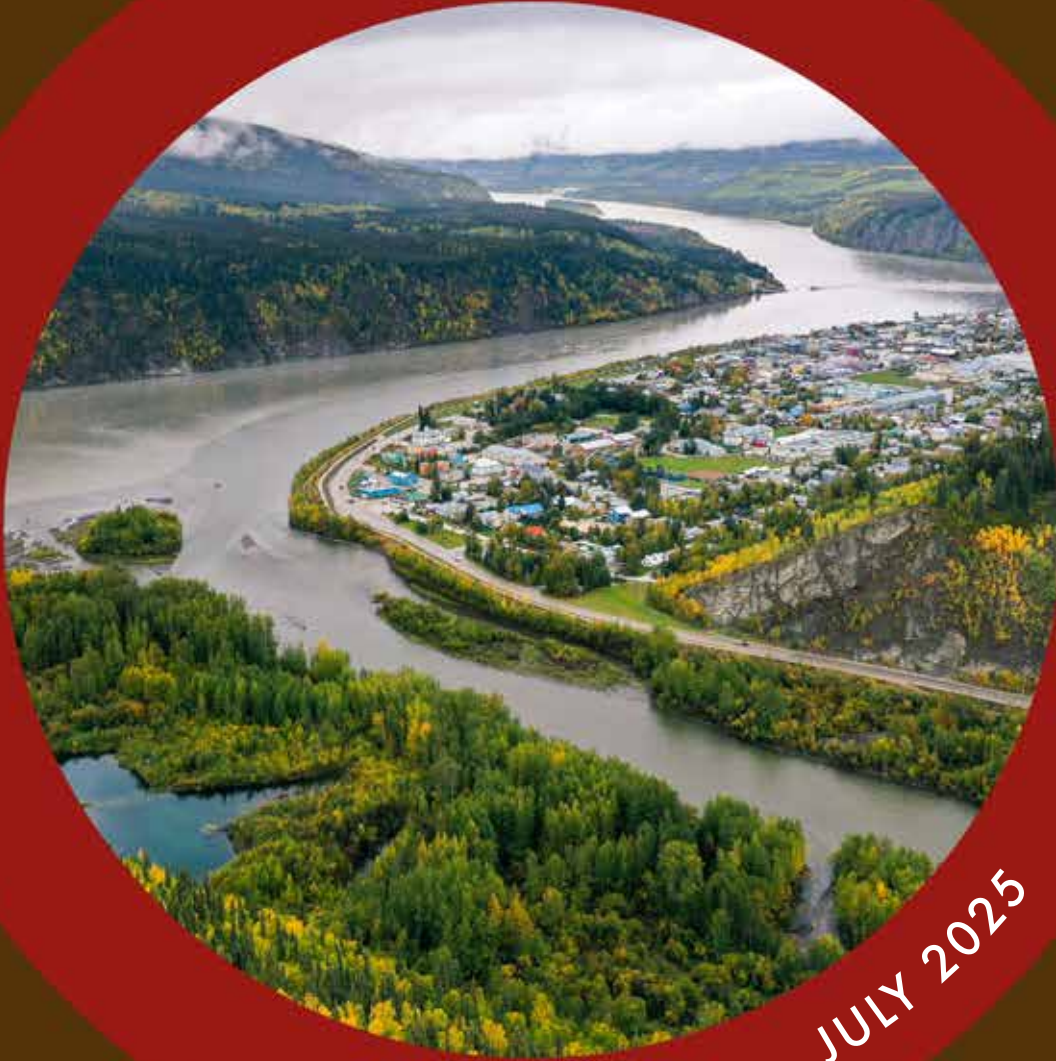


TR'ONDĚK



KLONDIKE

World Heritage Site



JULY 2025

MANAGEMENT PLAN

Aerial view of Dawson City from SE, Klondike R. in foreground, Sept. 5, 2020. GroundTruth Exploration



TR'ONDĚK-KLONDIKE WORLD HERITAGE SITE VISION

To recognize the enduring presence of the Indigenous peoples of Tr'ondëk-Klondike and understand the impacts of colonial expansion and the evolving relationships between the people bound together by the Klondike Gold Rush.

TR'ONDĚK-KLONDIKE MANAGEMENT PLAN GOAL

To conserve this important place and relate the stories of Tr'ondëk-Klondike for future generations by:

- *Protecting, conserving, and presenting the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of Tr'ondëk-Klondike within the existing management framework;*
- *Employing the high management standards, resources, and capacity of Tr'ondëk-Klondike's responsible government authorities and management bodies;*
- *Establishing a Stewardship Committee to provide advice for site management and enable communication, monitoring, reporting, and local stewardship;*
- *Implementing the Management Plan's goals and objectives; and*
- *Creating opportunities that support economic viability, diversity, and opportunities for residents and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in.*

TR'ONDĚK-KLONDIKE WORLD HERITAGE SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN

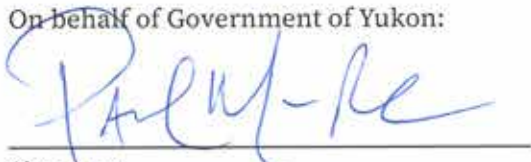
We, the undersigned, accept this Management Plan as a framework for cooperative management of Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site, ensuring the Outstanding Universal Value of the site is appropriately managed, conserved and communicated.

On behalf of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in:


Signature

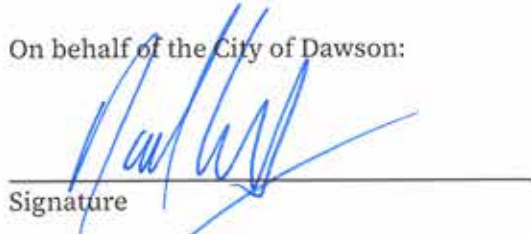
25.08.26
Date

On behalf of Government of Yukon:


Signature

07/23/2025
Date

On behalf of the City of Dawson:


Signature

July 30 2025
Date

On behalf of Parks Canada Agency:


Signature

25-July-2025
Date

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Tr'ondëk-Klondike was added to the World Heritage List in 2023 as a serial cultural property¹.

UNESCO World Heritage site inscription commemorates the distinct, exceptional qualities of Tr'ondëk-Klondike. 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 land 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.

Tr'ondëk-Klondike encompasses 335 hectares within Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in's homeland, which has been marked by Indigenous activities and traditions juxtaposed with the expansion and consolidation of colonial enterprise through changes in settlement patterns, land use, spirituality, and economy. Its eight component sites are located along the Yukon River and the Blackstone River. The property

extends approximately 80 kilometres north from Tr'ochëk along the Yukon River to Ch'ëdähdëk (Forty Mile), and approximately 100 kilometres northeast from Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it (Moosehide Village) to Tthe Zray Kek'it (Black City).

The serial property is composed of eight component sites that contain the most intact and outstanding physical evidence of an Indigenous peoples' occupation of land overlain with evidence of colonial expansion and the First Nations' responses to it. Tr'ondëk-Klondike relates Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in's presence in their homeland for thousands of years prior to the newcomers' arrival and the subsequent changes in land use, livelihoods, and patterns of settlement, as well as adaptations to new economies in response to the establishment and consolidation of colonial power over a brief, but intense, period – from 1874 to 1908.

Seven component sites are located along the Yukon River: Fort Reliance, Ch'ëdähdëk (Forty Mile), Ch'ëdähdëk Tth'an K'et (Dënezhu Graveyard), Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine, Tr'ochëk, Dawson City, and Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it (Moosehide Village). The eighth component, Tthe Zray Kek'it (Black City), is located to the north in the Blackstone Uplands, 100 kilometers northeast of Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it (Moosehide Village) on the east side of the Dempster Highway.

¹ This serial cultural property is made up of eight component parts. Component parts reflect cultural, social, or functional links over time. Each component part contributes to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property as a whole in a substantial, scientific, readily defined, and discernible way, and may include, inter alia, intangible attributes. The series as a whole, not its individual component parts, is of Outstanding Universal Value.

Table 1: Component, location and area

ID	Name of Component	Latitude	Longitude	NTS Map	Area (ha)	Buffer Zone (ha)	Total Area
1	Fort Reliance	64° 8' 49.63017" N	139° 29' 41.93155" W	116B/03	1.6	2.99	
2	Ch'édähdëk (Forty Mile)	64° 25' 14.8307" N	140° 32' 03.3147" W	116C/07	40.1	259.80	
3	Ch'édähdëkTth'än K'et (Dënezhu Graveyard)	64° 25' 12.5989" N	140° 31' 10.57489" W	116C/07	2		
4	Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine	64° 25' 59.9615" N	140° 31' 34.5357" W	116C/07	37		
5	Tr'ochëk	64° 3' 1.24892" N	139° 26' 23.81066" W	116B/03	49	397.04	
6	Dawson City	64° 3' 39.9213" N	139° 25' 44.82717" W	166B/03	181.5		
7	Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it (Moosehide Village)	64° 5' 39.4801" N	139° 26' 14.5729" W	116B/03	13.64	17.86	
8	Tthe Zra y Kek'it (Black City)	64° 49' 04.566" N	138° 21' 00.3134" W	116B/16	9.7	14.03	
			Total		334.54	691.72	1026.26

Tr'ondëk-Klondike testifies to the continuity of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in life on the land and their cultural traditions, knowledge, and practices maintained in spite of the colonial expansion and consolidation in the Yukon. Collectively these places attest to Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in ancestors' occupation of their homeland prior to the rapidly evolving colonial occupation of their traditional territory through the establishment of new populations, commercial interests, colonial settlements, and administrative infrastructure.

All of the component sites are protected and managed. Fort Reliance, Ch'édähdëk Tth'än K'et (Dënezhu Graveyard), Tr'ochëk, Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it (Moosehide Village) and Tthe Zra y Kek'it (Black City) are on Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in settlement lands and are administered by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in. Ch'édähdëk (Forty Mile), Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine are identified in the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in

Final Agreement and are co-managed by the Yukon and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in governments. The sites that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value in Dawson City are owned and/or managed by the City of Dawson, Parks Canada and the Government of Yukon.

Establishing the boundary and buffer zone of Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site does not introduce any new legal protections to the area. Tr'ondëk-Klondike has protection through existing legislation, regulations, and management policies at every level of government.

The Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site (TKWHS) will be managed by the Tr'ondëk-Klondike Stewardship Committee (the Stewardship Committee). This committee has representatives from all four governments that have regulatory, management or administrative responsibilities for the components within the site including

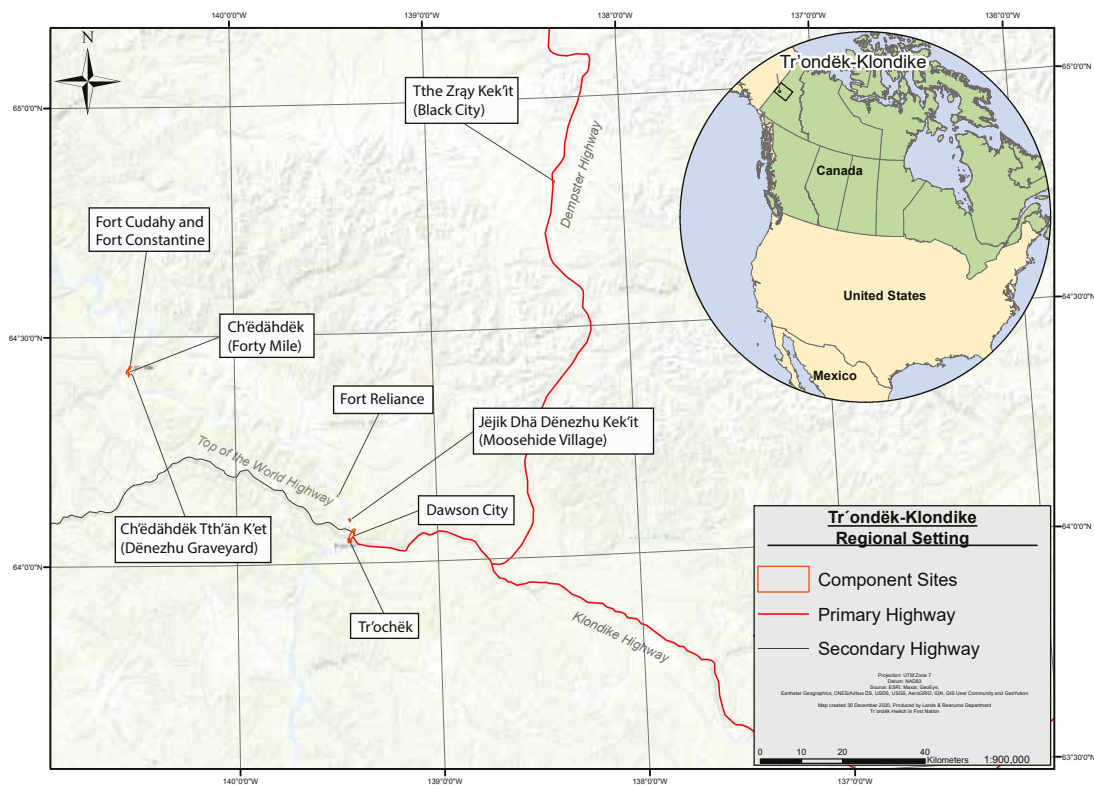


Figure 1: Regional Setting of Property

Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, Government of Yukon, Parks Canada and the City of Dawson (The Parties). Each member of the Committee retains the authority to make independent management decisions relative to land tenure within its jurisdiction. The Stewardship Committee will guide the collaborative management of TKWHS and ensure the conservation, protection, presentation and transmission of the Outstanding Universal Value.

In addition, the Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Advisory Committee (the Advisory Committee) will continue to provide advice and recommendations to the Stewardship Committee. This committee includes representatives from the four governments, Klondike Visitors Association, Dawson City Chamber of Commerce, Dawson City Museum and local residents. The Advisory Committee represents community organizations with an interest in

the presentation, promotion, and development of Tr'ondëk-Klondike that is compatible with its Outstanding Universal Value. The purpose, structure, and responsibilities of the Stewardship Committee and of the Advisory Committee are outlined in the *Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) Concerning the Joint Management and Protection of Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Located in the Dawson Region, Yukon* and approved Terms of References.

The *Attributes of Authenticity* portray and transmit the Outstanding Universal Value of Tr'ondëk-Klondike. These attributes include form and design, materials and substance, use and function, traditions, techniques and management systems, location and setting, and spirit and feeling. These attributes reflect the tangible and intangible values of TKWHS and are equally protected and communicated. This management plan also identifies

the principles, goals and objectives for the management, preservation, research, education and development of TKWHS. Included in these goals is the ongoing research, collection, management and sharing of data generated at each component. Compiled monitoring data will be used by the Stewardship Committee to assemble status reports for UNESCO's World Heritage Centre on a schedule responding to the reporting requirements of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*.

Each of the components will be managed according to their management plans or heritage policies. Components without a management plan will take a phased approach in their development and availability to host visitors, and plans may be developed in the future for these.

The component sites' management plans or cultural resource management plans are all based on research and documentation of the heritage resources and thus provide a strong basis to consider any future maintenance work or development within the sites. All institutions administering the components use a values-based management system which is evident in the management plans and other guiding materials such as the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Heritage Act* and *The Guide Heritage Stewardship for Yukon First Nations Governments* that are used by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in staff. Conservation work complies with the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* (Standards & Guidelines) and any proposed development is assessed using these Standards & Guidelines. This policy is a value-based process that includes archaeological sites, landscapes, historic structures, and

engineering works and provides guidance on protection of the tangible and intangible values of an historic place.

The decision-making process for any work on the heritage resources within Tr'ondëk-Klondike will be based on the concepts of understanding, planning, intervention, information and records management, education and outreach and local stewardship.

The members of the Stewardship Committee and the Advisory Committee, working together, will ensure that Tr'ondëk-Klondike continues to thrive and endure as a homeland and as a place of recognized global significance.

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Brief Synthesis

Tr'ondëk-Klondike is located in the homeland of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, in north-western 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 Zraq 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 land 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 marginalization 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 for Inscription

The property is inscribed under criterion (iv); “to be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history².”

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.

Statement of 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.

Statement of 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,

² Paragraph 77 of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* (2019)

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'ëhudè', 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.

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1. PURPOSE OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

This Management Plan is a requirement of UNESCO and outlines a strategy to ensure the OUV of the property is appropriately managed, conserved and communicated. It provides a framework for the Parties to effectively undertake these tasks. The *Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Management Plan* (the Management Plan) integrates the relevant legislative, regulatory, institutional, and traditional management tools used by federal, territorial, municipal, and First Nations bodies in their respective jurisdictions within and around Tr'ondëk-Klondike to ensure the effective protection of its OUV for present and future generations.

The series of sites within the property are all protected and managed areas and none are subject to unregulated development. Each component site is managed by one or more levels of government, and management of all the sites follows national conservation policy (*The Standards and Guidelines*

*for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*³) and complies with one or more of the following: *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Heritage Act*, the principles and objectives identified in the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement and Self-Government Agreement*, *Canada's Historic Sites and Monuments Act* and *Yukon's Historic Resources Act*. Proposed development within Tr'ondëk-Klondike is subject to the legislation, regulations, assessment, and permitting processes of each government authority within its respective jurisdiction.

This Management Plan and the appended Memorandum of Understanding establish governance of Tr'ondëk-Klondike through the Tr'ondëk-Klondike Stewardship Committee, composed of representatives of each government that manages components and their attributes of authenticity within the property.

³. Historic Places, Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places, <https://www.historicplaces.ca/media/18072/81468-parks-s+g-eng-web2.pdf> (accessed Sept. 24, 2020).

2. SHARED STEWARDSHIP

There are multiple regulatory authorities active within TKWHS. Consequently, the Parties have jointly developed the Management Plan and governance structure for its implementation. The Stewardship Committee will guide the collaborative management of TKWHS.

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

- Implementing the Management Plan through a coordinated management approach between all Parties;
- Providing advice to ensure the integrity of Tr'ondëk-Klondike;
- Promoting Tr'ondëk-Klondike's Outstanding Universal Value;
- Supporting a diverse and vibrant economy in a manner consistent with maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value; and
- Monitoring and reporting on the condition of Tr'ondëk-Klondike to each of the Parties and to UNESCO as prescribed under the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

The Stewardship Committee brings together representatives of the four levels of government with regulatory, management, or administrative responsibilities for the eight component parts of the Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site. Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, Parks Canada

Agency, Government of Yukon, and the City of Dawson are signatories to a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) wherein the Parties agree to collaboratively manage Tr'ondëk-Klondike through implementation of the Management Plan. In addition, the Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Advisory Committee will continue to provide advice and recommendations to the Stewardship Committee. This committee includes representatives from the four governments, Klondike Visitors Association, Dawson City Chamber of Commerce, Dawson City Museum and local residents. The Advisory Committee represents community organizations with an interest in the presentation, promotion, and development of Tr'ondëk-Klondike that is compatible with its Outstanding Universal Value.

The Stewardship Committee is a governance body without legislated decision-making powers, and each member of the Committee retains the authority to make independent management decisions relative to land tenure within its jurisdiction. All members are committed to a collaborative, long-term relationship with the goal of maintaining Tr'ondëk-Klondike's OUV.

The purpose, structure, and responsibilities of the Stewardship Committee and of the Advisory Committee are outlined in the MOU and approved Terms of References (TOR).

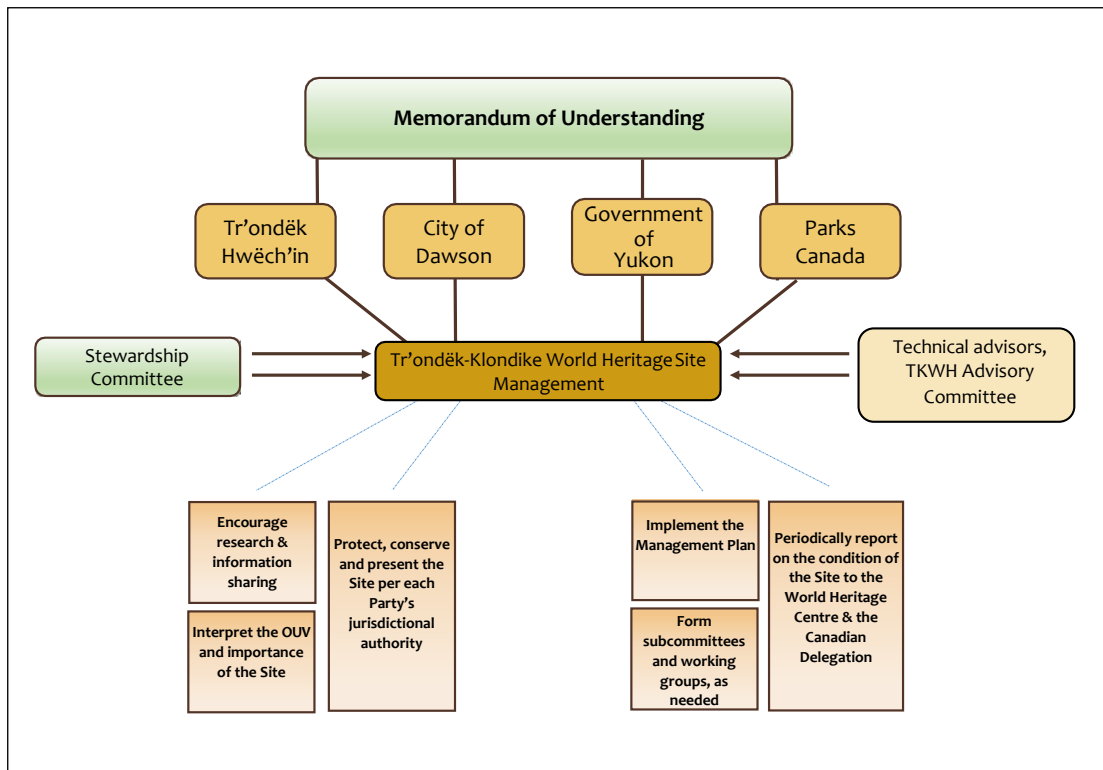


Figure 2: Governance Structure of Management of TKWHS

Principles, Goals, Objectives

The Parties agree to apply the following principles to guide the implementation of the Management Plan:

Principle 1:

The Management Plan establishes a framework of existing management plans and practices that apply to Tr'ondëk-Klondike and the Buffer zone.

Principle 2:

The Management Plan places the management and conservation of Tr'ondëk-Klondike's OUV within the existing management policies to guide the Stewardship Committee in providing advice and recommendations to assist the Parties with making decisions.

Principle 3

Management of Tr'ondëk-Klondike

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

Principle 4:

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

Principle 5:

The Parties support a process in which communication and collaboration will occur to mitigate actions undertaken by an owner or a government entity with regulatory responsibilities that may impact the OUV and components of Tr'ondëk-Klondike.

Principle 6:

The management of Tr'ondëk-

Klondike should support economic viability, diversity, and opportunities for residents and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in citizens in a manner consistent with the Dawson City's Integrated Sustainability Plan and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals while maintaining its OUV and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in culture.

Principle 7:

The Stewardship Committee will ensure that regular monitoring, as outlined in the Management Plan, continues to occur and that status reports are assembled on a schedule responding to the reporting requirements of the State Party, the World Heritage Committee, and the World Heritage Centre.

In addition, the Parties agree to pursue the following goals and objectives in relation to the management of Tr'ondëk-Klondike:

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

- Promoting and protecting Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in heritage and culture within TKWHS;
- Engaging residents, organizations, and other regional stakeholders in activities that celebrate the importance of TKWHS;
- Employing a governance model that ensures the interests and concerns of local residents and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in citizens are heard, discussed, and considered in the Stewardship Committee's advice to Regulatory Authorities;
- Ensuring that local schools are provided with information and opportunities to incorporate

TKWHS and its OUV into their curriculum; and

- Supporting opportunities for Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in citizens and other Dawson City residents to undertake the conservation, interpretation, and promotion of Tr'ondëk- Klondike.

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

- Ensuring that visitors have access to appropriate areas of TKWHS and appreciate the site's values without impacting community use or Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in use;
- Ensuring that promotion is managed responsibly in all aspects of communication, interpretation and publicity, respecting Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in cultural principles in accordance with local interests and United Nations Sustainability Goals; and
- Monitoring the economic, environmental and social impact of tourism at the destination level in accordance with the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) principles of sustainable development.

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

- Promoting responsible tourism through regional, national, and international media;
- Creating an interpretation plan to strengthen understanding, guide the presentation of Tr'ondëk-Klondike, and identify opportunities for sharing the site's OUV;

- Supporting ongoing research about the component sites;
- Encouraging and facilitating cross-cultural initiatives among community partners to expand understanding of the impacts of colonialism on Indigenous peoples; and
- Exploring collaborative arrangements with Kluane/Wrangell–St. Elias/Glacier Bay/Tatshenshini–Alsek World Heritage Site, which is partly located within Yukon.

3. LOCAL ENGAGEMENT AND COLLABORATION

Citizens of Tr'ondëk-Klondike residing in Dawson City and the surrounding region have long been aware and proud of the town's heritage character and have supported and contributed to efforts to retain this character.

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

The Dawson City-based World Heritage Advisory Committee guided the work on the nomination for Tr'ondëk-Klondike from 2013 until its inscription on the World Heritage List in 2023. Community, industry, and government sectors were represented with members from Parks Canada Agency, Government of Yukon, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, City of Dawson, Klondike Visitors Association, Dawson Chamber of Commerce, Dawson City Museum, and local residents. The nomination and this Management Plan were developed by the Advisory Committee with mutual understanding and collaboration throughout the nomination process. A Project Management Committee composed of staff from Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and Yukon governments reported to and worked closely with the Advisory Committee.

4. TR'ONDĚK-KLONDIKE WORLD HERITAGE SITE

Boundary and Buffer Zone

Tr'ondĕk-Klondike is a serial property located in Canada's northwestern Yukon Territory and encompasses 335 hectares of subarctic boreal forest along the Yukon and Blackstone rivers. The property extends approximately 80 kilometres north from Tr'ochĕk along the Yukon River to Ch'ĕdāhdĕk (Forty Mile), and approximately 100 kilometres northeast from Jĕjik Dhā Dĕnezhu Kek'it (Moosehide Village) to Tthe Zray Kek'it (Black City).

The boundaries of the component parts were assigned to include the archaeological and historic resources that represent an Indigenous peoples' presence for thousands of years prior to their evolving experience of, and adaptation to, European colonialism at the turn of the twentieth century. Tr'ondĕk-Klondike is situated within the homeland of Tr'ondĕk Hwĕch'in.

The buffer zone comprises 692 hectares of land surrounding the component parts of the site. This includes a 30-metre area immediately adjacent to the component boundaries, with the exception of boundaries where there is an ordinary high-water mark adjacent a riverbank, where it is 10m. Expanded buffer zones are included around the Ch'ĕdāhdĕk (Fortymile River) components and the Tr'ochĕk and Dawson City components to capture important physical and visual connections between the components. The total area of the property and buffer zone is 1026 hectares.

- The entire buffer zone is subject to the same protective legislation,

policies, monitoring, and reporting as Tr'ondĕk-Klondike.

- See Figure 3: Map of designated property and buffer zones. Component site maps of Tr'ondĕk-Klondike are attached in Appendix 4.

Description of Tr'ondĕk-Klondike

Tr'ondĕk-Klondike World Heritage Site is located within Tr'ondĕk Hwĕch'in ancestral homelands, historically centred on the Chu Kon'dĕk (Yukon River) drainage, in what is now known as western Yukon and eastern Alaska. This vast area includes a portion of the Yukon River with its tributary rivers and streams, the hills and mountain ranges to the north and south of the river valley, and, even farther north, the subalpine tundra of the Blackstone Uplands. Today, Tr'ondĕk Hwĕch'in's traditional territory is formally recognized as covering an area of 64,000 square kilometres.

Tr'ondĕk-Klondike has seven component sites located along the Yukon River: Fort Reliance, Ch'ĕdāhdĕk (Forty Mile), Ch'ĕdāhdĕk Tth'ān K'et (Dĕnezhu Graveyard), Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine, Tr'ochĕk, Dawson City, and Jĕjik Dhā Dĕnezhu Kek'it (Moosehide Village). The eighth component, Tthe Zray Kek'it (Black City), is located to the north in the Blackstone Uplands, along the Blackstone River and is reached by a travel corridor extending from the Yukon River valley up the Chandindu River valley.

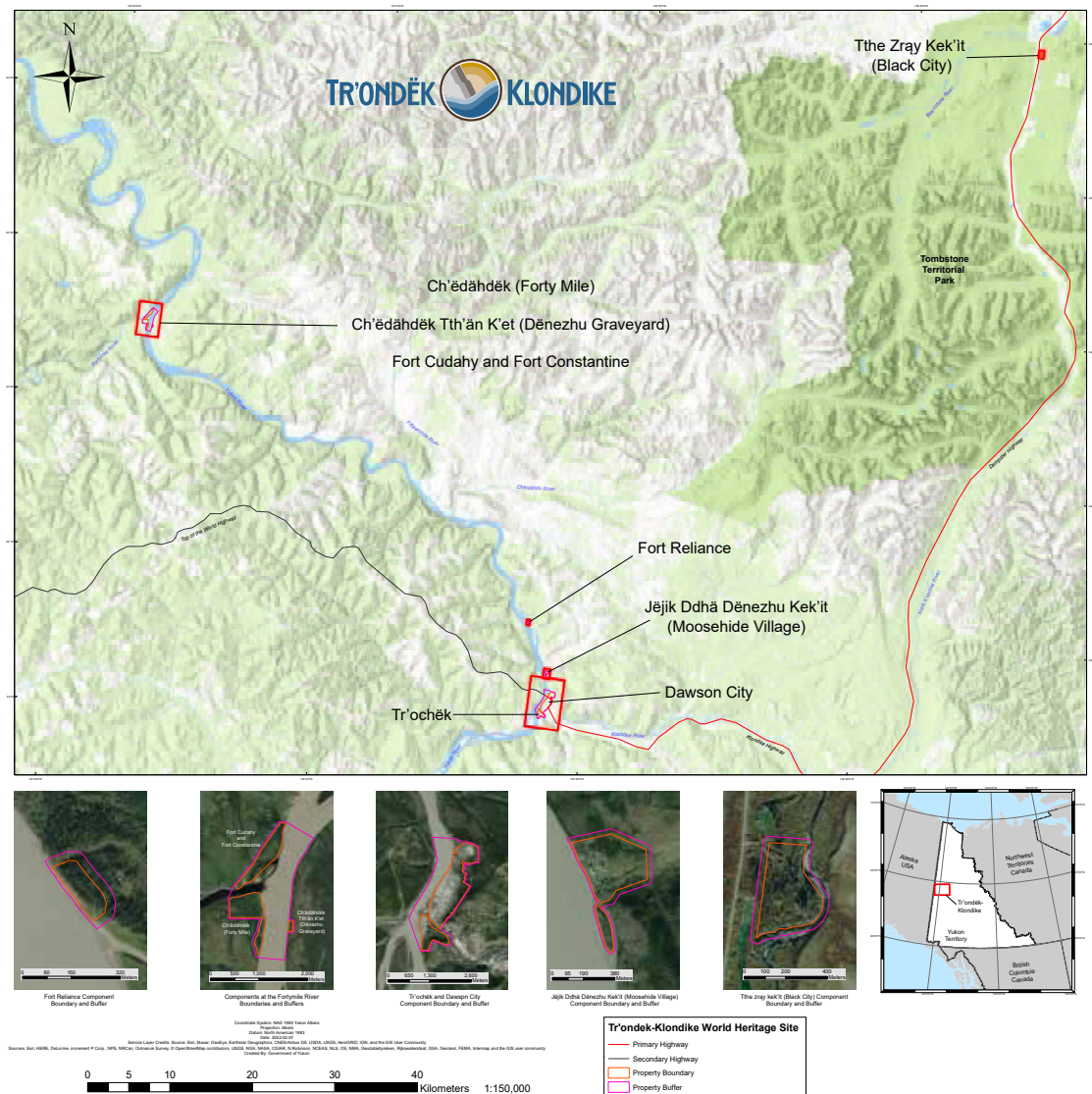


Figure 3: Tr'ondëk-Klondike designated property

The eight component parts of Tr'ondëk-Klondike each tell the story of subsequent phases of the relationship between Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and the non-Indigenous newcomers who began arriving in Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in's homeland in the latter decades of the nineteenth century. This is evidenced by ancient hunting and fishing camps; their ancestor's involvement with the nineteenth-century fur trade and the first fur trading post within Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in lands at Fort Reliance; the Yukon's first non-Indigenous settlement at *Ch'edähdëk*

after the discovery of gold on the Fortymile River, marking the start of marginalization from colonial society; the impact of the Klondike Gold Rush at *Tr'ochëk*, where Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in were displaced from their traditional fishing camps; the establishment of Dawson City, which quickly transformed into the centre of colonial government and church institutions; Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in resettlement at one of their ancient places, *Jëjik Ddhä Dënezhu Kek'it*, which was both a refuge and a reserve; and *The Zray Kek'it*, a place illustrating a major adaptation in economic practices.

The history and attributes of the eight components of the serial property together illustrate both the impositions of a new social order in a relatively short time, as well as Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in resistance to colonialism as they adapted to meet the numerous challenges that they were faced with.

Setting

Tr'ondëk-Klondike is located in the central Yukon, within the homeland of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in. The region contains vast and different landscapes, from the riverine environment of the Yukon River, through boreal forests, to upland regions of the Klondike Plateau and Ogilvie Mountains. In ancient times, this land was part of ice age Beringia, a great expanse of unglaciated terrain that extended from Siberia into the Northwest Territories.

Throughout the year, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in organized their activities around the important biogeographic resources that existed within this subarctic landscape, the most essential of these being caribou, *Jëjik* (moose), and salmon, but also medicinal plants, several varieties of berries, and other edible plants found in the region. Forests of spruce, aspen, and birch cloak the hills and valleys; exposed hilltops are covered in hardy shrubs; and along the creek and river edges are wet-loving plants, including willow, alder, and balsam poplar. Caribou traverse this landscape during their seasonal migrations, and *Jëjik* (moose) forage year-round along riverbanks and valleys. Other mammals include black and grizzly bear and wolf, as well as fox, marten, lynx, wolverine, and beaver. In addition to chinook and chum salmon, the Yukon River waters provide other fish species, including grayling,

inconnu, whitefish, northern pike, and burbot.

Located within the Klondike Plateau, the *Chu Kon'dëk* (Yukon River) lies within the boreal forest zone that extends from the Atlantic coast to the west and north across much of central and northern Canada. The climate is marked by warm summers and very cold winters. Precipitation amounts range from 300 to 500 millimetres annually. The region experiences a semi-arid climate with extreme seasonal temperature fluctuations from +35° to -60° Celsius. Temperatures can drop below freezing any time of year.

Tthe Zray Kek'it (Black City) is located on the banks of the Blackstone River within the Blackstone Uplands. The rolling tundra of the Uplands is almost entirely above treeline and consists of tussocks underlain by permafrost, covered with low shrubs, and a rich variety of edible and medicinal plants. The few stands of spruce trees along riverbanks are a welcome source of fuel and shelter. Dense thickets of large willows line the braided channels of the Blackstone River.

Winters are prolonged, extending from October to May, with some of the coldest daily minimum winter temperatures in the Yukon. Summers are brief, with temperatures reaching as high as +30°C during the long daylight hours, but cool weather and frost can occur at any time. This is an area of continuous permafrost.

The Uplands are a rich and varied food source for Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, from *Jëjik* (moose) and caribou to the ducks and birds on the ponds, ptarmigan browsing in the willows, and a multitude of berries. The primary resource, however, was the meat and hides from the vast caribou herds.

Component Sites

1.0 Fort Reliance

Fort Reliance is 3.5 kilometres northwest of *Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it* (Moosehide Village) on the east bank of the Yukon River, located within Settlement Land TH R-1A, Lot 1155, Plan 87252 CLSR YT, 2003-111 LTO YT and the Moosehide Creek Indian Reserve 2b, Lot 571, Group 1052, Plan 43505 CLSR, 23098 LTO. The south boundary is the top of the north bank of Reliance Creek and north boundary is 215 metres north of Reliance Creek. Reliance Creek is 335 metres north of No Name Creek. The eastern boundary is 75 metres east of the top of the east bank of the Yukon River. The ordinary high-water mark on the east bank of the Yukon River is the west boundary. The buffer zone is 30 metres on the south, east, and north boundaries and 10 metres on the west boundary. The area of the component site is 1.6 hectares and the buffer zone is 1.4 hectares. Sixty metres east of the heritage site is a seasonal home for a Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in family, who continue fishing here.

The lands are administered by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in as Category A settlement lands under the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement*. The site is managed in accordance with the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Heritage Act, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Land Based Heritage Resources Policy, and the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Lands and Resources Act.

In August 1874, traders from the Alaska Commercial Company, together with one of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in leaders, Chief Catsah (*Gàh Ts'yàt*), established a fur trading post here near one of their fishing and hunting camp sites. This was the first colonial establishment to be built within Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in ancestral lands,

initiated by Catsah who “insisted on the agent building a station near his house.”

Fort Reliance operated until 1887. The fort's log buildings were demolished over the next decade.

There is clear evidence of the site's former use as a trading post and as an ancient camp in the log berms of the store and log cabins; the outlines of the house pits, including entry passages situated in a mature forest of spruce, birch, and willows; the cooking hearths and warming stones along the riverbank; and the multiple artifacts recovered during previous archaeological excavations.

The physical remains at Fort Reliance are entirely archaeological and characterized by two significant features. The first is a pre-contact-era site characterized by scatters of lithic materials and hearths containing burned animal remains that are buried in a shallow deposit of windblown loess. The stone-tool assemblage includes remnants of spearheads and arrowheads. The bow and arrow was a technological innovation that replaced throwing spears at some point close to 847 AD, suggesting that Fort Reliance was used as a camp for a period of more than 1,000 years before present.

The second occupation is from the post-contact era, and the remains consist of an ensemble of habitation features and associated artifacts of the trading post. The habitation features include eleven building foundations, including at least five structures that are of indigenous design (semi-subterranean house pits), and six buildings that appear to have been built in a colonial “cabin” style, including two larger buildings likely the site of the Alaska Commercial Company store and residence, as well as others being residential cabins for

other inhabitants of the site.

Fort Reliance portrays the early stages of colonization, wherein newcomers and Indigenous people worked cooperatively in the fur trade.

Conservation Activities

Richard S. MacNeish of the Canadian Museum of Civilization (then Human History branch of the National Museum of Canada) briefly visited the site in 1957 (MacNeish 1964). In the LaVik-1 (Fort Reliance) collection at the Canadian Museum of Civilization, numbers one through 20 are attributed to MacNeish. Jeff Hunston inspected the site in 1973 and again in 1976 and made a collection from bank exposures and from a disturbed surface area. Hunston's collections are at the Canadian Museum of Civilization (LaVik-1: number 21 through 73).

In 1976 Sheila J. Minni examined surface features at Fort Reliance in the context of a Klondike historical sites survey by Parks Canada (Minni 1977, 1978). Minni (1978:134-35) reported in summary manner seven of the structural features described in the present report.

In 1983, a field survey was conducted by Don Clark with the support of the Canadian Museum of Civilization. The site was mapped and archaeological testing completed. A return visit in 1991 saw further excavations and mapping that informed the report, "Fort Reliance, Yukon: An Archaeological Assessment" published in 1995.

The site was visited periodically by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in over the next two decades. A monitoring visit was conducted in July 2020 by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and Government of Yukon heritage staff. Ongoing stewardship and monitoring are carried out by a

Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in citizen with deep ties to the area and a homestead adjacent to the site.

Ch'edähdëk (Forty Mile), Ch'edähdëk Tth'än K'et (Dënezhu Graveyard), And Fort Cudahy And Fort Constantine (Components 2, 3 And 4)

Ch'edähdëk is seventy kilometres northwest of Fort Reliance. The Forty Mile townsite and Mission Island are on the west bank of the Yukon River and *Ch'edähdëk Tth'än K'et* (Dënezhu Graveyard) is on the east bank of the Yukon River, across from Mission Island. Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine are on the north banks of the Fortymile River across from the Forty Mile historic townsite. Together, these three component sites make up *Ch'edähdëk* and represent a second stage of colonization, characterized by missionization, resource extraction, and the beginning of Indigenous marginalization.

The total buffer zone for these components is 259.8 hectares. The inland portion of the buffer zone is 30 m from the site boundary. Portions of the Yukon River and the Fortymile River are included in the shared buffer zone for the three components, limited by the site boundaries.

2.0 Ch'edähdëk (Forty Mile)

Ch'edähdëk (Forty Mile) Forty Mile townsite and Mission Island are on the west bank of the Yukon River and the south bank of the Fortymile River. Mission Island is composed of two small islands running north and south and is approximately 75 metres east of the west bank of the Yukon River and is approximately 675 metres long.

Ch'edähdëk, is located at the confluence of the Yukon River and the Fortymile River. It is a low-lying area subject to occasional spring flooding. The

Fortymile River begins in Alaska and its great network of tributaries drain an area of 1,830 square kilometres.

First Nations people established camps along the soft flat banks near the river, awaiting the annual migrations of the Fortymile Caribou Herd that passed near here. They also fished for arctic grayling in spring and set up fish camps to catch and process the salmon from two annual runs up the Yukon River.

Archaeological excavations at *Ch'ëdähdëk* have revealed evidence of a broad complex of pre-contact-era living areas. These living areas are spread out over a 400 by 70 metre area, with some of the more recent remains lying close to the surface and the most ancient remains buried deep in the ground. Archaeological locations at *Ch'ëdähdëk* are typified by hearths surrounded by complexes of stone, bone, and bark tools, as well as the butchered remains of mammals, birds, and fish. Though only a small area of the site has been investigated, radiocarbon dating of materials excavated from six known archaeological components that predate the first contact of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in with the outside world, indicate that *Ch'ëdähdëk* was regularly used by First Nations for 2,400 years.

