

CH'ĒDÄHDĒK / FORTY MILE

May 2023 Ice Jam & Flood Response

SUMMARY REPORT & CONSERVATION PLAN

March 13, 2025

ERA

PREPARED FOR:

Historic Sites Unit
Department of Tourism & Culture
204 Lambert St
Whitehorse, Yukon

PREPARED BY:

ERA Architects Inc.
#600-625 Church Street
Toronto, Ontario M4Y 2G1
416-963-4497

Project # 24-052-01

Prepared by VA / PE / LP / JM / EA / JG / AG

Front Cover Image: May 2023 ice jam (YG).

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SUMMARY REPORT			CONSERVATION STRATEGY		
1	INTRODUCTION	2	7	CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES & PARAMETERS	44
	1.1 Background	2		7.1 Conservation Objectives	44
	1.2 Scope of this Report	2		7.2 Conservation Actions	44
	1.3 Site Description	4			
2	MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK	6	8	CONSERVATION APPROACH	45
	2.1 Heritage Status	6		8.1 Site-Wide	45
	2.2 Management Plans	6		8.2 Building-Specific	45
				8.3 Landscape Considerations	49
				8.4 Proposed Work Plan	50
3	CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE	7			
	3.1 Site History	7			
	3.2 Statements of Cultural Heritage Value	12			
4	INVENTORY & CONDITION ASSESSMENT (JUNE 2024)	16	9	CONSERVATION SCOPE	53
	4.1 Landscape Assessment (Full Site)	16		9.1 Buildings to be Repaired	53
	4.2 Buildings Assessment	17		9.2 Buildings to be Restored	57
				9.3 Buildings to be Interpreted	64
5	PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT (SUMMER 2024)	35	10	CONSIDERATIONS FOR FLOOD MITIGATION	66
	5.1 Methodology	35			
	5.2 What We Heard	36	11	FUNDING SOURCES	68
6	SUMMARY OF VALUE & INTEGRITY	38	12	IMPLEMENTATION & RECOMMENDATIONS	69
				APPENDICES	70

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ch'édähdëk/Forty Mile ("the Site") is the longstanding location of a Hän hunting and fishing camp at the confluence of the Yukon and Fortymile Rivers, and the location of Yukon's first Euro-colonial settlement.

The Site is identified for designation under the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement* (1998) ("THFA") between the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation, the Government of Canada, and the Government of Yukon ("YG"). In September 2023, the Site was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List as part of the Tr'ondëk-Klondike UNESCO World Heritage Site.

In May 2023, the Yukon River flooded at its confluence with the Fortymile River. The flood pushed large chunks of river ice over the riverbank, carrying it a significant distance inland and causing catastrophic damage to the landscape and historic buildings at the Forty Mile townsite.

ERA Architects Inc. ("ERA") was engaged in May 2024 to study the Site and its damage, and to propose a conservation strategy and scope for its remnant built heritage resources, reflected in the following Conservation Plan report.

The Conservation Plan report is comprised of three parts: a Summary Report, a Conservation Strategy, and a Conservation Plan.

The **Summary Report** consolidates existing information on the Site. It provides an understanding of its layered heritage status, including its identification for designation in the THFA and the UNESCO World Heritage List inscription. In both cases, the Site is one of several properties contributing to the cultural heritage value of the identified place.

Within the Summary Report, Section 1 provides a description of the Site prior to the May 2023 ice jam and flood. Section 2 outlines the layered

heritage management framework for the Site, which includes an Historic Site Management Plan (2006) as directed by the THFA, and a Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Management Plan (2023) as directed by the UNESCO World Heritage Site inscription.

Section 3 outlines the Site's history, including its long history of disruptive flood events, and reiterates the Site's cultural heritage value as articulated in the Statement of Significance in the Historic Site Management Plan and the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value in the UNESCO World Heritage Site inscription. Under the latter, attributes of authenticity specific to the Site are extracted from the UNESCO inscription for the full serial property to establish a framework for analysis of integrity, in the context of the May 2023 flood.

Section 4 provides an inventory of the buildings on Site, and an assessment of their condition in response to the May 2023 ice jam and flood. Section 5 provides an overview of the Summer 2024 public engagement process, and synthesizes the commentary on valued elements and recommended flood-response strategies on Site.

The Summary Report concludes in Section 6 with a synthesis of all the ways the Site's cultural heritage value and contemporary social value has been articulated, and an assessment of the Site's integrity in the context of the May 2023 ice jam and flood. It concludes with recommendations for how any proposed conservation strategy might conserve or restore the elements of value that have been damaged or lost.

The **Conservation Strategy** establishes a framework for next steps on the Site. This includes three Conservation Objectives to guide any future change, and eight Conservation Actions that operationalize the Objectives in the context of this specific situation. The Conservation Objectives expand on the following three directives:

1. Maintain the cultural heritage value of the Site, and conserve its attributes of authenticity and character-defining elements.
2. Anticipate future flood events, and foster the resiliency required to respond to them.
3. Facilitate the ongoing contemporary reuse of the Site for cultural and recreational uses.

The eight Conservation Actions provide recommendations and guidance on landscape restoration, building preservation and restoration, building reconstruction and potential rehabilitation to accommodate new uses, creative interpretation of lost buildings, retention or reinstatement of the colonial ‘street grid’, and resiliency strategies in the face of future flooding.

Guided by the Conservation Objectives and Actions in Section 7, Section 8 outlines the conservation approach for the Site that has been developed specifically in response to the May 2023 ice jam and flood.

Beginning in Section 9, the **Conservation Plan** provides the technical direction for the delivery of the conservation strategy and approach. It summarizes the detailed information included in the conservation drawings attached in Appendix A, providing a high-level scope of work for each building. The Plan organizes the Site’s buildings under three distinct types of actions (Repairs, Restoration, or Interpretation), driven by each building’s distinct condition and need.

While the focus of this Conservation Plan is on the technical restoration and repair of the buildings on Site, Section 11 addresses considerations for future flood mitigation. It highlights embedded strategies within the Plan while acknowledging additional mitigation measures that require further study.

Section 12 provides a preliminary overview of potential funding sources to support implementation, identifying avenues for further investigation, and Section 13 concludes with an implementation summary and further recommendations to guide next steps in conserving the Site’s cultural heritage value.

SUMMARY REPORT



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Ch'édähdëk/Forty Mile ("the Site") is the longstanding location of a Hän hunting and fishing camp at the confluence of the Yukon and Fortymile Rivers, and the location of Yukon's first Euro-colonial settlement, established in the 1880s.

The Site is identified for designation under the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement* (1998) ("THFA"), which states that Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy, and Fort Constantine shall be designated as a historic site under the Historic Resources Act, S.Y. 1991, c.8, as soon as practicable. In September 2023, the Site was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List as one of the eight component parts of the *Tr'ondëk-Klondike UNESCO World Heritage Site*.

1.2 Scope of this Report

In May 2023, the Yukon River flooded at its confluence with the Fortymile River. The flood pushed large chunks of river ice over the riverbank, carrying it a significant distance inland and causing catastrophic damage to the

landscape and historic buildings at the Forty Mile townsite.

ERA Architects Inc. ("ERA") was engaged by the Government of Yukon ("YG") in May 2024 to study the Site and its damage, and to propose a conservation strategy and scope for its remnant built heritage resources, reflected in the following Conservation Plan.

This report is intended to address conservation approaches for the historic buildings and landscape of the Forty Mile townsite. The work camp, campground infrastructure, gravesites, Fort Constantine, and Fort Cudahy are outside the scope of this study. In the absence of specific direction in this report, management and maintenance of these areas will continue to follow the existing Historic Site Management Plan (2006) and Cultural Resource Management Plan (2014).

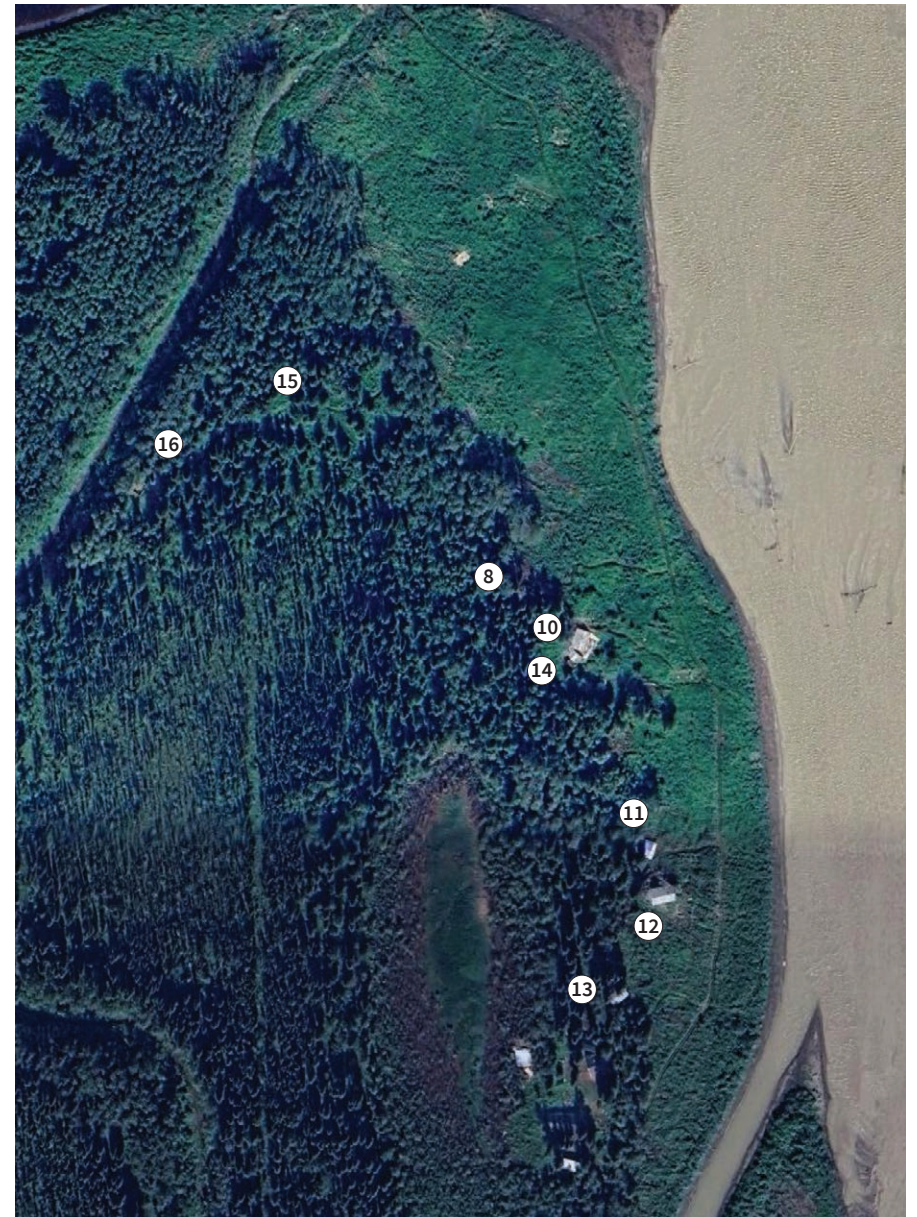
This report is scoped primarily to buildings extant before the May 2023 flood. This does not include Building 7 (the ACC Cabin), which was in a collapsed ruin state prior to the flood, and was washed away during the event.



Helicopter aerial image looking west over the May 2023 ice jam and flood at Forty Mile (Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation).



Pre-flood aerial; buildings numbered per Resource Inventory in Section 1.3 (Google Earth).



Aerial post-flood and regrowth; buildings numbered per Resource Inventory (Google Earth).

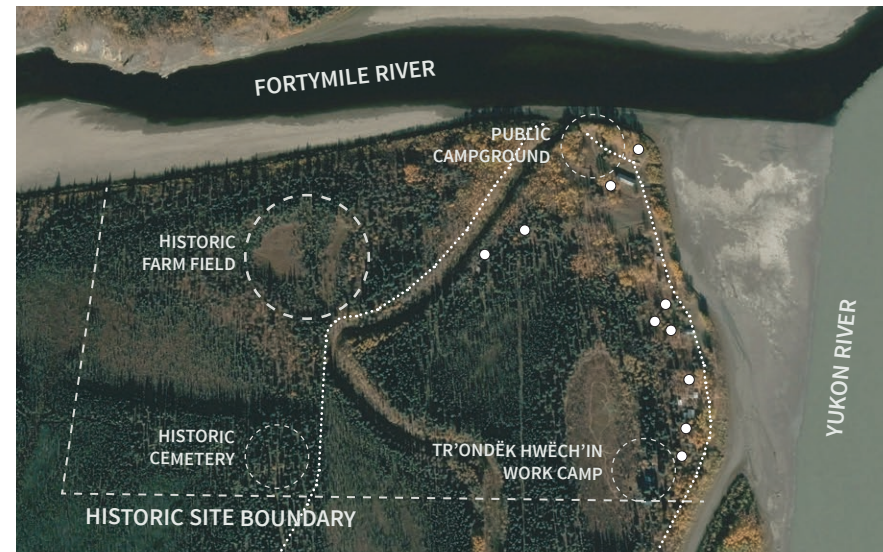
1.3 Site Description

Prior to the May 2023 flood, the Forty Mile component of the Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine Historic Site comprised:

- A public campground at the Site's north end;
- The historic site work camp: A complex of four log cabins built in the 2010-2020s to serve contemporary Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in programming on Site, including cooking and overnight stays, as well as a range of cultural and educational programs;
- 10 historic buildings, predominantly grouped in wooded clearings;
- Archaeological remains of ~50 former townsite buildings and other archaeological resources;
- An historic cemetery and an historic farm field enclosed by a fence.

The 10 remnant historic buildings were documented and numbered in a June 2002 *Inventory of Standing, Partially Collapsed and Collapsed Buildings at Forty Mile*. They are listed below, and photographed on the following page:

- Building 1: Fish House (c. 1895-1901)
- Building 3: Alaska Commercial Company Warehouse (c. 1895-1901)
- Building 8: Swanson's Store (c. 1930)
- Building 10: Roadhouse (pre-1906)
- Building 11: Telegraph Office (pre-1902)
- Building 12: North West Mounted Police Post (c. 1901)
- Building 13: St. James Anglican Church (1895)
- Building 14: Metalworking Shop (pre-1906)
- Building 15: Two-Storey Cache (1890s)
- Building 16: Willie DeWolfe Cabin (c. 1950s)



Site Plan; 10 building locations marked with small white dots. Existing trails and tote roads are marked with a dotted white line (Google Earth, annotated by ERA).



Former view of Buildings 10 and 8: Roadhouse and Swanson's Store (ERA, 2015).

1



Fish House (ERA, 2015).

3



A C Co. Warehouse (ERA, 2015).

8



Swanson's Store (2014 Management Plan).

10



Roadhouse (ERA, 2015).

11



Telegraph Office (ERA, 2015).

12



NWMP Post (ERA, 2015).

13



St. James Anglican Church (ERA, 2015).

14



Metalworking Shop (ERA, 2015).

15



Two-Storey Cache (ERA, 2015).

16



Willie DeWolfe Cabin (ERA, 2015).

2 MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

2.1 Heritage Status

The Site is identified for designation under the *Historic Resources Act, R.S.Y. 2002*, and is inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, bringing it under overlapping governance frameworks.

Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine Historic Site (Yukon)

The Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine Historic Site was identified for designation under Chapter 13 of the THFA between the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation, the Government of Canada, and YG. The THFA states: "*Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine shall be designated as a historic site under the Historic Resources Act, S.Y. 1991, c.8, as soon as practicable following the issuance of the fee simple titles referred to in 2.1 and 2.2.*" As of Winter 2025, the Site has not yet been designated as a Yukon Historic Site.

Per the THFA, a Management Plan for the Site was prepared in 2006, directing how the property is to be co-managed by joint owners Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and YG.

Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site (UNESCO)

The Site forms one of eight component parts of the Tr'ondëk-Klondike UNESCO World Heritage Site's serial property. The Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention lay out the expectation that State Parties will have protocols in place to conserve their World Heritage Sites. Upon the inscription of the Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, YG, Parks Canada, and the City of Dawson to ensure the collaborative management of the serial property through the implementation of a Management Plan.

2.2 Management Plans

A series of layered management plans govern the operations and conservation of the Site.

Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine Historic Site Management Plan (2006)

The 2006 Management Plan directs how the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and YG will co-manage the Site into the future. It provides direction for the conservation of heritage value, site development and visitor use, and interpretation. In the years since, substantial building conservation/stabilization work has been undertaken on Site.

A 2007 Interpretation Plan accompanies and expands on this document.

Forty Mile Cultural Resource Management Plan (2014)

The 2014 Cultural Resource Management Plan provides an update on the 2006 Management Plan with specific regard to the condition, record of interventions, and restoration/reconstruction recommendations for the built resources on Site.

Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Management Plan (2023)

The 2023 World Heritage Site Management Plan identifies jurisdictional responsibilities and provides direction for the conservation, management, interpretation/presentation and monitoring of the eight component sites of the serial property.

3 CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE

3.1 Site History

Ch'édähdëk

For generations, the Site at the confluence of the Yukon and Fortymile Rivers has been a gathering place for the Hän peoples. Marked by annual migrations of the Fortymile caribou herd, the Hän established hunting camps on the flat banks near the river, where they also fished for srejl (grayling) in the spring, and caught and processed trojà' (Chinook salmon) and they (chum salmon) from the Yukon River during two annual salmon runs.

Ch'édähdëk served as a gathering place for the Hän and neighbouring Gwich'in, Tanana, and Tutchone peoples to maintain their trade relationships and kinship ties.

While the arrival of the colonial settlement interrupted the Hän peoples' use of this place, today Ch'édähdëk is recognized as a key location within the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in homeland, and has resurged as a place of gathering, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in presence, and current cultural activity.

Forty Mile (1886 - 1950s)

The establishment of Forty Mile as a colonial settlement was linked to the discovery of gold on the Fortymile River in 1886 — the first major gold strike in Yukon.

In response to this discovery, the Alaska Commercial Company relocated its trading post from the Stewart River to the mouth of the Fortymile River in 1887, at the site of the Hän hunting and fishing camp. Miners soon began to settle around the trading post, and a townsite was surveyed, which became Yukon's first permanent non-Indigenous settlement.



Fortymile caribou herd river crossing, c. 1900 (YA Claude B. Tidd Coll. #7038)

Forty Mile was also the first place where the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in were exposed to the full range of European-Canadian culture and institutions, including the church. In approximately 1892, William Carpenter Bompas, Yukon's first Anglican Bishop, and his wife Charlotte built a church and school on an island near the townsite, which became known as Mission Island. Displaced from their traditional hunting and fishing camp, the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in set up tents, cabins, and fish racks around the church buildings. Mission Island was segregated from the colonial townsite both geographically and socially; settlers refused to worship in the Mission Island church, and each community had its own cemetery.

At its peak, Forty Mile was home to approximately 600 settlers, as well as

First Nations people who had long used the area as part of their traditional territory. The townsite contained log cabins, hotels, saloons, a theatre, restaurants, a telegraph office, and Yukon's first post office. The North American Trading and Transportation Company also built a complex called Fort Cudahy on the west bank of the Yukon River (north of the townsite) in 1893, which included a store, warehouse, sawmill, and a dozen cabins. Two years later, the North-West Mounted Police (NWMP) constructed a palisaded garrison called Fort Constantine on a site approximately 200 metres south of Fort Cudahy, aiming to secure Canadian sovereignty in the region. This represented the first colonial government presence in Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in territory.

The discovery of gold at Bonanza Creek in 1896 marked the beginning of the Klondike Gold Rush and led to the decline and eventual abandonment of Forty Mile. As miners began to move upriver (south), the NWMP built a new post at Dawson City and eventually moved the remaining force at Fort Constantine to a smaller two-storey building in the Forty Mile townsite in 1901.



Northwestward view of the Forty Mile townsite from the Yukon River amid ice blocks on land; the Anglican Church and NWMP Post are prominently visible (Library and Archives Canada PA C6268).

Building Traditions at Forty Mile

The wood-building practices at Forty Mile reflect a type of vernacular 'subsistence' architecture, basic in form, construction and appearance, using the materials available on site. In many cases, buildings were constructed using logs repurposed from earlier structures.

Over time, building repairs and alterations have consistently been undertaken using new or recycled wood materials. The buildings that exist today feature a combination of original and later materials, reflecting the continued practice of maintenance involving materials replacement and reuse as required to meet users' evolving needs.



Northwestward view of the Forty Mile townsite from Front Street, with the Roadhouse in the foreground and Swanson's Store two buildings over (YA Claude B. Tidd Coll. #8417).

A small population remained at Forty Mile after 1900 to serve the remaining prospectors in the area, with the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in continuing their seasonal occupation of Mission Island until 1915. The town was limitedly occupied by fishermen and trappers until 1958, when the last resident passed away.

Conservation Efforts, Cultural Renewal and Co-Management (1970s - Present)

Early conservation work at Forty Mile began in the 1970s under the direction of a local volunteer organization, which repaired some of the grave fences and headboards at the settler cemetery. The cemetery was later mapped and documented in 1986 by YG's Historic Sites Unit. Also in the 1970s, Parks Canada sponsored the Yukon Waterways Sites study as part of a broader heritage assessment of the territory. A three-person crew documented sites, cabins, and ruins along the Yukon River from June to September 1972, producing structural plans now held by Parks Canada and the Yukon Territorial Government Historic Sites.

These early conservation efforts focused on documenting and conserving the town's colonial heritage; however, change came in 1998 with the signing of the THFA, an agreement and land claim that established the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in's right to self-governance, while recognizing the cultural and historical significance of Forty Mile (Ch'ëdähdëk) to the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in. It was through this agreement that the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in became official co-managers of the Site.

Beginning in 1998, a team of archaeologists and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in students undertook archaeological investigations at the townsite, Fort Cudahy, Fort Constantine, and Mission Island over the course of seven seasons. In 2005, the Indigenous cemetery (Ch'ëdähdëk Tth'än K'et) was mapped by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in archaeologists and heritage staff.

Since 2006, the Forty Mile (Ch'ëdähdëk) Historic Site has been jointly managed by the Government of Yukon and the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation. The conservation and operational program was implemented through the 2006 Management Plan in response to the THFA. Until 2023,

Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Heritage Department crews and YG Historic Sites staff undertook seasonal conservation work at the Site, which included structural stabilization, foundation replacement, roof restoration and repair, and window and door repair. A contemporary work camp was also constructed to provide infrastructure for the seasonal work crews, Elders, students, and ongoing Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in programming.

Despite the abandonment of the townsite after the Klondike Gold Rush, the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in have continued to use the Site for traditional activities and cultural renewal, including the Fall Harvest Camp, a camp for youth to learn about traditional practices and teachings. The historical and contemporary significance of Forty Mile (Ch'ëdähdëk) to the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in was recognized in 2023 through the designation of Tr'ondëk-Klondike as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.



Collage of 2017 Fall Harvest Culture Camp held by the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation on the Site (firstweeat.ca).

A History of Flooding at Ch'édähdëk / Forty Mile

In May 2023, the ongoing use of the Site was disrupted when a flood and ice jam formed at the confluence of the Fortymile and Yukon Rivers, scouring the Site, damaging and moving many of the buildings, removing much of the vegetation, and radically altering the layout and appearance of the place.

This catastrophic flood was the latest in a long history of flooding of the Site. The nature of the Site's location at the confluence of the Yukon and Fortymile Rivers makes it notably susceptible to seasonal flooding, particularly in spring during the snow-melt period.

The Site's flooding threat level varies year-to-year, dependent on factors including winter temperatures, depth of accumulated snow, speed of spring warming, and whether or not river ice jams occur in proximity of the Site.

Significant flood events at the Site have previously been documented in 1896, 1901, 1904, 1979 and 2009. Seasonal flooding has occurred in other years as well, but not to the same extent or impact as these significant events. Like the 2023 flood, earlier significant flood events and ice jams have resulted in the scouring of the landscape/vegetation and the shifting or loss of buildings; for example, the Alaska Commercial Company Warehouse is said to have shifted off its original location as a result of an early-20th-century flood event.

While climate change impacts may increase the frequency of flood events, as is the case elsewhere throughout the world, the Site and its users have long employed methods of resiliency to respond to the effects of regular flooding (e.g. a regular program of building repairs and materials replacement where needed, an acceptance of shifting building locations and continued use of these buildings, the use of tree-lined landscape buffers at the river's edge to mitigate more minor flooding events). It is anticipated that the Site's users will continue to employ these methods of resiliency into the future; however, climate change and repeated flooding events have progressively affected the health and wholeness of the Site, necessitating additional measures to protect its cultural heritage value into the future.

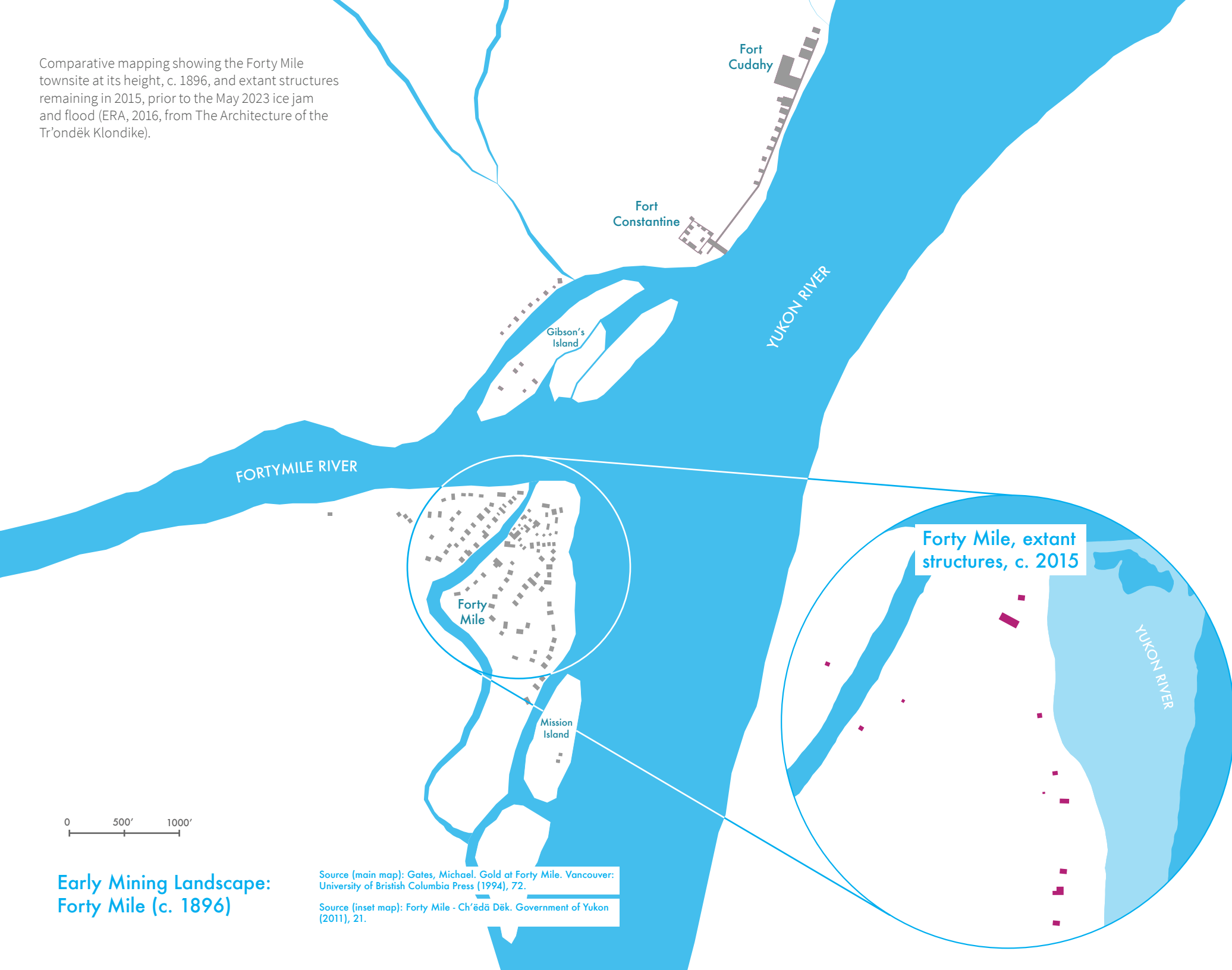


1904 ice jam on Site, at riverbank in front of NWMP Post (from the Forty Mile Cultural Resource Management Plan, 2014; not sourced).



1979 flood and ice-jam aftermath, showing building destruction near the confluence of the two rivers (YG).

Comparative mapping showing the Forty Mile townsite at its height, c. 1896, and extant structures remaining in 2015, prior to the May 2023 ice jam and flood (ERA, 2016, from The Architecture of the Tr'ondëk Klondike).



Early Mining Landscape: Forty Mile (c. 1896)

Source (main map): Gates, Michael. Gold at Forty Mile. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press (1994), 72.

Source (inset map): Forty Mile - Ch'édä Dëk. Government of Yukon (2011), 21.

3.2 Statements of Cultural Heritage Value

3.2.1 Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine: Statement of Significance

Description of Historic Place

The Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine Historic Site, or simply Forty Mile, is situated on islands and river bank terraces comprising approximately 50 ha at the mouth of the Fortymile River where it enters the Yukon River, near the Alaska border. The site includes a significant material record of late prehistoric use and occupation, overlain by archaeological evidence and collapsed and standing structures from the historic period dating as far back as 1886. Included is evidence of two American trading posts, the Yukon's first North-West Mounted Police post, an Anglican mission and church and a dynamic, mixed community predating the Klondike Gold Rush.

Heritage Value

The heritage value of Forty Mile is three fold. From antiquity to contact times, native people utilized the site as a caribou interception point and a spring grayling fish camp. The site was also the location where the Hän culture was first exposed to and changed by the full spectrum of European influences. Finally it was the first substantive non aboriginal settlement in the Yukon, associated with the shift in commercial interests from furs to gold, as well as the establishment of the visible authority of the Canadian government. Canadian sovereignty in the Yukon enabled regulatory control over the Klondike Gold Rush and paved the way for the creation of the Yukon as a distinct territory of Canada.

Character Defining Elements

- *substantial archaeological evidence of use and occupation of the site going back at least 2300 years*
- *extensive archaeological remains, standing and collapsed structures and artifacts related to the bustling town site of Forty Mile and the period of first contact between two cultures*
- *standing remains and archaeological resources related to the operations of the Alaska Commercial Company at Forty Mile*
- *standing remains and archaeological resources related to the Buxton Mission's ministry to the Hän and the Anglican Church's mission to the miners at Forty Mile*
- *archaeological resources related to the North American Transportation and Trading Company post at Fort Cudahy*
- *the position and characteristics of the site on the migratory route of the Fortymile caribou herd permitting it to serve as a base for interception by hunters*
- *remains of some of the most northernmost agricultural activities*
- *the healthy riparian ecology of the site which supports rich vegetation and habitat for birds, land animals and fish*

3.2.2 Tr'ondëk-Klondike UNESCO World Heritage Site: Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Tr'ondëk-Klondike

Located along the Yukon River in the sub-arctic region of Northwest Canada, Tr'ondëk-Klondike lies within the homeland of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation. It contains archaeological and historic sources that reflect Indigenous people's adaptation to unprecedented changes caused by the Klondike Gold Rush at the end of the 19th century. The series illustrates different aspects of the colonization of this area, including sites of exchange between the Indigenous population and the colonists, and sites demonstrating the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in's adaptations to colonial presence.

Outstanding Universal Value

Brief Synthesis

Tr'ondëk-Klondike is located in the homeland of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, in northwestern Canada. It is a serial property that includes eight component parts: Fort Reliance, Ch'ëdähdëk (Forty Mile); Ch'ëdähdëk Tth'än K'et (Dënezhu Graveyard); Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine; Tr'ochëk; Dawson City; Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it (Moosehide Village); and Tthe Zrąy Kek'it (Black City). These have been significant resource and cultural areas for the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in's ancestors for thousands of years, and were fundamentally transformed during the colonial occupation of these lands. Collectively, the geographical, structural, and archaeological evidence of the Tr'ondëk-Klondike serial property represents a rare and exceptionally preserved tangible illustration of dramatic modifications of land use, settlement patterns, and economy caused by the rapid and large scale of the colonising incursion of newcomers into the ancestral lands of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in in search of gold and precious minerals. It also testifies to the intense upheaval that impacted the Indigenous people between 1874 and 1908, their dispossession from, and marginalisation

in, their ancestral land, as well as their response and adaptation to the progressive colonial affirmation of the newly established Dominion of Canada. The component parts are also places where, through the endurance and revival of traditions, the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in have fostered and maintained their distinct cultural identity.

Criterion (iv): *Tr'ondëk-Klondike includes archaeological immovable remains, built structures and settlement patterns that illustrate the dramatic encounter triggered by the feverish search for precious metals between the Indigenous population and outsiders in a sub-arctic region, the colonial affirmation of the latter over the lands, resources and people, and the Indigenous people's response to these events, in the late 19th century. Tr'ondëk-Klondike stands out as a very rare occurrence and provides remarkable evidence of growing colonial influence within a concentrated timeframe – from the construction of the first commercial fur-trading post at Fort Reliance in 1874, to the Klondike Gold Rush of 1896-1898, and, ultimately, the consolidation of colonial authority by 1908.*

Integrity

Tr'ondëk-Klondike falls entirely within the homeland of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in. All the elements necessary to demonstrate the integrity of Tr'ondëk-Klondike – composed of encampments and harvesting sites, buildings, artefacts, and buried archaeological features – are found within the boundaries of the serial property, which is of adequate size to convey the property's Outstanding Universal Value. Key elements of the landscape setting that provide functional links among component parts are included in the buffer zones, whilst expansive views and viewsheds from component parts over the riverine landscape, the surrounding hills and mountains that contribute to the understanding of the

Outstanding Universal Value are part of the wider setting. As a whole, the property does not suffer from the adverse effects of development or neglect. The physical evidence that transmits the Outstanding Universal Value of Tr'ondëk-Klondike is in good condition and the property's component parts are protected and managed under appropriate legislation and policy, with no component part exposed to unplanned or unregulated developments.

Authenticity

The authenticity of Tr'ondëk-Klondike is confirmed in the location and setting, changing land uses, and patterns of settlement by the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in in response to the incursion of foreigners into their homeland. The property includes evidence related to both foreign colonial actors and Indigenous people that demonstrates extreme and rapid socio-economic change, as well as an active continuation of cultural traditions, resource use, and established settlement patterns. The authenticity of Tr'ondëk-Klondike is supported through Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in's stories and oral history about the property, the assessment and reporting on the archaeological and historical resources, and archival and documentary records. Authenticity is also confirmed by language and other forms of intangible heritage, such as place names and the traditions, laws and customs of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in known as 'Tr'ëhudë', and the landscape setting and views from and over the Tr'ondëk-Klondike serial property.

Protection and Management Requirements

The property is subject to a strong and comprehensive legislative and jurisdictional framework, across four levels of government, that protects the historic and archaeological resources of Tr'ondëk-Klondike. Protection and management of the serial property is secured through Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, territorial, federal, and municipal legislation and policies. Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in's legislation is consistent with traditional governance, traditional practices, community planning, and conservation policies.

Territorial, federal, and municipal laws and policies contribute to the protection, conservation practices, management, and legal recognition of community-based planning and formal designation of historic sites. All component parts are designated as either national, territorial, or municipal historic sites or protected burial sites, or identified in the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement, which outlines provisions of protection and management. The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) concerning the Joint Management and Protection of Tr'ondëk-Klondike and the "Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Management Plan" provide a framework for the four levels of government that have regulatory, management, or administrative responsibilities for the property. The management plan describes principles, objectives and responsibilities of each partner and relies on existing management plans for individual designated heritage sites.

Long-term protection and management challenges for the property include the effects of climate change and other environmental factors; the decision-making process has been strengthened to avoid threats from mineral exploitation.

Attributes of Authenticity for Ch'ëdähdëk / Forty Mile

The statement above is the verbatim summary of Outstanding Universal Value for the Tr'ondëk-Klondike UNESCO World Heritage Site. In order to more effectively assess the authenticity and integrity of the Site at Ch'ëdähdëk/ Forty Mile, the following site-specific attributes of authenticity have been extrapolated by ERA from the UNESCO World Heritage Nomination:

- The location of the Site at the confluence of the Yukon and Fortymile Rivers;
- The Site's geographical and spatial relationship to other sites in the serial property;

- The Site's location on a fishing site on the Yukon River, and on a large flat area;
- The Forty Mile townsite's location and construction overtop a Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in fishing and hunting camp;
- The Site's demonstration of segregation through its separation from the North West Mounted Police post at Fort Constantine, the First Nation community on Mission Island, and the First Nation graveyard at Ch'ëdähdëk Tth'än k'et;
- The Site's traditional use as a caribou hunting site and fish camp;
- The evidence of the colonial street grid, via colonial buildings placed on a street grid, and the form and design of the colonial settlement pattern;
- Numerous buildings that supported commercial, industrial, communications, policing and colonial religious uses;
- The form and design of early colonial structures (rough cabins of unmilled logs), attesting to the immediate and intense incursion of newcomers and superimposition of colonial expansion;
- Colonial-era structures, artifacts and debris directly overlying an intact archaeological site related to Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in occupations;
- Archaeological objects reflecting the hunting, fishing, commerce and industry at Ch'ëdähdëk and Forty Mile, including objects designed from traditional materials, as well as historic archaeological features (such as rectangular hollows, berms, and foundations) that illustrate the colonial townsite;
- Changes in materials specifically used to build church, police and government buildings;
- Expansive views and viewsheds over the riverine landscape;
- The Ch'ëdähdëk place name and its continued use;
- Cultural activities in support of cultural renewal, such as Fall Harvest Camp.

4 INVENTORY AND CONDITION ASSESSMENT (JUNE 2024)

In May 2023, the Yukon River flooded at its confluence with the Fortymile River. The flood pushed still-melting river ice cover up onto the riverbank and inland, causing catastrophic damage to the landscape and historic buildings at the Forty Mile townsite.

On June 12-13, 2024, ERA conducted a site visit to document and assess the damage and change that has occurred on Site as a result of the ice jam and flood, as well as during the 13 months following the event.

During the site visit, ERA employed photographic documentation of all extant built resources, and 3D building documentation using a Matterport scanner.

The following section includes an overview of the current condition (as of June 2024) of the Site's landscape and the 10 buildings that were extant prior to the flood. It concludes with an assessment of the Site's remaining integrity in the context of the two statements of cultural heritage value included in Section 3.2.



Looking northeastward across the Site toward the confluence of the Yukon and Fortymile Rivers (ERA, 2024).

4.1 Landscape Assessment (Full Site)

The May 2023 ice jam and flood scoured the Site, but does not appear to have caused any substantial shifting of the Site's shoreline. The footprint of the Site is largely intact, as noted during ERA's site visit and confirmed by YG's periodic drone surveys of the Site.

The flood eradicated the set of clearings connected by wooded footpaths running the length of the Site along the Yukon River. The Site was almost entirely cleared of its existing vegetation to the former forested treeline, carrying buildings backward from where they sat within the wooded clearings. The protective birch/poplar treeline along the riverbank was destroyed, however the spruce-dominated forested treeline at the former townsite's western edge remains largely intact.

In June 2024, the area that had flooded showed a year's worth of tall regrowth, covering the logs from downed trees, as well as many damaged/lost building elements, artifacts, debris and building foundation pads where they were located in the landscape.

As of June 2024, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in caretakers had cleared a north-south path within the landscape, roughly following the north-south route along which the 10 extant buildings had been positioned prior to the flood.

4.2 Buildings Assessment

The 10 buildings that were extant prior to the May 2023 flood are inventoried in the pages that follow, and their condition assessed as of June 2024.

The condition assessment was conducted on Site over two days, on June 12-13, 2024. The assessment was conducted using visual inspection, and subsequent review of photographs and laser scans taken on Site. No destructive testing was undertaken.

The condition assessment was mostly limited to the exteriors of all buildings, as most interiors were not surveyable, particularly in cases of structural instability and destruction.

The condition assessment was further limited by extensive plant regrowth around the buildings, which impacted visibility of building fabric in some cases.

Throughout the review that follows, condition is documented according to the definitions at right.

Definition of Terms

The buildings and their components were graded using the following assessment system:

Excellent: Superior aging performance. In optimal condition; no deterioration observed.

Good: Normal aging performance. In sound condition; some minor deterioration observed. No maintenance anticipated within the next five years.

Fair: Moderate aging performance. In generally sound condition; normal deterioration and minor distress observed. Maintenance will be required within the next three to five years to maintain building functionality.

Poor: Substandard aging performance; significant deterioration and distress observed. Maintenance and some repair required within the next year to restore building functionality.

Defective: Significant deterioration and major distress observed, possible damage to support structure; may present a risk and should be addressed immediately.

4.2.1 Building 1: Fish House

Background

The Fish House, a 1.5-storey structure clad in corrugated metal siding, was constructed between 1895-1901 by the mouth of the Fortymile River. It was used most recently as a fish drying/smokehouse building. No conservation or stabilization work was ever undertaken on this building.

As of 2014, the Fish House was considered a candidate for interpretive installations on the Hän peoples' seasonal use of the Site, given its relationship to the grayling fisheries and proximity to the rivers.

June 2024 Status

The Fish House was destroyed and its building components lost in the Site's May 2023 ice jam and flood. Its foundation pads and former "floor" remain visible, with new growth having formed around them.

Archival drawings of the former building exist from a site survey conducted in 1973.



BEFORE: Fish House (ERA, 2015)

4.2.2 Building 3: Alaska Commercial Company Warehouse

Background

Built between 1895-1901 as part of the Alaska Commercial Company's settlement at Forty Mile, the Alaska Commercial Company Warehouse was notable for its construction materials and exterior ornamental detailing. Its scale as the largest remnant structure on Site and its prominence at the mouth of the Fortymile River contributed to its landmark status.

The building was originally constructed using rough framing lumber and clad in wood siding — the most sophisticated construction at Forty Mile. The front elevation was characterized by decorative woodwork, and the interior featured wood lining and wallpaper. Large multi-light windows flanked a central doorway.

The building had previously been transported by flood waters from the bank of the Fortymile River to a location about 75 metres inland and rotated within the Site as a result of past flooding and ice events.

