

COMMUNITY PARKS & TRAILS STRATEGIC PLAN ELECTORAL AREAS E, F, G, & H

Appendix B: Cultural Mapping Project Summary

Concurrent with the CPTS development, Aquilla Archaeology was retained by the RDN to complete a Cultural Mapping Project to describe known and potential cultural and heritage resources in the four Electoral Areas include in the CPTS.

The following summary is provided for the project.

Community Parks and Trails Strategy - Cultural Mapping Project Summary

The Cultural Mapping Project incorporates a heritage planning component in the Community Parks and Trails Strategy, marking a positive shift towards culturally sustainable community planning in the Regional District of Nanaimo.

RATIONALE

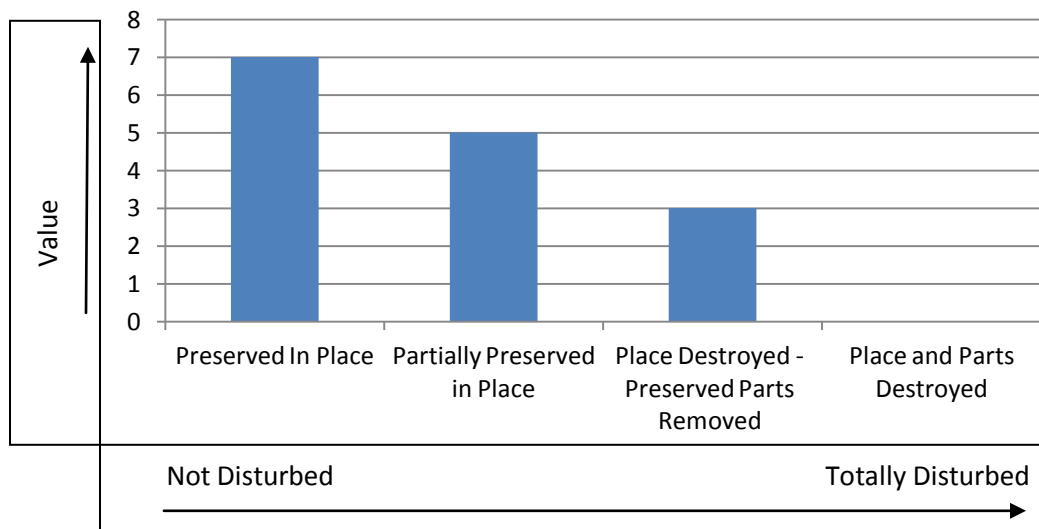
The Regional District of Nanaimo centred on the south central eastern coast of Vancouver Island, is richly layered with evidence of a dynamic past. This cultural landscape is inscribed with physical remains and evidence of the cultures, people, events, and change occurring over time, forming the foundation of who we are today and shaping our present day communities.

Identifying, acknowledging, and celebrating this heritage allows current residents and visitors to connect with and share how as people and places our cultural identity has evolved over time. Commemoration credits the people, places and events of the past which have tangibly shaped our communities and defined how we live today.

When heritage is considered like a natural resource, it allows communities to conceptualize the fragility of archaeological, cultural and historic sites in terms of finite non-renewable community assets. These community assets have cultural value that is considered highest when preserved in place and in original context. Below is a chart visually describing the net loss of cultural value based on the degree of disturbance to the heritage resource.

Unfortunately, heritage is often endangered and under constant threat of destruction particularly in urban settings where development pressures are highest.

Heritage Value



Heritage is diverse and may be defined or represented in many ways. It could be multiple or singular objects, places, cultural groups, individuals, or stories for instance. Often associated with fragile physical remains these may be easily identifiable such as an old building, or not readily visible such as buried archaeological sites. Heritage is sometimes identified in other ways such as stories, photographs, or other accounts.

As our communities grow and change over time, sustainable strategies allow growth to occur while sustaining heritage in meaningful and engaging ways that identify opportunities to document, preserve, and communicate Vancouver Island's unique cultural heritage. The most effective way to achieve sustainable heritage is through community planning. The key to effective heritage planning is to begin the process early in order to document the maximum amount of information and provide this baseline during early stages of conceptualizing development. It makes financial sense to invest resources towards heritage planning early as it often saves considerable resources later through design avoidance, reducing potentially costly conflicts, delays, and remediation.

