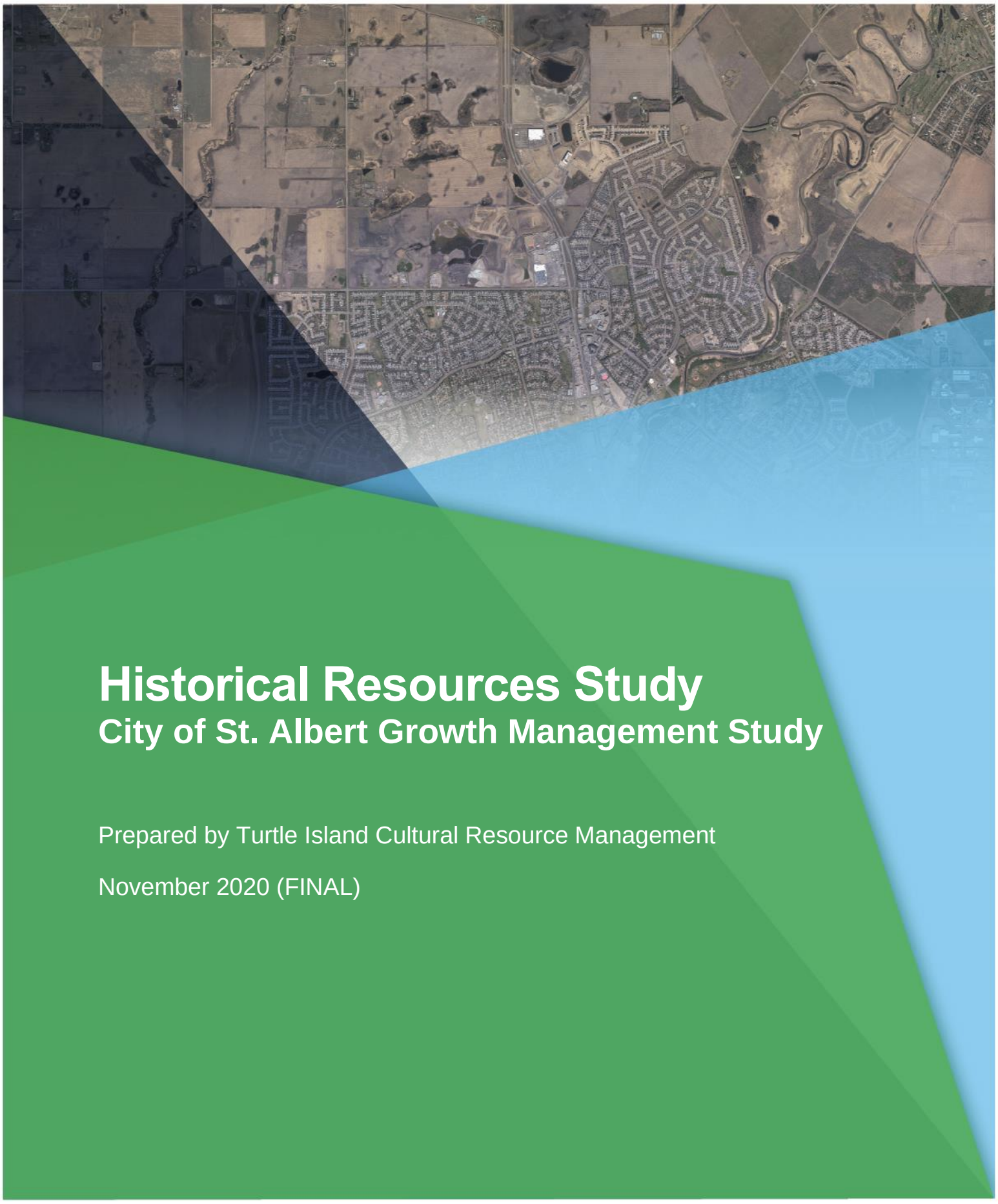
APPENDIX H
2020 Historical Resources Study

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Historical Resources Study
City of St. Albert Growth Management Study

Prepared by Turtle Island Cultural Resource Management

November 2020 (FINAL)

