

COPY

DATE: December 23, 2016

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AAS FILE NO.: AAS-16-10499

SUBJECT: Heritage Resource Monitoring of Railside Geotechnical and Environmental Drilling/Alloway Arch Light Installation at the Forks Under Manitoba Heritage Permit A53-16

Manitoba Historic Resources Branch has reviewed the report '*Heritage Resource Monitoring RAILSIDE GEOTECHNICAL & ENVIRONMENTAL DRILLING/ALLOWAY ARCH LIGHT INSTALLATION AT THE FORKS*' (10 November 2016) submitted by InterGroup Consultants on behalf of Scatliff+Miller+Murray for the Forks Renewal Corporation under the terms of Heritage Permit A53-16.

The Historic Resources Branch is satisfied by the scope of the field investigation and reporting undertaken by InterGroup Consultants that the Forks Renewal Corporation has met the Heritage Resource Impact Assessment requirements under Section 12 (2) of *The Heritage Resources Act* (1986) for the development areas described in the above mentioned report.

The Historic Resources Branch is in agreement with the 'Results and Recommendations' made by InterGroup Consultants on page 11 of this report. The Branch reminds the proponents that Environmental Act Proposals (EAPs) must have a provision concerning the possibility of encountering heritage resources as well as a plan outlining the appropriate measures to mitigate the impacts upon such an encounter. However, if significant heritage resources or human remains are encountered during any phase of development by the Forks Renewal Corporation, their employees or contractors, the Historic Resources Branch is to be contacted immediately.

If you have any further concerns or questions regarding this matter, please do not hesitate to contact me directly at (204) 945-2118 or by email: Donna.Dul@gov.mb.ca.

Sincerely,



Donna Dul

c. Amber Flett, InterGroup Consultants

**HERITAGE RESOURCE MONITORING
RAILSIDE GEOTECHNICAL & ENVIRONMENTAL DRILLING
/ALLOWAY ARCH LIGHT INSTALLATION AT THE FORKS**



*Heritage Permit A53-16
(AAS-16-10499)*

*Submitted to:
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*Prepared by:
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November 10, 2016



InterGroup

CONSULTANTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

InterGroup Consultants Ltd. (InterGroup) was retained by Scatliff+Miller+Murray, on behalf of The Forks Renewal Corporation, to conduct Heritage Resource Monitoring of geotechnical and environmental drilling within Parcel 3 (Railside) at The Forks and the light installation at the Alloway Arch. The Historic Resources Branch screened the development as having high heritage potential and identified the possibility of heritage resources in-vicinity to the development area. The objective of the Heritage Resource Monitoring was to determine if heritage resources located within Parcel 3 may be affected through a geotechnical drilling program and light installation.

InterGroup conducted the Heritage Resource Monitoring on October 22 to 24, 2016 under Manitoba Heritage Permit A53-16. The assessment consisted of visual inspection of exposed sediments removed through drilling/coring and trenching activities to determine the presence of heritage resources. The archaeological assessment revealed the presence of artifacts in six of the ten drill holes.



Project Personnel

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Report Preparation:	Amber Flett, M.A.
Reviewed By:	John Osler, M.B.A. Lisa C. Bobbie, M.A.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Forks Renewal Corporation (FRC) is planning to redevelop a parcel of land referred to as Parcel 3 (Railside), located at The Forks in Winnipeg, MB (Figure 1). The project requires a Phase II Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) and Geotechnical Survey. In addition, lighting is planned for the existing Alloway Arch which is situated immediately east of Union Station. Due to proximity of Parcel 3 to registered archaeological sites and the importance of the Forks as a meeting place for millennia, Manitoba's Department of Sport, Culture and Heritage, Historic Resources Branch (HRB) screened the project as having high potential to impact heritage resources and required that ground disturbances be monitored and assessed for impacts to heritage resources.