Incorporating heritage planning at initial stages of any project provides the maximum amount of information to land use decision makers and allows creative incorporation of heritage into future land use. As urban pressures increase and rural zones are increasingly developed on south eastern Vancouver Island it is important for organizations such as the Regional District of Nanaimo to model sustainable heritage practices in order to encourage growth that respects cultural values.

PROTECTION LEGISLATION

All archaeological sites in British Columbia are protected under the *Heritage Conservation Act* regardless of whether the archaeological site is known (registered) or unknown or newly discovered. Unknown archaeological sites in British Columbia are afforded equal protection under the *HCA* which states unless authorized by permit, *it is unlawful to damage, excavate, dig, desecrate, alter, or remove any heritage object from a site that contains artifacts, features, or materials or other physical evidence of human habitation or use before 1846; damage, desecrate or alter a burial place that has historical or archaeological value or remove human remains or any heritage object from a burial place that has historic or archaeological value; or remove any heritage object from, a site that contains artifacts, features, materials or other physical evidence of unknown origin [unregistered], or damage or alter a heritage wreck [defined as an abandoned, wrecked vessel or aircraft more than two years old] or remove any heritage object from a heritage wreck* (Heritage Protection, Section 13 (1) and (2) a, b, c, d, e, f, g of the *Heritage Conservation Act*).

A person or corporation convicted of an offence as defined under the *HCA* is liable to a fine of not more than \$50 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than 2 years or to both, or if the person is a corporation, to a fine of not more than \$1 000 000 (Offence and Penalty, Section 36 (3) a and b of the *Heritage Conservation Act*).



OTHER EXISTING PROTECTION MEASURES

With the exception of a burial place or heritage wreck, no legal mechanism is available to protect historic or cultural sites considered post-1846 in British Columbia.

Local governments or regional districts may adopt a heritage bylaw and designate sites under Part 27 of the Local Government Act. Once designated using this mechanism, protection may be assigned through measures such as development permit processes.

Once municipally designated, a historic or cultural site will be officially recognized by the British Columbia Register of Historic Places but this does not afford any protection – only recognition.

Fully-documented historic places on the BCRHP are nominated to the Canadian Register of Historic Places (CRHP) by the BC Registrar. The CRHP is a searchable, online database of recognized historic places of local, provincial, territorial and national significance. It is accessible to the public on the national Historic Places website at www.historicplaces.ca.

METHODS OF THE CULTURAL MAPPING PROJECT

The Cultural Mapping Project has incorporated cultural sites, historic sites, and archaeological sites into the scope of review. Consultation with First Nation communities whose traditional territories are within the boundaries of Electoral Areas E-H was done in order to ensure documentation of locations containing potentially sensitive cultural information was included and could be avoided. A total of seven First Nation communities representing nine First Nation groups were contacted. This includes Snuneymuxw First Nation, Snaw-Naw-As First Nation, Qualicum First Nation, K'omoks First Nation, Hupacaseth First Nation, Tla'amin First Nation, and Laich-Kwil-Tach Treaty Society representing Wei Wai Kai First Nation and Weiwaikum First Nation. Consultation with individual First Nation communities and results generated are compiled in table format for RDN land use planning.

Archaeological site information was obtained through the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations restricted online Remote Access to Archaeological Data utility. Archaeological site information is restricted from the public domain and only available to land use planners on a need-to-know basis.

EXCEPTIONS TO CURRENT STUDY INFORMATION

Initially the RDN proposed an Archaeological Overview Assessment for the CPTS project. This would have reviewed literature and made site visits to over 100 locations including all existing community parks and trails within Areas E-H and was not within budgetary scope of this project due to the regional scope and vast geographical area of the CPTS. Therefore, a modified approach was undertaken which prioritizes the proposed community park and water access areas as these areas will require at least some design, planning, and construction of potential amenities. Possible amenities may include: clean up, grading, signage and interpretation, trails, garbage collection, washroom facilities, parking, stairs, etc.

No existing or potential trails were evaluated or assessed for their heritage potential.

RESULTS OF THE CULTURAL MAPPING PROJECT

Several planning products have been produced for RDN planner use in relation to implementation of the CPTS.

