

## Community Heritage Register & Candidates

1. ELECTORAL AREA A	p.1
2. ELECTORAL AREA B	p.3
3. ELECTORAL AREA C	p.6
4. ELECTORAL AREA D	p.9
5. ELECTORAL AREA E	p.9
6. ELECTORAL AREA F	p.11
7. ELECTORAL AREA G	p.11
8. ELECTORAL AREA H	p.11
9. ELECTORAL AREA I	p.11

### 1. ELECTORAL AREA A – MILL BAY LOCAL AREA PLAN

#### Community Register

Included in the Register is the Mill Bay Historic Church. Built in the 1890s and now one of the oldest buildings in the Mill Bay area, the church commemorates the community and religious life of early pioneers, and its proximity to the original mill can provide residents with history relating to the roots of Mill Bay. The church hall, located behind the historic church, was built in the 1940s. Today, the church is important to local historic groups who wish to maintain a part of this local history. The site is now owned by the CVRD as a community park.

#### Candidates

Other heritage resources that may have significant heritage value and will be considered for inclusion on the CVRD Community Heritage Register include but are not limited to the following:

1. *The Original Mill Bay Mill Site*: Situated in Mill Bay Village, the site of the early water-powered sawmill gave the Mill Bay community its name and may have local heritage significance. Although there are no remaining buildings or structures, the site gives testimony to the history of the forest industry and early pioneers. Interpretive signage may be desirable.
2. *St. Francis Xavier Church*: Located at 790 Kilmalu Road in Mill Bay, this Catholic church is the oldest building in Mill Bay and the third oldest church in the Cowichan Valley. It has been in continual use since its conception and includes the church grounds and a cemetery.
3. *The Queen Alexandra Solarium*: Located at Brentwood College in Mill Bay, the solarium was built in 1927 for the residence and rehabilitation of children with disabilities or injuries. It was the only one of its kind in Western Canada, and the location was chosen due to Mill Bay having the “best climate in British Columbia” (according to provincial archives). One building remains and is used as a residence at Brentwood University College.
4. *The Original Mill Bay Stagecoach Depot*: Located on Cobble Hill Road, the original Mill Bay stagecoach stop is a privately-owned dwelling notable for its early architectural features as well as its historical significance, documenting the lives of early pioneers who arrived in Mill Bay via stagecoach.

5. *2nd Mill Bay School*: The 2nd Mill Bay School still stands on the former site of Ecole Mill Bay School. Built in 1914, it has heritage potential for its significance to the history of education in the life of early pioneers.

6. *The Stone Bridge*: This stone structure crosses Shawnigan Creek along the Barry Road right-of-way in Mill Bay Village. The bridge was built in the summer of 1966 by long-time resident Grant Garnett and his children, and is part of a trail network that, although privately owned, has been used for many years by Mill Bay residents.

7. *The BC Ferries Terminal*: Located on Saanich Inlet off Mill Bay Road, the terminal was established in 1924 for the Mill Bay–Brentwood Bay route, which is the oldest continuous ferry route in B.C. This heritage resource has many stories to tell about the history of Saanich Inlet and the community.

8. *The Cedarcrest Apartment Building*: Located along the north side of Barry Road, this is an older apartment building, unique in Mill Bay, accommodating 10 units. There may be heritage features that can be restored or maintained.

9. *Cottages along Mill Bay Road*: During the early part of the 20th century many cottages were built along Mill Bay Road to provide recreational retreats from Victoria. Some of these cottages are still standing and may have heritage value.

10. *The Bamberton School*: The school was removed from its original location and is now privately owned and used as a dwelling on Mutter Road.

11. *The Rotary Trough*: Situated along Mill Bay Road, the structure was built in 1924 for visitors and residents travelling along the original Malahat Highway. This replaced the original wood trough erected on the site in 1911.

12. *The Bamberton Bridge*: A rock bridge marked the boundary between the Bamberton manager's territory and that of the factory workers and their families. This bridge is still intact.

13. *Bamberton Town Site*: A rock wall still lines the road that led through the original town site, but the forest has reclaimed the space that once held the homes of cement factory workers and their families. The footings of the Bamberton community hall and school still exist today, although the buildings have been removed. There is still evidence of the tennis courts and bleachers that once stood next to the community hall at Bamberton.

14. *Bamberton Cement Factory*: The Bamberton cement factory opened in 1911 and operated as such until 1980. Although many buildings have been removed, it remains a lingering evidence of working life in the original Bamberton town site.

