

**FINAL REPORT  
HISTORICAL RESOURCE IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
West Rossdale Area Archaeological Study  
SE 1/4 of Section 32, Township 52, Range 24, W4M  
(ASA Permit 2007-124)**

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(ASA Permit 2007-124)**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On behalf of the City of Edmonton Planning and Development Department, Bison Historical Services Ltd. has conducted an Historical Resources Impact Assessment (HRIA) of the West Rossdale Area. This investigation was initiated by the City of Edmonton, Planning and Development Department as a component of a development plan for this area of Edmonton. Bison Historical Services Ltd. submitted an Historical Resources Overview (HRO, #2006-088) to Alberta Tourism, Parks, Recreation and Culture (ATPRC) on September 13, 2006. Based on this HRO, 'Schedule A' requirements were issued by ATPRC as per their letter dated November 2, 2006 (File #4835-06-155, Appendix A).

One previously recorded site is known to lie within close proximity to the West Rossdale Area (FjPi-63, Fort Edmonton/Augustus and Rossdale Flats Traditional Burial Ground). The site is not located within the boundaries of the study area and was not revisited as part of these HRIA field investigations. In total, 100 backhoe tests were excavated during this HRIA. Six of these contained Pre-contact and Historic period cultural material, 33 contained faunal material and Historic period cultural material and 61 were negative tests. In total, 17 shovel tests were excavated during this HRIA. One of these contained Pre-contact period cultural material and the remaining 16 were negative tests. **No evidence of any intact burials consistent with those associated with the Rossdale Flats Traditional Burial Ground (FjPi-63) or disturbed human remains were identified as a result of these excavations.**

During the HRIA field investigations from May 22-24, June 4-7, and September 17-18, 2007, two previously unrecorded heritage resource sites were identified. These included a Pre-contact period aboriginal site (FjPi-162) and an Historic period standing structure (Ross Flats Apartments). FjPi-162 is a Pre-contact period aboriginal campsite of moderate heritage resource significance located within Site 4 in the West Rossdale Area. The site will be impacted by any proposed



development that is situated in the western and southern portion of Site 4.

Therefore, **avoidance of FjPi-162 is recommended**. If avoidance of the site is deemed impractical by the City of Edmonton, **then it is recommended that FjPi-162 undergo a Stage 1 Historical Resource Impact Mitigation of 30 square metres of controlled excavation with units placed at the discretion of the permit holding archaeologist**.

The Ross Flats Apartments is an intact pre-cast stone and brick 'Edwardian-style' structure presently used as a residential apartment. The Ross Flats Apartments is a designated Municipal Historic Resource. The structure and associated grounds encompass the entire area of Site 9 in the West Rosssdale Area. Any proposed development occurring in Site 9 will impact the site. Consequently, **it is recommended that future development planning for Site 9 include the preservation of the Ross Flats Apartments**.

No heritage resource sites were identified in the remaining parcels of land (Sites 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8). However, as one intact human burial has been identified outside the area of the Rosssdale Flats Traditional Burial Ground (Bryan 1966), the potential for additional unrecorded human burials to be present in the West Rosssdale Area cannot be dismissed. **Therefore it is recommended that development planning for the nine parcels of land designated as the West Rosssdale Area (Sites 1-9) include the monitoring of any future ground disturbance beyond the level of disturbed overburden and/or where deep excavations are required for new development. Monitoring would be conducted by an archaeologist qualified to hold a research permit in the Province of Alberta**. These recommendations are subject to the approval of Alberta Tourism, Parks, Recreation and Culture.

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## INTRODUCTION

On behalf of the City of Edmonton Planning and Development Department, Bison Historical Services Ltd. has conducted an Historical Resource Impact Assessment (HRIA) in the West Rossdale Area (Figure 1 and 2). This HRIA was conducted in nine (Sites 1-9) parcels of land designated as the West Rossdale Area. The West Rossdale area is located in the Parkland Natural Region of Alberta, within the flood plain of the North Saskatchewan River in the City of Edmonton. These parcels have a land surface area of approximately nine hectares and are currently utilized as parks, parking lots and playing fields. This HRIA consisted of four components including background research (HRO), community consultation, preliminary fieldwork and HRIA fieldwork.

This investigation was initiated by the City of Edmonton. In April of 2004, Edmonton City Council passed a motion requesting a design plan for the West Rossdale Area of Edmonton. In a report to Edmonton City Council dated November 23, 2005, the Planning and Development Department for the City of Edmonton advised Council that prior to the development of a design plan for the West Rossdale Area, a multi-staged archaeological investigation should be carried out on lands for which the levels of previous disturbance are poorly understood. This recommendation was based largely on the results of the *Rossdale Historical Land Use Study* (Kalman *et al.* 2004) and associated recommendations concerning archaeological resources in the Rossdale area of Edmonton.

The lands within the SE quarter of Section 32, Township 52, Range 24, W5M have historical resource value (HRV) notations of 1(H), 2(H), 3(H), 3(A), and 4(H) signifying that historic and archaeological resource sites of high significance are located in close proximity to the West Rossdale Area (CFHRD 2006). In particular, archaeological site FjPi-63 represents the remains of several stages of the Fort Edmonton / Augustus fur trade posts (AD 1802-10 / 1812-1830 respectively), located

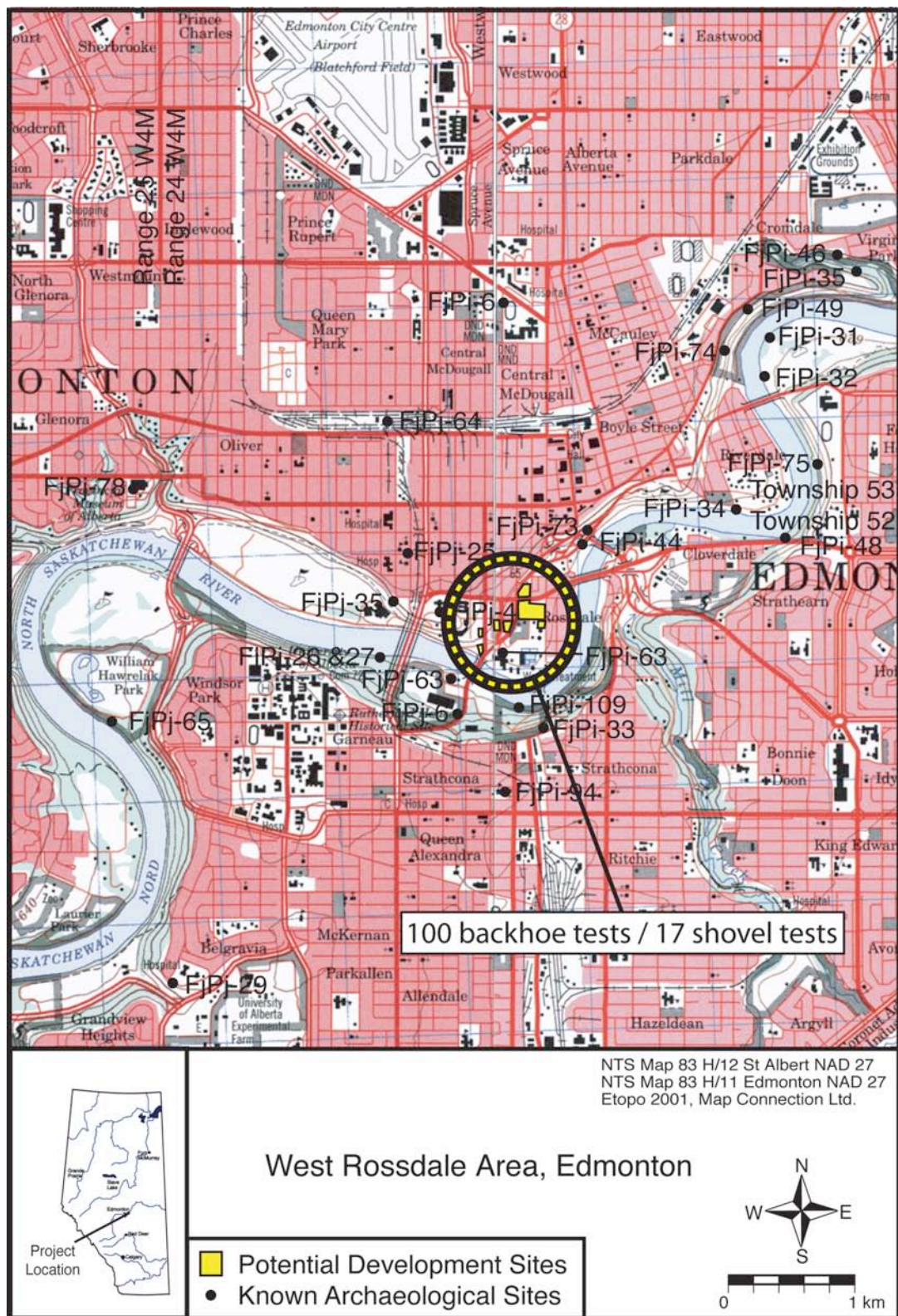


Figure 1: Location of potential development sites, West Rosedale Area (Sites 1-9)





Figure 2: Location of potential development sites, West Rosedale Area, detail (Sites 1-9)

in the vicinity of the project area. FjPi-63 includes the remains of a 19<sup>th</sup> century AD cemetery (Rossdale Flats Traditional Burial Ground) in which intact human burials are known to exist (Minni 1981; Saxeberg *et al.* 2001, 2003a, 2003b). FjPi-63 is designated as a registered Provincial Historic Resource (HRV 1,H). One purpose of this project was to determine whether previously unrecorded burials are located in any of the nine parcels of land (Sites 1-9) within the West Rossdale Area.

Fieldwork was conducted under the direction of the author from May 22-24, June 4-7 and September 17-18, 2007. All of the nine parcels of land (Sites 1-9) in the West Rossdale Area were subjected to subsurface testing during this HRIA. In total, 100 backhoe tests and 17 shovel tests were excavated during the course of this study. Despite this extensive testing procedure, no evidence of any cultural feature consistent with the intact human burials recorded in association with the Rossdale Flats Traditional Burial Ground (FjPi-63) or any evidence of disturbed human remains were identified as a result of this HRIA. However, two previously unrecorded heritage resource sites were identified as a result of this survey. Newly identified site FjPi-162 (in Site 4) has been recorded as a Pre-contact period aboriginal campsite and the Ross Flats Apartments (in Site 9) has been recorded as an Historic period standing structure. Detailed descriptions of these sites are presented in the Results section.

This report will begin with a brief overview of the environmental and culture-historical contexts of the study area. The result of a literature review outlining all previous archaeological work in the vicinity of the proposed project is also included. A summary is presented of the methodology by which the four components of this HRIA were conducted, followed by the results of this investigation.

## **THE STUDY AREA**

An archaeological site represents a collection of features, artifacts and contextual material, the deposition of which is a product of past lifeways. The materials present reflect the environment that surrounded the inhabitants in a

number of ways. Patterns of subsistence and settlement reflect the geology, climate, fauna and vegetation of the region. In a similar fashion, the range of materials present, their preservation and the integrity of archaeological sites are conditioned by depositional regimes and the soils present. For this reason, a summary of those facts describing the environmental context associated with this project is presented below. In the following section, a brief description of the historical context is provided.

The proposed project lies within the Parkland Natural Region of Alberta (NRC 2006). This natural region, which occurs across the Prairie Provinces, is situated between the warmer, drier grasslands to the south and the colder, moister boreal forests to the west and north, sharing the climate and vegetation of both. It is the most heavily populated natural region of Alberta, and is extensively cultivated.

In general, the climate of the Parkland features slightly warmer winters and summers than the Boreal Natural Region to the north. Characterized by relatively high variation in seasonal temperature averages, there is an average summertime high of 20.9°C, and an average winter maximum of -3.7°C. There is also a strong seasonal variation in precipitation, the majority of moisture falling during the summer months, with a seasonal peak in July. The average precipitation per year for the region is 441.2 mm, with an average of 259 mm falling in summer (Strong and Leggat 1992). More annual precipitation falls on average in the western portion of the Parkland than in the rest of this subregion, likely due to higher elevation and more intense summer rainfalls (NRC 2006). The Parkland enjoys a slightly milder and somewhat wetter climate than the prairie zones that characterize the province to the south. With the exception of small outliers in the southern foothills, the Parkland enjoys fewer chinook days in the winter, which contributes to a colder wintertime temperature average.

The Parkland lies mainly within the Eastern Alberta Plains. At higher elevations to the southwest, it also includes a small part of the Western Alberta

Plains. Underlying geology consists of non-marine Upper Cretaceous deposits, with some Tertiary sedimentary structures to the west (*ibid.*). As with most of Canada, this region was subjected to a long period of glacial advances and recessions during the Pleistocene Epoch, ending around 11,550 years ago (Lourens *et al.* 2004). Glacial till plains, with about 30 percent hummocky, rolling and undulating uplands, remain the dominant landforms. Till may only thinly cover bedrock in some areas, with less than two metres of cover. Glaciolacustrine and glaciofluvial sediments occur within the till plains in the eastern part of the region (Shetsen 1990).

Small waterbodies are scattered throughout the Parkland, the largest being Beaverhill, Gull, Buffalo and Sounding Lakes. The Red Deer, Battle and North Saskatchewan Rivers are the major watercourses. Isolated Parkland areas also occur along stretches of the Peace River to the north. Wetlands are more common than in the Grassland, with marshes, willow shrublands and seasonal ponds typical in the south. Treed fens are also present in the northwest (NRC 2006).

Orthic Black Chernozems are the typical soil type associated with the grasslands and open woodlands of the Parkland. Solonetzic soils also occur in the central portion of the subregion. Dark surface humus typically ranges from a thickness of 15 cm at the southern limits of the region to about 30 cm along its northern limits (*ibid.*).

It is estimated that only about five percent of the vegetation in the Parkland remains native; this figure is higher in the southern foothills and much lower along the Peace River, where native vegetation has been practically extirpated. Over the past century, cultivation has been intensive; topography and soil conditions have determined the few remaining contiguous areas of parkland vegetation. Overall vegetation patterns show a clear change from southeast to northwest in response to increasing moisture. Fescue prairies dotted with aspen groves dominate the drier south and east. True parkland, defined by roughly equal proportions of aspen forest and fescue grassland, occurs in the central portion, while further north and west,

higher precipitation encourages closed aspen forests with only small patches of grassland. Moderately well drained sites in somewhat moister locations often support shrub communities like buckbrush, silverberry, prickly rose, chokecherry and saskatoon. In more southern areas, silverberry is often found adjacent to saline wetlands. Aspen understories are variable, but typically include saskatoon, prickly rose, beaked hazelnut, and a variety of forbs and grasses (*ibid.*).

The Parkland also blends wildlife elements from the prairies to the south and boreal forest to the north and west. Within aspen communities, white-tailed deer, snowshoe hare, northern pocket gopher and American porcupine are common. Moose, beaver, Franklin's ground squirrel and prairie vole also occur. Large wetland areas support a wide variety of bird species (Strong and Leggat 1992).

Absent in the Parkland today is the plains bison (*Bison bison bison*), historically the main source of sustenance and raw materials for many First Nations peoples, but eliminated by hunting at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century AD. By consuming the grasses and sedges found in the Parkland, bison may have been partially responsible for maintaining these habitats. The disappearance of the bison from much of Alberta has likely been a contributing factor in modern forest encroachment (Mitchell and Gates 2002). Seasonal migration patterns of the larger bison herds, based upon availability of forage, climate and other factors (Epp 1988), were meanwhile a determining factor in the traditional nomadic way of life. While the herds summered in mixed grass areas, in winter they moved to the foothills and parklands, where food and shelter were more abundant (LaForge 2004; Peck 2004).

Fire suppression has also likely had an impact on the character of the Parkland today. The hunter-gatherer practice of deliberately burning grassland may have helped make bison herd movements more predictable, enabling higher human carrying capacities (Boyd 2002). The prevalence of this traditional practice among native groups in Alberta (Lewis 1978, 1982; Williams 1994) may strongly indicate a potential impact on Parkland ecosystems.



## CULTURAL BACKGROUND

First Nations peoples have occupied Central Alberta for more than 10,000 years. Wormington and Forbis (1965), Reeves (1969) and Vickers (1986) have detailed in broad strokes the changes associated with this continuum. The major cultural periods (Early, Middle and Late Pre-contact followed by the Proto-historic) are largely defined on the basis of technology and projectile point styles (Figure 3).

The first inhabitants of North America are associated with the hunting of the mammoth, but bison were also taken extensively. Fluted projectile points, commonly associated with the beginning of the **Early Pre-contact Period** and identified first at the type-sites of Clovis and Folsom, New Mexico, are known in Alberta, but excavated sites are rare. Changes in style including Agate Basin, Hell Gap, and Alberta/Cody suggest possible cultural shifts. This period drew to a close around 8,500 to 8,000 BP (before present).

While the Early Pre-contact Period was characterized by fluted, and then stemmed points used with spears, the **Middle Pre-contact Period** saw the appearance of notched forms of projectile points associated with the introduction of the atlatl (dart-thrower). It began in Alberta with the appearance of a variety of styles including Boss Hill and slightly later Mummy Cave, which included Bitterroot-style points. Beginning about 5,000 BP, Oxbow points and McKean Complex materials (McKean, Duncan and Hanna-style points) replaced the earlier styles. By 3,300 BP, a point with sharply tanged shoulders marked the appearance of the Pelican Lake tradition, thought to have developed out of McKean. Later still, Besant style points, possibly developing out of Oxbow, also appeared. Both styles appear to have coexisted on the plains for over a millennium.

The introduction of the bow and arrow and the first appearance of ceramics in Alberta distinguish the beginning of the **Late Pre-contact Period**. Two major point styles are recognized during this period, Avonlea and Old Woman's, with the latter including both Prairie and Plains styles. Avonlea style points are associated with the

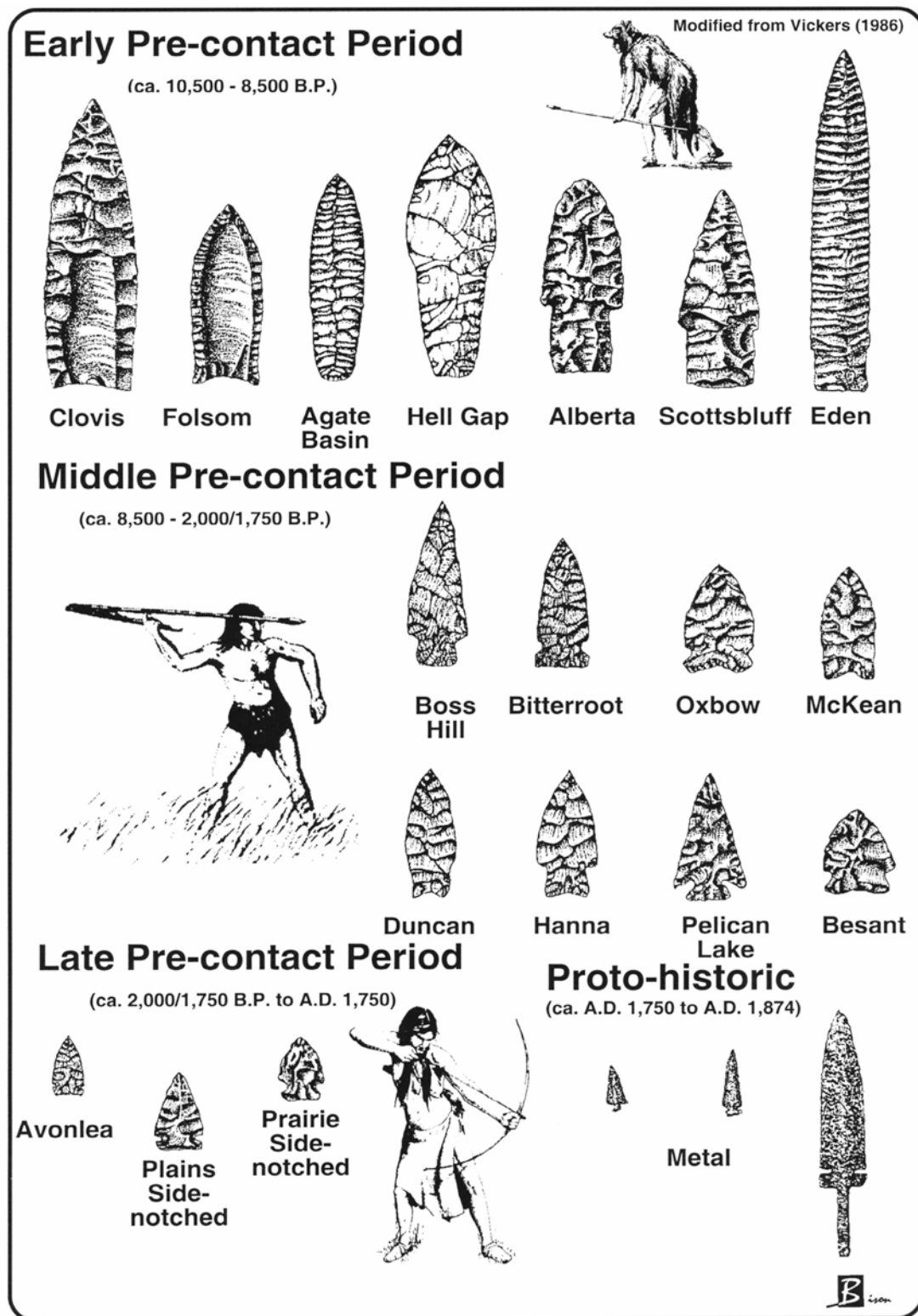


Figure 3: Diagnostic Projectile Point Styles of Southern Alberta

first half of this period, while the later half is associated with Old Woman's materials, a style that continued to be prevalent until the arrival of Europeans in about AD 1750.

The appearance of trade goods and horse bones in the archaeological record marks the shift to the subsequent and short-lived **Proto-historic Period**. It lasted for just over a century beginning about 200 BP (AD 1750), ending with the establishment of permanent European settlements.

Alberta's **Historic** record spans the past two and a half centuries and began with the visit of Anthony Henday in 1754. Others who subsequently explored what is now called Alberta included Alexander MacKenzie from 1789 - 1793, David Thompson from 1786 - 1808, Peter Fidler from 1792 - 1793, and John Palliser, who delimited the western Canada-United States boundary between 1857 and 1860 (Spry 1962). In 1871, the Canadian government began construction of a transcontinental railway. The North West Mounted Police were established in 1873, followed in 1874 by the establishment of Fort Macleod. Treaties were soon signed with the major First Nations groups inhabiting Alberta including Treaty No. 6 in 1876, Treaty No. 7 in 1877, and Treaty 8 in 1899.

## **PREVIOUS RESEARCH**

The goals of this summary are threefold. The first objective is to identify any previously recorded heritage sites that may be impacted by the proposed development. A second goal is to provide a reasonable assessment of the quantity, type and distribution of known sites in the near vicinity of the proposed development. A final goal is to provide an indication of the nature and scope of previous investigations in the development area.

Details of known heritage resource sites are recorded in Archaeological Site Inventory Data forms, Historic Site forms and final project reports, all of which are kept on file with the Heritage Resource Management Branch of Alberta Tourism, Parks, Recreation and Culture (ATPRC). The significance of heritage resources is

denoted by a ranked Heritage Resource Value (HRV), ranging from 5 for potential significance through 1 for the most important known heritage sites in the province (CFHRD 2006). Individual archaeological sites are identified using the Borden system (Borden 1952).

The Borden system is a Canada-wide, geographically-based system for recording heritage sites which divides the country into rectangular “blocks”. In this part of Canada, each block is ten minutes of latitude by ten minutes of longitude. A Borden block in the vicinity of Edmonton encompasses an area somewhat larger than two townships (about 80 square miles). Each block is referred to by a four-letter code uniquely describing the location of that block. Sites are sequentially numbered within each block in the order in which they are discovered and reported. The proposed development encompasses Borden blocks FjPi and FjPj.

### **Borden block FjPi**

Borden block FjPi is associated with the area between 53° 20′ and 53° 30′ north latitude and 113° 20′ and 113° 30′ west longitude and encompasses the western and northwestern portion of the City of Edmonton and the City of St. Albert. The North Saskatchewan River bisects the southeastern portion of the block flowing east. The Sturgeon River bisects the northwestern portion of the block flowing northeast.

