



World Heritage Site

Management Plan

REVISED DRAFT
October 27, 2017

Vision

TR'ONDĚK-KLONDIKE WORLD HERITAGE SITE: VISION

To recognize the enduring co-existence of the newcomers and Indigenous peoples of Tr'ondĕk-Klondike bound together by the Klondike Gold Rush, and the evolving relationship between the people and the land from the Gold Rush until the present day.

MANAGEMENT PLAN: VISION

To sustain the living cultural landscape of Tr'ondĕk-Klondike for future generations by:

- protecting, conserving, and presenting the Outstanding Universal Value of Tr'ondĕk-Klondike within the existing management framework;**
- employing the high management standards, resources, and capacity of Tr'ondĕk-Klondike's responsible government authorities and management bodies;**
- establishing a standing Board to provide advice for site management and enable communication, monitoring, reporting, and local stewardship;**
- implementing the Management Plan's goals and objectives; and**
- creating opportunities for residents in a diverse and vibrant economy by supporting ongoing gold mining, traditional Indigenous activities, and other responsible land use and development.**

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a. Introduction

(i) Background

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) adopted the World Heritage Convention in 1972 to ensure the identification, protection, conservation, presentation, and transmission of cultural and natural heritage to future generations. Canada became a State Party to the Convention in 1976 and began to identify its properties of exceptional cultural and/or natural heritage value. “The Klondike” was added to Canada’s Tentative List in 2004 for its cultural heritage value.

A community-based initiative in Dawson City, Yukon submitted a nomination for Tr’ondëk–Klondike in 2017, and Tr’ondëk–Klondike was added to the World Heritage List in 2018 as a continuing, organically evolved cultural landscape.¹ Based at the confluence of the Yukon and Klondike rivers in Canada’s Yukon Territory, with the modern community of Dawson City at its heart, the Tr’ondëk–Klondike cultural landscape is home to a rich, layered assemblage of cultural resources.

Tr’ondëk–Klondike illustrates the enduring co-existence of peoples brought together by the Klondike Gold Rush whose fundamentally different relationships with the land continue to shape the landscape.

Tr’ondëk–Klondike comprises nearly 400 square kilometres of rugged hills, narrow valleys, rivers, and creeks, which over time have been marked by settlement patterns, placer gold mining,

and traditional Indigenous activity. The site boundary encompasses parts of the Klondike River, Bonanza Creek, and Yukon River valleys. It extends approximately 80 kilometres northeast from Dawson City along the Yukon River, and approximately 30 kilometres southwest into the Bonanza Creek valley.

Maps of Tr’ondëk–Klondike are attached in Appendix 3.

Under the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*, UNESCO World Heritage site inscription commemorates the distinct, unique qualities of the cultural landscape of Tr’ondëk–Klondike by defining its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), or “cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity. As such, the permanent protection of this heritage is of the highest importance to the international community as a whole.”

The site boundary is carefully drawn to include the tangible and intangible heritage resources that make up the cultural landscape’s OUV, including buildings, archaeological sites, physical landscape features, stories, historical narratives, and more. These resources represent Tr’ondëk–Klondike’s heritage and cultural values and are evidence of the cultural landscape’s authenticity and Outstanding Universal Value, and they justify Tr’ondëk–Klondike’s place on the World Heritage List. The enduring impact of the Klondike Gold Rush is also evident in the present and future landscape, where ongoing activity contributes to Tr’ondëk–Klondike’s unique value.

1. A continuing, organically evolved cultural landscape is illustrative of the evolution of human society and settlement over time, under the influence of the physical constraints and/or opportunities presented by its natural environment and of successive social, economic, and cultural forces, both external and internal.

(ii) Purpose of the Management Plan

Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site ("Tr'ondëk-Klondike") is a living cultural landscape that continues to evolve with ongoing cultural and industrial activity.

Land use, development, and other contemporary activities within Tr'ondëk-Klondike are currently governed by a robust management framework. Proposed development within Tr'ondëk-Klondike is subject to the legislation, regulations, and assessment and permitting processes of each government authority within its respective jurisdiction. The purpose of the *Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Management Plan* ("the Management Plan") is to integrate the relevant legislative, regulatory, institutional and traditional management tools used by federal, territorial, municipal, and First Nations bodies in their respective jurisdictions within and around Tr'ondëk-Klondike to ensure the effective protection of Tr'ondëk-Klondike's OUV for present and future generations.

The legislative and regulatory framework will continue to change over time, and development will continue to occur in Tr'ondëk-Klondike in accordance with the changing framework. A participatory governance model ensures that the community guides the management of Tr'ondëk-Klondike into the future. This Management Plan and the appended Memorandum of Understanding establish governance of Tr'ondëk-Klondike through a community-based Stewardship Board ("the Board").

(iii) Local Engagement and Collaboration

Citizens of Tr'ondëk-Klondike residing in Dawson City and the surrounding region have long been aware and proud of the landscape's heritage character and have supported and contributed to efforts to retain this character. A significant number of the historic structures in Tr'ondëk-Klondike are privately owned and maintained. Contemporary miners use new technologies to work the same valleys that were mined during the gold rush, in coexistence with historic artifacts and sites. People continue to use the land in traditional ways, respecting its values.

The Dawson community has an excellent track record for community partnerships, and is well-positioned for collaborative management of the World Heritage Site. Collaboration between government, not-for-profit and private sectors have yielded numerous projects and programs in heritage research and training, trail development and interpretation, tourism marketing, and heritage management. Since the late 1990s, many successful initiatives have been guided and driven by the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement*, which has been the foundation of recent inter-governmental collaboration in heritage protection and conservation, land management and community and economic development.

Starting in 2006, Chapter 22 of the Agreement brought together the governments of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, Canada, Yukon and City of Dawson with community and industry groups in economic development planning. Hundreds of residents participated in the process that resulted in a Regional Economic Development Plan (REDP) being implemented in 2013. To maximize success in a small community, the REDP initiatives were interwoven in content,

people, dialogue and group partnerships, utilizing local knowledge and expertise wherever possible. Between 2012 and 2017, over twenty quarterly Partnership Forums, held by the local Klondike Development Organization, provided opportunities for discussing matters of mutual interest between stakeholders, staying informed as to the mandates, programs, successes and challenges of local players, and building effective working relationships between local people. The REDP identified a number of multi-year community projects in sustainable tourism, heritage, culture and the arts, with a focus on capacity building, development and promotion. Nominating Tr'ondëk-Klondike to UNESCO's World Heritage List emerged as a flagship collaborative project.

The Dawson-based World Heritage Advisory Committee guided the work on the nomination for Tr'ondëk-Klondike from 2013 until its inscription on the World Heritage List in 2018. Community, industry, and government sectors were represented with members from Parks Canada Agency, Yukon Government, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, City of Dawson, Klondike Visitors Association, Klondike Placer Miners' Association, Yukon Chamber of Mines, and Dawson City Museum, and local residents. The nomination and this Management Plan were developed by the Advisory Committee with mutual understanding and collaboration throughout the nomination process. The Committee's members engaged with residents to spread awareness of the proposed World Heritage site at public events, open houses, trade shows, conferences, and meetings in Dawson and Whitehorse. A Project Management Committee, which reported to and worked closely with the Advisory Committee, shared information

about the nomination online through a dedicated project website and social media content. The draft Management Plan was circulated for public review in 2017 and revised to incorporate Yukoners' contributions.

(iv) Shared Stewardship

Following Tr'ondëk-Klondike's inscription on the World Heritage List, the World Heritage Advisory Committee transitioned to the Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Stewardship Board, retaining the same membership to ensure that management decisions in Tr'ondëk-Klondike retain continuity and local support. The Stewardship Board's effectiveness is rooted in its members' independent engagement in community outreach and strong history of working together to present and promote the region's cultural heritage.

The Stewardship Board's mandate is to ensure the conservation, protection, presentation, and transmission of Tr'ondëk-Klondike's OUV to future generations by:

- implementing the Management Plan through a coordinated management approach between all Parties,
- providing advice to ensure the integrity of Tr'ondëk-Klondike,
- promoting Tr'ondëk-Klondike's Outstanding Universal Value,
- engaging stakeholders in the stewardship of Tr'ondëk-Klondike,
- supporting a diverse and vibrant economy in a manner consistent with maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value, and
- monitoring and reporting on the condition of Tr'ondëk-Klondike.

The Stewardship Board brings together representatives of four levels of government with regulatory,

management, and/or administrative responsibilities for the lands that encompass the Tr'ondëk–Klondike World Heritage Site. The four levels are Parks Canada Agency, the Yukon Government, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, and the City of Dawson. These governments are signatories to a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) wherein the Parties agree to collaboratively manage Tr'ondëk–Klondike through implementation of the Management Plan. In addition, the Stewardship Board includes representatives from the Klondike Visitors Association, Klondike Placer Miners' Association, Yukon Chamber of Mines, and Dawson City Museum. They represent community and industry organizations with an interest in the presentation, promotion, and development of Tr'ondëk–Klondike that is compatible with its Outstanding Universal Value. A Terms of Reference (TOR) outlines the purpose, structure, and responsibilities of the Stewardship Board. The TOR is scheduled for review every three years to ensure ongoing relevance and usefulness. See Appendix 1 for the Memorandum of Understanding between City of Dawson, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, Yukon Government and Parks Canada. See Appendix 2 for the Terms of Reference guiding the Stewardship Board. The Stewardship Board is a governance body without legislated decision-making powers. Each member of the Board retains the authority to make independent management decisions relative to land tenure within its jurisdiction. The Board is responsible for regularly reviewing the Management Plan to ensure that practices are adaptive to changes in the external legislative and management framework. All members are committed to a collaborative, long-term relationship with the goal of maintaining Tr'ondëk–Klondike's Outstanding Universal Value.

(v) Principles, Goals, Objectives

The community-based Stewardship Board will apply the following principles to guide its actions:

Principle 1:

The Management Plan establishes a framework of existing management plans and practices that apply to the nominated property and buffer zone.

Principle 2:

The Management Plan places the management and conservation of Tr'ondëk–Klondike's Outstanding Universal Value within the existing management framework to guide the Stewardship Board in providing advice and to assist the government and the regulatory and assessment bodies with making decisions and recommendations.

Principle 3:

Management of the nominated property will be delivered through existing government authorities, within their respective jurisdictions, supplemented by advice from the Stewardship Board and procedures developed to accommodate a designated World Heritage site.

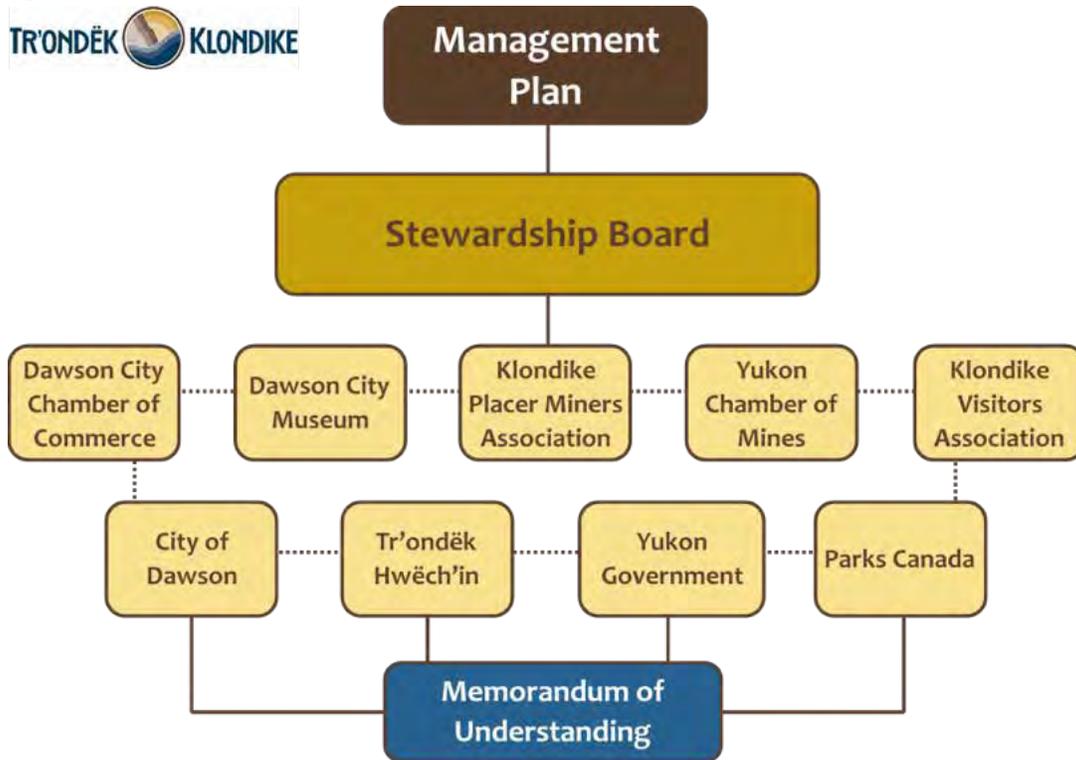
Principle 4:

Management of the nominated property will meet or exceed the Parties' respective standards of protection, conservation, and presentation outlined in the Management Plan.

Principle 5:

The Management Plan will outline a process in which communication and collaboration will occur to mitigate actions undertaken by an owner or a government entity with regulatory responsibilities that may impact the OUV and components of the nominated property.

Figure 1: Governance Structure



Principle 6:

The Management Plan recognizes that designation of the nominated property should support ongoing economic viability, diversity, and opportunities for residents in a manner consistent with maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value and local stewardship.

Principle 7:

The Stewardship Board will ensure that regular monitoring continues to occur, and that status reports are assembled on a schedule responding to the reporting requirements of the World Heritage Committee and World Heritage Centre. In addition, as Parties to the MOU, the government authorities agree to pursue the following goals and objectives in relation to the management of Tr'ondëk-Klondike in collaboration with the Stewardship Board:

Goal 1: To instill a strong sense of shared community pride and stewardship in the protection, interpretation, and promotion of the Tr'ondëk-Klondike by:

- providing opportunities for community input and encouraging community participation;
- engaging residents, organizations, and other regional stakeholders in activities that celebrate the importance of Tr'ondëk-Klondike;
- employing a governance model that ensures the interests and concerns of local residents and businesses are heard, discussed, and reflected in the Stewardship Board's advice to Regulatory Authorities;
- ensuring that local schools are provided with information and opportunities to incorporate Tr'ondëk-Klondike and its OUV into their curriculum; and

- supporting training and job opportunities for Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in citizens and other Dawson residents to undertake the conservation, interpretation, and promotion of Tr'ondëk–Klondike.

Goal 2: To provide for the protection, continuing community use and appreciation of Tr'ondëk–Klondike by:

- ensuring that visitors have access to appropriate areas of Tr'ondëk–Klondike and appreciate the site's values without impacting community use, and
- supporting ongoing research about the landscape and its peoples.

Goal 3: To enrich existing tourism by promoting wide recognition, understanding, and appreciation of the educational and cultural values represented by Tr'ondëk–Klondike by:

- promoting tourism through regional, national, and international media;
- creating a communication strategy

to help strengthen understanding and guide the presentation of Tr'ondëk–Klondike, and to identify opportunities for sharing the site's Outstanding Universal Value through promotion, interpretation, education, and outreach;

- ensuring that promotion is managed responsibly in all aspects of publicity in accordance with UNESCO guidelines and local interests;
- encouraging and facilitating joint marketing initiatives among community partners to promote Tr'ondëk–Klondike as a tourism destination; and
- exploring collaborative arrangements with Kluane / Wrangell–St. Elias / Glacier Bay / Tatshenshini–Alsek World Heritage Site.

b. Tr'ondëk–Klondike World Heritage Site

(i) Boundary and Buffer Zone

The Tr'ondëk–Klondike cultural landscape is located in Canada's northwestern Yukon Territory and encompasses 385 km² (38,532 hectares) of subarctic boreal forest, rugged hills, and waterways along the Yukon and Klondike rivers. The site extends approximately 80 kilometres northeast from Dawson City along the Yukon River to Forty Mile, and approximately 30 kilometres southwest into the Bonanza Creek valley. The boundary of Tr'ondëk–Klondike was assigned to include the area altered by the Klondike Gold Rush of 1896–1898, its aftermath, and its enduring impact on the landscape. Tr'ondëk–Klondike includes the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in homeland and historic Klondike goldfields, and it continues to support strong Indigenous traditional land use and placer gold mining, as well as mineral exploration and potential development of hard rock mining claims.

The boundary and buffer zone of Tr'ondëk–Klondike have been drawn to include all of the attributes that express the site's Outstanding Universal Value (OUV).

For ease of description, the Tr'ondëk–Klondike cultural landscape is characterized according to three geographical areas: the Yukon Riverscape from Tr'ochëk to Forty Mile, the Klondike goldfields, and Tr'ochëk and Dawson City. These three areas are geographically contiguous and interlinked in terms of how they form the cultural landscape as a whole. Each of the areas contains a number of distinct attributes that reflect part of the overall narrative, values, and

significance of the site as described below in (b)(ii), (iii) and (iv).

In the Yukon Riverscape, the boundary follows the Yukon River from Tr'ochëk to Forty Mile, including 100 metres of land on each side from the ordinary high water mark. The boundary expands where archaeological potential for fishing sites has been identified along the Yukon River and its tributaries, and encircles the heritage features at Moosehide and Forty Mile.

In the Goldfields, the boundary encompasses the archaeological potential on the north side of the Klondike River and includes the Klondike River valley from the Ogilvie Bridge east to the historic Yukon Ditch, which passes south past Bear Creek to the eastern ridge of Bonanza Creek. From there, the boundary follows the Bonanza Creek drainage from ridge to ridge, containing historic mining sites and ongoing mining activity.

In Tr'ochëk and Dawson, the boundary includes Tr'ochëk's riverside terrace and upper bench, the Klondike River and valley from the Ogilvie Bridge west to where the Klondike enters the Yukon River, Tr'ondëk subdivision, the Dawson townsite and historic cemeteries, and the eastern and northern ridges surrounding Dawson (including the Midnight Dome and Moosehide Slide).

A buffer zone of 28 km² (2828.2 hectares) surrounds the entire boundary of Tr'ondëk–Klondike at a distance of 100 metres immediately adjacent to the property boundary. The buffer zone is subject to the same protective legislation, policies, monitoring and reporting as Tr'ondëk–Klondike.

Maps of Tr'ondëk–Klondike are attached in Appendix 3.

(ii) Description of Tr'ondëk–Klondike

Tr'ondëk–Klondike is the ancestral homeland of the Indigenous people, the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in. It is also the setting for the famed Klondike Gold Rush (1896 to 1898), which sparked over a century of continuous gold mining activity and transformed the area into what it is today. Since time immemorial, the abundance of game and fish, most notably salmon, has provided sustenance for the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in. But it was another natural resource – one of the largest placer gold deposits in the world – that attracted the newcomers. Miners from all over the globe flooded into the region when news of the first gold strike reached the outside world. Since that time, ongoing placer gold mining and the enduring harvesting practices of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in have coexisted, continuing to shape the culture, society, and economy of the region for both Indigenous and newcomer communities.

The Tr'ondëk–Klondike cultural landscape is an outstanding example of how the phenomenon of a nineteenth-century gold rush can have a profound and enduring influence on a landscape and the people who live there. The anatomy and impact of the Klondike Gold Rush is captured by the Tr'ondëk–Klondike cultural landscape and its varied attributes. These reflect Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in experiences, activities, and cultural expressions before and since the discovery of gold; the evolution of placer gold mining; regional settlement forms and patterns; and “frontier” culture, among numerous other elements. The Tr'ondëk–Klondike cultural landscape is a dynamic, living place whose material fabric and

intangible culture reveal its evolution over time, weaving together past and present in vibrant and compelling ways. It represents the resilience and adaptation of Indigenous people and newcomers in the face of adversity and opportunity that are both linked to the presence of rich natural resources in a challenging northern environment and to changing socio-cultural contexts. Ultimately, it constitutes an exceptional example of the many tangible and intangible outcomes of the quest for gold.

Setting

The dramatic natural setting of the Tr'ondëk–Klondike cultural landscape comprises an 85-kilometre stretch of the Yukon River valley between Tr'ochëk and Forty Mile, the intersecting Klondike River valley, and the adjacent hills and creeks. These lands and waters are located approximately 400 kilometres south of the Arctic Circle and within sight of the commanding Ogilvie Mountains. Sweeping views of large portions of the cultural landscape can be obtained from many spots along the Yukon River and from the highest points of land near the Yukon and Klondike rivers, most notably the Midnight Dome. Within the boundaries of the Tr'ondëk–Klondike cultural landscape the Yukon River is fast flowing, relatively deep, punctuated by islands, and hemmed in by steep hills and cliffs. Each year chinook and chum salmon migrate hundreds of kilometres upstream to spawn, bringing nutrients and nourishment to the flora, fauna, and people who live in the area. The Klondike River flows south and west from its headwaters in the Ogilvie Mountains to disgorge into the Yukon River at the south end of modern-day Dawson City. Running for a mere 160 kilometres, the Klondike River and the steep creeks that feed it from the south are world famous for the

rich deposits of gold found in the gravel underlay of the valley bottoms and the hillsides.

Tr'ondëk–Klondike is part of the Boreal Cordillera ecozone², an ecological extension of the boreal forest zone that stretches from Canada's Atlantic coast in Labrador across the continent to northern British Columbia and the southern Yukon Territory. The climate is strongly continental, with warm summers and very cold winters. Mean January temperatures range from –23 to –32 degrees Celsius, and mean July temperatures range from 10 to 15 degrees Celsius. Extreme temperatures in these valleys range from –60 to 35 degrees Celsius, and frost can occur at any time of the year. The lightest precipitation is from February to April, with monthly means of 10 to 20 millimetres, and the wettest period is from June to August, with monthly means of 50 to 90 millimetres. Boreal forests of spruce, birch, and aspen cloak the hills and valleys, while exposed hilltops are covered in hardy shrubs that can withstand the winter winds. Willows predominate along the margins of rivers and creeks. Caribou pass in and out of this landscape during their seasonal movements, and moose are resident year round along riverbanks and valleys where forage is best. Other mammals include black and grizzly bear and wolf, as well as fox, marten, lynx, wolverine, and beaver. The chinook and chum salmon are joined in the waters of the Yukon by a range of other fish species including grayling, inconnu, whitefish, northern pike, and burbot.

The natural setting and environment of the Tr'ondëk–Klondike region have played a formative role in creating the associated cultural landscape. To begin with, the presence of the Tr'ondëk

Hwëch'in in the area before, during, and since the Gold Rush has been supported and influenced by the concentration and availability of natural resources – primarily salmon, moose, and caribou. The banks of the Yukon River where it intersects with other major rivers are characterized by alluvial flats and low-lying benches that support fishing, fishing camps, and settlements. The existence of another natural resource – the placer gold deposits – in a concentrated area led to an influx of newcomers during the Gold Rush and stimulated mining activity in the region that has continued for more than a century. The wide, navigable Yukon River also provided an ideal transportation corridor that still enables Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in movement along the river and, in the early days, made the region accessible to traders, trappers, prospectors, miners, and administrators.

Yukon Riverscape

The first geographical area that comprises the Tr'ondëk–Klondike cultural landscape, the Yukon Riverscape from Tr'ochëk to Forty Mile, constitutes a historical and contemporary travel corridor that encompasses a series of significant attributes associated with its inhabitation by Indigenous and newcomer populations before, during, and after the Klondike Gold Rush. This dramatic stretch of river winds its way through steep hills and around numerous islands and gravel bars. In places, the riverbanks form flat benches that provide favourable sites for fish-camp construction and settlement. The shoreline is characterized by boreal forests of white and black spruce mixed with birch and aspen, while subarctic vegetation cloaks some of the more exposed hilltops. The often deep, fast-

² C.A.S. Smith, J.C. Meikle, and C.F. Roots (editors), *Ecoregions of the Yukon Territory: Biophysical properties of Yukon landscapes*. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, PARC Technical Bulletin No. 04-01, Summerland, British Columbia (2004).

flowing water provides habitat for numerous species of fish (including chum and chinook salmon), while the surrounding forests are rich in wildlife. The cultural attributes along this portion of the river can be broadly grouped into two categories: 1) fish camps and settlements (including Forty Mile and Fort Reliance) associated with Indigenous harvesting and the early establishment of newcomers in the region, and 2) transportation infrastructure including riverside trails and an assemblage of features related to the Yukon River sternwheelers. Together, these attributes illustrate the importance of the Yukon River as a travel corridor that has supported Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in trade and harvesting since time immemorial and has provided access to the area for early newcomers from all over the world to trap and trade, and to prospect and mine for gold. Sternwheeler traffic on the upper Yukon River began in 1898 and continued to provide the only link to and from Dawson up to the 1950s, contributing to the economic development of the area. Today, the Yukon River remains a reference point for residents and visitors alike, continuing to provide summer and winter access to harvesting and hunting areas, recreational sites, and gathering places of cultural significance.

The Klondike Goldfields: The Klondike River Valley and Bonanza Creek Watershed

The Klondike goldfields are located southeast of Dawson and Tr'ochëk along creeks that flow down into the Klondike River from a mountain 900 metres high called King Solomon's Dome. From the Dome, there are panoramic views of the entire region as far as the Ogilvie Mountains to the north. This area contains some of the richest placer gold deposits in the world and includes the world-famous Bonanza and Eldorado creeks, focal points

for miners during the Klondike Gold Rush. The cultural landscape attributes of the goldfields comprise numerous historical and contemporary mining sites and infrastructure (such as historical and contemporary placer claims, tailings, dredges, miners' cabins, townsites, and modern mining camps) as well as transportation routes (Ridge Road and the Klondike Mines Railway). Collectively, these features reveal a history of continuous mining, dating from the 1890s to the present, that has left an indelible imprint on the natural landscape. A journey through the goldfields is a journey through the progressive development of mining in the region, from the early days when individuals worked small claims, through various phases of mechanization, to present-day mining practices that are subject to environmental regulation.

Tr'ochëk and Dawson City

Tr'ochëk and Dawson City are settlement sites, directly across from each other, on either side of the confluence of the Klondike River and Yukon River. Tr'ochëk is an ancient fishing camp and gathering site for the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation that was appropriated as an encampment for miners during the Klondike Gold Rush. Dawson City is the town that developed as a result of the Klondike Gold Rush and continues to flourish as a regional hub for contemporary mining, tourism, arts and culture, public services, and government. Both sites are on level riverside benches of land backed by steep hills, the largest of which is Midnight Dome, whose summit provides a commanding view of Dawson City, the Klondike goldfields, and both the Yukon and Klondike rivers. Also overlooking Dawson City is Moosehide Slide, a large and ancient scar on the mountainside caused by a landslide, that has long acted as a regional landmark

for Indigenous people and newcomers travelling down the Yukon River. On the western and southern sides of Dawson City is the five-metre-high Yukon River dike that was built in 1987 to protect the town from flooding. The pathway that runs along the dike provides an excellent view of Tr'ochëk as well as views downriver toward the historic Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in settlement of Moosehide Village. Tr'ochëk and Dawson City are key features of the Tr'ondëk–Klondike cultural landscape. Together, they reveal the evolution of human use and occupation of the area. They also illustrate the social and cultural history of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, that of the protagonists of the Klondike Gold Rush and subsequent phases of mining, and the record of a diverse contemporary community.

(iii) History and Development of Tr'ondëk–Klondike

The first peoples arrived in Tr'ondëk–Klondike about 11 000 years ago as ice sheets began to retreat from the area and the continent entered a warming cycle. The outstanding hunting, fishing, and natural travel routes led Indigenous peoples to stay in the area, and they have been here ever since, adapting and growing as all cultures do in response to changing conditions, new influences, and human ingenuity. The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and their ancestors travelled widely during their seasonal round. In late summer and fall, they collected a variety of berries in birchbark containers that were then stored in the ground. They travelled up the Klondike River valley to hunt moose and moved into the high country on either side of the Yukon River valley to hunt sheep and caribou. This was also the time when they made and repaired clothing, tools, transport, and shelter using materials harvested from the land: stone,

wood, hides, fur, and bone. Smaller family groups continued to hunt in winter while also subsisting on cached food. In spring, animals emerged from their winter dens and began migrating north, providing new sources of food and fur: beaver, muskrat, and waterfowl. Although the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in were skilled at hunting and gathering a variety of foods, their most important food source came from two annual salmon migrations: the chinook or king salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), which usually arrived from mid-July to early August, and the chum or dog salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*), which appeared later in the summer. Their arrival was eagerly awaited. In late spring and early summer, people moved to traditional fishing sites, set up camp, then built and repaired fishing equipment. Evidence of millennia of Indigenous inhabitation of this landscape can be found in numerous archaeological sites, traditional places, oral histories, place names, and knowledge of the land.

Despite the seeming isolation of their inland northern territory, the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in had extensive and longstanding links to the wider world. They were part of a complex network of trade and exchange with neighbours to the north, south, and southwest. As a growing number of newcomers of European origin began to arrive in their traditional territory during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, trade intensified and the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in started to adjust their seasonal rounds to spend more time trapping additional furs to exchange for kettles, tea, sugar, cloth, and rifles. The arrival of the newcomers – explorers, trappers, prospectors, traders, and missionaries – brought a different cultural presence to the region and soon led to the establishment of more permanent settlements such as Fort Reliance and Forty Mile, which grew as more people moved west and

north seeking adventure, opportunity and wealth on the “frontier.” One of the most powerful draws was the possibility of discovering gold, and so prospecting became a growing preoccupation of the new arrivals. The increasing number of southerners coming to the region brought increasing disruption to the Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in way of life and initiated a long history of interaction, exchange, conflict, negotiation, and, ultimately, reconciliation between Indigenous peoples and newcomers.

In 1896, three men discovered a major deposit of placer gold on Rabbit Creek, which flowed into the Klondike River. They all staked claims, and, when prospectors at Forty Mile saw the plentiful gold the men had discovered, they raced upriver to stake claims of their own. Rabbit Creek was soon renamed Bonanza Creek to reflect the discovery, and the name Eldorado Creek was given to its main tributary. When word of the gold finds reached the outside world, it triggered a spate of fevered newspaper headlines and set off what is now known as the Klondike Gold Rush of 1896 to 1898. It has been estimated that 100 000 people set off for the Klondike from all over the world, 30 000 of whom actually reached Dawson City and the Klondike goldfields by 1898. Most were American, but there were also Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, and Europeans, the majority of whom set off for the north from the great port cities of western North America, which prospered as a result. Hot on the heels of these would-be miners came those intent on “mining the miners”: gamblers, con men, dance-hall girls, merchants, promoters of dubious schemes, and entrepreneurs of all kinds. With the rapid influx of so many people in a relatively confined area, the settlement of Dawson City, established in 1896 by the first arrivals from Forty Mile, grew quickly

into a fully fledged town and in 1898 was proclaimed capital of the newly formed Yukon Territory. The nearby Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in settlement of Tr’ochëk was overrun by the new arrivals, which led to the subsequent displacement of the Indigenous inhabitants. On the nearby Klondike goldfields, the landscape was undergoing rapid change as prospectors stripped the valleys of trees for lumber and firewood, created trails, excavated the gold-bearing gravel of creek beds, and built dams to make water available for sluices. Cabins and settlements sprung up haphazardly to accommodate the thousands of men who were digging for gold in the harsh northern climate. The essence of these experiences was captured and circulated far and wide by the writers, journalists, and photographers who came north to participate in the Klondike Gold Rush.

