

FORT LANGLEY

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
OF CANADA

Management Plan

NOVEMBER 2005

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Cette publication est aussi disponible en français.

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FOREWORD



Canada's national historic sites, national parks and national marine conservation areas represent the soul of our country. They are a central part of who we are and what we are. They are places of beauty and wonder and heritage. Each tells its own story. Together, they connect Canadians to our roots, to our future and to each other.

We see a future in which each of the national historic sites of Canada, whether federally owned or not, enjoys sound commemorative health, and in which our system of sites evolves as our country evolves. Our national historic sites will be places for all Canadians to experience and learn from. They will help our communities to be vibrant and creative, and contribute to our efforts to revitalize Canada's cities. Together, we will hold these places in trust for this and future generations, while ensuring they contribute to Canada's sustainable economy and environmental health.

Our vision is also for each of Canada's unique terrestrial and marine regions to be represented by at least one national park or national marine conservation area, for all national parks to be in sound ecological health, for all NMCAs to promote the ecologically sustainable use of our marine resources in a way that harmonizes conservation practices with human activities, and for both national parks and NMCAs to be places for all Canadians to experience and enjoy.

These principles form the foundation of the new management plan for Fort Langley National Historic Site of Canada. May I offer my appreciation to the vast range of thoughtful Canadians who helped develop this plan. I am especially grateful to our very dedicated team from Parks Canada and to all those local organizations and individuals who have demonstrated such good will, hard work, spirit of co-operation and extraordinary sense of stewardship.

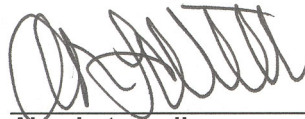
In that same spirit of partnership and responsibility, I am pleased to approve the Fort Langley National Historic Site of Canada Management Plan.



Stéphane Dion
Minister of the Environment

RECOMMENDATIONS

This plan has been recommended for approval by:



Alan Latourelle
*Chief Executive Officer
Parks Canada*



Jim Barlow
*Field Unit Superintendent
Coastal British Columbia, Parks Canada*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

Parks Canada seeks to protect and present nationally significant examples of the nation's natural and cultural heritage. Fort Langley National Historic Site of Canada (NHSC) was commemorated as a site of national historic significance by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (HSMBC) in 1923 and has been open to public visitors since 1931. The site's designation relates to its role as an important post of the Hudson's Bay Company, its role in the export of salmon, cranberries, and agricultural products, and its place as the site of the proclamation of the Colony of British Columbia in 1858. Though not explicitly stated by the Board in 1923, the historical role of aboriginal peoples is integral to the commemoration.

In the 1950s, the federal and provincial governments collaborated on land acquisitions and site reconstructions, enlarging the site to its present size of 8.4 hectares. Following the approval of the 1995 management plan, several additional buildings were added. Now, a Visitor Centre outside the walls, and ten structures inside palisade walls provide services and interpretation for visitors. Two buildings provide maintenance and artifact storage functions, and one supports administrative services.

Current annual visitation is around 60,000. The site is open 7 days a week from March 1 to October 31, then closes on weekends and holidays from November through February. During these four winter months, the site continues to host school and other groups, as well as a number of casual visitors.

Vision

Parks Canada's vision for Fort Langley NHSC is to ensure that the heritage values and resources for which Fort Langley NHSC was commemorated are maintained and enhanced. To this end, programs and services strive to ensure that the nationally significant resources on-site, and the historic objects and information stored in other locations, are suitably protected and presented. Parks Canada employees seek to present the history of Fort Langley in an engaging and respectful manner that captures the spirit and tells the stories of this important 19th century HBC fort. Site services and programs provide a dynamic visitor experience. This ensures that site visitors leave with a full appreciation for the significance of Fort Langley, aware of the important roles the site played during its period of occupation as a centre of fur, fisheries and agricultural trade, transportation and its role as a centre of British/Canadian sovereignty.

Action

This plan sets out 32 specific actions which support the vision for the site, including the following key actions:

- Monitor the condition of built resources regularly;
- Protect and present the landscape features of the site;
- Prepare an Archaeological Resource Description Analysis (ARDA) that includes a record of all archaeological work;
- Present information from the site's extensive collection of field notes, maps, and photographs;

- Prepare a maintenance and vegetation management strategy;
- Digitize catalogue records and images of curatorial and archaeological collections to improve access to information for decision-making and research;
- Refine the site's heritage presentation plan, responding to new audience needs and requirements;
- Develop a vegetation management strategy that balances needs to protect the site's natural resource values while maintaining important features of the historic landscape;
- Review heritage presentation materials with local First Nations to ensure accuracy.

Built on the success of previous plans, this management plan sets out a framework for continued detailed planning and decision-making. It outlines new ways to present the story of Fort Langley and recommends new approaches to archaeological and cultural resource inventory and monitoring. This plan seeks to enhance the site's reputation as a renowned heritage attraction.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The revised management plan for Fort Langley National Historic Site of Canada establishes the long-range direction for the historic site, and has been prepared in the context of Parks Canada's current policy and program direction. This plan builds upon the 1995 management plan and has been developed to respond to the site's principal requirement to ensure commemorative integrity of this national historic site, as well as addressing visitor use, enjoyment and education and operational needs.

Public involvement is the cornerstone of Parks Canada's policy, planning and management practices. Fort Langley National Historic Site of Canada is very fortunate to have benefited from a long-standing tradition of community involvement and support in its endeavours, including the development of this plan.

The management plan was prepared by an interdisciplinary team composed of Parks Canada staff from the Coastal British Columbia Field Unit and Western Canada Service Centre, and included Bryan Jackson, Ann Corner, Mike Starr, Dennis Wasylenko, Manfred Bailey, Carolyn Boyer, Lyle Dick, Jack Porter, Alain Comeau, Steve Oates, Wayne Bourque, Alice Gavin, Eugene Thomlinson, and Nicholas Irving. The contribution of concerned citizens and stakeholder groups in supporting the team in this endeavour is greatly appreciated.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION



Storehouse. A. Gavin, *Western Canada Service Centre* 2004

1.1 Background

One of Parks Canada's primary responsibilities is to protect the cultural integrity of Canada's national historic sites, while welcoming the public to understand and enjoy these important historic resources. Management plans are a key tool for achieving this goal.

In describing a long-term vision, management plans provide strategic direction for national historic sites. The plans set forth cultural resource management principles and practices that allow the public to hold Parks Canada accountable for the use, protection and presentation of these special places.

In consultation with the public, Parks Canada reviews management plans every five years to assess their continued relevance to legislation, policies and priorities. In today's rapidly changing physical and social environment, most management plans require amendment or full revision after five years.

Fort Langley's first management plan, completed in 1987, charted a broad vision for redevelopment. A full plan review, approved in 1995, reflected a new policy emphasis on protecting and presenting the reasons for the site's commemoration. The revised plan recommended actions to enhance Fort Langley's cultural integrity as well as its visitor services.

Built on the success of previous plans, this management plan sets out a framework for continued detailed planning and decision-making. It outlines new ways to present the story of Fort Langley and recommends new approaches to archaeological and cultural resource inventory and monitoring. Through partnerships and volunteer programs, the plan seeks to enhance the site's reputation as a renowned heritage attraction.

1.2 Historical Context

The Hudson's Bay Company established Fort Langley on the Fraser River as part of the expansion of its fur trade west of the Rocky Mountains. Originally built in 1827, the fort was moved four kilometres upstream to its present site in 1839. Totally rebuilt following a disastrous fire in 1840, Fort Langley carried on activities until 1886. The fort played a critical role in sustaining the Company's trade and ensuring a British/Canadian presence on the Pacific Slope. It was particularly fitting that the Colony of British Columbia was proclaimed here in 1858. The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada recommended the commemoration of Fort Langley as a site of national historic significance in 1923.

1.3 Site Location and Geographical Context

Fort Langley sits on the south bank of the Fraser River, approximately 48 km east of Vancouver. The site is located in Fort Langley, a short walk from the village centre.

In 1924, the government of Canada acquired 0.4 hectares around the surviving fur trade building and the municipality of Langley bought an adjacent 0.8-hectare parcel for a park. To mark the centenary of the proclamation of the Colony of British Columbia, the federal government acquired additional land and completed a partial reconstruction of three buildings and the palisade. The national historic site now consists of 8.4 hect-



Costumed Interpreter and Big House. Jason Brown, 2003

ares and includes the core historic landscape, one original Hudson's Bay Company building (Storehouse), three reconstructed buildings (Big House, Servant's Quarters, Northeast Bastion), and the partially rebuilt palisade. Six buildings — a theatre, Cooperage, Blacksmith shop, Exhibits building, Operations building and the Northwest Bastion — have been added to help interpret the site for visitors.