There are 161 previously recorded sites in this Borden block. These sites include an Historic period fort and cemetery (FjPi-63, Damkjar 1994; Himour 1998; Minni 1981 and 1989; Saxeberg and Reeves 2000; Saxeberg *et al.* 2001; Saxeberg *et al.* 2003a; and Saxeberg *et al.* 2003b; Ross 1977), campsites (n = 57, Ball *et al.* 2006; Driver *et al.* 1982; Fedirchuk 1982; Goldsmith 2006; Helmer 1983a, 1983b, 1985; Ives 1980; Kooyman 1987; Kowal 1994, 2004; Kowal *et al.* 2004 and 2007; McCullough 1992; Oetelaar 1989 and 1990; Pyszczyk 1981; N/A 1997; Reeves 1989; Turney 2006; Wright 1977 1978a), killsites (n = 6, Wright 1977), scatters (n = 31, Damkjar 1999; Heitzmann 1979; Kowal 2003; Kowal *et al.* 2004; McCullough

1993; Wilson 1980; Wright 1978b), isolated finds (n = 16, Hjermsstad 1991; Kowal 1993, 2003; McCullough 1992), Historic period sites (n = 39, Damkjar 1999; Kowal 1993; N/A 1993; Saxeberg *et al.* 2003c; Wright 1977), palaeontological sites (n=9, Wright 1977) and two open site numbers. Of particular note, the Rosssdale Flats Traditional Burial Ground and associated early 19<sup>th</sup> century AD fur trade posts (FjPi=63) are located within this Borden block. These sites were recorded through a combination of research projects conducted by the Royal Alberta Museum (formerly the Provincial Museum of Alberta, PMA), the University of Alberta and industry sponsored HRIAs.

### **Borden block FjPj**

Borden block FjPj is associated with the area between 53° 30' and 53° 40' north latitude and 113° 20' and 113° 30' west longitude. The North Saskatchewan River bisects the south-central portion of the block flowing east. There are 102 previously recorded sites in this Borden block. These sites include burials (n = 2, Steer 1981), campsites (n = 25, Fedirchuk 1979, 1982; Gibson 1986; Heitzmann *et al.* 1982; Kowal 2003; McCullough 1991; Pollock 1981, 1985; Poole 1975; Steer 1981; Wright 1978), killsites (n = 2, Wright 1978), scatters (n = 38, Bereziuk *et al.* 2006; Fedirchuk 1979; Green 2003; Kowal *et al.* 2002, 2005; McCullough 1991; Pollock 1985; Saxeberg 2002), isolated finds (n = 22, Gibson 1986; Kowal 2003; Kowal *et al.* 2005; Pollock 1981, 1985; Reeves *et al.* 1976), Historic period sites (n = 12, Damkjar 1994; Steer 1979, 1981; Minni 1985; Wright 1978) and one open number.

A total of 12 known sites have been identified to be within 1 km of the project area; a listing of their type, significance and distance from the project area is provided in Table 1. None of these sites are located within the nine parcels of land (Sites 1-9) designated as the West Rosssdale Area, consequently, none of these sites were revisited during this HRIA.

<b>Borden</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>HRV</b>	<b>Distance (m)</b>	<b>Revisited (Y/ N)</b>
FjPi-33	scatter; lithic	0	850	N
FjPi-44	transportation	0	750	N
FjPi-63	scatter; campsite; settlement; trading post; ceremonial/religious; industrial, burial	1	250	N
FjPi-73	transportation	4	800	N
FjPi-109	Historic period feature	4	700	N
FjPj-4	fur trade post; Ft. Edmonton V	3	400	N
FjPj-6	isolated find	4	550	N
FjPj-25	burial	4	900	N
FjPj-26	Historic period feature	4	850	N
FjPj-27	industrial; brickyard	4	850	N
FjPj-35	scatter; workshop	4	900	N
FjPj-63	scatter; settlement	4	700	N

Table 1: Heritage resource sites within 1 km of the project area

## METHODOLOGY

Field studies for this HRIA were undertaken on May 22-24, June 4-7, and September 17-18, 2007 under the direction of the author and in accordance with requirements set out by the provincial government in the Guidelines for Archaeological Permit Holders in Alberta (ASA 1989). The work was conducted pursuant to Section 37(2) of the Historical Resources Act.

The objective of this HRIA was to identify, evaluate and develop avoidance or mitigation strategies for heritage resource sites that might be impacted by any proposed development plan implemented by the City of Edmonton in the nine parcels of land (Sites 1-9) designated as the West Rossdale Area. Of particular significance is the potential impact to previously unrecorded human burials. In consideration of this, previous geophysical and archaeological studies in the Rossdale area of Edmonton were consulted in the development of the methodology employed in this HRIA. A description of this process is outlined in this section.

## BACKGROUND RESEARCH

At the request of the City of Edmonton, Planning and Development Department, Bison Historical Services Ltd. produced an Historical Resources Overview (HRO, Bison #2006-088) for the West Rossdale Area. This HRO included an assessment of the potential for previously unrecorded heritage resource sites to be located in the nine parcels of land (Sites 1-9) in the West Rossdale Area. Background research related to this HRO included a site visit (August 30, 2006) and a review of archival photographs on file at the City of Edmonton Archives and the Provincial Archives of Alberta (August 31-September 1, 2006). A review of previous cultural resource studies concerning the Rossdale area of Edmonton was also carried out. The primary source of this research was the *Rossdale Historical Land Use Study* (Kalman *et al.* 2004) and the *Rossdale Flats aboriginal oral histories project: report of findings* (City of Edmonton 2004).

As a result of this HRO Bison Historical Services Ltd. made the following recommendations:

1. That the City of Edmonton formally identify individuals or groups that would be consulted before and during the HRIA process. This initiative was intended to promote transparency of process. This group was recommended to include a community Elder or Elders that would be available to provide counsel on matters that might require appropriate protocols be carried out.
2. As the subsurface testing procedure typically carried out during routine HRIAs in Alberta had the potential to impact unrecorded human burials, it was recommended the present HRIA begin by addressing recommendations outlined by Commonwealth Historical Resource Management in Section 10.3 of their report (Kalman *et al.* 2004:206-207). It was recommended that geophysical data currently available (Gilson *et al.* 2001) be utilized to fulfill this recommendation. After review of this data and consultation with the stakeholders group outlined above, suspected grave signatures in the location of the River Valley Road / 105 Street intersection (Sites 6 and 7) would be subjected to controlled excavation. The continuation of further subsurface testing within the nine survey areas specifically and the HRIA process generally would be assessed pending these results.
3. In the event that suspected anomalies were not found to represent unrecorded burials, it was recommended that the HRIA process proceed with a judgmental subsurface testing program in each of the nine survey areas. Particular attention would be given to locations where surface disturbance was found to have been limited. With reference to the limits of this research permit, it was further recommended that members of the stakeholder group outlined above be given the opportunity to provide input into the locations of these tests.



These recommendations were submitted to the City of Edmonton, Planning and Development Department and ATPRC on September 13, 2006. These recommendations were presented to community stakeholders at a public meeting hosted by the City of Edmonton on October 2, 2006 in Edmonton, Alberta. Based on these recommendations, ATPRC issued a 'Schedule A' (File #4835-06-155, Appendix A) dated November 2, 2006 outlining the following requirements:

1. An HRIA was to be carried out prior to the initiation of any land surface disturbance to determine potential impacts to any unrecorded graves, archaeological resources and/or Historic period structures or the remains thereof.
2. The HRIA would include the nine parcels of land adjacent to the Epcor facility known as the West Rossdale Area.
3. Geophysical data would have to be used to identify anomalies that might represent potential graves in the area of the River Valley Road and 105 Street intersection. The potential gravesites would need to be subject to controlled excavation.
4. Any interim report and the final report would have to stipulate whether or not any Historic period structures were present within the development area.
5. Due to the possibility of encountering unrecorded burials, the City of Edmonton would need to consult with interested stakeholders including aboriginal Elders before and during the HRIA process.

## **COMMUNITY CONSULTATION**

Community consultation is an important and valued component of the West Rossdale Archaeological Study. The commitment to carry out this consultation was made by the City of Edmonton in the terms of reference for the West Rossdale Archaeological Study (Section 5). This commitment was complimented by recommendations made by Bison Historical Services Ltd. during the HRO process (Recommendation 1) and subsequent 'Schedule A' requirements issued by ATPRC

(File #4835-06-155, Item 3.0, Appendix A).

During the course of this study (HRO and HRIA), individuals who had demonstrated experience and/or expertise regarding heritage resources located in the Rossdale area of Edmonton were consulted. Individuals consulted included community members, City of Edmonton employees (current and former), consulting professionals and aboriginal elders. During the HRIA stage, interested members of the community were kept informed regarding the progress of the West Rossdale Archaeological Study through a combination of personal interviews, phone calls and electronic mail. A record of these consultations is presented in Table 2.

Date	Individual	Affiliation	Consultation type	Comments
18-Sep-06	Al Parsons	Epcor (formerly)	telephone interview	background information
7-Sep-06	Buff Parry	community member	telephone interview	background information
7-Sep-06	Buff Parry	community member	telephone interview	background information
15-Sep-06	Buff Parry	community member	telephone interview	
17-May-07	Buff Parry	community member	progress report	
22-May-07	Buff Parry	community member	site visit	
5-Jun-07	Buff Parry	community member	site visit	
9-Nov-07	Buff Parry	community member	progress report	
30-Aug-06	Calvin Bruneau	Papaschase FN	telephone call	left message
7-Sep-06	Darcy Green	Golder Associates	telephone interview	background information
23-Oct-06	David Klimie	community member	site visit	divining
23-May-07	David Klimie	community member	site visit	
28-Aug-06	David Schnieder	City of Edmonton (formerly)	telephone call	
18-Sep-06	David Schnieder	City of Edmonton (formerly)	telephone interview	
5-Sep-06	Duane Goodstriker	community member	telephone call	left message
7-Sep-06	Duane Goodstriker	community member	telephone call	left message
18-Sep-06	Duane Goodstriker	community member	telephone interview	background information
20-Sep-06	Duane Goodstriker	community member	site visit	
8-Nov-06	Duane Goodstriker	community member	telephone call	invited to sweat lodge
9-Apr-07	Duane Goodstriker	community member	telephone call	reference to 'hate crime'
17-May-07	Duane Goodstriker	community member	progress report	
4-Jun-07	Duane Goodstriker	community member	telephone call	left message
30-Sep-06	Duncan Fraser	City of Edmonton (formerly)	telephone interview	background information
13-Sep-06	Eric Gilson	WorleyParsons Komex	telephone interview	background information
23-Oct-06	Ernest Kvarnberg	community member	site visit	divining - 73 burial locations identified
22-May-07	Ernest Kvarnberg	community member	site visit	divining - 3 burial locations identified
5-Jun-07	Ernest Kvarnberg	community member	site visit	divining - 2 burial locations identified
5-Sep-06	Gerald Delorme	community member	telephone interview	background information
6-Sep-06	Gerald Delorme	community member	telephone interview	use of 'diviner' discussed
23-Oct-06	Gerald Delorme	community member	site visit	divining
5-Apr-07	Gerald Delorme	community member	site visit	
9-May-07	Gerald Delorme	community member	progress report	
17-May-07	Gerald Delorme	community member	progress report	
22-May-07	Gerald Delorme	community member	site visit	
23-May-07	Gerald Delorme	community member	site visit	
24-May-07	Gerald Delorme	community member	site visit	

Table 2: Record of community consultation, West Rossdale Archaeological Study

Date	Individual	Affiliation	Consultation type	Comments
5-Jun-07	Gerald Delorme	community member	site visit	
5-Jun-07	Gerald Delorme	community member	site visit	
17-Sep-07	Gerald Delorme	community member	site visit	
18-Sep-07	Gerald Delorme	community member	site visit	
7-Sep-06	Guy Cross	Terascan Geophysics	telephone interview	background information
13-Oct-06	Guy Cross	Terascan Geophysics	telephone interview	geophysical data discussed
11-Mar-07	Harold Kalman	Commonwealth Resource Management	telephone interview	background information
28-Aug-06	Jerry Wood	consulting elder	telephone interview	background information
22-May-07	John Copely	Alberta Aboriginal News	site visit	
12-Jun-07	John Copely	Alberta Aboriginal News	telephone interview	
28-Aug-06	Laura Auger	City of Edmonton	personal interview	background information
30-Aug-06	Laura Auger	City of Edmonton	email	elders referred
31-Aug-06	Laura Auger	City of Edmonton	email	contact list
31-Oct-06	Laura Auger	City of Edmonton	email	invited to sweat lodge
11-May-07	Leona Carter	City of Edmonton	telephone interview	background information
15-May-07	Leona Carter	City of Edmonton	personal interview	background information
18-May-07	Leona Carter	City of Edmonton	sweat lodge	
24-May-07	Leona Carter	City of Edmonton	progress report	
7-Jun-07	Leona Carter	City of Edmonton	progress report	
25-Jun-07	Leona Carter	City of Edmonton	progress report	
18-Sep-07	Leona Carter	City of Edmonton	progress report	
17-Sep-06	Lewis Cardinal	community member	telephone call	left message
20-Sep-06	Lillianne Coutu-Maisonneuve	community member	telephone call	left message
7-Jun-07	Lucy Evans	resident of RossFlats Apartments	personal interview	reported that a grave was unearthed between TelusField and Rosedale Community Hall during construction related to a power line, late 1960's
7-Sep-06	Marge Freidel	consulting elder	telephone interview	
9-Mar-07	Meg Stanley	Commonwealth Resource Management	telephone interview	
24-Aug-06	Nancy Saxeberg	Lifeways of Canada	telephone interview	
5-Sep-06	Philip Coutu	community member	telephone call	left message
7-Sep-06	Philip Coutu	community member	telephone interview	background information
7-Sep-06	Philip Coutu	community member	telephone call	left message
4-Jun-07	Philip Coutu	community member	telephone call	left message
1-Sep-06	Rick Ireland	City of Edmonton	personal interview	background information
5-Sep-06	Rick Ireland	City of Edmonton	email	contact list
19-Sep-06	Rick Ireland	City of Edmonton	email	burial protocol
23-Oct-06	Rick Nyman	Calmar Community Cemetery	site visit	divining
23-May-07	Rick Nyman	Calmar Community Cemetery	site visit	divining
5-Jun-07	Rick Nyman	Calmar Community Cemetery	site visit	divining
18-May-07	Robert Cardinal	consulting elder	personal interview	sweat lodge
24-May-07	Robert Cardinal	consulting elder	telephone call	progress report
7-Jun-07	Robert Cardinal	consulting elder	telephone call	progress report
23-Oct-06	Roger Minnie	community member	site visit	divining
22-May-07	Roger Minnie	community member	site visit	
27-Mar-07	Sally Grant	community member	telephone call	referred to City of Edmonton
23-May-07	Sandy MacDonald	community member	site visit	
20-Sep-06	Shelia Minni	N/A	telephone call	left message
23-Oct-06	Steve Bently	community member	site visit	divining
23-May-07	Steve Bently	community member	site visit	
15-May-07	Thelma Maloney	resident at 9504 105 S. NW	personal interview	stated no assessment should be done
28-Aug-06	Theresa Baker	consulting elder	telephone call	left message
2-Oct-06	various	City of Edmonton	public meeting	HRO recommendations made public

Table 2 (cont.): Record of community consultation, West Rosedale Archaeological Study

## PRELIMINARY FIELDWORK

On October 23, 2006, the author met with individuals representing concerned members of the community on site in the West Rosssdale Area (Figure 4). The purpose of this site visit was to allow representatives of the various stakeholder groups the opportunity to identify locations within the West Rosssdale Area where previously unrecorded burials might be located.



Figure 4: Stakeholder group representatives present on October 23, 2006 -from left to right, Steve Bently, Roger Mennie, Sandy MacDonald, Rick Nyman, Ernest Kavarnberg, Gerald Delorme, and David Klimie

A total of 73 potential grave locations were identified on October 23, 2006 and five additional potential grave locations were identified during the HRIA on June 4-5, 2007. Potential burial locations were recorded using a hand-held GPS unit and marked with survey stakes to facilitate revisitation (Figure 5). No evidence of cultural features consistent with the previously recorded graves identified in association with the Rosssdale Flats Traditional Burial Ground (FjPi-63) or disturbed



human remains were identified at any of these locations where subsurface testing was carried out (a total of 49 individual locations). A detailed description of these locations and associated investigation is presented in the Results section (see Stakeholder-Identified Burial Locations).



Figure 5: Recording potential burial locations, GPS and survey stakes

Based on numerous eyewitness reports (Delorme 2001) and the identification of intact human burials during previous HRIAs (Minni 1981; Saxeberg *et al.* 2003a, 2003b), the area of the intersection of River Valley Road and 105 Street NW had previously been identified by representatives of various stakeholder groups as a potential area for unrecorded human burials. As a result, the City of Edmonton commissioned a geophysical study to investigate this location for subsurface anomalies that might represent unrecorded burials. This study was carried out in 2001 by Komex International (Gilson *et al.* 2001). Two of the three areas investigated by Komex International correspond with two parcels of land included in the West Rosedale Area Archaeological Study (Sites 6 and 7).

As a result of geophysical investigation in these two locations (area of Sites 6 and 7), nine unidentified subsurface anomalies were located. The locations of these anomalies were restaked by representatives of Komex International on May 11, 2007. These locations were labeled in a manner consistent with the Komex International report (Gilson *et al.* 2001:6-7). Six of these anomalies were subjected to controlled excavation during the present HRIA. No evidence of cultural features consistent with the previously recorded graves identified in association with the Rosssdale Flats Traditional Burial Ground (FjPi-63) or disturbed human remains were identified at any of these six locations. A detailed description of these locations and associated investigation is presented in the Results section (see Site 6 and Site 7).

## **HRIA**

Subsurface testing was conducted in all of the nine parcels of land (Sites 1-9) designated as the West Rosssdale Area. This survey was conducted under snow-free and frost-free conditions with clear surface visibility. Subsurface testing served as an investigative means to identify buried heritage resources.

The project area is located on the floodplain of the North Saskatchewan River where sedimentation potential is deeper than can be reached through shovel testing. In addition, thick layers of Historic period or contemporary overburden are present within the study area. As a result, a backhoe was used for deep testing. In total, 100 backhoe trenches were excavated to depths between 2-3.5 metres below the surface (BS) during the course of this HRIA. Exposed soil profiles were examined, and back dirt from the backhoe tests was sorted by hand.

During previous HRIAs conducted in the area of the Rosssdale Flats Traditional Burial Ground (Saxeberg *et al.* 2003b), portions of rectangular features characterized by sediment type and colour distinct from the surrounding natural soil matrix were identified (Excavation blocks 01-10 and 01-14). These features were interpreted as the shafts of intact human burials preserved beneath the level of disturbed overburden. With reference to these rectangular features, the floors of all

backhoe tests excavated during the present HRIA were inspected for similar features at the depth where natural sediments were identified. Backhoe tests were excavated beyond the depth of natural sediment only after this inspection was carried out. No features consistent with the intact burials identified at the Rossdale Flats Traditional Burial Ground were identified in any of the 100 backhoe tests excavated during this HRIA.

Backhoe tests were supplemented by hand excavation in select locations. Standard subsurface tests were excavated by shovel, measuring 40 cm x 40 cm, with the back dirt sorted by hand. During this survey, 17 shovel tests were excavated to depths between 50-75 cm BS.

Due to significant community interest in the West Rossdale Archaeological Study, in particular the potential for encountering intact burials and/or disturbed human remains through subsurface testing, all bone material identified during shovel and backhoe testing was collected and catalogued. A complete list of this material is presented in Appendix B. Faunal analysis followed methodological techniques standardized during numerous previous HRIA projects carried out by Bison Historical Services Ltd. Specimens were sorted into categories including scrap, limb fragments, tooth fragments and identifiable elements. If possible, elements were speciated, sized, weighed, sided (determined to be left or right), and aged (determined to be fused, partially fused or unfused). When fragmentary, the portion (e.g. distal/proximal, anterior/posterior) was recorded. The specimens were also examined for taphonomic modifications (e.g. burning, calcining, cutting, gnawing). A detailed assessment of all faunal material collected during this HRIA is presented in the Results section according to site location (Sites 1-9).

In addition, as Historic period cultural material associated with the fur trade era has been recovered from disturbed sediments in the Rossdale area (Saxeberg *et al.* 2000, 2001, 2003a, 2003b), samples of Historic period and contemporary material were also collected. This cultural material was catalogued according to

material (glass, ceramic, brick, etc), artifact type (wire nail, bottle, dinner plate, etc.), provenience (test number, approximate depth, etc), count and artifact dimensions (length, width, thickness). None of this material was identified as pre AD 1920 in origin. Detailed assessments of all Historic period and contemporary cultural material collected during this HRIA is presented in the Results section according to site location (Sites 1-9).



## RESULTS

From May 22-24, June 4-7 and September 17-18, 2007, the author, with the assistance of Devin Hill, conducted the HRIA for the proposed West Rosssdale Archaeological Study. The West Rosssdale Archaeological Study area includes nine parcels of land currently owned by the City of Edmonton.

Seven of these parcels (Sites 1, 3-8) were identified in the *Rosssdale Historical Land Use Study* (Kalman *et al.* 2004). As a result of that study, these parcels are identified as having undergone the least amount of Historic period and contemporary disturbance. Consequently prior to the HRIA fieldwork, these parcels were considered to possess the highest potential for unidentified heritage resources. The remaining two sites (Sites 2 and 9) were added by the City of Edmonton as part of the present study. As required by the West Rosssdale Area Archaeological Study terms of reference (City of Edmonton 2006), each of the nine sites assessed in the present HRIA (Sites 1-9) are discussed individually in this section. The heritage resource sites recorded in Site 4 (FjPi-162) and Site 9 (Ross Flats Apartments) are described in detail in the following section (see New Heritage Resource Sites).

### STAKEHOLDER-IDENTIFIED BURIAL LOCATIONS

On October 23 and June 4-5, 2006, representatives of various community stakeholder groups identified 78 potential burial locations in the West Rosssdale Area (Table 3). Potential burial locations had been recorded using GPS and marked with survey stakes to facilitate revisitation. Forty-nine of these locations were subjected to controlled, subsurface investigation as described in the Methodology section (see HRIA). The other 29 potential grave locations identified by representatives of the stakeholder groups were located in close proximity to established negative subsurface tests, existing buried utility facilities or were in conflict with existing surface features (driveways, sidewalks, trees, etc). Consequently, these locations were not tested during the course of this HRIA (Figure 6).