InterGroup was retained by Scatliff+Miller+Murry to conduct the heritage monitoring of the soil sampling and geotechnical drilling. Subsequently, the HRB deemed it necessary that light installation of the Alloway Arch (Figure 1) also be monitored by an archaeologist. The monitoring of both the geotechnical drilling and light installation was carried out on October 22 to 24, 2016 under Manitoba Heritage Permit A53-16. Monitoring methods followed provincially mandated requirements of the HRB and Section 12(2) of *The Heritage Resources Act (1986)*.

Figure 1: Map of Study Area



1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

1.2 PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

Heritage Resource Impact Assessments and Monitoring is required by provincial legislation when a planned or proposed development or project and associated structures, and activities are deemed to potentially affect heritage resources or human remains.

Heritage resources are defined in *The Heritage Resources Act* (Government of Manitoba 1986) to include:

“a heritage site, a heritage object, and any work or assembly of works of nature or of human endeavor that is of value for its archaeological, palaeontological, pre-historic, historic, cultural, natural scientific or aesthetic features, and may be in the form of sites or objects or a combination thereof” (p3).

Heritage sites refer to selected sites that are recognized for their provincial significance. Heritage objects include archaeological (materials made or modified by humans), palaeontological (fossilized animal remains), natural heritage (geological features that may or may not contain floral or faunal evidence); and human remains that are discovered outside a recognized cemetery. This last noted heritage resource, referred to as “found human remains” is subject to *The Heritage Resources Act* (Manitoba 1986) and the *Policy Respecting the Reporting, Exhumation and Reburial of Found Human Remains* (Manitoba 1987), provided the remains are identified as non-forensic. If forensic, *The Fatality Inquiries Act* (Manitoba 1990) takes precedence.

1.3 BACKGROUND

1.3.1 Environmental

The development area is located within the heart of downtown Winnipeg. The general environment is part of Winnipeg Ecodistrict 849 of the Prairies Ecozone and Lake Manitoba Plain Ecoregion, which is characterized by short, warm summers and long, cold winters. Native vegetation consisted of all prairie grass and meadow prairie grass. Tree species within this Ecozone include bur oak, trembling aspen and an undergrowth of snow berry, hazelnut and red-osier dogwood. While on the alluvial floodplain, white elm, basswood, cottonwood, Manitoba maple and green ash with an undergrowth of willow, ferns and herbaceous plants are present. Generally soils in the ecodistrict are predominantly imperfectly drained clayey glaciolacustrine sediments (Smith et al 1998:260-261).

The area is currently characterized by an expanse of riverside development (The Forks) which includes The Forks National Historic Site, The Forks Market, The Canadian Museum of Human Rights, Manitoba Children’s Museum and various other facilities. The development area is currently a paved parking lot.

1.3.2 Cultural History

The Forks, strategically located at the junction of two major rivers, the Assiniboine and the Red, forming part of a vast continental network, has observed many of the key events of Western Canadian history.

This critical intersection point of major north/south and east/west river systems has been a transportation point and important 'meeting place' for generations including Pre-European Contact and historic periods (Manitoba Historical Society 2011, Parks Canada 2009, Badertscher 1988:1).

The development area lies within Treaty 1 lands, which historically included the Cree, Ojibway and Assiniboine. For over 6,000 years, the intersection of the Assiniboine and Red Rivers has been a congregation site for people including First Nations people, Métis and European Fur Traders. Traditionally a First Nations stopping place, the European fur traders decided the area would be ideal for establishing posts. The establishment of fur trade posts at The Forks began in 1738 with the building of Fort Rouge. Subsequently four more fur trade era forts, Fort Gibraltar (1807), Fort Garry (1821) and Upper Fort Garry (1835) were constructed around the confluences of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers (Parks Canada 2012).

Since the establishment of the fur trade posts, the Forks has been a centre for trade and exploration, a focus for the first permanent European settlement in the Canadian west, the core of the province of Manitoba, a hub of rail and road transport, and the gateway for the settlement of the prairies (FNPC 2016). Urban revitalization and waterfront development have transformed the designated place over time, but its historic values and sense of place remain. Today, the Forks has been redeveloped, and the meeting place theme has incorporated an exceptional and distinct all-season gathering and recreation place that includes shops and eateries, museums, walking trails and a multitude of attractions.

