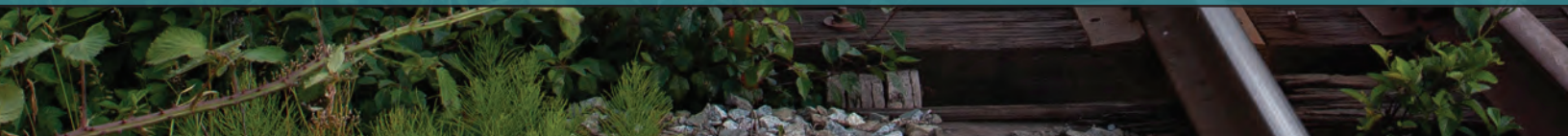




District of Squamish Heritage Management Strategy 2023



CONTENT PREPARED BY

Jessie Abraham Planning & Development
Denise Cook Design



SQUAMISH

LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The District of Squamish is located on the unceded traditional territory of the Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw (Squamish Nation). We would like to acknowledge and thank members of the Squamish Nation, as the work to complete the Heritage Management Strategy was conducted on their traditional territory.

We also wish to thank the cultural and heritage groups who provided insight and information through the development of this report (see Acknowledgements sections for a full list of participants).



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Squamish residents want to ensure heritage values are retained, enhanced, celebrated, and embedded into overall community planning now and for future generations. The purpose of the Heritage Management Strategy (Strategy) is to provide a framework, or heritage program, by which the District of Squamish can define, identify, and protect local heritage values. This Strategy applies a values-based approach to heritage protection. The foundation of this practice is to conserve historic place based on the associated values of the community. It includes tangible (buildings, monuments, natural landscapes) and intangible or living heritage (oral traditions, celebrations, legends).

This Strategy document is composed of three key parts:

Part 1: Foundations

describes the overarching vision, goals, and guiding principles, and the methodology on which the Strategy is based.

Part 2: Place + People

describes the community context. This Part is organized into heritage themes, community heritage values, and neighbourhood context statements, which work together to form the key ideas and historical forces or processes that have contributed to the history and evolution of Squamish. The framework supports value-based heritage conservation and is used to identify, evaluate, and manage a range of sites and heritage resources.

Part 3: Policies + Actions

outlines a set of clear and achievable actions to manage resources and achieve the community's vision and goals related to heritage conservation.

Vision

The District of Squamish's Heritage Program will provide clear guiding principles to protect, manage, and share heritage assets and values. The program recognizes that Squamish is located on the traditional, unceded territories of Coast Salish Peoples serving Squamish Nation, embraces ecological heritage, celebrates diverse communities, and enables stewardship of heritage resources.

This Strategy is based on the methodology that heritage planning and protection is a collective responsibility and was developed in consultation with key community partners. While the day-to-day administration of the heritage program is delegated by Council to District staff, there are opportunities to draw on the expertise and capacity of the community to help achieve the goals and actions outlined in this Strategy.

The Strategy identifies four goals supported by clear and achievable actions as outlined below. Further information including "how to" achieve each action, timeframe, and roles are further outlined in Part 3 of this document.

Goal #1: Build a municipal and community culture that values and cultivates heritage conservation.		Goal #2: Embed heritage into community planning.	
Ongoing	1.1 Provide training for staff and council It is important that staff and Council stay up to date on new thinking and developments in the heritage field and there should be ongoing opportunities to further their education and training.	2.1 Prioritize heritage conservation in the District Increase the protection of Squamish’s built, natural and cultural resources and provide an additional incentive for property owners to maintain heritage resources through prioritization of projects involving heritage conservation.	
Short-term	1.2 Incorporate heritage planning through District departments A robust and well-managed heritage program requires ownership and leadership by one District department. Centralize heritage planning in the Department of Community Planning and Sustainability, guided by heritage policies and supported by a Heritage Advisory Review Team, a multi-departmental heritage review team.	2.2 Include heritage in online and mapping tools Squamish’s WebMap function allows access a variety of data layers and tools, display layers by theme, a search for features and ways to find detailed information about land and properties in Squamish. This is a valuable tool for planning through which staff throughout the District can access key information. A heritage layer will make it much easier for staff in all departments to integrate heritage planning into their day-to-day activities and provides information for the public.	
	1.3 Actively engage the wider community with the heritage program Ensure effective communication to citizens, groups, developers and others about the heritage program and how it works as a way of having the public help protect heritage resources through an understanding of their value and contribution to the District’s character.	2.3 Amend the OCP and Land Development Procedures Bylaw to designate a Development Approval Information Area (DAIA) for Archaeological Impact Under the LGA, local governments may require an applicant to provide development approval information for archaeological assessment and impact mitigation for development applications for areas of high cultural interest.	
Medium-term	1.4 Update the Heritage Management Strategy regularly The Heritage Management Strategy should be reviewed and updated on a regular basis to ensure it is current with best practices and new thinking in the field.	2.4 Develop a Chance Find Protocol to strengthen cultural and archaeological resource protection Chance Find procedures and guidelines outline appropriate responses to the discovery of known or suspected archaeological materials, including human remains, that are unexpectedly encountered during construction.	
		2.5 Provide public education, awareness, and access to development approval information regarding archaeological heritage resource management The District has a responsibility to educate the public about Skwxwú7mesh heritage and prevent avoidable impacts to known and undiscovered archaeological sites, wherever possible.	
Long-term	1.5 Work with regional entities Heritage places and resources valued by the District of Squamish may fall outside its municipal jurisdiction, so it is important to coordinate with other regional entities to ensure they are recognized.	2.6 Conduct an Archaeological Overview Assessment (AOA) for the District An AOA compiles existing knowledge about recorded archaeological site locations, historical First Nations’ land use, along with cultural and environmental considerations. The purpose of archaeological overview and impact assessments is to ensure First Nation cultural heritage resources are conserved and development impacts are mitigated.	
		2.7 Provide information for private property owners The District can assist developers, property owners and design professionals with heritage conservation by providing them with relevant information when they are preparing development plans.	
As opportunities arise		2.8 Create neighbourhood historic context statements Squamish’s distinctive neighbourhoods have particular valued character. Succinct foundational neighbourhood statements are included in this strategy and should be developed into more detailed neighbourhood heritage context documents over time. Their purpose is to provide policy guidance for appropriate heritage infill development and to guide and encourage preservation of the character-defining aspects of Squamish’s neighbourhoods within a sustainable framework.	
		2.9 Integrate heritage into neighbourhood plans Ensure that the neighbourhood context statements are considered and integrated into District area and sub-area plans as they are developed and updated.	
		2.10 Embed heritage into Development Permit Area (DPA) guidelines Squamish’s DPA guidelines help to give the District greater control over the form and character of developments.	
		2.11 Strengthen heritage provisions in the OCP The inclusion of enhanced policies for heritage conservation in the Official Community Plan (OCP) based on a values-based approach to heritage is a way of supporting and codifying the importance of heritage to Squamish.	
		2.12 Integrate the Heritage Management Strategy with other community initiatives It is important to integrate heritage planning and the heritage program with other foundational District documents and programs.	

Goal #3: Implement heritage management tools.		Goal #4: Promote public awareness and avenues for heritage education	
Ongoing	3.1 Build and update a heritage inventory that consider a diverse range of heritage resources It is important to include a diversity of resources on the heritage inventory and as part of the heritage program. Ensure all types of heritage resources are considered.	4.1 Actively foster relationships with partners It is well understood that community cooperation and partnerships are essential for a successful heritage program to be realized. The Squamish Nation as well as other community groups can assist in moving a diverse heritage program forward.	
	3.2 Establish the Squamish Heritage Register A Community Heritage Register (CHR) is a legal planning tool enacted under s. 598 of the Local Government Act (LGA): 598 – Community Heritage Register. 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 heritage register will grow, change, and evolve over time, adapting to newly identified or changing community heritage values and the physical evolution of the District.	4.2 Develop an inventory of historical information There is heritage information in various repositories around the District. In order to implement the heritage plan, District staff, developers, the public and others need access to historical information in order to develop the heritage register or determine the heritage value of their property. Even before the development of a formal community archives in Squamish, this information should be identified and made available to the public.	
Short-term	3.3 Establish a Community Heritage Commission Create a permanent Community Heritage Advisory Working Group and over time, transition the working group into a formal Heritage Commission.	4.3 Establish a community archive Support for research and document collection involves the creation and development of repositories for assets such as photographs, histories (both oral and written), ephemera, and other archival material. A long-term and permanent repository in Squamish will provide foundational support for heritage conservation decision-making.	
	3.4 Implement the use of Heritage Revitalization Agreements (HRA) A key tool in heritage conservation, Council can, by bylaw, implement a Heritage Revitalization Agreement with a developer or property owner. This tool allows local governments to offer planning incentives to encourage owners of heritage buildings to retain, stabilize, adapt and protect their heritage buildings through density bonuses, and the relaxation of use, density, lot size, parking, setback and other regulations. (See LGA Part 15, Division 5, Section 610, Heritage revitalization agreements).	4.4 Recognize and celebrate heritage Recognizing the efforts of the community in identifying and celebrating heritage is a significant tool. Develop a heritage award or a heritage plaque or wayfinding program. Foster and support an annual or biennial heritage event.	
Medium-term	3.5 Implement appropriate tools and incentives for heritage conservation Promote conservation through the use of heritage incentives which can be an effective tool for conservation.	4.5 Develop a program for public storytelling Public storytelling and District-wide interpretive program based on themes identified in the strategy.	
	3.6 Update the Tree Management Bylaw to include Heritage Trees Trees are an important asset for the District of Squamish and can address urban forest, aesthetics and climate change. A tree protection bylaw is a way of protecting significant trees included on the heritage register and as identified by the public.		

Implementation and Monitoring

Heritage values change over time and heritage management is a dynamic process. As policies and actions are initiated, it is necessary to continue to monitor the Heritage Management Strategy to add and update actions as needed. It is recommended that the Strategy is reviewed and evaluated at least every three years to ensure measurable steps are being taken to implement the heritage program.

Contents

Part 1: Foundations	9
1.1 About this Strategy	9
1.2 Heritage Conservation Planning: Fundamentals	11
1.3 Approach	15
1.4 Vision & Goals	16
Part 2: Place + People	18
2.1 Heritage Themes	19
2.2 Community Heritage Values	22
2.3 Neighbourhood Context Statements	24
Part 3: Policies + Actions	28
3.1 Policies	28
3.2 From Policies into Actions	29
3.3 Implementation & Monitoring	45
Glossary	46
More Resources	50
Bibliography	50
Acknowledgements	52
Appendix A: Heritage Themes	53
Appendix B: Community Heritage Values	62
Appendix C: Neighbourhood Context Statements	66
Appendix D: Heritage Register Resource Sheet	76
Appendix E: Advisory Group Terms of Reference	80
Appendix F: Heritage Register 5 Case Studies	84
Appendix G: Draft Community Heritage Inventory	100

Part 1: Foundations

1.1 About this Strategy

Overview

The Heritage Management Strategy is a first-of-its-kind plan for the District of Squamish to protect and manage heritage resources. Squamish has experienced a period of high growth since the 2010 Olympics, and heritage advocates believe histories, memories, and heritage assets are at risk of being lost due to ongoing pressure for growth and development. New developments have spurred discussion between developers, the District, the heritage sector and the community regarding what has, or does not have, cultural or heritage value. In response to the community's request for a heritage policy and decision-making framework, the District of Squamish developed this comprehensive Heritage Management Strategy.

Purpose

The Heritage Management Strategy is intended to act as a planning document and decision-making framework for heritage conservation and management in Squamish. This strategy defines the community's vision for heritage conservation, provides a planning framework, and outlines a set of achievable actions for the District of Squamish and community partners. The Strategy will form the basis for heritage protection planning decisions until updated or amended by Council.

Document Structure

The Heritage Management Strategy is organized and presented in the following parts:

Part 1: Foundations

describes the overarching vision, goals, and guiding principles, and the methodology on which the Strategy is based.

Part 2: Place + People

describes the community context. This Part is organized into heritage themes, community heritage values, and neighbourhood context statements, which work together to form the key ideas and historical forces or processes that have contributed to the history and evolution of Squamish. The framework supports value-based heritage conservation and is used to identify, evaluate, and manage a range of sites and heritage resources.

Part 3: Policies + Actions

outlines a set of clear and achievable actions to manage resources and achieve the community's vision and goals related to heritage conservation.

Glossary, Resources & Bibliography

describes key terminology, identifies resources for further reading, and includes a bibliography of references.

Appendices

Appendices A, B, & C supplements Part 2, and includes additional information on heritage themes, community heritage values, and neighbourhood context statements including examples unique to Squamish. Appendices D-H supplements Part 3 policies and actions, including resources sheets, terms of reference, draft statements of significance and a draft heritage inventory. These appendices provide additional information and should be considered living documents that can be updated regularly with staff and public input, and as best practices change and adapt.

The Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw (Squamish People, villages, and community) have rich and diverse links to the lands and waters that embrace all of Átl'ka7tsem Howe Sound, including settlements and villages, resource sites, spiritual and ritual places, and cultural management areas. Look for orange callout boxes throughout the Strategy that describe the traditional practices of the Squamish People that have been ongoing on their traditional territory since time immemorial. The Strategy endeavors to embed Squamish Nation cultural heritage into the themes and values outlined in this document.

A Living Document

This Strategy has been developed with input from the community and is a document of its current time and place. It should be considered a living document, that will evolve and change as the community changes over time.

Photo credit: Tourism Squamish, exploresquamish.com



1.2 Heritage Conservation Planning: Fundamentals

Implementation of a new heritage conservation planning process in the District of Squamish requires an understanding of key terminology, principles, and available tools. For further information see the More Resources section of this document.

What is heritage?

Heritage is broad and encompassing, describing the “tangible and intangible record of human imprint on the world”. It is **culture and environment**; it is **how we connect to place and space** and to each other, and it is **alive with stories**. Heritage is buildings and artifacts, and traditions and knowledge. It is found in museums and historic sites, but it is also found in the land, water and air. It is **what we see and what we can no longer see**, but still hold in memory. Heritage is **not fixed in the past**, but it is also found in our present, describing **who we were and how we are**, as well as who we might be in the future (Heritage BC).

What is heritage conservation?

Heritage conservation involves all the processes and actions aimed at safeguarding the character-defining elements that embody the heritage values of a place, to retain its value and extend its physical life.

In Canada, we use the term conservation rather than preservation. Conservation is generally grouped into broad categories that have numerous sub-categories. These include preservation, rehabilitation and restoration, stabilization, and repair. Most project involve a combination of these actions or processes.

Conservation is based on an understanding of a wide range of heritage values, appearance, historical or spiritual significance, meanings, or use. It generally recommends minimal intervention and understands that heritage value may be found in layers that have accrued over time.

Heritage conservation protects what a community values, assists in managing change, provides economic benefits, and supports cultural and social sustainability.

Heritage can promote retention of natural and cultural landscapes. Values associated with these features, use complementary planning tools including land purchase, restrictive growth strategies, retention of transportation patterns, and encouraging compact growth.

Heritage can help maintain important historical landscapes and land-use patterns, enhance community open space, protect agricultural lands, and provide opportunities for recreation possibilities and community physical health and ecosystems.

What is historic place?

The common terminology for a heritage feature or resource used today is historic place because it is broad and inclusive. What do we mean by historic place? A historic place is any place that is valued by the community. Historic places can be structures, buildings, groups of buildings, districts, landscapes, archaeological sites, spiritual sites, natural environment, and community traditions, anything that is part of personal and community identity.

Significant historic places do not always have positive values associated with them. They can include places where dark or tragic events have occurred. And they do not have to be old – they can range from time immemorial up until the present day.



Best practice for heritage conservation planning first recognizes and documents the heritage values held by a community, identifies the historic places that embody these values and then plans for informed and effective heritage conservation. This is a simple, three-step process supported by BC Heritage Branch and Heritage BC.

In BC, heritage conservation for local governments is legislated through Part 15 of the Local Government Act and the Community Charter. Some core principles to consider are that planning and legislation work together.

Heritage conservation can be integrated into other community planning processes, such as embedding it into an official community plan or neighbourhood plans. It should be considered in day-to-day planning decisions throughout a local government incorporating the multiple values found in a community’s historic places.

A heritage register and statements of significance identify values and character, and can be referred to when making planning decisions, and can support and influence other planning processes and documents.

Zoning and development bylaws that regulate use and density also play a role to provide space for conservation of existing resources, retain buildings and allow economic diversity while maintaining existing character. Heritage conservation area, neighbourhood and urban design can respond to the character and values of the place but allow contemporary design and use of new materials.

Heritage conservation guidance is provided primarily by the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.

Available Heritage Conservation Tools include:

Legislative Tools	Support Tools
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Community Heritage Register (a list of places with heritage value)Heritage Conservation Areas (identify in OCP)Heritage Revitalization Agreements (voluntary agreement between property owner and LG)Development Permit Areas & Design GuidelinesRevitalization Tax Exemption ProgramTree Protection (protection and maintenance of trees)ZoningHeritage Designation (Legal protection to not alter property without a Heritage Alteration Permit)	<p>Grants & Non-monetary incentives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Local governments can provide direct support for heritage projects through monetary grantsNon-monetary support can include regulatory relaxations, technical advice, program coordination, density bonuses, support services <p>Heritage property tax exemptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Local governments can give property owners partial or total exemption from property taxes <p>Heritage interpretation (signage)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Heritage interpretation is an important conservation tool that can have a significant impact on the conservation, appreciation and understanding of heritage resources

Enabling Legislation

Local governments can manage heritage resources by applying legislative tools for planning conservation that are enabled through provincial legislation. The Local Government Act, Community Charter, and other statutes (such as the Heritage Conservation Act) enable local governments to better integrate heritage conservation activities into the mainstream of development and community planning (ex. Heritage Conservation Areas, Community Heritage Commissions, Heritage Registers, tree protection, etc.) and heritage incentives (tax exemptions, legal protection, etc.). Further, the District's Official Community Plan (OCP) also provides a broad policy framework that guides planning and decision-making for managing heritage resources. The following describes how each of these legislative tools may be applied.

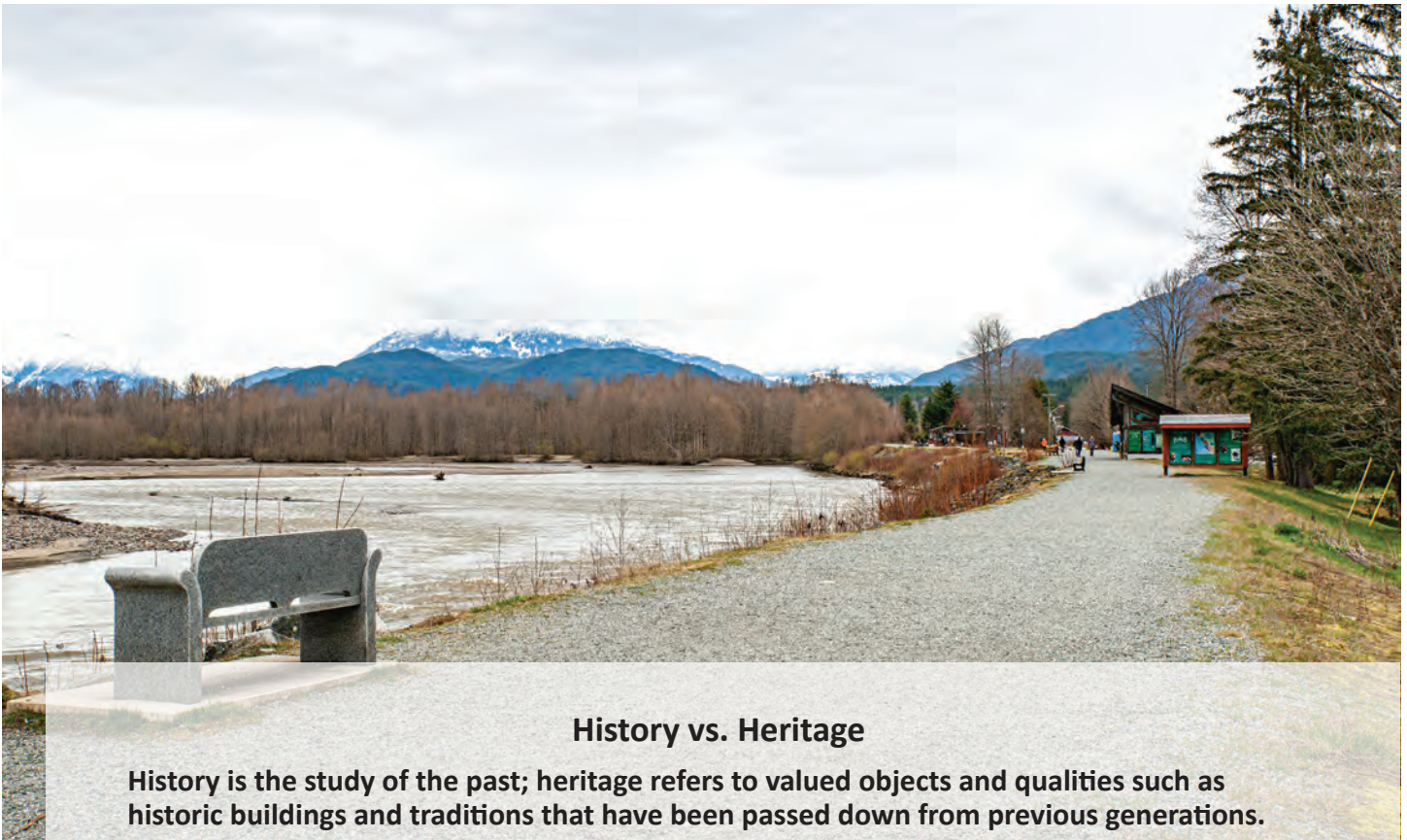
Local Government Act (LGA) provides a legal framework for protecting public interests and assets; zoning, subdivision control, building and regulatory bylaws, are tools and powers that are enabled under Part 15 of the LGA. One of the tools commonly used, as allowed under the LGA, is a Community Heritage Register. The Register is an official listing of properties having heritage value, passed by resolution of local government. Inclusion on the Register is not permanent heritage protection, nor is it listed on the Land Title; however, it is a planning tool identifying a heritage value that exists on that property. Local government can withhold approval and /or a demolition permit for a limited amount of time. A listing on the Register can benefit the property owner in that special provisions or exemptions could apply under the BC Building Code or Homeowner Protection Act to ensure heritage values are protected. A key step in endorsing the new Heritage Management Strategy is to first adopt a Community Heritage Register - Part 3 describes recommended actions in more detail (see Appendix D: Community Heritage Register Resource Sheet for further information.)

Community Charter gives municipalities broad powers, including permissive tax exemptions, to regulate activities within their communities. The Charter provides local governments with a framework for local activities and services, replacing the tradition of prescriptive legislation with enabling legislation that allows municipalities to be innovative in meeting the needs of their communities. 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.

Heritage Conservation Act (HCA) facilitates the protection and conservation of cultural heritage in British Columbia. The Act is particularly relevant when dealing with archaeological issues, the management of which remains under provincial jurisdiction. The Provincial Archaeology Branch maintains a list of known archaeological sites. The District of Squamish abides by the BC Heritage Conservation Act for the protection of archaeological resources. Of note, the legislation, which has not been significantly updated since 1996, requires modernization and updating. The Province is currently (in 2023) pursuing changes to the Act, called the HCA Transformation Project. The purpose of the project is to engage First Nations and stakeholders to bring the HCA into alignment with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and to transform the HCA and its administration to better meet the needs of all British Columbians.



Photo credit: Tourism Squamish, exploresquamish.com



History vs. Heritage

History is the study of the past; heritage refers to valued objects and qualities such as historic buildings and traditions that have been passed down from previous generations.

History is the study, understanding, and documentation of what has occurred in or has been recorded about the past. It is history that helps to determine how a particular thing came into being, how it evolved over the years, and what made it the object or concept it is today.

Heritage in the broadest sense is that which is inherited, the **valued objects and qualities of historic places and traditions that have been passed down from previous generations.**

Heritage is the cultural significance of a place, defined as a geographically defined area which may include elements, objects, spaces, and views. Place may have tangible and intangible dimensions.

Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places, and related objects. Heritage is both a rare legacy and living resource. It can include buildings, places, and precincts; archaeological sites and relics; landscape, environment, gardens and trees; movable heritage (artifacts) and intangible heritage (customs, language, stories, beliefs).¹

Heritage is understood and protected by identifying and conserving cultural value. Values:

- May be singular or multiple.
- Are subjective, wide-ranging, and can overlap.
- Can be differently assigned by different groups.
- May change over time.²

1 Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter for Places of Cultural Significance*, 2013.

2 Parks Canada *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*, 2011.

1.3 Approach

Methodology

Development of this Strategy included a collaborative community and stakeholder consultation process, a thorough review of the District's existing policies and programs, analysis of heritage conservation best practices, and historical research. This District of Squamish retained a consultant team to work with District staff to complete this initiative.

