



Smelter at Greenwood BCAR i-12055

Phoenix grew even faster to some 4,000 residents. Not only that, it acquired its own suburbs of sorts. Niagara about ten kilometers east housed railway workers, but once construction was over disappeared from view. Founded some ten kilometers northeast, Eholt, built as the headquarters for the CPR, appealed both to railway workers and to mining companies in search of a location for offices, but by 1910 was in decline. At its height, the Phoenix copper mine employed 1,000 men.

One of the responses to the lure of sudden wealth was to stake out town sites near actual or potential ore finds. Laid out in 1895 at the junction of the Copper and Boundary creeks, Anaconda was justified by its proximity to seven mining camps being located on the two streams. Greenwood, incorporated just to the north in 1897 for much the same reasons, soon eclipsed nearby Anaconda in size and ambition. Optimism during these years was such it took just two years for Greenwood's population to reach 3,000. Although ore could be smelted at a distance, profits were greater if processing occurred near the mines themselves. Located a couple of kilometres to the west of Greenwood was the Mother Lode copper mine and adjacent to it the boomtown of Deadwood laid out in 1899 to house company officials and businesses. Greenwood's future was assured with the establishment in 1901 of a copper smelter servicing the Mother Lode mine. The smelter like the mine was owned by the New York-based British Columbia Copper Company.

Among other new towns brought into being by the lure of sudden wealth was Boundary Falls on Boundary Creek. While gold finds were reported in the area in the mid-1880s, it was copper that turned Boundary Falls into a boom town with its own smelter, operating from 1902 to 1907 or possibly 1908. Other towns originating in the mining enthusiasm included Bridesville west of Rock Creek which was also a railway town, and Beaverdell to the north.

One of the most important mineral discoveries occurred about 100 kilometers east in the summer of 1890 on Red Mountain, following which American mining companies moved north from Coeur D'Alene to establish what would become the community of Rossland located just eight kilometres north of the international boundary. By the mid-1890s numerous Red Mountain mines, in particular

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Historical Context the lucrative LeRoi, were attracting much speculative attention. The number of claims staked in the vicinity of Rossland, mostly by Americans crossing over the border, grew from 100 in 1893 to almost 2,000 two years later.

Others lured by the promise of sudden wealth tried their luck as far away as the south end of Christina Lake 50 some kilometres to the west. The growth of prospecting occasioned several townships. Among them was Cascade, laid out on the international boundary in about 1895 by yet another ambitious American, Aaron Chandler, this time from North Dakota.

Rossland quickly became the centre of the action. The success of the Le Roi, which employed some 250 men, and of the other mines attracted the adventurous and the ambitious. "They get the gold fever as soon as they arrive here, and all are intent on becoming rich," reported the Rossland Miner on July 13, 1895, four months after it began publication. By the end of the year Rossland's population had ballooned to 3,000, including the usual boomtown array of gamblers, prostitutes, and others similarly lured by the possibility for sudden wealth. An arrival a year later marvelled how "one can just see this town growing every day, buildings of all shapes & sizes going up in every direction, ... last night, I heard a man say too, that an extra big crowd came in on the train last night." A visitor described about the same time how "the streets are crowded from morning to night with miners, prospectors and others" (Barman 2003, 182). The provision of the public utilities of water and electricity gave Rossland an urban air, as did its incorporation in 1897, by which time the population reached 7,000, its numbers of law firms 17 and saloons 42. Civic government made it possible to provide fire protection, street improvements, and a sewer system. Many considered Rossland a serious rival to the coastal metropolises of Victoria and Vancouver, and indeed it appeared to be so during these heady boom years fuelled by the region's abundance of natural resources, north-south orientation, and lure of sudden wealth.



Trail 2010

A smelter was soon established at nearby Trail, originally known as Trail Creek Landing and for its position at the confluence of Trail Creek and the Columbia River. The new community was then linked by rail to Rossland some ten kilometres to the west. When the Trail smelter proved unprofitable owing to its inability to attract sufficient ore, its American promoter sold both smelter and railway to the Montreal-based Canadian Pacific Railway [CPR], which had in 1886 completed a transcontinental rail line to newly established Vancouver. It was the CPR's purchase of the Trail smelter in 1898 that permitted the rail giant to take the lead in integrating the future RDKB, so it hoped, into the Canadian economy. A year earlier the CPR had agreed, in exchange for receiving a massive federal subsidy, to build a branch line through the Crow's Nest Pass lying between British Columbia and Alberta. The branch line's completion

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Historical Context gave the CPR's smelter at Trail access to large coal deposits located near the Crow's Nest Pass, which were being mined by the turn of the century. By then the smelter employed 600 men. In 1906 the CPR's various Kootenay assets were brought together into the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company [CM&S], in which the CPR held just over half the stock. By then CM&S had moved onto Trail's first suburb, constructing homes to rent to employees at what was named Tadanac. Its companion of Warfield soon followed. In 1911 CM&S acquired control over the fabled LeRoi mine at Rossland, which gave it ownership of all the major Red Mountain mines.



Warfield, 1938 BCAR b-05057

Other communities had a more difficult time. A bright future seemed assured for Cascade with the construction of a dam and power plant to generate power, followed by the CPR considering the town for the location of a smelter before it opted for Trail. On the international boundary 20 kilometers east of Rock Creek in the Kettle Valley, Midway initially serviced prospectors and other passersby. Similarly passed over as a smelter site, Midway like numerous other communities got a boost from rail construction. Cascade's and Midway's locations caused customs houses to be established nearby, assisting their long term survival.

The lure of sudden wealth so transformed the RDKB that by the turn of the century the region contained upwards of 15% of the province's population, up from 3% a decade earlier. Even more remarkably, this growth from perhaps 3,000 to around 25,000 occurred over a decade when, due to migration, the overall British Columbia population had virtually doubled to almost 180,000.

The promise of this moment in historical time is caught by a man born in what would become the RDKB in 1909 whose father had arrived in 1896. In his view, no single element better characterized those years than did the boomtown phenomenon in which the lure of sudden wealth captivated both seller and purchaser: "The townsite artists, who invariably precede railway construction and extensive mining development in a new district have arrived in full force... Of course, each individual townsite man holds the gateway to the best mining prospects, has the best facilities for obtaining pure water, the only smelter site in the district, the place where the greatest number of rail construction men will slake their thirst to the tune of 15 cents a drink, the ideal spot for a great metropolis and summer resort combined, once the road is completed, and other advantages too numerous to mention, but they won't all make Rosslands, any more than the prospects will all make mines". (Sandner, 14)

The consequences of the lure of sudden wealth went beyond the persons succumbing to it. The necessity to demonstrate wealth, or perhaps more rightly its promise, was responsible for the impressive public buildings and residences

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Historical Context whose solid construction of durable materials ensured some of them would survive long after the boomtowns in which they were located had been eclipsed.

Dependence on the global economy

The RDKB's abundance of natural resources and north-south orientation joined with the lure of sudden wealth to make the region dependent on the global economy. It was a sharp rise in world prices that made the RDKB for a time one of the biggest copper producing regions in the world. The value of production shot upward from \$1.6 million at the turn of the century to \$10 million by 1915.



*Trail pioneers at Columbia Gardens
 BCAR f-00185*

The assumption that good times will go on forever is inherent to human nature. The full extent to which the RDKB, during its formative years depended on the global economy became evident at the end of the First World War. World metal prices collapsed as leftover stockpiles flooded the international market. One consequence was the Greenwood smelter's closure at the end of 1918, followed a year later by Grand Forks smelter, along with the Phoenix mine which supplied its ore. Other factors contributing to mine closures included diminishing ore bodies and the increasing cost of extraction. Metal prices rose in the early 1920s before collapsing in the Great Depression. Even the classic boomtown of Rossland fell on hard times as mining on Red Mountain slowed down and then stopped altogether in 1929 with a brief reopening in the mid-1930s. Some mines would periodically return to operation, again dependent on global markets. Closed in 1919, the Phoenix copper mine reopened as an open pit mine in 1959 and operated through most of the 1970s. The RDKB's dependence on the global economy would only slowly give way to other economic bases, being responsible in the interim for repeated twists and turns.

Economic twists and turns

The consequence of an abundance of natural resources, north-south orientation, lure of sudden wealth, and dependence on the global economy was to make the RDKB particularly susceptible to economic twists and turns. Over time it was diversification that made some communities better able to deal with the ups and downs than others.

Phoenix became a ghost town almost overnight following the mine's closure in 1919, while Grand Forks survived the smelter's shutdown in the same year. Grand Forks' survival hinged on a number of farms and orchards which had grown up in the vicinity, complemented by a large nursery supplying the nearby Okanagan Valley and beyond with fruit trees. The year before the smelter's closure 65 cars of fruit including 50 cars of apples, together with 1,400 tons of potatoes and 20,000 bushels of wheat, were shipped from the Grand Forks

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Historical Context area. Fruit growing would continue to be viable up to the 1940s, while plentiful timber stands encouraged others to turn to sawmilling.

Some other boomtowns that once seemed on the verge of disappearance were also among the survivors. Greenwood declined with the closure of its smelter in 1918 to be revived by lumbering. Bridesville became a rail stop for sending cattle and hay to market. A nearby sawmill supplied the railway with timbers and ties. The gold rush town of Rock Creek, the destination of the Dewdney Trail, became a centre for agriculture and beef. Through much of the 20th century some erstwhile gold miners continued to try their luck from time to time there and around Port McKinney. Midway, Carson, Cascade, Paterson, and Waneta continued to exist at least in part by virtue of being customs posts. Another means of continuity was the retention of a post office: at the time Eholt finally lost its post office in 1948, only 17 persons still lived in that one time boom town.



Rock Creek Fall Fair grounds 2010

Trail was the exception. Dependent on its smelter, it might have seemed the least likely to survive the economic twists and turns, but did so. Part of the reason lay in management able to respond to the changing demands of the global economy by developing new means to extract lead and zinc as prices for those minerals rose from the beginning of the First World War. The search for the most effective extraction processes was spurred on by the knowledge that huge quantities of ore were to be had from the Sullivan Mine, which CM&S had purchased in 1909. Located 260 kilometers northeast, the Sullivan was reputedly the largest lead-zinc mine in the world.

Another factor in Trail's long term survival was the course of unionization. Rossland miners had unionized as early as 1895, but not Trail smelter workers. The First World War gave the union movement both new possibilities and also a martyr in the person of activist Albert 'Ginger' Goodwin, who after being classified as physically unfit for military service headed to Trail. There he helped lead a 1917 strike at CM&S's recently unionized smelter to obtain the eight-hour day for workers. Soon thereafter Goodwin found himself reclassified as fit, an action that those aware of his poor health were convinced was politically motivated. Rather than be conscripted, Goodwin took off to Vancouver Island, where he was hunted down and killed by a police constable in 1918.

In the aftermath smelter workers deemed it astute to replace the union with a cooperative committee, essentially a company union, to bargain with management. Their wages had been cut during the last months of the war due to falling demand and what mattered now was to keep their jobs, as well as the considerable extra benefits already provided. While critics condemned "the patronizing attitude of a big company like CM&S that gave Christmas bonuses and turkey

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Historical Context



Rock walls, Trail, 2010

instead of living wages” (Hodgson, 89), such benevolent paternalism kept Trail relatively immune from union activity through the interwar years. According to Trail historian Elsie Turnbull, Trail did not feel the full force of the depression. A small unified community, dependent on one industry which managed to keep solvent, Trail kept itself apart, far from the outside world of the jobless and homeless. Work was rationed so as many as possible could be employed while a locally administered and financed Community Chest dispensed groceries and meal tickets to those who could not get work. The community looked after its own. (Trail Between the Wars, 63)

It was not only Trail residents who benefited. One of the reasons Rossland survived on the LeRoi’s closing in 1929 was that its residents commuted to work at the smelter.

The situation at Trail had its downside. A long unresolved issue was environmental degradation. Due to the smelter’s sulphur-laden fumes, gardens died and trees were stunted as far away as the residential suburbs of Tadanac and Warfield. Dairies were operated for the smelter workers and townspeople on the belief that the consumption of milk would counteract the lead from the smelter. The piecemeal solution of compensating farmers for blighted crops proved inadequate as demands expanded during the 1920s to south of the border. An eventual solution was a fertilizer plant turning sulphur into fertilizer.

Only in 1944 did CM&S employees again unionize, this on the eve of a global economic upturn. Following the Second World War Cominco, so renamed in 1966, engaged in a major expansion at Trail. Its smelter complex remains one of the few RDKB enterprises, along with mills and industrial operatives, still based on the region’s abundance of natural resources able to withstand, and take advantage of, a necessary dependence on the global economy.

Also building on the RDKB’s abundance of natural resources is the growing appeal of recreational tourism. During the interwar years the region’s north-south orientation brought American tourists, some to recreate, others to purchase liquor during the years 1920-33 when prohibition still held in the United States. Advertisements for Christina Lake in Spokane newspapers promised “Foreign Fun,” alternatively “Hike—Swim—Fish—Dine—Dance—Whoopie.” Not unexpectedly, “hundreds of cars from the U.S. streamed into the area every weekend during the summer, each car carrying at least four people...over dusty, dirt roads from as far away as Spokane” (Sandner, 89, 86, 23). Other localities have followed a similar trajectory. Red Mountain and Mount Baldy were both turned into ski slopes, along with Big White. Grand Forks boasts the Kettle Valley with its rail trestles. Rossland takes advantage of its hills to promote itself as a moun-

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Historical Context tain biking centre.

The economic twists and turns that have characterized the RDKB are fundamental to its settlement history. That some areas have survived better than others makes it particularly important to recognize the heritage of those towns and areas that have not done so alongside those that have.

A Place of One's Own

The RDKB's abundance of natural resources, north-south orientation, lure of sudden wealth, dependence on the global economy, and economic twists and turns run the danger of losing from view human beings' strong desire for a place of one's own. Just as did Aboriginal peoples, newcomers came for their own reasons, in many cases lured by sudden wealth, but not necessarily so.



*Montrose Elementary School, 1953 BCAR
i-11958*

Miners intent on making a place of one's own for their families engaged in work that was dirty, hard, and dangerous. In extreme heat with water seeping down on them out of the rock, they removed large amounts of the ore by drilling and blasting. Disaster was always just around the corner, so a Rossland teacher recorded in early November 1898. "A home just across from us was sadly broken up last week. Mr. Kane was killed in the 'Sunset Mine' - went down too soon after a blast, found the air bad & started to come out but fell from the ladder, & as the machinery was out of order, no one got down in time to do any good.... Poor Mrs Kane sold off her few things - packed up & was off for her home near Montreal before the end of the week. They had just one little boy; it was a terrible shock to us all - to see him leave home so well & strong, & be brought back again, within a few hours" (Barman 2003, 202).

The general disposition of the preeminent society to dominate the culture of settlements has obscured human diversity in its many forms, both generally across the province and in its regions. In the first provincial election held following British Columbia joining Canada in 1871, just 39 ballots were counted in the Kootenay electoral district, much larger than today's RDKB. Eligible voters were so sparse that over the next dozen years most candidates were acclaimed rather than elected. What this assessment overlooks is that the vote was at the time limited to white males who were British subjects. It was denied not only to Aboriginal people, and of course to women, but also to the considerable number of Chinese who persisted at Rock Creek and elsewhere long after the lure of sudden wealth subsided. China Creek about 15 kilometers north of Trail is said to be named for Chinese miners working nearby claims. Some of these men may have earlier been among the half of the 200 or more men building the Dewdney Trail who were Chinese.

Chinese miners were among the first outsiders to make the future RDKB a place of their own through the generations by virtue of raising families with

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Historical Context Aboriginal women. Historian Naomi Miller has traced the family of Chin Lum Kee, who sometime after being attracted to British Columbia by the Fraser River gold rush found himself an Aboriginal wife. Together, they packed goods along the Dewdney Trail to Rock Creek, where they opened a general store to supply Chinese and other miners and also the few early settlers, who included other Chinese-Aboriginal families. The Lums had a dozen children with many descendants into the present day.



Columbia River at Trail, 1977 BCAR i-11958

It was not only Chinese gold miners who made the RDKB a place of their own. While Chinese were unwanted in the mines, over 200 worked in boomtown Rossland as cooks, house boys, laundry men, merchants, and market gardeners. The area in which they were permitted to purchase lots for growing vegetables became known as Chinese Gardens. Turn-of-the-century Greenwood also had its own Chinese district. Between 1912 and 1947 Trail contained 36 separate Chinese-owned properties, including numerous restaurants, cafes, laundries, and boarding houses, mostly in the downtown core. As well as in these practical ways, the Chinese made their presence known in the RDKB by Chinese New Years celebrations and gifts of food and other delicacies to customers and friends.

Excepting Aboriginal people, everyone came to the RDKB during its formative years from somewhere else, which contributed to a feeling of freedom not experienced in longer settled communities. A middle-aged spinster teaching in Rossland in 1896, a year after the first school opened, was initially intimidated by its boomtown character. "Rossland terrifies me with its rush and noise, and streets modeled after the fashion of a tobaggan-slide." Yet, within the year, she was caught up with the exuberance of it all and nonchalantly wrote home about the bicycling craze then in full force across North America: "Don't be afraid about me & my wheel, mother. I'll never be a reckless rider - have only had it out once as yet, but I see dozens of them about town now - the streets are improved so much." Come the summer she still did not dare "go down our Rossland hills," but enthused after every ride how "it did me good - set my blood a-moving" (Barman 2003, 182, 197).

It was not only cycling that helped to make the RDKB a place of one's own. Sports of all kinds contributed, some of them arrived whence men and women came. Spurred on by heavy winter snowfalls, Norwegian immigrants began skiing down Red Mountain almost as soon as the hard rock mining boom erupted in the early 1890s. Eastern Canadians introduced hockey and curling. The first hockey league in British Columbia formed in 1908 with teams from Grand Forks, Greenwood, and Phoenix; the team almost competed for the Stanley Cup. The first national curling champions from British Columbia were Trail smelter workers who won the world championship and played alongside the

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Historical Context



Rock Creek Fall Fair grounds 2010

hockey-playing Trail Smoke Eaters, so named from the late 1920s. Alongside sports were, of course, churches, clubs, fraternal societies, and seasonal events.

Juxtaposed against the broad based appreciation of sports were patterns of differentiation operating much as they did elsewhere in North America during these years. Ambivalence was general across the self-styled dominant society towards Chinese and also toward continental Europeans, particularly if they were darker in skin tones or Catholic, this at a time when the dominant society was determinedly Protestant. A Rossland mine manager's private letter of 1901 makes clear such persons' utility in the workplace. "In all the lower grades of labour and especially in smelter labour it is necessary to have a mixture of races which includes a number of illiterates who are first class workmen. They are the strength of an employer, and the weakness of the Union. How to head off a strike of muckers or labourers for higher wages without the aid of Italian labour I do not know" (Robin, 43).

Likely in part for this reason, Italians employed by CM&S tended to live apart. Some did so at Fife on the south shore of Christina Lake where CS&S operated an open pit lime quarry from the turn of the century to 1957. About 35 to 40 men were employed there as miners and to transport the lime rock in wheelbarrows to the CPR line for transportation to the Trail smelter. The far greater number of Italians employed in the smelter itself similarly tended to live apart, in their case on the sandy hillsides of what became known as the Gulch. Their lush gardens and grape vines were to be envied, but not even the remarkable photographs taken by smelter foreman Antonio Vannucchi during Trail's early years could entirely dispel prejudices. Through the mid-20th century Trail was filled with Italian organizations and shops, with, in the experience of one visitor, "women going about their shopping who might have come straight from Naples; they still spoke Italian among themselves, and some of the older men had hardly any English" (Woodcock, 111). Such families nonetheless considered the RDKB as much a place of their own as, or more so than, other groups. Today, by some accounts, a third of Trail residents claim Italian descent.

The search for a place to make one's own was not limited to Chinese, to single women, or to Italians. The nearest neighbour to Fife was the Swedish settlement of Hilltop about eight kilometres northeast. Its earliest residents had in 1907 been persuaded to emigrate on hearing about the jobs to be had at the Greenwood smelter. Once arrived they realized that what they really wanted was to have a few animals, raise their own food, work as needed possibly by cutting ties or logging, and be their own persons. In the spring of 1911 they took up land at what became Hilltop, quit their jobs, and built log houses for their families. Other Swedes, some Norwegians, and a few others soon joined the original group, which mostly held together through their lifetimes.

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Historical Context From the perspective of the dominant society, one of the most controversial groups seeking a place of their own in the RDKB was Doukhobors. Between 1909 and 1913 1,000 or more settled on 4,000 acres purchased in the Grand Forks area. Determined to be self supporting consistent with their religious beliefs, they planted fruit trees, berries, and vegetables at the site they knew as Fructova. The goal was to recreate the austere, self-contained communal life-style and economy they had known in their Russian homeland. Living together in houses of upwards to 50 people each, families had no need or desire to mix with a larger society whose authority in respect to swearing oaths, bearing arms, and educating children in secular public schools ran counter to their pacifist religious beliefs. At Grand Forks they set up a sawmill to cut lumber for their large two-story communal buildings, which they faced with brick from their recently established brick factory. Over time attitudes moderated on both sides. By the time of the Second World War the Doukhobors were visibly divided between a main group largely co-existing with the dominant society and a smaller sect, the Sons of Freedom, who remained unwilling to compromise with outside authority.



Hardy Mountain Doukhobor Village 2010

Another group to make the RDKB a place of their own did not come voluntarily. Following the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbour in December 1941, 22,000 British Columbians of Japanese descent were evacuated from the coast and from the Trail area, whose smelter was deemed critical to the war effort. The mayor of Greenwood invited some there in the hope of rejuvenating the languishing community. About 1,200 persons were interned in its vacant buildings. The newcomers were more welcomed than would otherwise have been the case and reciprocated by serving as volunteer firemen and otherwise contributing. Only in 1949 were people of Japanese descent allowed back to the west coast. By then, a considerable number had settled down in Greenwood, which for them and their descendants became a place of one's own.

Acceptance of diversity broadened in the mid-20th century as part of a more general opening up of attitudes across North America. The beginnings of this shift are evident in the experience of Norman Kwong, whose father had helped build the CPR. Recruited by the legendary Trail Smoke Eaters in 1941, he soon discovered that, unlike all of the other team members, CM&S “wouldn't give me a job because I was Chinese” (Hawthorn). However, the local hotel was more accommodating and hired him as a bellhop. Kwong would later become the first player of Asian ancestry to crack the National Hockey League by playing for a single minute in a single game with the New York Rangers in 1948. It would be a few decades later that sports stars with RDKB roots would be widely applaud-

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Historical Context



Greenwood, 1925 BCAR b-06098

ed, as with Rossland's Nancy Greene winning gold and silver medals in skiing at the 1968 Olympics and Kerin Lee-Gartner doing so in 1992. That same year Trail's Kathleen Heddie took home double gold in rowing, followed four years later by a silver.

Respect for history and heritage

The RDKB's abundance of natural resources, north-south orientation, dependence on the global economy, and economic twists and turns have combined with the lure of sudden wealth and desire for a place of one's own to create what may be a unique opportunity in British Columbia and Canada to value the past. Respect for the RDKB's history and heritage is not unexpectedly widespread across the region.

Part of this respect is deliberate, being the expression of residents and others proud of a past worth remembering for now and for future generations. Another part grows out of the region's formative years. Many towns were built well and even auspiciously at their height of prosperity. They subsequently fell into decline, but not so much so that structures and the way of life they represented disappeared from view. Often, as at Rossland in the 1920s, buildings were boarded up in the hopes of an economic upturn. A consequence is that many structures, historic districts, and industrial landscapes became fixed in time and place.

A commitment to the RDKB's settlement history is evident in many locations. The Greenwood Museum highlights mining history, both within the museum and virtually through its website. Midway sports the Kettle River Museum, Grand Forks the Boundary Museum, both Rossland and Trail have city museums. Other sites devoted to heritage include Hardy Mountain Doukhobor Village and the Doukhobour flour mill. Trail and Rossland also honour sport history: the first is home to a Sports Hall of Memories, the second to the Western Canada Ski Hall of Fame. Words also matter. The Boundary Historical Society formed in Grand Forks in 1951, as one of several in the RDKB, has published fifteen issues of *Boundary History*, documenting the area's past.

The boomtown character of settlements has resulted in more substantial structures surviving than in cases of continued growth where each generation tends to layer their architectural preferences on those of their predecessors. Greenwood retains some 50 historical buildings including the city hall, post office, two early churches, downtown streetscapes, and smelter smokestack constructed in 1904 out of a reputed quarter of a million bricks. Midway retains one heritage hotel, a church and school, rail station, customs house, and at least one private residence. Rossland's Miners' Union Hall dates from 1898 and was meticulously restored in the 1980s through community effort. The town's Bank of Montreal

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Historical Context designed by noted architect Francis Rattenbury, and an early courthouse and many other heritage buildings are located in the city. Rossland also attends to industrial heritage by offering tours of the LeRoi Mine, on whose site its city museum is located. Despite a fire in 1911 that destroyed much of Grand Forks' downtown, many heritage structures survive, including the courthouse, CPR station, stone brewery, and some older homes, some of which have been modified or altered. Among the means used to make built heritage accessible to visitors, the Boundary Museum's website highlights driving tours and the Rossland Visitor Centre provides a map to a self-guided heritage walking tour, as does Greenwood.

The search for a place of one's own is an important aspect of the formative settlement history of the RDKB. Three key aspects of Doukhobor life -- a communal house, grinding mill, and school -- are maintained in the Grand Forks area.

The past and the present sometimes mix. Some historic sites have been discovered by another generation. Phoenix Mountain has become a ski resort, Mount Baldy a ski hill. Granby Provincial Park echoes the company that for two decades operated a copper refinery in Grand Forks.

The respect for history and heritage evident across the RDKB does not mean there are not many opportunities to do more, both in individual localities and as a combined effort. The many publications and websites, some of which were consulted for this historic context statement, have a piecemeal quality about them. It is inevitably the case with local history that those who continue to identify with a place dominate the story of the past. Some communities, and communities of interest, have been more determined, or had more resources, than others to attend to their material heritage. The possibility of building on what already exists through a regional heritage conservation service is an exciting possibility.

Natural and cultural landscapes in the Kootenay Boundary region

Any discussion about heritage in the RDKB must include its landscapes. The natural landscape of the Kootenay Boundary region is one of its precious heritage assets, and has given rise to the human activity that has taken place here. The influence and activities of humans on the natural landscape have created a number of outstanding cultural landscapes throughout the region.

Cultural landscapes are defined as distinct geographical areas or properties uniquely representing the combined work of nature and of man. Parks Canada divides cultural landscapes into three distinct types:

Clearly defined designed landscapes are created intentionally by a person or group. This category embraces streetscapes, garden and parkland landscapes

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Historical Context constructed for aesthetic reasons and which may be associated with religious or other monumental buildings and ensembles.

The second category is the **organically evolved landscape**. This results from an initial social, economic, administrative or religious occupancy on the land, and has developed its present form by association with, and in response to, its natural environment. Such landscapes reflect the process of evolution in their form and component features. Through social or cultural attitudes of an individual, family or community, the landscape reflects the physical, biological and cultural character of those everyday lives. Function plays a strong role in evolved or vernacular landscapes.

Organically evolved landscapes fall into two sub-categories:

A **relict landscape** is one in which an evolutionary process came to an end at some time in the past, either abruptly or over a period of time. Its significant distinguishing features are still visible in material form

A **continuing landscape** is one which retains an active social role in contemporary society closely associated with an original or traditional use, and in which the evolutionary process is still in progress. At the same time, it exhibits significant material evidence of its evolution over time.

The third category is the **associative landscape**. These landscapes have important intangible associations with the past that may be religious, artistic, cultural or historical rather than material cultural evidence or historical fabric, which may be insignificant or even absent. These may be considered fragmentary landscapes.

The natural landscape of the Kootenay Boundary region can be described by a series of ecosections, areas with minor physiographic, climatic and oceanographic differences.

The **Northern Okanagan Highland** ecosection is primarily the Boundary Area, extending from upper Rock Creek in the south to Copperkettle Lake in the north, and from the Nelson Forest Region boundary in the west to the Granby River in the east. This ecosection is rolling highland with wide, deep valleys. Elevations range from 500 metres in valley bottoms to 1,500 metres on the highest ridges. The ecosection is drained by the Kettle River and Boundary Creek and has many small lakes, with a cool, moist climate, transitional between the dry Okanagan basin and the wetter Columbia Mountains to the east. Biogeoclimatic zones include Interior Douglas Fir, Montane Spruce and Engelmann Spruce-Sub-Alpine Fir.

The **Southern Okanagan Highland** ecosection extends from the Washington border to the height of land north of Baker and McCarren Creeks,

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Historical Context encompassing the area around Grand Forks, Midway and Rock Creek. It consists of low rounded ridges and wide valleys. The ecosection has an east-west orientation and is characterized by rounded forested hillsides on the north slopes and open grasslands on the south slopes. Elevations range from 500 to 1,600 metres. The valley bottoms are the hottest and driest of the entire West-Kootenay Boundary region, transitional between the dry Columbia Basin to the south and the moist Columbia Mountains to the east. Biogeoclimatic zones include Ponderosa Pine, Interior Douglas Fir and Montane Spruce.