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1.0 Executive Summary

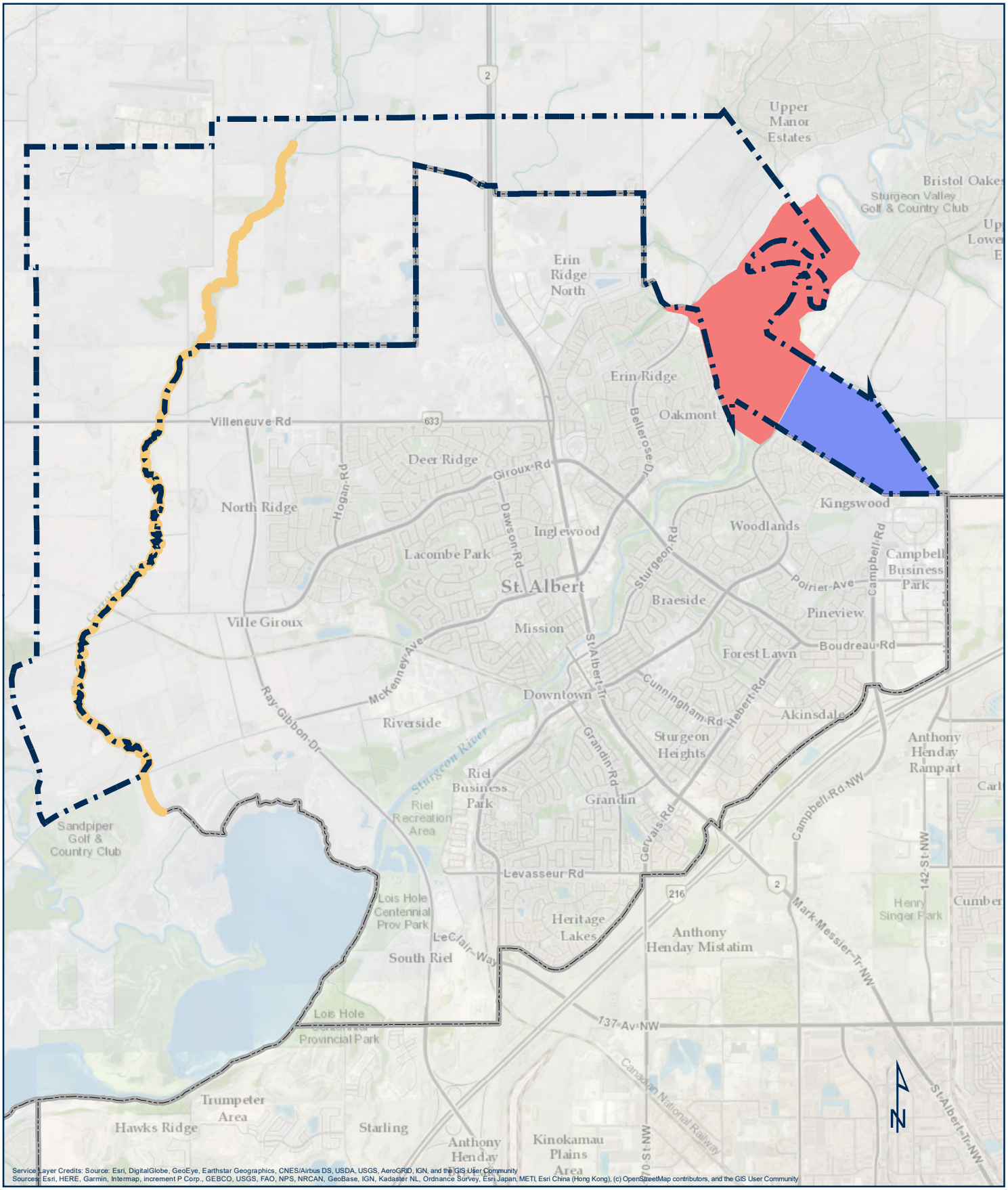
1.1. Areas of Historical Resources Act Clearance Conditions

Based on the information outlined in this study, including previously recorded cultural resource sites and surficial and bedrock geology, the following conclusions are made. Three distinct areas are present within the maximum potential annexation area where *Historical Resources Act* clearance conditions are likely applicable to future development.

One area is related to potential palaeontological *Historical Resources Act* conditions. As glacial till is thin along the course of Carrot Creek, potentially fossil bearing bedrock deposits may be impacted by deep excavations. Sewer outflow installation represents the most likely development type where palaeontological conditions may apply to *Historical Resources Act* clearance in this area.

Two areas where *Historical Resources Act* conditions related to archaeological will likely be applied are also present in the maximum potential annexation area. One includes the flood plain of the Sturgeon River. Flood plain deposits are considered high potential locations for intact cultural deposits. Past field assessments carried out within the Sturgeon River Valley adjacent to the maximum potential annexation area confirm this assessment.

The second includes the area of the former Edmonton Indian Residential School (Poundmaker's Lodge). *Historical Resources Act* clearance conditions related to archaeology, historic structures, and indigenous consultation will likely be associated with any potential development impacts to this location. In particular, concerns over unrecorded grave features will likely require some level of archaeological monitoring for ground disturbance activities. The legacy of the indigenous residential school system presents significant cultural resource management concerns which require critical and thoughtful consideration. Experienced capacity in the area of indigenous engagement, where multiple communities are involved and human remains are a concern, is often a challenge for many municipalities. The locations of these three areas are depicted in Map H.1.



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City of St. Albert Cultivate Life

- Municipal Boundary
- Maximum Potential Annexation Area
- Archaeological
- Archaeological, Historic, Indigenous Consultation
- Palaeontological

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ST. ALBERT GROWTH MANAGEMENT STUDY: HISTORICAL RESOURCES STUDY

MAP H.1: AREAS OF POTENTIAL HISTORICAL RESOURCES ACT CLEARANCE CONDITIONS

2.0 Introduction

The proposed annexation represents a potential change in municipal jurisdiction of the subject lands and is intended to facilitate future urban growth and development within an expanded boundary for the City of St Albert. Developments triggered as a result of this annexation will require a broad range of legislative permits including, in some instances, applications under the *Historical Resources Act*. Applications related to development projects under the *Historical Resources Act* typically follow a routine trajectory which results in simple and predictable outcomes. Less typically, these applications can result in conditions related to *Historical Resources Act* clearance that require complex mitigative measures. Identifying when and where potentially complex *Historical Resources Act* conditions may apply represents a useful component of any land management and planning strategy. The following analysis is intended to identify where potentially complex *Historical Resources Act* conditions can be anticipated.