The Fortymile River and Forty Mile townsites were named for their approximate distance downriver from the trading post of Fort Reliance. Across the Fortymile River and a bit farther north along the west bank of the Yukon River, Fort Cudahy, an American trading post, was established in 1893. Directly across the Fortymile River from the Forty Mile townsites was Fort Constantine, the first North-West Mounted Police (NWMP) post in the region, established in 1895.

Today, the townsites that were once

more than 600 people is no longer occupied and consists of an ensemble of 7 historic buildings including an Anglican church housed in a small log cabin, a log roadhouse, the log Swanson's Store, the log Telegraph Office, the two storey timber NWMP post, a metal-working shop, and a two storey frame cache. There is also a pioneer cemetery southwest of the townsites with approximately 50 gravesites—twelve are unfenced and thirty-five are fenced. The historic archaeological remains of this historic town are situated throughout the lower bench of the site. There are 47 rectangular hollows and berms where log cabins once stood. The views up and down the Yukon River remain unchanged. These vestiges of the once bustling town built over top of Indigenous camps demonstrate the impact of the expanding colonial efforts on the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in way of life and lands.

Mission Island

Mission Island is located upriver near the southern limits of the historic townsites, where Bishop Bompas and his wife Charlotte established a mission house and school for First Nations' children.

This was also where most of the First Nations set up their cabins, caches, tents, and fish racks. Seventeen features have been mapped here, including the building outlines of the mission school, the missionary residence, and seven former dwellings. The colonization of this small island demonstrates the impact on First Nations people of the early colonial efforts. The location of dwellings near the mission buildings and the location of the cemetery across the Yukon River show the increasing influence of the Church in the lives of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in people as well as their segregation from the

townsite, illustrating the increasingly marginal role in the community of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in.

The Forty Mile component is located within the Government of Yukon Heritage Reserve 850062. The boundaries of the heritage reserve are the boundaries for these two components. The buffer zone includes portions of the Forty Mile and Yukon Rivers between the component sites, and a 30-metre-buffer zone adjacent to all inland boundaries. The area of this component is 40.1 hectares. The site is co-managed by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and Yukon governments, and the lands are administered by Government of Yukon.

Activity on site is guided by the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement*, the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Heritage Act*, the *Yukon Historic Resources Act*, the *Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine Heritage Management Plan* (2006) and an Interpretation Plan (2006). In 2014, the *Forty Mile Cultural Resource Management Plan* was prepared for the historic townsite.

3.0 Ch'ëdähdëk Tth'än K'et (Dënezhu Graveyard)

On a high bluff across the Yukon River from Mission Island is a First Nations cemetery containing approximately 22 graves marked by grave fences, some markers, and depressions. The cemetery is located on the east bank of the Yukon River directly across from the Forty Mile townsite and sits atop a 30-metre high till terrace roughly five metres from the bank. The site is bisected (east and west) by a small dry gully. The majority of the graves (20) are on the north side of the draw, and two graves were placed on the south side of the draw. All of the fence styles observed are quite simple in design, mainly two-inch-thick pickets with either a pointed tip or a spade

shaped tip. No evidence of paint or drawn art was noticeable on any of the fences. This cemetery illustrates the marginalization of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, who were not permitted in the Forty Mile Cemetery, and their burials were relegated across the Yukon River.

Ch'ëdähdëk Tth'än K'et (Dënezhu Graveyard) is within lot 1014, 8849 CLSR, Settlement Land TH R 4A. The location point for this component is Latitude 64° 25' 10.00988" N and Longitude 140° 31' 15.44729" W in decimal degrees (NAD 83). The south boundary is 65 metres from the location point and the north boundary is 200 metres north from the south boundary. The west boundary is the top of the east bank of the Yukon River and the east boundary is 90 metres east from the west boundary. The buffer zone is 30 metres on the south, east, and north boundaries and includes a portion of the Yukon River along the west boundary. The area of the component site is two hectares. The lands are administered by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in as settlement lands, Category A under the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement.

4.0 Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine Fort Cudahy

In 1893, the North American Trading & Transportation Company constructed Fort Cudahy on the west bank of the Yukon River, just downstream from the Fortymile River. The site was divided into a commercial area, which included several large storehouses associated with the mill, a dog yard, and a smaller residential area. It included a store, warehouses, a sawmill, and a dozen or so cabins. Fort Cudahy was abandoned about ten years later. Fort Cudahy highlights the changes in economy and the First Nations relationships with the traders, from the equal and collaborative

interchange that occurred at Fort Reliance to the trader's new interest of providing goods that met the miners' needs.

Today, there are a few remains along the shore to mark the former settlement, such as an old riverboat hauled up beside a capstan and a stove mostly buried in moss. Nine rectangular depressions or berm outlines mark the location of former buildings and structures and three small building outlines are visible downstream from the store. The northern end of the Fort Cudahy site is better drained than the Fort Constantine area.

Fort Constantine

The Yukon's first NWMP detachment was built in 1895, approximately 200 metres southwest of Fort Cudahy, over a short summer season, and consisted of a complex of buildings that once included a guard room, staff-sergeant's quarters, two officers' quarters, assistant surgeon's quarters, hospital, office, storeroom, carpenter's shop, washroom, and a building containing the barracks room, mess hall, and kitchen, built around a parade square and partially enclosed by a log palisade.

The Fort was occupied by the NWMP for a short time and by 1901, the much-reduced force at Fort Constantine had moved to the two storey timber building in the Forty Mile settlement.

After its active period between 1895 and 1901, the site was subject to melting permafrost, flooding, and scavenging and deteriorated quickly. The physical remains of Fort Constantine are entirely archaeological. Archaeological investigations of the site over the past twenty years have uncovered artifact scatter, the below-ground remains

of four cellar-like features—possible building depressions—and a line of buried palisade posts near the riverbank.

The Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine component is located within the Government of Yukon Heritage Reserve 850062. The boundaries for this component are the same as the heritage reserve. The buffer zone includes portions of the Yukon and Forty Mile Rivers along the east and south boundaries and is 30 metres from the west and north boundaries. The area of the component is 37 hectares.

This component is co-managed by Tr'ondëk-Hwëch'in and Yukon governments.

Conservation Activities

In 1998, *Ch'ëdähdëk* (Forty Mile), including Fort Constantine and Fort Cudahy, was recognized as a historic site in the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement* (Chapter 13, Heritage, Schedule A: Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy, and Fort Constantine Historic Site).

Beginning in 1998, archaeologists and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in students spent seven seasons investigating the townsite, Mission Island, the First Nations' Cemetery, and Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine. Prior to the historic conservation work on St. James Church, archaeologists found evidence of a stable occupation going back at least 2,300 years.

Government of Yukon Historic Sites and Heritage Resources staff and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Heritage staff are responsible for seasonal conservation work and archaeology at the Forty Mile townsite. Over the past 53 years, all the historic structures and foundations have been documented and/or stabilized. Seven have been provided with new foundations and

restored or repaired roofs, windows and doors.

Additional stabilization and restoration work is required due to damage sustained to the built heritage from the Yukon River 2023 ice jam flooding event at *Ch'édähdëk*. Significant damage occurred to the site including its access trails, historic buildings, contemporary work camp and campground.

Three structures were permanently lost during this catastrophic event. A preliminary Assessment of Integrity was conducted by consultants in 2024, considering the potential impact to attributes of authenticity contributing to the OUV of *Ch'édähdëk* (Forty Mile). A damage assessment was completed and stabilization of built resources achieved. The impacts of the flooding do not change the cultural significance nor the ancestral legacy that these lands hold for the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in. While the integrity of the built resources has been heavily impacted, all of the attributes of authenticity of the component are present and legible. A final conservation strategy is underway and will consider how to best conserve heritage values impacted by the flood.

This conservation plan, to be finalized in 2025, will provide options and guidance for the built heritage at the site.

All work has and will continue to comply with the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement*, *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in's Heritage Act*, *Yukon's Historic Resources Act*, and the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.

Facilities on the site included a campground for visitors at the north end of the site; this area was impacted by the 2023 Yukon River flooding, and the campground and interpretation

need to be re-installed. A work camp at the south end of the site provides accommodation and a multi-purpose space for seasonal work crews and cultural activities for elders, students and visitors. While the gable-roofed, single-storey log buildings fit well with the historic structures, they are constructed of logs squared on three sides to differentiate them from the historic buildings. The work camp was also damaged during the 2023 flood event and needs foundation repairs and some building repairs.

Ch'édähdëk Tth'än K'et (Dënezhu Graveyard) was documented in 2005 (Forty Mile Archaeology Report, Thomas) and a monitoring visit was conducted in July 2020 with Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and Government of Yukon heritage staff.

5.0 Tr'ochëk

The southernmost component, *Tr'ochëk*, is within Lot 1115, 87454 CLSR YT, Settlement Land TH S-211B/D. Tr'ochëk is bounded on the east by the Klondike River and north and west by the Yukon River. The north boundary is the northern extent of the gravel bar in the Yukon River. The east boundary is the ordinary high-water mark of the Klondike River, the west boundary is the ordinary high-water mark of the Yukon River, and the south boundary is 500 metres south from the northernmost point of land.

The buffer zone around *Tr'ochëk* was expanded during the nomination process to include portions of the Yukon and Klondike Rivers between the *Tr'ochëk* and Dawson City components. Inland portions of the buffer zone are 30m from the boundary. The area of the component is 49 hectares with a buffer zone between the *Tr'ochëk* and Dawson components of 397.04 hectares.

The lands are administered by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation as Category B settlement lands under the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement. The area has been withdrawn from staking (Order In Council 2008/135).

Tr'ochëk is on a level bench wrapping around a steep hillside with banks facing both the Yukon and Klondike rivers. This is an alluvial plain, built up from an accumulation of silt deposits from the two rivers.

Tr'ochëk, across the Klondike River just south of Dawson City, is one of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in's ancient fishing camps and gathering places. Archaeological evidence, oral-history interviews, and archival sources attest to the long-standing importance of this place as a fishing and hunting camp.

The archaeological resources related to First Nations' occupation of this site are situated at two distinct localities. The first locality is on the bank of the Yukon River upstream from the

mouth of the Klondike. Archaeological testing uncovered evidence of Indigenous occupation of the site at two time periods, the earliest dating to approximately 500 to 200 years before present. These remains take the form of hearths filled with boiling stones surrounded by an assemblage of stone tools and salmon remains. Evidence of this occupation appears sporadically over a 200-metre area of the riverbank; one such area was excavated and studied in detail.

Tr'ochëk was overrun by newcomers during the Klondike Gold Rush and First Nations people were displaced from this place in the autumn of 1896. The area was renamed Klondike City (also known as Lousetown) and occupied for over two decades by miners' cabins, hotels, a brewery, one-room cabins, the terminus of the Klondike Mines Railway (KMR), a sawmill and farming operations.

At the mouth of the Klondike River was a large island that was occupied

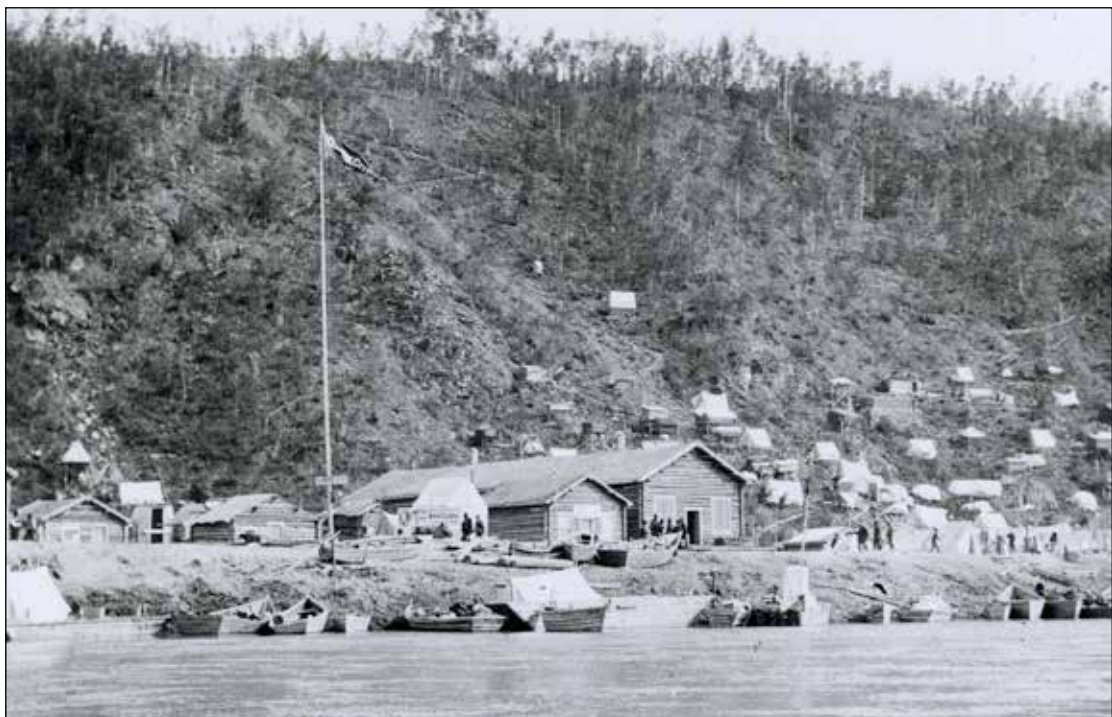


Figure 4: Klondike City, ca. 1898. Hillside dwellings and trail on Klondike Hill behind O'Brien's store and warehouse

YA, T.R. Lane coll. #1386

by a sawmill operation in the early 1900s. A boom across the south channel, built to hold logs, caused the waterway to gradually silt in over the next decades, linking the island to the *Tr'ochëk* site. Klondike Island historic artifacts include boilers at the sawmill site, KMR railroad embankments, and scattered historic material.

The southwest portion of the site along the Yukon River contains intact cultural material from pre-and early contact, Klondike Gold Rush period, and post Klondike Gold Rush. This area demonstrates the layers of time and activities at *Tr'ochëk* with traditional fish campsites, the foundation of the Klondike Mines Railway roundhouse, and remains of the Klondike Brewery bottling plant and brewery machinery. Several gold-rush-era housing platforms are evident along the hillside. *Tr'ochëk* illustrates the dramatic changes *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in* experienced, their displacement from fishing and hunting camps at *Tr'ochëk*, the loss of their salmon fishing grounds, and the changes in their seasonal movement to this place caused by the inundation of the newcomers from the Klondike Gold Rush.

Conservation Activities

For several seasons in the late 1990s and early 2000s, archaeologists worked with *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in* youth to locate the homes of their ancestors and the evidence of their activities at this place. Since *Tr'ochëk* is on a flood plain and has flooded frequently over the years, the deposited silts have preserved evidence of fish camps from different times. Several distinct levels of occupation, including five tiers associated with our use of the site, both pre and post-contact were uncovered and indicate frequent use of the site for over 500 years. Archaeological testing was also able

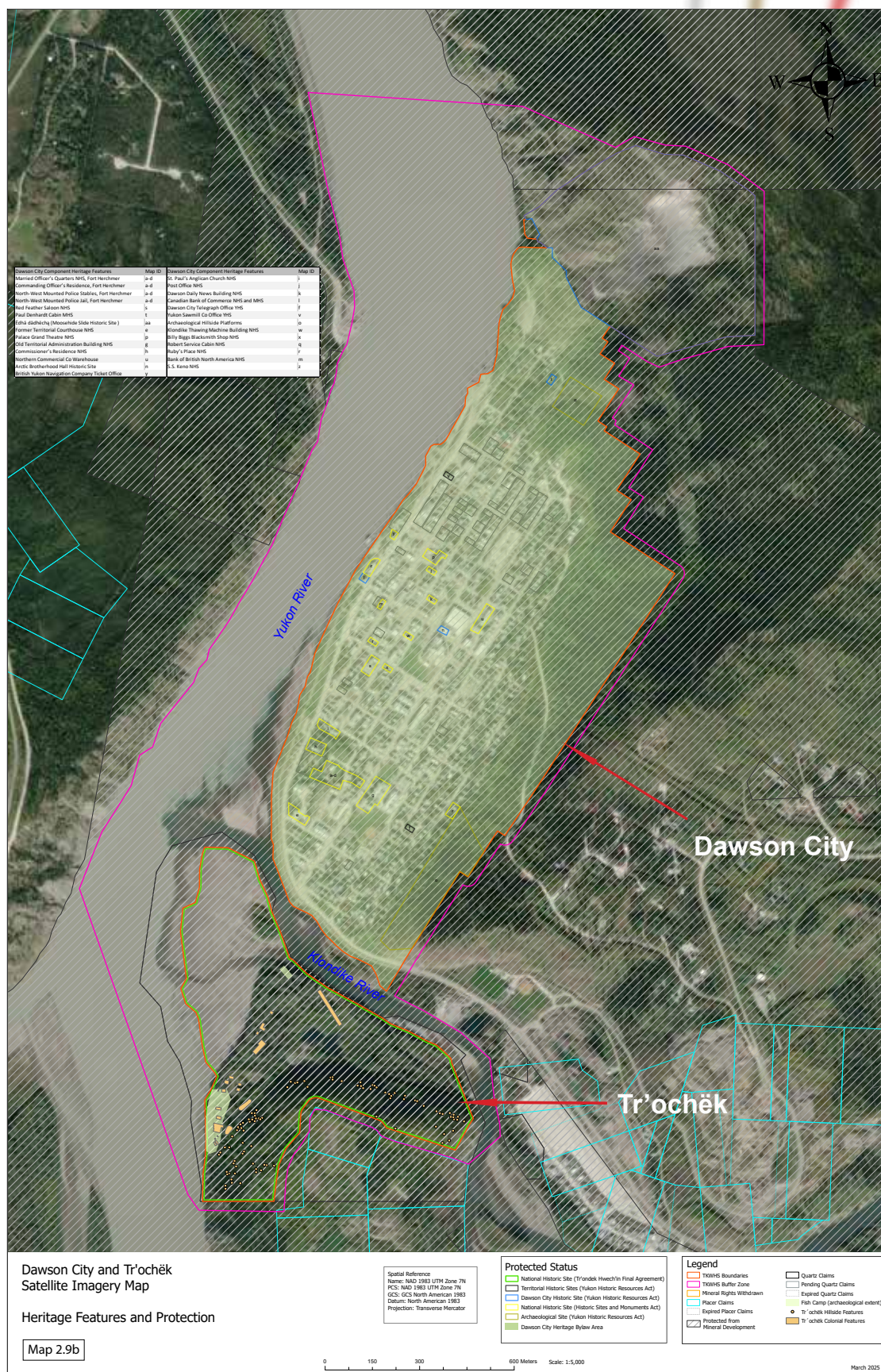
to verify evidence of the village that was photographed in 1894 and 1895, prior to the 1896 Klondike Gold Rush. Overlying the Indigenous occupation of the site are extensive historical resources dating from the early twentieth century including remains of buildings, machinery, bottles from the brewery, and railway remnants. A 1998 survey mapped 106 historic features. A detailed investigation was also completed of the hillside housing platforms that are interspersed along the hillside from its base to the top.

Facilities on the site include a small log cabin and composting toilets for visitor use and *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in* programing. A heritage impact assessment was conducted in advance of this work in 2011. *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in* has also developed walking trails at the site. This work is guided by the *Tr'ochëk* Community Use Plan (2008).

6.0 Dawson City

The Dawson City component has 31 features within the townsite located on the north side of the Klondike River and the east bank of the Yukon River. It is located northeast of *Tr'ochëk* on the opposite bank of the Klondike River, a distance of approximately 250m.

The boundary for this component on the west side is the ordinary high-water mark of the east side of the Yukon River and the north boundary is the northern boundary of the Moosehide Slide Municipal Historic Site, Government of Yukon Heritage Reserve 2020-7301. The east boundary is the east boundary of the historic townsite plan identified in Dawson City's Zoning Bylaw (2019, under review and update 2025) and extends to the southeast boundary of the Moosehide Slide. The south boundary is the ordinary high-water mark of the Klondike River.





YG photo

Figure 6: View of Ĕdhà Dàdhèchq (Moosehide Slide) from the Yukon River, July 2020

The buffer zone around Dawson City includes portions of the Yukon and Klondike Rivers between the Dawson City and *Tr'ochëk* Components. Inland portions of the buffer zone are 30m from the boundary. The area of the Dawson City component is 181 hectares and the buffer zone for *Tr'ochëk* and Dawson City is 397.04 hectares.

Protection of the heritage values is confirmed by legislation; the Historic sites and Monuments Act, Yukon's Historic Resources Act, and Dawson City's Heritage Bylaw. The entire historic townsite is managed through the Dawson Heritage Management Plan, Heritage Bylaw and Zoning Regulations. A Heritage Advisory Committee ensures new development does not impact the heritage values of the townsite. The area is managed by the City of Dawson according to municipal and territorial laws. The area has been withdrawn from mineral staking (Order in Council 2015/258).

***Ĕdhà Dàdhèchq* (Moosehide Slide)**

Ĕdhà Dàdhèchq is a natural landslide stretching across the mountain face at the north end of Dawson City. Approximately 300 metres across and 100 metres high, the gravel-grey scar has been a landmark since ancient times.

Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in ancestors named this feature *Ĕdhà Dàdhèchq* because it resembles a large moose skin stretched out to dry. For Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, the slide is an essential landmark, a cultural identifier, and a symbol of the land. It is from the slide that the village of Moosehide takes its name. For most Klondike Gold Rush stampedeers boating down the Yukon River to Dawson City, the first sighting of the slide was a welcome sign that they had reached the Klondike region. The slide continues to serve as an important landmark for those arriving at Dawson City by land, water, or air. One of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in's most important songs, "The Flag Song," is about the importance of landmarks

like the *Ēdhà Dàdhèchq* as indicators of belonging, occupation, and sovereignty.

Ēdhà Dàdhèchq (Moosehide Slide) was designated a municipal historic site in 2018.

Dawson City

By late 1898, some 30,000 gold-rush migrants had reached the Dawson area, cramming the river flat and then spreading up the Klondike River valley and its tributary creeks. Over the next three years, building continued at a rapid pace, with everything from tiny cabins and tent frames on the hillsides to the imposing government buildings designed by future Dominion Architect Thomas W. Fuller. The optimism of the miners, merchants, and government in the future of the town was reflected in the size, quality, and permanence of many of the buildings. There were four large churches, a hospital, a courthouse, a government administration building, banks, a post office, a telegraph office, theatres, and many stores, hotels, and

services. Together they represented all the major forces of colonialism: government, religion, commerce, transport, industry, communications and entertainment. The layout of the town in a grid plan, and people having ownership of their own little lots, was an alien concept to the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in.

There are post-colonial features that are archeological, including the foundation remains of the hillside dwellings built and occupied by the newcomers in 1899–1902. These excavated areas, some with dry stack stone foundations, demonstrate the large number of people that had come to Dawson City at the turn of the century. Housing and space within the townsite were limited, causing many people to carve out an area for a small abode along the steep hillsides on the north and east sides of the townsite.

There are two pre-colonial archaeological features within the Dawson City component. The sites were excavated prior to development



GroundTruth Exploration

Figure 7: Aerial view of Dawson City looking south, Klondike River on left. Tr'ochëk at the confluence of the Klondike and Yukon Rivers. Sept 5, 2020

and artifacts are stored and curated at the Territorial Collection Facility in Whitehorse, Yukon. These archaeological sites are protected by Yukon's Historic Resources Act.

There are two landscape features. One is the view of *Ēdhà Dàdhèchq* (Moosehide Slide) from the downtown area of Dawson City. The other landscape feature is the historic grid plan of the streets and avenues that speaks to the colonial traditions of town planning.

A number of the historic buildings of Dawson City represent institutions that affected First Nation lives in a number of ways: the police compound, administration buildings, the churches, communication methods such as the telegraph, newspapers and a postal system, banks, and industry. Below are brief descriptions of some of the buildings that are key contributing elements that support the expression of the Outstanding Universal Value.

Fort Herchmer

This was the headquarters of the North-West Mounted Police (NWMP) in Dawson City, a compound of two dozen buildings situated on a large block of land surveyed as the Government Reserve at the south end of Dawson City.

Few buildings remain from the large complex built around its central parade square, and today Fort Herchmer is represented by its remaining four structures: the Married Officer's Quarters, the NWMP Jail, the NWMP Stables, and the Commanding Officer's Residence.

The buildings in Fort Herchmer have strong associations with policing and exercise of Canadian sovereignty during Dawson City's rapid expansion after the Klondike Gold Rush. This

compound illustrates the federal government and its intention to be a permanent presence, along with the imposition of law and order enforced by the North-West Mounted Police, which came to control so much of our lives.

These structures are all Recognized Federal Heritage Buildings. For further information on each buildings' designation, see Tables 2 and 3 on pp 46-48 of this document.

Former Territorial Court House

This is where the colonial laws were enforced and punishments imposed on transgressors. Built between 1900 and 1901, the Courthouse represents the legal system enforced on Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in lands and people. The two storey building is of a small but imposing classical design executed in wood. It is composed of a recessed central entrance block flanked by projecting bays with monumental pediments and is capped by a hipped roof with a large cupola.

The Former Territorial Court House was recognized as a National Historic Site in 1959, in large part because of its historical associations with exercising Canadian government sovereignty in the Yukon.

Old Territorial Administration Building

The most prominent building in Dawson City is the Old Territorial Administration Building on Fifth Avenue at Church Street. When the building was constructed in 1901 as the legislative and administrative headquarters of the new Yukon Territory, its grand design was a physical assertion of the Canadian government's presence in the North and its commitment to the administration of the region. The imposing nature of this two and a half storey neoclassical building

was unprecedented in Dawson City and signalled the changing nature of Dawson City from a boomtown to an Edwardian town. It remained the centre of the federal and territorial governments until 1953, when the capital was moved to Whitehorse.

The building has housed the Dawson City Museum since 1962 and periodically hosts the Yukon Circuit Court. It underwent significant exterior restoration and interior rehabilitation work in 1982 and is currently undergoing extensive interior and exterior restoration and rehabilitation by the Government of Yukon under the Old Territorial Administration Building Revitalization project.

The building was designated a National Historic Site in 2002.

Commissioner's Residence

The original two and a half storey building on Front Street was erected in 1901 to house the Commissioner of the Yukon and his family, as well as providing facilities suitable for public entertaining. The first building was heavily damaged by fire on Christmas Day 1906. It was rebuilt two years later with a less luxurious interior and a simpler, more dignified exterior facade, possibly reflecting the reduced means and more conservative society of Dawson City.

First Nations people would not have been welcomed in this building in the early days but it was significant to their lives as the residence of the federal official who made many important decisions on our behalf. This building was part of a complex of substantial government buildings that influenced the character of Dawson City and their functions reflected the relations between the newcomers and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in.

The Commissioner's Residence was designated a National Historic Site in 1959.

St. Paul's Anglican Church

St. Paul's Anglican Church, erected in 1902 and built in the Gothic Revival style on the corner of Front and Church streets, replaced an earlier log building. From 1905, Dawson City was the headquarters of the Yukon's Anglican Bishop, Isaac Stringer, and the church became the cathedral of the Anglican Diocese of Yukon. This Dawson City church was attended by the migrants, while Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in had their own log church at Moosehide. When the Moosehide log church was replaced in 1908, the new frame building, St. Barnabas, was designed as a smaller replica of St. Paul's Church. From here, many decisions were made affecting Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in people, their welfare, and education.

St. Paul's was designated a National Historic Site in 1989.

Dawson City Post Office

The Post Office, located at King Street and Third Avenue, was designed by Thomas W. Fuller and erected in 1900. It is a prominent local landmark distinguished by its three storey octagonal corner entrance tower. It is considered one of the most substantial, distinctive, and well-designed buildings in Dawson City. This is another monumental building associated with the consolidation of colonialism by the commitment, establishment, and exercise of sovereignty by the Canadian government. For First Nation people, this building represents the written communication system that the colonizers used to "administer" Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in lands and people.

The building was designated a National Historic Site in 1988.



YG photo

Figure 5.6: Yukon Hotel and St. Paul's Church, Dawson City.

Dawson Telegraph Office

This structure, built in 1899, represents a major communication system, the 2,700-kilometre telegraph line from Dawson City to Ashcroft, British Columbia, connecting the Yukon to southern Canada. It was the first building designed by Thomas W. Fuller in Dawson City and was his first experience with permafrost, sub-zero temperatures, and obtaining building materials and finishes in a remote northern town. He designed his five most prominent buildings in Dawson City in the Neoclassical Revival style, similar to many other federal buildings of that period in Canada, and this style is also referenced in the smaller scale Dawson Telegraph Office.

Improved communications meant that federal officials in Ottawa could more speedily give direction to local government workers about various matters, including Indian Affairs. The telegraph was symbolic of the outside coming in. Rapid communication

connected this remote part of Canada with the rest of the world, carrying news, instructions and, for the First Nation, invitations to their neighbours to attend celebrations and events.

This property was designated a Yukon Historic Site in 2005.

British Yukon Navigation Ticket Office

This small building, dating from 1900, is oriented to both Front Street and the Yukon River. It is the sole building of what was once a major shipping, docking, and warehouse complex occupying most of the Dawson City waterfront. It represents the colonial systems of commercial travel and storage of goods, so different from how First Nations travelled. The British Yukon Navigation Company, the River Division of the White Pass & Yukon Route, was the corporation that, by the early 1900s, controlled most transport in and out of the territory.

The building is listed as a Recognized Federal Heritage Building.

Bank of British North America

The Bank of British North America was the first banking institution in Dawson City during the Klondike Gold Rush. This building was erected in 1899 to accommodate the bank, an employee dormitory, an assay office, and a general office. Located on the corner of Queen Street and Second Avenue, the Bank of British North America is a two storey timber structure with a corrugated metal exterior, featuring a pedimented gable roof, overhanging eaves, and regularly placed windows. For Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, this building symbolized the new cash economy built on mining and gold that, for the most part, excluded them. It supplanted the earlier fur trade which relied on partnerships and reciprocity.

The building was designated a National Historic Site in 1967.

Yukon Sawmill Company Office

This two storey wood frame building, located on the corner of Front and Duke streets, was built in 1900. With its plain trims, oversize multi-lite windows, and hipped metal roof, the building is an imposing structure typical of commercial properties in Dawson City in the early 1900s. In 1908, Yukon Sawmill leased and operated the Klondike Mill at Tr'ochëk until it closed a few years later. First Nations people and non-Indigenous people cut trees in wood camps along the Yukon River then floated the immense log rafts downriver to Dawson City, where the timber was converted into building materials and fuel. The building represents the role of the lumber and mining industries in the growth of Dawson from a mining camp to a well-established supply centre. While the wood camps provided some seasonal employment to First Nations people, the great extent of deforestation in the early years damaged their lands

and destroyed the habitats of many animals.

This property was designated as a Yukon Historic Site in 2005.

The Dawson Historical Complex

The Dawson Historical Complex National Historic Site of Canada consists of several buildings dating to the early years of the town's history. Parks Canada has recognized 15 buildings and the sites and settings of the townsite that contribute to the property's Outstanding Universal Value, some which have been described in more detail above. These designations memorialize the expansion and consolidation of colonial efforts after the Klondike Gold Rush and the economic, political, and social values associated with the buildings. Businesses that addressed the newcomers' needs and interests, such as banks, churches, theatres, and saloons are represented, as are recreational pursuits and social organizations. Commercial ventures from industrial machinery sales and repair to warehousing, transportation, and communication are included in the Dawson Historical Complex, which contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value of Tr'ondëk-Klondike.

The Dawson Historical Complex evokes the colonial history and character of Dawson City with its street grid layout, gravelled streets, wooden sidewalks, and streetscapes featuring a mix of commercial buildings with boomtown facades, Edwardian government structures, and a variety of residences with vernacular construction techniques. In 1987, a five-metre-high dike was built for flood protection along the west and southern sides of the town.

Contemporary buildings are built in the "Dawson Style" to be compatible with the architectural design and

materials used in the historic structures from the gold-rush era. These infill buildings, as well as dirt roads, wooden sidewalks, and a lack of modern elements like traffic lights, evoke the sense of having stepped back in time. While the community has continued to evolve, the historic layout and districts of the town have been maintained, as have many of the historic buildings.

Collectively, the buildings, human-made features, and history of Dawson City represent the administrative structures and assimilationist policies of the colonizers and the continued interventions in Indigenous lives through imported economic, religious, and social structures.

The many colonial buildings of Dawson City reflect the importance the colonial government placed on erecting buildings that demonstrated their authority. As the largest structures in the serial property, they are a manifestation of power and permanence that was imposed on the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in people. These buildings illustrate the expansion and consolidation of colonialism through the functions of industry, commerce, communications, entertainment, transportation, and administration. Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in people were either excluded from or not interested in patronizing most of these places. Banking was also a service for the newcomers, and a place First Nations people didn't often visit, but the immigrants gave their custom to both the Bank of Commerce and the Bank of British of North America. To a large degree, the ongoing government investment in preserving these structures not only celebrated the colonial history of the Klondike Gold Rush era as evidenced in its structural legacy but also commemorates a disruptive and painful period of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in's past.

All of the identified Dawson City structures have formal protection by the federal, territorial, or municipal governments.

Conservation Activities

Conservation and maintenance work are ongoing for the built features in Dawson City.

7.0 Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it (Moosehide Village)

Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it (Moosehide Village) is four kilometres downstream and north of Dawson City on the east bank of the Yukon River and located within settlement land TH R-1A, category A lands (Lot 1155, plan 87252 CLSR YT) and Moosehide Creek Indian Reserve No. 2 composed of Lot 1005 plans 70224 CLSR YT and Lots 1042, 1043, Plans 76844 CLSR YT.

The south boundary is the ordinary high-water mark of the south bank of Moosehide Creek, the west boundary is the ordinary high-water mark of the east bank of the Yukon River, the east boundary is 25 metres east of the east fence line of the cemetery, and the north boundary is 350 metres from the south boundary. Moosehide Island is approximately 35 metres west of the east bank of the Yukon River by the mouth of Moosehide Creek and is 275 metres long by 48 metres wide. The buffer zone is 30 metres on the east, south, and north boundaries and 10 metres from the west boundary. *Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it* (Moosehide Village) occupies 13.64 hectares with buffer of 4.3 hectares.

The lands are administered by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in as settlement lands under the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement*, except for:

- Lot 1041, plans 76844 CLSR YT, administered by the Anglican Church Diocese as owners.

- Moosehide Island, Lot 282, Group 2 plan FB6973, CLSR YT, Land Reserve 116B03-027, a commercial lease owned by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in

Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it (Moosehide Village) is one of the oldest sites in Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in territory. Archaeologists have found evidence of occupation at *Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it* (Moosehide Village) dating back 9,000 years. The settlement of Moosehide, located five kilometres below Dawson City, speaks to the direct impact of the Klondike Gold Rush on Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in people and culture. When the newcomers displaced them from their seasonal fishing grounds at Tr'ochëk, in 1896, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in moved first to the south end of Dawson. Then after much negotiation between Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in leaders, the federal government, and Church officials, they moved again to Moosehide in the spring of 1897. While they continued to travel widely to fish camps, hunting areas, traplines, and berry-picking sites, this became the first year-round village, the place where Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in settled after several decades of colonial disruptions to their society, economy, and relationship to their land.

The pre-contact archaeological evidence at Moosehide is dispersed over a 700 by 120 metre area and can be divided into six localities. Four of these are located on the upper bench of the site. These localities present layered evidence of ancient occupations that document activities of the last 1,000 years, the period from 1,000 to 6,000 years ago, and an occupation dating to about 9,000 years ago. Evidence from the Moosehide lower bench, Moosehide Island, and Moosehide upper bench all indicate this was used as a fishing site

contemporaneously with Tr'ochëk and Ch'edähdëk (Forty Mile).

The village has retained much of the original layout with rows of buildings facing the river. A community open space has been maintained between rows of homes and retained for public uses. The historic buildings retain and provide examples of local building techniques and styles.

The village site now consists of approximately 25 contemporary and historic structures aligned to face the river, a cemetery, and archaeological resources. While many of the original cabins are gone, they have been replaced over the years by buildings similar in scale, materials, and orientation, retaining the original atmosphere of the site. Most of the extant historic cabins and the schoolhouse date from the early 1930s.

With time, improvements and repairs saw the addition of tin roofs and within the last thirty years and upgrades to windows, doors, and roofs. The earliest historic buildings at Moosehide include St. Barnabas Anglican Church and the Chief Isaac cabin, dating to the early 1900's. Use of the lower bench as a staging and processing area for salmon fishing, and the presence of contemporary smoke sheds for hanging and drying fish, exemplify the continued use at Moosehide.

Jëjik Dha Denezhu Kek'it (Moosehide Village) is a living community where tradition and spirituality are fostered and encouraged, and where Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in citizens feel both physically and culturally protected. The continued occupation and use of the village is important in maintaining the good condition of the site. The assemblage of archaeological remains, historic and contemporary structures,



Figure 9: Screening excavated dirt on lower bench, 2006.

viewsapes, and community spaces are maintained by the seasonal community according to the policies and plans of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in government.

St. Barnabas Church

A number of Anglican Mission buildings occupied the southwest section of Moosehide: a few log buildings used for the school, the missionary's dwelling or mission house, and the church. Today, only St. Barnabas Church remains as a link to the early days of the church presence at Moosehide.

St. Barnabas Church, also referred to as the Bishop Bompas Memorial Church, was completed in 1908, built in large part with financial and labour contributions from Moosehide parishioners. This modest building represents Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in adoption and adaptation of Christianity. Designed to be a miniature version of St. Paul's in Dawson City, it is built in the Gothic

Revivalist style. The church features a steeply pitched, metal-clad roof and a bell tower culminating in a pyramidal roof. Windows have pointed arch frames and stained and leaded glass. It is likely the only frame structure that was in the village during the early 20th century.

Chief Isaac Cabin

Chief Isaac Cabin was constructed in 1902 of local logs using colonial construction techniques. The single storey cabin is built in the Hudson Bay style of log building with horizontal stacked logs pinned to vertical boards or logs at each corner. A gable roof spans the structure. A platform porch is on the west elevation, facing the river. The cabin was made smaller and more secure to the weather after the Second World War. This building illustrates the First Nations' change to colonial building techniques and a change in settlement patterns using more permanent dwellings.

Moosehide Cemetery

On the hill to the east, a respectable distance away from the cabins, is the Moosehide cemetery enclosed by a white picket fence with a large timber entranceway. There are over 200 burials here (the oldest from 1898) that are in no discernable order or linear pattern. Many graves are fenced, with some formal pathways remaining through the cemetery. Some trees have been allowed to grow within the cemetery, which is otherwise covered with grasses and sedges. An extensive archival research and mapping project early in the 2000s resulted in the identification and marking of burials in the cemetery with plaques.

Moosehide Island

Moosehide Island is not occupied and retains archaeological resources that present layered evidence of ancient occupations that document that this area was used a fishing site contemporaneously with Tr'ochëk and Ch'ëdähdëk (Forty Mile). There is a commercial lease for all of Moosehide Island that is now held by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in to ensure the protection of the island.

Conservation Activities

Archaeological work occurred at Moosehide over the summers of 1960, 1979, 1980, and 2006. The 2006 project was a management study developed to assess the condition of archaeological resources across the developed area of the townsite. This work showed that the site was much larger than initially determined through work in the 1960s through the 1980s and that pre-contact-era remains are generally deeply buried and are highly intact and have interpretive significance. Heritage Resource extent maps included in the Moosehide Cultural Resources Management Plan are currently used to guide maintenance and development at the

site. All collections recovered before 1989 are located in the Canadian Museum of History in Gatineau, Quebec. Collections from the 2006 site management study are located at the Territorial Collection Facility in Whitehorse, Yukon.

St. Barnabas Church remains under the ownership of the Anglican Church; however, any decisions or proposals for renovations needs to have agreement from the Anglican Church and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in. The church was effectively abandoned after Moosehide residents moved to Dawson City in the late 1950s, and currently the church is in need of stabilization and repair. The foundations have slumped and shifted, and exterior walls are bowed and separating from the sub-floor. The structural integrity of the steeple is unknown, and the steeple cross is in considerable disrepair. Door and window frames require repair. The Anglican Diocese and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in are in initial planning stages for the conservation of the building.

Chief Isaac Cabin is owned, and still used, by the Isaac family and in good condition. The cabin underwent major renovations in 1989. A new roof, foundation door, and windows were part of the renovations.

Moosehide Cemetery is in good condition and many citizens continue to have their loved ones buried here. Annual cleanups have been carried out for generations and highlight the sense of respect shown to those who have passed on. Starting in 2006, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in developed a burial inventory system to ensure all burials have permanent markers and identifiers.

A small number of the historic structures in two of the component parts, Dawson City and Jëjik Dhä



Figure 10: Dwelling depression at Tthe Zrqy Kek'it (Black City). July 2020.

Dënezhu Kek'it (Moosehide Village), are privately owned and maintained. The remaining component sites are not inhabited and are managed as historic and archaeological sites.

8.0 Tthe Zrqy Kek'it (Black City)

Tthe Zrqy Kek'it (Black City) is approximately 100 kilometres northeast of Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it (Moosehide Village), on the east side of the Dempster Highway, four kilometres south of Chapman Lake. The site is contained within Lot 1000, Plan 85287 CLSR YT, settlement land parcel TH S-145B, category B land. The south, east, and north boundaries are the boundaries of TH S-145B, and the west boundary is 65 metres east of the west boundary of TH S-145B. The buffer zone is 10 metres from the east boundary and 30 metres on the north, west, and south boundaries. The area of the site is 9.7 hectares and the buffer zone is 4.3 hectares.