The **Selkirk Foothills** ecosection is found in the Boundary (Grand Forks) area from the Washington-Idaho border in the south to Monashee Pass in the north, and from the upper part of the Kettle River in the west to the Salmo River Valley in the east. The ecosection is a hilly, subdued mountain area dissected by wide valleys and trenches. The landscape is drained by the Columbia, Granby and Salmo Rivers. Christina Lake is a major water body. Elevations range from 450 to 2,400 metres. Rain shadows are common in the valleys around Castlegar and Trail. Biogeoclimatic zones include Interior Cedar-Hemlock, Engelmann Spruce and Subalpine Fir.

According to the 1997 Kootenay-Boundary Land Use Plan, there are a number of areas in the region that are significant for their natural heritage features.

Protected Areas are areas of land suitable for protection under the provincial government's Protected Areas Strategy, and in which no industrial extraction is permitted: no mining, logging, hydro dams or oil and gas development will occur. The goals of the Strategy are to protect representative examples of the natural diversity of the province, and to protect the special natural, cultural heritage and recreational features of the province.

Protected areas in the RDKB (as of 1997) include:

Conkle Lake, valued for its representation of the North Okanagan Highlands ecosection, diverse habitat and recreational values including nature viewing, camping, hunting and fishing.

Upper Granby, valued as one of few very large undisturbed watersheds, important habitat for mountain goat and grizzly bear, old growth forest and high recreational values.

Gladstone, which encompasses the northern half of Christina Lake, is largely undisturbed and valued as important winter range for deer and elk and spawning areas for Kokanee. It is also important as a tourism destination and for year-round recreation including water sports, hiking, horseback riding, hunting, wildlife viewing, camping and fishing. It is the location of important First Nations cultural features including pictograph sites and lithic scatter.

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Historical Context As a result of this diverse natural heritage and the rural character of the region, many of the RDKB's heritage features are natural or cultural landscape based. The heritage conservation program must take into account the extensive amount of non-built heritage in the region. A number of these features have been noted in the workshops, including the confluence of several biogeoclimatic zones in the Pend d'Oreille area, and the grasslands ecosystem near Grand Forks.



Farmland near Bridesville, 1968 BCAR i-21912

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4.0 Thematic Framework

Historical themes are ways of describing a major force or process which has contributed to history. The following historical themes have been developed using the historical context statement and information obtained from community consultation. The historical significance of a heritage resource can be assessed by identifying how it expresses a particular theme. Themes can be used to consider how a heritage resource demonstrates or achieves a particular heritage value. The following six themes have been developed to correspond in a general way to the accepted Parks Canada model for thematic frameworks at the national level. Each theme can be developed into sub-themes as necessary, to understand and document a particular heritage feature.

Historical themes:

- *Place a heritage feature 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 assist in understanding what types of heritage features may be found in a particular area, and can draw attention to gaps in the historical record which could lead to an incomplete listing of important heritage features. Themes can be used in identifying the heritage values associated with a place or feature by providing multiple storylines which can assist in compiling a broader range of heritage values. They can also be used as a baseline of information for interpretive programming.

Given a regional heritage service which seeks to accommodate Electoral Areas, unincorporated communities, rural landscapes and municipalities, the use of a thematic framework to understand and guide heritage features will be a particularly important tool for the RDKB. It provides an over-arching organizational system that accommodates the diversity of the heritage of the Regional District, connects municipal heritage with that of the wider region, and ensures that the heritage values inherent in the more remote areas of the region are identified and accounted for.

4.1 Proposed Thematic Framework for the RDKB

1. Diverse Natural Environment

- Geographical diversity (mountains, grasslands)
- North-south orientation (river valleys, mountain ranges)
- Wilderness experience
- Influence of geography on settlement, industry, transportation
- Indigenous landscapes and vegetation
- Transformation of the natural environment
- Changing values in the landscape (protection, aesthetics)

2. Place of Movement and Settlement

- Seasonal crossroads (First Nations use and traditional territory)
- Earliest exploration (HBC-Fort Shepherd, David Thompson on the Columbia)

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Thematic Framework

- Early trails
- Transportation routes (Dewdney trail, telegraph, railway, Highway 3)
- Varied character of regional communities (mine sites, townsites, purpose-built communities, resorts)
- Traces of diverse populations (Italian traditions, old Chinatowns, Doukhobors, Japanese Canadians)
- American influx
- Residential construction boom (early 1900s, post WW2)
- Shaping a rural landscape

3. A Changing Economy

- Seemingly limitless resources (early gold rush, hard rock mining, power generation, forestry, water source, wildlife)
- Working the land (farming, ranching, orchards)
- Embracing technological innovation (smelting processes, KVR, seed production)
- Business community (retail, banks)
- New economic values (tourism, environmental, aesthetic, the arts)
- Economic landscapes (industrial remnants, slag heaps)

4. Working Communities

- Social and physical character of communities (Main Street, red light districts, distinct neighbourhoods, gardens, vegetation)
- Relationship between communities and rural areas
- Community support (Women's Institutes, churches, schools, cemeteries, co-ops)
- Union activity (in Trail and Rossland)
- Immigrant experience (Italian, Chinese, Japanese internment, Chinese-Aboriginal families)

5. Tradition of Local and Regional Governance

- Administrative centres (Greenwood)
- Keeping the peace in frontier towns
- Proximity to the US border (customs houses, illegal crossings)

6. Embracing the Local Culture

- Adaptation of building design (public, ethnic, residential buildings)
- Passion for sport (ski and leisure resorts, early sports teams)
- Cultural events and entrepreneurship
- The arts as a community force
- Community traditions (rituals, traditions, counter-culture mecca)
- Early tourism destination (Red Mountain, proposed CPR resort)
- Recreational playground
- Respect for history and heritage



Red Mountain ski hill 2010

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A checklist for identifying tangible heritage features:

Natural systems and natural features

Evidence of spatial organization

Evidence of past and present land use

Settlements

Cultural traditions

Circulation

Cultural landscapes

Topography and vegetation

Buildings and structures

Views and vistas

Water features

Small-scale features

Spiritual or cultural use sites

5.0 Heritage Features in the Kootenay Boundary Region

The heritage features in Kootenay Boundary contribute to the present experience of the landscape and character of the place by both visitors and residents. These features embody the unique nature of the area, and care should be taken in their evaluation and conservation.

The recognized heritage features in this section are listed because they have been identified as having **heritage value** to the community, because they contribute to the **heritage character** of the community or area, and because they embody key local and regional historic **themes**. Heritage values are defined as the aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social or spiritual values a place holds for past, present or future generations.

Part of the work of this feasibility study is to expand the notion of what heritage is. These heritage features consist of both **tangible** and **intangible** heritage resources.

Intangible heritage features of the region include practices, expressions, knowledge, skills or artifacts, and cultural spaces associated that communities recognize as part of their cultural heritage. Other intangible heritage resources include First Nations traditional use sites, local festivals and events, scenic views enjoyed by the community, works of art and craft, visual works of art, written works and musical works created in or inspired by the region.

A list has been developed for each Electoral Area and municipality in the RDKB. The list is a fluid document that is meant to be added to over time as further exploration of the region's heritage is undertaken.

Use of Heritage Features to Assess Program Feasibility

The recognition and documentation of the value of individual and collective heritage features contributes to the feasibility assessment of a regional heritage service by:

- Identifying cross-boundary resources that link areas and communities of the RDKB, eg. Dewdney Trail, railway rights-of-way, old highways, ecological heritage features that span more than one Electoral Area, etc.
- Identifying the need for a governance model that can deal with heritage features outside a community in the RDKB but which is considered key to the heritage of that community and vice versa.
- Helping municipalities and Electoral Areas understand how all heritage resources are key to an understanding of heritage that exists between rural or unincorporated areas and member municipalities.

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- Heritage Features
- Assisting in revealing heritage potential in diverse or unlikely areas and communities of the RDKB
 - Revealing shared thematic commonalities amongst the communities and rural areas of the RDKB
 - Testing whether these resources are being adequately conserved in the proposed heritage program. The test of a successful program would be to review whether that program would contribute to the conservation of the listed features
 - In coordination with the Thematic Framework, assessing whether there are gaps in the list of valued heritage features.



Park Siding schoolhouse 2010

Heritage Features by Electoral Area and Municipality

The following table is an example of the compilation of heritage feature data for one Electoral Area (Area E) and one constituent municipality (Greenwood). It lists historical resources identified by the community which were felt to have heritage value. Included are a brief statement of heritage value, the theme(s) which they represent, and whether the feature spans one or more jurisdictions. Tables for remaining Electoral Areas and municipalities can be found in Appendix C.

The final column in the table suggests a potential primary conservation measure that could be implemented through a regional heritage service. Where the heritage feature is potentially located on private property, they support involving property owners in discussions designed to reach consensus with regard to heritage conservation, with the regional heritage service providing advice and assistance.

The purpose of this presentation of the data is to understand the relationships between heritage resources within municipalities and the Electoral Areas, and between individual Electoral Areas for ease of planning and decision-making at the regional level. Understanding the connections between heritage features and the wider landscape can facilitate more effective heritage conservation throughout the RDKB, and shared heritage values amongst different constituencies can be identified and protected.

Using the historical context and thematic framework, along with ongoing consultation with the public, these lists of heritage features are intended to be added to over time.

City of Greenwood

Heritage feature	Heritage value	Associated theme(s)	Involves neighbouring jurisdiction?	Potential conservation undertaken by the regional heritage service
Greenwood's infrastructure as the Administrative centre for the area	Economic and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tradition of local and regional governance 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the continuation of administrative functions in Greenwood (good conservation practice to have heritage buildings remain in use)
Provincial Courthouse	Historical, aesthetic, cultural, and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tradition of local and regional governance • Embracing the local culture - adaptation of building design 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist Greenwood in development of long-range conservation plan, including strategies for funding
Post Office	Historical, aesthetic, cultural, and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tradition of local and regional governance • Embracing the local culture - adaptation of building design 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist Greenwood in development of long-range conservation plan, including strategies for funding
Gold Commission	Historical, aesthetic, cultural, and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tradition of local and regional governance • Embracing the local culture - adaptation of building design 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist Greenwood in development of long-range conservation plan, including strategies for funding
Customs Office	Historical, aesthetic, cultural, and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tradition of local and regional governance • Embracing the local culture - adaptation of building design 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist Greenwood in development of long-range conservation plan, including strategies for funding
Downtown accommodations of the interned Japanese Canadians	Historical, and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working communities - the immigrant experience 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist Greenwood in development of long-range conservation plan, including strategies for funding
Entire town of Greenwood: 1897-1920, 1957-1979 (Phoenix re-opened)	Historical, aesthetic, cultural, and social values		No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist Greenwood in development of long-range conservation plan, including strategies for funding
Mayor Cook's old airstrip from the 1950s	Historical value (aesthetic value?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tradition of local and regional governance • Changing economy - transportation routes 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise on conservation, facilitate discussion of role this feature can play in the story of Greenwood
Wildlife: deer, beaver pond above smelter, cougar, bear, moose, skunks, eagles at Boundary Creek	Natural and scientific values, reminder of wilderness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diverse natural environment 	Areas D and E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize the coordination of management of lands for the preservation of wildlife
Slag piles: Hell's Bells, molten slag, jello mould	Historical, aesthetic, and scientific values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing economy - economic landscapes 	Actually in Area E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land use planning support that would preserve the slag piles and their view from the highway
Kettle River Art Club	Social value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working communities - community support • Embracing the local culture - the arts as a community force 	Area E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate activities of the art society with a coordinated cultural program for Greenwood, Area E, and the whole region
Outdoor swimming pool	Social value (historical value?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embracing the local culture - passion for sport 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist Greenwood in development of long-range conservation plan, including strategies for funding conservation
Women's Institute - Mildred Roylance	Historical value (social value if active)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working communities - community support 	Area E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of archival records for the entire region
Japanese relocation	Historical, cultural, and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working communities - the immigrant experience 	Area E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate archival records regarding the story of the internment of the Japanese Canadians • Provide support for interpretive material at a designated site in Greenwood as part of regionally cohesive interpretive package
Pacific Hotel housed Japanese	Historical, cultural, and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working communities - the immigrant experience • Working communities - social character of communities 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the coordination of archival records • Support for interpretive material at this designated site in Greenwood
North-south orientation of the river valley	Natural value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diverse natural environment 	Area E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore potential for heritage interpretation

City of Greenwood

Heritage feature	Heritage value	Associated theme(s)	Involves neighbour- ing jurisdiction?	Potential conservation undertaken by the regional heritage service
Numbered buildings housing Japanese	Historical, cultural, and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - the immigrant experience Working communities - social character of communities 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for the coordination of archival records Support for interpretive material at designated sites in Greenwood
O'Hairi Park	Social, recreational and aesthetic values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - social character of communities 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commemoration or interpretation Assist in retention as historical open space through development of landscape conservation plan
Paul Johnson house - smelter engineer	Historical and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - adaptation of building design Changing economy - technological innovation 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for archival coordination, and for interpretation of industrial history
George Stewart's mining inventory	Historical and scientific values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources Respect for history and heritage 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for archival coordination, and for interpretation of industrial history
Labour Day parades	Cultural and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - union activity Embracing the local culture 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise on how to tie into heritage interpretation
1997 Centennial celebration with 4,000 - 6,000 people	Historical value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement Embracing the local culture 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination of region's archives
May Day events	Historical, cultural, and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture Working communities 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination of region's archives, and advise on how to tie activity into heritage interpretation
July 1st events	Social value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise on how to tie into heritage interpretation, assist in promotion if heritage is involved
Founders Day	Historical, cultural, and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement Embracing the local culture 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise on how to tie into heritage interpretation; assist in promotion if heritage is involved
Sports Day	Social and recreational values involving every school in School District 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - passion for sport 	Areas D and E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist in programs promoting local festivals and events
BC Security Commission grounds	Historical and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tradition of local and regional governance 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commemoration or interpretation Assist in retention as historical open space through development of landscape conservation plan
Japanese vegetable gardens	Historical, cultural, social and scientific values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - the immigrant experience Working communities - social character of communities 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore potential for heritage interpretation for these cultural landscapes
Doc Young's house - used as a convent	Historical, cultural, and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - adaptation of building design Working communities - community support 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner for avoiding destruction of physical remnants Assess for being a potential feature to receive conservation funding, should such a program be forthcoming
Christopher Stevenson's house - 1901	Historical, social and aesthetic values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - adaptation of building design Tradition of local and regional governance 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner for avoiding destruction of physical remnants Assess for being a potential feature to receive conservation funding, should such a program be forthcoming
Trail to Motherlode townsite	Historical, cultural, recreational and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - transportation routes Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources Embracing the local culture - recreational playground 	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the history of the trail into the coordinated information on archival resources Explore revitalization of the trail for recreational use with a heritage interpretive component

City of Greenwood

Heritage feature	Heritage value	Associated theme(s)	Involves neighbouring jurisdiction?	Potential conservation undertaken by the regional heritage service
Old Chinese laundry	Historical, aesthetic and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - the immigrant experience 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist Greenwood in development of long-range conservation plan, including strategies for funding conservation
Old box factory	Historical, aesthetic and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A changing economy 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist Greenwood in development of long-range conservation plan, including strategies for funding conservation
Recreational trails	Natural and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse natural environment Embracing the local culture - recreational playground 	Area E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore potential for heritage interpretation where trails cross places of historical value
Lions Park - city park	Social, recreational and aesthetic values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - social character of communities Embracing the local culture - recreational playground 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commemoration or interpretation Assist in retention as historical open space through development of landscape conservation plan
View to Jubilee mine and trail	Natural, recreational and aesthetic values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse natural environment 	Area E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use planning support that would preserve the view and trail
Spotted horse mine and cave	Natural and scientific values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse natural environment Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources 	Actually in Area E?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop plan for stabilization of current mine site, and interpretation
Baseball field	Social value, cultural value for association with Japanese Canadians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - passion for sport Working communities - the immigrant experience 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise on how to tie into heritage interpretation Assist in promotion if heritage is involved
Vegetable garden in low wet area	Historical, cultural and social value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - social character of communities 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise on how to tie into heritage interpretation
St. Jude's Anglican Church	Social value, cultural and aesthetic values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - community support 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If of aesthetic value, assist Greenwood in development of long-range conservation plan, including strategies for funding
Sacred Hearts Catholic Church	Social value; cultural and aesthetic values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - community support 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If of aesthetic value: assist Greenwood in development of long-range conservation plan, including strategies for funding
Site of Mayor Cook's sawmill	Historical value associated with re-opening of Phoenix mine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - seemingly limitless resources 	Area E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise on how to tie into heritage interpretation
The Circle - 1950s subdivision	Historical, cultural and aesthetic value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - adaptation of building design 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise Greenwood on precedents for conservation of character areas
Granby Row - homes brought from Allenby	Historical and aesthetic values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - adaptation of building design 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise Greenwood on precedents for conservation of character areas
Powerline trail from Phoenix	Recreational value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - recreational playground 	Actually in Area E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop plan for trail conservation Explore potential for heritage interpretation where trails cross places of historical value
Elkhorn	(More information required from community)	?	?	?
Providence Mine - shaft and concentrator building	Historical values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - seemingly limitless resources 	Actually in Area E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop plan for stabilization of current mine site, and interpretation; develop a long-range plan, including strategies for funding
Red light district	Historical, cultural, and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - social character of communities 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise Greenwood on precedents for conservation and interpretation of character areas
Skating rink	Recreational and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - passion for sport 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support Greenwood for the continued use of the rink as central to the conservation of its social heritage value

Electoral Area E: West Boundary Country

Heritage feature	Heritage value	Associated theme(s)	Involves neighbouring jurisdiction?	Potential conservation undertaken by the regional heritage service
Greenwood and its designated sites	See individual features listed in Greenwood section	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tradition of local and regional governance • Embracing the local culture 	Greenwood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Greenwood section for potential services for individual features in Greenwood • Since Greenwood has been the historical administrative centre for the surrounding area, much of its heritage is linked with Area E; the heritage service could coordinate interpretive programs that make the link between municipality and Area E, and stimulate side excursions into Area E to explore the area's heritage
The publishing history of the Boundary Historical Society	Historical value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embracing the local culture - entrepreneurship • Respect for history and heritage 	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate inclusion of list of the Society's published material in a comprehensive list of archival resources
The oldest liquor licence in the Province	Historical and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working communities - the social character of communities 	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flag the feature's use as the key heritage value, and support the continued use
Cross-border life: unmanned border, border stories eg. children from Midway and Molson travelled across the border to school	Historical, cultural and aesthetic values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diverse natural environment - north-south orientation • Tradition of local and regional governance - proximity to the US border 	Village of Midway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate written and oral stories of cross-border life • Offer land use planning support that would preserve the simple open border landscape and key views of the border area from well-traveled auto routes
Provincial Forest Service	Historical and social value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diverse natural environment - changing values in the landscape • Tradition of local and regional governance 	Area D and east	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enlist the Forest Service as a partner in the conservation of lands and features under the management of the Service • Facilitate their involvement by presenting them with the big picture of integrating the rich heritage of the region in a coordinated plan that will support the economy
Camp McKinney Trail and Dewdney Trail	Historical, recreational, and educational values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place of movement and settlement - early trails • Embracing the local culture - recreational playground 	Village of Midway, Area D and east	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate the informative on-line historical material posted on the web by the Nelson and District Museum into the coordinated information on archival resources • Issue guidelines for the conservation of remnants of the trails to owners of properties through which the trails run • Explore where it is possible to maintain and re-purpose the trails as recreational trails with a heritage interpretive component
Big White	Recreational and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embracing the local culture - recreational playground • Embracing the local culture - passion for sport 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore ways in which the history of the mountain and its immediate community are important to the Region • Use the mountain as a key opportunity for promotion of the Region's heritage
Gravel bars in the Kettle River: Denver Bar and White Bar	Natural (ecological and aesthetic) values; recreational value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diverse natural environment • Embracing the local culture - recreational playground 	Village of Midway?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore any connection of river bars and gold mining history • Integrate bars into story of gold rush in the area
Camp McKinney	Historical, recreational, and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing economy • Embracing the local culture - recreational playground 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate informative on-line historical material into a coordinated archival listing • Provide guidelines to property owners that support the conservation of physical remnants

Electoral Area E

Heritage feature	Heritage value	Associated theme(s)	Involves neighbouring jurisdiction?	Potential conservation undertaken by the regional heritage service
Two-storey log homestead	Historical, educational, and aesthetic value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - adaptation of building design Place of movement and settlement 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner to support conservation of physical remnants; Evaluate the rarity of the feature of pioneer construction, perhaps flagging as feature to receive conservation funding, should such a program be forthcoming
Beaverton and Riverdell	Historical and social value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate histories of these communities into a coordinated archival database Locate some heritage interpretive material in these communities, which are along one of the gateway auto routes into the RDKB
Beaverton Hotel	Historical and social value; aesthetic value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - the social character of communities Embracing the local culture - adaptation of building design 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of the building into the coordinated archival database Evaluate suitability as feature to receive conservation funding, should such a program be forthcoming
Rhone	Historical value; aesthetic value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of this community into a coordinated archival database
Carmi cemetery	Historical and social value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - spiritual life 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the feature into the coordinated archival database for historic cemeteries in the RDKB Produce guidelines for the conservation of heritage value of this and other historic cemeteries
Old Sidley	Historical value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate on-line archival resources into a coordinated archival resource base
Sidley school	Historical value; aesthetic value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement Working communities - community support 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner for avoiding destruction of physical remnants Assess for being a potential feature to receive conservation funding, should such a program be forthcoming
Sidley cemetery	Historical, social, and aesthetic values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - spiritual life 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the feature into the coordinated archival database for historic cemeteries in the RDKB Produce guidelines for the conservation of heritage value of this and other historic cemeteries
Lawless House	Historical value; aesthetic value. Location?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - adaptation of building design 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner for avoiding destruction of physical remnants Assess value as a rare feature of pioneer construction, perhaps flagging as feature to receive conservation funding, should such a program be forthcoming
Dumont station of the VV & E	Historical value; aesthetic value. Location?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - east/west transportation routes 	Possibly adjacent Electoral Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner for supporting conservation of physical remnants Assess value as a rare feature of pioneer construction, perhaps flagging as feature to receive conservation funding, should such a program be forthcoming
Road houses associated with Camp McKinney	Historical and cultural value; aesthetic value?	Working communities - the social character of communities	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate on-line archival resources into a coordinated archival resource base

Electoral Area E (cont.)

Heritage feature	Heritage value	Associated theme(s)	Involves neighbouring jurisdiction?	Potential conservation undertaken by the regional heritage service
First Nations	Cultural value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - seasonal crossroads 	Village of Midway; Area D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with First Nations to produce a history of the First Nations in the area, to be a key part of overall history of the region, and assess for relevance in the interpretation of features
Rock Creek Fall Fair	Historical, cultural, and social value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - well loved community traditions Changing economy - working the land 	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate on-line archival resources into a coordinated archival resource base Maintain support for continuation of fair possibly through cultural tourism initiatives
Rock Creek	Historical and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse natural environment Working communities - seemingly limitless resources - the water resource 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of this community into the coordinated archival database Locate some heritage interpretive material in the community, which is one of the gateways into the RDKB
Chinese laundry in Rock Creek	Historical and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - the immigrant experience; the social character of communities Place of movement & settlement - traces of diverse populations 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate this site into an overall interpretive history of the Chinese in the area
Chinese gold panning sites	Historical, scientific, and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - the immigrant experience Working communities - seemingly limitless resources 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate these sites into an overall interpretive history of the Chinese in the area
Bubar cemetery	Historical and social values; location?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - spiritual life 	No?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate feature into the coordinated archival database for historic cemeteries in the RDKB Produce guidelines for the conservation of heritage value of this and other historic cemeteries
Deep Hole: local swimming hole; tubing	Social and recreational values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - recreational playground 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore linking the swimming hole with the walking and bicycle tourism
140 km riding and cycling trails	Recreational and ecological values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - recreational playground 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore the development of the right-of-way for walking and bicycle tourism, one of the key ways to attract tourists into the RDKB
Air force landing strip	Historical value; location?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tradition of local and regional governance 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner for supporting conservation of physical remnants
Old farms along Rock Mountain Road	Cultural and social value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - working the land 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner for supporting conservation of physical remnants
Christian Valley Road	More information required from community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - transportation routes 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner for supporting conservation of physical remnants
Japanese Canadian heritage	Historical, cultural, and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - the immigrant experience 	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of this community into the coordinated archival database Locate some heritage interpretive material in key communities of the RDKB such as Greenwood
Ponderosa pines	Natural (ecological) values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse natural environment 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the natural history of the region into heritage interpretation, including the geology and the flora and fauna (with tie-in to First Nations story)
City of Paris mining camp	Historical value; aesthetic value? Location?	Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources	?	?
Three railroads: KVR, C & W, VV & E	Historical, cultural, and social values	Changing economy - transportation routes	Adjacent American jurisdictions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the key story of the railroads into the overall history of the area and the RDKB as a whole

Electoral Area E (cont.)

Heritage feature	Heritage value	Associated theme(s)	Involves neighbouring jurisdiction?	Potential conservation undertaken by the regional heritage service
Many schools	Historical, cultural, and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - community support 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owners for supporting the conservation of physical remnants Assess as potential feature to receive conservation funding, should such a program be forthcoming
Solar energy panels on the historic power building	Scientific value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - embracing technological innovation 	Greenwood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use as example of the Region's support for contemporary addition to historic structure where those additions and alterations are guided by practices outlined in the <i>Standards and Guidelines for Historic Places in Canada</i>
Flags on tunnel	Historical and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture 	Greenwood?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use as example of the Region's support for contemporary alteration to historic structure where those alterations are central to today's sense of the heritage value of the feature
History of mix-up of rail tunnel plans, leading to a tunnel being built that didn't exactly suit the terrain	Historical value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - local stories 	Greenwood?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use this feature as a model for writing a Statement of Significance, which would make clear the value of the history (and its alterations)
Rock rose	Natural (ecological and aesthetic) value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse natural environment 	Village of Midway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use as a example of how key the natural environment is to the heritage value of Area E (and the Region as a whole) including unique plants and landscapes (such as grasslands)
Serpentine Rock	Natural (scientific) value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse natural environment 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use as an example of how key the natural environment is to the heritage value of Area E (and the Region as a whole)
West Kootenay Power Building	Historical and cultural values, as excellent example of investment in the region by West Kootenay Power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources Embracing the local culture - adaptation of building design 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner to support conservation of physical remnants; Evaluate the rarity of the feature of pioneer construction, perhaps flagging as feature to receive conservation funding, should such a program be forthcoming
Smelter stack	Historical, scientific, and aesthetic values as one of the iconic structures in the region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources Changing economy - economic landscapes 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner to support conservation of physical remnants Develop interpretation plan Evaluate the rarity of the feature of pioneer construction, perhaps flagging as feature to receive conservation funding, should such a program be forthcoming
Anaconda slag heap; Hell's Bells, molten slag, jello mould	Historical, aesthetic and scientific values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources Changing economy - economic landscapes 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use planning support that would preserve the slag piles and their view from the highway
Mine tailings	Scientific value; location?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources Changing economy - economic landscapes 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use planning support that would preserve the mine tailings and important view corridors to them from the highway

Electoral Area E (cont.)

Heritage feature	Heritage value	Associated theme(s)	Involves neighbouring jurisdiction?	Potential conservation undertaken by the regional heritage service
Burning tires in the smelter stack at Hallowe'en	Social value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - community traditions 	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate informative on-line historical material into a coordinated archival listing
Boundary Creek - fishing, birding, gold panning	Natural, recreational and scientific values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse natural environment Working communities - seemingly limitless resources - the water resource Embracing the local culture - recreational playground 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the natural history of the region into heritage interpretation, including the geology and the flora and fauna Integrate the natural history of the region into heritage interpretation, including the geology and the flora and fauna (with tie-in to First Nations story)
Old road from Eholt to Jewel Lake	Historical value; recreational value?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - transportation routes 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the history of the road into the coordinated information on archival resources Explore revitalization of road as a recreational trail with a heritage interpretive component
Deadwood townsite - Motherlode mine, Ted Greenwood smelter, CPR branch line to Greenwood, hotel, town lots, local dairy, post office, farming	Historical, scientific and aesthetic values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of settlement and movement - varied character of regional communities Changing economy - transportation routes Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner to support conservation of physical remnants Integrate the feature into a coordinated key interpretive package on the ghost towns of the Region Promote access to the site as part of a self-guided tour of ghost towns in the Region
Mine sites: Oro DeNoro, Emma, Eholt, BC, City of Paris	Historical, scientific, and aesthetic values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner to support conservation of physical remnants; Integrate the feature into a coordinated key interpretive package on the mine sites of the region Promote access to the site as part of a self-guided tour of mine sites in the Region
Scandinavia across the valley from Boltz Ranch	?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - traces of diverse populations 	?	?
Folvick Ranch	Historical value, location?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - working the land 	?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner to support conservation of physical remnants; Integrate the feature into a coordinated key interpretive package on the pioneering settlements in the Region Promote access to the site as part of a self-guided tour of pioneering settlement of the Region
Steam train pick-up in Greenwood, Midway, Kettle Valley Bridesville, to Rock Creek, Westbridge, Rhone, Beaverdell	Historical value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - east/west transportation routes Embracing the local culture - community traditions 	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the feature into a coordinated key archival item on the central role of railways to the early settlement history in the Region
Using the train when the roads flooded	Historical value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - east/west transportation routes Embracing local culture - community stories 	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the feature into a coordinated key archival item on the central role of railways to the early settlement history in the Region
Ingersoll Rand machinery from Phoenix	Historical and scientific values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - embracing technological innovation 	Greenwood?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the historical fabric into a coordinated key archival item on the mining history in the Region
The huge population influx with the internment of the Japanese Canadians from the coast	Cultural and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - community support Working communities - the immigrant experience 	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate this story into a coordinated key archival item on the internment of Japanese Canadians in the Region during the Second World War and the years immediately following the war.