2.1. Preamble

Predicting the potential that unknown cultural resource sites, with management consequences, are located in a proposed development area is difficult; and, from a planning perspective, of little practical use. More relevant to the planner and developer is when complex *Historical Resources Act* clearance conditions may be expected. While this may be related to the potential presence of an unknown cultural resource, the presence of such a resource is not necessarily a perquisite for a complex regulatory trajectory. Likewise, a simple and routine *Historical Resources Act* application where no conditions are applied does not necessarily translate to the predicted potential of cultural resource concerns. Consequently, this assessment will focus upon that which is most relevant to the planner and developer; when it is likely to expect potentially complex *Historical Resources Act* clearance conditions.

For the purpose of this assessment of the maximum potential annexation area, complex and routine regulatory trajectories are defined as follows. A routine application refers to one which results in no *Historical Resources Act* conditions. Typically, this includes the submission of a clearance application only, or with minimal supporting documentation. Applications of this type rarely advance through the non-specialist intake department at the Historic Resource Management Branch at Alberta Culture and Tourism and as a result, are unlikely to result in conditions. A complex application refers to one which results in *Historical Resources Act* clearance with conditions. These conditions may include field assessment for archaeology or palaeontology, avoidance of mitigation of historic structures, or consultation with indigenous communities when traditional use sites of an historic nature are potentially affected. *Historical Resources Act* clearances with conditions present management concerns for planners and developers that may require resources affecting both schedule and budget.

The Historic Resource Management Branch at Alberta Culture and Tourism maintains a listing of legal subdivisions in Alberta and serves as a planning tool to identify potential cultural resource concerns. Although most applicable to small scale developments, the Listing of

Historic Resources provides a high-level tool effective in predicting potential application of complex *Historical Resources Act* clearance conditions.

The location of known cultural resources also defines where potentially complex *Historical Resources Act* clearance conditions may be applicable. Site types managed by Alberta Culture and Tourism include archaeological, palaeontological, historic, and indigenous traditional use sites of a historic nature.

Bedrock and surficial geology are also predictors of potentially complex *Historical Resources Act* clearance requirements. Preserved cultural resources may warrant requirements where local sedimentation patterns are conducive to the preservation of those resources and may be impacted by a potential development. The depth and type of surficial deposits in combination with the depth of any future development contributes to these data sets.

Lastly, an assessment of previous cultural resource studies, Historical Resources Impact Assessments, can also serve as an indicator of the potential for future *Historical Resources Act* requirements. The fact that previous assessments have been required by Alberta Culture and Tourism in the maximum potential annexation area suggests future developments will likewise trigger these assessments. Moreover, these assessments can provide data related to surficial geology and sediment patterns that can inform future *Historical Resources Act* applications. The City of St. Albert, or its contracted cultural resource practitioners, will utilize previous assessments as a component of their submissions to Alberta Culture and Tourism.

3.0 Listing of Historic Resources

The Listing of Historic Resources is updated biannually in March and October and is publicly available. The Listing of Historic Resources is made available to cultural resource practitioners' in GIS (ESRI) format via a Government of Alberta server. Based on the ATS, the list identifies legal subdivisions with potential for Historic Resource requirements based on resource type and significance. The former is indicated by a letter as follows: a - archaeological, p – palaeontological, h – historic, and c – cultural. The numerical indicator includes: 1 – a site of particular significance, 2 – a historic structure, 3 – a significant site, 4 – a routine site albeit with management considerations, and 5 – a location considered high potential for yet unrecorded cultural resources. This alphabetic and numerical designate is referred to as a Historic Resource Value (HRV).

Few legal subdivisions within the current City of St. Albert boundary are included in the Listing of Historic Resources and fewer still within the maximum potential annexation area (Map H.2). Those that do fall within the maximum potential annexation area are associated with the former Edmonton Indian Residential School (1924 CE – Common Era) that is now utilized as the Poundmaker's Lodge Treatment Facility. In operation since 1973 CE, this substance abuse treatment facility repurposes a former residential school. Legal subdivisions with Historic Resource Value designations within and adjacent to the maximum potential annexation area are provided in Map H.2 and below in Table H.1.