Development of the Strategy was based on the following key principles:

- heritage planning and protection is a collective responsibility
- focus on social and cultural values, recognizing that people make place
- focus on conserving historic places and stories, and making historical information accessible
- goals and objectives are intentionally broad so that they can be applied to different aspects of heritage in different ways
- applies a participatory planning and stakeholder consultation process
- acknowledges urban growth and changing environments



Engagement Process

The process included three phases and was executed between June 2022 and September 2023. A Phase 1 engagement summary was presented to Council in October 2022, and was used to inform Phase 2 and Phase 3 of Strategy development. A Heritage Advisory Group made up of members of local heritage sector groups and organizations were consulted throughout Phsae 2 and 3 of the process. Interviews with Squamish Nation cultural ambassadors were ongoing throughout the process.

Phase 1 Understand the Historic Place	Phase 2 Identify Squamish's Heritage Places	Phase 3 Develop the Heritage Management Strategy
June 2022 to October 2022	November 2022 to March 2023	April 2023 to September 2023
Public Engagement	Public Engagement	Public Engagement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Survey & Map • Stakeholder interviews • Seniors Drop-in Session • Public Open House 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heritage advisory group • Stakeholder interviews • Online consultation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heritage advisory group • Stakeholder interviews

1.4 Vision & Goals

The visions, goals, and actions for the Heritage Management Strategy have been developed in collaboration with the community and stakeholders to provide an overall planning framework for heritage management.

Vision

The District of Squamish's Heritage Program will provide clear guiding principles to protect, manage, and share heritage assets and values. The program recognizes that Squamish is located on the traditional, unceded territories of the Coast Salish Peoples serving Squamish Nation, embraces ecological heritage, celebrates diverse communities, and enables stewardship of heritage resources.

The Vision is supported by four key policy goals. The goals are broken down into achievable actions in Section 3 of this Strategy.

Goal #1:

Build a municipal and community culture that values and cultivates heritage conservation

Goal #2:

Embed heritage into community planning

Goal #3:

Implement heritage management tools

Goal #4:

Promote public awareness and avenues for education



Photo credit: Tourism Squamish, exploresquamish.com

Squamish Legends

Legends are oral stories passed down from generation to generation as a way to convey knowledge, history, and values of the Skwxwú7mesh people. Squamish elders continue to tell stories based on pivotal events and are used to teach morals and values, and to preserve the Nation's culture. Each person may tell a story differently depending on what they take from it, and so the legends may organically change and adapt over time.

Well-known Squamish legends include:

The Great Flood

This story is a universal story told by many cultures around the world. It is a lesson on the fragility of society and the power of nature. As the story goes, a great flood washed away the villages, and people came together with kindness and generosity to persevere. The resilience of the people allowed them to be humbled by the chaos they endured, and they celebrated the fact that they kept the ways of the Squamish people alive.

Káلكalih (The Cannibal Woman)

According to Squamish legend, Káلكalih, a huge cannibal woman, lived in the woods up in the mountains and came down at night to scour the villages for children who went out after dark. The morale of the story is one of protection, to prevent children from going out after dark and ensuring they are safe and sound at home in their beds.

Sinulkay' (The Two-Headed Serpent)

Squamish legends about the Átl'ka7tsem Howe Sound sea-serpent center around those seeking the "power" of the serpent. In this legend, the serpent gives direction for his own destruction, which is said to be a common method of overcoming a difficult situation.

Source: Chief August Jack Khatsahlano & Domanic Charlie (1966). Squamish Legends. Edited by Oliver N. Wells. The First People.



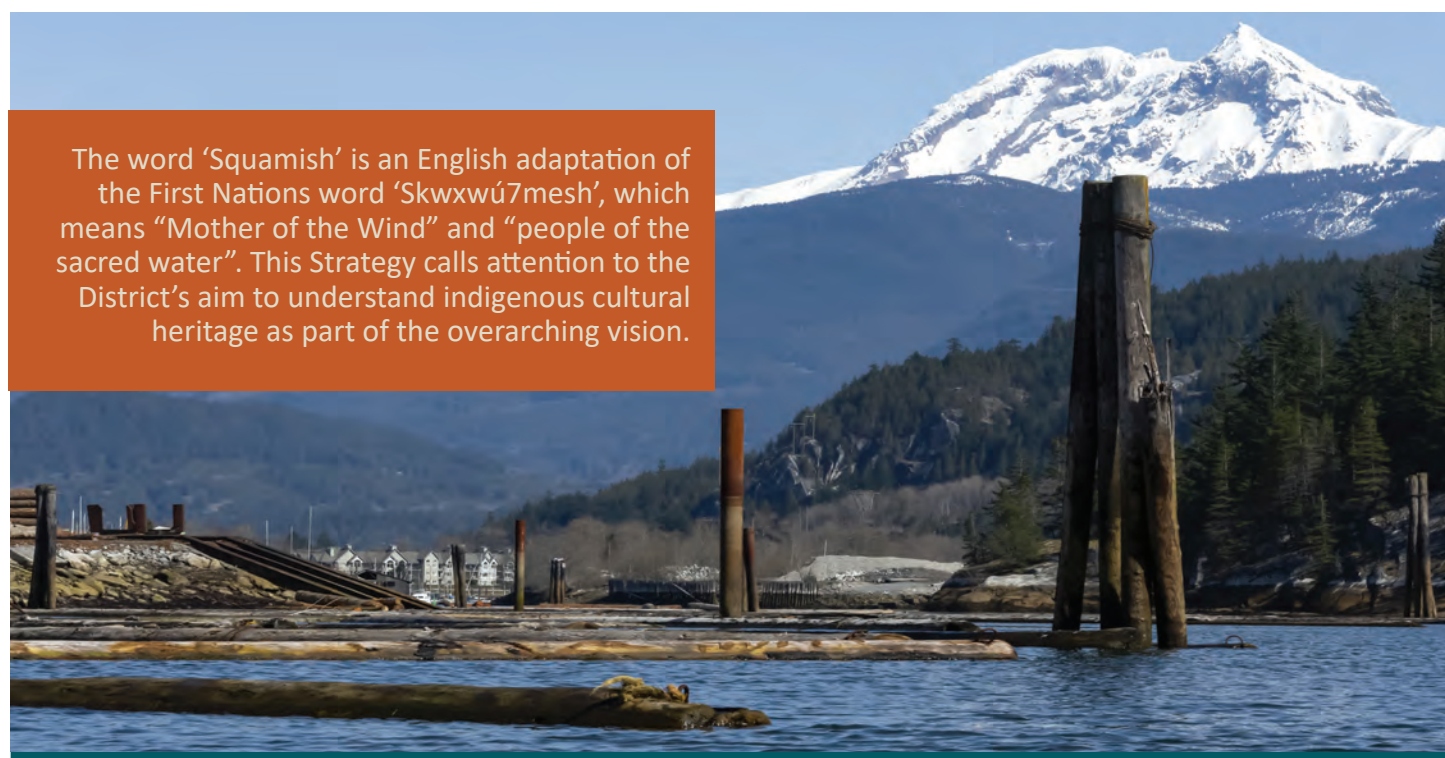
Part 2: Place + People

This Part describes the community context. This section is organized into heritage themes, community heritage values, and neighbourhood context statements, which work together to form the key ideas and historical forces or processes that have contributed to the history and evolution of Squamish. This Part supports the first stage of the heritage conservation planning process, which is intended to allow decision-makers to have a clear understanding of what the place is, what its current context is in terms of physical and planning issues, and how it has evolved over time to become what it is today.

This Part is organized into three sections:

	What is it	How do we use it
Heritage Themes	The key themes that describe the history, physical character, and central stories found in Squamish's heritage.	Themes are used to identify and evaluate historic places to nominate places to the heritage inventory or heritage register. Themes are also used for the purpose of conservation plans.
Community Heritage Values	The aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social, and spiritual values that are embodied in Squamish's historic places.	Values are used to describe heritage features of a historic place that should be conserved. Values are used in the development of Statements of Significance.
Neighbourhood Context Statements	Descriptions of the broad patterns of historic development and uses in each neighbourhood that contribute to a sense of place.	Context statements can assist with development of neighbourhood plans, form and character guidelines, zoning updates, and other planning documents.

Understanding the themes, values, and context is integral to managing historic places and making heritage-related decisions while a community develops and changes over time.



The word 'Squamish' is an English adaptation of the First Nations word 'Skwxwú7mesh', which means "Mother of the Wind" and "people of the sacred water". This Strategy calls attention to the District's aim to understand indigenous cultural heritage as part of the overarching vision.

2.1 Heritage Themes

Heritage Themes include broad, layered, and inclusive perspectives of heritage resources. The following thematic framework supports an understanding of identified heritage values, significant heritage places, and heritage policy development. It assists anyone using the Heritage Management Strategy or with an interest in heritage conservation to understand how Squamish became the place it is today.

Thematic frameworks help promote the inclusion of places and stories related to overlooked or lesser-known groups and stories and ensure the representation of places that might otherwise go unrecognized. It seeks to provide a dynamic understanding of Squamish's heritage that can appeal to a wide-ranging audience and associate it with the community's core heritage values.

Heritage themes:

- Are ideas for describing major historical forces or processes which have contributed to the history and evolution of a place
- Help to conceptualize past events
- Help to place sites, people and events into their historical context
- Ensure that heritage register or conservation work is not ad hoc, is comprehensive, and makes certain that important places are not overlooked

The themes themselves are a useful tool in assisting in the identification and characterization of current and future heritage sites and should resonate with all periods of a community's history, with all the inhabitants of that community, and with all significant places over time.

Examples of Squamish's heritage are organized under the following eight themes, which together seek to succinctly describe the history, physical character and central stories found in its community heritage. Each heritage place, site or feature identified as being significant in Squamish's history should find a place within one or more themes.

Photo credit: Tourism Squamish, exploresquamish.com



Theme #1: Watercourses, Floods, Dikes, and Mountains

Squamish's diverse geological, geographical and ecological values have attracted people throughout history for a number of reasons, including sustenance, resources, energy, recreation, and solitude.

Theme #2: Evolution of a Close-knit Community

Squamish has a distinct sense of community. Social and cultural institutions, including arts and events, have stemmed from Squamish Nation way of life, settlers, and newcomers who have brought their traditions, practices, artifacts and cultural identities – creating a diverse culture.

Theme #3: Town at the End of Howe Sound (Átl'ka7tsem)

Squamish's pattern of settlement and development is evident in its neighbourhoods, buildings, and physical characteristics. The location of Squamish Nation villages, and later on the railways, street grid, subdivisions, parks and highway are embedded in the urban fabric.

Theme #4: Working the Land, Plying the Water

Since its inception, the community has taken advantage of its location, resources and character to sustain itself economically. Major industries include railway, logging, pulp mills, sawmills, chemical treatment plant, and road building among others.

Theme #5: Roads, Railways and Water Routes

Squamish is on a transportation corridor. Indigenous land-based trails were used for hunting, portage and trade. Early European routes followed these pathways. Transportation of goods and people by rail, water, road and telegraph have been key to the settlement and development of Squamish. To this day, Squamish is a port on the Pacific Ocean and key connector to interior BC.

Theme #6: Squamish is My Home

This theme addresses the different cultures and beliefs that make up the community, changes in population, and how and why it is important to call Squamish "home". Honouring indigenous culture, significant community members, and celebrating multiculturalism, while acknowledging how immigration and emigration have impacted the community.

Theme #7: Place for Adventure

Squamish's natural environment has made it a centre for recreation and tourism, a destination for mountaineers, climbers, hikers, and explorers. Historically referred to as "the recreational capital of Canada", Squamish today is evolving into a four-season recreational mecca.

Theme #8: Diverse District Municipality

Incorporated in 1964, many government policies – local, provincial, and federal – have had an impact on the history and physical development of the District. After the Indian Act was passed in 1876, the BC government imposed a restrictive system of reserves, and the Skwxwú7mesh people were grouped into 16 bands, with negative impacts on local Indigenous communities' land use, rights and access.

A full description of each theme, including local examples unique to Squamish, is described further in Appendix A: Heritage Themes.

"Themes are webs we weave to better understand the oral history, history, and storylines of a place."

Shúkw'um Spiritual Bathing



Shannon Falls Park. Source: BC Parks

The Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw believe in a community culture of removing negative thoughts, feelings, and energy through multiple different facets: brushing-off with cedar boughs and bathing in fresh water. Shúkw'um is a spiritual bath, an ancestral teaching, and tens of thousands year old process of cleansing oneself of any and all negative energy that takes place in glacier-fed pools, rivers, and creeks. The Skwxwú7mesh people have traditionally bathed in Garibaldi Park, Garibaldi Creek, Stawamus Creek, Kwékwetxwm Shannon Falls, and Deeks Creek – these are sacred areas that should be protected.

2.2 Community Heritage Values

Heritage values can be defined as the aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social, or spiritual importance or significance to a community of people for past, present, or future generations. The heritage value of a historic place is embodied in its character-defining materials, forms, location, spatial configurations, uses and cultural associations or meanings. These broad categories of heritage value are intended to ensure that anything that might be considered to have heritage significance can be considered and included. They can be expanded into more precise categories as an understanding of a particular place increases.

Aesthetic values

Refer to the sensory qualities of a historic place (seeing, hearing, touching, smelling, and tasting) in the context of broader categories of design and tradition. This may include beauty, design, physical attributes, and materials found in buildings, gardens, natural landscapes and other aspects of the District.

Historical values

Refer to the associations that a place has with past events and historical themes, as well as its capacity to evoke a way of life or a memory of the past.

Scientific values

Refer to the capacity of a historic place to provide evidence that can advance our understanding and appreciation of a culture. The evidence is found in the form, materials, design and or experience of a place. Scientific values include educational and environmental stewardship values, the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity, tourism and economic values.

Cultural or symbolic values

Cultural or symbolic values are used to build cultural affiliation in present-day communities. Cultural values can be historical, political, ethnic, related to how a community lives together or be work or craft-related. Symbolic value refers to those shared meanings associated with heritage places. Includes values associated with ethnic or cultural groups, community identity, and citizenship.

Social values

Consider the meanings attached to a place by a community in the present time. It differs from historical or cultural value in that the value may not always have an obvious basis in history or tradition and relates almost entirely to the present time. These values can include spiritual, political, and recreational aspects of the history of a community, the way a place is used or cherished, or the economic values or benefits accruing from a particular place.

A full description of each value, including local examples unique to Squamish, is described further in Appendix B: Community Heritage Values.



Skwxwú7mesh Pictographs



Photo credit: Daniel Leen

The Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw has historic links to the lands and waters. The Átl'ka7tsem Howe Sound and lush Squamish Valley was an ideal place to call home, with many native village sites located along the coast and rivers. Surveys have uncovered archeological sites within Átl'ka7tsem Howe Sound, including tools, artifacts, and burial sites. In addition, First Nation pictographs can be found on the rock walls at tide line.

Pictographs are red ochre paintings found on rocks or cliffs, and symbolically bear witness to the settlements, resource sites, and spiritual and ritual places of Squamish ancestors. The Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw are traditionally an oral society, they used their artwork, songs, and dances to record their history. Pictographs are not necessarily a form of writing, but a record of spiritual protection, significant events, or acknowledgement of spiritual journeys. Pictographs are often found in secluded areas or near bodies of water. Not only should the pictographs be protected, preserved, and taken care of with respect, but also the habitats around them. Upholding the integrity of these places ensures the Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw history and traditions are sustained for future generations.

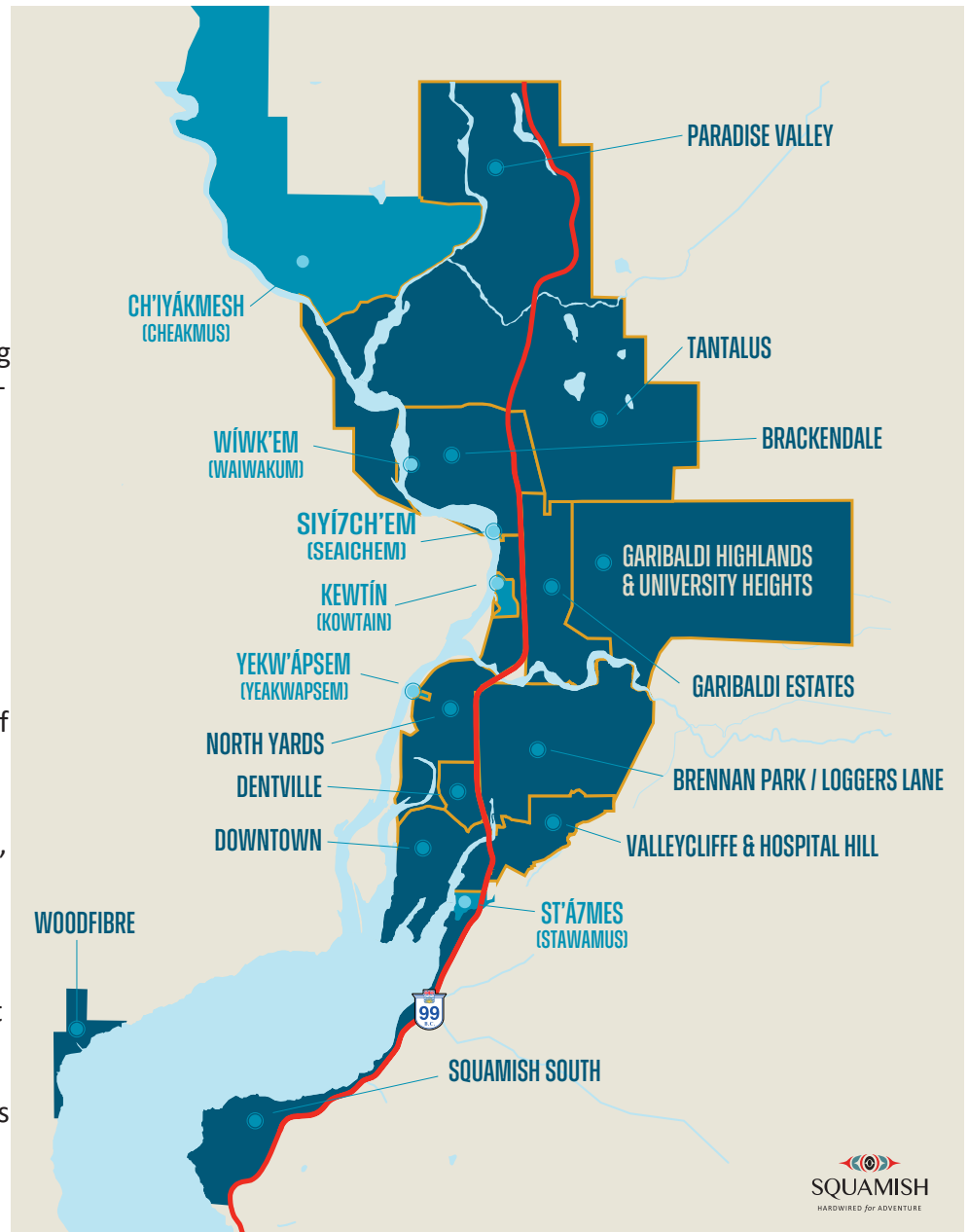
2.3 Neighbourhood Context Statements

Squamish's neighbourhoods each have different histories of development and use, with physical characteristics and values that make them important heritage areas within the District. These characteristics may include unique views, natural features, amenities, traditions, stories, associations and names. Together, they reflect the overall history of the community and are important in understanding its evolution and growth over time.

The context statement is a succinct document that identifies the broad patterns of historic development and uses in a neighbourhood and includes elements such as buildings, sites, structures, objects, landscapes, transportation routes, districts, views and even names, traditions and events that are still existing or disappeared, which represent the broad patterns and sense of place.

Understanding neighbourhood character, along with effective planning, can ensure appropriate development options in the face of potential future evolution and change. The sustainable adaptive re-use of existing resources such as community open space and existing housing stock can assist in retaining the distinctiveness of each neighbourhood. As a planning document, it can assist in decision-making about changes (including zoning updates and civic asset naming) to the neighbourhood that are compatible with its distinctiveness, the form and character of new development, the expression of landscape or built details, protection of key elements, ecological processes, interpretation and other aspects of the neighbourhood.

A full description of each neighbourhood context statement, including features unique to each area, is described further in Appendix C. The context statements are intended as a starting point for the development of more detailed documents to be used as a planning tool, or embedded in neighbourhood plans as a way of protecting heritage character and identifying potential heritage resources.



*District of Squamish neighbourhood plan.
Source: District of Squamish Official Community Plan.*

Brackendale

Brackendale is a neighbourhood with semi-rural qualities that is bisected by Government Road and has the adjacent Squamish River situated along its western edge. Located at Squamish's north end and named for Thomas Hirst Bracken, Brackendale has its origins in the construction of a general store and post office along the Pemberton Trail in the early 1900s. As residential buildings grew up around the store, the area became the heart of the community known as Brackendale. Agriculture was an important part of Brackendale, and is part of the reason for the area's rural character today.

Brennan Park and Loggers Lane

Part of the Squamish Valley area originally known as Mamquam, Brennan Park/Loggers Lane is a large and very diverse neighbourhood characterized by flat topography, green space, some older modest homes on larger lots, new residential development and extensive recreational facilities. Property bordering the Mamquam Blind Channel, originally owned by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, was home to railway employees who built homes on leased land along the channel. The dominant roadway in the neighbourhood is Loggers Lane, stretching from the Mamquam River near Brennan Park south to the Downtown waterfront following the early route of the Howe Sound (Átl'ka7tsem) & Northern Railway.

Dentville and Wilson Crescent

Previously known as North Squamish, the Dentville neighbourhood was named after the Dent family which settled there in the early 1930s. The first expansion project of the Village of Squamish was to amalgamate in 1952 with what was then known as the North Squamish Light District. A modest housing development for railway employees, the subdivision and development of Wilson Crescent began in the 1930s. The area has agricultural roots found in several early farms from the early 20th century.

Downtown

Downtown represents the Village of Squamish townsite established in 1914 at the head of Howe Sound (Átl'ka7tsem). The district's economy and population experienced slow growth from the end of WWI to the post-WWII years, as the valley was still isolated, with the government-owned Pacific Great Eastern Railway as the dominant employer. With incorporation in 1948, the Village began to grow, acquiring a local taxing authority and better ability to lobby for flood control, a longstanding concern and development constraint. Downtown is considered the heart of Squamish, and is the primary shopping, tourist, cultural, institutional, entertainment, service and social centre of the community.

Garibaldi Estates

The Garibaldi Estates neighbourhood extends east of Government Road, the former provincial highway, to the foot of Garibaldi Highlands. The area today is bisected by the Sea to Sky Highway. The then-unorganized mid-Squamish Valley area came to be known as Mamquam with the establishment of the Mamquam utility boards that provided water and sewer services. These services enabled the acquisition of a large tract of second growth forest land for the development of the Garibaldi Estates subdivision by visionary developer Pat Goode, along with a Veteran's Land Act subdivision in the 1970s, today a mix of residential and commercial development with established neighbourhoods.

Garibaldi Highlands & University Heights

Forestry operations by the Merrill and Ring Lumber Company from 1910 to 1950 cleared the highlands of marketable timber. After the completion of the Garibaldi Estates subdivision, visionary developer Pat Goode moved on to develop the adjacent Garibaldi Highlands.

The Highlands consists primarily single-family homes on large lots with wide, curving streets, generous front yards and numerous ornamental trees, while the Boulevard with its planted median creates a formal organizing roadway through the subdivision. The area is home to Quest University, now Capilano University, opened in 2007.

North Yards

The North Yards neighbourhood character is dominated by a history that includes the Pacific Great Eastern Railway marshalling yards, a roundhouse, and an industrial area that formerly held railway maintenance shops, along with an adjacent residential area. These railway facilities were established in 1915, along with a number of PGE railway employees' homes in the immediate area. The area is a blend of older character homes, single and multifamily homes. New development includes recreation, light industry, service, food and brewery establishments, along with the Railway Museum of B.C. and access to the Skwelwil'em Squamish Estuary Wildlife Management Area

Paradise Valley

Paradise Valley's character is that of a densely wooded rural area in the northern part of the District with proximity to the Squamish, Cheakamus and Cheekye rivers. The Cheakamus River that runs through Paradise Valley was an important chum salmon fishery for the Squamish Nation. Significant geographical features in this area include the Cheakamus River, Mount Alpha, and particularly the ecologically important Cheekye alluvial fan, a formation found in mountainous regions where deposits of alluvial sedimentation and material from debris flows and debris floods accrue over time.

Tantalus

The Tantalus neighbourhood is situated just north of Garibaldi Highlands and Brackendale, just south of Paradise Valley and currently consists primarily of residential development along Tantalus Road and stepping up the slopes to Dowad Road and Skybridge Place. The Tantalus area has a range of housing including townhouses, multifamily and single family homes, with ongoing planned development.