Electoral Area E (cont.)

Heritage feature	Heritage value	Associated theme(s)	Involves neighbour- ing jurisdiction?	Potential conservation undertaken by the regional heritage service
Active Women's Institutes in Bridesville and Main River	Historical and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - community support 	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the Institute's history into a coordinated key archival item on the central role of women in the early settlement history in the Region
Jewel Lake: Old townsite, fishing, ice fishing, cross-country skiing, rainbow trout, blue herons, 1898 Pelly's cabin (remittance man), Datonia mine, resort in 1957	Historical, recreational, and aesthetic values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - passion for sport; recreational playground 	Area D?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner(s) to support conservation of physical remnants; Integrate the feature into a coordinated key interpretive package on the ghost towns of the region Promote access to the site as part of a self-guided tour of ghost towns in the region, to be experienced while engaging in recreational activities
Cross-country ski hills and trails	Recreational value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - passion for sport; recreational playground 	Area D?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote access to recreational sites as part of a coordinated network of such recreational resources in the Region Incorporate any heritage interpretation possible along the trails, to be experienced while engaging in recreational activities
Phoenix - World War II cenotaph, cemeteries, remains of open pit, tramway bore, trestles	Historical, scientific, and aesthetic values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of settlement and movement - varied character of regional communities Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources Working communities - community support, spirituality 	Area D?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner(s) to support conservation of physical remnants; Integrate the feature into a coordinated key interpretive package on the ghost towns and mines of the Region Promote access to the site as part of a self-guided tour of ghost towns and mines in the Region
Marshall Lake - created for mine, now recreational site	Historical and recreational values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources - the water resource Embracing the local culture - recreational playground 	Location?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote access to recreational sites as part of a coordinated network of such recreational resources in the region Incorporate any heritage interpretation possible along the trails, to be experienced while engaging in recreational activities
Girl Guide camp	Social value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture 	Location?	?
Kettle Valley Railway trail	Historical and recreational values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of settlement and movement - transportation routes Embracing the local culture - recreational playground 	Neighbouring Okanagan Regional District, Area D, Village of Midway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce a key part of the history of the area for interpretation throughout the Area E and adjacent areas along the rail right-of-way Explore the development of the right-of-way for walking and bicycle tourism, one of the key ways to attract tourists into the RDKB

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6.0 Feasibility Assessment

This section deals with the choices that lie before the community for the future conservation of their heritage. It looks at the goals for a regional conservation service that have been noted by the community. It examines possible options for the scope of a future regional conservation service, and - critically - models for governing the preferred scope of service. Finally, this section considers ways of implementing the future regional conservation service.

6.1 Heritage Programs in the RDKB

The RDKB consists of eight member municipalities: Midway, Greenwood, Grand Forks, Rossland, Warfield, Trail, Montrose, and Fruitvale, and five unincorporated Electoral Areas: Area A Beaver Valley, Area B Columbia River Communities and Big Sheep Creek, Area C Christina Lake, Area D Rural Grand Forks, and Area E West Boundary Country.

As noted in the previous section, the region has a wide range of existing heritage organizations and programs that are currently very active in the community. These organizations need to be coordinated and supported in order for them to play a necessary and critical role in the delivery of the heritage service.

Currently, the RDKB has a very limited heritage conservation program. The heritage conservation service which has been established by the RDKB applies to only two Electoral Areas (Areas C and D). There are only two formally designated heritage sites under this service.

The provision of heritage conservation activities by Local Governments and Regional Districts is governed by various legislative acts including the Community Charter, Local Government Act, Land Title Act, and the Heritage Conservation Act. For the most part, the heritage conservation tools available to Regional Districts are comparable to those available to municipalities in British Columbia although there are some with different limitations for Regional Districts.

The one exception occurs in Section 810 of the Local Government Act, which enables Regional Districts to provide a property tax exemption for heritage properties for up to 10 years. Section 225 of the Community Charter enables local governments to provide property tax exemption, but does not specify a limit on the time of the exemption.

One key initiative is the creation of a region-wide heritage register. A community heritage register is an official list of historic features, specific to the Regional District and that have been identified by the local government, through public consultation, as having heritage value or heritage character. Historic

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Feasibility Assessment features are defined by the Canadian Register of Historic Places as a structure, building, or group of buildings, district, landscape, archaeological site or other place that has been formally recognized for its heritage value.



Cabin near Christina Lake (no date)

The development of the RDKB's heritage register will create a planning tool that will enable the RDKB to understand and identify the significance of its historic places, to monitor heritage properties for proposed changes, and to integrate heritage conservation activities into other local government land use planning processes. The RDKB and the heritage commission should prioritize heritage features according to a list of criteria that includes relevance to a subregion's heritage themes, its rarity, and its potential contribution to the local economy. Studies over the last decade have confirmed that heritage conservation can play a key role in the development of local economies, and have identified the five major measurables of the economic impacts of heritage conservation: 1) jobs and household income, through, for example, the rehabilitation of heritage buildings requiring materials and skilled labour; 2) town centre revitalization; 3) heritage tourism; 4) property values; and 5) small business incubation (Rypkema 2008).

The current legislation does not allow a Regional District to officially list heritage resources contained within municipal boundaries on its heritage register because it has no jurisdiction to do so. The RDKB can, however, maintain an inventory of municipal resources alongside its register until a particular municipality (with the support and resources of the region-wide service) can establish the framework to create its own heritage register. One of the objectives of the regional heritage service would be to assist both municipalities and Electoral Areas achieve and maintain a similar level of heritage conservation across the region.

Rossland and Greenwood have a critical mass of citizens well-versed in heritage conservation and the use of heritage registers for conservation purposes. Two Electoral Areas - C and D - have adopted an extended services bylaw enabling them to conduct heritage conservation and each has designated one heritage resource. The rest of the region is lacking enabling heritage conservation legislation, and a regularly-meeting community heritage commission. Most conservation of heritage throughout the region is the work of unfunded private initiatives without the guidance or oversight of experts. Smaller scale programs or proposals - such as the Homestead Village and Phoenix Forest Trestle - are underway throughout the region but are not coordinated, nor are they funded.

A review of Official Community Plans for both Electoral Areas and municipalities revealed a lack of comprehensive direction with regard to heritage protection or heritage programs.

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- Feasibility Assessment Currently, municipalities and Electoral Areas that have policies or programs in their OCPs relating to heritage include:
- City of Grand Forks
 - OCP has objectives and policies related to heritage
 - identifies the need to recognize, protect, preserve and promote heritage
 - City of Rossland
 - OCP has objectives and policies related to heritage
 - program includes a Community Heritage Commission and heritage register. A copy of the heritage register can be found in Appendix F.
 - City of Trail
 - goals include preserving heritage while pursuing a bright future
 - specific reference to heritage limited to the Gulch
 - recognizes natural heritage features in dramatic river and mountain setting
 - Village of Midway
 - reference to heritage is limited to archaeological sites
 - City of Greenwood
 - identified goal is to revitalize Greenwood's many heritage resources for the benefit and enjoyment of the community and visitors to the City
 - objectives and policies listed to protect heritage resources
 - Electoral Area A, Beaver Valley
 - Issue Paper #6, Heritage Resources refers to the Old School House at Park Siding and both pre and post-1846 features
 - recommends recognition of heritage features in its OCP
 - Electoral Area B, Columbia River Communities
 - in the process of updating its OCP
 - current bylaw refers to the Dewdney Trail and Fort Shepherd
 - Electoral Area C, Christina Lake
 - heritage policies with respect to the Dewdney Trail, former CPR rail grade and the value of the dark night sky
 - Electoral Area D, Rural Grand Forks
 - policy on rural character mentions the retention of historic structures
 - Electoral Area E, Mount Baldy
 - heritage considerations related to the Osoyoos Indian Band, 1970s cabins, and the night sky

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Feasibility Assessment The following communities and regions do not have a current heritage policy:

- Village of Fruitvale
 - will soon be updating its OCP
- Village of Montrose
- Village of Warfield
- Electoral Area E, Big White
 - contains policy on environmentally sensitive landscape

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Feasibility Assessment



Trail 2010

6.2 Community Consultation

Discussions with the community about their values and expectations for heritage was seen to be a key part of the current study. The community consultation to date has consisted of liaison with the Steering Committee, and meeting with regional heritage experts and local stakeholders.

Community Workshops

During April, the team conducted a series of five community workshops, one for each Electoral Area of the RDKB. The purpose of these workshops was to:

- Understand what the community valued in terms of its heritage
- Document heritage features that were important to the community
- Document ideas about the benefits and challenges of heritage in the region
- Assess the level of community support for a regional heritage program

One of the purposes of the community workshop sessions was to engage organizations and individuals with a stake and a role in moving heritage development forward in articulating community heritage values and setting a vision for heritage.

In order to gain a sense of what the communities believe could be a potential role for the RDKB in aid of protecting and celebrating the heritage of the region, the workshops were structured around three central questions, and conducted to encourage contribution of ideas on the heritage of the community:

1. “What do you value?”
2. “What places, features, traditions and stories are important to you?”
3. “How can the RDKB communities work together to protect and celebrate community and regional heritage?”

The first two questions help establish just what the community means when they refer to their heritage, and why it is important to them. Question 3 elicited many statements about the challenges to heritage in the RDKB. These have been documented in Section 7.3.

Written Survey

A seven-question survey was prepared and published in the local newspapers, as well as being distributed at libraries and other public institutions. 38 responses were received.

Three of the questions were scale-based, multiple choice, where respondents were asked to rank the following statements on a scale of 1 (strongly agree) to 5 (strongly disagree). The number of responses is shown in the tables below.

Written Survey Responses

Location	Number of respondents
Area A	4
Beaver Valley	1
Fruitvale	10
Grand Forks	5
Greenwood	1
Midway	1
Montrose	3
Rivervale	1
Rossland	3
Trail	6
Warfield	1
West Boundary	1
Unknown	1

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- Feasibility Assessment 1. “Preserving the heritage and history of the Kootenay Boundary Region is very important.”

	1. Strongly Agree	2. Somewhat Agree	3. Neutral	4. Somewhat Disagree	5. Strongly Disagree
Number of responses	37	1	0	0	0

2. “Heritage could be an important part of sustainable economic and community development in the Kootenay Boundary region.”

	1. Strongly Agree	2. Somewhat Agree	3. Neutral	4. Somewhat Disagree	5. Strongly Disagree
Number of responses	30	8	0	0	0

3. “It would be beneficial for the Regional District and local municipal governments to work together to promote and preserve heritage in the RDKB.”

	1. Strongly Agree	2. Somewhat Agree	3. Neutral	4. Somewhat Disagree	5. Strongly Disagree
Number of responses	34	4	0	0	0

Three survey questions were open-ended and consisted of the following. As with the workshop questions, the intent was to understand how the RDKB could structure a region-wide heritage service and to understand some of the perceived challenges or priorities for people with regard to heritage.

4. “Why is the heritage of the Kootenay Boundary region important?”
5. “What places, features, traditions or stories in your community or region are important to you?”
6. “What are some of the challenges or priorities for heritage in your community or region?”

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Feasibility Assessment



Mural at Fruitvale 2010

People identified the value of being connected to the story and particular character of their communities, and sharing that connection across generations. Examples from across the region:

- The Beaver Valley Schoolhouse and generations of the Bell family
- Stone terraced West Trail and the early Italian immigrants
- The Rossland Seniors Centre and its Wall of Names
- Fructova, and the Doukhobor history in Grand Forks
- Greenwood buildings, the upper floors of which were once populated by Japanese Canadian internees
- The long-running tradition of the Rock Creek and Boundary Fall Fair

The workshops and the survey brought out very clearly that the heritage value for the communities includes not only the substantial old buildings found in almost all the towns, and not only the impressive current and past industrial infrastructure associated with mining, smelting, railways and highways; participants identified that their heritage was also in their community traditions, in modest sometimes crumbling rural buildings - even the barest physical signs of the past - as well as in the natural and man-made landscapes. Many events and traditions were named, intangible heritage that should be seen as key to the heritage of the region. The list of places and traditions are widely distributed throughout the region, contributing to a sense that heritage is everywhere.

Tables of the heritage features generated by the survey and the workshops can be found in Appendix B.

The workshop and survey responses revealed a wide understanding of natural, cultural and intangible heritage, as well as identifying a wide range of resources considered to have heritage value. There were thoughtful responses about the issues and challenges facing heritage in the RDKB. Some of the key points included:

- An acknowledgment of the uniqueness of each community and a desire that a regional heritage service, while addressing the entire region, protect and celebrate this uniqueness
- An understanding of the link between heritage and community development, sense of place, sustainability and economic development
- That there is a wealth of knowledge held by local citizens that should be tapped
- The need for a common vision for heritage and cooperation amongst different groups
- The need for concrete goals and a course of action to achieve those goals

Compiled workshop information and a transcript of the responses to the open-ended questions can be found in Appendices C and D.

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Feasibility Assessment **A Possible Vision for Heritage in the RDKB**

The vision for heritage in the RDKB is to support heritage conservation at the community level and to enhance the quality of life for local residents while building on existing and developing new sustainable and authentic tourism experiences that appeal to both current and new market audiences.

6.3 Benefits and Challenges of a Regional Heritage Service

There are many benefits and a number of challenges for the implementation of a regional heritage service in the RDKB. Where interest is greater than the capacity of a given community, Electoral Area, rural area or ecosystem, that interest can be advocated for by the regional service. Most importantly, such a service operates with the larger interests of the region in mind. Supporting a larger program or heritage activity, is in the combined interest of the RDKB and municipalities. For example, the promotion and support by Rossland for the saving of a railway or trail in another area of the region will enhance the overall experience for a visitor arriving in Rossland on a cycling trip because the historic character of the overall landscape has been understood, assessed, and authentically conserved.

Listed below are the articulated benefits and challenges of a regional heritage service.

Benefits

The single greatest advantage to setting up a region-wide heritage service would be the potential to integrate heritage conservation into the day-to-day planning processes for both Electoral Areas and municipalities. Conservation planning, rezoning and incentives can be used to retain important values such as views when a landowner wants to develop property. With the overall conservation experience in mind, development policies favouring conservation of heritage values can be shaped on parcels containing key landscapes.

1. The RDKB can advocate to shape land development policy in the municipalities and vice versa.
2. Economies of scale can be achieved by sharing services between the RDKB and municipalities.
3. The region's economic worth as a heritage landscape includes municipalities and their built heritage. The heritage value of both of these assets would be considered and integrated through a regional service.
4. Any heritage feature currently not subject to any conservation plan or policy would be at risk without RDKB involvement.

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5. The RDKB can play a role in the identification of gaps in local heritage expertise in both planning and trades, facilitating the closing of these gaps and encouraging the development of local tradespeople and craftspeople.
6. The RDKB would be able to supply information about best conservation practice throughout the region, taking on a Heritage Branch role to supply advice and direction, and coordinate local and regional planning initiatives such as heritage incentives, heritage areas or design guidelines.
7. A regional service could facilitate a coordinated Central Index for heritage resource lists, archival and photograph collections, etc. becoming the source for identifying the location of heritage information kept by the region's various institutions, while the physical collections would remain in situ. In this online, virtual repository, information would be kept in a consistent format and kept up to date.
8. Tourism is key to the economy of the region and heritage is key to tourism. A coordinated program would facilitate the protection of key landscape resources that are shared amongst the communities and the RDKB. The wider cultural landscape is a key factor connecting the RDKB and municipalities, and has great potential for tourism such as cycling tours, a heritage loop tour or a scenic byways tour. Heritage landscape conservation to support some of these programs would be a good fit with a regional heritage service.
9. The RDKB has an ongoing pool of money for small capital projects, education and training which could be structured to benefit the heritage program.
10. The RDKB could play a role in coordinating heritage repositories such as libraries, museums and archives that hold heritage material, and assist with better coordination between existing organizations such as historical associations, museums or archival services.

A regional heritage program would ensure that rural areas are represented and considered, and that innovative and appropriate conservation tools are provided for them, such as a how-to manual for easily and cost-effectively protecting heritage features on private property.

Challenges

Workshop participants and survey respondents identified five main challenges facing the development of an effective region-wide conservation program:

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1. The cost of conservation, and the challenge of raising funds to finance conservation
2. Bridging the gap in the capacities between constituent municipalities and electoral districts; for example, the majority of the areas/municipalities have no heritage commission
3. Prioritizing conservation initiatives, and distributing those initiatives equitably over the region
4. Counteracting the perceived drawbacks of having a property with a listed heritage resource
5. Developing capacity within the region for sound heritage conservation of buildings and landscapes

Funding for heritage conservation would need to come from within the region through local taxation. Under the current taxation regime, the region's collective purses would not support a region-wide conservation program. A funding strategy for the conservation of the widely distributed heritage of the region needs to be identified and approved.

Yet an important cultural review study (the Greater Trail Arts and Culture Plan) now underway has made a finding that the heritage of the region may be the best organizing theme for its cultural and economic future.

The heritage of the region is not found just in the centres of the municipalities. Many of the heritage resources across the region are in remote locations, sometimes with little or no contemporary community nearby. An example might be whole sections of the old Dewdney Trail, or old mining communities. The region needs to develop a strategy for prioritizing the identification and care for the many rural and remote resources not located in the major centres, and how the targeted resources are distributed throughout the region. Another goal is to get the entire RDKB thinking about its heritage resources, large and small, tangible and intangible, past and present.

A universal problem faced by conservation programs is to find a way to compensate property owners for registering heritage resources. There is a perception that placing property on a register is an encumbrance that is not sufficiently compensated. Strategies that produce real benefits need to be identified for the Kootenay Boundary region.

There is a need to develop a robust culture of heritage stewardship among the region's local governments and individual citizens. Strategies for delaying loss of heritage resources need to be distributed widely, perhaps targeting owners of identified resources. Best-practices for conserving of heritage fabric is needed, since a great deal of heritage value can be lost in even a well-meaning

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Feasibility Assessment renovation.

Other challenges identified during the public process included:

- Equitable distribution of funding
- Adequate and sustained funding for heritage in the region
- Vandalism and liability issues
- Manpower for archival or heritage planning activities
- How to promote heritage retention without placing a freeze on change?
- How to find a workforce and money to aid in heritage conservation
- How to promote heritage retention AND respect landowner independence and privacy
- With the exception of Rossland, there are currently no Community Heritage Commissions in any of the local governments of the RDKB
- No pot of money for heritage conservation
- That there is a need for people with expertise to assist the region with heritage conservation at least in the short term, and that only so much can be asked of volunteers and local societies

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Feasibility Assessment **6.4 Establishing a Heritage Conservation Service**

This section deals with the choices that lie before the community for the future conservation of their heritage. It looks at the goals for a regional conservation service that have been noted by the community. It examines possible options for the scope of a future regional conservation service, implementation of conservation services, funding, and models for governing the preferred scope of service.

6.4.1 Goals for a Regional Heritage Service

In order to entertain the feasibility of introducing a regional heritage service, goals for such a service should be identified as a guide to assessing the possible elements in such a service, and how it would be implemented and directed.

1. Raise awareness of the region's heritage
 - Develop a coordinated profile of the region's heritage, with input from the eight municipalities, to promote that heritage
 - Develop activities to promote the region's heritage
2. Build broad popular support for heritage conservation
 - Develop policies that address concerns about potential infringement on private property rights
 - Develop policies for equitable inclusion of all taxpayers - whether within Electoral Areas and municipalities
3. Coordinate heritage-based activities across the region
 - Foster a coordination of efforts between all of the region's heritage communities
 - Develop a service that integrates the strengths of local heritage organizations while providing support
 - Develop a readily accessible list of the region's heritage features, archives, museums and heritage-based activities
 - Consider potential partnerships with neighbouring Regional Districts such as the RDCK to promote and program activities based on common heritage values and themes
4. Build capacity in the region for planning and executing heritage conservation
 - Promote best-practices for heritage feature conservation throughout the region
 - Foster the development of trades skilled in conservation techniques for heritage buildings and landscapes

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- Feasibility Assessment 5. Attract funding partners
- Create a heritage service that will allow the development of relationships with a wide and diverse range of institutions which can assist with the funding for the heritage service



Orchard near Christina Lake, 2010

6.4.2 Service Options

The community consulted in the workshops clearly spoke of the desire to improve heritage conservation in the region, both in the municipalities where the awareness of heritage has already been embedded in the workings of local government and in the areas where there is still no guiding heritage conservation bylaws. The community also noted the funding and operational challenges for any introduction or enhancement of regional conservation services. Criteria for discussing any options for a regional heritage conservation service should include the following:

1. Funding implications/maximizing value for money
2. Effectiveness at facilitating outside funding
3. Effectiveness as an equitable cross-region service
4. Fit with existing conservation programs
5. Ease and flexibility of service introduction

While this feasibility study was commissioned because there is a general observation that not enough is being done to preserve the region's heritage, the present service shall be regarded as one option.

Service Option 1: Continue the present administration of heritage conservation services by the RDKB (responding on an ad-hoc basis to heritage related matters that crop up in the unincorporated areas of the region);

Service Option 2: Enhance RDKB services to cover all unincorporated areas, in order to embed heritage conservation into general planning practices in these areas;

Service Option 3: Integrate the enhanced RDKB services outlined in Service Option 2 with municipal, business and volunteer heritage programs and initiatives for a coordinated region-wide heritage service.

Service Option 1:

Continuation of the present service

The present administration of heritage services to unincorporated areas has been conducted in an ad hoc manner, putting in place the necessary administrative structure when required in an Electoral Area. The difficulties with continuing to proceed in this manner are that there are gaps in the level of service between areas within the region, and that planning initiatives inevitably

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Feasibility Assessment have a reactive rather than proactive character. The resulting conservation occurs primarily in areas with a greater number of advocates, leading inevitably to the loss of precious heritage in those areas with least advocates, and lost opportunities for building a coordinated corpus and process of recognition and protection of heritage features in the region. Consideration was also given to the option of reallocating existing staff resources from other projects, but this was not seen as viable as it would be at the expense of other work approved by the Board of Directors.

Service Option 2:

Enhanced service in unincorporated areas with increased budget

This option would allow for an increased advocacy for heritage through increased staff time devoted to heritage conservation matters. The enhanced conservation service would address many of the challenges presently facing conservation in the community. Most of the goals listed earlier in this section would be more readily attainable than with the present level of service, although the increased taxation that would be required for the increase in service might not foster increased support for conservation in the region. It may in fact be difficult to convince the electorate to increase funding for this increased level of service.

While better at delivering heritage conservation to the region than Service Option 1 because all unincorporated areas would more easily receive conservation services, (more staff time could be devoted to addressing present gaps in the service), this option would still leave conservation gaps where incorporated areas do not have heritage commissions nor funding for conservation services (RDKB involvement in municipal heritage conservation affairs is considered in Service Option 3 below). This option does not propose involving staff in matters that pertain to municipal heritage, reflecting also the fact that the RDKB can't officially list municipal features in a regional register.

Additional planning hours would be required, provided either by internal staff or consultants. While there is currently no additional staffing envisioned for planning in the region, the next planning position could have a specific time allocation for heritage planning tasks, as is done now in many mid-sized and large municipalities (for example, Salmon Arm, Nelson, and Richmond). The challenge of introducing this service option would be to convince taxpayers that they are receiving good value for the additional funding, and that their property rights would not be unduly compromised.

Service Option 3:

Integrated region-wide service with increased budget

This option is different from Service Option 2 in recognizing the need to

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Feasibility Assessment coordinate regional and municipal services. By developing an integrated base of heritage information and strategy for communicating that information through the conservation of heritage features and interpretation (e.g. arts festivals with a heritage theme, an expansion of the idea developed in the Greater Trail Arts and Culture Plan completed this year), real economic benefits will accrue to the region and its municipalities. It is the one option that can facilitate the development of a cohesive experience of the diverse heritage of the region in all its constituent areas, allowing heritage to be a defining aspect of the region.

The provision of heritage conservation service on a region-wide basis would be more efficient due to economies of scale and the shared service delivery model would be a more efficient allocation of resources than if all the municipalities and unincorporated areas were to proceed alone. The region-wide approach affords more opportunities for greater co-operation, cross-fertilization and capacity building. This option would not duplicate municipal heritage services; rather it would complement the municipal services where regional coordination would be of obvious real benefit. Examples of such services might be:

- Workshops for heritage commissioners from the region's municipalities and Electoral Areas
- Coordination of conservation plans for features that span municipal and regional boundaries, such as the Dewdney Trail
- Development of inventory of museums and archives, and their respective contents
- Coordination of municipal cultural tourism across the region

This option would require more funding than Service Option 2: Additional planning hours would be required to perform the actions coordinating the heritage conservation initiatives of constituent Electoral Areas and municipalities. The challenge of introducing this service option would be as for Service Option 2: to convince taxpayers that they are receiving good value for the additional funding, and that their property rights would not be unduly compromised. An additional challenge would be to clearly outline how the coordinating efforts of the Regional service do not meddle in or duplicate municipal conservation programs.

Conclusion

A continuation of the existing level of service would not address the gaps in service identified by many citizens in the workshops held across the region in April as part of this study. Given the wealth of heritage in the RDKB, its size and the diversity of its communities and rural areas, a cohesive integrated structure that encompasses all Electoral Areas and constituent municipalities is needed for the conservation of heritage values in the region through the conservation

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Feasibility Assessment of its heritage features. The recommended coordinated region-wide heritage service, Service Option 3, would improve the content of individual local heritage initiatives by giving them a more clearly communicated context, and build a compelling collection of experiences across the RDKB that will truly define the region.

6.4.3 Implementation Plan

This implementation section recommends the strategic steps to be followed in developing a plan for heritage conservation in the RDKB over the next years. This implementation plan represents the ideal model for reaching the goal of a comprehensive heritage service. However, there may be insufficient appetite for this model at the present time, or insufficient funding. In such circumstances it is recommended to proceed with the steps noted as funds or public appetite allow.

As such, the steps below can be varied to suit the current level of support for the heritage service. At a minimum, the Extended Services Bylaw should be enacted to bring all of the Electoral Areas and municipalities to the same level in their ability to pursue heritage conservation.

Step 1 Set up the regulatory environment Create a Regional Heritage Commission

A) Enact Extended Services By-law

Purpose:

To ensure the RDKB has the ability to proceed with heritage conservation activities in a comprehensive and coordinated manner.

Who is involved:

RDKB staff, Electoral Area representatives

Adopt an extended services bylaw for heritage in all of the Electoral Areas where it does not currently exist. Build support in the Electoral Areas by communicating to citizens the advantages of a heritage conservation program, and that there are heritage features everywhere that can be conserved and which can contribute to the character, quality of life and economic value of the region.

Include the full suite of heritage conservation tools at the time of enactment but use an incremental approach into bringing them into force (see Section 8.0.).

Encourage communities that currently have a heritage commission and/or a heritage register to provide advice and direction to others that do not as a way of building community capacity.

B) Reconstitute the Regional Heritage Commission

Purpose:

To ensure a region wide approach to heritage conservation activities.



View of Trail smelter, 2010

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Feasibility Assessment Who is involved:
 RDKB staff, RDKB Board, community associations, existing heritage commission(s).
 Review the terms of reference for the heritage commission and its application form (can be online) for potential members.
 The regional heritage commission should include representation from municipalities and existing heritage commissions where they have been established in addition to new members to ensure region-wide interests are represented. The recommended structure for the regional heritage commission would be to include one representative from each Electoral Area and each municipality. The representatives could be members of heritage commissions where they are in place, or alternatively a member of a local museum, archive or heritage related organization. A member of the RDKB board should also be appointed as a liaison member (non-voting) as well as staff support (preparing agendas/minutes, reports) should also be provided.

Step 2 Pilot Projects

Coordinate the heritage database

A) Complete a Pilot Project

Purpose:

To provide an example of heritage conservation in action.

Who is involved:

RDKB staff, RDKB Board, municipalities, community organizations and/or volunteers, regional heritage commission

Undertake a low-cost but high impact pilot project, oriented towards tourism, that illustrates the role of heritage and heritage conservation in economic development. It should also be an example of best practices in heritage conservation. This could be the development of a cycling tour brochure, a scenic roadway brochure, an interpretive project, further develop sign or marker projects region-wide (in addition to initiatives in Trail and Rossland), the development of an authentic garden or landscape, recognize the region's intangible resources – traditional skills, arts, and customs such as folklore, music, dance, and foodways - or the commemoration of a heritage feature.