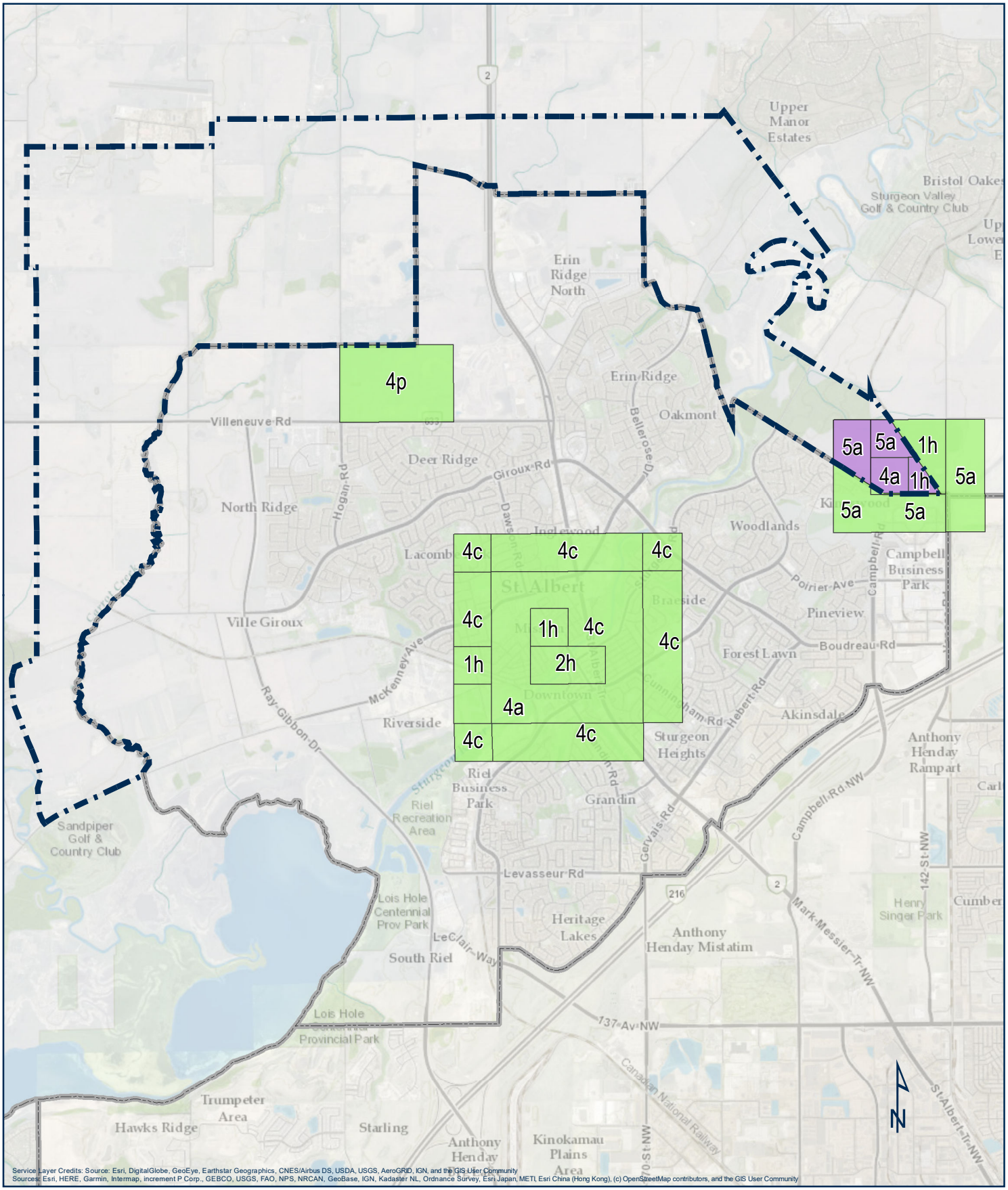
Table H.1: Legal Subdivisions with Historic Resource Values

List of Historic Resources					Alberta Township System				
Site Type	Site Name	Historic Resource Value	Category	Borden Number	Meridian	Range	Township	Section	Legal Subdivision
Palaeontological	Star-Keys Mine Palaeo Locale Horse Shoe Canyon Formation	4	p	N/A	4	25	54	17	2-7
Archaeological	Poundmaker's Cemetery (Edmonton Indian Residential School)	5	a	FjPj-31	4	25	54	11	6-9,11,14-16
Archaeological	Poundmaker's Lodge (Edmonton Indian Residential School)	5	a	FjPj-32	4	25	54	11	6-8,11,14-16
Traditional Use Site	N/A	4	c	N/A	4	25	54	11	6-11,14-16
Archaeological	Poundmaker's Cemetery (Edmonton Indian Residential School)	5	a	FjPj-31	4	25	54	11	6-9,11,14-16

List of Historic Resources					Alberta Township System				
Site Type	Site Name	Historic Resource Value	Category	Borden Number	Meridian	Range	Township	Section	Legal Subdivision
Archaeological	Poundmaker's Lodge (Edmonton Indian Residential School)	5	a	FjPj-32	4	25	54	11	6-8,11,14-16
Traditional Use Site	not applicable	4	c	N/A	4	25	54	11	6-11,14-16
Historic	Poundmaker's Lodge (Edmonton Indian Residential School)	1	h	N/A	4	25	54	11	9-10,15-16
Archaeological	Poundmaker's Cemetery (Edmonton Indian Residential School)	5	a	FjPj-31	4	25	54	11	6-9,11,14-16
Archaeological	Poundmaker's School (Edmonton Indian Residential School)	4	a	FjPj-32	4	25	54	11	9-10
Traditional Use Site	not applicable	4	c	N/A	4	25	54	11	6-11,14-16
Historic	Poundmaker's Lodge (Edmonton Indian Residential School)	1	h	N/A	4	25	54	11	9-10,15-16
Archaeological	Poundmaker's School (Edmonton Indian Residential School)	4	a	FjPj-32	4	25	54	11	9-10
Traditional Use Site	not applicable	4	c	N/A	4	25	54	11	6-11,14-16
Archaeological	Poundmaker's Cemetery (Edmonton Indian Residential School)	3	a	FjPj-31	4	25	54	11	10
Historic	Poundmaker's Lodge (Edmonton Indian Residential School)	1	h	N/A	4	25	54	11	9-10,15-16

Historic Resource Values: 1 – a site of particular significance; 2 – a historic structure; 3 – a significant site; 4 – a routine site albeit with management considerations; and 5 – a location considered high potential for as yet unrecorded cultural resources.