15. *The Bamberton Manager's House*: The 1920s manager's house, with an orchard and swimming pool, contrasts directly with the housekeeper's tiny home located right next door.

16. *The Bamberton Housekeeper's House*: This building has possible heritage value. It has been converted into a part of the Bamberton Historical Society's museum and currently showcases many fascinating artefacts.

17. *The Bamberton Commemorative Garden*: This garden is located near an intersection of the original Bamberton town site. At the foot of a large maple tree, a plaque explains that the maple sapling was planted to commemorate Canada's 60th birthday.

18. *The Bamberton Community Hall*: The hall was removed from its original location and now exists in a new location on Shawnigan Mill Bay Road.

19. *The Original Bamberton Fire Station*: The original fire station has potential heritage and consists of a slanted tin roof and a few buckets that still sit in their original spot, having never been used.

20. *The Bamberton Funicular*: An odd-looking 10-foot-tall triangular wooden structure with wheels can be found at the Bamberton site. This old-fashioned vehicle was used to transport people up and down the cliff between the quarry and the factory, before the development of the Malahat Highway.

21. *The Bamberton Silos*: Two of the original silos still stand at the Bamberton site. They were designed to contain cement waiting to be shipped off to all parts of Vancouver Island.

22. *The Mill Stream Store*: The first Bamberton store still exists along Shawnigan Mill Bay Road and is now privately owned as a dwelling.

23. *McCurdy House*: Located on the Malahat, this house is virtually unchanged and is still occupied by family members.

24. *Saanich Inlet Whaling Station*: Verdier Point used to be the site of a whaling station, and there are many stories surrounding the site and the history of its early pioneers.

25. *The Rockhaul*: This is the route that was used to haul rock from the Cobble Hill Quarry. It is still in place today, located off Trousse Road.

26. *The Original Mill Bay Inn and Resort*: Located on Bakerview Road, this house and the site were once a resort destination. The original home is still used as a private dwelling.

## **2. ELECTORAL AREA B – SHAWNIGAN LAKE LOCAL AREA PLAN**

### **Heritage Designation**

At the time of adoption of this OCP, there is one designation in electoral area B—Kingzett Lime Kiln (north of the village).

### **Community Heritage Register**

1. *The Kinsol Trestle*. The trestle is a part of the original CNR right-of-way, spanning the Koksilah River just west of Shawnigan Lake. It is said to be the highest existing wooden railway trestle in the British Commonwealth, standing 48.5 metres (m) high, and has been sensitively rehabilitated by the CVRD under the Regional Parks and Trails Program for re-use as a key link in the Cowichan Valley Trail, which is part of the Trans-Canada Trail.

2. *The Kingzett Line Kiln and Ceramic Well*: Located directly off a wide trail near Kingzett Lake in Shawnigan Lake, this site contains the well-preserved remnants of a large vertical periodic kiln and a ceramic brick-lined well covered with a concrete slab, both claimed by forest growth. This historic place includes the lime kiln, ceramic well and the surrounding site.

3. *The Last Spike Stone Cairn*: This six-foot-tall stone cairn, embossed with two plaques, is located on the old Cliffside Station site of the E&N Railway, at the top of Cliffside Road in Shawnigan Lake. The historic site includes the stone cairn, the railroad section where the last spike was driven and the land the site is located on.

4. *Old Mill Park*: Old Mill Park is a municipally owned 17.5-ac lakefront nature park located off Recreation Road in Shawnigan Lake. This historic park consists of forested areas and features lookouts, bridges, trails, lake access points, picnic areas, a playground and a small beach.

5. *The Shawnigan Lake Museum*: This small, one-storey, wood-framed building is green with red and cream painted framing, and has a protruding entryway topped with a small hipped roof. This historic place is limited to the building footprint and is located on a small park in Shawnigan Lake.