B) Develop an online website/database for collections and holdings in the custody of Museums, Archives and heritage related organizations in the region

Purpose:

To facilitate access to records that will foster greater understanding and appreciation of the heritage values in the RDKB.

Who is involved:

Local heritage commissions, museums, archives, societies with an interest in heritage;

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Feasibility Assessment consultant to prepare database format and website.

There are more than 50 organizations in the RDKB with an interest in heritage. Combined these organizations have a significant collection of information however, accessing the information is not easy. Formally documenting the information in a database will ensure it is more accessible and will result in greater appreciation and understanding of the region's rich history. Making the information available on line and/or through a website will increase its exposure to residents of the region and the broader public. In addition, this initiative can facilitate activities and collaboration among these groups.



Painting of landscape near Christina Lake, (no date)

Step 3 Develop a regional heritage-based identity
Update the regional heritage register

- A) Develop a coordinated branding strategy for the RDKB with a focus on heritage value

Purpose:

Develop a coherent message about the importance of the region's heritage value.

This task would serve to broaden public understanding of the unique heritage resources in the RDKB. Doing so will help to attract and retain tourists, residents and investment. The recently completed Trail Cultural Plan for Art and Heritage strategy identifies heritage as a key strategic direction in contributing to community and economic development promoting. Building on this report, the region should seek opportunities to expand the scope of this initiative to cover the entire area of the RDKB.

- B) Produce Heritage Register Records for sites with heritage value

This study identified a number of heritage features located in the region. There is an opportunity for community-based research on heritage value of a site, which would result in enhanced community capacity. An expert (consultant or staff – depending on governance model) would then be engaged to write register records for submission.

Step 4 Implement heritage conservation planning
Update the Regional Heritage Register

- A) Implement Heritage Conservation Planning Tools to initiate heritage conservation planning

Purpose:

To integrate heritage conservation into day-to-day planning practice and to make it a key part of decision-making with regard to cultural and recreational tourism, development of arts and culture programs and community economic development.

Who is involved:

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Feasibility Assessment	<p>RDKB staff, RDKB Board, municipalities, heritage commission</p> <p>The RDKB should work towards amendments to Official Community Plans to include provisions for heritage conservation.</p> <p>Develop approaches to stop deterioration of heritage resources through stabilization. A number of important heritage resources, for example, log cabins and communal buildings formerly used by Doukhobors, are gradually deteriorating. Grants to facilitate stabilization until future viable uses can be found should be considered.</p> <p>Using the heritage register, planning staff should red-flag any developments that could potentially compromise the character defining elements of a heritage feature, or the character of an area or landscape. The RDKB should be prepared to work with the public to provide advice on best practices for heritage conservation in a development situation.</p> <p>Prepare for the development of design guidelines to be applied in areas that are significant for their heritage value and character.</p> <p>B) Prepare Heritage Register records – a continuation of work initiated in previous year.</p> <p>Step 5 Make use of heritage conservation planning tools Complete the first phase of the Regional Heritage Register</p> <p>A) Make comprehensive range of heritage conservation tools available</p> <p>Purpose:</p> <p>To use the available heritage conservation tools to increase heritage conservation in the RDKB.</p> <p>Who is involved:</p> <p>RDKB staff, RDKB Board, municipalities, heritage commission</p> <p>A number of heritage conservation tools are available to forward heritage conservation in the RDKB. They include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning and regulatory tools• Heritage protection tools• Financial tools• Partnership tools• Incentives• <p>Available tools should be implemented gradually, based on community support and the requirements of the heritage program. A detailed listing of the available tools can be found in Section 8.2. For example, the RDKB should consider the creation of heritage conservation areas in areas or places that have significant heritage value. The RD could also consider implementing Heritage Revitalization Agreements in specific</p>
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Feasibility Assessment places. A heritage revitalization agreement may vary or supplement the provisions of a zoning by-law; subdivision by-law; heritage conservation by-law; development cost levies by-law; development permit; heritage alteration permit. The Agreement establishes the timing of agreement terms; and includes other terms or conditions agreed to by both parties. A number of “model” heritage agreements, bylaws and resolutions were prepared by the City of Richmond for the Steveston Village Heritage Conservation Plan in 2009. These models should be utilized as the basis for bringing forward conservation tools in the RDKB.

B) Complete register records as per Steps 3 and 4.

6.4.4 Funding

Development of the regional conservation services was laid out as steps in the previous section: Implementation Plan. The pace of tackling the suggested steps will depend upon the funding for the increased service. With adequate funding, each step could be accomplished within a single year, making the 5 step implementation plan a 5 Year Plan. But a supportable level of funding could mean the 5 step plan is a 7 or 10 Year Plan. Below is an estimated cost for each of the steps.

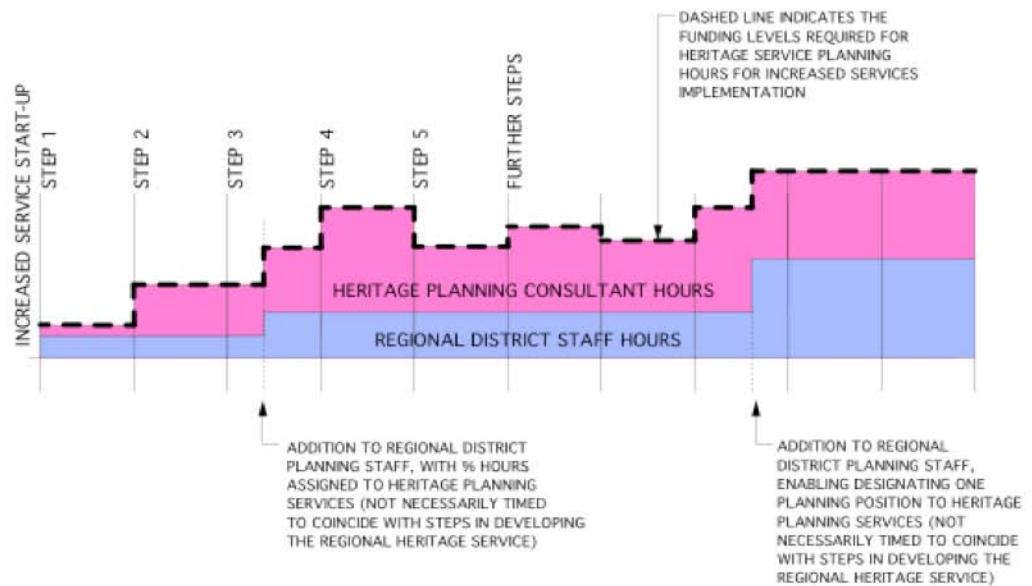


TABLE A: FUNDING HERITAGE CONSERVATION SERVICES IMPLEMENTATION

Note that the fluctuating funding level of funding is possible even with steady Regional District staffing levels, responding to the need for planning hours at any given step in the roll-out and maintenance of services

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Feasibility Assessment Increased funding would largely go to increased planning hours devoted to heritage conservation. Significantly increasing planning staff hours specifically devoted to heritage conservation services is not an option until new planning staff members are hired. In all likelihood, staff hirings would be indicated only when planning matters in general require the introduction of another staff person. In that case, the planning job description would need to include a certain percentage of the work to be devoted to heritage conservation services.

The limitations on time that can be earmarked for heritage conservation by RDKB staff indicates that for there to be a ramping up of heritage conservation services, that increased planning time needs to be contracted out to consultants.

Fluctuating funding of the heritage conservation service - with its blend of staff and consultant hours - is managed through the management of discrete contracts to consultants. Budgets can be set in advance, following the identification of what is to be accomplished in the various steps to implement the regionally integrated service.

Service Option 1

Funding for this option assumes no new funding. Currently, the RDKB does not allocate an on-going annual budget specifically allocated for heritage conservation. Heritage services, such as establishing extended services by-laws or designating particular heritage resources are undertaken as necessary, funded within current planning budgets. While the current level of funding allocated for planning purposes may support a very modest level of service - for example, preparing several heritage register records each year, implementation of a more ambitious service could not be contemplated with this level of funding. The funding estimates described below would be in addition to any funding currently allocated to heritage conservation.

Service Option 2

Funding for this option assumes a ramping up of services to accomplish the identification of Regional heritage features (not including features in the region's incorporated areas) and setting up the regulatory tools to assist in their conservation. Funding levels for this process are per TABLE B without the following parts:

Step 2: \$ 92,000

Step 3a: \$ 42,500

Total estimated to completion of Step 5: \$ 224,300

Service Option 3

Funding for this option assumes a ramping up of services to accomplish the identified 5-step process. Funding levels for the steps will be determined whether the implementation of the service is a 5 year plan or a longer process.

The funding levels by step are estimated in the following table. The funding for staff

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is assumed to double by the time Step 3 is undertaken, following the addition of an RDKB planning position that will have an allocation of a portion of their time for heritage planning.

Total estimated to completion of Step 5: \$ 358,800

	Task	Estimated hours Staff / Consultant	Staff (@ \$60/hour)	Consultant (@ \$90/hour)	Expenses
Step 1	a) Enact service by-law	20 / 30	\$1,200	\$2,700	
	b) Heritage commission reconstitution	20 / 30	\$1,200	\$2,700	
	Subtotal		\$2,400	\$5,400	
Step 2	a) Pilot project	100 / 250	\$6,000	\$22,500	\$25,000
	b) Website/database for collections	150 / 300	\$9,000	\$27,000	\$2,500
	Subtotal		\$15,000	\$49,500	\$27,500
Step 3	a) Branding strategy	100 / 350	\$6,000	\$31,500	\$5,000
	b) Heritage register records (25)	100 / 250	\$6,000	\$22,500	\$1,500
	Subtotal		\$12,000	\$54,000	\$6,500
Step 4	a) Initiate heritage planning / management plan	100 / 300	\$6,000	\$27,000	\$3,500
	b) Program to stabilize heritage resources	100 / 165	\$6,000	\$15,000	\$25,000
	c) Heritage register records (25)	100 / 250	\$6,000	\$22,500	\$1,500
	Subtotal		\$18,000	\$64,500	\$30,000

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	Task	Estimated hours Staff / Consultant	Staff (@ \$60/hour)	Consultant (@ \$90/hour)	Expenses
Step 5	a) Implement comprehensive heritage tools	150 / 350	\$9,000	\$31,500	\$3,500
	b) Heritage register records (25)	100 / 250	\$6,000	\$22,500	\$1,500
	<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>\$15,000</i>	<i>\$54,000</i>	<i>\$5,000</i>
	TOTAL		<i>\$62,400</i>	<i>\$227,000</i>	<i>\$69,000</i>

TABLE B: FUNDING FOR FIVE-STEP IMPLEMENTATION OF REGIONAL HERITAGE SERVICE

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Feasibility Assessment **Conclusions**

The enhanced heritage conservation service would rely on contracting with consultants, based on the following rationale:

1. Existing staff resources would be insufficient to undertake all the additional work proposed due to existing work commitments approved by the Board. It is anticipated that existing staff will have to allocate some additional incremental time (estimated to be one-half day per month) to be involved in the future steps and actions as outlined in this report. At some point in the future additional staff time will have to be allocated to administer heritage services region-wide. The implementation of the work outlined in this study will result in more heritage work, due to both the identification of more heritage resources, and the greater public awareness of heritage issues in the region. It is estimated that approximately 25-40 % of a staff position would be required in the future. As demands for other services in the region increase, and additional staff resources to provide them, opportunities to create full time positions (when combined with the heritage work) should be considered.
2. Implementing the actions proposed requires a wide range of expertise and skills that would most effectively and efficiently be delivered by specialists in each of those fields. In addition, utilizing consultants will allow for flexibility to meet variations in budgets allowing for the work to be completed as funds are available.
3. Providing the heritage service as recommended will require an increase in property taxes and would have to be introduced as an annual budget item. It is anticipated that applications would be made for financial assistance to outside funding agencies for some budget items such as the pilot project, website/database for collections, and the branding strategy. In addition, while at present there is no funding available from the Provincial Heritage Branch, it is anticipated there may be funding available in the future to assist with development of the heritage management plan work and the production of heritage register records.

Recommendation

There is a general appetite to increase the level of heritage conservation in the RDKB, and to set in place a regulatory environment that will enable the region to access outside funding. Increased taxation as a Heritage Conservation Service line item in the annual RDKB budget can be supportable when viewed as seed money to attract funding sources for the conservation of the region's heritage.

While this report strongly advocates for a coordinated heritage program for the

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Feasibility Assessment whole region, a less ambitious service that simply identifies heritage features in the region's Electoral Areas would also be an improvement over the current level of service. An example of this modest approach to heritage conservation is the service for the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine, a region with fewer identified heritage features than the RDKB, many of which are relatively difficult to access by the general public, and therefore less a part of the day-to-day life of its citizens. The RDKS \$20,000 annual heritage budget (established in 2006) is used to manage the extended services bylaw for all of the Electoral Areas and modestly develop its heritage register, involving a regional heritage commission. The RDKS retains a consultant to prepare from two to six Statements of Significance for the register each year.

6.4.5 Governance Structure of a Regional Conservation Service

If the case can be made for some sort of region-wide heritage conservation service, the challenge is to determine a model of governance that can best introduce and develop this region-wide service while addressing the challenges identified by the community and working within a budget set by the Regional District Board of Directors.

Present Governance Model

This present model of governance has the advantage of not incurring additional costs to the taxpayers, with the Regional District continuing its present allocation of funds earmarked for conservation services. Electoral Area Community Heritage Commissions would be struck as needed to enable conservation of heritage features. Conservation programs would be tailored to the existing level of funding, and would probably be welcomed by some for not increasing the financial and regulatory imposition on property owners.

In practice, the continuation of the present level of service is problematic, for the reasons noted in Section 7.4.2, Service Option I. There is a sense that the region's heritage is not being well cared for, and that there is a lost opportunity for real economic benefits accruing to the region if the present level of heritage conservation continues. While least controversial, this model does not move the regional service from an essentially ad-hoc service to a pro-active integrated heritage conservation service for the region (the recommended service noted above in Section 7.4.2), simply because the funding would be inadequate for such an expansion of service.

Opportunities for improved service can be achieved by adopting a new governance model. Two alternatives are presented for consideration:

Governance Model A:

- Increased Regional District staff and resources for heritage planning

Governance Model B:

- Development of the Regional Heritage Commission to be the administrator of

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Feasibility Assessment the regional heritage service

Governance Model A:
Implementation Directed by Regional District Staff

This model of governance is essentially the present model with boosted Regional District funding for increased planning staff hours and/or heritage planning service contracts. Regional District staff would consult the Regional Heritage Commission before making recommendations to the Regional District Board of Directors. Increased staffing/contracted consultants would be devoted to developing the integrated conservation service envisioned in the recommended service option.

The additional services could be phased in, following a phased increase in taxation to cover the additional service.

This model leads the region towards a service much like what is now found in most large municipalities, with a planning staff expert in developing programs for the conservation of heritage value in the communities. There are three potential drawbacks to this model:

1. The potential resentment of the many private property owners with identified heritage features for the increased presence of the Regional bureaucracy in their property affairs
2. The costs of supporting the expanded staff and programs
3. The increased Board of Directors time required for hearing advice from staff on heritage service matters

Governance Model B:
Implementation Directed by Regional Heritage Commission

This model of governance can facilitate the same service as Model A, but differs in the role assumed by the Regional District Board of Directors and staff. This model places the volunteer Regional Heritage Commission in the position of the directing heritage conservation policy for the Regional District and steering the contracting out of planning services. Regional District staff would advise the Commission on contract and planning matters. The Regional Board of Directors would have representation on the Commission, so as to facilitate communication of heritage issues and programs to the Board of Directors. The Commission would ideally have representation from all the Electoral Areas and municipalities, in addition to the seat for a liaison person from the Regional Board of Directors. The advantages of this model over Model A are significant:

1. Through direct input on service direction from representatives across the region, the actions of the Regional Heritage Commission would facilitate the coordination of municipal and

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Feasibility Assessment	regional initiatives more directly than relying so much on Regional staff
	2. The Commission could identify the need for planning expertise for discrete tasks, realizing a flexible and cost-effective delivery of heritage planning services
	3. Its citizen representation would keep its decision-making responsive to citizen opinion and be less like a Big Bureaucracy initiative
	4. By not being the Regional District, it can attract funding from sources that do not fund Regional District programs
	5. The Regional Board of Directors would be relieved of the duty of managing the details of the directing the heritage conservation of the region.

Some of the challenges would be the amount of time required by heritage commission members who are volunteers, and the need for reporting to the Board of Directors, but Model A also would demand comparable volunteer hours. In addition, some allocation of staff time would still be required to facilitate the commission's work, which would need to be factored into the cost plan for the regional heritage service.

Conclusion

The models of governance can be summarized as services provided by Regional planning staff, directed by the Regional Board of Directors (Model A) and services provided by contractors directed by a newly-struck Regional Heritage Commission, and advised by existing Regional planning staff. (Model B). The scope of services needn't be different between the two models; each model can provide the framework for attaining the goals set out at the beginning of Section 7.

The great differences between the two models are:

1. Public perception of the directorship of heritage programs - the Regional District bureaucracy vs. volunteer citizen representatives
2. Direction of heritage policy by a busy Board of Directors vs. a Commission focused on heritage management
3. The potential ability to attract outside funding from funding agencies that will not fund the Regional District

On all three scores, the Regional Heritage Commission model (Model B) appears to have advantages over the Regional District Staff model (Model A). The central challenge of this model is managing the increased commitment required of volunteer Heritage Commissioners.

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Feasibility Assessment to have advantages over the Regional District Staff model (Model A). The central challenge of this model is managing the increased commitment required of volunteer Heritage Commissioners.

6.4.6 Feasibility

The Regional District needs to comprehensively identify and manages its heritage, and to coordinate those initiatives with those of the incorporated districts, in order to be responsible stewards of its heritage and realize the economic potential of cultural tourism. With a modest yearly investment, the Regional District can spur the development of a coordinated definition of the region as a desirable place with a great history, attractive and important for its natural and cultural heritage. This can be feasibly managed through the augmentation of heritage planning by staff with consultant contracts. Those contracts can be let in accordance with the budget allocations derived from taxation plus funding from outside sources.

The increased investment by its citizens through a modest increase in taxation can be efficiently directed by the citizens themselves in the form of a volunteer Regional Heritage Commission, a body that can be constituted to be responsive and accountable to the citizenry and representative of the region's Electoral Areas and constituent municipalities.

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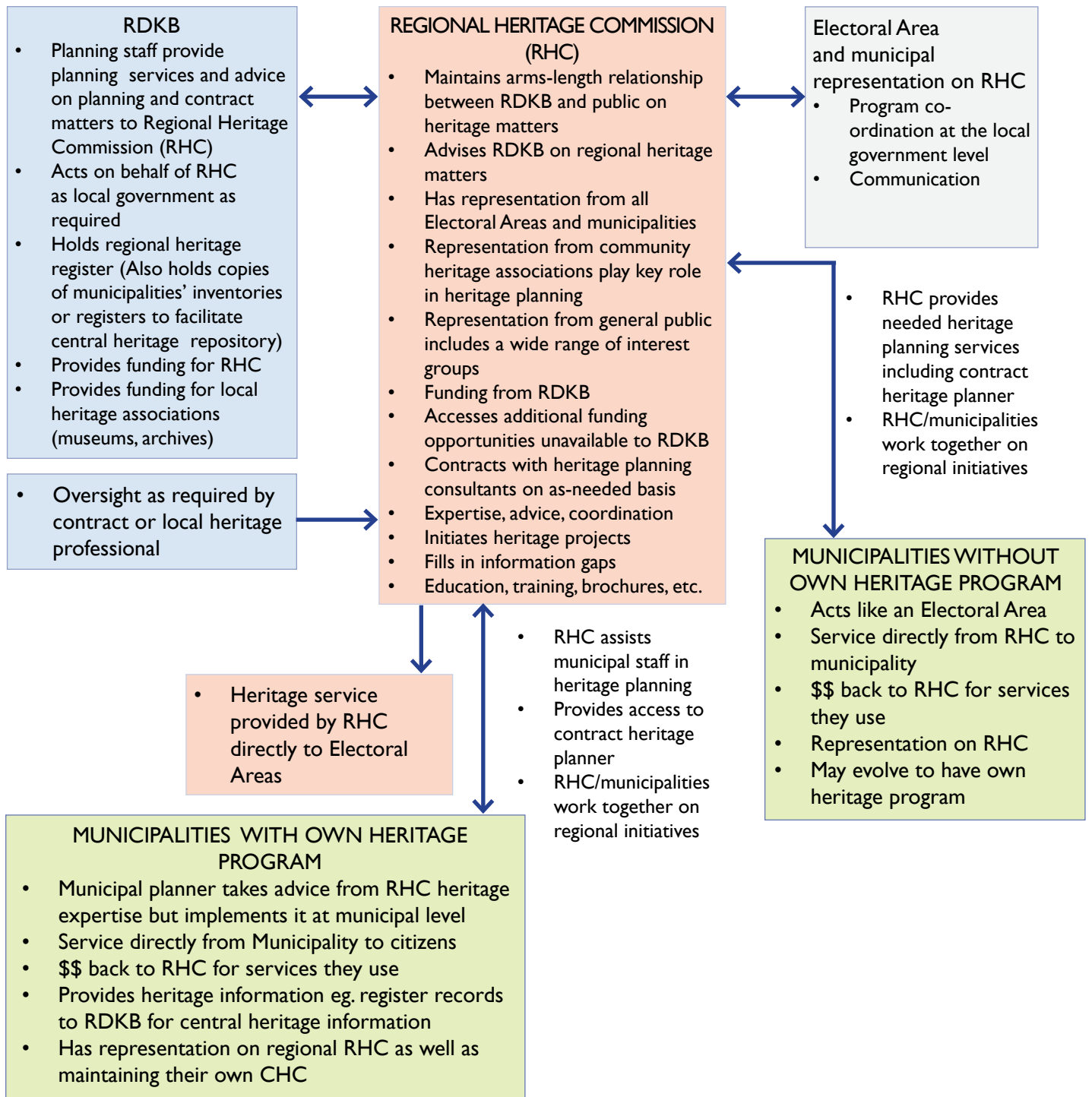


FIGURE 2: STRUCTURE OF GOVERNANCE MODEL B

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Goals of the Heritage Service

- Raise awareness of the region's heritage
- Build broad popular support for heritage conservation
- Coordinate heritage-based activities across the region
- Build capacity in the region for planning and executing heritage conservation
- Attract funding partners

Local and Regional Associations

Historical Societies

- Trail Historical Society*
- Boundary Historical Society*
- Beaver and Pend D'Oreille Valley Historical Society*
- West Kootenay Family Historians*
- Doukhobor Historical Society, Union of Spiritual Communities of Christ*
- Heritage Federation of Southeast BC*
- Kootenay Columbia Educational Heritage Society*

Museums

- Rossland Museum Society*
- Boundary Museum Society*
- Greenwood Museum*
- Old School House at Park Siding*
- Grand Forks Museum*
- Doukhobor Museum (Fort Shepherd Historic Site)*
- Kettle Valley Museum*

Arts Associations

- Trail District Community Arts Council*
- Rossland Council for Arts and Culture*
- Rossland Gold Fever Follies Society*
- First Nations and Rossland Art Club*
- Greater Trail Cultural Plan Project*
- Rock Wall Entusiastico Society*

Libraries and Archives

- Colombo Lodge Archives*
- Midway Library*

7.0 Heritage Associations and the Regional Heritage Service

Many community initiatives rely on heritage - landscapes, buildings, tourism, recreation, the arts - but there is no parallel financial commitment to its conservation (bicycle tours of mine sites, farm tours, etc.) Potential synergies between existing community heritage resources and projects are important to support the physical conservation of heritage at all levels.

The RDKB and its municipalities have a wealth of diverse community organizations and groups that are pro-active in promoting the heritage of the region. Local museums, libraries, heritage sites, and community events are all potential participants in a regional heritage service. Archival and artifact collections, photograph collections both public and private, oral histories and stories not yet recorded, local publications such as the *Boundary Historical Review*, locally produced craft, art and music are also resources that can potentially further the goals of the heritage service.

The issue is not that heritage organizations and other resources are scarce in the RDKB, but that they are not coordinated to effectively promote the wider goals of a heritage program.

Ways in which these organizations can better support heritage should be identified through an inclusive long term vision and implementation strategy created by representatives of the various associations the RDKB, and municipalities. Local heritage organizations can assist the heritage service by assisting with the implementation of the heritage service in the short term and by forwarding the overall goals of the service in the longer term.

An important role for the implementation of the heritage service should be given to local heritage and related associations, because of their creative and dynamic qualities. Heritage organizations should be recognized both as partners in activities and as constructive critics of cultural heritage policies.

At the same time we see that volunteer associations face substantial challenges. The context for volunteering is changing rapidly because of globalization, technological and demographic change, yet the political drive to promote voluntary action as central to civic responsibility and democratic regeneration. New generations of volunteers are needed. Governments cannot ask volunteers to take on too much. Economics plays a key role, as funds are needed to ensure projects are realized and goals are met.

Local heritage organizations can be involved in the regional heritage service by: Having representation on the Regional Heritage Commission, which, no matter what the structure of the heritage service is, will play a critical role in the

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Heritage Associations and the Heritage Service

Tourism and Business

Rosland Chamber of Commerce
Rosland Economic Development Task Force
Discover Rock Creek
Greenwood Board of Trade
Cattlemens Association
Trail Communities in Bloom
Trail and District Chamber of Commerce
Christina Lake Chamber of Commerce
Tourism Rosland

Heritage Commissions

Rosland Heritage Commission

Seniors Organizations

Midway Seniors Society
Rosland Seniors

Environmental and Recreation

Phoenix Interpretive Forest
The Land Conservancy (Hardy Mountain
BC Wildlife Federation (Fort Shepherd Historic
Site)
Friends of the Rosland Range & Kootenay
Columbia Trail Society
Rosland Sustainability Commission

Community Organizations

Beaverdell Community Club
Westbridge Community Club
Bridesville Community Club
Royal Canadian Legion, Greenwood
Japanese Heritage in Greenwood
Boundary Womens Institute
Boundary Farmers Institute

Spiritual Organizations

Pend d'Oreille Cemetery
Catholic Cemetery, Rosland

administration and conservation of the region's heritage assets. Depending on the service option and governance model chosen, the RHC will either provide key expertise and advice to the RDKB or be the actual administrative body for the heritage service. Either way, diverse expertise and local knowledge in cultural, environmental, economic, archival and other disciplines will be required.

Assist in information collection and advise on the organization of the central information database.

As part of the heritage service, create and encourage voluntary initiatives in the fields of cultural and natural heritage with a particular attention towards students and young people.

As an organizational and communication initiative, consider the formation of a forum of local heritage and other associations with representation from the diverse types of local groups associated with heritage. This would assist with an understanding of common objectives and policies, and the encouragement of bilateral and multilateral activities within the non-profit community. One of the functions of this forum would be to offer shared information, cooperation, coordination, and support to promote, develop and disseminate their activities.

Actively recruit potential regional alliances with community groups and local initiatives which don't necessarily align themselves with heritage. These include organizations such as Communities in Bloom, Kootenay Columbia Trails Society, Columbia Basin Trust and others. Finding commonalities between these diverse groups and heritage is an important initiative for the heritage program.

Use these commonalities to create authentic experiences which forward the heritage conservation agenda. For example, Communities in Bloom could conduct research and undertake the re-establishment of Italian gardens in Trail, the Japanese vegetable gardens in Greenwood or the Chinese gardens in Trail, thus fulfilling several heritage goals - cultural tourism, the application of best conservation practice, and the interpretation of past events.

Maintain a communications role between the heritage service and other community associations, such as sports and the arts. While the arts in the RDKB celebrates heritage through intangible means such as musical or dramatic performances, connection and support need to be made between the songs and stories and the actual conservation of the physical heritage features that inspire them. This connection will ensure that the region is not left with just the interpretation of its past.

Promote the exchange of information and documentation in the field of educational experience and the promotion of heritage.

Take steps to ensure that the effective participation of local heritage and other

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Heritage Associations and the Heritage Service associations is viable in the long term.

Assist with the implementation of the heritage service as outlined in the previous section, and with its ongoing growth and administration. Different institutions will have varied expertise related to different aspects of the implementation plan, and their participation will be critical to its success.

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8.0 Heritage Policy and Tools

This section establishes policies and lists tools and incentives which can guide the future development of a conservation program and the care of the RDKB's heritage features. No matter which organizational structure is selected for the heritage service, the following policies should be considered.

8.1 Heritage Conservation Policy

1. The heritage service is committed to protecting the heritage character of the region by considering heritage conservation a top priority and acknowledges that the region's historic resources are central to its economic, cultural, and social well-being.
 - Facilitate the conservation of the region's heritage features through re-use, and by striving to retain or recover the cultural significance of historic resources
 - Provide for the security, maintenance, and future of the region's historic resources.
 - Promote the appreciation of valued heritage resources and the importance of their conservation
2. The heritage service is committed to the retention of rural character, authenticity and significance throughout the region.
 - Develop a realistic system specifically for the conservation of rural and/or remote resources
 - Consider the qualities of the region's cultural landscapes in any planning process or decision making and ensure their conservation
 - Ensure the retention of regional and local authenticity through specific guidelines or design review
3. The heritage service is committed to the provision of heritage conservation planning services to each of its Electoral Areas.
 - Commit to an ongoing process of listing all features that the community has identified as part of their heritage, so that the community is aware of what it has of value.
 - Take measures to clearly note to property owners that listing a feature in no way compromises the property owners present rights and privileges of ownership.
 - Adopt an incremental approach to bringing conservation tools into force to allow for manpower and budget considerations.
 - Integrate heritage conservation into day-to-day planning practice, such as the processing of planning applications and long-term planning.