Location	Site	Easting 12U (NAD 83)	Northing 12U (NAD 83)	Altitude (m)	Date	Tested (Y / N)	Backhoe test
1	1	334539	5934601	623	5-Jun-07	Y	6
2	2	334693	5934502	623	6-Jun-07	Y	29
3	2	334616	5934508	624	6-Jun-07	Y	34
4	3	334505	5934452	614	5-Jun-07	Y	36
5	3	334595	5934445	627	6-Jun-07	Y	52
6	4	334380	5934294	630		N	
7	4	334394	5934289	628		N	
8	4	334395	5934289	628		N	
9	4	334398	5934291	628		N	
10	4	334396	5934293	622		N	
11	4	334397	5934291	618		N	
12	4	334397	5934294	620		N	
13	4	334396	5934296	623		N	
14	4	334398	5934298	622		N	
15	4	334399	5934301	625	24-May-07	Y	65
16	4	334402	5934297	622	24-May-07	Y	65
17	4	334405	5934300	626	24-May-07	Y	65
18	4	334403	5934300	624	24-May-07	Y	65
19	4	334462	5934390	626	24-May-07	Y	65
20	4	334452	5934391	631	24-May-07	Y	65
21	4	334455	5934390	626	24-May-07	Y	65
22	4	334459	5934390	627	24-May-07	Y	65
23	4	334462	5934390	626	24-May-07	Y	65
24	4	334452	5934391	631	24-May-07	Y	65
25	4	334455	5934390	626	24-May-07	Y	65
26	4	334459	5934390	627	24-May-07	Y	65
27	4	334462	5934383	628		N	
28	4	334459	5934379	630		N	
29	4	334465	5934380	632		N	
30	4	334459	5934383	631		N	
31	4	334460	5934385	630		N	
32	4	334465	5934387	633		N	
33	5	334332	5934340	622		N	
34	5	334330	5934329	622		N	
35	5	334331	5934333	620		N	
36	5	334327	5934370	630	23-May-07	Y	72
37	5	334336	5934331	616	23-May-07	Y	83
38	5	334336	5934334	621	23-May-07	Y	83
39	5	334335	5934338	620	23-May-07	Y	83

Table 3: Results of stakeholder-identified burial locations

Location	Site	Easting 12U (NAD 83)	Northing 12U (NAD 83)	Altitude (m)	Date	Tested (Y / N)	Backhoe test
40	5	334333	5934338	624	23-May-07	Y	83
41	5	334335	5934340	629	23-May-07	Y	83
42	5	334332	5934341	633	23-May-07	Y	83
43	5	334335	5934345	628	23-May-07	Y	83
44	5	334340	5934386	630		N	
45	5	334350	5934371	621		N	
46	5	334351	5934376	619		N	
47	5	334350	5934377	617		N	
48	5	334349	5934380	619		N	
49	5	334349	5934379	614	23-May-07	Y	73
50	5	334352	5934379	621	23-May-07	Y	73
51	5	334347	5934386	623	23-May-07	Y	73
52	5	334347	5934386	629	23-May-07	Y	73
53	5	334343	5934386	627	23-May-07	Y	73
54	5	334348	5934382	623	23-May-07	Y	73
55	5	334348	5934382	625	23-May-07	Y	73
56	5	334347	5934391	631	23-May-07	Y	76
57	5	334348	5934392	630	23-May-07	Y	76
58	5	334344	5934387	621	23-May-07	Y	76
59	5	334344	5934388	624	23-May-07	Y	76
60	5	334347	5934390	625	23-May-07	Y	76
61	5	334346	5934387	621	23-May-07	Y	76
62	5	334338	5934404	627	23-May-07	Y	76
63	5	334340	5934405	630	23-May-07	Y	76
64	5	334336	5934405	628	23-May-07	Y	76
65	5	334337	5934406	627	23-May-07	Y	76
66	5	334338	5934403	625	23-May-07	Y	76
67	5	334337	5934401	622	23-May-07	Y	76
68	6	334204	5934272	613		N	
69	6	334205	5934256	621		N	
70	6	334210	5934237	625	22-May-07	Y	84
71	6	334213	5934231	624	22-May-07	Y	84
72	6	334214	5934235	622	22-May-07	Y	84
73	6	334218	5934234	627	22-May-07	Y	84
74	6	334220	5934288	623		N	
75	6	334221	5934270	629		N	
76	6	334221	5934281	620		N	
77	6	334221	5934291	621		N	
78	6	334221	5934299	628	22-May-07	Y	87

Table 3 (cont.): Results of stakeholder-identified burial locations

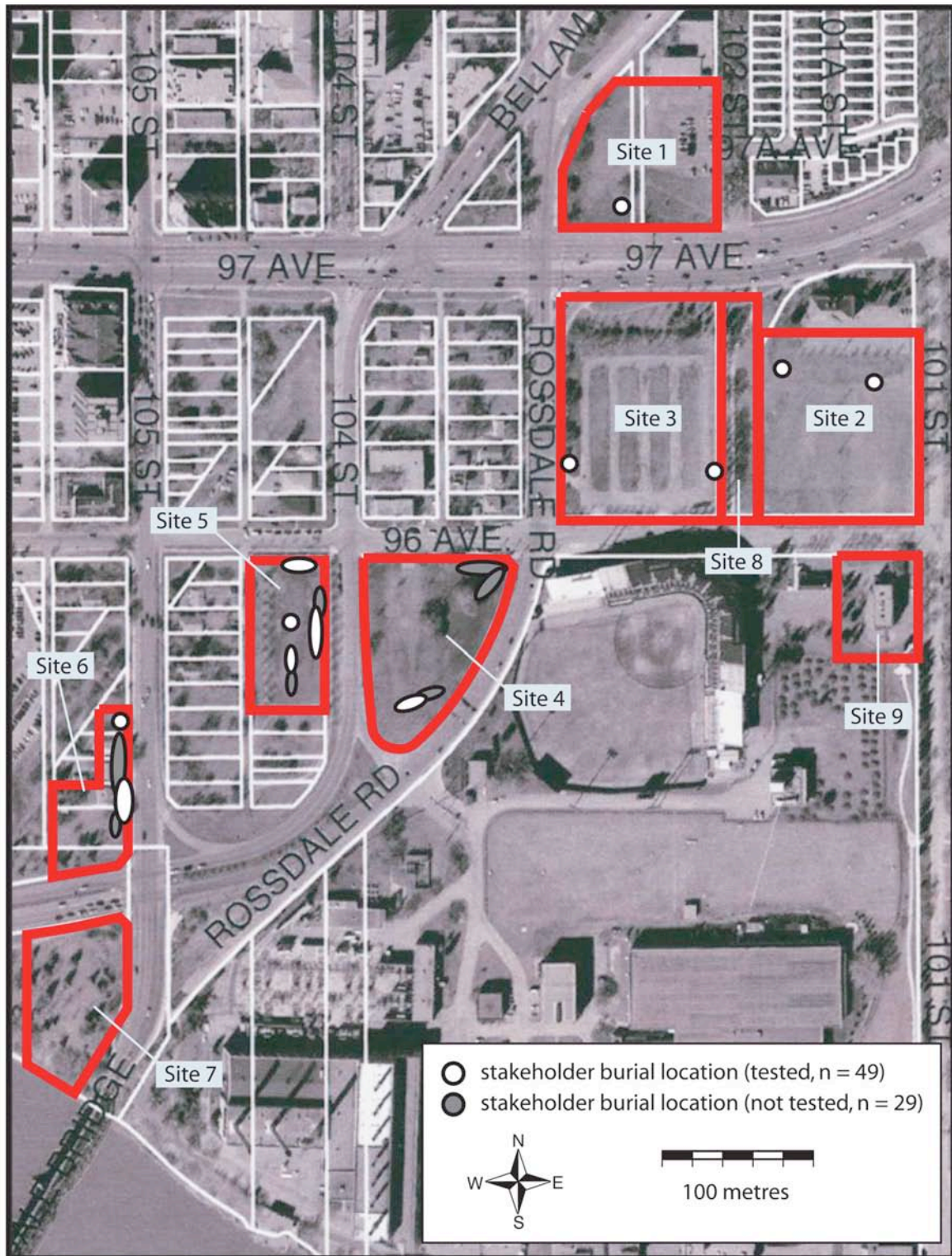


Figure 6: Locations of stakeholder-identified burial locations, West Rosedale Area



The majority of stakeholder-identified burial locations were concentrated in defined rows (Figure 7). As a result, multiple burial locations could be assessed by a single backhoe trench. Detailed contextual information such as head / foot orientation, depth, and the gender and ethnic affiliation of the individual interred was provided by a representative of the stakeholders group. No evidence of cultural features consistent with the previously recorded graves identified in association with the Rossdale Flats Traditional Burial Ground (FjPi-63) or disturbed human remains were identified at any of the 49 locations which were subject to subsurface assessment.



Figure 7: Alignment of stakeholder-identified burial locations in Site 6 (view to north)

## **SITE 1**

Site 1 was assessed between June 5-6, 2007. During the 2007 HRIA fieldwork, no heritage resource sites were recorded in Site 1. This parcel of land is approximately 1.3 ha in area and occupies an area northeast of the corner of 102 Street NW and 97 Avenue NW. The site presently consists of an open field covered

in non-native grass, as well as a parking lot utilized by local businesses. An intact brick structure, formerly a Hudson Bay Company stable and later an armoury (Ortona Armoury) is located immediately north of the site area. This structure is not included in the Site 1 area and was consequently not recorded. This location is the farthest from the active channel of the North Saskatchewan River, therefore deposits at this location are likely the oldest within the West Rosedale Area.

Fifteen backhoe tests were excavated in Site 1 (Figure 8; Table 4). The location of backhoe test #6 was selected because it had been previously identified by a representative of the stakeholders group as the location of a possible burial. No cultural features consistent with the previously recorded graves identified in association with the Rosedale Flats Traditional Burial Ground (FjPi-63) or disturbed human remains were identified in Site 1.

A layer of Historic period overburden was observed throughout the site with a total depth ranging between 5 - 40cm in thickness. Fragments of glass, concrete and brick were identified within this layer. All cultural material was identified in disturbed contexts and was not collected. The remains of demolished houses including slabs of concrete, glass, and brick were observed in a fill deposit in the southeast portion of the site (backhoe tests #1-5). A lens of unsorted gravel mixed with oil was encountered beneath the location of the parking lot (backhoe test #14). A garbage dump containing glass bottles was identified in backhoe test #15. These bottles exhibited well-defined seams, threaded necks and embossing typical of post AD 1950 manufacturing techniques, consequently this material was not collected.

Faunal material was recovered from Site 1. In backhoe test #5, 25 bone fragments were identified (221.9g). These fragments include four identifiable bison elements with an MNI of one (Table 5). This material was not associated with an identifiable paleosol, was extremely weathered and brittle and exhibited no evidence of cultural modification such as spiral fractures, cut marks or burning. No cultural material was identified in association with these fragments.

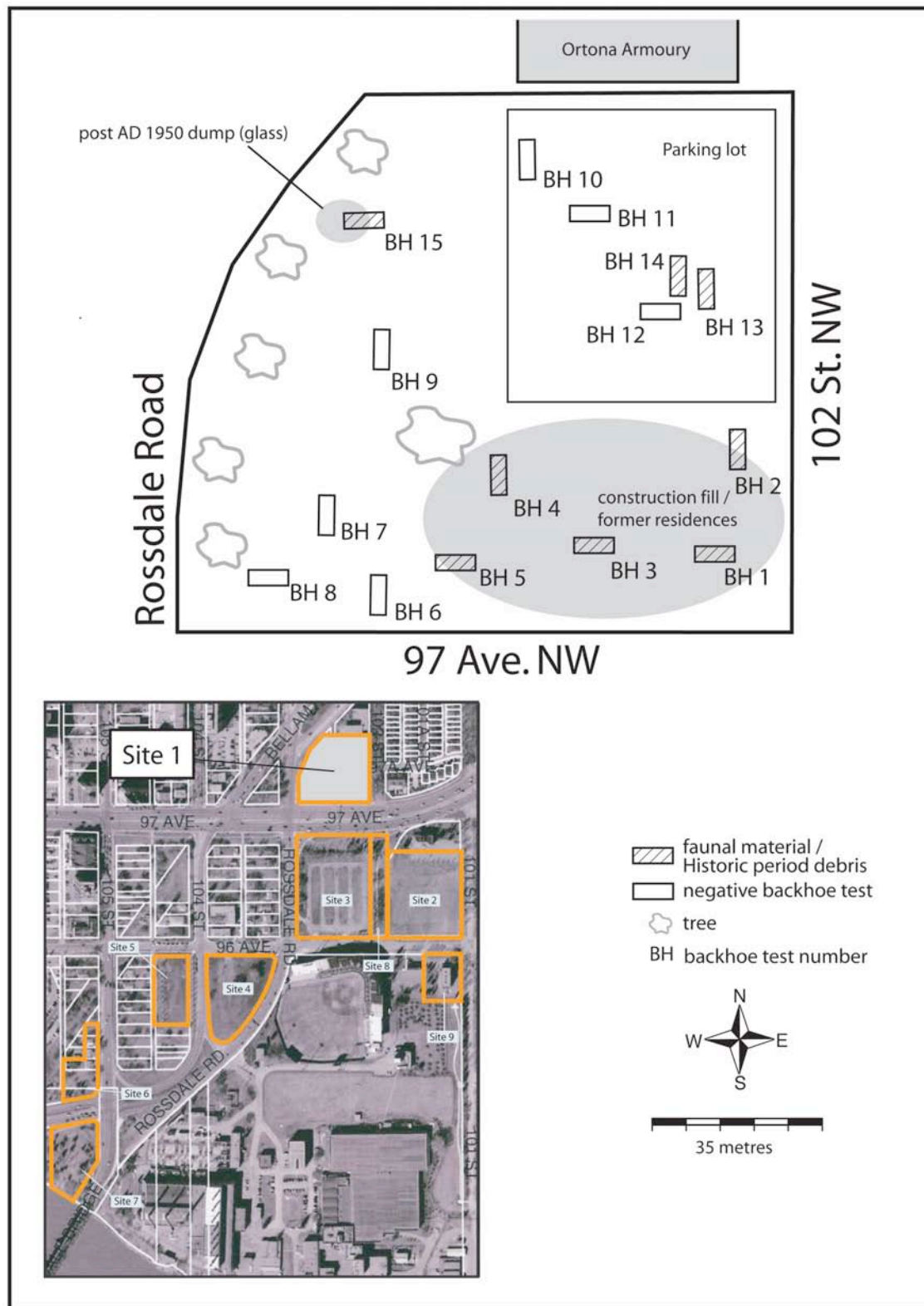


Figure 8: Site 1, West Rosedale Area

Site	Backhoe test	Date	UTM (NAD 83)	Elevation	Results	Comments
1	1	5-Jun-07	12 U 334595 5934607	628 m	Historic period debris / former house	
1	2	5-Jun-07	12 U 334597 5934617	636 m	Historic period debris / former house	
1	3	5-Jun-07	12 U 334578 5934607	620 m	Historic period debris / former house	
1	4	5-Jun-07	12 U 334559 5934627	623 m	Historic period debris / former house	
1	5	5-Jun-07	12 U 334543 5934606	624 m	Historic period debris / former house, bone, ash lens at 245 cm	ash sample collected
1	6	5-Jun-07	12 U 334539 5934601	623 m		staked location (n =1)
1	7	5-Jun-07	12 U 334526 5934614	636 m		
1	8	5-Jun-07	12 U 334512 5934605	631 m		
1	9	5-Jun-07	12 U 334544 5934651	637 m		
1	10	6-Jun-07	12 U 334572 5934673	656 m	volcanic ash lens 165 cm	ash sample collected
1	11	6-Jun-07	12 U 334575 5934664	626 m		
1	12	6-Jun-07	12 U 334570 5934637	620 m	ash lens 160 cm	
1	13	6-Jun-07	12 U 334589 5934644	627 m	bison bone below ash lens	ash sample collected
1	14	6-Jun-07	12 U 334581 5934639	634 m	bison bone below ash lens	oil and gravel lens
1	15	6-Jun-07	12 U 334544 5934668	628 m	garbage dump	mostly glass

Table 4: Backhoe tests excavated in Site 1

<i>Bison bison</i> - MNI = 1								
ELEMENT	NISP	MNE Left	MNE Right	MNE Axial	MNE Indet.	MNE	MNI	WEIGHT (gms)
Atlas	1			1		1	1	22.6
Tibia	1				1	1	1	17.1
Indeterminate Carpal	1				1	1	1	21.4
Limb	22				1	1	1	160.8
TOTALS	25							221.9

Table 5: Faunal material recovered from backhoe test #5, Site1

In backhoe tests #13 and 14, 116 bone fragments were identified (2,339.7g) with an MNI of one. These faunal elements were recovered in close proximity and from a similar depth (175cm BS)(Table 6). Bone fragments represented by this deposit include neck, spine, rib and forelimb elements. Additional faunal material was observed in the wall of backhoe test #13. This material was not associated with an identifiable paleosol, was extremely weathered and exhibited no evidence of cultural modification such as spiral fractures, cut marks or burning. No cultural



material was identified in association with these fragments. These elements were recovered from beneath a lens of volcanic ash identified at 165 cm BS.

<i>Bison bison</i> - MNI = 1								
ELEMENT	NISP	MNE Left	MNE Right	MNE Axial	MNE Indet.	MNE	MNI	WEIGHT (gms)
Axis	1			1		1	1	240.4
Atlas	3			3		1	1	326.9
Cervical Vertebra	19			19		1	1	810.5
Thoracic Vertebra	3			3		1	1	94.2
Sacral Vertebra	2			2		1	1	99.9
Indeterminate Vertebra	2			2		1	1	20.1
Rib	29				29	1	1	260.9
Ulna	2				2	1	1	57.1
Radius	1	1				1	1	154.4
Ulnar Carpal	1	1				1	1	21.2
Medial Carpal	1				1	1	1	134.1
Medial Phalange	1	1				1	1	28.2
Proximal Phalange	2	1	1			2	1	94.3
Limb	39				39	1	1	185.3
Scrap	10				10	1	1	52.6
TOTALS	116							2,339.7

Table 6: Faunal material recovered from backhoe tests #13 and 14, Site1

## SITE 2

Site 2 was assessed between September 17-18, 2007. As a result of the 2007 HRIA fieldwork, no heritage resource sites were recorded in this area. This parcel of land is approximately 2.1 ha in area and occupies an area northwest of the corner of 101 Street NW and 96 Avenue NW. The site is the present location of a sports field covered in non-native grass. An intact brick structure, formerly the Donald Ross School, is located immediately to the north of the site area. This structure is not included in the Site 2 area. This location was presumed to have been subject to the least Historic period and contemporary disturbance.

Nineteen backhoe tests were excavated in Site 2 (Figure 9; Table 7). The locations of backhoe tests #29 and #34 were selected because a representative of the stakeholders group had previously identified them as the locations of possible burials (n = 2). No cultural features consistent with the previously recorded graves identified in association with the Rosedale Flats Traditional Burial Ground (FjPi-63) or disturbed human remains were identified in Site 2.

Layers of Historic period overburden made up of sand and silt mixed with unsorted gravel were observed throughout Site 2, with a total depth ranging between 5-45 cm in thickness. Historic period cultural material, including fragments of ceramic (n = 19, 162.7g), charcoal (n = 1; 0.6g), glass (n = 43; 1,331.7g), iron (n = 8; 420.6g), slag (n = 4; 153.9g) and tin (n = 1; 96.1g) were identified at various depths beneath this overburden (Table 8). This pattern likely represents the deposition of fill over layers of Historic period garbage and debris. A sample of the Historic period material observed beneath this fill deposit was collected.

Portions of intact bottle glass were recovered from backhoe test #29. The absence of seams (typical of mold-poured, pre AD 1950 manufacturing methods) and the presence of air bubbles and sand grains in the glass suggest the deposit predates AD 1950. Historic period material in this area included domestic items such as fragments of plates, cups, cutlery and industrial items such as nuts, bolts and fragments of slag associated with burning, typical of a former dump.

A complete bottle was recovered from backhoe test #31 (Figure 10). This bottle is roughly square and made from clear glass. The bottle is 21.5 cm in length, 5.3 cm in width and weighs 447.6 grams. The bottle lacks seams and has an applied finish at the neck and lip, typical of 19<sup>th</sup> century AD bottle manufacturing techniques. However, the presence of embossed text on the bottle body and base is typical of the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century AD. Embossed on the bottle body is 'Ess – Camp Coffee – Chicory' – 'Paterson's – Glasgow' and on the bottle bottom '1922'.

The embossed numerals on the bottle bottom ('1922') are interpreted as the year the bottle was manufactured. Paterson's 'Camp Coffee' is still available and consists of a concentrated mixture of sugar, hickory and coffee. This concentrate was diluted in water as substitute for coffee. Paterson's 'Camp Coffee' was a popular working class drink in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.

Faunal material, both within and beneath the zone of Historic period overburden was recovered from Site 2. Within the zone of Historic period

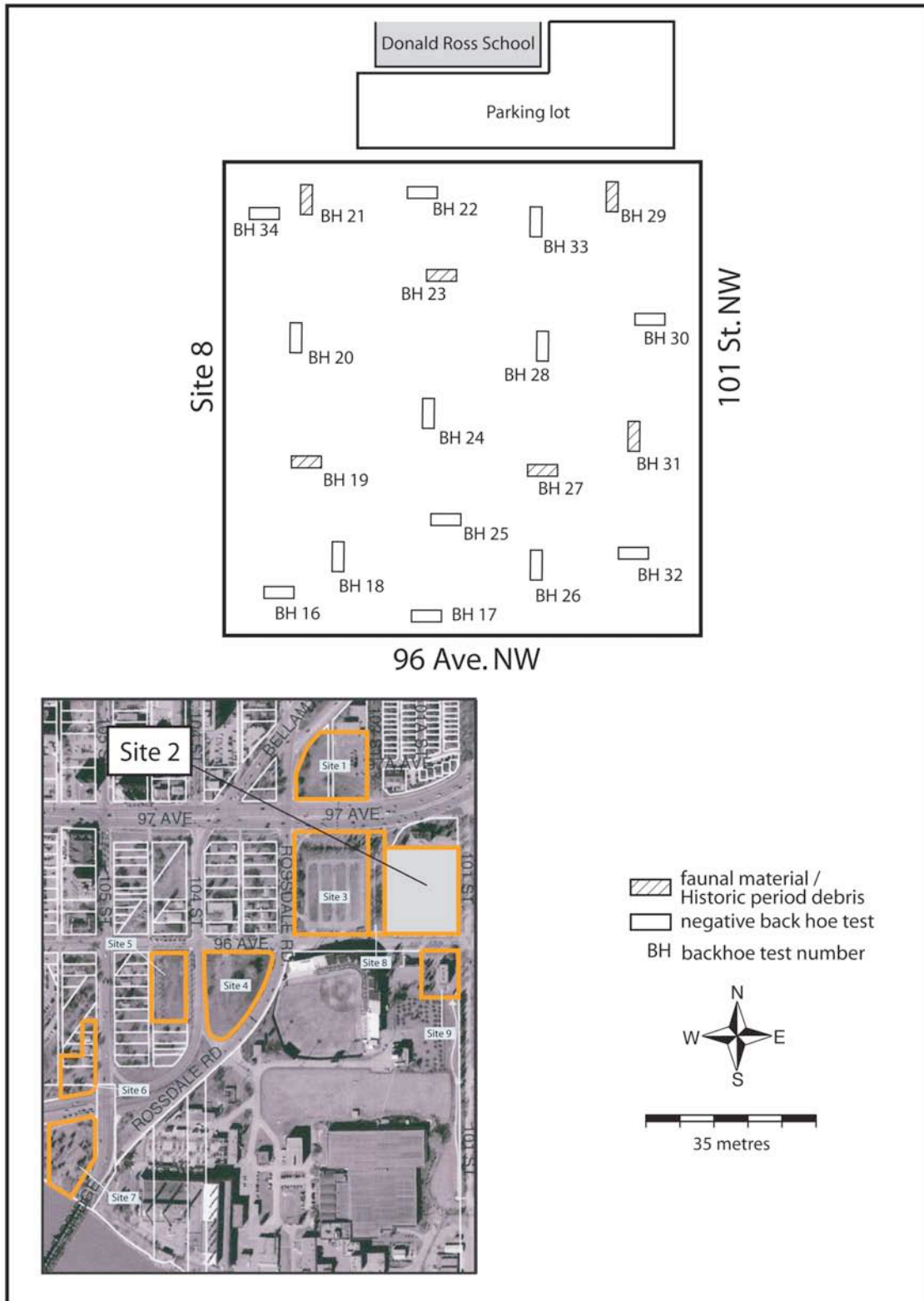


Figure 9: Site 2, West Rossdale Area

Site	Backhoe test	Date	UTM (NAD 83)	Elevation	Results	Comments
2	16	17-Sep-07	12 U 334610 5934443	625 m	disiturbed Historic period overburden	
2	17	17-Sep-07	12 U 334646 5934410	644 m	disiturbed Historic period overburden	
2	18	17-Sep-07	12 U 334629 5934439	618 m	paleosol at 1.7 m	
2	19	17-Sep-07	12U 334626 5934449	618 m	bison bone (partial skull)	
2	20	17-Sep-07	12 U 334630 5934473	625 m		
2	21	18-Sep-07	12 U 334630 5934510	625 m	partial bison skeleton (95 - 105 cm) elements collected by G. Delorme	
2	22	18-Sep-07	12 U 334657 5934504	639 m	disiturbed Historic period overburden (60-70 cm)	
2	23	18-Sep-07	12 U 334658 5934481	626 m	Historic period debris (10-15 cm)	
2	24	18-Sep-07	12 U 334653 5934453	622 m	several paleosols observed	
2	25	18-Sep-07	12 U 334655 5934432	622 m	disiturbed Historic period overburden	
2	26	18-Sep-07	12 U 334675 5934423	627 m		
2	27	18-Sep-07	12 U 334682 5934446	623 m	disiturbed Historic period overburden (40-45 cm), intact bottle portions	
2	28	18-Sep-07	12 U 334679 5934471	625 m	disiturbed Historic period overburden (40-50 cm)	
2	29	18-Sep-07	12 U 334693 5934502	623 m	Historic period debris (50 cm) evidence of burning	staked location (n =1)
2	30	18-Sep-07	12 U 334707 5934477	637 m		
2	31	18-Sep-07	12 U 334701 5934458	607 m	Historic period debris (50 cm) complete bottle	
2	32	18-Sep-07	12 U 334693 5934438	645 m		
2	33	18-Sep-07	12 U 334670 5934504	619 m		
2	34	18-Sep-07	12 U 334616 5934508	624 m		staked location (n =1)

Table 7: Backhoe tests excavated in Site 2

Backhoe test		Material						Grand Total
		ceramic	charcoal	glass	iron	slag	tin	
16	Count			2	1	2		5
	Weight (g)			21.6	58.3	65.4		145.3
17	Count			2				2
	Weight (g)			9.4				9.4
25	Count	3		7	2			12
	Weight (g)	11.9		15.5	8.8			36.2
28	Count	4	1	2	3	1		11
	Weight (g)	23.3	0.6	253.2	301.4	73.8		652.3
29	Count	10		13	2	1	1	27
	Weight (g)	80.1		768.8	52.1	14.7	96.1	1,011.8
31	Count	2		17				19
	Weight (g)	47.4		263.2				310.6
Total Count		19	1	43	8	4	1	76
Total Weight (g)		162.7	0.6	1,331.7	420.6	153.9	96.1	2,165.6

Table 8: Historic period material recovered from Site 2.