Considerable past stabilization work included a new floor, a Preserved Wood Foundation system, and horizontal rough board sheathing along its walls. Before its loss in May 2023, the building was considered a candidate for further restoration and activation with day uses and interpretation (notably of the history of flooding on Site). New corrugated siding had been purchased for installation on the exterior walls in 2023, along with planned repairs to the roof truss.

June 2024 Status

The Alaska Commercial Company Warehouse was destroyed and its building components lost in the Site's May 2023 ice jam and flood. Its foundation pads and/or other markers of its former location appear to remain in the ground, and have since been covered by new growth.

Archival drawings of the former building exist from a site survey conducted in 1973.



BEFORE: Alaska Commercial Company Warehouse (ERA, 2015)

4.2.3 Building 8: Swanson's Store

Background

Swanson's Store was a one-storey log cabin constructed circa 1900, using materials from an earlier log building. Since circa 1930, it has been used intermittently as a caretaker's residence.

The building was originally constructed of round and hewn logs (some unpeeled) and lap-notched corners, with hewn logs on the interior. The gable roof was constructed with varying diameters of round logs for ridge poles and purlins. Evidence of an older sod roof was visible, however covered over with corrugated metal.

Conservation/renovation work to date has included:

- 1970s: Installation of windows, doors, shelving, furniture
- 1986-2002: Front door, window and chimney installed
- 2009: Replacement of four lower rounds of logs, new foundation pads, new floor framing and plywood floor, new front porch.

June 2024 Status

In the May 2023 ice jam and flood, the building was carried and collapsed at the western treeline, and substantially dismantled. While thick foliage around the building limited the condition assessment and documentation, the building was found to be in **defective** condition, with the majority of the structure missing, from grade level to the base of the roof.

- The lower two-thirds of the timber walls were collapsed; several long timbers were found displaced adjacent to the front of the 'building';



BEFORE: Swanson's Store (Forty Mile Cultural Resource Mgmt Plan, 2014)



BEFORE: Swanson's Store, side elevation (ERA, 2015).

- Several elements could not be located including doors and windows;
- The existing floor structure was not observed;
- On the north side, the roofing system appeared partially intact with the corrugated metal in place, and some damage. On the south side, the roofing system was displaced with the sod roof partially exposed;
- Remnant debris from the building and flood aftermath was observed within and around the building.

Archival drawings of the former building exist from a site survey conducted in 1973.



AFTER: Swanson's Store (ERA, 2024)

4.2.4 Building 10: Roadhouse

Background

The Roadhouse was a one-storey log building with a taller main section (c. 1894) and a lower rear kitchen addition (pre-1906). The kitchen addition was suspected to employ logs from an earlier 1886 building.

The Roadhouse was originally constructed of round logs (some unpeeled) and lap-notched corners, with hewn logs at the top and bottom, and on the interior. The gable roof was constructed of wood planks clad with corrugated metal, supported by a ridgepole and purlins. Window and door openings were framed with sawn planks.

Conservation work to date has included:

- 2006: “Rigid framing” installed, metal roof refastened
- 2009: Shutters installed, flood debris excavated
- 2010-2011: New foundation and floor beams, roof reconstructed, four lower rounds of logs replaced, new doors, floors, ceiling boards, cabinet, stove and chimney, closed in foundation, new deck and front door
- 2013: Roof repair

As of 2014, the Roadhouse was used for cooking, dining, and sleeping accommodation for two. These functions have since been relocated to the newly-built Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in work camp, making space for proposed future interpretive installations.

June 2024 Status

In the May 2023 ice jam and flood, the building was relocated, collapsed and resting on the Metalworking Shop, and substantially dismantled. The building was found to be in **defective** condition, with the majority of the



BEFORE: Roadhouse (ERA, 2015)



AFTER: Roadhouse, with Metalworking Shop roof seen at left (ERA, 2024)

walls collapsed from grade level to the base of the roof.

- The ground floor walls were missing. Debris in and around the building appeared to be displaced building elements; additional building materials appeared to be scattered in the adjacent area;
- The floor structure was sitting adjacent to the building, deformed and in defective condition;
- The roof systems appeared in fair condition, with select areas of poor condition. The metal roofing appears to have sustained minor damage from the collision and separation from the main building, however appeared mostly intact;
- The rear addition had been separated from the main building, with its roof system appearing intact, with only minor damage;
- The building's foundation pads appeared to remain in the ground at the building's original location;
- Some windows were observed in the building debris; however, not all were accounted for.

Archival drawings of the former building exist from a site survey conducted in 1973.



AFTER: Roadhouse from side, showing rear of main building and separation and break-up of former addition (ERA, 2024)

4.2.5 Building 11: Telegraph Station

Background

The Telegraph Station was constructed c. 1893, using logs from an earlier structure. As of 2014, it had been used most recently for storage.

The building was originally constructed of round logs (some unpeeled) with saddle-notched corners and hewn logs on the interior. The gable roof was constructed with logs for the ridge pole and purlins with dimensional lumber, and plywood sheets on top as roof decking. Window and door openings were framed with sawn planks.

Conservation/stabilization work to date has included:

- 2006: Floor removed, metal roof refastened, perimeter excavated
- 2008: Lower wall logs replaced
- 2009: New sill and floor, building levelled, silt removed
- 2011: Repair to shutters
- 2013: Windows replaced

June 2024 Status

The Telegraph Station experienced minor relocation during the May 2023 ice jam and flood, but remains substantially intact as of June 2024. The building was found to be in **fair** condition, with select areas of **poor** condition.

- The timber walls appeared to be in fair condition with minor displacement of the logs at the front elevation;
- The floor structure appeared to be intact, and coated with silt and debris from the flood;



BEFORE: Telegraph Station (ERA, 2015)

- The roof system appeared to be in defective condition; however, the roof was in the process of being restored prior to the flood. The second layer of metal roof with ridge cap was noted as missing in the assessment, but had previously been removed for repairs. The lower plywood structure remained intact, and a tarp was observed covering the roof;
- The windows and doors appeared to be missing, although window and door openings were found to be in fair condition. Plastic sheeting has been installed to temporarily cover the doors and windows.

Archival drawings of the building exist from a site survey conducted in 1973.



AFTER: Telegraph Station (ERA, 2024)

4.2.6 Building 12: North West Mounted Police Post

Background

The North West Mounted Police (“NWMP”) post was constructed at Forty Mile c. 1901, possibly relocated from Fort Constantine across the Fortymile River. The building operated as the NWMP/RCMP detachment until 1932.

The building was originally constructed using pièce-sur-pièce construction, common for Hudson Bay Company buildings and used for the earliest Forty Mile buildings. Aside from the pièce-sur-pièce construction, its construction methods were similar to other hewn log cabins at Forty Mile, differentiated only by its larger scale, which required at least one floor beam. The upper storey is supported by a centerline post and beam. The building was constructed from wood cut in 1894-95, marked with Roman numbers to suggest it came from an earlier building that was dismantled and reconstructed here.

Conservation/stabilization work to date has included:

- 2001: Rear addition removed and rebuilt
- 2003: Foundation and floor replaced
- 2004: Posts in lower walls replaced, upper floor beams installed, stair landing rebuilt
- 2005: Building leveled
- 2006: Interior graded out, exterior regraded, east wall logs removed on one side to gain access, shed reframed
- 2007: Rear addition stabilized
- 2013: Windows replaced

As recently as 2014, the building’s main floor was considered opportune for interpretive installations on the NWMP’s history on Site.



BEFORE: North West Mounted Police Post (ERA, 2015)

June 2024 Status

The building sustained substantial damage in the May 2023 ice jam and flood, including relocation, a 90-degree rotation off its foundation, and the collapse of its ground floor. The building is in **defective** condition. At the time of review, the ground floor had collapsed, with the second floor appearing intact and supported by rubble. The building is currently shored to prevent further collapse.

- The ground floor timbers have collapsed and are scattered in the building and adjacent landscape. The timbers that were observed ranged from fair to poor condition;
- Ground floor boards were observed in a select area, however they were insufficiently visible to determine extent of damage;
- The roof appeared to be in fair condition, with some damage concentrated around the eaves from collisions; damage was also noted where a tree had fallen onto one corner of the roof;
- Windows on the ground floor had been dislodged from the building; several sashes were observed intact, and several were damaged;
- Windows on the second floor appeared intact and remain in situ;
- The building's rear, one-storey addition was completely removed from the building; several roof framing members were visible hanging from the second floor of the main building;
- The building's foundation pads appeared to remain in the ground at the building's original location.

Archival drawings of the former building exist from a site survey conducted in 1973.



AFTER: North West Mounted Police Post (ERA, 2024)

4.2.7 Building 13: St. James Anglican Church

Background

St. James Anglican Church is a one-storey log building, topped with a distinguishing bell tower and cross, located at the Site's south end. Built in 1895, using logs cut in 1887 and 1894, the building is suspected to have potentially been salvaged from the Buxton Mission and moved to the Site from Mission Island. The church remained in use until 1935.

The building was originally constructed using a combination of hewn and round logs, with lap-notched corners. Its gable roof, clad with sheet metal, was supported by a ridge pole and purlins, and its doors and windows were framed with sawn wood.

Conservation/stabilization work to date has included:

- 1970s: Fir floor added and bell tower repositioned
- 2004-2005: Building dismantled and reconstructed
- 2006: Foundation covered in tin and porch constructed
- 2011: Door rebuilt
- 2013: Windows replaced and steeple repaired.

June 2024 Status

St. James Anglican Church experienced a minor relocation and sustained minor damage in the May 2023 ice jam and flood, but remains substantially intact. The building was found to be in **fair** condition.

- The timber walls appeared to be fair condition, with no flood damage observed;



BEFORE: Anglican Church (ERA, 2015)

- The floor appeared to be in fair condition, with only flood debris and silt on the floor;
- The roof appeared intact, with only minor damage to the corrugated metal;
- The window on the front elevation appeared to be missing; however, YG staff verified that it had been pushed in by flood water, is undamaged, and is currently in storage. The other windows remained *in situ*;
- The front porch is in defective condition, with the majority of the framing members dislodged and broken;
- The corrugated metal skirting appears to be in fair condition.

Archival drawings of the building exist from a site survey conducted in 1973.



AFTER: Anglican Church (ERA, 2024)

4.2.8 Building 14: Metalworking Shop

Background

The Metalworking Shop is a small 1.5-storey frame building with a steeply-pitched roof covered in flattened kerosene cans used as shingles, reflecting the most convenient construction material available when it was built pre-1906. The building is generally described as a workshop, but the “Boat Mail” signage extant on the building’s north wall in the 2010s alludes to its potential alternate use as a mail drop location.

The building was originally constructed with hewn timbers and sawn lumber with horizontal planks on the exterior. The second floor was constructed with flat laid wood planks.

Conservation/stabilization work to date has included:

- Pre-2002: Plywood added to the upper door, lower door removed.
- 2011: Upper level door repair, ledger added at first floor ceiling.

June 2024 Status

The Metalworking Shop sustained damage in the May 2023 ice jam and flood, in part related to the collision of the Roadhouse building into its north elevation. The building was found to be in **poor** condition.

- The wood plank walls appeared to be in poor condition, with a hole observed at one corner with damaged planks;
- The ground floor was not visible due to items stored within the building and debris, but the second floor appeared to be in fair condition;
- The roof was damaged on one side due to the collision of the Roadhouse.



BEFORE: Metalworking Shop (ERA, 2015)

The metal roof cladding was bent in select locations. The ends of the plank roof sheathing were damaged, and in many instances broken off. A hole in the metal cladding was observed;

- On the roof's other side, several shingles were bent and deformed, and some had been dislodged;
- The building is leaning to one side due to the collision of the Roadhouse.

Archival drawings of the building exist from a site survey conducted in 1973.



AFTER: Metalworking Shop (ERA, 2024)

4.2.9 Building 15: Two-Storey Cache

Background

The Two-Storey Cache sits within the Site's forested area, away from the riverbanks. Built in the 1890s as a timber-framed building with vertical wood plank siding, with at least one wood plank dating to 1885, the small two-storey structure reflects simple wood materials and construction methods. While it has been used as a cache for radio parts and sheet metal, little is known about its original use.

Conservation/stabilization work to date has included the addition of an interior structural frame in 2013. However, the structure is significantly out of plumb, and as of 2014, assessments have found that it would not sustain any straightening correction; no future uses are anticipated.

June 2024 Status

The Two-Storey Cache survived the May 2023 ice jam and flood with only minor impacts but appears to have shifted from its original location. The building was found to be in **poor** condition and had sustained additional damage as a result of the shift.

- The wood plank cladding appeared to be in poor condition, with several planks missing or damaged;
- The roofing appeared to be in poor condition, with several metal units bent and deformed due to collisions with adjacent trees;
- The corrugated skirting around the building was missing on two elevations, with damage done to the remaining skirting;
- The building was observed leaning to one side.

Archival drawings of the building exist from a site survey conducted in 1973.



BEFORE: Two-Storey Cache (ERA, 2015)



AFTER: Two-Storey Cache (ERA, 2024)

4.2.10 Building 16: Willie DeWolfe Cabin

Background

The Willie DeWolfe cabin also sits within the Site's forested area, away from the riverbanks, but on the edge of the Site's interior slough. The one-storey log cabin with a wood-planked enclosed porch is suspected to have been built in the 1950s, much later than many of the buildings on Site. However, its logs have been identified as having been cut c. 1888, and were likely salvaged from an earlier structure in the vicinity. The cabin was occupied in the 1970s by Willie DeWolfe.

The building was originally constructed with round logs (some unpeeled) with saddle-notched corners and hewn logs on the interior. The gable roof was constructed of round-log ridge pole and purlins, and corrugated metal roof cladding. The stick-framed wood entry room (enclosed porch) was attached outside the main entrance. The windows and doors had hewn openings, with framed members for the rough openings.

Conservation/stabilization work to date has included:

- 2012: Roof repairs
- 2013: New foundation, four lower rounds of logs replaced.

June 2024 Status

The building sustained substantial damage in the May 2023 ice jam/flood, when its upper half and roof were lifted and deposited next to the building, and the enclosed porch addition was collapsed and not observed. The building was found to be in **defective** condition. The condition review was cut short due to inclement weather.

- The lower wall timbers appeared to be in fair condition in situ, with the



BEFORE: Willie DeWolfe Cabin (ERA, 2015)

upper timbers lifted off and displaced with the roof;

- The floor of the cabin was partially intact, however several floor boards appeared to be missing; debris and silt from the flood was observed;
- The roof system, along with several layers of timbers, appeared attached, with visible damage to the corrugated metal roofing; the chimney stack had also lifted the metal roofing during its relocation;
- The main door remained on its hinges, with some minor damage to the wood on the door;
- The front framed entry (enclosed porch) was removed in the flooding; evidence of this structure was not observed;
- The stove and other interior artifacts remained within the cabin.

Archival drawings of the former building exist from a site survey conducted in 1973.



AFTER: Willie DeWolfe Cabin, base above and top half below (ERA, 2024)

5 PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT (SUMMER 2024)

5.1 Methodology

Public engagement was conducted between June-August 2024 to understand whether the Site's cultural heritage value had changed in response to the May 2023 catastrophic damage, and to solicit feedback on what conservation approaches should be employed to address the damage.

Public engagement was conducted through three methods:

- **A June 13, 2024 site visit and walk-through** with five Elders and/or representatives from the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation;
- **A June 14, 2024 public engagement session** in Dawson City; ~42 attendees, comprised of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in citizens and other stakeholders;
- **An online survey active from July 12 - August 7, 2024**; 11 responses from non-First Nations stakeholders.

The site visit and walk-through was characterized by free-flowing discussion to allow Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in representatives to see and understand the condition of the Site, and to report back at the following day's public engagement session.

The public engagement session and subsequent survey were informed by graphics (posters, photographs) designed to demonstrate the former and current (damaged) condition of the buildings and landscape on the Site.

At the public engagement session and in the subsequent survey, participants were asked:

1. **Tell us your stories of Ch'ëdähdëk / Forty Mile.**
 - How have you spent time there? What types of activities have you done?
 - How have people used this place in the past? Generations ago, or more recently?
 - Is Ch'ëdähdëk/Forty Mile an important place? If so, why?
2. **What's your vision for the future of Ch'ëdähdëk / Forty Mile?**
 - What would you like to do there, in the future? What do you want others to be able to do there?
 - What elements of the site are most important?
 - Does the damage to the site change how you imagine yourself spending time there in the future?



June 13, 2024 site walk-through with Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in representatives (ERA, 2024).

5.2 What We Heard

The responses to the public engagement prompts can roughly be organized under two distinct questions:

1. What is of value at Ch'édähdëk/Forty Mile, both related to respondents' understanding of the Site's cultural heritage value and their reported uses of the place;
2. What should be done to address the catastrophic damage sustained by the Site?

What is of value at Ch'édähdëk / Forty Mile?

The engagement responses make it clear that the Site's history and documented cultural heritage value has been well publicized and disseminated among engaged audiences.

Respondents reported on the Site's role as the first colonial townsite in Yukon, and many of them tied the townsite's value to its reflection of the colonising impacts on the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in peoples, as noted for the recently inscribed UNESCO World Heritage Site.

The current valued uses of the Site ranged in equal number from contemporary recreational uses (e.g. camping, canoe tripping, stopovers on treks and races) to contemporary Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in programming and culture-building (e.g. use of the work camp, culture camps).

Some (but not many) users reported spending time on Site exploring and wandering amid the built heritage resources.



June 14, 2024 public engagement session in Dawson City (ERA, 2024).



Survey platform on the Yukon Heritage webpage (YG, 2024).

What should be done to address the catastrophic damage on Site?

Between the public engagement session and survey responses, 38 comments specifically addressed what should be done to address the damage on Site.

72% of comments reflected a desire to have the Site restored. Within these comments, many respondents were more focused on clearing the landscape of overgrowth and restoring the outdoor gathering spaces (e.g. camp site) and contemporary work camp that serves current Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in programming (48%), while only 13% specifically requested restoration of the built heritage resources.

A 13% minority reflected an inclination to cut losses, with some respondents noting that only the buildings in reasonable condition be retained, while others noted that nature and/or animals might simply reclaim the Site.

Respondents shared additional feedback on two key points:

- 22% of comments suggested that the Site should be altered for greater resiliency to future climate-change impacts, including flood and (in one case) fire. Respondents suggested building in resiliency infrastructure like dykes or tree buffers, while a minority suggested relocating the buildings to safer ground;
- 19% of comments identified that the upcoming restoration and land-clearing work could be opportunities for volunteer participation, skill development, and/or community/culture-building, particularly with regard to Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in citizens.



June 14, 2024 public engagement session in Dawson City (ERA, 2024).

6 SUMMARY OF VALUE & INTEGRITY

The information gathered in this Summary Report presents an overview of the Site's cultural heritage value, and of its current condition as of June 2024.

Section 3 documents the Site's value, character-defining elements and attributes of authenticity as documented in the *Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine Historic Site Management Plan* (2006) and the UNESCO World Heritage List inscription. Section 4 reviews the Site's condition. Section 5 includes an overview of the Site's contemporary value as articulated by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in citizens and other members of the public.

To conclude the Summary Report, the following section synthesizes all three characterizations of value into a series of summary bullets, and then assesses their integrity given the context of the May 2023 flood damage.

Cultural Heritage Value and Contemporary Social Value

As a longstanding Hän hunting site and fishing camp, with the first colonial settlement in Yukon layered onto it, the Site carries cultural heritage value for the ways it reflects the intersection between these two cultural groups, the effects of colonization, and the continued resiliency of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation through the Site's reclamation and ongoing contemporary use.

This value has been conveyed through the following tangible and intangible elements on Site:

- Location at the confluence of the Yukon and Fortymile Rivers, on the route of the Fortymile caribou herd;
- Below-grade archaeological evidence of First Nations and colonial activities over the Site's history;
- A flat of land at the confluence of the rivers, characterized by cleared open spaces to facilitate human use and programming;
- Evidence of a colonial townsite: colonial building forms organized along a riverfronting 'main street' path (Front Street), clustered into groupings, with distinct building forms representing distinct economic, institutional and social functions within the town (e.g. a warehouse at the confluence of the rivers, a distinguishable church, a telegraph station in the distinct typology of others throughout Yukon);
- Remnant structures representing the Alaska Commercial Company's founding presence within the colonial townsite;
- Remnant structures representing the North West Mounted Police's presence (reflecting Canadian sovereignty) within the colonial townsite;
- A vernacular building tradition reflecting practical methods of construction in a remote, flood-prone context, where typical approaches include materials reuse, cyclical repairs, building relocation (intentional and unintentional) and patchwork with replacement materials (procured, or on hand);
- Remnant evidence of colonial-style agricultural uses within the townsite and surrounding forest;
- Landscape elements (i.e. rows of trees at the river's edge) that shelter the Site from minor flooding events;
- Expansive views and viewsheds over the riverine landscape;
- The interchangeable use of Ch'ëdähdëk and Forty Mile as a place name for the Site;

- Contemporary programming, including Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in youth camps, and the infrastructure and spaces to support contemporary programming, including places to camp outdoors, sleep indoors, rest on multi-day trips, cook, and gather indoors and outdoors.

Assessment of Integrity

The integrity of the Site's elements is assessed below:

Location at the confluence of the Yukon and Fortymile Rivers, on the route of the Fortymile caribou herd

The Site's location remains intact and was not impacted by the flood.

Below-grade archaeological evidence of First Nations and colonial activities over the Site's history

While past flooding events have been beneficial for archaeological resources in that they have contributed additional layers of silt and cover, it is not known, and is not within the scope of this study to determine, whether the Site's archaeological resources were impacted by the May 2023 flood.

A flat of land at the confluence of the rivers, characterized by cleared open spaces to facilitate human use and programming

The flat of land at the confluence appears intact, but the regrowth on the landscape over the 1+ year since the flood is substantial. The Site is not currently characterized by cleared open spaces to facilitate human use.

Evidence of a colonial townsite: colonial building forms organized along a riverfronting 'main street' path (Front Street), clustered into groupings, with distinct building forms representing distinct economic, institutional and social functions within the town (e.g. a warehouse at the confluence of the

rivers, a distinguishable church, a telegraph station in the distinct typology of others throughout Yukon)

The integrity of the colonial townsite is very low, in part as a result of the May 2023 damage, and in part due to the prior eradication (demolition or collapse) of colonial buildings over decades.

In the 1+ year since the flood, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in caretakers have cleared a riverfronting path on the rough location of the original Front Street. This path generally connects the former groupings of buildings.

Although the individual buildings have been relocated from their original foundations, the southern grouping—comprising St. James Church (Building 13), the NWMP Post (Building 12) and the Telegraph Station (Building 11)—remains recognizable as a collection of colonial buildings of distinct functions. However, the NWMP Post is in defective condition and has been rotated, disrupting its alignment with Front Street and its spatial relationship to the Church and Telegraph Station. This rotation, and the shift backward of all three buildings, has damaged the legibility of the grouping. The NWMP Post's original location is evident through its remnant foundation pads.

The middle grouping that included the Roadhouse (Building 10), Metalworking Shop (Building 14) and Swanson's Store (Building 8) is no longer intact. Both the Roadhouse and Swanson's Store are substantially destroyed, although, at minimum, evidence exists of the Roadhouse's original location through its remnant foundation pads.

The northern grouping that included the Alaska Commercial Company Warehouse (Building 3) and the Fish House (Building 1) at the confluence

Following Page: Expanded comparison aerials showing the Site and its numbered buildings identified pre-flood (left) and post-flood and regrowth (right). The diminished integrity of the groupings of buildings amid wooded clearings can be seen at right (Google Earth).



of the rivers is no longer intact, with both buildings destroyed and their materials largely lost. Their original locations can be identified via aerial imagery showing their former footprints and via *in situ* foundation pads.

Remnant structures representing the Alaska Commercial Company's founding presence within the colonial townsite

All remnant structures representing the Alaska Commercial Company have been lost, including the Alaska Commercial Company Warehouse (Building 3), which was notable for its representation of the company's investment on Site, through not only its large scale but also its distinct materials (rough framing lumber, wood siding, and architectural ornamentation).

Remnant structures representing the North West Mounted Police's presence (reflecting Canadian sovereignty) within the colonial townsite

The NWMP Post (Building 12) is in defective condition, and would require restoration/reconstruction to survive in the longer term.

A vernacular building tradition reflecting practical methods of construction in a remote, flood-prone context, where typical approaches include materials reuse, cyclical repairs, building relocation (intentional and unintentional) and patchwork with replacement materials (procured, or on hand)

There is remaining evidence of the building traditions on Site in the buildings that remain intact, although several have been substantially destroyed. Notably, the Alaska Commercial Company Warehouse (Building 3) provided evidence of past building relocation resulting from flood events.

Remnant evidence of colonial-style agricultural uses within the townsite and surrounding forest

Review of agricultural uses and farm fields was outside the scope of the June 2024 site visit.

Landscape elements (i.e. rows of trees at the river's edge) that shelter the Site from minor flooding events

The Site's landscape was scoured in the May 2023 ice jam and flood, and its riverfronting treeline was entirely eradicated.

Expansive views and viewsheds over the riverine landscape

The May 2023 ice jam and flood has had no impact on the existence of the expansive views and viewsheds over the riverine landscape. However, the character of these views was altered due to the eradication of the treeline and the accumulation of debris along the riverside.

The interchangeable use of Ch'édähdëk and Forty Mile as a place name for the Site

The May 2023 ice jam and flood has had no impact on the place names used for the Site.

Contemporary programming, including Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in youth camps, and the infrastructure and spaces to support contemporary programming, including places to camp outdoors, sleep indoors, rest on multi-day trips, cook, and gather indoors and outdoors

The flood aftermath has damaged the potential for the Site to be used for contemporary programming. The recently-constructed Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in work camp, which provided space for cooking, communal gathering, and indoor sleeping, sustained some damage in the flood. The destruction of outdoor clearings and overgrowth of flat open gathering spaces has made the Site extremely difficult to navigate, and has removed the potential to gather in groups outdoors at this time. The outdoor campsite at the confluence of the rivers has been completely eradicated.

Summary and Recommendations

In order to conserve the Site's cultural heritage value and contemporary social value, the following elements will need to be addressed in a conservation strategy:

- The Site will need to be cleared of overgrowth and fallen debris, as well as any hazards caused by the flood damage (e.g. timbers with exposed nails), to reinstate the Site's flat landscape, and facilitate navigation, outdoor gathering, and outdoor camping;
- Legibility of the colonial townsite will need to be restored, through some combination of building retention, restoration, reconstruction, documentation, building footprint interpretation, and/or complementary interpretive installations;
- The restoration, reconstruction and/or interpretation methods should specifically address the Alaska Commercial Company presence and investment and the North West Mounted Police presence, and ensure that there is evidence of a collection of different types of building functions, e.g. economic, residential, institutional, religious;
- In keeping with historic maintenance practices, consideration should be given to employing traditional building methods used for over a century on Site, including reuse of existing materials (e.g. from former buildings), and patchwork with sensitive contemporary materials. Relocation resulting from flood impacts may be considered acceptable where it does not conflict with the legibility of the colonial townsite;
- Flood-protective landscape measures should be reinstated.

CONSERVATION STRATEGY



7 CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES & PARAMETERS

7.1 Conservation Objectives

On the basis of the Site's cultural heritage value, layers of heritage protection, existing and anticipated future conditions, and public engagement results, this document sets forth three key Conservation Objectives to guide any future change on Site:

1. Maintain the cultural heritage value of the Site as articulated in the UNESCO World Heritage inscription and the *Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine Historic Site Management Plan* (2006), and conserve its attributes of authenticity and character-defining elements.
2. Acknowledge and anticipate the reality of future flood events that may cause substantial damage to the Site's buildings and landscape, and foster the resiliency required to respond to them.
3. Facilitate the ongoing contemporary reuse of the Site for cultural and recreational uses, by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in citizens and others, including culture camps, gatherings, camping, canoe-trip stopovers, and other contemporary programming.

These Conservation Objectives are applicable in the context of any future proposed intervention that may occur at Ch'ëdähdëk/Forty Mile.

7.2 Conservation Actions

Conservation Actions are specific directives that operationalize the Conservation Objectives on a site. In the context of a specific situation, they demonstrate and explain how the proposed interventions should fulfill the Site's Conservation Objectives.

The following eight Conservation Actions have been developed to guide the response to the May 2023 ice jam and flood on the Site:

- a. Clear the landscape of debris and overgrowth to reinstate the Front Street pathway connecting the buildings along the Site's eastern edge, spaces to gather, camping locations, and protective riverside plantings.
- b. Preserve and repair the extant buildings on the Site.
- c. Restore destroyed buildings where the majority of building fabric remains available.
- d. Use existing materials and/or alternatives to creatively interpret the built form of lost buildings, in the vicinity of their original locations.
- e. Where buildings are restored or reconstructed, ensure that their locations continue to convey the colonial street grid and settlement pattern as established along the riverfronting Front Street.
- f. Where buildings are reconstructed, explore the opportunity to rehabilitate them to accommodate contemporary programmatic needs on the Site.
- g. Undertake a regular program of building documentation on the Site, to facilitate future repairs and reconstructions in the face of future flood events.
- h. Use the current flood event and future instances requiring repair to undertake a training program in traditional wood building practices for the Site's co-owners and caretakers, to build community knowledge and skills in recognized restoration and adaptation methods to be used in response to future flood events.

8 CONSERVATION APPROACH

8.1 Site-Wide

The following conservation approach has been chosen to advance the Conservation Objectives and Actions established for the Site in Section 7 of this report and address the impacts of the May 2023 ice jam and flood. This conservation approach prioritizes reinstating and restoring the Site’s integrity, as synthesized in Section 6 of this report from the *Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy, and Fort Constantine Historic Site Management Plan* (2006), the UNESCO World Heritage List inscription, and the Site’s contemporary value as articulated by Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in citizens and other members of the public.

Grounded in heritage conservation principles, which emphasize minimal intervention, the gentlest means possible, maximum retention of original materials, and ensuring the safety, durability, and historical authenticity of the buildings, the Conservation Plan outlines a strategy developed in consultation with the Site’s co-owners and stewards, the Government of Yukon and the Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in First Nation. This strategy prioritizes returning displaced structures to their pre-flood locations, with minor groundworks and foundation alterations built in as preliminary flood mitigation methods. At this time, with the information currently available, this is the only recommended flood mitigation approach. However, further scientific and engineering studies may lead to additional recommendations in the future.

Given the extent of work required, the varying needs of each building, the cost, and the remote location of the Site, the conservation scope is proposed to be implemented in phases. The phased conservation approach ensures that urgent needs are addressed promptly, while allowing time for further planning and resource allocation for subsequent phases. A foundational workplan is provided in Section 8.4 of this report.

8.2 Building-Specific

The selected approach outlines specific actions for each structure, which are grouped into three categories: **Repairs, Restoration, and Interpretation.**

Structures that are largely intact and require relatively minor conservation work will undergo repair. Structures that have sustained significant damage and require substantial rebuilding will be restored using appropriate materials and methods, prioritizing the retention of historic fabric. New materials will only be used when original elements are missing or too damaged to be reused. For structures that were swept into the river, leaving little to no recoverable material, physical restoration is not possible. Instead, an interpretive approach will be used to convey the cultural heritage value of these lost buildings.

The Two-Storey Cache (Building 15) is not included in the scope of work as no future uses are anticipated for the building. Leaving the structure as-is aligns with the conservation direction established for this building since 2014.

REPAIR	RESTORE	INTERPRET
TELEGRAPH OFFICE	SWANSON’S STORE	FISH HOUSE
ST. JAMES CHURCH	ROADHOUSE	A C Co WAREHOUSE
METALWORK SHOP	NWMP POST	
	W. DeWOLFE CABIN	

A high-level summary of the proposed conservation scope for each building is provided in Section 9 of this report. For the detailed conservation scope, refer to the conservation drawings in Appendix A.

Conservation Treatments

The Repair, Restore, and Interpret actions are grounded in heritage conservation best practices, including treatments outlined in the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* (“Standards and Guidelines”), and approaches recognized by international charters. The applicable conservation treatments for the Site are preservation and restoration.

Preservation, the most cautious of conservation treatments, is appropriate when sufficient materials and features remain to convey the historic significance of a structure without requiring extensive repair or replacement. This treatment focuses on protecting, maintaining, and stabilizing the existing materials, form, and integrity of the historic structure while safeguarding its heritage value. Preservation is the primary conservation treatment for structures in the Repair category.

For structures in the Restore category, the primary conservation treatment is restoration. This approach is grounded in the utilization of physical, documentary or oral evidence to reveal, recover, or represent a historic place and can be applied when sufficient salvageable materials and/or documentary evidence are available. Restoration allows the severely damaged buildings to be conserved so the Site can continue to convey its cultural heritage value. This approach also aligns with the building tradition at Forty Mile, which incorporates repairs and alterations using both new and recycled materials. Reconstruction, as an action, may be undertaken within the wider scope of the restoration process, when appropriate, as demonstrated by the Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar, detailed on page 48 of this report.

Definition of Terms

Preservation: *The action or process of protecting, maintaining, and/or stabilizing the existing materials, form, and integrity of a historic place or of an individual component, while protecting its heritage value.*

Restoration: *The action or process of accurately revealing, recovering or representing the state of a historic place or of an individual component, as it appeared at a particular period in its history, while protecting its heritage value.*

(Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada, 2010).

Interpretation: *Refers to the full range of potential activities intended to heighten public awareness and enhance understanding of cultural heritage site. These can include print and electronic publications, public lectures, on-site and directly related off-site installations, educational programmes, community activities, and ongoing research, training, and evaluation of the interpretation process itself.*

(The ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites, 2008).

While the Standards and Guidelines primarily focus on physical conservation treatments — because they were developed to guide the conservation of existing buildings and landscapes — interpretation is recognized as a valid and meaningful approach by international charters, such as the *ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites* (“ICOMOS Charter”).

For the Fish House and the Alaska Commercial Company Warehouse, which were completely destroyed in the May 2023 ice jam and flood, the Standards and Guidelines offer limited applicability. To conserve their cultural heritage value, a different approach is required. In this context, interpretation, as defined in the ICOMOS Charter, serves as an appropriate and effective alternative for conveying cultural heritage value and integrity, particularly given the Site’s status as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

CASE STUDY

Thoughtful Reconstruction

Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar (UNESCO World Heritage Site) - Bosnia and Herzegovina

The historic town of Mostar was developed in the 15th-16th centuries as an Ottoman frontier town, and further in the 19th-20th centuries during the Austro-Hungarian period. The town's historic core was centred on the town's historic Turkish houses, and the Old Bridge, "Stari Most", designed by renowned architect Sinan.

During the Yugoslavian civil war in the early 1990s, the "Stari Most" was subject to relentless shelling, and on November 9th, 1993, it disintegrated and fell into the Neretva River.

The event was the subject of local and international attention and alarm, and in its destruction, the bridge took on additional symbolism and value, namely as a "friendship bridge" linking the town's contemporary diverse inhabitants.

The intent to rebuild the 'Stari Most' emerged right away, in 1994, but the method and approach to reconstruction was the subject of intensive consultation and debate between UNESCO and the Bosnian experts. The question of authenticity prompted discussion on whether the bridge should be preserved as a memorial, rebuilt with contemporary materials, or replicated to match the original as closely as possible.

The local population in Mostar and broader Bosnia ultimately elected to reconstruct the bridge as an exact replica of the original. The project was launched at UNESCO in July 1998 as a partnership between UNESCO, the World Bank, and the City of Mostar, where UNESCO was responsible for technical and scientific coordination, the World Bank was responsible for the financial organization, and the City of Mostar was responsible for disbursement of funds.

The project was funded through a Multi-Donor Trust Fund, set up by the tripartite partnership and launched as a UNESCO appeal. The appeal was answered by five donor countries: Croatia, France, Italy, the Netherlands and Turkey, as well as by the Council of Europe Development Bank.



'Stari Most' in 2001-2002 during its reconstruction (Jan Furstenborg).

The final result (completed in 2004) involved a reconstructed bridge using stone blocks from the same local quarry as was used for the original construction, and interpretive displays of the old bridge remnants and excavated medieval structures to conserve and communicate the site's layered history.

The Old Bridge Area in the Old City of Mostar was inscribed on the World Heritage List after the bridge's reconstruction, in July 2005, in the name of "human solidarity for peace and powerful cooperation in the face of overwhelming catastrophes".

8.3 Landscape Considerations

While outside the scope of the technical building conservation recommendations in this Conservation Plan, restoring the landscape will be essential in making the Site functional and able to express its cultural heritage value. The following actions are recommended:

- Efforts to reinstate the Front Street pathway should continue as an important step in reconnecting the Site's features.
- The landscape in the north area of the Site, which encompasses the former locations of the A C & Co Warehouse, the Fish House, and the Public Campground, should be re-established as a high-priority action. This area, as a significant landing and entry point, is vital for the Site's usability and visitor experience.
- While the campsite is out of scope for this Plan, its functionality is considered significant to the usability of the Site. Clearing debris to make it safe should be undertaken as an early effort within the first or second work season, with vegetation restoration along the river's edge on the north and east sides following or occurring concurrently.
- While also outside the scope of this Plan, the restoration of the Work Camp is recognized as a crucial initiative. The Plan assumes this restoration will be prioritized, as the Work Camp embodies the enduring relationship between the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and this historically significant space, representing a key social and cultural value of the Site.

8.4 Proposed Work Plan

The following work plan structures the required conservation work over a 10-year period. Each year includes a five-month work season from May to September, preceded by an offseason for preparation, planning, and necessary assessments. Construction work is assumed to be carried out using tracked bobcats. The work outlined in this work plan is specific to the scope of the Conservation Plan. See Section 12 (Implementation & Recommendations) for next steps in developing the construction strategy, detailed construction drawings, upcoming building documentation, Climate Change Adaptation Study, and the Interpretation Plan referenced below.

OFF SEASON 1	WORK SEASON 1	OFF SEASON 2	WORK SEASON 2	OFF SEASON 3	WORK SEASON 3	OFF SEASON 4	WORK SEASON 4	OFF SEASON 5	WORK SEASON 5
Assemble a team to develop the construction strategy and contract documents (detailed construction drawings)	Repair access paths	Secure necessary funding for imminent work	Clear overgrowth, focusing on areas where work is scheduled during the current work season	Secure necessary funding for imminent work	Clear overgrowth, focusing on areas where work is scheduled during the current work season	Secure necessary funding for imminent work	Clear overgrowth, focusing on areas where work is scheduled during the current work season	Secure necessary funding for imminent work	Clear overgrowth, focusing on areas where work is scheduled during the current work season
Scope Climate Change Adaptation Study	Clear overgrowth, focusing on areas where work is scheduled during the current work season	Prepare Climate Change Adaptation Study and contract documents (detailed construction drawings) ²	Prepare staging area(s) for materials, equipment and salvaged components		Stabilize structure. Dismantle, salvage, catalogue and store extant building materials, excluding the Roadhouse’s roof ³ ROADHOUSE SWANSON’S STORE		Prepare sub-grade and foundations ⁴ SWANSON’S STORE TELEGRAPH OFFICE ROADHOUSE ST. JAMES CHURCH W. DeWOLFE CABIN METALWORK SHOP NWMP POST		Dismantle, catalogue and store Roadhouse roof (resting on Metalworking Shop) ROADHOUSE
Secure necessary funding for imminent work	Document, catalogue, salvage visible artifacts (e.g. signs, Swanson’s Store antlers). Store in secure area ¹ ROADHOUSE SWANSON’S STORE NWMP POST		Stabilize structure. Dismantle, salvage, catalogue and store all extant building materials ³ NWMP POST						Relocate and repair TELEGRAPH OFFICE ST. JAMES CHURCH METALWORK SHOP
	Stabilize, provide temporary weather protection TELEGRAPH OFFICE ST. JAMES CHURCH METALWORK SHOP W. DeWOLFE CABIN								

¹ Store all components in a weather-protected facility, elevated off the ground, fully covered and protected, while allowing for proper air circulation.

² The need for Archaeological Assessments and Cultural Resource Assessments on-site will be determined based on the results of the Climate Change Adaptation Study and subsequent detailed construction drawings. If required, these assessments are expected to be conducted before the associated work begins.

³ Store all components and building materials in a weather-protected facility, elevated off the ground, fully covered and protected, while allowing for proper air circulation. During dismantling and salvaging, determine the approximate quantity of new materials required for rebuilding.

⁴ Foundations are assumed to be minimally invasive (e.g., cribbing), subject to confirmation by the structural engineer engaged in Off Season 1.