Most of the site is south of the Canadian National Railway tracks and River Road. The land north of the tracks, bordering the Fraser River, remains undeveloped. A Visitor Centre, built in 1997, orients guests and presents key messages of national significance.

1.4 Parks Canada and Local First Nations

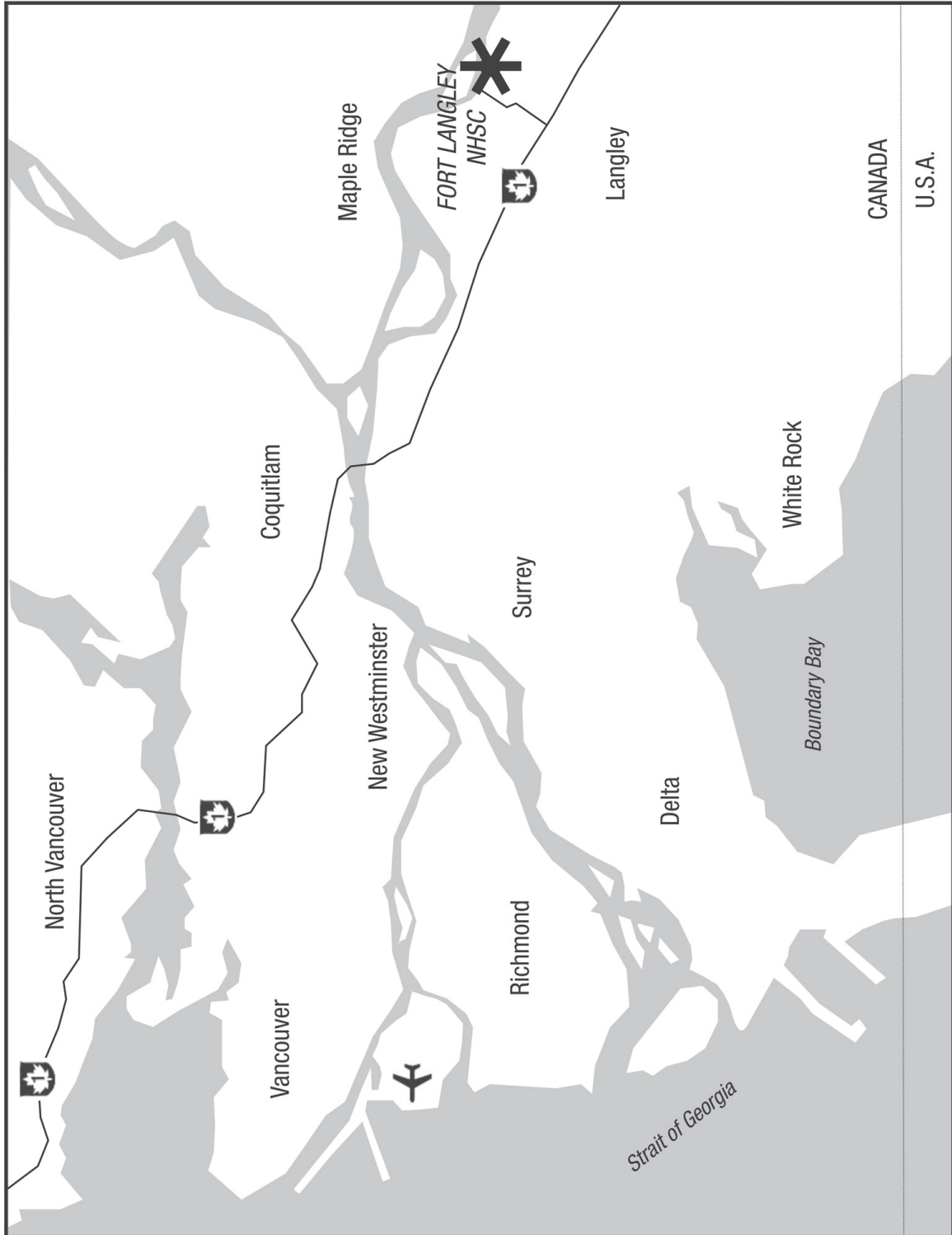
The history of Fort Langley is closely connected to the history of the area's First Nations. Parks Canada has established a close working relationship with the Sto:lo First Nation to ensure their active involvement in presentation, programs and partnerships. Cooperative projects to date include school programs, exhibit development, special events, and staff orientation and training.

1.5 Part of a National System

Fort Langley is part of a family of more than 900 national historic sites across Canada, each illustrating an important aspect of the history of Canada. Stewardship of these valuable historic resources is shared, as these places are owned and operated by federal, provincial and municipal governments, by businesses and by private citizens. Parks Canada administers 150 of these sites and contributes to many more through cost-sharing agreements.

National historic sites tell the story of thousands of years of human history. A rich variety of themes span political, economic, intellectual, cultural and social life. Powerful symbols of our national identity,

Figure 1: Regional Location



these sites capture the spirit and house the physical remains of our shared past. Fort Langley shares thematic links with several Hudson's Bay Company posts, such as Fort St. James (British Columbia), York Factory (Manitoba), and Lachine (Québec).

1.6 Legislation and Policy Basis for National Historic Site Planning

Management planning for individual historic sites takes place within a larger framework of legislation and policy. The following summaries describe the main legislation and policies that apply to national historic sites administered by Parks Canada.

Historic Sites and Monuments Act

The *Historic Sites and Monuments Act* gives the Minister of Environment the authority to designate historic places. This type of designation is usually made on the recommendation of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, an advisory body composed of representatives from all provinces and territories.

Canada National Parks Act

The *Canada National Parks Act* (2000) authorizes the government to set aside federal lands to commemorate an event of national importance, or to preserve a historic landmark or any object of historic, pre-contact or scientific interest of national importance. *National Historic Parks General Regulations* and the *National Historic Park Wildlife and Domestic Animals Regulations* apply to all sites set aside under the Act.

Parks Canada Agency Act

The *Parks Canada Agency Act* (1998) requires Parks Canada to preserve the commemorative integrity of national historic sites. The Act also requires every national historic site to table a management plan in Parliament and to review the plan every five years. The management plan is prepared with guidance from *Parks Canada Guide to Management Planning* (2000), and in accordance with Parks

Canada's *National Historic Sites and Cultural Resource Management Policy*.

National Historic Sites Policy

The *National Historic Sites Policy* outlines a national program of historical commemoration, provides guidelines for evaluation, and describes the various roles and responsibilities involved in the recognition, designation, and commemoration of sites, persons and events of national significance.

The policy sets out the following objectives for national historic sites:

- To foster knowledge and appreciation of Canada's past through a national program of historical commemoration.
- To ensure the commemorative integrity of national historic sites by protecting and presenting them for the benefit, education and enjoyment of this and future generations, in a manner that respects the significant and irreplaceable legacy represented by these places and their associated resources.
- To encourage and support owners of national historic sites in their efforts to ensure commemorative integrity.

Cultural Resource Management Policy

Cultural resource management is an integrated, holistic approach to the management of cultural resources. It applies to all activities that have an impact on cultural resources whether they relate to their protection, maintenance, appreciation, or use. The practice of cultural resource management requires that resources be identified and evaluated, and that their historic value be considered in all actions that affect them. The five principles of cultural resource management (value, public benefit, understanding, respect, and integrity) are not mutually exclusive; in fact they work most effectively when considered collectively. Cultural resource management is integral to the successful management of a national historic site, and is practiced by Parks Canada staff and partners in all cooperative management activities.

1.7 Management Planning and Public Consultation

Parks Canada recognizes the importance of engaging stakeholders in planning for the future of Fort Langley. Throughout the review process, the planning team provided opportunities for stakeholder groups, individual citizens, First Nations, non-government organizations and representatives from all levels of government to share their concerns and contribute their ideas.

Community meetings, open houses, and workshops took place in Fort Langley and Walnut Grove (Langley), BC. Newsletters were circulated to residents, community groups, businesses and organizations in Fort Langley and the Lower Mainland at key stages of the management plan review. The planning team also set up displays in public libraries in Walnut Grove, Surrey, North Delta, and Vancouver.