### **Candidates**

Other heritage resources that may have significant heritage value and will be considered for inclusion on the CVRD Community Heritage Register include but are not limited to the following:

1. *The Lion*: The Shawnigan lion is a concrete, life-size replica of the lions that are posed to guard the steps of the B.C. legislature. The Shawnigan lion was built to face north along the eastern shoreline of Shawnigan Lake at what was then Rockvale Estates, home to Chief Justice Gordon Hunter, famous for ruling against a discriminatory immigration law that barred entry to East Indian migrants, despite their British citizenship. His ruling was controversial at the time and was in turn overruled by the B.C. Supreme Court. To illustrate his chagrin, he stated that politics in Victoria “make an ass of justice,” and he commissioned George S. Gibson, an architectural carver from Shawnigan Lake, to create and position the lion to face north, in order that its other end point directly toward the parliament buildings in Victoria. That the lion was created by George Gibson may be sufficient to warrant heritage status, as his work is incorporated into many significant historic structures in Canada. Rockvale Estates briefly operated as a hotel, then as Cliffside Preparatory School from 1959-1977 (Cliffside accommodated about 110 international students and adopted the lion as their crest) and more recently as the Lions Easter Seal site. The lion has been maintained over the years, in 1986 receiving restoration by the famous rock sculptor, Gus Galbraith.

2. *Riverside House*: Located at 1845 Renfrew Road, Riverside House was built in 1922. The first resident was an early pioneer woman, Mrs. Bloomquist, whose husband was a river pilot who died in 1918. In the 1930s she rented out Riverside to a succession of tenants that included Mr. & Mrs. P.G. Cudlip and Constable Bobby Ross. In 1952 the property was sold to the United Church and used as a manse. Riverside has changed ownership several times since. It has been used as a dwelling and art studio, where many Shawnigan residents learned to paint, and many architectural features of the 1920s still exist. A commercial restaurant that would showcase the building and the history of Shawnigan Lake is currently proposed on the site.

3. *Shawnigan Lake Provincial Park, Shawnigan Lake*: This property was used as a log dump for the Shawnigan Lake Lumber Company, beginning in about 1890. A massive wooden rail trestle, built on piles in the lake, extended well beyond the shoreline of the park. Locomotives dragged logs across the top of the trestle and the logs were dumped into the lake and towed by a

steamboat to the mill on the east side. A small number of piles from the trestle can still be seen in the vicinity of the park.

4. *Marifield Manor at Shawnigan Lake*: The Marifield Manor was developed in 1910 by Colonel Eardley-Wilmot. The estate was a popular retreat for the colonel's friends. It included wooden tennis courts and a tea pavilion, and impressive lake views. The main house, which he named Knockdrin after his estate in Ireland, is now a bed and breakfast.

5. *Shawnigan Beach Hotel*: Located at 2070 Renfrew Road, the Shawnigan Beach Hotel was built around 1900. The house and adjacent property were purchased in 1926 by Frederick Mason-Hurley, who renamed the house Glenduffe and established the Forest Inn, which was eventually expanded and became the Shawnigan Beach Hotel.

6. *The Heald Road House*: Located along Heald Road, this little blue house was built in about 1900 as a cottage for the Shawnigan Lake Hotel and was the only building on the waterfront to escape the interface fire of 1930.

7. *Burnt Bridge*: The first bridge at this site, built in the late 1860s, was erected to access the Robertson silver mine and was part of the Silver Mine Trail. The original bridge was lost in a large forest fire, and this current bridge is the third bridge on site.

8. *Shawnigan Garage*: Alexander's Garage opened in 1925 on the same site that Shawnigan Garage operates today (on the corner of Shawnigan-Mill Bay Road and Shawnigan Lake Road). This garage offers fuel sales and automobile services on site. A collection of used bunkhouses makes up part of the buildings that are still in use today.

9. *All Saints Anglican Church*: The church was built in 1913 on a hill overlooking Shawnigan Lake, on Hipwood Road, where parishioners would attend services. In 1938, the church was sawn in half and moved to a more convenient location, at the corner of Wilmot and Wallbank Roads. It was de-consecrated in 1976 and for many years was home to the successful Auld Kirk Gallery. Beautifully upgraded, the building has apparent heritage value. The original parish house, still located at the top of Hipwood Road, also has potential heritage value.

10. *Mary Queen of the World Catholic Church*: The first public school at Shawnigan Lake opened on this site in 1893. When another school opened in the village in 1951, the old buildings were considered redundant. The Catholic church bought the property and fashioned the two original school buildings into a church. The first service was held in December 1955 and continues today.

11. *The Old Shawnigan Lake Community Hall*: Built in 1931, this hall replaced the original Shawnigan Lake Athletic Association Hall (1910) after a fire destroyed the commercial centre on the Shawnigan Lake waterfront in 1930. The hall was sold to generate funds to build the new community centre and is privately owned.