Valleycliffe and Hospital Hill

Both Valleycliffe and Hospital Hill are associated with the logging history in Squamish through the purchase of a logging claim in 1888 by American company Merrill and Ring Lumber Company that extended from Valleycliffe to Brohm Lake. Valleycliffe, located at the south end of Squamish, was developed as a subdivision in the 1960s following the purchase of Merrill & Ring's logging camp area by the owners of the Woodfibre pulp mill as a future employee housing subdivision. Hospital Hill, encompassing Northridge and Southridge, takes its name from the presence of Squamish General Hospital which opened 1952 to serve the growing needs of the District. Valleycliffe was originally known as Skunk Hollow and the adjacent Smoke Bluffs (K'iyaxenáyčh) were known as Bughouse Heights.

Photo credit: Tourism Squamish, exploresquamish.com



Culturally Modified Trees



Culturally modified tree. Source: Ecoforestry Institute Society.

The Skwxwú7mesh people have traditionally harvested bark from cedar trees. Cedar bark is woven into mats for sleeping, hangings to give people privacy, for rope, or for beautiful hats or baskets. Bark is harvested from the cedar tree by pulling long strips off one side of the tree. It's an ancient technique that produces the necessary bark but doesn't kill the tree. Cedars harvested in this manner continue to grow and the tripped area becomes a scar-like bare patch that remains for the life of the tree. Centuries later, First Nations can point to these "Culturally Modified Trees" as evidence that they inhabited and used the lands in the past.

Part 3: Policies + Actions

3.1 Policies

The overall objective of the Heritage Management Strategy is to embrace heritage as a core part of Squamish's future, ensuring the District's heritage is sustained through strong leadership that values heritage, community engagement, sustainable planning and use of conservation tools, financial support and the cultivation of education and public awareness about heritage.

The following are overarching policies that can support heritage conservation in the District and that are upheld by the series of conservation actions that follow.

Squamish's heritage is found everywhere in the District

The Heritage Strategy acknowledges a diversity of heritage values and a wide range of heritage resources throughout the District that together reflect all aspects of Squamish's history, strengthening community identity and character.

It is understood that conservation decision-making can follow best practices for heritage conservation, be applied throughout the District and includes regular implementation of the actions found in the Heritage Strategy and in the dedication of District staff time, funding and resources.

Everyone is involved in conserving Squamish's heritage

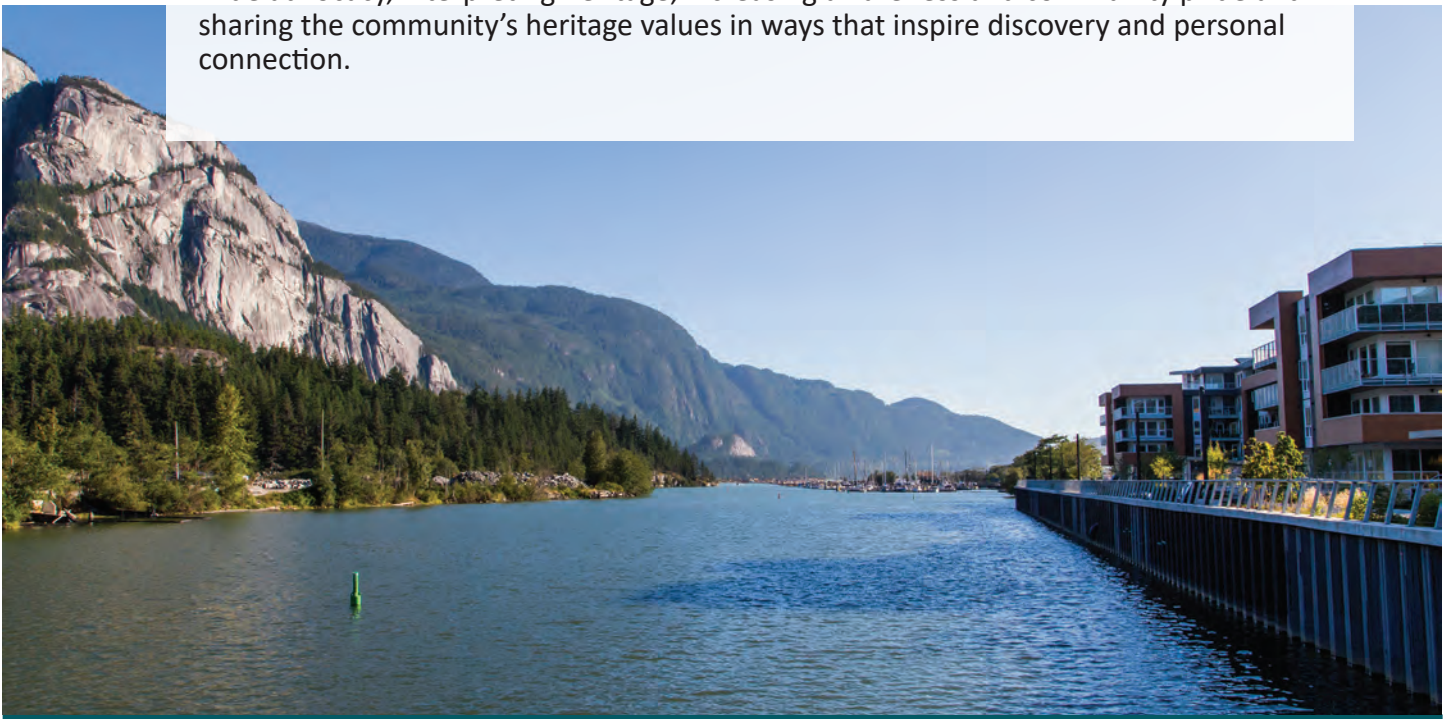
Heritage conservation engages the whole community, contributing to the District's livability, celebrating heritage, and increasing awareness and community pride.

Working with Squamish Nation, community organizations, and interested parties to collaborate on heritage conservation efforts and fostering political and organizational support is key for the success of the heritage program.

Communication, education and interpretation are essential

To help build awareness and capacity for heritage in the District, there is a commitment to heritage by District staff, Squamish Nation, developers, property owners, and the general public, along with support for education and easy-to-understand heritage conservation procedures and actions.

The heritage program is about engaging the whole community, cultivating District-wide advocacy, interpreting heritage, increasing awareness and community pride and sharing the community's heritage values in ways that inspire discovery and personal connection.



3.2 From Policies into Actions

This section outlines the individual actions associated with each identified goal, including information on how the action can be achieved, which institutions or groups are involved in its implementation, budget and resources, and time frame.

The following are the time frames identified for each action:

- Short Term Actions: up to 3 years
- Medium Term Actions: 3-5 years
- Long Term Actions: 5-10 years
- Ongoing Actions
- As Opportunities Arise

Who's involved:

This Strategy is based on the methodology that heritage planning and protection is a collective responsibility and was developed in consultation with key community partners. While the day-to-day administration of the heritage program is delegated by Council to District staff, there are opportunities to draw on the expertise and capacity of the community to help achieve the actions outlined in this Strategy. The following defines different community roles, which are applied to the strategy actions in the following section:

District of Squamish

This includes but is not limited to District Council, staff, and the Community Heritage Advisory Working Group (i.e. future Community Heritage Commission).

Heritage Sector Partners

This includes but is not limited to heritage organizations, community groups, educational facilities, museums, Squamish Public Library, and Squamish Nation and elders.

Business & Tourism Sector Partners

This includes but is not limited to private businesses and business organizations (such as Tourism Squamish, Squamish Chamber of Commerce, and Downtown Squamish Business Improvement Association).

Other Levels of Government

This includes but is not limited to regional, provincial and federal government bodies, school boards, and other applicable governmental agencies.

General Public

This includes but is not limited to members of the public who participate or have an interest in local heritage or cultural experiences.



Goal #1: Build a municipal and community culture that values and cultivates heritage conservation.

Action #1.1 Provide training for staff and council

It is important that staff and Council stay up to date on new thinking and developments in the heritage field and there should be ongoing opportunities to further their education and training.

How to:

Build and maintain a program of ongoing heritage conservation training in the form of continuing education for the Planning Department, Heritage Advisory Review Team (a multi-department staff review team), and any interested councilors.

Consider attendance at the Heritage BC and BC Association of Heritage Professionals annual meetings.

Support Heritage Sector Partners in developing workshops for staff, heritage professionals, Council and the public on researching the history of historic places and sites in Squamish.

Heritage BC offers online webinars on a diversity of relevant topics: <https://heritagebc.ca/learning-centre/webinars-on-demand/>

Additional education programs and workshops are available (in-person and online) through:

Heritage BC <https://heritagebc.ca/learning-centre/heritage-bc-workshops/>
University of Victoria <https://continuingstudies.uvic.ca/culture-museums-and-indigenous-studies/topics/heritage-studies>

Vancouver Heritage Foundation <https://www.vancouverheritagefoundation.org/learn-with-us/>
National Trust for Canada Regeneration Works <https://regenerationworks.ca>

Who's involved:

District staff and Council

Budget and resources:

Staff time and annual membership (\$100) and training budget.

Time frame:

Ongoing

Action #1.2 Incorporate heritage planning throughout District departments

A robust and well-managed heritage program requires ownership and leadership by one District department. Centralize heritage planning in the Department of Community Planning and Sustainability, guided by heritage policies and supported by a Heritage Advisory Review Team, a multi-departmental heritage review team.

How to:

Greater awareness and conservation of heritage can be realized through departmental partnerships and shared decision-making. To achieve this, create and formalize a Heritage Advisory Review Team with a mandate to review complex heritage projects. Ensure the permanency of the team and the effective passing on of corporate knowledge when staff turnover occurs.

Prepare a terms of reference for the Advisory Review Team, and have its members receive ongoing training to support the heritage decision-making process, such as webinars and other programs offered by Heritage BC.

Have permanent representation from all District departments and include the Squamish Public Library as the archival representative until a formal community archive is created.

Create a heritage information online resource for staff and Council which can be a digital library of heritage resources and publications for reference.

Who's involved:

District of Squamish staff, led by the Department of Community Planning and Sustainability.

Budget and resources:

Staff time

Time frame:

Short term (within 3 years).

Action #1.3 Actively engage the wider community with the heritage program

Ensure effective communication to citizens, groups, developers and others about the heritage program and how it works as a way of having the public help protect heritage resources through an understanding of their value and contribution to the District's character.

How to:

Develop and keep up-to-date a comprehensive online section about the District's heritage program, including the Squamish Heritage Management Strategy, the Heritage Register, Neighbourhood Context Statements, descriptions and maps and links to other local heritage organizations, as well as relevant provincial and national websites. The webpage should also expand content to reflect the implementation of the HMS and ongoing heritage actions, projects and initiatives.

Consider heritage program updates through the District's media operations with news about initiatives, the activities of the Community Heritage Advisory Working Group, heritage projects and other items of interest. Identify how the community can get involved.

Use Squamish's Webmap tool to compile and communicate information about heritage properties and resources in the District.

Ensure that there is the means for the public to continue to submit questions, ideas and nominations for historic resources.

Who's involved:

District of Squamish staff

Budget and resources:

Staff time.

Time frame:

Short-term (within 3 years) and ongoing.

Action #1.4 Update the Heritage Management Strategy regularly

The Heritage Management Strategy should be reviewed and updated on a regular basis to ensure it is current with best practices and new thinking in the field.

How to:

Engage a heritage professional (Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals) to work with staff to complete a review of the Heritage Management Strategy every three years to ensure alignment with current best practices.

Who's involved:

Staff, heritage professional.

Budget and resources:

TBD

Time frame:

Medium-term (3-5 years).

Action #1.5 Work with regional entities

Heritage places and resources valued by the District of Squamish may fall outside its municipal jurisdiction, so it is important to coordinate with other regional entities to ensure they are recognized.

How to:

When heritage places are identified outside the District's jurisdictional boundaries, coordinate Squamish's heritage places and values with the Squamish Lillooet Regional District (SLRD) and encourage the SLRD to consider its own heritage program.

Identify other levels of government or regional entities that could coordinate or partner on heritage initiatives (eg. Squamish First Nation, Ministry of Environment, BC Parks, Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans).

Who's involved:

District of Squamish and SLRD planning staff.

Budget and resources:

Staff time.

Time frame:

Long-term (5-10 years)

Goal #2: Embed heritage into community planning.

Action #2.1 Prioritize heritage conservation in the District

Increase the protection of Squamish's built, natural and cultural resources and provide an additional incentive for property owners to maintain heritage resources through prioritization of projects involving heritage conservation.

How to:

As a first step in any development or demolition inquiry, require a Heritage Assessment for Register and Inventory listed properties, and conduct a rapid assessment for those properties not on the inventory or register that may have heritage value.

Consider prioritizing heritage retention, upgrade and conservation projects through streamlining and priority permitting as an incentive for property owners to conserve heritage resources.

Over the long-term, continue to explore options for incentivizing retention of heritage sites including the use of available heritage tools such as density bonus, area exemptions, and others.

Commission Conservation Plans for legally protected publicly-owned heritage resources to effectively conserve them according to current best practices.

Ensure familiarity with the available heritage tools and their use amongst all staff.

Create a Heritage Procedures Bylaw that is beneficial to both the local government and heritage property owners, as it improves fairness, transparency, and expectations when decisions about changes to character-defining elements need to be made.

Who's involved:

District of Squamish staff.

Budget and resources:

Staff time.

Time frame:

Ongoing.

Action #2.2 Include heritage in online and mapping tools

Squamish's WebMap allows access to a variety of data layers and tools, display layers by theme, a search for features, and ways to find detailed information about land and properties in Squamish. This is a valuable tool for planning through which staff throughout the District can access key information. A heritage layer will make it much easier for staff in all departments to integrate heritage planning into their day-to-day activities and provides information for the public.

How to:

The ability of the community to easily find information about Squamish's heritage program is key to the successful conservation of Squamish's heritage.

Use Squamish's Webmap tool to compile and communicate information about heritage properties and resources in the District, including properties that are listed on the Heritage Register, and archaeological resources that are identified through a future Archaeological Overview Assessment.

Who's involved:

District of Squamish staff.

Budget and resources:

Staff time.

Time frame:

Short term (within 1 year) and ongoing.

Action #2.3 Amend the OCP and Land Development Procedures Bylaw to designate a Development Approval Information Area (DAIA) for Archaeological Impact Assessment

Under the LGA s.487, local governments may require an applicant to provide development approval information for archaeological assessment and impact mitigation for amendments to zoning bylaws, and as a condition for a development permit or a temporary use permit for areas of high interest as directed by the municipality, and in close consultation with Squamish Nation.

How to:

Designate a DAIA in the OCP specifying the circumstances and special conditions in which an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) will be required.

Update the Land Development Procedures Bylaw to specify the procedure and process for requiring an AIA for development applications and the information that may be required.

Who's involved:

District staff (including Planning staff), Council, and First Nations

Budget and resources:

Staff time. Consider capacity funding for engagement with Squamish Nation.

Time frame:

Short term (within 6 months).

Action #2.4 Develop a Chance Find Protocol to strengthen cultural and archaeological resource protection

Chance Find procedures and guidelines outline appropriate responses to the discovery of known or suspected archaeological materials, including human remains, that are unexpectedly encountered during construction activities.

How to:

In consultation with Squamish Nation, develop a Chance Find Protocol that is unique to the District of Squamish. A Chance Find Protocol is the minimum protection that the Nation recommends, and the chance find plan ensures that proper communication and respectful treatment procedures are known, and with minimum disruption to construction activities and scheduling.

Amend the Soil Management and Tree Management Bylaws to embed the Chance Find Protocol in ground disturbance and construction activities.

Facilitate municipal staff training and embed Chance Find Protocols in internal policies & procedures, including Public Works operations and District capital projects involving proposed ground disturbance.

Refer to Squamish Nation key documents, retrieved from <https://www.squamish.net/>:

Ancestral Remains Interim Policy for External Stakeholders

Squamish Nation Chance Finds Procedure 2020

Who's involved:

District staff (including Planning, Public Works, Engineering, and Environment departments), Council, and Squamish Nation

Budget and resources:

Staff time. Consider capacity funding for engagement with Squamish Nation.

Time frame:

Short term (within 1 year).

Action #2.5 Provide public education, awareness, and access to development approval information regarding archaeological heritage resource management

Bring greater awareness of policies, procedures, and legal requirements respecting archaeological heritage resource management in the community. The District has a responsibility to educate the public about Skwxwú7mesh heritage and prevent avoidable impacts to known and undiscovered archaeological sites, wherever possible. The town has been built upon many archaeological sites that are protected by the BC Heritage Conservation Act, and are managed by the Province of BC and Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw.

How to:

Embed AIA and Chance Find protocols into development application forms and guidelines.

Create a webpage specific to protecting archaeological sites and heritage resources, including: how to prepare for ground disturbances, when permits are required, tips for hiring a professional archaeologist, who to contact for further information, and where to find other resources.

Who's involved:

District staff.

Budget and resources:

Staff time.

Time frame:

Short term (within 1 year) and ongoing.

Action #2.6 Conduct an Archaeological Overview Assessment (AOA) for the District of Squamish

An AOA compiles existing knowledge about recorded archaeological site locations, historical First Nations' land use, along with cultural and environmental constants or changes in the area likely to affect site location. The purpose of the archaeological overview and impact assessments is to ensure First Nation cultural heritage resources are conserved and development impacts are mitigated.

How to:

In close consultation with First Nations, scope and engage a qualified Archaeologist to conduct a modern AOA for the District of Squamish. AOA's can be conducted in phases and prioritized for specified sub-areas of interest; areas with the most development should be prioritized.

Who's involved:

District staff (including Planning staff), Council, and First Nations

Budget and resources:

Staff time and qualified Archaeologist. Consider capacity funding for engagement with Squamish Nation.

Time frame:

First phase to start in the short term (within 3 years); all phases to be completed in the long term (5-10 years).

Action #2.7 Provide information for private property owners

The District can assist developers, property owners and design professionals with heritage conservation by providing them with relevant information when they are preparing development plans.

How to:

Establish a process for private property owners to nominate their properties to the heritage register and apply to the District for development and incentives.

Streamline the process by providing a checklist of requirements including what aspects of the project will be reviewed by the Community Heritage Advisory Working Group (i.e. future Community Heritage Commission) and staff. These aspects are defined by the character-defining elements for the property or area.

Require a context brief for heritage property development applications.

Who's involved:

District staff.

Budget and resources:

Staff time.

Time frame:

Short term (within 3 years).

Action #2.8 Create neighbourhood historic context statements

Squamish's distinctive neighbourhoods have particular valued character. Succinct foundational neighbourhood statements are included in this strategy and should be developed into more detailed neighbourhood heritage context documents over time. Their purpose is to provide policy guidance for appropriate heritage infill development and to guide and encourage preservation of the character-defining aspects of Squamish's neighbourhoods within a sustainable framework.

How to:

Use the neighbourhood statements in conjunction with Development Permit Area guidelines to enable proactive identification of appropriate protection for any identified heritage sites prior to site re-development.

Ensure recognition of the role of heritage conservation in addressing climate change and affordable housing within existing neighbourhood infrastructure.

Make these statements available in hard copy or on the District website for District staff, the Community Heritage Advisory Working Group, developers or anyone planning changes to private property or the public realm where heritage character may be impacted.

Review the neighbourhood statements regularly as change occurs.

Who's involved:

District staff and the Community Heritage Advisory Working Group, Heritage Sector Partners, and a qualified heritage professional.

Budget and resources:

Staff time or qualified heritage professional (\$3,500-\$7,500 per Neighbourhood Context Plan)

Time frame:

Short to medium term (within 5 years) and ongoing until completed.

Action #2.9 Integrate heritage into neighbourhood plans

Ensure that the neighbourhood context statements are considered and integrated into District area and sub-area plans as they are developed and updated.

How to:

Use the neighbourhood context statements to incorporate a heritage perspective and associated policies into the development of neighbourhood plans and encourage and enable the retention and adaptive reuse of existing building stock and neighbourhoods. Include the consideration and potential conservation of buildings, public realm, parks, infrastructure, and other elements in these areas.

Who's involved:

District staff and the Community Heritage Advisory Working Group, Heritage Sector Partners, and a qualified heritage professional.

Budget and resources:

TBD

Time frame:

Short to medium term (within 5 years) and ongoing.

Action #2.10 Embed heritage into Development Permit Area (DPA) guidelines

Squamish's DPA Guidelines help to give the District greater control over the form and character of developments.

How to:

Review the Development Permit Area guidelines and embed and coordinate heritage content that will help to protect heritage resources within existing DPA areas.

Ensure the heritage content complements the existing guidelines and makes the process seamless and easy to implement by District staff.

Who's involved:

District staff and heritage professional if required.

Budget and resources:

TBD.

Time frame:

Medium-term (3-5 years).

Action #2.11 Strengthen heritage provisions in the OCP

The inclusion of enhanced policies for heritage conservation in the Official Community Plan (OCP) based on a values-based approach to heritage is a way of supporting and codifying the importance of heritage to Squamish.

How to:

During any revision of or change to the Official Community Plan (OCP), take advantage of this opportunity to develop and include enhanced policies for heritage conservation based on a values-based approach to heritage.

Consider incorporating into the OCP the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*, a pan-Canadian best-practices document with a wealth of information regarding heritage conservation.

Who's involved:

District staff, Council.

Budget and resources:

Staff time.

Time frame:

Ongoing; at time of OCP updates.

Action #2.12 Integrate the Heritage Management Strategy with other community initiatives

It is important to integrate heritage planning and the heritage program with other foundational District documents and programs.

How to:

Review community initiative documents (including public art and economic development among others) and develop a plan for how heritage management might be better integrated into these and future District documents and thus into the day-to-day activities of the District.

Include plans and studies such as the Viewscapes Study, Archaeological Scoping Study, Public Art Register, Arts Culture and Heritage Strategy, Parks and Recreation Master Plan and others. When plans are updated, ensure heritage conservation considerations are included.

Consider and include Squamish language names in all District documents, in consultation with Squamish Nation, as a way to promote Squamish language and cultural heritage.

Priority:

When plans, policies, and bylaws are reviewed and updated.

Who's involved:

District staff and Council, and Squamish Nation in consideration of Squamish language names.

Budget and resources:

TBD. Consider capacity funding for engagement with Squamish Nation.

Time frame:

Ongoing; when plans, policies, and bylaws are reviewed and updated.

Goal #3: Implement heritage management tools.

Action #3.1 Build and update a heritage inventory that consider a diverse range of heritage resources

It is important to include a diversity of resources on the heritage inventory and as part of the heritage program. Ensure all types of heritage resources are considered.

How to:

Maintain a heritage inventory (see Appendix G: Draft Community Heritage Inventory) as an informal listing, identification tool and database of resources identified by the community and the local government as potentially having heritage value. Identify which inventory resources should be added to the heritage register.

Continue to review and update the heritage inventory and register, including additional sites of significance recognized for their heritage value to the community, including a more diverse set of resources that have not traditionally been recognized.

Use the thematic framework as a way of ensuring a wide range of heritage resources is captured, and encourage improved understanding and appreciation of local heritage resources.

Identify and include environmental, cultural landscape, built, intangible, residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, archaeological, natural and cultural landscapes, intangible heritage, lost sites and others.

Document Squamish Nation values including those that can support urban restoration and biodiversity.

Include natural landscapes identified as having heritage significance on the Heritage Register.

Who's involved:

District staff and the Community Heritage Advisory Working Group, Heritage Sector Partners, and nominations from the General Public.

Budget and resources:

Staff time.

Time frame:

Ongoing.

Action #3.2 Establish the Squamish Heritage Register

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

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

The heritage register will grow, change, and evolve over time, adapting to newly identified or changing community heritage values and the physical evolution of the District.

How to:

Establish, by Council resolution, this planning tool to allow the District of Squamish to formally identify and acknowledge heritage resources so that they may be integrated into land use planning processes. Five case study sites, recommended for inclusion in the Heritage Register, have been completed - see Statements of Significance in Appendix F.

Regularly (for example, quarterly) identify additional heritage sites or assets from the heritage inventory, as nominated by the public, sites at risk of loss through development or as identified by District staff to be considered for the Heritage Register. Establish a mechanism within the District for adding and removing sites from the heritage register.

Commission statements of significance for resources to be added to the register, and ensure the heritage register records (fillable PDF form) are submitted to the provincial registrar.

Utilize a clear heritage register inclusion process that is in alignment with the thematic framework and consistently evaluate nominations to the register using a values-based heritage evaluation system, based on current best practice, ensuring a broad definition of heritage.

Review heritage register nominations and statements of significance with the Community Heritage Advisory Working Group.

Institute a robust digital flagging system for heritage properties (on the heritage register or inventory) in the District database.

Make the heritage register, including statements of significance, publicly available on the District website, and include updates as they occur. Include a concise summary of what a heritage register is and how it is used in the District's heritage planning web pages.

Provide property owners of Heritage Register sites copies and/or link to the Heritage Register, and information about benefits to protection.

See Appendix D: Community Heritage Register Resource Sheet for further information.

Who's involved:

District staff, Community Heritage Advisory Working Group, qualified heritage professional.

Budget and resources:

Staff time or qualified heritage professional (\$1,500-\$2,000 per statement of significance).

Time frame:

Short term (within 3 years) and ongoing.

Action #3.3 Establish a Community Heritage Commission

Create a permanent Community Heritage Advisory Working Group and over time, transition the working group into a formal Community Heritage Commission.