Previously recorded cultural resource sites are not well represented within the maximum potential annexation area. The lack of previously recorded sites is largely because most lands under consideration for annexation have been subject to cultivation and occur where Holocene (approximately 11,500 years before present to present) deposition is generally shallow. Locations such as these are not considered high potential for archaeological cultural resource sites. Likewise, the thick glacial deposits (more than 5 metres) reduce the likelihood that potentially fossil bearing bedrock would be encountered by most development.



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City of St. Albert Cultivate Life

- Municipal Boundary
- Maximum Potential Annexation Area (MPAA)
- Legal Subdivision with Historic Resource Value in the MPAA
- Legal Subdivision with Historic Resource Value beyond the MPAA

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ST. ALBERT GROWTH MANAGEMENT STUDY: HISTORICAL RESOURCES STUDY

MAP H.2: LEGAL SUBDIVISIONS WITH HISTORIC RESOURCE VALUE

3.1. Archaeology

Only five archaeological sites are recorded for the maximum potential annexation area, three of which that have management requirements. FjPj-31 and FjPj-32 are related to the Poundmaker's Lodge Treatment Facility and are a legacy of the Facility's former use as a residential school. It is significant that FjPj-31 includes the cemetery compound associated with the school. Cemetery compounds of this type served as interment locations for school residents, the legacy of which is only now being more fully understood beyond the realm of cultural resource considerations. The risk of encountering unrecorded burials is a common issue around former residential schools and presents significant management concerns.

3.2. Palaeontology

The maximum potential annexation area is underlain by bedrock of the Late Cretaceous Horseshoe Canyon Formation. This Formation is locally fossiliferous, as indicated by recent finds such as the Danek dinosaur bone bed (discovered 1988, located within the City of Edmonton, containing bones of *Edmontosaurus* and *Saurolophus*, as well as the teeth of *Albertosaurus*, *Daspletosaurus*, and *Troodon formosus*), and *Edmontosaurus* and *Albertosaurus* found at Quesnell Crescent in northwest Edmonton. Plant fossils *Metasequoia* and *Cercidiphyllum* have been found in the North Saskatchewan River Valley, and amber has been collected at nearby Little Egg Creek.

Quaternary surficial sediments in the region, primarily river terrace deposits along the North Saskatchewan, have produced a wealth of Quaternary macro-fossils. These fossils record members of both extinct and extant animals including: *Mammuthus* (woolly mammoth), *Equus* (horse), *Bootherium* (helmeted muskoxen), *Canis lupus* (wolf), *Arctodus simus* (short-faced bear), and *Panthera leo atrox* (American lion). In addition, micro-fossils of lemmings have been identified. However, the surficial sediments of the maximum potential annexation area are composed of primarily clay, silt, and sand, deposited by Glacial lake Edmonton. No known palaeontological resources have been discovered within these sediments and they have little to no palaeontological potential.

No previously recorded palaeontological sites or areas of high palaeontological sensitivity (5p) are present in the maximum potential annexation area. One, the former Star-Keys Coal Mine, an underground coal mine which was in operation from 1945 to 1981, is located within the current city limits of St. Albert, adjacent to the maximum potential annexation area. A single specimen of plant material was collected from this mine in 1971 and now resides in the collections of the Royal Tyrrell Museum. This specimen was collected at depth (approximately 27 m) from the mine workings, within a 2.7 m coal seam from the bedrock of the Horseshoe Canyon Formation. This unusual circumstance is unlikely to be common within the maximum potential annexation area, and bedrock will generally not be affected except at locations where surficial sediments are thin.

3.3. Historic

While multiple historic structures are listed as municipal resources within the current boundary of the City of St. Albert, only 6 of these structures are subject to potential *Historical Resources Act* clearance conditions. One site of this type is currently recorded for the maximum potential annexation area. The aforementioned Edmonton Indian Residential School (Poundmaker's Lodge) is a provincially registered resource which includes four facility buildings within legal subdivisions 9, 10, 15 and 16-11-54-25-W4M. *Historical Resources Act* clearance will require ministerial approval and subsequent conditions are likely. The Alberta Registry of Historic Places describes the site as follows:

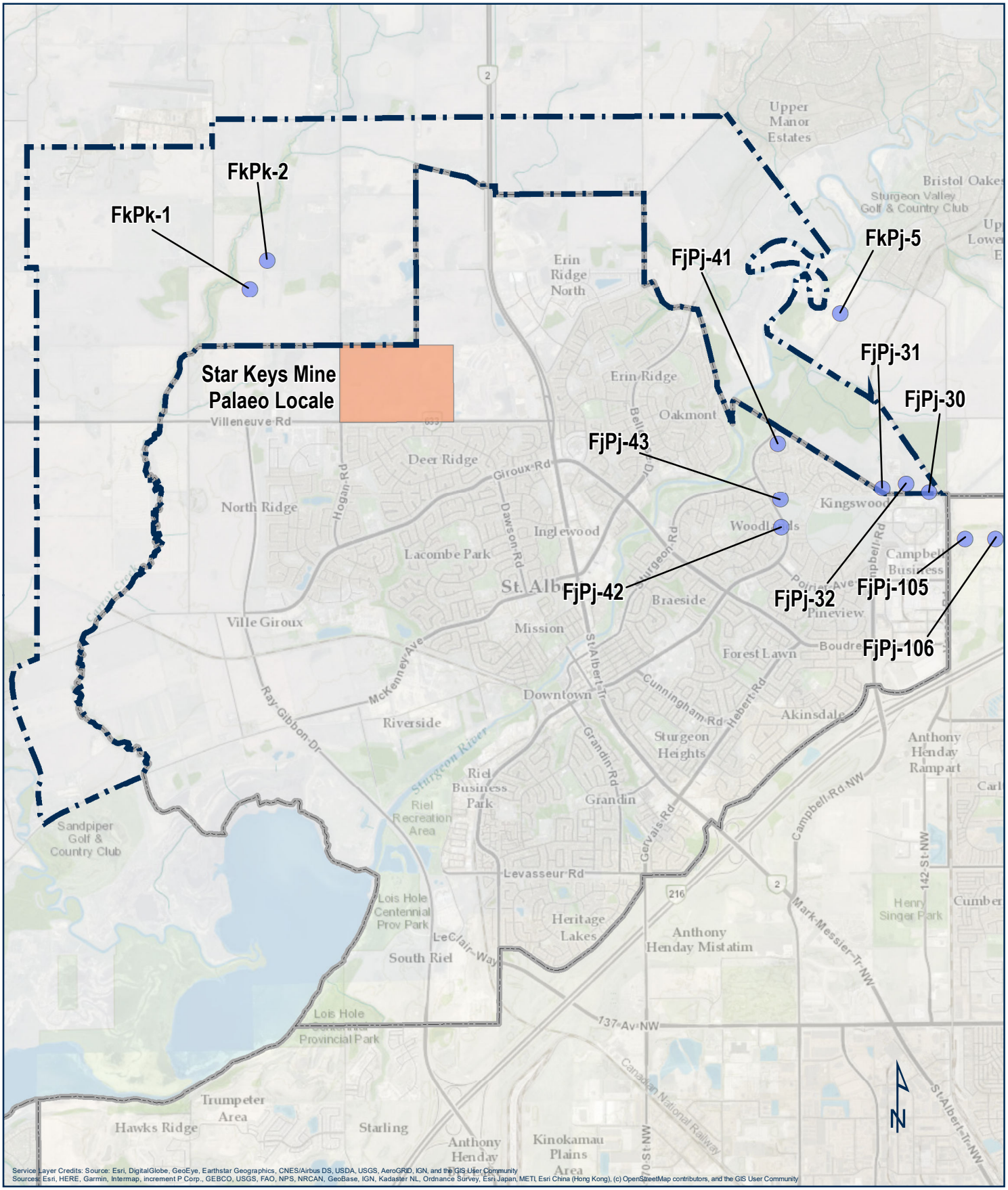
The former Indian Residential School is a reminder of nineteenth and early twentieth century though that native populations should be integrated into white society through the acquisition of agricultural and home making skills. Built in 1924, the Edmonton complex replaced its counterpart in Red Deer which native people disliked because of its lack of proper sanitation facilities, its history of disease and, most importantly, the distress caused by family separation (HSS Evaluation Form).

3.4. Cultural

While multiple traditional use sites are recorded within the current boundary of the City of St. Albert, only one is currently listed for the maximum potential annexation area. The Edmonton Indian Residential School (Poundmaker's Lodge) includes features, such as the cemetery compound, that typically are associated with indigenous consultation conditions under the *Historical Resources Act*. It is notable that currently available predictors, such as the LHR, do not necessarily predict any future consultation conditions under the *Historical Resources Act*. Given that the lands in question were used as a former residential school include a known cemetery compound, and that the former school is currently used as a substance abuse centre, it can be reasonably concluded that this area will include indigenous consultation considerations for the City of St. Albert as a consequence of development in this part of the maximum potential annexation area.

Because the Edmonton Indian Residential School was used by multiple indigenous communities, it is likely that multiple indigenous communities will be identified if a Crown duty to consult requirement is triggered by future developments. Consultation requirements in which multiple communities play a role and human remains are a concern (particularly those of children) can result in particularly complex *Historical Resources Act* conditions.

The location of previously recorded cultural resource sites adjacent to and within the maximum potential annexation area are presented in the below Table H.2 and depicted in Map H.3.



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City of St. Albert Cultivate Life

Municipal Boundary
Maximum Potential Annexation Area
Archaeological Site
Palaeontological Site

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ST. ALBERT GROWTH MANAGEMENT STUDY: HISTORICAL RESOURCES STUDY

MAP H.3: LOCATIONS OF CULTURAL RESOURCE SITES

Table H.2: Location of Cultural Resource Sites

Borden Number	Permit	Site Class	Site Type	ATS Location (Sec-Twp-Rge-Mer)
FjPj-32	ASA 81-049; Hudecek-Cuffe, C. 2018	historic, indigenous historic	settlement, farm, school	LSD 10 11-54-25-W4M
FjPj-31	ASA 81-049	historic	burial	LSD 10 11-54-25-W4M
FjPj-30	ASA 81-049	prehistoric	campsite	LSD 9 11-54-25-W4M
FjPj-42	ASA 86-043	prehistoric	campsite	LSD 8 10-54-25-W4M
FjPj-41	ASA 86-043	prehistoric	campsite	LSD 16 10-54-25-W4M
FjPj-43	ASA 86-043	prehistoric	scatter	LSD 8 10-54-25-W4M
FkPk-1	ASA 87-013; ASA 92-043	prehistoric	isolated find	LSD 14 18-54-25-W4M
FkPk-2	ASA 87-013; ASA 92-043	prehistoric	scatter	LSD 2 19-54-25-W4M
FjPj-106	ASA 08-413	historic	scatter <10	LSD 3 12-54-25-W4M
FjPj-105	ASA 08-413	historic	scatter <10	LSD 04 12-54-25-W4M
FkPj-5	ASA 09-217	historic	homestead	LSD 11 14-54-25-W4M
Star Keys Mine	not applicable	palaeontological	fossil deposit	LSDs 2-7 17-54-25-W4M