Figure 10: 'Paterson's Camp Coffee' bottle, *circa* AD 1922

overburden, this material was characterized by machine cut marks and Historic period species such as Bovidae (cow) in backhoe test #25 (n = 2; 349.5g) and Suidae (pig) in backhoe test #28 (n = 10; 534.7g). Single bison elements were recovered below the zone of Historic period overburden from backhoe test #17 (calcaneum; 31.1g) and #18 (tibia; 33.6g).

In backhoe test #19, nine bone fragments were identified at 85 cm BS (723.2g) with an MNI of one (Table 9). Elements included skull, tooth, mandible and rib. Long bones such as radius, ulna and tibia were observed protruding from the wall of backhoe test #19. This material was not associated with a paleosol and exhibited no evidence of cultural modification such as spiral fractures, cut marks or burning. No Pre-contact period artifacts were recovered in association with this deposit.

<i>Bison bison</i> - MNI = 1								
ELEMENT	NISP	MNE Left	MNE Right	MNE Axial	MNE Indet.	MNE	MNI	WEIGHT (gms)
Skull	2			2		1	1	227.4
Tooth	1			1		1	1	24.1
Mandible	5	1			4	1	1	458.0
Rib	1				1	1	1	13.7
TOTALS	9							723.2

Table 9: Faunal material recovered from backhoe test #19, Site 2

In backhoe test #21, 63 bison bone fragments were identified at 100 cm BS (2,028.7g) with an MNI of one (Table 10). Bone fragments represented by this deposit include neck, spine, rib and forelimb elements. This material was not associated with an identifiable paleosol, was extremely weathered and exhibited no evidence of cultural modification such as spiral fractures, cut marks or burning. No Pre-contact period artifacts were recovered in association with these deposits and no evidence of cultural modification was observed on the faunal material recovered. A single fragment of bison radius was recovered from 280 cm BS and a single element was identified as Bovidae (cow), exhibiting machine cut marks

<i>Bison bison</i> - MNI = 1								
ELEMENT	NISP	MNE Left	MNE Right	MNE Axial	MNE Indet.	MNE	MNI	WEIGHT (gms)
Axis	1			1		1	1	74.2
Thoracic Vertebra	1			1		1	1	86.3
Lumbar Vertebra	1					1	1	203.4
Indeterminate Vertebra	7			7		1	1	293.0
Stenum	1			1		1	1	42.4
Rib	1				1	1	1	33.8
Scapula	1		1			1	1	82.5
Humerus	1	1				1	1	682.0
Ulna	1	1				1	1	137.4
Radius	2	1	1			1	1	164.3
Accessory Carpal	1				1	1	1	13.5
Indeterminate Carpal	1		1			1	1	21.1
Medial Phalange	1		1			1	1	42.8
Proximal Sesamoid	1				1	1	1	5.3
Scrap	42				42	1	1	146.7
TOTALS	63							2,028.7

Table 10: Faunal material recovered from backhoe test #21, Site 2

### SITE 3

Site 3 was assessed between June 4-6, 2007. As a result of the 2007 HRIA fieldwork, no heritage resource sites were recorded in this area. This parcel of land is approximately 2.1 ha in area and occupies the area northeast of the corner of 97 Avenue NW and 96 Avenue NW. The site is the present location of a gravel parking lot for Telus Field located directly south across 96 Avenue NW. Only superficial 20<sup>th</sup> century disturbance was expected in this area. Residences were formerly present in the northern portion of Site 3 along 97 Avenue NW. Twenty-five backhoe tests were excavated in Site 3 (Figure 11; Table 11).

The location of backhoe tests #36 and #52 were selected because they had previously been identified by a representative of the stakeholders group as the location of possible human burials (n = 2). No cultural features consistent with the previously recorded graves identified in association with the Rosedale Flats Traditional Burial Ground (FjPi-63) or disturbed human remains were identified in Site 3. Lenses of volcanic ash were identified in backhoe tests #39 (185 cm BS), #41 (190 cm BS), #46 (218 cm BS), #51 (230 cm BS) and #53 (185 cm BS). Samples of this material were collected from each of these backhoe tests.

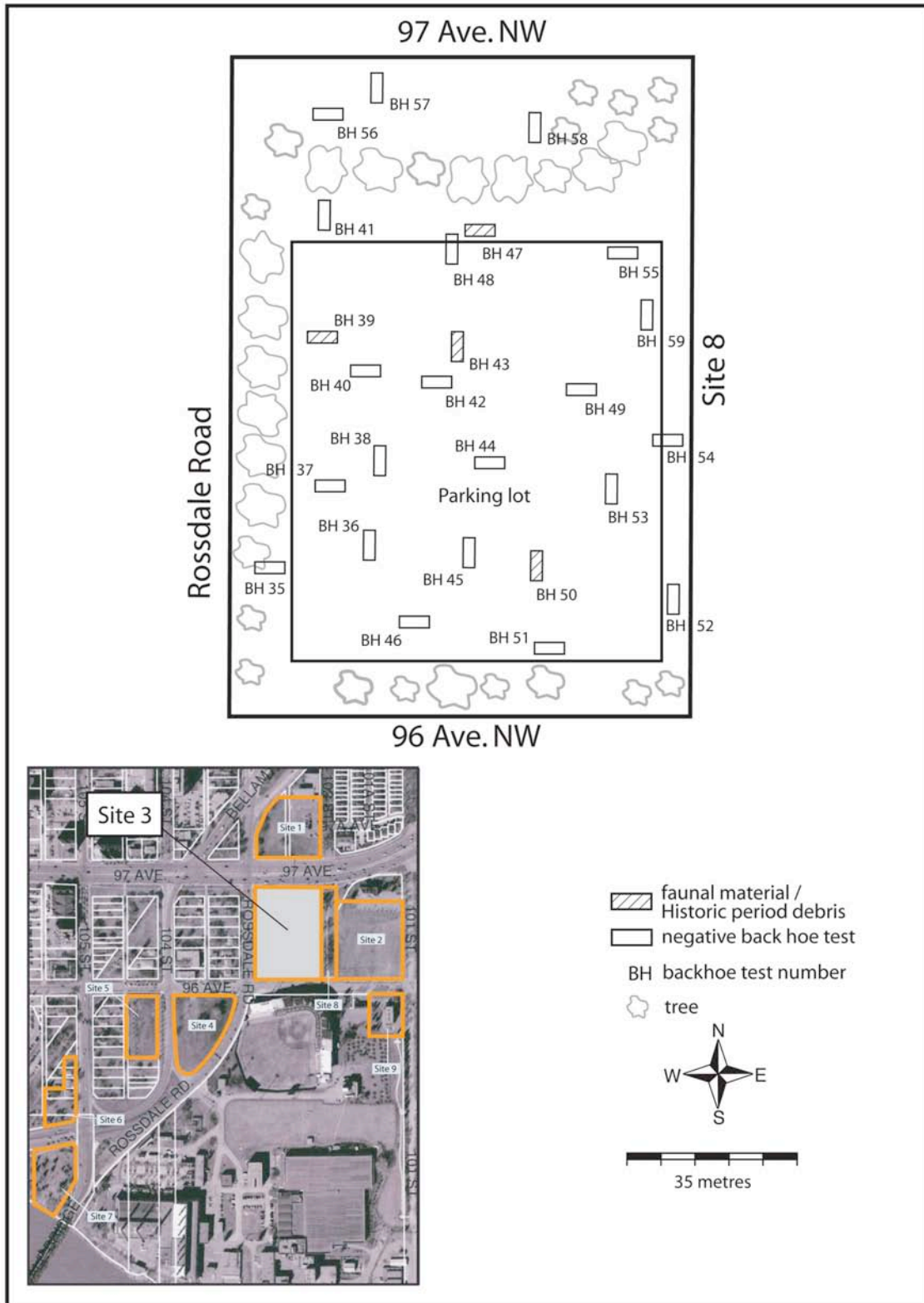


Figure 11: Site 3, West Rossdale Area



Site	Backhoe test	Date	UTM (NAD 83)	Altitude	Results	Comments
3	35	4-Jun-07	12 U 334514 5934456	636 m		
3	36	4-Jun-07	12 U 334505 5934452	614 m		staked location (n =1)
3	37	4-Jun-07	12 U 334514 5934467	629 m	three paleosols	
3	38	4-Jun-07	12 U 334521 5934469	625 m		
3	39	4-Jun-07	12 U 334506 5934494	620 m	articulated bison bone, volcanic ash lense 185 cm	ash sample collected
3	40	4-Jun-07	12 U 334514 5934491	619 m		
3	41	4-Jun-07	12 U 334527 5934525	630 m	volcanic ash lense 190 cm	ash sample collected
3	42	4-Jun-07	12 U 334537 5934488	662 m		
3	43	4-Jun-07	12 U 334544 5934493	626 m	bone	
3	44	4-Jun-07	12 U 334542 5934469	636 m		
3	45	4-Jun-07	12 U 334540 5934452	631 m		
3	46	4-Jun-07	12 U 334530 5934437	618 m	volcanic ash lense 218 cm	ash sample collected
3	47	4-Jun-07	12 U 334562 5934502	664 m	bone	
3	48	5-Jun-07	12 U 334559 5934501	623 m		
3	49	5-Jun-07	12 U 334563 5934470	632 m		
3	50	5-Jun-07	12 U 334557 5934451	626 m	bison mandible	
3	51	5-Jun-07	12 U 334564 5934432	631 m	volcanic ash lense 230 cm	ash sample collected
3	52	5-Jun-07	12 U 334595 5934445	627 m		staked location (n =1)
3	53	5-Jun-07	12 U 334576 5934466	620 m	volcanic ash lense 185 cm	ash sample collected
3	54	5-Jun-07	12 U 334595 5934470	630 m		
3	55	5-Jun-07	12 U 334590 5934511	664 m		
3	56	6-Jun-07	12 U 334538 5934539	629 m		
3	57	6-Jun-07	12 U 334552 5934541	629 m		
3	58	6-Jun-07	12 U 334584 5934515	630 m		
3	59	6-Jun-07	12 U 334581 5934639	634 m		

Table 11: Backhoe tests excavated in Site 3

Layers of Historic period overburden were observed throughout the site, with a total depth ranging between 5-100 cm BS in thickness. Historic period cultural material including fragments of ceramic, brick, machine-cut timber, glass, and iron were identified within these layers of overburden. All cultural material was identified in disturbed contexts and consequently was not collected.

Faunal material was recovered from beneath the zone of disturbed overburden in Site 3. In backhoe test #39, 39 bone fragments were recovered (1,366.2g). Skull, vertebra, rib and hind limb elements were recovered with an MNI

of one (Table 12). These elements were observed in articulation and additional faunal material was identified in the wall of the test at the same level. This material was not associated with an identifiable paleosol and exhibited no evidence of cultural modification such as spiral fractures, cut marks or burning. No cultural material was identified in association with these fragments.

<b><i>Bison bison</i> - MNI = 1</b>								
ELEMENT	NISP	MNE Left	MNE Right	MNE Axial	MNE Indet.	MNE	MNI	WEIGHT (gms)
Skull	10			8	2	1	1	870.9
Tooth	2			1	2	1	1	76.9
Thoracic Vertebra	1					1	1	60.2
Rib	1				1	1	1	13.9
Metatarsal	3		1			1	1	220.3
Limb	1				1	1	1	38.5
Scrap	14				14	1	1	85.5
TOTALS	32							1,366.2

Table 12: Faunal material recovered from backhoe test #39, Site 3

Faunal material was also recovered from backhoe tests #43 (Table 13) and #50 (Table 14). A restricted range of isolated bison elements comprises this material. This material was not associated with an identifiable paleosol and exhibited no evidence of cultural modification such as spiral fractures, cut marks or burning. No cultural material was identified in association with these fragments.

<b><i>Bison bison</i> - MNI = 1</b>								
ELEMENT	NISP	MNE Left	MNE Right	MNE Axial	MNE Indet.	MNE	MNI	WEIGHT (gms)
Medial Phalange	4	1			1	1	1	16.4
Limb	14				14	1	1	68.2
Scrap	6				6	1	1	12.5
TOTALS	24							97.1

Table 13: Faunal material recovered from backhoe test #43, Site 3

<b><i>Bison bison</i> - MNI = 1</b>								
ELEMENT	NISP	MNE Left	MNE Right	MNE Axial	MNE Indet.	MNE	MNI	WEIGHT (gms)
Tooth	1				1	1	1	6.8
Mandible	4				4	1	1	86.9
Limb	7				7	1	1	30.0
TOTALS	12							123.7

Table 14: Faunal material recovered from backhoe test #50, Site 3

## SITE 4

Site 4 was assessed on May 24, 2007. As a result of the 2007 HRIA fieldwork, one previously unrecorded heritage resource site was identified in this area (see FjPi-162). This parcel of land is approximately 1.0 ha in area and occupies the area southeast of the corner of 104 Street NW and 96 Avenue NW. The site is the present location of a parking lot for Telus Field. Only superficial 20<sup>th</sup> century AD disturbance was expected in this area. Residences were formerly present in the northern portion of Site 4 along 96 Avenue NW. Site 4 was also the location of the former Edmonton Exhibition Grounds and Race Track.

A break in slope bisects the site area (SW-NE). This break in slope likely represents a relic terrace edge associated with the North Saskatchewan River. This feature represents the only preserved natural landform identified in the West Rosedale Area during the present study.

Twelve backhoe tests and eleven shovel tests were excavated in Site 4 (Figure 12; Table 15). The location of backhoe test #65 was chosen because it had previously been identified by a representative of the stakeholders group as a location of possible burials (n = 12). No cultural features consistent with the previously recorded graves identified in association with the Rosedale Flats Traditional Burial Ground (FjPi-63) or disturbed human remains were identified in Site 4. The locations of additional potential burials were identified by a representative of the stakeholders group in the northeast corner of Site 4 (n = 15). Since the northeast corner of Site 4 is the location of numerous buried utility facilities, backhoe tests were not excavated in this area.

West and southwest of this location, glass, machine-cut timber, brick and slabs of broken concrete were identified within a disturbed context between 5-150 cm BS (backhoe tests #68, #69 and #70). This material is interpreted as the remains of residences formerly located in this area and was not collected. The depth of this material likely reflects the infilling of basement depressions.



Site	Backhoe test	Shovel test	Date	UTM (NAD 83)	Altitude	Results	Comments
4	60		24-May-07	12 U 334374 5934387	624 m		
4	61		24-May-07	12 U 334373 5934374	624 m	Historic period debris / FBR	FjPi -162
4	62		24-May-07	12 U 334368 5934355	632 m	Historic period debris / FBR, lithics	FjPi -162
4	63		24-May-07	12 U 334375 5934341	634 m		
4	64		24-May-07	12 U 334388 5934311	627 m	Historic period debris / FBR	FjPi -162
4	65		24-May-07	12 U 334397 5934297	628 m	Historic period debris / FBR, lithics, feature	FjPi -162, staked location (n =12)
4	66		24-May-07	12 U 334401 5934305	624 m	Historic period debris / FBR, post hole	FjPi -162
4	67		24-May-07	12 U 334412 5934341	628 m		
4	68		24-May-07	12 U 334427 5934362	622 m	Historic period debris / former house	
4	69		24-May-07	12 U 334444 5934395	611 m	Historic period debris / bone, former house	
4	70		24-May-07	12 U 334396 5934382	618 m	Historic period debris / bone, former house	
4	71		24-May-07	12 U 334386 5934333	616 m	Historic period debris / FBR, bone	FjPi -162
4		1	4-Jun-07	N/A			
4		2	4-Jun-07	N/A			
4		3	4-Jun-07	N/A			
4		4	4-Jun-07	N/A			
4		5	4-Jun-07	N/A			
4		6	4-Jun-07	N/A			
4		7	4-Jun-07	N/A			
4		8	4-Jun-07	N/A			
4		9	4-Jun-07	N/A			
4		10	4-Jun-07	N/A			
4		11	24-May-07	12 U 334375 5934369	625 m	articulated bison bone	FjPi -162

Table 15: Backhoe and shovel tests excavated in Site 4

With the exception of the northeast portion, a layer of disturbed overburden was observed throughout Site 4, with a depth ranging between 5-25 cm in thickness. Historic period cultural material including fragments of charcoal (n = 2; 9.0g) glass (n =64; 63.5g), metal (n = 13; 5.7g) and porcelain (n = 12; 21.6g) was identified in a distinct lens below this overburden. A sample of the Historic period material observed in this lens was collected (Table 16). This Historic period material is likely related to the residences formerly located in the northeast portion of Site 4 subsequently buried by the deposition of a layer of Historic period fill.

Faunal material was recovered from Site 4. This material was recovered from either the zone of disturbed overburden or at depths below the cultural level

Backhoe test		Material				Grand Total
		charcoal	glass	metal	porcelain	
61	Count		40			40
	Weight (g)		35.8			35.8
65	Count		23	13		36
	Weight (g)		10.3	5.7		16.0
68	Count	2			12	14
	Weight (g)	9.0			21.6	30.6
70	Count		1			1
	Weight (g)		17.4			17.4
	Total Count	2	64	13	12	91
	Total Weight (g)	9.0	63.5	5.7	21.6	99.8

Table 16: Historic period material recovered from Site 4

associated with FjPi-162. In backhoe tests #66, #68 and #70, one scrap of machine-cut mammal bone (1.8g), two mammal limb fragments (20.4g), two identifiable mammal elements (humerus; 4.9g, tibia; 0.3g) and two ungulate elements (rib; 15.1g, tibia; 39.0g) were recovered respectively. This material was recovered from sediments associated with Historic period disturbance.

In backhoe test #69, faunal material was recovered from natural deposits at 200 cm BS. This material includes two fragments of a thoracic vertebra (94.3g) and two fragments of scrap (8.2g). No evidence of cultural modification such as spiral fractures, cut marks or burning was identified on these elements and no cultural material was identified in association with this material.

## SITE 5

Site 5 was assessed on May 23, 2007. As a result of the 2007 HRIA fieldwork, no heritage resource sites were recorded in this area. This parcel of land is approximately 0.7 ha in area and occupies the area southwest of the corner of 104 Street NW and 96 Avenue NW. The site is the present location of a parking lot for Telus Field. Only superficial 20<sup>th</sup> century AD disturbance was expected in this area. Site 5 was used as a storage area for construction fill or similar material in the 1970s and 1980s.

Twelve backhoe tests were excavated in Site 5 (Figure 13; Table 17). A representative of the stakeholders group had previously identified the location of

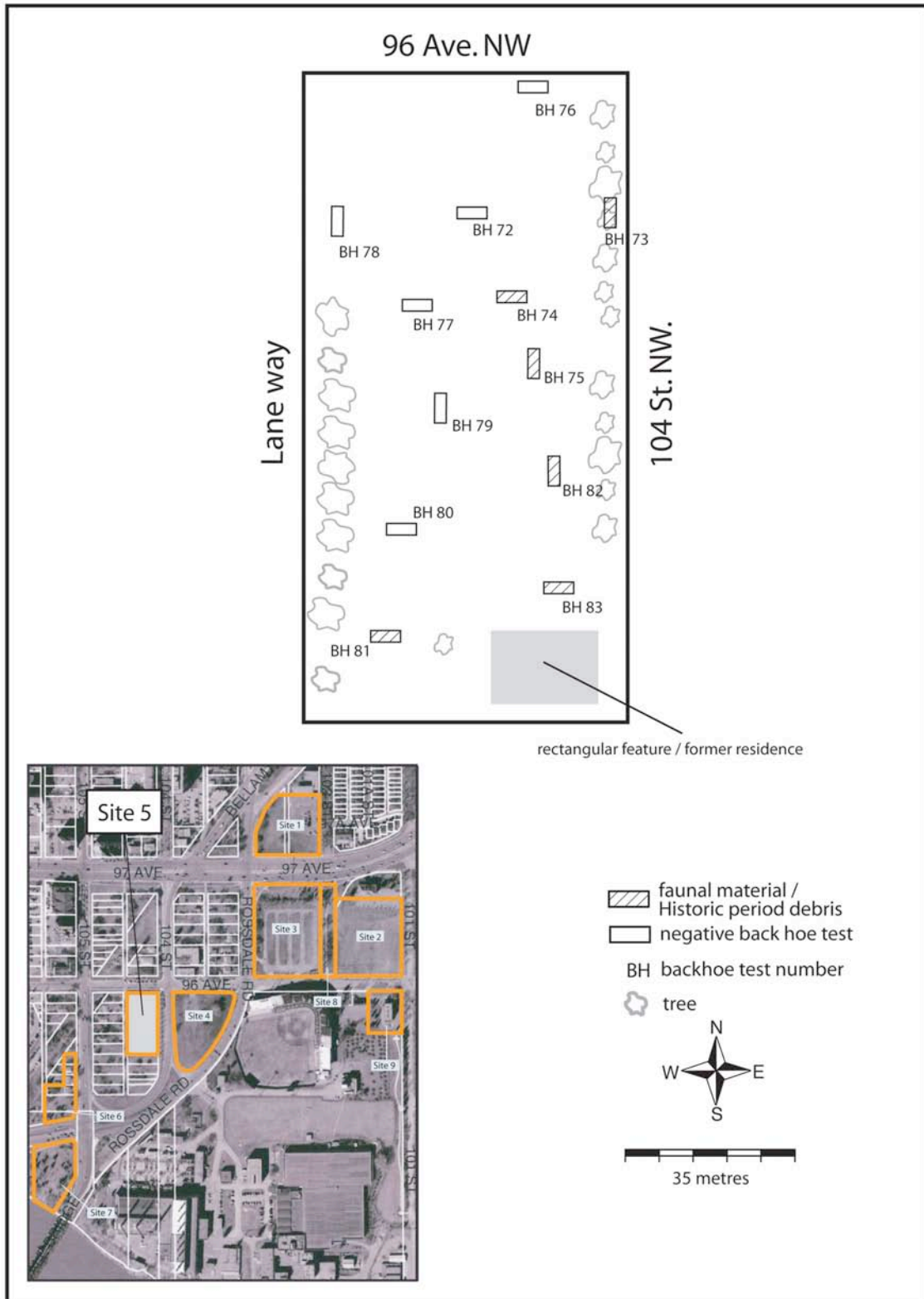


Figure 13: Site 5, West Rosedale Area

Site	Backhoe test	Date	UTM (NAD 83)	Altitude	Results	Comments
5	72	23-May-07	12 U 334328 5934369	618 m	volcanic ash lense, 135 cm	staked location (n =1)
5	73	23-May-07	12 U 334346 5934379	627 m	Historic period debris / fractured bone	staked location (n = 7)
5	74	23-May-07	12 U 334334 5934365	622 m	Historic period debris	
5	75	23-May-07	12 U 334334 5934359	625 m	Historic period debris	
5	76	23-May-07	12 U 334339 5934398	623 m	volcanic ash lense, 135 cm	staked location (n =12)
5	77	23-May-07	12 U 334321 5934368	643 m		
5	78	23-May-07	12 U 334339 5934368	612 m		
5	79	23-May-07	12 U 334324 5934345	631 m		
5	80	23-May-07	12 U 334320 5934327	632 m		
5	81	23-May-07	12 U 334316 5934311	628 m	Historic period debris	
5	82	23-May-07	12 U 334335 5934339	644 m	Historic period debris	staked location (n = 7)
5	83	23-May-07	12 U 334340 5934322	655 m	Historic period debris / plywood	

Table 17: Backhoe tests excavated in Site 5

backhoe tests #72, #73, #76 and # 83 as locations for possible human burials (n = 35). A sample of these locations were subject to subsurface testing (n = 27). No cultural features consistent with the previously recorded graves identified in association with the Rossdale Flats Traditional Burial Ground (FjPi-63) or disturbed human remains were identified in Site 5. A lens of volcanic ash was identified in backhoe tests #72 and #76 at 135 cm BS. A sample of this lens was not collected during the 2007 HRIA fieldwork.