How to:

Formally establish a permanent Community Heritage Advisory Working Group based on the proposed Terms of Reference in Appendix E. Membership may include heritage experts, business and tourism sector representatives, and professionals in design, planning and construction. The Terms of Reference recommends inclusion of a Squamish Nation representative.

A Community Heritage Commission is appointed by Council and is intended to assist Council with the management and implementation of heritage planning projects and activities. The District should, over time, transition the Community Heritage Advisory Working Group into a formal Heritage Commission.

Who's involved:

District staff, Council, Squamish Nation, heritage sector, business and tourism sector, and the general public.

Budget and resources:

TBD but a small budget may be allocated depending on the Working Group/Commission's activities.

Consider capacity funding for Squamish Nation participation.

Time frame:

Short to medium term (within 5 years).

Action #3.4 Implement the use of Heritage Revitalization Agreements (HRA)

A key tool in heritage conservation, Council can, by bylaw, implement a Heritage Revitalization Agreement with a developer or property owner. This tool allows local governments to offer planning incentives to encourage owners of heritage buildings to retain, stabilize, adapt and protect their heritage buildings through density bonuses, and the relaxation of use, density, lot size, parking, setback and other regulations. (See LGA Part 15, Division 5, Section 610, Heritage revitalization agreements).

A Heritage Revitalization Agreement is a high level of heritage protection. It not only supports heritage retention and rehabilitation, but it can also be used to advance the local government's other priorities, such as housing and rental strategies.

How to:

Develop a Heritage Revitalization Agreement (HRA) information package to communicate the HRA application process, requirements, case studies and other important information to heritage property owners.

Clearly communicate the benefits to the owner of entering into a Heritage Revitalization Agreement.

Assist with information about placing a property on the heritage register, which is a requirement for the use of this tool.

Who's involved:

District staff and Council.

Budget and resources:

Staff time.

Time frame:

Medium-term (3-5 years)

Action #3.5 Implement appropriate tools and incentives for heritage conservation

Promote conservation through the use of heritage incentives which can be an effective tool for conservation.

How to:

Provide financial tools and incentives through heritage grant and tax incentive programs.

Consider a tax incentive bylaw as a mechanism for encouraging property owners to conserve their heritage property which otherwise may be at risk.

Consider launching a District grant program (monetary grants) supporting heritage conservation.

Use development incentives such as a Heritage Revitalization Agreement where heritage values and character-defining elements can be conserved at sites undergoing change.

Who's involved:

District staff and Council.

Budget and resources:

TBD.

Time frame:

Medium-term (3-5 years).

Action #3.6 Update the Tree Management Bylaw to include Heritage Trees

Trees are an important asset for the District of Squamish and can address urban forest, aesthetics and climate change. A tree protection bylaw is a way of protecting significant trees included on the heritage register and as identified by the public.

How to:

Research and update the bylaw that regulates the protection, preservation and conservation of trees to include Heritage Trees.

Include a schedule of heritage trees and a procedure to nominate additional heritage trees.

Who's involved:

District staff (including Planning staff and Public Works), Council, professional arborist.

Budget and resources:

Staff time and heritage professional if required.

Time frame:

Medium-term (3-5 years).

Goal #4: Promote public awareness and avenues for heritage education.

Action #4.1 Actively foster relationships with partners

It is well understood that community cooperation and partnerships are essential for a successful heritage program to be realized. The Squamish Nation as well as other community groups can assist in moving a diverse heritage program forward.

How to:

Undertake ongoing collaboration with Squamish Nation to create a process of continuing engagement around heritage values and conservation. Work with Squamish Nation for multicultural day.

Explore strategies for engaging lesser-known communities that have not traditionally been included as heritage partners.

Foster relationships with Heritage Sector Partners, Business and Tourism Sector Partners, schools, governments, and encourage partnering and cost sharing initiatives with groups that have common interests.

Explore educational opportunities and initiatives to get heritage into schools and other District programs.

Support grant-writing for community groups.

Who's involved:

District staff, Heritage Sector Partners including Squamish Nation, Business and Tourism Sector Partners, and schools.

Budget and resources:

TBD. Consider capacity funding for engagement with Squamish Nation.

Time frame:

Ongoing.

Action #4.2 Develop an inventory of historical information

There is heritage information in various repositories around the District. In order to implement the heritage plan, District staff, developers, the public and others need access to historical information in order to develop the heritage register or determine the heritage value of their property. Even before the development of a formal community archives in Squamish, this information should be identified and made available to the public.

How to:

Conduct an inventory of all material held in repositories in Squamish to determine what the holdings are and how they can be used by the community.

Conduct an inventory of historical resources significant to Squamish outside of the community, such as BC Archives, Vancouver Archives, UBC Special Collections and others.

Develop a bibliography or searchable database of these findings. In partnership with the Squamish Public Library, prepare an online guide on how to research Squamish's history, including historic properties in the District.

Who's involved:

District staff, Heritage Sector Partners including the Squamish Public Library, any other holders of historical information.

Budget and resources:

TBD. Consider non-profit grant funding or hiring of a student to conduct an inventory.

Time frame:

Short term (within 3 years) and ongoing.

Action #4.3 Establish a community archive

For most communities, support for research and document collection involves the creation and development of repositories for assets such as photographs, histories (both oral and written), ephemera, and other archival material. Development of a long-term and permanent repository in Squamish will provide foundational support for decision-making with the District's heritage conservation program.

How to:

Support the Squamish Public Library's plans to establish a community archive, or single point of access for information.

Consider an archive and storage space in future civic facility and library redevelopment plans. An estimated 300-400 sq.ft. of storage space is required to accommodate existing archives maintained by the Sea to Sky Forestry Centre Society and the Squamish Historical Society.

Encourage Heritage Sector Partners to contribute to and promote use of the community archive.

Support ongoing management of the community archive.

Continue to build historical and archival narratives, as well as oral history projects.

Who's involved:

Squamish Public Library, Heritage Sector Partners, District staff, volunteers, archival professionals.

Budget and resources:

TBD. Staff resources are required to establish and promote the community archive; ongoing staff time to manage and maintain the archive; and facility costs.

Time frame:

Short-term (within 3 years) and ongoing.

Action #4.4 Recognize and celebrate heritage

Recognizing the efforts of the community in identifying and celebrating heritage is a significant tool. Develop a heritage award or a heritage plaque or wayfinding program. Foster and support an annual or biennial heritage event.

How to:

Work with Heritage Sector Partners to develop a program for, and increase promotion and community engagement for, Heritage Week activities.

Establish a District Heritage Awards program with a variety of categories for recognition and promote to heritage property owners, Business & Tourism Sector Partners, and the general public.

Who's involved:

District staff and Heritage Sector Partners.

Budget and resources:

TBD.

Time frame:

Medium-term (3-5 years).

Action #4.5 Develop a program for public storytelling

Public storytelling and District-wide interpretive program based on themes identified in the strategy.

How to:

Utilize interpretation as an effective heritage conservation tool through the development of a District-wide interpretive plan.

Prepare and maintain a thematic and values-based heritage interpretation strategy that is both physical and digital, and that includes policies on public realm installations and programs.

Collaborate with key Heritage Sector Partners to develop and expand interpretive programming that is coordinated and implemented District-wide.

Explore a range of interpretation methods that can express Squamish's heritage within the public realm.

Use interpretive signage to protect Squamish Nation spiritual sites (ex. signs requesting privacy and respect at shúk'w'um spiritual bathing sites).

Who's involved:

District staff, Squamish Nation, Heritage Sector Partners, Business and Tourism Sector Partners, interpretive planner.

Budget and resources:

TBD. Consider capacity funding for engagement with Squamish Nation.

Time frame:

Medium-term (within 5 years) and ongoing.

3.3 Implementation & Monitoring

Heritage values change over time and heritage management is a dynamic process. As policies and actions are initiated, it is necessary to continue to monitor the Heritage Management Strategy to add and update activities as needed. It is recommended that the Strategy is reviewed and evaluated at least every three years to ensure measurable steps are being taken to implement the heritage program.



Glossary

Accessibility: is the facilitation of access and usability for people of all ages and abilities, and enhanced features, where appropriate, to facilitate support and access to heritage places for people with mobility and/or sensory impairments.

Adaptive re-use: is a form of rehabilitation that allows the conversion of a historic place into a use other than that for which it was designed while retaining its heritage value.

Ancestral names: are called kw'shámín and are Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw cultural property carried by families and their blood descendants which are given from one generation to another.

Archaeological locations and objects: are places of material culture of the Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw that manifest evidence of past activities. They can include more recent historical materials to very ancient archaeological objects and places and are connections to our past including individual artifacts, features or sites.

Belongings: are cultural objects, intangible cultural heritage, material culture, intellectual properties, etc., that are of Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw/Indigenous origin.

Biodiversity: is the variety of life that can be found on earth (plants, animals, fungi and micro-organisms) as well as to the communities that they form and the habitats in which they live.

Canadian Register of Historic Places (CRHP): is the pan-Canadian list of historic places of local, provincial, territorial and national significance. The CRHP is administered by the Government of Canada, in collaboration with provincial and territorial governments.

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

Community Heritage Commission: is a commission established or authorized under s. 953 of the LGA for the purposes of advising a local government on heritage matters or undertaking other activities authorized by a local government.

Community Heritage Register: is a list established and maintained by a local government that identifies real property considered by local government to be heritage property. [LGA s. 954(1)]

Conservation: includes any activity undertaken to protect, preserve, or enhance the heritage value or heritage character of heritage property or an area. [HCA s.1] [LGA s. 5]

Creator: is a term used by some Skwxwú7mesh people to refer to the Creator of the natural world and its creations.

Cultural landscape: includes any geographical area that has been modified, influenced, or given special cultural meaning by people, including Indigenous cultural landscapes prior to settlement.

Designed cultural landscapes are intentionally created by human beings.

Organically evolved cultural landscapes develop in response to social, economic, administrative, or religious forces interacting with the natural environment. They fall into two sub-categories: 1) Relict landscapes in which an evolutionary process came to an end, but its significant distinguishing features are still visible in material form; and 2) Continuing landscapes in which the evolutionary process is still in progress. They exhibit significant material evidence of their evolution over time.

Associative cultural landscapes are distinguished by the power of their spiritual, artistic, or cultural associations, rather than their surviving material evidence.

Cultural locations: are where Skwxwú7mesh cultural regalia is stored or put away as they are potentially potent with spiritual power. They can also include areas that are used for seeking spiritual power as they are our links to the spiritual realm, and can be associated with spiritual poles, masks and other objects.

Designs and arts: are traditional images, designs and artistic styles of the Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw.

Development permit area: is an area established by bylaw to achieve specific objectives, such as guidelines for the form and character of commercial, industrial, or multi-family development and specifications for natural areas. A development permit is usually issued at the time, or prior to, a building permit is issued. The permit specifies the particulars of the proposed development.

Fabric: in heritage conservation, fabric means all the physical material of a place that is the product of human activity.

Family names: are Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw names for peoples and families that are inherited and carried by individual Skwxwú7mesh members and families.

Heritage alteration permit: is a permit issued under the *Local Government Act*, to allow changes to be made to a protected heritage property. [LGA s. 947 and s. 972]

Heritage character: means the overall effect produced by traits or features which give property or an area a distinctive quality or appearance. [LGA s. 5]

Heritage conservation area: is an area designated for heritage purposes under the *Local Government Act* in an official community plan. [LGA s. 947, s. 970.1, and s. 971]

Heritage designation: means protection of land or an object under s. 9 of the *Heritage Conservation Act*, or protection of real property under s. 967 of the *Local Government Act*. Provisions for the continuations of municipal heritage designations made prior to enactment of the HCSAA are contained in HCSAA s. 102. [HCA s. 1 and s. 9] [LGA 947, s. 967, s. 968 and s. 969] [HCSAA s. 102]

Heritage impact assessment: means information or studies required under s. 958 of the *Local Government Act* which detail the potential impact of a proposal on a protected heritage property. [LGA s. 958]

Heritage inspection: has slightly different meanings in the HCA and LGA; the appropriate Act should be consulted for the precise meaning. In general terms, *heritage inspection* means a physical examination and other research necessary to evaluate a property. The LGA enables heritage inspections only for property and does not enable inspections to determine conformance with heritage protection requirements. The HCA enables inspection of both heritage sites and objects and permits inspections to establish conformance with heritage protection requirements. [HCA s. 1 and s. 14] [LGA s. 947 and s. 956]

Heritage investigation: means an archaeological or other systematic study of heritage property to reveal its history, and may include the recording, removal and analysis of artifacts, features and other material necessary for the purpose of the heritage investigation. This term is used only in the *Heritage Conservation Act*. [HCA s. 1 and s. 14]

Heritage recognition: means recognition or commemoration of a heritage property, an area or some other aspect of a community's heritage. Heritage recognition does not constitute protection of a property or area. [HCA s. 18] [LGA s. 955]

Heritage Revitalization Agreement: is an agreement made under the *Local Government Act* between a property owner and a local government for the purpose of conserving heritage property. [LGA s. 947 and s. 966]

Heritage site: means, whether designated or not, land including land covered by water, that has heritage value to British Columbia, a community, or an aboriginal people. [HCA s. 1]

Heritage value: means a historical, cultural, aesthetic, scientific or educational worth or usefulness of property or an area. [HCA s. 1 & s. 18] [LGA s. 5]

Indian doctor: a sxw7úmp̓tn with a spiritual leadership role within Skwxwú7mesh society.

In kind: is conservation using the same form, material, and detailing as found in the existing historic place.

Intangible heritage: includes practices, representations, expressions, knowledge and skills, as well as associated tools, objects, artifacts and cultural spaces that communities and groups recognize as part of their history and heritage.

Interpretation: is a mission-based communication process that forges emotional and intellectual connections between the interests of the audience and meanings inherent in the resource,

communicating messages and stories about cultural and natural heritage, and providing a wider understanding of our environment.

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

Land or landscape: bears witness to the settlements, resource sites, and spiritual and ritual places of our ancestors, including villages, hunting camps, cedar bark gathering areas, rock quarries, clam processing camps, pictographs and cemeteries, and/or an expanse of natural or human-made scenery, comprising landforms, land cover, habitats, and natural and human-made features that, taken together, form a composite.

Minimal intervention: is an approach to conservation that allows functional goals to be met with the least physical intervention.

Official Community Plan (OCP): means a long-term plan adopted by bylaw which is a general statement of objectives, policies, and land uses for a community.

Oral histories and traditions: are many forms of narratives that originate from within the Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw and can provide a location with particular meaning because of oral traditions that serve to explain that place in the Squamish universe and relationship to the land.

Origin places: are called syawáń which are places in Skwxwú7mesh territory that are associated with the creation of Skwxwú7mesh-ulh Stélmexw.

Place names: are the Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's terms or names of a location or locations across our territory, important because they help define the significance of a location and what histories are linked to it.

Plank house: is a historical typology in Coast Salish architectural practices.

Preservation: is 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.

Protected heritage property: is a property of particular value to a community that is provided legal protection through designation. It provides the legal framework for long-term protection of heritage properties by bylaw.

Rehabilitation: is the action or process of making possible a continuing or compatible contemporary use of a historic place or an individual component, while protecting its heritage value.

Restoration: means returning a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing elements without the introduction of new material. Restoration must be based on clear evidence and detailed knowledge of the earlier forms and materials being recovered.

Safeguarding: is the practice of conserving intangible heritage by ensuring the communication of the knowledge, skills and so on; it is continued across generations.

Skwxwú7mesh/Squamish Nation: are an Indigenous people who are a part of the Coast Salish linguistic family. The Skwx wú7mesh-ulh Stélmexw (Squamish People) have a complex and rich history.

Skwxwú7mesh intellectual property: is knowledge in many forms that has passed down from generation to generation by oral history, tradition or actions that belongs to Skwx wú7mesh people, families, communities or the Skwx wú7mesh Úxwumixw. While created in the past, our Intellectual Property changes and evolves as needed by our culture.

Skwxwú7mesh sníchim/Squamish language: is an independent language that belongs to the Salish language family.

Skwxwú7mesh Stélmexw: means a Squamish person or Squamish people. Stélmexw means people as compared to kw'ínexw (animals).

Skwxwú7mesh territory: is the homelands and waters of the Squamish People which consists of 23 villages encompassing 28.28 square kilometers, with lands spanning the area from Vancouver to Gibsons Landing to the area north of Howe Sound.

Sḵw̓xwú7mesh Úxwumixw ancestral human remains: refer to the skeletal or otherwise physical remains of a dead person or persons that are likely of Sḵw̓x wú7mesh ancestry.

Sḵw̓xwú7mesh Úxwumixw Ta na wa Yuus ta Stituyntsam̓: is the Squamish Nation Rights and Title department.

Snewiyálh: means advice, often on cultural customs or behavioral etiquette to be considered a good person or people.

Songs and dances: are Sḵw̓x wú7mesh songs and dances that were and are culturally acquired or inherited.

Squamish culture and heritage: has been created from our lands, waters, and people over generations. Our people continue to practice many of the traditions, customs, and ways of our ancestors and pass them onto future generations.

Statement of significance (SoS): is a succinct statement that identifies the description, heritage value, and character-defining elements of an historic place. A statement of significance is required in order for a historic place to be listed on the Canadian Register of Historic Places.

Stl'álkem: is a Sḵw̓x wú7mesh Sníchim term for rarely encountered supernatural beings.

Sustainability: includes a group of objectives (economic, social and environmental) that must be coordinated and addressed to ensure the long term viability of communities and the planet.

Syétsem: is a term in Sḵw̓xwú7mesh Sníchim that refers to true events.

Taboo: refers to customs or practices that are néma (taboo or forbidden).

Temporary protection: means a prohibition of alteration to a property enabled under s. 16 of the *Heritage Conservation Act* or s. 960 of the *Local Government Act*.

Traditional use areas and sites: are places in Sḵw̓xwú7mesh Úxwumixw where cultural activities took place and are still taking place, providing important cultural continuity of our practices. These activities could have taken place long ago and carry on into contemporary times and may include, ritual/spiritual and ceremonial places, food collection (hunting, fishing, plant gathering or cultivation), gathering of medicinal materials, extracting resources (timber and minerals), managing resources, camping, settlements and travelling.

Transformation places: are sites and locations across Sḵw̓x wú7mesh Úxwumixw that were changed and created by the X̱ay X̱aays and/or other entity of the Keke7nex Siyam.

Vernacular: can mean Indigenous and made locally by inhabitants, or made using local materials and traditional methods of construction and ornament and are specific to a certain region or location.

X̱aays: (The Transformers) are figures from Sḵw̓xwú7mesh history who encountered places and people in Sḵw̓x wú7mesh territory and transformed landscapes, people, and animals. The various stories of the X̱aay's are considered x̱ay' (sacred; rare; special; supernatural).

X̱exe7éneḵ or X̱exe7éneḵ Siyám: is a term used by some Sḵw̓xwú7mesh people to refer to the Creator of the natural world and its creations.

X̱wáyxway: also transcribed as Whoi-Whoi, is a Squamish village located at Lumberman's Arch in Stanley Park, Vancouver.

Zoning: means a bylaw which specifies the uses, densities, siting and subdivision of land buildings or structures permitted in a community.

More Resources

- Heritage BC (2019). *Community Heritage Register: A Resource Guide*. Retrieved from: www.heritagebc.ca
- Heritage Conservation Act, RSBC 1996, c 187.
- Parks Canada *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*, 2011.
- Province of BC. *Heritage Conservation: A community guide*. Retrieved from: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/governments/celebrating-british-columbia/historic-places/conserving-buildings-properties>
- Province of BC (2023). *Heritage Conservation Act Transformation Project*. Retrieved from: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/natural-resource-use/archaeology/hca-transformation-project>
- Squamish Nation (2020). *Guidelines for Archaeological Chance Find Management 2020*. Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw Ta na wa Yúus ta Stitúyntsah-Rights and Title Department. Retrieved from: <https://www.squamish.net/>
- Squamish Nation (2021). *Ancestral Remains Interim Policy for External Stakeholders*. Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw Ta na wa Yúus ta Stitúyntsah-Rights and Title Department. Retrieved from: <https://www.squamish.net/>
- Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada. Second Edition. 2010. Retrieved from: <https://www.historicplaces.ca/en/pages/standards-normes.aspx>

Bibliography

- Andersen, E. (2015). "Down the Loggers Lane." Squamish Reporter, December 23, 2015.
- Australia ICOMOS (2013). *Burra Charter for Places of Cultural Significance*.
- Cheakamus Centre (no date). A Valley Called Paradise.
- Chief August Jack Khatsahlano & Domanic Charlie (1966). *Squamish Legends*. Edited by Oliver N. Wells. The First People.
- Clague, J. J. et al. (2015). *Cheekye River (Ch'kay Stakw) and Fan Landslide Risk Tolerance Criteria*. Province of British Columbia Squamish Nation and its Partnership, and District of Squamish.
- Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act*. BC Law [SBC 2019] Chapter 44.
- District of Squamish (2017). *Official Community Plan Bylaw 2500, 2017*.
- District of Squamish (2020). *Arts, Culture, and Heritage Strategy 2020*.
- District of Squamish (2022). Garibaldi Estates Neighbourhood Planning Process. 2022.
- District of Squamish (2018). *Wilson Crescent Micro Plan Policy*. October 2, 2018.
- Durand Ecological Ltd. and Polar Geoscience Ltd. (2016). *District of Squamish Terrestrial Ecosystem Mapping Phase 2: Environmentally Sensitive Areas*. January 2016.
- First Peoples' Cultural Council (2023). Retrieved from: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/governments/organizational-structure/ministries-organizations/crown-corporations/first-peoples-cultural-council>
- Joseph, L. (2010). *Finding Our Roots: Ethnoecological restoration of Ihásem an Iconic Plant Food in the Squamish River Estuary*. University of Victoria.
- Kultsia. *Story of the Squamish People: Story from 1800-1900*. 2020.
- Local Government Act, RSBC 2015, c.1.
- McLane, K. (2020). *Squamish, The Shining Valley*. Squamish: High Col.

- Nuszdorfer, F. (2000). *Old and Large Douglas-fir and Western Redcedar in the Squamish Forest District, British Columbia, Canada*. Research Program, BC Forest Service.
- Squamish Historical Society (2019). *Heritage BC Squamish Heritage Report*. Retrieved from: https://www.squamishhistory.ca/_files/ugd/4198f7_ac2ad670912947f59bc7e93b86341c6b.pdf
- Squamish Historical Society (2009). *Stories from the Heart: Interviews and stories from Squamish Nation members*. Retrieved from: <http://www.squamishhistory.ca/video-reel>.
- Squamish Nation (2021). *Squamish Nation Heritage Policy*. Retrieved from: <https://www.squamish.net/about-our-nation/>. Squamish Public Library Digital Collections. *A Centennial Commentary Upon the Early Days of Squamish, British Columbia*. 1958.
- Stathers, E. P. (2016). *In the Ditch: Stories of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway 1929-1965*. Bellevue WA: Stathers & Associates LLC Publishing.
- Stathers, K. J. (1958). *A Geographical Investigation of Development Potential in the Squamish Valley Region*. UBC.
- UN General Assembly, United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: adopted by the General Assembly, 2 October 2007, A/RES/61/295, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/471355a82.html> [accessed 6 November 2023]
- Robertson, M. (2010). "Remembering a Community Founder." Squamish Chief, June 16, 2010.
- Vetsch, J. and Basra, N. (2005). *A Brief History of Dentville*.

Acknowledgements

This Strategy is a result of the thoughts and ideas of many people including the cultural and heritage community.

We would like to acknowledge and thank members of the Squamish Nation, as the work to complete the Heritage Management Strategy was conducted on their traditional territory. A special thanks to elders and cultural ambassadors, Sisolia (Donna Billy) & Tsawaysia Spukwus (Alice Guss), who shared their knowledge about traditional practices and heritage values.

Thank you to all the organizations and individuals that participated in the engagement process:

Brackendale Art Gallery
Brackendale Farmers Institute
Britannia Mine Museum
Cheakamus Centre & North Vancouver School District
Downtown Squamish Business Improvement Association
Heritage BC
Marine Advocates
Railway Museum of BC
Sea to Sky Forestry Centre Society
Squamish Arts Council
Squamish Chamber of Commerce
Squamish Days Loggers Sports Association
Squamish Historical Society
Squamish Legion
Squamish Public Library
Squamish Sikh Society
Squamish Trails Society
Tourism Squamish
Town of Woodfibre Historians

Thank you to the Heritage Advisory Group who provided ongoing input and feedback on Strategy development:

Betty Adamson
Hilary Bloom
Francine Erickson
Cheryl Hendrickson
Corinne Lonsdale

APPENDIX A: HERITAGE THEMES

Theme #1: Watercourses, Floods, Dikes, and Mountains

The diverse geological, geographical and ecological values found in Squamish and its region underscore the importance of the area's physical environment, valued in its own right, and for the ways people have and do enjoy, use or exploit it. The natural environment of Squamish has attracted people throughout history for a number of reasons - sustenance, resources, energy, recreation and solitude.