12. *The Galley*: Early in the 20th century, if not before, the property on the south end of Strathcona Bay was the site of a boat rental business. In 1946, new owners added a popular snack bar called The Galley, and the boat rental morphed into a marina with an official water base airport, which is still in use. The Galley has recently re-opened as a restaurant.

13. *Thain Road House*: Built by early pioneers, the house may have architectural heritage value and was the setting for part of the movie *Little Women*, filmed in 1994.

### 3. ELECTORAL AREA C – COBBLE HILL LOCAL AREA PLAN

#### Community Register

At the time of adoption of this OCP, there are two South Cowichan historic places listed:

1. *Memorial Park*: Located within the core of Cobble Hill Village, this commemorative park is dedicated to those who fought in World War I. The cenotaph was unveiled in February of 1920 by Premier John Oliver. In attendance were 30 cadets from Shawnigan Preparatory School, 40 returned World War I soldiers, members of the Ancient Order of Foresters in their regalia and a large crowd of spectators. The monument was inscribed with 25 names of those who did not return from The War. The well-cared for cenotaph still stands after many years, unchanged except for the added names of those who fell in the Second World War. To this day, the site is used as a gathering place during Remembrance Day and other celebrations. The Ancient Order of Foresters organization dissolved in 1963, and the property reverted to the Crown. In 2009 the CVRD revitalized the existing cenotaph, which is managed as a community park, through a grant from Veteran Affairs and very generous assistance from the community.
2. *The Shearing Tree*: Believed to be one of the largest remaining Douglas-fir trees on Vancouver Island, The Shearing Tree stands on land originally pre-empted by William Shearing in 1872, land that until recent years remained in his family. When the rest of his farm was logged to create farmland, Mr. Shearing left this massive example standing as a reminder of the huge forest that once covered the area. It is located off Telegraph Road in Cobble Hill.

#### Candidates

Other heritage resources that may have significant heritage value and will be considered for inclusion on the CVRD Community Heritage Register include but are not limited to the following:

1. *Cobble Hill Village Core*: The commercial core area of Cobble Hill is one of the most significant concentrations of commercial historic resources on Vancouver Island. It corresponds with the earliest pioneer settlement and reflects Cobble Hill's early merchant activity, giving Cobble Hill its unique heritage flavour—the distinctive small-scale lots and buildings symbolizing the architecture of the 1800s. The Cobble Hill Village core area includes a legacy of history, including the post office, the telephone exchange, Cobble Hill School House 1, Cobble Hill School House 2, the Cobble Hill train station, the Cobble Hill market, the Bonner Block, the Cobble Hill bakery, the Cobble Hill hall, the cenotaph, Home Gas, the Baptist Church, Barry's Blacksmith, the creamery and other potential heritage resources.
2. *Railway Station*: With the coming of the railway in 1886, the Cobble Hill Village area boomed. All roads led to Cobble Hill's new railroad station that was complete with baggage room, ticket office, telegraph office, waiting room housing an old pot-bellied stove and accompanying stockyards. When train traffic shifted to highway transportation, the deteriorating station was replaced with the kiosk. The surrounding area fell into disrepair and did not offer a very pleasant visual entrance to the village core. In the winter of 2009, a revitalization project was undertaken resulting in the new attractive park-like setting that is managed as part of Quarry Nature Park.
3. *Station Hotel*: Later known as the Wilton Place Hotel, it was built in 1893 and stood on Cobble Hill Road across from the train station. This grand structure was one of the South Island destination spots before being razed to the ground by a devastating fire in 1942. The fire that destroyed the hotel was gallantly fought during the night by Cobble Hill's bucket brigade; however, by morning only smoldering rubble remained. This fire prompted the first Cobble Hill

fire hall to be built. The hall with its firefighting equipment was located in a small building next to Barry's garage on Fisher Road.

4. *Post Office*: Cobble Hill's post office is the second oldest continuously running post office in all of Canada. The first post office in Cobble Hill was established in an old boxcar across the road from the railway tracks in 1887. The current post office, which is located on Garland Avenue, was built in 1949.

5. *The Walton Building*: Now known as the Cobble Hill market, this building was built by Tom Walton in 1911. When it opened, it housed a grocery store downstairs, and the upstairs held an art studio by day and a very popular dance hall by night. The Cobble Hill Women's Institute held their meetings in the upstairs hall when they first formed their chapter. Currently, the upper floor of this historic old structure is home to the owners of the store.