A layer of disturbed overburden was observed throughout Site 5, with a total depth ranging between 5-35 cm in thickness. Historic period cultural material including fragments of brick (n = 3; 438.0g), ceramic (n = 5; 216.1g), clear glass (n = 5; 79.6g), green glass (n = 2; 1.9g), leather (n = 1; 23.7g), metal (n = 2; 85.2g) and wood (n = 1; 13.0g) was recovered from within a defined layer between 35 - 50 cm BS (Table 18). The presence of plywood, drywall and plastic in this layer indicates the deposit is post AD 1950 in origin. This deposit likely represents the remains of residences formerly located in Site 5 subsequently buried by the deposition of a layer of Historic period fill.



Backhoe test		Material							Grand Total
		brick	ceramic	glass	green glass	leather	metal	wood	
74	Count	2	4	3			2		11
	Weight (g)	196.3	121.5	28.7			85.2		431.7
77	Count		1	1	2	1			5
	Weight (g)		94.6	3.8	1.9	23.7			124
82	Count	1		1				1	3
	Weight (g)	241.7		47.1				13	301.8
	Total Count	3	5	5	2	1	2	1	19
	Total Weight (g)	438.0	216.1	79.6	1.9	23.7	85.2	13.0	857.5

Table 18: Historic period material recovered from Site 5

Faunal material was recovered from Site 5. In backhoe test #77, a fragment of mammal radius (55.6g) and three fragments of scrap (85.1g) were recovered from the zone of Historic period overburden at 15 cm BS. In backhoe test #74, four bison bone fragments were recovered in association with the remains of residences formerly located in the area. Although recovered from Historic period sediments, one of these elements (humerus; 76.7g) exhibited spiral fractures typical of Pre-contact butchering techniques. In backhoe test #82, six bone fragments were recovered from 50 cm BS. One of these elements was identified as an avian femur (2.7g, likely a chicken leg) and one was identified as a machine-cut Bovidae bone. These bone fragments are related to Historic period debris and likely do not predate AD 1950.

## SITE 6

Site 6 was assessed on May 22, 2007. As a result of the 2007 HRIA fieldwork, no heritage resource sites were recorded in this area. This parcel of land is approximately 0.4 ha in area and occupies the northwest corner of 105 Street NW and River Valley Road. Three residences are currently located in the northern half of Site 6. The southern half of Site 6 is a landscaped park. The grade of a former railway line is located directly west of Site 6.

Based on numerous eyewitness reports, this area had been identified by various community stakeholder groups as a possible location of previously unrecorded burials (Delorme 2001). As a result of this assertion, a geophysical

study was carried out in this area in 2001 by Komex International (Gilson *et al.* 2001). On May 11, 2007, representatives of Komex International restaked the locations of six unidentified anomalies identified during this study. Unidentified anomalies numbered 2, 4, 5 and 6 (Gilson *et al. ibid.*:6)(backhoe tests #85 and #86) were subjected to subsurface testing as part of the present HRIA. No evidence of cultural features consistent with the previously recorded graves identified in association with the Rossdale Flats Traditional Burial Ground (FjPi-63) or disturbed human remains were identified at these locations.

Four backhoe tests and six shovel tests were excavated in Site 6 (Figure 14: Table 19). The locations of backhoe tests #84 (n = 10) and #87 were chosen because they had previously been identified by a representative of the stakeholders group as the locations of possible burials (a total of 11 locations). Five of these locations were subjected to subsurface assessment. No cultural features consistent with the previously recorded graves identified in association with the Rossdale Flats Traditional Burial Ground (FjPi-63) or disturbed human remains were identified at these locations. A lens of volcanic ash was identified in backhoe test #87 at 175 cm BS. A sample of this material was collected.

At the location of backhoe tests #84 (125 cm BS) and #85 (75 cm BS), a representative of the stakeholders group (Mr. Kvarnberg) identified lenses of sediment as 'compacted human bone'. Under the direction of Mr. Kvarnberg, Bison Historical Services Ltd. personnel collected samples from each of these lenses. The two soil samples (backhoe tests #84 and #85) were screened at the Bison Historical Services Ltd. laboratory through a standard testing sieve (2.8mm, No.7). No bone or cultural material was identified as a result of this examination.

A lens of Historic period overburden was observed throughout Site 6 with a total depth ranging between 50-150 cm in thickness. A sample of cultural material contained in this lens was collected from backhoe test #84. This material included fragments of brick (n = 1, 23.2g), ceramic (n = 1; 0.5g), glass (n = 3; 49.7g) and

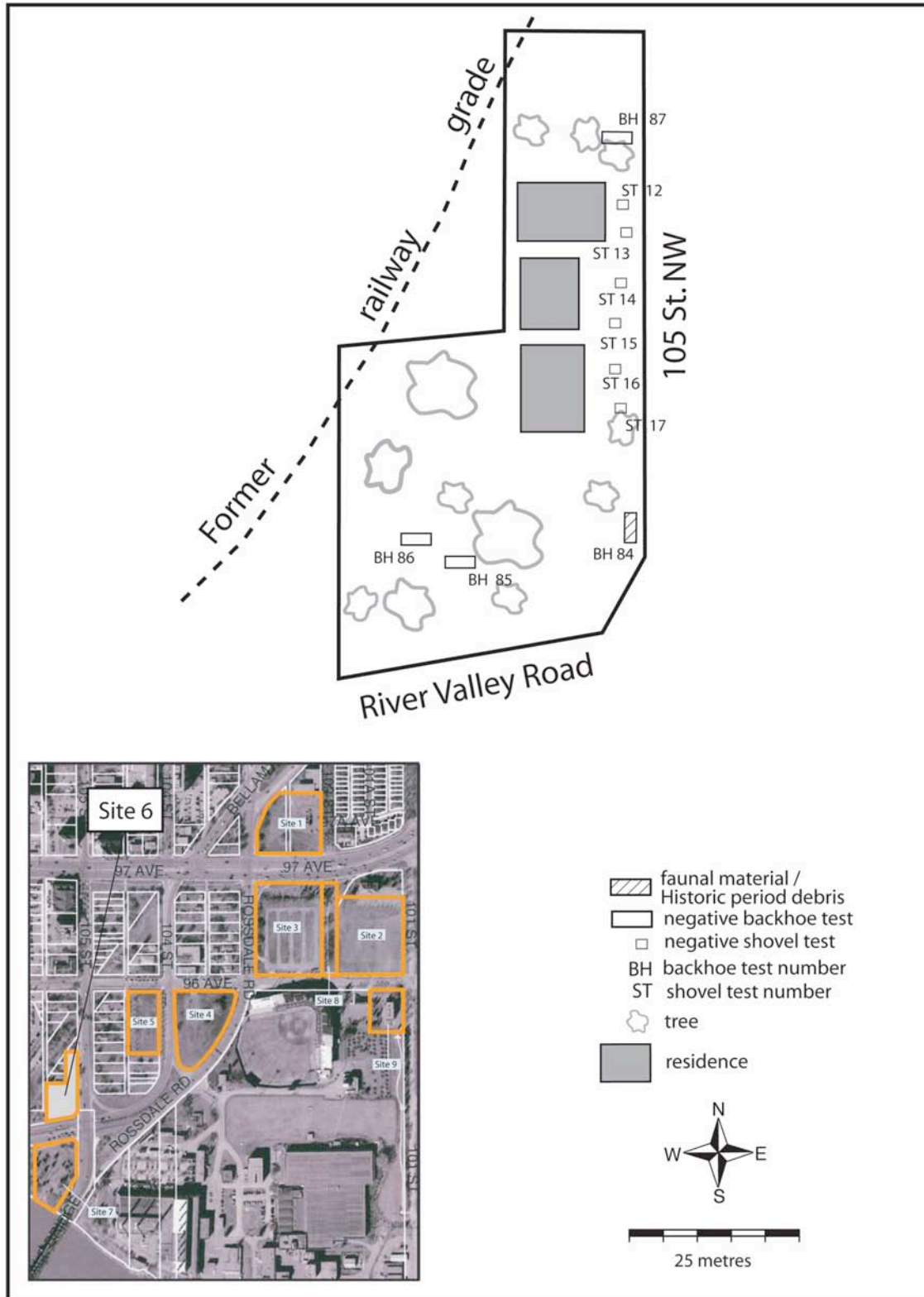


Figure 14: Site 6, West Rosedale Area

Site	Backhoe test	Shovel test	Date	UTM (NAD 83)	Altitude	Results	Comments
6	84		22-May-07	12 U 334212 5934232	633 m	soil sample taken	staked location (n =10)
6	85		22-May-07	12 U 334169 5934231	624 m	soil sample taken	Komex #4,5,6
6	86		22-May-07	12 U 334156 5934230	634 m		Komex #2
6	87		6-Jun-07	12 U 334216 5934303	623 m	volcanic ash lens, 175 cm	staked location (n =1)
6		12	6-Jun-07	N/A			
6		13	6-Jun-07	N/A			
6		14	6-Jun-07	N/A			
6		15	6-Jun-07	N/A			
6		16	6-Jun-07	N/A			
6		17	6-Jun-07	N/A			

Table 19: Backhoe and shovel tests excavated in Site 6

metal (n = 3; 428.7g). Unsorted gravel, cobbles, fragments of coal, iron and lenses of oil and assorted industrial debris characterizes this deposit. This deposit likely represents the deposition of fill related to the railway line formerly located above Site 6 directly to the west.

## SITE 7

Site 7 was assessed on May 22-23, 2007. As a result of the 2007 HRIA fieldwork, no heritage resource sites were recorded in this area. This parcel of land is approximately 0.4 ha in area and occupies the southwest corner of 105 Street NW and River Valley Road, directly west of the Walterdale Bridge. Site 7 is presently a landscaped park. Site 7 is the presumed location of fur trade era structures associated with Fort Augustus / Fort Edmonton Phase IV (Kalman *et al.* 2004:40-42, from Saxeberg 2003b). Site 7 was also the location of a Hudson's Bay Company warehouse (c. AD 1870). Significant 20<sup>th</sup> century AD disturbance was expected in Site 7 due to the construction of the Walterdale Bridge (c. AD 1915) and numerous buried Epcor (Edmonton Power Corporation) utility facilities.

Based on numerous eyewitness reports (Delorme 2001), and the identification of intact human burial identified east of Site 7 during previous HRIAs (Minni 1981; Saxeberg *et al.* 2003a, 2003b) this area had been identified by various stakeholder groups as a possible location of previously unrecorded burials. As a

result of this assertion, a geophysical study was carried out in this area in 2001 by Komex International (Gilson *et al.* 2001). On May 11, 2007, representatives of Komex International restaked the locations of three unidentified subsurface anomalies identified during this study. Unidentified anomalies numbered 2 (backhoe test #88) and 3 (backhoe test #90)(Gilson *et al ibid.*:7) were subjected to subsurface testing as part of the present HRIA. No evidence of cultural features consistent with the previously recorded graves identified in association with the Rossdale Flats Traditional Burial Ground (FjPi-63) or disturbed human remains were identified at these locations. No locations in Site 7 were identified by representatives of the stakeholders group as potential human burials during the present HRIA.

Six backhoe tests were excavated in Site 7 (Figure 15; Table 20). Deposits of layered sand and charcoal (possibly coal) were identified between 10-200 cm BS. Laminated silt was observed below this level to a depth of 350 cm BS. An abrupt and well-defined demarcation was observed between these two depositional layers. No cultural or faunal material was observed in any of the six backhoe tests excavated in Site 7.

## **SITE 8**

Site 8 was assessed on September 17, 2007. As a result of the 2007 HRIA fieldwork, no heritage resource sites were recorded in this area. This parcel of land is approximately 0.3 ha in area and occupies the former 102 Street NW right-of-way. This portion of the 102 Street NW right-of-way was deactivated in 1976. Site 8 is the location of numerous buried utility facilities. These facilities greatly restricted the testing program carried out in this area. Significant 20<sup>th</sup> century AD disturbance was expected in Site 8.

Three backhoe tests were excavated in Site 8 (Figure 16; Table 21). Layers of Historic period overburden were observed throughout the site, with a total depth ranging between 5-25 cm BS in thickness. A lens of volcanic ash was identified in backhoe test #94 at 260 cm BS. An in-filled trench, likely related to the installation of

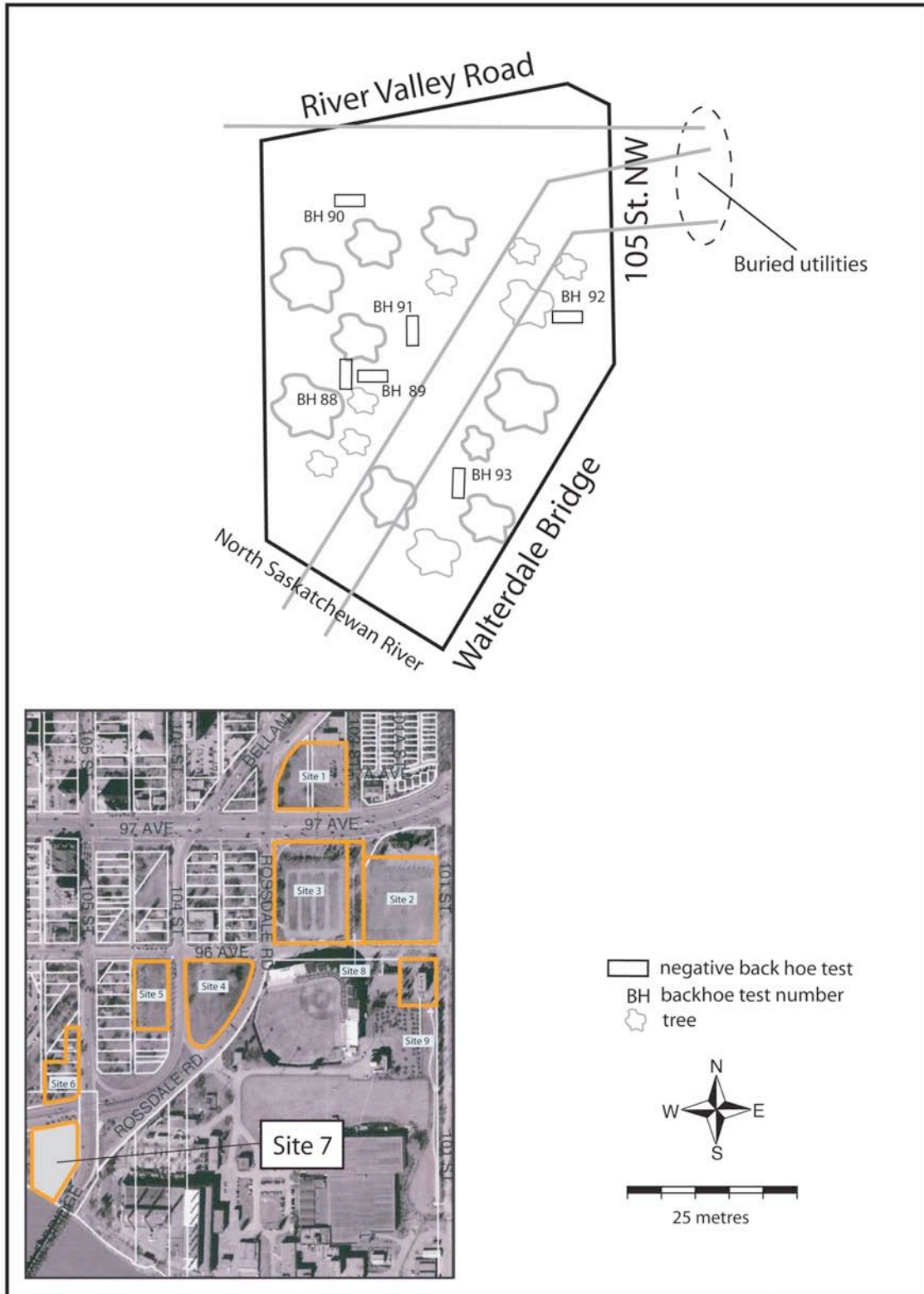


Figure 15: Site 7, West Rossdale Area

Site	Backhoe test	Date	UTM (NAD 83)	Altitude	Results	Comments
7	88	22-May-07	12 U 334163 5934133	624 m	layered sand charcoal/coal / root burn	Komex #2
7	89	22-May-07	12 U 334163 5934135	627 m		
7	90	22-May-07	12 U 334168 5934138	634 m	root burn	Komex #3
7	91	23-May-07	12 U 334177 5934156	631 m		
7	92	23-May-07	12 U 334190 5934160	632 m		
7	93	23-May-07	12 U 334188 5934134	624 m		

Table 20: Backhoe tests excavated in Site 7

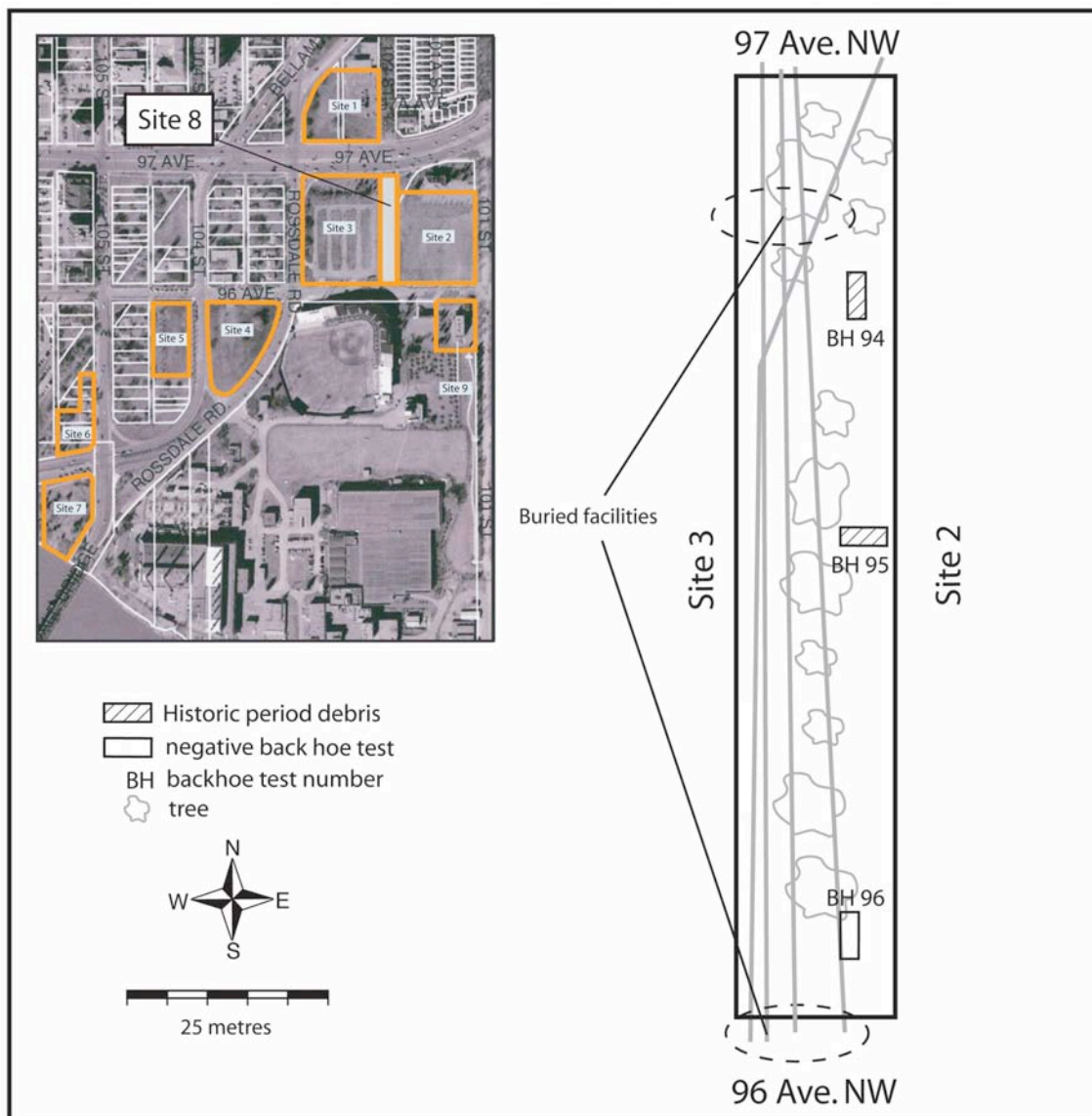


Figure 16: Site 8, West Rosssdale Area

Site	Backhoe test	Date	UTM (NAD 83)	Altitude	Results	Comments
8	94	17-Sep-07	12 U 334603 5934497	626 m	volcanic ash at 2.6 m	ash sample collected
8	95	17-Sep-07	12 U 334609 5934475	624 m	paleosol at 65 cm	
8	96	17-Sep-07	12 U 334607 5934443	625 m	existing pipeline trench	test terminated

Table 21: Backhoe tests excavated in Site 8, West Rosssdale Area

an existing utility facility was identified in backhoe test #96. No cultural or faunal material was observed in any of the three backhoe tests excavated in Site 8.

## SITE 9

Site 9 was assessed on June 6, 2007. One heritage resource site was recorded in this area (see Ross Flats Apartments). This parcel of land is approximately 0.7 ha in area and occupies the area southwest of the corner of 101 Street NW and 96 Avenue NW. The Ross Flats Apartments, associated grounds and parking lot occupy the entire area of Site 9. The Ross Flats Apartments is one of the few surviving examples of Edwardian-era architecture in the West Rosssdale Area and has been previously designated by the City of Edmonton as a Municipal Historic Resource. Significant 20<sup>th</sup> century AD disturbance was expected in Site 9.

Four backhoe tests were excavated in Site 9 (Figure 17; Table 22). A deposit of disturbed overburden was identified to a depth of 45 cm BS in this area. Historic period cultural material including fragments of ceramic, brick, glass, and metal were identified within this layer of disturbed overburden. All Historic period cultural material was identified in disturbed contexts and was not collected. No faunal material was observed in any of the four backhoe tests excavated in Site 9.

## PREVIOUSLY UNRECORDED HERITAGE RESOURCE SITES

Two previously unrecorded heritage resource sites were identified during the course of the HRIA associated with the West Rosssdale Archaeological Study. The heritage resource site FjPi-162 was recorded as a Pre-contact period aboriginal campsite of moderate heritage significance and is located in Site 4. The Ross Flats Apartments was recorded as an Historic period structure of moderate heritage



significance and is located in Site 9. Detailed descriptions of these sites are provided in this section (see FjPi-162 and Ross Flats Apartments).