The mountain, ocean, and river environments have provided sustenance, transportation and spiritual connections for the Squamish peoples over millennia, inspiring their creation stories. The Squamish people have always had a strong connection to their natural environment, language and health through the foods and medicines that the land provides¹.

In addition, this theme addresses environmental transformation from human activity, and the adverse consequences and stresses on the environment, such as the impacts of logging, mining, milling, and industrial development and industry, and their contribution to climate change and environmental degradation and restoration.

Examples of Squamish's history that support this theme include:

- Water, specifically Howe Sound (Átl'ka7tsem) and the Squamish, Mamquam, Cheakamus, Cheekye and Stawamus rivers have played a key role in the way the District has developed.
- Most of Squamish is in a floodplain which has and will continue to have, a significant impact on the town's design, development potential and landscape (including diking).
- Glacial activity has formed the landscape seen today. Glacial ice melt, pyroclastic deposits and lava flows created sediment deposits along the lower slopes of the Cheekye River and Mashiter Creek.
- Human industrialization changed the watercourses (dikes, flood gates, dams) and its impacts on fish supply and migration.
- Squamish is located within the Coastal Western Hemlock (CWH) biogeoclimatic (BGC) zone which occurs at low to mid elevations along the entire coast of BC, mainly on the eastern slopes of the Coastal Mountains. It has the highest average rainfall of any zone in the province, although prolonged summer dry spells are common.
- Changes to the estuary over time included a proposal to build a coal port and infill the estuary, although this was countered by the Squamish Estuary Management Planning process and the establishment of WMA. The recovery of Howe Sound (Átl'ka7tsem) from environmental contamination and the establishment of Átl'ka7tsem/Howe Sound UNESCO Biosphere Region are perhaps indicative of a changing relationship between people and the estuary.
- Established forests provide grizzly bear habitat and eagle nesting areas.
- Era of environmental restoration following the community's economic boom, including the chemical plant at the Oceanfront and Britannia Mine, among other industrial activities. Industrial activities on the waterfront destroyed plants and bottom feeders; herring, seals and whales returned upon their removal.



1 . Joseph, L. (2010). *Finding Our Roots: Ethnoecological restoration of Ihásem an Iconic Plant Food in the Squamish River Estuary*.

Theme #2: Evolution of a Close-knit Community

The way Squamish has been inhabited is a key theme for understanding the many ways in which people have arrived here, migration, and how the land was settled that is evident in the fabric of the District. Settlers and newcomers brought their traditions, cultural practices, artifacts, and cultural identities to the region, creating a diverse culture.

The community acknowledges the Squamish Nation as the original Indigenous inhabitants of this place. The unique language, culture and lifeways of the Squamish have allowed them to sustain their communities for thousands of years, prior to European contact. What European settlers did not see was those complex interactions between First Peoples and the land existed in many in-depth ways including sustainable cultivation and harvesting, strict access rules, taboos, protocols and ceremonies.

Examples of Squamish's history that support this theme include:

- Indigenous learning and the arts, Squamish Nation history and legends.
- Making items by hand, such as baskets from cedar bark and roots and leather drums.
- The need for Squamish's residents to know that the Indigenous peoples were here, are still here, and what they have experienced and endured.
- Indigenous traditions of being raised by a community, Indigenous teachings, and raising community children.
- The Skwxwú7mesh sníchim (Squamish language), and Alec Williams as the last full speaker of this language.
- Arts institutions such as the Brackendale Art Gallery
- Acknowledging and enjoying the eagle habitat, and the interpretation, stories, significance, and meanings of the eagles to the Squamish Nation.
- Community institutions such as the Cheakamus Centre and the Adventure Centre, connection to Britannia Mining Museum - the mine was a world leader in the processing of copper.
- Heritage and museum programming and institutions such as the Railway Heritage Park.
- Many different groups of people with a variety of backgrounds traveled through and settled in Squamish, taking advantage of employment opportunities, and contributing to the community's culture.
- The many multi-generational forestry families that have stayed in Squamish – those who have built local businesses and contributed back to the community.
- Railway and forestry organizations that supported people working in these industries, and the celebrations such as Loggers Sports Days.
- Service clubs and societies such as the Royal Purple, Lions Club, Kiwanis, Rotary and Chamber of Commerce along with a club for railway workers and their families helped connect the people of the community.
- Brackendale Farmers' Institute and the Squamish Farmers' Market.
- Public art, such as the Pride sidewalk and the Salish art sidewalk.
- Community gathering places including buildings and outdoor places, including places to linger and enjoy the area's natural beauty such as benches along the dike trails.



Theme#3: Town at the End of Howe Sound (Átl'ka7tsem)

The area known today as Squamish has been inhabited for millennia by the Squamish people and the community acknowledges the importance of the Indigenous inhabitants of this place.

Its settler era began as a railway town with the arrival of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and the establishment of the townsite of Newport Squamish itself has changed, evolved, and developed over time. The way Squamish has been inhabited is a key theme for understanding the many ways in which people have arrived and how the land was settled that is evident in the fabric of the District. As the community grew and developed, the surrounding landscape was transformed, and people adopted self-sufficiency and adaptation to their environment.

Examples of Squamish's history that support this theme include:

- The earliest settlements in the area where the Squamish villages were located along the Squamish River and Mamquam River.
- The history of downtown once belonging to the Squamish Nation, the location of an early reserve downtown, and the vast changes that have occurred since that time.
- The Squamish River and Howe Sound provided means of transport that supported settlement, with steamships and canoes being the primary mode of transportation before the arrival of the railway.
- The early settlements that were created following the arrival of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway in 1914, and vital connections to Britannia Beach and Pemberton before there was a road to the south to Vancouver.
- The growth of the town in stages over time has resulted in a variety of diverse and distinct neighbourhoods, each with its own particular street pattern, layout and community character.
- Newcomer settlement of the town including the first settler families and roots of road and building names (ex. Brennan Park named after Pat Brennan or Rose Park named after Rose Tatlow).
- Architecture and buildings and the prevalence of vernacular, practical architectural design and materials, mainly timber framed, both in residential and commercial buildings, the layers of alterations and additions to houses and businesses.
- Squamish's Downtown and Cleveland Avenue as the original settlement and current heart of the community.
- The importance of the era of 1940 to present day because there were so many changes as the town evolved from a small rural farming community to industrial centre, to bedroom community.
- Squamish's pattern of settlement remains visible today, in the downtown street grid, road layouts of its subdivisions, and relationship to the railway tracks and Howe Sound.



Theme #4: Working the Land, Plying the Water

Squamish's reinvention of itself economically is diverse, ranging from the railway to early logging, fishing, and other resource extraction, to regional tourism development, to the community's current appreciation of its heritage, arts, and culture. Since its inception, the District has taken advantage of its location, resources and character to sustain itself economically.

At the time of European contact there was a common misconception that there was no active cultivation or management of natural resources taking place by Indigenous peoples. This misconception was at the heart of the European justification for taking land from the First Peoples and distributing it to European settlers who would make "proper use" of the land by turning to more familiar agricultural practices².

Examples of Squamish's history that support this theme include:

- Squamish's economy has been built in part on major industries, including the forestry (harvesting and milling trees), chemical plant, and railway among others.
- The pulp mill town of Woodfibre is significant for its embodiment of the history of a small company town and vibrant community.
- Indigenous industry and technological innovation, and their past and current use of the land and water for hunting, fishing, travel, and food and medicine collection. Indigenous use of the waterfront for gathering seafood, the estuary for collecting roots and cultivating gardens.
- Mining, forestry, and the railway have been, and continue to be, important aspects of Squamish's economy, including buildings and infrastructure associated with logging and mills.
- Squamish has a significant agriculture and farming heritage, with farms and market gardens throughout the area. Today, a resurgence of small-scale agriculture developed by micro-firms carries on this economic tradition. Hop farming was Squamish's first major agricultural industry beginning in the 1890s, with farms in Brackendale.
- Early hotels (ex. Squamish hotel and the Chieftain hotel) that provided housing for workers, and accommodation that was built to accommodate increased tourism and visitation in the 1960s.
- The waterfront has been critical to Squamish's marine industrial history, including its use for sorting and shipping logs, the development of steamships, railway and barge docks, Royal Hudson dock and Squamish Terminals.

² Joseph, L. (2010). *Finding Our Roots: Ethnoecological restoration of lhásem an Iconic Plant Food in the Squamish River Estuary*.



Theme #5: Roads, Railways, and Water Routes

Millennia before roads were introduced to the region, the Squamish Peoples used the local waterways as a means of travel throughout the area. Well-maintained Indigenous land-based trails were developed for hunting, portage, and trade. Early European routes often followed the pathways by which Indigenous people moved through the country over thousands of years. Transportation and communication by rail, water, road, and telegraph has been key to the settlement and development of Squamish.

Examples of Squamish's history that support this theme include:

- Early Indigenous trails, including water-based routes that saw canoes travelling down to Vancouver, and land-based trails, such as the one that would be appropriated to become the Pemberton Trail.
- Water transport was significant, with steamships and canoes being the main means of transport before the arrival of the railway. With the construction of a new wharf built in 1902, steamships could connect Vancouver harbour to the PGE's southern terminus at Squamish.
- The community's transportation networks have been influenced by the geography of the Squamish River valley.
- History of railway and logging in the 1920s, Ring & Merrill from Valleycliffe to Alice Lake; Craig and Taylor in the Cheakamus Valley, and the Logging roads that helped open the backcountry for recreation.
- Port operations saw shipments of mining supplies, agricultural products, and lumber.
- Until the construction of Highway 99 between the 1940s and 1960s, the lack of road transportation limited the growth of the city. Squamish was isolated from Vancouver to the south.
- Squamish's airport, opened in 1972 just north of the town, is a local transportation link and tourism attractant, used for charter services, private aircraft, flying clubs, and other commercial activities.



Theme #6: Squamish is My Home

The strong wind blowing from the north is called the 'Squamish wind'. This wind can be an intangible reminder that Squamish is 'home' to its residents.

Typical of small communities throughout the province, Squamish's residents live a friendly, small-town community life, with a culture that has been identified as a close-knit community - but that may be changing. This theme addresses the different cultures and beliefs that make up the community, changes in population, and how and why it is important to call Squamish home.

We live on the Squamish peoples' land, and they have lived here for time immemorial with as many myths, cultural traditions, and ways of looking at the world as any country, let alone one district.

Examples of Squamish's history that support this theme include:

- Preservation and revitalization of Indigenous culture and archaeological sites as part of reconciliation, and as a way of honouring this culture.
- Places of stories and memories, myths and legends including Indigenous legends such as those documented by Chief August Jack Khatsalano and the importance of oral teachings.
- Newcomer and settler stories and the origins of local place names, First Nation members and colonial individuals and legacy families and their contribution to how Squamish came to be what it is today.
- Community rituals, such as tree planting, honour people, events, and occasions (ex. the Copper Beech tree at Leski's Crossing or the Askey Quick memorial forest).
- The importance of multiculturalism that celebrates the diversity of local ethnic and cultural groups, and their languages and cultural traditions, including Francophones in Woodfibre, the Italian community, and Japanese Canadian, Chinese Canadian, South Asian Canadian, and other cultural groups.
- Immigration and emigration and the ways that have impacted the community.
- Knowledge holders and Elders from all Indigenous communities in the region are actively preserving their culture, stories, languages, and traditions, all of which relate directly to their lands.
- Squamish has a deep-rooted culture of adaptability, self-sufficiency, regional identity, and sense of place upon which to draw an understanding of its heritage, and which has built a legacy for future physical and cultural sustenance.
- Squamish has been known in the past for its volunteerism, and the capacity of its citizens to get involved in their community. There is still a latent spirit of volunteerism, with people seeing post-pandemic the value of volunteering, perhaps in different ways than in the past, such as getting young people to volunteer at the Railway Museum.
- Community and society in Squamish were influenced by the presence of a wide range of religious denominations and help represent the community's spiritual qualities.
- Multicultural Day since 1993, hosted at Totem Hall by Squamish Nation Elders in collaboration with Squamish Multifaith Association.
- Loggers Sports festival, ongoing for 65 years, is a four-day event made possible by partnering with local non-profit groups and is a heritage event in itself; Brackendale Fall Fair and the Eagles Festival represent significant community events.
- Sikh festival honouring the Martyrdom of Guru Arjan Dev Ji, the fifth Guru, with a festival that is open and inclusive to the entire Squamish community regardless of religious beliefs or practices.
- History and memory of lost heritage places and events - both positive and negative - and how they can be remembered, commemorated, and interpreted.
- Changes that have occurred in the community over the last 15 years, with community development, population growth and the rise in commuter culture.

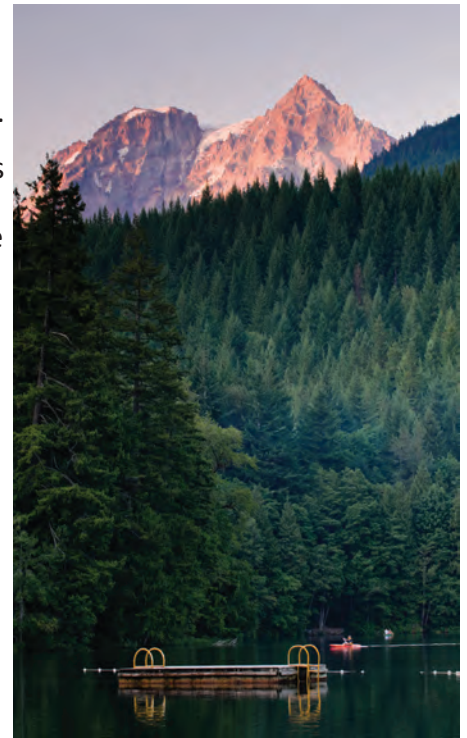


Photo credit: Tourism Squamish, exploresquamish.com

Theme #7: Place for Adventure

From its beginnings in the 1880s, Squamish's natural environment has made it a centre for recreation and tourism, a destination for mountaineers, climbers, hikers, and explorers. Referred to as "The Outdoor Recreation Capital of Canada," Squamish today is evolving into a four-season recreational mecca.

Examples of Squamish's history that support this theme include:

- Provincial parks found inside the District boundary as well as recreation sites and wilderness parks surrounding the community, providing many opportunities for trail access and outdoor recreation.
- Evolution of tourism in the District from the early steamships bringing recreationalists to the valley, to the future of tourism found in outdoor recreation, arts, heritage, movie production, Indigenous and settler culture, evolving to embrace community life, restaurants, breweries, community events and festivals.
- The natural environment has inspired outdoor recreation such as a significant climbing culture drawn by the Siyám Smánit Stawmus Chief and K'iyaxenáych Smoke Bluffs, mountain biking, skiing, and sledging.
- The contribution of Tourism Squamish - for a tourism organization, there is no era that is not important. Tourists and visitors craving knowledge and history is an important part of a traveler's journey.
- The continued evolution of Squamish into a four-season resort will continue to bring changes to the community dynamic.
- The Squamish Adventure Centre as a meeting place and celebration of the area's adventurous nature.
- Rafting, paddling, and canoeing at the waterfront.
- The importance of sports is found in the golf course, curling club and community centre, a history of boxing, basketball, swimming and baseball, and porting competitions throughout the region that saw friendly rivalries between local communities.
- The spit and the advent of windsurfing and kiteboarding as part of Squamish's heritage, with the second-best winds in North America.
- Future expanded trail corridors, with trails built on logging grids or rail trails on abandoned rail grades, with oceanfront trail connections, and the connection between history and trails found in interpretive features and elements.



Theme #8: Diverse District Municipality

Squamish is a District Municipality, a political incorporation for communities whose area is greater than 800 ha (2,000 acres) and has a population density of less than 5 people per hectare. Incorporated in 1964, many government policies, local, provincial and federal, have had an impact on the history and physical development of the District.

After the Indian Act was passed in 1876, the B.C. government imposed a restrictive system of reserves, and the Skwxwú7mesh people were grouped into 16 bands, with negative impacts on local Indigenous communities' land use, rights, and access.

Examples of Squamish's history that support this theme include:

- Government institutions that contribute to the community's well-being, and the history and contributions of significant people throughout its history.
- The Royal Canadian Legion as an important institution, supporting veterans who retired in Squamish post WWII and became involved in the trades, logging, forestry, and fisheries.
- Squamish Nation veterans, their participation during wartime and Indigenous Veterans Day on November 8.
- Squamish's experience with senior government assimilation policies, such as the creation of Indian Reserves in Squamish, residential schools, and the loss of the downtown Indian Reserve.
- The history of amalgamation of the Skwxwú7mesh Nation on July 23, 1923, when the 16 Indian bands, with a combined population of 412 members, were united as one Squamish Nation.
- Discriminatory federal legislation such as the continuous journey regulation and the head tax that had an impact on South Asian Canadian and Chinese Canadian communities in Squamish, and the World War II War Measures Act that saw Japanese Canadian workers at Woodfibre relocated to internment camps in the B.C. interior.
- Connections to Britannia Beach and Pemberton, including vital regional government and political connections, illustrate the wider historical context of Squamish and its surrounding area.
- Relationship between the District of Squamish government and Squamish Nation.
- Community organizations, such as unions, that have protected the rights and safety of workers, including Indigenous longshoremen and South Asian Canadian sawmill workers.
- The importance of public safety, including security, firefighting, police, and search and rescue operations.



APPENDIX B: COMMUNITY HERITAGE VALUES

Community Heritage Values

The *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* states that current heritage conservation practices operate in what is known as a values-based context using a system that identifies and manages historic places according to values attributed through an evaluation process. These values generally include the aesthetic, historical, scientific, cultural, social and/or spiritual importance of a place.¹ Values may be singular or multiple, are subjective, wide-ranging, and can overlap, be differently assigned by different groups, and may change over time. They can also be difficult or challenging when they are related to the negative associations of a community's history, recognizing that heritage can sometimes be difficult, contested, controversial and problematic. There needs to be an awareness that heritage can come in negative forms, such as environmental degradation, social inequality, discrimination, trauma, disaster, and similar aspects of a community's heritage.

In assessing values, the simplest guideline is trying, as a matter of equity and accuracy, to work toward wide participation and account for the views of all the relevant publics and valuers. It is important to understand the full range of heritage values of a place, which leads to more effective heritage conservation. The conservation of historic places should identify and take into consideration all aspects of cultural and natural significance without unwarranted emphasis on any one value at the expense of others.

Heritage values can also refer to natural significance, meaning the importance of ecosystems, biodiversity and geodiversity for their existence value or for present or future generations, in terms of their scientific, social, aesthetic and life-support value.²

Heritage values can be defined as the aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social, or spiritual importance or significance to a community of people for past, present, or future generations. The heritage value of a historic place is embodied in its character-defining materials, forms, location, spatial configurations, uses and cultural associations or meanings. These broad categories of heritage value are intended to ensure that anything that might be considered to have heritage significance can be considered and included. They can be expanded into more precise categories as an understanding of a particular place increases.

Aesthetic values

Aesthetic values refer to the sensory qualities of a historic place (seeing, hearing, touching, smelling, and tasting) in the context of broader categories of design and tradition. Aesthetic values can be the result of the conscious design of a place, including artistic endeavour. Equally, they can be the seemingly unforeseen outcome of the way in which a place has evolved and been used over time. This may include beauty, design, physical attributes, and materials found in buildings, gardens, natural landscapes and other aspects of the District.

Examples:

- Traditional images, designs and artistic styles of the Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw.
- Brackendale Art Gallery, an eclectic, evolved building with unique construction and materials, housing a performance venue and gathering place for artists, musicians, and other performers.
- Beauty, interest and meaning in the downtown murals, also associated with social values related to the mural walk festival, tours and the accomplishments of individual artists.
- Logbooks at the Adventure Centre, artist-designed log features that carry information about local forestry history.
- U Siyam Pavilion Park illustrates aesthetic values in the conscious intention of the design of the park and the pavilion, and the relationship between the two.



1 See also *Burra Charter*, the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance.

2 See *Burra Charter*.



Historical values

Historical values are the associations that a place has with past events and historical themes, as well as its capacity to evoke a way of life or a memory of the past. It is derived from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. Historical values can illustrate aspects of the past, or have value through its associations, such as with a notable family, person, event, or movement. It can also be found in visible evidence of change as a result of people responding to changing principles or circumstances.

Examples:

- Archaeological locations and objects are the material culture of the Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw and have historical value as places that manifest material evidence of past activities.
- History of the construction of the Squamish Spit for economic values related to port access, and its removal to allow young salmon access to the estuary where the calmer, brackish water gives them a chance to mature in a safer area based on evolving environmental values.
- Reflections on the impacts of war in the community, such as the post-war Veterans Land Act single family large lots in Garibaldi Estates, so people could raise a family and have space for food production and sense of self-sufficiency, and the importance of the Squamish Legion.
- The earliest standing homes throughout Squamish that are significant due for their settler history, with related social and economic significance.

Scientific values

Scientific values refer to the capacity of a historic place to provide evidence that can advance our understanding and appreciation of a culture. The evidence is found in the form, materials, design and or experience of a place. Scientific values include educational and environmental stewardship values, the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity, tourism and economic values.

- Geological and natural history of the area, including the value of community understanding about how the landscape was formed, along with specific places, such as the Stawmus Chief (Siýám Smánit) and Smoke Bluffs (K'iyaxenáych), that illustrate and educate about these subjects.
- Traditional use areas and sites of the Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw, places where activities associated with the natural world take place, providing knowledge of and cultural continuity of our practices.
- Watercourses, specifically Howe Sound and the Squamish, Mamquam, Cheakamus, Cheekye and Stawamus rivers, valued for their natural history qualities and their role in the way the District has developed.
- The importance of the oceanfront, with scientific values related to the ways in which the shoreline and associated land has changed over time, especially changes from wetlands to industrial use to environmental restoration and protection.
- Values associated with the understanding of how industrial changes to watercourses through the construction of dikes, floodgates and dams have impacted fish supply and migration.

Cultural or symbolic values

Cultural or symbolic values are used to build cultural affiliation in present-day communities. Cultural values can be historical, political, ethnic, related to how a community lives together or be work or craft-related. Symbolic value refers to those shared meanings associated with heritage places. Includes values associated with ethnic or cultural groups, community identity, and citizenship.

Examples:

- The service of the Squamish Nation police and peacekeepers as unpaid volunteers in the community, including their founding of Aboriginal Day, where local RCMP paddle alongside First Nation youth.
- Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw names for peoples and families that are inherited and carried by Skwxwú7mesh families and individual members.
- Community rituals, such as tree planting, to honour people, events and occasions - the Copper Beech tree at Leski's Crossing and the Askey Quick memorial forest.
- Presence of the Gurdwara Baba Nanak Sahib as a representation of religious values.
- Events such as Multicultural Day since 1993, hosted at Totem Hall by Squamish Nation Elders in collaboration with Squamish Multifaith Association.

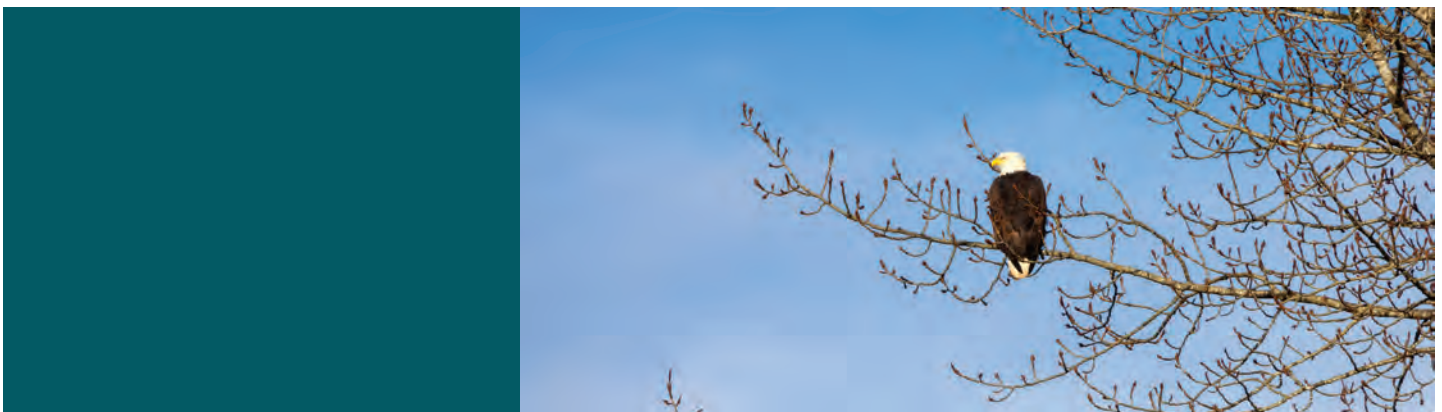
Social values

Social values consider the meanings attached to a place by a community in the present time. It differs from historical or cultural value in that the value may not always have an obvious basis in history or tradition and relates almost entirely to the present time. These values can include spiritual, political, and recreational aspects of the history of a community, the way a place is used or cherished, or the economic values or benefits accruing from a particular place.