OFF SEASON 6	WORK SEASON 6	OFF SEASON 7	WORK SEASON 7	OFF SEASON 8	WORK SEASON 8	OFF SEASON 9	WORK SEASON 9	OFF SEASON 10	WORK SEASON 10
Secure necessary funding for imminent work	Clear overgrowth, focusing on areas where work is scheduled during the current work season	Secure necessary funding for imminent work	Clear overgrowth, focusing on areas where work is scheduled during the current work season	Secure necessary funding for imminent work	Clear overgrowth, focusing on areas where work is scheduled during the current work season	Secure necessary funding for imminent work	Clear overgrowth, focusing on areas where work is scheduled during the current work season	Secure necessary funding for imminent work	Clear overgrowth, focusing on areas where work is scheduled during the current work season
	Rebuild with salvaged materials, supplementing with new materials as required NWMP POST	Commission an Interpretation Plan for two lost buildings in the north area of the Site, outlining the means, methods and implementation of the preferred installations	Rebuild with salvaged materials, supplementing with new materials as required ROADHOUSE	Assemble consultant team to prepare detailed construction drawings for the Interpretation Plan's proposed interpretive installations	Rebuild with salvaged materials, supplementing with new materials as required SWANSON'S STORE		Rebuild walls and roof W. DeWOLFE CABIN		Overflow of work from previous seasons
							Construct the interpretive installations developed for the buildings that have been lost from the north area of the Site FISH HOUSE A C Co WAREHOUSE		

CONSERVATION PLAN

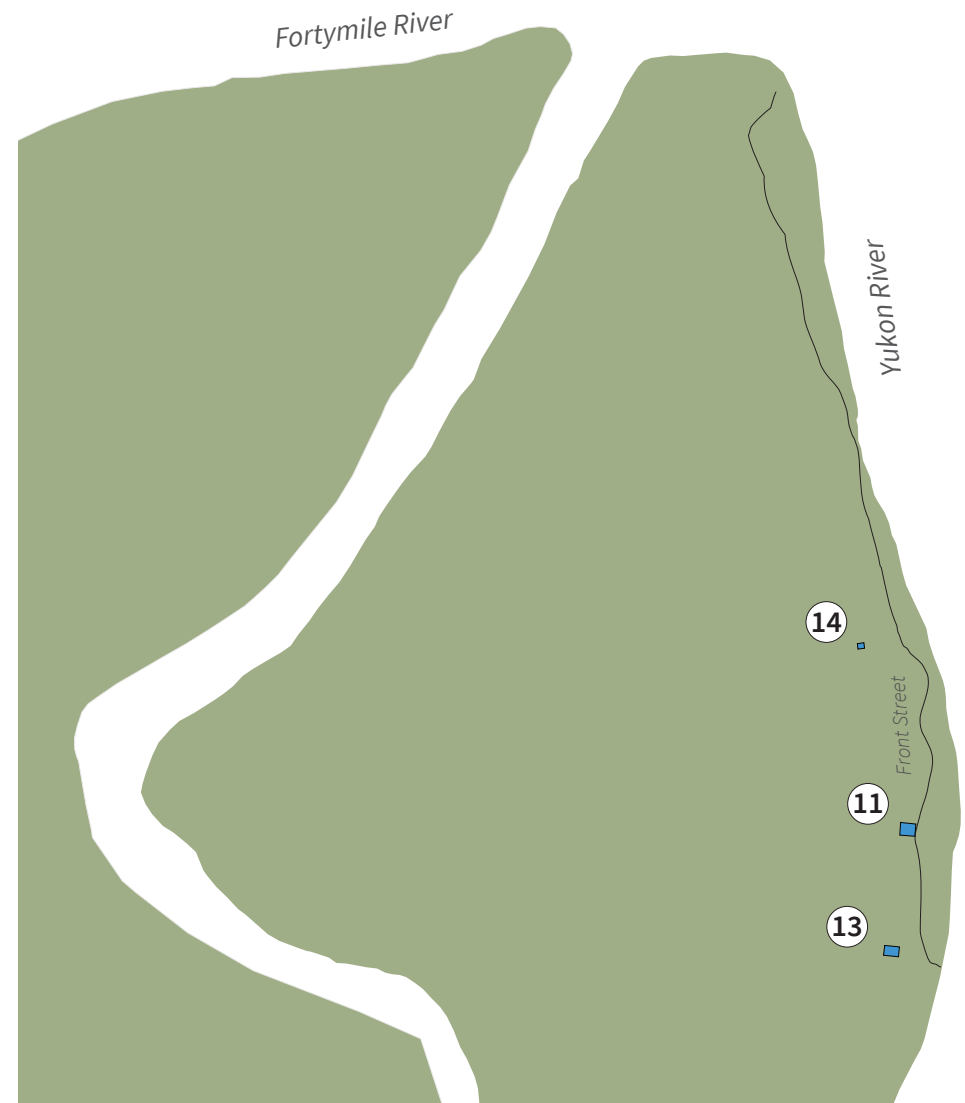
A blue-tinted photograph of a dilapidated log cabin. The cabin's roof is partially collapsed, and its wooden structure appears weathered and in disrepair. In the foreground, a large, tangled pile of fallen evergreen branches and needles dominates the lower half of the frame. The background shows a cloudy sky and distant, hazy hills. The overall mood is one of neglect and abandonment.

9 CONSERVATION SCOPE

9.1 Buildings to be Repaired

This approach applies to buildings that remain structurally upright, with their walls and roofs largely intact, requiring relatively minor repair work. Repairs are appropriate when the material retains sufficient structural capacity and can effectively be stabilized, even if some deterioration is evident. The buildings considered suitable for repair are: the Telegraph Office (Building 11), St. James Anglican Church (Building 13), and the Metalworking Shop (Building 14).

A high-level summary of the proposed conservation scope for each building is provided on the following pages. For the detailed conservation scope, refer to the conservation drawings in Appendix A.



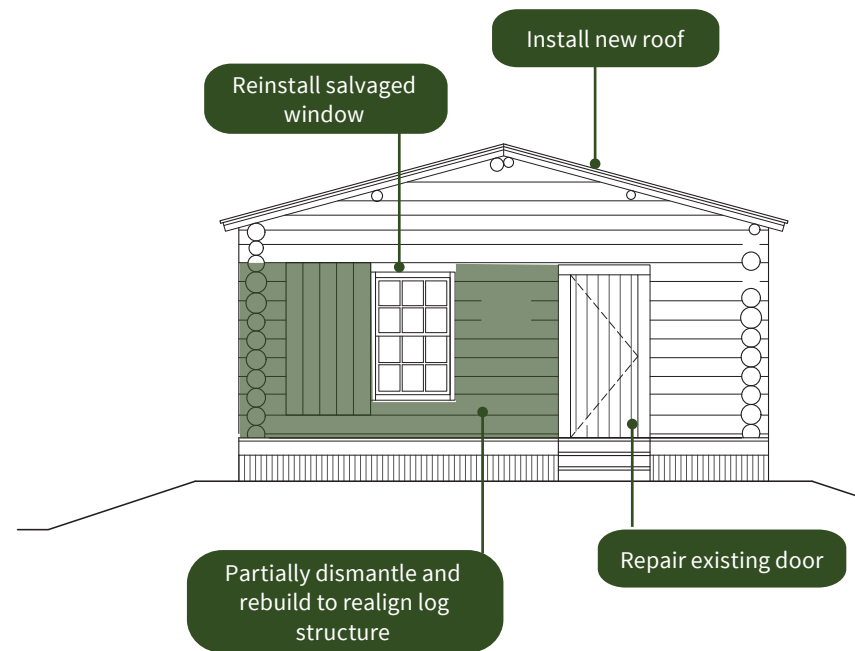
Site plan showing the original/future location of buildings to be repaired (ERA, 2024).

9.1.1 Telegraph Office (Building 11)

The Telegraph Office was displaced from its foundation but remains substantially intact. The primary conservation objective is to stabilize the structure, return it to its original location, reinstate the structural stability of the building, and provide in-kind repairs to the building envelope to ensure weather tightness.

The conservation scope includes:

- Documentation of the building's condition by the engaged contractor;
- Preparation of new foundations, including raising grade and incorporating cribbing;
- Stabilization of the building with temporary shoring and completion of structural repairs and reinforcements as needed for relocation;
- Relocation of the building to its original position;
- Repair of damaged logs and joints, preserving as much original material as possible, including partial dismantling and rebuilding of the front façade to realign the log structure, and anchoring door and window frames securely to wood timber;
- Reinstallation of salvaged windows, frames, shutters, doors and door frames in their original openings, with repairs as needed;
- Installation of a new roof assembly; and
- Reapplication of chinking to the full exterior utilizing traditional materials and techniques to replicate the original appearance, texture, and colour.



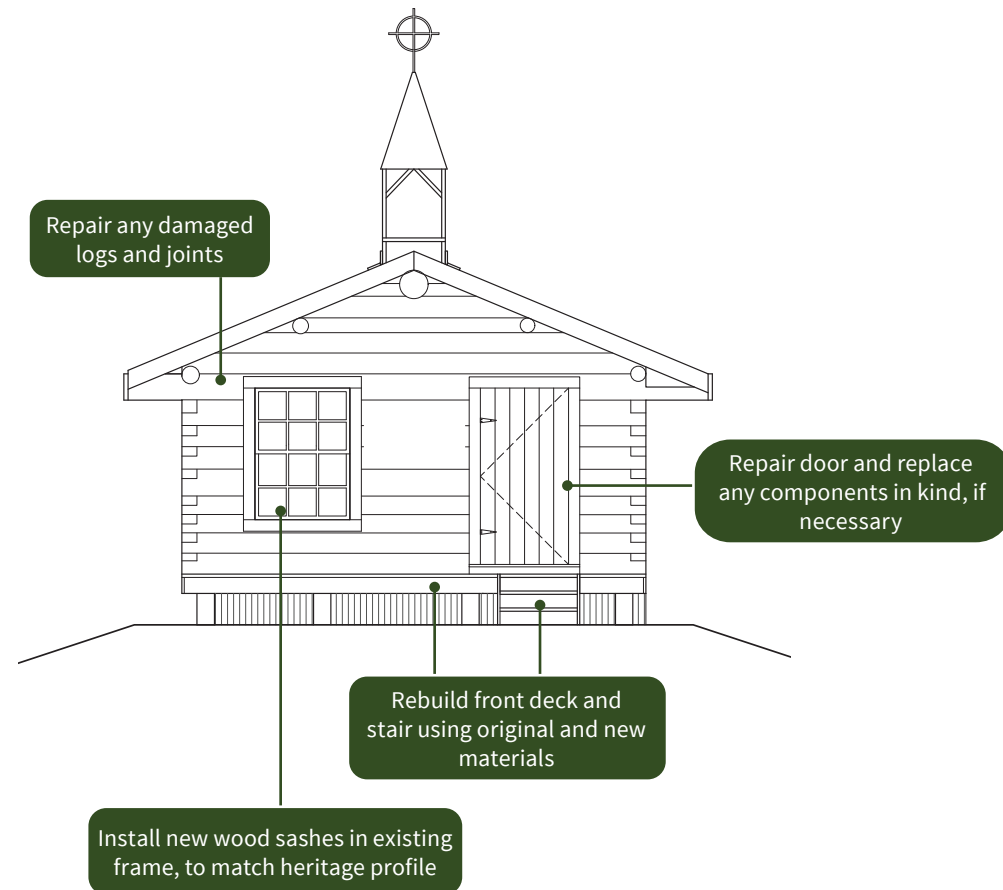
Telegraph Office - Proposed east elevation (ERA, 2024).

9.01.2 St. James Anglican Church (Building 13)

St. James Anglican Church experienced a minor relocation and sustained minor damage in the May 2023 ice jam and flood, but remains substantially intact. The primary conservation objective is to return the structure to its original location, reinstate the structural stability of the building, and provide in-kind repairs.

The conservation scope includes:

- Documentation of the building's condition by the engaged contractor;
- Preparation of new foundations, including raising grade and incorporating cribbing;
- Disassembly, documentation, and salvage of the front deck, stair components, and metal siding from base;
- Stabilization of the building with temporary shoring and relocation to its original position;
- Repair of damaged logs and joints, preserving as much original material as possible;
- Repair of salvaged wood windows and doors, including reapplication of putty, replacement of broken glazing, preparation, and painting. Replacement in kind of any components or window units, if necessary;
- Repair of roof framing, as needed;
- Rebuilding of the front deck and stairs using as much original material as possible and reinstallation of the salvaged metal siding at base; and
- Reapplication of chinking to the full exterior utilizing traditional materials and techniques to replicate the original appearance, texture, and colour.



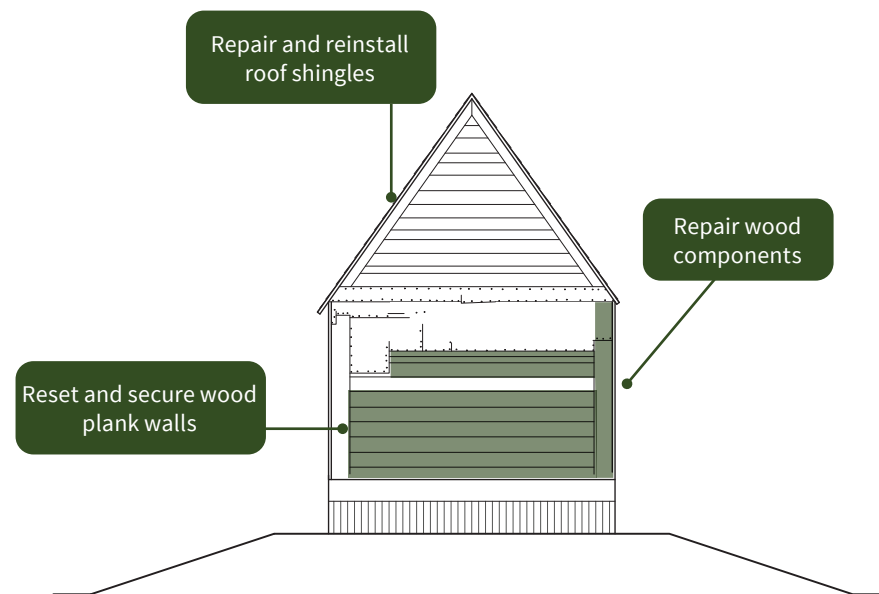
St. James Anglican Church - Proposed east elevation (ERA, 2024).

9.01.3 Metalworking Shop (Building 14)

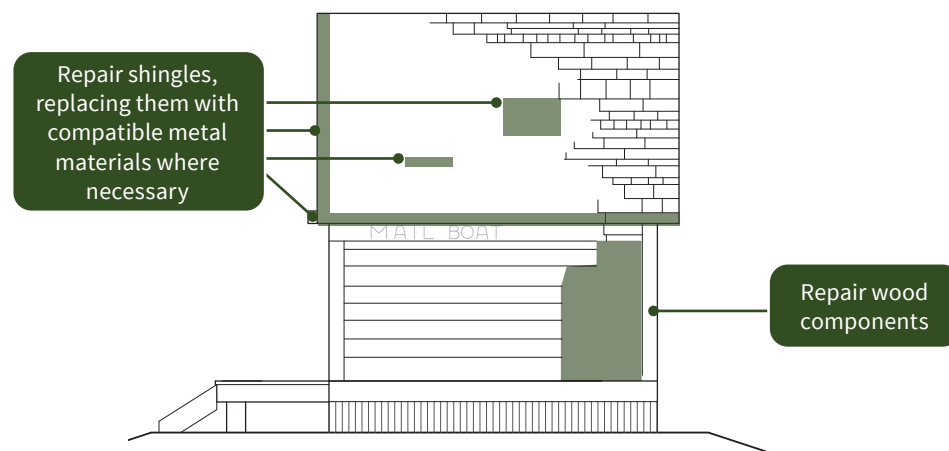
The Metalworking Shop sustained damage as a result of the Roadhouse colliding with it. The primary conservation objective is to restore the building's structural stability and provide in-kind repairs. The work on this building is to be co-ordinated with the work on the Roadhouse (Building 10), as its roof currently rests on the Metalworking Shop.

The conservation scope for the Metalworking Shop includes:

- Documentation of the building's condition by the engaged contractor;
- Preparation of new foundations, including raising grade and incorporating cribbing;
- Stabilization of the building with temporary shoring and removal of the Roadhouse roof, followed by an inspection of the building structure and completion of necessary repairs;
- Relocation of building to its foundation;
- Repair of wood plank walls, replacing sections with matching materials only where necessary and preserving as much original material as possible;
- Installation of a new wood plank door and frame and a new window frame and sash on the south elevation, with additional window repairs as needed;
- Roof repairs, including documentation, salvaging, and cataloguing of all metal shingles, replacement of wood decking, installation of a roofing membrane, and reinstallation of intact and repaired shingles, using compatible materials for replacements where needed; and
- Installation of a new plank floor.



Metalworking Shop - Proposed west elevation (ERA, 2024).

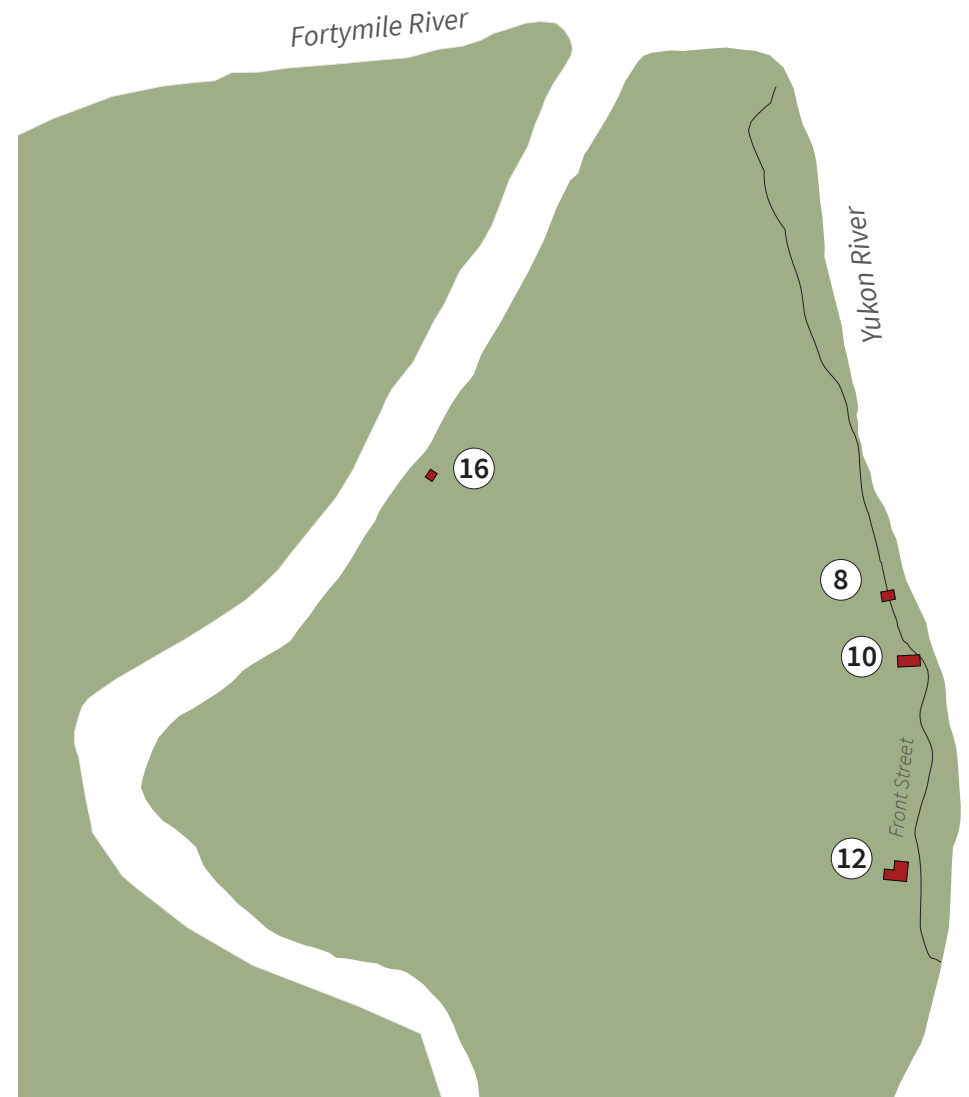


Metalworking Shop - Proposed north elevation (ERA, 2024).

9.2 Buildings to be Restored

This approach applies to buildings that have been displaced and significantly damaged but are still salvageable. In these cases, the buildings appear to have been pushed over, causing the walls to collapse while the roof structures remain largely whole but detached from the rest of the structure. Despite the extent of the damage, most of the visible wood components appear to be in sufficiently fair condition to be reused, making it feasible to reassemble the buildings using predominantly original materials. The buildings to be restored are: Swanson's Store (Building 8), Roadhouse (Building 10), North West Mounted Police Post (Building 12), and Willie DeWolfe Cabin (Building 16).

A high-level summary of the proposed conservation scope for each building is provided on the following pages. For the detailed conservation scope, refer to the conservation drawings in Appendix A.



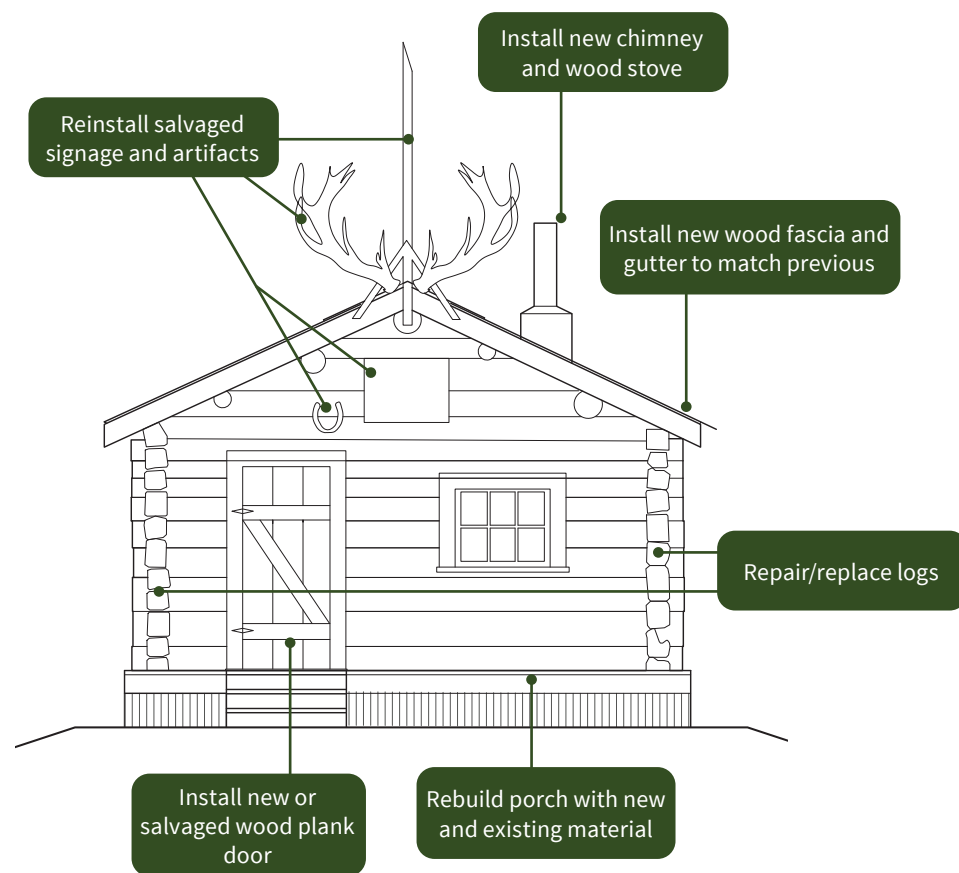
Site plan showing the original/future location of buildings to be restored (ERA, 2024).

9.2.1 Swanson's Store (Building 8)

Swanson's Store sustained significant damage in the May 2023 ice jam and flood as it was carried and collapsed in the western treeline. The majority of the structure, from grade level to the base of the roof, was destroyed, while the roofing system remained partially intact. The primary conservation objective is the restoration of the structure at its original location, guided by documentation of the building's original features and layout, using salvaged materials where possible and supplementing with new materials as needed.

The conservation scope includes:

- Documentation of the building's condition by the engaged contractor;
- Installation of shoring as required to ensure structure is stable prior to dismantling and salvaging materials;
- Careful dismantling and salvage of the remaining structure, with documentation and cataloguing of all components, including photos and assembly details;
- Storage of salvageable components and artifacts in a weather-protected facility;
- Preparation of new foundations, including raising grade and incorporating cribbing;
- Reconstruction of the building at its original location, using salvaged materials and supplementing with new materials only as needed;
- Reassembly of the roof with salvaged beams, rafters and purlins, and installation of a new roofing membrane and corrugated metal roofing;
- Installation of a new plank floor, new sympathetic wood windows, and a new vertical plank door and door frame, with the original door to be reused if located.
- Installation of a new chimney and wood stove in their previously documented locations;
- Reinstallation of all salvaged artifacts in previously documented locations; and
- Reapplication of chinking to the full exterior utilizing traditional materials



Swanson's Store - Proposed east elevation (ERA, 2024).

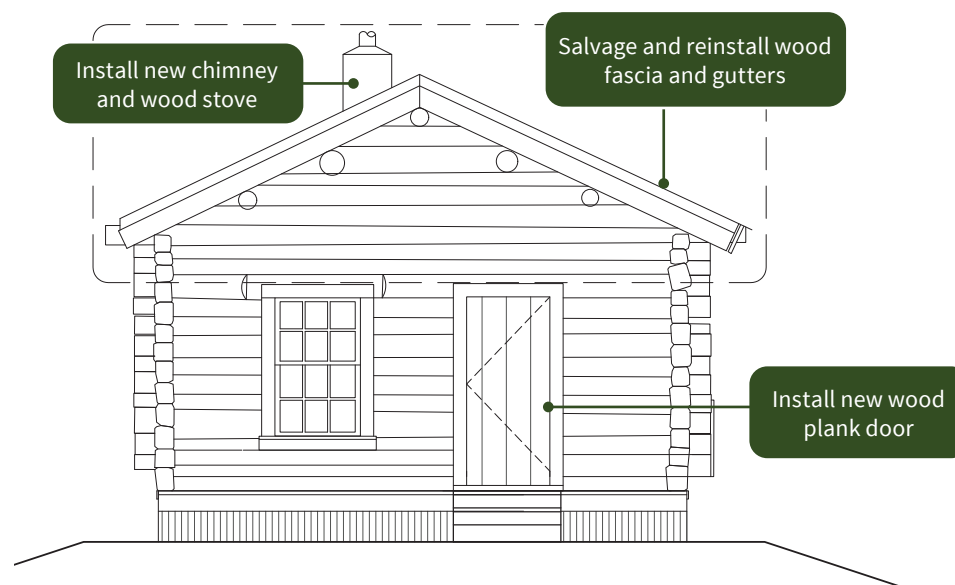
9.02.2 Roadhouse (Building 10)

The Roadhouse sustained significant damage in the May 2023 ice jam and flood as it was carried and collapsed into the Metalworking Shop. The majority of the structure, from grade level to the base of the roof, was collapsed, while the roofing system remained mostly intact but separated from the rest of the structure. The primary conservation objective is the restoration of the structure at its original location using a combination of salvaged materials from the building's dismantling and the remaining assembled roof structure, with in-kind replacements provided as necessary. The work on this building is to be co-ordinated with the work on the Metalworking Shop (Building 14), as its roof currently rests on the Metalworking Shop.

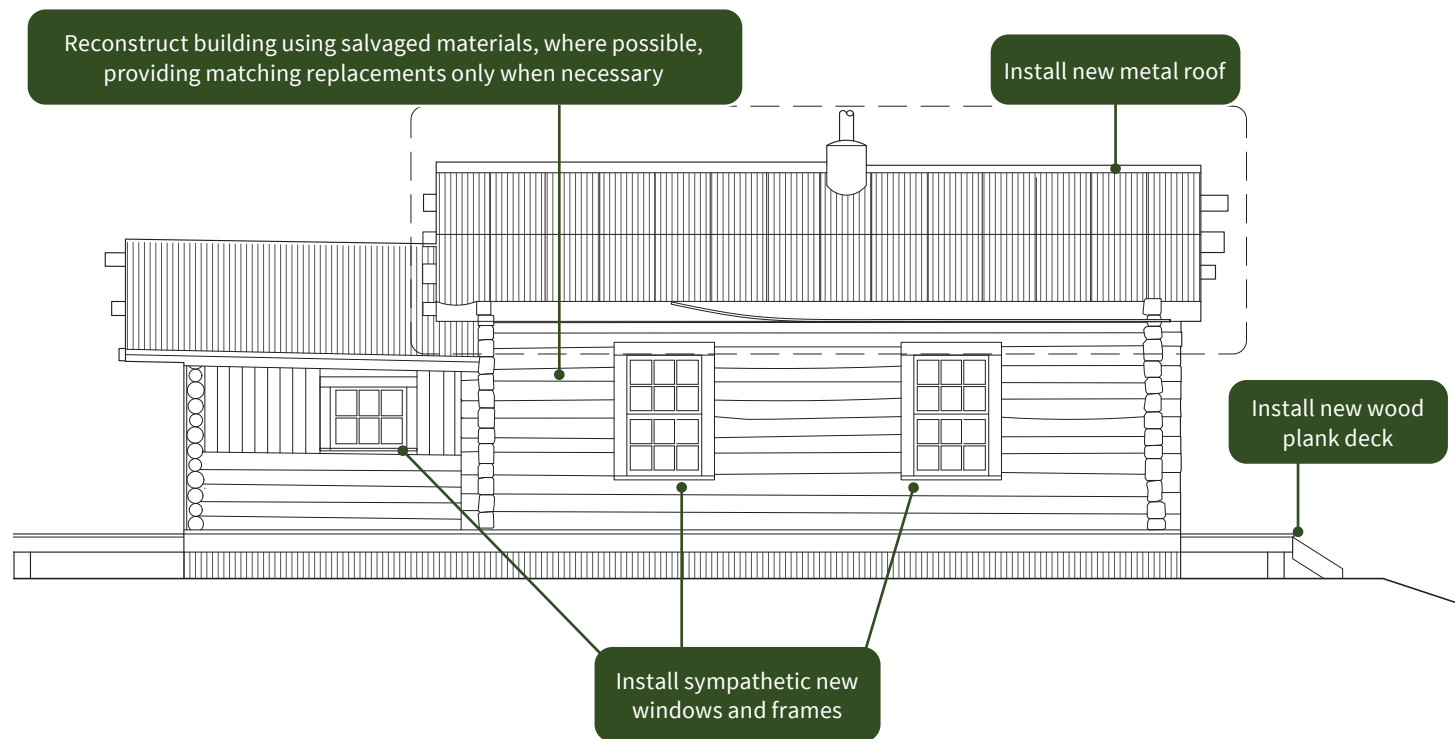
The conservation scope for the Roadhouse includes:

- Documentation of the building's condition by the engaged contractor;
- Installation of shoring as required to ensure structure is stable prior to dismantling and salvaging materials;
- Careful dismantling and salvage of the remaining structure, with documentation and cataloguing of all components, including photos and assembly details;
- Storage of salvageable components and artifacts in a weather-protected facility;
- Preparation of new foundations, including raising grade and incorporating cribbing;
- Reconstruction of the building at its original location on its rebuilt or repaired foundation base, using salvaged materials and supplementing with new materials only as needed, with original connection details rebuilt using appropriate materials and techniques to ensure structural stability, proper load transfer, and adherence to authentic construction methods;
- Reassembly of the roof with salvaged beams, rafters and purlins, and

- installation of a new roofing membrane and corrugated metal roofing;
- Installation of a new plank floor and ceiling, and new sympathetic wood windows, doors, frames, and hardware;
- Installation of a new chimney and wood stove in their previously documented locations;
- Reinstallation of all salvaged artifacts in previously documented locations; and
- Reapplication of chinking to the full exterior utilizing traditional materials and techniques to replicate the original appearance, texture, and colour.



Roadhouse - Proposed east elevation (ERA, 2024).



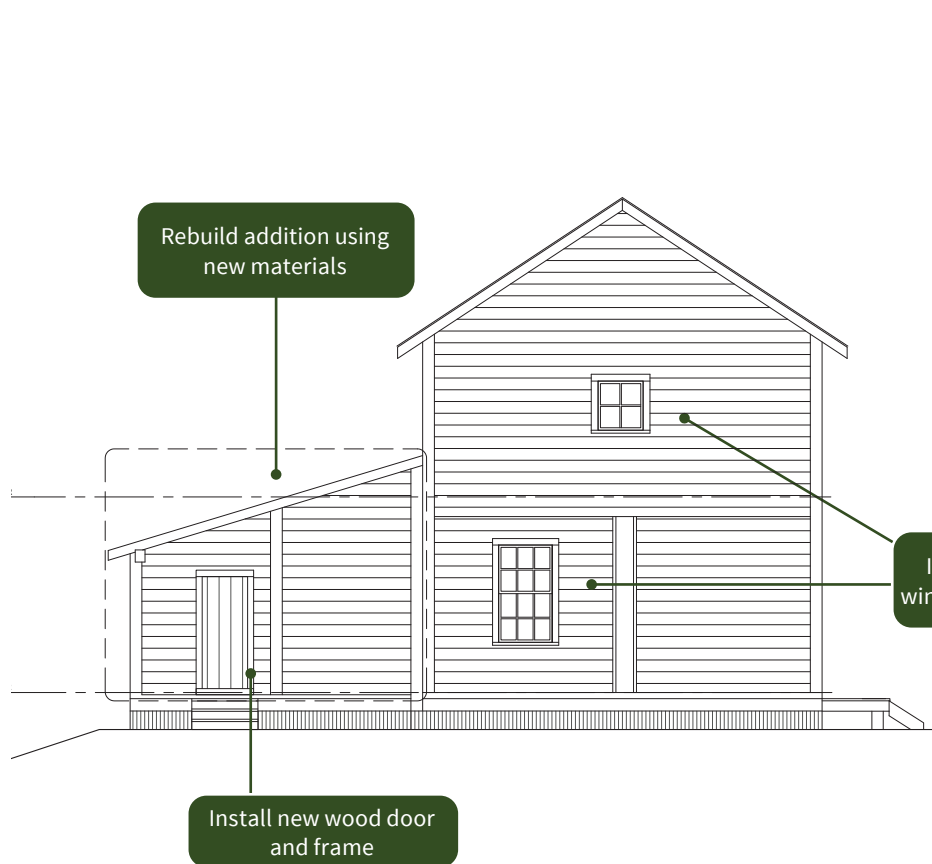
Roadhouse - Proposed south elevation (ERA, 2024).

9.02.3 North West Mounted Police Post (Building 12)

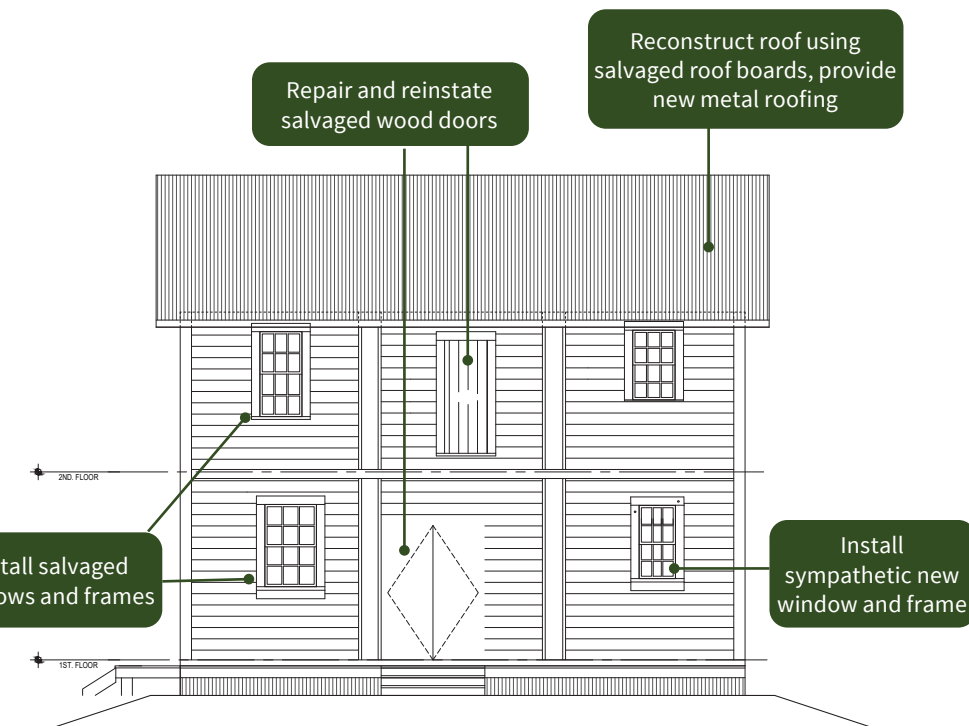
The North West Mounted Police Post sustained substantial damage, including a 90-degree rotation off its foundation and the collapse of its ground floor. The second floor remains intact and was initially supported by rubble and is partially stabilized with shoring. The primary conservation objective is the restoration of the structure at its original location using a combination of salvaged materials from the building's dismantling and in-kind replacements as needed.

The conservation scope includes:

- Documentation of the building's condition by the engaged contractor;
- Installation of shoring as required to ensure structure is stable prior to dismantling and salvaging materials;
- Careful dismantling and salvage of the remaining structure, with documentation and cataloguing of all components, including photos and assembly details, to help guide subsequent actions in the conservation process;
- Storage of salvageable components and artifacts in a weather-protected facility;
- Preparation of new foundations, including raising grade and incorporating cribbing;
- Reconstruction of the building at its original location on its rebuilt or repaired foundation base, using salvaged materials and supplementing with new materials only as needed, with original connection details rebuilt using appropriate materials and techniques to ensure structural stability, proper load transfer, and adherence to authentic construction methods;
- Repair and reinstallation of salvaged wood window sashes, frames, and doors, including replacement of broken glazing, application of glazing putty, preparation and painting, and addition of weather stripping;
- Installation of new wood windows, doors, frames, and hardware sympathetic to the original design, as needed;
- Rebuilding of interior partition walls and the interior wood stair, using salvaged components as much as possible and ensuring they are sympathetic to the original design;
- Installation of a new plank floor;
- Rebuilding of the roof using salvaged roof boards where possible, with installation of a new roofing membrane and corrugated metal roofing to match the original overlaps and extensions;
- Reconstruction of the rear addition using salvaged materials, supplementing with new materials only if needed;
- Reinstallation of all salvaged artifacts in previously documented locations; and
- Reapplication of chinking to the full exterior utilizing traditional materials and techniques to replicate the original appearance, texture, and colour.



North West Mounted Police Post - Proposed south elevation (ERA, 2024).



North West Mounted Police Post - Proposed east elevation (ERA, 2024).

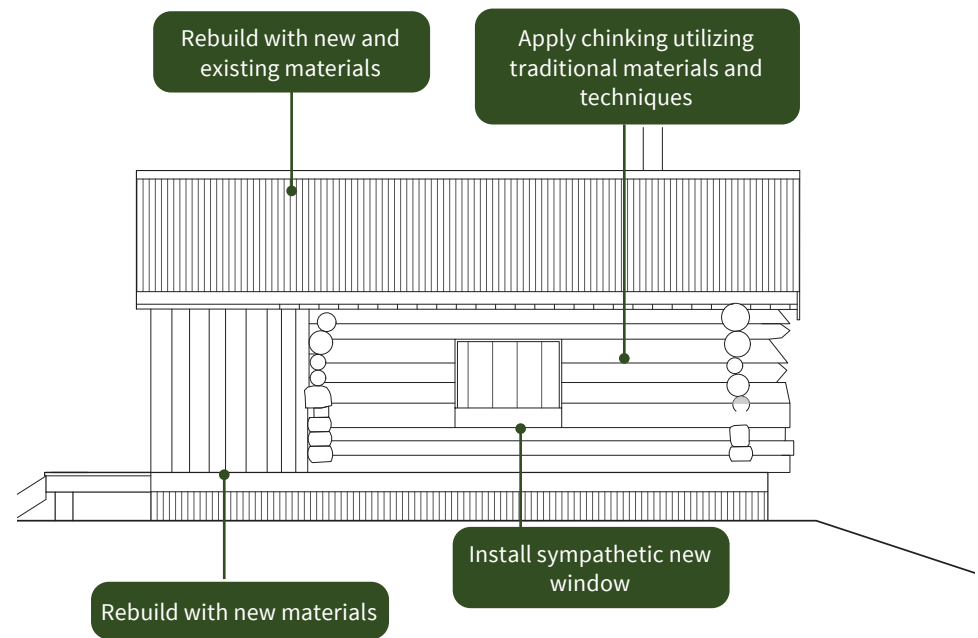
9.02.4 Willie DeWolfe Cabin (Building 16)

The Willie DeWolfe Cabin sustained substantial damage in the May 2023 ice jam and flood as its upper half and roof were lifted and deposited next to the building and the enclosed porch addition was not observed. The primary conservation objective is the restoration of the structure at its original location using a combination of salvaged materials from the building's dismantling and in-kind replacements as needed.

The conservation scope includes:

- Documentation of the building's condition by the engaged contractor;
- Careful dismantling and salvage of the remaining structure, with documentation and cataloguing of all components, including photos and assembly details;
- Storage of salvageable components and artifacts in a weather-protected facility;
- Preparation of new foundations, including raising grade and incorporating cribbing;
- Reconstruction of the log walls over the remaining structure using salvaged materials and supplementing with new materials only as required;
- Reconstruction of the front addition using new materials, with dimensions and details approximated from archival photographs due to a lack of exact documentation;
- Reassembly of the roof with salvaged beams, rafters and purlins, and installation of a new roofing membrane and corrugated metal roofing;
- Repair and reinstallation of salvaged wood window sashes, frames, and doors, including replacement of broken glazing, application of glazing putty, preparation and painting, and addition of weather stripping;
- Installation of new wood windows, doors, frames, jambs, and hardware sympathetic to the original design, as needed;

- Installation of wood plank floor using salvaged and new materials;
- Installation of a new chimney and wood stove in their previously documented locations;
- Reinstallation of all salvaged artifacts in previously documented locations; and
- Reapplication of chinking to the full exterior utilizing traditional materials and techniques to replicate the original appearance, texture, and colour.



Willie DeWolfe Cabin - Proposed north elevation (ERA, 2024).