Once one of the largest private banks in Western Canada, the Alloway and Champion Bank stood at 362 Main Street. Dismantled decades ago the stone archway was brought out of storage in 2014 and incorporated into a notable architectural design funded by the Winnipeg Foundation. Incorporated in 1921 by William Forbes Alloway, the Winnipeg Foundation was Canada's first community trust (TWF 2014).

2.0 HERITAGE RESOURCE MONITORING METHODS

2.1 SOIL SAMPLING AND GEOTECHNICAL DRILLING

The soil sampling and geotechnical drilling was conducted by MMM Group Limited, a WSP Global Company (MMM), utilizing the services of Maple Leaf Drilling Ltd. Soil testing as part of the Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) was conducted at seven (7) locations across the site (Figure 2). Soil samples were taken by two inch (2") split-spoon method, which splits the extracted tube lengthways to allow for a true cross section evaluation and gentle sample removal (Figure 3). Archaeological monitoring consisted of visual inspection of the extracted tube and soils within. On average the boreholes were dug to a depth of 20 feet.

In addition to the boreholes, three (3) geotechnical drillings (Figure 4) were sampled to bedrock refusal (~50 feet/15m) to determine the structure and stability of the soil. Excavated with a six inch auger, all soils were examined on the auger immediately after extraction by InterGroup's archaeologists. On average the boreholes were dug to a depth of 50 feet.

Figure 2: Location of Bore Holes (BH) and Monitoring Wells (MW) (courtesy of MMM)