- Summary for Internal Use
- A public copy summary (archaeological site information removed)
- A Workflow Chart for RDN staff
- A database of all data compiled for each water access and community park location
- Consultation documentation
- A public set of GIS maps (archaeological site information removed)
- An internal set of GIS maps for RDN staff
- Tables summaries of archaeological potential (RDN staff only)

The two fundamental tools developed for RDN use are the cultural map and associated database. These tools contain all of the collected data including up-to-date First Nation Territorial boundaries (July 2013), current (July 2013) registered archaeological sites, CPTS locations and assigned archaeological potential, historic sites, cultural sites, and one national historic site.

As previously discussed, archeological and cultural site information is restricted from the public. Historic site information may be shared with the public but should be done so in a cautious fashion that does not jeopardize their protection. For detailed summarization of specific analysis of archeological potential study – review the database and map.

The Cultural Mapping Project has been a dynamic process where a total of 39 potential water access and 11 community park locations were desk top reviewed. Several locations were revised due to feedback gained through the consultation process. After various revisions, a final list of 17 water access locations have been identified for improvement, and 4 new community parks are proposed (French Creek/Coombs is an additional possible future community park).

Within the boundaries of Electoral Areas E-H excluding the municipalities of the Town of Qualicum Beach and the City of Parksville, there are a total of 101 registered archaeological sites as of July 2013.

In advance of any ground disturbing improvements, archaeological work must be completed under permit issued by the Archaeology Branch. In some cases, the archaeological site boundary has been identified in previous studies. In other locations, it may be necessary to conduct subsurface tests (Archaeological Impact Assessment /AIA) to identify whether archaeological materials are present and to identify the boundary. If an AIA has already been conducted, or once a RDN commissioned AIA is completed, a Site Alteration Permit must be applied for in order to gain permission to alter the archaeological site. Capping with materials such as cement, gravels, or shells is considered an alteration and must be conducted under the appropriate permit.



Archaeological, ethnohistorical, ethnographic, historic, environmental and terrain information obtained during this study is used to predict potential as a way to assess the likelihood of whether unidentified archeological sites may or may not be present. Detailed information is in the database provided for RDN staff use. Generally, shoreline locations are considered high potential however, not all of the locations identified for improvement will necessarily contain archaeological sites. Locations which are predicted to have high potential for archaeological sites may be visually assessed and found to be highly disturbed, or lacking physical attributes typically associated with archaeological sites. In these situations, a location may be cleared and approved for further improvements once it has been visually assessed during a site visit. A preliminary field reconnaissance (PFR or brief site visit) should be conducted by an archaeologist to all locations identified for improvements with medium-high archaeological potential. Information obtained during a PFR will determine whether the potential remains high (and needs further testing) or if the potential is in fact low based on factors such as degree of disturbance, terrain, vegetation, or proximity to other sites for example. In order to obtain more information and make informed decisions about next steps for park improvements, the work flow chart should be consulted.

A number of locations of significant historic value were identified during the CPTS Cultural Mapping Project. This has created an emerging opportunity for the Regional District to showcase the regions individual heritage sites and highlight destinations to explore the region’s history.

HISTORIC SITES AND POTENTIAL HERITAGE DESTINATIONS

HISTORIC SITES			
Location	Historic Site	Interpretive Opportunity	Significance
Parksville	Lowry's Blacksmith Shop (<i>cancelled</i>)		Moderate
Nanoose/Parksville	Japanese Saltery??? Nanoose (<i>cancelled</i>)		Low/Mod
Big Qualicum	Qualicum - Alberni Grease Trail (<i>cancelled</i>)		High
Nanoose	Melstrom Cove - picketed fort for ship graving (<i>cancelled</i>)	Water Access/Community Park	High
Parksville	Hirst Property (San Paniel)	Water Access	High
Nanoose/Parksville	Cottam Point- Claudet Estate established 1906. Later called ‘Yudinapinni.’	Community Park	Moderate
Bowser	Bowser Hotel	Water Access	High

HERITAGE DESTINATIONS					
Name	Location	Period	Rationale	Interpretive Opportunity	Significance
Salvation Army Utopian Community	Coombs	1911	Incorporates all of the original areas of the original Salvation Army community and highlights surviving features and components of this planned utopian settlement.	Future park acquisition/signage/website/se If guided walking tour	High
Kinkade Homestead	Little Qualicum	1882	First pioneer homestead north of Englishman River. Pioneer homesteads from the early historic era on the coast of Vancouver Island are exceptionally rare. It is little known in the region this is a National Historic Site and used by the federal government as a field office for the Marshall Stevenson Unit of the Qualicum National Wildlife Area.	Water Access/ Coordination with federal National Wildlife Area/Historic Places of Canada	High
Groll Cannery/ BC Packers Cannery	Deep Bay	1917	Deep Bay Cannery	Using surviving features/interpretive signage at water access/coordinate with VIU Marine Field Station	High





Figure 1. Mike the bartending dog
(Source: Vancouver City Archives).