The site is protected through legislation, the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in*

Heritage Act, and the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Lands and Resources Act*. The area has been withdrawn from mineral staking (Order in Council 2020/28).

The site is located within the Tombstone Corridor area adjacent to the Dempster Highway. Tombstone Territorial Park continues on the east and west sides of the Corridor and is adjacent to the east side of Black City. The Government of Yukon has committed to manage the Tombstone Corridor in a manner that respects the park values and is consistent with the Tombstone Territorial Park Management Plan.

While the Blackstone Uplands and area have been used by the Dënezhu from time immemorial, the former settlement of Tthe Zrqy Kek'it (Black City) was most heavily occupied in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century to take advantage of new economic opportunities presented by the arrival of a large population of newcomers. The village is located

on the east side of the Dempster Highway and the west side of the Blackstone River, approximately two kilometres south of Chapman Lake and strategically situated within a sheltering grove of spruce trees, close to a caribou migration route. The river supplied srejl (Arctic Grayling) and Dolly Varden fishing while the trees provided shelter and fuel. This was an excellent base for hunting, trapping, and fishing as well as a welcoming refuge for people travelling the land.

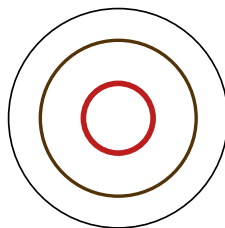
The site consists of 19 archaeological features that are remnant of previous dwellings built at the site. These dwellings include a combination of semi-subterranean pit houses, log-walled tents, and canvas tents. Limited testing outside of the identified structural remains suggest that much of the site area contains numerous remains of butchered animal remains, mostly consisting of caribou. The site is organized with most dwellings situated on high, well-drained terraces. Oral historic investigations also identified a low flat area that the inhabitants of the site used for recreational purposes.

Tthe Zraq Kek'it (Black City) is a place that demonstrates Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in ingenuity, resistance and adaptation in the face of continued colonial actions by the newcomers. Here, ancestors were able to adopt the tools of the migrants (rifles and metal trade

goods), while using traditional hunting knowledge to harvest caribou meat, which was then sold using the new cash economic system. This is a place where Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in continued ancient relationships with animals and land, while also acting as active participants in the new world created by colonialists. *Tthe Zraq Kek'it* (Black City) represents Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in refusal to be assimilated, but also their refusal to be shut out of the new colonial society and their ongoing commitment to a relationship with their ancestral lands.

Conservation Activities

Archaeological investigations at *Tthe Zraq Kek'it* (Black City) in 1989 and 2003 identified the remains of 19 features: cabins, semi-subterranean house pits similar to those found at Fort Reliance (according to elders, these were seasonal shelters covered with caribou and *Jëjik* (moose) hides), caches, and tent sites. The site covers an extensive area, allowing adequate space between dwellings for people to tie up their dog teams. The artifacts found here included numerous seed beads, tools for processing caribou, faunal remains, and implements of daily life such as cookware, stove remains, and knives. These all speak to the role of this place as a base camp, primarily used to butcher meat from our hunts to supply the community of Dawson City.



5. MANAGEMENT OF TR'ONDĚK-KLONDIKE

Protection

Establishing the boundary and buffer zone of Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site does not introduce any new legal protections to the area. Tr'ondëk-Klondike has protection through existing legislation, regulations, and management policies at every level of government.

Trilateral Political Agreement

Umbrella Final Agreement (1993)

Prior to Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in signing the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Self-Government Agreement, Yukon First Nations' collective land-claims negotiations resulted in the Umbrella Final Agreement or "UFA," a trilateral agreement between the Government of Canada, the Government of Yukon, and the Council for Yukon Indians (later renamed the Council of Yukon First Nations).

The Umbrella Final Agreement represents a political agreement made between the three parties which formed a framework for individual Yukon First Nations to negotiate Final Agreements and Self-Government Agreements. The Umbrella Final Agreement main topics include compensation moneys, self-government, and the establishment of numerous advisory bodies, which are generally composed of equal appointments from the Government of Yukon and the Council of Yukon First Nations. The boards and committees established by the Umbrella Final Agreement are key mechanisms in ensuring joint management of

natural and heritage resources in the traditional territories of Yukon First Nations throughout Yukon. The Final Agreements contain all of the text of the Umbrella Final Agreement with the addition of specific provisions which apply to individual First Nations.

Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement (1998) and Self-Government Agreement (1998)

The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Self-Government Agreement both came into effect in 1998. They are constitutionally protected agreements, each containing rights that are recognized and affirmed by Section 35 of the federal Constitution Act (1982). Among other negotiated rights and benefits, these Agreements entrench the rights of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in to participate in the management of natural and heritage resources. Under the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Self-Government Agreement, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in has legislative powers to enact its own acts, laws, and regulations, including the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Heritage Act.

The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Self-Government Agreement serve as a contemporary legal basis for First Nations' enduring tradition of responsible stewardship in Tr'ondëk-Klondike. The determination of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in to establish self-government in its traditional territory supports the First Nation's ongoing and meaningful relationship with the land.

The *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement* identifies and recognizes several Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in settlement lands as Heritage Sites. These recognized lands are either owned and/or co-owned and managed solely or collaboratively

by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in. Chapter 13, Schedule A-C, identify specific recognized Heritage Sites. Other recognized lands are identified in the Agreement.

Table 2: Component Sites Protection/Designation

DC – City of Dawson

CDHB – City of Dawson Heritage Bylaw

HRA – Historic Resources Act

HSMA – Historic Sites and Monuments Act

PCA – Parks Canada Agency

TH - Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in

THFA - Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement

YG – Government of Yukon

Component	Site Owner	Site	Designation	Year	Recognition Statute
Fort Reliance	TH	Fort Reliance	Recognized Lands	1998	THFA
Ch'édähdëk (Forty Mile, Mission Island)	YG	Ch'édähdëk (Forty Mile)	Recognized Heritage Site	1998	THFA
Ch'édähdëk Tth'än K'et (Dënezhu Graveyard)	TH	Ch'édähdëk Tth'än K'et (Dënezhu Graveyard)	Recognized Lands	1998	THFA
Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine	YG	Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine	Recognized Heritage Site	1998	THFA
Tr'ochëk	TH	Tr'ochëk	NHS	2002	HSMA, THFA
Dawson City	TH/PCA/ DC/YG/ Private	Dawson City	NHS, Recognized Heritage Sites, YHS, MHSS	1957 – 2019	HSMA, HRA, CDHB
Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it (Moosehide Village)	TH	Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it (Moosehide Village)	Recognized Lands	1998	THFA
Tthe Zraq y Kek'it (Black City)	TH	Tthe Zraq y Kek'it (Black City)	Recognized Lands	1998	THFA

Dawson City Component Designated Features

Table 3: Dawson City Component and designated features

(* identifies NHS included in Dawson Historical Complex designation)

TBP - "Treasury Board Policy on Management of Real Property"

CDHB - City of Dawson Heritage Bylaw; MHS - Municipal Historic Site

HRA - Historic Resources Act; YHS - Yukon Historic Site

HSMA - Historic Sites and Monuments Act; NHS - National Historic Site

FH(R) - Federal Heritage Review Office (Recognized); FH(C) - Federal Heritage Review Office (Classified)

THFA - Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement

Component	Site Owner	Site Name	Designation	Year	Recognition Statute	Legal Description
Dawson	PCA	*Married Officer's Quarters NHS, Fort Herchmer	NHS FH(R)	1969 1988	HSMA	Lot U-1, Plan 51967 CLSR YT
Dawson	PCA	Commanding Officer's Residence, Fort Herchmer	FH(R)	1989	TBP	Parcel S, Plan 41780 CLSR YT
Dawson	PCA	North-West Mounted Police Stables, Fort Herchmer	FH(R)	1988	TBP	Lot U-4, Plan 62628 CLSR YT
Dawson	PCA	North-West Mounted Police Jail, Fort Herchmer	FHB(R)	1988	TBP	Lot U, Plan 6268 CLSR YT
Dawson	PCA	Dawson Historical Complex National Historic Site (historic district containing 15 buildings of national significance that contribute to the OUV)	NHS	1959 2001	HSMA	
Dawson	YG	*Former Territorial Courthouse NHS	NHS FH(R)	1959 1988	HSMA	Parcel P, Plan 41780 CLSR YT
Dawson	PCA	*Palace Grand Theatre NHS	NHS FH(R)	1959 2008	TBP	Lot 9, Block H Plan 74486 CLSR YT
Dawson	YG	*Old Territorial Administration Building NHS	NHS	2001	HSMA	Block 4, Plan 103175 CLSR YT
Dawson	PCA	*Commissioner's Residence NHS	NHS FH(R)	1959 1988	HSMA	Parcel R, Plan 41780 CLSR YT
Dawson	Private	*St. Paul's Anglican Church NHS	NHS	1967	HSMA	Block 21, Plan 70080 CLSR YT
Dawson	PCA	*Post Office NHS	NHS FH(R)	1967 1988	HSMA	Lot 11, Block E, Plan 8338A CLSR YT
Dawson	PCA	*Dawson Daily News Building NHS	NHS FH(R)	1967 1989	HSMA	Block 5, Lot L Plan 8338 CLSR YT
Dawson	CD	*Canadian Bank of Commerce NHS Canadian Bank of Commerce Historic Site (municipal)	NHS MHS	1967 2013	HSMA, HRA, CDHB	Lot 1024, Block WF, Plan 73045 CLSR YT
Dawson	PCA	*Bank of British North America NHS	NHS FH(R)	1967 1989	HSMA	Lot 33, Block A, Plan 88346 CLSR YT

Table 3 (cont.): Dawson City Component and designated features

Component	Site Owner	Site Name	Designation	Year	Recognition Statute	Legal Description
Dawson	PCA	*Klondike Thawing Machine Building NHS	NHS FH(R)	1967 1989	HSMA	Lot 7, Block K, Plan 8338 CLSR YT
Dawson	PCA	*Billy Biggs Blacksmith Shop NHS	NHS	1967	HSMA	Lot 10, Block HE, Plan 8338 CLSR YT
Dawson	PCA	*Robert Service Cabin NHS	NHS FH(C)	1959 1989	HSMA	Lots 1, 2, Block K, Plan 28743
Dawson	PCA	*Ruby's Place NHS	NHS FH(R)	1967 1989	HSMA	Lot 2, Block J, Plan 8338 CLSR YT
Dawson	YG	*Red Feather Saloon NHS	NHS	1967	HSMA	Lot 11, Block HB, Plan
Dawson	CD	Paul Denhardt Cabin Historic Site	MHS	2012	HRA, CDHB	Lot 4 and 5, Block F Government Addition, Plan 8338 CLSR YT
Dawson	PCA	Northern Commercial Company Warehouse	FH(R)	1989	TBP	Lots 6-10, Block V, Plan 8338, CLSR YT
Dawson	CD	Arctic Brotherhood Hall Historic Site	MHS	2015	HRA, CDHB	Lot 1, Block S Plan 8338 CLSR YT
Dawson	YG	Dawson City Telegraph Office Historic Site	YHS	2005	HRA	Lot 2, Block E, Plan 53307 CLSR YT
Dawson	YG	Yukon Sawmill Company Office Historic Site	YHS	2005	HRA	Lot1, Block E, Plan 8338A CLSR YT
Dawson	PCA	BYN Ticket Office	FH(R)	1989	TBP	Lot 1027, Block WF, Plan 73045 CLSR YT
Dawson	PCA	SS Keno NHS	NHS	1962	HSMA	Lot 1025, Block WF, Plan 7304 CLSR YT
Dawson	CD	Ēdhà Dàdhèchq (Moosehide Slide Historic Site)	MHS	2018	HRA, CDHB	YG Heritage Reserve, 2020-7301

Legislative Protection

Tr'ondëk-Klondike is protected by a robust framework of legislation and policy implemented by the various government authorities: federal, territorial, First Nation, and municipal.

Legislation and policy direction are generally complementary where different government jurisdictions overlap.

The legislation that protects the heritage resources within the property varies from component to component. All legislation recognizes the importance of protection of heritage resources, research, and interpretation and presentation.

Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Legislation

Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Heritage Act (2016)

The *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Heritage Act* affirms the inherent rights of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in over defining, managing, preserving, and promoting First Nation heritage and culture within its traditional territory; recognizes the uniqueness of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in conception of tangible and intangible heritage; and articulates Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in values and principles related to heritage.

The legislation is intended to provide a mechanism for resolving conflicts between the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and other Yukon First Nations, and between the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and other governments, regarding the stewardship and management of heritage resources.

Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Lands and Resources Act (2004, amended 2007)

The *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Lands and Resources Act* provides Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in with full authority to manage and administer their settlement lands in Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Traditional Territory.

This legislation provides provisions and measures to protect environmental qualities of the land and supports continued traditional activities, such as harvesting and gathering, and spiritual or ceremonial activities while providing protection for burial, paleontological, archaeological, historic, and heritage sites within Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in lands.

Federal Legislation

Historic Sites and Monuments Act (1985, amended 2013)

The *Historic Sites and Monuments Act* provides the federal Minister responsible for Parks Canada Agency with the power to designate places, persons, and events of national historic significance. This federal Act also established the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada in law. The Board assesses sites, people, and events that potentially demonstrate nationally significant aspects of Canada's history and makes recommendations to the Minister regarding which ones should be designated. To be considered as a national historic site, a place must illustrate a nationally important aspect of Canadian history or a cultural tradition or way of life important in the development of Canada, or it must be most associated or identified with persons or events deemed of national historic significance. Parks Canada Agency provides professional and administrative services to support the Board's work, including historical and archaeological research to evaluate applications.

Designation under this Act is solely commemorative and does not have protective regulations or mechanisms. However, sites identified through this Act that are administered by Parks Canada Agency are protected under the *Parks Canada Agency Act*.

Parks Canada Agency Act (1998)

The *Parks Canada Agency Act*, which came into force in 1998, established the Parks Canada Agency as a separate Government of Canada agency reporting to the Minister of Environment and Climate Change. This Act establishes the Agency for the purpose of ensuring that Canada's national parks, national historic sites, and related heritage areas are protected and presented for current and future generations.

Under this Act, Parks Canada Agency is responsible for negotiating and recommending to the Minister the establishment and acquisition of national historic sites. The Act outlines Parks Canada Agency's responsibilities for the development and implementation of management plans and policies for national historic sites and other federally recognized buildings under its care. It also outlines the Agency's responsibility for leading Canada's international obligations to protect and present heritage, such as those places in Canada inscribed on the World Heritage List.

Under this Act, Parks Canada Agency administers Klondike National Historic Sites per its *Cultural Resource Management Policy*, the Treasury Board Policy on Management of Real Property, and other relevant plans and policies.

Yukon Environmental and Socio-Economic Assessment Act (2003)

The *Umbrella Final Agreement* called for the establishment by federal legislation of an assessment process that would apply on all Yukon lands: First Nation, federal, territorial, municipal, and private. The federal *Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act*

(YESAA) establishes a process for assessing the environmental and socio-economic effects of a broad range of land-use and development activities (as determined by YESAA regulations). YESAA's core purposes are to provide a neutrally conducted assessment process that requires the consideration of environmental and socio-economic effects of projects to provide protection of heritage resources and protect and maintain environmental quality. The Act also provides for the protection and promotion of well-being of Yukon First Nations and Yukon residents, enhancement of First Nations' traditional economy, where practicable, and opportunities for public and First Nations' participation in the assessment process.

Territorial Legislation***Historic Resources Act (2002) and Archaeological Sites Regulation (2003)***

The *Historic Resources Act* governs the preservation, development, and interpretation of heritage resources; promotes appreciation of Yukon's historic resources; and provides for the protection and preservation, the orderly development, and the study and interpretation of those resources. The Act also provides for the protection of human remains. The Act provides legal protection for designated Yukon Historic Sites and establishes the Yukon Heritage Resources Board, its functions and composition.

The *Archaeological Sites Regulation* regulates access to, recovery of, and protection of archaeological resources. This legislation applies to Commissioner's lands, private lands, and municipal or territorial designated historic properties.

Municipal Legislation

City of Dawson Heritage Bylaw (2019) and Zoning Bylaw (update 2025)

The City of Dawson has authority under *Yukon's Municipal Act* (2002) to undertake planning and land development projects that adhere to the *Official Community Plan*, zoning bylaws, and other relevant bylaws.

Municipal heritage bylaws passed in 2009 established the Heritage Advisory Committee and provided for the designation and protection of municipal heritage resources. The City of Dawson updated its Heritage Bylaw in 2019; it outlines the duties of the Heritage Advisory Committee and provides for the designation and protection of municipal historic sites and a heritage fund program. The Zoning Bylaw amended in 2019 (review and update in 2025) established districts, areas, and zones

in the municipality that guide land use, development activities, and protection of historic resources.

Dawson's Heritage Management Plan derives its authority from the *Official Community Plan* (OCP). The OCP and the *Heritage Management Plan* are under review (2025).

The Municipal Act provides the City of Dawson with the authority to protect historic infrastructure and develop mechanisms to protect and preserve the heritage aspects of the community. Protection for designated municipal historic sites is defined in the Historic Resources Act and then specified in municipal bylaws.

Legislation relevant to managing the property is summarized in Table 4: Legislative Framework.

Table 4: Legislative Framework

Relevant Legislation	Jurisdiction	Summary
<i>Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement</i> (1998)	Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Federal, Territorial	Land claims agreement that affects land and resource management. Provisions of the Final Agreement take precedence over other laws of general application if there is a conflict between the laws of general application and the Final Agreement.
<i>Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Self-Government Agreement</i> (1998)	Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Federal, Territorial	Land claims agreement that ensures Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in traditional decision-making institutions and practices are maintained and can be integrated with a contemporary form of government.
<i>Umbrella Final Agreement</i> (1993)	Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Federal, Territorial	Yukon First Nations' collective land claims agreement that creates a framework for the <i>Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement</i> and Self-Government Agreement and establishes numerous boards and committees to ensure joint management of natural and heritage resources across Yukon.
<i>Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Heritage Act</i> (2016)	Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in	Provides direction for the management of Yukon First Nations heritage and culture to recognize and affirm the inherent rights of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in over First Nation heritage and culture within its traditional territory, recognize the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in concept of heritage, and fulfill the <i>Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement</i> provisions to respect and foster the culture, history, and values of Yukon First Nations peoples.
<i>Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Lands and Resources Act</i> (2004)	Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in	Provides Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in with full authority to manage and administer their settlement lands in Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Traditional Territory.
<i>Yukon Environmental and Socio-Economic Assessment Act</i> (2003)	Federal	Establishes a process for review and assessment of a broad range of activities on federal, territorial, First Nation, and private land.
<i>Historic Sites and Monuments Act</i> (1985)	Federal	Regulates protection of a site, building, or other place of national historic interest or significance.
<i>Parks Canada Agency Act</i> (1998)	Federal	Authorizes Parks Canada to negotiate and recommend to the Minister the establishment and acquisition of national historic sites. The Act outlines PCA's responsibilities for the development and implementation of management plans and policies for national historic sites, to protect and present national parks, national historic sites, and related heritage areas.
<i>Historic Resources Act</i> (2002)	Territorial	Provides for the preservation, development, and interpretation of heritage resources in Yukon. Promotes appreciation of Yukon's historic resources and provides for the protection and preservation, the orderly development, and the study and interpretation of those resources. <i>Archaeological Sites Regulations</i> (2003) regulates access to, recovery of, and protection of historic resources.
<i>City of Dawson Heritage Bylaw</i> (2019) <i>Zoning Bylaw</i> (2019 - update 2025) <i>The Heritage Bylaw and the Heritage Management Plan</i> (update 2025)	Municipal	Municipal heritage bylaws first passed in 2009 established the Heritage Advisory Committee and provided for the designation and protection of municipal heritage resources. The <i>Zoning Bylaw</i> amended in 2019 identifies districts, areas, and zones in the municipality that guide land use, development activities, and protection of historic resources. <i>Dawson's Heritage Management Plan</i> derives its authority from the <i>Official Community Plan</i> .

Table 5: Additional Legislation

Legislation	Jurisdiction
<i>Placer Mining Act</i> (2003)	Territorial
<i>Quartz Mining Act</i> (2003)	Territorial
<i>Parks and Land Certainty Act</i> (2002)	Territorial
<i>Highways Act</i> (2002)	Territorial
<i>Municipal Act</i> (2002)	Territorial
<i>Territorial Lands (Yukon) Act</i> and <i>Lands Act</i> (2003)	Territorial

Additional Legislation

Additional legislation that regulates aspects of Tr'ondëk-Klondike and the buffer zone and supports management of infrastructure and sustainable development is listed in Table 5.1 of the dossier and described further in Section 5.c. of the dossier. Government of Yukon Orders in Council removed staking rights for placer mining and quartz mining in Forty Mile, Fort

Cudahy, Fort Constantine Historic Site; Tr'ochëk; Dawson municipal boundary; and Tthe Zray Kek'it (Black City)

Jurisdictions

Four governments are responsible for managing Tr'ondëk-Klondike within their respective areas of jurisdiction.

Table 6: Jurisdictions

Government Authority	Agency or Department	Jurisdiction
Federal: Government of Canada	Parks Canada Agency	Klondike National Historic Sites properties.
Territorial: Government of Yukon	Department of Tourism and Culture	Heritage Resources on Crown lands (outside of federal, First Nation, municipal, or private lands).
First Nation: Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in	Heritage Department	Heritage resources on First Nation Settlement Lands and heritage resources within traditional territory that are directly related to the culture and history of the First Nation.
	Lands and Resources Department	Land use and land planning on settlement lands.
Municipal: City of Dawson	Community Development and Planning Department	Management of heritage resources on municipal lands and historic resources within the municipal boundary and town infrastructure.

(i) Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in jurisdiction

The *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement* and *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Self-Government Agreement* are constitutionally protected modern treaties that outline First Nations' rights within their traditional territories. These are living documents that continue to guide every aspect of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in government policy and operations. Trilateral working groups continue negotiating the implementation of each section of the agreements. Heritage management in areas of the Tr'ondëk-Klondike under Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in jurisdiction continues to evolve with the development of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in legislation and best practices. The recent Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Heritage Act clarifies and augments existing legislation, such as *Yukon's Historic Resources Act*.

Archaeological and historic sites located on settlement lands or Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Traditional Territory are managed under Chapter 13 of the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement*, with further protection and management through the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Heritage Act*, *Land and Resources Act*, and Land Based Heritage Resource Policy. Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in maintains an inventory of sites of cultural importance including archaeological sites, built heritage, and cultural-use sites. These sites are periodically monitored through the Heritage Department, and many have been subject to Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in-led research and documentation projects. Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in oversees the protection and conservation of a number of heritage sites on settlement lands.

Fort Reliance is located within Category A settlement land and within recognized lands (retained reserve) and *Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it* (Moosehide Village) is within

recognized lands (retained reserves) identified in Chapter 4 of the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement*, and is managed according to the *Moosehide Cultural Resources Management Plan*, while *Tthe Zray Kek'it* (Black City) is Category B settlement land in the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement*. These sites have a high level of research, documentation, and monitoring and are managed according to the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Heritage Act* and the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Lands and Resources Act*.

First Nation sites are also recognized and protected under Schedules A-C of Chapter 13 of the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement*. There are two recognized sites *Ch'ëdähdëk* (Forty Mile) and *Tr'ochëk*, (which was previously called Tr'o-ju-wëch'in) that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value of the Tr'ondëk-Klondike. These components have received a high level of research, documentation, and monitoring and are governed by site-management plans.

Tr'ochëk National Historic Site was designated in 2002 for its significance to the heritage of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and particularly for its representation of the importance of fishing to their culture. *Tr'ochëk* National Historic Site is owned and managed by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in. The Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy, and Fort Constantine Historic Site is recognized for its significance as a First Nations caribou interception point and a spring grayling fish camp from antiquity to contact times. This place is also where the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in were first exposed to and changed by the full spectrum of European influences, and it is the first substantive non-Indigenous settlement in Yukon. This site is co-owned and co-managed by Tr'ondëk

Hwëch'in and Government of Yukon.

The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Heritage Department leads the implementation of the Heritage Act and the recognition, conservation, and promotion of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in heritage resources and values. The Land and Resources Act reinforces the First Nation's obligation as a land manager to protect heritage resources. Archaeological research or excavations, among other land-use activities, require a Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in land-use permit to be issued by the Natural Resources Department.

(ii) Federal jurisdiction

At the federal level, National Historic Sites (NHS) owned by the Government of Canada through Parks Canada Agency (PCA) are commemorated under the *Historic Sites and Monuments Act*. PCA owns and manages twelve NHS within Tr'ondëk-Klondike, under the administrative umbrella of Klondike National Historic Sites (KNHS) that convey the Outstanding Universal Value of the site. One of these, the Dawson Historical Complex National Historic Site (DHC), comprises 15 individual properties of historic significance, including five properties owned by other organizations that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value of Tr'ondëk-Klondike. The individual sites comprising the Dawson Historical Complex and other national historic sites under Klondike National Historic Sites were designated of national significance for their association with the full extent of the Klondike Gold Rush, the evolution of gold mining in the Klondike, the riverboat transportation system that enabled the mining economy, frontier mission architecture, Canadian sovereignty, and the Canadian judicial system.

PCA has a mandate to “protect and present nationally significant examples of Canada’s natural and cultural heritage, and foster public understanding, appreciation, and enjoyment in ways that ensure the ecological and commemorative integrity of these places for present and future generations.” PCA ensures Commemorative Integrity Statements (CIS) are complete for all NHS it administers, and Commemorative Integrity Evaluations are conducted on a periodic basis, guided by the *PCA Cultural Resource Management Policy*. PCA also produces State of the Sites Reports that summarize resource condition, effectiveness of communication, and management practices for NHS. The most recent State of the Site Report for KNHS was completed in 2021. Substantial resources have been invested to improve the state of conservation of the Former Territorial Courthouse and several buildings in the Dawson Historic Complex, including the Dawson Daily News, Ruby’s Place, Commissioner’s Residence, SS Keno, and the Palace Grand Theatre.

NHS designation is commemorative and does not provide legal protection for the five NHS within Tr'ondëk-Klondike that PCA does not administer. However, PCA offers a NHS Cost-Sharing Program and conservation tools to ensure retention of the commemorative integrity of non-federally owned or administered NHS. The Government of Yukon Historic Properties Assistance (HPA) program and Community Development Fund may also provide financial assistance to designated National Historic Sites.

PCA’s Federal Heritage Review Office (FHRO) evaluates federally owned buildings over 40 years of age for their heritage character as provided

for in *Canada's Treasury Board Policy on Management of Real Property*. If a building is considered to have sufficient heritage character, the FHRO recommends its designation as either Classified or Recognized. Each Canadian federal department is responsible for ensuring the heritage character of FHRO designated buildings under its responsibility is conserved over their life cycle, and PCA assesses all proposed disposals of designated buildings and reviews all interventions affecting a Classified or Recognized Heritage building. Within Tr'ondëk-Klondike, PCA owns and administers several buildings and parcels of land, including the eleven NHS along with an additional four Recognized or Classified Heritage Buildings that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value. All relate to the Klondike Gold Rush.

Regular activities, conservation work, and special projects at KNHS (including properties funded through the NHS Cost-Sharing Program) are carried out in accordance with PCA's Cultural Resource Management Policy and the National Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada, which ensure the respect and maintenance of historic values and character-defining elements.

PCA uses a digital asset management system to provide accurate, comprehensive information related to the Agency's built assets. This provides detailed asset information for condition and funding requirements, monitoring and reporting of general and code-compliance maintenance, and for capital project planning and reporting. All subcomponents included in Tr'ondëk-Klondike that are owned and managed by KNHS are listed in this database.

(iii) Territorial jurisdiction

The Government of Yukon's Department of Tourism and Culture protects, preserves, interprets, and celebrates Yukon's rich heritage, supports Yukon's tourism industry, and promotes the arts.

Archaeological sites located on Commissioner's lands and private property within Tr'ondëk-Klondike are protected under Yukon's *Historic Resources Act* and *Archaeological Sites Regulation* and are managed by the Department of Tourism and Culture's Heritage Resources unit. Designated Yukon Historic Sites are protected under the *Historic Resources Act* and are managed by Department of Tourism and Culture's Historic Sites unit. There are three designated National Historic Sites in Dawson City that are managed by the Historic Sites unit. Yukon's Department Tourism and Culture has signed a memorandum of understanding with the Department of Highways and Public Works (HPW) regarding co-management of designated heritage properties administered by HPW. The Old Territorial Administration Building National Historic Site, the Yukon Saw Mill Company Office Historic Site, the Dawson City Telegraph Office Historic Site, the Former Territorial Court House National Historic Site and the Red Feather Saloon National Historic Site are identified in that memorandum.

Yukon Historic Sites are designated by the Minister of Tourism and Culture after recommendation by the Yukon Heritage Resources Board (YHRB). The YHRB was established under the Umbrella Final Agreement to advise government on the preservation and commemoration of historic sites. The Board may make recommendations to the federal and territorial Ministers

responsible for heritage and to Yukon First Nations regarding the management of Yukon heritage resources and First Nation heritage resources. The Board comprises representatives nominated equally by the Government of Yukon and Yukon First Nations, with one Government of Yukon representative also representing Canada, who are appointed for three-year terms. Yukon Historic Sites are provided legal protection under Yukon's Historic Resources Act. The Government of Yukon ensures that a statement of significance is completed for all designated Yukon Historic Sites.

Yukon Historic Sites (YHS) are considered of importance to all Yukoners. Two YHS are located within Dawson City: the Yukon Sawmill Company Office and Dawson City Telegraph Office. Both are owned and administered by the Government of Yukon. Their significance relates to the Klondike Gold Rush. Both have received extensive conservation treatment.

The Yukon Historic Sites Inventory (YHSI) maintains listings and data on historic places over 50 years of age. The inventory is regularly updated. It includes information on physical descriptions and conditions, photographs, site plans, and histories. Where possible, it is augmented by historical photographs and drawings. Listing on the YHSI does not provide legal protection or encumbrances. The inventory in Dawson City was updated in 2024.

Archaeological features within Tr'ondëk-Klondike, other than those on federal lands, are listed in the Yukon Archaeological Sites Inventory, the YHSI, and at the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in heritage office. No one may investigate or disturb archaeological sites without a permit. An activity affecting an archaeological site on private, Commissioners, or settlement land may undergo a heritage-impact assessment as part of a YESAB assessment. Archaeological sites found on Parks Canada lands within KNHS are administered by PCA under the federal *Parks Canada Agency Act*.

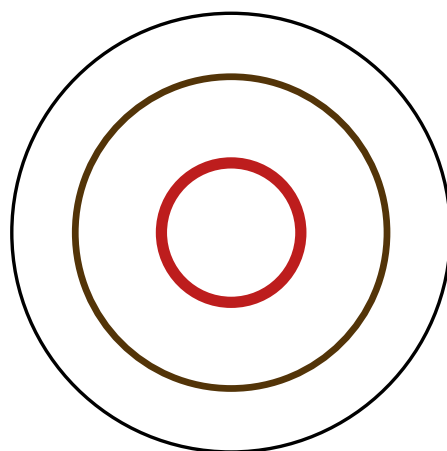


Table 7: Management Plans, Policies, and Guidelines

Management Authority	Plan/Policy	Scope
Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in	<i>Tr'ochëk Heritage Site Management Plan (2010)</i>	Outlines the primary objective of the site, which is to recognize, protect, enhance, and celebrate Hän culture and history. Outlines additional objectives to recognize and respect the non-Indigenous heritage aspects of the site related to the Klondike Gold Rush and to provide economic opportunities for Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in
Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in	<i>Land Based Heritage Resource Policy (2011)</i>	Strengthens the protection and preservation of land-based heritage resources within Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in traditional territory.
Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in	<i>Moosehide Community Plan and Moosehide Cultural Resources Management Plan (2016)</i>	Creates a management framework that incorporates Moosehide's way of defining and maintaining cultural values in Moosehide Village and outlines long-term and short term goals for developing and preserving the area. The Cultural Resources Management component identifies the heritage values of the site and outlines means for caring for, managing, and preserving these values while ensuring existing lifestyle activities continue.
Government of Yukon (Tourism and Culture), Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in	<i>Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy, and Fort Constantine Historic Site Management Plan (2006)</i>	Provides guidance for the cooperative management of the cultural and natural resources at Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy, and Fort Constantine Historic Site, including protection, conservation, and interpretation of the site.
Government of Yukon (Tourism and Culture), Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in	<i>Forty Mile Cultural Resource Management Plan (2014)</i>	Consolidates existing information regarding the site and provides a template for preservation, management, and use of the site's historic resources and landscape, including specific recommendations for buildings and infrastructure.
Government of Yukon (Tourism and Culture)	<i>Guidelines Respecting the Discovery of Human Remains and First Nation Burial Sites in the Yukon (1999)</i>	Provides direction on the reporting, identification, treatment, and disposition of human remains found outside of recognized cemeteries in Yukon to ensure these remains are respected and protected in a way that is consistent with legislation.
Government of Yukon (Tourism and Culture)	<i>Handbook for the Identification of Heritage Sites and Features (2007)</i>	Guides Yukon residents in identifying historic and archaeological resources.
Government of Canada (PCA)	<i>Design Guidelines for Historic Dawson (1980) (update 2025)</i>	Provides a reference guide for the conservation of, and alterations to, existing Gold Rush-era buildings and landscapes throughout Dawson City. This document is being updated by the City of Dawson, will be completed in 2025. It will fall under Dawson City management.
Government of Canada (PCA)	KNHS Management Plan (2018)	The KNHS Management Plan sets out the long-term vision and objectives for KNHS and determines how Parks Canada's mandate is to be delivered. The plan focuses on engaging the Canadian public, Indigenous peoples, cooperative partners, and stakeholders in determining how the site will be managed.
Government of Canada (PCA)	<i>Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada (2010)</i>	Establishes a consistent, pan-Canadian set of principles and guidelines for conserving Canada's historic places. Offers results-oriented guidance in planning for, intervening on, and using historic places.

Table 7 (cont'd): Management Plans, Policies, and Guidelines

Management Authority	Plan/Policy	Scope
Government of Canada (PCA-Federal Heritage Review Office)	Treasury Board Policy on Management of Real Property (2006)	The designation of federal heritage buildings is carried out by an interdepartmental, multidisciplinary advisory committee, which evaluates their heritage value on the basis of their historical, architectural, and environmental significance, and makes recommendations to the Minister of the Environment regarding their designation. Buildings may be designated as either "Classified" (the highest level) or "Recognized" federal heritage buildings. In the case of properties owned by Parks Canada Agency, designated as "Classified" Heritage Buildings, departments administering the property must consult with Parks Canada Agency before selling or undertaking any intervention that may affect its heritage character. For properties designated as "Recognized" Heritage Buildings, departments administering the property must obtain appropriate heritage advice before undertaking any intervention that may affect its heritage character and they must consult with Parks Canada as early as possible before dismantling, demolishing, or selling it.
City of Dawson	Dawson City Heritage Management Plan (2008) (Update 2025)	Manages Dawson City and surrounding area to improve the quality of life for residents and to provide an enhanced destination attraction for international tourism. Outlines broad heritage management objectives to conserve and interpret the full history of the cultural landscape— before, during, and after the Klondike Gold Rush. Provides descriptions of Heritage Character Areas within the townsite, Heritage Management Areas and recommendations for heritage management, design guidelines for architectural conservation and infill, and an implementation plan.
City of Dawson	Official Community Plan (2018) (update 2025)	Guides aspects of land planning and management, including land use, zoning, and development.

The Government of Yukon may provide financial and technical assistance to First Nations, community groups, municipalities, or individuals that own properties that have been formally designated or listed on the Yukon Historic Sites Inventory to help conserve their properties. Eligible owners within the component sites have taken advantage of the Government of Yukon's Historic Properties Assistance (HPA) program to repair and rehabilitate their properties. All conservation work carried out on Yukon Historic Sites and through funding from the

HPA program complies with the national *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.

Energy, Mines, and Resources (EMR) is generally responsible for land-use planning, permitting, and licensing and leasing under the *Territorial Lands (Yukon) Act and Lands Act*. EMR monitors, inspects, and enforces compliance with mining regulations under the *Placer Mining Act and Quartz Mining Act*. Other territorial legislation such as the *Highways Act, Municipal Act, and Parks and Land Certainty Act* and subsequent regulations enable

the Government of Yukon to manage infrastructure, resources, and factors potentially affecting Tr'ondëk-Klondike.

Under the *Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act* (YESAA), assessments of development and mining projects are carried out by the independent Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board (YESAB), although the Board's recommendations are non-binding and relevant government authorities retain their decision-making authority. YESAB's core purpose is to protect the environmental and social integrity of Yukon, while fostering responsible development in the territory that reflects the values of Yukoners and respects the contributions of First Nations. YESAB's Dawson City Designated Office is responsible for evaluating development projects proposed within Tr'ondëk-Klondike and the buffer zone, issuing recommendations, and providing information to project proponents and others involved in the YESAA assessment process. Large-scale projects may be referred beyond the Designated Office to YESAB's Executive Committee, in accordance with YESAA and the Board's rules and policies.

(iv) Municipal jurisdiction

Municipal Historic Sites (MHS) are designated after recommendation to the City of Dawson by a Heritage Advisory Committee (HAC), whose members are appointed by town council. The HAC operates under authority of the municipality's Heritage Bylaw. Municipal Historic Sites are provided legal protection under Yukon's *Historic Resources Act*. There are currently 6 Municipal Historic Sites administered by the City of Dawson, including the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Paul Denhardt Cabin, the Arctic Brotherhood Hall,

Ĕdhà Dàdhèchq (Moosehide Slide), Minto Park, and Harrington's Store. All relate directly either to Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in heritage and culture or to the Klondike Gold Rush. Government of Yukon provides assistance to complete statements of significance for Municipal Historic Sites.

City of Dawson heritage planning is guided by the *Dawson City Heritage Management Plan* and related heritage and zoning bylaws. Any interventions to existing properties and any new construction must follow established design guidelines in order to maintain the heritage character of the historic townsite. The municipality offers incentives to assist owners in the care of their historic properties under the Heritage Incentive Program for properties listed in the Yukon Historic Sites Inventory or the Municipal Historic Sites Directory. The City of Dawson's inventory of historic resources is embedded in the YHSI and can be accessed by a search for community. The City of Dawson maintains a public Municipal Historic Sites Directory of designated municipal historic sites.

Interjurisdictional Sites

The Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy, and Fort Constantine Historic Site is co-managed by the Government of Yukon and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in under terms of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement and the Historic Resources Act. Forty Mile (Ch'édähdhëk) has heritage and cultural values that are significant and relate to Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in heritage and culture and the early development of the Yukon Territory.

It is managed under Yukon's Historic Resources Act and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in's Heritage Act according to jointly

developed management, interpretive, and cultural resource management plans. Annual assessment and reporting are completed for the site by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and Government of Yukon. Work complies with the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada, the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement, and the Historic Resources Act.

Management Plans and Policies

Management plans, policies, and guidelines from Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, the Government of Yukon, Parks Canada Agency, and the City of Dawson provide direction and management for various elements important to the Outstanding Universal Value of Tr'ondëk-Klondike. Management Plans for the component sites reflect the heritage values of the sites, including the heritage values that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

The Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy, and Fort Constantine Management Plan and the Forty Mile Cultural Resource Management Plan use a values-based approach for the conservation of the site that supports and protects the elements that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value of Tr'ondëk-Klondike.

The basis for the Management Plan and the Cultural Resource Management Plan is the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement* and the *Historic Resources Act*, providing a balanced consideration of the multiple heritage values of the component sites.

Tr'ochëk component site has a management plan and a cultural resource management plan that is

based on heritage values and provides protection and management of the archaeological and historical resources on site. These resources and values directly support the contribution of this component site to the Outstanding Universal Value of Tr'ondëk-Klondike.

Dawson City has heritage bylaws and a heritage management plan and uses these tools to ensure the overall character of the historic townsite is preserved. These plans are augmented by the *Klondike National Historic Sites Management Plan* and Parks Canada Agency's *Cultural Resource Management Plan*—both based and focussed on the conservation of the colonial subcomponents of Dawson City. Commemorative Integrity Statements and Statements of Significance for the various designated properties outline the sites' heritage values and character defining elements, these documents, combined with the management plans and the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*, provide a strong framework for conservation and protection for the Dawson City component.

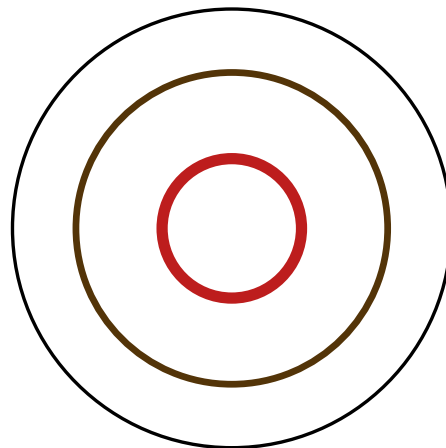
The heritage resources at Moosehide are protected and managed by the *Moosehide Cultural Resources Management Plan* that identifies the resources, the values, and the processes for activity approvals within the component site.

The other three components, Fort Reliance, *Ch'ëdähdëk Tth'än K'et* (Dënezhu Graveyard), and *Tthe Zraq Kek'it* (Black City), are managed according to the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Heritage Act* and the Guide to Heritage Stewardship for Yukon First Nation Governments, a comprehensive guide that ranges from operational processes to policy and best practices. Because all of the plans and guides are

value based, and the component sites' values are based on the resources at each site, the management of the property has been captured through the management of its component parts.