4.0 Geology

4.1. Bedrock Geology

Bedrock geology is generally not important for archaeological *Historical Resources Act* clearance, however locations with impact on bedrock often have more complex palaeontological clearance conditions because bedrock in Alberta is typically fossiliferous. This generally applies to areas with exposed bedrock, where surficial sediments are thin, or for projects that require deep excavation.

4.2. Surficial Geology

The depth, type, and age of Holocene deposition (archaeology and palaeontology) and Quaternary glacial surficial geology (palaeontology) are reliable predictors of potential *Historical Resources Act* clearance conditions. The potential disturbance of intact archaeological deposits or potentially fossiliferous bedrock is directly related to the presence and thickness of strata that may contain these resources. *Historical Resources Act* clearance conditions related to Historic or traditional use sites are not dependent upon data of this type.

Archaeology

The maximum potential annexation area includes lands in which surface sedimentation is thin and has been disturbed by cultivation. As a result, it is unlikely these lands will trigger complex *Historical Resources Act* clearance conditions. Exceptions include lands adjacent to Carrot Creek and the flood plain of the Sturgeon River; the latter representing the most likely locale where complex *Historical Resources Act* clearance conditions for archaeology will be required.

Palaeontology

A thick (>15 metres) veneer of glacio-lacustrine clay, silt and sand from glacial Lake Edmonton covers almost all of the maximum potential annexation area. Surficial deposits of this type do not contain fossil resources that would result in complex *Historical Resources Act* clearance requirements. Exceptions are located along the course of Carrot Creek and the Sturgeon River where erosion has thinned the surficial glacial sediment, possibly exposing the underlying potentially fossil bearing strata of the Cretaceous Horseshoe Canyon Formation.

The Sturgeon River flows within a valley eroded into the surficial glacial lake deposits. The current river channel is on an active meander plain of Late Holocene fluvial deposits which, while they may be related to archaeological clearance conditions, are not of significant age to trigger similar palaeontological concerns. Carrot Creek, in contrast, does not have an active depositional river plain, and as such, has significantly thinned the surficial glacial deposits. Consequently, the surficial veneer along the Carrot Creek Channel is mapped as between 0 to 5m. Given the thin surficial cover, and that the course of Carrot Creek is currently proposed as an outlet for future storm water outflow, this suggests that the City of St. Albert sponsored drainage infrastructure will trigger potentially complex *Historical Resources Act* clearance conditions for palaeontology in the future.