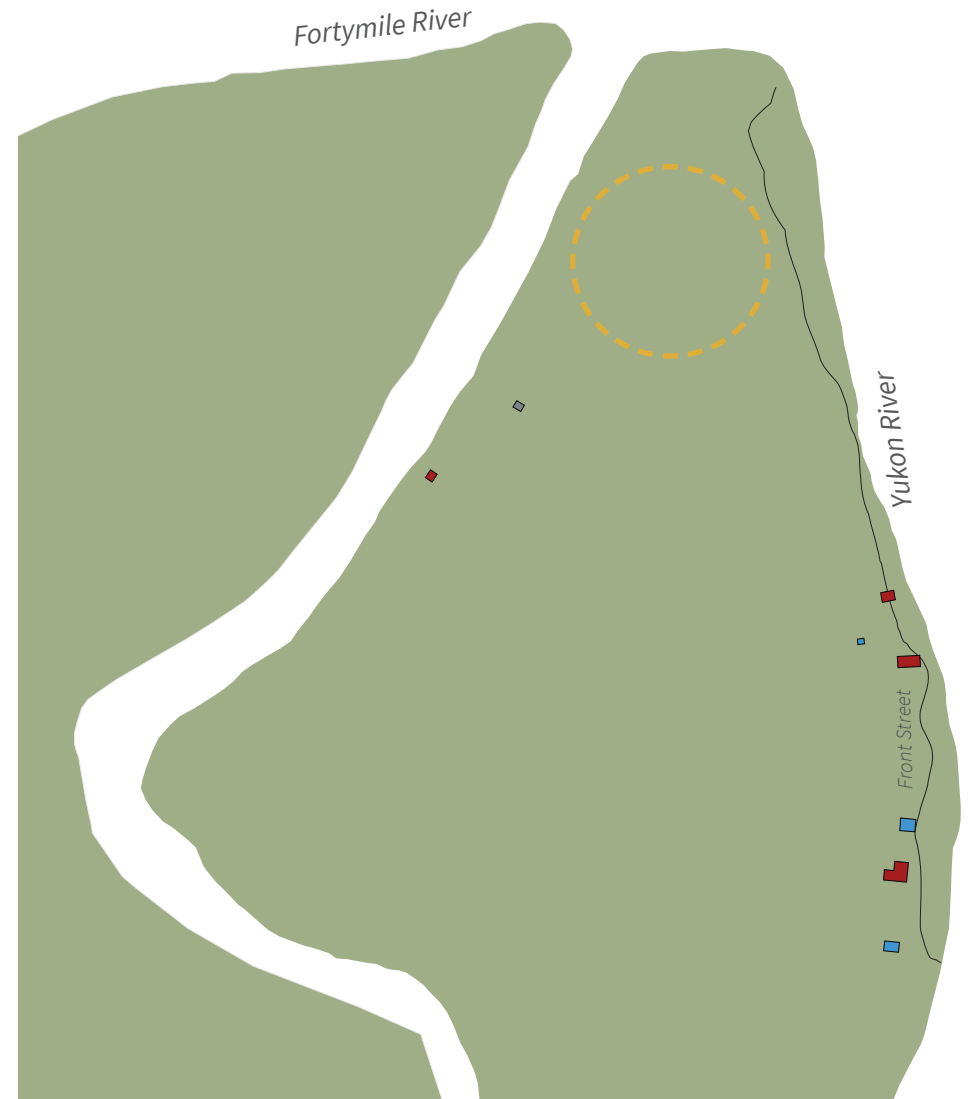
9.3 Buildings to be Interpreted

This approach applies to buildings that have been completely destroyed, with no remnants of their structures remaining other than the foundation pads. These buildings were entirely washed away and cannot be salvaged or restored. In the absence of structural fabric, their cultural heritage value is proposed to be conserved through interpretation.

The buildings identified as candidates for interpretation are: the Fish House (Building 1) and the Alaska Commercial Company Warehouse (Building 3).

Interpretation does not need to occur exactly on the original building sites. To mitigate future flooding risks, interpretive installations can be placed further inland. However, the site of interpretation should be located in a distinct clearing north of the grouping of buildings to the south, allowing it to be recognized as its own location. It should also be close enough to the river to maintain the historic connection of the lost buildings to the confluence of the two rivers. The interpretive components should also be close enough to the northern riverbank and the public campground to ensure accessibility for visitors and to serve as an extension of the welcoming point or key landing area of the Site. Structural installations are recommended as interpretive elements, going beyond simple plaques or panels to serve as meaningful gathering points within the landscape, and to contribute in reinstating the legibility of the colonial townsite.

The following page outlines potential approaches for the interpretation of each former building that would conserve the cultural heritage value lost with the buildings' removal. However, the specific concepts and implementation methods will need to be developed in a subsequent Interpretation Plan, informed by the objectives outlined in the *ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites*.



Site plan showing the approximate boundaries for potential interpretation, indicated by a dashed orange circle. Buildings proposed for repair are highlighted in blue and those proposed for restoration are highlighted in red, all shown in their original/future locations. The Two-Storey Cache, which has no proposed scope of work, is in gray (ERA, 2024).

9.3.1 Fish House (Building 1)

The Fish House was destroyed and its building components lost in the May 2023 ice jam and flood. While the Fish House was a colonial-era structure serving the colonial townsite period, it continued a longstanding tradition of fishing and on-land fishing infrastructure at the confluence of the Yukon and Fortymile Rivers — a practice established thousands of years earlier by the Hän peoples.

As the Site has served as a location for the reintroduction and continuation of traditional cultural activities to date, the interpretive installation could move beyond the interpretation of the structure to either interpret historic uses (e.g. through an artistic installation) or facilitate historic uses, the continuation of which can also be a form of interpretation. A version that facilitates historic uses might involve the construction of infrastructure for traditional fish resource gathering practices, such as fish racks.

9.3.2 Alaska Commercial Company Warehouse (Building 3)

The Alaska Commercial Company Warehouse was destroyed and its building components lost in the May 2023 ice jam and flood. Its value encompassed two key aspects: its association with the Alaska Commercial Company (see Section 6) and its contemporary social value as a large-scale, covered structure that hosted flexible programming.

With the loss of this building, a key aspect of the Site's cultural heritage value — its association with the Alaska Commercial Company — has been impacted. Interpretation should convey both the intangible association with the Alaska Commercial Company and the structure's social value. It is recommended that the former warehouse's built form be interpreted through a contemporary structure designed to host programming, reflecting the connection to the Alaska Commercial Company through its form, materiality, and/or other interpretive elements while continuing the social value as a functional space for community use.



Fish on smoking racks (S. Layton, n.d.).



The Gathering Circle pavilion in Thunder Bay, by the Indigenous Design Studio at Brook McIlroy (David Whittaker, n.d.).



Marking - an installation by Jill Anholt that outlines the original form of Fort Calgary, and responds to the closed, exclusive nature of the colonial fort by opening up its edges to all peoples (Carlos Amat, n.d.).

The middle and bottom examples above illustrate precedents of interpretive built form. Although neither example includes a covered structure, a covered structure is acknowledged as a viable option for interpreting the Alaska Commercial Company Warehouse, given that providing sheltered space was a key function of the original building in recent times.

10 CONSIDERATIONS FOR FLOOD MITIGATION

Flooding events, such as the May 2023 flood and ice jam, highlight the need for a comprehensive approach to managing water flow and mitigating future impacts on riverside heritage resources. This Conservation Plan was prepared to provide a strategy for addressing damage and ensuring the long-term care of the Site's built heritage. While the focus of this report is on the conservation of the buildings through repair, maintenance, and heritage conservation best practices, it also acknowledges the ongoing risk of flooding given the Site's history and its susceptibility to future events. Although this report does not provide a complete flood mitigation strategy — an area that falls outside the scope of solely heritage conservation and requires a Climate Change Adaptation Study and engineering expertise — it includes foundational flood resilience measures as a baseline approach to mitigate risks.

These measures include:

- Limiting new construction at the north end of the Site, where the most severe damage occurred during the May 2023 flood and ice jam;
- Raising the grade around the repaired and restored buildings;
- Incorporating raised foundations, to be elevated to a height determined based on findings from the future Climate Change Adaptation Study, to position structures above an anticipated flood line and facilitate waterflow under the building when necessary; and
- Employing cribbing to allow buildings to shift with the force of major floodwater further inland, reducing the risk of catastrophic failure and loss.

Beyond physical measures, the primary approach to building flood resilience recommended in this Conservation Plan is the development of a training program in vernacular wood construction practices. This program is intended to support the Site's co-owners and caretakers in further strengthening community

knowledge and skills in recognized restoration and adaptation methods to be used in response to future flood events. Combined with a continued regular program of building documentation and repairs, this approach would support recovery efforts and enhance resilience against future flooding, allowing community members to continue employing and passing down traditional building repair and reconstruction methods in the face of future flood events.

This approach continues the vernacular building tradition, which reflects practical methods of construction suited to the remote, flood-prone context of the Site, where typical practices include materials reuse, cyclical repairs, building relocation (both intentional and unintentional), and patchwork with replacement materials, either procured or on hand.

Given the high likelihood of flood reoccurrence, further mitigation measures are warranted. The Government of Yukon is recommended to commission a Climate Change Adaptation Study and evaluation for the Site, developed with the expertise of not only heritage conservation practitioners but also hydrologists and engineers. Potential approaches to investigate (some of which have been applied in flood-prone areas worldwide and others suggested during the June 2024 public engagement) include, include dykes, retaining walls, demountable flood barriers, hydraulic lifts, or even relocating buildings to higher ground. These strategies would have varying degrees of impact on the Site's cultural heritage value, a factor that should be considered as part of subsequent analysis. For consideration, a preliminary analysis of the impact of the Site's full relocation on its cultural heritage value can be found in Appendix B.

CASE STUDY

Building Resilience Through Training

Timbuktu Mausoleums - Mali

Timbuktu was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1988 for its role as an intellectual and spiritual capital and a centre for the propagation of Islam throughout Africa in the 15th and 16th centuries, with three great mosques: Djingareyber, Sankore, and Sidi Yahia.

Between 1990 and 2005, and again in 2012, when the site was occupied by armed groups, Timbuktu was inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger, notably due to the effects of war, lack of functioning management, and deliberate destruction of heritage.

Following the 2012 destruction of several buildings, including 14 of the 16 mausoleums that formed part of the World Heritage Site, the Malian government requested aid, and UNESCO and France developed an action plan to rehabilitate the city's damaged cultural heritage.

The project was funded by the Government of Mali and UNESCO, with contributions from the European Union, Switzerland, Andorra, the Kingdom of Bahrain, Croatia and Mauritius, and received logistical support from the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA).

Through the reconstruction of the 14 destroyed mausoleums, which was undertaken by the corporation of local masons supervised by a series of experts, the project achieved both the conservation of tangible heritage and also several elements of intangible heritage.

Throughout the documentation and reconstruction process, roughly 40 younger masons were trained in traditional construction techniques. They were equipped with the skills and knowledge to build and maintain the city's valuable earthen architecture, not only including the mausoleums themselves, but also other historic buildings.



Earthen architecture in Timbuktu (El-Boukhari Ben Essayouti).

The process involved the documentation and refamiliarization with traditional earthen architecture, including its materials, construction systems and maintenance requirements, and with oral traditions, beliefs and practices surrounding these historical resources. The resurfacing, documentation and dissemination of these bodies of knowledge served as important methods of intangible heritage conservation in the process of the tangible instance of conservation work undertaken between 2012 and 2015.

Today, the project serves as a example of the use of a moment of catastrophe to build resilience to facilitate the longer-term conservation of a UNESCO World Heritage Site's component historic resources.

11 FUNDING SOURCES

Below is a preliminary scan of potential funding sources to help offset costs associated with the building conservation strategy outlined in this Plan:

UNESCO World Heritage International Assistance Program: This program provides financial assistance to States Parties to support the protection of cultural or natural heritage sites inscribed on the World Heritage List. As an inscribed heritage site, the Site qualifies for funding under the Conservation and Management category, which supports projects aimed at conserving and sustainably managing heritage resources. Applications must be submitted through a State Party National Commission for UNESCO, Permanent Delegation to UNESCO, or an appropriate governmental department or ministry.

It is important to note that priority is given to the most threatened properties. The 2025 funding deadline has passed; consult the UNESCO website for the 2026 deadline, which has not been announced at the time of this report.

Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements (DFAA): The DFAA program, provided by the Government of Canada, offers financial assistance to provincial and territorial governments for response and recovery costs from large-scale disasters caused by natural hazards. Under Funding Stream 3: Restoring Resilient Infrastructure, public sector authorities may apply for funding to address physical damage caused by a disaster and support the permanent or long-term restoration of public assets to a functional state. Applicants are expected to incorporate measures that reduce future disaster risks when restoring public assets.

The Canada Cultural Spaces Fund: Provided by the Government of Canada, this fund supports improvements to physical conditions for various sectors, including heritage, and reflects diverse perspectives on Canada's cultural life. It could help finance the interpretation scope of work or the development of the work program.

Eligible applicants include Indigenous governing bodies or their agencies with a demonstrated history of supporting artistic or heritage activities, including

Indigenous heritage or cultural practices. This eligibility criterion directly applies in this case.

Building Communities through Arts and Heritage - Legacy Fund: Provided by the Government of Canada, this fund supports community-initiated capital projects intended for community use. Eligible projects must meet four criteria: commemorate a significant local historical event or pay tribute to a significant local historical personality; mark a 100th anniversary or greater, in increments of 25 years (e.g., 125th, 150th); involve the restoration, renovation, or transformation of existing buildings or exterior spaces with local community significance that are intended for community use; and encourage arts and heritage activities in the local community that are intended for and accessible to the general public.

First Nations and Inuit Cultural Education Centres Program: Provided by the Government of Canada, this program supports Indigenous peoples and cultures by providing funding to help preserve and strengthen unique First Nations and Inuit traditions, languages, and cultural heritage. Funding is provided for the creation and operation of First Nations and Inuit cultural education centres.

Museum Assistance Program - Indigenous Heritage Component: This program, funded by the Government of Canada, supports Indigenous peoples and cultures by providing funding for projects such as the design, production, promotion, and presentation of exhibitions and associated interpretive materials. This funding would apply specifically to the interpretation scope rather than the building conservation strategy outlined in this Plan.

TELUS Indigenous Communities Fund: The TELUS Indigenous Communities Fund offers \$5,000-\$25,000 grants for Indigenous-led social, health and community programs. Eligible projects address a pressing social or well-being need and create measurable community outcomes, including (but not limited to) reviving cultural strength, knowledge and skills. This funding may be applicable to the restoration of the Site to support its renewed use for cultural practices and purposes and is also relevant for developing a traditional building skills program to enhance future resilience.

12 IMPLEMENTATION & RECOMMENDATIONS

This Conservation Plan has been prepared to provide a strategy for addressing the damage to the landscape and historic buildings at the Forty Mile townsite as a result of the May 2023 ice jam and flood. The focus of this Plan is the conservation of the Site's built heritage through repair, maintenance, and heritage conservation best practices.

The strategy has been tailored to advance the following Conservation Objectives:

- Maintain the cultural heritage value of the Site as articulated in the UNESCO World Heritage inscription and the *Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine Historic Site Management Plan* (2006), and conserve its attributes of authenticity and character-defining elements;
- Acknowledge and anticipate the reality of future flood events that may cause substantial damage to the Site's buildings and landscape, and foster the resiliency required to respond to them; and
- Facilitate the ongoing contemporary reuse of the Site for cultural and recreational uses, by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in citizens and others, including culture camps, gatherings, camping, canoe-trip stopovers, and other contemporary programming.

Activated through the actions of Repair, Restore, and Interpret, and implemented in phases, the strategy prioritizes urgent tasks such as building stabilization and the salvage and storage of materials, followed by targeted actions to reinstate the Site's built form. An additional priority is the reinstatement of landscape elements and key pathways throughout the Site.

This Conservation Plan lays the groundwork for the following next steps:

- Assemble a team to develop the construction strategy and construction drawings. This team should include a heritage architect, a contractor with demonstrated experience in cataloguing and documenting building details and dismantling structures (with traditional log-cabin construction methodology experience as a bonus), a structural engineer, and (for consideration) a civil engineer or alternative flood-mitigation expert. This team will be tasked with developing the detailed construction drawings and specifications for repair and restoration of the buildings.
- It is recommended that YG and the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation develop a training program in traditional wood building practices, in collaboration with a heritage conservation specialist and working with the team above, to build knowledge and expertise among the Site's caretakers.
- It is recommended that YG undertake a site-specific study on anticipated climate change impacts and adaptation recommendations (which may include flooding and wildfire risk), conducted by qualified professionals, to inform the final construction strategy on Site.
- Develop an Interpretation Plan to provide detailed direction for interpreting the cultural heritage value of the destroyed Fish House and the Alaska Commercial Company Warehouse.
- While actions related to the public campsite and Work Camp are beyond the scope of this Plan, their future restoration is both anticipated and supported. These efforts should proceed alongside the Conservation Plan to support the overall vision for the Site.

APPENDIX A: CONSERVATION DRAWINGS (ERA, 2025)



CH'ĒDÄHDĒK/FORTY MILE - CONSERVATION PLAN

Forty Mile, Yukon
Project No. 24-052-01

Issued For
Conservation Plan
March 14, 2025

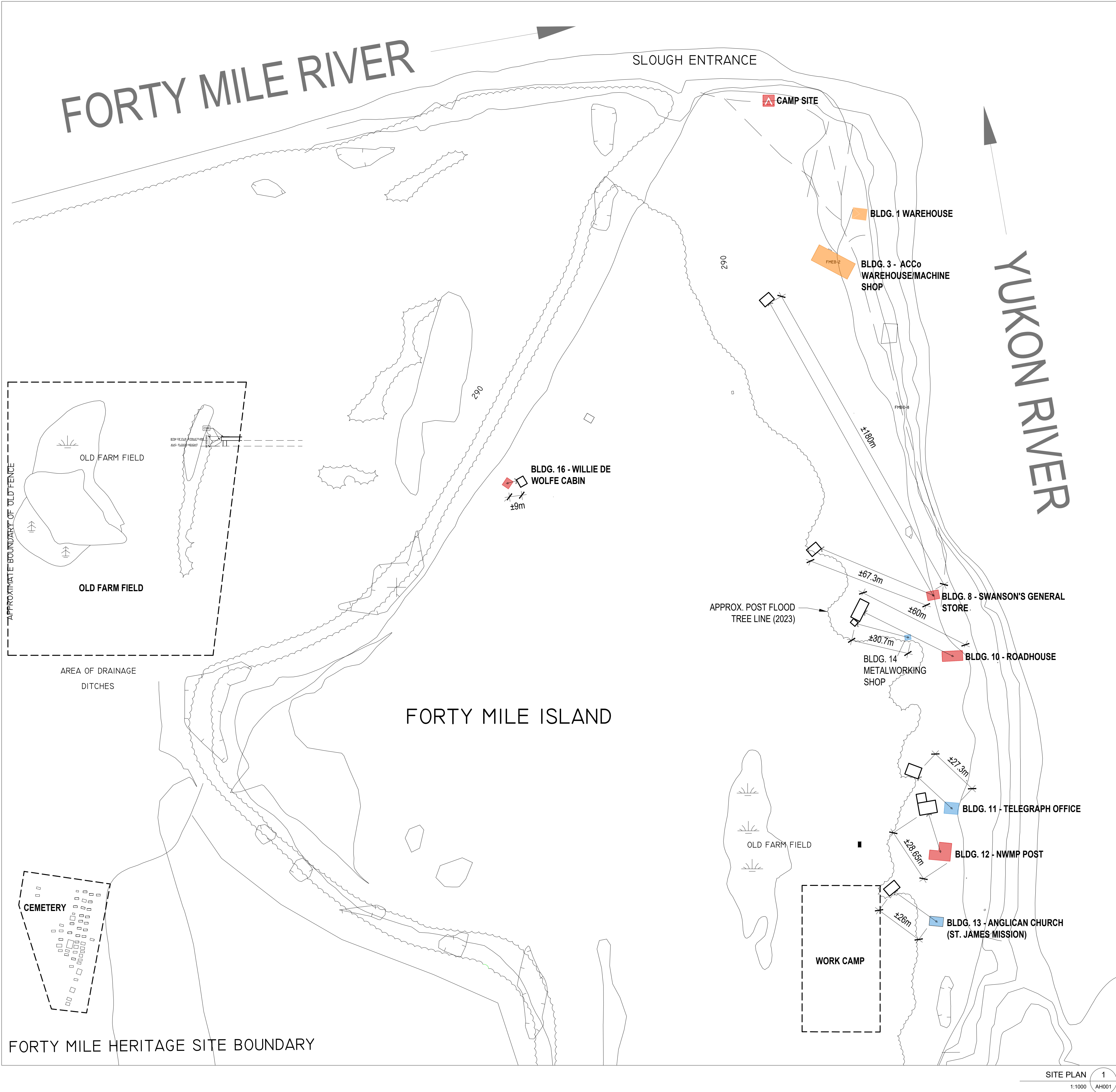


HERITAGE ARCHITECT

ERA Architects
625 Church St, Suite 600, Toronto, ON M4Y 2G1

HERITAGE DRAWING LIST

AH000	Cover Sheet
AH001	Site Plan & Project Information
AH101	Swanson Store (Bldg. 8) Proposed Floor Plan and Elevations
AH102	Roadhouse (Bldg. 10) Proposed Floor Plan and Elevations
AH103	Telegraph Office (Bldg. 11) Proposed Floor Plan and Elevations
AH104	NWMP (Bldg. 12) Proposed Floor Plans, East and West Elevations
AH105	NWMP (Bldg. 12) Proposed North and South Elevations
AH106	Anglican Church (Bldg. 13) Proposed Floor Plan and Elevations
AH107	Metalworking Shop (Bldg.14) Proposed Floor Plan and Elevations
AH108	Willie de Wolfe Cabin (Bldg.16) Proposed Floor Plan and Elevations



DRAWING INTENT

THE INTENT OF THIS DRAWING SET IS TO ILLUSTRATE THE RECOMMENDED CONSERVATION APPROACH FOR EACH BUILDING, INCLUDING EFFORTS TO HELP MITIGATE POTENTIAL FLOODING. THE DRAWINGS ILLUSTRATE, AT A HIGH LEVEL, THE SCOPE OF WORK NECESSARY TO BRING THE BUILDINGS TO A STATE OF GOOD REPAIR, WHILE MAINTAINING THE SITE'S SIGNIFICANCE.

THE DRAWINGS HEREIN SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE CONSERVATION PLAN REPORT. THESE DRAWINGS DO NOT CONSTITUTE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS FOR CONSTRUCTION.

DISPLACED - REPAIR
BUILDINGS IN THIS CATEGORY REMAIN UPRIGHT AND APPEAR TO REQUIRE ONLY MINOR CONSERVATION WORK. THESE BUILDINGS HAVE BEEN DISPLACED FROM THEIR FOUNDATIONS.

DISPLACED - RESTORE
BUILDINGS IN THIS CATEGORY HAVE BEEN DISPLACED AND ARE SIGNIFICANTLY DAMAGED. THE BUILDINGS APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN PUSHED OVER, TOPPLING THE WALLS AND LEAVING THE ROOF STRUCTURE MOSTLY INTACT. THESE BUILDINGS APPEAR TO HAVE THE MAJORITY OF THE VISIBLE WOOD COMPONENTS INTACT AND MAY BE FEASIBLE TO REASSEMBLE THE BUILDINGS WITH MOSTLY ORIGINAL MATERIALS.

LOST - INTERPRET
BUILDINGS IN THIS CATEGORY HAVE BEEN WASHED AWAY, WITH NO REMNANTS OF STRUCTURE REMAINING OTHER THAN FOOTING PADS. THESE BUILDINGS ARE CANDIDATES FOR HERITAGE INTERPRETATION THAT REFERENCES THEIR BUILT FORM OR OTHER ELEMENTS (E.G. HISTORIC USE). HERITAGE INTERPRETATION STRATEGIES ARE NOT PART OF THIS CURRENT SCOPE OF WORK.

This drawing is the property of E.R.A. Architects Inc. and may not be used or reproduced without expressed approval. Refer to Engineering drawings before proceeding with work. The Contractor shall verify all dimensions and levels on site and report any discrepancies to E.R.A. before beginning work. Do not scale from the drawings. Use figured dimensions only. The Contractor is responsible for any changes made to the drawings without E.R.A.'s approval.

NO.	DATE	ISSUED FOR
1	2025-01-24	DRAFT FOR CLIENT REVIEW
2	2025-03-14	CONSERVATION PLAN

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

- GENERAL NOTES**
- THE SITE IS A REMOTE AREA. USE VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT SUITABLE FOR ACCESS THE SITE WITHOUT DAMAGING THE SURROUNDINGS. PLAN FOR EFFICIENT TRANSPORT OF MATERIALS, TOOLS, AND EQUIPMENT.
 - IDENTIFY OR PROVIDE A SECURE STORAGE AREA FOR MATERIALS, TOOLS, AND SALVAGED COMPONENTS, PROTECTED FROM THE ELEMENTS AND OTHER POTENTIAL DAMAGE.
 - ENSURE SAFETY MEASURES ARE IN PLACE, WITH APPROPRIATE SAFETY EQUIPMENT AND FIRST AID SUPPLIES, PARTICULARLY GIVEN THE REMOTENESS OF THE SITE.
 - CONDUCT A THOROUGH SITE AND STRUCTURE ASSESSMENT BEFORE COMMENCING WORK TO CONFIRM ALL CONDITIONS AND DIMENSIONS.
 - DEVELOP A DETAILED WORKPLAN FOR EACH BUILDING, ADDRESSING SPECIFIC CHALLENGES FOR REMOVAL, STABILIZATION, RECONSTRUCTION, AND FINISHING PHASES.
 - ACCOUNT FOR POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS, SUCH AS EXTREM WEATHER OR WILDLIFE INTERFERENCE, THAT MAY AFFECT WORK CONDITIONS.
 - HAVE A CLEAR EMERGENCY PLAN, INCLUDING EVACUATION ROUTES AND THE LOCATION OF NEARBY MEDICAL FACILITIES.
 - PLAN FOR UNFORESEEN ISSUES, SUCH AS MATERIAL SHORTAGES, DELAYS DUE TO WEATHER, OR CHANGE IN SITE CONDITIONS.



BUILDING REMNANTS
CURRENT CONDITION (2024)
AH101



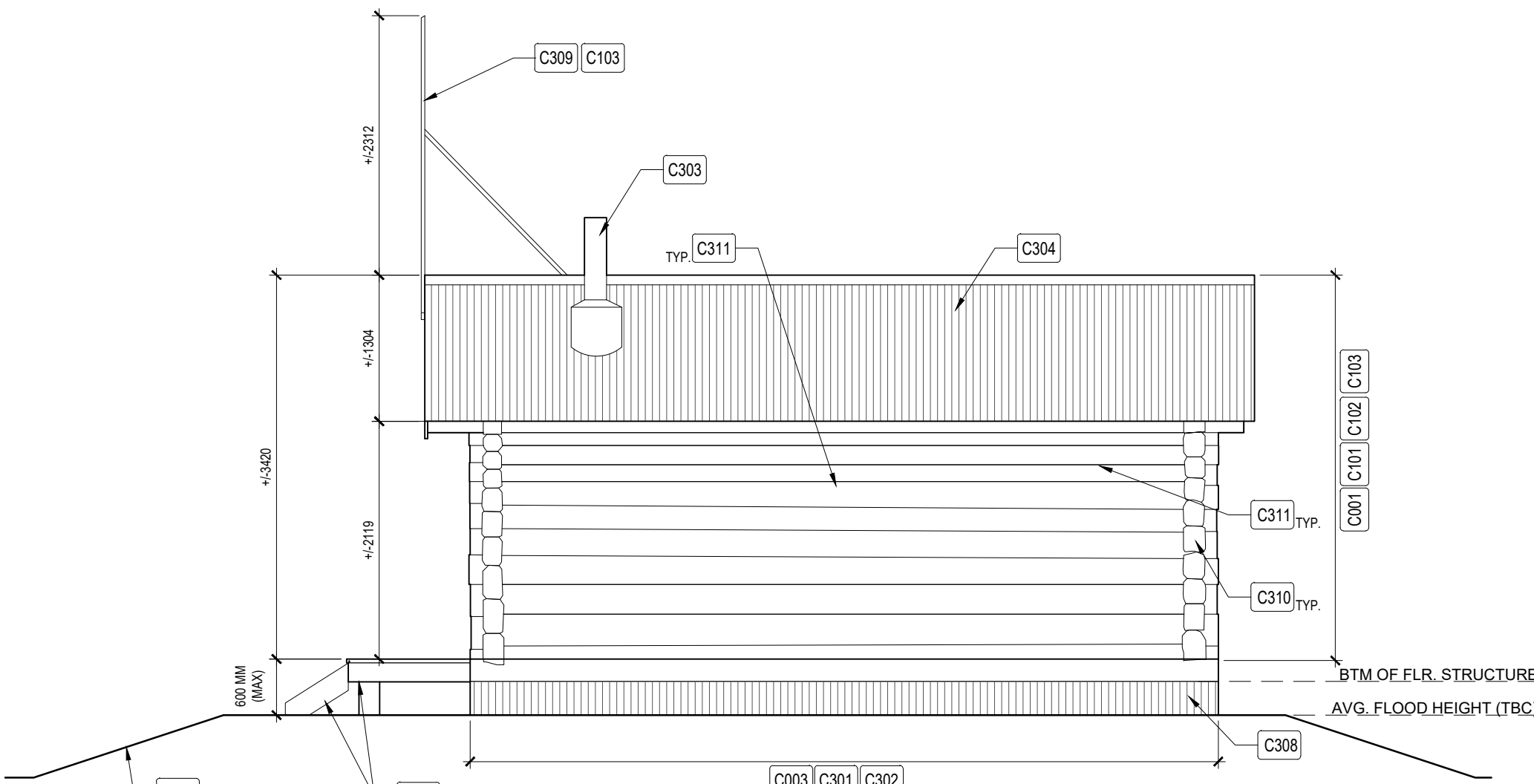
INTERIOR
PREVIOUS CONDITION (2015)
AH101



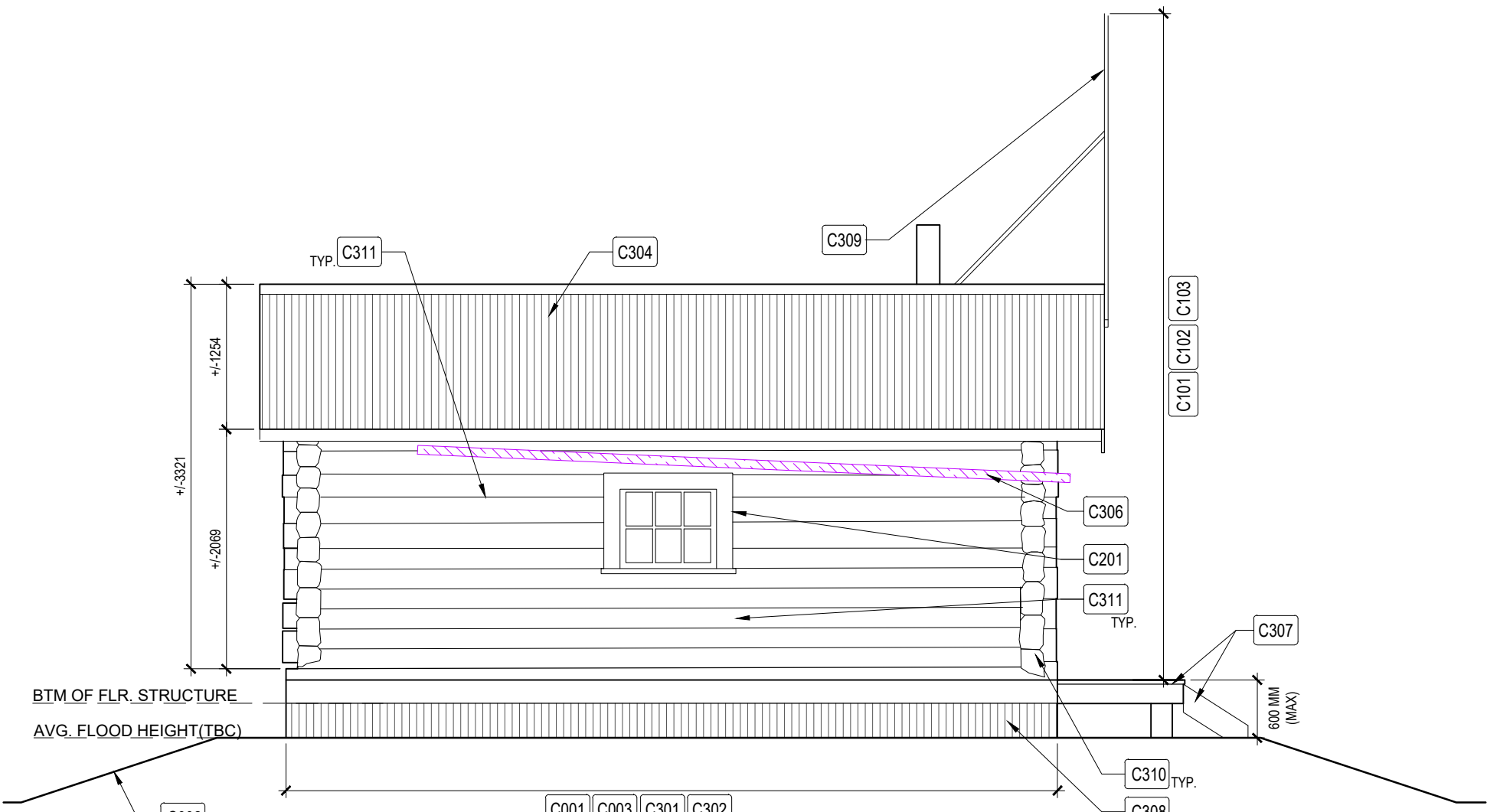
SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION
PREVIOUS CONDITION (2015)
AH101



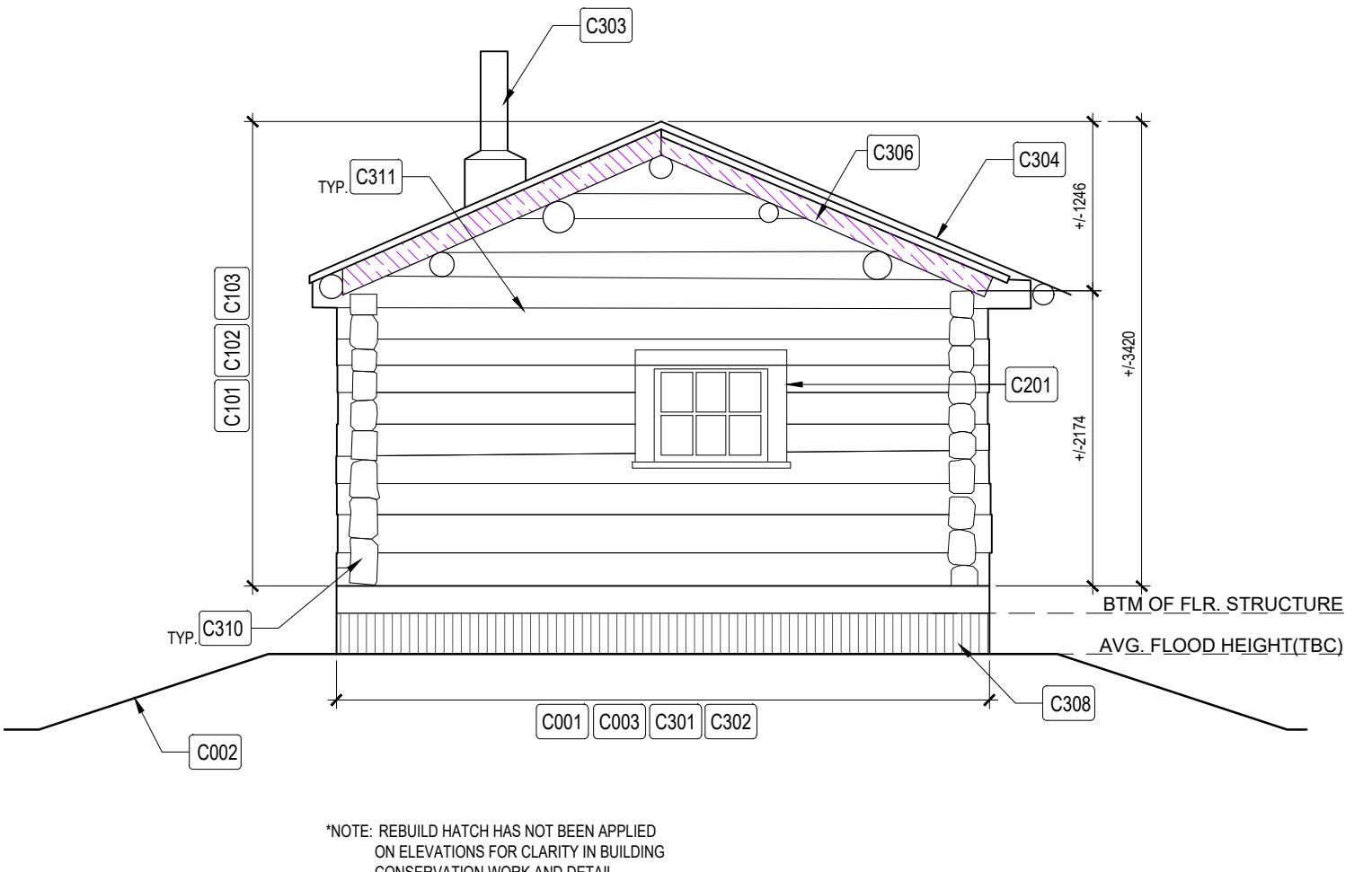
EAST ELEVATION
PREVIOUS CONDITION (2015)
AH101



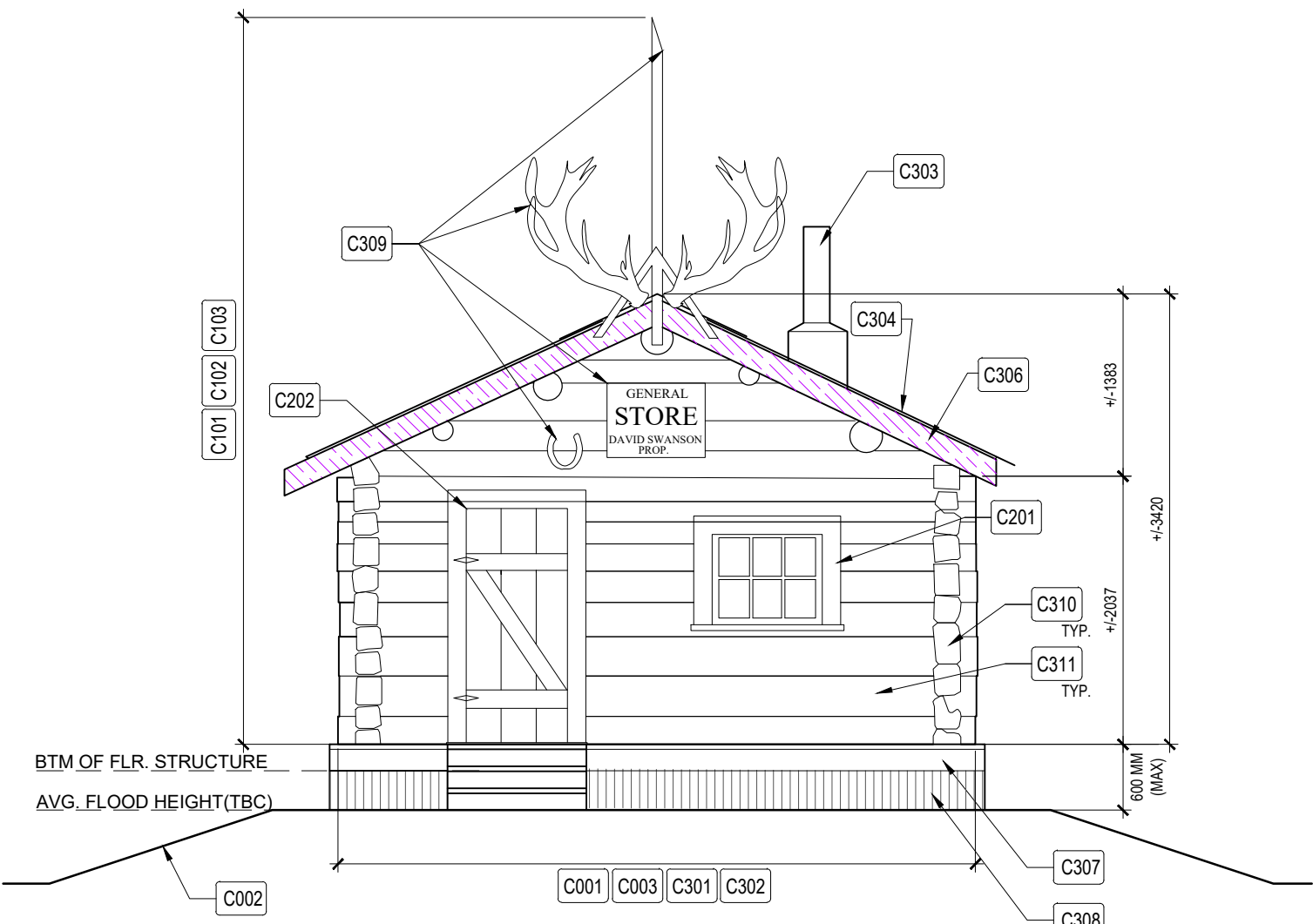
PROPOSED NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1 : 50
AH101



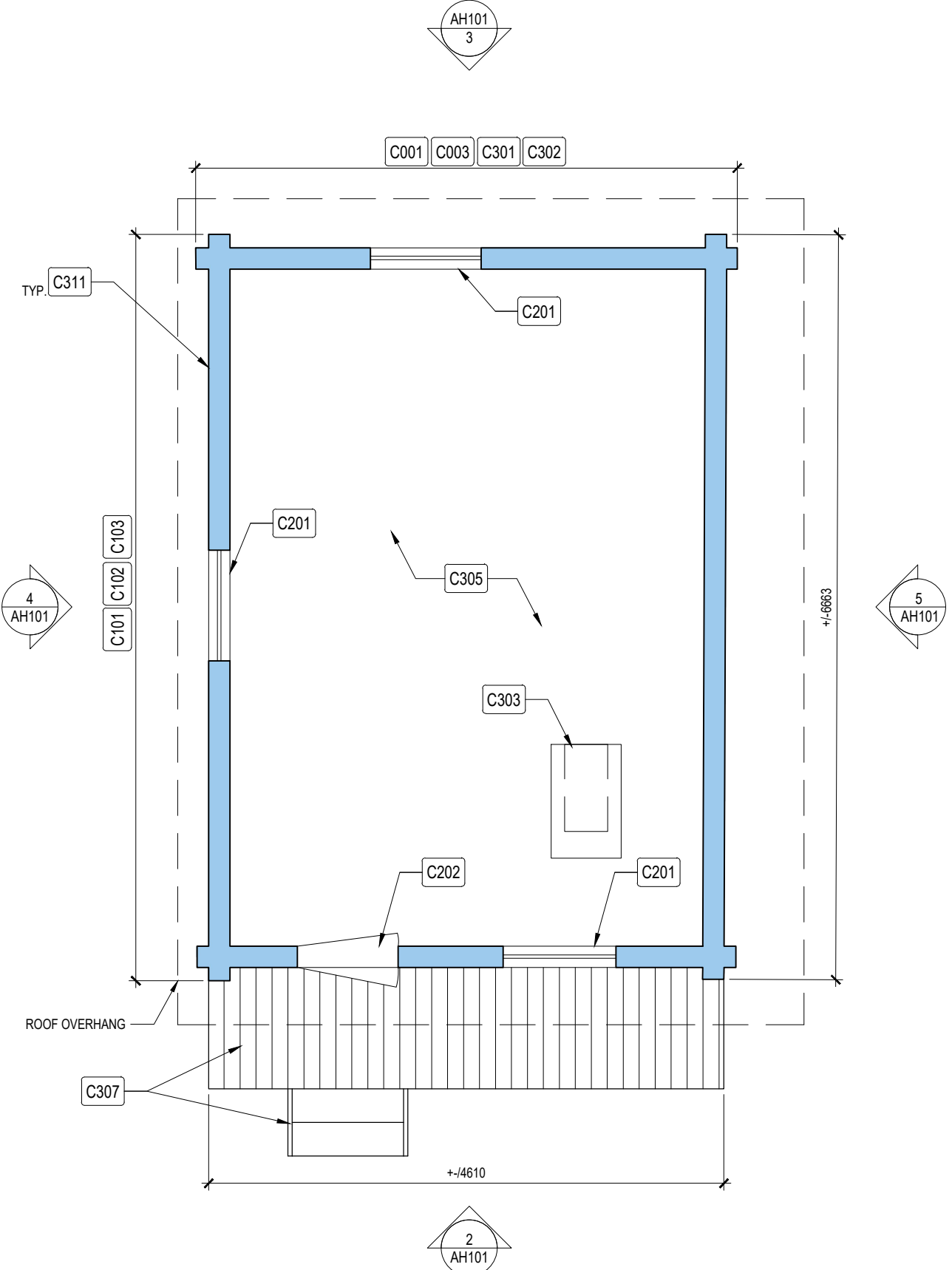
PROPOSED SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1 : 50
AH101



PROPOSED WEST ELEVATION
SCALE 1 : 50
AH101



PROPOSED EAST ELEVATION
SCALE 1 : 50
AH101



PROPOSED FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1 : 50
AH101

BUILDING 8 - CONSERVATION NOTES

- C000** - STABILIZATION AND RELOCATION
- C001** INSTALL CRIBBING OR OTHER TEMPORARY SHORING MEASURE AS REQUIRED TO ENSURE THE REMAINING STRUCTURE IS STABLE PRIOR TO DISMANTLING AND SALVAGING MATERIALS. SHORING TO BE CONFIRMED BY ENGINEER.
- C002** RAISE GRADE AROUND EACH BUILDING ENSURING SLOPE AWAY FROM BUILDING. GRADE AND SOIL ASSEMBLY TBD BY ENGINEER.
- C003** PROVIDE NEW SUPPORT CRIBBING AND FOUNDATION PADS RAISING BUILDING ABOVE FLOOD LEVELS. TBD BY ENGINEER.
- C100** - REMOVALS AND SALVAGE WORK
- C101** CAREFULLY DISMANTLE AND SALVAGE ALL BUILDING COMPONENTS, SIGNAGE AND ARTIFACTS.
- C102** CATALOGUE ALL COMPONENTS IN SOUND AND UNSOUND CONDITION, IDENTIFYING CONDITION, QUANTITY, MATERIAL, INTEGRITY, AND LOCATION. USE PHOTOS AND DRAWINGS TO DOCUMENT ASSEMBLY DETAILS AND CONNECTIONS.
- C103** STORE ALL SALVAGEABLE COMPONENTS OFF GROUND, IN A WEATHER-PROTECTED FACILITY, WITH RELATED BUILDING COMPONENTS.
- C200** - WINDOWS AND DOORS
- C201** PROVIDE NEW SYMPHATIC WOOD WINDOWS WHERE REQUIRED.
- C202** SALVAGE ORIGINAL DOOR IF FEASIBLE OR PROVIDE NEW WOOD VERTICAL PLANK DOOR TO MATCH EXISTING.
- C300** - WOOD, ROOF, AND METALWORK
- C301** REPAIR SALVAGED COMPONENTS AS NECESSARY. REPLACE MISSING OR DETERIORATED COMPONENTS IN KIND, USING MATCHING WOOD SPECIES AND TOOLS TO ENSURE COMPATIBILITY.
- C302** RECONSTRUCT THE BUILDING ON ITS NEW LOCATION WITH SALVAGED MATERIALS, SUPPLEMENTING WITH NEW MATERIALS ONLY AS REQUIRED. REFER TO DRAWINGS, PHOTOS AND RECORDED DETAILS AS REQUIRED FOR ASSEMBLY.
- C303** PROVIDE NEW CHIMNEY AND WOOD STOVE IN PREVIOUSLY DOCUMENTED LOCATION.
- C304** REASSEMBLE ROOF WITH SALVAGED BEAMS, RAFTERS AND PURLINS, ACCORDING TO DOCUMENTED DETAILS AND ASSEMBLIES. PROVIDE NEW ROOFING MEMBRANE AND CORRUGATED METAL ROOFING.
- C305** PROVIDE NEW WOOD PLANK FLOOR ON PT FLOOR STRUCTURE.
- C306** PROVIDE NEW WOOD FASCIA AND WOOD GUTTER TO MATCH PREVIOUSLY DOCUMENTED.
- C307** PROVIDE WOOD FRAME DECK AND ENTRY STAIR.
- C308** PROVIDE NEW CORRUGATED METAL SKIRTING.
- C309** REINSTALL ALL SALVAGED ARTIFACTS IN PREVIOUSLY DOCUMENTED LOCATIONS.
- C310** PROVIDE END GRAIN WATERPROOFING PROTECTION
- C311** REAPPLY CHINKING TO 100% OF ALL ELEVATIONS, UTILIZING TRADITIONAL MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUES.