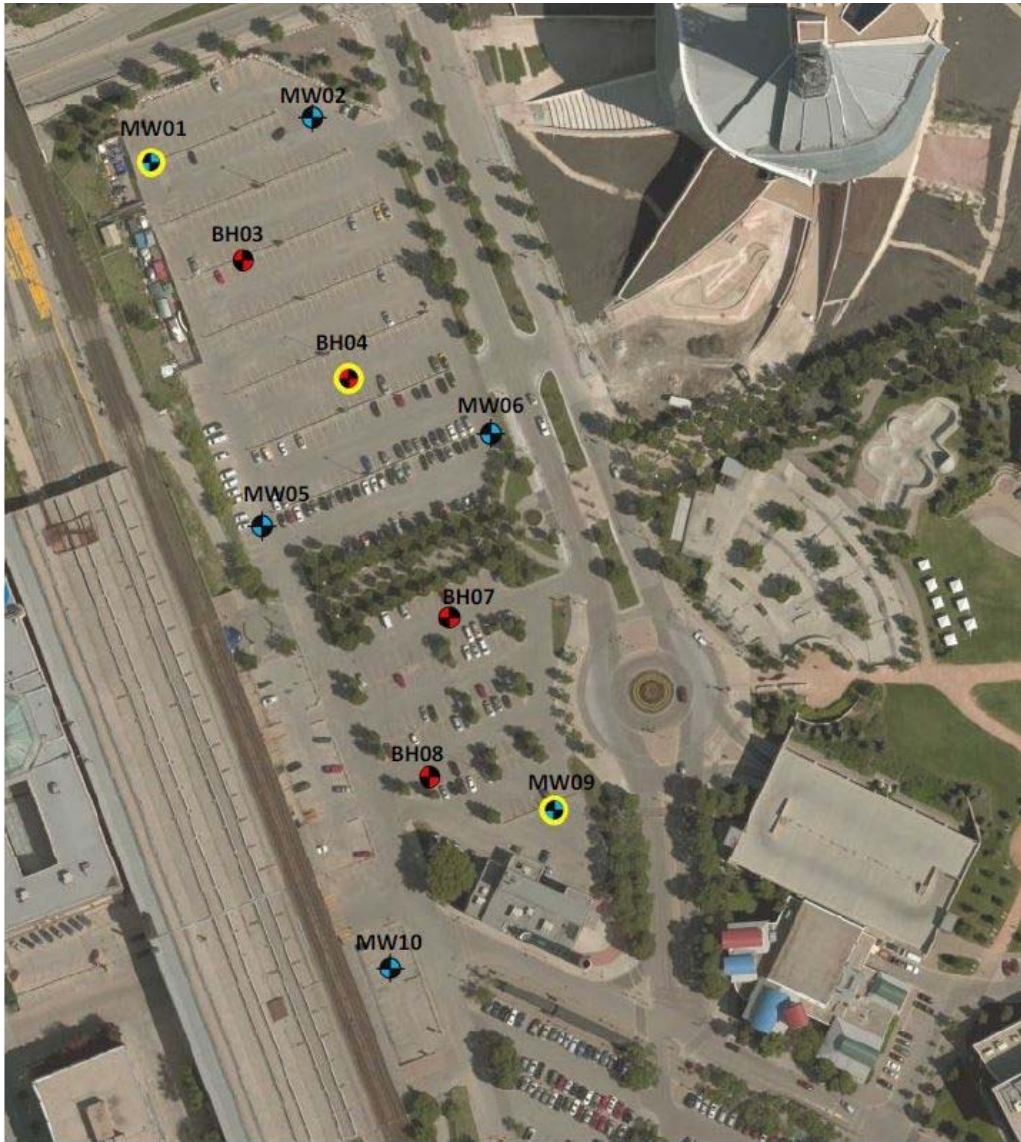


Figure 3: Split Spoon Core Sample (BH04)



Figure 4: Examining Soils on the Auger Bit



2.2 ALLOWAY ARCH

The removal of soils related to the light installation at Alloway Arch (Figure 5) was conducted by Techno Metal Post Inc. and 3D Underground. Archaeological monitoring consisted of visual inspection of a thin veneer of soil excavated (0.45 cm in depth) for placement of steel pilings (Figures 6 & 7) and shallow trenching to connect the electricity from the electrical boxes to the light posts. Excavated soils were troweled through immediately after extraction (Figure 8). The hollow steel pilings were then pushed into the ground and tied into the electrical with directional drilling.