The peak of the Gold Rush ended almost as quickly as it began. By 1899, those who were going to make it rich quickly had already done so, and the remainder were ready to return home empty-handed or seek their fortunes elsewhere. News of a new gold strike in Nome, Alaska, led to an exodus of people from Dawson City, and the population plummeted to around 8000. The Klondike Gold Rush boosted the North American economy and made some people rich, but it profoundly and adversely affected the Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in way of life. They were displaced from much of their traditional territory when former hunting and gathering grounds were occupied or degraded by the miners. Most critically, newcomers took over many of the best fishing sites, limiting Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in access to their most important food source, the salmon. In 1897, under pressure from miners, developers, and the Canadian government, the Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in were forced to leave the important settlement

and fishing camp of Tr'ochëk and move downstream to another traditional camp at Moosehide. Here and elsewhere in the region, the lives of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in were increasingly influenced by church and state, who sought to "civilize" them through religion and education while denying claims to their traditional lands. Yet the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in proved exceptionally resourceful and quick to adapt to their new circumstances by adopting new technologies and methods introduced by the newcomers to travel and fish more effectively on the river, thereby continuing their traditional practices.

Gold mining continued in the Klondike goldfields after the end of the Gold Rush. The period between 1898 and 1906 saw a consolidation of mining interests into larger ventures that would enable investments in the equipment (such as steam-powered machinery) and infrastructure (such as roads) required to process gravels that had not been exploited by the first wave of mining. This period also saw the introduction of a railway line intended to bring passengers and freight to and from the goldfields. After 1906, industrial-scale dredging and hydraulic mining were introduced into the goldfields, and ever larger operations were established. Immense wooden dredges were built to process enormous quantities of gravel as they moved up the creeks, leaving sinuous tailings in their wake. The peak year of gold production by dredging was 1913, in which a dozen dredges belonging to two competing companies mined over nine tonnes of gold. Equally ambitious were hydraulic mining enterprises that used water under pressure to wash gravels down from the hillsides for processing in the valleys below. This required a vast infrastructure of pipes, ditches and reservoirs, all of which were duly added to the goldfields. 1923 saw the establishment of the Yukon Consolidate

Gold Corporation (YCGC), which became the main corporate player on the goldfields until it ceased operations in 1966. At its peak, the company was Dawson City's main economic driver and one of the biggest and most profitable enterprises in the Yukon, employing 800 people and operating a dozen dredges. Since the YCGC era, small and medium-sized ventures have continued to mine the Klondike goldfields, often making use of modern techniques and machinery to identify and extract gold more effectively. Gold remains at the very centre of the local economy.

In the decades after the Gold Rush, Dawson City became smaller and more sedate, although still performing its role as a hub for regional gold mining, government, and services. It had weathered two major fires in its early years, and, with each rebuilding, the streets became straighter and the buildings a little more substantial. As the town shrank, many Gold Rush-era structures were left derelict, tilting as they settled in the thawing permafrost. The period after World War II hit Dawson hard. Most of the young men who headed off to war never returned, either perishing overseas or electing to settle elsewhere when the war ended. In the early 1950s, the federal government decreed that the territorial capital would be moved to Whitehorse on the newly built Alaska Highway, which dealt an additional blow to the shrinking population of Dawson City. When a road was finally put through to Dawson City in 1955, this spelled the end of the sternwheeler era and its associated economy. Indigenous people and newcomers alike lost seasonal jobs as deckhands, woodcutters, and dock workers. Dawson City was slow to recover from these setbacks. Its fortunes finally began to turn around in 1959 when the first structures were designated for their heritage value and the federal

government began to invest progressively more money in heritage restoration and commemoration. These efforts were buoyed when, in 1967, the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (HSMBC) recommended that “the full extent of the gold rush and its impact on Canadian history be commemorated.” A further wave of heritage designations and related investment followed. In the early 1980s, Dawson City passed a bylaw establishing a Historic Control Zone. An advisory board of local citizens – with technical support provided by the Yukon Government and the Parks Canada Agency – were tasked with ensuring that new developments conformed to the historic character of the town. This body handled matters such as guidelines for new construction, signage, and appropriate changes and additions to heritage buildings. These ambitious programs revitalized the community and provided employment and training for many local residents, who developed a strong appreciation for their history and its physical resources. Improved roads and air service made it possible to attract thousands of visitors from all over the world.

In the aftermath of the Gold Rush, the first half of the twentieth century presented numerous challenges for the Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in. Disenfranchised from their traditional lands and subject to colonial policies of church and state, they also struggled economically with low market prices for fur. Residential schools and tuberculosis epidemics, which forced children to leave home for extended periods of time, severed intergenerational links and gave rise to social problems. In the second half of the twentieth century, things slowly began to change when, along with other Yukon First Nations, the Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in challenged the state for rights to their ancestral lands

and compensation for territory that had been usurped by newcomers. A formal land claim followed, and this initiated two decades of negotiation. As these progressed, the Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in began a process of cultural revitalization that involved documenting their language, traditions, and land-based practices. Youth started to reconnect with elders who shared knowledge, stories, and memories. They worked with archaeologists to learn more about traditional sites. In 1995, the Dawson Indian Band officially adopted the original Hän name for their people and have since been known as the Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in. This name affirms both their linguistic roots and their ties to their ancestral home at the mouth of the Klondike River. By the late 1990s, two land claim agreements had been signed, and the Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in had achieved a large measure of self-determination that includes a prominent role in the management of heritage places such as Forty Mile, Tr’ochëk, and Moosehide.

Present-day Tr’ondëk-Klondike is home to a self-governing First Nation with a wide range of rights and responsibilities relative to their traditional lands. Having once been relegated to the margins, the Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in are now a cultural and economic force, Dawson’s largest employer, and a major participant in the life of the town. A prominent display of their contemporary vitality is the Moosehide Gathering, a four-day celebration that occurs every two years and features performances, feasts, dancing, drumming, singing, arts, and crafts that attract other visitors and guests from across the world. Placer mining also continues to be a defining component of the landscape, with active claims being worked throughout the goldfields. Although all placer mining is now subject to a suite of modern regulations and makes use of modern technology, it retains

many of the characteristics that defined it in the early years. Mining is still an uncertain endeavour that requires heavy investment in time and money without a guaranteed return. The work is hard, and the environment in which it takes place is harsh. Most miners do it for the lifestyle and the sense of pride, accomplishment, and community that comes from carrying on a long tradition in the region. Lastly, culture and tourism have become mainstays of the economy and of the identity of the Tr'ondëk–Klondike cultural landscape. Tourists come from all over the world to visit Dawson City and the goldfields, whose cultural heritage is evident in land forms, infrastructure, buildings, structures, sites, routes, venues, events, and cultural practices across Tr'ondëk–Klondike. Others choose to live in the region and contribute in various ways to carrying on the traditions that have become emblematic of the region.

(iv) Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Brief Synthesis

Centred on the Yukon and Klondike rivers in northwestern Canada, Tr'ondëk–Klondike is an exceptional living cultural landscape that reflects the enduring coexistence of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and newcomer populations, which were brought and bound together by an iconic nineteenth-century gold rush. The Klondike Gold Rush took place between 1896 and 1898 and saw approximately 30 000 people from all over the world travel north to the Klondike in search of gold. Located in a rugged subarctic environment, Tr'ondëk–Klondike includes a wide variety of heritage attributes found along an 85-kilometre stretch of the Yukon River, in the historic Gold Rush-era town of Dawson City and in the Klondike goldfields. The attributes include

Indigenous sites, camps, and settlements such as Tr'ochëk and Moosehide; the layout, streetscapes, and extensive vernacular building stock of Dawson City; and the landforms, infrastructure, machinery, and compounds associated with over a century of continuous placer gold mining in the goldfields.

The fundamentally different relationships with the land for the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and newcomer populations continue to shape the cultural landscape today. Traditional Indigenous culture and values coexist with active placer mining in an area that has long been associated with a frontier meeting place of Indigenous peoples and newcomers in search of land and resources. This context and the enormous impact of the Gold Rush and its aftermath are legible in the material heritage of the landscape. They are also evocatively portrayed in a rich body of literature and photography as well as narrated in the stories of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in. Ultimately, the site is a distinctive, intact, and comprehensive example of a nineteenth-century gold rush whose legacy has shaped the region and its inhabitants for the past 120 years.

Justification for Criteria

A World Heritage Site must demonstrate Outstanding Universal Value and meet at least one of 10 selection criteria under the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of World Heritage. Tr'ondëk–Klondike is presented as a continuing, organically evolved cultural landscape of Outstanding Universal Value under World Heritage Selection Criteria (iv) and (vi).

Criterion (iv): to be an outstanding example of a type of landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history.

Tr'ondëk–Klondike is an outstanding example of an evolving gold rush landscape that illustrates the iconic gold

rushes of the nineteenth century, which were a significant stage in human history. It offers a superlative representation of an Indigenous people's continuing relationship with their lands, which was maintained despite the impacts of the Gold Rush. It also offers an intact mining landscape that reveals the magnitude of the event and the ongoing evolution of placer gold mining. Although short lived, the Klondike Gold Rush transformed the traditional lands of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and initiated over a century of intensive interaction between Indigenous and newcomer communities. Tr'ondëk–Klondike is exceptional for being a complete gold rush landscape in which the formative activities of placer gold mining and Indigenous cultural traditions and practices remain at the core of the property's identity and continue to shape and reshape the landscape today.

Criterion (vi): to be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance.

Tr'ondëk–Klondike is iconic in its direct and tangible association with frontier culture. An idea developed and perpetuated by newcomers, frontier culture is strongly associated with colonial ambitions of territorial expansion and resources extraction underlain by a racist worldview. Frontier culture is also associated with cross-cultural exchange between Indigenous peoples and newcomers as well as rich material and intangible forms of cultural expression. In Tr'ondëk–Klondike, the expression of frontier culture has evolved to describe a space where Indigenous culture thrives and interacts with newcomer culture that is heavily influenced by the spirit of adventure and self-reliance that characterized the Gold Rush. Frontier culture is most fully and powerfully expressed in the architecture and

settlement patterns of Dawson City, its continued use by placer miners and Indigenous people, and in the evocative representation of the Klondike Gold Rush in over a century of literature and other forms of art. It is also profoundly expressed in the enduring presence and strength of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, which is demonstrated through archaeological sites, settlement patterns, harvesting practices, self-governance, and living oral traditions. Tr'ondëk–Klondike constitutes a superlative example of the evolving phenomenon of frontier culture that is embodied in the physical landscape and the ways in which this landscape is inhabited and represented.

Statement of Integrity

Tr'ondëk–Klondike exhibits a high level of integrity. It possesses all the features necessary to express its Outstanding Universal Value, including historical and contemporary settlements, camp structures, infrastructure, artifacts, landforms, and natural elements that reflect continuing Indigenous inhabitation of the land and ongoing placer gold mining. It is of adequate size to ensure the complete representation of features and processes that constitute its Outstanding Universal Value. The boundaries of the site encompass 38 251.26 hectares of lands and waters within the central region of the Yukon, including a stretch of the Yukon River valley at the heart of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in traditional territory, the Klondike goldfields, and the historic settlements of Moosehide, Tr'ochëk, Dawson City, and Forty Mile. Robust administrative and regulatory structures, combined with the local cultural and economic context, uphold the values of the region's unique heritage. Because of this, Tr'ondëk–Klondike suffers no adverse effects of development or neglect. Its integrity lies in the continuing role of Indigenous cultural traditions and practices, and placer mining,

in shaping the physical and cultural identity of the region.

Statement of Authenticity

The Outstanding Universal Value of Tr'ondëk-Klondike is credibly reflected in the authenticity of the following attributes: Location and setting of the intact northern landscape including the valleys, hills, forests, and banks of the Yukon River watershed; use and function of the direct connection between landscape features and activities associated with traditional Indigenous life on the land, frontier settlement, mining, and administration; tradition, techniques, and management systems of the evidence of methods used by Indigenous harvesters and miners to draw resources from the land, and the enduring systems that structure and organize life and economic activity in the region; form and design of the characteristic setting, pattern, and layout of settlements and camps, and the goldfields and their constituent mining claims; materials and substance of the original buildings and structures that comprise townsites, mining infrastructure, cabins, sternwheelers, and Indigenous harvesting camps; and spirit and feeling of the rich body of artistic works associated with the site, and the frontier culture evident in strong vernacular building traditions, frontier settlement patterns, and vibrant Indigenous culture. Tr'ondëk-Klondike is an authentic embodiment of the Klondike Gold Rush and ongoing placer mining, the enduring strength of Indigenous values and traditions, and the evolution of frontier culture.

Attributes of Authenticity

The Operational Guidelines state that “properties may be understood to meet the conditions of authenticity if their cultural values (as recognized in the nomination criteria proposed) are truthfully and credibly expressed through

a variety of attributes.” Types of attributes that might be considered as expressing the Outstanding Universal Value include:

- form and design
- materials and substance
- use and function
- traditions, techniques, and management systems
- location and setting
- spirit and feeling

Some examples of attributes expressing Tr'ondëk-Klondike's Outstanding Universal Value include:

- settlement patterns of towns, camps, and the goldfields;
- buildings constructed with locally sourced and available materials, e.g., wood;
- uninterrupted placer mining; a continuous, traditional Indigenous relationship with the landscape;
- techniques of gold mining; management of the mineral claim system; traditional Indigenous governance;
- original locations of historic structures, camps and sites; the characteristically dynamic settings of gold mining and fishing; and
- written, photographed, and filmed stories associated with the Klondike Gold Rush and the North American frontier; Indigenous sense of place through camps, gatherings, stories, songs, and oral traditions.

Protection and Management Requirements

The management regime relies on the authorities of each of the federal, territorial, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, and municipal jurisdictions to ensure the protection and conservation of the attributes. A Stewardship Board serves as the site manager and is responsible for coordinating and working with

the authorities and stakeholders to conserve the elements that demonstrate the Outstanding Universal Value of Tr'ondëk–Klondike and for implementing the *Tr'ondëk–Klondike World Heritage Site Management Plan*. The Management Plan sets the objectives for the coordinated protection, conservation, and interpretation of the property. It relies on a range of plans under the authority of the federal, territorial, First Nation, and municipal governments for effective implementation.

The long-term pressures on the property are primarily environmental, such as from flooding and forest fires, in addition to other environmental effects exacerbated by climate change. The materials used for the buildings and other structures are susceptible to the impacts of moisture, wind, cold, and changes in permafrost, and they require regular maintenance to ensure their

conservation. Archaeological resources as well as structures are affected by thawing of permafrost, and by the increase in water quantity and flow along the banks of the Yukon, Klondike, and Fortymile rivers. The management of both placer mining activities and of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in relationships with their land is necessary to conserve the significance of the property. Potential imbalances between them may be addressed by territorial and First Nation legislation that provides the tools and processes to address any pressures to the authenticity of the property. Monitoring is carried out by the relevant authorities, as guided by their management plans, policies, and guidelines. It consists of retaining an inventory of existing resources and their condition, and, where applicable, creating measures to mitigate the impact of the natural pressures.

c. Management of Tr'ondëk–Klondike

(i) Protection of Tr'ondëk–Klondike

Establishing the boundary and buffer zone of Tr'ondëk–Klondike World Heritage Site does not introduce any new legal protections to the area. However, Tr'ondëk–Klondike is a mature cultural tourism destination with protection through legislation, regulations, and management policies at every level of government.

Legislative Framework

Tr'ondëk–Klondike is protected and managed by four government authorities: federal, territorial, First Nation, and municipal. Legislation and policy direction are generally complementary where different government jurisdictions overlap. The government bodies responsible for protecting Tr'ondëk Klondike are as follows:

Federal – Government of Canada

Heritage resources under federal jurisdiction are managed by Parks Canada Agency (PCA). PCA has an important role protecting the commemorative integrity of the sites it administers and operates as Klondike National Historic Sites, including a number of officially designated historic sites.

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) is responsible in part for the sustainability of Indigenous fisheries in Tr'ondëk–Klondike under the *Fisheries Act*.

Protection and management of Tr'ondëk–Klondike is supported by

federal acts listed below, most notably the *Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act* (YESAA). However, since devolution of decision-making powers to the territorial government, the federal government no longer has active land-use responsibilities for Crown land in Tr'ondëk–Klondike.

Territorial – Yukon Government (YG)

Revision of the *Yukon Act* in 2003 transferred powers and responsibilities for management of land, water, and resources from the federal government to the Yukon Government. Resources on Crown land in Tr'ondëk–Klondike are managed by various Yukon Government departments under numerous territorial acts listed below.

Tourism and Culture's Historic Sites and Heritage Resources units manage built heritage and archaeological resources under the *Historic Resources Act* and *Archaeological Sites Regulations*.

Energy, Mines and Resources (EMR) is generally responsible for land-use planning, zoning, permitting, and licensing, as well as rural land development and agricultural land disposition and leasing under the *Territorial Lands (Yukon) Act* and *Lands Act*. EMR monitors, inspects, and enforces compliance with mining regulations under the *Placer Mining Act* and *Quartz Mining Act*.

In addition to those listed above, the departments of Community Services, Environment, and Highways and Public Works manage potential factors affecting Tr'ondëk–Klondike.

First Nation – Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in (TH)

Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in is responsible for managing, and has rights to use and develop, Settlement Lands within Tr’ondëk–Klondike. Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in owns Category A Settlement Land (surface and subsurface rights, including minerals and oil and gas), Category B Settlement Land (surface rights), Fee Simple Settlement Land (where TH has the same fee simple title as for other land registered in the Land Titles Office), and other lands allocated as part of the constitutionally protected *Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in Final Agreement* and *Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in Self-Government Agreement*.

TH has the power to enact its own legislation and regulations, which apply in a manner consistent with and complementary to federal and territorial jurisdictions. TH generally complies with the municipal zoning, plans, and bylaws on most Settlement Lands within the City of Dawson boundaries.

The Natural Resources Department works with DFO to conserve and monitor the Indigenous fishery on the Yukon River. The *Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in Land and Resources Act* and *Fish and Wildlife Act* confirm the rights of Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in people to use and occupy Settlement Land and waters for traditional activities and subsistence harvesting. The *Land and Resources Act* also reinforces the First Nation’s obligation as a land manager to protect heritage resources. The Heritage Department leads the recognition, conservation, and promotion of TH heritage and cultural resources and values. The *Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in Heritage Act* affirms the inherent rights of Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in over First Nation heritage and culture within its traditional territory and recognizes the uniqueness of Tr’ondëk

Hwëch’in conception of tangible and intangible heritage.

Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in closely monitors development and land use that may impact its Settlement Lands and traditional territory through Yukon’s development assessment process under YESAA. It also engages with the mining community and other development proponents to encourage understanding of TH values.

Municipal – City of Dawson (CD)

Within municipal boundaries, the City of Dawson’s land-related responsibilities are outlined in Yukon’s Municipal Act. The CD heritage responsibilities are outlined in Yukon’s Historic Resources Act. CD works closely with YG to manage infrastructure, building safety, land development, and land management.

The City of Dawson is responsible for land-use planning, including the creation of an Official Community Plan and zoning bylaws for land within municipal boundaries. Zoning bylaws outlining heritage areas support CD’s Heritage Management Plan, and design guidelines and heritage bylaws support the designation and commemoration of historic sites and the Heritage Advisory Committee. Joint Development Plans may be created by the City of Dawson in collaboration with Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in or the Yukon Government in order to plan for future land use and development in areas with shared jurisdiction.

Legislation relevant to managing Tr’ondëk–Klondike is summarized in Table 1: *Legislative Framework*.

Additional legislation that regulates aspects of Tr’ondëk–Klondike and helps manage infrastructure and development is listed in Table 2: *Additional Legislation*.

Table 1: Legislative Framework

Relevant Legislation	Jurisdiction	Summary
Fisheries Act (1985)	Federal	Provides for the sustainability and ongoing productivity of commercial, recreational, and Aboriginal fisheries.
Historic Sites and Monuments Act (1985)	Federal	Regulates protection of a site, building, or other place of national historic interest or significance.
Parks Canada Agency Act (1998)	Federal	Authorizes Parks Canada to protect and present national parks, national historic sites, and related heritage areas.
Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement (1998)	Federal	Land claims agreement that affects land and resource management. Provisions of the Final Agreement take precedence over other laws of general application if there is a conflict between the laws of general application and the Final Agreement.
Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Self-Government Agreement (1998)	Federal	and claims agreement that ensures Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in traditional decision-making institutions and practices are maintained and can be integrated with a contemporary form of government.
Umbrella Final Agreement (1993)	Federal	Yukon First Nations' collective land claims agreement that creates a framework for the TH Final Agreement and Self-Government Agreement and establishes numerous boards and committees to ensure joint management of natural and heritage resources across Yukon.
Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act (2003)	Federal	Establishes a process for review and assessment of a broad range of activities on federal, territorial, First Nation, and private land.
Historic Resources Act (2002)	Territorial	Oversees the preservation, development, and interpretation of heritage resources in Yukon. Promotes appreciation of Yukon's historic resources and provides for the protection and preservation, the orderly development, and the study and interpretation of those resources. Archaeological Sites Regulations (2003) regulates for access to, recovery of, and protection of historic resources.

Table 1: Legislative Framework (cont.)

Relevant Legislation	Jurisdiction	Summary
Placer Mining Act (2003)	Territorial	Provides administration and control of mineral tenure leasehold interests for the purposes of placer mining. Placer Mining Land Use Regulations (2003) establish specific thresholds for each class of mining activity; environmental standards for all classes of activity on claims and leases; and recording and reporting requirements for archaeological, palaeontological, or historic objects sites and burial sites discovered during placer operations.
Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Fish and Wildlife Act (2009)	First Nation	Protects TH rights and traditional or subsistence harvesting and fishing practices, and helps ensure these practices continue and remain components of the cultural and physical landscape of Tr'ondëk–Klondike by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in with full authority to manage and administer First Nation subsistence harvest in Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in traditional territory, • outlining access and harvest rights for non-First Nations users on Settlement Land, and • empowering TH stewards to enforce the Act's provisions.
Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Heritage Act (2016)	First Nation	Provides direction for the management of Yukon First Nations heritage and culture in order to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognize and affirm the inherent rights of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in over First Nation heritage and culture within its traditional territory; • recognize the uniqueness of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in conception of heritage; and • fulfill the <i>Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement</i> provisions to respect and foster the culture, history, and values of Yukon First Nations peoples.

Table 2: Additional Legislation

Additional Legislation	Jurisdiction
Navigation Protection Act (2013)	Federal
Area Development Act (2002)	Territorial
Environment Act (2002)	Territorial
Forest Resources Act (2008)	Territorial
Highways Act (2002)	Territorial
Municipal Act (2002)	Territorial
Oil and Gas Act (2002)	Territorial
Quartz Mining Act (2003)	Territorial
Subdivision Act (2002)	Territorial
Territorial Lands (Yukon) Act and Lands Act (2003)	Territorial
Waters Act (2002)	Territorial
Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Land and Resources Act (2004)	First Nation

Table 3: Jurisdictions

Government Authority	Department or Agency	Jurisdiction
Federal: Government of Canada	Parks Canada Agency	Klondike National Historic Sites properties
	Department of Fisheries and Oceans	Management of salmon fishery in partnership with Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in
Territorial: Government of Yukon	Department of Tourism and Culture	Heritage Resources on Crown lands (outside of federal, First Nation, municipal, or private lands)
	Department of Energy, Mines and Resources	Mining, land use, land disposition and land planning
First Nation: Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in	Heritage Department	Heritage resources on First Nation Settlement Lands and heritage resources within traditional territory that are directly related to the culture and history of the First Nation
	Lands and Resources Department	Aboriginal Fishery, Settlement Lands
Municipal: City of Dawson	Community Development and Planning Department	Management of heritage resources on municipal lands and historic resources within the municipal boundary and town infrastructure
Other	Yukon Water Board	Issuance of Class 4 placer mining land use permits (per authority delegated by Yukon Government, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources)

Table 4: Management Plans, Policies, and Guidelines

Management Authority	Plan/Policy
Government of Canada (Parks Canada)	Cultural Resource Management Policy (2013)
Government of Canada (Parks Canada)	Design Guidelines for Historic Dawson (1980)
Government of Canada (Department of Fisheries and Oceans), Yukon Government (Yukon Placer Secretariat)	Fish Habitat Management System (2005)
Government of Canada (Parks Canada)	Klondike National Historic Sites Management Plan (2004)
Government of Canada, Yukon Government	Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada (2010)
Government of Canada	Treasury Board Policy on Management of Real Property (2006)
Government of Canada (Parks Canada), Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in	Tr'ochëk National Historic Site of Canada Management Plan (2010)
Yukon Government (Energy, Mines and Resources)	Administrative Reserves and Notations – Request Process
Yukon Government (Energy, Mines and Resources)	Dawson Forest Resources Management Plan (2013)
Yukon Government (Tourism and Culture), Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in	Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine Historic Site Management Plan (2006)
Yukon Government (Tourism and Culture), Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in	Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine Historic Site Cultural Resource Management Plan (2014)
Yukon Government (Tourism and Culture), Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in	Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine Historic Site Interpretation Plan (2007)
Yukon Government (Tourism and Culture)	Guidelines Respecting the Discovery of Human Remains and First Nation Burial Sites in Yukon (1999)
Yukon Government (Tourism and Culture)	Handbook for the Identification of Heritage Sites and Features (2007)
Yukon Government (Energy, Mines and Resources)	Klondike Valley District: Land Use Plan (1988)
Yukon Government (Tourism and Culture)	Operational Policy for Heritage Resources Management on Yukon Lands (2010)
Yukon Government (Tourism and Culture)	North Klondike Highway Interpretive Plan (2004)
Yukon Government (Energy, Mines and Resources)	West Dawson and Sunnysdale Local Area Plan (2013)
Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in	Land Based Heritage Resource Policy (2011)
Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in	Moosehide Community Plan and Moosehide Cultural Resources Management Plan (2016)
Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in	Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Mining Mandate (2011)
City of Dawson, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in	City of Dawson and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Integrated Community Sustainability Plan (2008)
City of Dawson	Dawson City Heritage Management Plan (2008)
City of Dawson	Downtown Revitalization Plan (2013)
City of Dawson	Official Community Plan (2012)

Table 5: Independent Bodies

Independent Body	Relevant Legislation	Purpose of Advisory Body
Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board (YESAB)	Umbrella Final Agreement Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act	Assesses environmental and socio-economic impacts prior to permitting of mining and development projects
Yukon Water Board (YWB)	Umbrella Final Agreement Waters Act	Assesses environmental impacts prior to issuing water-use licences for mining and development projects
Yukon Salmon Sub-Committee (YSSC) (Sub-committee of the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board)	Umbrella Final Agreement	Makes recommendations to federal, territorial, and First Nation governments on all matters related to Yukon salmon management
Yukon Heritage Resources Board (YHRB)	Umbrella Final Agreement Historic Resources Act	Makes recommendations to federal, territorial, and First Nation governments on all matters related to Yukon heritage
Yukon Surface Rights Board	Umbrella Final Agreement Yukon Surface Rights Board Act	Hears and decides disputes related to accessing or using land, including First Nation Settlement Land
Dawson District Renewable Resources Council	Umbrella Final Agreement	Provides input to governments on managing renewable resources within the Dawson region (Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in traditional territory), and provides advice to the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board on local issues and traditional information
Yukon Land Use Planning Council	Umbrella Final Agreement	Makes recommendations on policies, goals, priorities, timeframes, and boundaries for land use planning to Yukon Government and any affected First Nations.

Jurisdictions

Four governments are responsible for managing Tr'ondëk–Klondike within their respective areas of jurisdiction. The authorities and their jurisdictions are listed in Table 3: *Jurisdictions*.

Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine Historic Site (commonly referred to as Forty Mile) is co-managed by the Yukon Government and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in under terms of the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement*. It is managed under *Yukon's Historic Resources Act* according to jointly developed Management, Interpretive and Cultural Resource Management Plans and Artifact Management Guidelines.

Management Plans and Policies

Government authorities responsible for protecting Tr'ondëk–Klondike have an established history of documenting management practices for heritage and land use. The primary management plans, policies, and guidelines relevant to Tr'ondëk Klondike are listed in Table 4. Numerous Yukon Government policies on land management and other subjects are accessible by the public.

The Yukon Government and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in have also published guidelines for best management practices of heritage resources, which outline effective and practical methods for developers to mitigate adverse impacts of commercial and industrial land use.

After working with the Yukon Government and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, the Yukon Land Use Planning Council established a regional planning process around Dawson City. The Dawson Regional Planning Commission began developing a draft plan in 2011. The process was suspended in 2014, before the plan's completion, while outstanding issues in other Yukon planning regions were being resolved. At the time of writing this Management Plan, the

regional planning process was still on hold.

The Tr'ondëk–Klondike World Heritage Site Stewardship Board will cooperate with and provide information to the Dawson Regional Planning Commission if the planning process resumes.

Independent Bodies

Government authorities are supported by non-governmental independent advisory boards, committees and councils established and empowered by the Umbrella Final Agreement, the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement*, and other legislation. Independent bodies whose activities are directly relevant to managing lands or heritage resources in Tr'ondëk–Klondike are listed in Table 5: *Independent Bodies*.

(ii) Conservation of Tr'ondëk–Klondike

Present State of Conservation

Overall, the state of conservation of Tr'ondëk–Klondike is good, as measured and compiled in summer of 2016.

Tr'ondëk–Klondike includes 272 built, 105 archaeological, and 31 landscape components that contribute to the proposed Outstanding Universal Value of Tr'ondëk–Klondike. Of these 408 components within Tr'ondëk–Klondike, 331 (81 percent) are rated good, 74 (18 percent) are rated fair and 3 (1 percent) are rated poor.

The state of conservation throughout Tr'ondëk–Klondike has benefited from its subarctic climate and isolated nature, as well as from strong and well established local stewardship and government protection, care, and continued maintenance. The landscape continues to support the contemporary activities of mining and fishing, which are essential

Table 6: State of Conservation

Abbreviations: CD: City of Dawson; DFO: Department of Fisheries and Oceans (federal); PCA: Parks Canada Agency; TH: Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in; YG: Yukon Government

Area	Components Summary	Thematic Description	Condition	Monitoring Authority
Yukon Riverscape	20 built components 42 archaeological components 12 specific landscape components	Historical and contemporary fishing; historical and contemporary camps, transport, and settlements	Good: 67 Fair: 7	YG, TH, DFO
Goldfields	56 built components 42 archaeological components 7 landscape components	Placer gold mining, mining service, and transportation infrastructure	Good: 78 Fair: 27	PCA, YG, TH
Tr'ochëk and Dawson City	196 built components 21 archaeological components 12 landscape components	Primary settlement area and historical and contemporary fish camp	Good: 186 Fair: 40 Poor: 3	PCA, YG, TH, CD

to the integrity of Tr'ondëk–Klondike. The physical relationships between the various components in the landscape are also in good condition, further contributing to the good overall condition of Tr'ondëk–Klondike.

A multidisciplinary team of heritage professionals has assessed the state of conservation of components and assigned consistent condition ratings that are based on benchmark data provided by the authorities. For organizational purposes, the state of conservation has been summarized under three areas within the cultural landscape of Tr'ondëk–Klondike. See Table 6: *State of Conservation*.

Conservation Measures

Within Tr'ondëk–Klondike, various conservation measures are implemented by the authorities to conserve heritage values and historic properties, in addition

to the strong legislative and regulatory protections and management plans described above in section c.(i).

The federal government, through its Parks Canada Agency, has played a leadership role through the conservation of its properties, beginning with the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada recognizing the Dawson Historical Complex to be of national significance in 1959. Conservation of this outstanding assemblage of significant Edwardian-influenced and vernacular Gold Rush-period buildings began in the 1960s, when the federal government acquired and took over administration of 26 properties within the townsite. Extensive research was carried out to determine the appropriate conservation measures that would be undertaken, which led to further protective designations in Dawson City.

The Yukon Government has influenced conservation efforts through development and implementation of protective legislation and fiscal and technical support as well as a robust monitoring program. Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in made protection of its heritage and culture a strong part of the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement*, recently implementing policy and legislation for the preservation and care of heritage resources. The City of Dawson has had bylaws in place to protect the community's heritage character since 1977. Private property owners have repaired and maintained their properties using available heritage conservation guidelines, most notably the national *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*, Parks Canada's *Design Guidelines for Historic Dawson*, and the "Design Guidelines for Architectural Conservation and Infill" found in the *Dawson City Heritage Management Plan*, and by taking advantage of available government incentives. All of this has enabled the community and region to retain an excellent cross-section of attributes that demonstrate its evolution from the Gold Rush to the present day.