CONSERVATION LEGEND

- WOOD**
- REBUILT STRUCTURE WITH NEW AND EXISTING MATERIAL
 - REPAIR/ REPLACE WOOD COMPONENT

This drawing is the property of E.R.A. Architects Inc. and may not be used or reproduced without expressed approval. Refer to Engineering drawings before proceeding with work. The Contractor shall verify all dimensions and levels on site and report any discrepancies to E.R.A. before beginning work. Do not scale from the drawings. Use figured dimensions only. The Contractor is responsible for any changes made to the drawings without E.R.A.'s approval.

NO. DATE ISSUED FOR

1	2025-01-24	DRAFT FOR CLIENT REVIEW
2	2025-03-14	CONSERVATION PLAN

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

GENERAL NOTES

- THE SITE IS A REMOTE AREA. USE VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT SUITABLE FOR ACCESS THE SITE WITHOUT DAMAGING THE SURROUNDINGS. PLAN FOR EFFICIENT TRANSPORT OF MATERIALS, TOOLS, AND EQUIPMENT.
- IDENTIFY OR PROVIDE A SECURE STORAGE AREA FOR MATERIALS, TOOLS, AND SALVAGED COMPONENTS, PROTECTED FROM THE ELEMENTS AND OTHER POTENTIAL DAMAGE.
- ENSURE SAFETY MEASURES ARE IN PLACE, WITH APPROPRIATE SAFETY EQUIPMENT AND FIRST AID SUPPLIES, PARTICULARLY GIVEN THE REMOTENESS OF THE SITE.
- CONDUCT A THOROUGH SITE AND STRUCTURE ASSESSMENT BEFORE COMMENCING WORK TO CONFIRM ALL CONDITIONS AND DIMENSIONS.
- DEVELOP A DETAILED WORKPLAN FOR EACH BUILDING, ADDRESSING SPECIFIC CHALLENGES FOR REMOVAL, STABILIZATION, RECONSTRUCTION, AND FINISHING PHASES.
- ACCOUNT FOR POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS, SUCH AS EXTREME WEATHER OR WILDLIFE INTERFERENCE, THAT MAY AFFECT WORK CONDITIONS.
- HAVE A CLEAR EMERGENCY PLAN, INCLUDING EVACUATION ROUTES AND THE LOCATION OF NEARBY MEDICAL FACILITIES.
- PLAN FOR UNFORESEEN ISSUES, SUCH AS MATERIAL SHORTAGES, DELAYS DUE TO WEATHER, OR CHANGE IN SITE CONDITIONS.

E R A
info@ersarch.ca | www.ersarch.ca
T: 416.953.4457 | F: 416.953.8761
625 Church Street, Suite 600
Toronto, ON, Canada, M5T 2G1
E.R.A. Architects Inc.

Project

CH'EDÁHŌK/ FORTY MILE
CONSERVATION PLAN

Address Forty Mile Island, YK

For YG, Department of Tourism&Culture

Project no. 24-052-01

Scale at Arch D AS NOTED

Drawn by EL/JG

Reviewed by JM

Drawing title

SWANSON STORE
(BLDG. 8)

PROPOSED FLOOR PLAN AND
ELEVATIONS

Sheet no.

AH101



EAST ELEVATION 10
PREVIOUS CONDITION (2015) AH102



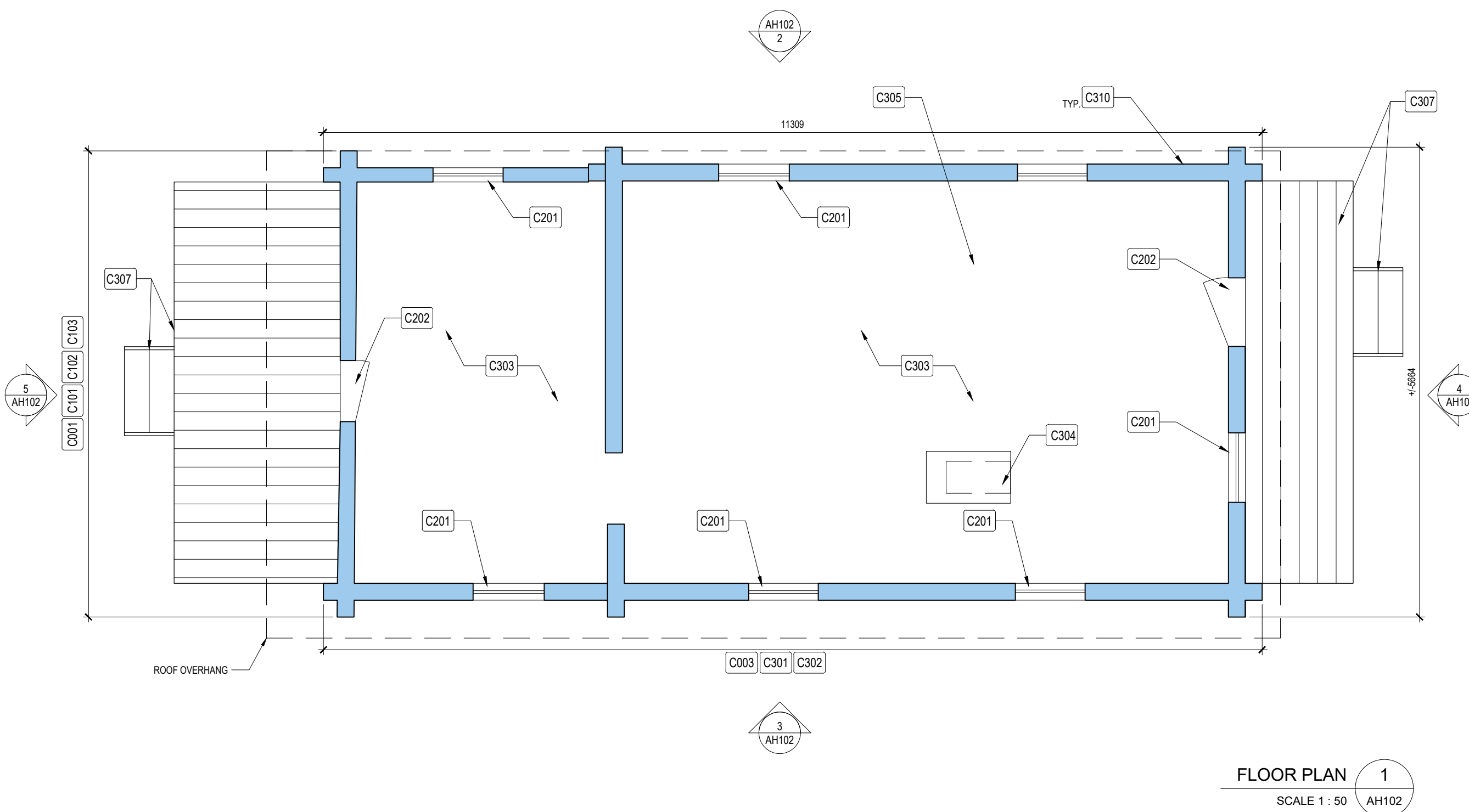
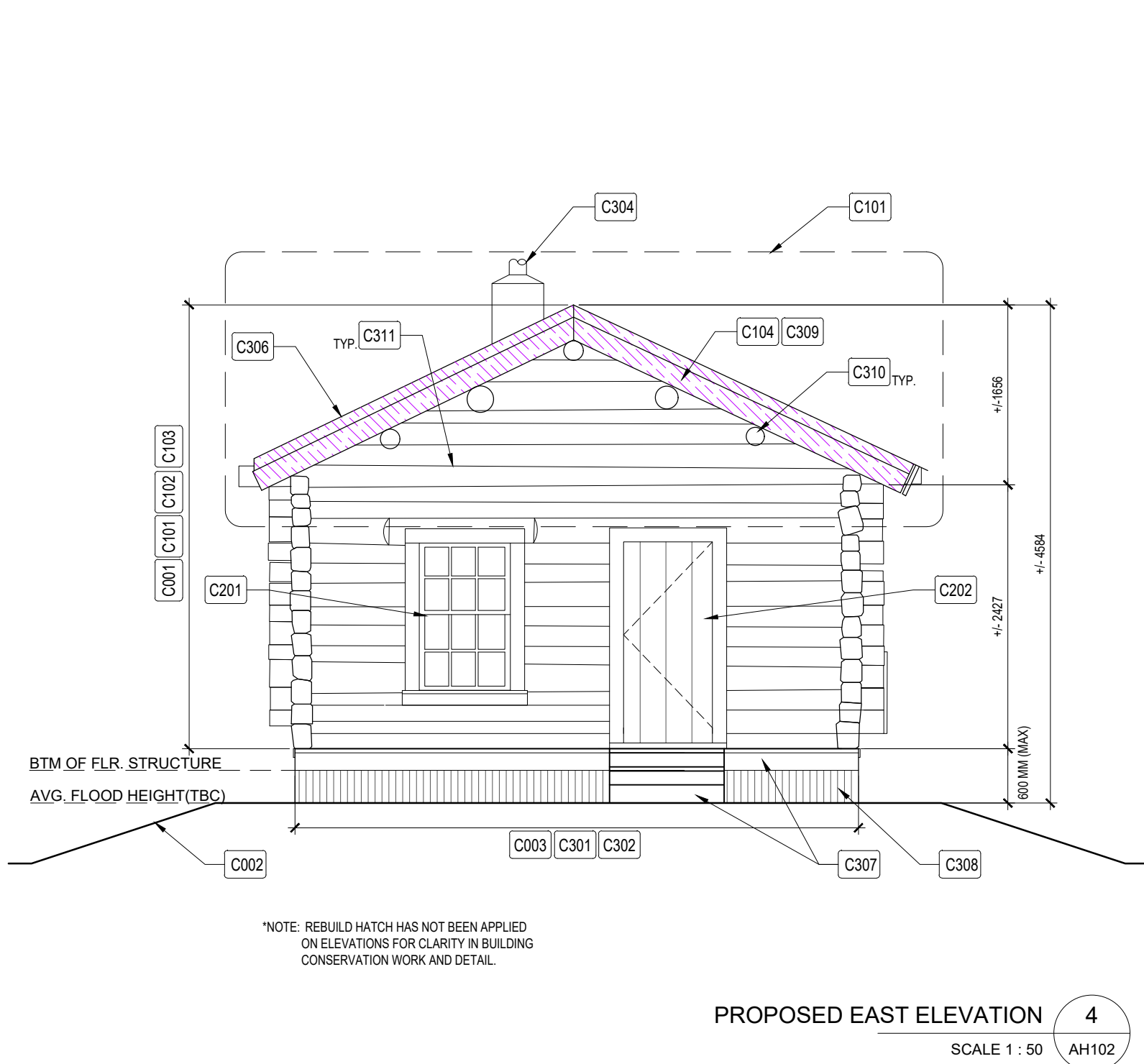
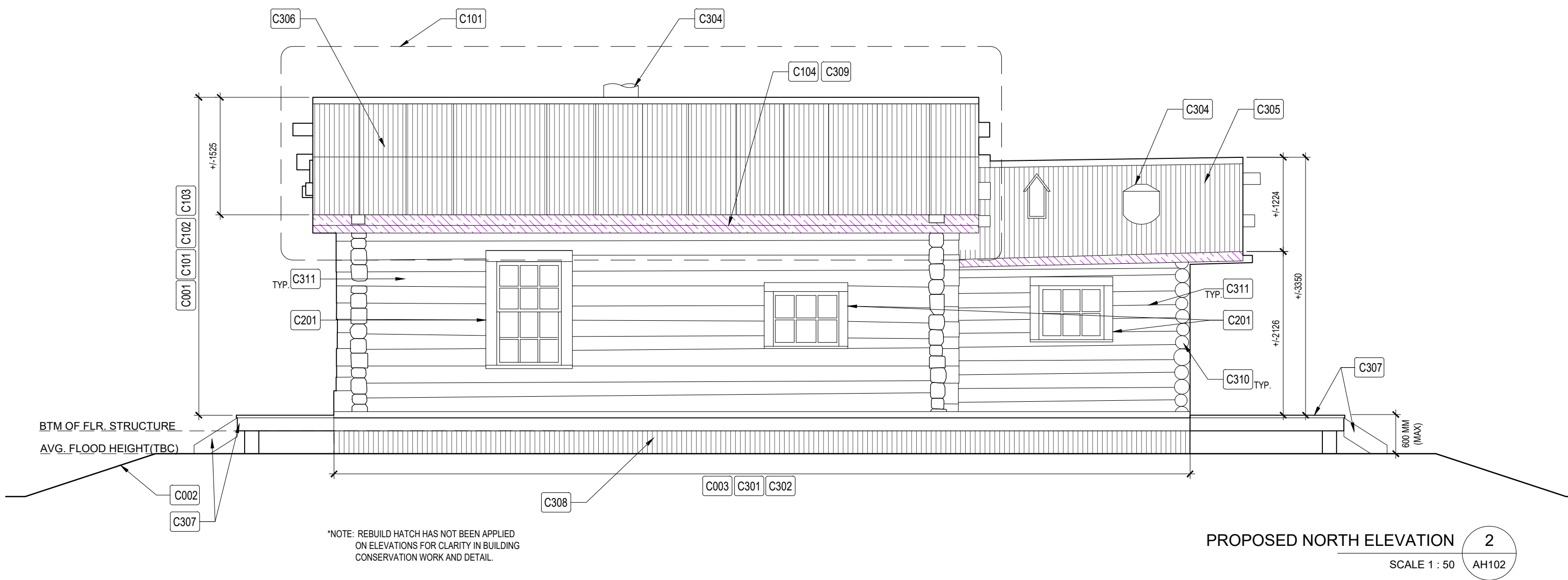
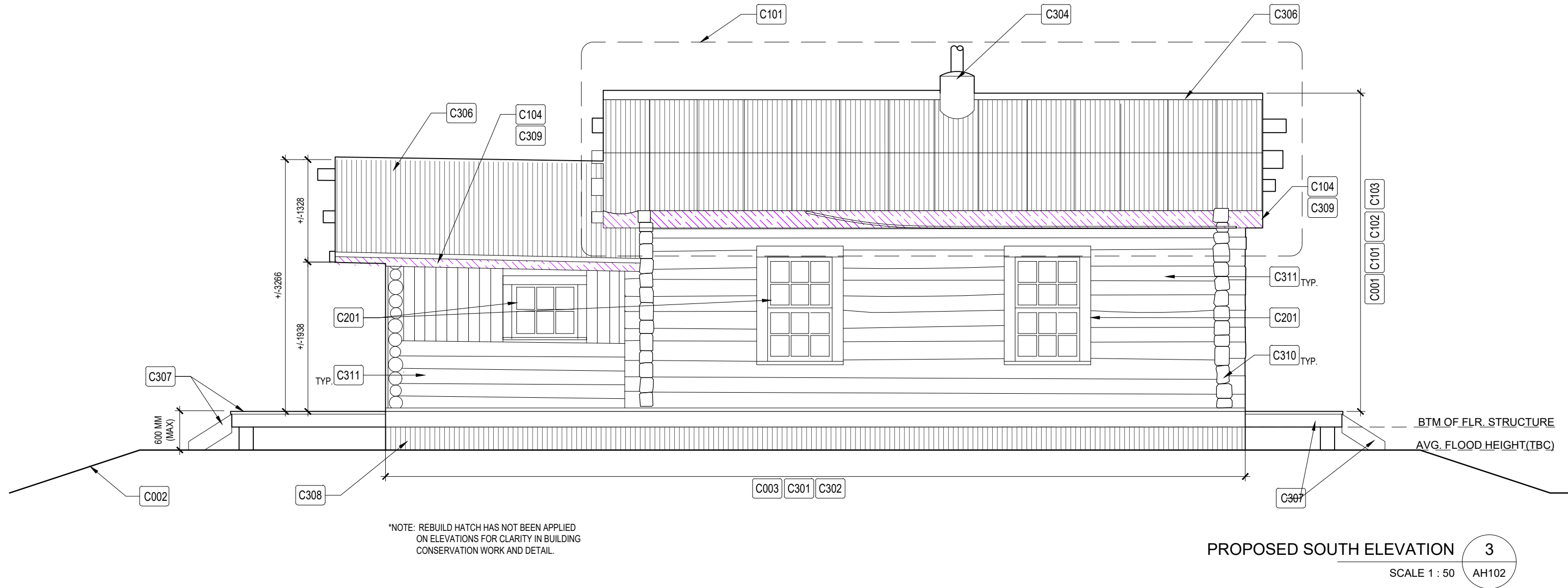
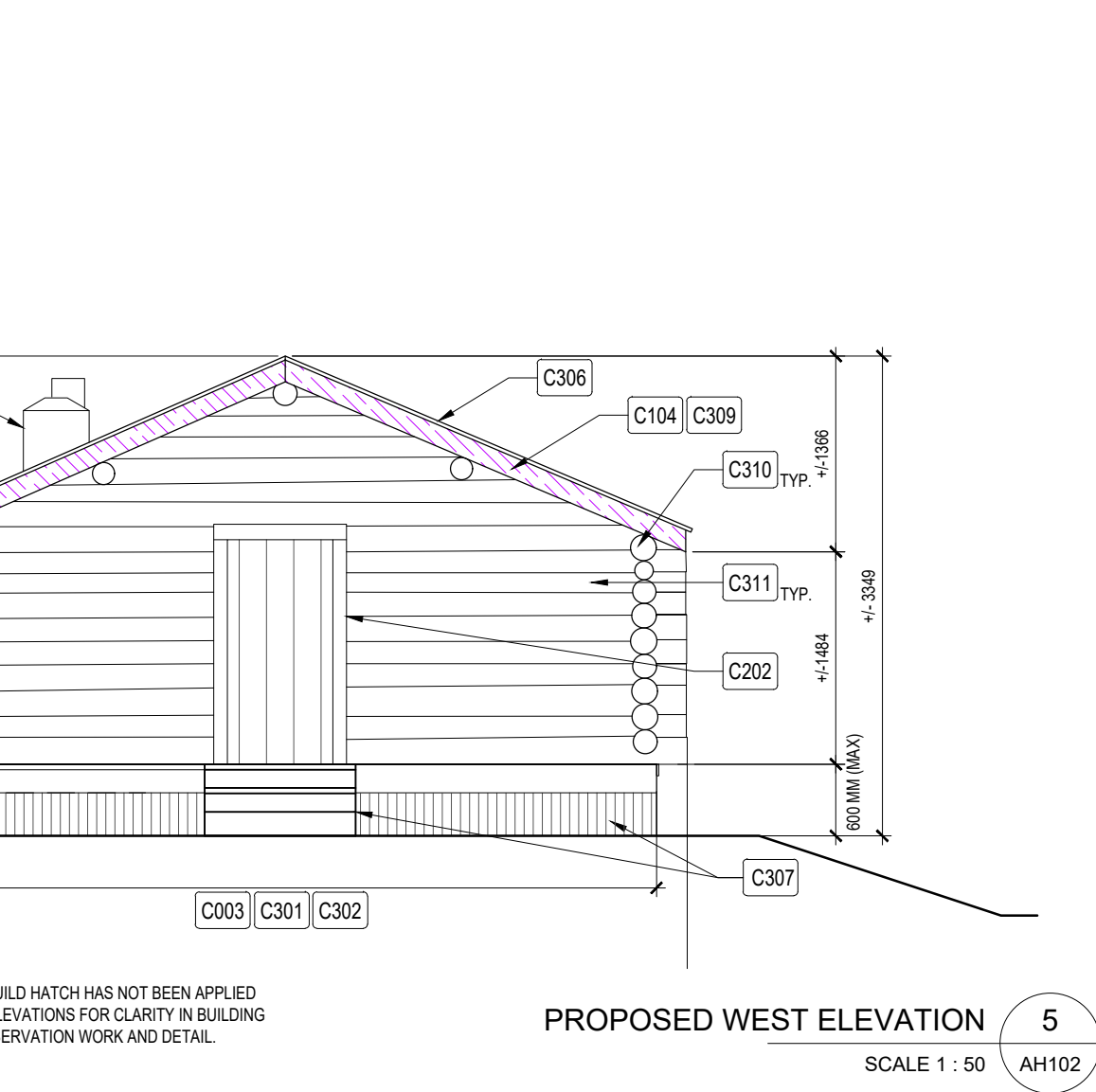
REMAINING ROOF STRUCTURE (EAST ELEV.) 8
CURRENT CONDITION (2024) AH102



REMAINING ROOF STRUCTURE 7
CURRENT CONDITION (2024) AH102



WEST ELEVATION 6
PREVIOUS CONDITION (2015) AH102



BUILDING 10 - CONSERVATION NOTES

- C000 - STABILIZATION AND RELOCATION
- C001 INSTALL CRIBBING OR OTHER TEMPORARY SHORING MEASURE AS REQUIRED TO ENSURE THE REMAINING STRUCTURE IS STABLE PRIOR TO DISMANTLING AND SALVAGING MATERIALS. SHORING TO BE CONFIRMED BY ENGINEER.
- C002 RAISE GRADE AROUND EACH BUILDING ENSURING SLOPE AWAY FROM BUILDING. GRADE AND SOIL ASSEMBLY TBD BY ENGINEER.
- C003 PROVIDE NEW SUPPORT CRIBBING AND FOUNDATION PADS RAISING BUILDING ABOVE FLOOD LEVELS. TBD BY ENGINEER.
- C100 - REMOVALS AND SALVAGE WORK
- C101 CAREFULLY DISMANTLE AND SALVAGE ALL BUILDING COMPONENTS AND ARTIFACTS. CATALOGUE ALL COMPONENTS IN SOUND AND UNSOUND CONDITION, IDENTIFYING CONDITION, QUANTITY, MATERIAL, INTEGRITY, AND LOCATION. USE PHOTOS AND DRAWINGS TO DOCUMENT ASSEMBLY DETAILS AND CONNECTIONS.
- C103 STORE ALL SALVAGEABLE COMPONENTS OFF THE GROUND, LABELED AND IN A WEATHER-PROTECTED FACILITY.
- C104 SALVAGE EXISTING FASCIA BOARDS AND WOOD GUTTERS DURING DISMANTLE PHASE FOR REINSTALLATION.
- C200 - WINDOWS AND DOORS
- C201 PROVIDE NEW WOOD WINDOWS, FRAME AND HARDWARE SYMPATHETIC TO ORIGINAL WINDOWS.
- C202 PROVIDE NEW WOOD PLANK DOORS, FRAMES AND HARDWARE SYMPATHETIC TO ORIGINAL DOORS.
- C300 - WOOD, ROOF, AND METALWORK
- C301 REPAIR SALVAGED COMPONENTS AS NECESSARY. REPLACE MISSING OR DETERIORATED COMPONENTS IN KIND, USING MATCHING WOOD SPECIES AND TOOLS TO ENSURE COMPATIBILITY. RECONSTRUCT THE BUILDING ON ITS NEW FOUNDATION UTILIZING SALVAGED COMPONENTS, AND SUPPLEMENTING WITH NEW MATERIALS ONLY AS REQUIRED. REFER TO DRAWINGS, PHOTOS AND RECORDED DETAILS AS REQUIRED FOR ASSEMBLY.
- C302 RECONSTRUCT THE BUILDING ON ITS NEW FOUNDATION UTILIZING SALVAGED COMPONENTS, AND SUPPLEMENTING WITH NEW MATERIALS ONLY AS REQUIRED. REFER TO DRAWINGS, PHOTOS AND RECORDED DETAILS AS REQUIRED FOR ASSEMBLY.
- C303 PROVIDE NEW WOOD PLANK FLOOR WITH PT WOOD FLOOR STRUCTURE.
- C304 REINSTALL SALVAGED CHIMNEY AND WOOD STOVE IN PREVIOUSLY DOCUMENTED LOCATION.
- C305 PROVIDE NEW ROOF PLANK CEILING.
- C306 PROVIDE NEW ROOF MEMBRANE AND METAL ROOF COVERING TO MATCH EXISTING.
- C307 PROVIDE WOOD FRAME DECK AND ENTRY STAIR.
- C308 PROVIDE NEW CORRUGATED METAL SKIRTING.
- C309 REINSTALL SALVAGED WOOD FASCIA AND GUTTER TO MATCH PREVIOUSLY DOCUMENTED DETAILS. PROVIDE NEW MATERIAL TO MATCH ORIGINAL WHERE REQUIRED.
- C310 PROVIDE END GRAIN WATERPROOFING PROTECTION.
- C311 REAPPLY CHINKING TO 100% OF ALL ELEVATIONS, UTILIZING TRADITIONAL MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUES.

CONSERVATION LEGEND

- WOOD
- REBUILT STRUCTURE WITH NEW AND EXISTING MATERIAL
 - REPAIR/ REPLACE WOOD COMPONENT

This drawing is the property of E.R.A. Architects Inc. and may not be used or reproduced without expressed approval. Refer to Engineering drawings before proceeding with work. The Contractor shall verify all dimensions and levels on site and report any discrepancies to E.R.A. before beginning work. Do not scale from the drawings. Use figured dimensions only. The Contractor is responsible for any changes made to the drawings without E.R.A.'s approval.

NO.	DATE	ISSUED FOR
1	2025-01-24	DRAFT FOR CLIENT REVIEW
2	2025-03-14	CONSERVATION PLAN

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

GENERAL NOTES

- THE SITE IS A REMOTE AREA. USE VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT SUITABLE FOR ACCESS THE SITE WITHOUT DAMAGING THE SURROUNDINGS. PLAN FOR EFFICIENT TRANSPORT OF MATERIALS, TOOLS, AND EQUIPMENT.
- IDENTIFY OR PROVIDE A SECURE STORAGE AREA FOR MATERIALS, TOOLS, AND SALVAGED COMPONENTS. PROTECTED FROM THE ELEMENTS AND OTHER POTENTIAL DAMAGE.
- ENSURE SAFETY MEASURES ARE IN PLACE, WITH APPROPRIATE SAFETY EQUIPMENT AND FIRST AID SUPPLIES, PARTICULARLY GIVEN THE REMOTENESS OF THE SITE.
- CONDUCT A THOROUGH SITE AND STRUCTURE ASSESSMENT BEFORE COMMENCING WORK TO CONFIRM ALL CONDITIONS AND DIMENSIONS.
- DEVELOP A DETAILED WORKPLAN FOR EACH BUILDING, ADDRESSING SPECIFIC CHALLENGES FOR REMOVAL, STABILIZATION, RECONSTRUCTION, AND FINISHING PHASES.
- ACCOUNT FOR POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS, SUCH AS EXTREM WEATHER OR WILDLIFE INTERFERENCE, THAT MAY AFFECT WORK CONDITIONS.
- HAVE A CLEAR EMERGENCY PLAN, INCLUDING EVACUATION ROUTES AND THE LOCATION OF NEARBY MEDICAL FACILITIES.
- PLAN FOR UNFORESEEN ISSUES, SUCH AS MATERIAL SHORTAGES, DELAYS DUE TO WEATHER, OR CHANGE IN SITE CONDITIONS.

E R A
info@ersarch.ca | www.ersarch.ca
T: 416.963.4457 | F: 416.963.8761
625 Church Street, Suite 600
Toronto, ON, Canada, M5T 2G1
E.R.A. Architects Inc.

Project	CH'ÉDÁHĎĖK/ FORTY MILE CONSERVATION PLAN
Address	Forty Mile Island, YK
For	YG, Department of Tourism&Culture
Project no.	24-052-01
Scale at Arch D	AS INDICATED
Drawn by	EJ/JJG / EL
Reviewed by	JM
Drawing title	ROADHOUSE (BLDG. 10) PROPOSED FLOOR PLAN AND ELEVATIONS
Sheet no.	



INTERIOR
CURRENT CONDITION (2024) AH103



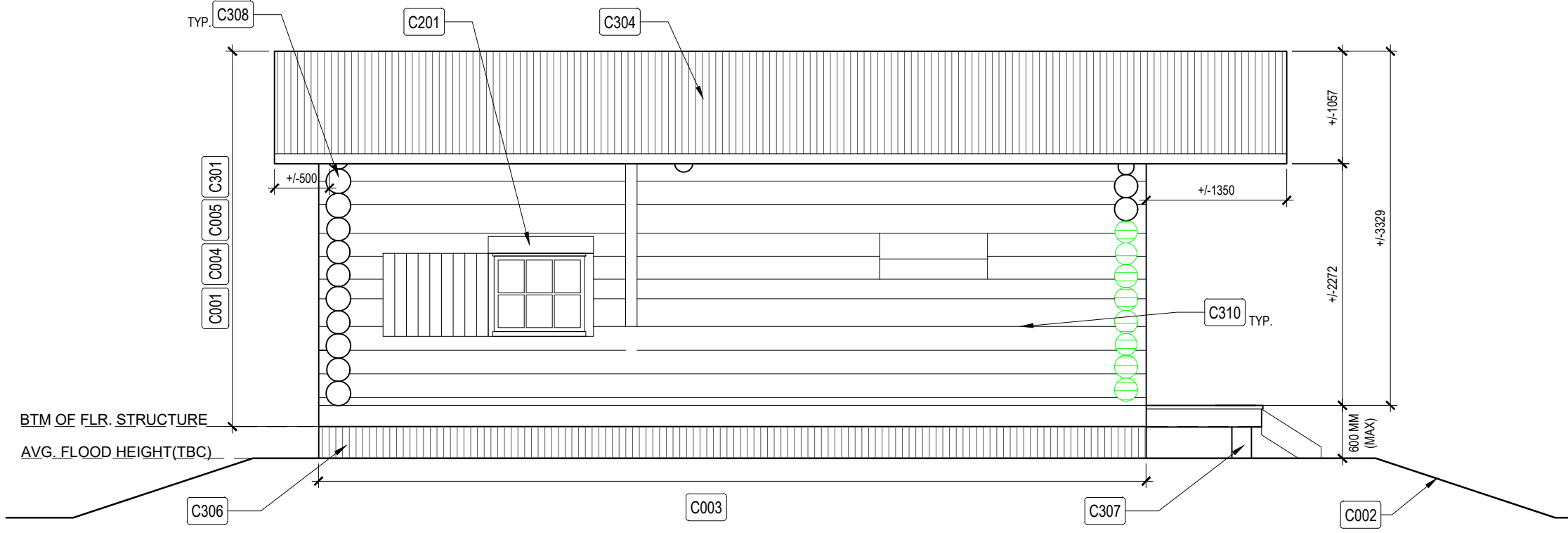
EAST-SOUTH ELEVATION
CURRENT CONDITION (2024) AH103



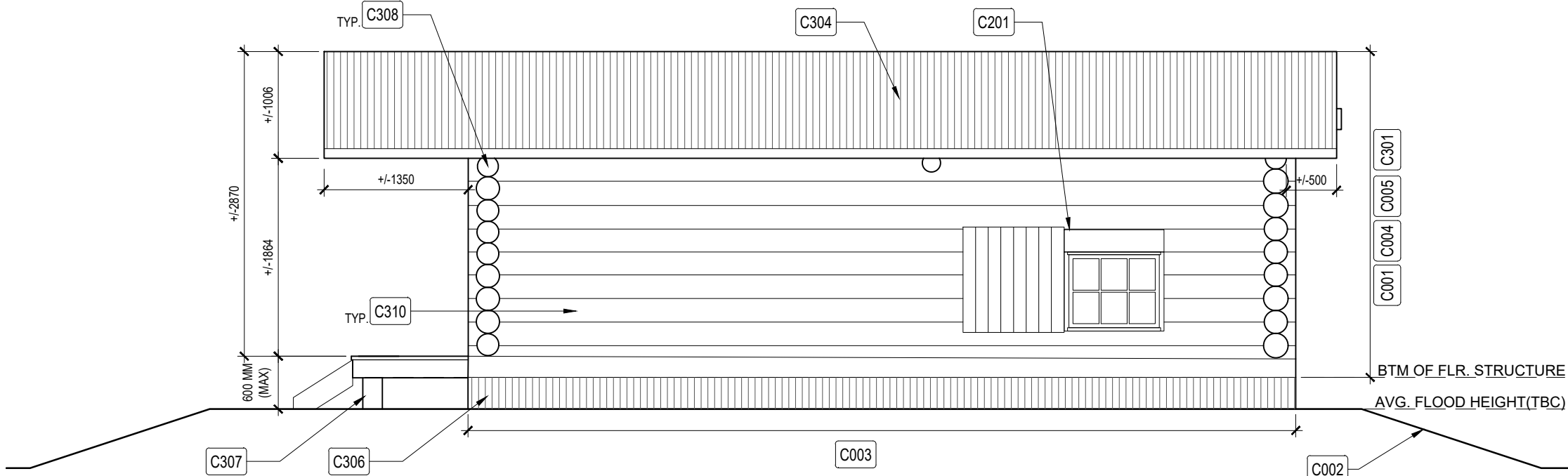
EAST ELEVATION
CURRENT CONDITION (2024) AH103



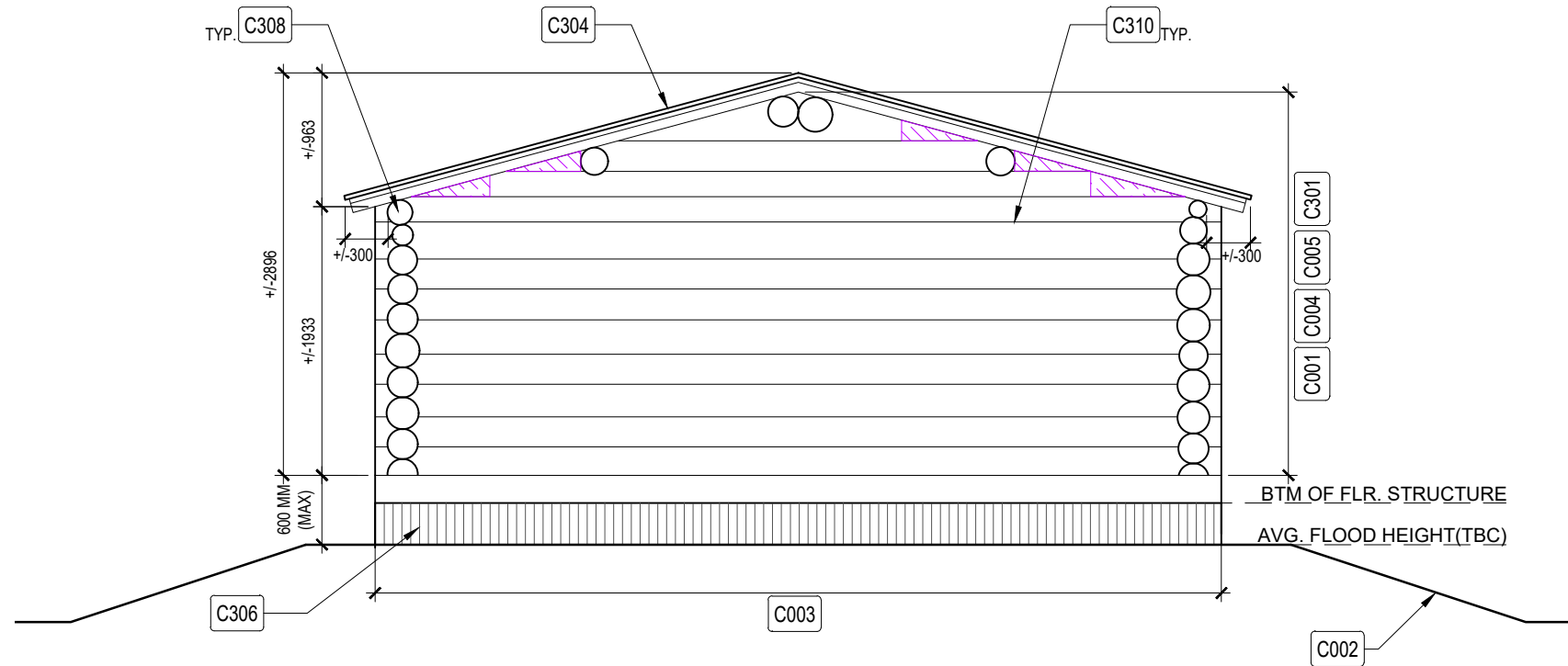
EAST ELEVATION
PREVIOUS CONDITION (2015) AH103



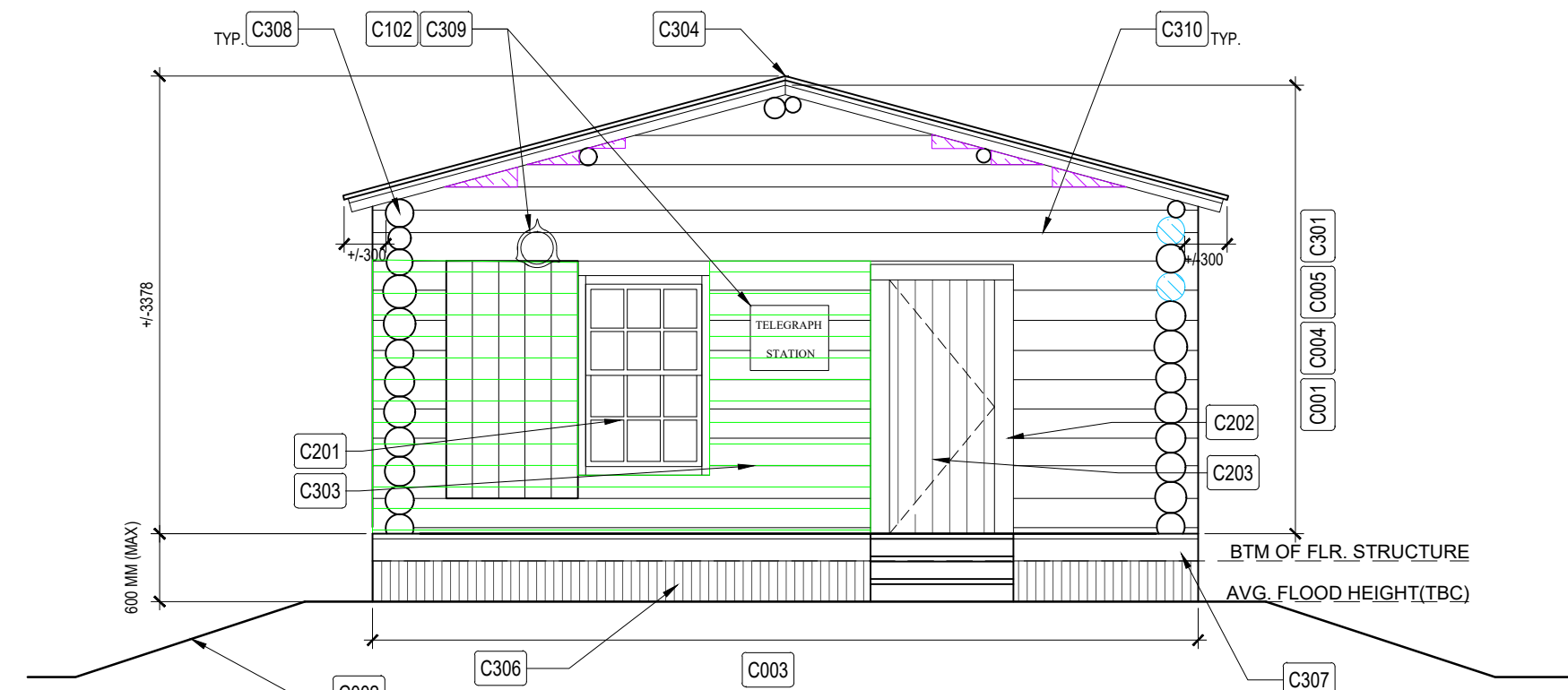
PROPOSED SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1 : 50 AH103