Open and effective communication is an on-going process. Parks Canada will continue to work with interested stakeholders to ensure the successful implementation of the management plan.



Visitors on the Gallery. John Gordon, 2004

2.0 A PLACE OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE



Furs in the Storehouse. J. Gordon, 2004

2.1 Park's Canada's Commitment to Commemorative Integrity

Parks Canada's primary responsibility at Fort Langley is commemorative integrity, a term used to describe the health and wholeness of a national historic site.

A national historic site possesses commemorative integrity when:

- the resources directly related to the reasons for designation as a national historic site are not impaired or under threat;
- the reasons for designation as a national historic site are effectively communicated to the public;
- the site's heritage values (including those not related to designation as a national historic site) are respected in all decisions and actions affecting the site.

2.2 Statement of Commemorative Intent

Fort Langley's *Statement of Commemorative Intent* describes the characteristics that contribute to its national historic significance. The minutes of the 1923 meeting of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada explain the reasons for Fort Langley's designation as a national historic site:

- Fort Langley was founded in 1827 to drive off the fur-traders from Boston who had monopolized the Maritime trade;
- It was from Fort Langley, rebuilt in 1840 (*sic* 1839) further up the river, that the Hudson's Bay Company began the export of salmon, supplying the forts of the Company and the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii);
- After the abandonment of the Columbia River as a trade route in 1848, the Company forwarded their goods to Langley for transshipment to their forts in British Columbia;

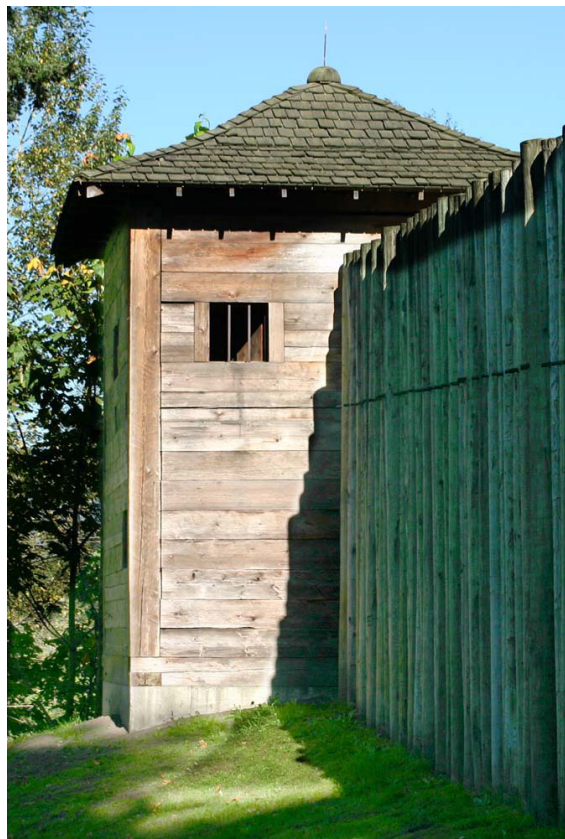
- The act creating the colony of British Columbia was proclaimed at Langley in 1858.

2.3 Commemorative Integrity Statement (CIS)

A *Commemorative Integrity Statement* (CIS) is a document that encapsulates what is meant by commemorative integrity at a particular national historic site. It provides a baseline for planning, managing, operating and reporting on the state of a national historic site, and identifies remedial actions if and when they are needed.

A CIS guides site management through the following actions:

- identifying the most important aspects of the site, in view of its national historic designation;
- ensuring a focus on the whole, not just individual resources;



Bastion, Fort Langley NHSC. A. Gavin, WCSC 2004

- at Parks Canada sites, ensuring that matters relating to national significance, including resources and messages, receive first priority;
- providing guidance for management planning and preparing conservation and presentation plans for the National Historic Sites of Canada Cost-Sharing Program;
- describing the heritage values and objectives that can be used to analyse the impact of development and adaptive re-use on site or nearby;
- providing the basis for design guidelines for development which may have an impact on the national historic site;
- giving direction on heritage messages for marketing plans and programs;
- providing the foundation for reporting to Canadians on the state of national historic sites.

2.4 Summary of the Commemorative Integrity Statement

The following summary of the *Fort Langley Commemorative Integrity Statement* (2003) describes the site's key resources and values, with specific attention to three elements — resource protection, effective communication, and respect for other heritage values.

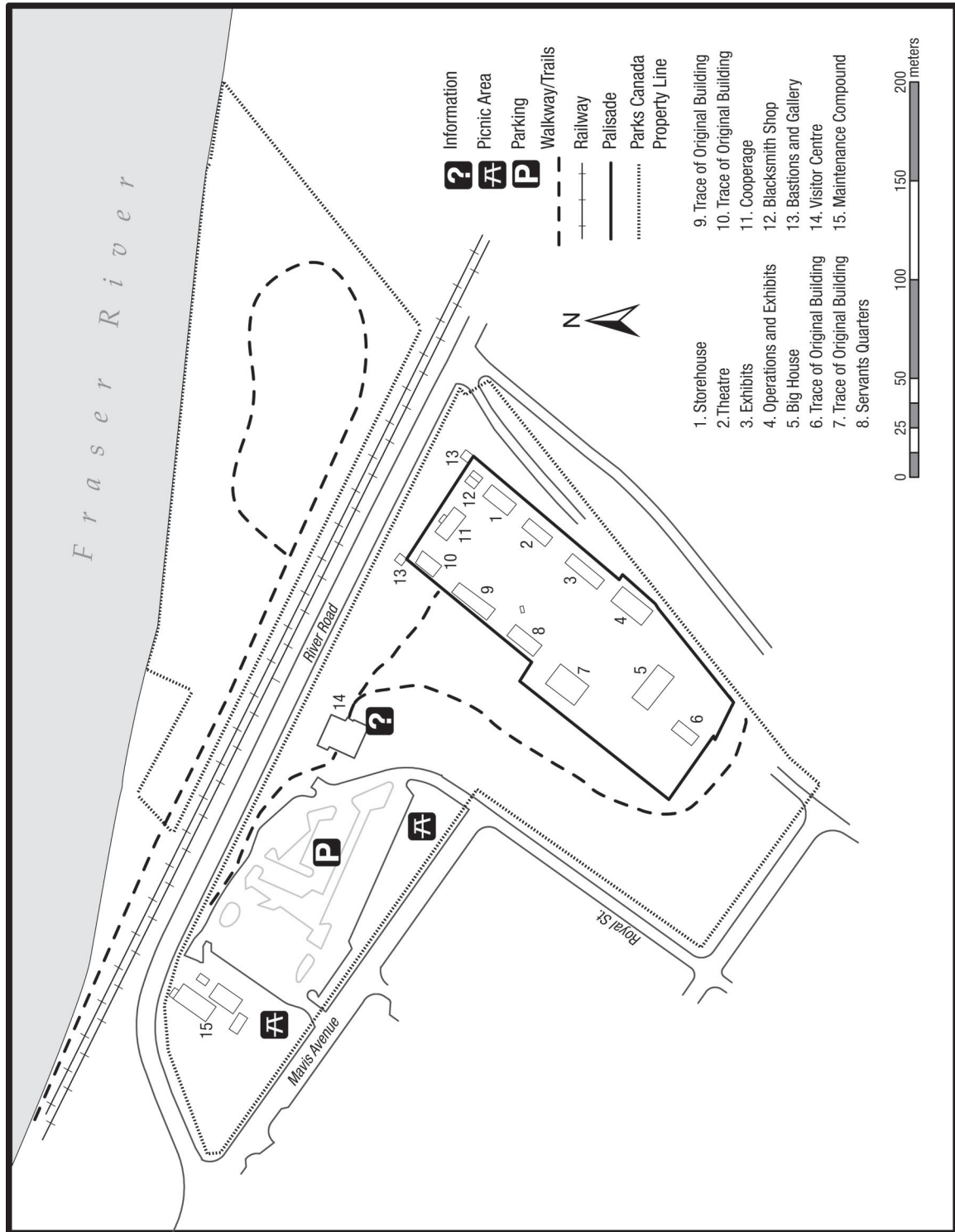
2.4.1. Resource Protection

The first key element refers to cultural resources that were integral to the site's designation. The term cultural resource applies to a broad range of features, including cultural landscapes, archaeological sites, built structures, artifacts and historical records. Though all cultural resources are valued, distinctions are made between two classes.