The Dawson Regional Land Use Plan for the area is currently being developed. Regional planning in the Yukon is outlined within Chapter 11 of the *Umbrella Final Agreement* and *First Nations Final Agreements*. A recommended plan for the Dawson region was completed in 2022. Upon approval, the Dawson Regional Land Use plan will provide management direction and a general vision for land use in the region. Within the

plan, *Chu Kon Dëk* (Yukon River) has been assigned its own land management unit designated for future planning. The vision for this area is for future planning that will focus on protecting and enhancing water quality and salmon habitat; protecting the scenic values that attract tourism opportunities; preserving important cultural sites; and managing important industrial access points. Interim measures recommended in the plan, and future sub-regional planning for *Chu Kon Dëk* will contribute to the long term preservation and protection of Tr'ondëk-Klondike.



6. CONSERVATION OF TR'ONDĚK-KLONDIKE

Present State of Conservation

Overall, the state of conservation of Tr'ondĕk-Klondike is good, as measured and compiled in July and August of 2020 and updated in 2024. The state of conservation throughout the property has benefited from the subarctic climate and isolated nature as well as from strong and well-established local stewardship and protection, care, and continued maintenance under all four jurisdictional mandates. Seven component sites are in good condition, however, one site, *Ch'ĕdāhdĕk* (Forty Mile), was impacted by a Yukon River ice jam in 2023.

During the 2023 Yukon River ice jam flood at *Ch'ĕdāhdĕk*, the AC Warehouse, Fish House and AC Co cabin were destroyed. Many of the remaining built resources were damaged and a landscape feature impacted. In 2024 consultants were hired to visit the site to conduct an overview of the current condition (June 2024) of the site's landscape and the 10 buildings that were extant prior to the flood. Of the remaining 7 buildings, 4 are in good condition, 3 are in poor condition and a landscape feature has been rated as Fair until the built resources are relocated to their original siting.

Even so, each of the eight components reflect aspects of colonial expansion that occurred within the region and also Tr'ondĕk Hwĕch'in's perspective, experiences, and adaptations to colonialization.

The physical and associative connections between the components

in the property are maintained, further contributing to the overall good condition of Tr'ondĕk-Klondike.

A multidisciplinary team of heritage professionals has assessed the state of conservation of components and assigned consistent condition ratings that are based on benchmark data provided by the authorities. For ease of description, the baseline data and ratings of the state of conservation have been grouped under the eight component sites within the overall Tr'ondĕk-Klondike property: Fort Reliance, *Ch'ĕdāhdĕk* (Forty Mile), *Ch'ĕdāhdĕk Tth'ān K'et* (Dĕnezhu Graveyard), Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine, *Tr'ochĕk*, Dawson City, *Jĕjik Dhā Dĕnezhu Kek'it* (Moosehide Village), and *Tthe Zray Kek'it* (Black City).

There are 75 archaeological 36 built resources, and 7 landscape features that have been identified as contributing to the Outstanding Universal Value of Tr'ondĕk Klondike. Table 8 identifies each serial component and describes the heritage resources contributing to Outstanding Universal Value, notes condition, and identifies the monitoring authority.

Within Tr'ondĕk-Klondike, various conservation measures are implemented by the authorities to conserve heritage values and historic properties, in addition to the strong legislative and regulatory protections and management plans.

Tr'ondĕk Hwĕch'in made protection of its heritage and culture a strong part of

the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement*, recently implementing policy and legislation for the preservation and care of heritage resources.

The federal government, through its Parks Canada Agency, has played a leadership role through the conservation of its properties, beginning with the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada recognizing the Dawson Historical Complex to be of national significance in 1959. Conservation of this

outstanding assemblage of significant Edwardian-influenced and vernacular Gold Rush-period buildings began in the 1960s, when the federal government acquired and took over administration of 26 properties within the townsite. Extensive research was carried out to determine the appropriate conservation measures that would be undertaken, which led to further protective designations in Dawson City.

Table 8: Serial Component Sites Summary (2024)

Thematic Descriptions taken from the Comparative Analysis of the nomination

TH – Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in; CD – City of Dawson; PCA – Parks Canada Agency; YG – Government of Yukon

Component	Description	Description	Monitoring Authority
Fort Reliance	3 archaeological sites	- Life on the Land before Colonization - Changing Patterns of Settlement Community and Being on the Land - Changing Livelihoods and New Economies	TH
Ch'édähdëk (Forty Mile)	11 archaeological sites including the Forty Mile Cemetery 7 built sites 2 landscape features 1 archaeological site	- Life on the Land before Colonization - Changing Patterns of Settlement/ Community and Being on the Land - Changing Livelihoods and New Economies - Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Life on the Land before Colonization - Changing Patterns of Settlement/ Community and Being on the Land - Changing Livelihoods and New Economies - Life on the Land before Colonization - Changing Patterns of Settlement/ Community and Being on the Land - Changing Patterns of Settlement/ Community and Being on the Land - Changing Livelihoods and New Economies - Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands - Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures	YG, TH
Ch'édähdëk Tth'an K'et (Dënezhu Graveyard)	1 archaeological feature 1 landscape feature	- Changing Patterns of Settlement/ Community and Being on the Land - Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures	TH

Table 8 (cont'd): Serial Component Sites Summary (2024)

Component	Description	Description	Monitoring Authority
Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine	2 archaeological sites	• Changing Livelihoods and New Economies • Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures	YG, TH
Tr'ochëk	3 pre-contact archaeological sites 15 archaeological sites (133 archaeological remnants of the Klondike Gold Rush and colonial development) 1 landscape feature	• Life on the Land before Colonization • Changing Livelihoods and New Economies • Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures • Life on the Land before Colonisation	TH
Dawson City	26 structures 2 precontact sites 1 archaeological site (gold rush) 2 landscape features	• Changing Livelihoods and New Economies • Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures • Life on the Land before Colonization • Life on the Land before Colonisation • Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures • Life on the Land before Colonisation	TH, PCA, YG CD, YG TH, CD, YG
Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it, (Moosehide Village)	18 archaeological sites 2 built sites 1 landscape feature	• Life on the Land before Colonization • Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land • Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures • Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands	TH
Tthe Zrgy Kek'it (Black City)	18 archaeological resources 1 landscape feature	• Life on the Land before Colonization • Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands • Life on the Land before Colonization • Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land • Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands • Life on the Land before Colonization • Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands	TH

The Government of Yukon has influenced conservation efforts through development and implementation of protective legislation and fiscal and technical support as well as a robust monitoring program. The City of Dawson has had bylaws in place to protect the community's heritage character since 1977.

Private property owners have repaired and maintained their properties using available heritage conservation guidelines, most notably the national *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*, Parks Canada's *Design Guidelines for Historic Dawson*, and the *Dawson City Heritage Management Plan*, and by taking advantage of available government incentives.

Designation and Commemoration

Tr'ondëk-Klondike has a long record of protection of heritage sites through formal designation and commemoration, which provides various levels of legal protections and fiscal opportunities or incentives for conservation, documentation, and planning for those sites. All of the component sites have some level of designation or recognition, including federal (National Historic Sites, Federal Heritage Review Office [FHRO]), territorial (Yukon Historic Sites), or are included in the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement), and municipal (Municipal Historic Sites) designations.

Table 9: Heritage Designations and Protective Legislation

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

Conservation Planning

Tr'ondëk-Klondike has been subject to extensive conservation planning. Specifically, designated sites under the authority of the various jurisdictions have undergone a high level of maintenance, monitoring, and planning, including the development of management plans at several sites: (Ch'ëdähdëk) Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine; Tr'ochëk, Dawson City; and Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it (Moosehide Village). These plans provide guidance on the recognition and protection of the traditional and current use by the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in. The plans also offer guidelines to encourage public awareness and appreciation of the natural and cultural resources at the sites and provide the public with reasonable opportunities to visit. The plans respect the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement*, *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Heritage Act*, the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Lands and Resources Act*, and *Yukon's Historic Resources Act*. The plans outline best practices, identify heritage values, and provide direction for conservation approaches and levels of intervention and the integration of sympathetic development that respects the tangible and intangible values.

Upon inscription on the World Heritage List, the World Heritage Committee recommended a study on key views and viewsheds over the landscape setting to ensure their consideration in all developments and related decision-making processes. The Stewardship Committee will complete this study in a timely manner to contribute to an increased understanding of the landscape setting.

The features at each component site

that contribute to the property's Outstanding Universal Value are protected as archaeological sites or have been identified as historic structures. The component sites' management plans or cultural resource management plans are all based on research and documentation of the heritage resources and thus provide a strong basis to consider any future maintenance work or development within the sites. All institutions administering the component sites use a values-based management system which is evident in the management plans and other guiding materials such as the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Heritage Act* and the *Guide to Heritage Stewardship for Yukon First Nations Governments* that are used by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in staff.

Conservation work complies with the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*⁴ (Standards & Guidelines) and any proposed development is assessed using the Standards & Guidelines. This policy is a value-based process that includes archaeological sites, landscapes, historic structures, and engineering works and provides guidance on protection of the tangible and intangible values of an historic place.

In May of 2023, an ice jam flood occurred at Ch'ëdähdëk (Forty Mile) causing significant damage to the site including its access trails, historic buildings, contemporary work camp and campground. Due to the severity of the impacts of the flooding and the site's significance, an updated conservation plan is underway to safeguard and guide conservation work. Following damage assessments and stabilization of the site's

⁴ *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* <https://www.historicplaces.ca/en/pages/standards-normes.aspx> (accessed February, 2025).

remaining infrastructure, the Yukon and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in governments have contracted conservation consultants to lead the development of a conservation plan to provide options and guidance for the future of the site. The conservation plan will be completed in 2025.

The decision-making process for any work on the heritage resources within Klondike-Tr'ondëk is based on the following:

Understanding

Identification of the heritage values and significant elements that illustrate the values and conduct on site investigation and documentation of condition and changes to the site.

Planning

Select an appropriate use that won't impact the heritage values and significant elements, identify the project requirements (the scope of work and resources required) and organize any work ensuring the project is a realistic, logical process. Determine the appropriate treatment (preservation, rehabilitation or restoration) based on condition and available information and available resources.

Intervention

Ensure skilled workers are doing the work and they understand the intent and scope of work and develop and implement a maintenance plan for the site.

Information and Records Management

All levels of authority within Tr'ondëk-Klondike have data management systems and maintain inventories of resources within their care, including the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Lands and Heritage Database, the Government of Yukon's Yukon Historic Sites

Inventory, Yukon Archaeological Sites Inventory, and the Parks Canada Agency digital asset management system. These inventories will continue to be updated regularly and the management systems maintained. This will ensure that the baseline data are accurate and will assist in assessing the state of conservation as presented in the nomination dossier. These inventories provide conservation information and site-location data, and in some cases accession-level information, used for research, land-use and development processes, site monitoring, and conservation planning. Each signatory of the Memorandum of Understanding will be responsible for their data management systems and inventories.

Education and Outreach

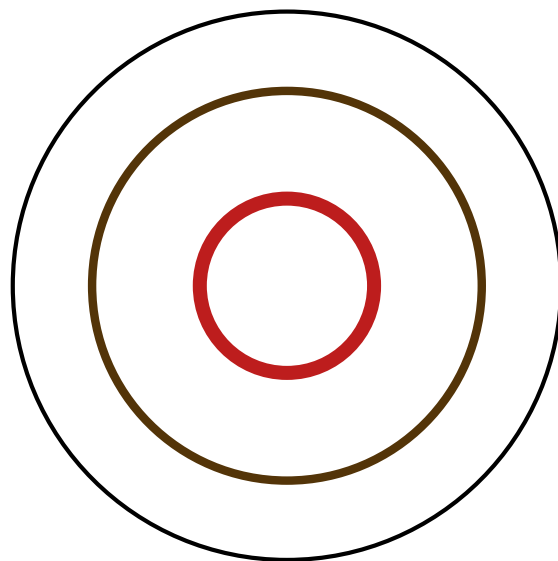
Because of the remote and dispersed nature of many of the attributes within Tr'ondëk-Klondike, education and outreach to the local and broader community are important conservation measures. Both Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and the Yukon Department of Tourism and Culture have published best management practices for heritage resources directed at commercial and industrial operators.

The general public is reached through programming from the various authorities and by interpretive signage and publications throughout Tr'ondëk-Klondike. The local community is reached through the school curriculum, outreach programming, culture camps, messaging in media, and involvement in stewardship and conservation efforts. Messaging and interpretation would be assisted by an Interpretation Plan for Tr'ondëk-Klondike. Efforts to incorporate Hän language in interpretive projects where possible is encouraged.

Local Stewardship

A traditional governance approach is reflected in the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in management of land and resources within their traditional territory. The highest priority is to maintain a strong and healthy future for its citizens while maintaining connections to traditional knowledge and the land. Concepts of respect and reciprocity, traditional knowledge, and oral tradition are embedded in Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in policy and practices.

Residents of Tr'ondëk-Klondike have supported and contributed to efforts to retain the area's heritage resources for many years. The component sites are well-managed by their owners who employ local staff to maintain and conserve the sites. People continue to use the land in traditional ways.



7. FACTORS AFFECTING TR'ONDĚK-KLONDIKE

i) Development Pressures

Mining

Under the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) Concerning the Joint Management and Protection of Tr'ondĕk-Klondike World Heritage Site the Parties will ensure that management of activities related to land under their jurisdiction within both Tr'ondĕk-Klondike and the buffer zone will support and protect the Outstanding Universal Value of the site.

All of the component sites have been either withdrawn from mineral staking or are located on Category A settlement lands. Category A settlement land means Tr'ondĕk Hwĕch'in administers both the surface and subsurface rights of the settlement lands. There are no active claims within Tr'ondĕk-Klondike .

There are two areas, *Ch'ĕdāhdĕk* (Forty Mile) and *Tr'ochĕk* where there are mineral claims adjacent to the site components. To ensure that Tr'ondĕk-Klondike retains its world heritage designation, no mineral development activities can be permitted in the vicinity of Tr'ondĕk-Klondike that could result in any negative impact on its OUV, its integrity, attributes of authenticity and their condition, including the setting, spirit and feeling. Robust legislative and assessment processes will fully consider and protect the integrity, the attributes of authenticity, their condition and the intangible values that contribute to the OUV. The Parties will notify the Stewardship Committee

of any projects and activities that could have an impact on the OUV of Tr'ondĕk-Klondike.

The Stewardship Committee will request a heritage resource impact assessment for any projects occurring within the component parts and within one km of the buffer zone. This heritage resource impact assessment will identify any potential threats to the OUV and provide alternate activities, whereby the OUV will not be affected.

Additionally a Development Assessment Tool for Tr'ondĕk-Klondike will be developed for use by the Stewardship Committee to ensure the elements that contribute to the OUV are considered in the assessment of activities, in particular mining activities, in or near the world heritage site.

Infrastructure Development within Component Sites

Fort Reliance

A residence has been constructed by a Tr'ondĕk Hwĕch'in citizen 60 metres east of Fort Reliance. A foot trail to the residential area bisects the southern portion of the site; however, the archaeological features have not been impacted. The owner of the residence provides informal stewardship for the site. Any development at the site will comply with the Tr'ondĕk Hwĕch'in Lands and Resources Act and Heritage Act.

Ch'ĕdāhdĕk (Forty Mile) and Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine

Since 2016, new infrastructure has been constructed to support the conservation activities at Forty Mile,



Figure 11: Work camp at Ch'édähdëk.

Fort Cudahy, and Fort Constantine. The work camp is outside the Forty Mile historic townsite area and includes staff quarters, elders' cabins, a cookhouse, workshop, and generator building. The log staff quarters and cookhouse are constructed from local spruce; construction techniques differ somewhat from the historic log construction on site. The work area is set back and does not detract from the historic character of the site as laid out in the Forty Mile Cultural Resource Management Plan. Trail improvements into the site have improved with the addition of gravel and some levelling, making it easier to access the site.

The work camp, public camping, and access infrastructure was heavily impacted by the Yukon River 2023 ice jam flood. Access to the site is currently limited and closed to the public while infrastructure is assessed and repaired.

Tr'ochëk

A Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in family fish camp is located near the west boundary of Tr'ochëk. This includes a small cabin and outbuildings used seasonally. This does not impact any of the heritage resources and supports the cultural activities and ongoing land use of the site. Other infrastructure at the site includes a small log cabin and set of composting lavatories to support interpretive programs and visitors' use of the site. Trail development is ongoing and has included small foot trails along the upper and lower benches, a small wooden foot bridge and set of stairs to the boat access area. The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Heritage Department has management responsibility for *Tr'ochëk*, and any development at the site is guided by the *Tr'ochëk Site Management Plan* and the *Tr'ochëk Community Use Plan* and permitted through the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Lands and Resources Act.

Dawson City

Dawson City is a growing community with an increasing population and increased demands for municipal infrastructure. To maintain the community's heritage character, development must conform to the Dawson City Heritage Management Plan (updated 2025) infill design guidelines and zoning bylaws, along with the Design Guidelines for Historic Dawson (updated 2025 by the City of Dawson) developed by Parks Canada Agency as a pattern book. Development plans for work on existing heritage properties and for new construction in heritage areas are reviewed by the municipal Heritage Advisory Committee before permits are approved. Rehabilitation and reoccupation of existing vacant buildings is encouraged to maintain the historic fabric of the townsite. The implementation of regulations on development within the townsite, in conjunction with geophysical constraints, and withdrawal from mineral staking mitigates any major impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of Dawson area.

Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it (Moosehide Village)

Residential and community infrastructure is expected to expand within Moosehide village. Citizens are building new residential structures at Moosehide and the need for further public infrastructure is likely. Any new development, including residential, is governed by the Moosehide Community Plan and Moosehide Cultural Resource Management Plan to ensure the village's heritage values are protected. Development guidelines and permitting through the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Lands and Resources Department ensure the heritage values are not compromised.

Tthe Zraqy Kek'it (Black City)

There is no infrastructure or development planned for Black City. Any development at the component site will comply with the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Lands and Resources Act* and *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Heritage Act*. There are no other current plans for infrastructure development in any other component sites within the property.

Roads and Access

Three major public roads provide access to Tr'ondëk-Klondike. The Klondike Highway provides access from the southern Yukon to the component site of Dawson City and is the largest year-round access to the site. The Top of the World Highway connects the component site of Dawson City to Alaska and is the only road access to the Forty Mile component site. It is seasonally maintained from May to September. The Dempster Highway is a gravel year-round road that connects to the Klondike Highway 25 kilometres south of Dawson and terminates in Inuvik, Northwest Territories. This road is the only road that provides access to the *Tthe Zraqy Kek'it* (Black City) component. The area of the sites and buffers are not large enough for additional construction of roads within the component sites or their buffers.

Construction of a bridge across the Yukon River at Dawson City has been discussed within the community for nearly two decades at the time of writing. In 2004, a five-span bridge (365 metres long and 12.3 metres wide) with two traffic lanes and a sidewalk on the upstream side was designed in consultation with heritage stakeholders to ensure it did not impact the heritage

character of the Dawson townsite. That bridge has not been built; however, bridge infrastructure is a development pressure that could resurface in future. All roads and road infrastructure must undergo assessment through YESAB. A number of plans, legislation, and regulations govern the review and permitting of development activities and ensure the Outstanding Universal Value of the property will not be affected.

ii) Environmental Pressures

Erosion

Erosion of riverbanks and islands is a natural process that occurs primarily during river breakup as ice travels downstream and scours banks. To date, erosion has not posed a major or immediate concern to the property as a whole. Erosion's main threat is to archaeological components within the property that are located along watercourses. Erosion by the Klondike River affected *Tr'ochëk* in 1998, primarily on the north bank along the Klondike River. An emergency excavation was required to salvage archaeological resources. Flooding occurs regularly at *Tr'ochëk*, creating layers of silt that have built up over the years, effectively providing another layer of protection over the archaeological material in situ. Floods and the force of the Yukon and Fortymile rivers have eroded islands and a section of riverbank at Fort Constantine in the Forty Mile component. Aerial photography analysis indicates the bank has not experienced any erosion since 2009. Vegetation is allowed to grow along the riverbanks to provide better bank stability and some protection from moving ice. The bank at Fort Reliance has eroded less than 3 metres since 1991; however, during the site visit in

the summer of 2020, it was apparent the bank had sloughed. Annual monitoring of the riverbank is planned for this site to ensure there is no loss of material. The closest foundation of the post is nine metres away from the bank. Riverbanks that are susceptible to erosion are monitored annually for exposed archaeological remains.

Severe climate

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

Permafrost

The land within Tr'ondëk-Klondike is subject to either continuous or discontinuous permafrost -permanently frozen soils. The annual freeze-thaw cycle of the active soil layer above the permafrost has historically affected building foundations. Because of this, foundations are designed to compensate for expansion or contraction of supporting soils. Over the past several decades, foundations in Dawson City have been built over specially prepared gravel pads that extend below frost level and have an air space between the pad and the insulated floor of the building. As a result of this technique, basements are rare, occurring only in areas

without permafrost, and damage due to permafrost has been successfully mitigated.

Historic buildings at Forty Mile and at Moosehide are not heated over the winter. Foundations of historic buildings at Forty Mile have been replaced and slightly modified from a sill-log-on-grade system by lifting the building, installing gravel with pads and beams above grade, and backfilling while ensuring adequate drainage and ventilation under the structures.

Climate change

The 2014 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change fifth assessment report reiterates previous reports concerning the effects of climate change in northern latitudes. Canada's Western Arctic

and Alaska are experiencing, and are predicted to continue experiencing, the greatest rate of warming on earth, exhibiting what is called "polar amplification." The ICOMOS International Polar Heritage Committee has provided numerous examples of threats to heritage resources in northern regions. The 2015 Yukon Climate Change Indicators and Key Findings, compiled by the Northern Climate ExChange at Yukon College (now Yukon University), demonstrates that Yukon's average temperatures have risen two degrees Celsius, with a four-degree rise in winter, over the past 50 years. This is twice the rate of southern Canada and the rest of the temperate world. This rate of rise is forecast to continue for at least the next 50 years. This data is reiterated in a later report, Yukon climate change indicators and key findings 2022, published by the Climate Change Research Group (formerly known as the Northern Climate ExChange) at Yukon

University and the Government of Yukon's Climate Change Secretariat. Melting or complete loss of permafrost is one of the worst effects of a warming climate. Complete disappearance of permafrost may cause building foundations to fail, requiring replacement and impacting archaeological sites. Increased melting of permafrost may also affect infrastructure, like roads, and buried services, such as sewer and water pipes. Regional evidence points to an increasing number of landslides due to slope destabilization or solifluction in the region. Other forecast effects of climate change in the region include the increasing severity of storms, which may lead to more wildfires and wind and water damage. All levels of government are developing mitigative and adaptive strategies to deal with climate change and working together to reinforce these efforts. Government authorities in Tr'ondëk-Klondike will implement relevant mitigation measures or strategies as directed by their respective mandates and available resources.

iii) Risk Preparedness

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

Floods

Much of Tr'ondëk-Klondike lies within the flood plain of the Yukon and Klondike rivers. Flooding within the property is generally caused during spring if the Yukon River or its tributaries are jammed by ice during the annual river-ice breakup. The threat level varies from year to year and depends on the average

winter temperatures, the depth of accumulated snow, the speed of spring warming, and the occurrence and location of ice jams.

Features with the potential for damage from flooding generally are located within Forty Mile, *Tr'ochëk*, and Dawson. Traditional periodic flooding of the component sites has contributed to the protection of archaeological resources through silt deposits.

Ch'ëdähdëk (Forty Mile) townsite has periodically flooded over its history because of ice damming on the Yukon River and Fortymile River. Past damage has occurred when structures were moved or destroyed by a combination of high water, strong currents, and the invasion of ice blocks into the site. Buildings located on higher ground have been less affected. Three historic structures were demolished and four structures damaged from an ice jam and flood of the Yukon River in 2023. Mixed stands of trees and brush will continue to be left in place to reduce the movement of ice across the site. The archaeological components of the site have benefited from continuous site flooding, which deposits silt, contributing to the preservation of archaeological resources. The landscape of Forty Mile has been formed and changed by continued flood activities over thousands of years.

In May 2023, an ice jam formed at the confluence of the Fortymile and Yukon Rivers, resulting in extensive ice and water damage to the built heritage resources, access trails and infrastructure at *Ch'ëdähdëk* (Forty Mile). Yukon and *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in* governments are developing a conservation plan to address impacts to heritage values, while reestablishing access to the site, and considering actions in the event of any future

potential flooding events at the site.

Dawson City is located on a flood plain just below the confluence of the Klondike and Yukon rivers and has been subjected to repeated flooding over the years. Since 1898, Dawson City has flooded 22 times. In the spring of 1979, ice jams caused the buildup of water to overflow the makeshift sandbag dikes on Dawson's riverfront in Dawson, causing what has been recorded as one of the worst floods in Dawson City's history. As a response to frequent flooding, in 1987 a dike was constructed along the Klondike and Yukon riverbanks as a protective measure against flooding within the townsite.

The dike is built to withstand any flood predicted to occur within the next 200 years and includes both an upper and a lower dike to act as a further buffer to floodwaters. Since the construction of the dike, no flood damage has occurred within Dawson City.

The Water Resources Division of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada carried out a hydrological assessment and flood plain analysis of *Tr'ochëk* in 2002, entitled *Tr'ochëk Heritage Site Hydrological Study and Flood Plain Analysis*. The study results indicate the area is prone to flooding relatively frequently and extensive flooding can be expected approximately every 25 years. Although flooding has caused past damage to visitor infrastructure at the site, the archaeological components are generally unaffected. Typically, spring floodwaters add to the accumulation of silt at the site, which is considered a normal condition and has contributed to the preservation of the buried archaeological components at the site. Annual monitoring, or site monitoring after high-water episodes, ensures any exposed artifacts are

properly documented and collected if necessary.

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

Fire

The Yukon has an average of 150 wildfires every year, only a small fraction take place in Tr'ondëk-Klondike. However, a large portion of the property is remote and densely forested and has many features with wood-structured, historic resources distributed throughout the landscape. Within the property and beyond, wildfires caused by humans or lightning can happen every year. Although many

of the component sites within the property are located in areas that could be subject to forest fires, proper mitigation measures are in place to protect them. The Yukon Wildland Fire Management Program is responsible for managing Yukon wildfires and enforcing the Government of Yukon's *Forest Protection Act*. The Yukon Wildland Fire Management Branch works on fires and operates on a list of priorities, including property features, established by the Government of Yukon and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in. They also respond to fires near a community or to high value assets, including historic structures, historic sites, and rural residential structures. These firefighting crews are provided with a list of high-priority assets and work together in a planned response under a series of formal and informal agreements. The component sites that make up Tr'ondëk-Klondike are

identified as high-value assets.

Sites such as Forty Mile and Moosehide are regularly assessed and equipped with fire protection as appropriate, and crews are trained in its proper use and response. Preventive measures are implemented within and around many of the features to decrease the threat of fires, including fire breaks and buffers.

The Yukon Wildland Fire Management Branch has also introduced a comprehensive wildfire-prevention program aimed at decreasing the number of fires caused by humans. The program targets communities, property owners, the general public, the forest industry, and other stakeholders. These efforts lower the risk of human caused fire damage to features within Tr'ondëk-Klondike. Government of Yukon's Historic Sites and Archaeology Branch review Firesmart applications to ensure heritage resources are not impacted and provide information and support for Firesmart programs that will reduce risk at historic and archaeological sites.

Within populated areas of the property, structural fires continue to pose a threat, particularly to built attributes. This threat is currently mitigated by the preparedness of the property owners and the City of Dawson. Property owners and managers, including the City of Dawson, the Government of Yukon Cultural Services Branch, and Parks Canada Agency, own firefighting equipment, and crews are trained in the equipment's use. A number of prominent designated sites are protected by fire- sprinkler systems. Within Dawson's municipal boundary, the Dawson City Fire Department provides life, property, and environmental protection to the community 24 hours a day, seven days

a week, 365 days a year. In an effort to shorten response times, the City of Dawson has formalized its street address system, and the Government of Yukon has a centralized emergency-response service in the area.

Earthquakes

Southwestern Yukon is subject to earthquake activity associated with the subduction of the Yakutat microplate under the Saint Elias Mountains. Far from the major fault lines near the mountains, Tr'ondëk-Klondike can still experience small neotectonic activity of little consequence. Broken windows have been reported from the largest earthquakes, which over the last 40 years include a 5.1 magnitude quake at a depth of 25 kilometres in 1976, a 5.0 magnitude quake at a depth of 10 kilometres in 1996, and a 4.9 magnitude quake at a depth of 10 kilometres in 1997. Current building stabilization methods provide adequate protection against prospective earthquake damage to built components. Within Dawson, a Municipal Civil Emergency Plan covers responses to risks of natural disasters, including earthquakes. Landscape and archaeological components are not at risk from earthquake activity in the site. Therefore, the potential for earthquake activity to impact Tr'ondëk-Klondike's proposed Outstanding Universal Value is minor.

iv) Tourism and Visitor Pressures

Tourism has long played a crucial economic role in the Tr'ondëk-Klondike region. Following the cessation of gold dredge operations in the 1960s, Dawson turned to tourism to maintain its economic viability. The focus of the region's tourism industry has historically been on the Klondike Gold

Rush, though in recent years, due to the efforts of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in it has shifted to include cultural tourism. The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in offers guided tours, cultural programs, and exhibits at the Dänojà Zho Cultural Centre, while the Klondike Visitors Association (KVA) collaborates with governments, non-profits, businesses, and the media to attract tourists to the region.

The region has experienced fluctuations in visitation, peaking at 65,000 visitors in 1998 during the Klondike Gold Rush Centennial celebration. After a decline in 2009 due to the global financial recession, visitor numbers have risen steadily. In 2024, the Dawson Visitor Information Centre recorded 22,000 visitors. Projections suggest that with moderate promotion, visitation could increase by 2% annually, and World Heritage status might boost visitation by an additional 5% per year. Current infrastructure and programming in Dawson are well-equipped to handle up to 100,000 visitors annually, with services that can accommodate modest growth for at least the next decade.

Tourism infrastructure in the region has been developed to balance increased visitation with the preservation of cultural and heritage resources. The KVA, Parks Canada, and the local community have proven capable of managing higher visitor numbers through strategic programming. Sites like *Tr'ochëk*, Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine are regularly monitored, with management practices designed to protect their heritage values and ensure their stability. The Stewardship Committee will work to ensure that off-limits areas, such as *Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it* (Moosehide Village), are clearly communicated through signage and other materials to protect sensitive locations.

Despite the potential for increased tourism, the remote nature of the region helps manage the number of visitors to the heritage sites, and heavier traffic is carefully monitored to avoid threats to visitor experiences and infrastructure. The KVA and Parks Canada have adopted management strategies such as limiting tour group size to minimize visitor impact and enhance visitor experiences.

While vandalism and damage to heritage resources remain ongoing concerns, these risks are mitigated by vigilant community oversight and continued monitoring of key sites. The region's tourism strategy, the Yukon Tourism Development Strategy (2018) ensures that tourism develops in a sustainable manner, balancing economic growth with cultural, environmental, and community values.

v) Managing Development and Tourism

Proposed development projects within Tr'ondëk-Klondike are subject to the legislation, regulations, and assessment and permitting processes of each government authority within its respective jurisdiction. The legislative and regulatory framework will continue to change over time, and development will continue to occur in Tr'ondëk-Klondike in accordance with the changing framework.

The Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act (YESAA) established and empowered the Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board, which reviews development project proposals to determine the requirement for heritage impact assessments before permitting mining and development projects in all of Yukon with the exception of federal lands. The YESAA

assessment process is a significant regulatory tool with which all levels of government are familiar and engaged. Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, Government of Yukon, Parks Canada Agency, or a federal minister may act as decision bodies on development projects undergoing YESAA assessments within their respective jurisdictions.

Development within the components will be managed according to their management plans and those components without a management plan will take a phased approach in their development and availability to host visitors.

Dawson City is the primary location for visitation within Tr'ondëk-Klondike and has all the necessary infrastructure and resources in place to provide an outstanding experience for visitors to the site. The current visitation numbers indicate the ability of the town to host more than 100,000 visitors annually, and the existing infrastructure and programming will be able to handle tourism increases for at least the next decade. Dawson is already a destination for visitors to Yukon, with mature programming and an experienced hospitality industry.

Currently, *Ch'édähdëk* (Forty Mile) is closed to the public, due to impacts of the 2023 Yukon River ice jam and flood. Both Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and the Government of Yukon have prioritized reestablishing this access as soon as possible. It is visioned that this site will continue to be one of the main sites for visitation in the future. No visitor opportunities are planned for Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine, or *Ch'édähdëk Tth'än K'et* (*Dënezhu* Graveyard). Forty Mile visitors will be able to experience Mission Island with future trail development and interpretation to enhance learning and understanding.

Tr'ochëk's location, close to Dawson City, makes it ideal for future visitation opportunities. Self-guided access to Tr'ochëk is currently available overland by existing trails, and also during winter across the frozen Klondike River or by boat in the summer. Formal interpretation is available during the summer months via organized events and programming from the Dänojà Zho Cultural Centre. Regular summer programming at Tr'ochëk may be available in the future. Any visitation or programming will be guided by the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Heritage Department.

Moosehide Gathering occurs every two years at *Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it* (Moosehide) and people from far and near attend. Providing positive visitor experiences will be considered and the number of visitors will be controlled, the heritage values protected, and the quality of visitor's experiences ensured. Outside of Moosehide Gathering, *Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it* (Moosehide Village) is closed to tourist visitation.

Limited access to *Tthe Zraqy Kek'it* (Black City) for events with cultural programming will be offered in the future.

Tr'ondëk-Klondike is positioned to provide increased and enhanced opportunities for Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in led interpretation, programming and tours. It is envisioned that current boat tours and personal interpretive experiences offered through a Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in family business will be expanded to provide authentic visitor experiences, while providing additional economic opportunities for citizens.

The Stewardship Committee will work with the tourism sectors and governments to prepare forward-thinking tourism plans and ensure infrastructure is in place to meet

anticipated demands. The Stewardship Committee will monitor visitation within the site and plan to develop a Tourism Strategy for Tr'ondëk-Klondike in the future.

vi) Role of the Stewardship Committee

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

The government authorities represented on the Stewardship Committee; Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, Parks Canada, the Government of Yukon, and the City of Dawson are already required to engage with the development assessment process individually in their respective jurisdictions. Each Committee member retains the autonomy and ability to make independent decisions on managing lands and cultural resources. The Tr'ondëk-Klondike Advisory Committee will provide information and recommendations from a community perspective.

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

8. PRESENTATION OF TR'ONDĚK-KLONDIKE

There are substantial opportunities for presentation at the component sites for interpretation that supports the Outstanding Universal Value of the whole.

An interpretation plan will be developed by the Stewardship Committee to connect and integrate the current programs—tours, exhibits, displays, signage, brochures, websites, and apps—with the property's Outstanding Universal Value.

Visitor learning opportunities are offered by Tr'ondĕk Hwĕch'in Heritage Department at the Dānojā Zho Cultural Centre. The centre's mandate is to support, rejuvenate, celebrate, and nurture Tr'ondĕk Hwĕch'in heritage and First Nation cultures for the benefit of the Tr'ondĕk Hwĕch'in, the local community, and the public. The nomination dossier will inform and provide material for Dānojā Zho to incorporate the Outstanding Universal Value of the property into public programming, permanent exhibits, seasonal temporary exhibits, and history tours that address the impacts of colonialism that occurred more than a century ago. An important part of Tr'ondĕk Hwĕch'in learning opportunities is developing school curriculum and community education outreach, including skills workshops and training in Hän language and traditional values. There is a strong relationship between the Tr'ondĕk Hwĕch'in Heritage Department and Robert Service School and the Yukon School of Visual Arts. These relationships increase community understanding and pride and

confidence in Tr'ondĕk Hwĕch'in citizens, especially their youth.

Visitor experiences are enhanced by commercial boat tours offered by a Tr'ondĕk Hwĕch'in family, who shares their stories about *Jĕjik Dhă Dĕnezhu Kek'it* (Moosehide), *Ēdhă Dădhĕchq* (Moosehide Slide), Fort Reliance, *Ch'ĕdăhdĕk* (Forty Mile), *Tr'ochĕk*, and Dawson. The Tr'ondĕk Hwĕch'in government website presents the rich layering of life in their homelands. Forty Mile, Tr'ochĕk, and Black City give insight into Tr'ondĕk Hwĕch'in's connection to the land, harvesting, and traditions. Information is also presented on the events that happened with newcomers entering their lands and the impacts of Yukon's first non-Indigenous town of Forty Mile and the loss of Tr'ochĕk during the Klondike Gold Rush.

Tr'ondĕk Hwĕch'in hosts two biennial events: Myth and Medium and the Moosehide Gathering. Myth and Medium is a mid-winter cultural celebration held at the Dānojā Zho Cultural Centre, with lectures, discussion panels, and traditional craft demonstrations, bringing together academics, traditional-knowledge specialists, performing artists, singers, dancers, and storytellers. It features outdoor activities such as snowshoeing, fishing, and field trips to *Tr'ochĕk*. The Moosehide Gathering is the signature event of the Tr'ondĕk Hwĕch'in, held at Moosehide Village in July every other year, and is open to the public. Over a four-day period, over 2,000 participants are ferried by boat to experience traditional games, crafts, talks, performances,

feasts, dances, and potlatches. Visitors learn about the ongoing culture and strength of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and their First Nations neighbours.

Parks Canada Agency offers the flagship visitor experience program, including guided and self-guided tours, personal programs, exhibits, accurately restored buildings with historic furnishings, interpretive panels, and education and outreach within Dawson City. In recent years, Parks Canada Agency has partnered with Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in to present the history and culture of the region from an Indigenous perspective. The research that developed this nomination provides additional information to support the commitment by Parks Canada to better present the history and perspectives of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and their experiences and responses to the Klondike Gold Rush and the development of the Yukon Territory. These are important elements of the Outstanding Universal Value of Tr'ondëk-Klondike.

The Historic Sites unit, Department of Tourism and Culture, Government of Yukon, has developed a number of brochures and downloadable mobile applications of self-guided walking tours of Dawson City, local cemeteries, and historic narrow-gauge steam engines. The Dawson City Walking Tour was updated in 2020, partnering with Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in to provide an inclusive and sensitive tour of important places in Dawson that equally reflects First Nations and non-First Nations stories and places. These are available at the Visitor Information Centre or online.

Government of Yukon and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in produced a self-guided tour of Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy, and Fort Constantine Historic Site.

The Dawson City Museum presents the cultural history of the region, including the history of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, early settlers, the Klondike Gold Rush, and Dawson City. The museum offers interpretive exhibits, artifact collections, tours of the Klondike Mines Railway Locomotive Shelter, theatrical interpretations and film presentations, genealogical research services, and an archives and library for researchers. The exhibits in the museum provide interpretation that reflects the history of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and the evolution of Dawson City up to the twenty-first century. The museum has worked closely with the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Heritage Office to develop displays that provide authentic and thought-provoking experiences. The Jack London Museum, operated by the Klondike Visitors Association, offers presentations and self-guided tours highlighting the famous writer whose stories about the Klondike Gold Rush captured the imagination of the world.

The Stewardship Committee will continue to develop its presentation in collaboration with stakeholders and the local community. New messages, an interpretation framework, and suitable visitor experience opportunities will be developed using new and traditional media to reflect the Outstanding Universal Value of Tr'ondëk-Klondike and the reasons for its inscription. This will strengthen appreciation, understanding, and respect for the site from both local residents and an international audience.

Promotion

In the virtual domain, the property will be promoted through a dedicated website that will provide information about the property and its Outstanding Universal Value. Tr'ondëk-Klondike

will also be promoted through the websites of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, Parks Canada, City of Dawson, and Government of Yukon. Local organizations such as the Klondike Visitor's Association and the Dawson City Museum and Historical Society can also include the property on their websites.

The Tr'ondëk-Klondike Stewardship Committee will oversee the use of the World Heritage Emblem. The use of the World Heritage Emblem is strictly regulated and determined by the World Heritage Committee, with guidelines for its use defined in Chap. VIII + Annex 14 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention. The Stewardship Committee will ensure use of the emblem adheres to these guidelines. The Committee will also oversee the appropriate use of the Tr'ondëk-Klondike logo.

The Stewardship Committee will facilitate the integration of the property's Outstanding Universal Value into the heritage community's websites, social and printed media, and personal tour offerings. Dänojà Zho Cultural Centre, Dawson City Museum, and Parks Canada Agency have a shared ticketing agreement in which tickets are promoted and sold at the Visitor Information Centre. Cross promotion occurs when these partners and other local organizations present joint programming, events, and activities.

The Yukon Tourism Development Strategy was completed in 2018 and provides a ten-year plan to create an industry that is sustainable, diversified and balances economic development

with environmental, community, and cultural values. Sustainable tourism development will be measurable and align with Yukon residents' values and community capacity.

The Klondike Visitors Association (KVA) is a not-for-profit tourism-sector organization based in Dawson City with a mandate that includes destination marketing, operation of attractions, and presentation of special events that add to the community's quality of life. As a year-round local operation, the KVA is a hub of information for visitor services and local residents during the shoulder seasons and off-season.

Interpretation Plan

The Stewardship Committee will be responsible for ensuring public understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value of Tr'ondëk-Klondike. The committee is best positioned to coordinate the presentation of Tr'ondëk-Klondike by providing clear communication of well-defined messages in order that visitors, residents, and other audiences understand and appreciate the significance of Tr'ondëk-Klondike.

The Stewardship Committee will utilize its members' collective resources to develop an interpretation plan that will strengthen understanding and guide the presentation of Tr'ondëk-Klondike. The Interpretation plan will identify the themes, messaging, activities, and methods, be it personal tours, mobile applications, or via the website as approaches for sharing the site's Outstanding Universal Value.