6. *Telephone Office*: First listed in the British Columbia Long Distance Toll Directory on August 1, 1908, the Cobble Hill telephone office was originally housed in the Garland Block. In 1917, the telephone office moved to a newly constructed building at the corner of Fisher Road and Garland Avenue. The Minstrels Conservatory of Music is currently housed within the old telephone office. In 1917 there were 61 subscribers to the service but, as a sign of how rapidly the area was growing, that number was over 160 by 1921.

7. *Good Templars Hall*: The first community hall built in Cobble Hill was constructed by the Good Templars (a temperance group) in 1893 at the corner of Cobble Hill and Hutchinson Road, and the first Cobble Hill Fall Fair was held there in 1908. With a rapidly growing community, it was not long before the Good Templars hall was deemed too small and not befitting the many activities undertaken in Cobble Hill. When the building began to deteriorate, a committee was formed to explore the possibility of erecting a larger facility complete with recreation grounds. The Good Templars Hall served the community until the Cobble Hill hall was built in 1921.

8. *The Farmers' Institute at Cobble Hill Hall*: The existing Cobble Hill hall on Watson Avenue was built in 1921 by community subscription and assistance from the Ancient Independent Order of Foresters, Court Shawnigan, the Women's Institute, the Girl Guides, the Boy Scouts and the Farmers' Institute. The first function in the hall was a pageant put on by the Girl Guides on May 24, 1921. The Cobble Hill hall serves as a primary focal point for the community. The hall and the adjacent fairgrounds are alive with activity throughout the year, and particularly when the Farmers Institute hosts the Cobble Hill Fair at the end of August each year.

9. *Cowichan Bakery*: The aroma of freshly baked bread hung in the air over the Cobble Hill Village for many years as Cowichan Bakery was one of the village's most vibrant businesses. Operated for decades by the Scales family, this popular bakery was complete with a delivery truck to provide service to outlying areas. Historical records show that in 1925 one could purchase 12 loaves of bread for \$1.00. Still located on Garland Avenue, the bakery now acts a private residence.

10. *Barry's Garage*: Barry's Blacksmith was established in the village in the early 1920s when Patrick Barry moved his blacksmith shop from Cobble Hill Road to its existing location in the middle of the Cobble Hill Village. Without realizing it this move placed the business in an ideal location to service the automobiles that would soon grace the narrow streets of Cobble Hill. Barry's Garage soon became a gathering place for residents in the area.

11. *Cobble Hill's Schools*: Construction began on Cobble Hill's first school in 1914 and until its completion in 1915 students were accommodated in the Good Templars Hall just down the block. It was a one-room school having just one teacher for grades one to eight. In later years the basement was used as a high school. The building is located on Watson Avenue and it now houses Evergreen Independent School. Soon after the high school was built, a second school was located in the village on Cobble Hill Road. Old School House Coffee and a few other local businesses now operate in this structure.

12. *Home Gas*: The Island Gateway home gas station can still be seen at the corner of Cobble Hill and Shawnigan Lake Roads. This station was a popular gathering place on a Saturday evening as, in addition to its gas pumps, there was a small coffee bar and grocery outlet in the station. It was converted to a house shortly after it closed.

13. *Cobble Hill Lime Quarry*: In 1946, Norm and Ralph Bonner established a lime quarry on the east side of Cobble Hill Mountain. Rock was blasted from the side of the mountain then put through crushers and a hammer mill after which it was screened and shipped across the Island. This lime was used for agricultural purposes, but it was also used by Bapco Paints as an ingredient for putty. The quarry closed in 1981 but it is still visible in Quarry Nature Park—a 23-ac block of land purchased by the CVRD in 1985 and managed as a community park.

14. *Knocking Shops*: These houses are well known in England for the night services offered to gentlemen callers. Cobble Hill had three such houses: an uptown house that still stands today, a mid-town house and the small cottage on the other side of the village with a sign over the door reading, "Oh So Easy".

15. *St. Mary's Church*: In 1916, several parishioners from St. John's Anglican Church built a church of their own in the Cobble Hill Village. This church was located on Hutchinson Road at the south easterly corner of the present-day playground of Evergreen Independent School. Built through donation and volunteer labour, St. Mary's had both leaded windows and architectural grace. In 1939 the church was in decline; after a particularly heavy snow fall damaged the roof it was dismantled, and the windows were used at St. John's and at the Mill Bay United Church Hall.