Level I cultural resources are directly associated with the reasons for the site's designation.

Level II resources are not directly associated with the commemorative intent of the site but have value because of their association to the historical period, geographic region, events, or people.

Figure 2: Designated Place and Administered Property



Resources not covered by these criteria are exempt from the *Cultural Resource Management Policy*, and are managed using other processes and policies.

Designated Place

“Designated Place” refers to the area recognized by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. The designated place at Fort Langley is the area encompassed by the reconstructed palisade as well as a 2m x 30m strip beyond the south-west palisade. This area was inside the historic palisade when the fort served as a fur trade post. The designated place also includes any surviving traces of the original palisade (See figure 2).

The historic value of the designated place includes Fort Langley’s strategic location on the Fraser River, the physical and visual access to the river, and the location and orientation of the complex. Locating the fort on the lower Fraser River allowed the Hudson’s Bay Company to establish key trade and communication links for its maritime trade and interior posts. Fort Langley’s setting on a small side channel masked the fort from the main channel, while ensuring direct access to the river. A small knoll helped defend the site by providing a clear view of the Fraser and the surrounding area.

The *Commemorative Integrity Statement* highlights the significance of the natural features in and around the designated place. Maintaining the site’s topography and sightlines and communicating the relationship between the fort and the Fraser River are key in preserving the site’s cultural integrity.

Built Resources (Level I Cultural Resource)

Built between 1840 and 1860, the HBC Storehouse, with its Red River frame construction style and fabric, is the site’s only surviving example of fur trade era construction. The orientation and location of the storehouse establish the relationships of the other buildings within the fort’s boundaries. This cultural resource connects the present day fort to the period in which the fort played a nationally significant role.

In Situ Archaeological Resources (Level I Cultural Resources)

The site contains a number of level 1 archaeological resources that document the historic fort, its

buildings and other structures, as well as their dimensions and materials:

- structural and other *in situ* remains dating from 1839 - 1886, and linked through documentary evidence to the Hudson’s Bay Company;
- *in situ* remains in areas of “archaeological potential” which could be linked to the Hudson’s Bay Company’s occupation of the site;
- artifacts or features associated with the 1839-1886 HBC occupation of the site.

These resources contribute to an understanding of the location, relationship and function of the fort’s former buildings and of the site as a whole.

Historic Objects (Level I Cultural Resources)

Fort Langley’s collection of Level I historic objects encompass both archaeological objects and curatorial collections directly related to the site’s operation as a fur trading post and its role as the site of the Proclamation of the Colony of British Columbia. Archaeological and curatorial collections include lithic material, fire-cracked rock, metal objects, fasteners, hinges, tools, ceramics, clay pipe fragments, and an assortment of items associated with fishing, farming and domestic activity.

Resource Protection Objectives

The resources directly related to Fort Langley’s designation as a national historic site will not be impaired or under threat when:

- the resources and their associated values are respected;
- management decisions are based on adequate and sound information and are made in accordance with the principles and practices of the *Parks Canada Cultural Resource Management Policy*;
- the resources and their associated values are not lost, impaired or threatened from natural processes, for example erosion or decay, within or outside of the site;
- the resources and their associated values are not lost, impaired or threatened by human actions within or outside of the site; and



Children's activity. J. Gordon, 2004

- the historic values of the resources are communicated to visitors and stakeholders.

2.4.2. Heritage Presentation

Nationally Significant Messages

The second element of commemorative integrity pertains to communication. Effective communication helps visitors gain an appreciation of the site and the reasons for its commemoration. The messages flow directly from the *Statement of Commemorative Intent*. Four national messages support the commemoration of Fort Langley as a national historic site:

National Message #1

Fort Langley was founded in 1827 to drive off the fur-traders from Boston who had monopolized the Maritime trade.

Context Messages

- Fort Langley was a Hudson's Bay Company outpost of the British Empire on the northwest coast.
- The Maritime Fur Trade of the Northwest Coast, initiated by British traders following Captain James Cook's expedition in 1778, was by the 1790s dominated by American trading concerns.
- Fort Langley was strategically sited on the mainland in relation to the ocean, the international boundary, the route of traffic up the Fraser River, and populations of aboriginal peoples.
- Aboriginal peoples played various roles important to the operation of Fort Langley.
- When it was established, Fort Langley was the only post on the Pacific Coast between the Columbia River and Alaska.
- Fort Langley was closely associated historically with the *S.S. Beaver*, the first steam ship on the northwest coast, which linked the company's coastal posts and carried on trade with aboriginal peoples at various points along the coast.

This message recognizes the national significance of the fur trade, and the significance of Fort Langley as a centre of trade on the Pacific coast. Established by George Simpson, Fort Langley emerged as a hub for trade and transport throughout the Pacific Northwest, serving as the central depot for trade into the interior through British/Canadian Territory.

National Message #2

It was from Fort Langley, rebuilt in 1840 (sic. 1839) further up the river; that the Hudson's Bay Company began the export of salmon, supplying the forts of the Company and the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii).

Context Messages

- Fort Langley was an important source of commodities for the HBC's domestic and export trade: cured salmon, cranberries and agricultural products.
- At Fort Langley, the Hudson's Bay Company carried on extensive farming operations to supply their own posts and to supply the Russian-American Fur Company in Alaska.
- Coastal and interior First Nations were influential in the evolution of trade economies associated with the site.

The second national message draws attention to the diversification of trade that occurred at the site. Later, the Hudson's Bay Company expanded its activities to include the domestic and export trade of salmon, cranberries and agricultural products. As the fort expanded into marine transportation, fisheries and agriculture, it entrenched its role as a centre of British/Canadian trade and sovereignty.

National Message #3

After the abandonment of the Columbia River as a trade route in 1848, the Company forwarded their goods to Langley for transshipment to their forts in British Columbia.

Context Messages

- Fort Langley played a role in establishing viable routes to the interior through the British/Canadian territory.

- From its establishment to 1858, Fort Langley was the head of navigation on the Fraser River.
- Fort Langley was the terminus and point of convergence of the Hudson's Bay Company's overland route and the all-British trade route to the interior and other trading trails.
- Fort Langley functioned as a depot for the supply of interior HBC posts.
- Fort Langley was part of a network of HBC posts on the Pacific Slope and representative of a broader network of HBC forts across much of western and northern Canada.

The third national message recognizes the prominent role of Fort Langley as a regional centre of trade, commerce and transportation, linking the network of posts that extended from coast to coast to coast. The expansion of fur trade activities at Fort Langley asserted a significant British/Canadian presence in the Pacific Northwest during a period of political uncertainty.

National Message #4

The act creating the colony of British Columbia was proclaimed at Langley in 1858.

Context Messages

- In 1858, Fort Langley was viewed as a suitable location for the capital of the colony and the proclamation reflected its position as a centre of trade and governance.
- The establishment of the Colony of British Columbia was partly in response to the challenge to sovereignty posed by the rapid influx of American prospectors during the Gold Rush.
- The proclamation of the Colony of British Columbia in 1858 was itself an assertion of British sovereignty over the territories of this region.
- James Douglas (K.B.E 1863), who was an HBC official and Governor of the new colony, played a key role in the proclamation of the colony of British Columbia.

- Fur trade transportation, outfitting, and trading infrastructure were integral to the assertion and maintenance of British/Canadian sovereignty on the West Coast.
- Relationships with Aboriginal peoples were an essential prerequisite to the establishment of Fort Langley and its role in maintaining British presence on the coast.



Game, Exhibits Building. J. Gordon, 2004

The final message recognizes the expansion of trade activities in western Canada, culminating with the proclamation of the colony of British Columbia. The proclamation served to clearly assert British sovereignty over the territories and, in effect, secured control of trade activities on the Pacific coast.

Heritage Presentation Objectives

The reasons for designation as a national historic site are effectively communicated when:

- the overall heritage presentation experience conveys the reasons for designation as a national historic site;
- visitors and site stewards understand the reasons for designation as a national historic site;
- management decisions are based on adequate and sound information and are made in accordance with the principles and practice of the *Cultural Resource Management Policy*;
- the public understands the important role of Aboriginal peoples in the fur trade at the site.

- the public understands the national significance of the site;
- community support for and participation in events and activities related to the messages of national significance are encouraged.

2.4.3. Other Heritage Values

Resources Not Related to the Reasons for Designation

Beyond the commemorated values associated with the site, there are a number of other resources and messages that are significant, yet not related to the reasons for designation.