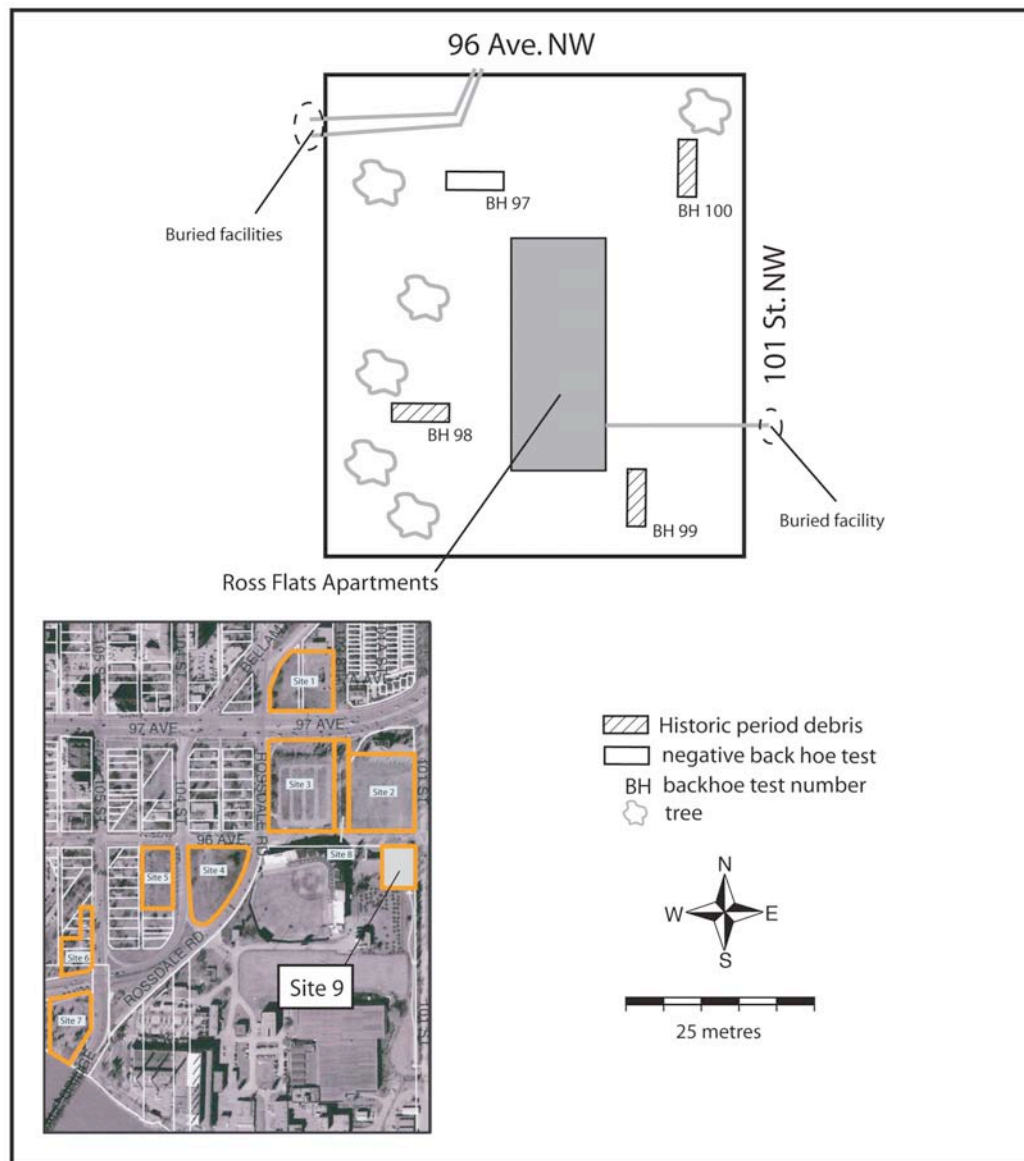


Figure 17: Site 9, West Rosedale Area

Site	Backhoe test	Date	UTM (NAD 83)	Altitude	Results	Comments
9	97	6-Jun-07	12 U 334675 5934383	631 m		
9	98	6-Jun-07	12 U 334673 5934347	641 m	historic debris	parking lot
9	99	6-Jun-07	12 U 334689 5934330	646 m	historic debris	parking lot
9	100	6-Jun-07	12 U 334728 5934397	654 m	historic debris	

Table 22: Backhoe tests excavated in Site 9

## FjPi-162

Site Class: **Pre-contact period**

Sub Type: **Subsurface**

Site Type: **Campsite**

Site Condition: **Intact**

Site Location:

LSD 7, 8, Section 32, Township 52, Range 24, West of 4<sup>th</sup> Meridian

(NAD 27) 12U 334434 - 334462 E / 12U 5934070 - 5934147 N

(NAD 83) 12U 334373 - 334401 E / 12U 5934297 - 5934374 N

Impact: **Yes** Significance: **Moderate** Recommendations: **Avoidance / Mitigation**

FjPi-162 site is located in the Rossdale Flats area of Edmonton, south of 96<sup>th</sup> Ave. NW, east of 104 St. NW, and west of Rossdale Road. The site is approximately 35 metres (E-W) X 75 metres (N-S) located within a triangular vacant lot (Site 4, West Rossdale Area) within the flood plain of the North Saskatchewan River valley. The lot is presently covered in non-native grass. Small, planted trees border the lot adjacent to the sidewalks and similar trees are located within the lot in the southern area of the site. The area of the site slopes gently from northwest to southeast. A slight break in slope can be observed bisecting the lot from southwest to northeast. This landform likely represents the former north bank of the North Saskatchewan River. A buried electric power line bisects the lot in a roughly north/south direction. Three large willow trees (> 50cm in width) are associated with this power line and two similar willows are located in the northwestern area of the lot. These trees are likely related to the presence of residences formerly located along 96<sup>th</sup> Ave NW.

Sediments representing contemporary and Historic period overburden were identified throughout the area of FjPi-162 varying between 5-25cm in total thickness. Preserved portions of a chermozemic A-horizon and associated B-horizon were identified beneath this overburden throughout Site 4. The construction of residences, utility facilities and contemporary landscaping has impacted the northern portion of FjPi-162. Buried land surfaces (paleosols) were identified beneath the surface A-horizon in the southern portion of the site at 60cm, 75cm and 85cm BS

(backhoe test #65). No cultural material was identified within these paleosols.

Backhoe tests (n = 12) and shovel tests (n = 11) were excavated in the area of FjPi-162. Backhoe tests #61, #62, #64, #65 #66 and #71 and shovel test #11 were positive for Pre-contact period cultural material (Figure 18). The site is represented by an intact deposit of cultural material identified beneath the varied level of Historic period overburden in backhoe tests #61 and #71 and shovel test #11 (Figure 19) at approximately 15 - 25cm BS (Figure 20) and in backhoe tests #62, #64, #65 and #66)(Figure 21) at 40 - 50cm BS (Figure 22).

Articulated bison elements (scapula and humerus) were identified in shovel test #11 (15-25 cm BS). This faunal material was recovered from the same depth as lithic artifacts and FBR identified in backhoe test #61. An intact cultural feature (Figure 23) was identified in backhoe test #65 (45 cm BS). This feature was represented by fire broken rock (FBR) and lithic artifacts including tools. The feature was removed as a result of this HRIA.

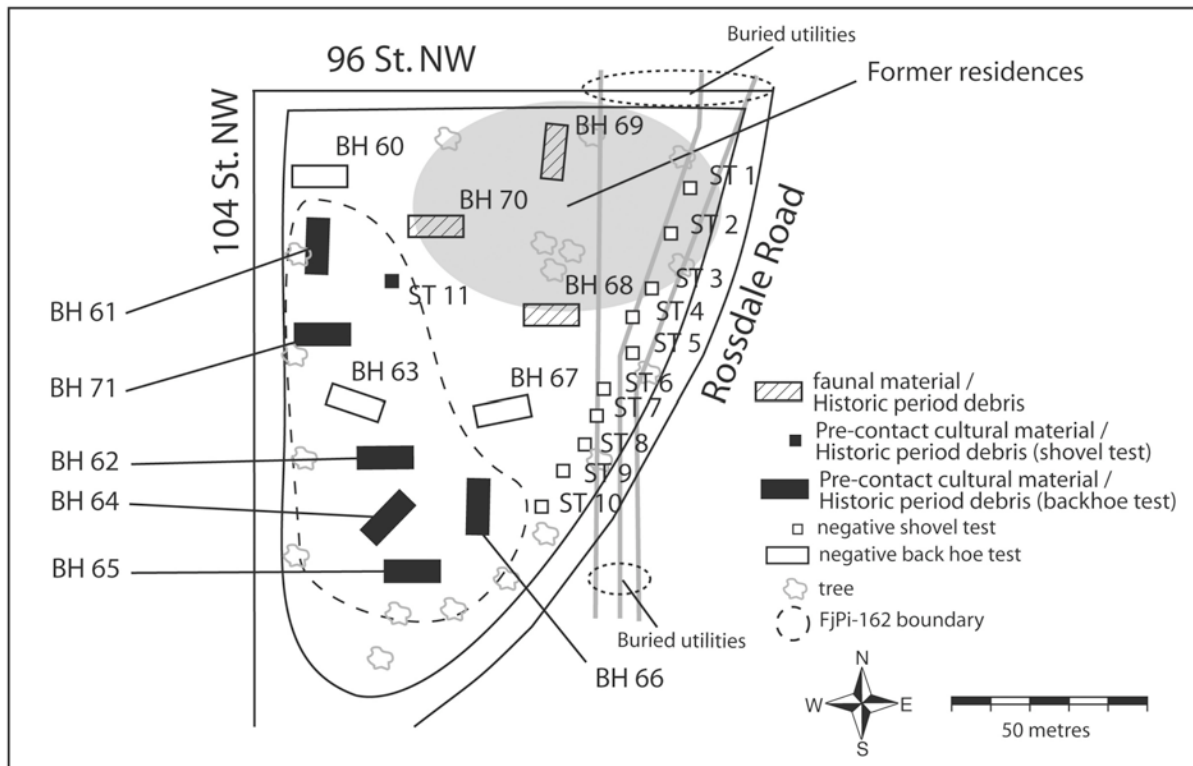


Figure 18: Sketchmap of heritage resource site FjPi-162

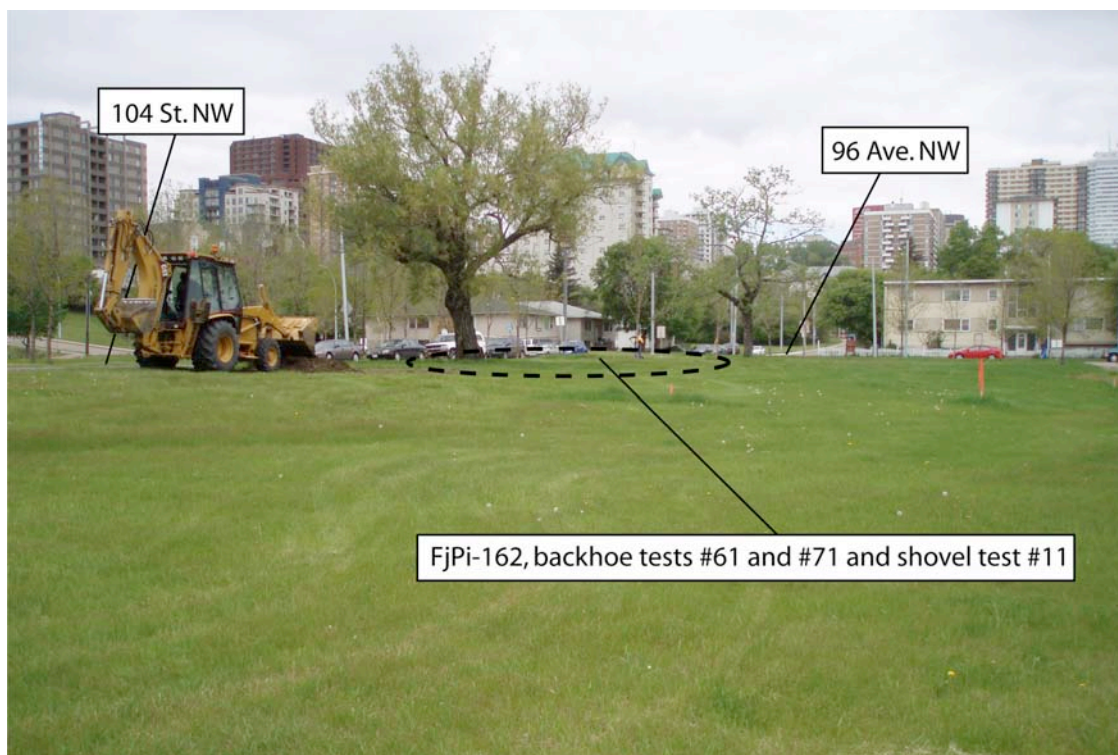


Figure 19: FjPi-162, (backhoe tests #61 and #71, shovel test #11), view to north



Figure 20: Depth of cultural deposit representing FjPi-162 (backhoe test #61)



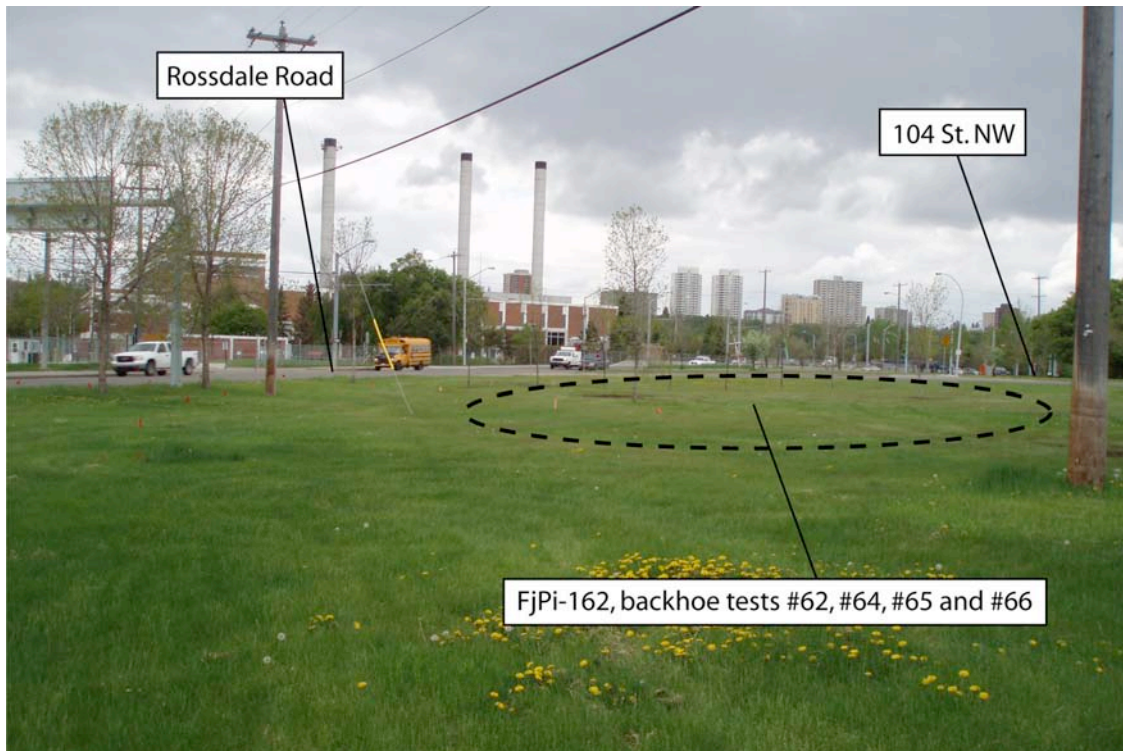


Figure 21: FjPi-162 (backhoe tests #62, #64, #65 and #66), view to south



Figure 22: Depth of cultural deposit representing FjPi-162 (backhoe test #65)



Figure 23: Cultural feature identified in backhoe test #65 (45 cm BS)

Lithic debitage (backhoe tests #62 and #65) and lithic tools (backhoe test #65) were recovered from FjPi-162. Material types include quartzite (n = 13) and petrified wood (n = 10). The lithic tools include a unilaterally modified flake and a multidirectional core (Table 23). The multidirectional core is represented by two fragments subsequently found to refit. Both lithic tools were found in association with the cultural feature identified in backhoe test #65.

Material	Flake Type				Tool Type		
	Complete flake	Flake fragment	Split flake	Shatter	MUMF	M. Core	Total
Quartzite	1	7	1	2	1	1	13
Petrified Wood		9		1			10
Total	1	16	1	3	1	1	23

MUMF – marginally unilaterally modified flake, M. Core – Multi-directional core

Table 23: Lithic debitage and tools recovered from FjPi-162.

**FjPi-162:41 (length = 51.5mm, width = 28.5mm, thickness = 9.3mm, weight = 13.1g):** This is a marginally unilaterally modified flake, fashioned from a yellow/green coarse-grained quartzite flake (Figure 24). The tool is ovate in shape,



broken across the proximal end through the bulb of percussion. Cortex is present on the right lateral dorsal side. Two primary and three secondary flake scars can be observed on the dorsal side of the tool. Marginal retouch and/or useware is present along the slightly curved distal end. No modifications have been made to the ventral surface.



Figure 24: Marginally unifacially modified flake (Cat. #41)

**FjPi-162:44/45 (length = 96.6mm, width = 80.8mm, thickness = 29.4mm, weight = 290.6g):** This is a red/brown coarse-grained quartzite multidirectional core (Figure 25). This artifact is represented by two fragments (Cat. # 44 and 45). The artifact exhibits approximately 20% cortex. Five primary and seven secondary flake scars can be identified on this core. Four cones of percussion are located in linear association and likely relate to the blows applied to the quartzite cobble at the initial stage of reduction; one of these percussion cones is bisected by the fracture line separating the two fragments. This likely indicates the final (and successful) blow that fractured the cobble (or cobble portion) before subsequent flake removal.

FBR was also recovered from the site (n=129; 5,866.1g). A large portion of this material was recovered from the cultural feature identified in backhoe test #65. The majority of these fragments are small (< 5cm, n = 99; 1,395.6g)(Table 24) and exhibit crenellation fracturing typical of emersion in water (crenellated, n = 89; 3,123.7g)(Table 25).



Figure 25: Refit multi-directional core (Cat. # 44 and 45)

Size	< 5 cm		5 to 10 cm		> 10 cm		Total	
Material	Count	Weight(g)	Count	Weight(g)	Count	Weight(g)	Count	Weight(g)
Granite	89	1,287.7	21	1,831.2	2	111.1	112	3,230.0
Quartzite			2	340.0	1	1,630.3	3	1,970.3
Sandstone	2	71.9	1	126.8			3	198.7
Unidentified	8	36.0	3	431.1			11	467.1
Total	99	1,395.6	27	2,729.1	3	1,741.4	129	5,866.1

Table 24: FBR recovered from FjPi-162 (according to fragment size)

Fracture	Spall		Crenellated (water)		Planar (heated)		No fractures		Total	
Material	Count	Weight(g)	Count	Weight(g)	Count	Weight(g)	Count	Weight(g)	Count	Weight(g)
Quartzite	5	78.0	76	1,053.7	31	2,098.3			112	3,230.0
Sandstone			2	1,835.3	1	135.0			3	1,970.3
Granite			3	198.7					3	198.7
Unidentified	1	27.7	8	36.0	1	285.8	1	117.6	11	467.1
Total	6	105.7	89	3,123.7	33	2,519.1	1	117.6	129	5,866.1

Table 25: FBR recovered from FjPi-162 (according to fracture type)

Bison bone was also recovered from FjPi-162 ( $n = 27$ ; 386.4g) with an MNI of one (Table 26). All faunal material recovered was associated with the northwest portion of the site (backhoe tests #61 and #71, shovel test #11). High utility forelimb elements were recovered in articulation (scapula and humerus) from shovel test #11. Faunal material was identified at a level consistent with the lithic artifacts and FBR recovered from FjPi-162 in the northern portion of the site (15-30 cm BS).



<b>Bison bison - MNI = 1</b>								
<b>ELEMENT</b>	<b>NISP</b>	<b>MNE Left</b>	<b>MNE Right</b>	<b>MNE Axial</b>	<b>MNE Indet.</b>	<b>MNE</b>	<b>MNI</b>	<b>WEIGHT (gms)</b>
Mandible	2				2	1	1	19.5
Scapula	5	1			4	1	1	144.4
Thoracic Vertebra	1			1		1	1	8.2
Indeterminate Vertebra	1			1		1	1	6.2
Rib	1				1	1	1	5.1
Humerus	1	1				1	1	63.9
Ulnar Carpal	1	1				1	1	13.3
Femur	1		1			1	1	54.1
Proximal Phalange	1	1				1	1	38.9
Limb	1				1	1	1	2.1
Scrap	12				12	1	1	30.7
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>27</b>							<b>386.4</b>

Table 26: Faunal assemblage recovered from FjPi-162

Saxeberg *et al.* (2003a, 2003b) identified the first Pre-contact period cultural deposit in the Rosssdale Flats area of Edmonton (ASA permits 2001-019 and 118, FjPi-63). Within Block 01-07, lithic artifacts (n=26) and bone fragments (n=41) were recovered from intact sediments. No FBR or identifiable cultural features were recovered from this area. Saxeberg *et al.* (2003b:107) describes the presence of a 'distinct buried occupation' as 'very rare' due to the extensive and varied development that has taken place on Rosssdale Flats. The author concurs with this assessment in regard to the previously unrecorded heritage resource site FjPi-162.

Given the extensive and varied historic and contemporary development that has taken place in this area of Edmonton, the preservation of the cultural deposit representing FjPi-162 is considered by the author as rare and fortuitous. FjPi-162 represents the most extensive and potentially well-preserved Pre-contact period cultural deposit thus far recorded in the Rosssdale Flats area of Edmonton.

#### **Avoidance of the site (FjPi-162) is therefore recommended**

As portions of FjPi-162 are located in a shallow context, the potential of inadvertent disturbance to the site through servicing and/or repair work related to existing buried facilities or landscaping is considered high. As a result, if avoidance of FjPi-162 is deemed by the City of Edmonton to be impractical, then mitigative excavations will be recommended. **These mitigative excavations would involve a**

**Stage 1 Historical Resource Impact Mitigation of 30 square metres of controlled excavation with units placed at the discretion of the permit holding archaeologist.**

The intent of this mitigative program would be to determine the research and interpretive potential associated with the heritage resource site FjPi-162.

Archaeological excavations will be terminated in the advent artifact yield and distribution fail to meet expectations. The results of this Stage 1 mitigation would inform subsequent recommendations regarding the ongoing management and interpretation of FjPi-162 and future development plans associated with Site 4 within the West Rossdale Area. Further excavations would possibly be recommended at FjPi-162 based on the results of this Stage 1 mitigative program.

**Ross Flats Apartments**

Site Class: **Historic period**  
Site Type: **Standing structure**

Sub Type: **Surface**  
Site Condition: **Intact**

Site Location:

LSD 8, Section 32, Township 52, Range 24, West of 4<sup>th</sup> Meridian  
(NAD 27) 12U 334734 – 334789 E / 12U 5934103 – 5934170 N  
(NAD 83) 12U 334673 - 334728 E / 12U 5934330 - 5934397 N

Impact: **Yes** Significance: **High** Recommendations: **Preservation of Designated Municipal Historic Resource**

This heritage resource site is located in the Rossdale Flats area of Edmonton at 9540 101 Street NW within the flood plain of the North Saskatchewan River valley. The site consists of an apartment block, associated grounds and parking lot. The site encompasses the entire area of Site 9 southwest of the corner of 96<sup>th</sup> Ave. NW and 101 Street NW. The site area is approximately 70 m (E-W) X 90 m (N-S). The apartment block is 12 metres (E-W) X 25 metres (N-S)(Figure 26, 27 and 28).