9. MONITORING AND REPORTING ON THE STATE OF CONSERVATION

Four levels of government monitor the state of conservation of Tr'ondëk-Klondike, with each authority using monitoring programs in its respective area of jurisdiction. Records held by each authority will be collected by the Stewardship Committee, or its designated representative, and will be integrated for compatibility with condition ratings and benchmark data. Regular monitoring will help shape and implement appropriate conservation strategies.

Key Indicators for Monitoring

Key indicators measuring the state of conservation of Tr'ondëk-Klondike focus on maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value and managing external factors that may affect the property (see Table 10).

Reporting

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

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

Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in is responsible for maintaining, monitoring, and reporting on the condition of heritage resources on settlement land and at its co-managed site, Forty Mile.

The Government of Yukon is responsible for maintaining, monitoring, and reporting on the condition of historic and archaeological sites on YG titled land and at its co-managed site, Forty Mile, and information and statistics on development, environment, and tourism.

The City of Dawson is responsible for maintaining, monitoring, and reporting on the condition of heritage resources under its ownership and providing information on municipal development permits and emergency measures responses.

Monitoring information from each responsible government authority will be provided to the

Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Stewardship Committee, which is responsible for collaboratively developing and implementing an interpretation plan and compiling monitoring data from various sources for the purpose of reporting.

Compiled monitoring data will be used by the Stewardship Committee to assemble status reports for UNESCO's World Heritage Centre on a

schedule responding to the reporting requirements of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

Each member of the Stewardship Committee will retain a copy of the status reports and monitoring data.

Table 10: Key Indicators for Monitoring

Abbreviations: TH: Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in; CD: City of Dawson; KNHS: Parks Canada Klondike National Historic Sites; KVA: Klondike Visitors Association; OUV: Outstanding Universal Value; YESAB: Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board; YG: Government of Yukon

Indicator	Measures	Goals	Periodicity	Record Location
Condition of physical attributes	• Inspection and documentation of physical condition • Implementation of relevant management plans	Maintain or improve physical condition	Annual	KNHS, YG (Cultural Services), TH (Heritage Dept.), CD
Management of development pressures	• Monitoring and tracking of development permits issued within the property • Monitoring and tracking of YESAB development reviews within the property	Ensure the property's OUV is not negatively affected while allowing responsible development	Ongoing	TH, YG (Cultural Services), CD, YESAB
Management of environmental pressures	• Monitoring and documentation of wildfire, floods, erosional activity within or near the component parts • Monitoring of climate change effects within the site, based on Yukon Climate Change Indicators and Key Findings (2022) • Implementation of Emergency Plans, including community fire protection	Maintain physical condition, form, use and location of attributes, avoid disasters, and facilitate risk preparedness	Ongoing 5-10 years Annual	TH, YG, CD
Management of tourism pressures	• Tracking of number of visitors to the property • Development and Implementation of an Interpretive Plan	Ensure the property's carrying capacity is not exceeded and will not negatively affect the OUV	Annual	TH, KNHS, YG (Tourism and Culture), KVA, CD

Appendix 6- State Of Conservation And Monitoring Of Tr'ondëk-Klondike (2025) provides a detailed listing of individual features for each component, the ratings of their state of conservation, and benchmark data. This report was submitted with the site nomination package in 2021, and updated in 2025 to consider impacts at Ch'edähdëk (Forty Mile) resulting from the 2023 ice jam flooding at the site. The Conservation and Monitoring report will help inform future monitoring and reporting of TKWHS.



10. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Roles and Responsibilities

The four governments will share expertise via the Stewardship Committee and dedicate financial resources to managing the heritage resources and lands and administering programs within their respective jurisdictions.

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

Parks Canada Agency, as the federal agency with heritage expertise, invests in the protection and the interpretation of the Klondike National Historic Sites and their other recognized significant historic buildings.

The Government of Yukon's Department of Tourism and Culture has two units that contribute to the management of heritage resources within Tr'ondëk-Klondike through financial resources and staff expertise. The Historic Sites Unit invests in the interpretation of the history and culture of the area and the protection of heritage resources under its purview. The unit is also responsible for the research, preservation, management, development, and interpretation of Yukon's historic sites that are not on private lands, federal lands, or settlement lands. In addition, the unit shares management responsibilities for the Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy, and Fort Constantine Historic Site with Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, where both parties contribute human and financial resources and expertise as outlined in the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement. The Heritage Resources Unit is responsible for the protection, management, interpretation, and research of archaeological sites and collections on Commissioner's lands, within municipalities, and on private properties. The Tourism Branch provides funding opportunities, research, expertise, and support to tourism operators in Tr'ondëk-Klondike and the surrounding area.

The City of Dawson staff and Heritage Advisory Committee work with private landowners and developers to ensure compliance with heritage bylaws and plans within municipal boundaries.

The City invests in the protection and conservation of municipal historic sites they own.

Each government retains the authority to manage and determine policies for the lands and heritage resources under its jurisdiction. Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in has the authority to protect heritage resources on its settlement lands and within its traditional territory that are directly related to the culture and history of the First Nation. The federal government, through Parks Canada Agency, is responsible for the management and the protection of heritage resources on lands it administers. The Government of Yukon's Department of Tourism and Culture has authority to protect heritage resources on lands, as outlined above. The City of Dawson is responsible for protecting heritage resources under its ownership and for managing heritage resources within municipal boundaries, with the exception of Crown lands and settlement lands.

These government authorities have agreed to form a committee to act as site manager, formalized as the Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Stewardship Committee. The mandate of this Committee is to ensure the conservation, protection,

presentation, and transmission of the Outstanding Universal Value through implementation of the management plan. The Committee will complete periodic reports and respond to any off-cycle reporting requirements on the condition of the property to the World Heritage Committee, in collaboration with the Canadian Delegation to the World Heritage Committee.

Duration and Review

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

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

11. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) Concerning the Joint Management and Protection of the Proposed Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site

Appendix 2: Terms of Reference for the Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Stewardship Committee

Appendix 3: Attributes of Authenticity for Tr'ondëk-Klondike

Appendix 4: Maps

Appendix 5: Glossary

Appendix 6: State of Conservation and Monitoring Report (2025 Revision)

Appendix 7: Action Items Identified in Plan

APPENDIX 1

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ("MOU")
CONCERNING THE JOINT MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION OF TR'ONDĚK-
KLONDIKE WORLD HERITAGE SITE LOCATED IN THE DAWSON REGION,
YUKON
BETWEEN
TR'ONDĚK HWĚCH'IN ("TH")
AND
GOVERNMENT OF YUKON ("YG")
AND
PARKS CANADA AGENCY ("PARKS CANADA")
AND
THE CITY OF DAWSON ("THE CITY")

(Hereinafter referred to collectively as the "Parties" and individually as a "Party")

1.0 Definitions

"Advisory Committee" means the Tr'ondĕk-Klondike World Heritage Advisory Committee, the body responsible for preparing the Tr'ondĕk-Klondike Nomination for Inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List and providing guidance to the Stewardship Committee following designation.

"Buffer Zone" means the area surrounding TKWHS as described in the Management Plan.

"Canadian Delegation to the World Heritage Committee" is in the group responsible for leading

implementation of the World Heritage Convention on behalf of the Government of Canada, as a State Party to the World Heritage Convention.

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

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

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

“Management Plan” means the Tr’ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Management Plan.

“Nomination” means the formal documentation prepared by the Advisory Committee and submitted by the Canadian Delegation to the World Heritage Committee in February 2021, for the purpose of inscribing Tr’ondëk-Klondike on the World Heritage List.

“Operational Guidelines” means the document prepared by the World Heritage Committee officially known as Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, UNESCO 2024. Among other things, the Operational Guidelines provide guidance on the requirements for the preparation of nominations and outline the World Heritage Committee’s expectations with respect to management of World Heritage sites.

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

“Regulatory Authorities” means the government departments or agencies, or independent bodies, with authority under specific legislation regulating an activity within the boundaries of TKWHS or the Buffer Zone.

Site Manager” means the person appointed to support the Stewardship Committee and implementation of the

Management Plan

“State Party” means the Government of Canada.

“Stewardship Committee” means the Tr’ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Stewardship Committee.

“Terms of Reference” means the Terms of Reference of the Stewardship Committee, as amended from time to time.

“TKWHS” means Tr’ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site

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

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

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

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

2.0 Background

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

to an extraordinary place, while fostering community pride and civic engagement

The Advisory Committee worked from 2013 to 2017 to develop a nomination for TKWHS. This nomination was recalled by the State Party for further work on the nomination. A new concept proposal was submitted to ICOMOS for an upstream review in 2019 and a new nomination was developed by conducting research, heritage values workshops with stakeholders, and management planning exercises. The new nomination was submitted in 2021. The support of local residents, organizations, and all levels of government was instrumental in the completion of the nomination.

Following the submission of a nomination to UNESCO in February 2021, and its evaluation led by ICOMOS, the World Heritage Committee inscribed Tr'ondëk-Klondike on the World Heritage List in September 2023.

There are multiple Regulatory Authorities active within TKWHS. Consequently, and in line with the requirements outlined in the Operational Guidelines, the Parties have jointly developed a Management Plan and a governance structure for its implementation. The Stewardship Committee, composed of representatives from each Party, is well-positioned for collaborative management of TKWHS.

3.0 Purpose

The purpose of this MOU is to set out how the Parties agree to collaborate through mutual understanding and assistance to manage, and make decisions regarding, TKWHS. The Management Plan outlines the tools and methods to achieve this.

4.0 Scope

This MOU covers the relationship between the Parties and takes effect once ratified by the Parties.

This MOU is subject to the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement. In the event of any conflict or inconsistency between the MOU and the the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement, the Final Agreement will take precedence.

In the case of any conflict or inconsistency with the Terms of Reference, the Management Plan or other documents created pursuant to this MOU, the provisions of this MOU will prevail.

5.0 Statement of Commitment

The Parties agree to protect the OUV of TKWHS and the components of TKWHS that are recognized as the basis for its OUV as recognized by the World Heritage Committee at the time of the inscription of TKWHS on the World Heritage List, within their respective jurisdictional powers, mandates, and operational abilities.

The Parties agree to apply the following principles to guide the implementation of the Management Plan during the term of this MOU:

- Principle 1: The Management Plan establishes a framework of existing management plans, regulations and practices that apply to TKWHS and the Buffer Zone.
- Principle 2: The Management Plan places the management and conservation of TKWHS's OUV within the existing management policies to guide the Stewardship Committee in providing advice and recommendations to assist the Parties in making decisions.

- Principle 3: Management of TKWHS will be delivered through existing government authorities, within their respective jurisdictions, supplemented by advice from the Stewardship Committee and procedures developed to accommodate a designated World Heritage site.
- Principle 4: Management of TKWHS will meet or exceed the Parties' respective standards of protection, conservation, and presentation outlined in the Management Plan.
- Principle 5: This MOU and the Stewardship Committee's Terms of Reference support a process in which communication and collaboration will occur to mitigate any actions undertaken by an owner or a government entity with regulatory responsibilities that may impact the OUV and/or components of TKWHS.
- Principle 6: The Management Plan recognizes that TKWHS should support economic viability, diversity, and opportunities for residents and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in citizens in a manner consistent with the City's Integrated Sustainability Plan and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, while maintaining the OUV of TKWHS, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in culture and local stewardship.
- Principle 7: The Stewardship Committee will ensure that regular monitoring, as outlined in the Management Plan, continues to occur, and that status reports are assembled on a schedule responding to the reporting requirements of the State Party, the World Heritage Committee, and the World Heritage Centre.

In addition, the Parties agree to pursue the following goals and objectives in relation to the management of TKWHS during the term of this MOU and in collaboration through the Stewardship Committee:

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

- promoting and protecting Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in heritage and culture within TKWHS;
- engaging residents, organizations, and other regional stakeholders in activities that celebrate the importance of TKWHS;
- employing a governance model that ensures the interests and concerns of local residents and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in citizens are heard, discussed, and incorporated into the Stewardship Committee's advice to Regulatory Authorities;
- ensuring that local schools are provided with information and opportunities to incorporate TKWHS and its OUV into their curriculum; and
- supporting opportunities for Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in citizens and other Dawson residents to undertake the conservation, interpretation, and promotion of TKWHS.

Goal 2: To provide for the protection, continuing community and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in use, and appreciation of TKWHS by:

- ensuring that visitors have access to appropriate areas of TKWHS and appreciate the site's values without impacting community or Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in use;

- ensuring promotion is managed responsibly in all aspects of publicity, respecting Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in cultural principles in accordance with local interests and United Nations Sustainability Goals; and
- monitoring the economic, environmental and social impact of tourism at the destination level in accordance with the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) principles of sustainable tourism development

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

- promoting responsible tourism and through regional, national, and international media;
- creating an interpretation plan to strengthen understanding, guide the presentation of Tr'ondëk- Klondike, and identify opportunities for sharing the site's OUV;
- supporting ongoing research about the component sites;
- encouraging and facilitating cross-cultural initiatives among community partners to expand understanding of the impacts of colonialism on Indigenous people; and
- exploring collaborative arrangements with Kluane/ Wrangell-St. Elias/Glacier Bay/ Tatshenshini-Alsek World Heritage Site, which is partly located in Yukon.

6.0 Roles and Responsibilities

6.1 Stewardship Committee

Responsibilities

The Stewardship Committee will act in accordance with this MOU and the Terms of Reference

The Stewardship Committee will ensure the conservation, protection, presentation, and transmission of TKWHS's OUV to future generations by:

- Reviewing and approving the draft Management Plan;
- Reviewing the Management Plan and approving amendments as needed;
- Providing advice to ensure the integrity of TKWHS;
- Implementing the Management Plan by coordinating management of TKWHS by the Parties;
- Promoting TKWHS's OUV;
- Engaging stakeholders, particularly the Advisory Committee, in the stewardship of TKWHS;
- Supporting a diverse and vibrant economy in a manner consistent with maintaining the OUV of TKWHS;
- Monitoring and reporting on the condition of TKWHS including, as necessary, to the World Heritage Centre through the Canadian Delegation to the World Heritage Committee;
- Fostering and facilitating research and information-sharing for the benefit of TKWHS;

- Monitoring proposed development projects taking place within TKWHS or the Buffer Zone in accordance with the Terms of Reference and the Management Plan;
- Review the Advisory Committee TOR and membership appointments to the Advisory Committee; and
- Securing funding necessary to implement the TKWHS Management Plan and to adequately conserve, protect, present, and transmit TKWHS's OUV.

If the Stewardship Committee requires management of financial resources, TH will take on reasonable financial administration on behalf of the Stewardship Committee.

When reporting to the World Heritage Centre about the condition of TKWHS, the Stewardship Committee will work cooperatively with the Canadian Delegation to the World Heritage Committee to ensure the necessary information is collected, integrated, and shared through established mechanisms.

Subject to the terms of this MOU, the Stewardship Committee will develop policies and procedures for decision-making and its operations, including but not limited to dispute resolution. Approval of, or revisions to, the Management Plan requires the agreement of a representative from each Party.

Membership

Each Party that is a member of the Stewardship Committee shall appoint one representative and one alternate to attend meetings of the Stewardship Committee.

Alternates are encouraged to attend meetings of the Stewardship Committee, but in the event of a vote being conducted, the alternate may only vote if the representative for the relevant Party is absent.

6.2 Advisory Committee

Responsibilities

The Advisory Committee will:

- act in accordance with this MOU and its terms of reference;
- meet with the Stewardship Committee twice per year to enhance communications with the community and to collaborate on topics of mutual interest in the conservation and presentation of TKWHS;
- provide advice and recommendations to the Stewardship Committee, including on implementation of the Management Plan and the presentation, promotion, and responsible development of THKWS; and
- promote the OUV of TKWHS.

Membership

Each of the following organizations may be a member of the Advisory Committee and may appoint one representative and one alternate to attend meetings of the Advisory Committee:

- Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in
- City of Dawson
- Government of Yukon, Cultural Services
- Parks Canada Agency
- Klondike Visitors Association
- Dawson City Chamber of

Commerce

- Dawson City Museum
- Klondike Placer Miners Association
- Chamber of Mines

As per the Terms of Reference, the Advisory Committee may appoint up to 4 Dawson City residents to attend meetings of the Advisory Committee. At least one of the appointees must be a Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in citizen.

6.3 Site Manager

TH will hire a Site Manager, on terms determined by TH. The Site Manager will support the work of both the Stewardship Committee and the Advisory Committee and coordinate the implementation of the Management Plan.

In the absence or vacancy of this position, the parties may appoint an interim Site Manager.

6.4 The Parties

The Parties are the governments responsible for co-management of TKWHS as per the term of the MOU and form the membership of the Stewardship Committee.

Detailed roles and responsibilities for the Parties are outlined in Schedule A to this MOU.

6.5 Canadian Delegation to the World Heritage Committee

The Canadian Delegation to the World Heritage Committee is led by the Vice- President, Indigenous Affairs and Cultural Heritage Directorate, Parks Canada. Any communication between the World Heritage Centre and the Parties regarding TKWHS will be coordinated by Parks Canada in its role as the lead organization for implementation of the World Heritage Convention in Canada.

7.0 Communications

A Party will not use the marks, including organizational identifiers, of another Party without that other Party's written consent.

Communications regarding TKWHS, such as media relations, advertising, and public events, will be managed by the Stewardship Committee per its Terms of Reference.

A communications strategy will be developed by the Stewardship Committee

a. Funding

The Parties commit to jointly fund the Site Manager Position.

The Parties will work collaboratively to develop the funds necessary to implement the TKWHS Management Plan and to adequately conserve, protect, present, and transmit TKWHS's OUV.

9.0 Amendments and Termination

This MOU takes effect upon ratification by the Parties and shall remain in effect until terminated with the written consent of all Parties. This MOU may be amended by consent of all Parties provided the amendment is in writing and signed by all Parties.

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

10.0 General Matters

Any reference in this MOU to a statute, regulation, bylaw, declaration, directive, policy, approval, requirement, standard, or order means the statute, regulation, bylaw, declaration, directive, policy, approval,

requirement, standard, or order as amended, revised, consolidated, or substituted from time to time.

The Parties recognize that this MOU constitutes a statement of mutual understanding between the Parties. However, it is not intended to be and shall not be interpreted or construed as a legally enforceable agreement or as creating any legal rights or obligations between the Parties.

The Parties also recognize that each Party and Regulatory Authority retains its authority in respect of the lands and resources under its Jurisdiction. For the avoidance of doubt, TH retains its jurisdiction, as set out in the TH Final Agreement and TH Self-Government Agreement, over (a) Heritage Resources on TH Settlement Land and in its Traditional Territory, and (b) TH Settlement Land and Moosehide Creek Indian Reserve No. 2.

The Parties also recognize that nothing in the MOU, or in the work the Parties undertake together, is intended to be

or shall be interpreted or construed as creating an agency, partnership, or joint venture relationship of any kind between the Parties or as imposing on either Party any partnership, joint venture, or agency duties, obligations, or liabilities to the other Party or to any other person.

In dealings with other persons, the Parties will endeavour to ensure that all such persons are aware that the Parties are not acting in partnership, as a joint venture, or as agents for each other.

Any disagreements in the interpretation or application of this MOU will be addressed by good faith discussions among the Parties.

A dispute resolution process will be defined in the Terms and Reference to the Stewardship Committee to address any potential impacts to the OUV of TKWHS, resulting from the management decision made by a Party on property within its Jurisdiction, if the Parties cannot come to agreement on a solution.

11.0 Notice

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

Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in:

Executive Director
Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in
1242 Front Street
PO Box 599
Dawson, Yukon
Y0B 1G0

Parks Canada:

Field Unit Superintendent
Yukon Unit
Parks Canada
205-300 Main Street
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 2B5

Yukon Government:

Deputy Minister
Department of Tourism and Culture
Government of Yukon
PO Box 2703(L-1)
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 2C6

City of Dawson

Chief Administrative Officer
City of Dawson
1336 Front Street
PO Box 308
Dawson, Yukon
Y0B 1G0

In addition, any notice must be copied to the Stewardship Committee as follows:

Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Stewardship Committee c/o Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in
PO Box 599, Dawson, Yukon Y0B 1G0

On behalf of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in:


Signature

23.12.15
Date

On behalf of Government of Yukon:


Signature

Nov. 20, 2023
Date

On behalf of the City of Dawson:


Signature

Dec 11, 2023
Date

On behalf of Parks Canada Agency:


Signature

December 4, 2023
Date

Schedule A- Detailed Roles and Responsibilities

Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in:

- TH is a voting member of the Stewardship Committee.
- TH will act to uphold the principles and support goals outlined in Section 5, Statement of Commitment, of the MOU in accordance with its respective jurisdictional powers, mandate and operational abilities.
- TH will protect the components of TKWHS that are recognized as the basis for its OUV by the World Heritage Committee, and under its jurisdiction, according to its policies, in order to protect the OUV of TKWHS.
- TH will ensure that all its management activities related to land under its jurisdiction within TKWHS and the Buffer Zone support the values and objectives of TKWHS and the Principles and Goals set out in Section 5 of the MOU.
- TH will notify the Stewardship Committee of projects and activities that may occur within, or in the vicinity of, TKWHS and Buffer Zone and that could have an impact on the OUV of TKWHS.
- TH will provide support, advice and expertise to the Stewardship Committee on a when and as required basis, subject to the availability of funds and personnel and in accordance with applicable regulations.
- TH will provide support, primarily through Dänojà Zho Cultural Centre, to welcome visitors to TKWHS and to interpret the values and importance of TKWHS, subject

to the availability of funds and personnel and in accordance with any tourism or interpretation plans that may be developed by TH.

- TH will help promote TKWHS and encourage projects that will contribute to the knowledge and understanding of the component sites, subject to the availability of funds and personnel.
- TH will provide the necessary information to the Stewardship Committee to report on the condition of TKWHS.
- TH will work with the other Parties to establish a data sharing agreement between the Parties.
- TH will administer the TKWHS Site Manager position on behalf of the Stewardship Committee.
- TH will administer, to the extent reasonable, management of financial resources on behalf of the Stewardship Committee.

Parks Canada

- Parks Canada, Yukon Field Unit is a voting member of the Stewardship Committee.
- Parks Canada will act to uphold the principles and support goals outlined in Section 5, Statement of Commitment, of the MOU in accordance with its respective jurisdictional powers, mandate and operational abilities.
- Parks Canada will achieve its legislated mandate to protect the Commemorative Integrity of Klondike National Historic Site. It will manage the cultural resources located under its jurisdiction according to its policies in order to protect the OUV of the TKWHS.

- Parks Canada will ensure that all its management activities related to land under its Jurisdiction within TKWHS and its Buffer Zone support the values and objectives of TKWHS and the Principles and Goals set out in Section 5 of the MOU.
- Parks Canada will provide support, advice, and expertise to the Stewardship Committee on a when and as required basis, subject to the availability of funds and personnel and in accordance with applicable regulations.
- Parks Canada will provide support to welcome visitors to TKWHS and to interpret the values and importance of TKWHS, subject to the availability of funds and personnel and in accordance with any tourism or interpretation plans that may be developed by Parks Canada. Its priority will remain the maintenance of Klondike National Historic Site Commemorative Integrity, including the protection and interpretation of the cultural resources directly related to the reasons for designation as a national historic site.
- Parks Canada provides the Canadian Delegation to the World Heritage Convention under the leadership of the Vice President, Indigenous Affairs and Cultural Heritage. Any communication between the World Heritage Centre and the Parties regarding TKWHS will be coordinated by the Canadian Delegation.
- Parks Canada will work with the other Parties to establish a data sharing agreement between the Parties.
- Working in cooperation with the Stewardship Committee, Parks Canada will support the promotion, marketing, and organization of events and activities related to TKWHS, subject to the availability of funds and personnel.

Government of Yukon

- YG is a voting member of the Stewardship Committee.
- YG will act to uphold the principles and support goals outlined in Section 5, Statement of Commitment, of the MOU in accordance with its respective jurisdictional powers, mandate and operational abilities.
- YG will protect the components of TKWHS that are recognized as the basis for its OUV by the World Heritage Committee, and under its jurisdiction, according to its policies, in order to protect the OUV of TKWHS.
- YG will ensure that all its management activities related to land under its jurisdiction within TKWHS and Buffer Zone support the OUV of TKWHS and the Principles and Goals set out in Section 5 of the MOU.
- YG will notify the Stewardship Committee of projects and activities that may occur within, or in the vicinity of, TKWHS and the Buffer Zone and that could have an impact on the OUV of TKWHS.
- YG will provide support, advice, and expertise to the Stewardship Committee on a when and as required basis, subject to the availability of funds and

personnel and in accordance with applicable regulations.

- YG will provide the necessary information to the Stewardship Committee to report on the condition of TKWHS.
- YG will work with the other Parties to establish a data sharing agreement between the Parties.
- YG will provide support to welcome visitors to TKWHS and to interpret the values and importance of TKWHS, subject to the availability of funds and personnel and in accordance with any tourism or interpretation plans that may be developed, or are existing, particularly the Yukon Tourism Development Strategy (2018-2028).
- Working in cooperation with the Stewardship Board, YG will support the promotion, marketing, and organization of events and activities related to TKWHS, subject to the availability of funds and personnel.

City of Dawson

- The City is a voting member of the Stewardship Committee.
- The City will act to uphold the principles and support goals outlined in Section 5, Statement of Commitment, of the MOU in accordance with its respective jurisdictional powers, mandate, and operational abilities.
- The City will protect the components of TKWHS that are recognized as the basis for its OUV by the World Heritage Committee, and under its jurisdiction, according to its policies, bylaws, and the Dawson City Heritage Management Plan, in order to protect the OUV of TKWHS.

APPENDIX 2 TERMS OF REFERENCE

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE TR'ONDĚK-KLONDIKE WORLD HERITAGE SITE STEWARDSHIP COMMITTEE

These Terms of Reference are approved by the Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Stewardship Committee on 20 November, 2024 and in effect thereafter.

Definitions

“Advisory Committee” means the Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Advisory Committee, the body that was responsible for preparing the Tr'ondëk-Klondike Nomination for Inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List Nomination, submitted by Canada to the World Heritage Centre in January 2021 and will continue as representatives of the community.

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Members” means the government representatives that are members of the Stewardship Committee or the Advisory Committee per its Terms of Reference. Members will be identified and associated with one or both of the Committees.

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

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

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

“Outstanding Universal Value (OUV)”

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

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

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

“Site Manager” means a jointly funded position administrated by Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in to support the Stewardship Committee and implementation of the Tr’ondëk-Klondike Management Plan

“Stewardship Committee” means the Tr’ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Stewardship Committee, the management body of Tr’ondëk-Klondike, which comes into effect upon site inscription.

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

“World Heritage Centre” means the Secretariat to the World Heritage

Committee, provided by the Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and located in Paris, France.

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

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

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

Purpose

The Stewardship Committee is comprised of representatives of the governments and agencies with regulatory, management, or administrative responsibilities for the Tr’ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site and includes Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in, the Government of Yukon, Parks Canada, and the City of Dawson.

The mandate of the Stewardship Committee is to ensure the conservation, protection, presentation, and transmission of TKWHS’s OUV to future generations.

Status of the Committee

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

Recommendations made by the Committee regarding any potential impact to heritage resources that contribute to the site’s OUV will be

strongly considered by the parties, as per the MOU.

Responsibilities

The responsibilities of the Stewardship Committee are to:

- act within its mandate and in accordance with the MOU and these Terms of Reference;
- review and approve the draft TKWHS Management Plan
- implement the Management Plan through a coordinated management approach between all Parties;
- promote TKWHS's OUV;
- engaging stakeholders, particularly the Advisory Committee, in the stewardship of TKWHS;
- reporting on the condition of TKWHS, including, as necessary, to the World Heritage Centre through the Canadian Delegation to the World Heritage Committee;
- foster and facilitate research and information-sharing for the benefit of TKWHS;
- Monitor proposed development projects taking place within TKWHS or the Buffer Zone in accordance with the Terms of Reference and the Management Plan;
- Review the Advisory Committee TOR and membership appointments to the Advisory Committee; and
- securing funding necessary to implement the TKWHS Management Plan and to adequately conserve, protect, present, and transmit TKWHS's OUV.

The Stewardship Committee may establish any sub-committee it determines necessary to achieve its mandate in accordance with the TOR. These sub-committees will advise the Stewardship Committee regarding issues that could have an impact on the OUV of TKWHS, including on its protection, interpretation, and promotion. A sub-committee will include at least one member of the Stewardship Committee.

The Stewardship Committee may establish formal rules of procedure and policies that are necessary for the performance of its responsibilities.

The Stewardship Committee may speak informally with interested persons or stakeholder groups but may not conduct formal consultations on behalf of the Parties without appropriate approvals to do so.

Membership

The Stewardship Committee will be comprised of four members, each shall be nominated by their organization. The members of the Stewardship Committee are from the following organizations:

- Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, Heritage Department ("TH");
- Parks Canada Agency, Klondike National Historic Sites, Yukon Field Unit ("Parks Canada");
- Government of Yukon, Department of Tourism and Culture, Cultural Services Branch, Historic Sites Unit ("YG"); and
- City of Dawson, Community Planning & Development ("the City").

Each organization shall delegate one (1) representative and one (1) alternate.

Representatives and alternates shall have authority to make decisions within their area of responsibility on behalf of their respective organizations.

Technical advisors or other guests may be invited to attend the meetings upon request of the Stewardship Committee to provide advice and assistance as necessary.

Individuals who no longer represent the organization for which they were appointed will cease to be members of the Committee.

Chair

The position of Chair of the Committee will be appointed internally by the members of the Stewardship Committee.

The responsibilities of the Chair include:

- approving agendas;
- reviewing the draft minutes prior to their distribution;
- chairing meetings;
- ensuring that all agenda items end with a decision, action, or definite outcome;
- inviting technical advisors or other guests to attend meetings when required by the Stewardship Committee
- representing TKWHS in an official capacity; and
- serving as the official spokesperson of TKWHS and responding to media requests on behalf of the Committee as needed.
- In the event a vote is required for a decision on an issue, and that vote is tied, the Chair shall cast the deciding vote.

Secretary

The position of Secretary of the Committee will be appointed by the members of the Stewardship Committee. The responsibilities of the Secretary may be assumed by the Site Coordinator.

The responsibilities of the Secretary include:

- issuing notices of meetings at least ten
- (10) days prior to the meeting date;
- preparing and distributing meeting agendas and documents required for discussion or comment;
- taking notes and preparing minutes of Committee meetings within ten (10) days after the meeting;
- providing draft minutes to the Chair for review prior to their distribution to the Committee;
- ensuring that the minutes of the previous meeting are approved at the beginning of the following meeting;
- organizing the logistics of Committee meetings and any other meetings or events relating to the operations of the Committee; and
- ensuring the records of the meetings and correspondence is filed and available to the four members of the Stewardship Committee and where applicable to the TKWHS Advisory Committee.

Meetings

A minimum of four meetings per year shall be held in the community of Dawson City and scheduled by the Chair.

Special meetings shall be called by the Chair upon the request, in writing, specifying the reasons for the meeting by any member of the Stewardship Committee.

Quorum will be two-thirds of the members of the Stewardship Committee and must include the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in member, who must be present in person or virtually before the meeting can proceed.

Decisions will be made by consensus; however, under exceptional circumstances, voting will be conducted with a majority determining the decision.

Each member will have an opportunity at each meeting to provide a summary of concerns, issues, and opportunities and discuss these as appropriate.

Minutes will record key points of discussion and decision making. Decisions should be accompanied by a rationale regarding the issue's potential effects on TKWHS's OUV.

Minutes will be made available to the public following approval of the Committee.

As necessary, the Stewardship Committee may call public meetings to report on the management of TKWHS and discuss issues, challenges, and opportunities.

Management of the World Heritage Site

The Stewardship Committee will act within its mandate in respect of TKWHS according to the highest standards in cultural heritage management and the Management Plan.

Each Party shall retain the authority to make independent management decisions on property within its jurisdiction.

The Management Plan will be reviewed five years after inscription on the World Heritage List and every five years thereafter.

In order to ensure the effective implementation of the Management Plan, the Committee shall hire or contract a staff member as the Site Manager.

Staffing

The Stewardship Committee shall hire or contract the Site Coordinator, administered through Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, to assist in carrying out its mandate.

Staff responsibilities will be determined by the Committee and may include:

- providing logistical and administrative support to the Committee, as detailed under the responsibilities of the Secretary;
- coordinating the implementation of the Management Plan for TKWHS;
- coordinating the implementation of the decisions of the Committee;
- seeking and facilitating partnerships to pursue the goals of implementing the Management Plan, particularly for activities relating to research, protection, promotion, and sustainability;
- providing logistical and administrative support to any sub-committees of the Committee;
- preparing reports and recommendations to the Committee;
- reporting annually on the implementation of the Management Plan and on the condition of TKWHS;

- coordinating and preparing the report on the condition of TKWHS for Canada's Periodic Report under the guidance of the Canadian Delegation to the World Heritage Committee;
- reviewing the Management Plan and any other management-related documents;
- implementing any other plans, guidelines, or policies produced or adopted by the Committee;
- preparing an annual budget and detailed work plan for Committee approval;
- Implementing the work plan as approved by the Committee;
- preparing funding applications for the Committee's review and approval;
- managing the day-to-day financial matters of the Committee and providing regular reports on the budget;
- coordinating media, public, and stakeholder relations;
- managing the website for TKWHS;
- managing correspondence on behalf of the Committee; and
- acting as the first point of contact on behalf of the Committee for general inquiries and requests for input or information.

Funding

The organizations represented on the Stewardship Committee will cover the costs associated with the participation of their representative on the Stewardship Committee, such as for travel and meeting attendance.

The Stewardship Committee will work collaboratively to develop the funds necessary to implement the TKWHS

Management Plan and to adequately conserve, protect, present, and transmit TKWHS's OUV.

As per the MOU, the Parties commit to jointly fund a Site Manager Position to support the Stewardship Committee and implement the TKWHS Management Plan.

Managing Development

The Stewardship Committee will monitor proposed development projects taking place within TKWHS and the buffer per the Management Plan.

Individual members will not engage in regulatory or development assessment processes on behalf of the Stewardship Committee unless directed by the Committee.

Members may bring forward any proposed projects that could impact the OUV for discussion with the Stewardship Committee, and to identify potential mitigations.

Communications and Media Relations

If a member receives a media request or proposes to engage in a media event in relation to TKWHS, the member will first consult with the Stewardship Committee.

If the Stewardship Committee receives a media request, the Stewardship Committee will approve media statements and designate an official spokesperson if the Chair is unavailable.

The Committee will develop a communications strategy to ensure coordinated messaging and communication protocols.

Dispute Resolution

In the event that an independent management decision made by a Party on property within its jurisdiction is

considered threatening to the OUV of TKWHS by a member(s) of the Committee, the concerned member may initiate formal discussion of the issue at a regular or special meeting.

Any decisions will attempt be made by consensus; however, under exceptional circumstances, voting may be conducted with a majority determining the decision.

If a dispute cannot be settled at the committee level, a Special Committee may be established, made up of:

- Director of Heritage, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in
- Director of Tourism and Culture, Government of Yukon
- Site Manager, Klondike National Historic Sites, Parks Canada

- Chief Administrative Officer, City of Dawson

If a dispute cannot be settled by Special Committee, a mediator, agreed upon by the parties shall meet with the parties to assist them in the resolution of the dispute. The mediator may provide brief non-binding written recommendations to the parties.

Amendments or Revisions

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

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE TR'ONDËK-KLONDIKE WORLD HERITAGE SITE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

These Terms of Reference are approved by the Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Advisory Committee and are effect thereafter.

Definitions

Advisory Committee means the Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Advisory Committee, the body that was responsible for preparing the Tr'ondëk-Klondike Nomination for Inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List, submitted by Canada to the World Heritage Centre in January 2021 and will continue as representatives of the community.

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

Canadian Delegation to the World Heritage Committee means the Parks

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

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

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

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

Management Plan means the Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Management Plan.

Members means the government representatives that are members of the Stewardship Committee or the Advisory Committee per its Terms of Reference. Members will be identified and associated with one or both of the Committees.

MOU means the Memorandum of Understanding Concerning the Joint Management and Protection of the Proposed Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site, Dawson City, Yukon.

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

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

Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) means "cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity. As such, the permanent protection of this heritage is of the highest importance to the

international community as a whole" (Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, UNESCO 2024, paragraph 49.)

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

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

Stewardship Committee means the Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Stewardship Committee, the body identified as the site manager of Tr'ondëk-Klondike.

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

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

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

World Heritage Committee means the Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of the World Cultural and

Natural Heritage, as established by the World Heritage Convention.

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

World Heritage List means the list of cultural and natural heritage properties created under the World

Heritage Convention, which list consists of properties that the World Heritage Committee considers having OUV.

Purpose

The Advisory Committee brings together representatives of community organizations and agencies that are key community stakeholders or interested parties in the Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site.

The mandate of the Advisory Committee is to bring the community together to recognize and celebrate our shared past, present, and future and to ensure the conservation, protection, presentation, and transmission of TKWHS's OUV to future generations by:

- Providing input to the Stewardship Committee on implementation of the Management Plan;
- Promoting TKWHS's Outstanding Universal Value;
- Supporting a diverse and vibrant economy in a manner consistent with maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value;
- Providing liaison with the community to ensure there is representation to the Stewardship Committee, from the local community and industry organizations with an interest in the presentation, promotion,

and responsible development of Tr'ondëk-Klondike; and

- Providing information and recommendations to the Stewardship Committee on the presentation, promotion, and responsible development of Tr'ondëk-Klondike.

Status of the Committee

Committee members are non-regulatory and do not have authority in respect of lands and resources not under their jurisdiction.

Responsibilities

The responsibilities of the Advisory Committee are to:

- act in accordance with these Terms of Reference in respect of TKWHS;
- consult its members on key issues;
- promote TKWHS's OUV;
- foster and facilitate information-sharing for the benefit of TKWHS; and
- obtain the support of community members.

Membership and Reporting

The Advisory Committee includes broad-based representation from key community stakeholders and residents.

The members of the Advisory Committee will be sourced from the following groups and individuals:

- Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in
- City of Dawson
- Government of Yukon, Cultural Services
- Parks Canada Agency
- Klondike Visitors Association

- Dawson City Chamber of Commerce
- Dawson City Museum
- Residents of the Dawson City area (up to four positions, including at least one Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in citizen)
- Klondike Placer Miners Association

Each organization can delegate one representative and one alternate. Alternates are encouraged to attend meetings, but in the event of a vote being conducted, the alternate may only vote if the principal representative is absent.

The terms of office are for 3 years, at which time organizations can delegate a new representative or appoint the same representative for another 3-year term.

The Advisory Committee may invite new members to join the board, if necessary, to ensure there is balance and diverse representation from the community.

Quorum will be 50% plus one of filled positions of the Advisory Committee. A quorum must be present before a meeting can proceed.

Should an Advisory Committee member miss three consecutive meetings without an alternative, this absence will be deemed a resignation and they will not be included in quorum. The position will be considered vacant.

Experts can be added as ex-officio non-voting members of the Advisory Committee as required.

Resource people may be invited to attend meetings upon request from the Advisory Committee to provide advice and assistance as necessary.

Decisions should be made by

consensus and approved unanimously. Should consensus not be possible, a vote will be conducted with a majority determining the decision.

Co-Chairpersons

There will be two Co-Chairpersons of the Advisory Committee. One will be an employee of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in (the Director of Heritage). The other Co-Chairperson will be elected by the Committee on the basis of their demonstrated ability to represent community values and dedicate the necessary time to the Project in order to fulfill the role.

The responsibilities of the Co-Chairpersons include:

- Approving draft agendas prior to meetings;
- Inviting resource people to attend meetings when required by the Advisory Committee;
- Guiding the meetings according to the time and agenda and ensuring that all agenda items end with a decision, action or definite outcome;
- Reviewing the draft minutes prior to their distribution;
- Ensuring that the minutes of the previous meeting are approved at the beginning of the following meeting; and
- Serving as the official Spokespersons of the Project.

Secretary

The position of Secretary of the Committee will be appointed internally by the members of the Advisory Committee.

The responsibilities of the Secretary include:

- issuing notices of meetings at least ten (10) days prior to the meeting date;
- preparing and distributing meeting agendas and documents required for discussion or comment;
- taking notes and preparing minutes of Committee meetings within ten (10) days after the meeting;
- providing draft minutes to the Chair for review prior to their distribution to the Committee;
- ensuring that the minutes of the previous meeting are approved at the beginning of the following meeting, and
- organizing the logistics of Committee meetings and any other meetings or events relating to the operations of the Committee.

Meetings

Meetings shall be held once every four months, on a regular day, at a time and location to be decided upon by the Advisory Committee.

Two of the meetings to occur with the Stewardship Committee once every six months, on a regular day, at a time and location to be decided upon by the Advisory Committee.

Special meetings may be called by the Co-Chairpersons upon the request of two or more members of the Advisory Committee.

Meetings are public and minutes will be available, following approval of the Advisory Committee.

Notwithstanding 6.3, the Committee may close a meeting to the public in order to discuss personnel matters, legal proceedings, or commercial

or other information received in confidence which, if disclosed, would likely be prejudicial to the Committee or other parties involved.

Funding

The organizations represented on the Advisory Committee will cover the costs associated with the participation of their representative on the Advisory Committee, such as for travel and meeting attendance.

If other funds are required for special projects of mutual interest that will benefit the TKWHS, the Committee may obtain funds either from their organizations or other funding programs. All management of the funds is the responsibility of the Advisory Committee as is the expenditure and required financial reporting.

Reporting

Minutes of the Advisory Committee meetings will be retained and filed with the Secretary, who will transfer the files once per year to the Stewardship Committee.

Communications and Media Relations

If a member receives a media request or proposes to engage in a media event in relation to TKWHS, the member will first consult with the Co-Chairs of the Advisory Committee who will contact the Stewardship Committee. The Stewardship Committee will approve media statements and designate an official spokesperson.