Three of Fort Langley's reconstructed buildings are recognized Federal Heritage Buildings, which means they are level II cultural resources. The three structures were built as part of the centenary celebrations marking the Proclamation of the Colony of British Columbia.

The Servants' Quarters (1957), built using traditional Red River frame style, interprets the social history of employees at the fort. The Northeast Bastion (1957) marks the presence of the bastion that graced the northeast corner of the original palisade. Bastions helped defend against attackers and were common in many HBC forts in the nineteenth century. The Big House (1959) is a replica of the original fort's administrative centre, the actual site of the Proclamation. Princess Margaret presided over the official opening of the national historic site in 1958 and the reconstructed Big House hosted the annual meeting of the premier and executive council of British Columbia from 1959-1991.

Objectives for Resources Not Related to the Reasons for Designation

Level II cultural resources and their associated values will be protected and respected when:

- all management decisions are based on sound information and are made in accordance with the principles and practice of the *Parks Canada Cultural Resource Management Policy*.
- the historic value of the resources is communicated to visitors and stakeholders.

Messages Not Related to the Reasons for Designation

The *Commemorative Integrity Statement* identifies a number of other messages that convey important aspects of the heritage value of Fort Langley. These messages draw attention to the pre-contact history of First Nations in the surrounding region; the historic significance of the Native Sons organization and their work to commemorate the history of British Columbia; the role of the Royal Engineers in establishing the Colony of British Columbia; and the site's association to other HBC fur trade forts and the entire system of national historic sites.

Objectives for Messages Not Related to the Reasons for Designation

The messages not related to the reasons for designation as a national historic site are effectively communicated to the public when:

- part of the heritage presentation experience conveys the messages not related to the reasons for designation as a national historic site;
- messages not related to the reasons for designation as a national historic site and

their presentation do not overwhelm or detract from the presentation and understanding of the site's national historic significance;

- visitors understand the messages not related to the reasons for designation as a national historic site;

management decisions are based on adequate and sound information and are made in accordance with the principles and practice of the *Parks Canada Cultural Resource Management Policy*.

2.5 Commemorative Integrity Statement as a Framework for Management Planning

The *Commemorative Integrity Statement* serves as the benchmark for planning and decision-making at Fort Langley. While the statement describes the resource values and messages integral to the site's commemoration, it does not include specific management actions. Management planning builds on the foundation of the CIS, identifying the strategic goals, objectives and actions required to ensure that the heritage values are protected, presented and respected by all.

3.0 CURRENT CONTEXT AND FUTURE DIRECTION

3.1 Vision, Strategic Goals Objectives and Actions

This section outlines the vision and the strategic goals, objectives and actions that collectively seek to achieve the following:

- to ensure the commemorative integrity of the site;
- to enhance understanding and appreciation of the site's history and national significance;
- to manage the site while respecting its natural resources and surroundings;
- to provide an engaging and dynamic visitor experience that fosters learning;
- to improve partnerships and regional collaboration.

The *Vision* describes the long-term direction for the national historic site. *Strategic goals* draw attention to leading management priorities, as directed by legislation, policies and management guidelines. *Objectives* describe the desired outcomes and *Actions* identify the specific means through which the management objectives, and ultimately, the strategic goals will be met.

3.2 Vision

In the next fifteen years, the heritage values and resources for which Fort Langley NHSC was commemorated will continue to be maintained and enhanced. All of the nationally significant resources on-site, and the historic objects and information suitably protected and presented. The history of Fort Langley will be presented in an engaging and respectful manner that captures the spirit and tells the stories of this important 19th century HBC fort. Site services and programs will foster a dynamic visitor experience that ensures that visitors leave with a full appreciation



Exhibits Building. J. Gordon, 2004

for the significance of Fort Langley and the important roles that it played during its period of occupation as a centre of fur, fish and agricultural trade, transportation and its role as a centre of British/Canadian sovereignty.

The history of Fort Langley will be communicated to visitors, those who visit the site first hand as well as those who experience the site through the Parks Canada Agency Internet website or through other means of off-site programming, in an active, engaging and dynamic manner. The site will be an important component of the national system of historic sites as well as a source of pride to all Canadians.

3.3 Commemorative Integrity

Protection of Fort Langley's resources, appropriate communication, and care and respect in all decisions will enhance the commemorative integrity of this historic site.

3.3.1 Resource Protection

Strategic Goal

The resources that symbolize the national historic significance of Fort Langley are not threatened or impaired.

An assessment for the *State of Protected Heritage Areas* (1999) confirmed Fort Langley's cultural resources are in "fair to good" condition. The assessment included the designated place, built resources, *in situ* archaeological resources and historic objects associated with the commemorative intent of the site.

Designated Place

The designated place at Fort Langley includes the cultural resources, natural features and characteristics of the cultural landscape for which the site was commemorated. The reconstructed palisade defines and protects the site's designated place. A road and railway, built before the government acquired the river front property in 1967, compromise direct access to the river. However, visitors can still appreciate the site's natural and defensive features, the protected access to a sheltered side channel, and the fort's strategic location on a gradual rise overlooking the river and surrounding area.



Servant's Quarters. A. Gavin, WCSC 2004

Objectives

- To maintain the open character of the historical landscape within and around the palisade as well as the view of the Fraser River and adjacent lands;
- To protect the natural and cultural resources from loss or damage due to natural processes such as erosion and decay, or from the effects of human use, in and around the site;
- To base decisions about the protection and maintenance of the designated place on adequate and sound information, in keeping with the principles and practices of the *Cultural Resource Management Policy*.

Actions

- prepare a maintenance strategy for the designated place;
- monitor *in situ* cultural resources, especially for impacts from visitor use, natural processes and adjacent land use;
- work with adjacent landowners to encourage compatible land use.

Built Resources

The original Hudson's Bay Company Storehouse was restored to its original condition in the mid-1930s and routine monitoring and maintenance have preserved the structure's condition. All the other original structures were dismantled or lost to decay following the closure of the fort in 1886.

Nine additional structures were built between 1956 and 1999. Three of these buildings: the Big House, the Servants' Quarters, and the North-east Bastion, were erected between 1956 and 1958 to mark the centenary anniversary of the proclamation of the colony of British Columbia. All three structures were designated "recognized" by the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office (FHBRO) thus they are level II cultural resources. The Blacksmith shop, Northwest Bastion, Cooperage, palisade walls, and ancillary structures were erected between 1958 and 1995 to enhance presentation and display space. The 1995 Management Plan led a further period of site development, adding the final three structures located within the palisade. Exceptional care ensured



Overview of the 1994 excavations at Structure L. J. Porter, Parks Canada

all reconstructions closely approximate the location and architectural style of the original structures.

Since 1995, a number of initiatives have improved the site's cultural integrity. Key upgrades include the following:

- installation of fire suppression systems in the Storehouse, Big House, Servants' Quarters and Northeast Bastion;
- improved electronic monitoring systems;
- additional display space and elevator service in the Big House;
- remodeling of the Servants' Quarters to reflect the historic use of the original structure;
- replacement of a 25-metre section of the palisade; treatment of other sections of the walls to mitigate the effects of rot and insects;
- completed records of all built resources;
- updated site plans and maps.

Objectives

- to maintain the HBC Storehouse and other built resources;
- to respect recognized practices for monitoring and assessment;
- to apply the best and most current conservation, archaeological and historical information available.

Actions

- review existing conservation, monitoring and maintenance protocols for the HBC Storehouse and other built resources;
- monitor the condition of built resources regularly to detect deterioration and determine corrective action;
- prepare integrated, long-term conservation strategies for all heritage resources;
- document all maintenance.

In Situ Archaeological Resources

Five decades of archaeological research have produced an extensive collection of artifacts, field notes, maps and photographs that document the history and configuration of this Hudson's Bay Company fort.

In situ resources remain at the site; collections located during excavations have been removed for safekeeping. Unfortunately, many of the *in situ* resources along the northern perimeter were lost or damaged during the construction of the Canadian National Railway line between 1911-1913, a decade before the commemoration of the site as a place of national historic significance.

The earliest excavations in the 1950s confirmed the location of the original palisade. Subsequent work in the 1970s located remnants of several original structures. A series of test pits revealed fur trade era features such as storage cellars, refuse pits, and building remains. Excavations in the mid-1980s examined the condition of the Storehouse substructure and the land surrounding it. This work revealed the first definitive evidence of an elevated walkway along the northern palisade wall. Further excavations along the northern escarpment determined the location of two cellars associated with a former fur trade era residence.