Spiritual values are ascribed to places with religious or spiritual meanings for a community or a group of people. Also included in both social and spiritual values are the concepts of social justice, reconciliation, healing, traditional knowledge and promoting community understanding.

Examples:

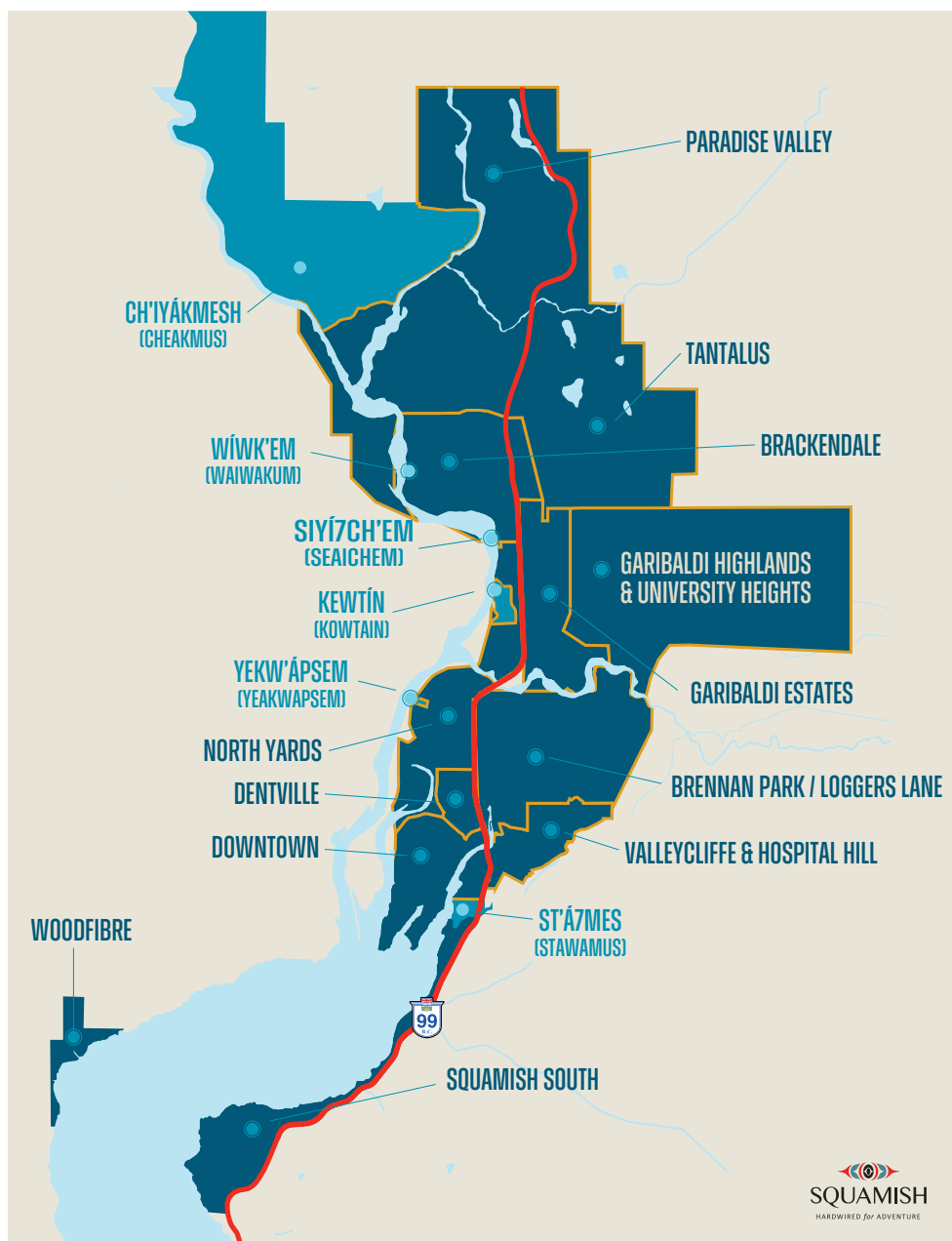
- Spiritual values associated with origin places, called syawáń which are places in Skwxwú7mesh territory that are associated with the creation of Skwxwú7mesh-ulh Stélmexw.
- Values associated with environmental stewardship, trail use, and the many opportunities for outdoor recreation in Squamish.
- Community gatherings, celebrations and events, such as Loggers' Sports Days and the physical aspects of the grounds themselves.
- Understanding and acknowledging Squamish's lesser-known or less celebrated cultures, such as the Sikh community which played such a large role in the forestry industry in the area.
- Appreciation of Squamish as a small, connected community.
- The economic value of mining in the area, and an understanding of the environmental costs of this type of extractive industry.



APPENDIX C: NEIGHBOURHOOD CONTEXT STATEMENTS

Neighbourhood Context Statements

The context statements are broken down into neighbourhoods as per the District of Squamish Neighbourhood Plan shown below:



*District of Squamish neighbourhood plan.
Source: District of Squamish Official Community Plan.*

Brackendale

Brackendale is a neighbourhood with semi-rural qualities that is bisected by Government Road and has the adjacent Squamish River situated along its western edge. Located at Squamish's north end and named for Thomas Hirst Bracken, Brackendale has its origins in the construction of a general store and post office along the Pemberton Trail in 1906. As residential buildings grew up around the store, the area became the heart of the community known as Brackendale.

Agriculture was an important part of Brackendale, and is the reason for the area's rural character today. Three hop farms, including the Squamish Valley Hop Farm, built thriving businesses. The first dairies in Squamish were located along Judd road in Brackendale, with Harry Judd establishing a large dairy farm that stretched from the Squamish River to Government Road. The Squamish Valley Farmers' Institute came to play an important role here and elsewhere in the valley, organizing and advocating for various services and improvements.



By the early 1900s, Brackendale (and Squamish) was becoming a tourist destination and In 1908, Bracken constructed the Bracken Arms Hotel adjacent to the store and post office. As one of the earliest parts of Squamish to be developed, descendants of early Squamish settlers still reside here.

The community's current physical form began to take shape with the subdivision of the Judd property in 1910 into 20 large lots along the Government Road, including the original lot purchased for the Brackendale Store. Today, the neighbourhood's character is spacious, with mostly single family homes with generous front yards and some multi-family infill. The former provincial highway, now Government Road past through the centre of the neighbourhood prior to its realignment, now the Sea to Sky highway.

The area contains civic features and land uses such as the Don Ross Middle School, Mount Garibaldi Cemetery, the Squamish Regional Airport and the District landfill.

Brackendale character

- Rural setting from its past agricultural uses
- Retention of its small village atmosphere
- Access to Upper Squamish and Paradise Valleys
- Access to walking trails
- Access to the Squamish River, with eagle viewing opportunities and trails at Judd Beach
- Mature second-growth forest on the southerly portion of the Cheekye Fan, with its unique plant communities and wildlife
- Amenities such as the small commercial stores and services within walking distance
- Location of the Brackendale Art Gallery, Brackendale Farmers' Institute park and the Fall Fair
- Location of the Squamish Airport



Brennan Park/Loggers Lane



Part of the Squamish Valley area originally known as Mamquam, Brennan Park/Loggers Lane is a large and very diverse neighbourhood characterized by flat topography, green space, some older modest homes on larger lots, new residential development and extensive recreational facilities.

Property from the current Adventure Centre south to the Sea to Sky Highway bridge and bordering the east side of Mamquam Blind Channel, originally owned by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway was a historically developed area, with railway employees building homes on leased land along the channel. The land was acquired by the District of Squamish and eventually developed into Rose Park.

A defining feature of this neighbourhood is Brennan Park. Opened in 1979, Brennan Park is named for Pat Brennan, mayor of Squamish for many years and involved in the local logging industry. The park covers 300 acres which includes ball and soccer fields, a lacrosse box, a picnic area, and a Civic Centre.

The dominant roadway in the neighbourhood is Loggers Lane, stretching from the Mamquam River near Brennan Park south to the Downtown waterfront. Its route follows the Howe Sound (Átl'ka7tsem) & Northern Railway right-of-way, a reminder of the logging activity in this area in the early part of the 20th century. The current Loggers Lane roadway was constructed along this railway grade in the 1960s by the Squamish Logging and Transportation Association to provide an alternative route for logging trucks other than Cleveland Avenue.

The neighbourhood is expanding with the construction of a mix of single-family homes and townhouses but still maintains a rural feel. The Brennan Park Recreation Centre is close by and Downtown or Garibaldi Estates shopping and restaurants are an easy walk or bicycle ride away along the paved Corridor Trail.

The east side of upper Loggers Lane was important winter range for deer and now for elk. The area is also the location of important salmon spawning habitat restoration projects on the Mamquam River.

Brennan Park/Loggers Lane character

- Flat topography
- Abundant green space
- Loggers Lane
- Loggers Sports grounds
- Rose Park and Squamish Adventure Centre
- Brennan Park Recreation Centre complex and fields

Dentville and Wilson Crescent

Previously known as North Squamish, the Dentville neighbourhood was named after the Dent family which settled there in the early 1930s. The first expansion project of the Village of Squamish was to amalgamate in 1952 with what was then known as the North Squamish Light District. The neighbourhood is located on the east side of Buckley Avenue, bordered on west side by the former east branch of the Squamish River which today is the Wilson Crescent Slough.

Unique to the District and with its own particular character, Wilson Crescent is essentially a single angled street east of the railroad tracks next to the Squamish River, west of the upper reaches of the Mamquam Blind Channel. Both Dentville and Wilson Crescent are bisected by the wider thoroughfare of Buckley Avenue and the homes lining the street.

A modest housing development for railway employees, the subdivision and development of Wilson Crescent began in 1932. There are several homes in the Wilson Crescent neighbourhood identified in the 1993 heritage inventory for the District of Squamish as having heritage value. Two examples include the Barnfield/Merchant House at 1020 Wilson Crescent, built in 1910 as the Squamish Indian Band school. The McCormack home at 1114 Wilson Crescent was constructed in the 1920s. Early businesses, such as the Squamish Towing Company in the 1940s, are echoed by the occasional commercial enterprise found in the area today.

The area has agricultural roots found in several early farms from the early 20th century. The Barnfield farm was a small mixed farm, the Hamilton family dairy was relocated to Wilson Crescent in the 1940s from the area between Garibaldi Way and Leski's Crossing, and hay was cultivated on at least one farm in the area.

Today, Dentville is diverse, multicultural area, still with natural borders that define the area. Amenities include proximity to schools and Downtown, and easily-accessible natural areas such as the estuary and Discovery Trail.



Dentville character

- Small-scale neighbourhood development
- Flat topography
- Narrow streetscapes with modest houses; Wilson Crescent is very narrow
- Some older homes set back from the street
- Original character neighbourhood of single family homes including ranchers and larger character homes
- Current construction of multi-family residential, including townhouses and apartments

Downtown

Downtown represents the Village of Squamish townsite established in 1914 at the head of Howe Sound (Átl'ka7tsem), one of three valley communities in which people lived at the turn of the twentieth century; the others included Brackendale and Upper Squamish. The district's economy and population experienced slow growth from the end of WWI to the post-WWII years, as the valley was still isolated, with the government-owned Pacific Great Eastern Railway as the dominant employer.

The 1914 townsite remained essentially unchanged for a long period of time, but with incorporation in 1948, the Village began to grow, acquiring a local taxing authority and better ability to lobby for flood control, a longstanding concern and development constraint. Along with flood control, better roads and improving community infrastructure were the primary impetus for incorporating and then expanding an organized municipality in the Squamish Valley. Rail connection to the north that enabled the development of the deep-sea terminal. The extensive former port and industrial lands, including Waterfront Landing and Oceanfront, are currently undergoing mixed use redevelopment.



Photo credit: Tourism Squamish, exploresquamish.com

Downtown is considered the heart of Squamish, and is the primary shopping, tourist, cultural, institutional, entertainment, service and social centre of the community. Its character is found in the diversity of land

uses, including a range of housing types and tenures, commercial services and shopping, employment areas including light industrial activities, parks and open space, cultural facilities, recreation and natural area connections.

Downtown character

- Flat terrain on a former floodplain
- Mainly continuous retail and business activity along Cleveland Avenue and adjacent streets
- Low-height buildings, small-scale storefronts and small building footprints in the retail areas
- Current development of four to six-storey buildings
- Residential uses on a street grid to the west & north
- Foreground and background views
- Buildings of different time periods and building styles
- Some religious and educational institutional buildings
- Community parks such as Squamish Junction Park with U Siyam Pavilion and Stan Clark Park
- Trail connections to the estuary and Loggers Lane and highway pedestrian underpass
- Location of government offices, the Squamish Library, Howe Sound Secondary School, post office, and diverse retail establishments
- Marine and port facilities

Garibaldi Estates

The Garibaldi Estates neighbourhood extends east of Government Road, the former provincial highway, to the foot of Garibaldi Highlands. The area today is bisected by the Sea to Sky Highway.

The then-unorganized mid-Squamish Valley area came to be known as Mamquam with the establishment of the Mamquam utility boards that provided water and sewer services. These services enabled the acquisition of a large tract of second growth forest land for the development of the Garibaldi Estates subdivision by visionary developer Pat Goode, along with a Veteran's Land Act (VLA) subdivision in the 1970s. The area was marketed as Sunny Garibaldi Estates for its south-facing slopes.

Garibaldi Estates is a mix of residential and commercial development with established neighbourhoods, townhouse and condo complexes, and a vibrant mix of businesses along the Sea to Sky Highway. Mamquam Elementary School is located west of the highway via a pedestrian overpass from Garibaldi Village Shopping Centre.

The area is important for its friendly and quiet streets, easy access to parks, trails, bike paths, commercial spaces, and employment opportunities, existing diversity of housing forms and the unique housing asset offered by the VLA lots. Development of today's Garibaldi Village Shopping Centre began in the 1980s, following the completion of the new highway alignment.

The area has two significant parks. Coho Park provides fish habitat and a trail system. Pat Goode Park is a large grassed playground used by children, youth and families.

Garibaldi Estates character

- Flat topography rising to a bench
- Views of surrounding mountains
- Curved streets, often without curb and gutter, with houses that are set back from the street
- Mix of residential development in the upland and retail development along the highway
- Mix of housing styles, many of them 1960s ranchers
- Mature ornamental vegetation on most streets
- Veterans Land Act subdivision with its large lots



- Pat Goode Park and Coho Park
- Close to amenities, including shopping and transit
- Paco Road and its industrial services
- Golf, curling, and squash facilities
- Residential areas have a safe and quiet quality

North Yards

The North Yards neighbourhood character is dominated by a history that includes the Pacific Great Eastern Railway marshalling yards, a roundhouse and an industrial area that formerly held railway maintenance shops, along with an adjacent residential area. These railway facilities were established in 1915, along with a number of PGE railway employees' homes in the immediate area. Many of those who lived in close proximity were of Italian descent and also PGE employees. The facilities supported the PGE railway's connection to the north, which enabled the development of Squamish's deep-sea terminal. The adjacent Business Park, the District's industrial park, was established in 1979 on crown granted land.



Sitting on the edge of both the picturesque Squamish and Mamquam Rivers, the neighbourhood has easy access to Downtown. In a commemoration of its railway history, Northyards is home to the Railway Museum of B.C., a significant cultural institution. It provides access, along the Squamish River Dyke Road, to the Spit , Canada's top kiteboarding location, and to the Skwelwil'em Squamish Estuary Wildlife Management Area.

Residential aspects of the area include a blend of older character homes, townhouses, single family and multifamily homes. New development is integrated within the original industrial pattern and includes recreation, light industry, service, food and brewery establishments that give the area a particular vibe.

North Yards character

- Flat topography adjacent to the Squamish River
- Development patterns established by the early PGE railway use of the land
- Presence of the Railway Museum of BC
- Skwelwil'em Squamish Estuary Wildlife Management Area

Tantalus

The Tantalus neighbourhood is situated north of Garibaldi Highlands and Brackendale, and south of Paradise Valley and currently consists primarily of residential development along Tantalus Road and stepping up the slopes to Dowad Road and Skyridge Place. The Tantalus area has a range of housing including townhouses, multifamily and single family homes, with ongoing planned development.

A newer neighbourhood, it is located in an area of flat topography with surrounding mountain views and access to the Sea to Sky Highway and Garibaldi Village Shopping Centre. The neighbourhood has access to a significant network of mountain biking and hiking trails.



Tantalus character

- Partially flat along the Sea to Sky highway and partially sloping topography to the east towards Garibaldi Highlands
- Stepped development up the slope, supported by retaining walls
- Wide, curving street
- Mountain views
- Bordered by forest, which includes access to hiking and biking trails
- Presence of the newly-formed Garibaldi Springs ecological reserve

Garibaldi Highlands & University Heights

Forestry operations by the Merrill and Ring Lumber Company from 1910 to 1950 cleared the highlands of marketable timber. After the completion of the Garibaldi Estates subdivision, visionary developer Pat Goode moved on to develop the adjacent Garibaldi Highlands.

The Highlands consists primarily single-family homes on large lots with wide, curving streets, generous front yards and numerous ornamental trees. The Boulevard with its planted median creates a formal organizing roadway through the subdivision.

Quest University, now Capilano University, opened in 2007 and was the first private, not for profit secular liberal arts university in Canada. David Strangway, who had served as president at the University of Toronto and the University of British Columbia, founded the new institution to teach undergraduate education through a block-based system.



There are spectacular views of the mountains, ocean and valley floor from both Garibaldi Highlands and University Heights. Garibaldi Highlands Elementary School serves the area, and shopping and restaurants are a quick drive or bike ride away. There are numerous parks along with walking, hiking and cycling trails in and around these neighbourhoods.

Garibaldi Highlands/University Heights character

- Sloped topography adjacent to the Mamquam River with two tributary streams
 - Significant views to mountains, ocean, and valley
 - Subdivision layout pattern with curved streets
- The Boulevard with its planted median as the main organizing street
 - Presence of the university campus and lands
 - Walking and hiking trails in Merrill Park
 - Mountain biking trails in University Heights

Paradise Valley

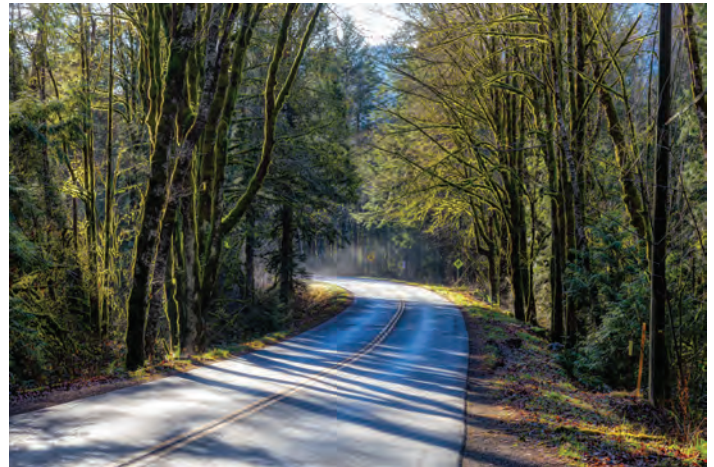
Paradise Valley's character is that of a densely wooded rural area in the northern part of the District with proximity to the Squamish, Cheakamus and Cheekye rivers. All of the land on the north side of the Cheekye river and west of the Cheakamus was known as Upper Squamish. The area is known for its railway history, as it was the location of the Pacific Great Eastern marshalling yards and very large construction camps during the railway building era of the early 20th century. Midnight Way is named after the local railway section chief.

The Cheakamus River that runs through Paradise Valley was an important chum salmon fishery for the Squamish Nation. Significant geographical features in this area include the Cheakamus River, Mount Alpha, and particularly

the ecologically important Cheekye alluvial fan, a formation found in mountainous regions where deposits of alluvial sedimentation and material from debris flows and debris floods accrue over time. The fan is now a place of mature second growth forest that developed after forest fires and the cessation of 20th-century railway logging.

This more southern part of the area includes land uses such as the A.J. Forest Products sawmill and the Fernwood residential area, with potential for further growth and future development. The name Paradise Valley is derived from its tourism resort history, primarily located in the southern portion of the valley.

Cheakamus House was known as a hunter's resort, attracting fishermen to the Cheakamus River, one of the finest fishing streams in the province. Once the home of Fergie's fishing lodge, Fergie's café and the Sunwolf Riverside Resort today is one current representation of this early outdoor recreational use of the picturesque forested area.



The ecological importance of the place is emphasized by the presence of the Cheakamus Centre, an environmental education facility established in 1969 and located on the area's 170-hectare ecological reserve.

Paradise Valley character

- Forested landscape
- Narrow rural roads
- Cheakamus River
- View of Mount Alpha
- Tenderfoot salmon hatchery and Cheakamus Centre

Valleycliffe and Hospital Hill

Both Valleycliffe and Hospital Hill are associated with the logging history in Squamish through the purchase of a logging claim in 1888 by American company Merrill and Ring Lumber Company that extended from Valleycliffe to Brohm Lake. One of the company's logging camps was situated where Valleycliffe is today.

A portion of this area was originally surveyed in 1913, envisioned as residential areas overlooking the industrial-commercial area of Downtown. Part of Northridge (now Smoke Bluffs K'iyaxenáych) and Southridge were absorbed in a 1957 townsite expansion. The remainder of Northridge and all of Valleycliffe were privately owned Merrill & Ring lands, and not surveyed for subdivision until the late 1950s and early 1960s.

Valleycliffe, located at the south end of Squamish, was developed as a subdivision in the 1960s following the purchase of Merrill & Ring's 1920s railway logging camp area by the owners of the Woodfibre pulp mill as a future employee housing subdivision. It also housed employees of the Britannia mine, which was re-opening at this time. With the support of the Village of Squamish and federal and provincial governments, Valleycliffe was developed by subsequent owner Dan McNaughton, after whom McNaughton Park is named. Two of the neighbourhood's roads, Westway and Plateau Drive, are situated on former railway grades.



Hospital Hill, encompassing Northridge and Southridge, takes its name from the presence of Squamish General Hospital which opened 1952 to serve the growing needs of the District. Overlooking the Sea to Sky Highway and downtown Squamish, its steep topography provides significant views and its geology has created what is known today as the Squamish Smoke Bluffs (K'iyaxenáy'ch), a popular hiking and rock climbing area.

Valleycliffe was originally known as Skunk Hollow and the Smoke Bluffs (K'iyaxenáy'ch) were known as Bughouse Heights. Both these names were commonly used until the late 60's and are commonly referred to in this manner in stories of the past.

The neighbourhood is situated along the Stawamus River with views of the Siyám Smánit Stawmus Chief, and easy accessibility to parks and trails. Valleycliffe Elementary School serves the local neighbourhood, while St'a7mes serves all of Squamish. There is a shopping area with a convenience store, post office, café and other amenities.

Valleycliffe and Hospital Hill character

- Steep topography
- Significant views to Downtown Squamish
- Roads aligned to suit the topography
- Curved streets without curb and gutter
- Squamish General Hospital and Valleycliffe General Store
- MacNaughton Park and Valleycliffe trail
- Recreational opportunities, such as rock climbing on the Smoke Bluffs (K'iyaxenáy'ch), hiking and mountain biking
- Trail to Mamquam Falls

APPENDIX D: COMMUNITY HERITAGE REGISTER RESOURCE SHEET

Community Heritage Register: Resource Sheet

What is a Community Heritage Register?

A Community Heritage Register is a planning tool that allows a local government to formally identify heritage resources so that they may be integrated into land use planning processes. It is an official list of heritage resources recognized by the District of Squamish as having heritage value. It is a “living” document and is overseen and reviewed through a shared community/staff management process, which consistently guides the nomination, addition, or removal of heritage sites.

Why adopt a Community Heritage Register?

A Community Heritage Register is one of several heritage conservation tools found in the *Local Government Act* (LGA) to manage heritage resources. By establishing and maintaining a register of heritage buildings, landscapes, sites, and structures, the heritage register process helps the local government to understand, identify and plan for the significance and heritage values found in its community.

What does it mean if my property is on the Community Heritage Register?

A property on the Register has legal heritage status and offers the possibility of exemptions, incentives and equivalencies under enabling legislation in the LGA, in exchange for appropriate heritage conservation.

Development or building applications for changes to or demolition of properties listed on the Heritage Register are generally reviewed by city staff and may be referred to the Heritage Advisory Working Group for input. Proposed alterations and additions are reviewed to determine the appropriateness of the proposed changes in relation to the character-defining elements of the building or structure.

The District of Squamish’s Community Heritage Register is newly established, as of 2023. Owners of sites on the District’s Heritage Inventory (i.e., an informal list of heritage places that have not yet gone through a rating or evaluation process) are invited to place their properties on the Register. Members of the community can also nominate heritage places for inclusion on the register.

A Statement of Significance is required for properties to be placed on a Community Heritage Register.

Temporary Protection

Temporary protection is allowed for properties on the Register. Under the LGA, Council may approve a temporary protection order for up to 60 days if it considers that heritage property might be adversely affected by a development application. For those 60 days, Council can withhold issuance of a demolition, building or development approval to allow time to collect information on a property including a detailed inspection of the heritage features of the property. The temporary protection period also provides the opportunity to discuss any options for long-term protection with the property owner.