Designation and Commemoration

Tr'ondëk-Klondike has a long record of protection of heritage sites through formal designation and commemoration, which provides various levels of legal protections and fiscal opportunities or incentives for conservation, documentation, and planning for those sites. As of 2017, there are 59 designated heritage sites³ within the property with various levels of commemoration by federal, territorial, First Nation, and municipal authorities. Types of Heritage Designations in Tr'ondëk-Klondike are listed in Table 7.

³. Visit *The Canadian Register of Historic Places* at historicplaces.ca to search designated heritage sites in Tr'ondëk-Klondike.

In addition, Yukon Government has established a number of heritage reserves on Crown land in Tr'ondëk-Klondike, to recognize the land's heritage value and protect it from disposition and land-use permitting.

Conservation Planning

Tr'ondëk-Klondike has been subject to extensive conservation planning. Specifically, designated sites under the authority of the various jurisdictions have undergone a high level of maintenance, monitoring, and planning, including the development of management plans at several sites, as listed above in c.(i). These plans provide guidance on the recognition and protection of the traditional and current use by the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in. The plans also offer guidelines to encourage public awareness and appreciation of the natural and cultural resources at the sites and to provide the public with reasonable opportunities to visit. The plans respect the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement* and *Yukon's Historic Resources Act*. The plans outline best practices, identify heritage values, and provide direction for the integration of sympathetic development that respects the tangible and intangible values.

Parks Canada Agency, the Yukon Government, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, and the City of Dawson all have permanently employed technical staff who provide annual monitoring and maintenance or conservation planning for the attributes under their authority.

Information and Records Management

All levels of authority within Tr'ondëk-Klondike have data-management systems and maintain inventories of resources within their care (Yukon Historic Sites Inventory, Yukon Archaeological Sites Inventory, Yukon

Table 7: Heritage Designations

In addition, Yukon Government has established a number of heritage reserves on Crown land in Tr'ondëk-Klondike, to recognize the land's heritage value and protect it from disposition and land-use permitting

Type of Heritage Designation	Designating Body/Bodies	Protective Legislation and Policies
National Historic Site	Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada; Federal Minister responsible for Parks Canada Agency	Historic Sites and Monuments Act, Parks Canada Agency Act, Klondike National Historic Sites Management Plan, Cultural Resource Management Policy, Standard and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada
Classified or Recognized Federal Heritage Building	Federal Heritage Building Review Office	Treasury Board Policy on Management of Real Property, Klondike National Historic Sites Management Plan, Cultural Resource Management Policy, Standard and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada
Yukon Historic Site	Yukon Heritage Resources Board; Yukon Minister of Tourism and Culture	Historic Resources Act, Standard and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada
Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Recognized Heritage Site or Route	Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement	Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement
Municipal Historic Site	City of Dawson Mayor & Council	Historic Resources Act, City of Dawson Heritage Bylaw, Dawson City Heritage Management Plan, Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada

Register of Historic Places, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Lands and Heritage Database, and the Parks Canada Agency Asset Information System). These inventories are updated regularly and contain baseline data that contributes to assessing the state of conservation. They provide conservation information and site location data, and in some cases accession-level

information, used for research, land-use and development processes, site monitoring, and conservation planning. Individual conservation records and/or visitor statistics are maintained by the Yukon Government for Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine Historic Site; the Ridge Road Heritage Trail; the Yukon Sawmill Company Office; and the

Dawson Telegraph Office.

Cultural Landscape Inventory

An inventory describing the Tr'ondëk–Klondike cultural landscape at the time of its inscription on the World Heritage List is attached in Appendix 4 to help identify and manage change and development in a living, continuously evolving cultural landscape.

The Tr'ondëk–Klondike cultural landscape inventory is based on terminology and definitions in the “Guidelines for Cultural Landscapes,” *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*. There are three main Landscape Character Areas (LCAs) that correspond with the main areas described in section (b) of the Management Plan: Yukon Riverscape, Goldfields, and Tr'ochëk and Dawson. For ease of description, some LCAs are divided into sub-areas:

Organized under each Component Landscape, the inventory describes Character Defining Features for each

Landscape Character Area. Visual representations of Tr'ondëk–Klondike's cultural landscape inventory can be found in *Appendix 3: Maps*.

Education and Outreach

Because of the remote and dispersed nature of many of the attributes within Tr'ondëk–Klondike, education and outreach to the local and broader community are important conservation measures. Both Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and the Yukon Department of Tourism and Culture have published best management practices for heritage resources, directed at commercial and industrial operators. The general public is reached through programming from the various authorities and by interpretive signage and publications throughout Tr'ondëk–Klondike. The local community is reached through the school curriculum, outreach programming, culture camps, messaging in media, and involvement in stewardship and conservation efforts.

LCA 1 – Yukon Riverscape

- LCA 1a – Yukon River Corridor
- LCA 1b – Moosehide
- LCA 1c – Forty Mile

LCA 2 – Goldfields

LCA 3 – Tr'ochëk and Dawson

- LCA 3a – Tr'ochëk
- LCA 3b – Dawson

Each LCA is broken into eight Component Landscapes (CLs) in order to describe the cultural landscape:

1. Evidence of Land Use and Traditional Practices
2. Land Patterns and Spatial Organization
3. Visual Relationships
4. Circulation
5. Ecological Features and Vegetation
6. Landforms
7. Water Features
8. Built Features

Local Stewardship

The longstanding stewardship by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in has been a crucial conservation method in the property, especially regarding the fishery. This stewardship is evidenced by harvest limits or abstinence from fishing certain species that are under stress. The First Nation helps to maintain its strong cultural connection to the salmon fishery through annual youth First Fish camps and community feasts, and by supporting the inclusion of salmon ecology and conservation in the local school curriculum. A traditional governance approach is reflected in the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in management of land and resources within their traditional territory. The highest priority is to “maintain a strong and healthy future for its citizens while maintaining connections to traditional knowledge and the land.” Subsistence harvesting of fish and wildlife for food, and gathering of traditional foods, herbs and medicine, is a recognized right for all Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in citizens, with limitations and certain exceptions imposed by the community when conservation is a concern. Concepts of respect and reciprocity, traditional knowledge, and oral tradition are embedded in Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in policy and practices.

Residents of Tr'ondëk–Klondike have supported and contributed to efforts to retain the area's heritage character for many years. With a significant number of the historic structures in Dawson City privately owned and maintained, private property owners' ongoing cooperation with heritage bylaws and guidelines is essential. In the Goldfields, contemporary miners work in coexistence with historic artifacts and sites, often using and maintaining historic structures on their mining claims. People continue to use the land in traditional ways, respecting its values.

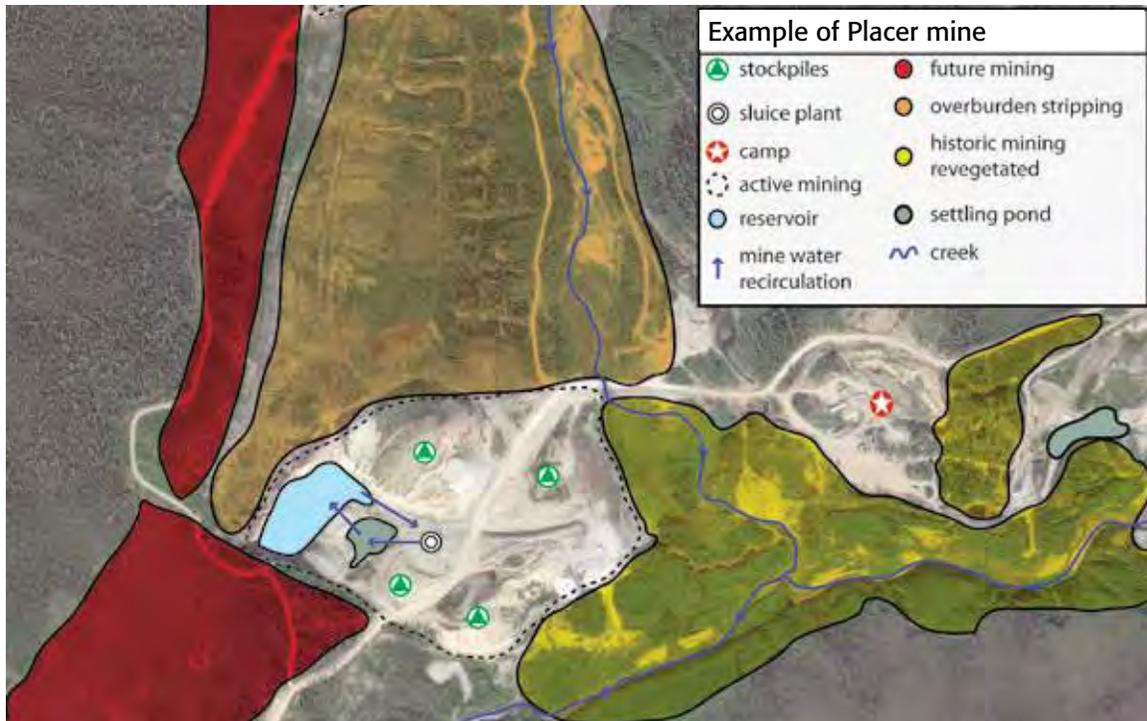
(iii) Factors Affecting Tr'ondëk–Klondike Development Pressures

Mining

Historical and ongoing mining for placer gold is an integral element of Tr'ondëk–Klondike's OUV. The sophistication of mining techniques has increased over time, and the various technologies are reflected in the altered landscape of the goldfields. The intensity of mining has fluctuated along with the world price of gold. While mining claims provide for only subsurface rights, activities required to extract gold can threaten features and their components, both below and above the surface. However, mining activity has proved beneficial in revealing heritage resources such as palaeontological specimens and historical underground workings. Miners are proud of the rich legacy of mining in the Klondike and have contributed to the protection of historic resources in the property. They have worked to mitigate any harm the pursuit of their livelihood might present.

Much of the property is overlapped by quartz mining interests and may be subject to quartz exploration activities or a full operating mine in the future. Quartz mining uses different technologies from those of placer mining and focuses on different geological types and locales. Quartz mining is a historic activity, with roots in the area reaching back to the Klondike Gold Rush. Placer and quartz mining have successfully interacted in the same landscape for over 100 years.

Map 14: Placer Mineral Interests and *Map 15: Quartz Mineral Interests*, attached in Appendix 3, show a snapshot of mineral claims and land use in the Goldfields in 2017. These maps contain constantly changing information due to the dynamic nature of mining interests, as claims



In the Goldfields, a typical placer mine prepares ground, extracts gold, and reclaims mined land using evolving techniques and technologies. (Image: Yukon government, 2017)

are bought, sold, and lapsed; as mining permits and other regulatory mechanisms allow for varied land and water use; and as mining operations continue to move through and re-shape the landscape over time.

All heritage resources in Yukon are protected under the *Placer Mining Act* and regulations, *Quartz Mining Act* and regulations, *Historic Resources Act* and regulations, and the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Heritage Act*. Known sites may not be disturbed, and no objects may be removed from sites, without a permit; new discoveries must be reported. In areas of high heritage resource potential, heritage impact assessments are carried out under *Yukon's Historic Resources Act* and upon recommendation by the Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board (YESAB). Under the *Placer Mining Act* and the *Quartz Mining Act*, a 30-metre buffer must be maintained

around known heritage resources. Mining activities are bound by the terms and conditions of proponent mining land-use permits and water licences. The Compliance, Monitoring and Inspection Branch of the Yukon Government's Department of Energy, Mines and Resources monitors all mining activities. The Branch will direct miners to contact the Cultural Services Branch and/or Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in to determine whether heritage resources are located within their claims. Communication between these government branches ensures heritage resources are not impacted under the terms and conditions of YESAB, the Water Board, and mining land-use permits.

The implementation of mining regulations, legislation, and the current assessment process through YESAB mitigates any major impacts on Tr'ondëk-Klondike from mining activities.

Infrastructure Development within Settlements

Dawson City is a growing community with an increasing population and increased demands for municipal infrastructure. Since 2010, several large capital projects have been carried out within the Dawson townsite, including a new hospital, a sewage treatment plant, and an elders' facility. Over the past decade, residential development permits have increased, resulting in many new infill construction projects within Dawson. From 2014 to 2016, 32 applications were made for new residential structures or major additions to residential structures in Dawson's Heritage Management Area. To maintain the community's heritage character, development must conform to the *Dawson City Heritage Management Plan* infill design guidelines and zoning bylaws, along with the *Design Guidelines for Historic Dawson* developed by Parks Canada Agency as a pattern book. Development plans for work on existing heritage properties and for new construction in heritage areas are reviewed by the municipal Heritage Advisory Committee before permits are approved. Rehabilitation and re-occupation of existing vacant buildings is encouraged to maintain the historic fabric of the townsite. The City of Dawson's *Downtown Revitalization Plan* (2013) ensures that development within the core commercial district is properly planned and congruent with other plans. The implementation of regulations on development within the townsite, in conjunction with geophysical constraints, mitigates any major impacts on the OUV of the Tr'ochëk and Dawson area. Residential pressure is also mitigated by the expansion of the C4 subdivision in the Klondike valley and the existence of five other subdivisions outside the Dawson townsite.

New infrastructure to support the conservation activities at Forty Mile was constructed in 2016. The work camp sits outside the historic townsite area and includes staff quarters and a cookhouse and will include storage buildings. Log buildings are constructed from local spruce; construction techniques differ somewhat from the historic log construction on site. The work area is set back and does not detract from the historic character of the site as laid out in the *Forty Mile Cultural Resource Management Plan*.

This infrastructure will allow greater public access to the historic resources within the site. It will also provide an area for students, teachers, youth, and elders to congregate while learning of the history and culture of the site. The infrastructure is intended to support Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in cultural activities at the site.

Residential and community infrastructure is expected to expand within Moosehide village in the near future. Citizens are building new structures at Moosehide in increasing numbers, and with this increase comes the need for further public infrastructure, which will be governed by the *Moosehide Community Plan* and *Moosehide Cultural Resource Management Plan* to ensure the village's values are protected. Development guidelines and permitting are in place to guide development in a way that does not compromise values.

There are no other current plans for infrastructure development in any other settlements within Tr'ondëk-Klondike.

Roads and Access

Three major public roads provide access to Tr'ondëk-Klondike. The Klondike Highway provides access from the southern Yukon to Dawson City and is the largest and only year-round access

within the site. The Top of the World Highway enters the site from the west side, connecting to the Taylor Highway in Alaska, USA, and is seasonally maintained from May to September. The other public road, Bonanza Creek Road, is a smaller tertiary road providing seasonal access into the Klondike goldfields from the Klondike Highway. Although no further public access roads are likely to be developed within the site, many informal roads are constructed for seasonal mining and exploration activities as well as for forestry extraction. Though there are no current plans for development of residential lots outside the municipal boundary, future plans could result in the development of small access roads within Tr'ondëk–Klondike.

Construction of a bridge across the Yukon River at Dawson City has been discussed within the community for over a decade at the time of writing. In 2004, a five-span bridge (365 metres long and 12.3 metres wide) with two traffic lanes and a sidewalk on the upstream side was designed in consultation with heritage stakeholders to ensure that it did not impact the heritage character of the Dawson townsite. Although that bridge has not yet been built, bridge infrastructure is a development pressure that could resurface in future.

All roads and road infrastructure must undergo assessment through YESAB. A number of plans, legislation, and regulations govern the review and permitting of development activities and ensure that the OUV of the property will not be affected.

Environmental Pressures

Erosion

Erosion of river banks and islands is a natural process that occurs primarily during river breakup as ice travels downstream and scours its banks in the

spring. Changes in a river's course can also cause drastic bank erosion as water seeks new channels. To date, erosion has not posed a major or immediate concern to the property as a whole. Erosion's main threat is to archaeological components within the property that are located along watercourses. Floods and erosion by the Yukon and Klondike rivers have affected Tr'ochëk, primarily on the north bank along the Klondike River. Floods and the force of the Yukon and Fortymile rivers have eroded islands and the shore at Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine Historic Site. Built components are located at a safe distance from the rivers' edges and are not in danger from erosion. Vegetation is allowed to grow along the river banks to provide better bank stability and some protection from moving ice. Eroded banks are monitored annually for exposed archaeological remains.

Severe climate

The property experiences great fluctuations in climate. Air temperatures range from -50 C in the winter to +30 C in the summer. Low winter temperatures and low humidity tend to desiccate wood, which is historically the primary building material, resulting in less threat of biodegradation. High winds and snow loads can damage structures, particularly roofs. Differential seasonal expansion and contraction of dissimilar materials may loosen connections. Building owners expect these occurrences and are prepared for them, mitigating them by regular maintenance. These climate effects are taken into consideration when conservation work is carried out.

Sustained fishery

The historical and ongoing salmon fishery in Tr'ondëk–Klondike is central to its OUV. In recent decades, the number



Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in people continue to practice sustainable harvest of salmon and other species in the Yukon Riverscape. Contemporary fishing and processing locations are informed by traditional and evolving knowledge of the riverine landscape. (Image: Yukon government, 2017)

and quality of salmon migrating through the site on their annual spawning runs have declined. Theories as to the causes of this decline include climate change and over-harvesting in the Pacific Ocean and along the lower Yukon River in Alaska. Significant regional and international efforts are being made to ensure the sustainability of the salmon fishery. Salmon fishing in Yukon is guided by international treaties and a few interconnecting territorial bodies that work together to preserve and enhance Yukon's salmon stocks.

Responsibility for implementing management plans rests with the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO). DFO evaluates salmon runs during the fishing season to determine appropriate harvest levels in order to achieve long-term goals for salmon conservation and sustainable use of the resource. DFO regulates the commercial and subsistence fishery with voluntary assistance from Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in.

Under the *Yukon First Nations*

Umbrella Final Agreement (UFA), the main instrument for salmon management in Yukon is the Yukon Salmon Sub-Committee (YSSC). The YSSC makes recommendations to federal, territorial, and Yukon First Nation governments on all matters relating to Yukon salmon. Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in manages the First Nation subsistence fishery of its citizens under negotiated terms of DFO's Aboriginal Communal Fishing Licences Regulations, carrying out surveys of fishers and providing voluntary catch records to DFO. The longstanding stewardship by the First Nation has been crucial to conserving the fishery. This stewardship is evidenced by harvest limits or abstention from fishing certain species that are under stress. The collective health and connection to the land were clearly a priority for Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in in 2013, when the General Assembly passed a resolution, as a conservation measure, to voluntarily withdraw from subsistence fishing of chinook salmon for one life cycle. Other conservation measures for

salmon have included selective fishing, allowing females or large fish to return to spawn, harvesting alternative types of salmon with healthy stocks such as chum, and supporting the inclusion of salmon ecology and conservation in culture camps and the local school curriculum.

Permafrost

The land within Tr'ondëk–Klondike is subject to either continuous or discontinuous permafrost. Permafrost is a term that refers to permanently frozen soils. The annual freeze–thaw cycle of the active soil layer above the permafrost has historically affected buildings and required building foundations to be designed to compensate for expansion or contraction of supporting soils. Over the past several decades, foundations have been built over specially prepared gravel pads that extend below frost level and have an air space between the pad and the insulated floor of the building. As a result of this technique, basements are rare, occurring only in areas without permafrost, and damage due to permafrost has been successfully mitigated.

Climate change

The 2014 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change fifth assessment report (AR5) reiterates previous reporting concerning the effects of climate change in northern latitudes. Canada's Western Arctic and Alaska are experiencing and are predicted to continue to experience the greatest rate of warming on earth, exhibiting what is called "polar amplification." The ICOMOS International Polar Heritage Committee has provided numerous examples of threats to heritage resources in northern regions. The 2015 Yukon Climate Change Indicators and Key Findings, compiled by the Northern Climate Exchange at

Yukon College, demonstrates that Yukon's average temperatures have risen two degrees Celsius, with a four-degree rise in winter, over the past 50 years. This is twice the rate of southern Canada and the rest of the temperate world. This rate of rise is forecast to continue for at least the next 50 years. As the property is considered subarctic, it may encounter even more heightened effects. Melting or complete loss of permafrost may be one of the worst effects of a warming climate. Complete disappearance of permafrost may cause building foundations to fail, requiring replacement.

Increased melting of permafrost may also affect infrastructure such as roads and buried services such as sewer and water pipes. Evidence points to an increasing number of landslides due to slope destabilization or solifluction in regions near Tr'ondëk–Klondike. As previously stated, a connection may exist between North Pacific salmon stocks and warming ocean waters. Other forecast effects of climate change in the region include the increasing severity of storms, which may lead to more wildfires as well as wind and water damage. All levels of government around the world are developing mitigative and adaptive strategies to deal with climate change. Government authorities in Tr'ondëk–Klondike may implement relevant mitigation or strategies that have been successful in similar climates, as allowed by their respective mandates and resources.

Tourism and Visitor Pressures

Tourism has played an important economic role in Tr'ondëk–Klondike throughout its history. Dawson turned to tourism to keep the region economically viable after the last gold dredge ceased operation in the 1960s. Dawson is a prime destination for visitors to Yukon. Because of its remoteness, Tr'ondëk–Klondike is

unlikely to see a substantial increase in tourism, and a modest increase can be accommodated with existing services.

Tourism infrastructure and organizations can accommodate such an increase in visitors, especially given that levels have dropped since the 1990s. The Klondike Visitors Association and Parks Canada Agency have proved to be able to accommodate visitor numbers with strategic programming. Visitation at sites such as Tr'ochëk, Bear Creek, and Forty Mile is monitored and will be managed according to the stability of the heritage and cultural resources at those sites. Heritage resources are well protected by the legislation and multi-jurisdictional management practices outlined in this Management Plan.

The Stewardship Board will work to ensure that travel restrictions to off-limits areas (for example, active mine sites and Moosehide village) are clearly communicated to visitors through signage and other materials.

Heavier tourism traffic can threaten infrastructure through increased wear and tear, and the Stewardship Board will work collaboratively to identify appropriate infrastructure upgrades and encourage public investment to meet the needs of visitors and the community.

(iv) Risk Preparedness

Throughout Tr'ondëk–Klondike, risk preparedness measures against natural threats are often developed and delivered collaboratively by multiple authorities. Mitigation measures vary depending on the nature and location of the threat.

Floods

Much of the property lies within the floodplain of the Yukon and Klondike rivers. Flooding within Tr'ondëk–Klondike is generally caused during the spring months if the Yukon River or its tributaries are jammed by ice during the annual river breakup. The threat level varies from year to year and depends on the average winter temperatures, the depth of accumulated snow, the speed of spring warming, and the occurrence and location of ice jams. Features with the potential for damage from flooding generally are located within the Tr'ochëk and Dawson and the Yukon Riverscape areas, such as Forty Mile, the Sternwheeler Shipyard, the Dawson City townsite, and Tr'ochëk.

Forty Mile townsite has periodically flooded over its history because of ice jams on the Yukon River or Fortymile River. Past damage has occurred when structures have been moved or destroyed by a combination of high water, strong currents, and the invasion of ice blocks into the site. Buildings located on higher ground have been less affected. Mixed stands of trees and brush have been left in place to help reduce the movement of ice across the site. Structures moved by water or ice have been put back in their original locations and stabilized. The archaeological components of the site have benefited from continuous site flooding, which deposits silt, contributing to the preservation of archaeological

resources. The landscape of Forty Mile has been formed and changed by continued flood activities over thousands of years.

The Sternwheeler Shipyard comprises seven vessels located immediately adjacent to the Yukon River. Over time, the Sternwheeler Shipyard has been affected by high water and passing ice floes in the spring. The ship immediately adjacent to the river would sustain the most impacts of flood damage while protecting and sheltering the other vessels that sit farther inland from the river. The downriver ships, farther from the river, have been sheltered by trees along the river banks that provide protection from ice damage. Annual monitoring and documentation of these sites ensures adequate response and mitigation in the event of further flooding at the site.

Dawson City is located on a floodplain just below the confluence of the Klondike and Yukon rivers and has been subjected to repeated flooding over the years. Since 1898, Dawson City has flooded 22 times. In the spring of 1979, ice jams caused the build-up of water to overflow the makeshift sandbag dikes on the riverfront in Dawson, causing what has been recorded as one of the worst floods in Dawson City's history. As a response to frequent flooding, in 1987 a dike was constructed along the Klondike and Yukon shores as a protective measure against flooding within the townsite. The dike is built to withstand any flood predicted to occur within the next 200 years and includes both an upper and a lower dike and a large grassy area inside the dike to act as a further buffer to floodwaters. Since the construction of the dike, no flood damage has occurred within Dawson City.

The Water Resources Division of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (now Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada) published a study

called *Tr'ochëk Heritage Site Hydrological Study and Floodplain Analysis* in 2002.

The study results indicate that the area is prone to flooding relatively frequently and that extensive flooding can be expected approximately once every 25 years. Although flooding has caused past damage to visitor infrastructure at the site, the archaeological components are generally unaffected. Typically, spring floodwaters add to the accumulation of silt at the site, which is considered a normal condition and has contributed to the preservation of the buried archaeological components at the site. Flooding at the site can contribute to bank erosion and may expose artifacts buried in the silt. Annual monitoring, or site monitoring after high-water episodes, ensures that any exposed artifacts are properly documented and collected if necessary.

Flood preparedness is undertaken annually and is a coordinated effort by all levels of government in Tr'ondëk–Klondike. Within Dawson, a Municipal Civil Emergency Plan responds to risks of flood of the Dawson townsite. The entire length of the Yukon River within the property is regularly monitored during the spring breakup.

Fire

Yukon has an average of 150 wildfires every year. Though the number annually within the property is a fraction of this number, a large portion of Tr'ondëk–Klondike is remote, is densely forested, and has many features with wood-structured built components distributed throughout the landscape. Within the property, wildfires caused by humans and lightning can happen every year.

Although many features within the property are located in areas that could be subject to forest fires, proper mitigations are in place to protect them.

The Yukon Wildland Fire Management Program is responsible for managing Yukon wildfires and enforcing the Government of Yukon's Forest Protection Act. Wildland Fire Management Branch works on fires that are more than five kilometres away from the historic Dawson townsite and operates on a list of priorities, including property features/components, established by the Yukon Government and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in. The Yukon Department of Energy, Mines and Resources responds to fires within five kilometres of a community, or to high-value assets including historic structures, mining infrastructure, and rural residential structures. These firefighting crews are provided with a list of high-priority assets and work together in a planned response under a series of formal agreements. Important places within Tr'ondëk-Klondike, such as Forty Mile, Moosehide, Tr'ochëk, and Dredge No. 4, are identified as high-value assets.

Several features within the property are regularly assessed and equipped with fire protection as appropriate, and crews are trained in its proper use and response. Preventive measures, including fire breaks and buffers, are implemented within and around many of the features to decrease the threat of fires. The Yukon Wildland Fire Management has also introduced a comprehensive wildfire-prevention program aimed at decreasing the number of fires caused by humans. The program targets communities, property owners, the general public, the forest industry, and other stakeholders. These efforts lower the risk of human-caused fire damage to features within the property. Wildfires are a natural occurrence within the cultural landscape. Loss of forest cover because of wildfires does not in itself threaten the OUV.

Within populated areas of the property, structural fires continue to pose

a threat, particularly to built components. This threat is currently mitigated by the preparedness of the property owners and the Yukon Government's Community Services – Wildland Fire Management Branch; and Energy, Mines and Resources – Compliance Monitoring and Inspections Branch. Property owners and managers, including the City of Dawson, Yukon Historic Sites, and Parks Canada Agency, own firefighting equipment, and crews are trained in the equipment's use. A number of prominent, government-owned built components are protected by fire sprinkler systems.

Within the Dawson municipal boundary, the Dawson City Fire Department provides life, property and environmental protection to the community of Dawson 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. In an effort to shorten response times, the City of Dawson has recently formalized its building addresses, and the Yukon Government has a centralized emergency response service in the area. Dawson's Fire Protection area includes the municipal boundaries, and a mutual-aid agreement with the Yukon Government is in place to provide fire services coverage to neighbouring fire departments.

Earthquakes

Southwestern Yukon is subject to earthquake activity associated with the subduction of the Yakutat microplate under the Saint Elias Mountains. Far from the major fault lines near the mountains, Tr'ondëk-Klondike can still experience small neotectonic activity of little consequence. Broken windows have been reported from the largest earthquakes, which over the last 40 years include a 5.1 magnitude quake at a depth of 25 kilometres in 1976, a 5.0 magnitude quake at a depth of 10 kilometres in 1996, and a 4.9 magnitude

quake at a depth of 10 kilometres in 1997. Current building-stabilization methods provide adequate protection against prospective earthquake damage to built components. Within Dawson, a Municipal Civil Emergency Plan covers responses to risks of natural disasters, including earthquakes. Landscape and archaeological components are not at risk from earthquake activity in the site. Therefore, the potential for earthquake activity to impact the OUV is very minor.

(v) Managing Development and Tourism

Potential Land Use and Development

Tr'ondëk-Klondike was nominated to the World Heritage List as a *continuing, organically evolved cultural landscape*, where ongoing cultural and industrial activity contributes to the site's Outstanding Universal Value. Existing placer and quartz mineral rights cover large portions of Tr'ondëk-Klondike. Inscription of Tr'ondëk-Klondike on the World Heritage List, and subsequent implementation of this Management Plan, will not prohibit continued mining. Contemporary activities within Tr'ondëk-Klondike are currently governed by a robust management framework. Proposed development projects within Tr'ondëk-Klondike are subject to the legislation, regulations, and assessment and permitting processes of each government authority within its respective jurisdiction. The legislative and regulatory framework will continue to change over time, and development will continue to occur in Tr'ondëk-Klondike in accordance with the changing framework.

The *Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act* (YESAA) established and empowered the Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board (YESAB), which

reviews development project proposals to determine the requirement for heritage impact assessments before permitting mining and development projects in all of Yukon with the exception of federal lands. The YESAA assessment process is a significant regulatory tool with which all levels of government are familiar and engaged. Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, Yukon Government, Parks Canada Agency, and/or a federal minister may act as decision bodies on development projects undergoing YESAA assessments within their respective jurisdictions. YESAB, in conjunction with the Yukon Water Board and Yukon Government's Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, have adequate powers to ensure that Tr'ondëk-Klondike's values are maintained without introducing any additional regulatory measures.

The development assessment and permitting processes outlined above are sufficient to maintain Tr'ondëk-Klondike's OUV in the context of ongoing land use and development. Types of land use and development projects that may occur in Tr'ondëk-Klondike and its buffer zone include (but are not limited to):

- placer gold mining;
- quartz (hard rock) mining;
- energy, such as solar, wind, or pico hydroelectric;
- infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, airstrips, power, and telecommunications;
- subdivision development;
- building construction;
- forestry;
- agriculture;
- recreational trails and parks; and/or
- wilderness tourism.

Other land uses and development may occur in Tr'ondëk-Klondike and will be subject to the government authorities' regulatory practices.

Role of the Stewardship Board

During the course of management planning for Tr'ondëk–Klondike, the mining community requested clear and effective communication of the role of the Tr'ondëk–Klondike World Heritage Site Stewardship Board in development assessment and permitting.

The government authorities represented on the Stewardship Board – that is, Parks Canada, the Yukon Government, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, and the City of Dawson – are already required to engage with the development assessment process individually in their respective jurisdictions. Each Board member retains the autonomy and ability to make independent decisions on managing lands and cultural resources.

The Board is responsible for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value in perpetuity, monitoring ongoing development activity in Tr'ondëk–Klondike, and reporting periodically to UNESCO's World Heritage Centre.