Excavations in the late 1980s and early 1990s examined remains of the original cooperage and kitchen structures. This work also located evidence of an extensive settlement that predated the use of the site as a HBC fort. Further assessment revealed more than 400 pre-contact and 900 historic artifacts. In the late 1990s researchers uncovered a variety of pre-contact features and artifacts, as well as some dating from the 19th and 20th centuries.

Since the mid-1990s, the archaeological program at the site has concentrated on excavations and monitoring associated with the construction of the new Visitor Centre, Theatre, Operations Building, Exhibits Building, Collections Building and Maintenance Compound.

Objectives

- to protect all *in situ* archaeological resources from loss or damage due to erosion, construction, visitor use or routine maintenance;
- to communicate the importance of the site's archaeological resources.

Actions

- prepare an Archaeological Resource Description Analysis (ARDA) that includes a record of all archaeological work;
- assess the effectiveness of using a non-intrusive ground penetrating radar unit to map and monitor *in situ* resources;
- prepare monitoring and maintenance strategies for archaeological resources;
- present information from the site's extensive collection of field notes, maps, and photographs.

Historic Objects

Fort Langley's curatorial collection, consisting of approximately 5,000 historic objects and almost 12,000 reproductions, is stored in a special collections facility at the site. Level I resources include objects, drawings and sketches related to significant events associated with the commemorative intent of the site, to people associated with the HBC fort and to the period from 1839 -1886.

The archaeological collection consists of approximately 100,000 objects acquired during the last fifty years. The extensive collection of lithic materials, rock, metal objects, tools, ceramic and glass fragments, household items, farm related materials and miscellaneous objects associated with activities such as cranberry packing and salmon



Earthenware serving dish found at Fort Langley in 1989. J. Porter, Parks Canada

curing is stored in three different locations. A few items, suitable for display, have been incorporated into on-site exhibits. The remainder of the archaeological collection is in Winnipeg and Calgary. Both the curatorial and archaeological collections are in fair to good condition.

One of the recommendations of the 1995 management plan was the construction of suitable on-site archive and display space. Parks Canada has built new facilities that now store, display and interpret key pieces of the cultural and archaeological collection. Recent improvements to the site's security and fire safety systems provide further protection for the collection.

Objectives

- to evaluate, inventory, and protect all historic objects associated with the site on an on-going basis;
- to enhance understanding and appreciation of curatorial and archaeological collections.

Actions

- prepare a long-term care and management strategy for level I and II curatorial and archaeological collections;
- revise the Scope of Collections Statements;
- digitize catalogue records and images to improve access to information for decision-making and research.

3.3.2 Heritage Presentation

Strategic Goal

The reasons for Fort Langley's designation as a site of national significance are communicated effectively.

Since 1995, significant improvements have enhanced the site's interpretive facilities and programs. Fort Langley communicates with visitors in a variety of ways — guided tours, demonstrations, videos, interpretive displays, historical interpretations, brochures and Visitor Centre ser-



Costumed Interpreter. J. Gordon, 2004

vices and programs. Staff offer programs for school groups and are developing an outreach program.

The *State of Protected Heritage Areas Report* (1999) contained a very positive assessment of heritage presentation, noting improvements in three main areas: indigenous peoples, women and visible minorities; events that shaped the nation; and messages of national significance.

Surveys in 2000 and 2003 indicate visitors are very satisfied with heritage presentation programs. These surveys also show that the communication of Fort Langley's national significance has improved through the diversification of media, as proposed by the site's 1995 management plan. Fort Langley appreciates the need to further diversify heritage presentation by building on the success of current on-site programs.

Objectives

- to engage diverse audiences with Fort Langley's media and programs;
- to effectively convey the national significance of the site;
- to communicate Fort Langley's association to other sites commemorating the fur trade, Canadian sovereignty, and the Parks Canada system of national historic sites, parks and marine conservation areas;
- to ensure all messages reflect current research and knowledge about the site

Actions

- continue to evaluate the effectiveness of the site's heritage presentation activities;



Adze blades found during excavations in 1995. J. Porter, Parks Canada 2004

- refine the site's heritage presentation plan, responding to new audience needs and requirements;
- survey visitors to determine their reasons for visiting Fort Langley; use information to identify existing and potential audiences.

3.3.3 Other Heritage Values

Strategic Goal

Fort Langley's other heritage values are respected by all whose decisions or actions affect the site.

A number of level II messages and level II resources relate to the site's archaeological context, its evolution as a national historic site, and the panorama of history etched into the surrounding landscape (Section 2.4.3).

Level II messages describe the site's association to the network of national historic sites, its connection to Fort St. James and other HBC posts, and its association to the *S.S. Beaver*.

The Big House, Servant's Quarters and North-east Bastion are in excellent condition. The collection of Level II objects is in good condition and stored in a climate controlled collections facility.

Objectives

- protect Level II cultural resources;
- effectively present Level II messages.

Action

- monitor the level II resource collection to ensure resources are protected and managed according to Parks Canada's *Cultural Resource Management Policy*.

3.4 Natural Resources

Strategic Goal

Fort Langley's natural resources are protected in a manner that is consistent with Parks Canada's policies and with visitor use and enjoyment.

Fort Langley protects many important natural resources — riparian habitat along the waterfront, vegetation in the floodplain/swamp, and shrub, tree and plant communities.

The *Species at Risk Assessment for Fort Langley National Historic Site* presents the results of a thorough biophysical assessment carried out in 2002. The report provides a detailed description of the riverfront and uplands areas. No provincially or federally significant plant or animal species were found on the property administered by Parks Canada.

In addition to identifying the site's plants and animals, the assessment provides a better understand-

ing of the historic landscape along the riverfront, particularly the evolution of Bedford Channel from the period of occupation at the HBC fort to the present.

Parks Canada used the assessment and the management plan review to identify priorities for managing the site's natural resources.

Objectives

- to document and protect the site's natural resources;
- to balance the protection of natural resources with the need to maintain important features of the historic landscape, most notably the river view and the open feel of the uplands;
- to minimize the impact of visitor use, while allowing for enjoyment of the natural environment.

Actions

- develop a vegetation management strategy that balances needs to protect the site's natural resource values while maintaining important features of the historic landscape;
- continue to use environmentally sound practices in the management of the site's natural and cultural resources.

3.5 Visitor Experience

Strategic Goal

Facilities, programs and services meet or exceed visitor expectations, while respecting Fort Langley's character and location.

Open year-round, Fort Langley National Historic Site welcomes visitors from the Lower Mainland, across the country and abroad. In the Visitor Centre, a series of exhibits introduce the site and set the overall historic context. Other Centre services include a staffed information desk, a gift boutique operated by the 'Friends of the Fort', and washrooms. Parking and picnic facilities are located on-site.

From the Visitor Centre, a short path leads to the site's main gate. Inside the palisade, visitors can explore an extensive complex, including the original HBC Storehouse. Corner blocks mark the location of four other original structures — kitchen, storage facility and two servants' quarters. Inside the buildings, interpretive displays, theatre presentations, special events, archives, and collections tell the story of the site. No additional construction is proposed at this time.



Visitor Centre. A. Gavin, WCSC 2004

From a peak of 134,371 in 1975-76, the number of visitors declined steadily, before stabilizing at between 75,000 – 85,000 in the 1980s and 1990s. After a slight increase between 1995-2001 following the addition of the Visitor Centre and several other structures, numbers once again began to decline.

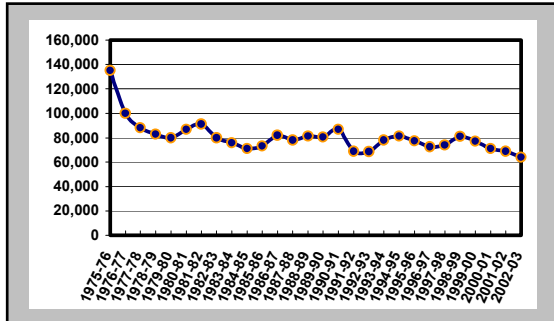


Figure 3: Visitor Statistics 1975 - 2003

A reduction in off-season hours of operation, financial limitations for public schools, fewer no-fee special event days, and a lack of new heritage presentation programs have made it difficult to attract new or repeat visitors.