What are the benefits of a Heritage Register?

A Community Heritage Register:

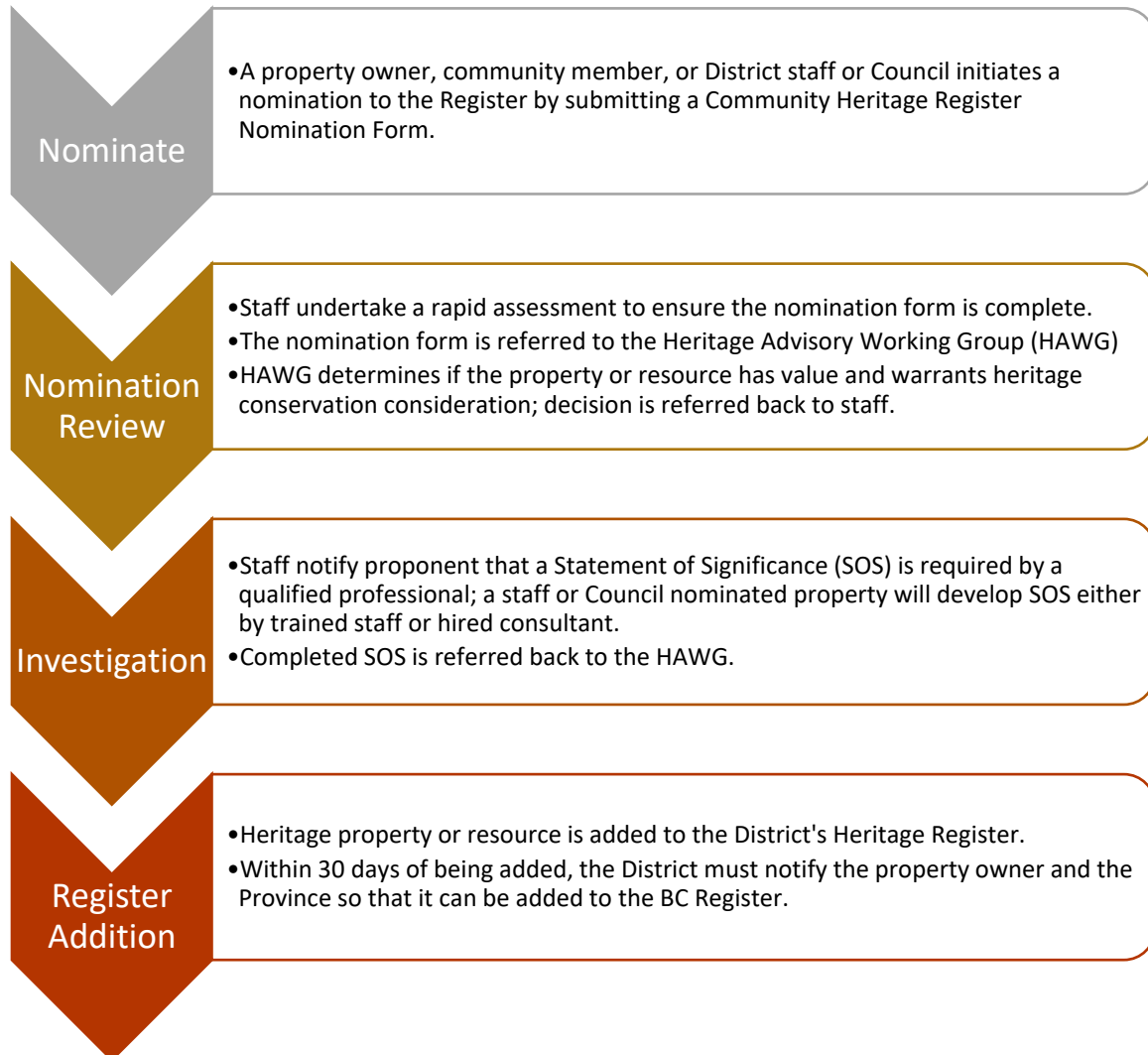
- Provides legal heritage status - properties listed on a heritage register are eligible for powerful heritage incentive tools within the Local Government Act;
- Provides eligibility for special provisions within the BC Building Code Heritage Building Supplement;
- Is visible and searchable on the municipal website, it provides public access to property owners, potential buyers and the general public to information about the heritage value of individual properties in the community;
- Enhances community sustainability by integrating heritage conservation activities into the planning process;
- Provides formal recognition which demonstrates community pride, enhances appreciation and raises awareness about the places that matter to a community;
- Allows a local government to consider, and if necessary, undertake protective action, such as temporarily withholding demolition and building permits and ordering heritage inspections;
- Is a condition for eligibility for many granting and funding programs such as Heritage BC's Heritage Legacy Fund.

What does a Register NOT do?

Being listed on a heritage register is not the same as heritage protection, in which a property is protected from demolition or alterations; simply, it is formal recognition as a heritage resource by the District;

- It does not imply any costs to the local government;
- It does not imply any costs to property owners;
- It does not limit a property owner's ability to make changes to their listed property.

What is the process for adding a heritage resource to the Community Heritage Register?



APPENDIX E: COMMUNITY HERITAGE ADVISORY WORKING GROUP TERMS OF REFERENCE

Community Heritage Advisory Working Group

APPENDIX E

Terms of Reference

Purpose

The District of Squamish aims to engage a cross-sector community working group to advise on and administer the heritage program as outlined in the District of Squamish Heritage Management Strategy.

Mandate

The Squamish Heritage Advisory Working Group (HAWG) is an advisory group established to make recommendations on identification, development, and conservation matters with respect to heritage property and resources.

Scope of Work

The HAWG may make recommendations to staff or Council on matters relating to a building, structure or landscape feature having possible heritage significance to the District of Squamish including:

- Applications for review prior to consideration by staff or Council
 - Heritage Register requests
 - Heritage Revitalization Agreements
 - Heritage Designation Bylaws
 - Heritage Conservation Covenants
 - Heritage Alteration Permits
 - Heritage Conservation Area amendments
 - Rezoning applications within a Heritage Conservation Area
 - Other applications at the discretion of Council
- Coordinate & administer community archive inventory

Criteria

Working group members are expected to be familiar with supporting plans, policies, and guidelines to inform recommendations on applications and other matters. These will be provided in an orientation binder.

Membership

Memberships of the working group will consist of 5 to 7 voting members with potential representation from the following groups:

- Community members with expertise, interest in, or passion for heritage conservation in Squamish.
- Squamish Nation (either Nation staff or local member)
- Business or tourism sector representatives with an interest in heritage conservation.
- Professional expertise in the areas of design, planning or construction, where preference will be given to those with related heritage experience.

Where insufficient members can be identified to represent the specific expertise and sectors above, additional members may be appointed from the community at large.

Qualifications

The following are considered to be minimum qualifications to serve on the working group:

- Preference will be given to residents of or business owners in the District of Squamish or Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Area D.
- Available to attend most HAWG meetings.
- Commitment to the HAWG's mandate.
- Ability to objectively review applications and planning considerations.
- Understanding of the heritage planning framework including, but not limited to, Squamish's Heritage Management Strategy, Official Community Plan, Zoning Bylaw, and Local Government Act.
- Access to a computer and an email address to receive and respond to communications and information including meeting package.

Appointment and Term

Members will be appointed by the District of Squamish. The District may, at any time, remove any member of the working group and any member of the working group may resign at any time upon sending written notice to the Chairperson of the working group.

Working group members who are absent for three consecutive meetings will forfeit their appointment, unless such absence is authorized by motion of the working group.

Members of the working group will serve without remuneration.

Chairperson: Unless appointed by the District of Squamish, the working group will elect the Chairperson and, if applicable, Vice Chair annually. In the absence of the Chairperson and Vice Chairperson, the working group may elect an Acting Chairperson from those members present at that meeting.

The Chair may appoint sub-committees to deal with any special matters coming within the scope and jurisdiction of the working group. Any sub-committee so created will report to the working group.

All working group members will be provided a training session by the District on procedures.

Meeting Facilitation and Administrative Support

District staff will provide facilitation and administrative support to the working group for meeting scheduling and logistics, minute-taking etc.

Meeting Procedures

The Chairperson will call meetings of the working group on a monthly basis unless there are no items to be reviewed in a particular month. Generally, all meetings will be held on the last Monday of the month at the Library or Municipal Hall. Alternate dates may occur where special circumstances demand.

Staff will prepare the agenda and ensure clear items of business to be addressed in accordance with the scope of work. Working group members are expected to be familiar with the relevant materials and come to meetings prepared to discuss the agenda items. Staff will prepare draft minutes and maintain all records.

A special meeting may be called by the Chairperson, or at the request of any three members of the working group at least three days ahead of the meeting.

Reporting to Council

Where appropriate, recommendations of the working group will be adopted by a motion of the working group prior to consideration by Council. Unless otherwise directed, District staff will forward HAWG recommendations to Council as part of a comprehensive report on the issue, policy, development proposal or bylaw.

Quorum

A majority of the working group members will represent a quorum.

Budget

The routine operations and any special initiatives of the working group will be funded by allocations within the Community Planning and Sustainability Department budget.

APPENDIX F: HERITAGE REGISTER CASE STUDIES

STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Cleveland Avenue

Other name: Cleveland Avenue/Buckley's Crossing
Downtown Squamish

Description of Historic Place

Cleveland Avenue is a primary street in downtown Squamish, extending from the entrance to the dyke trail system at its south end to Highway 99 at the north end.

The four-lane street has wide sidewalks, continuous retail on both sides of the street, street trees in some blocks and a distinctive mix of low-scale buildings of different ages and styles.

Heritage Value

As downtown Squamish's main street, Cleveland Avenue has historical, cultural, social, and aesthetic values, primarily for the evolution and change of the street over time and as a significant place of downtown community activity.

Cleveland Avenue is important as a physical reminder of the alienation of Squamish Nation lands through the survey and subdivision activities undertaken in the downtown area, and the creation and then removal of the downtown Squamish Nation Reserve Lands. This surveyed street grid, part of District Lot 486, is important for setting up the development pattern for Squamish's downtown.

Originally extending west to an area known as Buckley's Crossing, the development of Cleveland Avenue into what is today's downtown business district is significant for its beginnings in the early 1910s during a period of real estate development in anticipation of the arrival of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway. Residences, hotels, retail establishments and restaurants were built along Cleveland Avenue and on some of the adjacent streets.

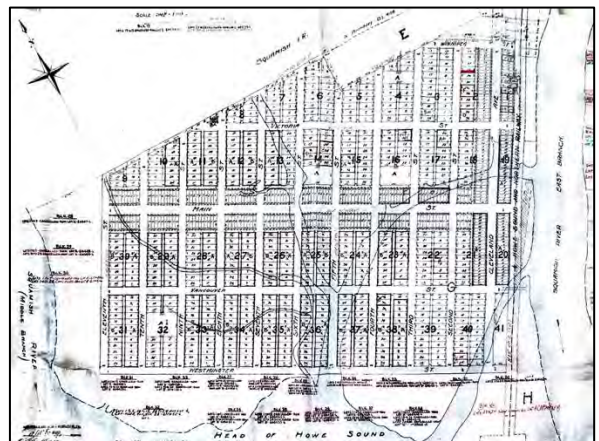
Cleveland Avenue is important as an early transportation corridor that extended south across a wooden slough bridge to access marine transportation infrastructure such as the government dock and ferry terminals. With the completion of Loggers Lane along an abandoned railway grade in 1964, logging trucks were re-routed, creating a more pedestrian friendly street. This connected route is valued today in the trail connections at the north and south ends of the street.



Cleveland Avenue at Victoria Street looking north, 1914.



Aerial view of downtown showing early structures on Cleveland Avenue, 1913.



Subdivision plan of part of downtown showing variable sized lots on Cleveland Avenue, location of the Indian Reserve and sloughs, 1909.

Cleveland Avenue is valued by the community as the centre of activity in downtown Squamish, and for its continuing importance to the area's cultural and social history. As Squamish's original main street and retail area, Cleveland Avenue is important for its low height, small-scale storefronts immediately adjacent to the sidewalk, along with an evolving collection of hotels, small businesses, cultural tenants, banks, offices, retail stores, outdoor outfitters, design businesses, offices, cafes, and restaurants.

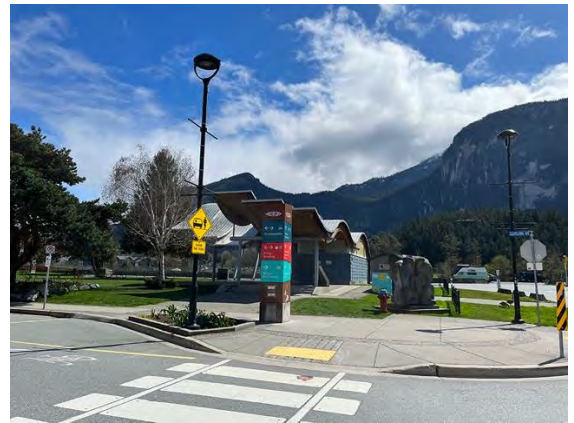
Features such as significant street view corridors, views to the surrounding mountains, parks, street trees, community gardens and public open spaces that punctuate the retail streetscape are valued as part of Cleveland Avenue's aesthetic qualities and their contribution to the livability of downtown.

Evidence of community activity and ritual use by residents and visitors is a valuable part of the Cleveland Avenue streetscape, a reminder of the contributions of Squamish residents in creating a place music, cultural events, community celebrations and a place to hang out. It is found in the tangible elements that contribute to street life, such as murals and other art, patios, outdoor furniture, food trucks and crosswalk markings.

Character-Defining Elements

Key elements which define the heritage character of Cleveland Avenue include:

- Mainly continuous retail and business activity along its length
- Foreground and background views
- An eclectic collection of buildings of different time periods and building styles
- Low-height buildings, small-scale storefronts and small building footprints
- Community parks such as Squamish Junction Park with O'Siyam Pavilion and Stan Clark Park
- Cenotaph in Stan Clark Park
- Formal and informal public open spaces including wide sidewalks, courtyards, alleyways, green spaces,
- Buildings that reflect the evolution of the street, such as:
 - Chieftain Hotel 38005 Cleveland Avenue
 - August Jack Motor Inn 37947 Cleveland Avenue
 - Kindree Professional Building 37979 Cleveland Avenue



- Copper Coil (formerly Squamish's first post office) 37996 Cleveland Avenue
- Associated buildings on nearby streets, such as the Squamish Hotel
- Buildings identified in the heritage walking tour
- Murals and other art, patios, awnings, sandwich board signs, outdoor furniture, food trucks and crosswalk markings
- Intangible and lost features such as the early bunkhouses and wooden walkways that were needed at high tide
- Trail connections to the dyke trail system at the south end, and connection to Loggers Lane and pedestrian underpass at the north end

References

Andersen, Eric. "Squamish Incorporation History." *Squamish Chief*, July 2, 2014.

District of Squamish. *Heritage Inventory*. 1983.

District of Squamish. *Draft Viewscapes Study*. 2023.

Hayes, Derek. *British Columbia: A New Historical Atlas*. Vancouver: Douglas & McIntyre, 2012.

Interview transcripts. Squamish Business Improvement Association and Tourism Squamish. 09 June 2022.

Judd, Philip. *The Judds of the Squamish Valley*. Cowichan Bay, B.C. P.H. Judd, 1991.

McLane, Kevin. *Squamish, The Shining Valley*. Squamish: High Col, 2020.

Squamish History Archives.
<https://squamishlibrary.digitalcollections.ca/downtown-lower-squamish>

Millennium Milestones. *The Chief*. Special Supplement December 28, 1999.

Squamish Directories. 1919, 1929, 1930, 1940, 1948.

Squamish Public Library Digital Collections. *A Centennial Commentary Upon the Early Days of Squamish, British Columbia*. 1958.

Stathers, Eric P. *My Story: Memoirs of Eric Prince and Mary Stathers*. Bellevue WA: Stathers & Associates LLC Publishing, 2016.



Location and extent of Cleveland Avenue.

UBC Library Rare Books and Special Collections. British Columbia Underwriters Association. Insurance Plans of Squamish, B.C., 1928 and 1957.

Easter Seals Camp

Other name: St. David's School for Boys
41015 Government Road, Brackendale BC

Description of Historic Place

The Easter Seals Camp is an 8-hectare former rural camp site located on Government Road across from the Squamish River, dyke and Eagle Run in Squamish's Brackendale neighbourhood.

Three one and 1 1/2-storey wood-framed, horizontally massed buildings with steeply angled roofs form the core of the camp building complex, arranged at right angles to create a community open space. There is a former barn, picnic pavilion and indoor swimming pool located on the property. The site has mature ornamental deciduous and coniferous trees, and paths and trails meander through the surrounding wooded lands.

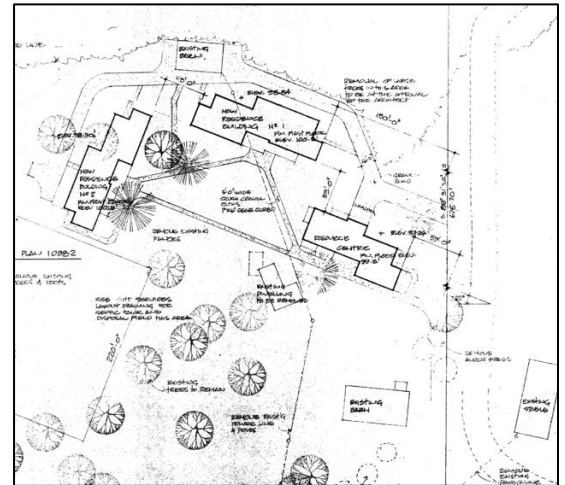
Heritage Value

The Easter Seals Camp has historical, educational, aesthetic, and social values particularly for its diverse past uses for agriculture, as a school, and as a charitable camp, and for its significant architecturally designed original structures.

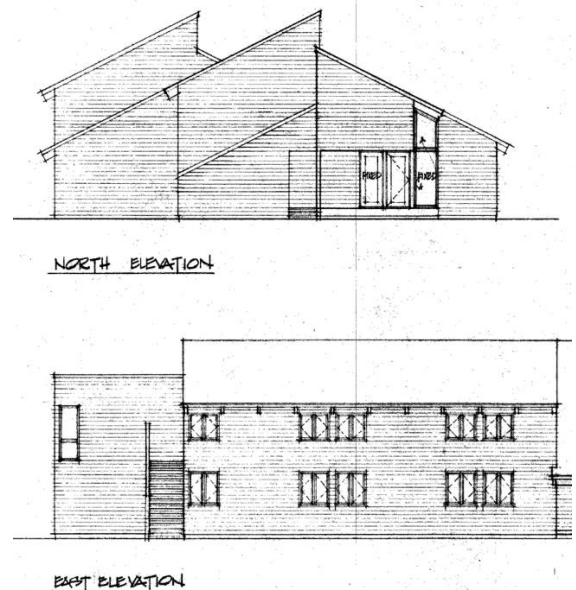
Historical value is found in the Easter Seal site's agricultural legacy seen in the alienation of Indigenous traditional homelands by the new settler population. As the site of the Squamish Valley Hop Raising Company, in the 1890s it was the location of Squamish's largest early and lucrative major agricultural industry providing seasonal work for Indigenous people and settlers before being converted for use as a horse-riding stable in the 1960s. Currently unused, this privately owned rural-residential property is representative of the Agricultural Land Reserve in Squamish.

The 1971 conversion of the grounds into the exclusive private St. David's School for Boys, based in the Vancouver Catholic School diocese, reflects the educational values of the place, along with Squamish as a location which could realize the vision of the school.

As a place where the school curriculum was merged with a philosophy of outdoor recreation, the academic program with small class sizes was supplemented with outdoor programming including skiing, snowshoeing, horse riding, canoeing, hiking, and camping, along with proposed trips across Canada and abroad.



Site plan showing original building arrangement by architecture firm Erickson Massey dated 1971.



Typical student residence building elevations.

With the three core buildings - Nootka House, Haida House and Salish Lodge - designed by the prominent Vancouver firm Erickson-Massey Architects and Planners, the place is valued as one of the firm's important small-scale institutional projects and is considered part of the Erickson Massey body of work.

The site planning and building design are important for both reflecting the needs of the school and the architects' well-established ability for siting and design to fit within an existing landscape. Designed for 80 boys with dormitories and well-appointed seminar rooms, each building's entry door opens onto a central community space, articulating their belief in learning as a community process, with social spaces for the exchange of ideas and the intellectual space for learning and contemplation.

With a ski chalet aesthetic, the buildings reflect a west coast modernism in their form of angled roofs and juxtaposed building massing, along with the use of regional materials such as wood frame construction and cedar siding.

Social value is found in the re-imagining of the site as an accessible camp operated by Easter Seals Canada, whose mission is a commitment to fully enhancing the quality of life, well-being and independence of children and adults living with disabilities. The addition of the swimming pool structure and the picnic pavilion represents the commitment of this organization to the well-being of its constituents.

Character-Defining Elements

Key elements which define the heritage character of the Easter Seals Camp include:

Site features

- Location
- Views
- Relationship to surrounding rural landscape
- Spatial organization of buildings and site
- Connecting paths
- Woodland trails
- Mature trees

Built features

- Three original school structures including two residences and a resource centre that include:
 - Complexity of floor plans and access to upper building levels



Salish Lodge, the heart of the school, housed administrative offices, library, science labs, dining room and kitchen.



Site location map.

- Wood timber framing
- Horizontal massing
- Angled rooflines
- Fenestration
 - Horizontal banding of windows
 - Multiple entry doors
- Cedar siding on the exterior
- Later additions such as swimming pool and picnic pavilion

References

Arthur Erickson Foundation. Personal communication.

Catholic Independent Schools, Vancouver Archdiocese. Item A.2002.002.438. Letter to Maurice Lifchus, President Royal Canadian Legion, Shalom Branch from Robert A. Labron, Chair, British Columbia Lions Society for Crippled Children. 27 July 1977.

Easter Seals Canada. *About Us*. <https://easterseals.ca/en/about-us/>

Erickson, Arthur. *The Architecture of Arthur Erickson*. Montreal: Tundra Books, 1975.

Erickson Massey Architects and Planners. Architectural Drawings. *St. David's School for Boys, Squamish B.C.* 12 July 1971.

Squamish History Archives. *Squamish Hop Company Buildings*. CA SQPL 33-017.

St. David's School for Boys. Announcement. *Squamish Times*, 5 January 1972.

Tatlow, Rose. "St. David's School for Boys Now Open." *Squamish Times*, 12 January 1972.

41950 Government Road

Description of Historic Place

The Brackendale Art Gallery (BAG) is an eclectic building of different construction methods, materials, art and uses located in the heart of Brackendale. The historic place includes the building, sign, and art on the property.

Heritage Value

The Brackendale Art Gallery is significant for its social and aesthetic value, particularly for its unique, eclectic, and unsanctioned building methods and its use as a community gathering place.

The BAG's social value lies in its attraction of artists, artisans, musicians, and performers. The gallery officially opened in 1973 to fill a community need for an art gallery and performance venue. The gallery exhibited art of local and indigenous artists. Significant performers include Alex Bruhanski, Norm Foote, Roy Forbes, Paul Hann, Dan Hill, Paul Horn, Joe Mock, Anne and Jane Mortifee, the Purcell String Quartet, Rick Scott, Tamahnous Theatre, Shari Ulrich, Gordon White, and Valdy. The gallery was also a venue for artist workshops including tool making, stone sculpture, wood carving and plaster among others. The BAG was, and continues to be, a centre for the arts with a focus on exhibitions, artist workshops, live music, speakers, and theatre with various events held throughout the year.

The BAG's aesthetic value lies in its eclectic construction methods, including use of reclaimed materials (ex. glulam beams in the theatre room), art installations within the building and on the property (ex. concrete walls with human faces), and its unique wood & glass Brackendale Eagle Monument Tower, among other features. Construction of the gallery started in 1971 and evolved over time. Since its opening in 1973, piecemeal additions and renovations have been completed over time; the last significant addition, the Brackendale Eagle Monument Tower, was completed in 2007. The building is well-known for its unsanctioned building construction and its organic and eclectic architectural design, and has been described as "quirky", "funky", and "one of a kind".

The aesthetic value also lies in its entrance sign, a testament to the local Brackendale neighbourhood as a significant wintering area for bald eagles. The sign draws on the venue's connection as



Brackendale Art Gallery entrance sign with bald eagle.



Wall of faces located on the west exterior building wall.



Brackendale Eagle Monument Tower constructed of wood and glass.

a community gathering place for the Brackendale Winter Eagle Festival and eagle count.

The BAG was founded by Thor Froslev, an art advocate and dedicated advocate for the protection of eagle habitat.

Character-Defining Elements

Key elements which define the heritage character of the Brackendale Art Gallery include its:

- Continued use as an art gallery and performing arts theatre since its construction.
- The original reclaimed materials, including wood, beams, and doors.
- The art integrated into building construction; including the wall of faces, carved wood posts, and white unicorn in front of the building.
- The social and community connection to the Brackendale Eagle Reserve and annual count, including the BAG sign with eagle head and Brackendale Eagle Monument Tower.