The Stewardship Board is responsible for communicating the Outstanding Universal Value of Tr'ondëk–Klondike by liaising with government authorities, independent bodies, and the public. The Board will create a communication strategy to help strengthen understanding and guide the presentation of Tr'ondëk–Klondike, and to identify opportunities for sharing the site's Outstanding Universal Value through promotion, interpretation, education, and outreach. Roles and responsibilities of the Stewardship Board and its members are further outlined in the Board's Terms of Reference.

Members of the public are encouraged to review this Management Plan and contact the Stewardship Board for clarification regarding Tr'ondëk–Klondike's Outstanding Universal Value.

Engagement with the Assessment Process

YESAB and the Yukon Water Board (“the Water Board”) are directly involved in the assessment or regulation of mining and other development projects. Existing legislation currently allows individuals and organizations to voluntarily submit comments on proposed projects during a designated public comment period under each respective body. YESAB and the Water Board are required to issue public notices of projects or applications under review, and both operate under rules and procedures that mandate opportunities for public comment.

Under section 5(2)(h) of the *Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act* (YESAA), a purpose of the Act is “to provide opportunities for public participation in the assessment process.” The Water Board's Rules of Procedures, developed under the authority of section 22 of the Waters Act, outlines a process for public intervention on an application for water licence (or amendment, renewal, or cancellation of water licence).

The Stewardship Board is an entity with no formal decision-making powers. It may provide comments during the assessment process on projects occurring within Tr'ondëk–Klondike and/or its buffer zone, in support of maintaining Tr'ondëk–Klondike's Outstanding Universal Value (as articulated in section (b) of this Plan). Members of the Stewardship Board will continue to engage with bodies such as YESAB, independently of the Board, in a manner consistent with each member's individual authority and mandate.

Tr'ondëk–Klondike and the regulatory regime

The Tr'ondëk–Klondike World Heritage Site Stewardship Board receives automatic notifications for YESAB projects occurring in the Dawson district, and monitors projects taking place in Tr'ondëk–Klondike or its buffer zone. The Board reviews project proposals to determine any potential effects on the attributes expressing Tr'ondëk–Klondike's Outstanding Universal Value.

Many projects going through the YESAB process in the Dawson area are related to mining and therefore demonstrate a key value in Tr'ondëk–Klondike: the ongoing, living tradition of mining. The OUV is also expressed in the landscape's historic mining structures, archaeological sites, ongoing Indigenous relationship with the land, and more. Those values, included mining, are regulated and protected by existing legislation.

When the Stewardship Board reviews a project proposal, it may provide comments during YESAB's public comment period, to identify how the proposed project may affect the attributes of OUV and to support the heritage management recommended by its members within their respective jurisdictions. (e.g. Yukon Government, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in)

The Tr'ondëk–Klondike World Heritage Site Stewardship Board also receives automatic notifications from the Water Board for Mining Land Use and Water Licence applications occurring in the Dawson district, and monitors those projects proposed within the site boundary and/or buffer zone. If the Stewardship Board provided comments during the YESAB evaluation, it may submit those comments during the Water Board's public comment phase (if relevant).

Inscription of Tr'ondëk–Klondike on the World Heritage List does not require any changes to the assessment and regulatory processes of YESAB, the Water Board, or Yukon Government.

Sustainable Tourism

Dawson City is already a mature tourism destination, and visitation to the area is the foundation for many businesses in Yukon. Current visitation levels at the Dawson Visitor Information Centre were approximately 72,000 visitors during the 2016 summer tourist season. With inscription of Tr'ondëk–Klondike on the World Heritage List, a 2017 *Economic Impact Analysis* forecasts 6% incremental gains in visitors, achievable with an investment in marketing and programming from Yukon tourism sector partners.

Currently, the local Klondike Visitors Association works with all levels of government, non-profits, the tourism industry, media, and businesses to attract more visitors. The Yukon government markets the Klondike in major Canadian and American cities and overseas in Europe and Asia. Factors that favour a tourism industry include increasing market awareness, the region's tourism capacity and existing infrastructure, the local focus on growing the tourism industry, and Dawson's status as a living heritage site. The Klondike Visitors Association and Yukon Government

are committed to marketing Tr'ondëk–Klondike World Heritage Site, sharing expertise and capacity with the Stewardship Board on collaborative tourism and promotional initiatives. The Stewardship Board is dedicated to prioritizing local residents' high quality of life while developing sustainable tourism strategies.

Because of its remoteness, Tr'ondëk–Klondike is unlikely to see more than the projected 6% increase in tourism, which can be gradually accommodated with existing services.

Visitation to the region peaked in 1998 at an estimated 65 000 people in response to the promotion of the Klondike Gold Rush Centennial celebration. After a severe drop in 2009 that followed the world financial recession, visitation has slowly returned to more than half the peak 1998 level. Existing infrastructure and programming will be able to accommodate a considerable increase in current visitor levels for some time.

If Tr'ondëk–Klondike is successfully designated as a World Heritage site, the Stewardship Board will continue to develop presentation in collaboration with stakeholders and the local community. Research has already been initiated to identify challenges and opportunities. New messages, an interpretation framework, and suitable visitor experience opportunities will be developed using new and traditional media to reflect the Outstanding Universal Value of Tr'ondëk–Klondike and the reasons for its inscription. It is expected that this will strengthen appreciation, understanding, and respect for the site from both local residents and an international audience.

(vi) Presentation of Tr'ondëk–Klondike

Presentation of individual components within Tr'ondëk–Klondike will continue to be offered by numerous community partners. The Visitor Information Centre operated by the Yukon Government provides centralized orientation to these offerings with films, maps, brochures, self-guided tours and mobile applications, displays, and shared space for partners. Parks Canada offers the flagship visitor experience program, including guided and self-guided tours, personal programs, exhibits, historic furnishings, interpretive panels, and outreach for their sites within Dawson City and the goldfields. The agency is required by its mandate to communicate the messages of national historical significance of these sites, which are identified in the Commemorative Integrity Statements for Dawson Historical Complex, Former Territorial Courthouse, *SS Keno*, Discovery Claim, and Dredge No. 4. While Parks Canada manages only a portion of Tr'ondëk–Klondike, its core message is the impact of the Klondike Gold Rush and its aftermath, and it is committed to advancing and presenting the stories of both Gold Rush newcomers and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in to the present day. These are key elements of the Outstanding Universal Value of the site.

Other visitor learning opportunities are offered by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in at the Dänojà Zho Cultural Centre. The centre provides tours and personal programs, permanent exhibits about the ongoing heritage of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, temporary exhibits, films, collections, a theatre for concerts and special events, and a gathering space for First Nations citizens and workshops. Dänojà Zho is the public face of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, allowing the First Nation to proudly share its culture and way of life on its own

terms. An important part of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in presentation is developing school curriculum and community outreach, including training in Hän language and traditional values. Tr'ochëk National Historic Site is presented through exhibits in the cultural centre, a plaque and interpretive panels on site, culture camps for local youth, a self-guided tour booklet, and a website. These focus on the importance of Tr'ochëk to Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and their enduring relationship to the land – another key element of the Outstanding Universal Value of the site. Visioning workshops and preliminary studies exploring development of Tr'ochëk National Historic Site indicate there is much room for growth in Aboriginal tourism, and it is anticipated that Indigenous interpretation programs will be expanded in the designated World Heritage site.

The Dawson City Museum offers interpretive exhibits, artifact collections, personal programs, genealogical research services, and an archives for researchers. The museum presents the natural and cultural history of the region, including the history of the First Nation, early explorers, the Klondike Gold Rush, and Dawson City. A new exhibit storyline is being developed with input from the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Heritage Department that aligns well with the Outstanding Universal Value of the site.

The Jack London Museum, operated by the Klondike Visitors Association, offers presentations and self-guided tours highlighting the famous writer whose stories about the Gold Rush and frontier survival captured the imagination of the world.

Exhibits at the Dawson Firefighters Museum feature the history of fighting fires in this wooden frontier town.

The Historic Sites Unit of the Yukon Government's Department of Tourism and Culture has developed a number

of brochures, including printed and downloadable mobile applications of self-guided walking tours of Dawson City, local cemeteries, and historic narrow gauge steam engines; these are available at the Visitor Information Centre or online. Interpretive panels at Crocus Bluff and throughout Tr'ondëk-Klondike provide a glimpse of the historic and natural resources of the area. Plaques at designated Yukon Historic Sites provide information on heritage significance and history of the area.

Several tour companies provide commercial tours to the Midnight Dome, Forty Mile, and the goldfields.

In the goldfields, the main visitor experience opportunities within the property are tours of Dredge No. 4 National Historic Site and the walking trail at Discovery Claim National Historic Site, with outdoor exhibits describing the significance of the gold discovery and the evolution of placer mining. The Ridge Road Heritage Trail features a maintained hiking trail with campgrounds and interpretive panels about the first government road, the associated roadhouses and commercial ventures, and other heritage resources such as the Yukon Ditch and Klondike Mines Railway that cross the trail. The Ridge Road Heritage Trail is maintained by the Department of Tourism and Culture; a brochure and a website are available. The Yukon Government has installed and maintains interpretive panels at various pullouts along the Klondike Valley and Bonanza Creek, providing information on historical and natural resources. Interpretive materials are available on the government website. Visitors can learn gold-panning on a free mining claim operated by the Klondike Visitors Association and at a commercial operation on Bonanza Creek. Parks Canada Agency has also developed educational downloadable apps and geo-

aching for exploring historic and modern placer mining.

In the Yukon Riverscape, presentation of heritage sites for travellers on the Yukon River is provided in a guide produced by the Yukon Government. YG and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in produced a self-guided tour of Ch'ëdähchëk kek'it / Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine Historic Site, with on-site trails and interpretive panels, also available on the Yukon Government website. Forty Mile is also interpreted by a Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in website presenting the rich layering of First Nations and newcomer history in Yukon's first non-Indigenous town. Visitor experience is enhanced by boat tours featuring views and stories about Moosehide and the Slide, fish wheels, sternwheeler shipyards, Dawson, and Tr'ochëk. The Percy DeWolfe trail can be experienced through a custom winter dog-sled excursion operated by a local First Nation business.

The Stewardship Board is responsible for ensuring public understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value of Tr'ondëk–Klondike. Presentation of Tr'ondëk–Klondike requires that clearly defined messages be effectively communicated in order that visitors, residents, and other audiences understand and appreciate the significance of the Tr'ondëk–Klondike cultural landscape.

The Stewardship Board will develop a communication strategy to help strengthen local understanding and guide the presentation of Tr'ondëk–Klondike. The communication strategy will identify opportunities for sharing the site's Outstanding Universal Value through promotion, interpretation, education, and outreach.

(vii) Monitoring and Reporting on the State of Conservation

Four levels of government monitor the state of conservation of Tr'ondëk–Klondike, with each authority using a number of monitoring programs in its respective area of jurisdiction. Records held by each authority will be collected by the Stewardship Board, or its designated representative, and will be integrated for compatibility with condition ratings and benchmark data described above in section c.(ii). Regular monitoring will help shape and implement appropriate conservation strategies.

Key Indicators for Monitoring

Key indicators measuring the state of conservation of Tr'ondëk–Klondike focus on maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value and managing external factors that may affect the property (see Table 7).

Reporting

This section provides information on the government authorities responsible for maintaining, monitoring and reporting on the condition of Tr'ondëk–Klondike World Heritage site.

Parks Canada is responsible for maintaining, monitoring and reporting on the condition of cultural resources on lands it administers at Klondike National Historic Sites. It also reports data on visitor numbers and trends.

The Yukon Government is responsible for maintaining, monitoring and reporting on the following:

- the condition of historic and archaeological sites on Crown land, on YG titled land, and at its co-managed site, Forty Mile;
- the endurance of gold mining activity; and

- information and statistics on development, environmental, and tourism pressures.

Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in is responsible for maintaining, monitoring and reporting on the following:

- the condition of cultural resources on Settlement Land and at its co-managed site, Forty Mile; and
- the endurance of the Indigenous salmon fishery.

The City of Dawson is responsible for:

- maintaining, monitoring and reporting on the condition of cultural resources under its ownership,
- providing information on municipal development permits and emergency measures responses, and
- supporting sustainable tourism through infrastructure upgrades when possible.

Monitoring information from each responsible government authority will be provided to the Tr'ondëk–Klondike World Heritage Site Stewardship Board, which is responsible for:

- collaboratively developing and implementing a communication

strategy, tourism management plan, and interpretation plan;

- compiling monitoring data from various sources for the purpose of reporting; and

For ease of monitoring, the Board may also request automatic notifications from relevant bodies (e.g. YESAB) on projects occurring within Tr'ondëk–Klondike and its buffer zone. Compiled monitoring data will be used by the Stewardship Board to assemble status reports for UNESCO's World Heritage Centre on a schedule responding to the reporting requirements of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

d. Implementation of the Management Plan

(i) Roles and Responsibilities

In order to manage Tr'ondëk-Klondike, numerous organizations share expertise via the Stewardship Board and dedicate financial resources to managing lands and administering programs within their respective jurisdictions.

Parks Canada Agency, as the federal agency with heritage expertise and as a significant landowner within the boundaries of the property, invests in the protection and the interpretation and tourism infrastructure of the Klondike National Historic Sites and other federally designated buildings.

The Yukon Government's Department of Tourism and Culture has several units that contribute to the management of heritage resources on Crown lands and YG fee simple parcels within Tr'ondëk-Klondike through financial resources and staff expertise. The Historic Sites Unit invests in the interpretation of the history and culture of the area and the protection of heritage resources under its purview. The unit is also responsible for the research, preservation, management, development, and interpretation of Yukon's historic sites and routes. In addition, the unit shares management responsibilities for the Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine Historic Site with Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, where both parties contribute human and financial resources and expertise as outlined in the TH *Final Agreement*. The Heritage Resources Unit is responsible for the protection, management, and research of archaeological sites and collections on

Crown lands, within municipalities, and on private properties. The Tourism Branch provides funding opportunities, research, expertise, and support to tourism operators in Tr'ondëk-Klondike and the surrounding area. The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources monitors, inspects, and enforces compliance with placer and quartz mining regulations; the department also oversees land planning, development, and other related areas of land-use management in and around Tr'ondëk-Klondike.

The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Heritage Department is responsible for managing, protecting, and presenting heritage resources on Settlement Lands and in TH traditional territory. This includes land-based research, protection of traditional knowledge, seasonal archaeological projects, documentation of oral histories, storage of heritage material, development of significant heritage sites, Hän language documentation, programming and operation of the Dänojà Zho Cultural Centre, and co-management of Forty Mile. The Natural Resources Department contains staff expertise in management and conservation of the salmon fishery, as well as geographic information system (GIS) analysis and cartography, which aids in heritage planning and reporting.

The City of Dawson staff and Heritage Advisory Committee work with private landowners and developers to ensure compliance with heritage bylaws and plans within municipal boundaries. The City invests in the protection and conservation of municipal historic sites they own.

Each government retains the

authority to manage and determine policies for the lands under its jurisdiction. The federal government, through Parks Canada Agency, is responsible for the management and the protection of heritage resources on lands it administers. The Yukon Government's Department of Tourism and Culture has authority in the preservation, development, and interpretation of heritage resources in Yukon. Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in has the authority to protect heritage resources on its Settlement Lands and within its traditional territory that are directly related to the culture and history of the First Nation. The City of Dawson is responsible for protecting heritage resources under its ownership and for managing heritage resources within municipal boundaries, with the exception of Crown lands and Settlement Lands. These roles remain in effect after the designation of Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site.

These government authorities, in partnership with key community stakeholders, agree to form a board to act as site manager and named the Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Stewardship Board. The mandate of this Board is to ensure the conservation, protection, presentation, and transmission to future generations of the Outstanding Universal

Value through implementation of the Management Plan.

Government authorities will work with the Board to provide the necessary information to complete periodic reports on the condition of the property to the World Heritage Committee, in collaboration with the Canadian Delegation to the World Heritage Committee.

(ii) Duration and Review

The *Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Management Plan* takes effect immediately following Tr'ondëk-Klondike's official inscription on the World Heritage List, and it is to be reviewed every five years thereafter.

The Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Stewardship Board is responsible for reviewing this Management Plan on behalf of the government authorities and key stakeholders. The review shall focus on the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value as stated at the time of designation and shall be in accordance with the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* as well as the legislation and policies in force at the federal, territorial, First Nation, and municipal levels.

Appendices

Listed appendices are in draft form and will be reviewed, revised, and approved by community stakeholder groups prior to the World Heritage Committee decision to inscribe Tr'ondëk–Klondike on the World Heritage List.

Appendix 1: Draft Memorandum of Understanding

Draft Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) Concerning the Joint Management and Protection of the Proposed Tr'ondëk–Klondike World Heritage Site

Appendix 2: Draft Terms of Reference

Draft Terms of Reference for the Tr'ondëk–Klondike World Heritage Site Stewardship Board

Appendix 3: Maps

A series of maps illustrating boundary and buffer, land ownership, component landscapes, and mineral interests

Appendix 4: Cultural Landscape Inventory

A description of the Tr'ondëk–Klondike cultural landscape's character-defining features

Appendix 5: Glossary

A condensed glossary will be appended to the final version of the Management Plan.

Appendix 1: Draft Memorandum of Understanding

DRAFT MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (“MOU”)
CONCERNING THE JOINT MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION OF
TR’ONDĚK–KLONDIKE WORLD HERITAGE SITE LOCATED AT DAWSON, YUKON

BETWEEN
THE CITY OF DAWSON (“THE CITY”)
AND
TR’ONDĚK HWĚCH’IN (“TH”)
AND
YUKON GOVERNMENT (“YG”)
AND
PARKS CANADA AGENCY (“PARKS CANADA”)

(Hereinafter referred to collectively as the “Parties” and individually as the “Party”)

a. Definitions

“Advisory Committee” means the Tr’ondĕk–Klondike World Heritage Advisory Committee, the body that was responsible for preparing the *Tr’ondĕk–Klondike Nomination for Inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List* Nomination, submitted by Canada to the World Heritage Centre in January 2017.

“Buffer Zone” means the area surrounding Tr’ondĕk–Klondike as described in the Management Plan.

“Canadian Delegation to the World Heritage Committee” means the Parks Canada Agency, which is responsible for leading implementation of the World Heritage Convention on behalf of the Government of Canada, as a State Party to the Convention. The Canadian Delegation is led by the Vice-President, Indigenous Affairs and Cultural Heritage Directorate, Parks Canada, and speaks on behalf of Canada with respect to official positions related to implementation of the Convention.

“Communication” means all activities related to the public transmission of information through print, radio, television, web, and any other media, as well as in public events and advertising.

“Consultation” means the process by which the input of a stakeholder on matters affecting it is sought.

“ICOMOS” means the International Council on Monuments and Sites, the World Heritage Committee’s official advisory body with respect to cultural heritage matters.

“Jurisdiction” means an area under the authority of federal, First Nation, territorial, or municipal governments.

“Management Plan” means the Tr’ondĕk–Klondike World Heritage Site Management Plan.

“Members” means the organizations that are members of the Stewardship Board per its Terms of Reference.

“Nomination” means the formal documentation prepared by the Advisory Committee and submitted by the Canadian Delegation to the World Heritage Committee for the purpose of inscribing Tr’ondëk–Klondike on the World Heritage List.

“Operational Guidelines” means the document prepared by the World Heritage Committee officially known as *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*. Among other things, the Operational Guidelines provide guidance on the requirements for the preparation of nominations and outline the World Heritage Committee’s expectations with respect to management of World Heritage sites.

“Outstanding Universal Value (OUV)” means “cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity. As such, the permanent protection of this heritage is of the highest importance to the international community as a whole” (*Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*, UNESCO 2008, paragraph 49).

“Parties” means the organizations responsible for co-management of Tr’ondëk–Klondike as signatories to this MOU and members of the Stewardship Board.

“Regulatory Authorities” means the government departments or agencies, or independent bodies, with authority under specific legislation regulating an activity within the boundaries of Tr’ondëk–Klondike.

“State Party” means a member state of UNESCO that has ratified the World Heritage Convention.

“Stewardship Board” means the Tr’ondëk–Klondike World Heritage Site Stewardship Board, the body identified as the site manager of Tr’ondëk–Klondike.

“Terms of Reference” means the Terms of Reference of the Stewardship Board, which takes effect after signing of this MOU, and which may be amended by its members in the future.

“TKWHS” or “Tr’ondëk–Klondike” means Tr’ondëk–Klondike World Heritage Site, which title will come into effect when the nominated property has been deemed by the World Heritage Committee to have OUV and is inscribed on the World Heritage List.

“World Heritage Centre” means the Secretariat to the World Heritage Committee, provided by the Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and located in Paris, France.

“World Heritage Committee” means the Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, as established by the World Heritage Convention.

“World Heritage Convention” means the international agreement formally known as the *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*.

“World Heritage List” means the list of cultural and natural heritage properties created under the World Heritage Convention, which consists of properties that the World Heritage Committee considers to have OUV.

b. Purpose

The purpose of this MOU is to set out the means by which the Parties agree to collaborate through mutual understanding and assistance to manage TKWHS. The Management Plan outlines the tools and methods to achieve this.

c. Scope

This MOU covers the relationship between the Parties and takes effect after the World Heritage Committee inscribes Tr'ondëk–Klondike on the World Heritage List.

Any reference in this MOU to the Tr'ondëk–Klondike World Heritage Site (TKWHS) is conditional on a successful inscription by the World Heritage Committee.

d. Background

In 2004, “The Klondike” was placed on Canada’s Tentative List for potential World Heritage inscription on UNESCO’s World Heritage List. As such, it was proposed by Canada as a candidate for the highest possible international recognition for cultural and natural heritage sites. It is a distinction that brings greater international attention to an extraordinary place, while fostering community pride and civic engagement.

The Advisory Committee worked from 2013 to 2017 to develop a nomination for Tr'ondëk–Klondike by conducting research, public engagement activities, and management planning exercises. The support of local residents, organizations, stakeholders, and all levels of government was instrumental in the completion of the nomination.

Following the submission of a nomination to UNESCO in February 2017, and a review process led by ICOMOS, the World Heritage Committee inscribed Tr'ondëk–Klondike on the World Heritage List in July 2018.

There are multiple Regulatory Authorities active within the nominated property. Consequently, and in line with the requirements outlined in the Operational Guidelines, the Parties have jointly developed a Management Plan and a governance structure for its implementation. The Stewardship Board, composed of the same members as the Advisory Committee and building on long-standing community partnerships, is well-positioned for collaborative management of the World Heritage Site.

e. Statement of Commitment

- 1) The Parties agree to protect the OUV of TKWHS, and the components of TKWHS that are recognized as the basis for its OUV as recognized by the World Heritage Committee at the time of the inscription of Tr'ondëk–Klondike on the World Heritage List, within their respective jurisdictional powers and operational abilities.
- 2) The Parties agree to apply the following principles to guide the implementation of the *Tr'ondëk–Klondike World Heritage Site Management Plan* during the term of this MOU:

Principle 1: The Management Plan establishes a framework of existing management plans and practices that apply to Tr'ondëk–Klondike and its buffer zone.

Principle 2: The Management Plan places the management and conservation of Tr'ondëk–Klondike’s OUV within the existing management framework to guide the Stewardship Board in providing advice and to assist the Regulatory Authorities with making decisions and recommendations.

Principle 3: Management of the nominated property will be delivered through existing government authorities, within their respective jurisdictions, supplemented by advice from the Stewardship Board and procedures developed to accommodate a

designated World Heritage site.

Principle 4: Management of Tr'ondëk–Klondike will meet or exceed the Parties' respective standards of protection, conservation, and presentation outlined in the Management Plan.

Principle 5: This MOU and the Stewardship Board's Terms of Reference outline a process in which communication and collaboration will occur to mitigate actions undertaken by an owner or a government entity with regulatory responsibilities that may impact the OUV and components of the nominated property.

Principle 6: The Management Plan recognizes that designation of Tr'ondëk–Klondike should support ongoing economic viability, diversity, and opportunities for residents in a manner consistent with maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value and local stewardship.

Principle 7: The Stewardship Board will ensure that regular monitoring continues to occur, and that status reports are assembled on a schedule responding to the reporting requirements of the State Party, the World Heritage Committee and the World Heritage Centre.

- 3) In addition, the Parties agree to pursue the following goals and objectives in relation to the management of TKWHS during the term of this MOU and in collaboration with the Stewardship Board:

Goal 1: To instill a strong sense of shared community pride and stewardship in the protection, interpretation, and promotion of TKWHS by:

- providing opportunities for community input and encouraging community participation;
- engaging residents, organizations, and other regional stakeholders in activities that celebrate the importance of TKWHS;
- employing a governance model that ensures the interests and concerns of local residents are heard, discussed, and reflected in the Stewardship Board's procedures;
- ensuring that local schools are provided with information and opportunities to incorporate TKWHS and its OUV into their curriculum; and
- supporting training and job opportunities for Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in citizens and other Dawson residents to undertake the conservation, interpretation, and promotion of Tr'ondëk–Klondike.

Goal 2: To provide for the protection, continuing community use and appreciation of TKWHS by:

- ensuring that visitors have access to appropriate areas of TKWHS and appreciate the site's values without impacting community use, and
- supporting ongoing research about the landscape and its peoples.

Goal 3: To enrich existing tourism by promoting wide recognition, understanding, and appreciation of the educational and cultural values represented by TKWHS by:

- promoting tourism through regional, national, and international media;
- creating a communication strategy to help strengthen understanding and guide the presentation of Tr'ondëk–Klondike, and to identify opportunities for sharing the site's Outstanding Universal Value through promotion, interpretation,

- education, and outreach;
- ensuring that promotion is managed responsibly in all aspects of publicity in accordance with UNESCO guidelines and local interests;
- encouraging and facilitating joint marketing initiatives among community partners to promote TKWHS as a tourism destination; and
- exploring collaborative arrangements with Kluane / Wrangell–St. Elias / Glacier Bay / Tatshenshini–Alsek World Heritage Site.

f. Roles and Responsibilities

(i) Advisory Committee

- 1) The Advisory Committee is responsible for defining the initial Terms of Reference for the Stewardship Board.
- 2) After the nominated property is inscribed on the World Heritage List by the World Heritage Committee, the Advisory Committee will cease to exist and the Tr'ondëk–Klondike World Heritage Site Stewardship Board will be in effect.

(ii) Stewardship Board

- 1) After the World Heritage Committee inscribes Tr'ondëk–Klondike on the World Heritage List, the Stewardship Board will act in accordance with its mandate as described in this MOU and its Terms of Reference.
- 2) The mandate of the Stewardship Board is to ensure the conservation, protection, presentation, and transmission of TKWHS's OUV to future generations by:
 - implementing the Management Plan through a coordinated management approach between all Parties,
 - providing advice to ensure the integrity of TKWHS,
 - promoting TKWHS's Outstanding Universal Value,
 - engaging stakeholders in the stewardship of TKWHS,
 - supporting a diverse and vibrant economy in a manner consistent with maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value, and
 - monitoring and reporting on the condition of TKWHS.
- 3) When reporting to the World Heritage Centre about the condition of TKWHS, the Stewardship Board will work cooperatively with the Canadian Delegation to the World Heritage Committee to ensure the necessary information is collected, integrated, and shared through established mechanisms.
- 4) The Stewardship Board includes representation from member organizations per its Terms of Reference.
- 5) In the event that the Stewardship Board requires management of financial resources, one of the Parties will be delegated responsibility for financial management on behalf of the Board, contingent on agreement of the delegated Party.
- 6) The Stewardship Board will develop policies and procedures for decision-making and its operations as necessary.
- 7) The Stewardship Board will foster and facilitate research and information-sharing for the benefit of TKWHS and may engage with technical advisors or other stakeholders to achieve its objectives.
- 8) The Stewardship Board may provide recommendations to Regulatory Authorities on proposed development projects and/or land-use applications taking place

within TKWHS in accordance with its Terms of Reference and the Management Plan.

- 9) The Stewardship Board may establish any committee it deems necessary to achieve its mandate in accordance with its Terms of Reference. These committees will advise the Stewardship Board regarding issues that could have an impact on the OUV of TKWHS, including on its protection, interpretation, and promotion.

(iii) The Parties

- 1) The Parties are members of the Stewardship Board.
- 2) The Parties will notify the Stewardship Board of development projects, zoning issues, plans, policies, activities, and other matters within their jurisdictions that could impact the OUV of TKWHS.
- 3) The Parties will provide support and advice to the Stewardship Board, subject to the availability of funds and personnel.
- 4) The Parties will provide all available information to the Stewardship Board to report on the condition of TKWHS.
- 5) The Parties will provide expertise necessary for the protection of the OUV of TKWHS, subject to the availability of funds and personnel.
- 6) The Parties will help promote TKWHS and provide support for projects undertaken by the Stewardship Board, subject to the availability of funds and personnel.
- 7) The Parties will provide support to welcome visitors to TKWHS and to interpret the values and importance of TKWHS, subject to the availability of funds and personnel, and in accordance with any tourism or interpretation plans that the Stewardship Board may develop.

(iv) Parks Canada

- 8) The Canadian Delegation to the World Heritage Convention is led by the Vice-President, Indigenous Affairs and Cultural Heritage Directorate, Parks Canada. Any communications between the World Heritage Centre and TKWHS will be coordinated by the Canadian Delegation.

g. Communications

- 9) A Party will not use the marks, including organizational identifiers, of another Party without that other Party's written consent.
- 10) Communication regarding TKWHS, such as media relations, advertising, and public events, will be managed by the Stewardship Board per its Terms of Reference.
- 11) A communication strategy will be developed by the Stewardship Board.

h. Amendments and Termination

- 1) This MOU will be effective as of the date that Tr'ondëk-Klondike is inscribed on the World Heritage List by decision of the World Heritage Committee, and shall remain in effect until terminated with the written consent of all Parties.
- 2) This MOU may be amended by consent of all Parties provided the amendment is in writing and signed by all Parties.
- 3) Notwithstanding section h.1, any Party may terminate its participation in this

MOU by providing to the other Parties ninety (90) days' notice in writing of such termination. Upon expiration of such period of notice, that Party's participation shall be terminated.

i. General Matters

- 1) Any reference in this MOU to a statute, regulation, bylaw, declaration, directive, policy, approval, requirement, standard, or order means the statute, regulation, bylaw, declaration, directive, policy, approval, requirement, standard, or order then in force, as it may be amended, revised, consolidated, or substituted from time to time.
- 2) It is recognized that this MOU constitutes a statement of mutual understanding between the Parties. However, it is not intended to be and shall not be interpreted or construed as a legally enforceable agreement or as creating any legal rights or obligations between the Parties.
- 3) It is also recognized that each Party and Regulatory Authority retains its authority in respect of the lands and resources under its jurisdiction.
- 4) It is also recognized that nothing in the MOU, or in the work the Parties undertake together, is intended to be or shall be interpreted or construed as creating an agency, partnership, or joint venture relationship of any kind between the Parties or as imposing on either Party any partnership, joint venture, or agency duties, obligations, or liabilities to the other Party or to any other person.
- 5) In dealings with other persons, the Parties will endeavour to ensure that all such persons are aware that the Parties are not acting in partnership, as a joint venture, or as agents for each other.
- 6) Any disagreements in the interpretation or application of this MOU will be addressed by good faith discussions among the Parties.

j. Notice

- 1) The Parties agree that any notice required to be given pursuant to this MOU shall be sufficiently given if personally delivered or mailed to the Parties as follows:

City of Dawson:

Mayor
City of Dawson
1336 Front Street
P.O. Box 308
Dawson, Yukon
Y0B 1G0

Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in:

Chief
Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in
1242 Front Street
P.O. Box 599
Dawson, Yukon
Y0B 1G0

Appendix 2: Draft Terms of Reference

These Terms of Reference are approved by the Tr'ondëk–Klondike World Heritage Site Stewardship Board on [Day] [Month], [Year] and in effect thereafter.

a. Definitions

“Buffer Zone” means the area surrounding Tr'ondëk–Klondike as described in the Management Plan.