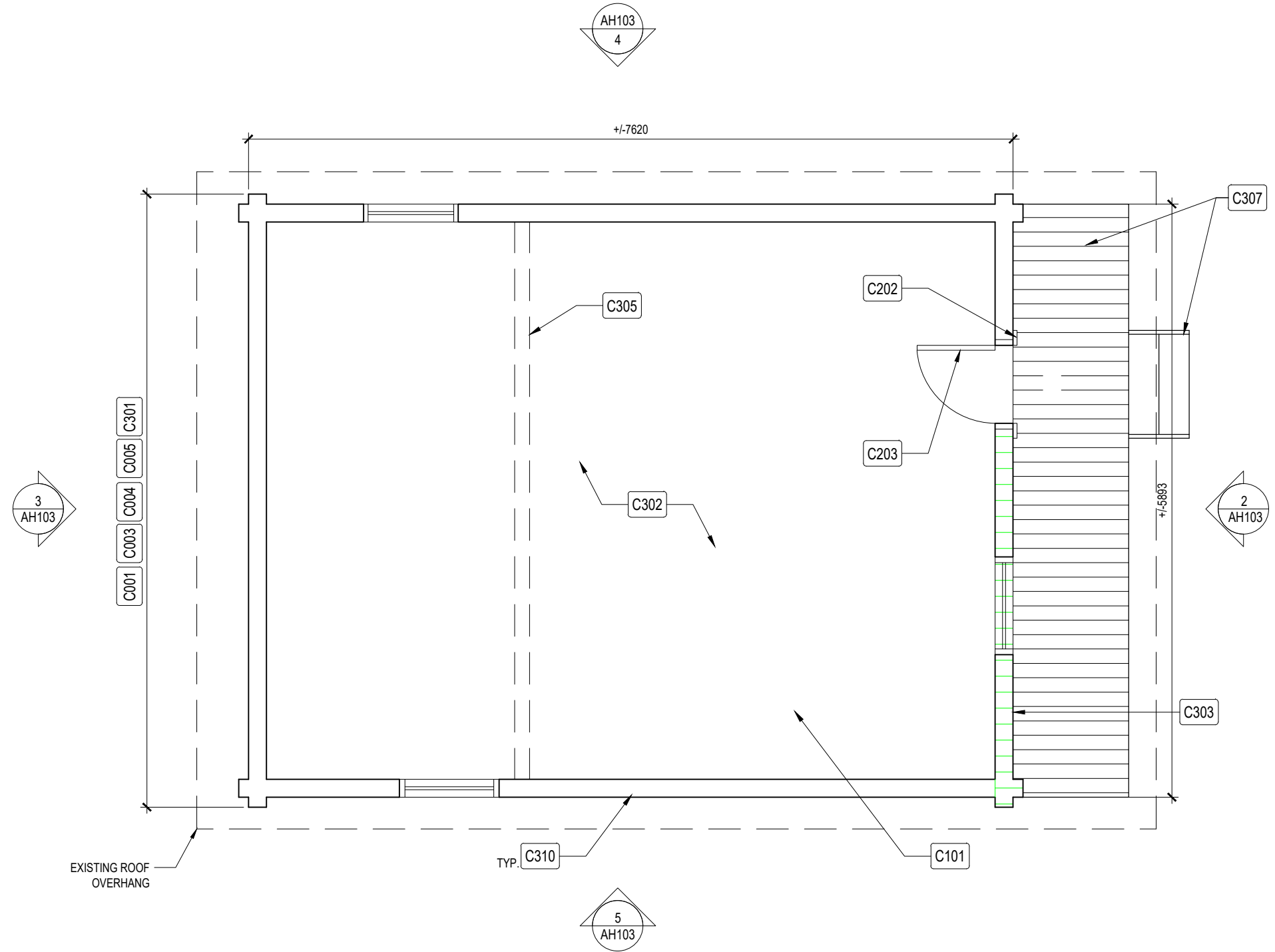
PROPOSED NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1 : 50 AH103



PROPOSED WEST ELEVATION
SCALE 1 : 50 AH103



PROPOSED EAST ELEVATION
SCALE 1 : 50 AH103



PROPOSED FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1 : 50 AH103

BUILDING 11 - CONSERVATION NOTES

- C000** - STABILIZATION AND RELOCATION
- C001** INVESTIGATE AND DOCUMENT BUILDING USING PHOTOGRAPHS AND DRAWINGS. CONFIRM CONDITION, CONNECTION DETAILS AND ASSEMBLIES. PRIOR TO ANY OTHER WORK.
- C002** RAISE GRADE AROUND EACH BUILDING ENSURING SLOPE AWAY FROM BUILDING. GRADE AND SOIL ASSEMBLY TBD BY ENGINEER.
- C003** PROVIDE NEW SUPPORT CRIBBING AND FOUNDATION PADS RAISING BUILDING ABOVE FLOOD LEVELS. TBD BY ENGINEER.
- C004** STABILIZE THE BUILDING BY ADDING TEMPORARY SHORING REQUIRED BY ENGINEER AND COMPLETE ANY ESSENTIAL REPAIRS, PRIOR TO MOVING BUILDING.
- C005** CAREFULLY RELOCATE BUILDING TO ITS NEW FOUNDATION. AS PER ENGINEER'S METHODOLOGY.

- C100** - REMOVALS AND SALVAGE WORK
- C101** CLEAN INTERIOR OF THE BUILDING. REMOVING ANY DEBRIS OR DIRT.
- C102** SALVAGE BUILDING SIGNAGE AND ARTIFACTS. PROTECT AND STORE IN WEATHER PROTECTED FACILITY WITH RELATED BUILDING COMPONENTS.

- C200** - WINDOWS AND DOORS
- C201** REPAIR, REFINISH, AND REINSTALL SALVAGED WOOD WINDOW, FRAME AND SHUTTER IN ITS ORIGINAL LOCATION.
- C202** TEMPORARILY REMOVE DOOR TRIMS TO FACILITATE RESETTING OF LOGS. RESECURE ONCE STRUCTURE IS STABLE. REPAIR AND REINSTALL SALVAGED DOOR AND FRAME IN ITS ORIGINAL LOCATION.
- C203** REPAIR AND REINSTALL SALVAGED DOOR AND FRAME IN ITS ORIGINAL LOCATION.

- C300** - WOOD, ROOF, AND METALWORK
- C301** PROVIDE REPAIRS TO DAMAGED LOGS AND JOINTS AS REQUIRED, PRESERVING AS MUCH ORIGINAL MATERIAL AS POSSIBLE.
- C302** PROVIDE REPAIRS TO THE FLOOR WOOD JOISTS AND BOARDS AS REQUIRED. ENSURE FLOOR IS STRAIGHT AND LEVEL.
- C303** PARTIALLY DISMANTLE AND REBUILD THE EAST ELEVATION TO REALIGN THE LOG STRUCTURE. RESECURE THE DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES TO THE WOOD TIMBER FRAME.

- C304** PROVIDE NEW ROOF ASSEMBLY INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO NEW WOOD PLANKS, ROOF MEMBRANE AND CORRUGATED METAL ROOFING.
- C305** INVESTIGATE INTERIOR LOG TRUSS IN ROOF STRUCTURE. REPAIR AND REINFORCE AS REQUIRED BY AN ENGINEER.
- C306** PROVIDE NEW CORRUGATED METAL SKIRTING.
- C307** PROVIDE WOOD FRAME DECK AND ENTRY STAIR.
- C308** PROVIDE END GRAIN WATERPROOFING PROTECTION.
- C309** REINSTALL ALL SALVAGED ARTIFACTS IN PREVIOUSLY DOCUMENTED LOCATIONS.
- C310** REAPPLY CHINKING TO 100% OF ALL ELEVATIONS. UTILIZING TRADITIONAL MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUES.

CONSERVATION LEGEND

- WOOD**
- REPAIR/ REPLACE WOOD COMPONENT
- RESET AND SECURE WOOD COMPONENT

This drawing is the property of E.R.A. Architects Inc. and may not be used or reproduced without expressed approval. Refer to Engineering drawings before proceeding with work. The Contractor shall verify all dimensions and levels on site and report any discrepancies to E.R.A. before beginning work. Do not scale from the drawings. Use figured dimensions only. The Contractor is responsible for any changes made to the drawings without E.R.A.'s approval.

NO.	DATE	ISSUED FOR
1	2025-01-24	DRAFT FOR CLIENT REVIEW
2	2025-03-14	CONSERVATION PLAN

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

GENERAL NOTES

- THE SITE IS A REMOTE AREA. USE VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT SUITABLE FOR ACCESS THE SITE WITHOUT DAMAGING THE SURROUNDINGS. PLAN FOR EFFICIENT TRANSPORT OF MATERIALS, TOOLS, AND EQUIPMENT.
- IDENTIFY OR PROVIDE A SECURE STORAGE AREA FOR MATERIALS, TOOLS, AND SALVAGED COMPONENTS. PROTECTED FROM THE ELEMENTS AND OTHER POTENTIAL DAMAGE.
- ENSURE SAFETY MEASURES ARE IN PLACE, WITH APPROPRIATE SAFETY EQUIPMENT AND FIRST AID SUPPLIES, PARTICULARLY GIVEN THE REMOTENESS OF THE SITE.
- CONDUCT A THOROUGH SITE AND STRUCTURE ASSESSMENT BEFORE COMMENCING WORK TO CONFIRM ALL CONDITIONS AND DIMENSIONS.
- DEVELOP A DETAILED WORKPLAN FOR EACH BUILDING, ADDRESSING SPECIFIC CHALLENGES FOR REMOVAL, STABILIZATION, RECONSTRUCTION, AND FINISHING PHASES.
- ACCOUNT FOR POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS, SUCH AS EXTREM WEATHER OR WILDLIFE INTERFERENCE, THAT MAY AFFECT WORK CONDITIONS.
- HAVE A CLEAR EMERGENCY PLAN, INCLUDING EVACUATION ROUTES AND THE LOCATION OF NEARBY MEDICAL FACILITIES.
- PLAN FOR UNFORESEEN ISSUES, SUCH AS MATERIAL SHORTAGES, DELAYS DUE TO WEATHER, OR CHANGE IN SITE CONDITIONS.

E R A

info@ersarch.ca | www.ersarch.ca
T: 416.963.4457 | F: 416.963.8761
625 Church Street, Suite 600
Toronto, ON, Canada, M5Y 2G1
E.R.A. Architects Inc.

Project	CH'ÉDÁHDÉK/ FORTY MILE CONSERVATION PLAN
Address	Forty Mile Island, YK
For	YG, Department of Tourism&Culture
Project no.	24-052-01
Scale at Arch D	AS INDICATED
Drawn by	E./J. JG
Reviewed by	JM
Drawing title	TELEGRAPH OFFICE (BLDG. 11) PROPOSED FLOOR PLAN AND ELEVATIONS
Sheet no.	

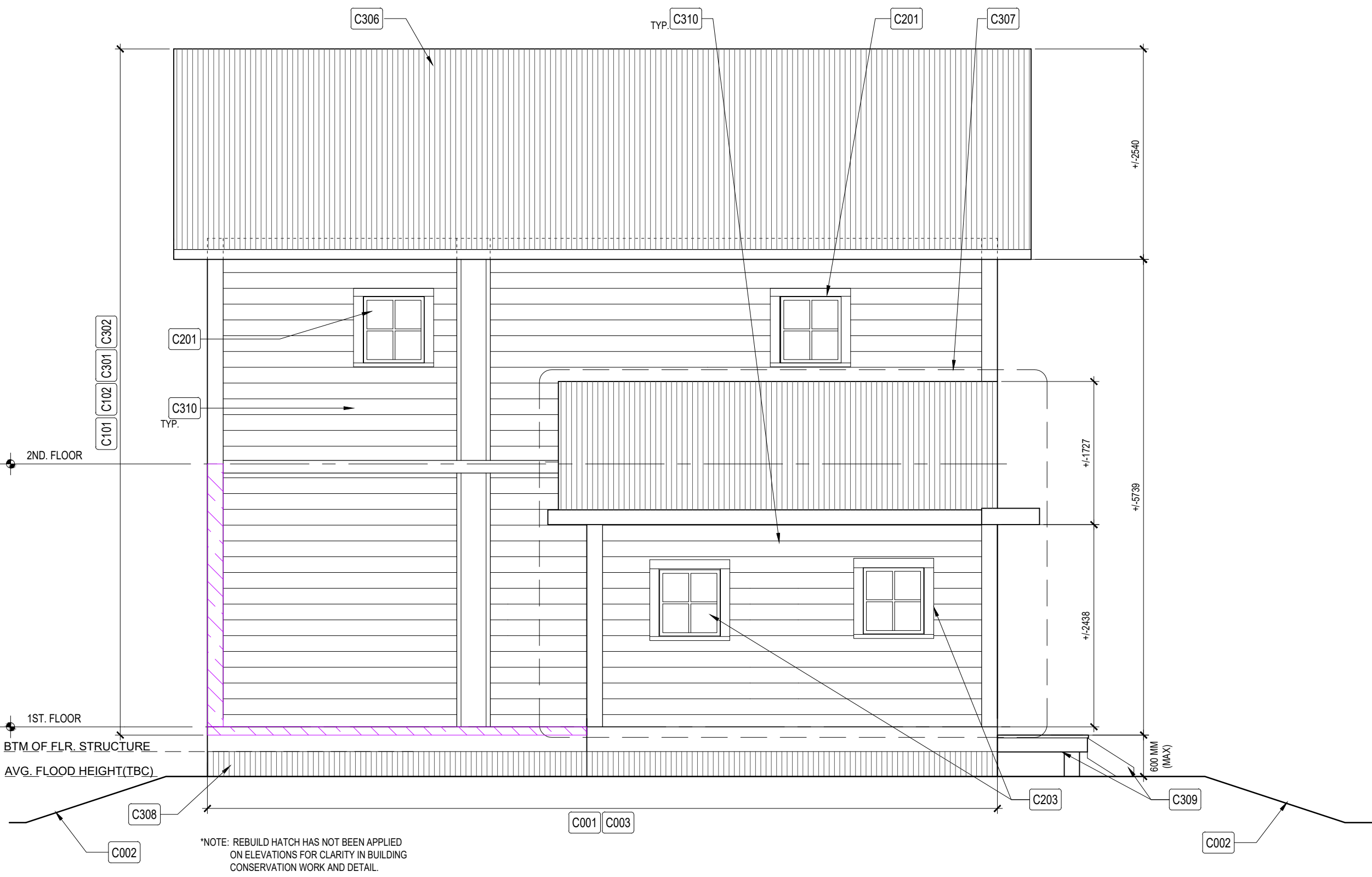
AH103



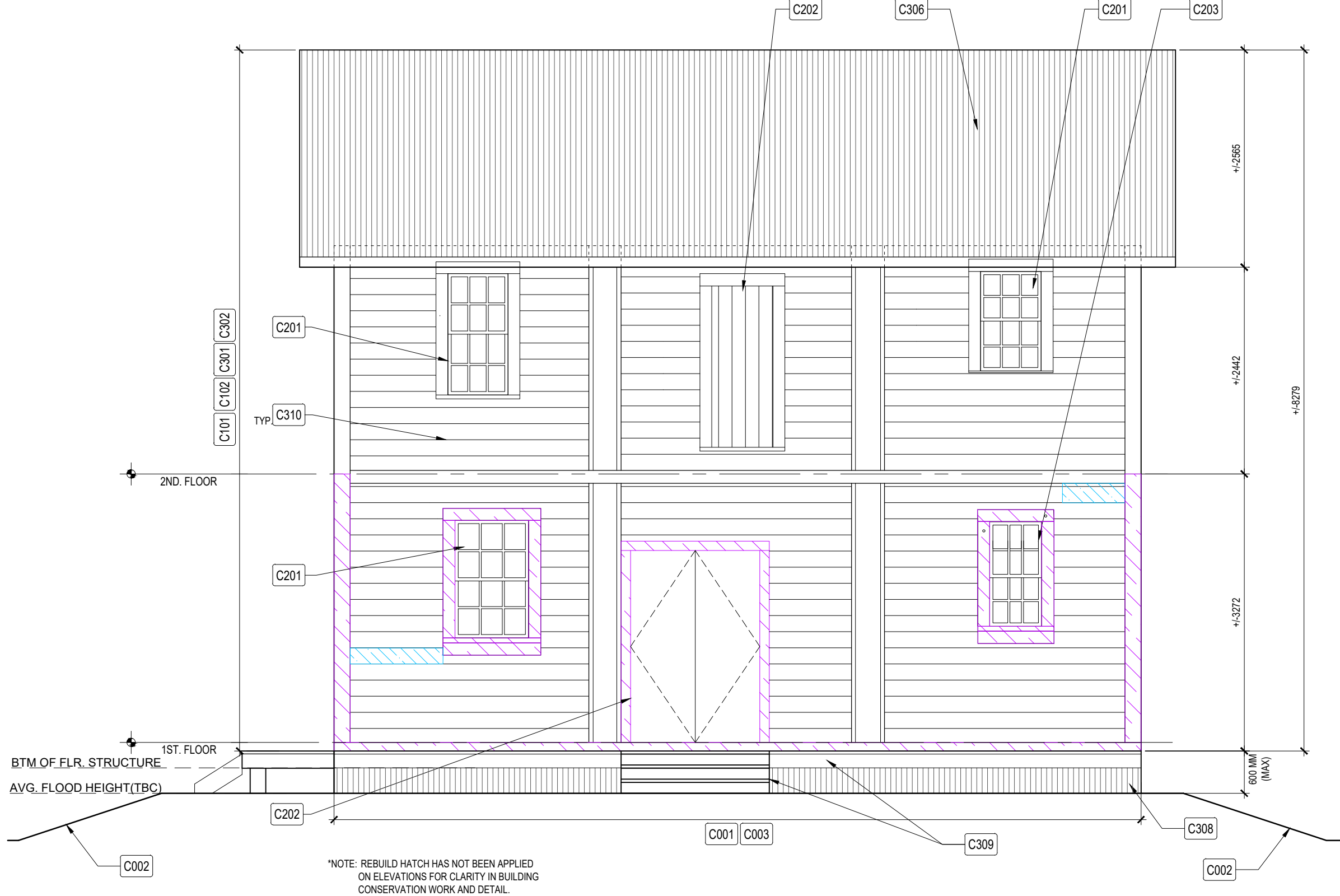
WEST ELEVATION
CURRENT CODITION (2024)



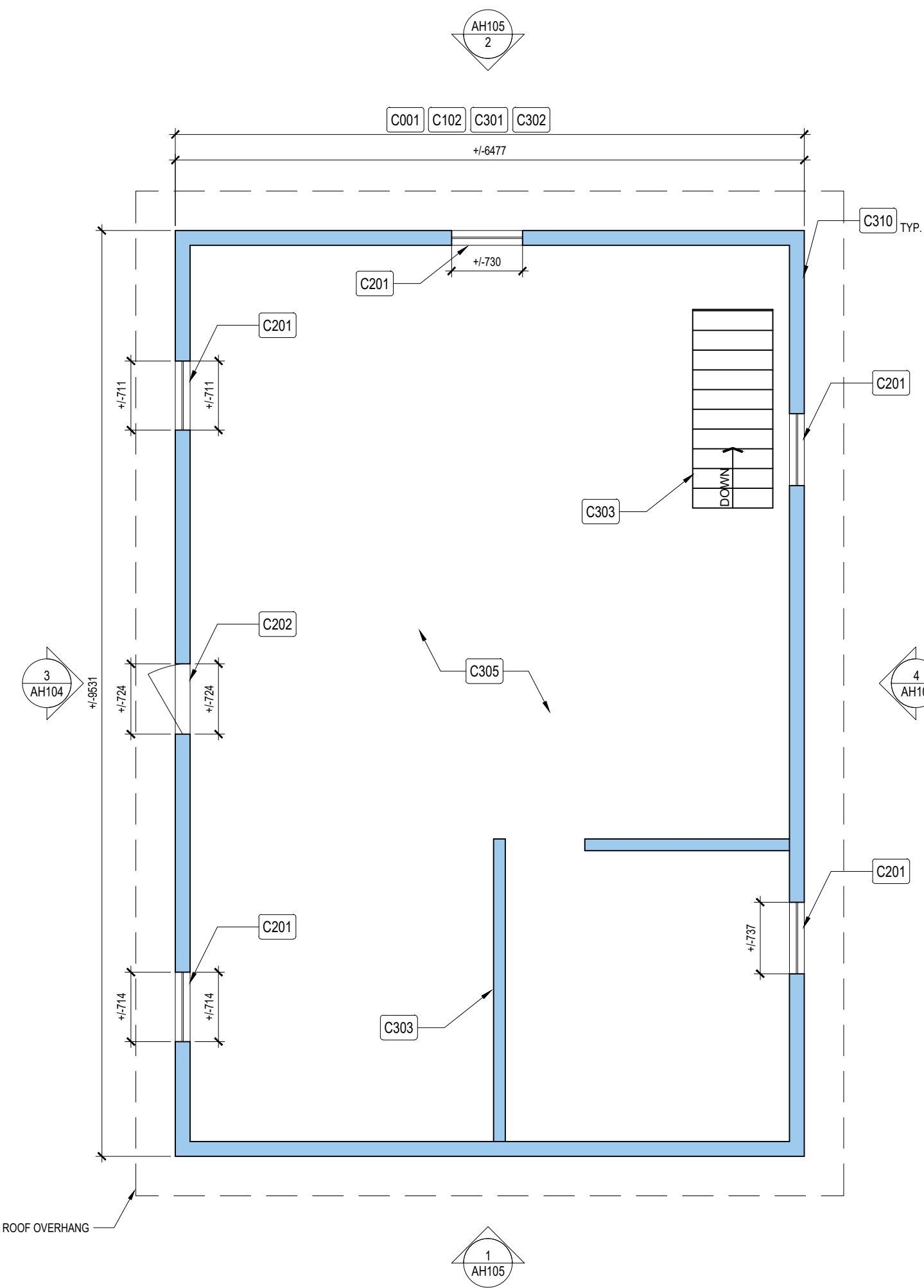
EAST ELEVATION
CURRENT CONDITION (2024)



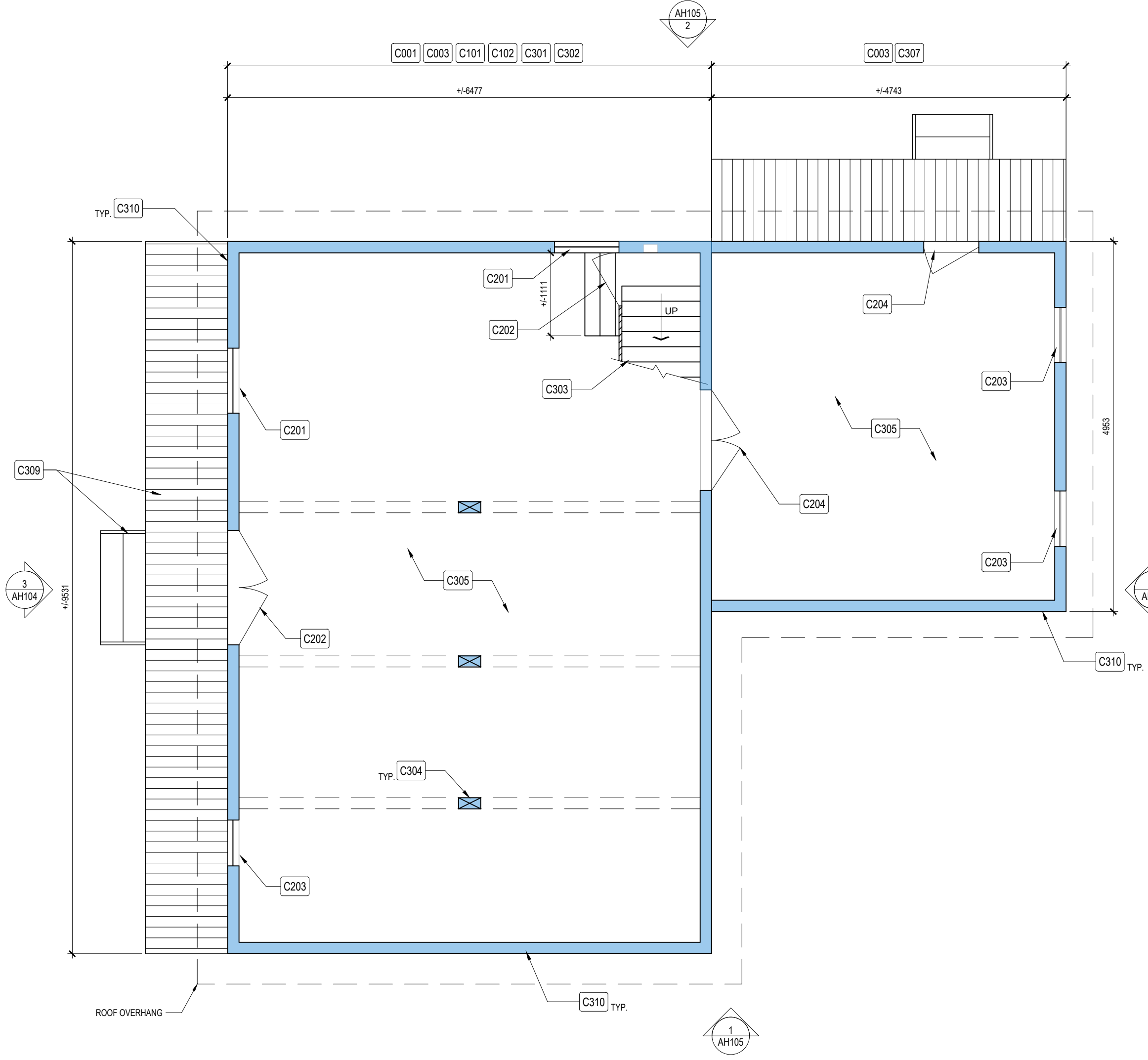
PROPOSED WEST ELEVATION
SCALE 1 : 50



PROPOSED EAST ELEVATION
SCALE 1 : 50



PROPOSED SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1 : 50



PROPOSED FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1 : 50

- BUILDING 12 - CONSERVATION NOTES**
- C000 - STABILIZATION AND RELOCATION**
- C001** INSTALL SHORING AS REQUIRED BY ENGINEER TO STABILIZE BUILDING FOR DISMANTLING PRIOR TO ANY OTHER WORK.
- C002** RAISE GRADE AROUND EACH BUILDING ENSURING SLOPE AWAY FROM BUILDING. GRADE AND SOIL ASSEMBLY TBD BY ENGINEER.
- C003** PROVIDE NEW SUPPORT CRIBBING AND FOUNDATION PADS RAISING BUILDING ABOVE FLOOD LEVELS. TBD BY ENGINEER.
- C100 - REMOVALS AND SALVAGE WORK**
- C101** CAREFULLY DISMANTLE AND SALVAGE ALL REMAINING BUILDING COMPONENTS AND ARTIFACTS. STORE SALVAGED ITEMS IN A WEATHER PROTECTED FACILITY.
- C102** CATALOGUE ALL COMPONENTS IN SOUND AND UNSOUND CONDITION. IDENTIFYING CONDITION, QUANTITY, MATERIAL, INTEGRITY AND LOCATION. USE PHOTOS AND DRAWINGS TO DOCUMENT ASSEMBLY AND CONNECTIONS.
- C200 - WINDOWS AND DOORS**
- C201** REPAIR, REFINISH AND REINSTALL SALVAGED WOOD WINDOW, FRAME AND SHUTTER IN ITS ORIGINAL LOCATION.
- C202** REPAIR AND REINSTATE SALVAGED WOOD DOOR, FRAME AND HARDWARE. PROVIDE PROTECTIVE COATING OVER WOOD AND METAL COMPONENTS.
- C203** PROVIDE NEW WOOD WINDOW, FRAME AND HARDWARE SYMPATHETIC TO ORIGINAL WINDOW.
- C204** PROVIDE NEW WOOD DOOR, FRAME AND HARDWARE SYMPATHETIC TO ORIGINAL DOORS.
- C300 - WOOD, ROOF, AND METALWORK**
- C301** REPAIR SALVAGED COMPONENTS AS NECESSARY, PRESERVING AS MUCH ORIGINAL MATERIAL AS POSSIBLE. REPLACE MISSING OR DETERIORATED COMPONENTS IN KIND, USING MATCHING WOOD SPECIES AND TOOLS TO ENSURE COMPATIBILITY.
- C302** RECONSTRUCT THE TWO-STOREY BUILDING ON ITS NEW FOUNDATION UTILIZING SALVAGED MATERIALS, AND SUPPLEMENTING WITH NEW MATERIALS ONLY AS REQUIRED. REFER TO DRAWINGS, PHOTOS, AND RECORDED DETAILS FOR ASSEMBLY.
- C303** REBUILD INTERIOR PARTITION WALLS AND INTERIOR WOOD STAIR SYMPATHETIC TO ORIGINAL. USE SALVAGED COMPONENTS AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE.
- C304** INVESTIGATE COLUMNS AND BEAMS AND SALVAGE IF IN SOUND CONDITION. REINSTALL COLUMNS AND BEAMS AS REQUIRED BY ENGINEER. PROVIDE NEW IF SALVAGED IS NOT FEASIBLE.
- C305** PROVIDE NEW WOOD PLANK FLOOR WITH PT WOOD FLOOR STRUCTURE.
- C306** REBUILD ROOF OF TWO-STOREY BUILDING USING SALVAGED ROOF BOARDS AS MUCH AS FEASIBLE. PROVIDE NEW ROOF MEMBRANE AND CORRUGATED METAL ROOFING. INSTALL TO MATCH EXISTING OVERLAPS AND EXTENSIONS.
- C307** REBUILD REAR ADDITION WITH NEW MATERIAL, INCLUDING NEW ROOF STRUCTURE, ROOF MEMBRANE AND CORRUGATED METAL ROOFING TO MATCH ORIGINAL DESIGN INTENT.
- C308** PROVIDE NEW CORRUGATED METAL SKIRTING AT BASE OF BUILDING, SECURED TO FLOOR STRUCTURE, ALONG WITH TRIM BOARD.
- C309** PROVIDE WOOD FRAME DECK AND ENTRY STAIR.
- C310** REAPPLY CHINKING TO 100% OF ALL ELEVATIONS, UTILIZING TRADITIONAL MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUES.

- CONSERVATION LEGEND**
- WOOD**
- REBUILD STRUCTURE WITH NEW MATERIAL
 - REBUILD STRUCTURE WITH NEW AND EXISTING MATERIAL
 - REPAIR/ REPLACE WOOD COMPONENT
 - PROVIDE WOOD DUTCHMAN REPAIR

This drawing is the property of E.R.A. Architects Inc. and may not be used or reproduced without expressed approval. Refer to Engineering drawings before proceeding with work. The Contractor shall verify all dimensions and levels on site and report any discrepancies to E.R.A. before beginning work. Do not scale from the drawings. Use figured dimensions only. The Contractor is responsible for any changes made to the drawings without E.R.A.'s approval.

NO.	DATE	ISSUED FOR
1	2025-01-24	DRAFT FOR CLIENT REVIEW
2	2025-03-14	CONSERVATION PLAN

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

- GENERAL NOTES**
- THE SITE IS A REMOTE AREA. USE VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT SUITABLE FOR ACCESS THE SITE WITHOUT DAMAGING THE SURROUNDINGS. PLAN FOR EFFICIENT TRANSPORT OF MATERIALS, TOOLS, AND EQUIPMENT.
 - IDENTIFY OR PROVIDE A SECURE STORAGE AREA FOR MATERIALS, TOOLS, AND SALVAGED COMPONENTS. PROTECTED FROM THE ELEMENTS AND OTHER POTENTIAL DAMAGE.
 - ENSURE SAFETY MEASURES ARE IN PLACE, WITH APPROPRIATE SAFETY EQUIPMENT AND FIRST AID SUPPLIES, PARTICULARLY GIVEN THE REMOTENESS OF THE SITE.
 - CONDUCT A THOROUGH SITE AND STRUCTURE ASSESSMENT BEFORE COMMENCING WORK TO CONFIRM ALL CONDITIONS AND DIMENSIONS.
 - DEVELOP A DETAILED WORKPLAN FOR EACH BUILDING, ADDRESSING SPECIFIC CHALLENGES FOR REMOVAL, STABILIZATION, RECONSTRUCTION, AND FINISHING PHASES.
 - ACCOUNT FOR POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS, SUCH AS EXTREM WEATHER OR WILDLIFE INTERFERENCE, THAT MAY AFFECT WORK CONDITIONS.
 - HAVE A CLEAR EMERGENCY PLAN, INCLUDING EVACUATION ROUTES AND THE LOCATION OF NEARBY MEDICAL FACILITIES.
 - PLAN FOR UNFORESEEN ISSUES, SUCH AS MATERIAL SHORTAGES, DELAYS DUE TO WEATHER, OR CHANGE IN SITE CONDITIONS.

E R A
info@erarch.ca | www.erarch.ca
T: 416.963.4457 | F: 416.963.8761
825 Church Street, Suite 600
Toronto, ON, Canada, M5Y 2G1
E.R.A. Architects Inc.

Project	CH'ÉDÁHÓK/ FORTY MILE CONSERVATION PLAN
Address	Forty Mile Island, YK
For	YG, Department of Tourism&Culture
Project no.	24-052-01
Scale at Arch D	AS INDICATED
Drawn by	E./J. JG
Reviewed by	JM
Drawing title	NWMP (BLDG. 12) PROPOSED FLOOR PLANS, EAST AND WEST ELEVATIONS
Sheet no.	

AH104



SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION
PREVIOUS CONDITION (2015)

8
AH105



WEST ELEVATION
PREVIOUS CONDITION (2015)

7
AH105



SOUTH ELEVATION
PREVIOUS CONDITION (2015)

6
AH105



EAST-NORTH ELEVATION
PREVIOUS CONDITION (2015)

5
AH105



NORTH ELEVATION
CURRENT CONDITION (2024)

4
AH105



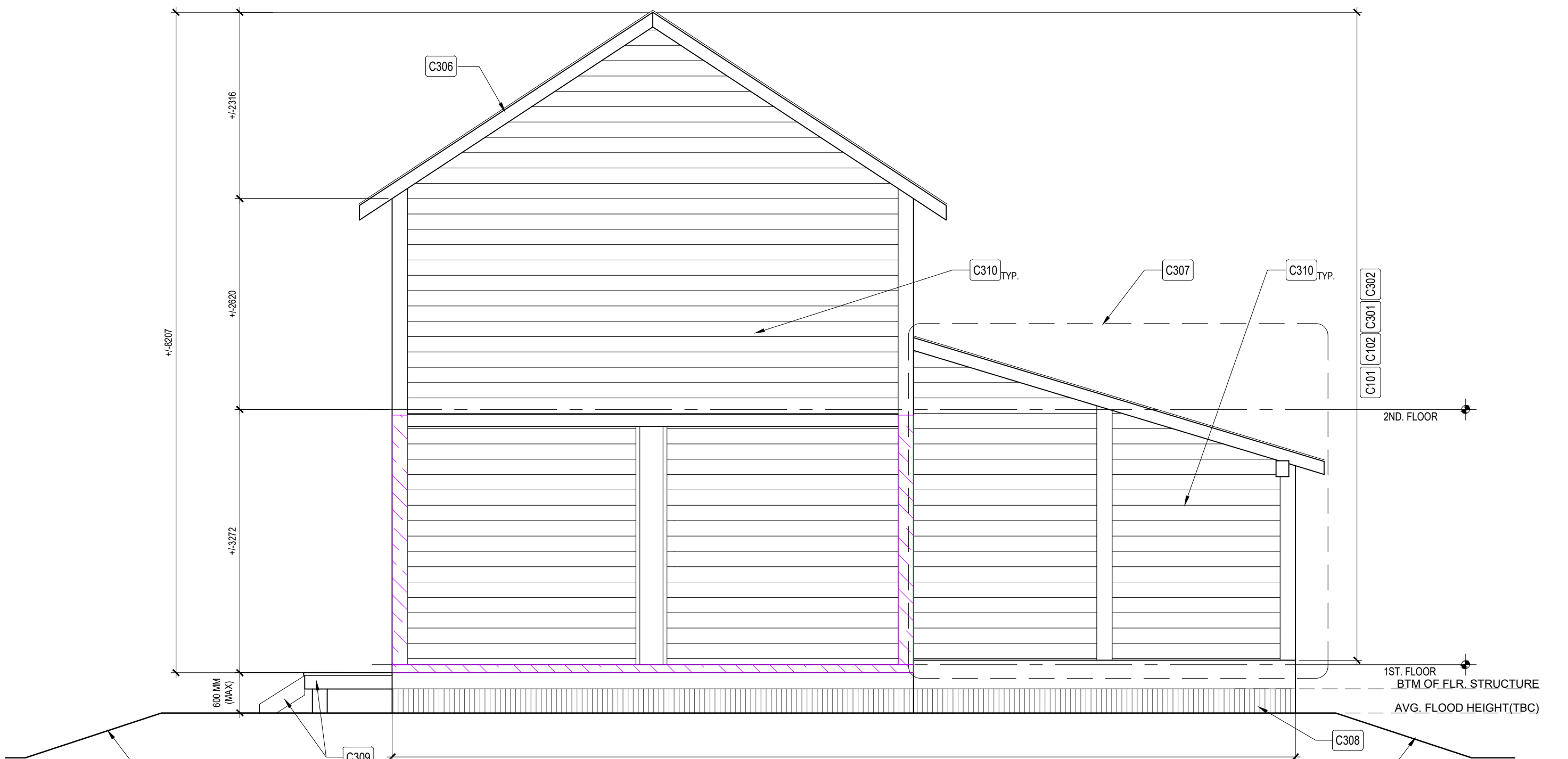
SOUTH ELEVATION
CURRENT CONDITION (2024)

3
AH105



PROPOSED SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1 : 50

2
AH105



PROPOSED NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1 : 50

1
AH105

BUILDING 12 - CONSERVATION NOTES

C000 - STABILIZATION AND RELOCATION

- C001** INSTALL SHORING AS REQUIRED BY ENGINEER TO STABILIZE BUILDING FOR DISMANTLING PRIOR TO ANY OTHER WORK.
- C002** RAISE GRADE AROUND EACH BUILDING ENSURING SLOPE AWAY FROM BUILDING. GRADE AND SOIL ASSEMBLY TBD BY ENGINEER.
- C003** PROVIDE NEW SUPPORT CRIBBING AND FOUNDATION PADS RAISING BUILDING ABOVE FLOOD LEVELS. TBD BY ENGINEER.

C100 - REMOVALS AND SALVAGE WORK

- C101** CAREFULLY DISMANTLE AND SALVAGE ALL REMAINING BUILDING COMPONENTS AND ARTIFACTS. STORE SALVAGED ITEMS IN A WEATHER PROTECTED FACILITY.
- C102** CATALOGUE ALL COMPONENTS IN SOUND AND UNSOUND CONDITION. IDENTIFYING CONDITION, QUANTITY, MATERIAL, INTEGRITY AND LOCATION. USE PHOTOS AND DRAWINGS TO DOCUMENT ASSEMBLY AND CONNECTIONS.

C200 - WINDOWS AND DOORS

- C201** REPAIR, REFINISH, AND REINSTALL SALVAGED WOOD WINDOW, FRAME AND SHUTTER IN ITS ORIGINAL LOCATION.
- C202** REPAIR AND REINSTATE SALVAGED WOOD DOOR, FRAME AND HARDWARE. PROVIDE PROTECTIVE COATING OVER WOOD AND METAL COMPONENTS.
- C203** PROVIDE NEW WOOD WINDOW, FRAME AND HARDWARE SYMPATHETIC TO ORIGINAL WINDOW.
- C204** PROVIDE NEW WOOD DOOR, FRAME AND HARDWARE SYMPATHETIC TO ORIGINAL DOORS.