The Ross Flats Apartments and associated grounds are located on lands acquired by the City of Edmonton from the Hudson's Bay Company. The land is still owned by the City of Edmonton. The structure was built in AD 1911 as a shelter for delinquent and unwanted children. The structure was designed by James

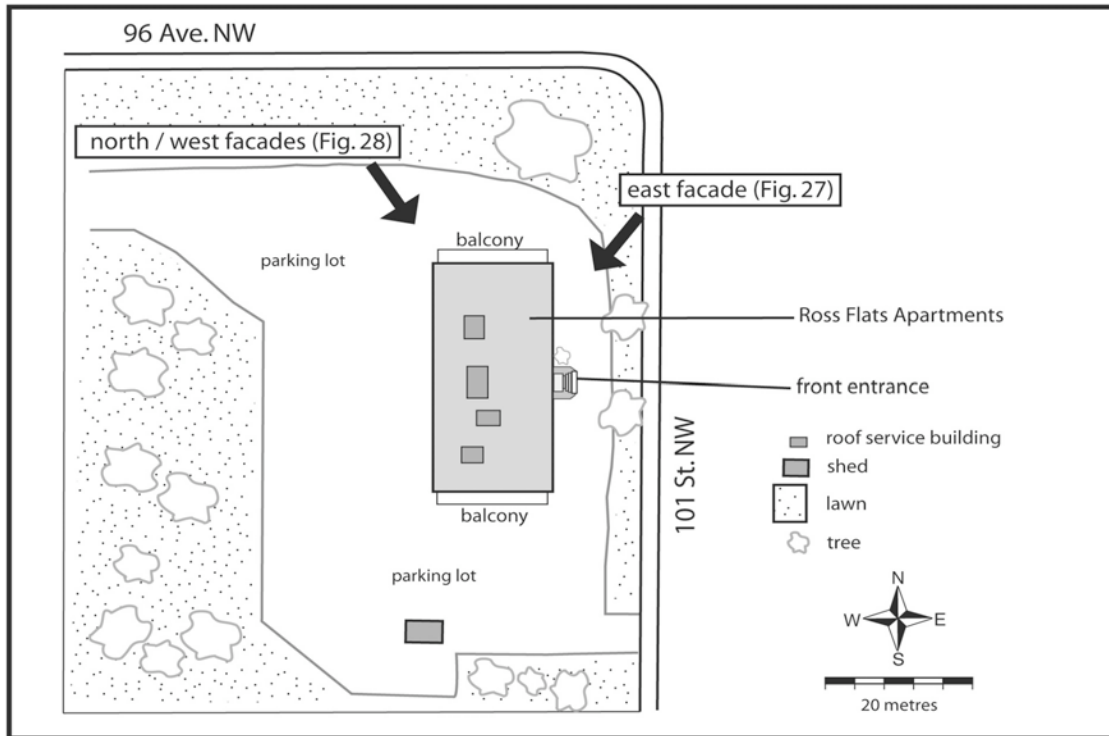


Figure 26: Ross Flats Apartments, sketchmap



Figure 27: Ross Flats Apartments, east (front) facade



Figure 28: Ross Flats Apartments, north and west facades

Henderson, a leading Edmonton architect active in the community during the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century AD. James Henderson designed several other buildings in the City of Edmonton including the Brighton Block (AD 1911 - 12), the Moser and Ryder Block (1910) and the Glenora Mansion (AD 1912, demolished AD 1977). The Ross Flats Apartments is one of few well-preserved examples of Henderson's work and one of few buildings surviving in the Rosedale Flats area of Edmonton from this period.

The structure was leased to the Salvation Army who operated a hospital at this location between AD 1924 and AD 1936 (Grace Hospital). During the period AD 1942 - 44, the structure was used as a hostel for American servicemen enroute to construction locations for the Alaska Highway. After the Second World War, the building was converted to residential apartments and is currently in this condition. The Ross Flats Apartments underwent upgrades in 1990 (roof, south and north elevation balconies). These represent the only exterior modifications to the structure

since its original construction. The Ross Flats Apartments was designated a Municipal Historic Resource by the City of Edmonton in March of 2001.

Architectural elements include: decorative elements in darker premium brick and cast stone, balconies at the north and south facades, arched entrance portico, decorative pre-cast keystones over windows, pressed metal upper cornice, wooden double hung windows and a prominent front entrance with masonry hand rails.

The Ross Flats Apartments is a well-preserved example of Edwardian classical revival architecture and has remained virtually unaltered since 1911. The building is one of few surviving examples of Edwardian-era government sponsored social facilities and has been previously designated by the City of Edmonton as a Municipal Historic Resource. **Consequently, it is recommended future development planning for Site 9 include the preservation of the Ross Flats Apartments.**

## SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

On behalf of the City of Edmonton Planning and Development Department, Bison Historical Services Ltd. has conducted an Historical Resources Impact Assessment (HRIA) of the West Rossdale Area. The study area consists of nine parcels of land (Sites 1-9) with a land surface area of approximately 9 ha. These parcels are currently utilized as parks, parking lots and playing fields. This investigation was initiated by the City of Edmonton as a component of a strategic development plan for the Rossdale Flats area of Edmonton. An Historical Resources Overview (HRO, Bison #2006-088) was submitted to Alberta Tourism, Parks, Recreation and Culture (ATPRC) on September 13, 2006 by Bison Historical Services Ltd. 'Schedule A' (File #4835-06-155) requirements were issued by ATPRC as per their letter dated November 2, 2006 (Appendix A).

As per the ATPRC requirement letter, the author met with individuals representing various stakeholder groups on site in the West Rossdale Area. As a result of these consultations, 78 possible burial locations were identified. During the HRIA, 49 of these locations were subjected to subsurface assessment. No evidence of cultural features consistent with the previously recorded graves identified in association with the Rossdale Flats Traditional Burial Ground (FjPi-63) or disturbed human remains were identified at any of these locations.

As a result of a previous geophysical investigation carried out in the areas of Sites 6 and 7 (Gilson *et al.* 2001), nine unidentified subsurface anomalies were identified. Six of these unidentified anomalies were subjected to subsurface assessment during the present HRIA. No evidence of cultural features consistent with the previously recorded graves identified in association with the Rossdale Flats Traditional Burial Ground (FjPi-63) or disturbed human remains were identified at any of these six locations.

During the HRIA field investigations from May 22-24, June 4-7, and September 17-18, 2007, 100 backhoe tests and 17 shovel tests were excavated.

Six of these contained Pre-contact and Historic period cultural material, 33 contained faunal material and Historic period cultural material and 61 were negative tests. A total of 17 shovel tests were excavated during this HRIA. One of these contained Pre-contact period cultural material and the remaining 16 were negative tests. **No evidence of any intact human burials consistent with those associated with the Rossdale Flats Traditional Burial Ground or disturbed human remains were identified as a result of these excavations.**

Two new heritage resource sites were recorded, a Pre-contact period aboriginal site (FjPi-162) and an Historic period standing structure (Ross Flats Apartments). One previously recorded site is known to lie within close proximity to the West Rossdale Area (FjPi-63) but was not revisited as part of these HRIA field investigations.

The newly identified site FjPi-162 is a Pre-contact period aboriginal campsite of moderate heritage resource significance located within Site 4 in the West Rossdale Area. Given the presence of multiple positive subsurface tests, the recovery of Pre-contact cultural material in quantity and the presence of at least one cultural feature, **avoidance of FjPi-162 is recommended.** If avoidance of the site is deemed impractical by the City of Edmonton, **then it is recommended that FjPi-162 undergo a Stage 1 Historical Resource Impact Mitigation of 30 square metres of controlled excavation with units placed at the discretion of the permit holding archaeologist.**

The Ross Flats Apartments is an intact pre-cast stone and brick 'Edwardian-style' structure presently used for residential apartments. The Ross Flats Apartments has been designated as a Municipal Historic Resource. The structure and associated grounds encompass the entire area of Site 9 in the West Rossdale Area. Any proposed development occurring in Site 9 will impact the site. Consequently, **it is recommended that future development planning for Site 9 include the preservation of the Ross Flats Apartments.**

No heritage resource sites were identified in the remaining parcels of land (Sites 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8). However, as one intact human burial has been identified outside the area of the Rossdale Flats Traditional Burial Ground (Bryan, 1966), the potential for additional unrecorded human burials to be present in the West Rossdale Area cannot be dismissed. **Therefore it is recommended that development planning for the nine parcels of land designated as the West Rossdale Area (Sites 1-9) include the monitoring of any future ground disturbance beyond the level of disturbed overburden and/or where deep excavations are required for new development. Monitoring would be conducted by an archaeologist qualified to hold an archaeological research permit in the Province of Alberta.** These recommendations are subject to the approval of Alberta Tourism, Parks, Recreation and Culture.



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## **APPENDIX A**

'Schedule A' (File #4835-06-155)

**SCHEDULE A**

***HISTORICAL RESOURCES ACT REQUIREMENTS***

**CITY OF EDMONTON  
WEST ROSSDALE AREA  
SE ¼ OF SECTION 32, TOWNSHIP 52, RANGE 24, W4M**

**PROJECT FILE: 4835-06-155**

**1.0 HISTORICAL RESOURCES IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

A Historical Resources Impact Assessment and any work resulting from this assessment is to be conducted by an archaeologist qualified to hold an Archaeological Research Permit within the Province of Alberta. In order to conduct the Historical Resources Impact Assessment the archaeological consultant(s) must submit "An Application for an Archaeological Research Permit - Mitigative Research Project" to the Heritage Resource Management Branch. Please allow ten (10) working days for the permit to be processed.

**Purpose:** The purpose of the Historical Resources Impact Assessment is to determine whether the proposed development will impact any unrecorded graves, archaeological resources and/or historic period structures or remains thereof.

**Timing:** The Historical Resources Impact Assessment is to be carried out prior to the initiation of any land surface disturbance activities under snow-free and unfrozen ground conditions.

**Coverage:** The Historical Resources Impact Assessment shall include the nine parcels of land adjacent to the EPCOR facility known as the "West Rosedale Area".

**Subsurface testing:** Geophysical data must be used to identify anomalies that may represent potential graves in the area of the River Valley Road and 105 Street intersection. The potential grave sites must be subject to controlled excavation. Further subsurface testing would continue pending the results of these excavations. In addition, other methods of subsurface testing (i.e. hand excavation, backhoe) shall be carried out at the discretion of the consulting archaeologist.

**Additional measures:** Depending upon the results of the Historical Resources Impact Assessment, additional salvage, protection or preservative measures may be required.

**2.0 SITE ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES**

Should the archaeological consultants encounter any archaeological sites or historic period sites,

.../2

the assessment of these sites is to comply with the *Guidelines for Archaeological Permit Holders in Alberta*. In accordance with Section 5.1 of the *Guidelines for Archaeological Permit Holders in Alberta*, site "avoidance and/or other means of preservation through development planning or redesign are preferred options". The location of each site is to be recorded using GPS technology.

### **Assessing Historical Archaeological Sites and Historical Structures**

The archaeological consultants are to comply with the requirements for recording and assessing historical archaeological sites and historical structures. For further information concerning historical archaeological sites and historical structures, please refer to the March 2006 guidelines. Any interim report and the final report must stipulate whether or not any historical structures are present within the development area.

### **3.0 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION**

Due to the possibility of encountering unrecorded burials, the City of Edmonton must consult with interested stakeholders including Aboriginal Elders before and during the HRIA process.

### **4.0 SUBMISSION OF INTERIM REPORTS**

Occasionally, an applicant is unable to delay the development schedule for a period of time sufficient for the consulting archaeologist to complete the submission requirements as stated in the *Guidelines for Archaeological Permit Holders in Alberta*. Interim reports are only accepted when the acquisition of *Historical Resources Act* clearance is of some urgency to the applicant. The submission of an interim report must be accompanied by a covering letter that clarifies the need for the interim report. It is preferable that interim reports be submitted by courier or mail. Facsimile copies of maps are generally poor quality.

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These conditions shall be considered directions of the Minister of Alberta Community Development under the *Historical Resources Act*. Representatives of the City of Edmonton are required to become knowledgeable of the conditions attached to this schedule. Failure to abide by the conditions will result in *Historical Resources Act* clearance not being granted, or the granting of *Historical Resources Act* clearance will be delayed.

## **APPENDIX B**

Faunal material recovered (Sites 1-9)

Site	Backhoe test	Shovel test	Record No.	Cat. No. St.	Cat. No. Fn.	UTM (NAD 83)	Level (cm BS)	Count	Weight (g)	Taxon	Element
1	5		72	118	118	12 U 334543 5934606	100	1	22.6	BIS	AT
1	5		74	120	120	12 U 334543 5934606	100	1	21.4	BIS	IC
1	5		75	121	133	12 U 334543 5934606	100	13	64.8	BIS	L
1	5		76	134	142	12 U 334543 5934606	100	9	96.0	BIS	L
1	5		73	119	119	12 U 334543 5934606	100	1	17.1	BIS	TI
1	13		31	31	31	12 U 334589 5934644	175	1	5.3	BIS	IS
1	13		32	32	32	12 U 334589 5934644	175	1	4.5	BIS	IS
1	13		30	30	30	12 U 334589 5934644	175	1	7.8	BIS	IV
1	13		41	41	41	12 U 334589 5934644	175	1	12.3	BIS	IV
1	13		42	42	42	12 U 334589 5934644	175	1	22.1	BIS	L
1	13		43	43	43	12 U 334589 5934644	175	1	5.5	BIS	L
1	13		45	45	45	12 U 334589 5934644	175	1	14.1	BIS	L
1	13		49	49	49	12 U 334589 5934644	175	1	6.0	BIS	L
1	13		50	50	50	12 U 334589 5934644	175	1	5.5	BIS	L
1	13		52	52	52	12 U 334589 5934644	175	1	6.7	BIS	L
1	13		53	53	53	12 U 334589 5934644	175	1	3.4	BIS	L
1	13		54	54	54	12 U 334589 5934644	175	1	3.0	BIS	L
1	13		57	57	57	12 U 334589 5934644	175	1	5.1	BIS	L
1	13		58	58	58	12 U 334589 5934644	175	1	2.2	BIS	L
1	13		59	59	59	12 U 334589 5934644	175	1	2.3	BIS	L
1	13		60	60	60	12 U 334589 5934644	175	1	2.0	BIS	L
1	13		61	61	82	12 U 334589 5934644	175	22	27.5	BIS	L
1	13		65	86	86	12 U 334589 5934644	175	1	22.4	BIS	L
1	13		67	88	90	12 U 334589 5934644	175	3	48.2	BIS	L
1	13		68	91	91	12 U 334589 5934644	175	1	9.3	BIS	L
1	13		26	26	26	12 U 334589 5934644	175	1	134.1	BIS	MC
1	13		29	29	29	12 U 334589 5934644	175	1	28.2	BIS	MP
1	13		28	28	28	12 U 334589 5934644	175	1	46.4	BIS	PP
1	13		33	33	33	12 U 334589 5934644	175	1	47.9	BIS	PP
1	13		35	35	35	12 U 334589 5934644	175	1	154.4	BIS	RA
1	13		48	48	48	12 U 334589 5934644	175	1	3.4	BIS	RI
1	13		55	55	55	12 U 334589 5934644	175	1	4.8	BIS	RI
1	13		56	56	56	12 U 334589 5934644	175	1	3.2	BIS	RI
1	13		69	92	94	12 U 334589 5934644	175	3	11.0	BIS	RI
1	13		70	95	98	12 U 334589 5934644	175	4	100.4	BIS	RI
1	13		71	99	117	12 U 334589 5934644	175	19	138.1	BIS	RI
1	13		39	39	39	12 U 334589 5934644	175	1	2.0	BIS	S
1	13		40	40	40	12 U 334589 5934644	175	1	13.9	BIS	S
1	13		44	44	44	12 U 334589 5934644	175	1	4.7	BIS	S
1	13		46	46	46	12 U 334589 5934644	175	1	3.5	BIS	S
1	13		47	47	47	12 U 334589 5934644	175	1	2.9	BIS	S
1	13		51	51	51	12 U 334589 5934644	175	1	4.4	BIS	S
1	13		64	85	85	12 U 334589 5934644	175	1	9.4	BIS	S
1	13		37	37	37	12 U 334589 5934644	175	1	54.6	BIS	SV
1	13		38	38	38	12 U 334589 5934644	175	1	45.3	BIS	SV
1	13		27	27	27	12 U 334589 5934644	175	1	43.8	BIS	TV
1	13		34	34	34	12 U 334589 5934644	175	1	41.3	BIS	TV
1	13		66	87	87	12 U 334589 5934644	175	1	9.1	BIS	TV
1	13		36	36	36	12 U 334589 5934644	175	1	21.2	BIS	UC
1	13		62	83	83	12 U 334589 5934644	175	1	44.4	BIS	UL
1	13		63	84	84	12 U 334589 5934644	175	1	12.7	BIS	UL
1	14		4	4	4	12 U 334581 5934639	100	1	132.2	BIS	AT
1	14		5	5	5	12 U 334581 5934639	100	1	172.1	BIS	AT
1	14		7	7	7	12 U 334581 5934639	100	1	240.4	BIS	AX
1	14		1	1	1	12 U 334581 5934639	100	1	168.3	BIS	CV
1	14		2	2	2	12 U 334581 5934639	100	1	135.9	BIS	CV
1	14		3	3	3	12 U 334581 5934639	100	1	231.2	BIS	CV
1	14		6	6	6	12 U 334581 5934639	100	1	95.4	BIS	CV
1	14		8	8	8	12 U 334581 5934639	100	1	30.1	BIS	CV
1	14		9	9	9	12 U 334581 5934639	100	1	44.5	BIS	CV
1	14		10	10	10	12 U 334581 5934639	100	1	14.2	BIS	CV
1	14		11	11	11	12 U 334581 5934639	100	1	21.1	BIS	CV
1	14		12	12	12	12 U 334581 5934639	100	1	16.5	BIS	CV

Element													
SK	TO	MA	AT	AX	CV	TV	LV	SV	IV	RI	SC	HU	RA
Skull	Tooth	Mandible	Atlas	Axis	Cervical Vertebra	Thoracic Vertebra	Lumbar Vertebra	Sacral Vertebra	Indeterminate Vertebra	Rib	Scapula	Humerus	Radius
UL	UC	MC	IC	FE	TI	MT	INT	IMI	IS	PP	MP	L	S
Ulna	Ulnar Carpal	Metacarpal	Indeterminate Carpal	Femur	Tibia	Metatarsal	Intermediate Tarsal	Indeterminate Metapodial	Indeterminate Sesamoid	Proximal Phalange	Medial Phalange	Limb	Scrap
Taxon													
MAM	UNG	BOV	BIS	AVE	SUS								
Mammalia	Ungulate	Bovidae	Bison	Aves (bird)	Suidae (pig)								

Site	Backhoe test	Shovel test	Record No.	Cat. No. St.	Cat. No. Fn.	UTM (NAD 83)	Level (cm BS)	Count	Weight (g)	Taxon	Element
1	14		13	13	13	12 U 334581 5934639	100	1	9.4	BIS	CV
1	14		14	14	14	12 U 334581 5934639	100	1	12.9	BIS	CV
1	14		15	15	15	12 U 334581 5934639	100	1	4.2	BIS	CV
1	14		16	16	16	12 U 334581 5934639	100	1	2.7	BIS	CV
1	14		17	17	17	12 U 334581 5934639	100	1	3.7	BIS	CV
1	14		18	18	18	12 U 334581 5934639	100	1	4.5	BIS	CV
1	14		19	19	19	12 U 334581 5934639	100	1	3.5	BIS	CV
1	14		20	20	20	12 U 334581 5934639	100	1	5.3	BIS	CV
1	14		21	21	21	12 U 334581 5934639	100	1	3.8	BIS	CV
1	14		22	22	22	12 U 334581 5934639	100	1	3.3	BIS	CV
1	14		23	23	23	12 U 334581 5934639	100	1	5.9	BIS	S
1	14		24	24	24	12 U 334581 5934639	100	1	4.7	BIS	S
1	14		25	25	25	12 U 334581 5934639	100	1	1.2	BIS	S
2	17		4	4	4	12 U 334646 5934410	N/A	1	31.1	BIS	CA
2	18		3	3	3	12 U 334679 5934471	N/A	1	33.6	BIS	TI
2	19		16	17	17	12U 334626 5934449	85	1	28.6	BIS	MA
2	19		17	18	18	12U 334626 5934449	85	1	24.1	BIS	TO
2	19		18	19	19	12U 334626 5934449	85	1	13.7	BIS	RI
2	19		19	20	20	12U 334626 5934449	85	1	71.2	BIS	MA
2	19		20	21	21	12U 334626 5934449	85	1	260.8	BIS	MA
2	19		21	22	22	12U 334626 5934449	85	1	51.4	BIS	MA
2	19		22	23	23	12U 334626 5934449	85	1	46.0	BIS	MA
2	19		23	24	33	12U 334626 5934449	85	10	49.9	BIS	SK
2	19		24	34	40	12U 334626 5934449	85	7	118.8	BIS	SK
2	19		25	41	43	12U 334626 5934449	85	3	141.6	BIS	SK
2	19		26	44	44	12U 334626 5934449	85	1	26.0	BIS	SK
2	19		27	45	46	12U 334626 5934449	85	2	159.0	BIS	SK
2	19		28	47	47	12U 334626 5934449	85	1	201.4	BIS	SK
2	21		1	1	1	12 U 334630 5934510	100	1	682.0	BIS	HU
2	21		2	2	2	12 U 334630 5934510	100	1	416.9	BIS	RA
2	21		29	48	48	13 U 334630 5934510	100	1	203.4	BOV	N/A
2	21		30	49	49	14 U 334630 5934510	100	1	41.1	BIS	IV
2	21		31	50	50	15 U 334630 5934510	100	1	9.6	BIS	IV
2	21		32	51	51	16 U 334630 5934510	100	1	66.6	BIS	IV
2	21		33	52	52	17 U 334630 5934510	100	1	5.7	BIS	IV
2	21		34	53	53	18 U 334630 5934510	100	1	47.8	BIS	IV
2	21		35	54	54	19 U 334630 5934510	100	1	29.3	BIS	IV
2	21		36	55	55	20 U 334630 5934510	100	1	92.9	BIS	IV
2	21		37	56	59	21 U 334630 5934510	100	4	15.6	BIS	RI
2	21		38	60	62	22 U 334630 5934510	100	3	27.9	BIS	RI
2	21		39	63	63	23 U 334630 5934510	100	1	33.8	BIS	RI
2	21		40	64	71	24 U 334630 5934510	100	8	44.8	BIS	RI
2	21		41	72	83	25 U 334630 5934510	100	12	31.7	BIS	L
2	21		42	84	87	26 U 334630 5934510	100	4	196.2	BIS	L
2	21		43	88	120	27 U 334630 5934510	100	33	205.5	BIS	L
2	21		44	121	145	28 U 334630 5934510	100	25	72.5	BIS	S
2	21		45	146	146	29 U 334630 5934510	100	1	143.1	BIS	S
2	21		46	147	147	30 U 334630 5934510	100	1	3.6	BIS	S
2	21		47	148	148	31 U 334630 5934510	100	1	21.1	BIS	INT
2	21		48	149	149	32 U 334630 5934510	100	1	5.3	BIS	PS
2	21		49	150	150	33 U 334630 5934510	100	1	13.5	BIS	AC
2	21		50	151	151	34 U 334630 5934510	100	1	137.4	BIS	UL
2	21		51	152	152	35 U 334630 5934510	100	1	82.5	BIS	SC
2	21		52	153	153	36 U 334630 5934510	100	1	152.8	BIS	RA
2	21		53	154	154	37 U 334630 5934510	100	1	86.3	BIS	TV
2	21		54	155	155	38 U 334630 5934510	100	1	74.2	BIS	AX
2	21		55	156	156	39 U 334630 5934510	100	1	42.4	BIS	SC
2	21		56	157	157	40 U 334630 5934510	100	1	42.8	BIS	MP
2	21		57	158	158	41 U 334630 5934510	100	1	11.5	BIS	RA
2	25		9	10	10	12 U 334655 5934432	5	1	21.1	BOV	L
2	25		10	11	11	12 U 334655 5934432	5	1	328.4	BOV	MC
2	28		11	12	12	12 U 334679 5934471	40-45	1	59.0	BOV	TI
2	28		12	13	13	12 U 334679 5934471	40-45	1	42.7	BIS	TV
2	28		13	14	14	12 U 334679 5934471	40-45	1	15.1	BOV	SK

**Element**

SK	TO	MA	AT	AX	CV	TV	LV	SV	IV	RI	SC	HU	RA
Skull	Tooth	Mandible	Atlas	Axis	Cervical Vertebra	Thoracic Vertebra	Lumbar Vertebra	Sacral Vertebra	Indeterminate Vertebra	Rib	Scapula	Humerus	Radius
UL	UC	MC	IC	FE	TI	MT	INT	IM	IS	PP	MP	L	S
Ulna	Ulnar Carpal	Metacarpal	Indeterminate Carpal	Femur	Tibia	Metatarsal	Intermediate Tarsal	Indeterminate Metapodial	Indeterminate Sesamoid	Proximal Phalange	Medial Phalange	Limb	Scrap