16. *The Creamery*: Located close to where the Cobblestone Pub is now located, the Creamery played an important role in the life of Cobble Hill, providing milk, feed and supplies for the village and surrounding area. The Creamery also housed Cobble Hill's first library of sorts.

17. *James Dougan Memorial Cemetery*: This pioneer cemetery is nestled in a peaceful meadow, surrounded by trees, just east of the Douglas Hill subdivision off Cowichan Bay Road. It is one of the few privately-owned cemeteries in Canada. Named after one of the Cowichan Valley's first pioneer families, this cemetery exists on land first owned by James and Annie Dougan in 1887. Care and control of the James Dougan Memorial Cemetery rests with a Society incorporated in 1927.

18. *The Chapman Memorial*: The Chapman Memorial is located on Telegraph Road across from Arbutus Ridge Golf Course. It marks the grave of Richard Chapman, who died at the age of 20 after being injured in a barn raising on his parents' farm. The nearest doctor was at Ladysmith, hence he succumbed to his injuries without medical attention and was buried by his parents on the side of a field, as was often done at that time. The site became overgrown and dilapidated and was refurbished by the Cobble Hill Boy Scouts in the 1970s, and again by Chapman descendants in the late 1990s.



19. *The Anglican Church of Saint John the Baptist on Cobble Hill Road*: The Anglican Church of Saint John the Baptist on Cobble Hill Road was dedicated for worship in 1889 and continues to serve its parishioners' needs today. Its cemetery, the largest in Cobble Hill, is the final resting place for many prominent and interesting local individuals and has been the site of many organized historical tours.

#### **4. ELECTORAL AREA D – COWICHAN BAY LOCAL AREA PLAN**

##### **Heritage Designation**

There is currently one heritage designation in area D, the South Cowichan Lawn Tennis Club, one of the oldest lawn tennis clubs in the world and the oldest club in Canada still playing on grass, founded in 1887.

##### **Community Register**

There are five sites on the CVRD heritage registry (Cowichan Bay Maritime Centre, Old Koksilah School, Robert Service Memorial, South Cowichan Lawn Tennis Club and the Masthead)

##### **Candidates**

The local plan supports retention and restoration of the marine architectural and heritage character of historic buildings such as the Cowichan Bay Shipyard and Masthead Restaurant building as an integral component of land use activities.

##### **Heritage River Designation**

The Cowichan River is one of only ten designated heritage rivers in the country, and the third one is BC and its estuary is recognized as one of the world's most biologically important areas for fish, waterfowl and wildlife. Yet land and water-based activities have threatened the estuary and its dependent species such as Chinook salmon, shellfish, water birds and eelgrass. The plan seeks to restore, protect and enhance the Cowichan Estuary so that fish and shellfish can be safely harvested, and the coastal environment can be enjoyed for social, cultural and recreational purposes.

#### **5. ELECTORAL AREA E – COWICHAN KOKSILAH/QUW'UTSUN XWULQW'SELU LOCAL AREA PLAN**

##### **Heritage Designation**

The plan area contains one designated heritage property: Fairbridge Chapel and School (Bylaw No. 599).

##### **Candidates**

This plan recognizes that a significant number of cultural or natural heritage sites are present in the plan area and highlights the following for consideration in the Heritage Registry:

1. *Paldi Sikh Temple and Cemetery*: Provincially recognized under s. 18 of the *Heritage Conservation Act* as epitomizing the South Asian rural experience in B.C., Paldi was a small logging community on Vancouver Island. Located between Duncan and Lake Cowichan, and originally called Mayo, this town was founded by Mayo Singh and his partner Kapoor Singh in the early 1900s. The former town site included a lumber mill, company store, school, post office, Japanese temple and bunkhouses for workers and housing for families of South Asian,

Japanese, Chinese and European heritage. The first gurdwara (Sikh temple) in Paldi was opened in 1917.

2. *Hillcrest Chinese Cemetery*: The cemetery is listed on the Heritage BC website and recognized for its historical value through its association with the extensive involvement of Chinese-Canadians in B.C.'s logging industry. It was established on land donated to Chinese-Canadian workers by the Hillcrest Logging Company to honour their contributions of talent and labour. This original donation of land emphasizes the commitment made by the company to the well-being of its workers even after their deaths and stands as a powerful symbol of the possibility of enduring relationships between Chinese-Canadians and non-Chinese in B.C. that were not marked by conflict. The cemetery exemplifies *feng shui* principles used in its design, and because of its longevity—with the last burial occurring in the 1960s—the place has heritage significance as a symbol of long-standing relationships between Chinese-Canadian forestry workers, their employers and the local community.