Amendments

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

APPENDIX 3 ATTRIBUTES OF AUTHENTICITY FOR TR'ONDĚK-KLONDIKE

Attributes of Authenticity

The Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention state that “properties may be understood to meet the conditions of authenticity if their cultural values (as recognized in the nomination criteria proposed) are truthfully and credibly expressed through a variety of attributes.” Types of attributes that might be considered as expressing the Outstanding Universal Value include:

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

Tr'ondĕk-Klondike expresses its OUV through the following attributes.

Tr'ondĕk-Klondike is wholly located within the traditional territory of the Tr'ondĕk Hwĕch'in, in Canada's Yukon Territory. The location of the component sites at the confluence of rivers or beside running creeks or rivers reflects Tr'ondĕk Hwĕch'in encampment and harvesting activities and also the appeal of these sites to the newcomers. The location and setting of the component sites and the geographical and spatial relationship between them testify to Tr'ondĕk Hwĕch'in's ancestor's use of the sites for hundreds or thousands of years and provides tangible evidence of how they established resource sites related to habitation, harvesting,

and trade. Physical characteristics of the component sites, such as their location near fishing sites along the Yukon River, or near stands of trees in uplands, or on elevated benches or large flat areas that represent tangible geographic evidence of cultural ideals for preferred settlement spaces.

Location and Setting

The location and setting of colonial settlement sites superimposed on Tr'ondĕk Hwĕch'in encampment and harvesting sites attests to the direct effects of the colonial incursion at the component sites as well as the desirability of these places to the newcomers. All sites provide a level area to build, trees for construction, fuel and protection from the wind, and fresh running water. But most importantly these places were accessible by industrial transport of the later nineteenth century, principally steam-powered boats that transported people and goods critical for the expansion of regional economic opportunities.

The strategic location of Fort Reliance in close proximity to other Tr'ondĕk Hwĕch'in encampments demonstrates the desire of Tr'ondĕk Hwĕch'in to participate in and control trade within their territory. Forty Mile, at the confluence of the Fortymile and Yukon Rivers, was built overtop of Tr'ondĕk Hwĕch'in fishing and hunting camps, which historically provided access to fishing and also caribou hunting, as the caribou migrated across the river. The location of this component and the other two components located near the confluence of the Fortymile and Yukon rivers, also

demonstrate the segregation of space for either strategic reasons (NWMP at Fort Constantine being separate from Forty Mile) or as a mechanism of segregation (the First Nation community on Mission Island at Forty Mile, or *Ch'edähdëk Tth'än K'et* (Dënezhu Graveyard)).

The historic town provided support to gold miners working nearby and access to river transportation. Similar characteristics are shared with other component sites, such as Tr'ochëk and Dawson City at the confluence of the Klondike and Yukon rivers—both ancestral hunting and fishing sites developed into colonial industrial and residential areas. *Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it* (Moosehide Village) is located along the Yukon River at the confluence of Moosehide Creek that provided fresh running water, access to food sources, and a level area for dwellings. *Tthe Zray Kek'it* (Black City) is distinctive due to the stand of spruce trees adjacent to the Blackstone River. The camp had access to water, wood for fuel, and caribou. At each component of the property the location and setting informs, and is inseparable from, the use and function of these places either because the locations directly relate to pre-colonial or post-colonial land use and also illustrate the First Nation's experience of colonialism.

Use and Function

Annual seasonal mobility was a defining feature of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in culture in pre-colonial times; people moved continually in response to seasonal abundance of harvestable resources, returning to the same sites over and over again.

In pre-colonial times the components were used by First Nations in the following ways: Fort Reliance, a winter camp and fishing and gathering site;

Ch'edähdëk (Forty Mile), a caribou hunting site and fish camp; Tr'ochëk, a salmon fishing village; the lands of Dawson City, an important *Jëjik* (moose) hunting spot close to the Klondike River; *Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it* (Moosehide Village), a hunting and salmon fishing camp; and *Tthe Zray Kek'it* (Black City), a fall and winter caribou harvesting site and trapping area. The incursion of colonial populations and economic interests in the homeland of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in fundamentally transformed the First Nation use and functions of many of these sites as new use and function of the sites was introduced.

The evidence of new land uses associated with the colonial period is dramatic. The development of a mining industry, its associated infrastructure and activities, and the establishment of permanent settlements over traditional harvesting sites resulted in changes to the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in land use and the function at many of the component sites. For First Nations people, new land uses included contributing to a cash economy premised on commercial trapping, packing goods, food and clothing production, and, at times, prospecting. Truthful evidence of alteration in the use and function is present at each component part, which illustrates the critical responses to colonization and changing economies.

Fort Reliance transformed into a regional centre for the fur trade and early prospecting as demonstrated through archaeological materials and archival records. Forty Mile (*Ch'edähdëk*), Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine, became the first colonial year-round town site and administrative centre, where the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in found themselves marginalized despite a continuing relationship with the site.

Evidence of the colonial street grid, numerous buildings that supported commercial, industrial, communications, policing and the church remain, chronicling the use and function of the site by colonial interests. Archaeological evidence on Mission Island reflects the introduced use and function of Mission Island as a fish camp and semi-permanent housing for the First Nation attesting to the marginalization and forced relocation of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in from Forty Mile. Further marginalization is reflected in the establishment of a socially segregated burial ground for the First Nation at *Ch'ëdähdëk Tth'än K'et* (Dënezhu Graveyard).

At the newly established Klondike City (*Tr'ochëk*), the absence of archaeological evidence of First Nation occupation (in contrast to extensive archaeological evidence of occupation as a thriving village before the Klondike Gold Rush) for over a generation, illustrates the disruption of land use not uncommon in the colonial era. Vestiges of the colonial grid town plan and the industrial and residential use of the site by the colonizers is evident in foundations and artifacts supported with archival photographs and archival records.

Dawson City was built in a moose-hunting pasture and transformed into a capital city, known at the time as “the Paris of the North.” Colonial expansion and consolidation are evident through its built heritage and town plan. With the loss of access to *Tr'ochëk*, *Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it* (Moosehide Village) was transformed from a seasonal camp to a permanent village and segregated First Nation reserve. At *Tthe Zraq Kek'it* (Black City) the traditional use as a harvesting site was intensified, rather than completely transformed; people

harvesting caribou for food, materials and the money needed to function in a new economy.

Form and Design

Transformative change is a characteristic of Tr'ondëk-Klondike during this time period and is evident in the form and design of structures, structural remains, and the mapped vestiges of the settlements. Changes in form and design is supported by the breadth of documentary resources that describe the history of the sites. The form and design of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in dwellings changed from semi-subterranean house pits to log cabins over the duration of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as is evidenced by structural remains at Fort Reliance, *Tthe Zraq Kek'it* (Black City), and intact structures at *Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it* (Moosehide Village). These changes in form and design to make dwellings more permanent demonstrate the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in experience of colonialism and their adaptation of building techniques that were associated with increasing sedentism.

The form and design of early colonial structures at *Ch'ëdähdëk* (Forty Mile) and Dawson City attest to the immediate and intense incursion of newcomers in the nominated property and the superimposition of colonial expansion on Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in encampment and harvesting sites; the two bodies of evidence exist with colonial-era structures, artifacts, and debris directly overlying intact archaeological sites related to First Nation occupations. The colonial agents of Church, police, government and the capitalist economy are evident through the form and design of their respective built expressions.

Similarly, the form and design of colonial structures reflect the

changing nature of the role the migrants saw for themselves in the area. Refinement in the form and design of colonial structures, from rough cabins of un-milled logs that are standing at *Ch'édähdëk* (Forty Mile) to designed framed buildings of Dawson City and Moosehide, demonstrate the increasing consolidation of colonial power and authority in Tr'ondëk-Klondike. The architecture of these colonial structures is confirmed by evidence recorded in newspapers, archival photographs, and records.

The attributes of form and design are also demonstrated in the spatial arrangement of the evidence that relates to settlement areas. This evidence chronicles the changing use of the land that the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in experienced over the timeframe of the property. The form and design of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in encampments—dwellings aligned facing and parallel to the river, set back or raised from the riverbank to allow space for fish drying racks such as at *Tr'ochëk* and *Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it* (Moosehide Village) or their location near a stream and grove of trees as at *Tthe Zraq Kek'it* (Black City) reflect traditional knowledge and practices associated with harvesting, encampment, and other cultural activities.

The form and design of the settlement patterns at Fort Reliance credibly express the cooperative relationship between the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and an early colonial enterprise that relied on First Nation labour and is characterized by evidence of an integrated community space.

The form and design of the settlement pattern at *Ch'édähdëk* (Forty Mile) testifies to the larger population and transitory nature of the early miners in the area. Within the layout of this first town site, the isolated position

of evidence of the First Nation occupation at Mission Island credibly expresses the segregation of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in from a largely American population that had displaced them from their traditional fishing and hunting camp.

At *Ch'édähdëk* (Forty Mile), Tr'ochëk, and Dawson City, colonial buildings placed on a street grid characterize the colonial norms that stand in contrast to the layout and design of traditional First Nation encampment and harvesting sites.

The escalating nature of indigenous marginalization and dispossession is epitomized at the component site *Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it* (Moosehide Village) where Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in were forced to negotiate a small reserve in order to maintain a living space in the region. The construction of a church within *Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it* (Moosehide Village) attests to the consolidation of colonialism, even within the reserve.

Marginalization was not only a feature of the First Nation experience in these sites. An explosion of population in the years of 1896–1899 created a lack of housing, causing newcomers to construct living areas in marginal spaces along the steeply sloped hillsides of Dawson and Klondike City.

Evidence of their transient existence is preserved on small stone living platforms. The combined evidence located within the property indicate that attributes of form and design are intact in the property and are supported by multiple lines of documentary evidence forming a credible and truthful ensemble.

Materials and Substance

Attributes of material and substance that relate to the authenticity of Tr'ondëk-Klondike are present and intact in the eight component

sites. Each component includes robust and intact archaeological or structural assemblages that have been inventoried and mapped. The investigations have extracted only a very small percentage of the cultural materials.

The authenticity of the sites is characterized by artifacts that reflect the material culture of the time period and can be readily organized chronologically for further classification into First Nation and non-Indigenous assemblages that exist at identified localities within the component sites. Artifacts can also be classified into functional assemblages related to socio-economic activities that occurred at these sites providing evidence of hunting, fishing, commerce, and industry, which directly reflect events that characterize the nature of European colonialism.

The material evidence captures the essence of change that is characteristic of this period of time. Transformations are characterized by the incorporation of new foreign materials such as glass beads, cotton clothing, cobbled footwear and new weaponry. The material record also preserves evidence of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in maintaining a distinct cultural identity through the colonial period.

Material evidence indicates Indigenous occupants continued to create objects designed from traditional materials as witnessed in early colonial assemblages at the Fort Reliance, *Tr'ochëk*, *Ch'ëdähdëk* and *Tthe Zraqy Kek'it* components.

The attributes of material and substance convey the nature of the relationship between the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and *Nödlet* by expressing degrees of change, engagement, adaptation, and permanence

associated with the consolidation of colonial power and authority by Canada.

The material and artifactual evidence from the eight component sites are illustrative of a rapidly evolving relationship between the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and non-Indigenous people. Interpretations of the qualitative nature of the material culture evidence from each site variously support complex narratives of continuity, adaptation, cooperation, alienation and displacement of this colonial event.

The physical evidence brings a critical lens to understanding the nuanced nature of the evolving relationships between Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and new migrants over the course of the late nineteenth century.

As with the attributes of form and design, changes in the materials used for constructing dwellings testify to the increasing move to permanent settlement by the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in as an adaptation to colonialism. Changes in materials used to build Church, police, and government buildings express the consolidation of colonialism and similar ambitions of the *Nödlet* in making their presence in Tr'ondëk-Klondike more permanent. The attributes of materials and substance are evident in the archaeological and historic resources and supported by oral tradition and photographic and documentary evidence.

Language and Other Forms of Intangible Heritage

The contemporary expression of language and intangible cultural heritage such as place names and *Tr'ëhudë* confirm the cultural continuity of the traditions, knowledge, and practices of Tr'ondëk

Hwëch'in in Tr'ondëk-Klondike throughout the timeframe focussed on for this site.

Despite experiencing massive changes to their lifeways that effectively dismantled traditional and cultural systems and contributed to cultural loss during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, traditional social structures and governance systems survived. Their veracity is expressed through oral traditions and their continued use as an integral part of community level governance, sharing practices, and community events.

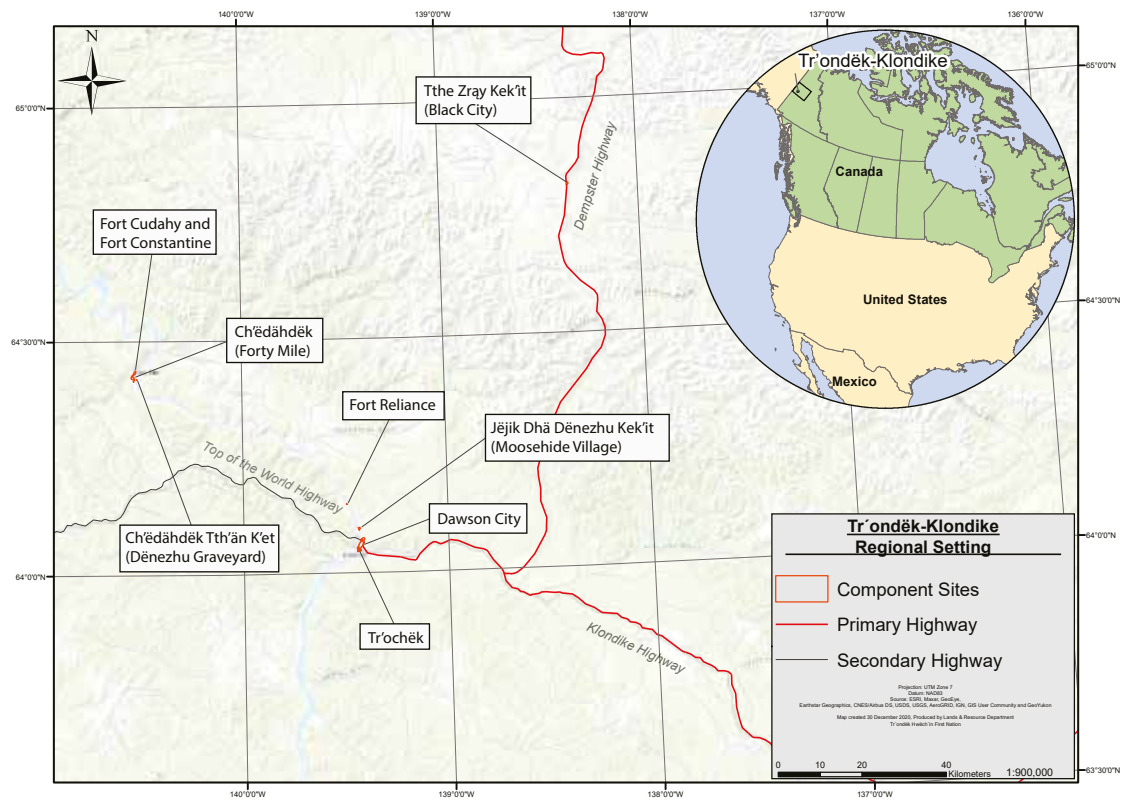
Place names that indicate longstanding cultural relationships with specific places have also survived and continue to be used today, despite the colonial practice of renaming places such as Forty Mile, disregarding First Nation place names and descriptions.

Cultural activities in support of cultural renewal, such as First Fish Culture Camp, Fall Harvest Camp and Moose Camp continue to be practiced at *Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it* (Moosehide Village) and *Ch'ëdähdëk* (Forty Mile). People continue to live seasonally at Moosehide and continue to hunt, fish, and gather.

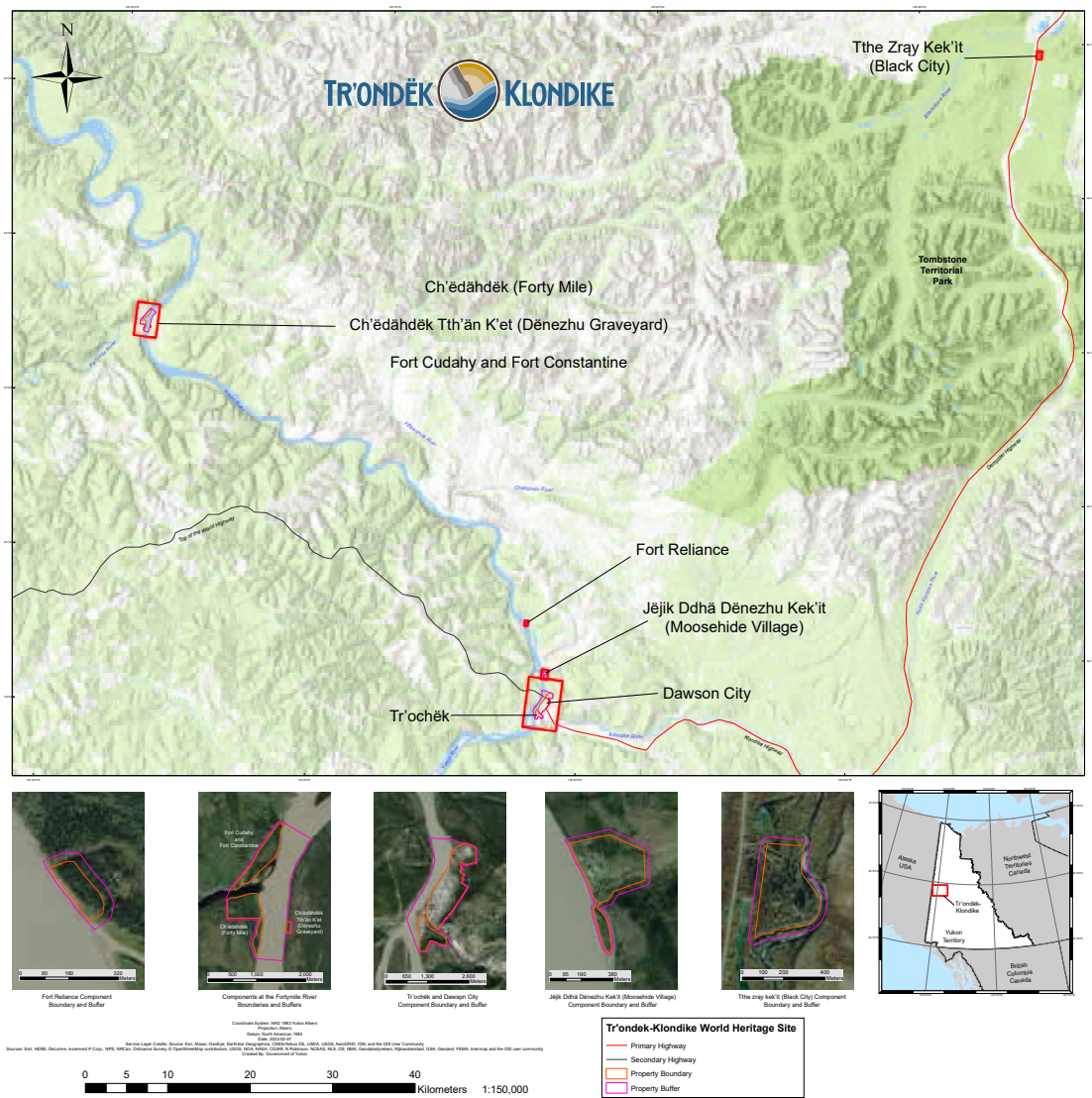
The cultural activity of gathering and renewing family kinships first established through trade networks and the sharing of ancestral lands is renewed at formal events like the biennial Moosehide Gathering and is also expressed in fieldwork at component sites such as *Tthe Zraq Kek'it* (Black City). The continuity and strength of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in traditions contributes to the authenticity of Tr'ondëk-Klondike.

APPENDIX 4 MAPS

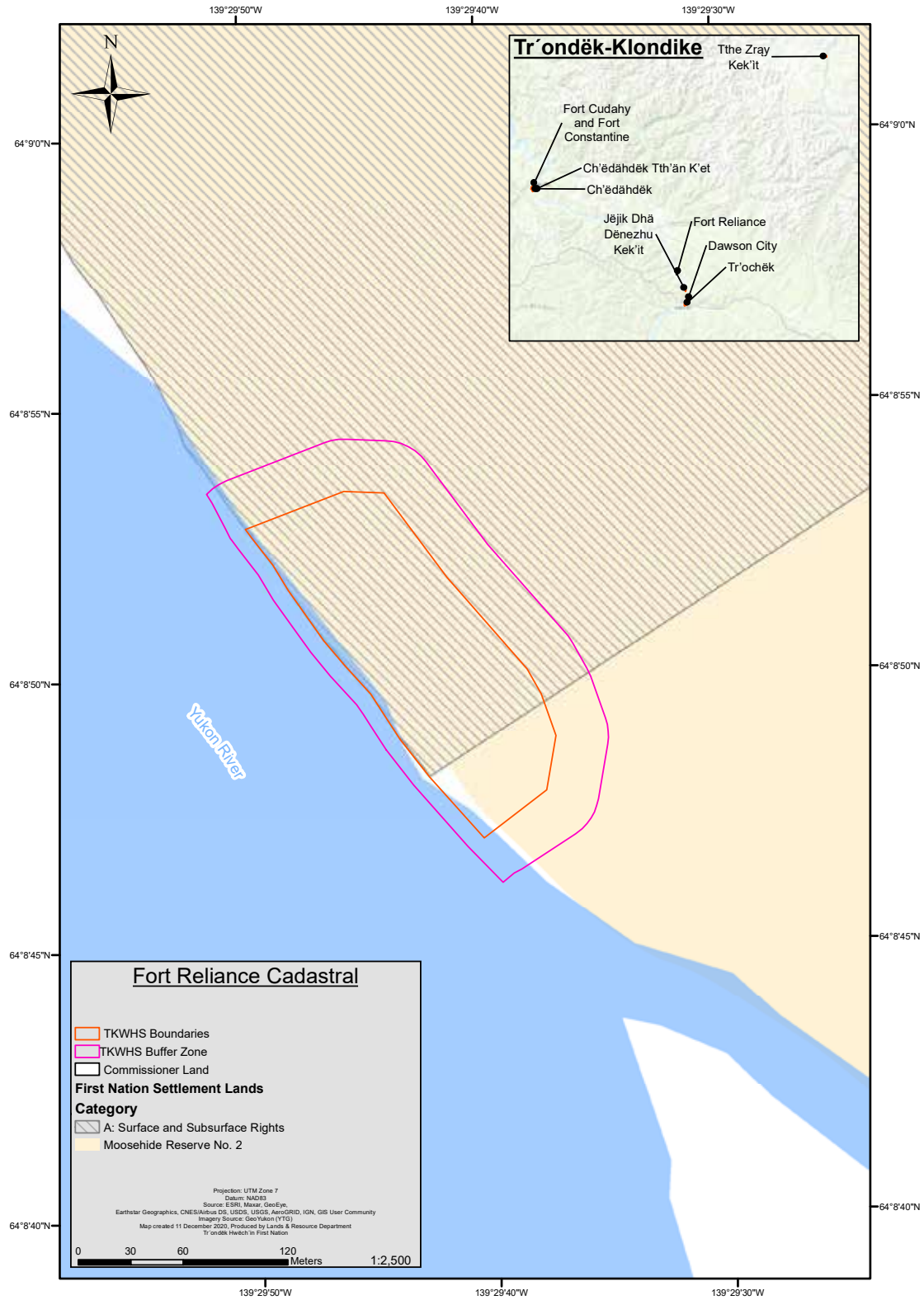
Map 1.1 Regional Setting of Property



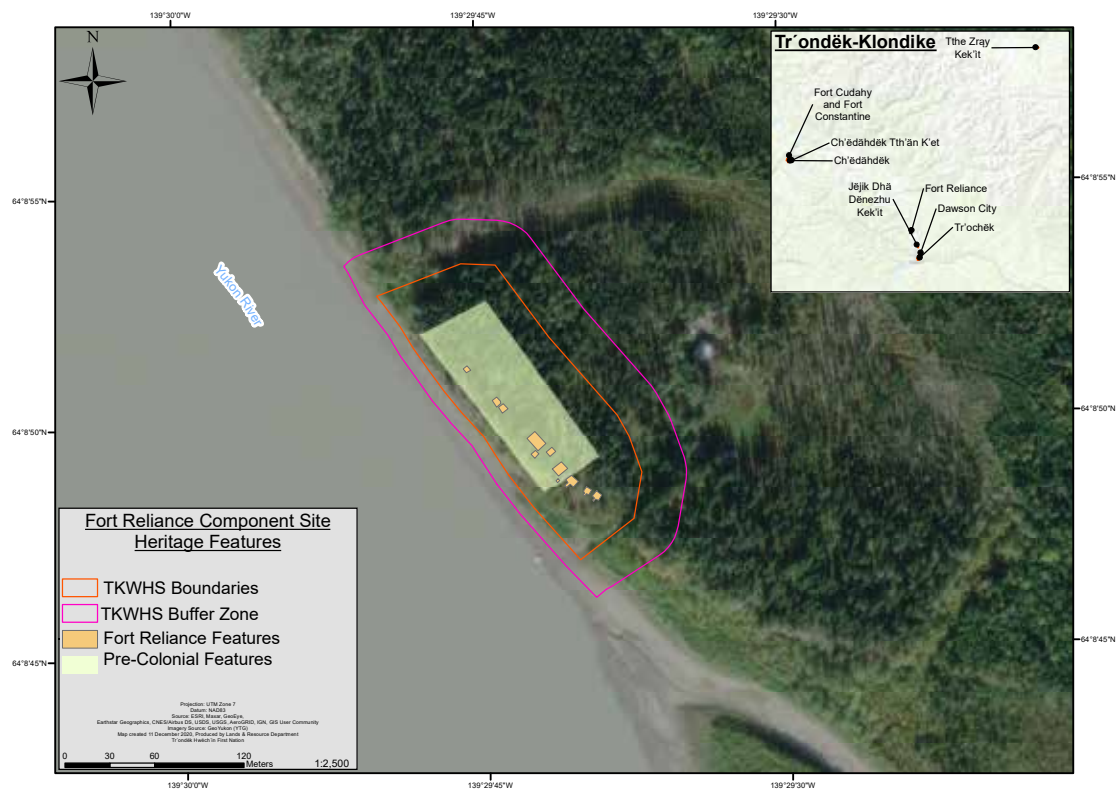
Map 1.2 Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site



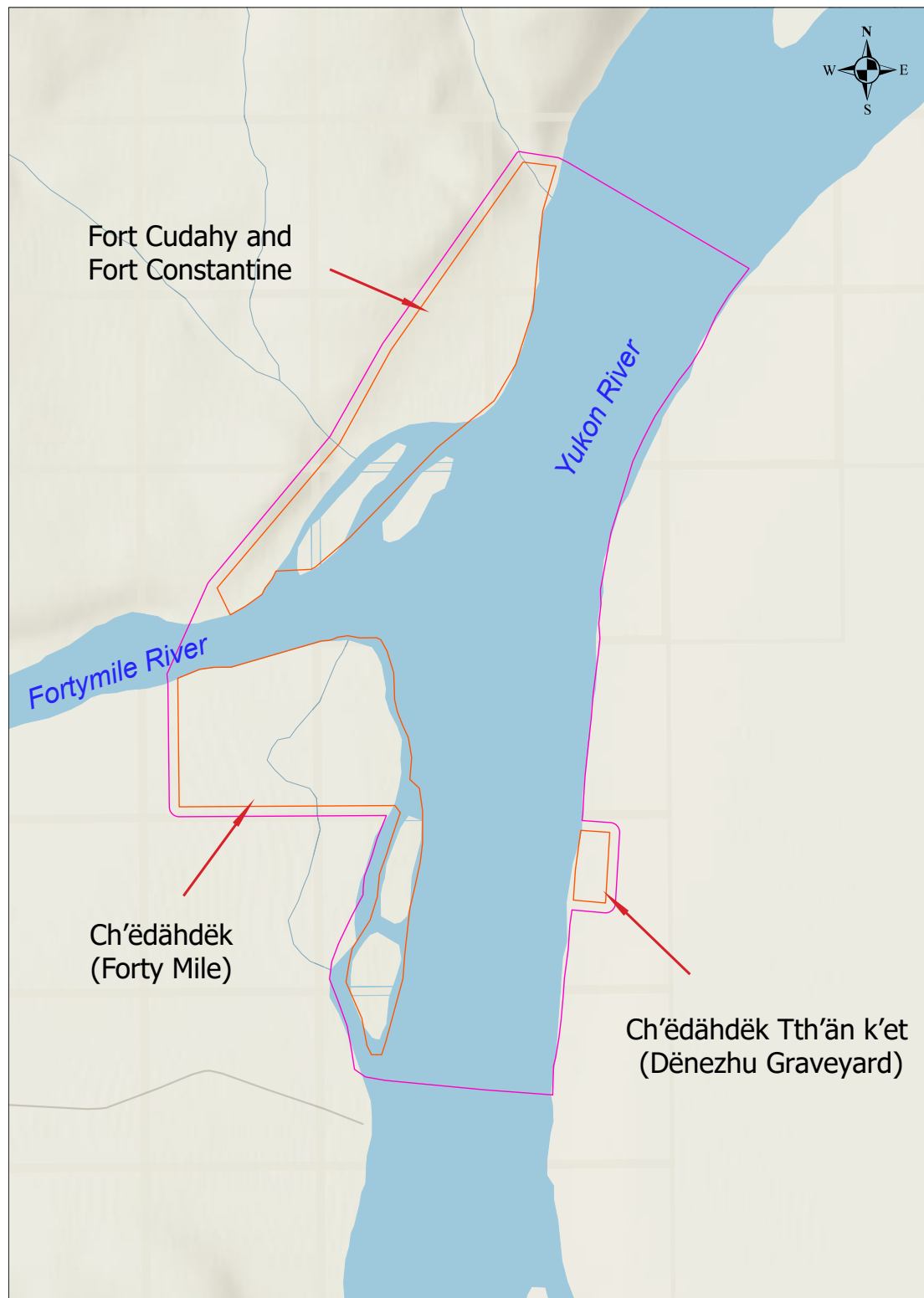
Map 1.3 Cadastral Fort Reliance



Map 2.3 Fort Reliance Heritage Features



Map 2.4c Fortymile River Components Boundary and Buffer



Fortymile River Components

Boundaries and Buffer Zone Map

Map 2.4c

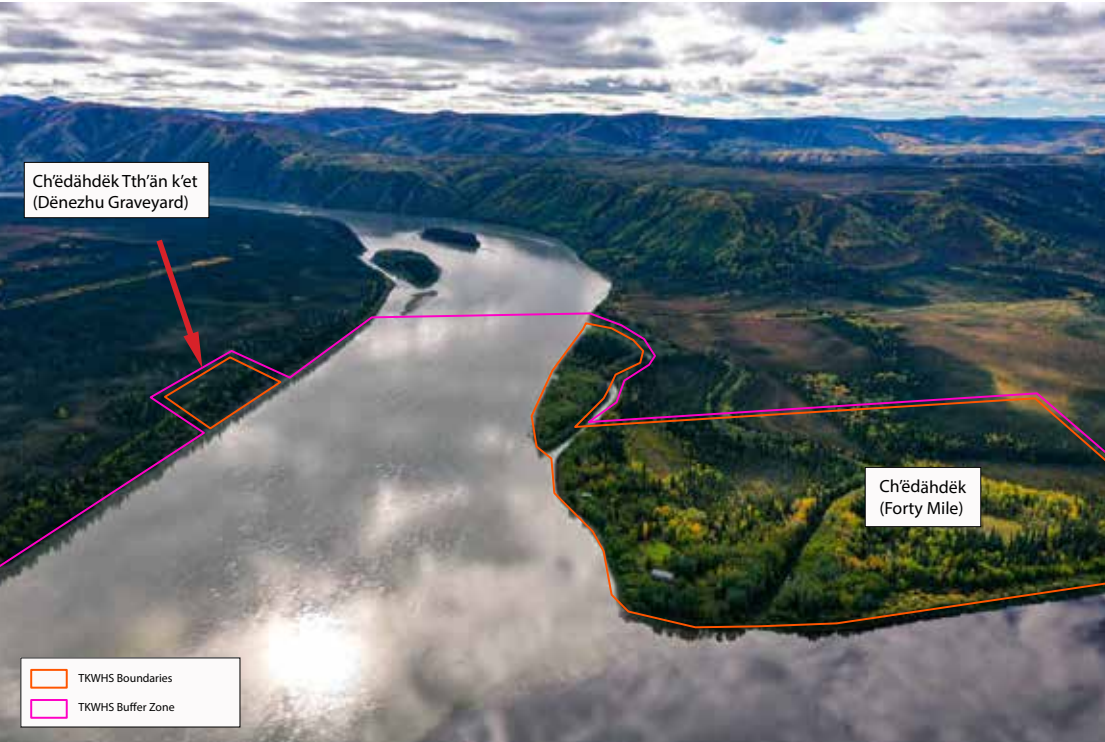
Spatial Reference
Name: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 7N
PCS: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 7N
GCS: GCS North American 1983
Datum: North American 1983
Projection: Transverse Mercator

Legend

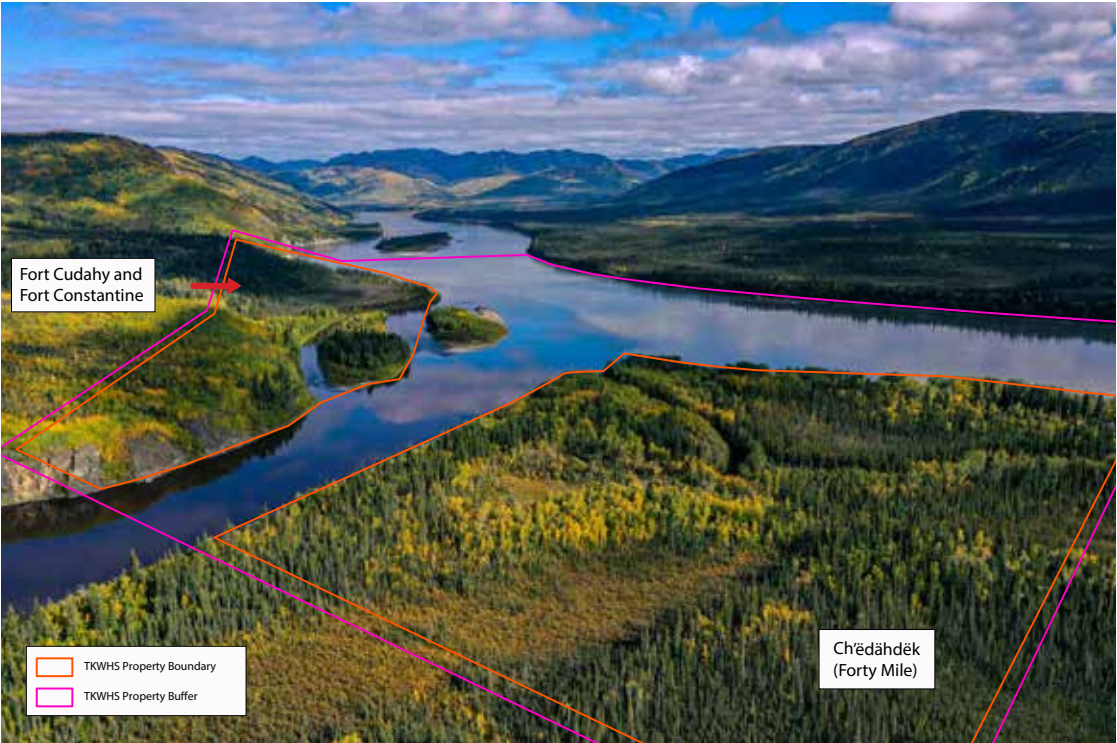
Property Boundaries
Property Buffer Zone

0 0.15 0.3 0.6 Kilometers Scale: 1:5,000

Fortymile River Components, View South



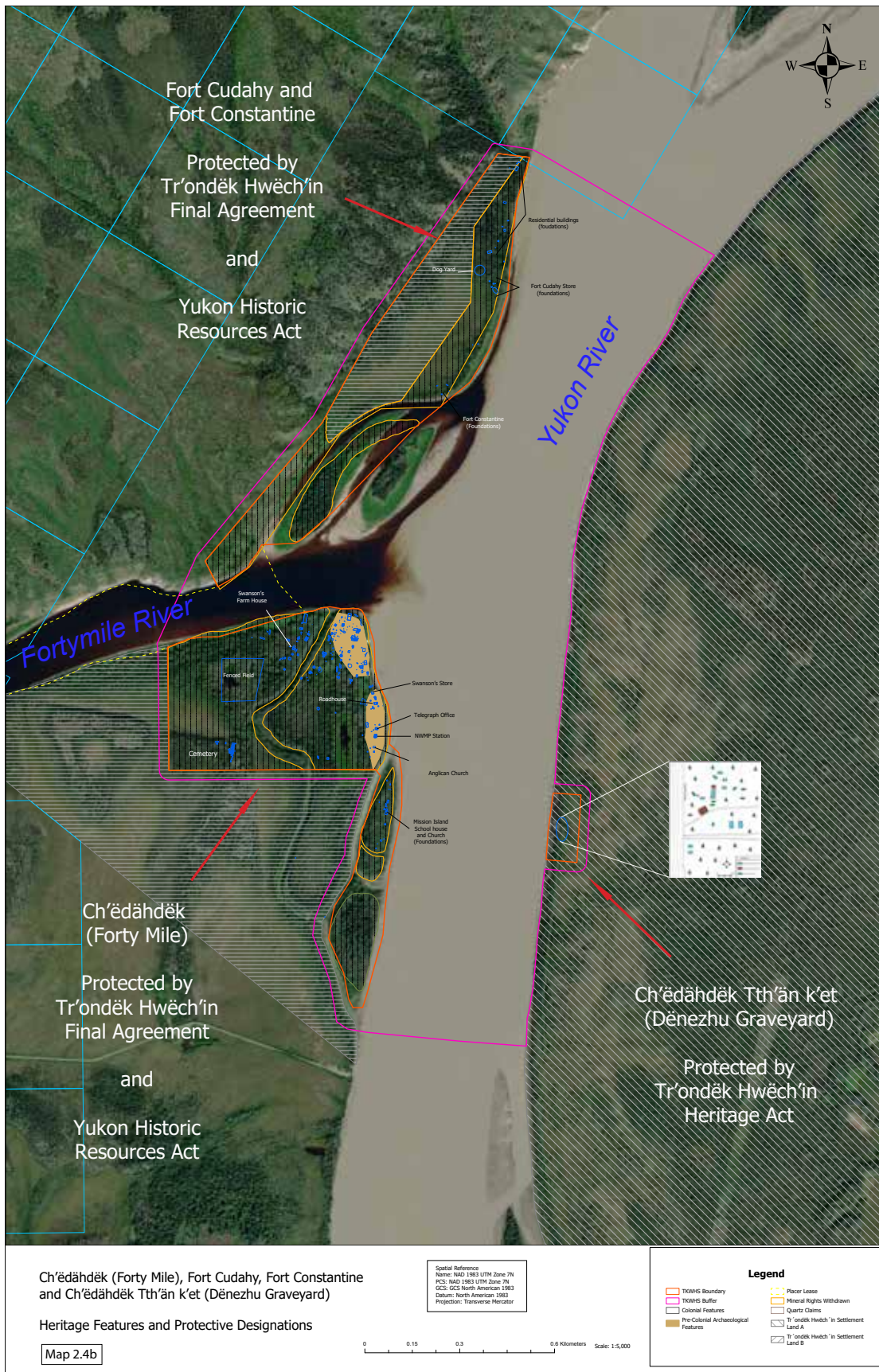
Fortymile River Components, View Northeast