Since 1995, attention has focused on site development. Now these priorities have been met, attention can shift to improving heritage presentation programs and offering high quality visitor services to renew interest in the site.

A visitor survey in 2000 provided detailed information about demographics and the effectiveness of interpretive programs and services. The survey confirmed visitors found recent changes to infrastructure and heritage presentation significantly improved services.

Objectives

- to offer programs, services and facilities that meet visitor expectations;
- to promote public enjoyment, appreciation and awareness of Fort Langley and the system of national historic sites;
- to respond to diverse language, learning, age and special needs requirements.

Actions

- review surveys to identify visitor needs and preferences;
- analyze visitor statistics to guide investment, operational and marketing decisions.

3.6 Site Management

3.6.1. Marketing

Fort Langley is one of many attractions in the Lower Mainland and Fraser Valley regions of southwest British Columbia. Immigration and tourism in the region have expanded rapidly over the past several decades, representing a significant potential visitor market. At the same time, the region has seen the addition of many tourist attractions and services. Fort Langley must compete with sites and attractions that are much closer to the Vancouver tourist marketplace.

Situated in the heart of the Fraser Valley, Fort Langley has a unique story to share. The community is an important tourist destination, featuring a historic main street, museums, a historic rail station and numerous small shops, restaurants, cafés and boutiques of interest to visitors. Together, the site and the community represent a great day-trip destination. Marketing efforts will identify appropriate visitor groups, highlighting the products and services of specific interest to them.

Fort Langley was recently selected as a pilot for the national historic sites marketing initiative. Significant new resources will increase visibility, refresh programming, and engage new audiences.



Looking at trade goods. John Gordon, 2004

Parks Canada staff will work closely with other national historic sites in the lower mainland, other HBC forts and historic sites across the country as well as other heritage attractions and private sector partners to pursue common interests.

Research into visitor trends and Canadian demographics will help identify marketing priorities. Recent studies indicate a trend toward increasing numbers of educated and adventurous visitors, looking for enriched, participatory and authentic cultural experiences.

Objectives

- to identify visitor audiences;
- to respond to changing markets;
- to improve awareness of the site among potential visitor groups, including tourism opportunities at the site, to the township and throughout the surrounding area;
- to increase the number of annual visitors;
- to increase revenue.

Actions

- improve research and analysis to better identify and understand target audiences;
- refine services and programs to respond to audience needs;
- collaborate with tourism authorities and local businesses to identify ways of expanding tourism;

- implement a system to monitor visitor use and satisfaction.

3.6.2. Business Planning

Management of a national historic site must demonstrate leadership, integrity and professionalism. Business plans are used as the vehicle to identify and schedule management priorities to improve site operations, and to address the goals, objectives and actions prescribed in this management plan.

Objectives

- to maintain integrity in all aspects of site operations, management and decision-making;
- to use public funds wisely and efficiently.

Actions

- review operations, management and decision-making practices to ensure they contribute to the integrity of the national historic site as well as opportunities for visitor use, education and enjoyment;
- apply strategic environmental assessments to assess the environmental impacts of any and all projects or activities before they are undertaken;
- ensure all administrative, safety and security programs and practices respect recognized professional standards.

4.0 PARTNERSHIPS AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT



Costumed Interpreter. J. Gordon, 2004

4.1 Regional Integration

Strategic Goal

Planning decisions reflect the best interests of the site and the community, while remaining consistent with Parks Canada's objectives, policies and operational guidelines.

The management plan review engaged interested stakeholders in identifying new management priorities. Open houses, meetings, and information sessions throughout the review ensured proposed initiatives reflected Agency, local and regional priorities, interests and needs.

The Friends of The Fort volunteer organization is a key partner at the site. The Friends play a focal role through special events, special heritage conservation projects, as well as assisting with

on-site and outreach programming. The support and assistance of the Friends group serves to enhance the visitor experience offered to site visitors. Parks Canada values the support and assistance provided by the Friends, and intends to expand on current volunteer opportunities at the site through new volunteer and partnership opportunities with the Friends in the years ahead.

Parks Canada works collaboratively with First Nations, local heritage groups, the Township of Langley, the Fort Langley Business Improvement Association and other partners on common interests.

Fort Langley's programs and marketing initiatives recognize the cultural and linguistic diversity of the surrounding area. Parks Canada is aware of the importance of these cultural and linguistic communities and will work to identify methods of reaching and introducing new visitor audiences to the site.

Parks Canada maintains key partnerships with the Greater Vancouver Regional District, the Township of Langley, the Langley Canoe Club, the Greater Langley Chamber of Commerce, and regional school districts. These partnerships have helped improve services at the historic site as well as other programs and services in the area. Continued involvement and cooperation with the community is a priority.

Objectives

- to provide opportunities for the public to contribute their knowledge, expertise and suggestions concerning any aspect of the Parks Canada program;
- to carry out site planning and decision making in an open and inclusive manner.

Actions

- review heritage presentation materials with local First Nations to ensure accuracy;
- work collaboratively with the community concerning special events, visitor services and visitor programs;
- work with the Friends of the Fort volunteer organization as a key partner at the site through special events, special heritage conservation projects, on-site and outreach programming and a renewed volunteer program to enhance the visitor experience offered to site visitors;
- solicit feedback from stakeholders concerning planning and site management initiatives.



Visitors. John Gordon, 2004

5.0 SUMMARY OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT



Grounds of Fort Langley NHSC. A. Gavin, WCSC 2004

The *Fort Langley National Historic Site of Canada Management Plan* underwent an environmental assessment review in accordance with the 1999 *Cabinet Directive on the Environmental Assessment of Policy, Plan and Program Proposals*. Screening was conducted early in the review to ensure the environmental effects of plan initiatives were considered before irrevocable decisions were made. This provided an opportunity to adjust the draft plan if required. The potential for management plan proposals generating adverse environmental effects was assessed. Implementation of management plan initiatives will increase the level of cultural resource protection and commemorative integrity at Fort Langley National Historic Site of Canada. Proposed key actions are consistent with Parks Canada Policy and the *Fort Langley National Historic Site of Canada Commemorative Integrity Statement*.

Human use has highly modified the natural ecosystem in the southern land parcel at Fort Langley NHSC. The palisade, historic buildings and open views are important elements of the site's designated place. Despite a lengthy history of human use limited development is present on the northern property adjacent to the Fraser River. Other than an informal walking path the majority of the site is undeveloped. Natural floodplain features with significant habitat value (riparian ecosystems) are present. The undeveloped character of this property will be maintained as the management plan proposes key actions to protect and manage these resources. A species at risk assessment conducted at the site found no species listed by the Committee on Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) or the Conservation Data Centre (CDC). The assessment report recommended that a detailed species inventory be conducted on this land parcel to determine if

rare species or communities are present. If rare species are discovered, efforts should be undertaken to manage these species consistent with Parks Canada Policy and the provisions of the *Species at Risk Act*.

Vegetation management and other activities at the historic site have the potential to introduce new exotic species or expand existing populations. Possible sources include transport of plant seeds or vegetative material from use of contaminated building materials, items of personal clothing (boots) or equipment. Viewscape maintenance will trigger the *CEAA*. Parks Canada will consider the findings of a *CEAA* screening prior to deciding on a course of action to approve, modify or abandon these activities. The key challenge at Fort Langley NHS will be to maintain historically accurate open viewscales without encouraging weed growth near the north side of the palisade or along the northern perimeter of the north property parcel.

The potential for cumulative environmental effects is low. Implementation of proposed key actions will not result in alienation of currently undeveloped lands. Levels of visitation are not expected to increase significantly in response to marketing and outreach initiatives. Key actions proposed in the revised management plan are expected to result in a positive cumulative benefit for commemorative integrity, a neutral cumulative benefit for ecological integrity, and a positive

net socio-economic benefit. All actions proposed in the management plan are consistent with Parks Canada Policy and federal legislation. Adequate public participation occurred during the management planning review process.

Many proposals described in the management plan are strategic. It is not possible to fully evaluate the environmental effect of these initiatives at this point in time. Individual development projects will undergo environmental assessment screening pursuant to the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (CEAA)* once project planning and design are sufficiently well advanced. The Parks Canada Agency is a Responsible Authority under the *CEAA*. The Agency will not undertake any project prior to preparing an environmental assessment pursuant to the *CEAA* and deciding on a course of action based on the results of the assessment.