“Canadian Delegation to the World Heritage Committee” means the Parks Canada Agency, which is responsible for leading implementation of the World Heritage Convention on behalf of the Government of Canada, as a State Party to the Convention. The Canadian Delegation is led by the Vice-President, Indigenous Affairs and Cultural Heritage Directorate, Parks Canada, and speaks on behalf of Canada with respect to official positions related to implementation of the Convention.

“Communication” means all activities related to the public transmission of information through print, radio, television, web, and any other media, as well as in public events and advertising.

“Consultation” means the process by which the input of a stakeholder on matters affecting it is sought.

“Jurisdiction” means an area under the authority of federal, First Nations, territorial, or municipal governments.

“Management Plan” means the Tr'ondëk–Klondike World Heritage Site Management Plan.

“Members” means the organizations that are members of the Stewardship Board per these Terms of Reference.

“MOU” means the Memorandum of Understanding concerning the Joint Management and Protection of the Proposed Tr'ondëk–Klondike World Heritage Site, Dawson City, Yukon.

“Nomination” means the formal documentation prepared by the Advisory Committee and submitted by the Canadian Delegation to the World Heritage Committee for the purpose of inscribing Tr'ondëk–Klondike on the World Heritage List.

“Operational Guidelines” means the document prepared by the World Heritage Committee officially known as *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*. Among other things, the Operational Guidelines provide guidance on the requirements for the preparation of nomination proposals and outline the World Heritage Committee's expectations with respect to management of World Heritage sites.

“Outstanding Universal Value (OUV)” means “cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity. As such, the permanent protection of this heritage is of the highest importance to the international community as a whole” (*Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*, UNESCO 2008, paragraph 49).

“Parties” means the organizations responsible for co-management of Tr’ondëk–Klondike as signatories to the MOU, who are the City of Dawson, Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in, the Yukon Government, and Parks Canada.

“Regulatory Authorities” means the government departments or agencies, or independent bodies, with authority under specific legislation regulating an activity within the boundaries of Tr’ondëk–Klondike and its buffer zone.

“Stewardship Board” means the Tr’ondëk–Klondike World Heritage Site Stewardship Board, the body identified as the site manager of Tr’ondëk–Klondike.

“Terms of Reference (TOR)” means the Terms of Reference of the Stewardship Board, which takes effect after signing of the MOU, and which may be amended by its members in the future.

“TKWHS” or “Tr’ondëk–Klondike” means Tr’ondëk–Klondike World Heritage Site, which title will come into effect when Tr’ondëk–Klondike has been deemed by the World Heritage Committee to have OUV and is inscribed on the World Heritage List.

“World Heritage Centre” means the Secretariat to the World Heritage Committee, provided by the Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and located in Paris, France.

“World Heritage Committee” means the Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, as established by the World Heritage Convention.

“World Heritage Convention” means the international agreement formally known as the *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*.

“World Heritage List” means the list of cultural and natural heritage properties created under the World Heritage Convention, which list consists of properties that the World Heritage Committee considers to have OUV.

b. Purpose

- 1) The Stewardship Board brings together representatives of various governments and agencies with regulatory, management, and/or administrative responsibilities for the lands that encompass the Tr’ondëk–Klondike World Heritage Site and include the City of Dawson, Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in, the Yukon Government, and Parks Canada. In addition, this Stewardship Board has representatives from the local community and industry organizations with an interest in the presentation, promotion, and responsible development of Tr’ondëk–Klondike.
- 2) The mandate of the Stewardship Board is to ensure the conservation, protection, presentation, and transmission of TKWHS’s OUV to future generations by:
 - implementing the Management Plan by a coordinated management approach between all Parties,
 - providing advice to ensure the integrity of TKWHS,
 - promoting TKWHS’s Outstanding Universal Value,
 - engaging stakeholders in the stewardship of TKWHS,
 - supporting a diverse and vibrant economy in a manner consistent with maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value, and
 - monitoring and reporting on the condition of TKWHS.

c. Status of the Board

Each Member retains its authority in respect of the lands and resources under its jurisdiction.

d. Responsibilities

- 1) The responsibilities of the Stewardship Board are to:
 - a) act within its mandate and in accordance with the MOU and these Terms of Reference in respect of TKWHS;
 - b) implement the Management Plan through a coordinated management approach between all Parties;
 - c) review the Management Plan;
 - d) engage stakeholders in the stewardship of TKWHS;
 - e) consult its members on key issues;
 - f) promote TKWHS's OUV;
 - g) foster and facilitate research and information-sharing for the benefit of TKWHS;
 - h) report on the condition of TKWHS, including, as necessary, to the World Heritage Centre through the Canadian Delegation to the World Heritage Committee;
 - i) obtain the support of relevant authorities;
 - j) if needed, provide recommendations to Regulatory Authorities on proposed development projects and/or land-use applications taking place within TKWHS per the Management Plan;
 - k) oversee the management of any finances under the Board's purview by delegation to one of the Board's Members;
- 2) The Stewardship Board's members are not responsible for providing funds for the operation of the Board.
- 3) The Stewardship Board may establish any sub-committee it determines necessary to achieve its mandate in accordance with its TOR. These sub-committees will advise the Stewardship Board regarding issues that could have an impact on the OUV of TKWHS, including on its protection, interpretation, and promotion. A sub-committee will include at least one member of the Stewardship Board.
- 4) The Stewardship Board may establish formal rules of procedure and policies that are necessary for the performance of its responsibilities.
- 5) The Stewardship Board may speak informally with interested persons or groups but may not conduct formal consultations. Public Consultation is solely the responsibility of the Regulatory Authorities.

e. Membership

- 1) The members of the Stewardship Board are from the following organizations:
 - City of Dawson ("the City");
 - Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, Heritage Department ("TH");
 - Yukon Government, Department of Tourism and Culture, Cultural Services Branch, Historic Sites Unit ("YG");
 - Parks Canada Agency, Yukon Field Unit ("Parks Canada");
 - Klondike Visitors Association ("KVA");
 - Klondike Placer Miners' Association ("KPMA");
 - Yukon Chamber of Mines ("YCM");

- Dawson City Chamber of Commerce (“DCCC”); and
 - Dawson City Museum (“DCM”).
- 2) Each organization shall delegate one (1) representative and one (1) alternate.
 - 3) Representatives and alternates shall have authority to make decisions within their area of responsibility on behalf of their respective organizations.
 - 4) The term of office for each representative is at the discretion of the respective organization.
 - 5) Technical advisors or other guests may be invited to attend the meetings upon request of the Stewardship Board to provide advice and assistance as necessary.
 - 6) Individuals who no longer represent the organization for which they were appointed will cease to be members of the Board.

f. Chair

- 1) The position of Chair of the Board will be appointed internally by the members of the Stewardship Board.
- 2) The responsibilities of the Chair include:
 - scheduling meetings and approving agendas;
 - reviewing the draft minutes prior to their distribution;
 - chairing meetings;
 - ensuring that all agenda items end with a decision, action, or definite outcome;
 - inviting technical advisors or other guests to attend meetings when required by the Stewardship Board;
 - representing TKWHS in an official capacity; and
 - serving as the official spokesperson of TKWHS and responding to media requests on behalf of the Board as needed.

g. Secretary

- 1) The position of Secretary of the Board will be appointed internally by the members of the Stewardship Board.
- 2) The responsibilities of the Secretary include:
 - issuing notices of meetings at least ten (10) days prior to the meeting date,
 - preparing and distributing meeting agendas and documents required for discussion or comment,
 - taking notes and preparing minutes of Board meetings within ten (10) days after the meeting,
 - providing draft minutes to the Chair for review prior to their distribution to the Board,
 - ensuring that the minutes of the previous meeting are approved at the beginning of the following meeting, and
 - organizing the logistics of Board meetings and any other meetings or events relating to the operations of the Board.

h. Meetings

- 1) A minimum of four meetings per year shall be held in the community of Dawson City and scheduled by the Chair.
- 2) Special meetings shall be called by the Chair, upon the request in writing specifying

- the reasons for the meeting by any member of the Stewardship Board.
- 3) Quorum, being two-thirds of the members of the Stewardship Board, must be present in person or via conference call before the meeting can proceed.
 - 4) Decisions will be made by consensus, but, if consensus is not possible, a vote will be conducted with a majority determining the decision.
 - 5) Each member will have an opportunity at each meeting to provide a summary of concerns, issues, and opportunities that affect the respective organization they represent and discuss these as appropriate.
 - 6) Minutes will record key points of discussion and decision-making. Decisions should be accompanied by a rationale regarding the issue's potential effects on TKWHS's OUV.
 - 7) Minutes will be made available to the public following approval of the Board.
 - 8) As necessary, the Stewardship Board may call public meetings to report on the management of TKWHS and discuss issues, challenges, and opportunities.

i. Management of the World Heritage Site

- 1) The Stewardship Board will act within its mandate in respect of TKWHS according to the highest standards in cultural heritage management and the Management Plan.
- 2) Each Party shall retain the authority to make independent management decisions on property within its jurisdiction.
- 3) The Management Plan will be reviewed five years after inscription on the World Heritage List and every five years thereafter.
- 4) In order to ensure the effective implementation of the Management Plan, the Board may hire or contract staff.

j. Staffing

- 1) The Stewardship Board may hire or contract a position to assist in carrying out its mandate, if funding is available.
- 2) Staff responsibilities will be determined by the Board and may include:
 - coordinating the implementation of the Management Plan for TKWHS;
 - coordinating the implementation of the decisions of the Board;
 - seeking and facilitating partnerships to pursue the goals of implementing the Management Plan, particularly for activities relating to research, protection, promotion, and sustainability;
 - providing logistical and administrative support to the Board, as detailed under the responsibilities of the Secretary;
 - providing logistical and administrative support to any sub-committees of the Board;
 - preparing reports and recommendations to the Board;
 - reporting annually on the implementation of the Management Plan and on the condition of TKWHS;
 - coordinating and preparing the report on the condition of TKWHS for Canada's Periodic Report under the guidance of the Canadian Delegation to the World Heritage Committee;
 - reviewing the Management Plan and any other management-related document;
 - implementing any other plans, guidelines, or policies produced or adopted by the

Board;

- preparing funding applications for the Board’s review and approval;
- managing the day-to-day financial matters of the Board and providing regular reports on the budget;
- coordinating media, public, and stakeholder relations with key partners;
- managing the website for TKWHS;
- managing correspondence on behalf of the Board; and
- acting as the first point of contact on behalf of the Board for general inquiries and requests for input or information.

k. Funding

- 1) The organizations represented on the Stewardship Board will cover the costs associated with the participation of their representative on the Stewardship Board, such as for travel and meeting attendance.
- 2) The Stewardship Board will research funding sources for ongoing operational costs related to implementation of the Management Plan.

l. Managing Development

- 3) The Stewardship Board or its designate may voluntarily submit input to the Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board (YESAB) or other Regulatory Authorities or advisory bodies regarding proposed development projects and/or land-use applications taking place within TKWHS or its buffer zone; see Management Plan.
- 4) Individual members will not be engaged in regulatory or development assessment processes on behalf of the Stewardship Board unless directed by the Board.

m. Communications and Media Relations

- 1) If a member receives a media request or proposes to engage in a media event in relation to TKWHS, the member will first consult with the Stewardship Board.
- 2) If the Stewardship Board receives a media request, the Stewardship Board will approve media statements and designate an official spokesperson if the Chair is unavailable.

n. Dispute Resolution

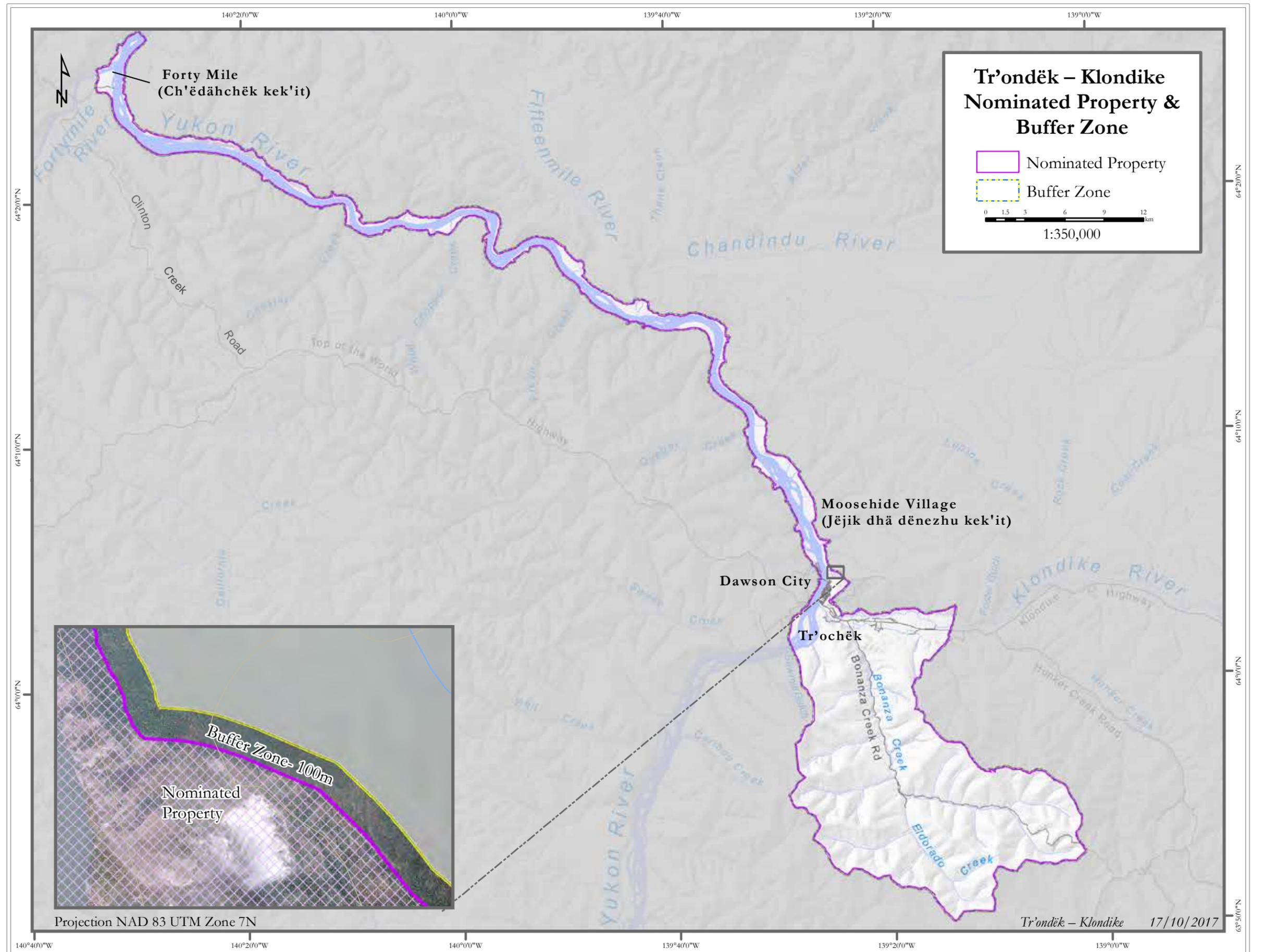
In the event that an independent management decision made by a Party on property within its jurisdiction is considered threatening to the OUV of TKWHS by a member of the Board, the concerned member may initiate formal discussion of the issue at a regular or Special Meeting per section h of these Terms of Reference.

o. Amendments or Revisions

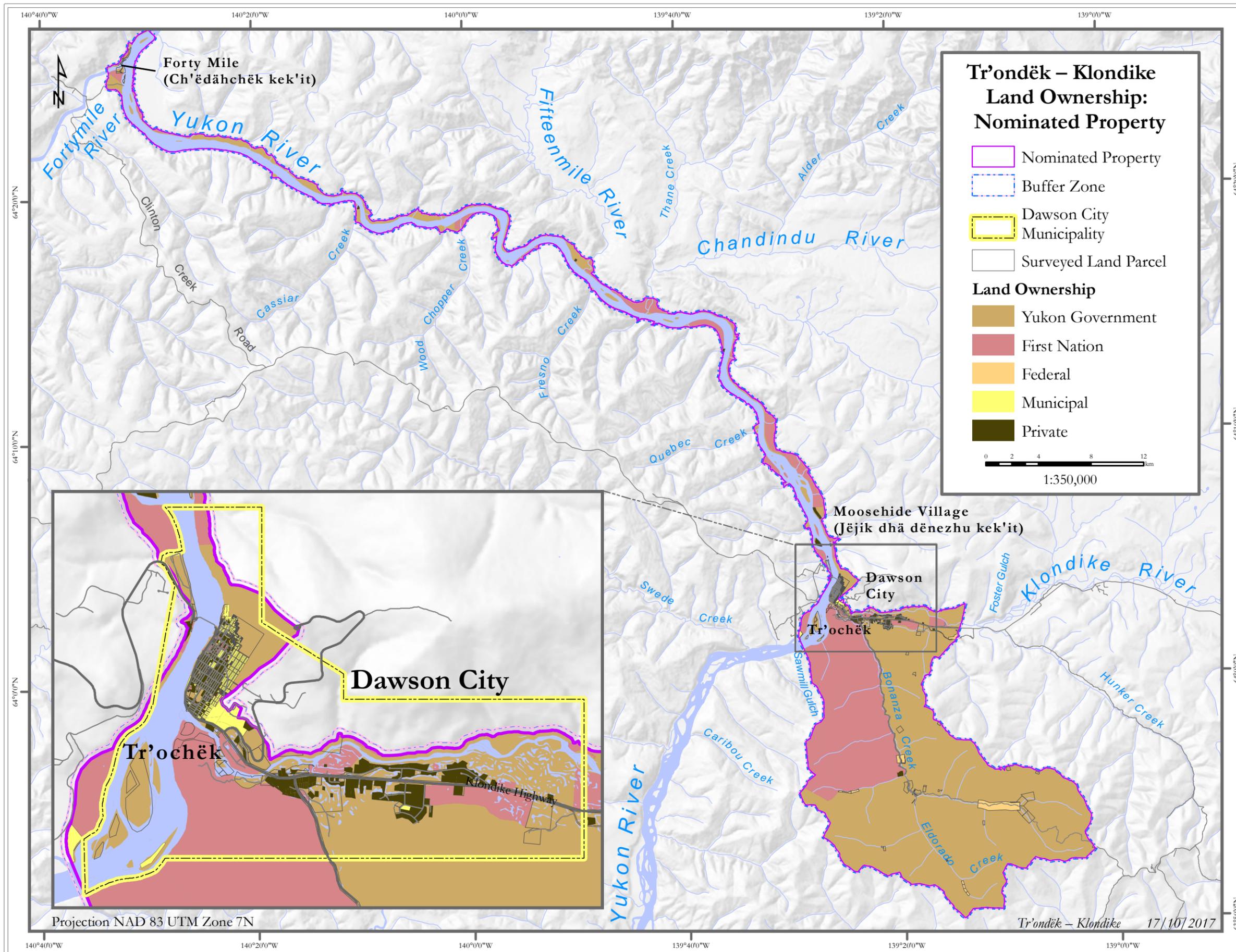
These Terms of Reference will be reviewed at least every three years by the Stewardship Board and may be amended at any time to meet the requirements of the Board, provided that the amendment is in writing and agreed to by all members.

Appendix 3: Maps

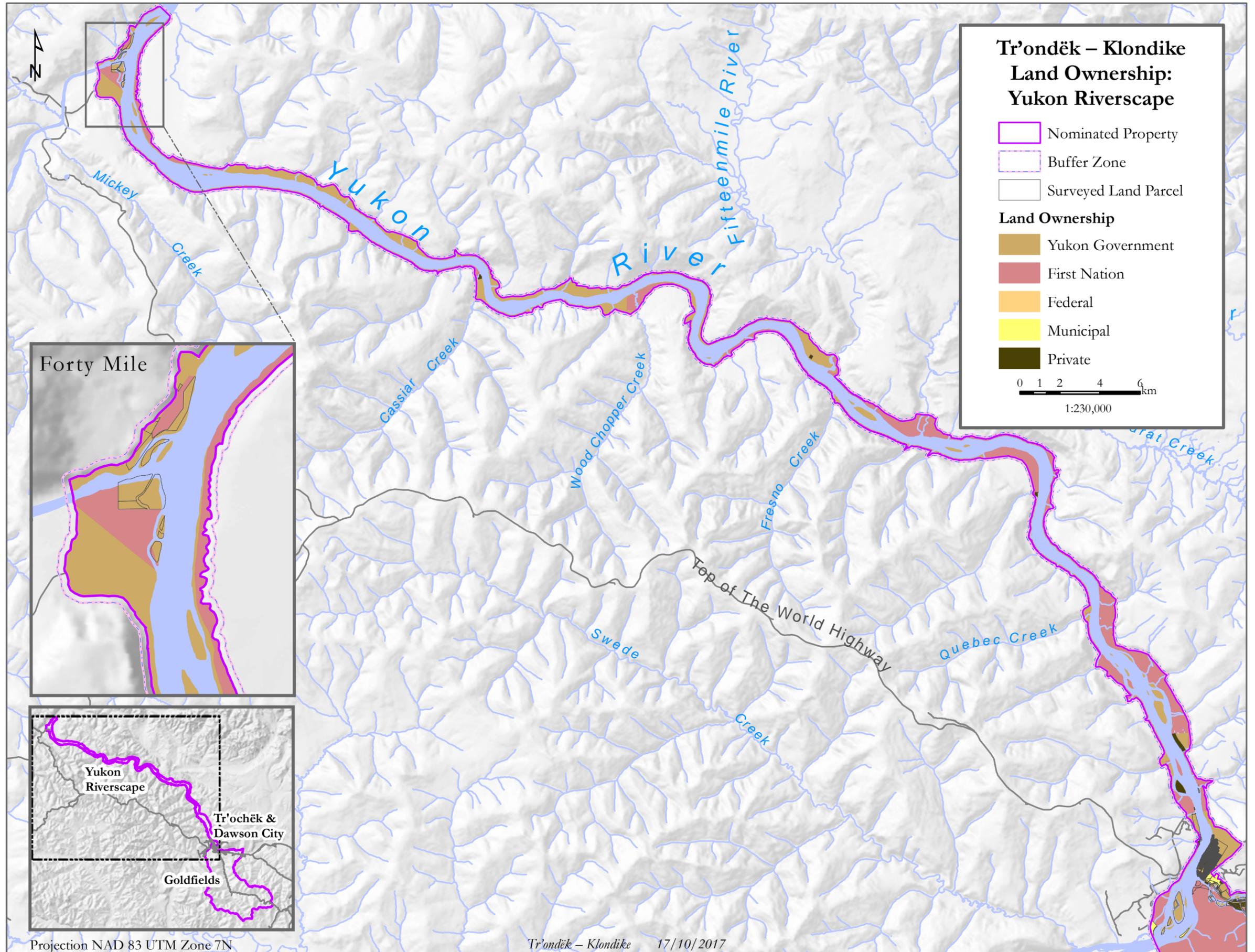
- Map 1 – Overview, Tr’ondëk–Klondike
- Map 2 – Land Ownership, Tr’ondëk–Klondike
- Map 3 – Land Ownership, Yukon Riverscape
- Map 4 – Land Ownership, Goldfields
- Map 5 – Land Ownership, Tr’ochëk and Dawson
- Map 6 – Component Landscapes, Yukon Riverscape (Section 1 of 2)
- Map 7 – Component Landscapes, Yukon Riverscape (Section 2 of 2)
- Map 8 – Component Landscapes, Yukon Riverscape (Section 1 of 2)
- Map 9 – Component Landscapes, Yukon Riverscape (Section 2 of 2)
- Map 10 – Component Landscapes, Goldfields
- Map 11 – Component Landscapes, Goldfields
- Map 12 – Component Landscapes, Tr’ochëk and Dawson
- Map 13 – Component Landscapes, Tr’ochëk and Dawson
- Map 14 – Placer Mineral Interests
- Map 15 – Quartz Mineral Interests



Map 1 – Overview, Tr'ondëk–Klondike



Map 2 – Land Ownership, Tr'ondëk-Klondike



**Tr'ondëk – Klondike
Land Ownership:
Yukon Riverscape**

Nominated Property
 Buffer Zone
 Surveyed Land Parcel

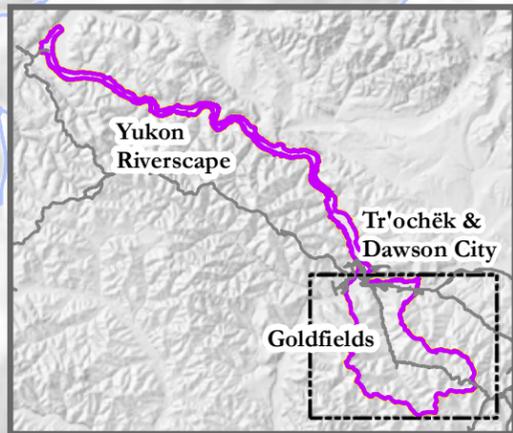
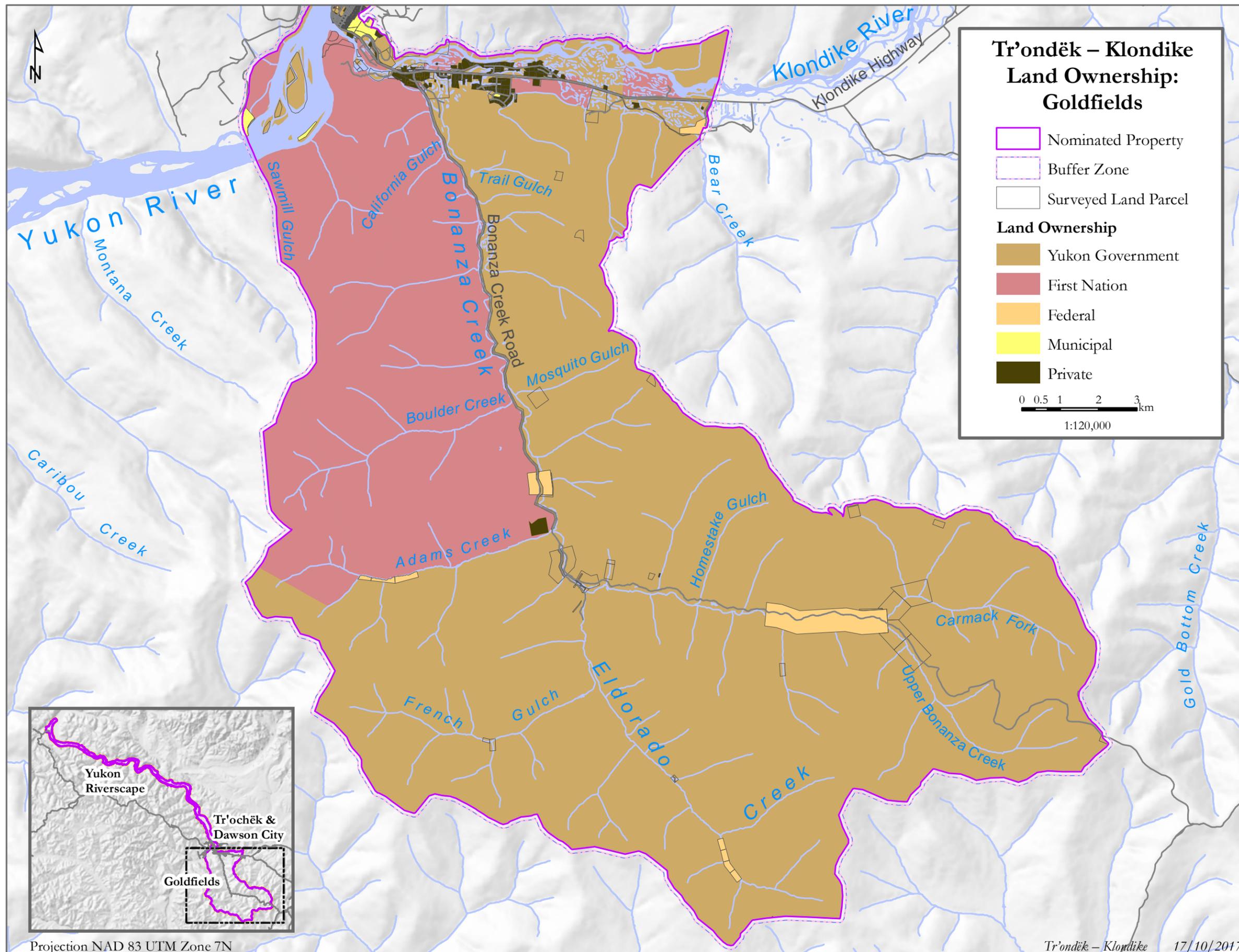
Land Ownership

- Yukon Government
- First Nation
- Federal
- Municipal
- Private

0 1 2 4 6 km
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Projection NAD 83 UTM Zone 7N

Tr'ondëk – Klondike 17/10/2017



Projection NAD 83 UTM Zone 7N

Tr'ondëk - Klondike 17/10/2017

Map 4 - Land Ownership, Goldfields



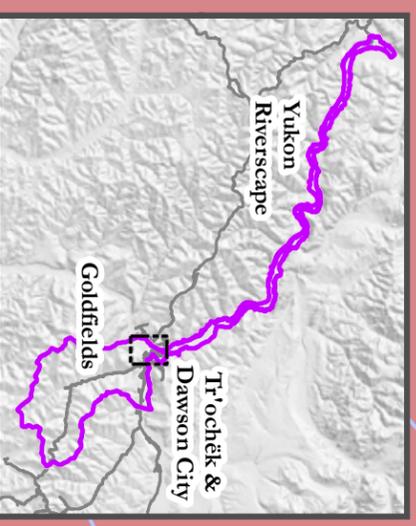
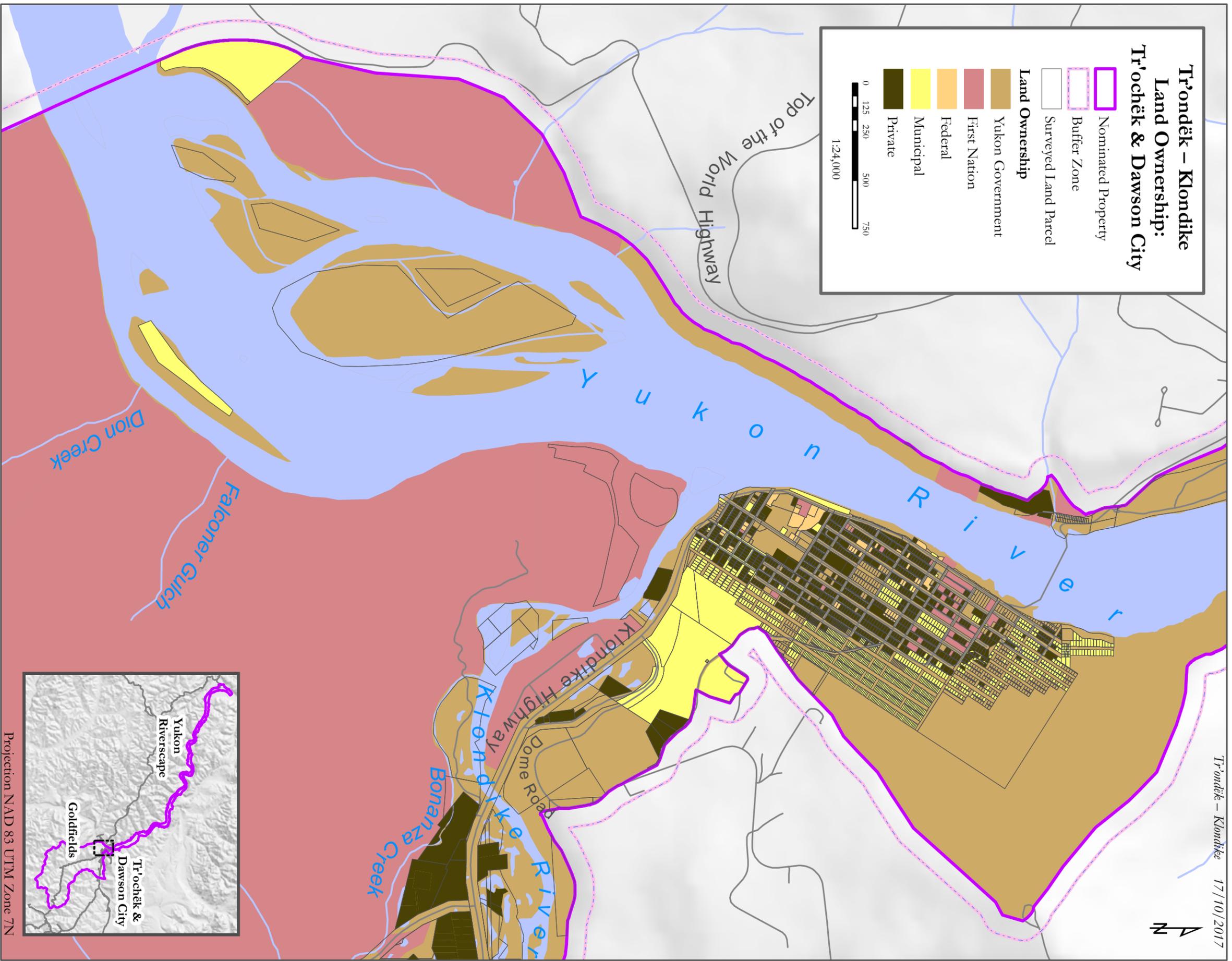
**Tr'ondëk – Klondike
Land Ownership:
Tr'ochëk & Dawson City**