The Bowser Hotel – Heritage Site

The Bowser hotel was built by Joe Charlebois in the 1920's and located across from the Esso station. "Cappy" and Florence Winfield, who later bought the hotel made it a famous watering hole from the early 1930's to the mid-1940's, on account of one of their staff, Mike the bartending dog. Mike was a black and white English sheepdog-terrier cross.

According to customers, "Mike only delivered bottled beer; he couldn't carry a glass. You'd sit at a table and you'd want a beer and Charlie would say, 'okay mike,' and Mike'd run around to behind the bar and jump up on the counter, and Charlie would hand him a full bottle of beer... Mike would jump down to the floor, jump on the chair and lay the bottle on the table. You'd give him a four-bit piece and he'd take that 50 - cent piece and he'd run around to the bar and Charlie would open the till and he'd drop it in. Charlie said he always dropped it in the right one. ...Charlie taught him to shut the door and if the door was open

he'd say, "Go and shut the door Mike,' and Mike would go around there and whap the door with his paw." Ripley's "Believe It or Not" featured a story about Mike in Life Magazine. Sadly, Mike was killed by a hit and run driver in 1941. His grave marker may still be found in the vicinity. In 1969, the Bowser Hotel was destroyed by fire. [Levitz and Willot, 1997:80-91; Vancouver City Archives].

A commemorative sign dedicated to relaying the history of the Bowser hotel may be installed at the RDN water access at the end of Bowser Road. The proposed water access is located a few hundred metres from the site of the original Bowser Hotel. The interpretive panel may feature a historical vignette about the hotel and Mike the bartending dog.



Figure 2. The Bowser Hotel featuring Mike on the sign
(Source: Vancouver City Archives).

Kinkade Homestead – Heritage Destination

The only national historic site in the Regional District of Nanaimo is the Kinkade homestead which stands in the original condition and location. In 1884 Thomas Kinkade and Mary Koqulomat (Squamish) purchased 160 acres at the mouth of the Little Qualicum River.

This was the first homestead north of Englishman River and is a very rare original pioneer farmstead on eastern Vancouver Island. While this is an important location for the early historic period of Vancouver Island, it was not unoccupied land when the Kinkades arrived in the 1880's. The Little Qualicum River area was in use by Qualicum First Nation as the Kinkades witnessed annual gatherings for collecting clams, fish and other resources in addition to their discovery of former periods of occupation.

As part of the preserved Marshall – Stevenson Unit of the Qualicum National Wildlife Area, this national historic site is hardly known locally or regionally. As additional water access is proposed at the end of Kinkade Road adjacent to the original Kinkade farmstead, this presents a great opportunity to inform the

public about the historic beginnings of the region.

Historical accounts from both Thomas Kinkade senior and junior may be featured along with photographs and information from the Canadian Historic Sites Registry.

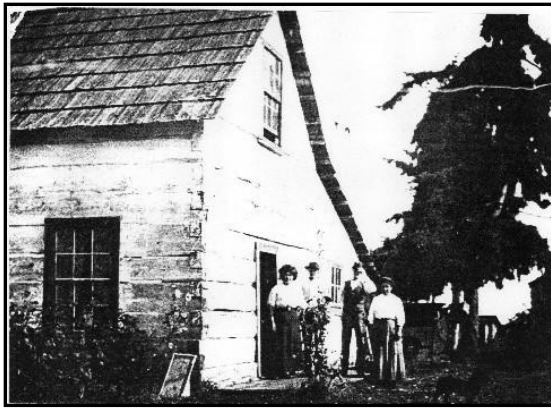


Figure 5. Kinkade family and homestead ca. pre-1913
(Source: Canadian Historic Site Register, www.historicplaces.ca).