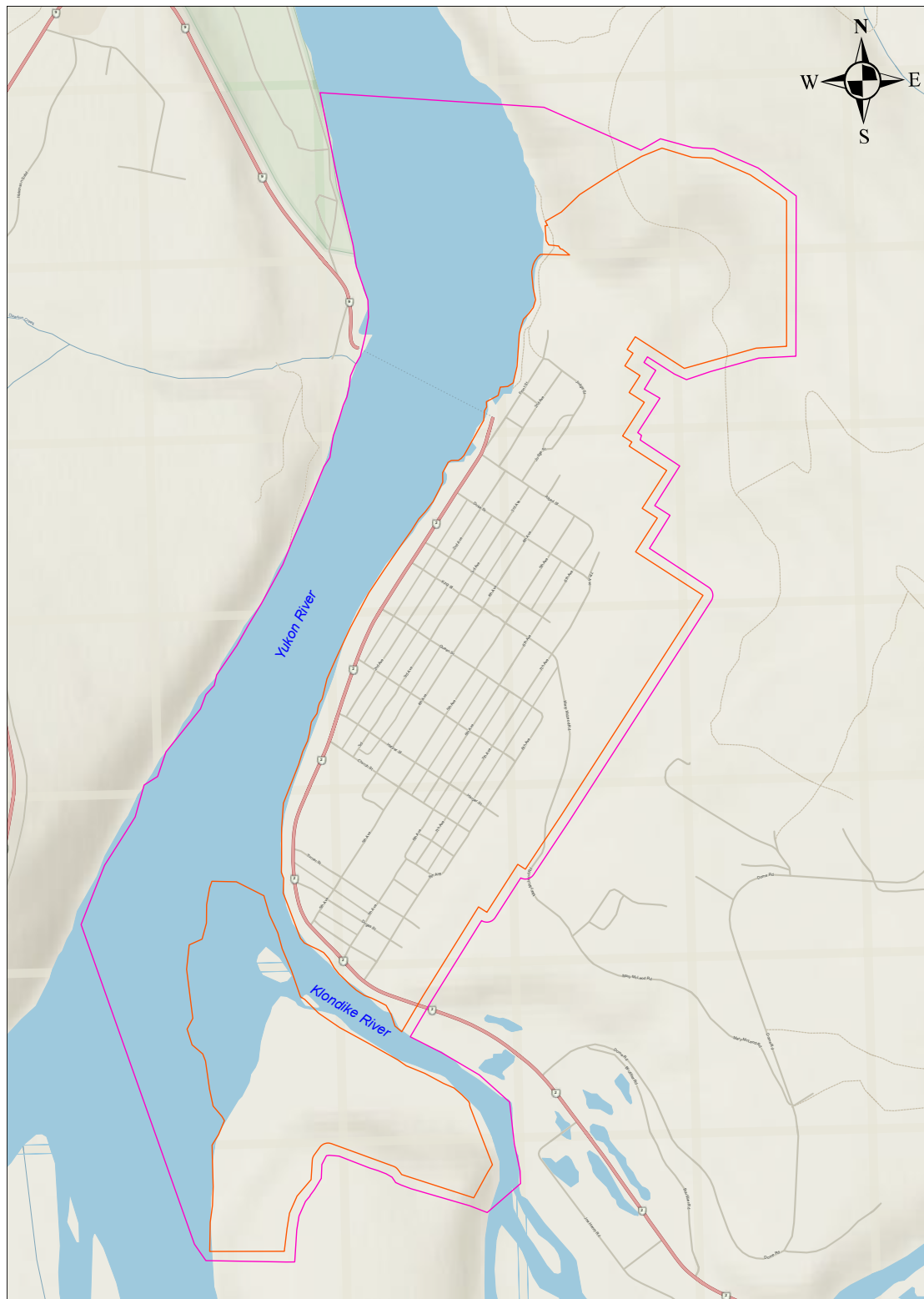
Map 2.4a Fortymile River Components Heritage Features and Protection



Map 2.4b Fortymile River Components Heritage Features and Protective Designations



Map 2.9c Dawson and Tr'ochëk Boundary and Buffer



Dawson City and Tr'ochëk

Property Boundary and Buffer

Spatial Reference
Name: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 7N
PCS: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 7N
GCS: GCS North American 1983
Datum: North American 1983
Projection: Transverse Mercator

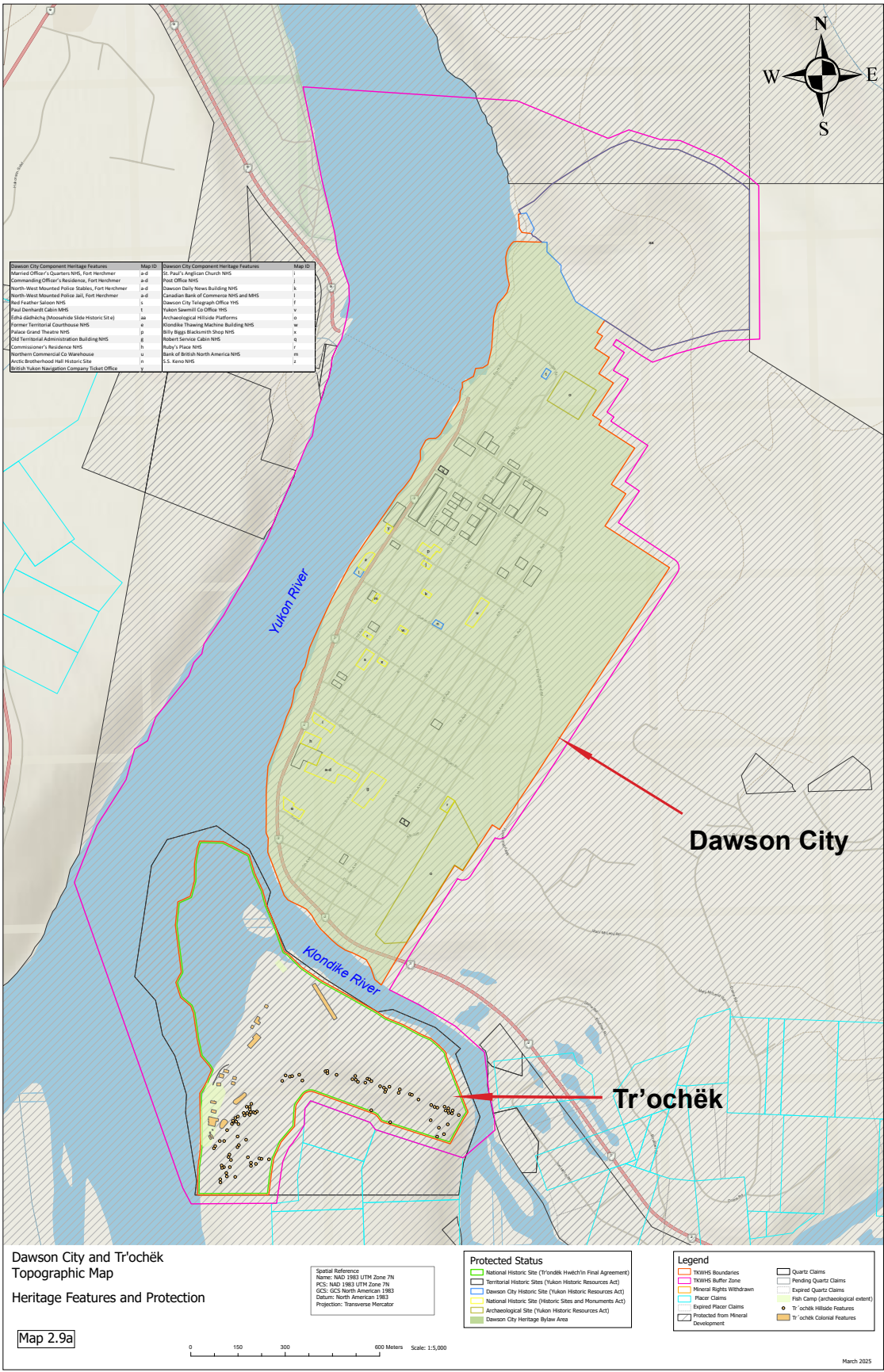
Legend
Property Boundary
Property Buffer



0 0.13 0.25 0.5 Kilometers Scale: 1:5,000

Replacing Map 1.5, 1.6, B.5 and B.6

Map 2.9a Dawson City and Tr'ochëk Heritage Features and Protection



Dawson City and Tr'ochëk Satellite Imagery Map

Heritage Features and Protection

Map 2.9b

Legend

- TKWHS Boundaries
- TKWHS Buffer Zone
- Mineral Rights Withdrawn
- Placer Claims
- Expired Placer Claims
- Protected from Mineral Development
- Quartz Claims
- Pending Quartz Claims
- Expired Quartz Claims
- Fish Camp (archaeological extent)
- Tr'ochëk Hillside Features
- Tr'ochëk Cultural Features

Protected Status

- National Historic Site (T'ondok Hwech'in Final Agreement)
- Territorial Historic Sites (Yukon Historic Resources Act)
- Dawson City Historic Site (Yukon Historic Resources Act)
- National Historic Site (Historic Sites and Monuments Act)
- Archaeological Site (Yukon Historic Resources Act)
- Dawson City Heritage Bylaw Area

Dawson City Component Heritage Features

Map ID	Dawson City Component Heritage Features	Scale ID
a-d	St. Paul's Anglican Church NHS	1
a-d	Post Office NHS	2
a-d	Dawson Daily News Building NHS	3
a-d	Canadian Bank of Commerce NHS and MHS	4
a-d	Dawson City Telegraph Office NHS	5
a-d	Pulaski Sawmill Co. Office NHS	6
a-d	Archaeological Hillside Platforms	7
a-d	Klondike Thawing Machine Building NHS	8
a-d	Billy Hagg Blacksmith Shop NHS	9
a-d	Robert Service Cabin NHS	10
a-d	Bulby's Place NHS	11
a-d	Bank of British North America NHS	12
a-d	U.S. Keno NHS	13

Spatial Reference

Name: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 7N
 PCS: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 7N
 GCS: GCS North American 1983
 Datum: North American 1983
 Projection: Transverse Mercator

Scale

0 150 300 600 Meters Scale: 1:5,000

March 2023

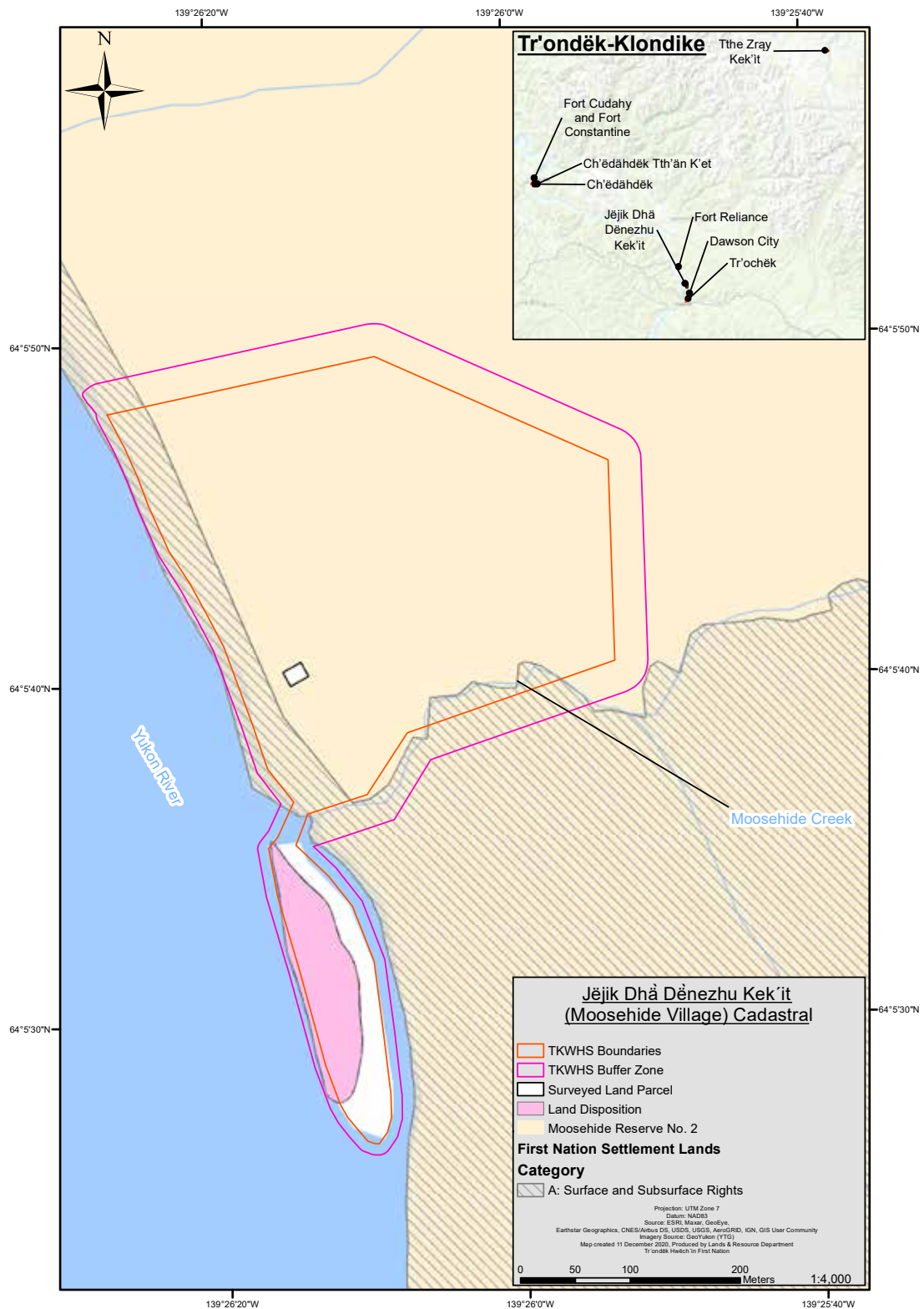
Dawson City and Tr'ochëk, view East



Dawson City and Tr'ochëk, view North



Map 1.7 Cadastral Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it (Moosehide Village)



Map 2.13 Jëjik Ddhä Dënezhu Kek 'i (Moosehide Village)
Heritage Features and Protection



Jëjik Ddhä Dënezhu Kek 'it (Moosehide Village)

Heritage Features and Protection

Map 2.13

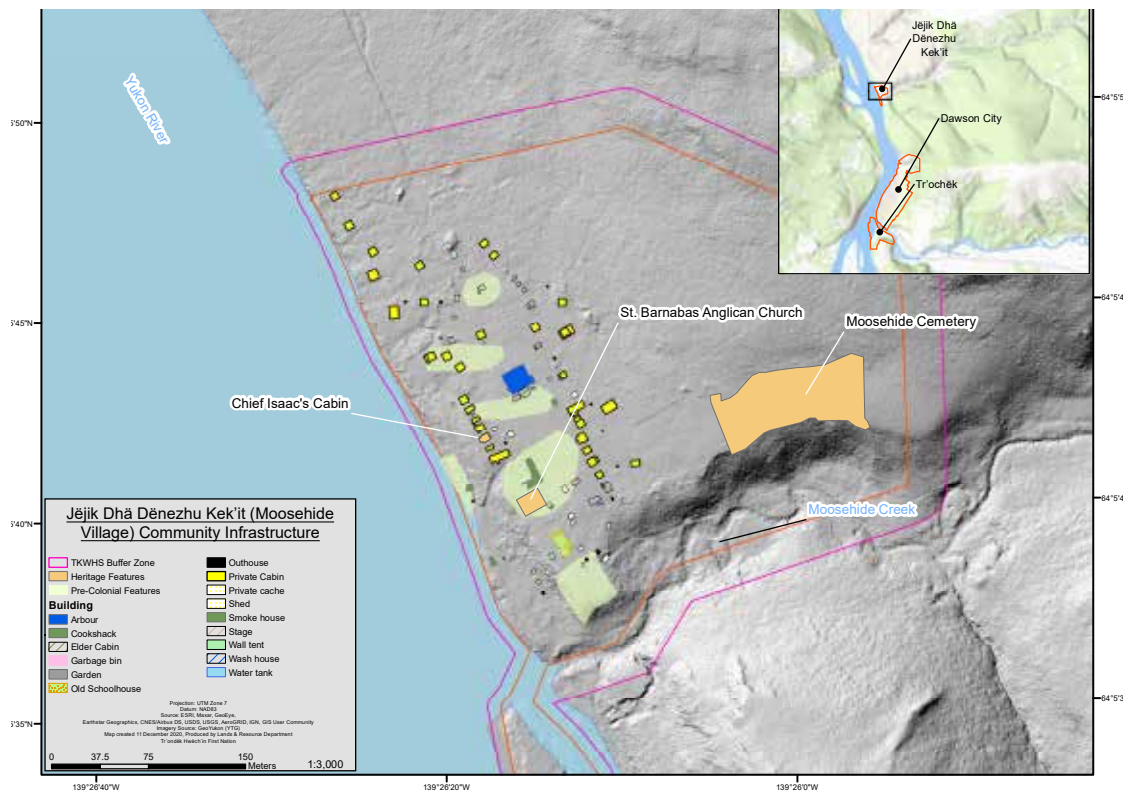
0 115 230 460 Meters Scale: 1:2,500

Spatial Reference
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Datum: North American 1983
Projection: Transverse Mercator

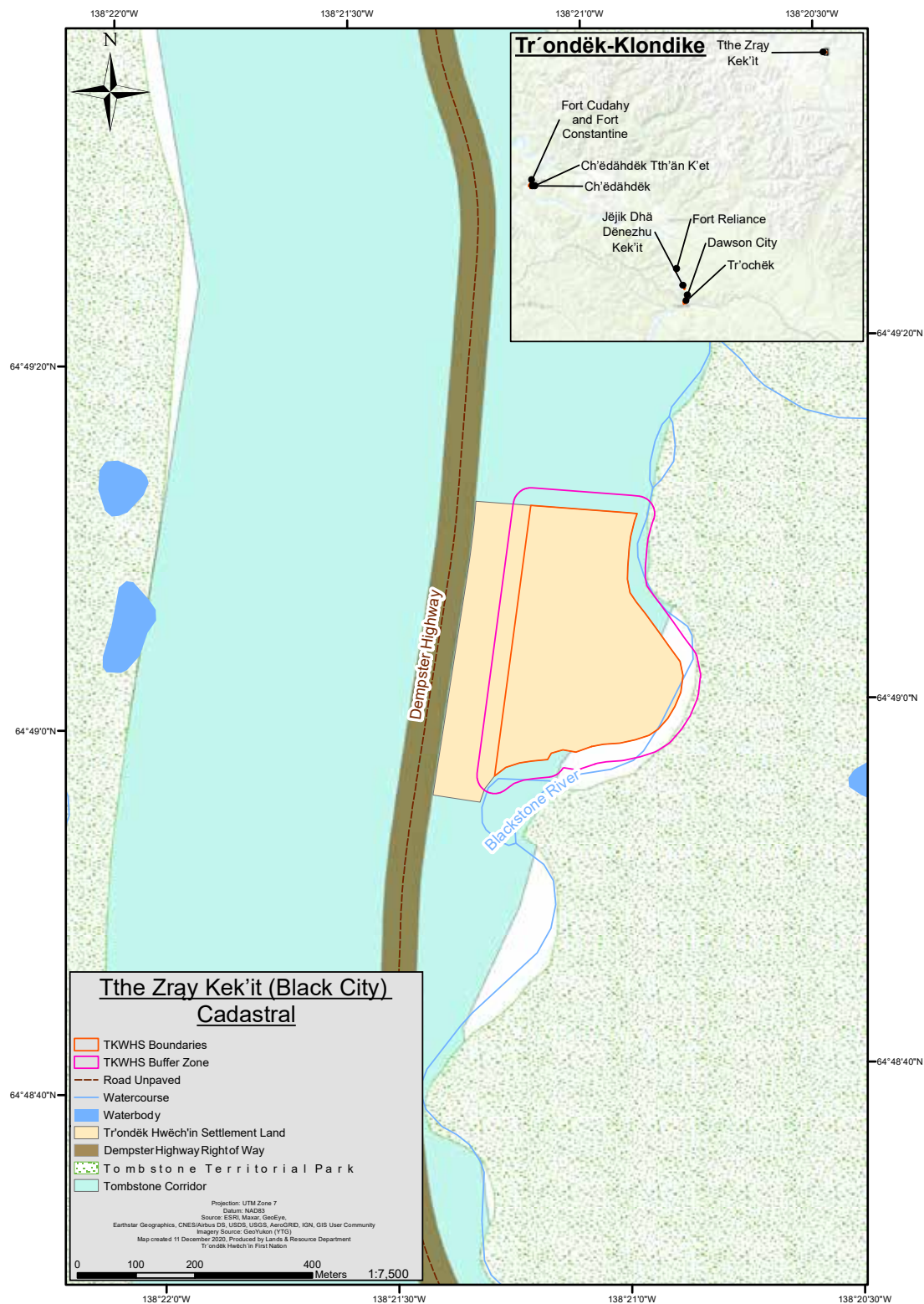
Legend

- THWHS Boundaries
- THWHS Buffer Zone
- Chief Isaac Cabin
- St. Barnabas Anglican Church
- Cemetery
- Archaeological Sites
- Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Settlement Land

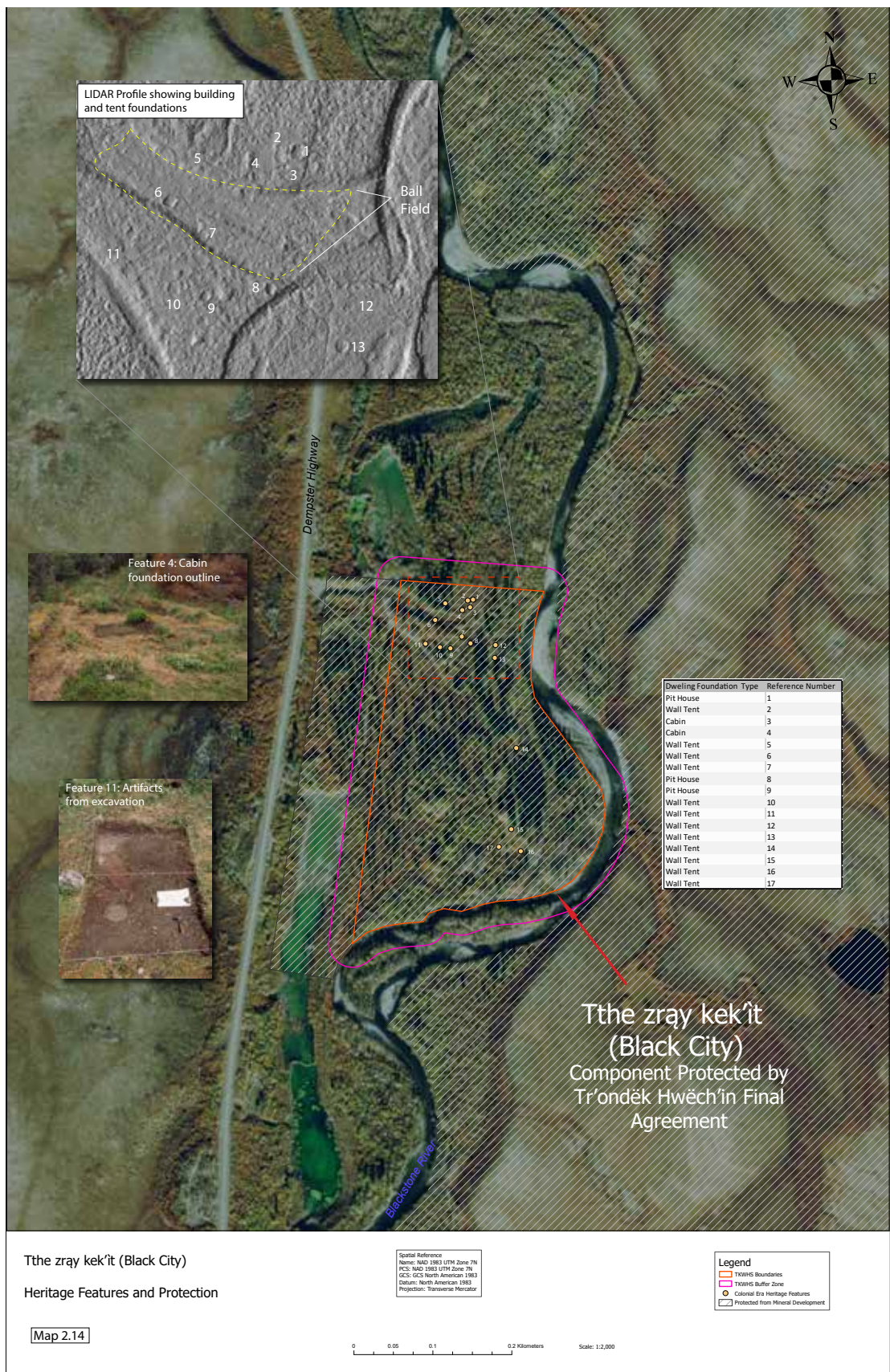
**Map 2.17 Jëjik Ddhä Dënezhu Kek'it (Moosehide Village)
Community Infrastructure**



Map 1.8 Cadastral Tthe Zray Kek'it (Black City)



Map 2.14 Tthe zraqy kek'it (Black City) Heritage Features and Protection



APPENDIX 5 GLOSSARY

Advisory Committee means the Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Advisory Committee, the body that was responsible for preparing the Tr'ondëk-Klondike Nomination for Inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List, submitted by Canada to the World Heritage Centre in January 2021 and will continue as representatives of the community.

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

Ch'edähdëk Hän name for Fortymile River.

Ch'edähdëk Tth'än K'et Hän name for Dënezhu Graveyard.

Chu Kon'dëk Hän name for the Yukon River, meaning “sparkling water river.”

Claim An area of land for which details have been filed with the proper government agency for the extraction of gold or other metals. It gives the claim holder the rights to the minerals within the claim for a certain period of time, subject to certain conditions. The boundaries of the claim are marked by posts and metal tags. A claim does not equal title or ownership of land.

Colonial Period The period of time after a foreign colonial state assumes direct control over a region inhabited by an Indigenous population. This period of time may or may not correspond to the earliest date that the actors of the foreign state may have been in contact with or have had interactions with an Indigenous people. For many peoples, the colonial period is ongoing. The term “decolonization” refers to a long-term

process involving the bureaucratic, cultural, linguistic, and psychological divesting of colonial power.

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

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

Ėdhà Dàdhëchà Hän name for Moosehide Slide.

Feature A physical remnant of built structural elements, such as a foundation, or an excavated structure, such as a pit or a trench. A feature can also denote an assemblage of archaeological remains that, when interpreted together, provide evidence of a physical cultural object like a hearth or foundationless structure.

First Nation A term that came into common usage in the 1970s to replace the word “Indian,” which some people found offensive. “First Nation” is now widely used in Canada to refer to both Status and non-Status Indians (see below). Yukon First Nations who have signed land-claim and self-governing agreements have legally defined First Nation governments.

Hän A language belonging to the Northern Athabaskan language family that is spoken by Indigenous people in the Yukon River drainage basin in western Yukon and eastern Alaska. The name Hän means “people of the river.”

Hearth A firepit or other fireplace feature. Hearths are common features of many eras going back to prehistoric campsites and may be either lined with a wide range of materials, such as stone, or left unlined.

Indian A legally defined term used by the Government of Canada in reference to a particular group of Indigenous people. Indians, Inuit, and Metis are recognized as Aboriginal peoples under Section 35 of Canada's Constitution Act (1982). The term "Indian" is now only used in specific legal or historical contexts. "Indigenous" is the preferred and accepted term and considered to be more inclusive and respectful. In United States law, the term "Indians" refers generally to Indigenous peoples of the North American continent at the time of European colonization. "Alaska Natives" and "Native Hawaiians" refer to peoples Indigenous to the areas occupied by those named states.

Indigenous Living naturally in a particular region. It implies origin in a place or region, not having been introduced from elsewhere. "Indigenous" is a synonym for "Aboriginal." The term "Indigenous peoples" has been commonly used in an international context, referring to groups as having specific rights and interests based on their ties to the lands that their ancestors have occupied since time immemorial and their cultural or historical distinctiveness from other populations. "Indigenous peoples" is now the preferred collective term in Canada to include First Nations, Inuit, and Metis. In broader terms,

"**Indigenous peoples**" refers in this nomination proposal to the peoples inhabiting the lands at the time of the arrival of miners and settlers during

the gold-rush events in the Americas, Oceania, and South Africa.

Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it Hän name for Moosehide Village

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

Moosehide Slide The prominent rockslide at the north end of the Dawson townsite, which is a landmark for travellers in the area. It is an ancient landslide that figures in Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in oral history from long before the gold-rush days. The English name is shortened from a translation of the Hän: E`dhä`Dä`dhë`chą, - literally, "weathered moosehide hanging."

Newcomers Non-Indigenous people who arrived prior to, during, and after the Klondike Gold Rush.

Nodlët Hän word meaning a collective/ singular noun referring to non-Indigenous people.

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

North-West Mounted Police (NWMP) A police force representing the Canadian government which enforced law and order in western and northern Canada. The force underwent a few name changes over the years, becoming the Royal North-West Mounted Police in 1904 and the current Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) in 1919.

Operational Guidelines means the document prepared by the World Heritage Committee officially known as *Operational Guidelines for the*

Implementation of the World Heritage Convention. Among other things, the Operational Guidelines provide guidance on the requirements for the preparation of nomination proposals and outline the World Heritage Committee's expectations with respect to management of World Heritage sites.

Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) means “cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity. As such, the permanent protection of this heritage is of the highest importance to the international community as a whole” (Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, UNESCO 2024, paragraph 49.)

Occupation Distinct groupings of archaeological evidence that provide evidence of cultural use related to specific periods of time. Occupations can be distinguished in distinct sedimentary units or at distinct localities within a site.

Oral history Evidence taken from the spoken words of people who have knowledge of past events and traditions. Oral history is often recorded and transcribed. It is used in public schools, to write academic histories, and to document claim agreements. Oral history is valid and rigorous and has been upheld by Canada's legal system.

Oral tradition Traditional knowledge that is imparted orally from person to person and across generations.

Parks Canada Agency An agency of the Canadian government legally mandated to protect and present nationally significant examples of Canada's natural and cultural heritage

and to foster public understanding, appreciation, and enjoyment in ways that ensure their ecological and commemorative integrity for present and future generations.

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

Permafrost A permanently frozen layer of subsoil or sediment located under a layer of ground. Permafrost is ground that remains frozen for longer than two consecutive years and it may or may not contain significant amounts of ice. Permafrost is generally thicker and colder as one moves farther north.

Placer A Spanish term describing a shoal or alluvial/sand deposit. Placer-mineral deposits are formed through erosion and the action of water in a stream or riverbed.

Placer-gold mining The mining of alluvial deposits by using water and gravity to wash away lighter material, leaving the heavier gold to be collected. This deceptively simple method is known to have been used as a technique for extracting placer-gold deposits in the Ancient World.

Potlatch A highly regulated and elaborate gift-giving feast to celebrate important events. It was widely practised by Indigenous peoples in the Pacific Northwest of Canada and the United States. It functioned as an economic system for distributing goods and demonstrating wealth and prominence. This was also an occasion for important acts of governance.

Pre-contact In Yukon, this refers to the period of time before indirect or direct contact of Indigenous peoples with European traders, explorers, and

missionaries.

Post-contact Relating to the period after initial contact between Indigenous peoples and people of European descent.

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

Reserve Tract of land to which the legal title is held by the Crown. First Nation reserves were set apart for the use and benefit of an Indian band. Heritage reserves are land notations established by the Government of Yukon to indicating areas of cultural or historic interest. Similar forms of Indigenous settlement were imposed in Australia, New Zealand, and the United States.

Residential School System

Government-sponsored religious boarding schools established to assimilate Indigenous children into Euro-Canadian culture. The Yukon residential schools were in place from 1901 to the 1960s.

Sedentism The transition from a nomadic society to a lifestyle that involves remaining in one place permanently. Essentially, sedentism means living in groups permanently in one place.

Self-Government Arrangements for First Nations to govern their internal affairs and assume greater responsibility and control over the decision-making that affects their communities. Each First Nation that reaches a final land-claim agreement also reaches a self government agreement. Chapter 24 of the agreement defines the powers, authorities, and responsibilities

of the individual First Nation. The agreements provide for funding to support the delivery of programs and services. A self-governing First Nation has the power to make and enact laws that affect their lands and citizens, to tax, to provide for municipal planning, and to manage or co-manage lands and resources. Each First Nation's Constitution will define the membership code, establish governing bodies and provide for their powers, and protect the rights and freedoms of the citizens.

Settlement Land Land owned and managed by a First Nation, as identified in that First Nation's final agreement. Specific lands identified in land-claim agreements fall into defined categories conveying different levels of use and control. A First Nation has surface and subsurface rights, including minerals and oil and gas, in Category A and reserve land. In Category B land, the First Nation has surface rights. Fee simple settlement land is the same fee simple title as any land registered in the Yukon Land Titles Office.

Staking a claim The act of marking the extent of a mining claim by installing marked posts at the perimeter and then applying and paying to register the claim, giving the person rights to the subsurface minerals.

Status and Non-Status The specific legal identity of an Indigenous person in Canada as defined by the eligibility criteria laid out in the Indian Act (1876). Status Indians are entitled to a range of programs and services not available to non-status Indians.

Stewardship Committee means the Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Stewardship Committee, the body identified as the site manager of Tr'ondëk-Klondike.

Trapline A series of traps, as well as the lands and trails along which they are set, for furbearing game.

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

“TKWHS” or Tr’ondëk-Klondike means Tr’ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site, which has been deemed by the World Heritage Committee to have OUV and is inscribed on the World Heritage List.

Traditional Knowledge An immense body of cultural material that might include stories of the days when animals could talk; detailed knowledge of the land and its resources; and practical knowledge about hunting areas, trapping techniques, and food preparation. While this term is usually applied to Indigenous cultures, every society possesses a body of traditional knowledge that it transmits in various ways. In the Hän language, the term Tr’ëhudè would be used to refer to traditional knowledge; it refers to the ways of knowing and being in a way that is embedded in the worldview of the people indigenous to this area.

Treaty A signed agreement that defines, among other things, the respective rights of Indigenous people and governments to use and enjoy lands traditionally occupied by Indigenous people. Treaties were the legal mechanism for Canada to develop or settle land. Treaties signed between the time of the Royal Proclamation (1763) and Confederation of Canada (1867) saw Indigenous people surrender interest in lands in exchange for reserves, annual payments, and certain rights to hunt and fish. The Numbered Treaties

signed after Confederation saw Indigenous people give up large areas of land to the Crown in exchange for reserve lands, agricultural equipment and livestock, annual payments, ammunition, clothing, and certain rights to hunt and fish. Treaties were also negotiated in Australia, New Zealand, and the United States of America to govern the relationship between the non-Indigenous governments and certain Indigenous peoples.

Tr’ëhudè Hän word refers to overarching protocols, principles, and behaviors related to doing things in a good way or living your life in a good way.

Tr’ochëk Hän name for the Indigenous encampment at the mouth of the Tr’ondëk or Klondike River.

Tr’ondëk Hän name for the Klondike River.

Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in The Indigenous inhabitants of an area centred on the Yukon River drainage basin in western Yukon Territory. *Tr’o* means hammer rock, used to drive the salmon weir stakes into the mouth of the river (*ndëk*), and *Hwëch’in* means the people. Liberally translated, it means “the people who lived at the mouth of the Klondike.” (Gerald Isaac, 1999)

In July 1995, *Dënezhu* officially changed their name from Dawson Indian Band to Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in First Nation; this was one of many acts by the community to assert their authority and rights. The *Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in Final Agreement and Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in Self-Government Agreement* treaties recognized and protected under Section 35 of the federal *Constitution Act* (1982). They came into effect between Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in (TH), Canada, and Yukon in 1998. Among other negotiated rights and

benefits, these agreements establish settlement lands, entrench the rights of TH to participate in management of natural and heritage resources, and confirm TH's legislative powers to enact its own acts and regulations.

Tthe Zray Kek'it Hän name for Black City meaning "Black Boulder Village".

Umbrella Final Agreement A political or policy document between the Government of Canada, Government of Yukon, and Yukon First Nations as represented by the Council of Yukon First Nations. This common template for negotiating Yukon First Nation final agreements is not itself a legally enforceable document. All of its provisions are contained in each legally binding First Nation final agreement.

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX 6

TR'ONDEK-KLONDIKE STATE OF CONSERVATION AND MONITORING (2025 REVISION)¹

A detailed listing of individual features for each component, the ratings of their state of conservation, and benchmark data.

JUNE 2025

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¹. The State of Conservation and Monitoring Report was submitted as Appendix G.1 of the Tr'ondëk-Klondike Nomination submission in 2021. This is the 2025 revision to this report. It retains the original table and section numbering relating it to chapter 4, State of Conservation and Factors Affecting the Property, in the nomination dossier. This will ensure continuity during periodic reporting.

ABBREVIATIONS

AR: Archaeological Resource

BR: Built Resource

CD: City of Dawson

LF: Landscape Feature

DHAC: Dawson City Heritage Advisory Committee

FHRO: Federal Heritage Review Office

NHS: National Historic Site of Canada

PCA: Parks Canada Agency

P: Private

TH: Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in

YASI: Yukon Archaeology Sites Inventory

YG: Government of Yukon

YHSI: Yukon Historic Sites Inventory files and database

4.0 Rating Indicators of the State of Conservation of Physical Attributes

TABLE 4.01: THE CONDITION OF BUILT RESOURCES IS RATED ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA:

Rating	Criteria
GOOD	- Stable, retaining its full integrity and values, structurally sound. - Threat of further deterioration can be avoided through routine and planned capital maintenance.
FAIR	- Minor deterioration and some loss of integrity or values. - Threat of further deterioration can be avoided through routine and planned capital projects.
POOR	- Serious deterioration resulting in significant loss of integrity and values. - Immediate intervention and/or capture of information required before loss. - May include cases where conservation is no longer practical or possible due to loss of values.

Built resources are buildings and structures and are managed according to existing site management plans, legislation, and policy documents such as the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.

TABLE 4.02: THE CONDITION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES IS RATED ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA:

Rating	Criteria
GOOD	Meets one or more of the following requirements: - Little to no threat of site disturbance or deterioration. - Artifact collections are appropriately catalogued and preserved. - The site has been tested and shown to have high potential for future investigation. - Site features are well documented with values identified.
FAIR	- Some minor site disturbance or deterioration. - Site is well documented with moderate potential for further investigation. - Site features not immediately threatened but require monitoring and/or intervention.
POOR	- Significant site disturbance and low potential for future investigation. - Undocumented with loss of evidence and/or deteriorated features. - In danger of total destruction or loss without immediate, major intervention.

First Nation and gold-rush-era archaeological resources include buried evidence of human activity, building foundations, and man-made depressions, cemeteries, gravesites, and grave markers, as well as historic relic structures that have been thoroughly documented to retain their scientific value.

TABLE 4.03: THE CONDITION OF LANDSCAPE FEATURES IS RATED ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA:

Rating	Criteria
GOOD	○ Stable with historic and cultural elements still evident. ○ None or only minimal intervention required.
FAIR	○ Minor deterioration or some threat of deterioration affecting values. ○ Intervention required, impacts are repairable or reversible.
POOR	○ Severely deteriorated or immediately threatened. ○ Historic or cultural elements are not recognizable and are beyond practical mitigation.

Landscape features include setting, landmarks, visual connections.

4.1 Serial components of Tr'ondëk-Klondike

TABLE 4.1: RESOURCES, CONDITION AND MONITORING AUTHORITY

Site	Resource Type	Resource Condition and Distribution	Monitoring Authority
Fort Reliance	1 Archaeological Sites ²	Good 1	TH
Ch'édähdëk (Forty Mile)	12 Archaeological sites 7 Built Resources ³ 2 Landscape features	Good 11 Fair 1 Good 3 Fair 1 Poor 3 Good 1 Poor	YG, TH
Ch'édähdëk Tth'än K'et (Dënezhu Graveyard)	1 Archaeological site 1 Landscape feature	Fair 1 Good 1	TH
Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine	2 Archaeological sites	Good 2	YG, TH
Tr'ochëk	3 Pre-contact archaeological sites 15 archaeological sites (133 archaeological remnants from the Klondike Gold Rush) 1 Landscape feature	Good 3 Good 15 Good 1	TH
Dawson City	2 Pre-contact archaeological sites 1 Archaeological site (Gold Rush) 26 Built Resources ⁴ 2 Landscape features	Good 2 Good 1 Good 26 Good 2	YG, CD YG, CD YG, PCA, CD, TH, P
Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it (Moosehide Village)	18 Archaeological sites 2 Built Resources 1 Landscape feature	Good 18 Good 1 Fair 1 Good 1	TH
Tthe Zray Kek'it (Black City)	18 Archaeological sites 1 Landscape feature	Good 18 Good 1	TH

² 2025 revision has corrected this number from 3 to 1. This was an error in table 4.2 of the Nomination Dossier. Fort Reliance is registered as a single archaeological site- LaVk-1, comprised of several archaeological features.

³ 2025 revisions reflect the loss of three buildings and the condition impacts resulting from damage from the 2023 flooding event at Ch'édähdëk (Forty Mile).

⁴ The 2025 revision added the Dawson Historical Complex National Historic Site to Table 4.2.7, in accordance with the subcomponent list on page 48 of the nomination dossier. The complex has 26 buildings in total—17 are listed separately in Table 4.2.7, and the other 9 are included through the addition of the Dawson Historical Complex National Historic Site.

4.2 State of Serial Components

4.2.1 Fort Reliance

Resource Type	Condition	Monitoring Authority
Archaeological Resource	Good 1	TH

Fort Reliance is a single registered archaeological site consisting of several archaeological features.

A TH citizen has a seasonal dwelling 60 meters east of the eastern boundary of the site and provides informal security of the site.

TABLE 4.2.1 STATE OF RESOURCES WITHIN FORT RELIANCE

Resource	Resource Type	Admin	Condition	Monitoring	Plans and Documents	Thematic Description
LaVk-1: 12 Pre-contact era materials and hearths. Former dwelling sites and structural foundations of 11 buildings, including trading post foundation, and 5 First Nations' semi-subterranean house pits, European style log cabins	AR	TH	Good	1957 survey 1967 survey 1973 survey 1976 survey 1976 surface features survey 1977 survey 1982 YG initial recording (photos) and condition assessment 1983 survey and test pits 1991 survey and test pits 2002 assessment and documentation 2020 monitoring Visit	Clark 1995 Hammer 2002 MacNeish 1964 Minni 1978 YHSI 116B/03/018 YASI LaVk-1	- Life on the Land before Colonisation - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Changing Livelihoods and New Economies

4.2.2 Ch'édähdëk (Forty Mile)

Resource Type	Condition	Monitoring Authority
Archaeological Resource	Good 11 Fair 1	TH, YG
Built Resource	Good 3 Fair 1 Poor 3	TH, YG
Landscape Feature	Good 1 Poor	TH, YG

The assemblage of built resources is monitored and assessed at the beginning and end of every summer. Yukon Historic Sites Unit and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in conduct stabilization and restoration of the site each summer season. A flood occurred in May 2023, resulting in the loss of three buildings and damaging many of the remaining structures. All of the 7 buildings listed in this table are stabilized.

A work camp has been constructed 200m south of the NWMP Building, and is screened from the site by trees, ensuring the historic character remains unaffected by infrastructure and development.