- Nominated Property
- Buffer Zone
- Surveyed Land Parcel

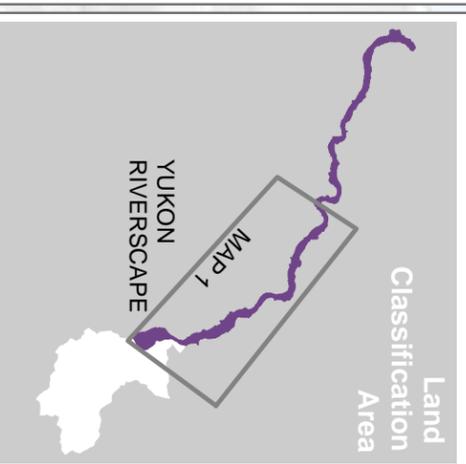
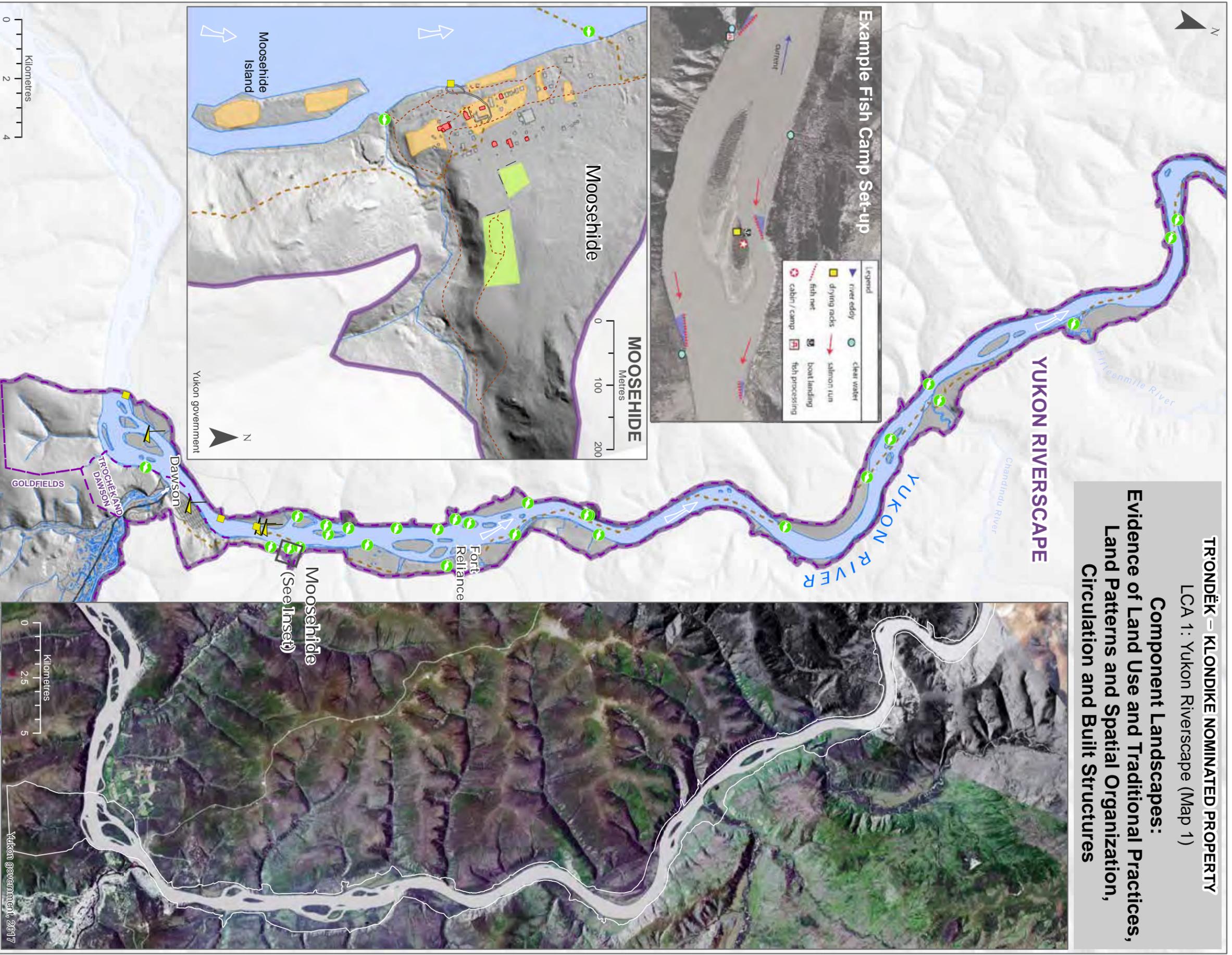
Land Ownership

- Yukon Government
- First Nation
- Federal
- Municipal
- Private

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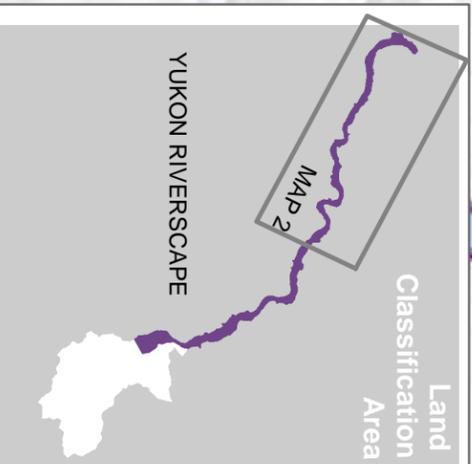
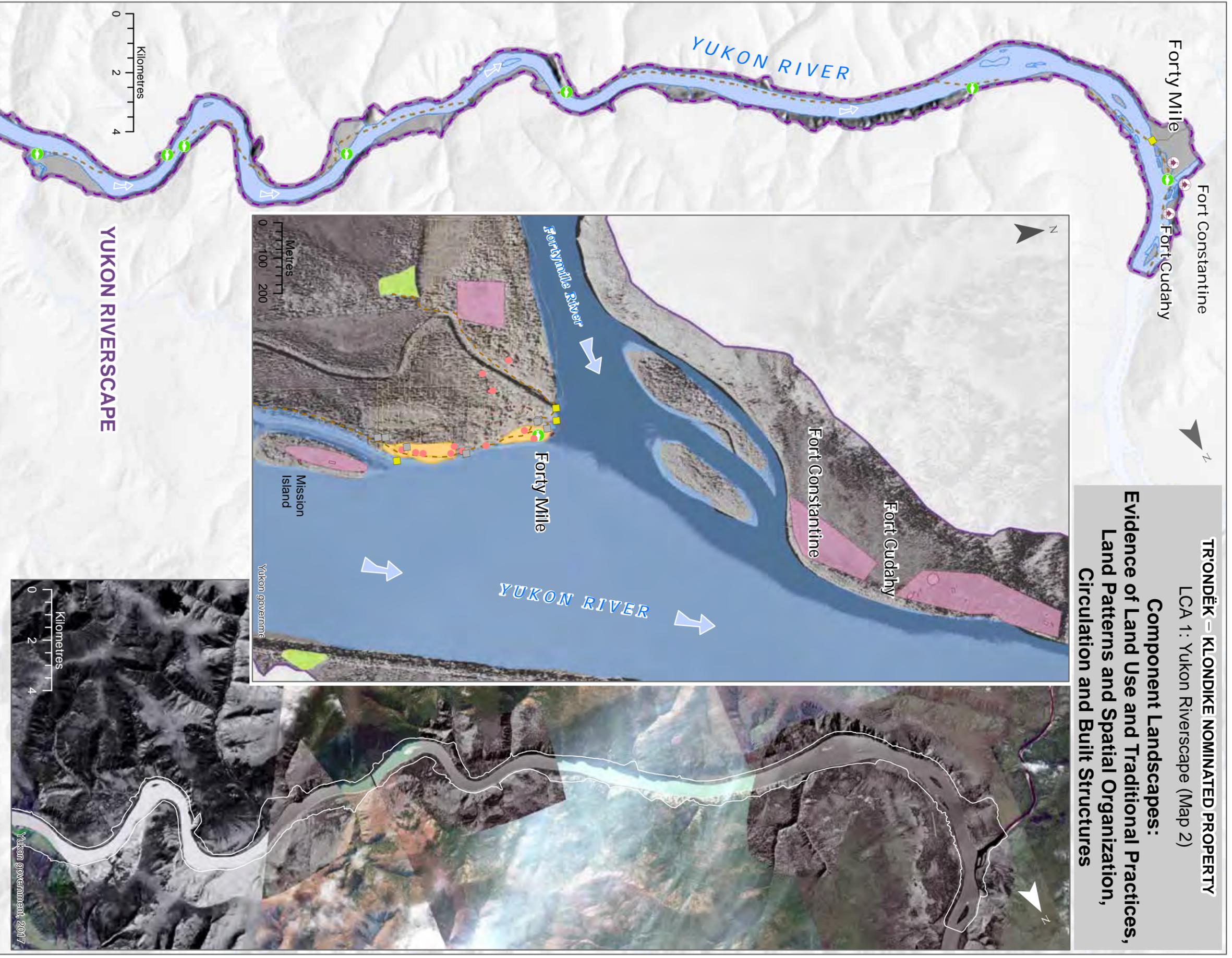


TR'ONDĒK – KLONDIKE NOMINATED PROPERTY
LCA 1: Yukon Riverscape (Map 1)
Component Landscapes:
Evidence of Land Use and Traditional Practices,
Land Patterns and Spatial Organization,
Circulation and Built Structures



Map 6 – Component Landscapes, Yukon Riverscape (Section 1 of 2)

TRONDËK – KLONDIKE NOMINATED PROPERTY
LCA 1: Yukon Riverscape (Map 2)
Component Landscapes:
Evidence of Land Use and Traditional Practices,
Land Patterns and Spatial Organization,
Circulation and Built Structures



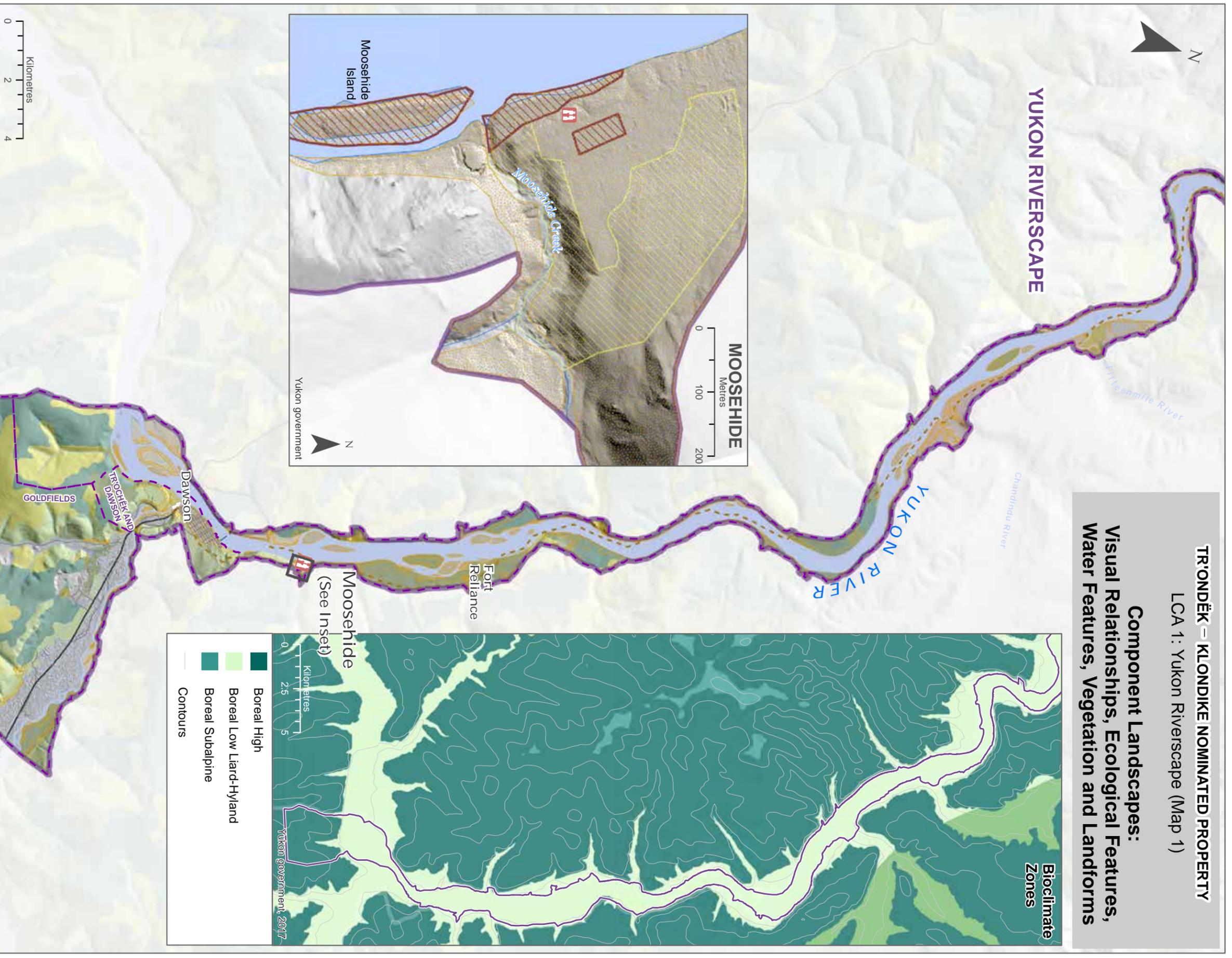
- | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|--|---|
| | Built Components (BC) | | First Nation Archaeological Components (FNAC) |
| | Fishing Assemblage | | Gold Rush Archaeological Components (GRAC) |
| | Contemporary Infrastructure | | Cemeteries |
| | River Access | | Land Classification Area |
| | Sternwheeler Assemblage | | Nominated Property |
| | Heritage Trails/Routes | | |
| | Historic Survey | | |
| | Water Flow Direction | | |

Map 7 – Component Landscapes, Yukon Riverscape (Section 2 of 2)

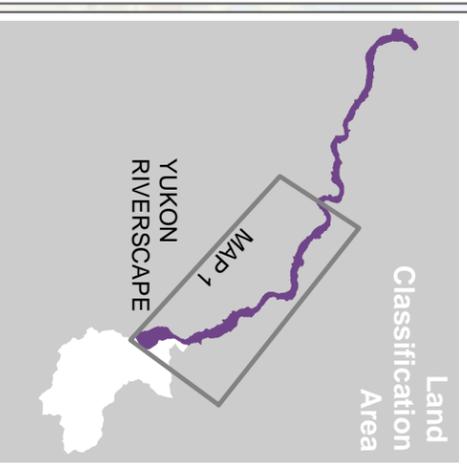
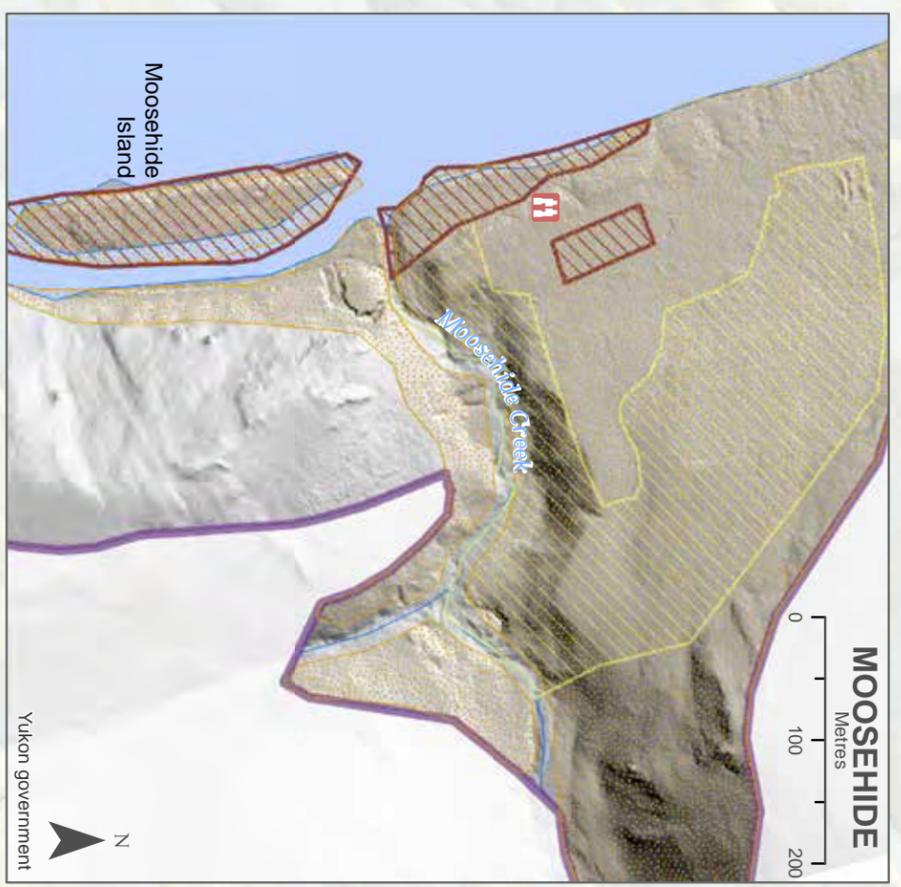
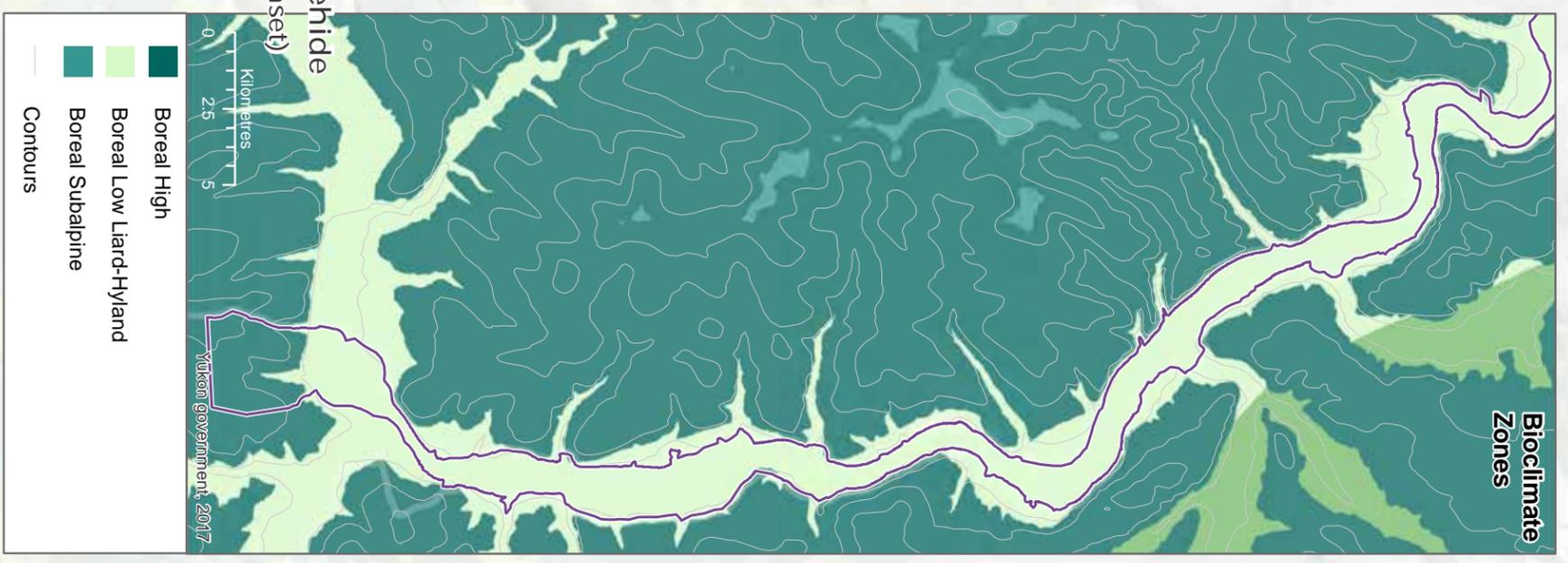
TR'ONDĚK – KLONDIKE NOMINATED PROPERTY

LCA 1: Yukon Riverscape (Map 1)

**Component Landscapes:
Visual Relationships, Ecological Features,
Water Features, Vegetation and Landforms**

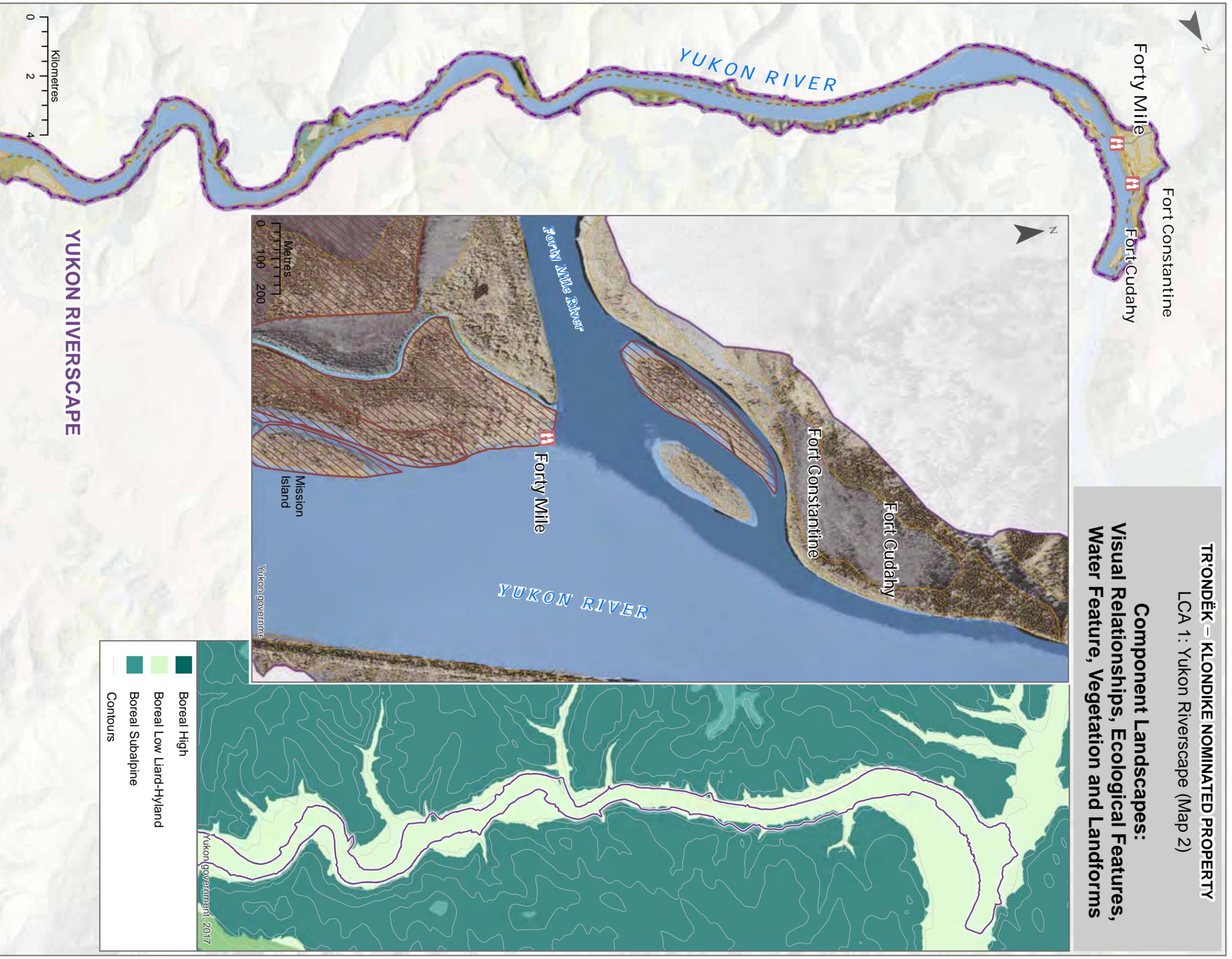


- | | | | |
|--|--------------|--|--------------------------|
| | Viewpoint | | Character Forest Area |
| | Burn | | Landscape Component |
| | Shrub | | Archaeological Potential |
| | Rock | | Nominated Property |
| | Aspen | | Land Classification Area |
| | Birch | | |
| | Black Spruce | | |
| | White Spruce | | |
| | Willow | | |



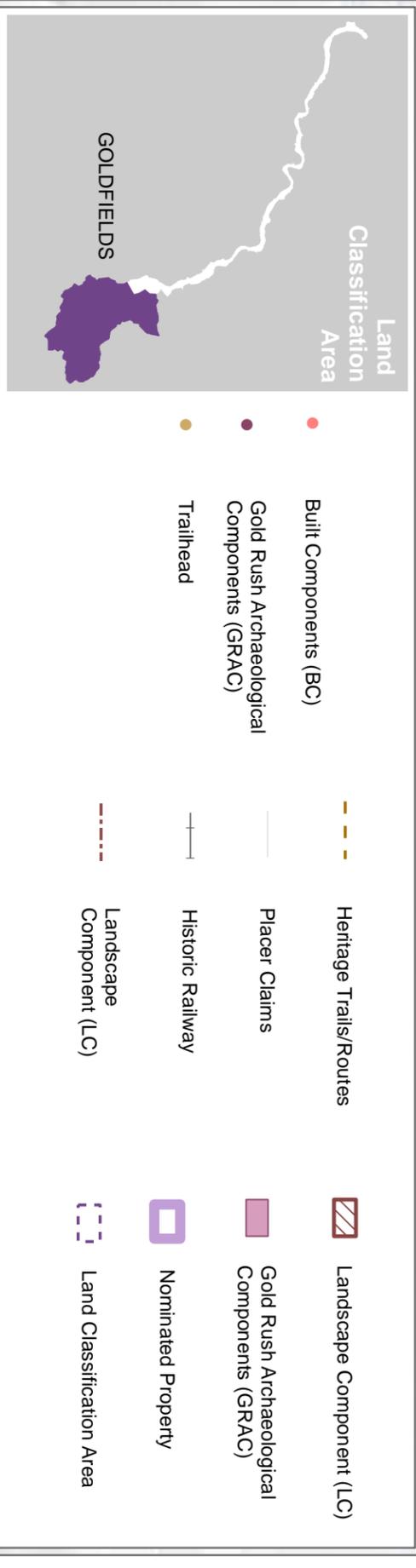
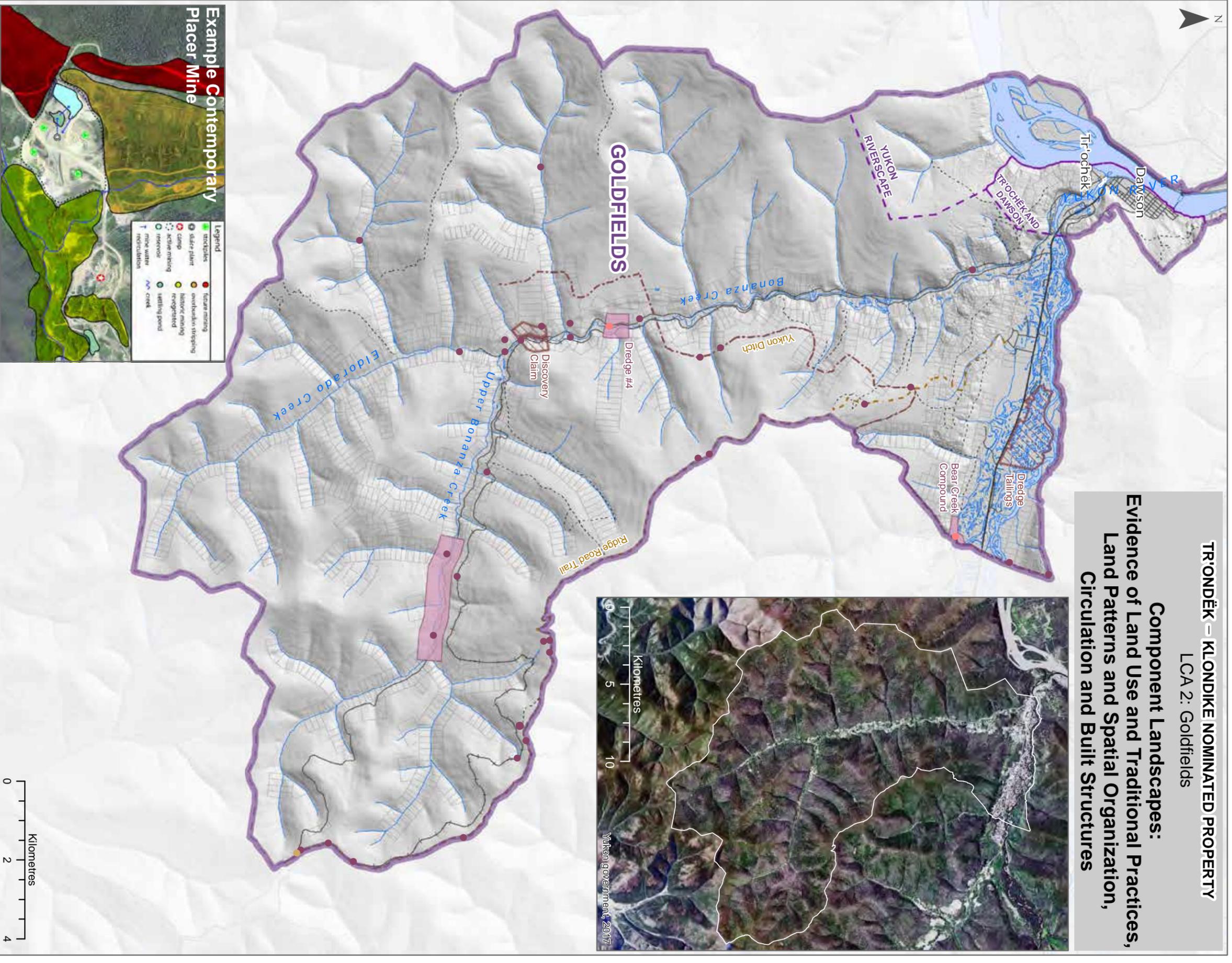
Map 8 – Component Landscapes, Yukon Riverscape (Section 1 of 2)