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- Heritage Policy and Tools
- Formally adopt the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada to guide all heritage conservation activities.
 - Develop a system for producing and reviewing statements of significance so the public understands the heritage value of any given feature is valuable, and its core history. Statements of significance can be prepared on an as-needed basis.
 - Balance heritage conservation on private property with incentives (See Section 8.3). It is important to acknowledge the principle that sufficient incentive(s) must be provided to property owners to achieve conservation.
 - Monitor progress to maintain an effective conservation program
4. The heritage service will incorporate a system of governance that would ensure effective cooperation and coordination between the region's Electoral Areas, municipalities and local heritage organizations.
 - Set up a system of communication between all entities involved in the heritage conservation service to ensure that information is effectively disseminated, in particular to local heritage organizations
 - Ensure local community involvement in developing regional heritage policies
 - Prepare a communication plan to direct the relationships between jurisdictional entities, with owners of heritage property and those who have an interest in heritage conservation
 - Develop a system of Information and cost sharing for maintenance for resources that span two or more jurisdictions
 5. The heritage service will assist in making local museum and archival collections available for critical research into heritage features.
 - Coordinate museum collections and archival information so the public knows what information is available and where to find it.
 - Create an online resource that makes information about all of the RDKB's heritage organizations and assets accessible in one place.
 6. The heritage service is committed to encouraging youth in its communities and regions to become involved in heritage conservation.
 - Ensure that the heritage service makes heritage available and relevant to youth in the region
 - Actively encourage the participation of youth in heritage conservation by developing programs and projects that reflect their interest in cultural, natural and recreational heritage
 - Develop volunteer opportunities in the RDKB and its museums and heritage organizations in which youth can directly participate
 7. The heritage service is committed to a heritage program that manages change

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- Heritage Policy and Tools
- while ensuring the conservation of key community heritage values and heritage features.
- Encourage retention and adaptive re-use of heritage structures and landscapes.
 - Ensure conservation programs and projects are values-based and retain the authenticity of the heritage feature or resources.
 - Develop a set of non-prescriptive design guidelines to direct new development or re-development in a community or region.
 - Following best-practices in conservation, strive for compatibility and distinguishability between new work and existing heritage.
8. The heritage service is committed to a program of interpretation and commemoration both as means of educating residents about their heritage assets and as a way of enhancing tourism and recreation potential.
9. Natural and environmentally important heritage features will be conserved within the RDKB.
- Partner with local and regional environmental groups, recreational groups and educational facilities to apply best practices to the conservation and presentation of the area's outstanding natural heritage.

8.2 Heritage Conservation Tools

There is a range of heritage conservation tools that Local Governments and Regional Districts can utilize to further heritage conservation objectives. As noted earlier, municipal councils are empowered by the Community Charter to engage in heritage conservation services and to use the tools provided in Part 27 of the Local Government Act. Regional Districts however, are in somewhat different situation. If they wish to provide heritage conservation services, they first must adopt an establishing bylaw [LGA s. 800].

Please also note that in some cases, legislative tools have different restrictions, depending on whether they are being used by a council or a regional board. Tax exemptions, for example, may be granted under the Community Charter by municipal councils for any specified term, whereas Regional Districts may only grant them for up to ten years. The RDKB should consult the relevant legislation directly for further information and/or clarification.

By themselves, the tools enabled by the legislation are not enough. Used on their own, these tools can lead to ad hoc and piecemeal management of heritage resources. In order for these tools to be effective, they must be used in the context of heritage planning.

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- Heritage Policy and Tools
- I. Planning and Regulatory Tools**
 - a. Official Community Plan – describes the vision for a specific community including social, economic, and environmental land use management including heritage policies. Future bylaws and works must be consistent with the OCP. Enables adoption of Area Plans, Development Permit Areas, and Heritage Conservation Areas.
 - b. Development Permit Area – designates an area to include additional review for applications and supplements zoning regulations. A development permit regulates the development of a property in accordance with the OCP and applicable area plan and controls the form and character of development. Variances can provide relaxation of regulations.
 - c. Zoning By-law and Rezoning – regulates land uses, density, siting, etc. of buildings and structures. Zoning amendments or rezoning can allow for changes in zoning to facilitate heritage conservation objectives.
 - d. Subdivision Approvals – can consider heritage conservation objectives. Subdivision and servicing requirements may require a heritage building to be relocated or demolished. Subdivision regulations may be amended to achieve heritage conservation objectives. A heritage revitalization agreement (see below) can also vary subdivision requirements.
 - e. Building Permits/Alternative compliance – heritage building supplement to BC Building Code allows upgrades to minimize impact on heritage resource. Building permits address health and life safety matters (fire, health, mechanical, structural). Alternative solutions can be considered for buildings listed in a community heritage register.
 - f. Interpretation and Commemoration – of tangible and intangible heritage resources. A local government may recognize the heritage value or heritage character of a heritage property, an area or some other aspect of a community’s heritage. The local government may install a plaque or marker to indicate recognition subject to obtaining permission from the property owner.
 - 2. Heritage Protection Conservation Tools**
 - a. Community Heritage Register - formally identifies resources of heritage value. A local government may, by resolution, establish a community heritage register that identifies real property that is considered by the local government to be heritage property. The community heritage register must indicate the reasons why property

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Heritage Policy and Tools



Martin Burrell's ranch house and barn at Grand Forks, c.1901 BCAR b-06034

included in a community heritage register is considered to have heritage value or heritage character and may distinguish between heritage properties of differing degrees and kinds of heritage value or heritage character.

- b. Heritage Designation – ensures long term protection of heritage resource through by-law. A local government may, by bylaw, on terms and conditions it considers appropriate, designate real property in whole or in part as protected if the local government considers the property has heritage value or heritage character or designation of the property is necessary or desirable for the conservation of the protected heritage property.
- c. Heritage Conservation Area – provides long term protection to an area with heritage value. For the purposes of heritage conservation, an official community plan may designate an area as a heritage conservation area. If a heritage conservation area is designated, the official community plan must describe the special features or characteristics that justify the designation and state the objectives of the designation and either the official community plan or zoning bylaw must specify guidelines respecting the manner by which the objectives are to be achieved.

If a heritage conservation area is designated the official community plan may do one of the following: specify conditions under which alteration restrictions do not apply to a property within the area, which may be different for different properties or classes of properties; include a schedule listing buildings, structures land or features within the area that are to be protected; and identify features or characteristics that contribute to the heritage value or heritage character of the area.

If an official community plan designates a heritage conservation area, a person must not do any of the following unless a heritage alteration permit has been issued: subdivide land in the area; start the construction of a building or structure or an addition to an existing structure within the area; alter a building or structure within the area; alter a feature that is protected heritage property.
- d. Heritage Alteration Permit – ensures changes to heritage properties are consistent with heritage protection objectives. A local government or its delegate may issue a heritage alteration permit authorizing alteration or other actions if the authorization is required by the Local Government Act, a heritage revitalization agreement or a covenant

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Heritage Policy and Tools

- under section 219 of the Land Title Act. The heritage alteration permit may, in relation to protected heritage property or property within an heritage conservation area, vary or supplement one or more of the following: zoning and development regulations; development cost recovery; subdivision and development requirements; permits and fees; a bylaw or heritage alteration permit. A heritage alteration permit may not vary use or density, a floodplain specification, or in relation to a property in a heritage conservation area, the permit must be in accordance with the guidelines established for the heritage conservation area.
- e. Heritage Conservation Covenants – ensure long term protection through a contract. Local government or a heritage organization can enter into agreement with property owner to protect a site for a period of time or indefinitely. The covenant can deal with buildings and landscape features and typically outline the obligations of the parties and may include maintenance standards and requirements.
 - f. Heritage Revitalization Agreement – site specific agreement between local government and owner to provide long term protection to heritage property. A local government may, by bylaw, enter into an agreement with the owner of a property which may:
 - i. include provision regarding the phasing and timing of the commencement and completion of the actions required by the agreement
 - ii. vary or supplement
 - 1. bylaw and permit conditions including: land use, density, siting and lot size requirements;
 - 2. development cost recovery, subdivision and development requirements;
 - 3. development permits, development variance permits;
 - 4. a bylaw or heritage alteration permit under the heritage conservation provisions of the Local Government Act.
 - g. Standards and Guidelines for Heritage Conservation – to guide decision making when changes are proposed to a historic place. The Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada prepared by Parks Canada is the most widely used conservation manual available. It outlines the principles and practices to encourage the long-term conservation of historic places.
 - h. Temporary Heritage Protection – allows protection for limited period

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- Heritage Policy and Tools
- to allow for consideration of long term protection alternatives.
- i. Withholding of approvals – a local government may by bylaw withhold approvals that would alter or cause alteration to a protected heritage property, a property subject to temporary heritage protection, property on a community heritage register.
 - ii. Withholding of demolition permits - a local government may by bylaw withhold approval for demolition in the case of protected heritage property until a heritage alteration permit and any other necessary approvals have been issued, in the case of a property identified in a community heritage register until a building permit and any other necessary approvals have been issued.
 - iii. Orders for temporary protection - a local government may order that real property is subject to temporary protection if the local government considers that the property is or may be heritage property, or protection of the property may be necessary or desirable for the conservation of other property that is heritage property.
 - iv. Temporary protection by introduction of continuing protection bylaws - a local government may provide for a temporary protection period when a heritage conservation area or heritage designation bylaw is introduced. A local government may provide for a temporary period of protection while heritage area planning is completed.
 - i. Heritage Inspection – A local government may order the inspection of a property to assess its heritage value, heritage character or the need for conservation of:
 - i. a property that is or may be protected heritage property
 - ii. a property identified as heritage property in a community heritage register
 - iii. a property that is or may be heritage property according to criteria established by bylaw.
 - iv. Heritage Site Maintenance Standards - A local government may, by bylaw, establish minimum standards for the maintenance of real property that is designated as protected by a heritage designation by-law or within a heritage conservation area. Different standards may be established for different areas or different classes of property.
- 3. Financial Tools**
- a. Heritage Grants – cash grants to assist with heritage conservation activities

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- b. Property Tax Exemptions – to provide full or partial support for up to 10 years
- c. Senior Government Support – seek support from programs to assist with heritage conservation activities

4. Partnership Tools

- a. Community Heritage Commission - provides expert and local knowledge on heritage conservation issues
- b. Policy & Procedures – review administrative procedures to ensure integration of heritage resources
- c. Collaboration – work with community groups and agencies to acknowledge heritage resources and seek opportunities for cooperation

5. Incentives

Variances/relaxations to the following regulations (typically contained in zoning regulations) could be considered to facilitate the conservation of heritage resources by private property owners.

- Permitted uses
- Parcel or lot area
- Parcel or lot coverage
- Number of buildings permitted on site
- Setbacks
- Height
- Parking and loading

These could be provided through development variances and or a Heritage Revitalization Agreement but it should be noted that changes to use or density must be approved at Public Hearing. An HRA can also vary subdivision and development requirements and development cost recovery; development permits, development variance permits, and heritage alteration permits.

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9.0 Appendices

Appendix A: Bibliography

Appendix B: Compiled Workshop Information

Appendix C: Transcript of Open Ended Survey Questions

Appendix D: Heritage Features in the Kootenay Boundary Region

Appendix E: Rossland Heritage Register

Appendix F: Principles of Heritage Conservation

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Appendix B: Compiled information from April Workshops

Electoral Area A

Electoral Area B

Electoral Area C

Electoral Area D

Electoral Area E

Appendix B

**Workshop, April 20, 1:00-4:00 pm
Electoral Area A
Trail, B.C**

Participants:

Christopher Stevenson	Chair, Steering Committee RDKB Director, Greenwood
Kathy Wallace	Steering Committee member City Councillor, Rossland
Jamie Forbes	Steering Committee member Trail Historical Society
Mark Andison	Director of Planning and Development, RDKB
Sarah Benson	Trail Historical Society Trail Museum & Archives
Roland Perri	Columbo Lodge Archives
Craig Horsland	Beaver and Pend d'Oreille Valley Historical Society
Nola Landucci	Trail resident

Satellite meeting with Jack and June Bell, Beaver Valley

What do you value?

- Rejuvenation of the communities: the presence of young creative people
- Safety
- History of settlement from camp to town to city
- Development showing a transition from frontier building to Deco-styled architecture
- Physical contancy of Trail: it hasn't changed a great deal since is heyday early on
- Major centre (Spokane) nearby
- History of changes in dominant mode of transportation - from paddlewheelers to rail to automobiles
- Continued attraction of centres in the USA
- Learning about the area's history
- Seniors - such as those in the independent living situation in Fruitvale
- Not forgetting history
- Learning by the young generation
- Community with capacity
- Connection of communities, linking histories

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- Awareness of the central importance of heritage
- Remoteness
- Everything is close by
- Trail boosterism:
- Trail is B.C.'s "No.1 Sports Town"
- "Home of the Champions"
- "Silver City"
- "Explore Your Trail"
- Smelting history
- The famous "Trail Smoke-Eaters"
- Unique cultural heritage of Trail: important Italian influence
 - Tight social connections
 - Like-minded people
- Youthful energy
- Moveable Museums - 1 in Fruitvale @ Credit Union; 2 at the Big Hall
- The Blue Book (\$30.00)
- Beaver Valley School House
- June and Jack Bell's private museum in their house and outbuildings
- history of American investment and immigration
- history of the Cascade Road - 1920, built with horsepower, picks and shovels

What places, features, traditions and stories are important to you?

- Park Siding schoolhouse - District owned
- Regional District Building of 1920, and its additions
- Themed travel routes
- Genelle Oasis
- Themed travel routes
- Star Grocery
- Charles Bailey Theatre
- Central School
- Regional District Building of 1920, and its additions
- Columbia River - the dominating reason for Trail existing
- The Columbia as a recreational resource
- 1934 Gyro Park
- Terraced West Trail
- Wine making in "garages"
- Wine-making competitions - open drinking
- Columbia River for industry and recreation
- The orcharding history (and difficulty dealing with the smelter pollutants, before the fertilizer plant converted much of the harmful emissions).

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Appendix B

- Tunnels from Christina Lake to Castlegar
- Cominco Farm at Warfield
- Haley Park: pasture, and farm building and barn foundations
- CJAT local radio station
- Cedar Valley: huge decars 90" ø stumps (now Sheep Creek Valley)
- Tavern at North Point
- Vernon & Nelson telegraph line
- in 1909 BC Telephone Company bought the telephone exchange; building is now the Seniors Centre
- Ben Shaw, trapper is an interesting historical character
- Big Sheep Creek
- recreational fishing
- Sturgeon in the Columbia River
- Orchard trees in Happy Valley
- Fruitvale land sales promoted (perhaps fraudulently) as orchard country
- shepherding history
- vineyards
- history of highways through the region: Kettle Falls Highway, then Cascade Highway, the Crowsnest Highway (Highway #3)
- Patterson
- Doukhobor haying route, now a biking trail
- silica concentrator and refinery
- trestle collapse 1920
- Shepherding history
- Vineyards
- Regional highways: Kettle Falls, Cascade, Crowsnest
- Patterson
- Doukhobor haying route, now a biking trail
- Silica concentrator and refinery
- Railway trestle collapse 1920
- BC Hydro right-of-way & substation
- Seven mile dam
- Milder climate in the Pend d'Oreille Valley
- Different biogeoclimatic zones in one place
- Trail Horsemen's Society rodeo grounds
- Columbia Gardens vineyard
- Ore transfer station
- 1950s dam on the Pend d'Oreille for smelter
- Cemetery for Pend d'Oreille & Waneta

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- Champion Lakes provincial park
- Agriculture in Columbia Gardens owned by Teck
- Hobby farms
- Good drinking water
- School house
- Oral history collection by the Pend d'Oreille Historical Society
- Boosterism to sell property as orchard country
- 10-acre land parcels
- May Day parades
- 1950s bedroom community
- May Day parades
- Montrose Family Days

What ways can the Regional District communities work together to protect and celebrate community and regional heritage?

- Training and professional development workshops should be held in Kootenay-Boundary
- Develop cultural tourism through websites on Google Earth with links to local websites
- Address gaps:
 - Permanent Beaver Valley museum facilities
 - A Trail Museum
- Communities in Bloom as a potential heritage appreciation partner
- Names on Rock
- Education of the community about their history
- Working with the School Districts in accomplishing this has the difficulty of borders not necessarily fitting school district borders (District 51 encompasses C, D, and E electoral districts; District 20 encompasses A and B)
- Task is to convince teachers to set aside time for a unit on local history
- Another possibility is to have an outside consultant visit schools to run a unit.
- KIT in possession of the Columbia (?)
- Organize a summer program for students to interview seniors
- Challenge: A lot of work is put on the shoulders of a few individuals in each community
- Challenge: remoteness
- Need to build up construction force with knowledge of heritage construction
- Selkirk Community Futures could put together a program
- Conflictedness about remoteness: nice to be quiet, but need to attract more people
- Coordinating slogans?
- Smelting history downplayed
- Peak Communications - improving Trail's image

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- Sharing - not competing - for notice
- e.g. Greenwood heritage buildings; Midway river landscape
- Cultural Study: Maybe should support differing cultures of the various communities

Appendix B

Interview, April 22, 2010
Jack and June Bell
Electoral Area A

Jack Bell
June Bell

- Schoolhouse and private museum, Beaver Valley
- Private museum:
 - Rooms in the basement of the house: miscellaneous collection of bottles and implements from early settlement of the Beaver Valley
 - Room in outbuilding: outdoor (farming and mining) implements; cast iron stove plates

What do you value?

- Retrieving forgotten pieces of bygone life in the Beaver Valley
- Histories of long-time families in the valleys
- Personal stories of the pioneering days
- Communicating to the next generation the pioneering stories
- Experiencing the physical realities of the bygone life

What places, features, traditions and stories are important to you?

- The one-room Beaver Valley Schoolhouse
- Bell Family history in the Beaver Valley
- Insurance Maps, 1877
- The 3 moveable museums assembled by Craig Horsland (the past schoolteacher): 1 in Fruitvale @ Credit Union; 2 at Big Hall
- “The Blue Blood” - self-published(?) history of the area
- The history of the Columbia & Western Railway (then CPR)
- Records in the Department of Mines./Geological Survey Branch
- Archives Association of BC
- A Guide to Archival Repositories in BC, 2nd Edition 1996 ISBN 1-895584-03-5

What ways can the Regional District communities work together to protect and celebrate community and regional heritage?

- Funds for scanning maps

Appendix B

**Workshop, April 20, 6:30 - 9:30 pm
Electoral Area B
Rossland, B.C.**

Participants:

Christopher Stevenson	Chair, Steering Committee RDKB Director, Greenwood
Kathy Wallace	Steering Committee member City Councillor, Rossland
Mark Andison	Director of Planning and Development, RDKB
Bob Kerby	Rossland Heritage Commission
Jackie Drysdale	Rossland Heritage Commission
Vince Pofili	Rossland Heritage Commission
Sharon Wieder	Rossland Museum
Joyce Austin	Rossland Museum
Andy Cant	Rossland Museum
Richie Mann	Senior, Area B APC & OCP
Audre Mann	Senior, Rossland
Ruth Grubisic	Senior, Rossland
Les Anderson	Seniors Rossland
Renate Fleming	Rossland Arts Council
Nola Landucci	Trail Historical Society Rock Wall Enthusiast
Demitri Lesnicwicz	Rossland resident
Laurie Charlton	Rossland resident

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What do you value?

- The seniors of the community, with all their knowledge of the past ways of life
- The proud history of the early city
- The town's trailblazing history in alpine skiing in North America
- Key keepers of the mining history of the town
- The early social history of the town and the local continuance of members of the early families

What places, features, traditions and stories are important to you?

Midnight, Velvet, Centre Star, LeRoi, Wareagle, Kootenay Columbia, XL, and Silica mines
Mud Lake cross-country trails and cabins
Casino: farming community
Hudson's Bay Company Fort Sheppard
Land Conservancy with rare bats, snakes, birds and elk
Cut line through trees at US border
Rivervale - village
Oasis - village
Genelle - village
Original highway
1970s highway
Dewdney Trail from Christina Lake to Rossland [Section 42?]
40-50 mine sites
Wagon road that serviced the mine sites - Rossland, Red Mountain, North Port
10-15 dairies near Trail to serve the mine workers (and believed to counteract potential lead poisoning from the Trail smelter smokestacks
Old Glory Mountain, trail, and the historical weather station at its summit
Forestry Lookout
Special recreation designation for the area
Cascade Highway - the original route through old mine sites
Rossland Range
Rossland Registry of buildings and sites
Nancy Greene Recreational Area and the internationally known "Seven Summits Trail"
Doukhobor Draw
Red Mountain Railway
Smugglers Road
Mill Pond
Violin Lake
Chinese gardens
Dewdney Trail
Drake's Dairy
Cascade Highway

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Appendix B

Santa Rosa Summit
Cominco Farm
Mining school
Telegraph line
Trestle collapse
Ben Shaw gravesite and trail
Wagon Road
Strawberry Pass
1992 watershed boundary expansion
Nancy Greene summit and recreational cabins
Forestry lookout
Rossland Range
Columbia River
Duncan Dairy
CJAT transmitter
Original West Kootenay Power & Light from Bonnington Falls
Warfield dump
Slaughter house
Rifle range
Mount Roberts
The stories of the seniors
The Rossland Museum and Archives
Wall of names in Seniors Centre
Dewdney Trail from Christina Lake to Rossland [Section 42?]
40-50 mine sites
the wagon road that serviced the mine sites
the 10-15 dairies near the town to serve the mine workers (and believed to counteract potential lead poisoning from the Trail smelter smokestacks
Old Glory Trail and the weather station at its summit
Forestry Lookout
Special recreation designation for the area
Cascade Highway - the original route through old mine sites
Rossland Range
Dewdney Trail
Wagon Road - Rossland, Red Mtn., North Port
The Rossland Registry of buildings and sites
Nancy Greene Recreational Area and the internationally known "Seven Summits Trail"

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Appendix B

What ways can the Regional District communities work together to protect and celebrate community and regional heritage?

- Challenge: no Community Heritage Commissions in all of the local governments of the Kootenay Boundary Regional District
- Establish CHCs in all jurisdictions of the Regional District
- Challenge: raising financial resources and to proportionally allocate funds
- Ensuring local community involvement in regional heritage policies
- Challenge: no pot of money for heritage conservation
- Challenge: to establish a frame of reference for what a regional service is to be
- Challenge: no cross-local-government coordination
- Challenge: educate elected officials before they make decisions destructive to the heritage
- Educate the community about the value of heritage
- Challenge: an organizational challenge of putting energy into storage so that it becomes valuable

Appendix B

**Electoral Area C
Christina Lake**

What places, features, traditions and stories are important to you?

Kokanee spawning
Potholes
Pictographs viewed from the water
Fife - old community & counter culture mecca
Old Cascade Highway
Cascade
Kool Treat fast food restaurant
Swimming pavilion at Lavalley Point
Italian-built rock walls
Old log storage area
Old sawmills
Good lakefront cabins
Moody Creek (as Alice about the name)
Columbia & Western Railway trestle
Cascade cemetery
Lookouts and viewpoints above Christina Lake
Old powerhouse on Kettle River
Old dam site on Kettle River
Old flume on Kettle River possibly cut through rock

Appendix B

Workshop, April 19, 3:00 - 6:00 pm
Electoral Area D
Grand Forks, B.C

Participants:

Christopher Stevenson	Chair, Steering Committee RDKB Director, Greenwood
Irene Perepolkin	Steering Committee member RDKB Director, Area D
Bob DeMaertelaere	Steering Committee member
Mark Andison	Director of Planning and Development, RDKB
Jim Holtz	Grand Forks Gazette
Jean Johnson	Resident

What do you value?

1980s inventory: valued for potential historical sites and research potential
The situation of Grand Forks in east-west oriented landscape at the boundary line of subareas C, D, and E of the region
mining being the catalyst for the region
The engineering feats associated with transportation routes and mining sites
Diversity of farming (orcharding, grass ranges, etc.)
New Agricultural Society, as well as Co-op
The area's renown as an excellent seed-source, including flax seed

What places, features, traditions and stories are important to you?

- Mining and railroad histories
- Gilpin (squatters, Sons of Freedom)
- Remnants of original Doukhobor communal settlements west of town
- Guide to the heritage homes of Grand Forks
- Skate Park
- Original bridge
- Overwaitea - site of original hospital
- Red light district
- Grand Forks area of city
- Columbia area of city
- The situation of Grand Forks in east-west oriented landscape at the boundary line of subareas C, D, and E of the region
- Niagara Townsite and railway building

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- Phoenix mine, 1900
- Rock Candy mine
- Regional centre for miners: BC Copper Co., Dominion Copper Co.
- Grasslands ecosystem
- Granby River
- Eholt Townsite
- High plateau scrublands
- Granby smelter
- Slag heaps
- Observatory Mountain and staircase
- Eagle Ridge
- Hardy Mountain
- Doukhobor Museum
- Copper Ridge
- Smelter Lake
- Doukhobor Cemetery
- Escarpments
- Orchard remnants
- Saddle Lake reservoir
- Dairy farming
- VV & E Railway and the Big Wye
- Flour mill
- Fructova
- Small parcel size for Crown tenuring of free title
- Boundary Museum
- Lookout from escarpment
- Ruined Doukhobor communal village
- Sleepy Hollow - site of alcohol smuggling
- Carson - border community
- United Spiritual Communities of Christ
- Engineering feats associated with transportation routes and mining sites
- Diversity of farming: orchards, grass ranges
- The area's renown as an excellent seed-source, including flax seed
- Gilpin
- Agricultural Society and Co-Op

What ways can the Regional District communities work together to protect and celebrate community and regional heritage?

- Foster a new generation that would appreciate the past

Appendix B

**Workshop, April 21, 1:00-4:00 pm
Electoral Area E
Rock Creek, B.C.**

Participants:

Christopher Stevenson	Chair, Steering Committee RDKB Director, Greenwood
Mark Andison	Director of Planning and Development, RDKB
Tannis Killough	Kettle River Museum
Ralph Palmer	Bridesville Resident
Beth Palmer	Bridesville Resident
Louise Fossen	Bridesville Resident
Ed Fossen	Lions Club, local resident
Ron Everson	Rock Creek Fall Fair
Pat Kelly	Boundary Creek Times
Wolfgang Schmidt (446-2455)	Interested resident unable to attend

What do you value?

- Greenwood and its designated sites
- The publishing history of the Boundary Historical Society
- Margarite Eek
- To remember what the community once was

What places, features, traditions and stories are important to you?

- Forest Service
- Camp McKinney Trail
- Dewdney Trail
- Cross-border life
- Kids from Midway and Molson went across the border to school
- the oldest liquor licence in the Province
- Greenwood and its designated sites
- The publishing history of the Boundary Historical Society
- The oldest liquor licence in the Province
- Cross-border life: unmanned border, border stories eg. children from Midway and Molson travelled across the border to school

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- Provincial Forest Service
- Camp McKinney Trail and Dewdney Trail
- Big White
- Gravel bars in the Kettle River: Denver Bar and White Bar
- Camp McKinney
- Two-storey log homestead
- Beaverton and Riverdell
- Beaverton Hotel
- Rhone
- Carmi cemetery
- Old Sidley
- Sidley school
- Sidley cemetery
- Lawless House
- Dumont station of the VV & E
- Road houses associated with Camp McKinney
- First Nations
- Rock Creek Fall Fair
- Rock Creek
- Chinese laundry in Rock Creek
- Chinese gold panning sites
- Bubar cemetery
- Deep Hole: local swimming hole; tubing
- 140 km riding and cycling trails
- Air force landing strip
- Old farms along Rock Mountain Road
- Christian Valley Road
- Japanese Canadian heritage
- Ponderosa pines
- City of Paris mining camp
- Three railroads: KVR, C & W, VV & E
- Many schools
- Kettle Valley Railway trail
- Old road from Eholt to Jewel Lake
- Deadwood townsite - Motherlode mine, Ted Greenwood smelter, CPR branch line to Greenwood, hotel, town lots, local dairy, post office, farming
- Mine sites: Oro DeNoro, Emma, Eholt, BC, City of Paris
- Scandinavia across the valley from Boltz Ranch
- Folvick Ranch
- Steam train pick-up in Greenwood, Midway, Kettle Valley Bridesville, to Rock Creek, Westbridge, Rhone, Beaverdell

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- Using the train when the roads flooded
- Ingersoll Rand machinery from Phoenix
- The huge population influx with the internment of the Japanese Canadians from the coast
- Active Women's Institutes in Bridesville and Main River
- Jewel Lake: Old townsite, fishing, ice fishing, cross-country skiing, rainbow trout, blue herons, 1898 Pelly's cabin (remittance man), Datonia mine, resort in 1957
- Cross-country ski hills and trails
- Phoenix - WWI cenotaph, cemeteries, remains of open pit, tramway bore, trestles
- Marshall Lake - created for mine, now recreational site
- Girl Guide camp
- Cemetery
- Midway Hills
- Bannott Grass
- Old community hall
- Entwined trees
- Dairy Farm
- VV & E Tunnel
- Grasslands and views to grasslands
- Views to Mt. Baldy
- First Nations nomadic sites
- Log drives
- Exports of potatoes and cattle
- Agricultural Land Reserve
- 1936 airstrip
- Old sawmill, recent sawmill now closed
- Riverside Park and trail
- KVR Museum and Railway Station
- Sutton Place - old farm
- Walking trail network
- Eholt's farm originally surveyed as 25' lots
- Early streets
- Original Midway building
- Old United Church
- Ron's House
- Liz's House (old hotel)
- Old Hotel
- Early streets
- Police building
- Location of early customs

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- Early downtown
- Rock Creek cattle drives
- Early graves: Lulubelle Curry & John Anderson
- Re-use of buildings being torn down
- Cross-border activity: parties, marriages, crossing through casually opened gate
- Hillside flats with blue clematis
- Dewdney Trail
- Unmanned border crossings
- Wagon road
- Irrigation ditch and flume

What ways can the Regional District communities work together to protect and celebrate community and regional heritage?