C300 - WOOD, ROOF, AND METALWORK

- C301** REPAIR SALVAGED COMPONENTS AS NECESSARY. PRESERVING AS MUCH ORIGINAL MATERIAL AS POSSIBLE. REPLACE MISSING OR DETERIORATED COMPONENTS IN KIND, USING MATCHING WOOD SPECIES AND TOOLS TO ENSURE COMPATIBILITY.
- C302** RECONSTRUCT THE TWO-STORY BUILDING ON ITS NEW FOUNDATION UTILIZING SALVAGED MATERIALS, AND SUPPLEMENTING WITH NEW MATERIALS ONLY AS REQUIRED. REFER TO DRAWINGS, PHOTOS, AND RECORDED DETAILS FOR ASSEMBLY.
- C303** REBUILD INTERIOR PARTITION WALLS AND INTERIOR WOOD STAIR SYMPATHETIC TO ORIGINAL USE SALVAGED COMPONENTS AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE.
- C304** INVESTIGATE COLUMNS AND BEAMS AND SALVAGE IF IN SOUND CONDITION. REINSTALL COLUMNS AND BEAMS AS REQUIRED BY ENGINEER. PROVIDE NEW IF SALVAGED IS NOT FEASIBLE.
- C305** PROVIDE NEW WOOD PLANK FLOOR WITH PT WOOD FLOOR STRUCTURE.
- C306** REBUILD ROOF OF TWO-STORY BUILDING USING SALVAGED ROOF BOARDS AS MUCH AS FEASIBLE. PROVIDE NEW ROOF MEMBRANE AND CORRUGATED METAL ROOFING. INSTALL TO MATCH EXISTING OVERLAPS AND EXTENSIONS.
- C307** REBUILD REAR ADDITION WITH NEW MATERIAL, INCLUDING NEW ROOF STRUCTURE, ROOF MEMBRANE AND CORRUGATED METAL ROOFING TO MATCH ORIGINAL DESIGN INTENT.
- C308** PROVIDE NEW CORRUGATED METAL SKIRTING AT BASE OF BUILDING, SECURED TO FLOOR STRUCTURE, ALONG WITH TRIM BOARD.
- C309** PROVIDE WOOD FRAME DECK AND ENTRY STAIR.
- C310** REAPPLY CHINKING TO 100% OF ALL ELEVATIONS, UTILIZING TRADITIONAL MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUES.

CONSERVATION LEGEND

- WOOD**
- REPAIR/ REPLACE WOOD COMPONENT

This drawing is the property of E.R.A. Architects Inc. and may not be used or reproduced without expressed approval. Refer to Engineering drawings before proceeding with work. The Contractor shall verify all dimensions and levels on site and report any discrepancies to E.R.A. before beginning work. Do not scale from the drawings. Use figured dimensions only. The Contractor is responsible for any changes made to the drawings without E.R.A.'s approval.

NO. DATE ISSUED FOR

1	2025-01-24	DRAFT FOR CLIENT REVIEW
2	2025-03-14	CONSERVATION PLAN

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

GENERAL NOTES

- THE SITE IS A REMOTE AREA. USE VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT SUITABLE FOR ACCESS THE SITE WITHOUT DAMAGING THE SURROUNDINGS. PLAN FOR EFFICIENT TRANSPORT OF MATERIALS, TOOLS, AND EQUIPMENT.
- IDENTIFY OR PROVIDE A SECURE STORAGE AREA FOR MATERIALS, TOOLS, AND SALVAGED COMPONENTS. PROTECTED FROM THE ELEMENTS AND OTHER POTENTIAL DAMAGE.
- ENSURE SAFETY MEASURES ARE IN PLACE, WITH APPROPRIATE SAFETY EQUIPMENT AND FIRST AID SUPPLIES, PARTICULARLY GIVEN THE REMOTENESS OF THE SITE.
- CONDUCT A THOROUGH SITE AND STRUCTURE ASSESSMENT BEFORE COMMENCING WORK TO CONFIRM ALL CONDITIONS AND DIMENSIONS.
- DEVELOP A DETAILED WORKPLAN FOR EACH BUILDING, ADDRESSING SPECIFIC CHALLENGES FOR REMOVAL, STABILIZATION, RECONSTRUCTION, AND FINISHING PHASES.
- ACCOUNT FOR POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS, SUCH AS EXTREM WEATHER OR WILDLIFE INTERFERENCE, THAT MAY AFFECT WORK CONDITIONS.
- HAVE A CLEAR EMERGENCY PLAN, INCLUDING EVACUATION ROUTES AND THE LOCATION OF NEARBY MEDICAL FACILITIES.
- PLAN FOR UNFORESEEN ISSUES, SUCH AS MATERIAL SHORTAGES, DELAYS DUE TO WEATHER, OR CHANGE IN SITE CONDITIONS.

E R A

info@ersarch.ca | www.ersarch.ca
T: 416.963.4457 | F: 416.963.8761
625 Church Street, Suite 600
Toronto, ON, Canada, M5Y 2G1
E.R.A. Architects Inc.

Project

**CH'ÉDÁHDÉK/ FORTY MILE
CONSERVATION PLAN**

Address **Forty Mile Island, YK**

For **YG, Department of Tourism&Culture**

Project no. **24-052-01**

Scale at Arch D **AS INDICATED**

Drawn by **E./J. JG**

Reviewed by **JM**

Drawing title

**NWMP (BLDG. 12)
PROPOSED NORTH AND SOUTH
ELEVATIONS**

Sheet no.

AH105



INTERIOR 9
CURRENT CONDITION (2024) AH106



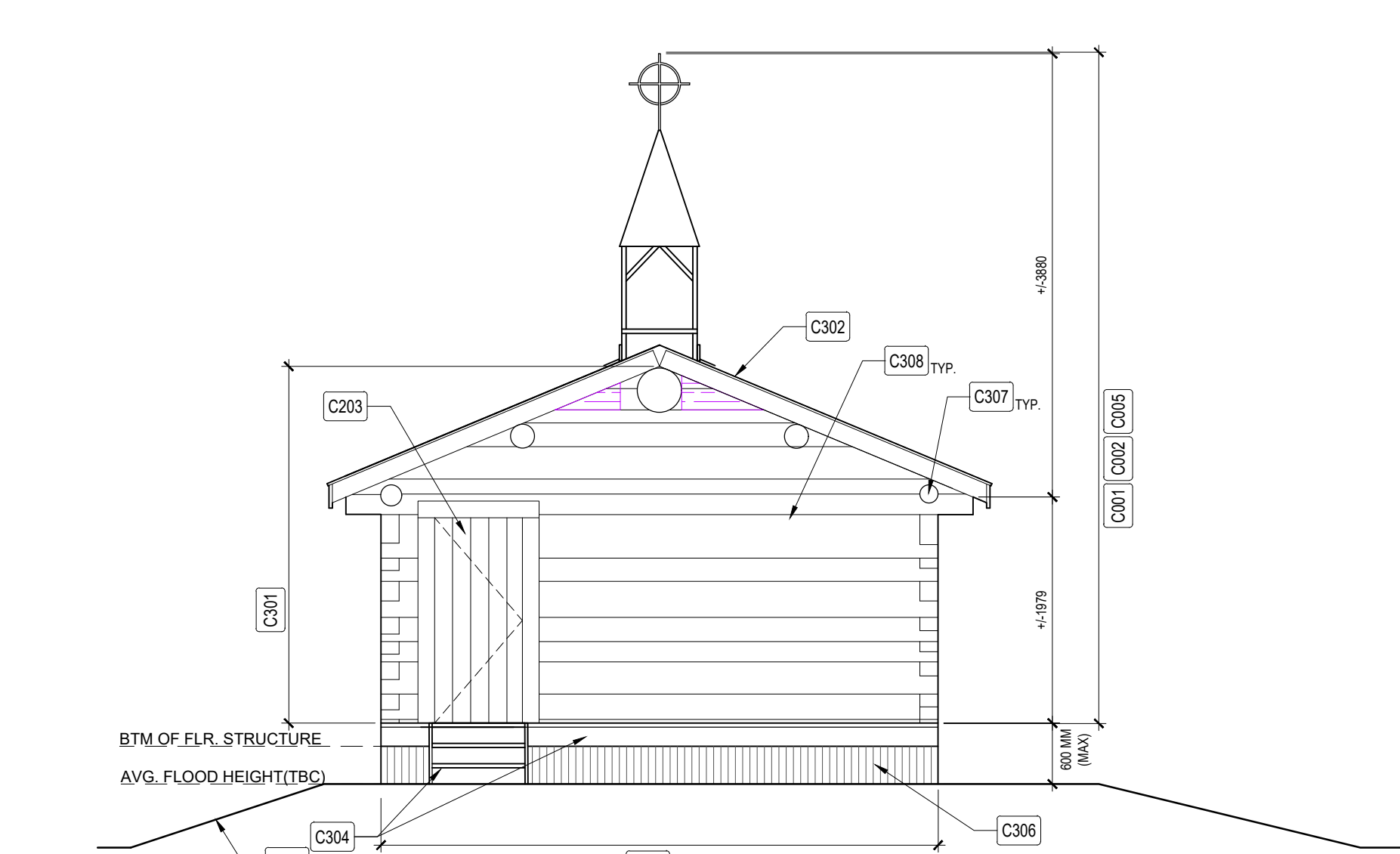
SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION 8
CURRENT CONDITION (2024) AH106



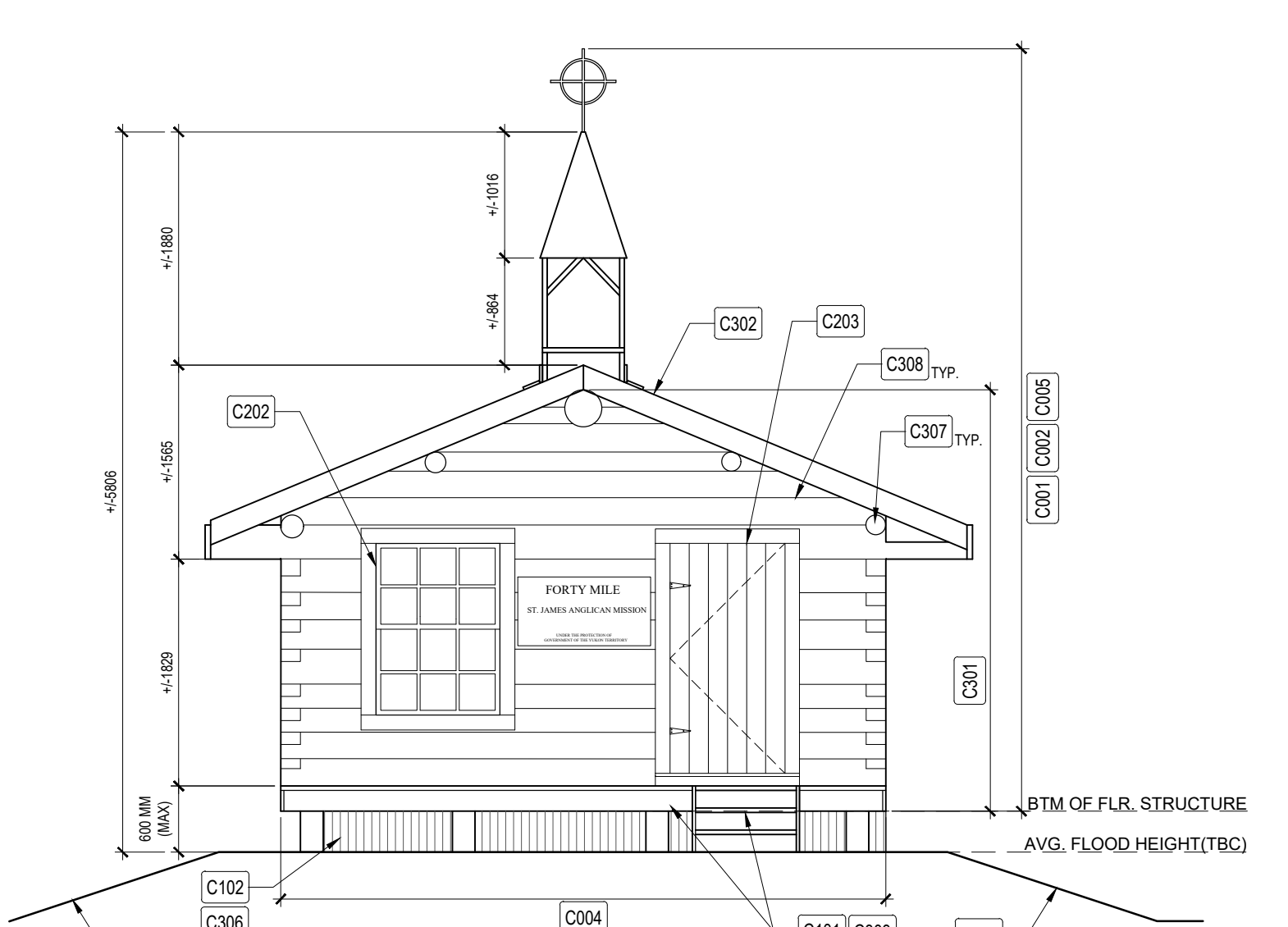
EAST ELEVATION 7
CURRENT CODITION (2024) AH106



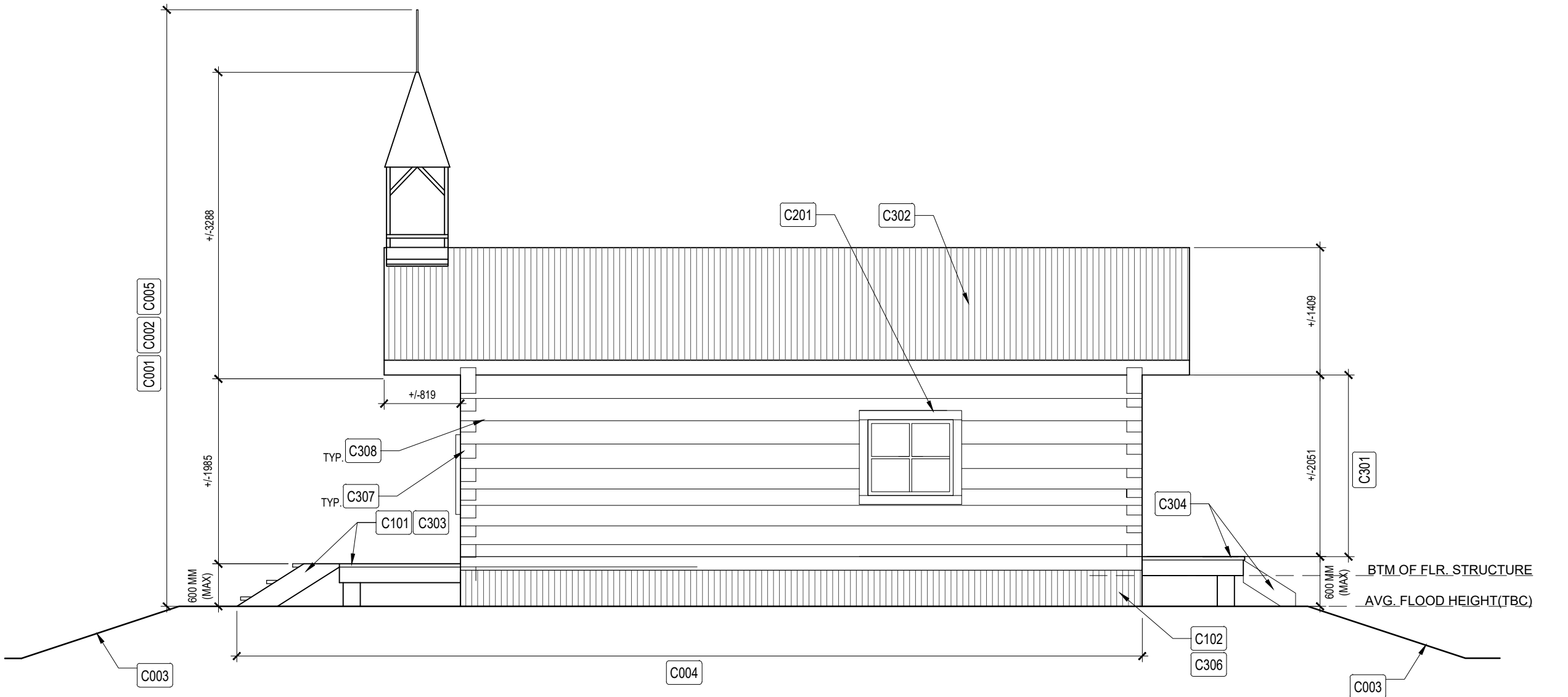
NORTH-EAST ELEVATION 6
PREVIOUS CONDITION (2015) AH106



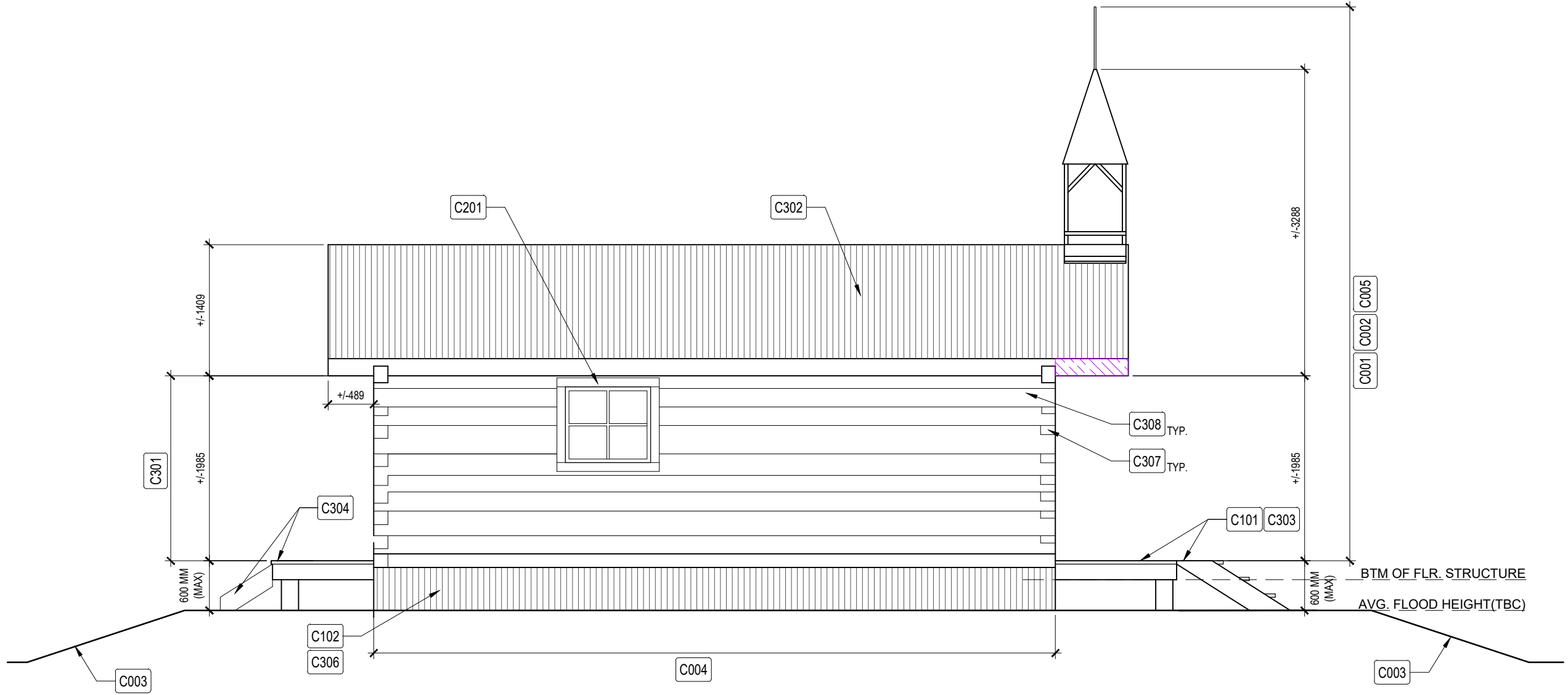
PROPOSED WEST ELEVATION 5
SCALE 1 : 50 AH106



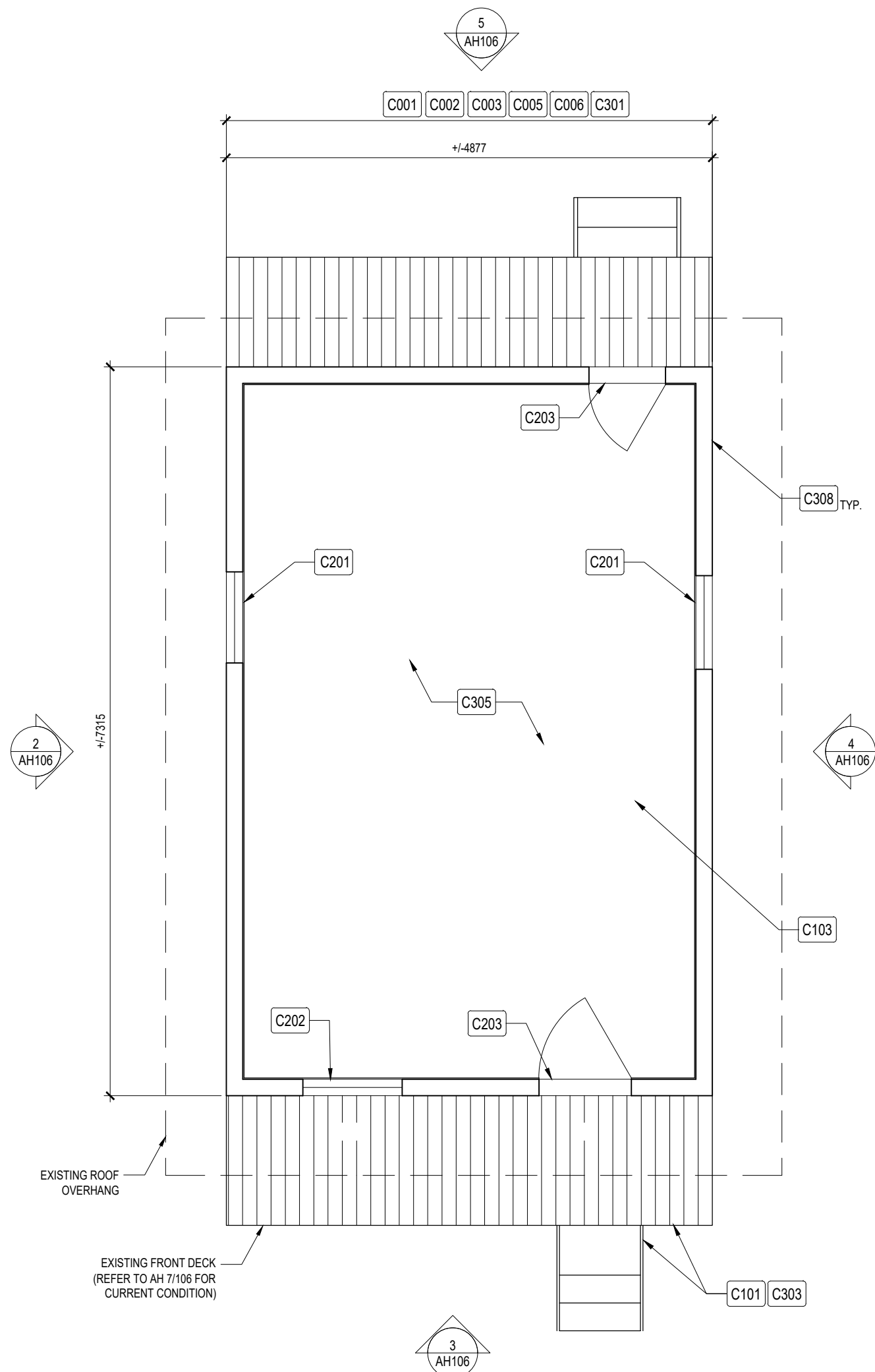
PROPOSED EAST ELEVATION 3
SCALE 1 : 50 AH106



PROPOSED NORTH ELEVATION 4
SCALE 1 : 50 AH106



PROPOSED SOUTH ELEVATION 2
SCALE 1 : 50 AH106



PROPOSED FLOOR PLAN 1
SCALE 1 : 50 AH106

BUILDING 13 - CONSERVATION NOTES

C000 - STABILIZATION AND RELOCATION

- C001** INVESTIGATE AND DOCUMENT BUILDING USING PHOTOGRAPHS AND DRAWINGS. TALLS. PRIOR TO MOVING THE BUILDING.
- C002** INSTALL ALL SHORING AS REQUIRED BY ENGINEER TO ENSURE STABILITY DURING THE MOVE.
- C003** RAISE GRADE AROUND EACH BUILDING ENSURING SLOPE AWAY FROM BUILDING. GRADE AND SOIL ASSEMBLY TBD BY ENGINEER.
- C004** PROVIDE NEW SUPPORT CRIBBING AND FOUNDATION PADS RAISING BUILDING ABOVE FLOOD LEVELS. TBD BY ENGINEER.
- C005** CAREFULLY RELOCATE BUILDING TO ITS NEW FOUNDATION AS PER ENGINEER'S METHODOLOGY.

C100 - REMOVALS AND SALVAGE WORK

- C101** CAREFULLY DISMANTLE AND SALVAGE FRONT DECK, STAIR, AND ARTIFACTS. STORE SALVAGED ITEMS IN A WEATHER PROTECTED FACILITY FOR FUTURE RECONSTRUCTION.
- C102** CAREFULLY REMOVE AND SALVAGE METAL SKIRTING FROM BASE FOR FUTURE RECONSTRUCTION.
- C103** REMOVE DEBRIS AND CLEAN INTERIOR OF THE BUILDING.

C200 - WINDOWS AND DOORS

- C201** REPAIR, REFINISH, AND REINSTALL SALVAGED WINDOW AND FRAME IN ITS ORIGINAL LOCATION.
- C202** PROVIDE NEW WOOD SASHES IN EXISTING WOOD FRAME TO MATCH EXISTING.
- C203** INSPECT AND PROVIDE REPAIRS TO DOORS AS REQUIRED.

C300 - WOOD, ROOF, AND METALWORK

- C301** PROVIDE REPAIRS TO DAMAGED LOGS AND JOINTS AS REQUIRED, PRESERVING AS MUCH ORIGINAL MATERIAL AS POSSIBLE.
- C302** PROVIDE REPAIRS TO THE ROOF FRAMING AS REQUIRED.
- C303** REBUILD FRONT DECK AND STAIRS UTILIZING SALVAGED MATERIAL AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE.
- C304** PROVIDE NEW DECK AND STAIR FOR THE REAR ELEVATION.
- C305** PROVIDE REPAIRS TO THE FLOOR STRUCTURE AND BOARDS AS REQUIRED.
- C306** REINSTALL SALVAGED CORRUGATED METAL SKIRTING.
- C307** PROVIDE END GRAIN WATERPROOFING PROTECTION
- C308** REAPPLY CHINKING TO 100% OF ALL ELEVATIONS, UTILIZING TRADITIONAL MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUES.

CONSERVATION LEGEND

- WOOD**
- REPAIR/ REPLACE WOOD COMPONENT

This drawing is the property of E.R.A. Architects Inc. and may not be used or reproduced without expressed approval. Refer to Engineering drawings before proceeding with work. The Contractor shall verify all dimensions and levels on site and report any discrepancies to E.R.A. before beginning work. Do not scale from the drawings. Use figured dimensions only. The Contractor is responsible for any changes made to the drawings without E.R.A.'s approval.

NO. DATE ISSUED FOR

1	2025-01-24	DRAFT FOR CLIENT REVIEW
2	2025-03-14	CONSERVATION PLAN

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

GENERAL NOTES

- THE SITE IS A REMOTE AREA. USE VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT SUITABLE FOR ACCESS THE SITE WITHOUT DAMAGING THE SURROUNDINGS. PLAN FOR EFFICIENT TRANSPORT OF MATERIALS, TOOLS, AND EQUIPMENT.
- IDENTIFY OR PROVIDE A SECURE STORAGE AREA FOR MATERIALS, TOOLS, AND SALVAGED COMPONENTS, PROTECTED FROM THE ELEMENTS AND OTHER POTENTIAL DAMAGE.
- ENSURE SAFETY MEASURES ARE IN PLACE, WITH APPROPRIATE SAFETY EQUIPMENT AND FIRST AID SUPPLIES, PARTICULARLY GIVEN THE REMOTENESS OF THE SITE.
- CONDUCT A THOROUGH SITE AND STRUCTURE ASSESSMENT BEFORE COMMENCING WORK TO CONFIRM ALL CONDITIONS AND DIMENSIONS.
- DEVELOP A DETAILED WORKPLAN FOR EACH BUILDING, ADDRESSING SPECIFIC CHALLENGES FOR REMOVAL, STABILIZATION, RECONSTRUCTION, AND FINISHING PHASES.
- ACCOUNT FOR POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS, SUCH AS EXTREM WEATHER OR WILDLIFE INTERFERENCE, THAT MAY AFFECT WORK CONDITIONS.
- HAVE A CLEAR EMERGENCY PLAN, INCLUDING EVACUATION ROUTES AND THE LOCATION OF NEARBY MEDICAL FACILITIES.
- PLAN FOR UNFORESEEN ISSUES, SUCH AS MATERIAL SHORTAGES, DELAYS DUE TO WEATHER, OR CHANGE IN SITE CONDITIONS.

E R A

info@eraarch.ca | www.eraarch.ca
T: 416.963.4457 | F: 416.963.8761
625 Church Street, Suite 600
Toronto, ON, Canada, M4Y 2G1
E.R.A. Architects Inc.

Project

CH'ÉDÁHDĚK/ FORTY MILE
CONSERVATION PLAN

Address Forty Mile Island, YK

For YG, Department of Tourism&Culture

Project no. 24-052-01

Scale at Arch D AS INDICATED

Drawn by E./J. JG

Reviewed by JM

Drawing title

ANGLICAN CHURCH (BLDG. 13)
PROPOSED FLOOR PLAN AND
ELEVATIONS

Sheet no.

AH106



NORTH ELEVATION 11
CURRENT CONDITION (2024) AH107



TYP. CONDITION ON EAST ELEV. 10
CURRENT CONDITION (2024) AH107



SOUTH ELEV. PARTIALLY OBSTRUCTED 8
CURRENT CONDITION (2024) AH107



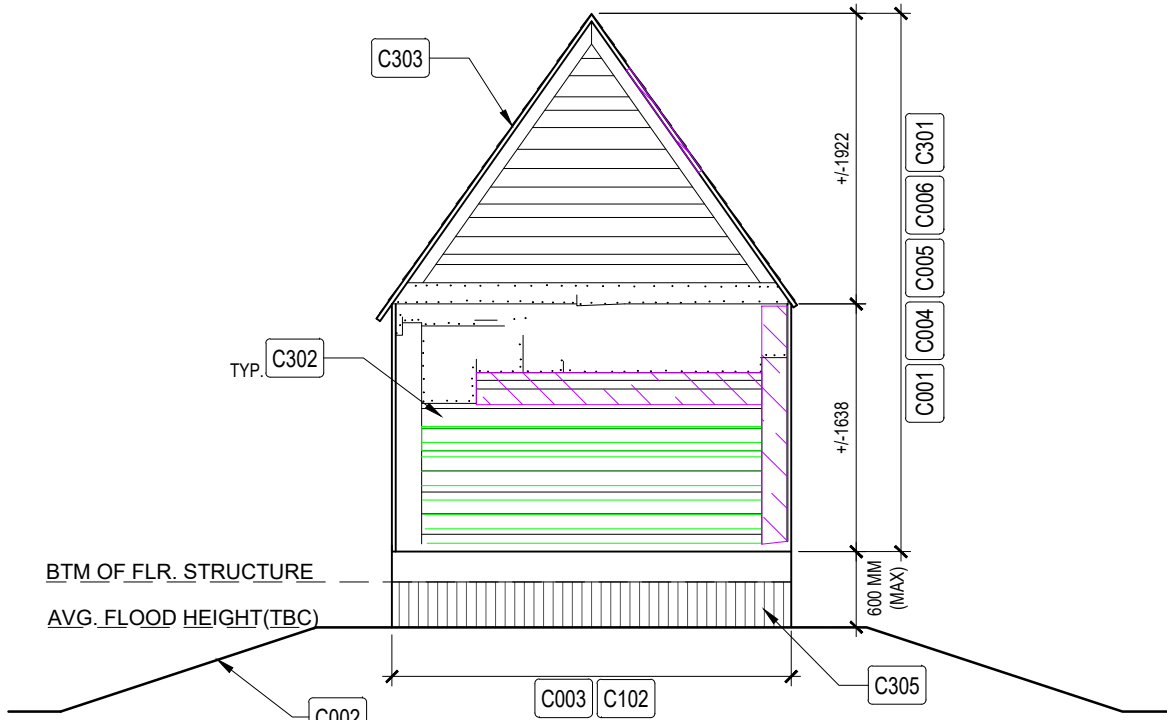
SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION 6
PREVIOUS CONDITION (2015) AH107



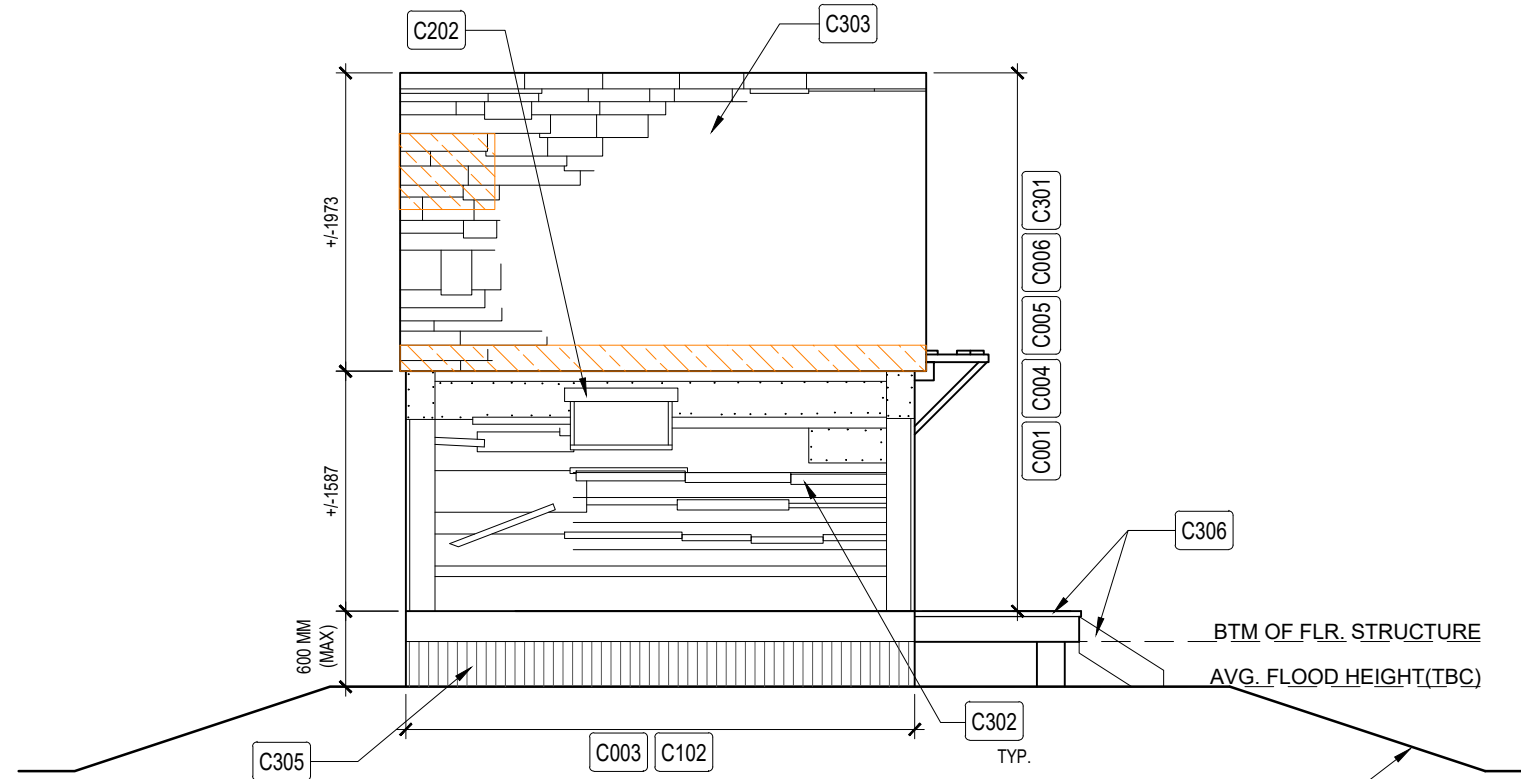
EAST ELEVATION 9
CURRENT CODITION (2024) AH107



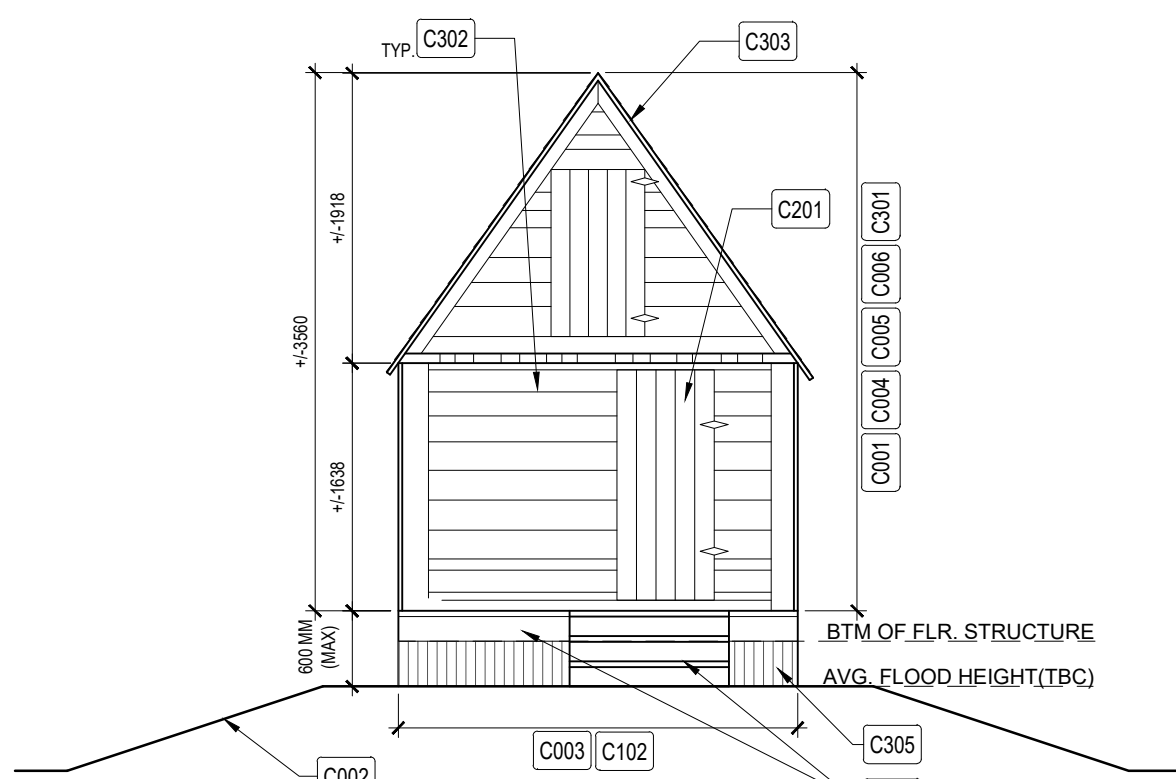
WEST ELEVATION 7
CURRENT CONDITION (2024) AH107



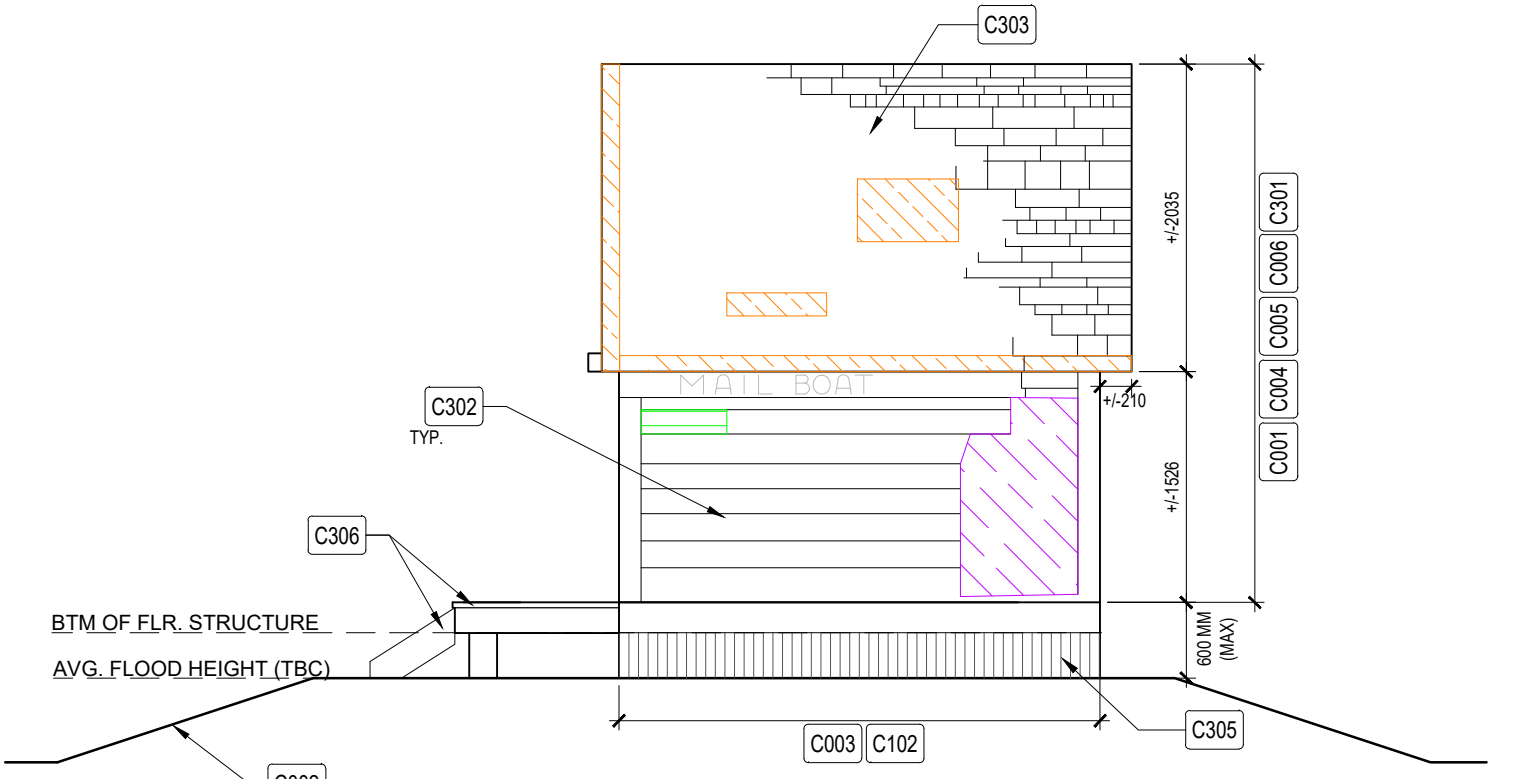
PROPOSED WEST ELEVATION 3
SCALE 1 : 50 AH107



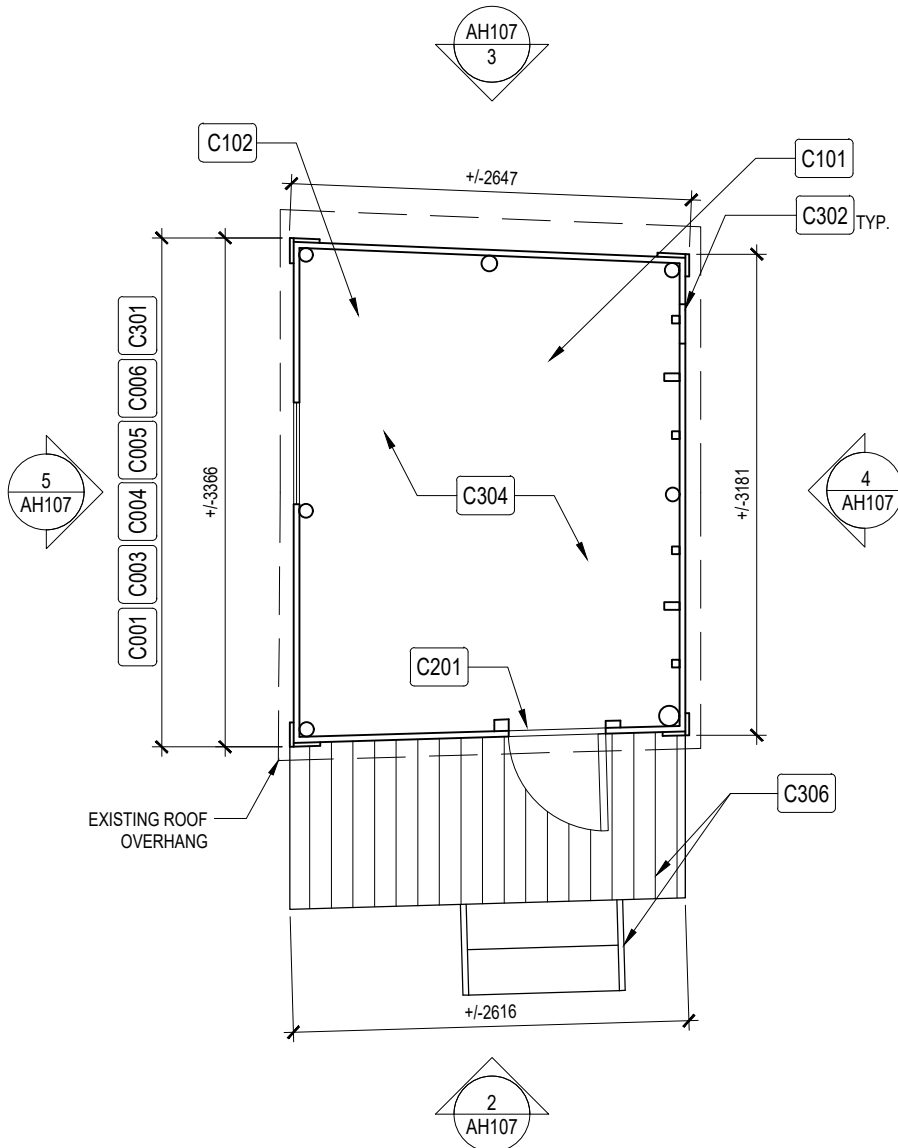
PROPOSED SOUTH ELEVATION 5
SCALE 1 : 50 AH107



PROPOSED EAST ELEVATION 2
SCALE 1 : 50 AH107



PROPOSED NORTH ELEVATION 4
SCALE 1 : 50 AH107



PROPOSED FLOOR PLAN 1
SCALE 1 : 50 AH107

BUILDING 14 - CONSERVATION NOTES

WORK TO THIS BUILDING TO BE COORDINATED WITH THE WORK TO BUILDING 10 - ROADHOUSE, AS ITS ADDITION ROOF CURRENTLY RESTS ON BUILDING 14 - METALWORKING SHOP BUILDING.