3. *Keating Farm*: This 13 ha farm property contains a number of heritage structures, the most significant of which is the main farmhouse. This 1880s-era house contains a unique Great Hall designed and built by architect John Tiarks in 1894. It was owned by the Land Conservancy until 2014 when it was sold to private individuals who are continuing to operate it as a working farm, with its heritage orchards.

4. *Fairburn Farm*: Established by Mary and John Jackson in 1896, the 80 ha Fairburn Farm has had a checkered career as a farm, hunting lodge, dairy farm, organic cooperative and pioneer of farm stay vacations and water buffalo farming in North America.

5. *St. Andrew's Church, Cowichan Station*: Consecrated on February 8, 1906, and deconsecrated in 2011. It is architecturally compelling, with many features of interest, including the incorporation of relics into the church architecture.<sup>6</sup> The cemetery is still intact.

6 These include the base and stem of a lectern rescued from the shelled ruins of Ypres Cathedral in Belgium, and fragments of stained glass from a bombed church in Rheims, France, which are incorporated in the windows to the north and south side of the nave.

<https://heritagebc.ca/war-monuments-memorials/cowichan-station/>

6. *Glenora Store and Café*: In operation since 1950, originally as a garage for fuelling and maintaining cars, it has since evolved through a variety of types of businesses, including incubating the very successful Community Farm Store. Now owned by the Ita Wegman Association, it sells produce and products from the Glenora Farm, as well as providing café services ... and it still sells gas!

7. *Sahtlam School House*: Now a private residence, this location at 4410 Old Cowichan Lake Road was used as a school from 1922 to 2002. There is interpretive signage outside of the property.

8. *Currie Park*: Daniel Currie arrived in Canada from Scotland in 1878, followed by his son John in 1884. Daniel lived on the property and farmed the land where Currie park is now located. Both Daniel and John Currie were active in the Sahtlam community, sat on the Sahtlam School Board and volunteered their time with the school for many years. When Daniel died in 1918 at the age of 78 his son John took over the farm until his own passing in 1931 at the age of 57. As John Currie never married, he left the property to his sister. Both father and son were buried on the property.

9. *Carlton Stone home at 5372 Miller Road*: This was an original home to Hillcrest Lumber pioneers circa 1913.

10. *Robert McLay Jr. home at 5241 Koksilah Road*: Constructed circa 1908, this home is currently operating as the McLay Inn

## **6. ELECTORAL AREA F – COWICHAN LAKE SOUTH/SKUTZ FALLS LOCAL AREA PLAN**

### **Community Register**

There are three sites listed in the CVRD Community Heritage Register (CHR): Cowichan Lake Research Station, Honeymoon Bay Hall and Mesachie Lake Hall.

### **Candidates**

Three potential sites identified for consideration in the CVRD Community Heritage Register include Central Park, Honeymoon Bay School and Mesachie Arboretum.

## **7. ELECTORAL AREA G – SALTAIR LOCAL AREA PLAN**

There are currently no Heritage designations. Preservation of heritage is a key consideration in Parks policies.

### **Candidates**

Heritage resources that may have significant heritage value and will be considered for inclusion on the CVRD Community Heritage Register include but are not limited to the following: Boulder Point, Saltair Station House and Saltair Centennial Park.

## **8. ELECTORAL AREA H – NORTH OYSTER/DIAMOND LOCAL PLAN CURRENT**

There are currently no designations currently in area H.

### **Candidates**

There are four potential sites identified for a register:

1. *Tudor Mill*: Tudor Mill is recognized as an historic mill site and traditional swimming area.
2. *Coffin Point*: This site is recognized to have old First Nations burial grounds, which are of cultural and historical significance.
3. *North Oyster Community Hall*
4. *Diamond Community Hall*

## **9. ELECTORAL AREA I YOUNBOU/MEADE CREEK LOCAL AREA PLAN**

### **Community Register**

- Youbou Community Hall

### **Candidates**

- Bald Mountain Peninsula
- Mile 77 Park
- Youbou Church