5.0 Previous Assessment Work (HRIA)

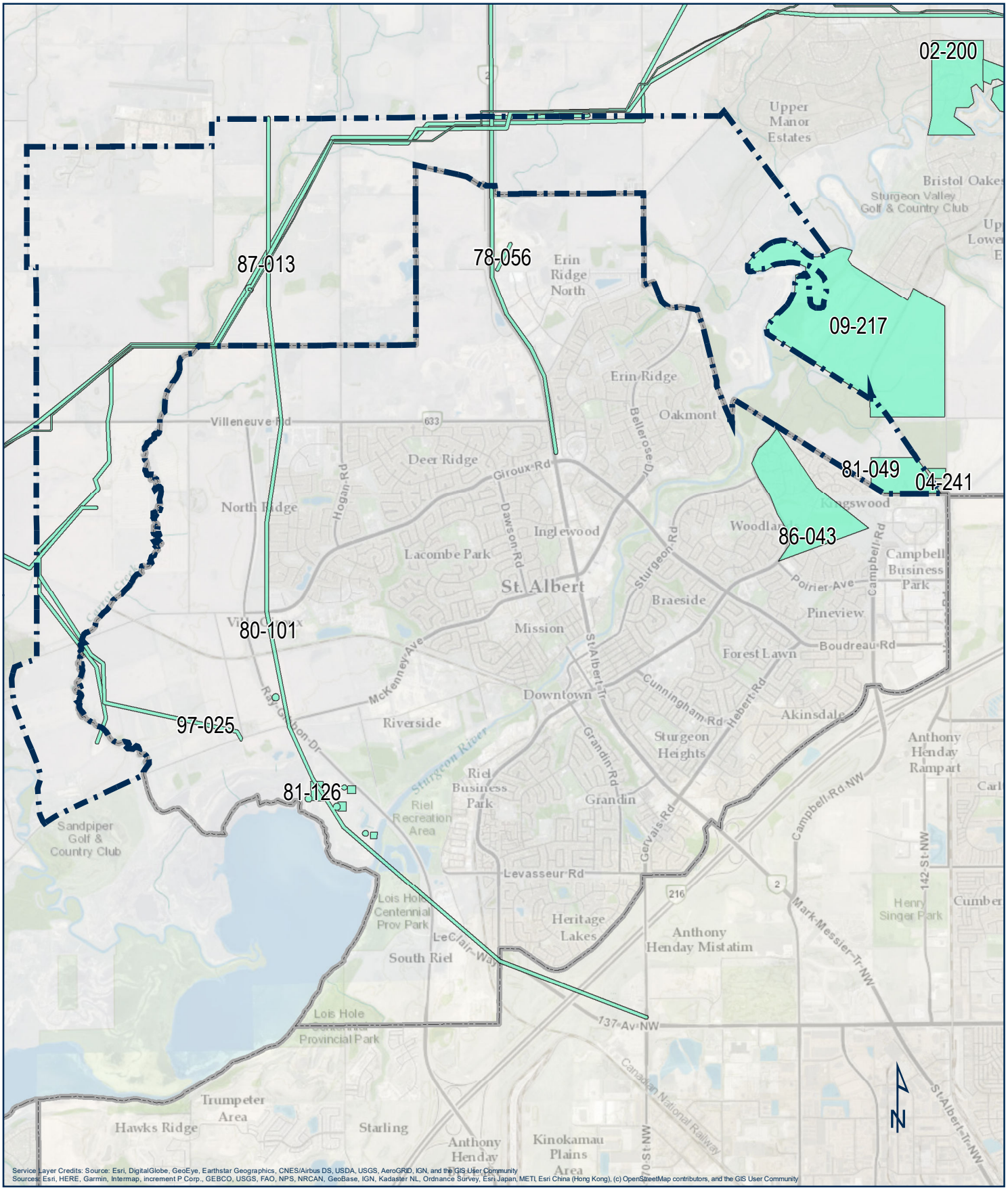
Previous assessment work (Historical Resources Impact Assessments) for archaeology is available through the Government of Alberta geographic information system database accessible by cultural resource management practitioners. These assessments are useful in predicting future *Historical Resources Act* conditions as they indicate where these conditions have been triggered in the past and often provide surficial sediment data that can inform future recommendations for *Historical Resources Act* clearance. Data of this type is not made available to practitioners for palaeontological work and are not applicable to potential historic or cultural (indigenous consultation) triggers.

Previous cultural resource assessments are presented in the below Table H.3 and depicted in Map H.4. Included are locations of previous assessments carried out in or adjacent to the maximum potential annexation area with the exception of permits 02-200 and 02-094. These assessments are included as this work was carried out in the flood plain of the Sturgeon River where complex *Historical Resources Act* conditions for archaeology is most likely.

Table H.3: Previous Cultural Resource Assessments

Permit	Report Title	Date	Proponent	Development Type	Consultant
78-056	Highway Archaeological Survey North, 1978 - Final Report	Dec/1978	Government of Alberta (GoA) - Alberta Culture	Highway	Eugene M. Gryba
80-101	Historical Resources Impact Assessment - Highway Construction Projects North 1980	Apr/1981	GoA - Alberta Culture	Highway	McCullough Consulting Ltd.
81-049	not applicable	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
81-126	Final Report - Archaeological Conservation and Mitigation Program 1981	Mar/1982	GoA - Archaeological Survey of Alberta	Highway	Fedirchuk McCullough Consulting Ltd.
86-043	Historical Resources Impact Assessment - Lehndorff Development Lands	Jun/1986	Lehndorff Development Corporation	Residential	Settlement Surveys Ltd.
87-013	Historical Resources Impact Assessment - Acheson Pipeline Extension Project	Jun/1987	Federated Pipelines Ltd.	Pipeline	Fedirchuk McCullough Consulting Ltd.

Permit	Report Title	Date	Proponent	Development Type	Consultant
92-043	Historical Resources Impact Assessment - Acheson to Fort Saskatchewan Pipeline Project	Nov/1992	Federated Pipelines Ltd.	Pipeline	Fedirchuk McCullough Consulting Ltd.
97-025	Historical Resources Impact Assessment - Southeast Edmonton Gas Pipeline Project	Mar/1998	Northwestern Utilities Ltd.	Pipeline	Fedirchuk McCullough Consulting Ltd.
97-155	Historical Resources Impact Assessment - St. Alberta to Carbondale Pipeline Project	Feb/1997	Fletcher Challenge Energy Canada Inc.	Pipeline	Fedirchuk McCullough Consulting Ltd.
02-094	Final Report for the Riverstone Pointe Subdivision Development	Jul/2002	Riverstone Pointe Inc.	Residential	Stantec
02-200	Historical Resources Impact Assessment - River Lot 64 Subdivision	Sep/2002	Scheffer Andrew Ltd.	Residential	Altamira Consulting Ltd.
04-241	Historical Resources Impact Assessment - Altalink Viscount 138KV Substation	Jul/2004	Altalink	Electrical Substation	Golder Associates
09-217	Historical Resources Impact Assessment - Proposed Subdivision in River Lots 57 and 58	Jan/2010	Beaverbrook Developments	Residential	The Archaeology Group



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City of St. Albert Cultivate Life

Municipal Boundary
Maximum Potential Annexation Area
Previous Assessment (Conceptual)

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ST. ALBERT GROWTH MANAGEMENT STUDY: HISTORICAL RESOURCES STUDY

MAP H.4: PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENTS

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