C000 - STABILIZATION AND RELOCATION

C001 INVESTIGATE AND DOCUMENT BUILDING USING PHOTOGRAPHS AND DRAWINGS. CONFIRM CONDITION, CONNECTION DETAILS AND ASSEMBLIES PRIOR TO ANY OTHER WORK.

C002 RAISE GRADE AROUND EACH BUILDING ENSURING SLOPE AWAY FROM BUILDING. GRADE AND SOIL ASSEMBLY TBD BY ENGINEER.

C003 PROVIDE NEW SUPPORT CRIBBING AND FOUNDATION PADS RAISING BUILDING ABOVE FLOOD LEVELS. TBD BY ENGINEER.

C004 STABILIZE THE BUILDING BY ADDING TEMPORARY SHORING REQUIRED BY AN ENGINEER AND COMPLETE ANY ESSENTIAL REPAIRS PRIOR TO MOVING THE BUILDING. COORDINATE SHORING AND ESSENTIAL REPAIRS WITH THE STABILIZATION AND SALVAGE WORKS FOR BUILDING 10 - ROADHOUSE.

C005 AFTER REMOVING THE ROADHOUSE ROOF FROM ITS SOUTH ELEVATION, PROVIDE NECESSARY REPAIRS TO STABILIZE WALLS AND ROOF FOR RELOCATION.

C006 CAREFULLY RELOCATE BUILDING TO ITS NEW FOUNDATION AS PER THE ENGINEER'S METHODOLOGY.

C100 - REMOVALS AND SALVAGE WORK

C101 REMOVE DEBRIS FROM INTERIOR BEFORE RELOCATION.

C102 CAREFULLY SALVAGE ANY ARTIFACTS ON THE EXTERIOR/INTERIOR. STORE WITH RELATED BUILDING COMPONENTS IN A WEATHER PROTECTED FACILITY.

C200 - WINDOWS AND DOORS

C201 PROVIDE NEW VERTICAL WOOD PLANK DOOR AND FRAME.

C202 PROVIDE NEW WINDOW FRAME AND SASH ON THE SOUTH ELEVATION.

C300 - WOOD, ROOF, AND METALWORK

C301 INVESTIGATE STRUCTURE AFTER THE BUILDING HAS BEEN RELOCATED, AND PROVIDE NECESSARY REPAIRS AS REQUIRED.

C302 REPAIR WOOD PLANK WALLS, REPLACING SECTIONS WITH MATCHING MATERIALS ONLY WHERE NECESSARY.

C303 REPAIR METAL SHINGLE ROOF AND DECKING. PRIORITIZING RETENTION OF ORIGINAL MATERIALS. INSTALL NEW ROOFING MEMBRANE, WHERE REQUIRED, REPLACE MATERIALS IN KIND OR WITH COMPATIBLE ALTERNATIVES.

C304 PROVIDE NEW PLANK FLOOR AND PT FLOOR STRUCTURE, AS PER ENGINEER.

C305 PROVIDE NEW CORRUGATED METAL SKIRTING.

C306 PROVIDE WOOD FRAME DECK AND ENTRY STAIR.

CONSERVATION LEGEND

WOOD

REPAIR/ REPLACE WOOD COMPONENT

RESET AND SECURE WOOD COMPONENT

METALS

REPAIR/ REPLACE METAL SHEATING

This drawing is the property of E.R.A. Architects Inc. and may not be used or reproduced without expressed approval. Refer to Engineering drawings before proceeding with work. The Contractor shall verify all dimensions and levels on site and report any discrepancies to E.R.A. before beginning work. Do not scale from the drawings. Use figured dimensions only. The Contractor is responsible for any changes made to the drawings without E.R.A.'s approval.

NO. DATE ISSUED FOR

1	2025-01-24	DRAFT FOR CLIENT REVIEW
2	2025-03-14	CONSERVATION PLAN

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

GENERAL NOTES

1. THE SITE IS A REMOTE AREA. USE VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT SUITABLE FOR ACCESS THE SITE WITHOUT DAMAGING THE SURROUNDINGS. PLAN FOR EFFICIENT TRANSPORT OF MATERIALS, TOOLS, AND EQUIPMENT.

2. IDENTIFY OR PROVIDE A SECURE STORAGE AREA FOR MATERIALS, TOOLS, AND SALVAGED COMPONENTS. PROTECTED FROM THE ELEMENTS AND OTHER POTENTIAL DAMAGE.

3. ENSURE SAFETY MEASURES ARE IN PLACE, WITH APPROPRIATE SAFETY EQUIPMENT AND FIRST AID SUPPLIES, PARTICULARLY GIVEN THE REMOTENESS OF THE SITE.

4. CONDUCT A THOROUGH SITE AND STRUCTURE ASSESSMENT BEFORE COMMENCING WORK TO CONFIRM ALL CONDITIONS AND DIMENSIONS.

5. DEVELOP A DETAILED WORKPLAN FOR EACH BUILDING, ADDRESSING SPECIFIC CHALLENGES FOR REMOVAL, STABILIZATION, RECONSTRUCTION, AND FINISHING PHASES.

6. ACCOUNT FOR POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS, SUCH AS EXTREM WEATHER OR WILDLIFE INTERFERENCE, THAT MAY AFFECT WORK CONDITIONS.

7. HAVE A CLEAR EMERGENCY PLAN, INCLUDING EVACUATION ROUTES AND THE LOCATION OF NEARBY MEDICAL FACILITIES.

8. PLAN FOR UNFORESEEN ISSUES, SUCH AS MATERIAL SHORTAGES, DELAYS DUE TO WEATHER, OR CHANGE IN SITE CONDITIONS.

E R A
info@ersarch.ca | www.ersarch.ca
T: 416.963.4457 | F: 416.963.8761
625 Church Street, Suite 600
Toronto, ON, Canada, M5Y 2G1
E.R.A. Architects Inc.

Project

CH'ÉDÁHDÉK/ FORTY MILE
CONSERVATION PLAN

Address Forty Mile Island, YK

For YG, Department of Tourism&Culture

Project no. 24-052-01

Scale at Arch D 1 : 25

Drawn by EJJUG

Reviewed by JM

Drawing title

METALWORKING SHOP

(BLDG. 14)

PROPOSED FLOOR PLAN AND

ELEVATIONS

Sheet no.

AH107



TYP. CONDITION OF INTERIOR
PREVIOUS CONDITION (2015) AH108



REMAINING ROOF STRUCTURE
PREVIOUS CONDITION (2015) AH108



REMAINING STRUCTURE
CURRENT CONDITION (2024) AH108



PARTIAL SOUTH ELEV. - FRONT ADDITION
PREVIOUS CONDITION (2015) AH108



SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION
PREVIOUS CONDITION (2015) AH108



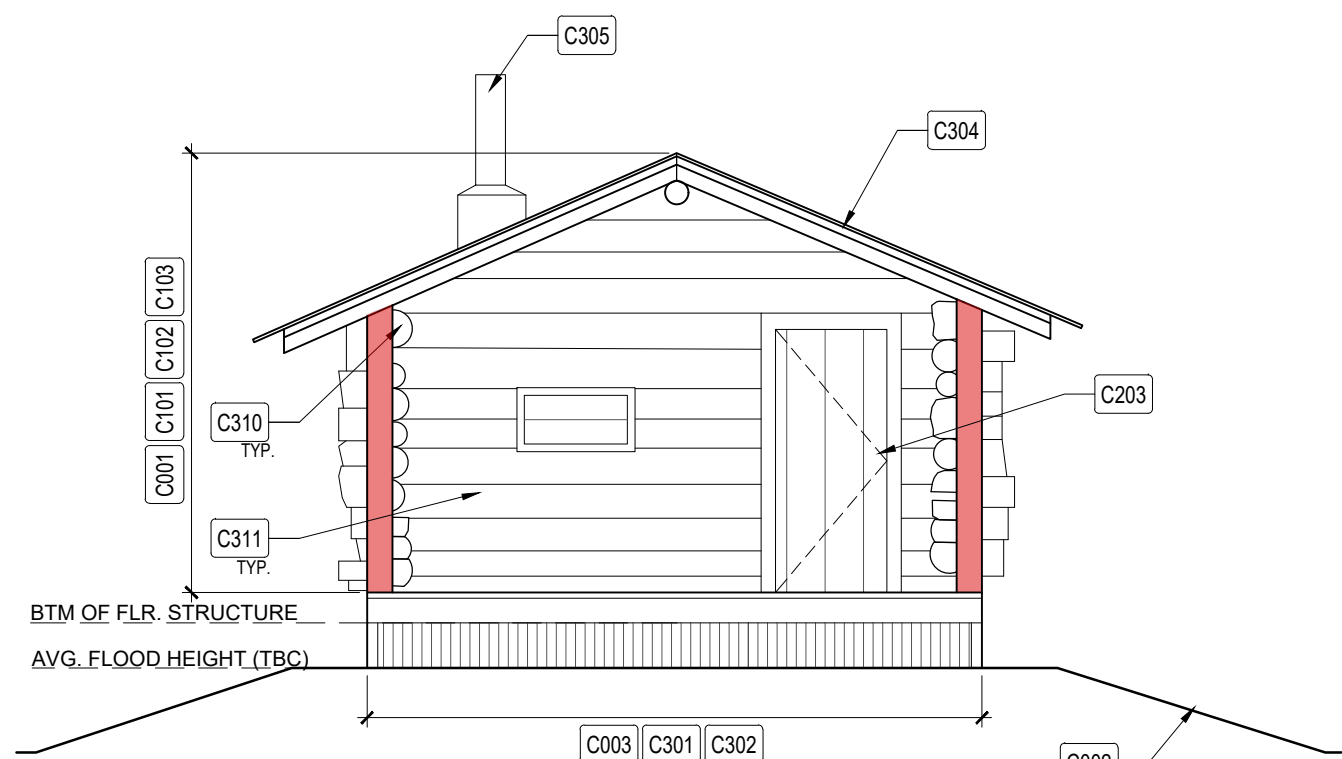
EAST ELEVATION - FRONT ADDITION
PREVIOUS CONDITION (2015) AH108



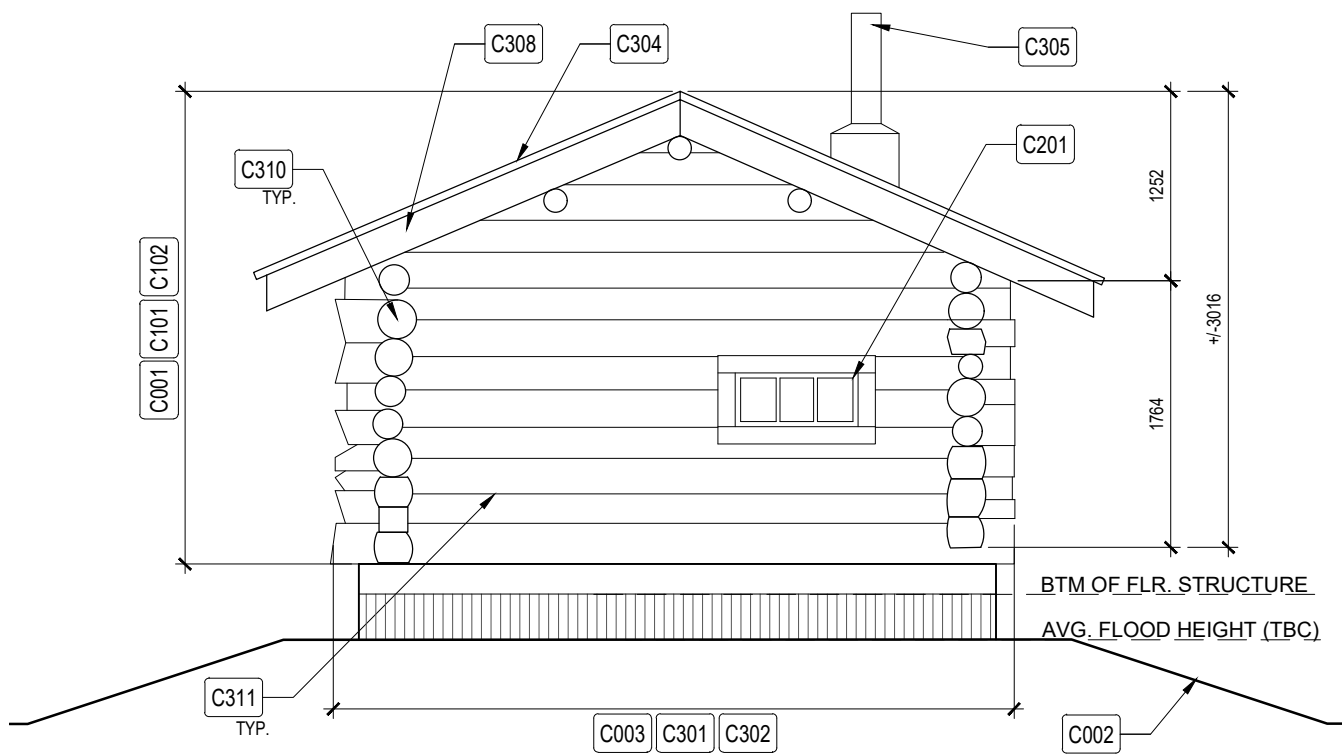
SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION
PREVIOUS CONDITION (2015) AH108



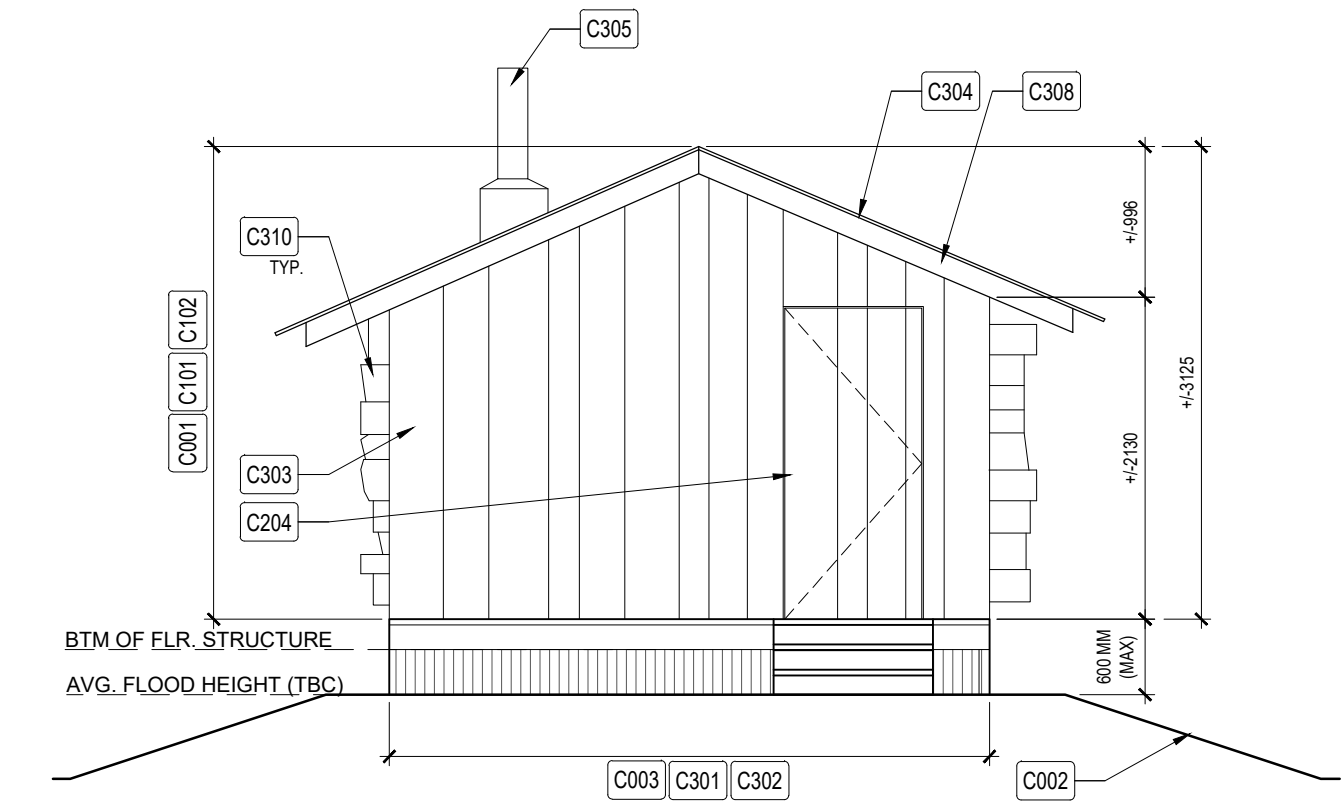
NORTH-EAST ELEVATION
PREVIOUS CONDITION (2015) AH108



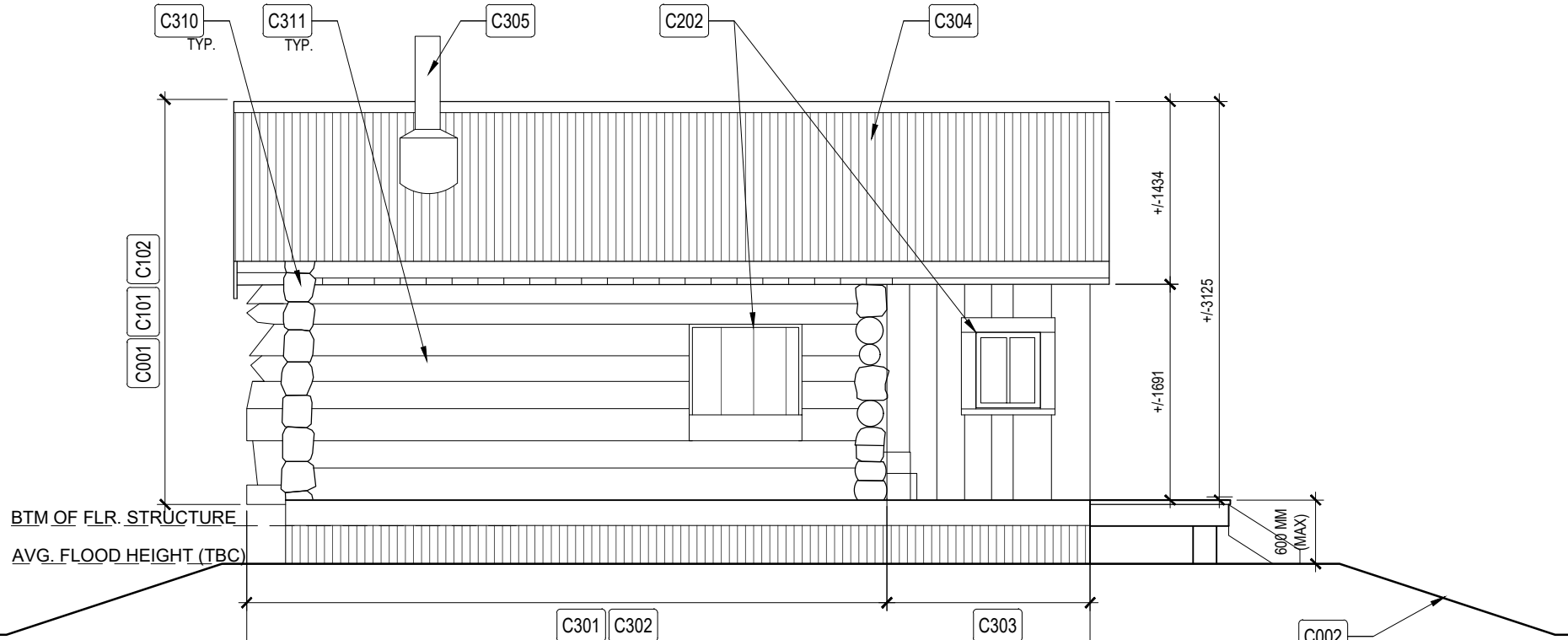
SECTION - EAST ELEVATION
SCALE 1 : 50 AH108



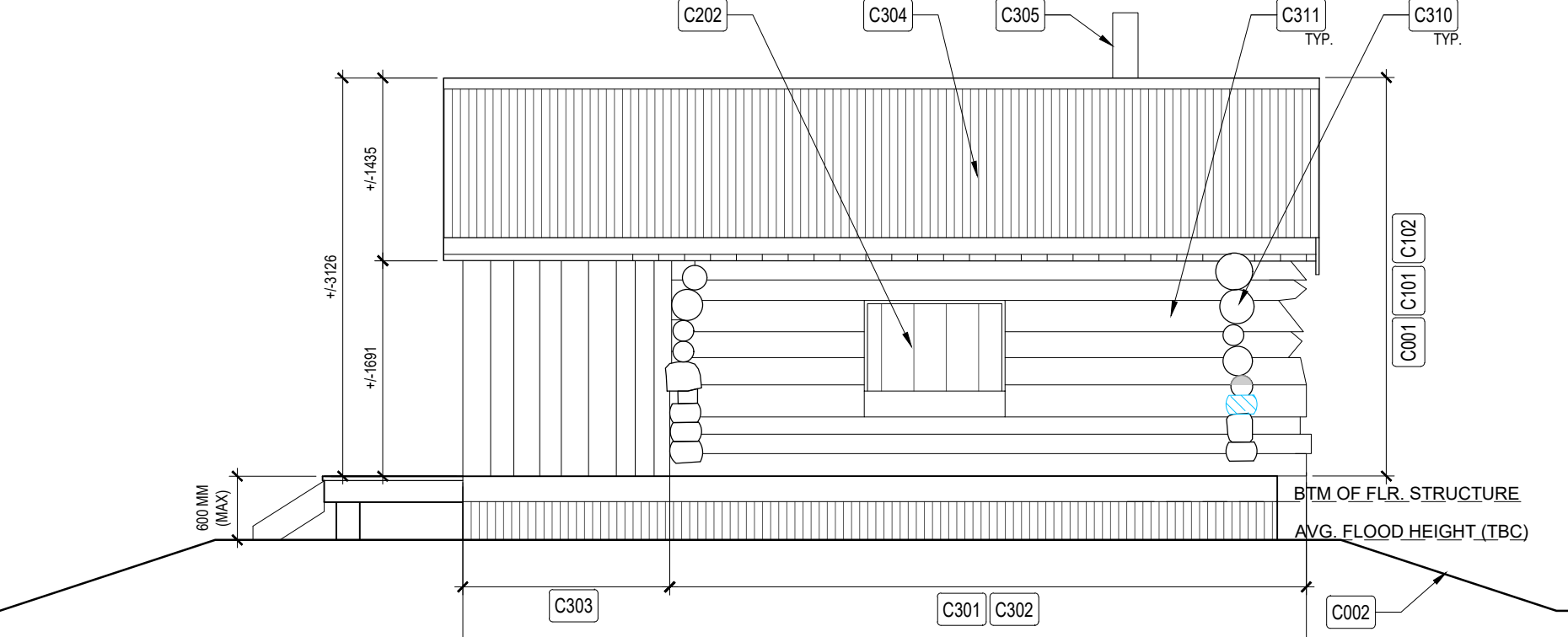
PROPOSED EAST ELEVATION
SCALE 1 : 50 AH108



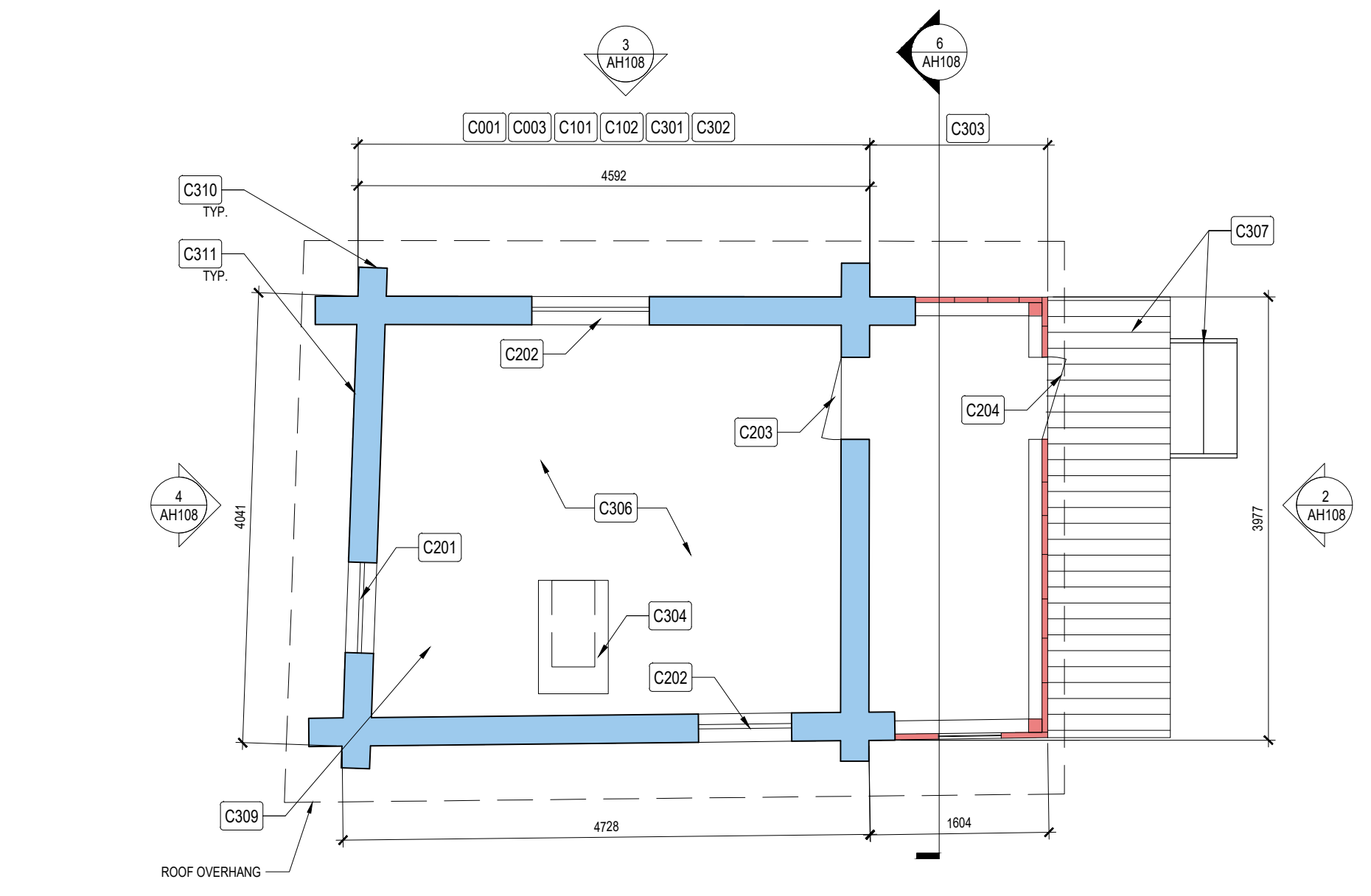
PROPOSED EAST ELEVATION
SCALE 1 : 50 AH108



PROPOSED SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1 : 50 AH108



PROPOSED NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1 : 50 AH108



PROPOSED FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1 : 50 AH108

BUILDING 16 - CONSERVATION NOTES

C000 - STABILIZATION AND RELOCATION

- C001** INVESTIGATE AND DOCUMENT BUILDING USING PHOTOGRAPHS AND DRAWINGS TO CONFIRM CONDITION, CONNECTION DETAILS AND ASSEMBLIES, PRIOR TO MOVING BUILDING.
- C002** RAISE GRADE AROUND EACH BUILDING ENSURING SLOPE AWAY FROM BUILDING. GRADE AND SOIL ASSEMBLY TBD BY ENGINEER.
- C003** PROVIDE NEW SUPPORT CRIBBING AND FOUNDATION PADS RAISING BUILDING ABOVE FLOOD LEVELS. TBD BY ENGINEER.

C100 - REMOVALS AND SALVAGE WORK

- C101** CAREFULLY DISMANTLE AND SALVAGE REMAINING BUILDING COMPONENTS AND ARTIFACTS. STORE SALVAGED ITEMS IN A WEATHER PROTECTED FACILITY.
- C102** CATALOGUE ALL COMPONENTS IN SOUND AND UNSOUND CONDITION, IDENTIFYING CONDITION, QUANTITY, MATERIAL, INTEGRITY, AND LOCATION. USE PHOTOS AND DRAWINGS TO DOCUMENT ASSEMBLY DETAILS AND CONNECTIONS.

C200 - WINDOWS AND DOORS

- C201** REPAIR AND REINSTALL SALVAGED WOOD SASH WINDOW AND FRAME. REPLACE BROKEN GLAZING. APPLY GLAZING PUTTY, PREPARE AND PAINT, AND ADD WEATHER STRIPPING.
- C202** PROVIDE NEW SYMPATHETIC WOOD WINDOWS WHERE REQUIRED.
- C203** REPAIR AND REINSTATE SALVAGED WOOD DOOR, FRAME AND HARDWARE. PROVIDE PROTECTIVE COATING OVER WOOD AND METAL COMPONENTS.
- C204** PROVIDE NEW VERTICAL PLANK DOOR AND DOOR FRAME. PROVIDE JAMBS AS REQUIRED TO SUPPORT DOOR.

C300 - WOOD, ROOF, AND METALWORK

- C301** REPAIR SALVAGED COMPONENTS AS NECESSARY, PRESERVING AS MUCH ORIGINAL MATERIAL AS POSSIBLE. REPLACE MISSING OR DETERIORATED COMPONENTS IN KIND, USING MATCHING WOOD SPECIES AND TOOLS TO ENSURE COMPATIBILITY.
- C302** RECONSTRUCT THE BUILDING ON ITS NEW FOUNDATION WITH SALVAGED MATERIALS, SUPPLEMENTING WITH NEW MATERIALS ONLY AS REQUIRED. REFER TO DRAWINGS, PHOTOS AND RECORDED DETAILS AS REQUIRED FOR ASSEMBLY.
- C303** RECONSTRUCT FRONT ADDITION WITH NEW MATERIAL. EXACT DIMENSIONS OF THE WOOD FRAME STRUCTURE HAVE NOT BEEN DOCUMENTED. DIMENSIONS AND DETAILS SHOWN ARE APPROXIMATE AND DERIVED FROM ARCHIVAL PHOTOGRAPHS.
- C304** REASSEMBLE ROOF WITH SALVAGED BEAMS, RAFTERS, PURLINS, AND DECKING ACCORDING TO DOCUMENTED DETAILS AND ASSEMBLIES. PROVIDE NEW ROOFING MEMBRANE AND CORRUGATED METAL ROOFING.
- C305** REINSTALL SALVAGED CHIMNEY AND WOOD STOVE IN PREVIOUSLY DOCUMENTED LOCATION.
- C306** REPAIR THE EXISTING WOOD PLANK FLOOR WHERE REQUIRED.
- C307** PROVIDE WOOD FRAME DECK AND ENTRY STAIR.
- C308** REINSTALL SALVAGED WOOD FASCIA TO MATCH PREVIOUSLY DOCUMENTED. PROVIDE NEW MATERIAL ONLY WHERE REQUIRED.
- C309** REINSTATE ALL SALVAGED ARTIFACTS IN PREVIOUSLY DOCUMENTED LOCATIONS.
- C310** PROVIDE END GRAIN WATERPROOFING PROTECTION
- C311** REAPPLY CHINKING TO 100% OF ALL ELEVATIONS, UTILIZING TRADITIONAL MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUES.

CONSERVATION LEGEND

- WOOD**
- REBUILD STRUCTURE WITH NEW AND EXISTING MATERIAL
 - REBUILD STRUCTURE WITH NEW MATERIAL
 - PROVIDE WOOD DUTCHMAN REPAIR

This drawing is the property of E.R.A. Architects Inc. and may not be used or reproduced without expressed approval. Refer to Engineering drawings before proceeding with work. The Contractor shall verify all dimensions and levels on site and report any discrepancies to E.R.A. before beginning work. Do not scale from the drawings. Use figured dimensions only. The Contractor is responsible for any changes made to the drawings without E.R.A.'s approval.

GENERAL NOTES

- THE SITE IS A REMOTE AREA. USE VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT SUITABLE FOR ACCESS THE SITE WITHOUT DAMAGING THE SURROUNDINGS. PLAN FOR EFFICIENT TRANSPORT OF MATERIALS, TOOLS, AND EQUIPMENT.
- IDENTIFY OR PROVIDE A SECURE STORAGE AREA FOR MATERIALS, TOOLS, AND SALVAGED COMPONENTS, PROTECTED FROM THE ELEMENTS AND OTHER POTENTIAL DAMAGE.
- ENSURE SAFETY MEASURES ARE IN PLACE, WITH APPROPRIATE SAFETY EQUIPMENT AND FIRST AID SUPPLIES, PARTICULARLY GIVEN THE REMOTENESS OF THE SITE.
- CONDUCT A THOROUGH SITE AND STRUCTURE ASSESSMENT BEFORE COMMENCING WORK TO CONFIRM ALL CONDITIONS AND DIMENSIONS.
- DEVELOP A DETAILED WORKPLAN FOR EACH BUILDING, ADDRESSING SPECIFIC CHALLENGES FOR REMOVAL, STABILIZATION, RECONSTRUCTION, AND FINISHING PHASES.
- ACCOUNT FOR POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS, SUCH AS EXTREM WEATHER OR WILDLIFE INTERFERENCE, THAT MAY AFFECT WORK CONDITIONS.
- HAVE A CLEAR EMERGENCY PLAN, INCLUDING EVACUATION ROUTES AND THE LOCATION OF NEARBY MEDICAL FACILITIES.
- PLAN FOR UNFORESEEN ISSUES, SUCH AS MATERIAL SHORTAGES, DELAYS DUE TO WEATHER, OR CHANGE IN SITE CONDITIONS.

- C001** INVESTIGATE AND DOCUMENT BUILDING USING PHOTOGRAPHS AND DRAWINGS TO CONFIRM CONDITION, CONNECTION DETAILS AND ASSEMBLIES, PRIOR TO MOVING BUILDING.
- C002** RAISE GRADE AROUND EACH BUILDING ENSURING SLOPE AWAY FROM BUILDING. GRADE AND SOIL ASSEMBLY TBD BY ENGINEER.
- C003** PROVIDE NEW SUPPORT CRIBBING AND FOUNDATION PADS RAISING BUILDING ABOVE FLOOD LEVELS. TBD BY ENGINEER.

E R A
E.R.A. Architects Inc.
info@erarch.ca | www.erarch.ca
T: 416.953.4457 | F: 416.953.8761
625 Church Street, Suite 600
Toronto, ON, Canada, M5T 2G1

Project
Forty Mile Island, YK
Address
For
YG, Department of Tourism&Culture
Project no.
24-052-01
Scale at Arch D
1 : 25
Drawn by
EJJUG
Reviewed by
JM
Drawing title
WILLIE DE WOLFE CABIN (BLDG. 16)
PROPOSED FLOOR PLAN AND ELEVATIONS
Sheet no.

AH108

APPENDIX B: RELOCATION ANALYSIS MATRIX

Any future relocation of the Site's buildings that may be contemplated for flood mitigation objectives should consider whether the relocation will adversely impact the Site's tangible and intangible elements of cultural heritage value, extrapolated and listed in Section 6. The following analysis considers each element in the context of potential future relocation of buildings and outlines preliminary considerations around impact on cultural heritage value.

#	Elements of Value	Impact	Potential Mitigation
1	<i>Location at the confluence of the Yukon and Fortymile Rivers, on the route of the Fortymile caribou herd</i>	Dependent on relocation site	Keeping the relocation zone within proximity of the confluence of the rivers
2	<i>Below-grade archaeological evidence of First Nations and colonial activities over the Site's history</i>	No	N/A
3	<i>A flat land at the confluence of the rivers, characterized by cleared open spaces to facilitate human use and programming</i>	No	N/A
4	<i>Evidence of a colonial townscape: colonial building forms organized along a riverfronting path or street grid, clustered into groupings, with distinct building forms representing distinct economic, institutional and social functions within the town</i>	Yes	Re-assembling the groupings to maintain the current relationship between buildings
5	<i>Remnant structures representing the Alaska Commercial Company's founding presence within the colonial townscape</i>	N/A	N/A
6	<i>Remnant structures representing the North West Mounted Police's presence within the colonial townscape</i>	No	N/A
7	<i>A vernacular building tradition reflecting practice methods of construction in a remote, flood-prone context, where typical approaches include materials reuse, cyclical repairs, building relocation (intentional and unintentional) and patchwork with replacement materials (procured or on hand)</i>	No	N/A
8	<i>Remnant evidence of colonial-style agricultural uses within the townscape and surrounding forest</i>	No	N/A
9	<i>Landscape elements (i.e. rows of trees at the river's edge) that shelter the Site from minor flooding events</i>	No	N/A
10	<i>Expansive views and viewsheds over the riverine landscape</i>	Dependent on method (e.g. if the movement is temporary, such as with the use of hydraulic lifts, there may be an associated impact on views)	Minimizing the use of intensive, contemporary engineering infrastructure to facilitate any seasonal relocation that would remain permanently on the river landscape
11	<i>The interchangeable use of Ch'édähdëk and Forty Mile as a place name for the Site</i>	No	N/A