- Challenge: how to promote heritage retention without placing a freeze on change?
- Challenge: how to find a workforce and money to aid in heritage conservation
- Challenge: how to promote heritage retention AND respect landowner independence and privacy
 - e.g.: buildings on the Rose Boltz Ranch are disintegrating (home of Chinese market gardener)
- Possible roles for the Regional District
 - Education
 - Guidance on how to prevent the destruction of old structures
 - Documentation
 - Helping identify buildings for re-use

Appendix B **Workshop, April 21, 6:00 - 9:00 pm**
Electoral Area E
Greenwood, B.C.

Participants:

Christopher Stevenson	Steering Committee Chair RDKB Director, Greenwood
Marguerite Rotvold	Steering Committee member Chair, RDKB Board of Directors Councillor, Village of Midway
Ron Roylance	Steering Committee member Midway resident
Mark Andison	Director of Planning and Development, RDKB
Liz Mann	City of Greenwood
Linda Prior	Kettle River Museum
Mary MacKay	Greenwood Museum
Wayne Deib	Greenwood Museum
Clare Folvik	Greenwood Museum
Arno Heunid	Greenwood Museum
Garry Nunn	D.G.Painting, Greenwood

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Appendix B

What do you value?

- Citizens' lifetime fascination with heritage
- Citizen actions to preserve their heritage (e.g. Flags on tunnel)
- Partnerships (e.g. past partnership with similar region in Germany)
- Commercial trade, boosted by tourist trade
- The young country

What places, features, traditions and stories are important to you?

Solar energy panels on the historic power building

Flags on tunnel

History of mix-up of rail tunnel plans, leading to a tunnel being built that didn't exactly suit the terrain

Rock rose

Serpentine Rock (pretty degraded by rock hounds)

Historical investment in the region by West Kootenay Power: the West Kootenay Power Building - Fortis

Smelter stack

Mine tailings

Burning tires in the smelter stack at Hallowe'en

Labour Day parades

1997 Centennial celebration with 4,000 - 6,000 people

May Day events

July 1st events

Founders Day - took over Labour Day

Sports Day - involving every school in School District 13

Late 40s/early 50s: Johnny McKay (Greenwood) and Jack Jome (Beaverdell): a morse code steam train pick-up in Greenwood, Midway, Kettle Valley Bridesville, to Rock Creek, Westbridge, Rhone, Beaverdell)

Spring runoff flooded roads, so used train

- Greenwood's infrastructure as the Administrative centre for the area:
 - Provincial Courthouse
 - Post Office
 - Gold Commission
 - Customs Office
- Ingersoll Rand machinery from Phoenix (vandalized for copper wire)
- The huge population influx with the internment of the Japanese Canadians from the coast. The internees were welcomed to the town
- The downtown accommodations of the interned Japanese Canadians

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What ways can the Regional District communities work together to protect and celebrate community and regional heritage?

- Challenge: money not easy to come by
- Providing heritage conservation support t the fringes of the region
- Brings to the region the regional resources of major tax contributor such as Big White
- Possibility: practical guides for conservation work
- Small steps to improve conservation
- Education of construction trades
- supporting the keeping up of properties

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Appendix C: Transcript of Open Ended Survey Questions

4. Why is the heritage of the Kootenay Boundary region important?

It is the fourth leg to a sustainable community: Economic, Social, Environment, Culture.

The heritage of the Kootenay Boundary region links us to the past. It also has potential for the future, helping to develop a strong, vibrant and sustainable culture and economy, built on the region's diverse heritage features.

The whole area has history dating back to the mid 1800's, which is important to preserve for the very reasons stated at the beginning of your survey.

Our heritage must be preserved in order that it can be researched and presented in a factual and interesting way for future generations to enjoy.

Important to preserve our heritage for future generations

Our history is what created our region and our communities. It needs to be preserved properly.

The history and heritage of a region provides the basis for its future. Preservation of the past is a vital link to a community's future.

Not enough knowledge in the public domain so when the pioneers or holders of the knowledge die, it is gone.

This region has a story to tell: early American influence and non-British migration, remoteness, mining heritage, large innovative corporate influence in Trail and Rossland, union history.

Provides an important link to the history of our area. Also pays a tribute to those who shaped our communities and validates the effort and sacrifice they made.

We need to remember what brought us here and what keeps us here.

Future generations should know our history.

- Gives residents a sense of continuity and community
- Inspires the "pioneering and preserving" attitude
- Places value on what has been achieved to date

So future generations can understand where they came from

Any history is important and if we don't preserve it now then it will be too late; that has been proven over and over.

It's important because you should be maintaining it. Don't rip houses down as some do.

We are losing history. Both the provincial and federal governments are working hard at suppressing our heritage and history.

The heritage of this area, which must include the aboriginal peoples, is largely lost to many of the local residents. Kootenay heritage is rich with diversity, both cultural and environmental. Many of the youth, newcomers and residents who were not born here have no idea about that richness. This leads to a deficit of

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Appendix C community cohesion and a lack on environmental appreciation.

In the same way as individuals need to belong to a 'family' of relatives, friends and those for whom we have a great affection, we must also have a sense of place, of belonging to something larger than ourselves, of being a contributing member of a community (both local and regional) and of being part of a continuum over time. If our personal memory defines and completes us individually, the same is true of our collective memory. Educated citizens have a responsibility about our collective memory. Without heritage having a role as part of a maturing society, we will have an incomplete culture. Heritage can be entertaining and intriguing as well as educational. By acknowledging and recognizing the past (events, community achievements as a whole, and individuals) we are better able to appreciate what we have today contrasted against the way our community (and region) was, how far it has come, and how far it might go.

Recognizing our heritage is one way of acknowledging what others did. We didn't build this community. Nevertheless, we are continuing to shape it for other generations and we need heritage as part of our cultural compass.

Heritage can create economic diversification and provide both direct and indirect employment.

For our future, grandchildren, etc.

It is the foundation of what we are now and what we might become; a compass point in time.

It indicates where we have come from and how we came on the journey to be a community.

The area is unique. The uses made of its resources is amazing. The variety of people involved in this history is amazing too. And, for the most part, peaceful.

Because of the influences the area has had on the history of Canada.

To keep the hard work of pioneers alive.

From an economic standpoint, very important. There is a lot of history here.

When it's gone, it's gone.

Because we are so young and have good resources.

Architecture, tourism, looking to the past as an alternate to our present, life in the future. Honouring those who have gone before. Enjoyment.

Beautiful rivers, mountains, wildlife, berries, trees. Need to learn to live with nature in a less selfish human way.

The history of the Boundary is expansive, diversified and extremely interesting.

Tourism and a sense of identity.

It's important to have proper and accurate information and documentation of an area if for no other reason than to know how and why things happen.

The early mining activity in the Boundary is full of excitement, adventure and mystery, and should be preserved.

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Appendix C Past decisions and actions determine our present and the future of our communities.

5. What places, features, traditions or stories in your community or region are important to you?

There is so much of all of the above [aboriginal, cultural environmental]. For example, some of the streets in Fruitvale are named after the early families. Fort Shepherd is an important landmark regarding early colonization and contact between the Sinixt and Caucasians; however, little information about that is readily available to the general public. In trail, some of the older buildings that remain need attention and the 'stories' that accompany their existence are rich with information about many of the older people who are now a dying generation. Many of the places of this area have wonderful stories about the peoples' lives (as community builders in many instances) who are attached to those places.

The Columbia River has huge significance. One of the most spectacular waterways in North America, and I can't believe we have not capitalized on the exceptional resource for tourism to the same extent we promote Red Mountain, Big White, golf, etc. We're missing the boat big time.

The entire Boundary Country area has a rich history of:

- mining (Phoenix etc.) smelters (Greenwood, Grand Forks etc.), tunnels (Greenwood, Midway)
- Dewdney Trail traverses the entire KB area
- ranching from before 1900
- settlement of Doukhobors in early 1900's
- many historical buildings, both commercial and residential throughout the Boundary

Everything is important in its own way.

Each community has unique history and stories. Our Historical Society could overwhelm you with Trail information, and so could Rossland of course.

Rossland Museum and Mine

Early American influence and non-British migration, remoteness, mining heritage, large innovative corporate influence in Trail and Rossland, union history.

- LeRoi Mine site
- Built heritage

Archives: maps, photographs, oral histories, documents, etc.

Artifact collections

Rossland Museum, the LeRoi Mine, stories of the local gold rush, Rossland's heritage buildings

- Stories of why people come here and stay
- Mines, waterways, trails, buildings

B.V. nursery school, Pend d'Orielle cemetery

Columbia River, mining history of the Kootenay Boundary region, early settlement of the Trail area

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- Appendix C
- Original settlements
 - Whiskey Trail in Rossland
 - Gold and silver mining history
 - Pend d’Orielle
 - Aboriginal history
 - Old schools
 - Celebrations: May Days, July 1 etc.
 - Museum
 - May Days
 - Old places. Why tear them down and build square boxes?
 - Any story that tells of past traditions for history.

They may not be important to one individual but they are important to all in the future.

Mining railroad and trails. We could do more at Midway, Grand Forks and Rossland.

- Beaver Falls one-room schoolhouse (perhaps the last such school in the Kootenay Boundary)
- Waneta Bridge (oldest provincial highway bridge in B.C.)
- Park Siding schoolhouse (a labour of love by Jack Bell)
- Trail Pipe Band
- Railroad of the Beaver Valley (entered the area in 1893)
- Pend d’Oreille cemetery
- The Sinixt native tribe
- Nipkow Mountain cemetery (virtually unknown)
- Marsh east of Fruitvale
- Stories of David Thompson and Paul Kane, among other explorers
- Dewdney Trail
- Gulch - Italian heritage
- Teck
- Walls, stairways, gardens, people, art, food etc.

I’m interested in First Nations, early pioneer settlements, buildings, river travel, mines and smelting.

The Rossland and Trail story.

For such a small area, much of Canada and a lot of the world has been touched by resources and people from here. Let’s celebrate this!

The stories of real people from politics, sports and business.

Buildings, sporting events, influential citizens responsible for the historical events.

All of the history of this area is important, and thanks to the Beaver Valley and Pend d’Orielle Historical Society large amounts of this has been saved and documented.

Beaver Valley and the Pend d’Orielle (2).

- Entwined trees

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- Appendix C
- Old houses
 - Old church
 - Old schoolhouse
 - RCMP house
 - Rail bed
 - CPR station

Restore railways, family and community gatherings, more courtesy to each other, recognition of Aboriginal heritage.

The City of Greenwood is definitely a heritage site and needs preservation. The smelter site should be included in this preservation. The cemeteries in the Boundary need extensive renovation.

- Doukhobor culture, history and buildings
- Mining and smelting
- Rail grades

I think the Doukhobor influence is as important as the explorer, miner, farmer influence.

- Heritage buildings in Greenwood
- History of the Japanese internment

Heritage buildings and tree-lined streets

6. What are some of the challenges or priorities for heritage in your community or region?

Funding is always an issue for appropriate resource people.

- More in-the-street heritage involving interpretive displays around the community
- Better museums, particularly in Trail and the Beaver Valley

Underfunded!!

- Underfunding
- Lack of understanding of what is heritage

Failure to realize the treasures and resources we have in our own backyard. Too much local, small town, small minded politicians preoccupied with petty bickering, protecting their own little bit of turf to see the bigger picture.

- Funding is limited
- Too much reliance on volunteer groups
- Need for central leadership

Lack of funding for services and programs related to heritage and culture.

- Funding
- Declining tourist visits

There is currently no overall structured group to plan, oversee, co-ordinate heritage preservation in the Boundary. There are many knowledgeable citizens throughout the Boundary who could/would be important resource people. Boundary Historical Society is active and knowledgeable. Involve local citizens

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Appendix C to answer needs - include - in-depth discussion to plan, develop priorities, define a schedule for moving forward, and determine funding support, all of which have their own challenges.

- Aging population - get pictures and stories now
- Not valued by some people

Volunteers and finances are needed to provide space.

Not enough people think “out of the box.”

- Lack of Funding
- Decline in visitation
- Lack of interest by majority
- Lack of funding and support for local societies
- Local societies may disappear as volunteers age

No space in Fruitvale

Trying to get Trail to realize we have destroyed our history and heritage, and to acknowledge this fact. It is time to start fresh here. Buildings and the town have changed.

All communities should have a museum and this should be supported by Councils and the Regional District.

- Cooperation
- Not all for one area, all should share in money, time and the arts

Establishing a strong understanding about community heritage among the citizens is challenging but ultimately leads to greater opportunities for community cohesion and economic spin-offs. With this in mind, perhaps the greatest challenge for presenting well-developed public access to information about the regions’ environments/ecological/cultural diversity is funding. There needs to be the political will to develop a long-term cohesive plan that will engage the local population. Funds need to be found to maintain local structures and landmarks, to find physical space for artifacts and information, and to employ personnel to curate collections and develop programs that will appeal to all ages.

We need:

- Political awareness and a long-term commitment to heritage
- A place (an archive) where the community can confidently leave and see preserved their stories, photos, documents and artifacts
- A vibrant contemporary museum which can enrich our lives
- Stable funding (actually we simply need some funding. In the short term, any money would help)
- Help developing community awareness of its heritage and historical story
- Our community leaders and residents aware of what a contemporary museum can be
- Finances
- Meet needs of buildings

Like the signs on buildings in Trail but want a new museum!

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- Appendix C Lack of understanding of what heritage encompasses. It's who we are today.
- Some of the pioneer people with their original stories need to be interviewed before they are lost to us. Even children of our original settlers are aging - we need these families' stories.
- To get an organization which functions as a unit for the entire area.
- The construction of a suitable residence for the display of the our valuable treasures from the past.
- The priority is to save what's left before it's gone. A challenge. Mostly funds.
- A place for storage, meeting and viewing - a museum.
- Saving/storage - a place for a museum and getting people to share.
- Humans encroaching on the wildlife, human disregard for water, our whole environment.
- The main challenge is to preserve what already exists - this takes money and by-laws.
- Lack of identified goals and course of action
 - Too many groups acting separately
 - Need a common vision
 - Lack of funding by provincial and federal governments
 - Watching a place that should be marked as a heritage place fall apart
- Adequate funding to preserve and present heritage in a professional manner.

Additional Comments

For question 3. I put #2 - somewhat agree. Explanation - I am very apprehensive about having regional and municipal governments doing the 'promote and preserve' with no mention of involving knowledgeable local citizens. I believe a regional 'historical development' group with a mandate to 'work together to promote and preserve heritage in the RDKB, in co-operation with the RDKB and local municipal governments would be more effective. Things left to bureaucracy tend to drag on and on, often with minimal results, and such an important issue as heritage urgently needs to be addressed now.

Historically, Boundary is a separate and unique area with its own strong history. A 'regional heritage program' would perhaps have advantages, but be sure that each unique area (and there are several in the West Kootenays too) are given a strong voice and consideration in any overall plans.

25 October 2010

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Appendix D: Heritage Features in the Kootenay Boundary Region

City of Trail

Heritage feature	Heritage value	Associated theme(s)	Involves neighbouring jurisdiction?	Potential conservation undertaken by the regional heritage service
Paddlewheelers from Revelstoke to North Port	Historical value associated with early river transportation and settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - transportation routes 	Yes - Electoral Area A, B and adjacent regional districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the history of historical roads and routes into the coordinated information on archival resources Potentially integrate with themed tourism route based on transportation history
Continuum of older and newer house design	Historical, architectural and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - adaptation of building design 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner for supporting conservation of physical remnants Evaluate suitability for precedent house types to receive conservation funding, should such a program be forthcoming
Soccer fields	Social and recreational values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - passion for sport 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise on how to tie into heritage interpretation Assist in promotion if heritage is involved
“Little Ireland” east of Spokane Street, now Columbia Heights	Historical and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - traces of diverse populations Working communities - immigrant experience, social character of communities 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owners for avoiding destruction of physical remnants Advise Trail on creation of potential heritage character area
“Little Scotland”	Historical and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - traces of diverse populations Working communities - immigrant experience, social character of communities 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owners for avoiding destruction of physical remnants Advise Trail on creation of potential heritage character area
Historical mural project	Historical, aesthetic and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - the arts as a community force 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines for proper conservation of these artworks
Heritage buildings from the prosperity of the 1920s	Historical, aesthetic and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - adaptation of building design 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner for avoiding destruction of physical remnants of this property type Identify buildings and assess for being a potential feature to receive conservation or interpretive funding,
Phases of Trail's development - camp phase, town phase, city phase	Historical and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Places of movement and settlement - varied character of regional communities Working communities - social character of communities 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist Trail with program of identification of traces of these phases in the city's fabric Provide guidelines to property owners for avoiding destruction of physical remnants Assess for being a potential feature to receive conservation or interpretive funding
Old train station	Historical, architectural and aesthetic values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - transportation routes Embracing the local culture - adaptation of building design - rail station 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner for avoiding destruction of physical remnants Assess for being a potential feature to receive conservation funding, should such a program be forthcoming
Original townsite built on slag	Historical and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - social character of communities Changing economy - economic landscapes 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate this aspect of the city's history into the coordinated information on archival resources and interpretation of phases of Trail's development Land use planning support that would preserve and interpret evidence or views of the slag piles
Aquatic centre	Social and recreational values	Embracing the local culture - passion for sport	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise on how to tie into heritage interpretation Assist in promotion if heritage is involved
Baseball park and Little League park	Social and recreational values	Embracing the local culture - passion for sport	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise on how to tie into heritage interpretation Assist in promotion if heritage is involved

City of Trail

Heritage feature	Heritage value	Associated theme(s)	Involves neighbouring jurisdiction?	Potential conservation undertaken by the regional heritage service
Area of poison ivy	Natural history, social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse natural environment - indigenous landscapes - plant material Working communities - social character of communities - vegetation 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect stories or lore about this feature and integrate into the coordinated archival database
Old dairy	Historical, scientific and agricultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - working the land, 	Yes - Electoral Area A?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of the area's agricultural history and association landscapes into the coordinated archival database Develop interpretive component based on region-wide agricultural history
Willi Krause Field House - indoor sports - track, shinny, etc.	Social and recreational values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - passion for sport 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner for avoiding destruction of physical remnants Assess for being a potential feature to receive conservation funding, should such a program be forthcoming
Snowshoe trail to Castlegar	Historical, social and recreational values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - transportation routes Embracing the local culture - recreational playground 	Yes - Electoral Area A and RDCK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore the ongoing development of the trail for tourism, as one of the key ways to attract tourists into the RDCK Incorporate any heritage interpretation possible along the trail, to be experienced while engaging in recreational activities
Sewage treatment plant	Historical and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - new economic values - environment 	Yes - Electoral Area A?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise on how to tie into heritage interpretation
Rugby fields	Social and recreational values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - passion for sport 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise on how to tie into heritage interpretation Assist in promotion if heritage is involved
Gyro Park dating from 1934	Historical, social, recreational and aesthetic values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - social and physical character of communities, community support 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise on commemoration or interpretation Advise Trail in retention as historical open space through development of cultural landscape conservation plan
Sunningdale	Historical and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - social and physical character of communities 	Yes - Area A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise on commemoration or interpretation
Tadanac - mine managers residences	Historical and cultural value associated with zinc mining operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - social character of communities 	Yes - Area A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owners for avoiding destruction of physical remnants Advise Trail on creation of potential heritage character area Assess individual buildings as potential feature to receive conservation funding
Railway towards Nelson	Historical values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - transportation routes 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the rail history into archival database Create guidelines for the conservation of remnants of the railway when abandoned For future purposes explore where it is possible to maintain and re-purpose the trails as recreational trails with a heritage interpretive component

City of Trail

Heritage feature	Heritage value	Associated theme(s)	Involves neighbouring jurisdiction?	Potential conservation undertaken by the regional heritage service
The Gulch - commercial centre for the Italian community	Historical, cultural, social and economic values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - traces of diverse populations Working communities - immigrant experience, social character of communities 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owners for avoiding destruction of physical remnants Advise Trail on creation of potential heritage character area Assist in developing design guidelines for appropriate, authentic revitalization
Bocce courts	Historical, social and recreational values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - immigrant experience Embracing the local culture - passion for sport 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote local and regional events as a key part of the region's heritage Advise on how to tie into heritage interpretation and assist in promotion if heritage is involved
Cominco Dairy	Historical, agricultural and scientific values as the dairies served the mine workers, and were believed to counteract potential lead poisoning from the Trail smelter smokestacks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - working the land, seemingly limitless resources 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of the area's agricultural history and associated landscapes into the coordinated archival database Develop interpretive component based on region-wide agricultural history
Haley Park - baseball, track, soccer	Social and recreational values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - passion for sport 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise on how to tie into heritage interpretation Assist in promotion if heritage is involved
Warfield company housing	Historical, cultural and architectural value associated with the Cominco Mining and Smelting Company's low-cost housing in Upper Warfield, 1938	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources Working communities - social and physical character of communities - housing, gardens 	Yes - Area A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a long-range plan, including strategies for conservation, interpretation and funding Provide guidelines to property owners for avoiding destruction of physical remnants Advise Trail on creation of potential heritage character area and assist in developing design guidelines for appropriate, authentic revitalization
Arena, library, curling rink	Historical, cultural, social, aesthetic and architectural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - passion for sport, cultural events and entrepreneurship, the arts as a community force 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a long-range plan, including strategies for conservation, interpretation and funding
Views to the east over the town	Historical and aesthetic values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - varied character of regional communities 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize the coordination of management of lands for the preservation of this and other valued Trail views
Smelter	Historical, cultural and economic values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources Working communities - union activity 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a long-range plan, including strategies for conservation, interpretation and funding
Hall of memories	Historical, cultural and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - respect for history and heritage 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a long-range plan, including strategies for conservation, interpretation and funding
Star Grocery	Historical and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - business community 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner for avoiding destruction of physical remnants Assess for being a potential feature to receive conservation funding, should such a program be forthcoming
Charles Bailey Theatre	Historical and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - the arts as a community force, respect for history and heritage 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of the building into the coordinated archival database Evaluate suitability as feature to receive conservation funding, should such a program be forthcoming

City of Trail

Heritage feature	Heritage value	Associated theme(s)	Involves neighbouring jurisdiction?	Potential conservation undertaken by the regional heritage service
Central School	Historical, social and educational values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - community support 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of the building into the coordinated archival database Evaluate suitability as feature to receive conservation funding, should such a program be forthcoming
Terraced West Trail	Natural, historical and aesthetic values, response to local topography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse natural environment - influence of geography on settlement 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner for avoiding destruction of physical features related to the terraced construction Advise Trail in retention as historical open space through development of cultural landscape conservation plan
Wine making in “garages”, wine making competitions	Cultural and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - traces of diverse populations Embracing the local culture - community traditions 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote local and regional events as a key part of the region’s heritage
CJAT local radio station	Social value as a local Kootenay radio station, broadcasting out of Nelson and Trail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - community traditions, arts as a community force 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the feature into the coordinated archival database in the RDKB
1909 BC Telephone Company Building	Historical and social values related to BC Telephone purchase of the building, now the Senior’s Centre		No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of the building into the coordinated archival database Evaluate suitability as feature to receive conservation funding, should such a program be forthcoming
Regional District Building of 1920, and its additions	Historical and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tradition of local and regional governance 	Yes - RDKB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of the building into the coordinated archival database Evaluate suitability as feature to receive conservation funding, should such a program be forthcoming
Trail Arts Council	Historical, cultural and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - the arts as a community force 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote local and regional arts associations as a key part of the region’s heritage Partner with the Arts Council in heritage conservation measures as outlined in the <i>Greater Trail Arts and Culture Plan</i>
Trail Ski Club	Historical, cultural and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - passion for sport, early tourism destination, recreational playground 	Electoral Area A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote local and regional associations as a key part of the region’s heritage
1961 Trail Smoke Eaters	Historical, cultural and social values, especially as associated with the 1961 World Amateur Hockey Championships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - passion for sport 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of the team into the coordinated archival database Assist Trail with ongoing interpretation of the historic hockey team
Stone walls	Historical, cultural and aesthetic values, use of local building materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - adaptation of building design Working communities - the immigrant experience 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop plan for stabilization or conservation if required, develop a long-range plan for the conservation of walls and related structures of value, including strategies for funding conservation

Electoral Area A: Beaver Valley

Heritage feature	Heritage value	Associated theme(s)	Involves neighbouring jurisdiction?	Potential conservation undertaken by the regional heritage service
Park Siding schoolhouse - District owned	Historical and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - community support 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of the building into the coordinated archival database Use as example of the Region's support for heritage and continue to support this local heritage feature
Themed travel routes	Historical, cultural and recreational values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - transportation routes 	Yes - other Electoral Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the history of historical roads and routes into the coordinated information on archival resources Explore revitalization of roads as recreational trails with a heritage interpretive component
Columbia River	Historical, cultural and recreational values related to industry & recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse natural environment 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the natural history of the region into heritage interpretation, including geology, flora and fauna (with tie-in to First Nations story)
Orcharding history, orchard trees in Happy Valley	Historical and cultural values related to agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - working the land 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of orchard landscapes into the coordinated archival database Provide guidelines to property owner for supporting conservation of physical remnants
Tunnels from Christina Lake to Castlegar	Historical and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - transportation routes 	Yes - Electoral Areas B, C and RDCK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the history of the tunnels into the coordinated information on archival resources Explore revitalization of tunnels as a recreational opportunity with a heritage interpretive component
Haley Park: pasture, farm building and barn foundations	Historical and cultural values related to agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - working the land 	Yes - Electoral Area E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner for supporting conservation of physical remnants
Cedar Valley (now Sheep Creek Valley)	Natural, aesthetic and historical values of huge 90-inch cedar stumps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the history of the cedars into the coordinated information on archival resources Promote access to the area for recreational use with a heritage interpretive component
Tavern at North Point	Historical and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - social character of communities 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of the building into the coordinated archival database Evaluate suitability as feature to receive conservation funding, should such a program be forthcoming
Vernon & Nelson telegraph line	Historical and technological values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - embracing technological innovation 	Yes - other Electoral Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use planning support that would preserve the telegraph route and its access Provide guidance to property owners on conservation on lands that the line passes through
Big Sheep Creek	Natural and recreational value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse natural environment 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize the coordination of management of lands for the preservation of valued natural landscape features
Fishing	Natural and recreational value - recreational fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse natural environment Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources Embracing local culture - recreational playground 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize the coordination of management of lands for the preservation of valued recreational landscape features Cultural tourism initiatives
Sturgeon in the Columbia River	Natural, cultural, scientific, educational and economic values based on the use of the river fishery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse natural environment Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources 	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize the coordination of management of lands for the preservation of wildlife Cultural tourism and recreational initiatives
Shepherding history	Historical economic and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - working the land Embracing local culture - community traditions 	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the history of shepherding into the coordinated information on archival resources related to historical agricultural uses