The overall intent of the *Fort Langley National Historic Site of Canada Management Plan* is to ensure commemorative integrity. Key focus areas include cultural landscape management, and increased First Nations and stakeholder engagement in all aspects of site management. Some actions may generate employment and economic benefits for local and regional businesses. Positive social impacts are expected for local First Nations from increased involvement with the site, and interpretive materials that more accurately portray their past and present role in the area.

6.0 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY



Cooperage. A. Gavin, WCSC 2004

6.1 Plan Implementation and Accountability

The strategic objectives and actions proposed by the management plan for Fort Langley National Historic Site will be implemented through the Field Unit's sustainable business plan. While the focus of a management plan is to act as a strategic guide with a lifespan of fifteen years (reviewed every five years), the business plan identifies which actions will be realized during the ensuing five-year period, specifying their timing and accounting for all associated costs.

Implementation of the management plan is the responsibility of the Coastal British Columbia Field Unit Superintendent. The Field Unit

Superintendent's three primary accountabilities are:

- Ensuring commemorative integrity;
- Improving service to clients; and
- Making wise and efficient use of funds.

Achieving the goals, objectives and strategic actions detailed in the management plan will depend on the appropriate allocation of resources within the Field Unit. The Field Unit is aware that it will bear full fiscal responsibility for the implementation of the plan.

6.2 Priorities

The chart below identifies the management plan's key actions, with an emphasis on activities during the first three years. No direct priority has

been assigned, beyond identifying in which business plan period actions will take place. Priorities will be assigned during the business planning process.

Figure 4: Management Plan Key Actions

Business Plan Service Line	Management Plan Action	Planning Periods*	
		1 st	2 nd
<i>Service Line 2: Heritage Resource Protection</i>	Prepare a maintenance strategy for the designated place.	■	
	Monitor in situ cultural resources, especially for impacts from visitor use, natural processes and adjacent land use.	■	■
	Work with adjacent landowners to encourage compatible land use.	■	■
	Review existing conservation, monitoring and maintenance protocols for the HBC Storehouse and other built resources.	■	
	Monitor the condition of built resources regularly to detect deterioration and determine corrective action.	■	■
	Prepare integrated, long-term conservation strategies for all heritage resources.	■	
	Document all maintenance.	■	■
	Prepare an Archaeological Resource Description Analysis (ARDA) that includes a record of all archaeological work.	■	
	Assess the effectiveness of using a non-intrusive ground penetrating radar unit to map and monitor in situ resources.	■	■
	Prepare monitoring and maintenance strategies for archaeological resources.	■	
	Present information from the site's extensive collection of field notes, maps, and photographs.		■
	Prepare a long-term care and management strategy for level I and II curatorial and archaeological collections.	■	
	Revise the Scope of Collections Statements.	■	
	Digitize catalogue records and images to improve access to information for decision-making and research.		■
	Monitor the level II resource collection to ensure resources are protected and are managed according to Parks Canada's Cultural Resource Management Policy.	■	■
	Develop a vegetation management strategy that balances needs to protect the site's natural resource values while maintaining important features of the historic landscape,	■	
	Apply strategic environmental assessments to assess the environmental impacts of any and all projects or activities before they are undertaken,	■	■

Figure 4: Management Plan Key Actions continued

Business Plan Service Line	Management Plan Action	Planning Periods*	
		1 st	2 nd
Service Line 3: Heritage Presentation	Continue to evaluate the effectiveness of the site's heritage presentation activities.	■	■
	Refine the site's heritage presentation plan, responding to new audience needs and requirements.	■	■
	Review surveys to identify visitor needs and preferences.	■	
	Analyze visitor statistics to guide investment, operational and marketing decisions.	■	
Service Line 4: Visitor Services	Review surveys to identify visitor needs and preferences.	■	■
	Analyze visitor statistics to guide investment, operational and marketing decisions.	■	■
	Improve research and analysis to help identify and understand target audiences.	■	
	Refine services and programs to respond to audience needs.	■	
	Collaborate with tourism authorities and local businesses to expand tourism.		■
	Implement a system to monitor visitor use and satisfaction.	■	
Service Line 7: Mgmt. of Parks Canada	Continue to use environmentally sound practices in the management of the site's natural and cultural resources.	■	■
	Review operations, management and decision-making practices to ensure they contribute to the integrity of the national historic site as well as to opportunities for visitor use, education and enjoyment.	■	■
	Ensure all administrative, safety, and security programs and practices respect recognized professional standards.	■	
	Collaborate with the local community, appropriate agencies, organizations and other interests concerning major developments and the ongoing management of the site.	■	■
	Solicit feedback from stakeholders concerning planning and site management initiatives.	■	

*Planning Periods:

1st Period: Within three years of Plan Approval

2nd Period: Future year priorities

6.3 Reporting

Annual reports and the *State of Protected Heritage Areas Report* will describe progress in implementing the management plan. The Field Unit will also keep the public informed through newsletters and Parks Canada's website.

The management plan is subject to periodic review, and may be amended to reflect changing Agency and Field Unit priorities. The public will be consulted concerning any major changes.

APPENDIX “A”

HSMBC APPROVED PLAQUE TEXT (1923)

Fort Langley was built by the Hudson’s Bay Company 2 ½ miles below this site in 1827, and moved here in 1839. It burned and was rebuilt in 1840. As fur resources were exhausted, supply replaced trade as the fort’s major role. Here the Company operated a large farm, began the west coast salmon packing industry, and exported produce to ports in Alaska, Hawaii and other Pacific areas. Fort Langley was also a terminus of the first practical all-British route from the coast to the interior. On 19 November 1858 the Colony of British Columbia was here proclaimed.

APPENDIX “B”

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

CEAA

CEAA stands for the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (1995), which sets out responsibilities and procedures for the Environmental Assessment of projects involving the federal government. The Act ensures environmental effects of projects receive careful consideration before the responsible authority takes action.

Commemoration

Ministerial recognition of the national significance of specific lands or waters by acquisition or by agreement, or by another means deemed appropriate within the Minister’s authority for purposes of protecting and presenting heritage places and resources, erection of a plaque or monument.

Commemorative Integrity Statement

The Commemorative Integrity Statement (CIS) is a document that describes the reasons for a site’s national historic significance. In other words, it encapsulates the reasons for the designation of a particular national historic site. The CIS is approved by the Director General, National Historic Sites Directorate.

Commemorative Intent

Commemorative intent refers to the reasons for a site’s designation as a national historic site, as determined by the ministerially - approved recommendations of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada

Conservation

Conservation represents a process that encompasses activities that are aimed at safeguarding a cultural resource to retain its historic value and extend its physical life. Conservation principles and treatments can be placed on a continuum that runs from low to high intervention; that is, from maintenance activities to modification of a cultural resource.

Cultural Landscape

A cultural landscape is any geographic area that has been modified, influenced, or given special cultural meaning by people.

Cultural Resource

A cultural resource is a human work or a place which gives evidence of human activity or has spiritual or cultural meaning, and which has been determined to have historic value.

Cultural Resource Management

Cultural Resource Management encompasses practices for the conservation and presentation of cultural resources, founded on principles and carried out in practice that integrates professional, technical, and administrative activities so that the historic value of cultural resources is taken into account in actions that might affect them. For Parks Canada, cultural resource management encompasses the presentation and use, as well as the conservation of cultural resources.

Designated Place

Refers to the place designated by the Minister responsible for Parks Canada based upon the recommendation of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. Information on what constitutes the designated place for a particular historic site is drawn from the minutes of the HSMBC.

Guiding Principles and Operating Policies

Parks Canada’s Guiding Principles and Operational Policies is a document that gives direction to both present programs and future initiatives of Parks Canada. The document explains how the federal government, within the context of Parliamentary approvals, carries out its national programs of natural and cultural heritage recognition and protection as assigned to the Minister responsible for Parks Canada.

Heritage Tourism

An immersion in the natural history, human heritage, the arts and philosophy, and the institutions of another region or country that creates understanding, awareness and support for the nation's heritage.

Level I Cultural Resource

A Level I cultural resource is a designation given to cultural resources which convey national historic significance.

Level II Cultural Resource

A Level II cultural resource is a designation given to a cultural resource that is not of national historic significance, but still has historic value.

National Historic Site of Canada

Any place declared to be of national historic significance by the Minister responsible for Parks Canada.

Viewscape

A line-of-sight from a specific location to a landscape or a portion of it. A viewshed refers to a sequence of views or panorama from a given vantage point.