**Taxon**

MAM	UNG	BOV	BIS	AVE	SUS
Mammalia	Ungulate	Bovidae	Bison	Aves (bird)	Suidae (pig)



Site	Backhoe test	Shovel test	Record No.	Cat. No. St.	Cat. No. Fn.	UTM (NAD 83)	Level (cm BS)	Count	Weight (g)	Taxon	Element
2	28		14	15	15	12 U 334679 5934471	40-45	1	69.7	BOV	L
2	28		15	16	16	12 U 334679 5934471	40-45	1	330.3	BIS	FE
2	28		58	159	159	12 U 334679 5934471	40-45	1	0.4	SUS	RI
2	28		59	160	160	12 U 334679 5934471	40-45	1	8.1	SUS	RI
2	28		60	161	161	12 U 334679 5934471	40-45	1	1.4	SUS	IV
2	28		61	162	162	12 U 334679 5934471	40-45	1	6.7	SUS	IM
2	28		62	163	163	12 U 334679 5934471	40-45	1	1.3	SUS	S
2	29		5	5	5	12 U 334693 5934502	40-50	1	16.0	BIS	UC
2	29		6	6	7	13 U 334693 5934502	40-50	2	5.0	MAM	S
2	29		7	8	8	14 U 334693 5934502	40-50	1	1.2	MAM	S
2	29		8	9	9	15 U 334693 5934502	40-50	1	5.4	AVE	N/A
3	39		15	37	37	12 U 334506 5934494	185	1	48.0	BIS	TO
3	39		16	38	38	12 U 334506 5934494	185	1	13.9	BIS	RI
3	39		17	39	39	12 U 334506 5934494	185	1	60.2	BIS	TV
3	39		18	40	40	12 U 334506 5934494	185	1	651.9	BIS	SK
3	39		19	41	41	12 U 334506 5934494	185	1	28.9	BIS	TO
3	39		20	42	42	12 U 334506 5934494	185	1	38.5	BIS	L
3	39		21	43	43	12 U 334506 5934494	185	1	66.4	BIS	MT
3	39		22	44	44	12 U 334506 5934494	185	1	34.7	BIS	MT
3	39		23	45	45	12 U 334506 5934494	185	1	119.2	BIS	MT
3	39		24	46	46	12 U 334506 5934494	185	1	16.1	BIS	SK
3	39		25	47	47	12 U 334506 5934494	185	1	26.7	BIS	SK
3	39		26	48	48	12 U 334506 5934494	185	1	13.9	BIS	SK
3	39		27	49	49	12 U 334506 5934494	185	1	38.4	BIS	SK
3	39		28	50	60	12 U 334506 5934494	185	11	44.9	BIS	S
3	39		29	61	61	12 U 334506 5934494	185	1	76.6	BIS	SK
3	39		30	62	64	12 U 334506 5934494	185	3	40.6	BIS	S
3	39		31	65	68	12 U 334506 5934494	185	4	47.3	BIS	SK
3	43		1	1	1	12 U 334544 5934493	100	1	15.4	BIS	MP
3	43		2	2	4	12 U 334544 5934493	100	3	7.0	BIS	MP
3	43		3	5	7	12 U 334544 5934493	100	3	30.4	BIS	L
3	43		4	8	14	12 U 334544 5934493	100	7	17.2	BIS	L
3	43		5	15	18	12 U 334544 5934493	100	4	20.6	BIS	L
3	43		6	19	23	12 U 334544 5934493	100	5	6.0	BIS	S
3	43		7	24	24	12 U 334544 5934493	100	1	6.5	BIS	S
3	50		8	25	25	12 U 334557 5934451	50-60	1	50.6	BIS	MA
3	50		9	26	26	12 U 334557 5934451	50-60	1	6.8	BIS	TO
3	50		10	27	27	12 U 334557 5934451	50-60	1	24.2	BIS	MA
3	50		11	28	28	12 U 334557 5934451	50-60	1	7.2	BIS	MA
3	50		12	29	31	12 U 334557 5934451	50-60	3	25.5	BIS	L
3	50		13	32	32	12 U 334557 5934451	50-60	1	4.9	BIS	MA
3	50		14	33	36	12 U 334557 5934451	50-60	4	4.5	BIS	L
4	66		28	38	38	12 U 334401 5934305	30	1	1.8	MAM	S
4	68		7	7	7	12 U 334427 5934362	60-75	1	7.1	MAM	L
4	68		8	8	8	12 U 334427 5934362	60-75	1	13.3	MAM	L
4	69		24	34	34	12 U 334444 5934395	200	1	56.9	BIS	TV
4	69		25	35	35	12 U 334444 5934395	200	1	37.4	BIS	TV
4	69		26	36	36	12 U 334444 5934395	200	1	5.5	MAM	S
4	69		27	37	37	12 U 334444 5934395	200	1	2.7	MAM	S
4	70		3	3	3	12 U 334396 5934382	30	1	4.9	MAM	HU
4	70		4	4	4	12 U 334396 5934382	30	1	0.3	MAM	TI
4	70		5	5	5	12 U 334396 5934382	30	1	15.1	UNG	RI
4	70		6	6	6	12 U 334396 5934382	30	1	39.0	UNG	TI
4	61		10	9	9	12 U 334373 5934374	30-35	1	1.2	MAM	S
4	61		9	10	10	12 U 334373 5934374	30-35	1	13.3	BIS	UC
4	71		1	1	1	12 U 334386 5934333	30	1	38.9	BIS	PP
4	71		2	2	2	12 U 334386 5934333	30	1	54.1	BIS	FE
4		11	11	11	11	12 U 334375 5934369	15-25	1	29.9	BIS	SC
4		11	12	12	12	12 U 334375 5934369	15-25	1	6.2	BIS	IV
4		11	13	13	13	12 U 334375 5934369	15-25	1	5.1	BIS	RI
4		11	14	14	14	12 U 334375 5934369	15-25	1	8.2	BIS	TV
4		11	15	15	15	12 U 334375 5934369	15-25	1	34.2	BIS	SC
4		11	16	16	16	12 U 334375 5934369	15-25	1	5.7	BIS	SC
4		11	17	17	17	12 U 334375 5934369	15-25	1	63.9	BIS	HU

**Element**

SK	TO	MA	AT	AX	CV	TV	LV	SV	IV	RI	SC	HU	RA
Skull	Tooth	Mandible	Atlas	Axis	Cervical Vertebra	Thoracic Vertebra	Lumbar Vertebra	Sacral Vertebra	Indeterminate Vertebra	Rib	Scapula	Humerus	Radius
UL	UC	MC	IC	FE	TI	MT	INT	IM	IS	PP	MP	L	S
Ulna	Ulnar Carpal	Metacarpal	Indeterminate Carpal	Femur	Tibia	Metatarsal	Intermediate Tarsal	Indeterminate Metapodial	Indeterminate Sesamoid	Proximal Phalange	Medial Phalange	Limb	Scrap

**Taxon**

MAM	UNG	BOV	BIS	AVE	SUS
Mammalia	Ungulate	Bovidae	Bison	Aves (bird)	Suidae (pig)

Site	Backhoe test	Shovel test	Record No.	Cat. No. St.	Cat. No. Fn.	UTM (NAD 83)	Level (cm BS)	Count	Weight (g)	Taxon	Element		
4		11	18	18	18	12 U 334375 5934369	15-25	1	66.7	BIS	SC		
4		11	19	19	19	12 U 334375 5934369	15-25	1	12.4	BIS	MA		
4		11	20	20	20	12 U 334375 5934369	15-25	1	7.1	BIS	MA		
4		11	21	21	21	12 U 334375 5934369	15-25	11	29.5	BIS	S		
4		11	22	22	32	12 U 334375 5934369	15-25	1	7.9	BIS	SC		
4		11	23	23	33	12 U 334375 5934369	15-25	1	2.1	BIS	L		
5	74		4	6	6	12 U 334346 5934379	45	1	651.9	BIS	RA		
5	74		5	7	7	12 U 334346 5934379	45	1	28.9	BIS	HU		
5	74		6	8	8	12 U 334346 5934379	45	1	38.5	BIS	L		
5	74		7	9	9	12 U 334346 5934379	45	1	66.4	BIS	TI		
5	77		14	16	30	12 U 334346 5934379	15	11	44.9	BIS	S		
5	77		1	1	1	12 U 334339 5934398	15	1	48.0	BIS	S		
5	77		2	2	3	12 U 334339 5934398	15	1	13.9	BIS	RA		
5	77		3	4	5	12 U 334339 5934398	15	1	60.2	BIS	S		
5	82		8	10	10	12 U 334316 5934311	50	1	34.7	UNG	RA		
5	82		9	11	11	12 U 334316 5934311	50	1	119.2	UNG	RA		
5	82		10	12	12	12 U 334316 5934311	50	1	16.1	UNG	SC		
5	82		11	13	13	12 U 334316 5934311	50	1	26.7	UNG	S		
5	82		12	14	14	12 U 334316 5934311	50	1	13.9	AVE	FE		
5	82		13	15	15	12 U 334316 5934311	50	1	38.4	UNG	LV		
Total									435	11,363.1			
Element													
SK	TO	MA	AT	AX	CV	TV	LV	SV	IV	RI	SC	HU	RA
Skull	Tooth	Mandible	Atlas	Axis	Cervical Vertebra	Thoracic Vertebra	Lumbar Vertebra	Sacral Vertebra	Indeterminate Vertebra	Rib	Scapula	Humerus	Radius
UL	UC	MC	IC	FE	TI	MT	INT	IM	IS	PP	MP	L	S
Ulna	Ulnar Carpal	Metacarpal	Indeterminate Carpal	Femur	Tibia	Metatarsal	Intermediate Tarsal	Indeterminate Metapodial	Indeterminate Sesamoid	Proximal Phalange	Medial Phalange	Limb	Scrap
Taxon													
MAM	UNG	BOV	BIS	AVE	SUS								
Mammalia	Ungulate	Bovidae	Bison	Aves (bird)	Suidae (pig)								

## APPENDIX C

### Site Inventory Forms



Tourism, Parks Recreation and Culture

# Archaeological Survey Heritage Resource Management

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY DATA

Borden No. FjPi-162

Permit No. 07-124

Return to: Archaeological Permits and Records Coordinator  
Archaeological Survey, 8820 - 112 St.  
Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2P8

Update/Revisit Date: .....

1. Site Name \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Field No. Frank - 1  
3. Elevation (m) 620 4. N.T.S. 1:50,000 Map No. & Name 83 H/11  
5. Legal Description: LSD 7,8 Section 32 Township 52 Range 24 W of 4 M  
6. UTM NAD27 Civilian Zone 12U Easting 334434 To 334462 Northing 5934070 To 5934147  
UTM NAD83 12U 334373 334401 5934297 5934374  
7. Land Owner ☐ Government of Canada ☐ Government of Alberta ☒ Municipal Government ☐ Freehold  
Land Owner Name/Address City of Edmonton

8. Access (refer to highway, road number, trail, cardinal directions, landmarks, nearest settlement, distances)

The site is located in the Rosssdale Flats area of Edmonton, south of 96th Ave. NW, east of 104 St. NW, and west of Rosssdale Road. The site is located within a triangular vacant lot (Site 4, West Rosssdale Area).

9. Site Environment/Setting (describe in terms of drainage, slope, aspect, vegetation, soil type, landforms)

The lot is presently covered in non-native grass. Small, planted trees border the lot adjacent to the sidewalks and similar trees are located within the lot in southern area of the site. The area of the site slopes gently from northwest to southeast. A slight break in slope can be observed bisecting the lot from southwest to northeast. This landform likely represents the former north bank of the North Saskatchewan River.

10. Site Class ☒ prehistoric ☐ indigenous historic ☐ historic ☐ contemporary ☐ undetermined  
11. Sub Type ☐ surface ☒ subsurface ☐ underwater ☐ stratified ☐ undetermined ☐ single component ☐ multi component ☒ undetermined  
..... # components

12. Site Type ☐ isolated find ☐ quarry ☐ ranch ☐ school  
☐ scatter (<10) ☐ rock art ☐ dwelling ☐ urban  
☐ scatter (>10) ☐ burial ☐ trading post ☐ ceremonial/religious  
☒ campsite ☐ palaeoenvironmental ☐ police post ☐ industrial  
☐ stone feature ☐ settlement ☐ mine ☐ transportation  
☐ killsite ☐ homestead ☐ trail ☐ Other  
☐ workshop ☐ farm ☐ mission

13. Features (frequencies if possible) ..... stone circle ..... medicine wheel ..... pit ..... structure ..... Other Features:  
..... cairn ..... effigy ..... mound ..... foundation 1..... circular pit.....  
..... stone arc ..... pictograph ..... depression ..... cellar  
..... stone line ..... petroglyph ..... cabin ..... dump  
..... drive lane ..... hearth ..... house ..... fence

14. Description (spatial extent, patterning, density and variety of remains, diagnostics and exotic material, for historic archaeological sites provide details regarding site ownership, origins, function and context)

The site is approximately 35 metres (E-W) X 75 metres (N-S) located within a triangular vacant lot (Site 4, West Rosedale Area). The site is represented by an intact deposit of cultural material identified beneath the varied level of Historic period overburden in backhoe tests #61 and #71 and shovel test #11 at approximately 15 - 35cm BS and in backhoe tests #62, #64, #65 and #66) at 40 - 50cm BS. Lithic debitage and lithic tools were recovered from FjPi-162 in backhoe tests #62 and 65. Material types include quartzite (n = 13) and petrified wood (n = 10). The lithic tools include a unifacially modified flake and a multidirectional core. The multidirectional core is represented by two fragments subsequently found to refit. Both lithic tools were found in association with the cultural feature identified in backhoe test #65. Both lithic tools were found in association with the cultural feature identified in backhoe test #65. FBR was also recovered from the site (n=129; 5,866.1g). A large portion of this material was recovered from the cultural feature identified in backhoe test 65. Bison bone was also recovered from FjPi-162 (n = 27; 386.4g). All faunal material recovered was associated with the northwest portion of the site (backhoe tests #61, #71 and shovel test #11). Articulated forelimb elements (scapula and humerus) were recovered from shovel test #11. Generally, faunal elements were recovered from shallow contexts (15 - 30 cm BS).

15. Materials observed /collected (frequencies if possible)

observed / collected	observed / collected	observed / collected
..... projectile points	27 27	..... faunal remains
2 2 lithic tools	..... human remains	..... shell
21 21 lithic debitage	..... floral remains	..... metal
..... bone tools	..... tephra	..... glass
..... ceramics	..... soil samples	..... other, specify
129 129 fire cracked rock	..... macrofossils	.....
..... charcoal	..... wood	.....

16. Collection Remarks (formed tools, raw materials,)

Quartzite and petrified wood. No formed tools were recovered. All materials from subsurface tests were collected.

17. Collection Repository ☒ Royal Alberta Museum ☐ Private collection ☐ Other...

Dispositions File No. N/A

18. Photo/Images ☒ yes ☐ no Repository Archaeological Survey of Alberta

19. Culture ☐ Early Prehistoric ☐ Late Prehistoric ☐ Historic ☐ Other...  
☐ Middle Prehistoric ☐ Fur Trade/Contact ☒ Undetermined

Cultural Affiliation (Complexes, phases, traditions, projectile point types, ethnographic & ethnic groups)

Pre-contact, aboriginal

20. Calendar Date (A.D./B.C.) N/A

21. Radiocarbon Dates N/A

Borden No. FjPi-162

Permit No. 07-124

22. Estimated Dimensions N-S 75 m, E-W 35 m, Depth 0.5-0.50 m

23. Means of Estimating Dimensions ☐ surface inspection 11. No. of shovel tests  
☐ erosion exposure 12. No. of backhoe tests  
☒ Other

24. Estimated Portion Intact 99 %

25. Disturbance Factors (natural, human, current, potential)

Will current development impact site ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown

Type of Disturbance

☐ agriculture ☐ road/highway ☐ coal mine ☐ transmission line ☒ industrial area ☐ Other...  
☐ pipeline ☐ gravel/sand pit ☐ oil sands ☐ reservoir ☐ vandalism  
☐ wellsite ☒ residential area ☐ forestry ☐ recreation area ☐ erosion

Disturbance Factors Remarks

As portions of FjPi-162 are located in a shallow context, the potential of inadvertent disturbance to the site through servicing and/or repair work related to existing buried facilities or landscaping is considered to be high.

26. Researcher/Permit Holder Gareth Spicer Date (Y/M/D) May 24, 2007

27. Observed by Gareth Spicer and Devin Hill Date (Y/M/D) May 24, 2007

28. Surface collected by Date (Y/M/D)

29. Tested/assessed by Gareth Spicer Date (Y/M/D) May 24, 2007

30. Excavated/mitigated by Date (Y/M/D)

31. Form completed by Gareth Spicer Date (Y/M/D) Nov. 19, 2007

32. Project name/Report Title FINAL REPORT - HISTORICAL RESOURCE IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
 West Rosedale Area Archaeological Study, SE 1/4 of Section 32, Township 52, Range  
 24, W4M (ASA Permit 2007-124)

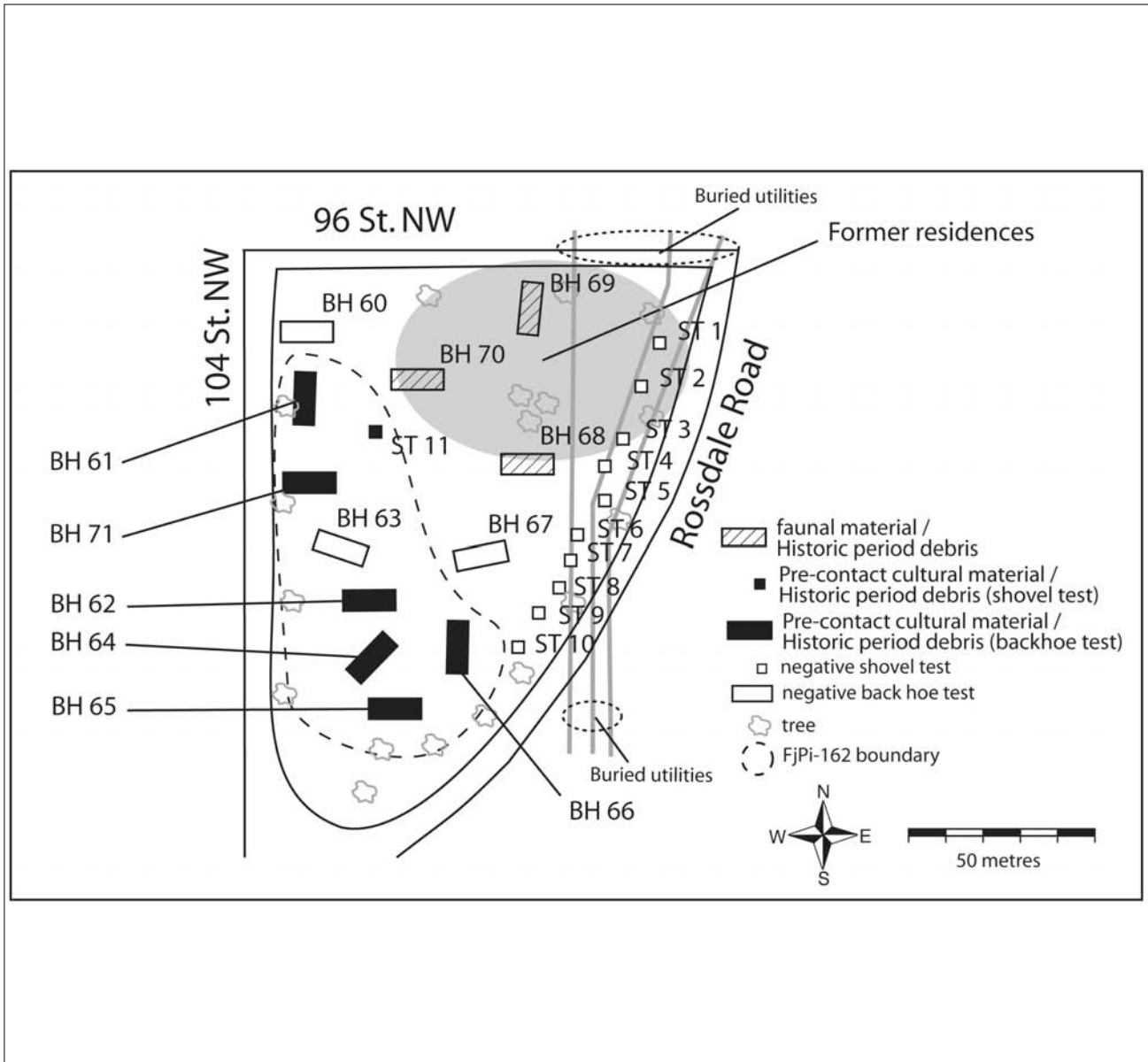
33. Site Significance/Recommendations ☐ no additional investigation required (justify):  
☒ additional investigation required (specify):

Given the extensive and varied historic and contemporary development that has taken place in this area of Edmonton, the preservation of the cultural deposit representing FjPi-162 is considered by the author as rare and fortuitous. FjPi-162 represents the most extensive and potentially well-preserved Pre-contact period cultural deposit thus far recorded in the Rosedale Flats area of Edmonton. As a result, if avoidance of FjPi-162 is deemed by the City of Edmonton to be impractical, then mitigative excavations are recommended. These mitigative excavations would involve a Stage 1 Historical Resource Impact Mitigation of 30 square metres of controlled excavation with units placed at the discretion of the permit holding archaeologist.

34. Additional Remarks

The intent of this mitigative program would be to determine the research and interpretive potential associated with the heritage resource site FjPi-162. The results of this Stage 1 mitigation will inform subsequent recommendations regarding the ongoing management and interpretation of FjPi-162 and future development plans associated with Site 4 within the West Rosedale Area.

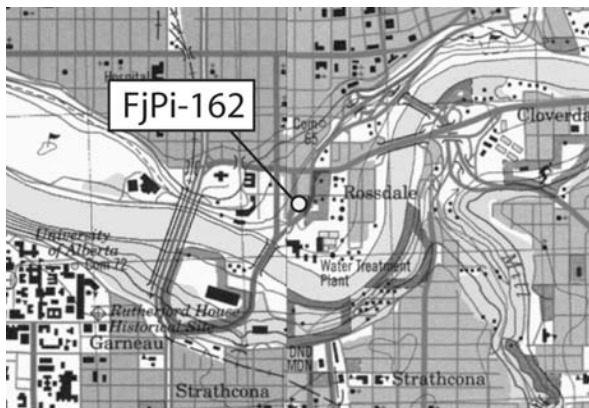
35. Site Map



N.T.S. 1:50,000 Map Inset

Map No.: 83 H/11

Legend



Extent of Site	—	Fence	—x—x—x—
Positive Shovel Test	■	Railway	+++++
Negative Shovel Test	□	River	~~~~~
Road	==	Steep Rise	
Trail	---		

Additional Legend



Scale : \_\_\_ cm = \_\_\_ m



## INVENTORY SITE FORM

TYPE.....  
SUB-TYPE .....  
Acc. Number ..... Research File **R**.....

Legal .....  
.....  
Address.....  
Town ..... County..... Urban/Rural .....  
Name.....  
Date of Construction..... Style.....  
Original Use ..... Present Use.....  
Active/Occasional Use/Abandoned/Ruins/Demolished ..... Dimensions ..... X .....  
Condition Good/Fair/Poor ..... Alterations.....

NUMERIC 0 1 2 5

ALPHA Ø I Z S X Ø



View

Date of Photo

Source

Negative Number

View

Date of Photo

Source

Negative Number





## Architect / Builder / Patron / Designer / Engineer / Craftsman / Decorator / Contractor

1 Architect / Planner / Draftsman / Designer / Engineer / Craftsman / Decorator / Contractor

Foundation	33		
Structure	35		
Covering	37		
Roof Type	39		
Roof Covering	41		
Plan Shape	43		
Number of Storeys	45		
Exterior Details	47	49	51
Interior Details	53	55	57
Setting / Environment / Garden			

## Persons

[illegible][illegible]

## SOURCES

**SOURCES** ..... **Designation Status** 94

Form Completed on ..... by ..... 98  
 Site Inspected on ..... by ..... 100  
 Address ..... Phone ..... 2