Electoral Area A: Beaver Valley

Heritage feature	Heritage value	Associated theme(s)	Involves neighbouring jurisdiction?	Potential conservation undertaken by the regional heritage service
Vineyards	Historical and cultural values related to agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - working the land Embracing the local culture 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of the area's agricultural landscapes into the coordinated archival database Develop specific guidelines to support conservation Land use planning support to encourage continued agricultural use
Regional highways: Kettle Falls, Cascade, Crowsnest	Historical and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - transportation routes 	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the history of the highways into the coordinated information on archival resources Develop a long-range plan for interpretation as an historic route, such as self-guided driving tour or signs
Patterson	Historical value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - transportation routes Tradition of local and regional governance 	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate written and oral stories of cross-border life Offer land use planning support that would preserve the simple open border landscape and key views of the border area from well-traveled auto routes
Doukhobor haying route, now a biking trail	Historical, cultural, social and recreational values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - transportation routes Working communities - the immigrant experience 	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore the development of the right-of-way for walking and bicycle tourism, one of the key ways to attract tourists into the RDKB Incorporate any heritage interpretation possible along the trails, to be experienced while engaging in recreational activities
Silica concentrator and refinery	Historical, aesthetic and scientific values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources, embracing technological innovation 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner to support conservation of physical remnants Evaluate the rarity of the feature of pioneer construction, perhaps flagging as feature to receive conservation funding, should such a program be forthcoming
Railway trestle collapse 1920	Historical and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - transportation routes Embracing the local culture - local stories 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate archival records of oral histories and local stories Provide support for interpretive material at a designated site
BC Hydro right-of-way & substation	Historical values related to local power supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources - energy production 	Yes - adjacent Electoral Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner to support conservation of physical remnants Evaluate the rarity of the feature of pioneer construction, perhaps flagging as feature to receive conservation funding, should such a program be forthcoming Develop interpretation plan
Seven Mile dam	Historical values related to local power supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources - energy production 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop plan for stabilization of dam as required, develop long-range conservation plan with related area resources Develop interpretation plan
Milder climate in the Pend d'Oreille Valley	Natural history and agricultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse natural environment - geographical diversity Changing economy - working the land 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the natural history of the region into heritage interpretation, including, geology, flora and fauna Relate this story to the agricultural pursuits possible in the Pend d'Oreille Valley
Different biogeoclimatic zones in one place	Natural history and agricultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse natural environment - geographical diversity Changing economy - working the land 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the natural history of the region into heritage interpretation, including, geology, flora and fauna Relate this story to the agricultural pursuits possible in the Pend d'Oreille Valley

Electoral Area A: Beaver Valley

Heritage feature	Heritage value	Associated theme(s)	Involves neighbour- ing jurisdiction?	Potential conservation undertaken by the regional heritage service
Trail Horsemen's Society rodeo grounds	Historical, cultural, recreational and social value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - well loved community traditions Changing economy - working the land 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate on-line archival resources into a coordinated archival resource base Maintain support for continuation of the rodeo possibly through cultural tourism initiatives
Columbia Gardens vineyard	Historical, agricultural and tourism values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - working the land 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner to support conservation Advocate continued current and historical use of the landscape, promote as a tourist stop
Ore transfer station	Historical and scientific values. Location?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources - mining 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate on-line archival resources into a coordinated archival resource base
1950s dam on the Pend d'Oreille for smelter	Historical values related to local power supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources - energy production, embracing technological innovation 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner to support conservation of physical remnants
Cemetery for Pend d'Oreille & Waneta	Historical and social value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - spiritual life 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a long-range plan, including strategies for conservation, interpretation and funding Integrate the feature into the coordinated archival database for historic cemeteries in the RDKB Produce guidelines for the conservation of heritage value of this and other historic cemeteries
Champion Lakes Provincial Park	Historical, recreational and cultural values associated with logging and recreational activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources - forestry 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote access to recreational sites as part of a coordinated network of such recreational resources in the Region
Agriculture in Columbia Gardens owned by Teck	Historical value as orchards show agricultural development in the Columbia Valley and the relationship to the mining industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources, working the land 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of the area into the coordinated archival database Provide guidelines to property owner to support conservation Land use planning support to encourage continued agricultural use
Hobby farms	Historical and cultural values related to agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - working the land 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of the area into the coordinated archival database Provide guidelines to property owner to support conservation Land use planning support to encourage continued agricultural use
Good drinking water	Natural and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse natural environment Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources - water 	Yes - all other Electoral Areas	?
Oral history collection by the Pend d'Oreille Historical Society	Historical, cultural, and social values	Embracing the local cultural - community stories	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate archival records Provide support for interpretive material at a designated site
Violin Lake	Natural, historical and recreational values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seemingly limitless resources - water supply Embracing the local culture - recreational playground 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporate any heritage interpretation possible along the trails, to be experienced while engaging in recreational activities

Village of Fruitvale

Heritage feature	Heritage value	Associated theme(s)	Involves neighbouring jurisdiction?	Potential conservation undertaken by the regional heritage service
Boosterism to sell property as orchard country	Historical, cultural and social value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - working the land, new economic values Embracing the local culture - community stories 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate informative on-line historical material into a coordinated archival listing
10-acre land parcels	Historical and cultural values relating to early land-use planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - varied character of regional communities 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise on land use planning support to retain historical land patterns
May Day parades	Historical, cultural and social value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - well-loved community traditions 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate informative on-line historical material into a coordinated archival listing Advise on how to tie into heritage interpretation; assist in promotion if heritage is involved

Village of Montrose

Heritage feature	Heritage value	Associated theme(s)	Involves neighbouring jurisdiction?	Potential conservation undertaken by the regional heritage service
1950s bedroom community	Historical, cultural and social value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - varied character of regional communities 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate informative on-line historical material into a coordinated archival listing Land use planning support to retain historical land patterns
May Day parades	Historical, cultural and social value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - well-loved community traditions 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate informative on-line historical material into a coordinated archival listing Advise on how to tie into heritage interpretation; assist in promotion if heritage is involved
Montrose Family Days	Historical, cultural and social value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - well-loved community traditions 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate informative on-line historical material into a coordinated archival listing Advise on how to tie into heritage interpretation; assist in promotion if heritage is involved

City of Rossland

Heritage feature	Heritage value	Associated theme(s)	Involves neighbouring jurisdiction?	Potential conservation undertaken by the regional heritage service
The stories of the seniors	Historical, social, and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - well-loved community traditions 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish an oral history program, integrated into the a program for the whole region
The Rossland Museum and Archives	Historical and aesthetic value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - respect for history and heritage 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate the integration of all the region's many archives, and develop an online database of what this and other archives possess
Wall of names in Seniors Centre	Historical, cultural, and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - well-loved community traditions 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist in the documentation and retention of culturally and historically important local place names
Louie Blue Sawmill	Historical values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources - forestry 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop plan for stabilization of current sawmill site(s), and interpretation; develop a long-range plan, including strategies for funding conservation
Doukhobor raspberry farms	Historical and cultural values associated with Doukhobor history and culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - working the land Working communities - immigrant experience 	Electoral Area A?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of the area's agricultural landscapes into the coordinated archival database Develop specific guidelines to support conservation of living agricultural features
First Nations huckleberry picking	Natural and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse natural environment - indigenous plant material Place of movement and settlement - seasonal crossroads 	Yes - adjacent Electoral Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with First Nations to produce a history of the First Nations in the area, to be a key part of overall history of the region, and assess for relevance in the interpretation of features
Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co.	Historical values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources - mining, embracing technological innovation 	Electoral Area A?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of the company into the coordinated archival database Support Rossland in developing a conservation plan for the conservation of mine features
Rossland Red Men lacrosse team	Social and recreational values through contribution to development of the community and the regional economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - passion for sport 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote local and regional events as a key part of the region's heritage
Rossland Ski Club	Historical, cultural and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - passion for sport, early tourism destination, recreational playground 	Electoral Area A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote local and regional associations as a key part of the region's heritage
Original big ski jump	Historical, cultural and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - passion for sport, early tourism destination, recreational playground 	Electoral Area A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner to support conservation of physical remnants Integrate the feature into a coordinated key interpretive package on the skiing history of the region
Annual ski race from Red Mountain into town	Historical, cultural and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - passion for sport, early tourism destination, recreational playground 	Electoral Area A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote local and regional events as a key part of the region's heritage
Newfies and Maritimers	Historical and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - immigrant experience 	Electoral Area A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish an oral history program, integrated into a program for the whole region
Fishtown	(More information required from community)	?	?	?
Wartime housing on old landfill site	Historical, social and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - varied character of regional communities Working communities - social character of communities, community support 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner to support conservation of physical remnants Evaluate the rarity of the feature of wartime construction, flagging as feature to receive conservation funding, should such a program be forthcoming
Segregation of ethnic groups	Historical and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - immigrant experience 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate local ethnic history into the coordinated archival database

City of Rossland

Heritage feature	Heritage value	Associated theme(s)	Involves neighbouring jurisdiction?	Potential conservation undertaken by the regional heritage service
Named ski runs eg. Sally's Alley	Historical and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - passion for sport, early tourism destination, recreational playground 	Electoral Area A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist in the documentation and retention of culturally and historically important local place names
Ski lodge - adaptive re-use of mine	Historical, social, cultural and recreational values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources, new economic values - heritage Embracing the local culture - passion for sport - ski culture, respect for history and heritage 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use as example of local and regional support for the adaptive use of historic structures guided by the <i>Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada</i>
Tramline infrastructure	Historical values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner to support conservation of physical remnants Integrate the feature into a coordinated key interpretive package on mine sites of the region
First ski lift in western Canada	Historical, social, cultural and recreational values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - new economic values Embracing the local culture - passion for sport - ski culture 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner to support conservation of physical remnants Integrate the feature into a coordinated key interpretive package on the skiing history of the region
TV receiver	Historical, cultural and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - embracing technological innovation 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the feature into the coordinated archival database for historic cemeteries in the RDKB Produce guidelines for the conservation of heritage value of this and other historic infrastructure
Small reservoir	(More information required from community)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources - water 	No	?
Individual dumps from mining	Historical, aesthetic and scientific values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources, economic landscapes 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use planning support that would preserve the slag piles and their visual access Support Rossland in developing a conservation plan for the conservation and interpretation of mine features
Canadian Pacific and Great Northern Railways	Historical values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - transportation routes 	Yes - all other Electoral Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create guidelines for the conservation of remnants of the railway when abandoned For future purposes explore where it is possible to maintain and re-purpose the trails as recreational trails with a heritage interpretive component
1895 Sourdough Alley - earliest Main Street	Historical and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - social character of communities 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise Rossland on precedents for conservation and interpretation of heritage character areas
Dugan's Farm	Historical, agricultural and scientific values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - working the land, seemingly limitless resources 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of the area's agricultural history and association landscapes into the coordinated archival database Develop interpretive component based on region-wide agricultural history
Le Roi and Lion Breweries	Historical and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources Working communities - social character of communities 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of the area's brewing history and into the coordinated archival database Develop interpretive component
Cook Avenue school	Historical and educational values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - community support 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of the building into the coordinated archival database Evaluate suitability as feature to receive conservation funding, should such a program be forthcoming

City of Rossland

Heritage feature	Heritage value	Associated theme(s)	Involves neighbouring jurisdiction?	Potential conservation undertaken by the regional heritage service
Difference between upper and lower parts of town	Historical and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - varied character of regional communities Working communities - social character of communities 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise Rossland on precedents for conservation and interpretation of heritage character areas Develop design guidelines for appropriate, authentic revitalization that preserves the differences between the two areas
Arena site from 1896	Historical, recreational and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - passion for sport 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of the building into the coordinated archival database Assist with coordinated interpretive program
United Church	Historical, spiritual, aesthetic and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - community support Embracing the local culture - adaptation of building design 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of the building into the coordinated archival database Assist Rossland in development of long-range conservation plan, including strategies for funding
Fire Hall	Historical and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - community support Embracing the local culture - adaptation of building design 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of the building into the coordinated archival database Assist Rossland in development of long-range conservation plan, including strategies for funding
Cemeteries, including Rossland and Catholic cemeteries	Historical, aesthetic and spiritual values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - spiritual life 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the feature into the coordinated archival database for historic cemeteries in the RDKB Produce guidelines for the conservation of heritage value of this and other historic cemeteries
Court House	Historical and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tradition of local and regional governance - administrative centres Embracing the local culture - adaptation of building design 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of the building into the coordinated archival database Evaluate suitability as feature to receive conservation funding, should such a program be forthcoming
Big houses	(More information required from community)	?	No	?
Old hospital	Historical and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - community support 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of the building into the coordinated archival database Evaluate suitability as feature to receive conservation funding, should such a program be forthcoming
Catholic Church	Historical, aesthetic and spiritual values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - community support Embracing the local culture - adaptation of building design 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of the building into the coordinated archival database Evaluate suitability as feature to receive conservation funding, should such a program be forthcoming
RCMP cabin	Historical and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tradition of local and regional governance - keeping the peace in frontier towns Working communities - community support 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of the building into the coordinated archival database Assist Rossland in development of long-range conservation plan, including strategies for funding
1927 golf course	Historical, recreational and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - early tourism destination, recreational playground 	Electoral Area B?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of the area into the coordinated archival database Provide guidelines to property owner to support conservation Land use planning support to encourage continued recreational use

City of Rossland

Heritage feature	Heritage value	Associated theme(s)	Involves neighbour- ing jurisdiction?	Potential conservation undertaken by the regional heritage service
Area of historical Chinatown	Historical and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - traces of diverse populations, Working communities - immigrant experience, social character of communities 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise Rossland on precedents for conservation and interpretation of heritage character areas Develop design guidelines for appropriate, authentic revitalization that preserves the area's character
Pool hall	Historical , social and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - social character of communities 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of the building into the coordinated archival database Evaluate suitability as feature to receive conservation funding, should such a program be forthcoming
Post office	Historical , social and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tradition of local and regional governance - administrative centres Embracing the local culture - adaptation of building design 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of the building into the coordinated archival database Evaluate suitability as feature to receive conservation funding, should such a program be forthcoming
Bank of Montreal	Historical and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources Embracing the local culture - adaptation of building design 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of the building into the coordinated archival database Evaluate suitability as feature to receive conservation funding, should such a program be forthcoming
Cominco experimental orchard	Historical, scientific and agricultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - working the land, seemingly limitless resources 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of orchard landscapes into the coordinated archival database Provide guidelines to property owner for supporting conservation of physical remnants Undertake conservation plan for remaining orchard trees
Book - Railways of Rossland	Historical, cultural and social value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - transportation Embracing the local culture - the arts as a community force 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate inclusion of list of the Society's published material in a comprehensive list of archival resources
MacIntyre Subdivision - named after senior Cominco manager	Historical value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - varied character of regional communities Working communities - social character of communities 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise Rossland on precedents for conservation and interpretation of heritage character areas Assist in the documentation and retention of culturally and historically important local place names
"South Belt"	(More information required from the community)	?	?	?
Mount Roberts (formerly Mount Spokane)	Natural, historical and recreational values associated with skiing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse natural environment Embracing the local culture - early tourism destination, passion for sport, recreational playground 	Yes - Electoral Area A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use the mountain as a key opportunity for promotion of the region's heritage Incorporate any heritage interpretation possible along the trails, to be experienced while engaging in recreational activities
Peterson	(More information required from the community)	?	?	?
Arena opening banned Americans - British subjects only	Historical, cultural and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - the immigrant experience Tradition of local and regional governance - proximity to the U.S. border 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history into the coordinated archival database
Tunnel	Historical, recreational and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - transportation Embracing the local culture - recreational playground 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history into the coordinated archival database Assist in retention of original use

City of Rossland

Heritage feature	Heritage value	Associated theme(s)	Involves neighbouring jurisdiction?	Potential conservation undertaken by the regional heritage service
Rossland Winter Carnival	Cultural and social values, has been in existence for at least 100 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - the arts as a community force, cultural events and entrepreneurship 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote local and regional events as a key part of the region's heritage
Gold Fever Follies	Historical, cultural and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - the arts as a community force, cultural events and entrepreneurship, respect for history and heritage 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote local and regional events as a key part of the region's heritage

Electoral Area B: Columbia River

Heritage feature	Heritage value	Associated theme(s)	Involves neighbouring jurisdiction?	Potential conservation undertaken by the regional heritage service
Farming community of Casino	Historical, cultural and agricultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - working the land 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate histories of these communities into a coordinated archival database Locate some heritage interpretive material in these communities
Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Sheppard	Historical and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - earliest exploration 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of the Fort into a coordinated archival database Continue interpretive activities near and off the site
Land Conservancy with rare bats, snakes, birds and elk	Natural and scientific values, reminder of wilderness; association with environmental conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse natural environment 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize the coordination of management of lands for the preservation of wildlife Continue coordination with Land Conservancy
Cut line through trees at the U.S. border	Historical, cultural and aesthetic values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse natural environment - north-south orientation Tradition of local and regional governance - proximity to the US border 	Yes - adjacent Electoral Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate written and oral stories of cross-border life Offer land use planning support that would preserve the cut line and the simple open border landscape, with key views of the border area from well-traveled auto routes
Village of Rivervale	Historical and cultural values associated with early mining communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - varied character of regional communities 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate histories of these communities into a coordinated archival database Locate some heritage interpretive material in these communities
Village of Oasis	Historical and cultural values associated with early mining communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - varied character of regional communities 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate histories of these communities into a coordinated archival database Locate some heritage interpretive material in these communities
Village of Genelle	Historical and cultural values associated with early mining communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - varied character of regional communities 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate histories of these communities into a coordinated archival database Locate some heritage interpretive material in these communities
Original highway	Historical and aesthetic values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - transportation routes 	Yes - adjacent Electoral Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a long-range plan for conservation and interpretation as an historic route
1970s highway	Historical and aesthetic values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - transportation routes 	Yes - adjacent Electoral Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a long-range plan for conservation and interpretation as an historic route
Dewdney Trail from Christina Lake to Rossland	Historical, recreational, and educational values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - early trails Embracing the local culture - recreational playground 	Electoral Area C, Christina Lake, Rossland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the informative on-line historical material posted on the web by the Nelson and District Museum into the coordinated information on archival resources Issue guidelines for the conservation of remnants of the trail to owners of properties through which the trails run Explore where it is possible to maintain and re-purpose the trails as recreational trails with a heritage interpretive component
40 - 50 mine sites	Historical value associated with mining as the catalyst for the region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources, economic landscapes 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner(s) to support conservation of physical remnants; Promote interpretation through a self-guided tour, signs, or other methods

Electoral Area B: Columbia River

Heritage feature	Heritage value	Associated theme(s)	Involves neighbouring jurisdiction?	Potential conservation undertaken by the regional heritage service
Wagon road that serviced the mine sites - Rossland, Red Mountain, North Port	Historical, recreational and aesthetic values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - transportation routes 	Yes - adjacent Electoral Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore where it is possible to maintain and re-purpose the wagon road as a recreational trail with a heritage interpretive component
10-15 dairies near Trail, including Drake's Dairy	Historical, agricultural and scientific values as the dairies served the mine workers, and were believed to counteract potential lead poisoning from the Trail smelter smokestacks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - working the land, seemingly limitless resources 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of the area's agricultural history and association landscapes into the coordinated archival database Develop interpretive component based on region-wide agricultural history
Old Glory Mountain, trail, and the historical weather station at its summit	Natural, historical, cultural and scientific values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse natural environment - wilderness experience Changing economy - embracing technological innovation, new economic values 	Yes - adjacent Electoral Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offer land use planning support that would preserve access and important views Use the mountain as a key opportunity for promotion of the region's heritage Explore interpretive opportunities of weather station along recreational trails
Forestry Lookout	Historical, cultural and scientific values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse natural environment - changing values in the landscape Tradition of local and regional governance 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enlist the Forest Service as a partner in the conservation of the lookout under the management of the Service
Special recreation designation for the area	Social, cultural and recreational values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing a local culture - early tourism destination, recreational playground 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of the area's recreational history and association landscapes into the coordinated archival database
Cascade Highway - original route through old mine sites	Historical and aesthetic values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - transportation routes 	Yes - adjacent Electoral Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a long-range plan for conservation and interpretation as an historic route
Rossland Range	Natural and aesthetic values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse natural environment 	Yes - adjacent Electoral Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offer land use planning support that would preserve access and important views Use the mountain as a key opportunity for promotion of the region's heritage
Rossland Register of buildings and sites	Social and historical values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - respect for history and heritage 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate inclusion of register in a comprehensive list of archival resources Provide support and advice for heritage initiatives
Nancy Greene Recreational Area and the internationally known "Seven Summits Trail"	Natural, cultural and recreational values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse natural environment Embracing the local culture - early tourism destination, passion for sport, recreational playground 	Yes - adjacent Electoral Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offer land use planning support that would preserve access and important views Use the mountain as a key opportunity for promotion of the Region's heritage
Doukhobor Draw	Natural and historical values associated with Doukhobor culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - immigrant experience 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines for the interpretation of important regional cultural landscapes based on the <i>Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada</i>
Red Mountain Railway	Historical values associated with mining and the early railway race	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - transportation routes Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources - mining 	Yes - adjacent Electoral Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner for supporting conservation of any physical remnants Integrate the feature into a coordinated key interpretive package on the railway history of the region
Smugglers Road	(More information required from the community)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - transportation routes 	Possible adjacent Electoral Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner for supporting conservation of any physical remnants Integrate the feature into a coordinated key interpretive package on the roads of the region

Electoral Area B: Columbia River

Heritage feature	Heritage value	Associated theme(s)	Involves neighbouring jurisdiction?	Potential conservation undertaken by the regional heritage service
Mill Pond	(More information required from the community)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seemingly limitless resources - water supply 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use as an example of how key the natural environment is to the region as a whole
Violin Lake	Natural, historical and recreational values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seemingly limitless resources - water supply Embracing the local culture - recreational playground 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporate any heritage interpretation possible along the trails, to be experienced while engaging in recreational activities
Chinese gardens	Historical and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - the immigrant experience 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate this site into an overall interpretive history of the Chinese in the area Explore re-creation of authentic garden through program such as Communities in Bloom
Santa Rosa Summit	Natural, historical and recreational values associated with skiing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse natural environment Embracing the local culture - early tourism destination, passion for sport, recreational playground 	Yes - adjacent Electoral Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use the mountain as a key opportunity for promotion of the region's heritage Incorporate any heritage interpretation possible along the trails, to be experienced while engaging in recreational activities
Cominco Farm	Historical and cultural values associated with agriculture as part of local mining operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources, working the land 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate this site into an overall interpretive history of mining in the area Explore interpretive opportunities through program such as Communities in Bloom
Mining school	Historical, educational and technological values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate this site into an overall interpretive history of mining in the area
Telegraph line	Historical and technological values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - embracing technological innovation 	Yes - other Electoral Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use planning support that would preserve the telegraph route and its access Provide guidance to property owners on conservation on lands that the line passes through
Railway trestle collapse 1920	Historical and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - transportation routes Embracing the local culture - local stories 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate archival records of oral histories and local stories Provide support for interpretive material at a designated site
Midnight, Velvet, Centre Star, LeRoi, Wareagle, Kootenay Columbia, XL, and Silica mines	Historical value associated with mining as the catalyst for the region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources, economic landscapes 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner(s) to support conservation of physical remnants; Promote interpretation through a self-guided tour, signs, or other methods
Mud Lake cross-country trails and cabins	Aesthetic and recreational values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse natural environment Embracing the local culture - recreational playground 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote access to recreational sites as part of a coordinated network of such recreational resources in the region Incorporate any heritage interpretation possible along the trails, to be experienced while engaging in recreational activities
Ben Shaw gravesite and trail	Historical association with Ben Shaw	?	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner(s) to support conservation of physical remnants of gravesite Incorporate any heritage interpretation possible along the trail

Electoral Area B: Columbia River

Heritage feature	Heritage value	Associated theme(s)	Involves neighbouring jurisdiction?	Potential conservation undertaken by the regional heritage service
Strawberry Pass	Natural, historical and recreational values based on its current use as a ski area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse natural environment Embracing the local culture - early tourism destination, passion for sport, recreational playground 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use the area as a key opportunity for promotion of the Region's heritage Incorporate any heritage interpretation possible along the trails, to be experienced while engaging in recreational activities
1992 watershed boundary expansion	(More information needed from the community)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seemingly limitless resources - water, new economic values 	No	?
Nancy Greene summit and recreational cabins	Natural, historical and recreational values for its association with ski resort and Nancy Greene name	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse natural environment Embracing the local culture - early tourism destination, passion for sport, recreational playground 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offer land use planning support that would preserve access and important views Use the mountain as a key opportunity for promotion of the Region's heritage Assist Area B in development of conservation guidance for cabins, including strategies for funding conservation
Columbia River	Historical, cultural and recreational values related to industry & recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse natural environment 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the natural and cultural history of the river and its region into heritage interpretation, including geology, flora and fauna Assist with cultural tourism initiatives
CJAT transmitter	Social value as a local Kootenay radio station, broadcasting out of Nelson and Trail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - community traditions, arts as a community force 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the feature into the coordinated archival database in the RDKB
Original West Kootenay Power & Light from Bonnington Falls	Historical and scientific values associated with local power generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seemingly limitless resources - power generation 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the history into a coordinated archival database regarding power generation in the region Develop interpretive plan for this region-wide theme
Warfield dump	Historical and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - economic landscapes 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the feature into the coordinated archival database in the RDKB
Slaughterhouse	Historical and cultural values (location?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - economic landscapes 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the feature into the coordinated archival database in the RDKB
Rifle range	Historical and recreational values (location?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - passion for sport 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the feature into the coordinated archival database in the RDKB
Mount Roberts (formerly Mount Spokane)	Natural, historical and recreational values associated with skiing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse natural environment Embracing the local culture - early tourism destination, passion for sport, recreational playground 	Yes - Electoral Area A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use the mountain as a key opportunity for promotion of the region's heritage Incorporate any heritage interpretation possible along the trails, to be experienced while engaging in recreational activities

Electoral Area C: Christina Lake

Heritage feature	Heritage value	Associated theme(s)	Involves neighbouring jurisdiction?	Potential conservation undertaken by the regional heritage service
Kokanee spawning	Natural, cultural, scientific, educational and economic values based on the use of salmon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse natural environment Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources 	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize the coordination of management of lands for the preservation of wildlife Integrate the natural history of the region into heritage interpretation, including the geology and the flora and fauna (with tie-in to First Nations story) Identify and promote cultural tourism initiatives
Potholes	Cultural or community values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - transportation routes Community traditions 	No	?
Pictographs viewed from the water	Cultural and aesthetic values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - First Nations crossroads 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use planning support that would preserve the views to the pictographs
Fife	Cultural values as an old community & counter culture mecca	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of this community into the coordinated archival database Locate some heritage interpretive material in the community
Old Cascade Highway	Historical and aesthetic values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - transportation routes 	Yes - adjacent Electoral Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a long-range plan for conservation and interpretation as an historic route
Cascade	Historical value as a border town with a customs office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local and regional governance - proximity to the U.S. border 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a long-range plan for conservation and interpretation, including strategies for funding Coordinate written and oral stories of cross-border life Offer land use planning support that would preserve the simple open border landscape and key views of the border area from well-traveled auto routes
Kool Treat fast food restaurant	Cultural and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - tourism Embracing the local culture 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist Area C in development of long-range conservation plan, including strategies for funding conservation Interim guidelines/assistance for building conservation
Swimming pavilion at Lavalley Point	Historical, cultural and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - tourism Embracing the local culture - recreational playground 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist Area C in development of long-range conservation plan, including strategies for funding conservation Interim guidelines/assistance for building conservation
Italian-built rock walls	Historical, cultural and aesthetic values, use of local building materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - adaptation of building design Working communities - the immigrant experience 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop plan for stabilization or conservation if required, develop a long-range plan to include walls and related structures of value, including strategies for funding conservation
Old log storage area	Historical values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources - forestry 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop plan for stabilization and interpretation; develop a long-range plan, including strategies for funding conservation
Old sawmills	Historical values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources - forestry 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop plan for stabilization of current sawmill site(s), and interpretation; develop a long-range plan, including strategies for funding conservation
Good lakefront cabins	Historical, cultural and social values based on past and current recreational uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - early tourism destination, recreational playground 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist Area C in development of long-range conservation plan for retaining cabins, including strategies for funding conservation Interim guidelines/assistance for building conservation

Electoral Area C: Christina Lake

Heritage feature	Heritage value	Associated theme(s)	Involves neighbouring jurisdiction?	Potential conservation undertaken by the regional heritage service
Moody Creek	Natural and recreational value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse natural environment 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize the coordination of management of lands for the preservation of valued natural landscape features Integrate the natural history of the region into heritage interpretation, including the geology and the flora and fauna (with tie-in to First Nations story)
Columbia & Western Railway trestle	Historical values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - transportation routes 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop plan for stabilization and interpretation of trestle Develop a long-range plan, including strategies for conservation including potential recreational use and funding
Cascade cemetery	Cultural, aesthetic and spiritual values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - community support 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a long-range plan, including strategies for conservation, interpretation and funding Integrate the feature into the coordinated archival database for historic cemeteries in the RDKB Produce guidelines for the conservation of heritage value of this and other historic cemeteries
Lookouts and viewpoints above Christina Lake	Natural, recreational and aesthetic values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse natural environment Embracing the local culture - early tourism destination, recreational playground 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use planning support that would preserve the views, viewpoints and associated trails Promote access to recreational sites as part of a coordinated network of such recreational resources in the Region Incorporate any heritage interpretation possible along the trails, to be experienced while engaging in recreational activities
Old powerhouse on Kettle River	Historical values - provided power to Greenwood and Phoenix, part of West Kootenay Power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources - energy production 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop plan for stabilization of powerhouse as required, develop long-range conservation plan with related area resources Develop interpretation plan
Old dam site on Kettle River	Historical values related to local power supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources - energy production 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop plan for stabilization of dam as required, develop long-range conservation plan with related area resources Develop interpretation plan
Old flume on Kettle River possibly cut through rock	Historical values related to local power supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources - energy production 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop plan for stabilization of flume as required, develop long-range conservation plan with related area resources Develop interpretation plan
Gilpin Grasslands	Natural, scientific and educational values based on the grasslands ecosystem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse natural environment 	Yes - adjacent Electoral Areas B and D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize the coordination of management of lands for the preservation of this valued ecosystem Use as a example of how key the natural environment is to the heritage value of Area C (and the Region as a whole) including unique plants and landscapes Assist in development of conservation options and potential partners eg. Land Conservancy Integrate the natural history of the region into heritage interpretation, including the geology and the flora and fauna (with tie-in to First Nations story)
Paulsen Bridge	Historical, aesthetic and engineering values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - transportation routes 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop plan for stabilization of bridge as required Develop interpretation plan