Further collaboration between the RDN and Marshall – Stevenson Unit may create additional opportunities to profile this historic site locally with tours and interpretive partnerships.



Figure 6. Deep Bay Cannery. Source: BC Archives, E-06-456.

Deep Bay Cannery 1917-1951

After the Groll's cannery on Lasqueti Island burned down, the Groll family opened the Deep Bay Cannery in 1917. It did not see continuous operation until the reduction plant was added in 1922 with a name change of the cannery to Deep Bay Fishing and Packing Company. When the reduction plant and cannery was in full swing, the cannery canned

oysters, clams, and salmon and the reduction plant processed dogfish oil and carcasses into saleable products. The community of Deep Bay became a company settlement with over 110 homes housing labourers and their families. The cannery was located about a third of the way down the spit, on the bay side, sheltered from the prevailing winds and storms. "When we were kids, there was canneries all over

this coast every ten miles there was a cannery.

...They had a big Chinese bunkhouse at Deep Bay. Half the employees were Chinese. It was a big two-story bunkhouse and they had their own cook (pg28)". In 1935 the cannery was purchased by BC Packers. Chinese, Japanese, First Nations as well as Caucasian immigrants, Danes, Scots, Norwegians, and Italians worked in the fishing industry related



Figure 7. Deep Bay cannery residences. Source: Levitz and Willott, 1997:31.

to the cannery. Many women worked in the cannery. The Japanese community was at the end of the spit and included a poolhall, store, bathhouse and a Japanese school. A fire broke out in 1937, destroying the cannery. When it was rebuilt, the cannery entered a period of industrial prosperity. In 1951, BC Packers closed down and did not renew the lease with Canadian Collieries. This meant cannery workers lost not only their jobs, but also their homes and many landmarks of the community when BC Packers moved the company buildings to Quathiaski Cove Cannery. [Levitz and Willott, 1997:27-64]



Figure 8. Deep Bay cannery fire. Source: UBC Digital Collections BC 1532_1323_001.

The RDN proposed water access locations are directly where cannery operations once stood, and if interpretive panels are installed at these locations, could be a valuable educational opportunity to commemorate the people who once worked and lived here.



Recommendations

Heritage Policy

It is strongly recommended the RDN adopt policies that acknowledge, value, and encourage protection of heritage sites across all Electoral Areas of the Regional District. Adopting policy and procedure to review development permit applications will help to ensure compliance with the *Heritage Conservation Act* and is considered due diligence for development approval process.

In addition, the RDN may also adopt a heritage bylaw empowering the designation of sites under Part 27 of the Local Government Act. Designated sites are then added to the BC Registry of Historic Places and featured on www.historicplaces.ca. Designation of heritage sites will enable the RDN to promote and encourage recognition and protection of the region's heritage through education, interpretation initiatives, building partnerships with First Nation communities, local heritage societies, business community and residents. Such a policy may be incorporated into the development permit application process to allow RDN staff an opportunity to review, approve, amend or deny proposed impacts to heritage sites.

Community Park and Water Access Locations with Medium to High Archaeological Potential

Moving forward to adoption and implementation of the water access and community park locations will require a site visit of the physical locations (preliminary field reconnaissance) in locations of medium to high archaeological potential. Following this, archaeological potential of these locations will either be amended accordingly or confirmed.

Community Park and Water Access Locations adjacent to or within known Archaeological Site Boundaries

A preliminary field reconnaissance of known archaeological site locations will provide the necessary physical location in order to apply for the correct archaeological permit. This must be done well in advance of planned parks or water access related works.

Archaeological Training Workshop for Park Planning and Operations

It is recommended that a ½ day training workshop be presented to RDN Park Planners and Parks operations staff. This will ensure RDN personnel will use and maintain the database to track operations in and adjacent to archaeological sites.

Annual Update to Maps and Database

Each year, new archaeological sites are discovered and as developments occur in and adjacent to these locations, boundaries are adjusted. An annual update is recommended to ensure the RDN is working with up-to-date information and maps.



Community Park and Water Access Locations Adjacent to or within Historic Sites

It is recommended the RDN incorporate heritage values during the improvement phase of the community park and water access locations. Effective and informative signage highlighting the character of this region's past will enhance these locales. In addition, these signs may feature QR codes compatible with smartphones to engage heritage enthused park users with additional information.

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