**Component Landscapes:
 Visual Relationships, Ecological Features,
 Water Feature, Vegetation and Landforms**



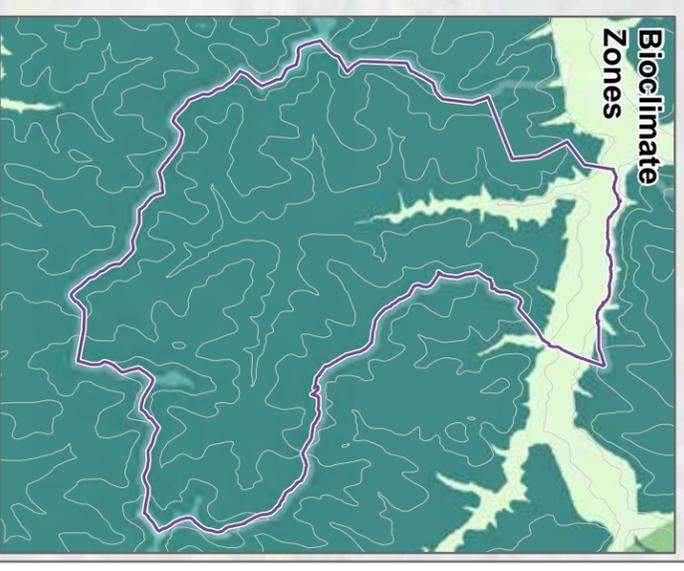
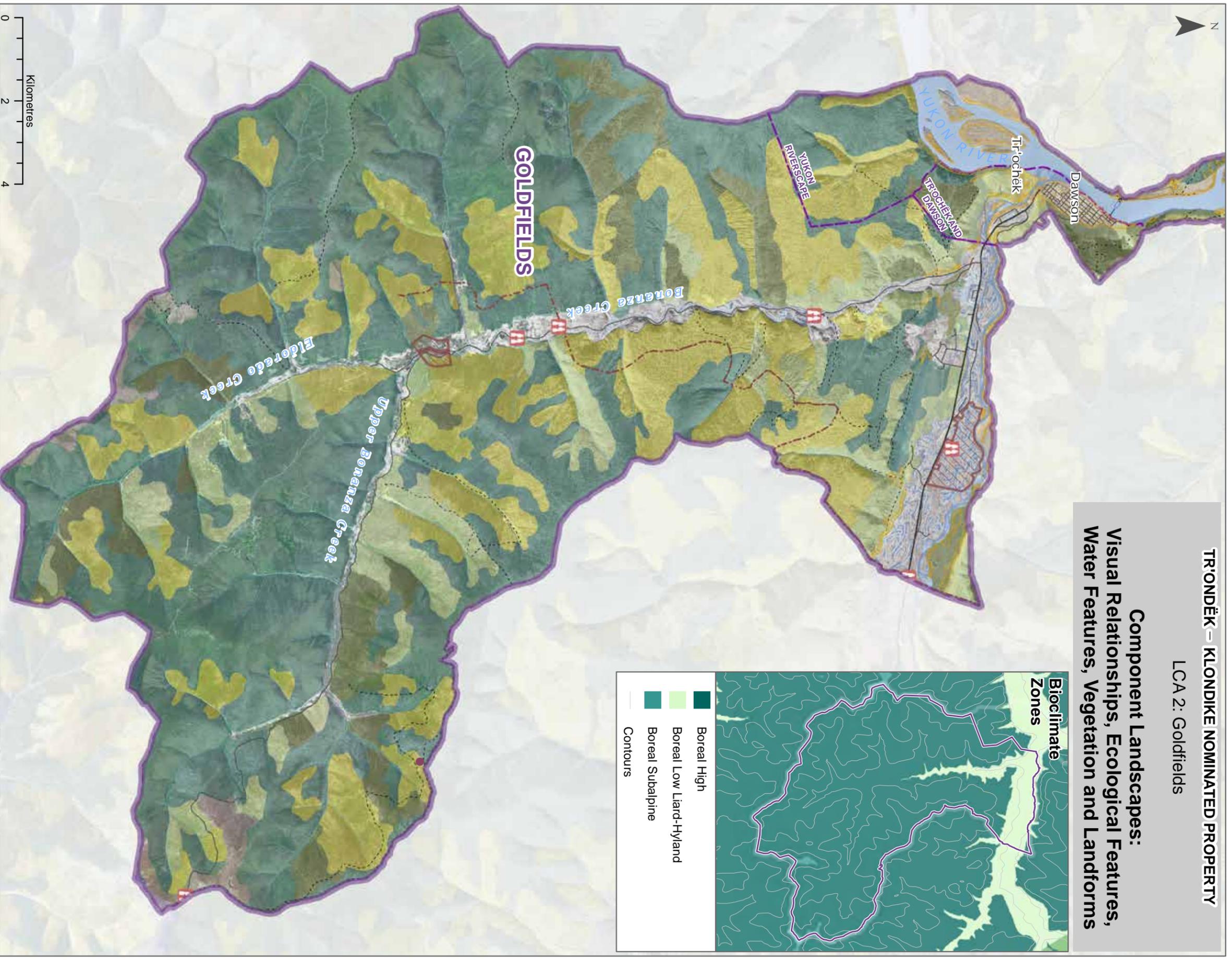
Map 9 – Component Landscapes, Yukon Riverscape (Section 2 of 2)

TR'ONDĒK – KLONDIKE NOMINATED PROPERTY
LCA 2: Goldfields
Component Landscapes:
Evidence of Land Use and Traditional Practices,
Land Patterns and Spatial Organization,
Circulation and Built Structures



Map 10 – Component Landscapes, Goldfields

**Component Landscapes:
Visual Relationships, Ecological Features,
Water Features, Vegetation and Landforms**

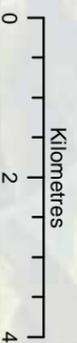
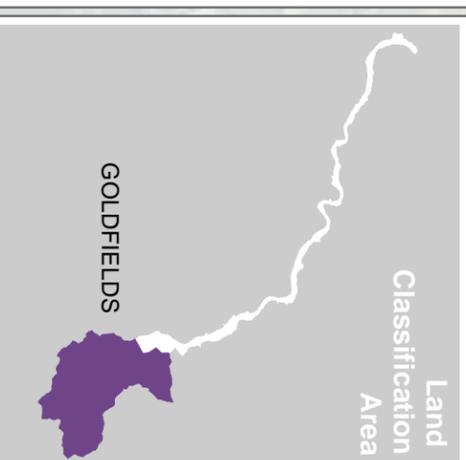


- Boreal High
- Boreal Low Liard-Hybrid
- Boreal Subalpine
- Contours

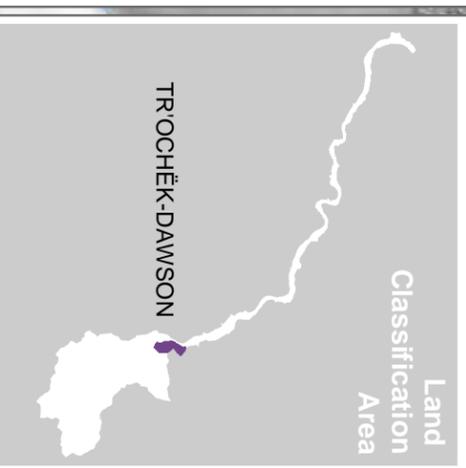
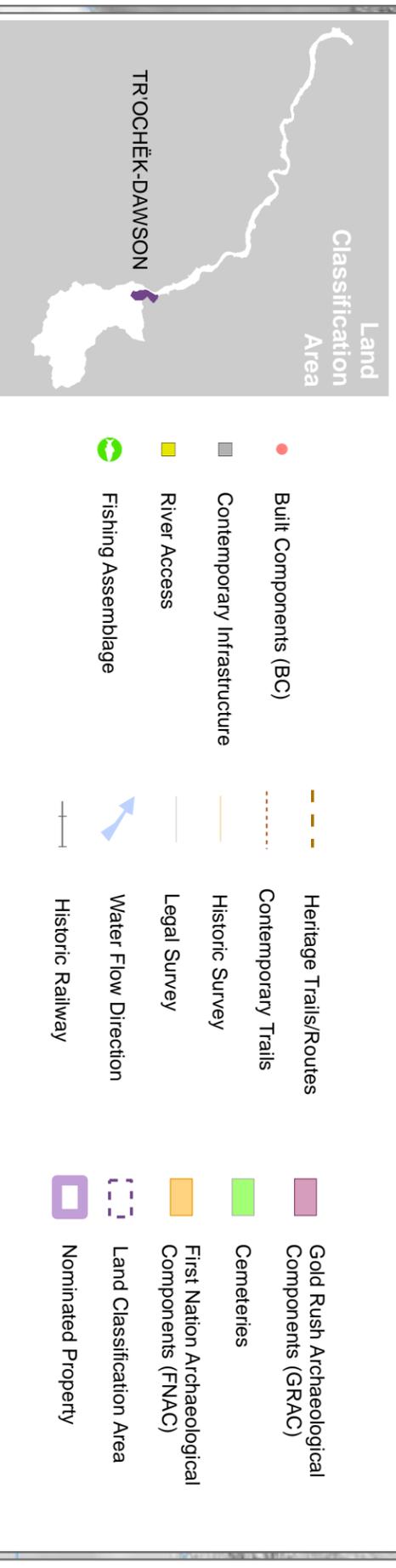
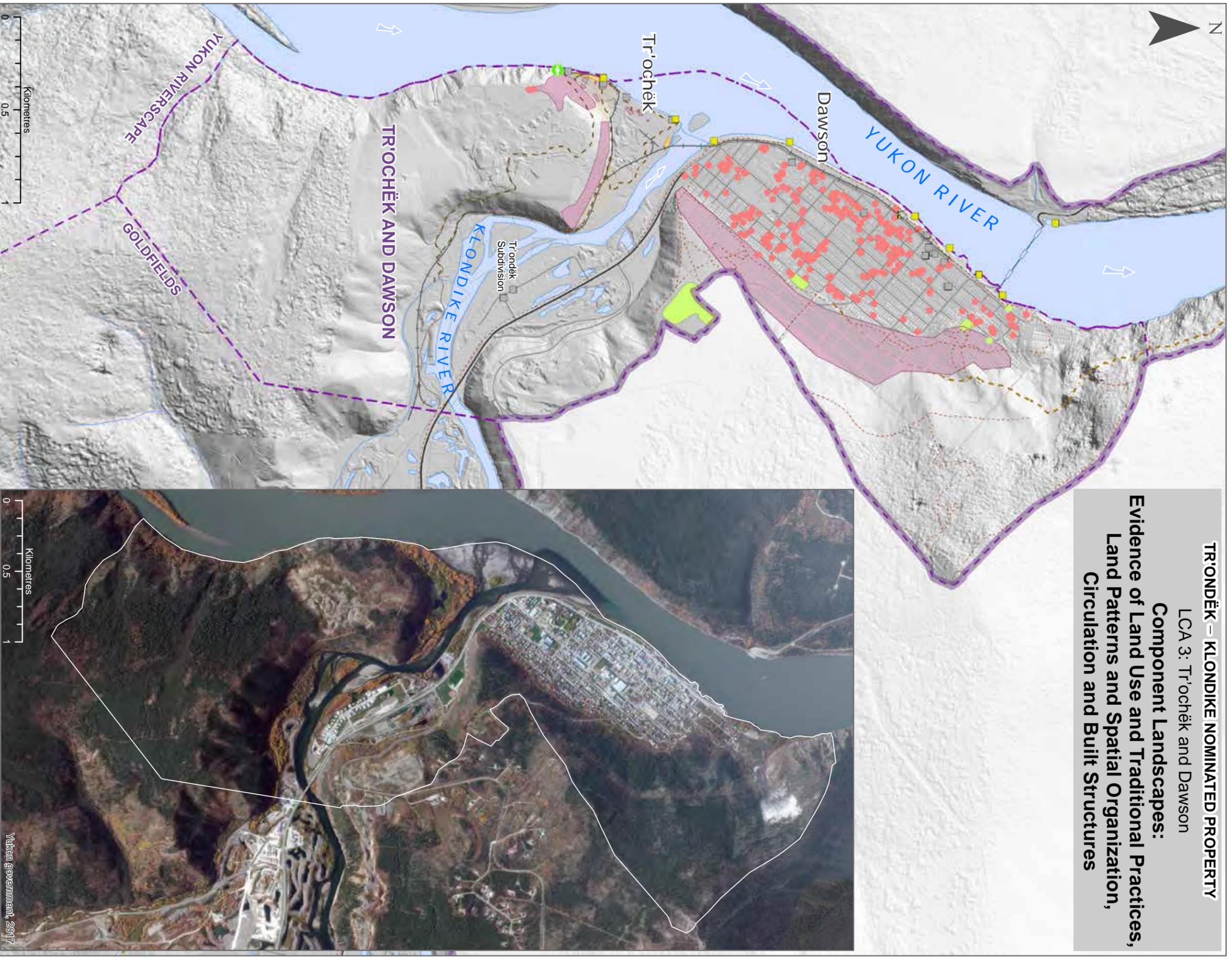
- Forest Inventory**
- TK_LCA_Boundary_50k
 - Aspen
 - Birch
 - Black Spruce
 - White Spruce
 - Willow

- Viewpoint**
- Viewpoint
 - Landscape Component (LC)

- Landscape Component (LC)
- Archaeological Potential
- Nominated Property
- Land Classification Area



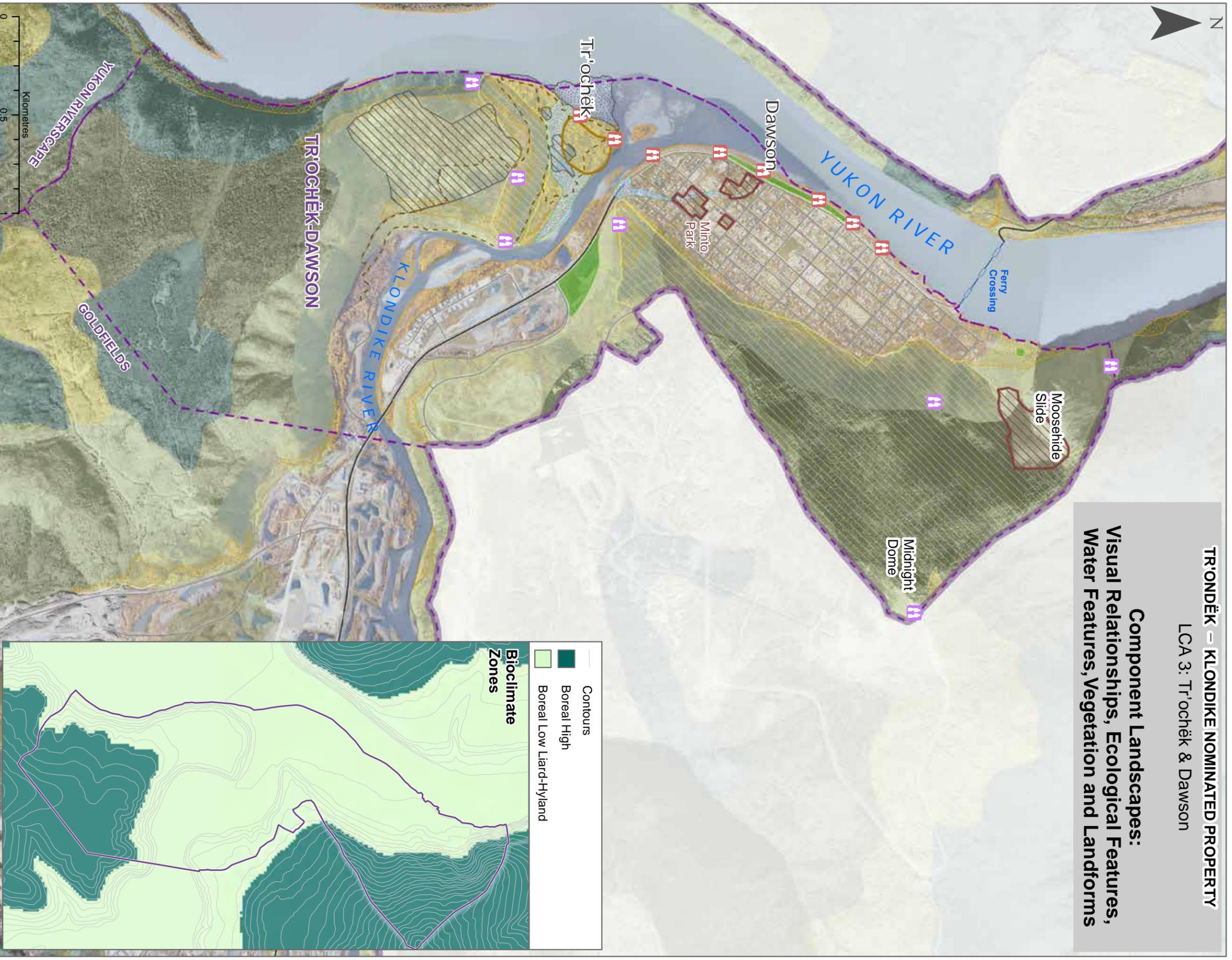
TR'ONDĚK – KLONDIKE NOMINATED PROPERTY
 LCA 3: Tr'ochĕk and Dawson
Component Landscapes:
Evidence of Land Use and Traditional Practices,
Land Patterns and Spatial Organization,
Circulation and Built Structures



- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| ● Built Components (BC) | — Heritage Trails/Routes | ■ Gold Rush Archaeological Components (GRAC) |
| ■ Contemporary Infrastructure | — Contemporary Trails | ■ Cemeteries |
| ■ River Access | — Historic Survey | ■ First Nation Archaeological Components (FNAC) |
| 👤 Fishing Assemblage | — Legal Survey | ■ Land Classification Area |
| ➡ Water Flow Direction | ➡ Historic Railway | ■ Nominated Property |

TR'ONDĚK – KLONDIKE NOMINATED PROPERTY
 LCA 3: Tr'ochĕk & Dawson

**Component Landscapes:
 Visual Relationships, Ecological Features,
 Water Features, Vegetation and Landforms**



Bioclimate Zones

- Contours
- Boreal High
- Boreal Low Liard-Hyland

Land Classification Area

- Viewpoint
- Lookout

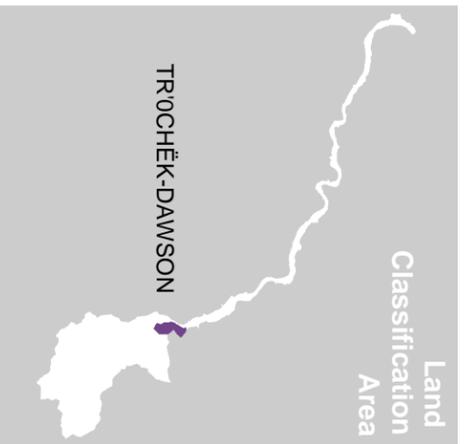
Forst Inventory

- Aspen
- Birch
- Black Spruce
- White Spruce
- Willow

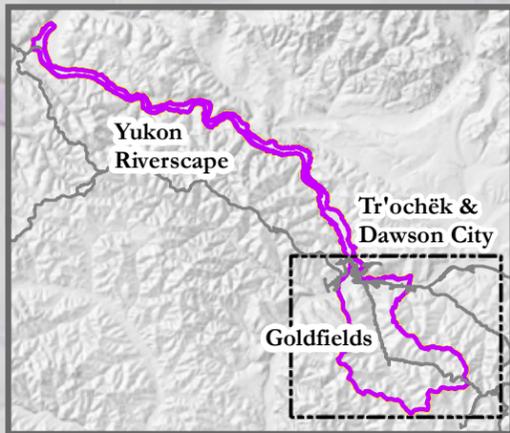
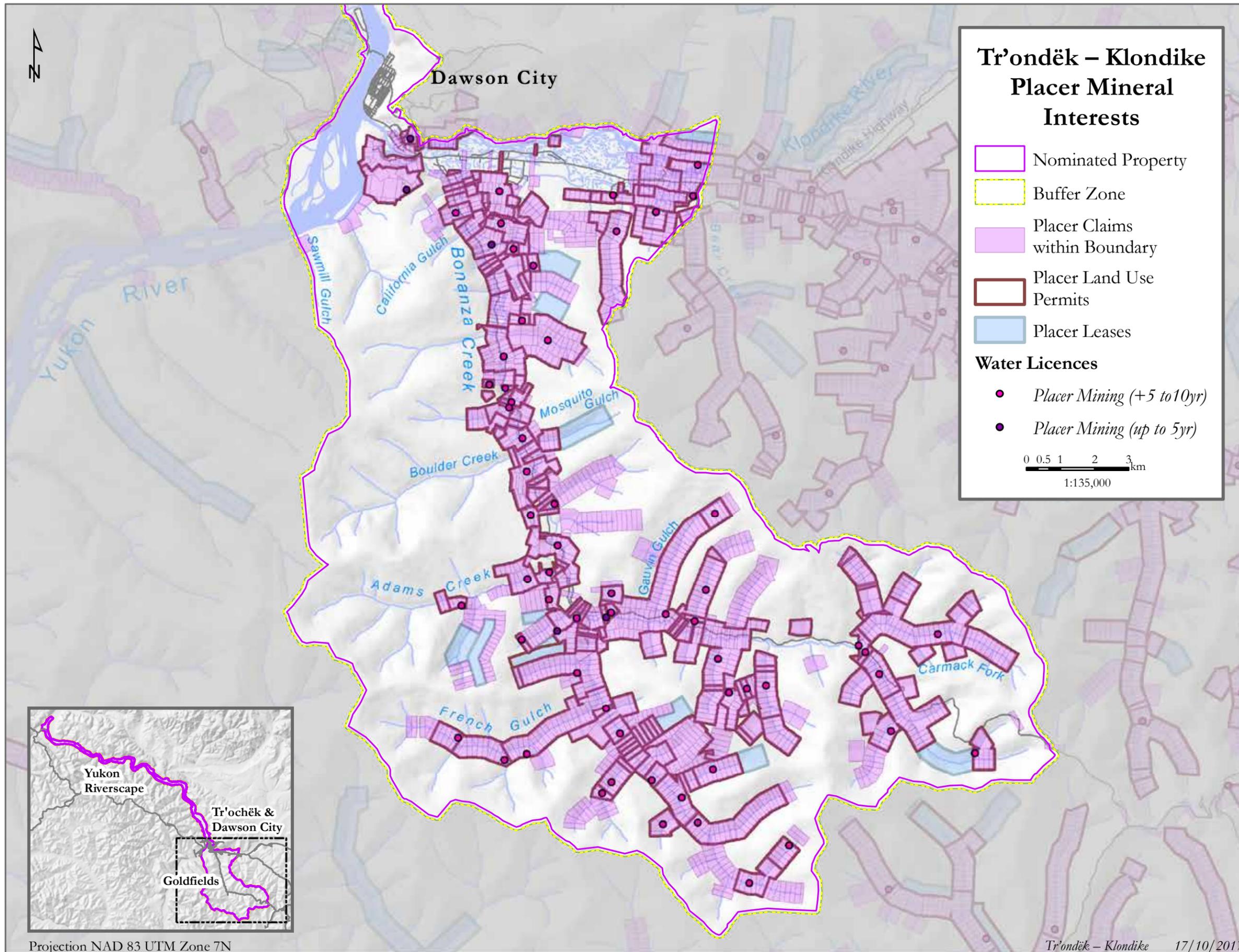
Landscape Component

- Gravel Bar
- Historic Klondike Island
- Old Mining Area
- Character Forest Area
- Park Space
- Historic Water Feature

- Archaeological Potential
- Land Classification Area
- Nominated Property

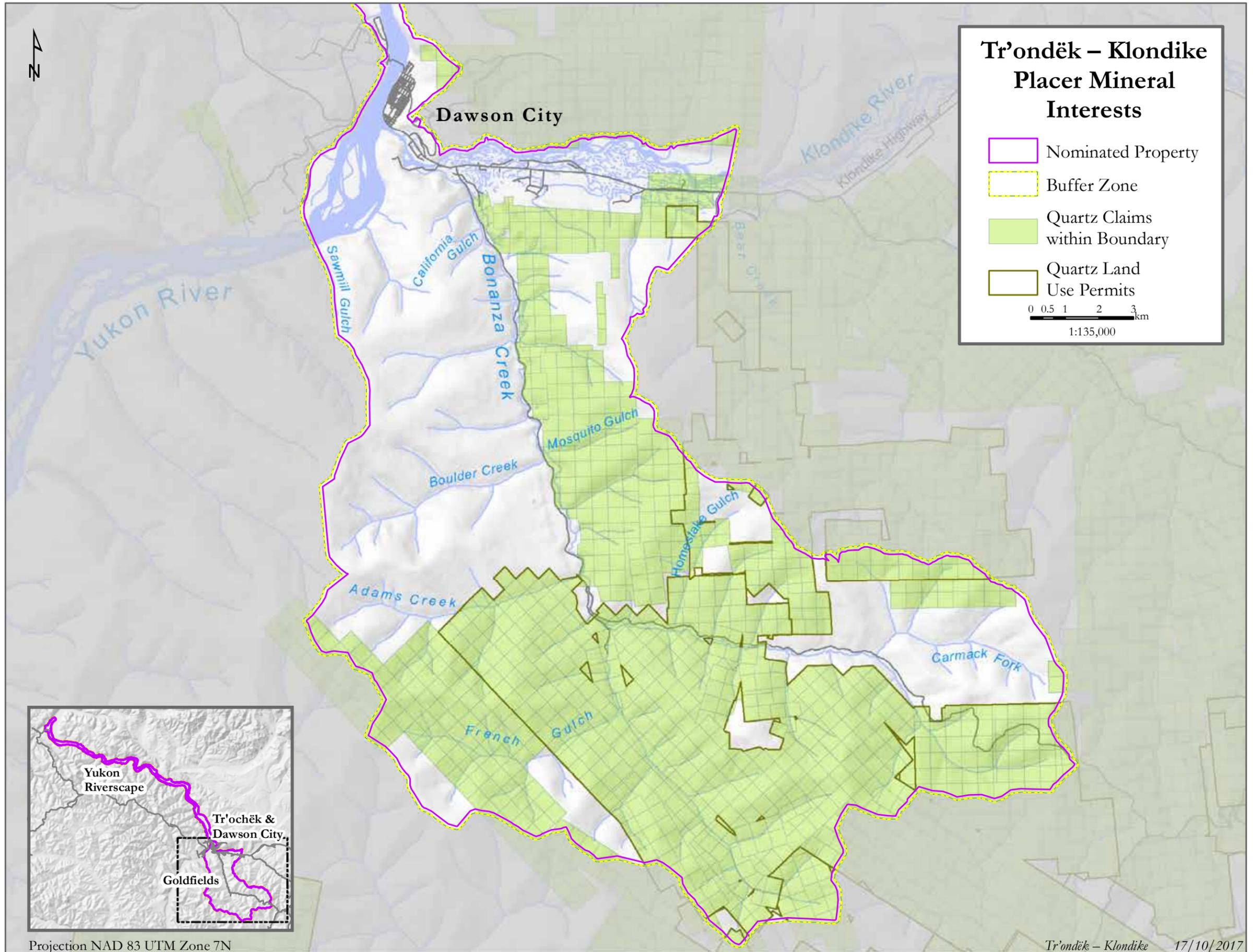


Map 13 - Component Landscapes, Tr'ochĕk and Dawson



Projection NAD 83 UTM Zone 7N

Tr'ondëk - Klondike 17/10/2017



Projection NAD 83 UTM Zone 7N

Tr'ondëk - Klondike 17/10/2017

Appendix 4: Cultural Landscape Inventory

The inventory describes the Tr'ondëk–Klondike cultural landscape at the time of its inscription on the World Heritage List. It is appended to the Tr'ondëk–Klondike World Heritage Site Management Plan to help identify and manage change and development in a living, continuously evolving cultural landscape.

The Tr'ondëk–Klondike cultural landscape inventory is based on terminology and definitions in the “Guidelines for Cultural Landscapes”, Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada. There are three main Landscape Character Areas (LCAs) that correspond with the main areas described in section (b) of the Management Plan: Yukon Riverscape, Goldfields, and Tr'ochëk and Dawson.

LCA 1 – Yukon Riverscape

- LCA 1a – Yukon River Corridor
- LCA 1b – Moosehide
- LCA 1c – Forty Mile

LCA 2 – Goldfields

LCA 3 – Tr'ochëk and Dawson

- LCA 3a – Tr'ochëk
- LCA 3b – Dawson

Each LCA is broken into eight Component Landscapes (CLs) in order to describe the cultural landscape:

1. Evidence of Land Use and Traditional Practices
2. Land Patterns and Spatial Organization
3. Visual Relationships
4. Circulation
5. Ecological Features and Vegetation
6. Landforms
7. Water Features
8. Built Features

Organized under each Component Landscape, the tables below list Character Defining Features for each Landscape Character Area. Visual representations of Tr'ondëk–Klondike's cultural landscape inventory can be found in *Appendix 3: Maps*.

Landscape Character Area (LCA) 1 – Yukon Riverscape

The Yukon Riverscape landscape character area follows the Yukon River for approximately 80 kilometres, stretching from Tr'ochëk to Forty Mile at the northwestern extent of Tr'ondëk–Klondike. LCA 1 consists of the Yukon River (bordered by a standard 100 metres of land on each side from the ordinary high water mark, and including riverside lands where heritage features or archaeological potential for fishing sites have been identified) and the settlements of Moosehide and Forty Mile. The Yukon Riverscape constitutes a historical and contemporary travel corridor that demonstrates human inhabitation before, during, and after the Klondike Gold Rush. The valley's river, islands, gravel bars, flat benches and steep hills form the setting for fish-camp construction and settlement. The Yukon River's fast-flowing waters provide habitat for numerous fish species and the means for transportation through the cultural landscape. Today, the Yukon River remains a reference point for residents and visitors alike, continuing to provide summer and winter access to harvesting areas, recreational sites, and gathering places of cultural significance.

The lands of LCA 1 are largely owned by Yukon and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, with a dispersal of several small, titled properties. The Yukon River is under jurisdiction of the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans, which manages the indigenous salmon fishery in partnership with Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in. Moosehide is a living historical village owned by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, and land use and development are guided by the Moosehide Community Plan. Forty Mile's historic site and surrounding lands are owned by Yukon and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, and the historic site is successfully co-managed under the Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine Historic Site Management Plan and annual collaborative work plans. Placer and quartz claims are present in and adjacent to LCA 1, and there is potential for future mining claims on any lands where allowable under legislation. Currently, there is no active mining in LCA 1. Future development (including mining-related activity) is adequately managed by regulatory and assessment processes, and is not considered a threat to the cultural attributes of the Yukon Riverscape.

For ease of description, the Yukon Riverscape is divided into three sub-areas, LCA 1a (Yukon River corridor), LCA 1b (Moosehide), and LCA 1c (Forty Mile).

LCA 1a Yukon River Corridor: **Component Landscapes and Character Defining Features**

1. Evidence of Land Use and Traditional Practices

- Archaeological evidence of campsites and seasonal villages along the Yukon River, particularly at Forty Mile and Moosehide, demonstrate Indigenous relationship with the landscape
- Archaeological evidence and historic settlements along the Yukon River, particularly at Forty Mile and Fort Reliance, demonstrate the early establishment of newcomers in the region
- Fishing camps and fishing locales along the river express and support past and continuing land use and the traditional practice of fishing.
- The Yukon Riverscape contains more dispersed and less physical evidence of mining land use than the other LCAs, although historic and contemporary mining activities have occurred in LCA 1, and may occur in the future.