References

Brackendale Art Gallery. *History & Future: Work in Progress*. Retrieved from: <https://brackendaleartgallery.com/>

Brackendale Art Gallery. *Brackendale Eagle Monument Tower & Eagle Aide Station*. Retrieved from: <https://brackendaleartgallery.com/>

District of Squamish (2022). *Squamish Heritage Management Strategy: What We Heard Summary*, dated October 11, 2022.

Green, M. (2018). *The Brackendale Art Gallery should be public*. Squamish Chief, dated January 6, 2018.

Squamish Chief staff (2016). *Letter: District should buy Brackendale Art Gallery*. Squamish Chief, dated June 23, 2016.

Squamish Chief staff (2015). *Letter: Preserve the Brackendale Art Gallery*. Squamish Chief, dated November 13, 2015.

Thuncher, J. (2016). *Gallery owner wins provincial award*. Squamish Chief, dated May 3, 2016.

Thuncher, J. (2018). *The Brackendale Art Gallery featured in upcoming documentary*. Squamish Chief, dated May 4, 2018.

Thuncher, J. (2023). *Renos to Squamish's Brackendale Art Gallery will maintain and build on its beloved quirkiness*. Squamish Chief, dated March 10, 2023.



Thor Froslev, founder of the Brackendale Art Gallery.



White unicorn, a landmark piece of art at the entrance of the art gallery.

Mamquam Blind Channel

Downtown Squamish

APPENDIX F

Description of Historic Place

The Mamquam Blind Channel is a historic waterway which runs along of the east side of downtown Squamish and connects to Howe Sound. The Mamquam Blind Channel was once part of Mamquam River until a flood in 1921 caused the river to change course and since then has flowed into the Squamish River 4 kilometres upstream from Howe Sound. There is no flow down the original course; hence a blind channel.

Heritage Value

The Mamquam Blind Channel is significant for its historic, environmental, and social value, particularly for its historic importance to Squamish Nation, its forestry industry uses, its biological importance particularly as salmon habitat, its formation from a flooding event, and its role in Squamish's recreational development.

The heritage value of the Mamquam Blind Channel, and former Mamquam River connection, lies in its cultural and historical importance to the Squamish Nation people who occupied five villages along the old East Branch of the river. None have been inhabited since over a century ago. The key eulachon fishery station was located on the Mamxwem delta island; during the eulachon harvest season the village populations would swell. These village sites were within the domain of the chiefs of St'a7mes, the largest village that still resides where the Mamquam Blind Channel meets Howe Sound. In addition to fishing and village site, other note-worthy cultural landscape features include: the "Indian Trail" along the eastern shoreline of the river (below today's Smoke Bluffs Park), a fishing site known in recent times as "Coho Rock", and the bluff above the rock used for ceremony and feasting.

The Mamquam Blind Channel is valued for its important role in Squamish' forestry industry which has been present on the waterfront since the late 1880s. The tidal flats and Mamquam Blind Channel were used for years as a log storage basin to sort and scale logs – pilings are still present to this day. Logs were transported via railway and shipped out to other areas on the coast.

The Mamquam Blind Channel's environmental value lies in its biological and ecological importance to a variety of marine life, including salmon, mammals, and migratory birds. The eastern



*Mamquam Blind Channel looking north.
Photo credit: Canadian Coastal Sailing*



*Porpoises rush up the Mamquam Blind
Channel adjacent the log sort.*



*Mamquam Blind Channel looking south
from current Smoke Bluffs Park showing
Red Bridge crossing (photo dated approx.
1905).*

part of the Channel became very polluted from logging waste since the 1880s, and in the 1970s and 1980s a plan was established to move log handling activities from the water to consolidated, dry land facilities. Extensive dredging and fill operations for log sort operations have radically changed the form of the Mamquam Blind Channel.

The Mamquam Blind Channel's social value lies in its prominent water access to Howe Sound and in the development of Squamish's recreational identity. The Channel hosted the first Logger Sports Day event. In present day, along the west shore of Mamquam Blind Channel, adjacent downtown Squamish, is the Squamish Yacht Club, Xwu'nekw Park and Canoe Shelter, Blue Heron Marina, as well as a boat ramp and non-motorized boat access.

Character-Defining Elements

Key elements which define the heritage character of the Mamquam Blind Channel include its:

- Prominent central location at the nexus of downtown Squamish and Howe Sound
- Disconnection from Mamquam River to the north – dead-end, blind channel
- Use of Channel as a log sort, remnants of pilings, and ongoing forest industry activity
- Use of Channel as a marina and for boat and non-motor sport access
- Biodiversity, including migratory bird species and marine life

References

Andersen, E. (2020). *Old Upper Blind Channel Pilings Tell A Story*. Dated December 30, 2020.

Andersen, E. (2023). *The Past, Present, and Future of the Mamquam Blind Channel*. Presentation slides dated May 7, 2023.

District of Squamish (2022). *District of Squamish Marine Zoning*.

District of Squamish (2022). *Mamquam Blind Channel (MBC) Long-Term Maintenance and Dredging Strategy*.

District of Squamish (2022). *Squamish Heritage Management Strategy: What We Heard Summary*, dated October 11, 2022.

Forest Industry On The Waterfront, interpretive signage at Mamquam Blind Channel, retrieved on April 10, 2023.

Johnson, E.L. (1994). *PGE/BC Rail – Squamish Harbour*. Dated October 1994.

Squamish Public Library. *Digital Photographs Collection*.



Mamquam Blind Channel map showing location between downtown Squamish and St'á7mes reserve, and dead-end at north.

Squamish River Watershed Society. *The Mamquam River Reunion Project*. Retrieved from: www.squamishwatershed.com

Squamish Trails Society. *Mamquam Blind Channel*. Retrieved from: www.squamishtrails.ca

The Land Conservancy of British Columbia. *Squamish Mamquam Blind Channel*. Retrieved from www.conservancy.bc.ca

Description of Historic Place

The Squamish River Estuary is situated at the northernmost point of Howe Sound where the Squamish River drains over 3,650 square kilometers of coastal rainforest into the ocean. The estuary itself features a variety of habitats, including marshland, sand and mudflats, flood channels, and intertidal drainage channels, making it a highly productive ecosystem home to a great abundance of flora and fauna.

Heritage Value

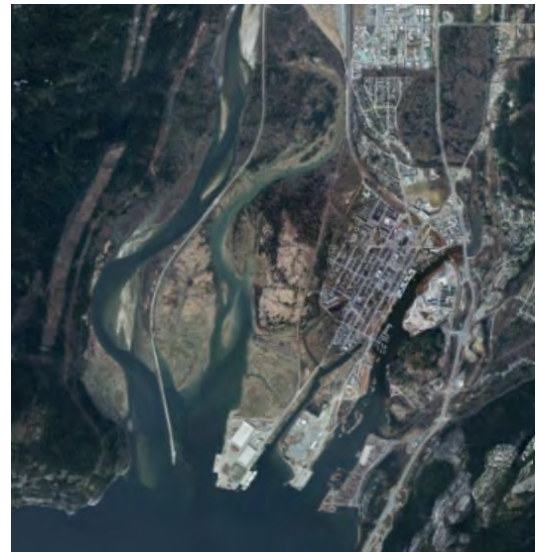
The Squamish River Estuary is significant for its historical, environmental, social, and spiritual value, particularly for its cultural importance to Squamish Nation, its proposed industrial uses and the environmental restoration activities that followed, its biological importance as an ecological “hotspot” particularly as salmon habitat, and its role in Squamish’s recreational development.

The heritage value of the Squamish River Estuary lies in its cultural and historical importance to the Squamish Nation people who first inhabited the area thousands of years ago. The estuary was used for fishing, hunting, and traditional plant foods among other activities. Anadromous salmon, char, black cod, and steelhead were traditionally caught in Squamish River waters. Seal and bear were hunted in the area; seal oil was particularly important as a water-proofing agent. In addition, important root vegetables were cultivated in estuarine root gardens by many Indigenous Peoples. Following settler arrival to the area, fish populations and existing biodiversity within the estuary have been subject to development pressures, and thus also to Squamish Nation cultural values.

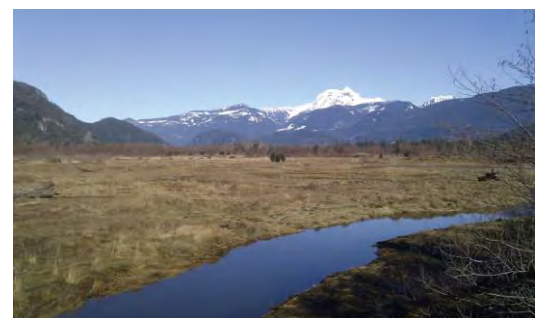
The Squamish River Estuary’s environmental values lies in its biological and ecological importance as fish habitat for salmonids as well as herring and eulachon, it is home to numerous resident avian species including waterfowl and songbirds, and is a feeding spot for migratory birds, such as the bald eagle and mountain blue bird. The estuary has ecological functions including critical flood control, filtering of contaminants, and a natural buffer that adapts to sea level changes and helps moderate against climate change.



Aerial photo of the Squamish River Estuary dated 1954.



Aerial photo dated 2021.



Reclaimed former dredge spoil site, facing north towards Mount Garibaldi.

The estuary has historical value in bringing community together to restore the tidal habitat. Since the late 1800s, the Squamish River Estuary has been diked, drained, and filled for agricultural, industrial, residential, and commercial development. The most influential man-made changes occurred in the 1970s, when BC Rail built a training dike (currently known as Spit Road) to move the Squamish River west and the estuary was dried and dredged for development of a proposed deep sea coal port; work ceased when the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) denied the proposed industrial use. In the 1980s, following degradation of large areas of remaining fish habitat in the Squamish River estuary, an agreement between the DFO and community stakeholders was made to designate the estuary an environmental conservation area, industrial activity was moved out of the area, and reclamation of the estuary began. The community was supportive of the plan and environmental restoration activities have been ongoing since.

The Squamish River Estuary's spiritual value lies in its traditional Squamish names and uses for fish, beach foods, and marine mammals, and the roles these species played in stories and legends are well-documented in both oral history and in written literature.

The Squamish River Estuary's social value lies in its prominent water access to Howe Sound, strong outflow winds, and in the development of Squamish's recreational identity. The ocean waters at the Squamish River Estuary make up one of very few spots in the world where geographic features merge to provide ideal conditions for wind sports, including sailing, kiteboarding and windsurfing. The recent presence of wind sports has created tension between recreationists and environmental restoration proponents due to conflicting values. In 2022, despite opposition from wind sport advocates, a large portion of Spit Road was removed for environmental restoration, leaving behind "Spit Island" in Howe Sound, which is currently used as a launch area for kiteboarding.

Character-Defining Elements

Key elements which define the heritage character of the Squamish River Estuary include its:

- Prominent location where the Squamish River meets the ocean
- Unique outflow wind conditions and use of ocean waters for wind sports



The estuary provides habitat for blue heron and migratory bird species.



Environmental monitoring, research, and restoration is ongoing in order to preserve valuable fish and plant habitat.



Kitesurfing where the Squamish River meets Howe Sound. Photo credit: Squamish Watersports Ltd.

- Biodiversity including migratory birds, fish habitat, marine life, and intertidal plant species

References

Canadian Coastal Sailing. *The Legendary Winds of Squamish*. Retrieved from: www.canadiancoastal.com

District of Squamish (2022). *Squamish Heritage Management Strategy: What We Heard Summary*, dated October 11, 2022.

District of Squamish (2007). *The Mamquam River Floodplain Restoration Project*. Retrieved from: www.squamish.ca

Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations (2016). Skwelwil'em Squamish Estuary Wildlife Management Area. Retrieved from: <http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/fw/habitat/conservationlands/>

Golder Associates (2005). Squamish River Watershed Salmon Recovery Plan. Submitted to Pacific Salmon Foundation.

Squamish River Watershed Society (2023). *SK̓W̓X̓W̓Ú7MESH/SQUAMISH RIVER ESTUARY: About the Estuary*. Retrieved from: www.squamishwatershed.com

Squamish River Watershed Society (2023). *SK̓W̓X̓W̓Ú7MESH/SQUAMISH RIVER ESTUARY: Central Estuary Restoration*. Retrieved from: www.squamishwatershed.com

Tobe, E.B. (2016). *Squamish Estuary: What is happening in the Squamish Estuary?* Ocean Watch: Howe Sound Edition, Species and Habitats.

APPENDIX G: DRAFT HERITAGE INVENTORY

DRAFT Heritage Inventory

District of Squamish: Last Updated September 5, 2023

Name	Neighbourhood	Location	Description
Railway Museum of BC	North Yards	39645 Government Road	The West Coast Railway Association presents the story of how the railways were a catalyst in the creation of Western Canadian communities and their economies. The Railway Museum (formerly the West Coast Railway Heritage Park) has a collection of 95 heritage railway locomotives and cars.
Brackendale Art Gallery	Brackendale	41950 Government Road	A performance house and gathering place for artists, musicians, and other performance; an eclectic building with unique construction and materials.
Brackendale Farmers Institute Walking Park	Brackendale	Brackendale	Significant trees of certain size, species, or age that would be deemed worthy of protection; social value of the park, and history of the Institute and how the park came to be
Brackendale General Store/Post Office	Brackendale	41703 Government Road	Long-standing landmark in Brackendale that has historically served the neighbourhood of Brackendale; significant for its history of uses and urban development
The Spit & Estuary	Downtown	Downtown Squamish	Noted the error of putting in the spit road; spit is known as training berm; previously industrial turned into recreational. Previous coal port on peninsula (where spit road starts). Historically used by Squamish Nation members for flower collecting, a spiritual location to sit in peace.
Mamquam Blind Channel	Downtown	Downtown Squamish	This was the Mamquam river's original mouth. Salmon still travel here. Previous site of 5 First Nation villages. Significant for fishing. Log pilings. Old red bridge
Copper Beach Tree @ Leski's Crossing	Brackendale	40667 Government Road	This tree was planted in honor of the Coronation of King George the 6th. It was sent from the royal forest and planted by the May Queen. Ruth Fenton
Judd Rd Farm & House	Brackendale	1161 Judd Road	One of the first settled properties in Brackendale; is significant due to the families that first lived in Brackendale and history of urban development
Bracken Arms Fire Place	Brackendale	Government Road in Brackendale	A long-standing piece of the Bracken Arms hotel that once served Brackendale; specifically in regards to history of families that settled in Brackendale.
Logger Sports Grounds	Brennan Park	39155 Loggers Lane	Some identify grounds; some identify the event; celebration of forestry
Veteran Lands in Estates	Garibaldi Estates	Garibaldi Estates	Post war single family large lots so people could raise a family and have space for food production and sense of self-sufficiency.
Squamish Hotel (formerly Newport Hotel)	Downtown	37991 Second Avenue	Originally built over a hundred years ago by the owners of a logging company, what was then known as the King George Hotel was renamed to 'Hotel Squamish' in 1910. The building has gone by other names over the last hundred years, but in 2011 it was renamed "Hotel Squamish" by the new owner as a "nod to the past."
Chieftain Hotel & Sign	Downtown	38005 Cleveland Ave	The hotel itself as a landmark of Downtown Squamish and long-standing history as a hotel; the sign on the corner that has caused social tensions.
Old Homes	Throughout Squamish	Identified throughout Downtown, Dentville, and Brackendale	The earliest standing homes throughout Squamish that are significant due to settlement history or have cultural/social/economic significance
Stawamus Chief	Stawamus Chief Park	Stawamus Chief Provincial Park	The geological, environmental, and social value of the Chief; including Squamish Nation legends
Smoke Bluffs	Smoke Bluff Parks	Smoke Bluffs Park	Cougar Ridge/Smoke Bluff Park/Mamquam Blind Wildlife Corridor.
River changes over time (Mamquam, Squamish, Stawamus)	Throughout Squamish		Note about log jam caused by river redirection at Squamish River/Eagle Park
O'seyim Pavillion Park	Downtown	Loggers Lane, Downtown Squamish	Development of the park; and significance and history of the name
Totem Hall	St'a7mes	1380 Stawamus Road	The social and cultural significance of Totem Hall as a gathering place, and place to showcase cultural archives. Current Hall is second one; original Totem Hall was relocated, but gone now.
Walnut trees on Government Rd	Brackendale	Government Road (south of Eagle Run Drive)	Government Rd; north of Watershed
Flooding/diking history	Throughout Squamish	Throughout Squamish and valley	Story of engineering and infrastructure bringing communities together.
Rock climbing @ Chief and Smoke Bluffs	Stawamus Chief Park & Smoke Bluff Park	Stawamus Chief Provincial Park & Smoke Bluffs Park	Rocking climbing as it relates to the unique geological and environment context of Squamish; the history and people who first "pioneered" these climbing routes
PG Community Hall	Downtown	Previously Downtown	On Second Ave; gone now. Held Fall fair, later moved to Brackendale
Stan Clarke Park	Downtown	Downtown Squamish	Development of the park; and significance and history of the person it is named after. 23 Trees Dedicated to Squamish Valley Honour Roll_Royal Cdn Legion, Diamond Head Branch 277.
Mamquam River Estuary	Garibaldi Estates	Garibaldi Estates	Environmental and social significance of the estuary
Downtown Waterfront	Downtown	Oceanfront, Waterfront, Terminals	History of uses and development of downtown Waterfront, including terminals, industry, and urban growth. Old steamboat port at end of rail.
Cheakamus Centre	Paradise Valley	1600 Paradise Valley Road	Log Cabin at Cheakamus Centre; how it was built and how it relates to history of hunting, fishing, and lodging in Squamish Valley. Manmade ponds for swimming/birds/hatchery; Squamish Nation elders uilt roads/trails to ponds
Backcountry huts	Outside Squamish	Outside urban limits	How and who built the backcountry huts; and the significance of these huts in relation to outdoor recreation
Rivers	Throughout Squamish	Throughout Squamish and valley	How the rivers have changed over time; their environmental significance in terms of the salmon run, and how Squamish has developed around waterways
Forestry & Mining buildings	Throughout Squamish	Throughout Squamish	Buildings that relate to industrial and economic history of forestry and mining
Lily's garden, Rose Park	Brennan Park	Rose Park	History of parks and significance of the people that they are named after. The trees in Rose Park that came from England.
Historical Street Names	Throughout Squamish	Throughout Squamish	Meanings behind names; including significant people and their influence on the community
Brennan Farm	Brackendale	Brackendale	Horse Racing (identified on map)
37970 Fourth Ave Church/House	Downtown	37970 Fourth Ave, Downtown	Former church that has been repurposed into a residential dwelling.

Trail network above Quest	Garibaldi Highlands & University Heights	Outside urban limits	Environmental and social value of the trail network; and history of trail building
Alice Lake	Alice Lake Provincial Park	Alice Lake Provincial Park	Environmental and social value of the trail network; and history of trail building. Community gathering place for ice skating.
Crumpit Woods Trail network	Valleycliffe	Valleycliffe	Environmental and social value of the trail network; and history of trail building
Transportation stories	Throughout Squamish	Throughout Squamish and Region	History as a transportation hub, including highway, railway, and marine routes; important access point from Pacific Ocean to interior of BC.
Patterns of farms	Throughout Squamish	Brackendale & Squamish Valley	Agricultural history and types of crops and farming that occurred in Squamish
Easter Seals	Brackendale	41015 Government Rd	Designed by well-known Erickson/Massey Architects. History of community activities including swimming and horseback riding.
Old trees	Throughout Squamish	Throughout Squamish	Significant trees of certain size, species, or age that would be deemed worthy of protection
Dentville Neighbourhood	Dentville	Dentville	The character of the houses, lots, and neighbourhood form; and history of the neighbourhood as a "landing" spot for newcomers to town.
Log sorts	Downtown	Mamquam Blind Channel	Industrial history specific to logging and transportation of goods
Dredging, changed foreshore, industrial lands and reclamation at Oceanfront	Downtown	Oceanfront	How shoreline and land around the Oceanfront has changed over time, especially changes from wet land to industrial use to environmental restoration and protection
Old highway	Throughout Squamish	Highway through Squamish	History behind development and upgrades of highway and how that has affected Squamish as a community
Gondola incidents	Squamish South	Sea to Sky Gondola	Stories about the Gondola incidents
Cleveland Ave & Loggers Lane Downtown	Downtown	Downtown Squamish	Form and Character of Downtown Squamish; and history of how this area has developed
Mountain Biking	Throughout Squamish	Trail networks throughout Squamish	SORCA founding, Test of Metal, Tree Hugger/Smoke Bluffs trails/first bike trails
Brohm Ridge	Outside Squamish	Brohm Ridge	Historically used for trapping, hunting, berry and food gathering by Squamish Nation. In recent history, used as a hiking destination and view point; and recent proposal for the new Garibaldi at Squamish ski resort.
BC Parks Head Office (at Alice Lake)	Alice Lake Provincial Park	Alice Lake Provincial Park	History of BC Parks Recreation and Construction
Cabin between Highlands and Alice Lake	Garibaldi Highlands & University Heights	Garibaldi Highlands	Cabin located on the trail network
Garibaldi Park Road	Garibaldi Highlands & University Heights	Garibaldi Highlands	Link between Squamish and Garibaldi Provincial Park
Land across Squamish River	Outside Squamish	Land west of Squamish River	originally surveyed for development; Castle Rock
Town of Woodfibre	Squamish South	Woodfibre	The history of the Town of Woodfibre; specifically regarding social aspects and way of life. Squamish Nation boom men.
BC Rail Yard	North Yards	1130 Pioneer Street	Industrial History and significance of railway in Squamish.
Cheekye Fan	Ch'iyakmesh	North end of Brackendale and Squamish Valley	The Cheekye Fan is an alluvial fan and geological formation found in mountainous regions where deposits of alluvial sedimentation and material from debris flows and debris floods accrue over time.
Upper Valley - Lodge, fishing, hunting	Paradise Valley	Upper Squamish Valley	Upper Valley settled first; south Squamish prone to flooding
Pig farm/hops land	Throughout Squamish	41060 Government Road	Off Government Rd, community gathering place; hops farms used to extend to mountains; local people including Squamish Nation members would travel to Washington State to pick hops.
Wilson Crescent Houses	Downtown	Wilson Crescent in Dentville	Notes about Herald Bailey, school board, former hobby farm
Britannia Mine Museum	Outside Squamish	Britannia (outside District of Squamish boundary)	Mining history, including miners housing in Valleycliffe and lifestyle in Squamish. As well as environmental remediation following water/ocean pollution from mining waste.
Alano Club	Downtown	37978 Third Ave	Previously RCMP station; now owned by Alcoholics Anonymous.
Former Red Bridge (over Blind Channel)	Downtown	Mamquam Blind Channel	Former railway/walking bridge across the Mamquam Blind channel. Squamish Nation children would walk across to school; residents would jump off into the water.
Squamish Nation Pictographs	Outside & Throughout Squamish	Undisclosed locations	Pictographs are red ochre paintings found on rocks or cliffs, and symbolically bear witness to the settlements, resource sites, and spiritual and ritual places of Squamish ancestors.
Logbooks at the Adventure Centre	Brennan Park	Outside of Adventure Centre	Artistic log features with signage about local forestry history.
Squamish Legion	Garibaldi Estates	40194 Glendalder Place	History of the Legion as a local organization, including veteran and Remembrance activities.
Sikh Temple	Downtown	37947 Fifth Ave	As a cultural centre and gathering place built by the Sikh community.
Man-made island off of Stawamus	St'a7mes	Mamquam Blind Channel	Used to be a concrete plant.
Brightbill House	North Yards	At Railway Museum of BC; formerly downtown	Brightbill family was one of first settler families; worked in logging and on the railway.
Dr. Kindree (and current office on Cleveland Ave)	Downtown	37979 Cleveland Ave	First office was in Britannia Beach, would travel from house to house; was worried about the well water on Squamish Nation reserve, advised members to through in trout and if lived, was safe to drink.
Former outdoor pool at the high school	Downtown	38430 Buckley Ave	History of outdoor activities, clubs, and social gathering places.
Former lacrosse box at Brennan Park Rec Centre	Brennan Park	1009 Centennial Way	History of outdoor activities, clubs, and social gathering places.
Former Squamish train stations	Downtown & Brackendale	Formerly located at Squamish Elementary School and Depot Rd	History of transportation and people who came to/from Squamish.
Former Chamber of Commerce building	Valleycliffe	Guildford Drive	Small A-frame building, where Squamish Nation members would go to sell beadwork.
Log cabins on Sixth Ave	Downtown	Sixth Ave	The two Brandvold cabins on the north/west end of the street and the old church at 38018 are representative of early settler times in Downtown Squamish
Canoe Shelter @ Xwu'nekw Park	Downtown	Loggers Lane on Mamquam Blind Channel	The shelter was gifted to the Squamish Nation to host canoe building workshops but currently it is used just for canoe storage



SQUAMISH