Trees are encouraged to grow along the shore to mitigate damage during spring break-up, but the visual connection between Forty Mile and the Yukon and Fortymile rivers is maintained. The Forty Mile site is regularly fire-smarted. '

Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and Government of Yukon have developed a Conservation Plan for the conservation approach for the historic building and landscape features that were impacted.

TABLE 4.2.2: STATE OF RESOURCES WITHIN CH'ÉDÄHDËK (FORTY MILE)

Resource	Resource Type	Admin	Condition	Monitoring	Plans and Documents	Thematic Description
First Nations Northern Locality, Tip of the Island, lower bench, (FMEB-2)	AR	TH/YG	Good	2004 sub-surface tests 2006–2020 annual monitoring visits	Thomas 2005 YASI LFN-2	• Life on the Land before Colonisation
Northern Locality Site at Alaska Commercial Company Warehouse, lower bench, (FMEB-2)	AR	TH/YG	Good	2004 assessment 2006–2020 annual monitoring visits	Thomas 2005 YASI LFN-2	• Life on the Land before Colonisation
Northern Locality at Alaska Commercial Company Warehouse, lower bench, (FMEB-3)	AR	TH/YG	Good	2003 assessment 2004 assessment 2006–2020 annual monitoring visits	Thomas 2005 YASI LFN-2	• Life on the Land before Colonisation

Table 4.2.2 (cont'd)

Resource	Resource Type	Admin	Condition	Monitoring	Plans and Documents	Thematic Description
Northern Locality at Alaska Commercial Company Warehouse, lower bench, (FMEB-4)	AR	TH/YG	Good	2001 assessment 2004 subsurface test 2006–2020 annual monitoring visits	Hammer 2001 and 2002b Thomas 2005 YASI LFVn-2	Life on the Land before Colonisation
Northern Locality Cabin Outlines: Percy DeWolfe Cabin and Modern Fish Camp, lower bench. (LFVn-9)	AR	TH/YG	Good	2005 recording 2006–2020 annual monitoring visits	Thomas 2006 Yukon Historic Sites Unit building files	Life on the Land before Colonisation
Southern locality Near Telegraph Office, upper bench, (FMEB- 7)	AR	TH/YG	Good	1980 magnetometer survey and preliminary assessment 2001 assessment 2002 assessment 2003 assessment 2004 assessment/ excavation 2006–2020 annual monitoring visits	Settlement Surveys 1980 Hammer 2001 and 2002 Thomas 2005 YASI LFVn-2	Life on the Land before Colonisation
Southern Locality Near NWMP Building, upper bench, (FMEB-10 and FMEB-11)	AR	TH/YG	Good	1980 magnetometer survey and preliminary assessment 2003 assessment 2006–2020 annual monitoring visits	Settlement Surveys 1980 Thomas 2005 YASI LFVn-2	Life on the Land before Colonisation
Southern Locality Near St. James Anglican Church, upper bench, (FMEB-12)	AR	TH/YG	Good	1980 magnetometer survey and preliminary assessment 2003 salvage excavation 2004 salvage excavation 2017 excavation	Settlement Surveys 1980 Thomas 2004 and 2005 YASI LFVn-2 Smith 2020	Life on the Land before Colonisation

Table 4.2.2 (cont'd)

Resource	Resource Type	Admin	Condition	Monitoring	Plans and Documents	Thematic Description
Mission Island 17 features mapped including building outlines of mission school, missionary residence, seven former dwellings	AR	TH/YG	Good	2000 assessment 2001 mapping 2002 testing	Hammer 2000,2001,2002	- Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Changing Livelihoods and New Economies - Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands - Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures
Forty Mile Cemetery, 35 fenced graves and 12 unfenced graves (ca 1895-1915) at townsite	AR	TH/YG	Fair	1980 initial recording 1986 monitoring visit 2006–2024 annual monitoring visits	Minni 1978 YHSI 116C/07/016 Yukon Historic Sites Unit Forty Mile files	- Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures
Fish House, (1895 -1901) lower terrace, Forty Mile townsite	BR	TH/YG	Demolished, flood 2023	1972 initial documentation 1986 YG documentation 1998 monitoring visit 2001 archaeology assessment 2006 -2024 annual monitoring visits	Lisoway 1973 Campbell, Fletcher, and Hammer 2005 Keay & Patterson 2014 YHSI 116C/07/003 Yukon Historic Sites Unit Forty Mile building files #3753 80-02	- Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Changing Livelihoods and New Economies
Alaska Commercial Co. (ACC) Warehouse and Machine Shop (1895–1901), lower terrace, Forty Mile townsite	BR	TH/YG	Demolished, flood 2023	1972 initial documentation 1986 YG documentation 1998 monitoring visit 2001 archaeology assessment 2006–2024 annual monitoring visits	Lisoway 1973 Campbell, Fletcher, and Hammer 2005 Keay & Patterson 2014 YHSI 116C/07/004 Historic Sites Unit Forty Mile building files #3753 80-03	- Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Changing Livelihoods and New Economies
Swanson's Store (ca 1900) lower terrace, Forty Mile townsite	BR	TH/YG	Poor, damaged flood 2023	1972 initial documentation 1986 YG documentation 1998 monitoring visit 2001 archaeology assessment 2006–2024 annual monitoring visits	Lisoway 1973 Campbell, Fletcher, and Hammer 2005 Keay & Patterson 2014 YHSI 116C/07/006 Historic Sites Unit Forty Mile building files #3753 80-05	- Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Changing Livelihoods and New Economies

Table 4.2.2 (cont'd)

Resource	Resource Type	Admin	Condition	Monitoring	Plans and Documents	Thematic Description
Roadhouse (ca. 1894), upper terrace, Forty Mile townsite	BR	TH/YG	Poor, damaged in flood 2023	1972 initial documentation 1986 YG documentation 1998 monitoring visit 2001 archaeology assessment 2006–2024 annual monitoring visits	Lisoway 1973 Campbell, Fletcher, and Hammer 2005 Keay & Patterson 2014 YHSI 116C/07/015 Historic Sites Unit Forty Mile building files #3753 80-06	• Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land • Changing Livelihoods and New Economies • Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures
Telegraph Station (ca. 1893), upper terrace, Forty Mile	BR	TH/YG	Good	1972 initial documentation 1986 YG documentation 1998 monitoring visit 2001 archaeology assessment 2006–2024 annual monitoring visits	Lisoway 1973 Campbell, Fletcher, and Hammer 2005 Keay & Patterson 2014 YHSI 116C/07/007 Yukon Historic Sites Unit Forty Mile building files #3753 80-07	• Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land • Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures • Changing Livelihoods and New Economies
Northwest Mounted Police (NWMP) Building (1901), upper terrace, Forty Mile townsite	BR	TH/YG	Poor, damaged in flood 2023	1972 initial documentation 1986 YG documentation 1998 monitoring visit 2006–2024 annual monitoring visits	Lisoway 1973 Campbell, Fletcher, and Hammer 2005 Keay & Patterson 2014 YHSI 116C/07/008 Historic Sites Unit Forty Mile building files #3753 80-08	• Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land • Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures • Changing Livelihoods and New Economies
St. James Anglican Church (1895), upper terrace, Forty Mile townsite	BR	TH/YG	Good	1972 initial documentation 1986 YG documentation 1998 monitoring visit 2001 archaeology assessment 2006–2024 annual monitoring visits	Lisoway 1973 Campbell, Fletcher, and Hammer 2005 Keay & Patterson 2014 YHSI 116C/07/009 Historic Sites Unit Forty Mile building files #3753 80-09	• Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land • Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures • Changing Livelihoods and New Economies

Table 4.2.2 (cont'd)

Resource	Resource Type	Admin	Condition	Monitoring	Plans and Documents	Thematic Description
Metalworking Shop (pre-1906), upper terrace, Forty Mile townsite	BR	TH/YG	Good	1972 initial documentation 1986 YG documentation 1998 monitoring visit 2001 archaeology assessment 2006–2024 annual monitoring visits	Lisoway 1973 Campbell, Fletcher, and Hammer 2005 Keay & Patterson 2014 YHSI 116C/07/010 Historic Sites Unit Forty Mile building files #3753 80-10	- Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Changing Livelihoods and New Economies - Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures
Two-storey Cache (ca. 1890), upper terrace, Forty Mile townsite	BR	TH/YG	Fair, damaged in flood 2023	1972 initial documentation 1986 YG documentation 1998 monitoring visit 2001 archaeology assessment 2006 -2024 annual monitoring visits	Lisoway 1973 Campbell, Fletcher, and Hammer 2005 Keay & Patterson 2014 YHSI 116C/07/011 Yukon Historic Sites Unit Forty Mile building files #3753 80-11	- Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Changing Livelihoods and New Economies
Alaska Commercial Company Cabin, (ca 1890s) upper terrace, Forty Mile townsite	BR	TH/YG	Demolished in flood 2023	1972 initial documentation 1986 YG documentation 1998 monitoring visit 2006–2024 annual monitoring visits	Lisoway 1973 Campbell, Fletcher, and Hammer 2005 Keay & Patterson 2014 YHSI 116C/07/005 Historic Sites Unit Forty Mile building files #3753 80-04	- Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Changing Livelihoods and New Economies
Historic structures paralleling the Yukon River showing historic townsite street grid	LF	TH/YG	Poor	1980 initial recording 1986 monitoring visit 2006–2024 annual monitoring visits	ERA Architects 2016 Keay and Patterson 2014 Historic Sites Unit Forty Mile files	- Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures
Flat terrace and point of land at confluence of Yukon/Fortymile rivers with unobstructed view across Fortymile River and north on Yukon River	LF	TH/YG	Good	2006–2024 annual monitoring visits	Campbell, Fletcher, and Hammer 2005 ERA Architects 2016 Keay and Patterson 2014 Historic Sites Unit Forty Mile files	- Life on the Land before Colonisation - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land

4.2.3 Ch'édähdëk Tth'än K'et (Dënezhu

Resource Type	Condition	Monitoring Authority
Archaeological Resource	Fair 1	TH
Landscape Feature	Good 2	TH

The cemetery is undisturbed and safe from erosion. The site has been documented. Grave markers are in fair condition. View from the cemetery to Mission Island is unobstructed.

TABLE 4.2.3 STATE OF RESOURCES WITHIN CH'EDÄHDËK TTH'ÄN K'ET (DËNEZHU GRAVEYARD)

Resource	Resource Type	Admin	Condition	Monitoring	Plans and Documents	Thematic Description
Ch'édähdëk Tth'än K'et (Dënezhu Graveyard) (LFVn-8), 12 fenced graves	AR	TH	Fair	1994 initial recording 2005 archaeological assessment 2020 monitoring visit	Thomas 2006 YASI LFVn-8 116C/07/017	- Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures
View from graveyard to Mission Island	LF	TH	Good	2005 archaeological assessment 2020 monitoring visit		- Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures

4.2.4 Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine

Resource Type	Condition	Monitoring Authority
Archaeological Resource	Good 2	TH,YG

TABLE 4.2.4: STATE OF RESOURCES WITHIN FORT CUDAHY AND FORT CONSTANTINE

Resource	Resource Type	Admin	Condition	Monitoring	Plans and Documents	Thematic Description
Fort Cudahy 12 building foundations, artifacts, remains of palisade (LFVn-6A)	AR	TH/YG	Good	1991 archaeology assessment 1999 archaeology assessment 2000 archaeology assessment 2005 archaeology assessment Biennial monitoring visits 2010 - 2020	Hammer 2000 Campbell, Fletcher, and Hammer 2005 Thomas 2006 YHSI 116C/07/001 YASI LFVn-6	- Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Changing Livelihoods and New Economies
Fort Constantine 4 building depressions, artifacts, remains of palisade (LFVn-7)	AR	TH/YG	Good	1991 archaeology assessment 1999 archaeology assessment 2000 archaeology assessment 2005 archaeology assessment Biennial monitoring visits 2010 - 2020	Hammer 2000 Campbell, Fletcher, and Hammer 2005 Thomas 2006 YHSI 116C/07/028 YASI LFVn-7	- Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures

4.2.5 Tr'ochëk

Resource Type	Condition	Monitoring Authority
Archaeological Resource	Good 18	TH
Landscape Feature	Good 1	TH

Much of the evidence of the street grid, building depressions, and archaeological sites along the rivers is undisturbed by modern developments.

The archaeological sites on the lower bench are grouped in two locations: Locality 1 is along the Yukon River; Locality 2 is along the shore of the Klondike River approximately 90m upstream from its mouth. An archaeological survey, inventory, and mapping of the site were conducted in 1998 and 1999 and documentation and recording of the historic features was completed in 1991. The tested and excavated archaeological fish camps have been affected by the deposit of material in Locality 1 and by erosion in Locality 2 where emergency salvage of artifacts occurred in 1998. Tr'ochëk is considered to be about 1 percent excavated.

Important aspects of the Tr'ochëk landscape component include sandbars and foreshore, where salmon were and continue to be processed.

TABLE 4.2.5: STATE OF RESOURCES WITHIN TR'OCHËK

Resource	Resource Type	Admin	Condition	Monitoring	Plans and Documents	Thematic Description
Tr'ochëk (LaVik-10) at the Klondike - Yukon confluence: fish camp	AR	TH	Good	1978 archaeological survey and tests 1991 site inventory 1998 site mapping, inventory, and archaeological tests annual monitoring	Minni 1978 Hogan and Skuce 1992 Hammer 1999, 2000, 2001a, 2001b, and 2002 Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in 2007 and 2011 PCA 2003 YHSI 116B/03/015 YASI LaVik-10	Life on the Land before Colonisation
Fish camp and rail bed in front of Farm House foundation; O'Brien, Moran Store foundation; Klondike Brewery foundation; Klondike Mines Roundhouse foundation, Locality 1, lower bench YASI Lavik-10	AR	TH	Good	1991 historic sites inventory 1998 archaeological testing 1999 excavation and mapping 2001 excavation annual monitoring	Hogan and Skuce 1992 Hammer 1999, 2000, and 2002 YASI Lavik-10	- Life on the Land before Colonisation - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Changing Livelihoods and New Economies

Table 4.2.5: (cont'd)

Resource	Resource Type	Admin	Condition	Monitoring	Plans and Documents	Thematic Description
Ground cache, Locality 1 YASI LaVk-10	AR	TH	Good	2011	Hammer 1999, 2000, and 2002 Perdue and Heffner 2011 YASI LaVk-10	• Life on the Land before Colonisation
Sawmill site KC-87, Locality 1, lower bench	AR	TH	Good	1978 1991 1998 annual monitoring	Minni 1978 Hogan and Skuce 1992 Hammer 1999 YASI LaVk-10	• Life on the Land before Colonisation • Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land • Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures • Changing Livelihoods and New Economies
Fish camp, Locality 2 YASI Lavk-10	AR	TH	Good fully recorded 1998	1998 archaeological testing 1999 excavation and mapping 2011 annual monitoring	Hammer 1999 and 2000 Perdue and Heffner 2011 YASI Lavk-10	• Life on the Land before Colonisation
Cable House site KC- 103, Locality 2, lower bench	AR	TH	Good	1991 1998 annual monitoring	Hogan and Skuce 1992 Hammer 1999 YASI Lavk-10	• Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land • Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures
Farmhouse root cellar, KC-36, Locality 2, lower bench	AR	TH	Good	1998 annual monitoring	Hammer 1999 YASI LaVk-10	• Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land • Changing Livelihoods and New Economies • Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures
O'Brien, Bridge, and Yukon streets	AR	TH	Good	1978 annual monitoring	Minni 1978	• Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures • Changing Livelihoods and New Economies • Life on the Land before Colonization • Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land

Table 4.2.5: (cont'd)

Resource	Resource Type	Admin	Condition	Monitoring	Plans and Documents	Thematic Description
Klondike Mines Railway Roundhouse Inspection pit, KC-6, Locality 1, lower bench	AR	TH	Good	1991 annual monitoring	Hogan and Skuce 1992 Hammer 1999 YHSI 116B/03/537	- Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Changing Livelihoods and New Economies - Life on the Land before Colonization - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land
Klondike Brewery and cooperage foundation, KC-11, Locality 1, lower bench	AR	TH	Good fully recorded 1998	1991 historic sites inventory 1998 archaeological survey 1999 excavation annual monitoring	Hogan and Skuce 1992 Hammer 1999 Burley and Will 2002 116B/03/016	- Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Changing Livelihoods and New Economies - Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures
O'Brien and Moran Store foundation, KC- 18, Locality 1, lower bench	AR	TH	Good	1991 emergency inspection 1998 annual monitoring	Hogan and Skuce 1992 Hammer 1999 116B/03/013	- Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Changing Livelihoods and New Economies - Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures
Building depressions, KC 30-33, Locality 1, lower bench	AR	TH	Good	1978 1991 1998 annual monitoring	Minni 1978 Brand 2001 Minni 1978 Hogan and Skuce 1992 Hammer 1999	- Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Changing Livelihoods and New Economies - Life on the Land before Colonization - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land
Hillside platforms (residential foundations)	AR	TH	Good	1978 testing 1998 excavation 1999 excavation annual monitoring	Minni 1978 Brand 2001	- Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land
Setting at the Yukon-Klondike confluence gravel bar; View of Moosehide Slide	LF	TH	Good	annual monitoring	Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in 2007	Life on the Land before Colonisation

4.2.6 Dawson City

Resource Type	Condition	Monitoring Authority
Archaeological Resource	Good 3	YG, CD
Built Resource	Good 26	YG, CD, PCA, P
Landscape Feature	Good 2	YG, CD

There are sixteen properties that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value and are designated under the Historic Sites and Monuments Act. This number does not include a seventeenth designation of the Dawson Historical Complex National Historic Site, as many of the component buildings of the site are already included in table 4.2.6. Five buildings are Classified and five buildings are Recognized by the Federal Heritage Review Office. All federal cultural resources are managed under the principles of the PCA *Cultural Resource Management Policy* and follow the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*. The condition of the buildings is monitored through a periodic State of the Sites Report.

Federally designated, Classified or Recognized properties that are owned by other governments or are privately owned are managed according to the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.

There are six municipal and two territorial historic sites protected under Yukon's *Historic Resources Act*. They all contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value as they reflect the expansion and consolidation of colonialism between 1874 and 1908. All of these buildings are in good condition and are monitored annually. The management and conservation of these resources follows the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*. The *Dawson City Heritage Management Plan* and *Heritage Bylaws* provide a framework and guidance for the conservation and protection of heritage within the historic townsites.

The grid street layout and orientation of the buildings remain true to the 1897–1898 survey plot. The colonial buildings of wood construction, the unpaved streets, wooden boardwalks, hillside building platforms, prominent architecturally designed government buildings contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value.

There are unimpeded views of *Ĕdhḏà Ḏàdẖecẖa* (Moosehide Slide) from the downtown area.

The selected sites associated with the Dawson City component are those that best reflect the expansion and consolidation of colonialism between 1874 and 1908. All of the buildings are in good condition

TABLE 4.2.6: STATE OF RESOURCES WITHIN DAWSON CITY

Resource	Resource Type	Admin	Condition	Monitoring	Plans and Documents	Thematic Description
Hillside dwelling platforms (ca 1898)	AR	CD,YG	Good	1977 1998 annual monitoring	Brand 2001 Minni 1978	- Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Changing Livelihoods and New Economies
2 pre-contact archaeological sites	AR	CD,YG	Good		Artifacts curated in YG Heritage Resources office, Whitehorse	Life on the Land before Colonisation

Table 4.2.6 (cont'd)

Resource	Resource Type	Admin	Condition	Monitoring	Plans and Documents	Thematic Description
Dawson Historical Complex National Historic Site (historic district containing 26 buildings of national historic significance)	BR	PCA TH; P	Good	Building Specific assessment annual monitoring	HSMBC and Parks Canada for each specific building	- Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Changing Livelihoods and New Economies
Post Office (1900), 1091 Third Avenue and Telegraph Annex	BR	PCA	Good	2000 designation assessment 2007 condition assessment annual monitoring	Environment Canada 1987 Guest 1986 HSMBC 1967 FHRO 1989 Parks Canada 1996,1997a, 2000, 2004, 2010, and 2013 YHSI 116B/03/36	- Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Changing Livelihoods and New Economies
Palace Grand (reconstruction 1959-1962) 255 King Street	BR	PCA	Good	2000 designation assessment 2008 condition assessment annual monitoring	HSMBC 1959 and 1967 Parks Canada 1996,1997a, 2000, 2004, 2007d, 2010, and 2013 YHSI 116B/03/054	- Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Changing Livelihoods and New Economies
Dawson Daily News (1901) 1042 Third Avenue	BR	PCA	Good	2000 designation assessment 2008 condition assessment annual monitoring	HSMBC 1989 FHRO 88-102 Parks Canada 88-012 1996,1997a, 2000, 2004, and 2013 Stuart and Waiser 1984 Parks Canada files YHSI 116B/03/038	- Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Changing Livelihoods and New Economies - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land
Klondike Thawing Machine Company (1901) 966 Third Avenue	BR	PCA	Good	2000 designation assessment 2008 condition assessment annual monitoring	Stuart 1980 Parks Canada 88-012 Environment Canada 1987 Parks Canada 1996,1997a, 2000, 2004, 2010, and 2013 Parks Canada files YHSI 116B/03/039	- Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Changing Livelihoods and New Economies - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land

Table 4.2.6 (cont'd)

Resource	Resource Type	Admin	Condition	Monitoring	Plans and Documents	Thematic Description
Bank of British North America (1900) 995 Second Avenue	BR	PCA	Good	2000 designation assessment 2008 condition assessment annual monitoring	Stuart 1979 Parks Canada 88-012 Burley and Ross 1979 Bush 1973 Environment Canada 1987 Levesque n.d. Parks Canada 1996, 1997a, 2000, 2004, 2010, and 2013 Parks Canada files YHSI 116B/03/34	- Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Changing Livelihoods and New Economies - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land
Bank of Commerce (1901) 1001 Front Street	BR	CD	Good	1999 2000 designation assessment 2010 2013 2014 2015 annual monitoring	Bush 1973 Parks Canada 1996, 1997a, 2000, and 2004 CD Heritage bylaw Commonwealth 2008 Jacobsen 2015 Keay and Associates 2013 YHSI 116B/03/475	- Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Changing Livelihoods and New Economies - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land
British Yukon Navigation Co Ticket Office (1900) 1123 Front Street	BR	TH	Good	2000 designation assessment 2008 condition assessment annual monitoring	Stuart and Waiser 1983b Parks Canada 88-012 Environment Canada 1987 Parks Canada 1996, 2000, 2004, and 2013 YHSI 116B/03/049	- Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Changing Livelihoods and New Economies - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land
Robert Service Cabin (1898) 602 Eighth Avenue	BR	PCA	Good	1987 2000 designation assessment 2008 condition assessment annual monitoring	HSMBC 1959 HSMBC 1967 Stuart 1983a Environment Canada 1987 Parks Canada 88-012 1987, 1996, 1997a, 2000, 2004, 2010, and 2013 YHSI 116B/03/050	- Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Changing Livelihoods and New Economies - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land

Table 4.2.6 (cont'd)

Resource	Resource Type	Admin	Condition	Monitoring	Plans and Documents	Thematic Description
Former Territorial Court House (1901) 302 Front Street	BR	YG	Good	1987 2000 designation assessment 2008 condition assessment annual monitoring	HSMBC 1980 Environment Canada 1987 Neufeld 1988 Parks Canada 1987,1996, 1997a, 2000, 2004, 2009a, 2009c,2010, and 2013 YHSI 116B/03/022	- Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Changing Livelihoods and New Economies - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land
NWMP Jail (1898) 502 Fourth Avenue	BR	PCA	Good	2000 designation assessment 2008 condition assessment annual monitoring	Environment Canada 1987 Parks Canada 1988a, 1996, 2000, 2004, and 2013 YHSI 116B/03/044	- Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land
NWMP Stables (1903) 502 Fourth Avenue	BR	PCA	Good	2000 designation assessment 2007 2008 condition assessment annual monitoring	HPDC/81/H19 Commonwealth 1984 Environment Canada 1987 Parks Canada 1988b, 1996, 2000, 2004, and 2013 HPOC/82/H1 YHSI 116B/03/026	- Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land
Commissioner's Residence (1908) 602 Front Street	BR	PCA	Good	2000 designation assessment 2008 condition assessment annual monitoring	HSMBC 1967 Stewart 1974 Environment Canada 1987 Parks Canada Agency 88-012 Neufeld 1988 Parks Canada 1996,1997a, 2000 , 2004, 2007a, 2007c 2009b, 2010, and 2013 YHSI 116B/03/023	- Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land

Table 4.2.6 (cont'd)

Resource	Resource Type	Admin	Condition	Monitoring	Plans and Documents	Thematic Description
Officer's Residence (1902) 587 Fifth Ave Commanding	BR	PCA	Good	2000 designation assessment 2008 condition assessment annual monitoring	HSMBC 1967 Stewart 1974 Environment Canada 1987 Parks Canada 88-012 Neufeld 1988 Parks Canada 1996, 1997a, 2000, 2004, 2007a, 2007c 2009b, 2010, and 2013 YHSI 116B/03/023	- Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land
NWMP Married Officer's Quarters (1899) 501 Fourth Avenue	BR	PCA	Good	1977 assessment 2000 designation assessment 2008 condition assessment annual monitoring	HSMBC 1969 Gaudet and Duguay 1977 Minni 1978 Burley and Ross 1979 Environment Canada 1987 Parks Canada 1996, 1997a, 2000, 2004, and 2013 YHSI 116B/03/028	- Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land
Old Territorial Administration Building (1901) 596 Fifth Avenue	BR	YG	Good	2008 condition assessment annual monitoring	Archibald 1977 Minni 1978 Robert 1978 Burley and Ross 1979 Parks Canada 2005 YG Historic Sites Building files YHSI 116B/03/060	- Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land
Ruby's Place (ca 1903) 914 Second Ave	BR	PCA	Good	1989 designation 2000 designation assessment 2008 condition assessment annual monitoring	HSMBC 1967 Guest 1983 Masson 1983 Parks Canada 88-012 Environment Canada 1987 Parks Canada 1996, 1997a, 2000, 2004, 2010, and 2013 YHSI 116B/03/32	- Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land

Table 4.2.6 (cont'd)

Resource	Resource Type	Admin	Condition	Monitoring	Plans and Documents	Thematic Description
Northern Commercial Company Warehouse (1898) 1076 Fifth Avenue	BR	PCA	Good	2000 designation assessment 2008 condition assessment annual monitoring	Stuart and Waiser 1983b Environment Canada 1987 Parks Canada 88-012 Parks Canada 1996, 2000, and 2013 YHSI 116B/03/048	- Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Changing Livelihoods and New Economies - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land
Red Feather Saloon (Reconstruction)	BR	YG	Good	2000 designation assessment 2008 condition assessment annual monitoring	Parks Canada 88-012 Parks Canada 1996, 2000, and 2013	- Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Changing Livelihoods and New Economies - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land
S.S.Keno	BR	PCA	Good	2000 designation assessment 2001 condition assessment 2008 condition assessment annual monitoring	Parks Canada 1997, 2001, 2004, 2007 and 2010 YHSI 116B/03/024	- Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Changing Livelihoods and New Economies
Billy Bigg's Blacksmith Shop (1899) 894 Third Avenue	BR	PCA	Good	1982 1987 2000 designation assessment 2008 condition assessment annual monitoring	HSMBC 1967 Parks Canada 88-012 Parks Canada 1982, 1987, 1996, 1997a, 2000, 2004, 2010, and 2013 YHSI 116B/03/047	- Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Changing Livelihoods and New Economies - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land
St. Paul's Church (1901) 202 Church Street	BR	Private (Anglican Diocese)	Good	2000 designation assessment 2008 condition assessment annual monitoring	Parks Canada 1989c, 1997a, 2000, 2004 YHSI 116B/03/491	- Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Changing Livelihoods and New Economies - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land

Table 4.2.6 (cont'd)

Resource	Resource Type	Admin	Condition	Monitoring	Plans and Documents	Thematic Description
Yukon Saw Mill Company Office (1901) 1302 Front Street	BR	YG	Good	2000 2005 designation assessment 2010 annual monitoring	YHSI 116B/03/059 Government of Yukon Historic Sites building files #3797	- Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures Changing Livelihoods and New Economies - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land
Dawson City Telegraph Office (1899) 512 Seventh Avenue	BR	YG	Good	2000 2005 designation assessment 2010 annual monitoring	YHSI 116B/03/058 Historic Sites, YG building files #3747	- Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Changing Livelihoods and New Economies - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land
Arctic Brotherhood Hall (1902) 1002 Fourth Avenue	BR	CD	Good	1999 2010 2015 annual monitoring	City of Dawson 2015a, 2015b DHAC YHSI 116B/03/264	- Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Changing Livelihoods and New Economies - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land
Paul Denhardt Cabin (ca 1898)	BR	CD	Good	1999 2010 2015 annual monitoring	City of Dawson Bylaw 12-12 DHAC 116B/03/468	- Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Changing Livelihoods and New Economies - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land
Édhá Dádhécha/ Moosehide Slide	LF	YG, CD	Good	ongoing	CD Heritage Bylaw Commonwealth 2008	Life on the Land before Colonisation
Dawson Historical Complex (Historic street grid, lot lines & layout, gravel streets, boardwalks, View of Moosehide Slide from historic townsite)	LF	CD	Good	ongoing	CD zoning bylaws Commonwealth 2008 Parks Canada 1997, 2000, 2004, and 2010 HSMBC 1959	- Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land

4.2.7 Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it (Moosehide Village)

Resource Type	Condition	Monitoring Authority
Archaeological Resource	Good 18	TH
Built Resource	Good 2	TH
Landscape Feature	Good 1	TH

Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it (Moosehide Village) is a living community where tradition and spirituality are fostered and encouraged, and where Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in citizens feel both physically and culturally protected. The continued occupation and use of the village is important in maintaining the good condition of the site.

The assemblage of archaeological remains, historic and contemporary structures, viewsapes, and community spaces are maintained by the seasonal community and the policies and plans of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in government.

TABLE 4.2.7: STATE OF RESOURCES WITHIN JËJIK DHÄ DËNEZHU KEK'IT (MOOSEHIDE VILLAGE)

Resource	Resource Type	Admin	Condition	Monitoring	Plans and Documents	Thematic Description
Moosehide Cemetery (1898), upper terrace	AR	TH	Good	annual monitoring	Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in 2016a and 2016b YHSI 116B/03/511	- Life on the Land before Colonisation - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands
Archaeology locality, lower bench	AR	TH	Good	2006 annual monitoring	Thomas 2007 LaVk-2 Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in 2016a and 2016b	- Life on the Land before Colonisation - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands

Table 4.2.7: (cont'd)

Resource	Resource Type	Admin	Condition	Monitoring	Plans and Documents	Thematic Description
Archaeology locality, generator area - test sites, lower bench	AR	TH	Good	2011	Thomas 2007 LaVk-2 Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in 2016a and 2016b	- Life on the Land before Colonisation - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands
Archaeology locality, excavations, upper bench	AR	TH	Good	2006 annual monitoring	Thomas 2007 LaVk-2 Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in 2016a	- Life on the Land before Colonisation - Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures
Front bench cabin sites, upper bench	AR	TH	Good	2006 annual monitoring	Thomas 2007 LaVk-2 Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in 2016a	- Life on the Land before Colonisation - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands
Richard Martin smokehouse site, upper bench (MBL-1)	AR	TH	Good	2006 annual monitoring	Thomas 2007 LaVk-2 Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in 2016a	- Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands
Cabin site, upper bench (MBL-2)	AR	TH	Good	2006 annual monitoring	Thomas 2007 LaVk-2 Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in 2016a	- Life on the Land before Colonisation - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands

Table 4.2.7: (cont'd)

Resource	Resource Type	Admin	Condition	Monitoring	Plans and Documents	Thematic Description
McLeod cabin site, upper bench (MBL-3)	AR	TH	Good	2006 annual monitoring	Thomas 2007 LaVk-2 Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in 2016a	- Life on the Land before Colonisation - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands
Infilled cellar pit and cache sites, upper bench (MCL-1, 2, 3, and 4)	AR	TH	Good	2006 annual monitoring	Thomas 2007 LaVk-2 Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in 2016a	- Life on the Land before Colonisation - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands
Chief Jonas / dance hall outline, upper bench (MBO-1)	AR	TH	Good	2004 survey annual monitoring	Thomas 2007 LaVk-2 Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in 2016a	- Life on the Land before Colonisation - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands
Henry Harper and Charlie Mason cabin outlines, upper bench (MBO-2)	AR	TH	Good	2004 survey 2006 annual monitoring	Thomas 2007 LaVk-2 Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in 2016a	- Life on the Land before Colonisation - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands
Semple cabin outline, upper bench (MBO-3)	AR	TH	Good	2004 survey 2006 annual monitoring	Thomas 2007 LaVk-2 Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in 2016a	- Life on the Land before Colonisation - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands

Table 4.2.7: (cont'd)

Resource	Resource Type	Admin	Condition	Monitoring	Plans and Documents	Thematic Description
Cabin outline, upper bench (MBO-4)	AR	TH	Good	2004 survey 2006 annual monitoring	Thomas 2007 LaVk-2 Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in 2016a	- Life on the Land before Colonisation - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands
Infilled cellar, upper bench (MBO-5)	AR	TH	Good	2004 survey annual monitoring	Thomas 2007 LaVk-2 Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in 2016a	- Life on the Land before Colonisation - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands
Pool hall / morgue outline, upper bench (MBO-6)	AR	TH	Good	2004 survey 2006 annual monitoring	Thomas 2007 LaVk-2 Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in 2016a	- Life on the Land before Colonisation - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands
Cookhouse area test sites, upper bench	AR	TH	Good	2006	Thomas 2007 LaVk-2 Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in 2016a	- Life on the Land before Colonisation - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands
Garden outline and historic cemetery, upper bench (MSO - 1, 2, and 3)	AR	TH	Good	2004 survey 2006	Thomas 2007 LaVk-2 Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in 2016a and 2016b Wilson and Burns 2015	- Life on the Land before Colonisation - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands

Table 4.2.7: (cont'd)

Resource	Resource Type	Admin	Condition	Monitoring	Plans and Documents	Thematic Description
LaVk-8: 23 test sites at Moosehide Island	AR	TH	Good	2004 survey annual monitoring	Thomas 2007 LaVk-2 Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in 2016a	- Life on the Land before Colonisation - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands
Chief Isaac Cabin/Isaac Family Cabin (ca. 1900), upper bench	BR	Private	Good	1987 initial recording (photos and condition assessment) 2015 condition reporting annual monitoring	Extant recording Buhler 2015b Crowberry Consulting 2015 Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in 2016b YHSI 116B/03/007	- Life on the Land before Colonisation - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands
St. Barnabas Anglican Church (1908), upper bench	BR	Private	Fair	2015 condition reporting annual monitoring	Buhler 2015b and 2015c Crowberry Consulting 2015 ERA Consulting 2016 YHSI 116B/03/053	- Life on the Land before Colonisation - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands
Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it (Moosehide Village) archaeological sites, contemporary and historic structures located on the east bank of the Yukon River. Buildings face the Yukon River with an unobstructed view.	LF	TH	Good	Largely abandoned in 1957 Repopulated in 1980s on a seasonal basis annual monitoring	Crowberry Consulting 2015 ERA Architects 2016 Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in 2016a and 2016b Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final and Self-Government Agreements	- Life on the Land before Colonisation - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures - Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands

4.2.8 Tthe Zraq Kek'it (Black City)

Resource Type	Condition	Monitoring Authority
Archaeological Resource	Good 18	TH
Landscape Feature	Good 1	TH

The access to water, wood for fuel and a level area for dwellings are important features of the site and reflect traditional knowledge and practices associated with harvesting encampments.

TABLE 4.2.8 STATE OF RESOURCES WITHIN TTHE ZRAQ KEK'IT (BLACK CITY)

Resource	Resource Type	Admin	Condition	Monitoring	Plans and Documents	Thematic Description
L1 Cabin Outline	AR	TH	Good	1988 archaeological survey 2004 testing and excavation annual monitoring	1989. Greer 2005. Thomas YASI LeVh-2	- Life on the Land before Colonisation - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands
L2 Cabin Outline	AR	TH	Good	1988 archaeological survey 2004 testing and excavation annual monitoring	1989. Greer 2005. Thomas YASI LeVh-2	- Life on the Land before Colonisation - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands
S1 wall tent outline	AR	TH	Good	1988 archaeological survey 2004 testing and excavation annual monitoring	1989. Greer 2005. Thomas YASI LeVh-2	- Life on the Land before Colonisation - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands
S2 wall tent outline	AR	TH	Good	1988 archaeological survey 2004 testing and excavation annual monitoring	1989. Greer 2005. Thomas YASI LeVh-2	- Life on the Land before Colonisation - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands
S3 wall tent outline	AR	TH	Good	1988 archaeological survey 2004 testing and excavation annual monitoring	1989. Greer 2005. Thomas YASI LeVh-2	- Life on the Land before Colonisation - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands
S4 wall tent outline	AR	TH	Good	1988 archaeological survey 2004 testing and excavation annual monitoring	1989. Greer 2005. Thomas YASI LeVh-2	- Life on the Land before Colonisation - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands

Table 4.2.8 (cont'd)

Resource	Resource Type	Admin	Condition	Monitoring	Plans and Documents	Thematic Description
S5 wall tent outline	AR	TH	Good	1988 archaeological survey 2004 testing and excavation annual monitoring	1989. Greer 2005. Thomas YASI LeVh-2	- Life on the Land before Colonisation - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands
S6 wall tent outline	AR	TH	Good	1988 archaeological survey 2004 testing and excavation annual monitoring	1989. Greer 2005. Thomas YASI LeVh-2	- Life on the Land before Colonisation - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands
S7 wall tent outline	AR	TH	Good	1988 archaeological survey 2004 testing and excavation annual monitoring	1989. Greer 2005. Thomas YASI LeVh-2	- Life on the Land before Colonisation - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands
S8 wall tent outline	AR	TH	Good	1988 archaeological survey 2004 testing and excavation annual monitoring	1989. Greer 2005. Thomas YASI LeVh-2	- Life on the Land before Colonisation - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands
S9 wall tent outline	AR	TH	Good	1988 archaeological survey 2004 testing and excavation annual monitoring	1989. Greer 2005. Thomas YASI LeVh-2	- Life on the Land before Colonisation - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands
S10 wall tent outline	AR	TH	Good	1988 archaeological survey 2004 testing and excavation annual monitoring	1989. Greer 2005. Thomas YASI LeVh-2	- Life on the Land before Colonisation - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands

Table 4.2.8 (cont'd)

Resource	Resource Type	Admin	Condition	Monitoring	Plans and Documents	Thematic Description
S11 wall tent outline	AR	TH	Good	1988 archaeological survey 2004 testing and excavation annual monitoring	1989. Greer 2005. Thomas YASI LeVh-2	- Life on the Land before Colonisation - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands
D2 semi-subterranean house pit	AR	TH	Good	1988 archaeological survey 2004 testing and excavation annual monitoring	1989. Greer 2005. Thomas YASI LeVh-2	- Life on the Land before Colonisation - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands
D3 semi-subterranean house pit	AR	TH	Good	1988 archaeological survey 2004 testing and excavation annual monitoring	1989. Greer 2005. Thomas YASI LeVh-2	- Life on the Land before Colonisation - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands
D4 semi-subterranean house pit	AR	TH	Good	1988 archaeological survey 2004 testing and excavation annual monitoring	1989. Greer 2005. Thomas YASI LeVh-2	- Life on the Land before Colonisation - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands
C1 possible cache features	AR	TH	Good	1988 archaeological survey 2004 testing and excavation annual monitoring	1989. Greer 2005. Thomas YASI LeVh-2	- Life on the Land before Colonisation - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands
17 foundations on the west bank of the Blackstone River within a stand of mature spruce trees.	LF	TH	Good	1988 archaeological survey 2004 testing and excavation annual monitoring	1989. Greer 2005. Thomas YASI LeVh-2	- Life on the Land before Colonisation - Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land - Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands

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APPENDIX 7

ACTION ITEMS FROM THIS MANAGEMENT PLAN

1. The Stewardship Committee may request a heritage resource impact assessment for any major projects occurring within the component parts and within one km of the buffer zone that have potential to impact the OUV.
2. A Development Assessment Tool for Tr'ondëk-Klondike will be developed for use by the Stewardship Committee to ensure the elements that contribute to the OUV are considered in the assessment of activities, in particular mining activities, in or near the world heritage site.
3. Develop and implement a communications plan to inform the community about the inscription of Tr'ondëk-Klondike to the World Heritage List. Provide common messaging and information regarding the OUV, and update information about which component sites are accessible and welcome visitation by the public.
4. An interpretation plan will be developed by the Stewardship Committee to connect and integrate the current programs - tours, exhibits, displays, signage, brochures, websites, and apps - with the property's Outstanding Universal Value.
5. Monitor visitation for the component sites and develop a Tourism Strategy for Tr'ondëk- Klondike.
6. Ensure the copyright for the Tr'ondëk-Klondike logo is completed.
7. A study on key views and viewsheds over the landscape setting to ensure their consideration in all developments and related decision-making processes should be completed in a timely manner. This study will contribute to an increased understanding of the landscape setting.
8. Complete a research study that aggregates reports and publications concerning the managed sites and provides a summary of key findings and issues would help overcome the fragmentation of archaeological information and develop a critical bibliography on the history of research at each site.
9. Create a monitoring system to encompass all the attributes of the proposed Outstanding Universal Value and adapted for easy integration of monitoring outcomes into the Periodic Reporting questionnaire.
10. Create a formal, coordinated monitoring plan using a common approach in documentation for use by the administrators of the components. This will assist in reporting requirements to UNESCO.