2. Land Patterns and Spatial Organization

- Archaeological and contemporary fish camps are typically located at creek and river mouths entering the Yukon River and on Yukon River islands
- Archaeological, historical and contemporary settlements and campsites are located adjacent to rivers and creeks.
- Fish camps typically include a main fish processing area adjacent to a creek, supporting a number of fishing locales, and a separate area for dwellings.
- Selection of fishing locales is informed by traditional knowledge of fish migration and river features such as eddies, pools of slow water, and clear-flowing creek waters

3. Visual Relationships

- Visual connection between the Yukon River and both of its banks
- Visual connection between the Yukon River and adjacent settlements and camps

4. Circulation

- The Yukon River is a navigable water body used by small boats and barges for fishing, recreation, and commercial/industrial transport
- Overland routes still used today, such as the Moosehide Trail and Percy DeWolfe Trail, are partially formed by sections of the frozen Yukon River during winter months
- Roads provide access to the river at Dawson and Forty Mile, and further roads may be developed at other access points
- Public transportation across the Yukon River at Dawson City is important infrastructure providing access to and between areas of the cultural landscape
- Informal trails for pedestrian, dogsled, and small motorized transportation are dispersed throughout LCA 1a.
- The Yukon River forms an important part of Indigenous traditional use providing summer and winter access and river travel to various use areas/ fishing locales within Tr'ondëk-Klondike

LCA 1a Yukon River Corridor: Component Landscapes and Character Defining Features

- The Yukon River provides connectivity and circulation between the various settlements, fishing locales, and features within Tr'ondëk–Klondike

5. Ecological Features and Vegetation

- The shoreline is characterized by boreal forests of mixed species and low lying riparian vegetation, while subarctic vegetation cloaks some of the more exposed hilltops and rocky bluffs.
- Deforestation today, as it has historically, occurs through natural processes such as forest fires, as well as commercial/non-commercial forestry mostly for residential fuel and local construction, and mining activities. As such, the Riverscape contains various serial stages and levels of reforestation.
- Dispersed mining activities throughout the Yukon Riverscape removes vegetation and topsoil, and mining operators are required by modern legislation to replace and re-contour native topsoil. Areas of former activity revegetate without intervention and demonstrate mixed species and stages of revegetation.

6. Landforms

- The Yukon River valley varies in shape and width through Tr'ondëk–Klondike, winding through steep hills and around numerous islands and gravel bars.
- The hills flanking the Yukon River corridor reflect the characteristic physiography of the ecoregion, with smooth-topped ridges dissected by deep, narrow, V-shaped valleys.
- At low water the river is characterized by gravelly and sandy beaches which become submerged underwater as the river rises with snow melt or precipitation. Gravel bars are important for drying and processing salmon.
- Yukon River islands, are generally low and tapered, with dynamic shapes formed by silt, sand and gravel deposits. These island often contain fishing locales and archaeological remains and are important for traditional use of the area.
- Flat benches along the Yukon Riverscape provide favourable sites for fish camp construction and settlement, while in other places the river flows past steep, rocky bluffs that create deep pools and eddies favourable for fishing locales.
- The banks of the Yukon River where it intersects with other major rivers are characterized by alluvial flats and low lying benches favorable for fish camp construction and settlement

7. Water Features

- The Yukon River, the most significant water feature in LCA 1a, provides means for transportation, recreation, and traditional use.
- The wide, deep, fast flowing waters of the Yukon River are habitat for numerous species of fish, including chum and chinook salmon, important for traditional fishing use and practices.

LCA 1a Yukon River Corridor: Component Landscapes and Character Defining Features

- The Klondike, Chandindu (Twelvemile), Fifteenmile, and Fortymile are major rivers entering the Yukon River. The clear waters of these rivers contrast with the brown, silty Yukon River and create fishing locales at these confluences.
- Numerous small creeks and streams enter the Yukon River, providing cold clear water for processing salmon, or water needed for the dispersed mining activities which may occur within the LCA
- A sheltered channel of the Yukon River known as Steamboat Slough contains archaeological remains included as part of the Sternwheeler Assemblage.
- The Yukon River is also a significant water feature that appears in LCA 1b, 1c, 3a, and 3b.

8. Built Features

- Archaeological, historic and contemporary built structures include cabins, outhouses, caches, outbuildings, drying racks, cutting tables, equipment, and an assemblage of seven sternwheeler ships.
- Archaeological remains of built structures are located intermittently along the Yukon River and clustered in historic settlements, such as Halfway village and Fort Reliance.
- Today, as in the past, fishing camps are characterized by non-permanent structures with minimal lasting footprint. Some fishing camps may have more permanent infrastructure, such as a cabin, and are likely to include a fish drying shed and/or smoke house, or other outbuildings.

LCA 1b Moosehide:

Component Landscapes and Character Defining Features

1. Evidence of Land Use and Traditional Practices

- Archaeological evidence at Moosehide village and on Moosehide Island demonstrates occupation and fishing practices dating back approximately 8000 years
- The village contains historical and contemporary infrastructure related to both habitation and traditional use, particularly fishing
- Traditional use and harvest areas surround the village

2. Land Patterns and Spatial Organization

- Moosehide reflects the larger spatial organization within Tr'ondëk-Klondike of settlements built in close proximity to rivers and creeks.
- The layout of Moosehide village is characterized by a row of buildings facing the river, and today consists of approximately 25 structures built in linear formation. Further contemporary structures may be built and alter the current layout.
- Behind the row of buildings along the upper bench is a large gathering space with an arbour to the north, particularly important for gatherings at the site.
- The lower bench is an open area used primarily for processing the salmon, with a smoke shack and fish-hanging shed.
- On the hill to the north is the Moosehide village graveyard encircled by a white picket fence and containing approximately 200 historic and contemporary graves, the oldest dating from 1898. It continues to be a preferred burial site for some Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in citizens.
- Historic buildings and homes are interspersed among more recent structures and new communal buildings, cabins.

3. Visual Relationships

- Visual connection to the river from Moosehide village
- Visual connection to the river from Moosehide Trail

4. Circulation

- The village area contains a series of established trails for pedestrian use and occasional small motorized vehicle use.
- An old trail follows north from Moosehide along the river to the Chandindu.
- Connecting Moosehide village to Dawson City is a four-and-a-half kilometre dirt footpath called the Moosehide Trail, or Jëjik dhä` ta,y, meaning 'over the hill'.
- During winter months, Moosehide village may also be accessed from Dawson via snowshoe, cross-country ski, dog sled or snowmobile via the frozen Yukon and/or Klondike rivers. There are no roads providing vehicle movement to or within Moosehide village.

LCA 1b Moosehide:

Component Landscapes and Character Defining Features

5. Ecological Features and Vegetation

- The majority of the village site is cleared of vegetation except for grass, although some small treed patches exist within the site boundary.
- The areas immediately surrounding the village are heavily forested with extensive growths of older spruce and birch and contain various plant species such as (cranberry, blueberry, Labrador tea etc.) and small and large game harvested by residents.

6. Landforms

- Moosehide village, built on the north bank of the Yukon River, sits on a series of elevated river benches that provide protection from flooding. The lower bench is a staging and processing area for fishing, while all of the buildings are located on the upper bench and the cemetery on a third terrace/bench.
- The flat, low island in front of Moosehide is considered part of the village.

7. Water Features

- Moosehide Creek, which makes up the southern boundary of the village, provides a clear, year round water source for drinking and processing/cleaning fish.
- Moosehide slough provides slack water behind the island, suitable for swimming, fishing, or winter trails.
- The Yukon River is used for boat access to Moosehide and is a source of salmon for traditional harvest.

8. Built Features

- The village contains approximately twenty-five structures and includes the historical school house, St. Barnabas Anglican Church, a kitchen and concession building, and a number of historical and modern family cabins.
- New structures, cabins, outbuildings, and infrastructure are expected to be built at Moosehide village.
- Dock facility, stairs leading to the church, and other public infrastructure and buildings are maintained by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in.

LCA 1c Forty Mile: **Component Landscapes and Character Defining Features**

1. Evidence of Land Use and Traditional Practices

- Archaeological and historical evidence of traditional harvesting of fish and caribou and early newcomer settlements related to trading and mining; with some contemporary infrastructure
- Remnants of the historic farming area still evident
- Cemeteries are located on high ground; the Forty Mile cemetery is set back from the historic town site on a higher bench, and a First Nations cemetery is on the north bank of the Yukon River on a river terrace.

2. Land Patterns and Spatial Organization

- Forty Mile reflects the larger spatial organization within Tr'ondëk-Klondike of settlements built in close proximity to rivers and creeks.
- The main portion of the town site is located on a 46.8 acre island with the settlement concentrated at the island's northern end where the Fortymile and Yukon rivers meet, close to the site of the forts across the Fortymile.
- Access to the rivers facilitates summer and winter travel and historically facilitated the transporting of freight and its unloading into riverside warehouses.
- The island is separated from the mainland by a north-south running slough, which fills during high water. Agricultural activities occurred on the west side of the slough, away from the townsite. While the fields are now overgrown and populated with mature spruce and poplar trees, former agricultural activities are evident by remains of ditching, equipment and fencing.

3. Visual Relationships

- The Forty Mile site, especially the north tip of Forty Mile Island, is characterized by sweeping vistas of the rock bluffs that line the Yukon River with the Cloudy Range in the distance to the north. The openness of the river at this point and the low hills in the foreground make these vistas some of the most spectacular in the area.

4. Circulation

- Yukon and Fortymile river sternwheeler landings illustrate historical sternwheeler transportation which supplied the settlement, and correlate with the current river access to the site.
- Historical access to Forty Mile was typically by river along the Yukon. From Forty Mile, travel up the Fortymile River provided access to mining areas.
- Today, both rivers are still used for mining and recreational access by canoe, boat and barge, and snowmobiles and dogsleds in winter.
- The Fish Road connects Forty Mile to the Top of the World Highway via the Clinton Creek Road.
- Visitors enter Forty Mile on a foot trail that starts at the Fish Road and continues parallel to the Yukon River in front of the historic settlement area. Small motorized vehicles may use the trail.

LCA 1c Forty Mile: Component Landscapes and Character Defining Features

- A portion of an old roadway connects the historic settlement area to the cemetery via a foot trail along the slough
- Existing trail and wagon road provides access to the back of the Forty Mile site.

5. Ecological Features and Vegetation

- The site vegetation is diverse with aspen and poplar in recently cleared areas, spruce, and sedge tussocks in swampy regions with the understory consisting of various grasses, willow, rose and high-bush cranberries.
- The Forty Mile town site is characterized by several natural processes:
 - vegetated areas undisturbed by the historic townsite towards the higher bench,
 - vegetated areas that were cleared and have regrown since the decline and abandonment of the townsite,
 - areas where vegetation has been removed to support surveying the site and current archaeological investigations,
 - lines of trees and brush along the banks of the Yukon River that have been crushed by ice flows,
 - soil and silt layers and high water lines set down by repeated flooding of the site.
- Mission Island is a more densely vegetated site than the Forty Mile townsite

6. Landforms

- The former town site of Forty Mile is located at the confluence of the Fortymile and Yukon Rivers on a recent river terrace built up over time from flooding episodes of the Yukon and Fortymile rivers.
- The major portion of the historic Forty Mile townsite was located on an island
- Mission Island is located directly adjacent to Forty Mile townsite
- A large raised terrace feature characterizes much of the site

7. Water Features

- The intermittent slough separating the Forty Mile island from the mainland fills during high water.
- The Yukon River at Forty Mile contains small treed islands located close to the river banks.
- The slough is located between Mission Island and the Forty Mile town site.
- The layout and convergence of the Yukon River, Fortymile River and slough determined the patterns of historic settlement and archaeological occupation.

LCA 1c Forty Mile: Component Landscapes and Character Defining Features

8. Built Features

- The Forty Mile townsite includes a collection of standing, partially collapsed and collapsed historic buildings and structures that require particular consideration in terms of future use and development of the site.
- Historic structures (residential, administrative and commercial) are basic in form, construction, and appearance. Buildings are wood construction, either log, timber or frame with medium pitched gable roofs clad with metal or sod. Outbuildings and additions have shed roofs.
- Contemporary built features include a recent work camp and associated structures.

Landscape Character Area (LCA) 2 – Goldfields

The Goldfields landscape character area is located southeast of Tr'ochëk and Dawson, and represents the core area of historic mining within Tr'ondëk–Klondike. As the nexus of the mining activity in the Klondike region, the cultural landscape attributes of the Goldfields reveal a history of continuous mining from the Klondike Gold Rush to the present day. Selected areas of historic mining activity have been protected to aid in safeguarding the record of mining, and active mining continues to evolve in the balance, using new and changing technologies to prospect for and mine gold.

LCA 2 is defined by ridgelines and draws that include the valleys of Bonanza, Upper Bonanza, and Eldorado Creeks, which compose the Bonanza drainage. In addition, an adjacent portion of the Klondike River valley from the Yukon Ditch on the eastern boundary to the confluence of the Yukon River is included. The Klondike valley is a broader landform than creek valleys with different framing land uses. Within the entire area, active mining is possible, with the exception of historic and archaeological resources protected under formal designation, legislation, and/or regulations. Changes in the scale, equipment, technology, and techniques of the mining operations cause differing results in the mining landscape.

Yukon crown land constitutes the majority of LCA 2, with a large block of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Settlement Land covering the northwestern section of the Bonanza drainage. The Klondike River valley is a mix of private, Yukon, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, and federal lands. Scattered in the Bonanza drainage, there are federal land parcels, Yukon heritage reserves, and small titled lots. Active placer and quartz mining claims are present throughout LCA 2, and there is potential for future mining claims on any lands where allowable under legislation. There is a long record of both placer and quartz mineral interests in the Dawson region, where overlapping mineral interests are generally resolved by negotiated settlement. Quartz mining activity, present and future, is not considered a threat to placer mining, as both types of mining are subject to rigorous regulatory processes.

LCA 2 Goldfields:

Component Landscapes and Character Defining Features

1. Evidence of Land Use and Traditional Practices

- Mining activities and related land uses are represented in historic and archaeological resources, and contemporary mining activity.
- Mining activities and related land uses continue to modify the landscape.

2. Land Patterns and Spatial Organization

- The Goldfields area is a series of ridges, valleys, and creeks, where valley width influences mining techniques and activities, circulation, and settlement patterns.
- Placer mining activity is strategically located in close proximity to water sources necessary for extracting gold.
- The form of the settlement and mining pattern adheres to the claim system, which assigns parcels of land to miners for exploration and mining. Parcels are sized according to precise measurements, and a claims location is based on the layout of the creek and its position relative to the first discovery.
- Placer mining claims are arranged from creek to bench.
- Relict structures are located on placer mining claims and clustered in historic mining camps and settlements, such as Bear Creek Compound and Grand Forks.
- Non-permanent, contemporary structures are located on placer mining claims and may be relocated as mining activity shifts.
- The Dredge Tailings Historic Site in the Klondike River valley is representative of the linked curvilinear formations of dredge ponds and tailing piles, which appear intermittently across valley bottoms.
- Bear Creek Compound reflects the larger spatial organization within Tr'ondëk-Klondike of settlements built in close proximity to rivers and creeks.

3. Visual Relationships

- Ridges are prominent and generally vegetation/forest-covered, defining an edge at the sky.
- Valleys vary from relatively straight to sharply curved, and from broad to narrow, defining visual capture.
- Long views within valleys may be constrained by hills, tailings and trees.
- Views from ridges afford a broad expanse and highlight mining activity due to the visual contrast between disturbed soil and existing vegetation.

4. Circulation

- Primary public access is the Klondike Highway, which passes through the Klondike River valley providing access to adjacent mining claims, other adjacent activities, and the communities.
- Secondary public accesses are the Bonanza Creek and Eldorado Creek Roads, which may alter with mining activity and form the vehicular and machinery access routes to mining claims in these valleys.

LCA 2 Goldfields:

Component Landscapes and Character Defining Features

- The Trans-Canada Trail passes through the Klondike River valley adjacent to the Klondike Highway, affording pedestrian, bicycle, and small motorized vehicle movements.
- The Ridge Road Heritage Trail affords pedestrian and bicycle movements across high ground, with views into mining valleys.
- Dispersed trailheads provide access to the Ridge Road Heritage Trail.
- An interpretive trail provides access to historic Discovery Claim in the Bonanza Creek valley.
- A network of informal, unmaintained mining and forestry access roads form evolving patterns, often following high ground.
- Archaeological and historic remains of the Klondike Mines Railway are dispersed through LCA 2.

5. Ecological Features and Vegetation

- Mining activity removes vegetation and topsoil, and mining operators are required by modern legislation to replace and re-contour native topsoil. Areas of former activity revegetate without intervention and demonstrate mixed species and stages of revegetation.
- Historically, revegetation has been opportunistic, utilizing seed sources present within the valleys.
- Typical plants include fireweed, poplar, spruce, alder, willow, birch, foxtail, Labrador tea, horsetail, and grasses.
- The majority of the ground within the goldfields is permafrost – with subsoil or sediment that remains frozen all year.

6. Landforms

- The Goldfields are characterized by ridgelines and draws that include the valleys of Bonanza, Upper Bonanza, and Eldorado Creeks, and the broader landform of the Klondike River valley.
- The principal geological formation containing placer gold is the White Channel gravel.
- Mining deeply alters valley and slope topography in its objective to extract gold.
- Earth movement by mining operations modifies locations of streams and roads.
- Mining technology shapes topography in differing ways.
- Historic tailings piles of river cobble, roughly 6 to 10 metres high, were created by the movement of dredges through valley bottoms and make up distinctive serpentine landforms throughout LCA 3. Historic tailings may be moved or flattened by mining activity or other development, with the exception of those within the Dredge Tailings Historic Site in the Klondike River valley.

LCA 2 Goldfields:

Component Landscapes and Character Defining Features

7. Water Features

- A portion of the Klondike River flows west through LCA 2 toward the Yukon River, relocated to the valley's northern side during the dredging era. Contemporary uses include recreation, seasonal transportation and fishing.
- Bonanza and Eldorado Creeks, which may alter location and/or sedimentation from mining activity, continue to flow downstream unobstructed through these valleys.
- A gravity-fed water system of smaller creeks, pups, gulches, and streams enters Bonanza and Eldorado Creeks and are used for mining.
- Placer mining activity has altered creek courses over time and will continue to do so.
- Historic and contemporary tailings ponds, settling ponds, bedrock drains and other water features, interspersed throughout the valleys, are formed and altered by mining activity.

8. Built Features

- Relict water-holding earth- and stonework dams provided water volume for historic mining operations.
- The historic Yukon Ditch, a portion of which is located in LCA 2, provided water for historic mining operations.
- Historic and contemporary built structures include cabins, outhouses, trailers, outbuildings, dredges, railway boxcars, and industrial infrastructure and machinery.
- Dredge No. 4 and Bear Creek Compound represent the corporate mining era and its lasting impacts on the Goldfields landscape.
- Small-scale moveable structures include mining claim posts, historic objects and machinery are scattered throughout LCA 2.

Landscape Character Area (LCA) 3 – Tr’ochëk and Dawson

The Tr’ochëk and Dawson landscape character area is located at the centre of Tr’ondëk–Klondike. For ease of description, Tr’ochëk and Dawson is divided into two sub-areas, LCA 3a (Tr’ochëk) and LCA 3b (Dawson). Tr’ochëk and Dawson City are settlement sites, directly across from each other, on either side of the confluence of the Klondike River and Yukon River. Together, Tr’ochëk and Dawson City reveal the evolution of human use and occupation in the Tr’ondëk–Klondike cultural landscape. Tr’ochëk is an ancient fishing camp and gathering site for Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in that was appropriated as an encampment for miners during the Klondike Gold Rush, and since reclaimed by Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in as an important cultural site. Dawson City is the town that developed as a result of the Klondike Gold Rush and remains a vibrant year-round community. Today, the area serves as the regional hub for contemporary mining, tourism, arts and culture, public services, and government.

LCA 3 includes Tr’ochëk’s riverside terrace and upper bench, the Klondike River and valley from the Ogilvie Bridge west to where the Klondike enters the Yukon River, Tr’ondëk subdivision, the Dawson townsite and historic cemeteries, and the eastern and northern ridges surrounding Dawson (including the Midnight Dome and Moosehide Slide). A mix of Yukon, Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in, federal, municipal, and private lands make up LCA 3. Land uses in Tr’ochëk and Dawson are varied and evolving. The Tr’ochëk National Historic Site of Canada Management Plan and Dawson City Heritage Management Plan are important guiding documents, as well as Dawson City’s heritage and zoning bylaws and numerous other acts, plans and policies outlined in the Tr’ondëk–Klondike World Heritage Site Management Plan. Placer and quartz mining claims are present in some areas of LCA 3, however no new mineral claims may be staked within the municipal boundary.

LCA 3a Tr'ochëk:

Component Landscapes and Character Defining Features

1. Evidence of Land Use and Traditional Practices

- Archaeological sites along the banks of the Yukon and Klondike Rivers are associated with Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in occupation of the site as a seasonal fishing and hunting camp.
- Archaeological and historic resources spread across the lower bench, hillside, and upper bench illustrate newcomer occupation of the site as a settlement, and for farming.
- Contemporary evidence of cultural use and education at the site includes built structures, infrastructure, and continued site maintenance/brush clearing.
- Evidence of historic mining activities is present on the lower bench as well as the upper bench.

2. Land Patterns and Spatial Organization

- Tr'ochëk reflects the larger spatial organization within Tr'ondëk-Klondike of settlements built in close proximity to rivers and creeks.
- The trail along the river bank and the orientation of historic building foundations adhere to the historic survey and demonstrates the townsite's grid organization.

3. Visual Relationships

- Tr'ochëk offers prime views of the confluence of the Yukon and Klondike rivers, Dawson City, Moosehide Slide, and the Dome from both the riverbank and the upper bench.
- Tr'ochëk is generally viewed from the north at Dawson City, in particular the dike trail, Crocus Bluff trail and the Midnight Dome.

4. Circulation

- Tr'ochëk contains a network of informal trails and old roads intended for pedestrian use. The upper bench trails are multi-use.
- An informal trail runs from the Ogilvie Bridge along the south bank of the Klondike River to Tr'ochëk, offering pedestrian and bicycle access.
- Boat access occurs at several points along the banks of Tr'ochëk on the Yukon River.
- During winter months, Tr'ochëk may also be accessed from Dawson via snowshoe, cross-country ski, dog sled or snowmobile via the frozen Yukon and/or Klondike rivers.
- There are no roads providing vehicle movement to or within Tr'ochëk.

5. Ecological Features and Vegetation

- Tr'ochëk and the surrounding hillside is forest covered.
- Useful roots, trees, medicine plants and berries are accessible.
- Underbrush is removed regularly at key areas to assist boat and trail access, traditional harvesting activities, and educational uses.

6. Landforms

- Tr'ochëk consists of a low, flat, triangular river terrace that stretches along the south bank of the Klondike River and the east bank of the Yukon River. It is the result of silt from the two rivers that has accumulated over time.
- The gravel bar in the Yukon River in front of Tr'ochëk was traditionally used for drying fish.
- Behind the lower bench rises a steep, wooded hillside opening onto a high, cleared bench.
- Mine tailings piles in the centre of the terrace are evidence of contemporary mining in the 1990s.
- A bedrock hill and bluff mark the southern end of the lower bench.

7. Water Features

- Where the Klondike River enters the Yukon River, the clear waters of the Klondike contrast and mix with the brown, silty Yukon. The mixing of waters, with the adjacent terrace and gravel bars, creates a fishing locale on the south side of this important river confluence.
- The slough that runs through Tr'ochëk historically divided the island from the mainland. Water no longer flows through the slough as it has been filled with river silt.
- A pond in the centre of the terrace is evidence of contemporary mining in the 1990s.

8. Built Features

- Tr'ochëk is overlain with extensive historical resources dating from the early twentieth century – the period of occupation by newcomers – including remains of buildings (miner's cabins, a sawmill, a brewery), machinery, bottles, and railway remnants.
- A contemporary fishing camp is located at the south end of Tr'ochëk. The camp consists of a cabin and various outbuildings, including a fish drying shed.
- Contemporary structures built by the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation include a cabin, washroom, and small footbridges.

LCA 3b Dawson:

Component Landscapes and Character Defining Features

1. Evidence of Land Use and Traditional Practices

- Dawson is the main settlement of Tr'ondëk-Klondike, continuing to function as a centre of service and supply to the goldfields and region. Mixed commercial, residential and institutional land uses are represented in historical, archaeological, and contemporary resources.
- Settlement activities continue to modify the landscape.
- The government reserve's historic structures and expansive landscaped green space illustrate the early administrative function of Gold Rush era newcomers. This cluster of institutional buildings and public spaces continue to serve multiple contemporary functions for residents and visitors.
- Archaeological, historical, and contemporary residences are primarily found in residential areas in the northern and eastern slopes of the townsite.
- Cemeteries are open green spaces on high ground, with marked graves and mature trees, located on the northern and eastern slopes and Mary McLeod Road.
- Parks and trails within and surrounding Dawson provide opportunities for recreational uses.

2. Land Patterns and Spatial Organization

- Dawson reflects the larger spatial organization within Tr'ondëk-Klondike of settlements built in close proximity to rivers and creeks
- The Dawson townsite is bounded by the Klondike River on the south, the Yukon River on the west, and a bowl of steep hills on the east and north.
- The street grid pattern is oriented parallel to the Yukon River, with avenues generally running north-south and streets running east-west, and variances at the south and north ends of the grid.
- Two wide roads – 5th Avenue and Front Street – serve as the main thoroughfares.
- The town has narrow lots with mid-block lanes; lots are narrower on streets in the residential district.
- Buildings are constructed closer together in the commercial areas than in the residential districts.
- There are no building setbacks or public green spaces in the downtown commercial area.
- Tr'ondëk (or 'C4') subdivision residences are built in a linear settlement pattern parallel with the Klondike River.
- Archaeological components on the hillside, including tent platforms and building foundations, attest to the hasty settlement of Dawson City during the Klondike Gold Rush.

LCA 3b Dawson:

Component Landscapes and Character Defining Features

3. Visual Relationships

- At various points throughout the Dawson town site, there are views of the Yukon and Klondike rivers (and their confluence), Tr'ochëk, the Moosehide Slide, the Midnight Dome, and the bowl of hills surrounding Dawson. Long views of the area are restricted by the surrounding bowl. Clear views of skyline and night sky are afforded from most locations in the townsite.
- The Dike Trail provides clear views of Tr'ochëk and the rivers.
- The Crocus Bluff lookout point affords broad views of the Klondike valley including Tr'ondëk (C4) subdivision, Tr'ochëk, and the confluence of the Klondike and Yukon rivers.
- As the highest elevation in Tr'ondëk–Klondike, the Midnight Dome lookout offers unsurpassed views of Dawson, Tr'ochëk, Moosehide, the Klondike River and valley, and the Yukon River and valley.
- Most places in the Tr'ondëk (C4) subdivision afford views of the surrounding hills, Klondike River, confluence, and part of Tr'ochëk.

4. Circulation

- Primary public access to LCA 3b from the southeast is the Klondike Highway, which passes across the Ogilvie Bridge through the Klondike River valley and into the Yukon River valley, where the highway merges into Dawson's Front Street. The road is hard-surfaced and raised higher than Dawson streets and buildings.
- Public transportation across the Yukon River at Dawson City is important infrastructure providing access to and between areas of the cultural landscape.
- Streets in the Dawson townsite are gravel-surfaced and used for vehicular, bicycle and pedestrian traffic.
- In the downtown area, streets are bordered by wooden boardwalks for use by pedestrians.
- The Trans-Canada Trail, continuing from LCA 2, runs adjacent to the Klondike Highway and merges into the Dike Trail, which then connects to the system of trails encircling Dawson (including the Moosehide Trailhead, the Ninth Avenue trail, Crocus Bluff trail, and a network of informal trails to the Midnight Dome). Dawson's trail network affords pedestrian and bicycle movement. Small motorized vehicles may use the Dike Trail.
- The riverbank in front of Dawson serves as access to the Yukon River, and enables river travel and circulation through Tr'ondëk–Klondike.

5. Ecological Features and Vegetation

- Dawson City is situated on a small, level floodplain at the confluence of the Yukon and Klondike rivers.
- Cultivated parks, greenbelts and green spaces are interspersed through the town.
- Historic restoration landscapes are maintained at some publicly-owned historic sites.

LCA 3b Dawson:

Component Landscapes and Character Defining Features

- Mature trees can be found on residential lots throughout Dawson.
- Private gardens and greenhouses are commonly found on residential properties. A community garden is located in the north end, and community greenhouse in Tr'ondëk (C4) subdivision.
- Vegetation on river banks below the dike may be removed by seasonal river ice movement, and these areas revegetate without intervention.
- The Dawson townsite is surrounded by a bowl of forested hillsides and ridges.
- Typical native plants include spruce, poplar birch, alder, willow, foxtail, grasses, cranberry, wild roses and fireweed.

6. Landforms

- Dawson City is situated on a level river bench at the confluence of the Yukon and Klondike rivers across from Tr'ochëk, within a bowl of steep hills. The largest of the surrounding hills is the Midnight Dome in the north, which provides commanding views from its summit in all directions. The town is primarily located on the flat of land, however residential areas rise partially up the slopes of surrounding hills to the north and east.
- The Moosehide Slide is a natural, prehistoric landslide that stretches across the face of the mountain at the north end of Dawson. The slide measures approximately 300 metres wide by 100 metres high, with an accumulation of boulders and rocks at its base that levels out into a small plateau. It is visible from points along the Yukon River for many kilometres upriver. Moosehide Slide has been an essential landmark for wayfinding by First Nations and newcomers, and continues to visually dominate the Yukon River valley at Dawson and Tr'ochëk.
- A dike, completed in 1987 following a major flood in 1979, separates the town from the Klondike River (at the south) and Yukon River (at the west). The dike is a massive rock and earthen berm 2 metres higher than Front Street, which was elevated to form an earlier dike in 1959.
- Crocus Bluff is a rocky outcrop and significant lookout point marking the southern end of Dawson's eastern slope.
- LCA 3b includes a small section of the Klondike River valley from the Ogilvie Bridge to the Yukon River confluence, including Tr'ondëk (or 'C4') subdivision.

7. Water Features

- Where the Klondike River enters the Yukon River, the clear waters of the Klondike contrast and mix with the brown, silty Yukon. Dawson is located on the north side of this important river confluence.
- The Yukon River is a navigable water body used by small boats and barges for fishing, recreation, and commercial/industrial transport.
- A natural slough runs through the government reserve.

8. Built Features

- Historic and contemporary built structures include administration and judicial buildings, schools, stores, warehouses, outbuildings, houses, cabins, trailers, outhouses; these structures reflect the ongoing institutional, commercial and residential uses of the town.
- Archaeological remains of built structures are evident on the eastern and northern slopes.
- Most buildings are one- or two-stories high, featuring wood or metal siding and metal roofing. All buildings are wood-frame or log construction.
- Commercial buildings are generally gabled-ended with boomtown false fronts facing the street.
- Residential buildings vary from small frame and log houses to larger frame buildings to trailers, and from single-family to multi-unit residences.
- Institutional buildings are generally larger-scale. Government buildings are often classical in design and surrounded by large, landscaped areas.
- Small-scale structures include storage containers, greenhouses, waste receptacles, decks, benches, flower boxes, statuary, viewing platforms, and interpretive signs, plaques and kiosks.
- The *S.S. Keno*, a restored historic wooden sternwheeler, rests on the dike next to the Yukon River.
- The Klondike Highway crosses the Klondike River into Dawson at the Ogilvie Bridge, a two-lane steel bridge with a walkway for pedestrian and bicycle crossing.
- Ongoing development within the Dawson bowl continues to take place and conforms to 'Dawson-style' construction guidelines in order to balance heritage character with contemporary uses.

Appendix 5: Glossary

A condensed glossary of common terms will be included in the final version of the Management Plan.