Electoral Area D: Rural Grand Forks

Heritage feature	Heritage value	Associated theme(s)	Involves neighbouring jurisdiction?	Potential conservation undertaken by the regional heritage service
Niagara Townsite and railway building	Historical association as community for railway construction workers	Place of movement and settlement - transportation, varied character of regional communities	Yes - possibly through railway connection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner(s) to support conservation of physical remnants; Integrate the feature into a coordinated key interpretive package on the ghost towns of the region Promote access to the site as part of a self-guided tour of ghost towns in the region, to be experienced while engaging in recreational activities
Phoenix mine, 1900	Historical value associated with mining as the catalyst for the region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources, economic landscapes 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner(s) to support conservation of physical remnants; Promote interpretation through a self-guided tour, signs, or other methods
Rock Candy mine	Historical value associated with mining as the catalyst for the region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources, economic landscapes 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner(s) to support conservation of physical remnants; Promote interpretation through a self-guided tour, signs, or other methods
Regional centre for miners: BC Copper Company, the Dominion Copper Company	Historical value associated with mining as the catalyst for the region (location?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the feature into a coordinated key interpretive package on the ghost towns of the region
Grasslands ecosystem	Natural, scientific and educational values based on the grasslands ecosystem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse natural environment 	Yes - adjacent Electoral Areas B and D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize the coordination of management of lands for the preservation of this valued ecosystem Use as a example of how key the natural environment is to the heritage value of Area D (and the region as a whole) including unique plants and landscapes Assist in development of conservation options Integrate the natural history of the region into heritage interpretation, including geology, flora and fauna (with tie-in to First Nations story)
Granby River	Natural and historical values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse natural environment - geographical diversity, influence of geography on settlement, industry and transportation 	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote access to recreational sites as part of a coordinated network of such recreational resources in the region Incorporate any heritage interpretation possible to be experienced while engaging in both land and water based recreational activities
Eholt Townsite	Historical values as CPR headquarters and association with the Phoenix mine; right-of-way is recreational trail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources, economic landscapes Place of movement and settlement - transportation routes, varied character of regional communities 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner(s) to support conservation of physical remnants Integrate the feature into a coordinated key interpretive package on the ghost towns of the region Promote access to the site as part of a self-guided tour of ghost towns in the Region, to be experienced while engaging in recreational activities

Electoral Area D: Rural Grand Forks

Heritage feature	Heritage value	Associated theme(s)	Involves neighbouring jurisdiction?	Potential conservation undertaken by the regional heritage service
High plateau scrublands	Natural history and scenic values; use of the plateau for film shoots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse natural environment - geographical diversity Embracing the local culture - the arts as a community force 	Yes - adjacent Electoral Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize the coordination of management of lands for the preservation of this valued ecosystem Use as an example of how key the natural environment is to the heritage value of Area D (and the region as a whole) including unique plants and landscapes Assist in development of conservation options Integrate the natural history of the region into heritage interpretation, including geology, flora and fauna (with tie-in to First Nations story)
Granby smelter	Historical, scientific, and aesthetic values as one of the iconic structures in the region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources, economic landscapes 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner to support conservation of physical remnants Develop interpretation plan Evaluate the rarity of the feature, flagging as feature to receive conservation funding, should such a program be forthcoming
Slag heaps	Historical, aesthetic and scientific values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources, economic landscapes 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use planning support that would preserve the slag piles and their visual access
Observatory Mountain and staircase	Natural, aesthetic and recreational values, local landmark, views from top of mountain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse natural environment Place of movement and settlement - varied character of regional communities 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use planning support that would preserve the recreational use of the feature and its views
Hardy Mountain	Natural, historical and cultural values with regard to Doukhobor history and culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - immigrant experience Embracing the local culture - respect for history and heritage 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to support the efforts of local historical associations
Doukhobor Museum	Historical and cultural values associated with Doukhobor history and culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - immigrant experience Embracing the local culture - respect for history and heritage 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to support the efforts of local historical associations
Copper Ridge	More information required from community	?	?	?
Eagle Ridge	More information required from the community	?	?	?
Smelter Lake	Historical and aesthetic values; was the power source for the local smelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources, economic landscapes 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of the lake into the coordinated archival database Create recreational and interpretive opportunities
Doukhobor Cemetery	Historical, social and spiritual values, particularly related to Doukhobor culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - spiritual life 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a long-range plan, including strategies for conservation, interpretation and funding Integrate the feature into the coordinated archival database for historic cemeteries in the RDKB Produce guidelines for the conservation of heritage value of this and other historic cemeteries
Escarpments	Natural history and cultural values; adaptation to local geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse natural environment - geology 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use planning support that would preserve the integrity of these landforms and any associated views
Orchard remnants	Historical and agricultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - working the land 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of orchard landscapes into the coordinated archival database Provide guidelines to property owner for supporting conservation of physical remnants Undertake conservation plan for remaining orchard trees

Electoral Area D: Rural Grand Forks

Heritage feature	Heritage value	Associated theme(s)	Involves neighbouring jurisdiction?	Potential conservation undertaken by the regional heritage service
Saddle Lake reservoir	Historical and cultural values associated with Doukhobor use for irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources, - water 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of the reservoir into the coordinated archival database Create recreational and interpretive opportunities
Dairy farming	Historical and agricultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - working the land 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of the area's agricultural history and association landscapes into the coordinated archival database
VV & E Railway and the Big Wye	Historical values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - transportation routes 	Yes - all other Electoral Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create guidelines for the conservation of remnants of the railway when abandoned For future purposes explore where it is possible to maintain and re-purpose the trails as recreational trails with a heritage interpretive component
Flour mill	Historical and cultural values associated with Doukhobor history and culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - immigrant experience 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate informative on-line historical material into a coordinated archival listing Provide guidelines to property owners that support the conservation of physical remnants
Fructova Heritage Centre	Historical and cultural values associated with Doukhobor history and culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - immigrant experience Embracing the local culture - respect for history and heritage 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to support the efforts of local historical associations
Small parcel size for Crown tenuring of free title	Association with JJ Vergerin Jr.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - varied character of regional communities Working communities - immigrant experience 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use planning support that would preserve the integrity of this historic land pattern
Boundary Museum	Historical and cultural values associated with regional history and culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - respect for history and heritage 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to support the efforts of local historical associations
Lookout from escarpment	Natural and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse natural environment - geology 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use planning support that would preserve the integrity of these landforms and any associated views
Ruined Doukhobor communal village	Historical and cultural values associated with Doukhobor history and culture (location?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - immigrant experience 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of the village into the coordinated archival database Provide guidelines to property owner(s) to support conservation of physical remnants; Promote interpretation through a self-guided tour, signs, or other methods
Sleepy Hollow	Historical and social values as the site of alcohol smuggling (to/from U.S.?) (location?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - social character of communities 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of the lake into the coordinated archival database Provide guidelines to property owner(s) to support conservation of physical remnants; Promote interpretation through a self-guided tour, signs, or other methods
Carson	Historical and cultural values as a border community, original Kettle River post office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - social character of communities 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate written and oral stories of cross-border life; develop coordinated interpretation Offer land use planning support that would preserve the simple open border landscape and key views of the border area from well-traveled auto routes
United Spiritual Communities of Christ	Historical and spiritual values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - community support 	Yes	?

Electoral Area D: Rural Grand Forks

Heritage feature	Heritage value	Associated theme(s)	Involves neighbouring jurisdiction?	Potential conservation undertaken by the regional heritage service
Engineering feats associated with transportation routes and mining sites	Historical and industrial values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources, embracing technological innovation 	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the area's engineering history into the coordinated archival database Promote interpretation through a self-guided tour, signs, or other methods
Diversity of farming: orchards, grass ranges	Historical and agricultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - working the land 	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of the area's agricultural landscapes into the coordinated archival database Develop specific guidelines to support conservation Land use planning support to encourage continued agricultural use
The area's renown as an excellent seed source, including flax seed	Historical and agricultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - working the land 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of the area's agricultural landscapes into the coordinated archival database Develop specific guidelines to support conservation of living agricultural features Land use planning support to encourage continued agricultural use
Gilpin	Historical and cultural values through association with squatters, Sons of Freedom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - varied character of regional communities 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner(s) to support conservation of physical remnants; Integrate the feature into a coordinated key interpretive package on the ghost towns of the region Promote access to the site as part of a self-guided tour

City of Grand Forks

Heritage feature	Heritage value	Associated theme(s)	Involves neighbouring jurisdiction?	Potential conservation undertaken by the regional heritage service
1980s Inventory - Guide to the heritage homes of Grand Forks	Valued for potential historical sites and research potential	Embracing the local culture - respect for history and heritage	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise on future heritage conservation initiatives including a heritage register for Grand Forks Continue to support the efforts of local historical associations
Skate Park	Cultural and recreational values	Embracing the local culture - passion for sport, recreational playground	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the feature into the coordinated archival database
Original Grand Forks bridge	Historical and industrial values	Place of movement and settlement - transportation	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the feature into the coordinated archival database Evaluate the rarity of the feature as key example of infrastructure Assist in the creation of guidelines for the conservation of valued engineering/industrial features
Site of original hospital (now Overwaiatea)	Historical and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - community support 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the feature into the coordinated archival database
Red light district	Historical and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - social character of communities 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise Grand Forks on precedents for conservation and interpretation of heritage character areas Develop design guidelines for appropriate, authentic revitalization
Grand Forks area of city	Historical and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - varied character of regional communities 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise Grand Forks on precedents for conservation and interpretation of heritage character areas Develop design guidelines for appropriate, authentic revitalization
Columbia area of city	Historical and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - varied character of regional communities 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise Grand Forks on precedents for conservation and interpretation of heritage character areas Develop design guidelines for appropriate, authentic revitalization
The situation of Grand Forks in east-west oriented landscape at the boundary line of subareas C, D, and E of the region	Historical values based on singular location and response to natural landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographical diversity - influence of geography on settlement Place of movement and settlement - varied character of regional communities 	Yes - Electoral Areas C, D and E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure story of location is included into any comprehensive interpretive plan
Agricultural Society and Co-Op	Historical and agricultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - working the land Working communities - community support 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the region's agricultural history into the coordinated archival database Continue to support the efforts of local agricultural associations through community events or other means
Remnants of original Doukhobor settlements west of town	Historical and cultural values associated with Doukhobor history and culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - immigrant experience 	Yes - Area D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of the village into the coordinated archival database Provide guidelines to property owner(s) to support conservation of physical remnants; Promote interpretation through a self-guided tour, signs, or other methods

- Advise on how to tie into heritage interpretation
- Assist in promotion if heritage is involved

Village of Midway

Heritage feature	Heritage value	Associated theme(s)	Involves neighbouring jurisdiction?	Potential conservation undertaken by the regional heritage service
Cemetery	Historical and social value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working communities - spiritual life 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate the feature into the coordinated archival database for historic cemeteries in the RDKB • Produce guidelines for the conservation of heritage value of this and other historic cemeteries
Midway Hills	Natural, scientific, aesthetic and educational values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diverse natural environment - indigenous landscapes 	Yes - adjacent Electoral Areas B and D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize the coordination of management of lands for the preservation of this valued ecosystem and its views • Use as a example of how key the natural environment is to the heritage value of Area C (and the Region as a whole) including unique plants and landscapes • Integrate the natural history of the region into heritage interpretation, including the geology, flora and fauna (with tie-in to First Nations story)
Bannott Grass	Natural, scientific, aesthetic and educational values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diverse natural environment - indigenous landscapes 	Yes - Electoral Area E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate the natural history of the region into heritage interpretation, including the geology and the flora and fauna (with tie-in to First Nations story)
Old community hall	Historical, social and architectural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diverse natural environment - indigenous landscapes • Working communities - social character of communities - parks 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist Midway in development of long-range conservation plan, including strategies for funding • Assess for being a potential feature to receive conservation funding
Entwined trees	Natural, scientific, aesthetic and educational values		No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate history of the tree into the coordinated archival database
Dairy Farm	Historical and cultural values related to agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing economy - working the land 	Yes - Electoral Area E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate history of the dairy farm into the coordinated archival database • Land use planning support to encourage continued agricultural use
Vancouver Victoria & Eastern Tunnel	Historical values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place of movement and settlement - transportation infrastructure 	Yes - Electoral Area E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate history into the coordinated archival database • Assist in retention of original use
Grasslands and views to grasslands	Natural, scientific, aesthetic and educational values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diverse natural environment 	Yes - Electoral Area E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize the coordination of management of lands for the preservation of this valued ecosystem and its views • Use as a example of how key the natural environment is to the heritage value of Area C (and the Region as a whole) including unique plants and landscapes • Integrate the natural history of the region into heritage interpretation, including the geology, flora and fauna
Views to Mt. Baldy	Natural and aesthetic values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diverse natural environment - geology 	Yes - Electoral Area E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize the coordination of management of lands for the preservation of this view • Integrate the natural history of the region into heritage interpretation
First Nations nomadic sites	Historical and cultural values	Place of movement and settlement - First Nations crossroads	Yes - Electoral Area E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with First Nations to produce a history of the First Nations in the area, to be a key part of overall history of the region, and assess for relevance in the interpretation of features
Log drives	Historical and cultural values	Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources	Yes - Electoral Area E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise on how to tie into heritage interpretation • Assist in promotion if heritage is involved

Village of Midway

Heritage feature	Heritage value	Associated theme(s)	Involves neighbouring jurisdiction?	Potential conservation undertaken by the regional heritage service
Exports of potatoes and cattle	Economic and agricultural association with early agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - working the land 	Yes - Electoral Area E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of local agriculture in the area into the coordinated archival database Advise on how to tie into heritage interpretation Assist in promotion if heritage is involved
Agricultural Land Reserve	Economic, agricultural and aesthetic values, association with early agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - working the land Tradition of local and regional governance - administrative centres - provincial 	Yes - Electoral Area E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of local agriculture in the area into the coordinated archival database Advise on how to tie into heritage interpretation Assist in promotion if heritage is involved
Airstrip dating from 1936	Historical and aesthetic values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tradition of local and regional governance Changing economy - transportation routes 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise on conservation Facilitate discussion of interpretive role this feature can play in the story of Midway
Old sawmill now closed	Historical values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - seemingly limitless resources - forestry 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop plan for stabilization of current sawmill site, and interpretation Develop a long-range plan, including strategies for funding conservation
Riverside Park and trail	Recreational and ecological values, access to the Kettle River is rare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - recreational playground 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore promotion of the park and trail for walking and bicycle tourism, one of the key ways to attract tourists into the RDKB
Kettle River Museum and Archives	Historical and aesthetic value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - respect for history and heritage 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate the integration of all the region's many archives, and develop an online database of what this and other archives possess
Sutton Place - old farm	Historical and agricultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - recreational playground 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of the dairy farm into the coordinated archival database Integrate the feature into a coordinated key interpretive package on the agricultural settlements in the region
Walking trail network	Recreational, aesthetic, natural and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - recreational playground 	Yes - Electoral Area E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore promotion of trails for walking and bicycle tourism, one of the key ways to attract visitors Incorporate any heritage interpretation possible along the trails, to be experienced while engaging in recreational activities
Eholt's farm originally surveyed as 25' lots	Historical and agricultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - working the land 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner to support conservation of physical remnants Advise on precedents for the retention of original land patterns Integrate the feature into a coordinated key interpretive package on the agricultural settlements in the region
Early streets	Historical and aesthetic values, recalls early community form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - varied character of regional communities 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise Midway on precedents for conservation and interpretation of heritage character areas Develop design guidelines for appropriate, authentic revitalization
Original Midway building	Historical and architectural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - adaptation of building design 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of the building into the coordinated archival database Evaluate suitability as feature to receive conservation funding, should such a program be forthcoming

Village of Midway

Heritage feature	Heritage value	Associated theme(s)	Involves neighbouring jurisdiction?	Potential conservation undertaken by the regional heritage service
Old United Church	Historical, architectural and spiritual values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - community support 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate history of the building into the coordinated archival database Evaluate suitability as feature to receive conservation funding, should such a program be forthcoming
Ron's House	Historical and architectural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - adaptation of building design - residential 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner for avoiding destruction of physical remnants Assess for being a potential feature to receive conservation funding
Liz's House (old hotel)	Historical and architectural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - adaptation of building design - residential 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use as example of local and regional support for the adaptive use of historic structures Provide guidelines to property owner for avoiding destruction of physical remnants Assess for being a potential feature to receive conservation funding
Old Hotel	Historical, architectural and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - early mining and tourism accommodation 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use as example of local and regional support for the continued use of historic structures Provide guidelines to property owner for avoiding destruction of physical remnants Assess for being a potential feature to receive conservation funding
Police building	Historical and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - community support Tradition of local and regional governance - keeping the peace in frontier towns 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner for avoiding destruction of physical remnants Assess for being a potential feature to receive conservation funding
Location of early customs	Historical and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tradition of local and regional governance - proximity to the U.S. border 	Yes - Electoral Area E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate written and oral stories of cross-border life Advice on conservation of customs building Offer land use planning support that would preserve the simple open border landscape, with key views of the border area from well-traveled auto routes
Early downtown	Historical and aesthetic values, recalls early community form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - social character of communities 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise Rossland on precedents for conservation and interpretation of heritage character areas Develop design guidelines for appropriate, authentic revitalization
Rock Creek cattle drives	Historical, social and agricultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing economy - working the land 	Yes - Electoral Area E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the history of the cattle drives into the coordinated information on archival resources Integrate the feature into a coordinated key interpretive package on the agricultural activities in the region
Early graves: Lulubelle Curry & John Anderson	Historical, aesthetic and spiritual values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working communities - community support 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the feature into the coordinated archival database for historic grave sites Produce guidelines for the conservation of heritage value of this and other historic grave sites
Re-use of buildings being torn down	Aesthetic values, social values relating to heritage conservation and community involvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embracing the local culture - respect for history and heritage 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use as example of local and regional support for the adaptive use of historic structures
Cross-border activity: parties, marriages, crossing through casually opened gate	Historical, cultural and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - transportation routes Tradition of local and regional governance 	Yes - Electoral Area E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate written and oral stories of cross-border life Offer land use planning support that would preserve the simple open border landscape and key views of the border area from well-traveled auto routes

Village of Midway

Heritage feature	Heritage value	Associated theme(s)	Involves neighbouring jurisdiction?	Potential conservation undertaken by the regional heritage service
Hillside flats with blue clematis	Natural, scientific, aesthetic and educational values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse natural environment 	Yes - adjacent Electoral Areas B and D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize the coordination of management of lands for the preservation of this valued ecosystem and its views Use as a example of how key the natural environment is to the heritage value of Area C (and the Region as a whole) including unique plants and landscapes Integrate the natural history of the region into heritage interpretation, including the geology, flora and fauna (with tie-in to First Nations story)
Dewdney Trail	Historical, recreational, and educational values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - early trails Embracing the local culture - recreational playground 	Yes - all Electoral Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the informative on-line historical material posted on the web by the Nelson and District Museum into the coordinated information on archival resources Issue guidelines for the conservation of remnants of the trails to owners of properties through which the trails run Explore where it is possible to maintain and re-purpose the trails as recreational trails with a heritage interpretive component
Unmanned border crossings	Historical, cultural and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - transportation routes Tradition of local and regional governance 	Yes - Electoral Area E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate written and oral stories of cross-border life Offer land use planning support that would preserve the simple open border landscape and key views of the border area from well-traveled auto routes
Wagon road	Historical and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of movement and settlement - transportation routes 	Yes - Electoral Area E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the history of the road into the coordinated information on archival resources Explore the development of the right-of-way for walking and bicycle tourism, one of the key ways to attract tourists into the RDKB Develop a long-range plan for interpretation as an historic route, such as self-guided tour or signs
Irrigation ditch and flume	Historical values	Changing economy - working the land	Yes - Electoral Area E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidelines to property owner to support conservation Advise on how to tie into heritage interpretation Assist in promotion if heritage is involved

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Appendix D **Additional Potential Heritage Features**

Cultural landscapes modified by farming, fruit growing, lumbering, and/or vineyards eg Fruitvale, Beaver Valley, Columbia Valley, Pend d'Oreille Valley

Fruitvale and/or other stops along the Great Northway Railway.

Warfield as an early example of a suburban community

Gladstone Provincial Park habitats, CPR trestles.

Drawing from surveyors' notebooks and other sources, Grand Forks area as a cultural landscape.

Big White and Mount Baldy as cultural landscapes.

Natural as well as cultural landscapes throughout the RDKB

Canoe on display in the Boundary Museum in Grand Forks, as of 1987 (Glanville 1987, 3), artefacts documenting Aboriginal presence; locations known to have been used by Aboriginal peoples as cultural landscapes.

Routes taken by fur traders through the RDKB, as documented in their journals and other records; naming of Christina Lake.

Rock Creek as the site of an early gold rush prompting the construction of the Dewdney Trail; other locations the trail passed by

Rail lines; surviving stations.

Highway #3 route.

Camp McKinney cemetery and possibly some mine workings (near Rock Creek)

Phoenix as a cultural landscape and/or aspects of the site (near Grand Forks).

Survival of Grand Forks smelter as cultural heritage.

Any survivals of Niagara and/or Eholt

Heritage buildings, streetscapes, smokestack and other industrial heritage including slag heaps in Greenwood area and Anaconda

West Kootenay Mining and Interpretative Centre located in West Kootenay Power building; industrial heritage in the form of a slag heap at the smelter site; slag heaps and any other surviving industrial or other heritage near Boundary Falls, Bridesville, and/or Beaverdell

Red Mountain and Rossland heritage

Trail and area heritage

Industrial heritage in the form of remains of the Cascade dam

Industrial heritage in the form of open pit mining at Phoenix and slag heaps and possible smelter remains at Grand Forks

Cultural landscapes or other survivals at Carson, Paterson, and Waneta

Cultural landscapes linked to environmental degradation

Worker and/or trades' union heritage related to Trail smelter

Heritage survivals and/or cultural landscapes south of Christina Lake and else-

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- Appendix C where related to recreational tourism
- Recognition of early Chinese miners and Chinese-Aboriginal families
 - Streetscapes in Grand Forks, Rossland, Tail, and possibly elsewhere speaking to Chinese presence.
 - Heritage attending to history of women, as well as of men
 - Sports heritage
 - Sites recognizing Italians and other groups' contributions to the resource sector and more generally in Trail and elsewhere across the RDKB
 - Remnants of Hilltop and/or other such informal settlements
 - Doukhobor heritage
 - Japanese heritage at Greenwood and/or elsewhere
 - Linking of ski sights to their historical contexts

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Appendix E: City of Rosland Heritage Register

Revised ROSSLAND HERITAGE REGISTRY

(Changes Proposed by Rossland Heritage Commission) April 26, 2010

**Information in brackets would not appear on registry but assist in locating

A) BUILDING	DATE	ADDRESS
Miners' Union Hall	1898	1765 Columbia Avenue
St. Charles Hotel (today, a home across from the Miners' Hall)	??	1700 Block, Columbia Avenue
Kamloops Mining and Drilling Co. (across from the swimming pool, contained a cigar factory then apartments)	1901	1854 Columbia Avenue
Lemon Block (see the picture in the Centennial Book - page 11 - a General Store with living space on the 2nd floor. Today, beside the swimming pool park)	1896	1841 Columbia Avenue
Burn's & Co.	1906	1973 Columbia Avenue
Hunter Brothers Store	1905	1990 Columbia Avenue
Bank of Montreal	1898/99	2004 Columbia Avenue
Post Office	1903	2096 Columbia Avenue
Father Pat Memorial (originally across from the Bank of Montreal, later in Esling Park, now in front of the Credit Union)		Columbia Avenue
Jordon Block (home of Feather Your Nest, etc.)	1898-01	2104 - 2110 Columbia Avenue
Bank of Toronto	1896	2105 Columbia Avenue
Lalonde & Rodier Block	1896	2116, 2118, 2132 and 2140 Col. Ave.
W. K. Power & Light Building	1895	2127-2120 Columbia Avenue
Wallace Building (current owner is Joe Bye)	1899	2167 Columbia Avenue
Montreal Hotel (the O. K. Store)	1896	2196 Columbia Avenue
Velvet Hotel	pre 1898	2197 Columbia Avenue
Court House	1901	2288 Columbia Avenue

Sacred Heart Catholic Church	1915	2414 Columbia Avenue
Hoffman House	1896	2044 Washington Street
Collins Hotel	1896	Washington Street
Bodega Hotel	pre 1898	2054 Washington Street
Empire Cafe	pre 1898	2070 Washington Street
Hackney's Star Theatre	1908	2080 Washington Street
Liquor Store (Gold Rush Book Store)	pre 1911	2063 Washington Street
? Ottawa Hotel (information needed)		Washington Street
Agnew & Co.	1900	2253 Washington Street
B. C. Telephone Company (B. C. Tel occupied the building in 1910 -	1905	1916 First Avenue date on the front of the building)
Carpenter Shop	1930's	2020 First Avenue
Saint Andrew's Presbyterian Church	1898	2100 First Avenue
Munn's Bakery	1900	1999 Second Avenue
Bellevue Hotel (Flying Steam Shovel Hotel)	1897	2003 Second Avenue
Rossland City Hall/Fire Hall	1900	2115 Queen Street
Drill Hall	1904	2095 Monte Christo Street
West Kootenay Substation	1898	1817 Planer Crescent
Rossland/Trail Golf Clubhouse	1927	Redstone Golf Course

B) HISTORIC SITES:-

Columbia Cemetery (the Columbia Cemetery contains transfers from two previous cemeteries in Rossland, the Laurel Hill and Sunnyside which no longer exist)	1899	Happy Valley
Roman Catholic Cemetery	1896	entrance from Wagon Road
Red Mountain Mining Site (the Museum site takes in the ore dumps and the entrance to the Black Bear Tunnel	1893 +	
Dewdney Trail	1865	

Wagon Road 1893

Columbia&Western Railway Bed 1896

Great Northern Railway Bed 1896

Chinese Gardens 1900

Happy Valley Orchard 1900

Red Mountain Ski Area 1947

South and west of the Wagon Road

2010 ADDITIONS TO THE ROSSLAND HERITAGE REGISTRY

*These additions need a very brief Statement of Significance to accompany the entries to the Register - Heritage Branch's policy - by July 30th. More complete SoS's are to be developed later.

*SoS expresses some of the following values:- Historic, Cultural, Social, Scientific/Technological, Economic and Aesthetic

Additions - Buildings

- Ottawa Hotel - Washington Street

- Collins House - Washington Street

- Rossland/Trail Golf Clubhouse

Additions - Sites

- Red Mountain Mining Site (Museum Complex) - DONE
- Red Mountain Ski Area - DONE
- Dewdney Trail

- Columbia and Western Railway Bed (CPR)

- Great Northern Railway Bed

- Chinese Gardens

- Happy Valley Orchard

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Appendix F: Principles of Heritage Conservation

6. Principles of Heritage Conservation

The following principles apply to the conservation of buildings and sites, regardless of the level of intervention. These principles have been developed to serve as guidelines for design professionals, contractors, building owners and local groups involved in heritage conservation. The conservation principles are also intended to assist heritage advisory committees, municipal planning staff, and provincial agencies in reviewing proposals to alter buildings of heritage value, and in

assessing funding applications or other incentives for eligible buildings.

The conservation principles are similar in spirit to other widely accepted sets of principles, including those outlined in ICOMOS's *Venice, Burra, and Appleton Charters* (See Appendices) and the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation*. The principles presented here, however, are directed towards the conservation of British Columbia's built heritage.

General Conservation Principles

1. All heritage conservation work, whether it be on a building, monument, or site, should be based upon and preceded by sufficient historical research, site analysis and documentation to identify and safeguard fully the heritage values to be conserved.
2. The evolution of the structure(s) and the site should be respected. The contributions of all periods are important to the historical development and merit retention. Decisions about appropriate levels of intervention shall be based upon the heritage values of each contribution.
3. Long-term protection of the historic resource should be balanced with user requirements and future resource management goals should be identified prior to undertaking any work.
4. The approach to all heritage conservation projects should be one of minimal intervention to ensure the maximum preservation of the existing and authentic physical fabric and the retention of the signs of age (also known as the patina)
5. Conjecture and the falsification of building elements should be avoided in all heritage conservation projects.
6. A well-defined maintenance plan should be clearly established in order to prepare for an appropriate level of maintenance and care upon completion.