Figure 5: Alloway Arch

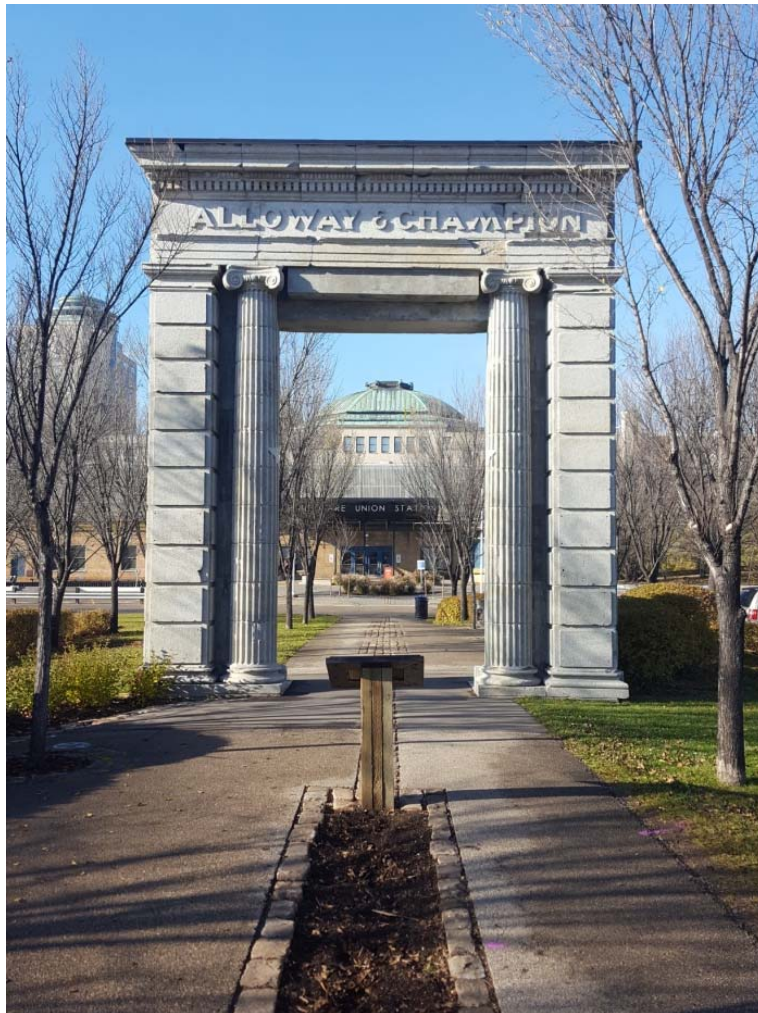


Figure 6: Monitoring of Drilling Piles for Light Installation



Figure 7: Examining Excavated Soils



Figure 8: Examining Excavated Soils from Trench



2.3 OBSERVATIONS

The soil profile at Parcel 3 (Railside), as determined by the core sampling, is characterized by a thin layer of gravel and/or clay fill, generally less than one metre thick, mostly underlain with lacustrine silty or sandy clays.

Six (6) of the ten (10) bore holes excavated at Parcel 3 yielded a small amount of archaeological artifacts. The majority of artifacts recovered were found within one metre of the ground surface. However, a bird bone was recovered from Monitoring Well 02 at 2.7m (9 feet) below surface.

Bore Hole 04 (BH03): Fragmented brown glass, window pane glass, large mammal bone
Depth of Recovery: approximately 30 cm

Figure 9: Artifacts Recovered from Bore Hole 04



Bore Hole 08 (BH08): Square nail, unidentifiable oxidized iron
Depth of Recovery: approximately 20-30 cm

Figure 10: Artifacts Recovered from Bore Hole 08



Monitoring Well 01 (MW01): White ceramic, burnt bone, square nail, unidentified iron bits
Depth of Recovery: approximately 20-50 cm

Figure 11: Artifacts Recovered from Monitoring Well 01



Monitoring Well 02 (MW02): Bird bone
Depth of Recovery: approximately 270 cm

Figure 12: Bird Bone Recovered from Monitoring Well 02



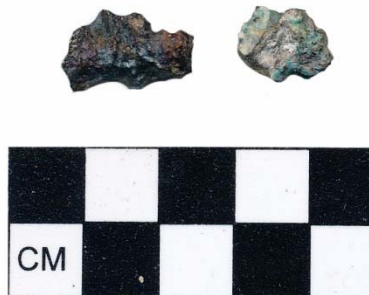
Monitoring Well 05 (MW05): Square nail
Depth of Recovery: approximately 20-30cm

Figure 13: Square Nail Recovered from Monitoring Well 05



Monitoring Well 06 (MW06): Oxidized Iron and Cooper bits
Depth of Recovery: approximately 30cm

Figure 14: Oxidized Iron and Cooper Recovered from Monitoring Well 06



3.0 RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Heritage Monitoring of geotechnical drilling within Parcel 3 at The Forks and the light installation at the Alloway Arch was conducted on October 22 to 24, 2016. The investigation included monitoring of soil sampling, geotechnical drilling and shallow trenching activities. The monitoring resulted in the discovery of heritage resources during the Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) and Geotechnical Surveys. The cultural materials recovered were noted to be part of the former East Yards fill and are of minimal heritage concern. The find at 9 feet is interesting and may indicate a buried cultural horizon but soil evidence was lacking to corroborate this line of thought. No artifactual materials or cultural horizons were noted during the monitoring of the light installation at the Alloway Arch.

In summary, the Heritage Monitoring of the ESA, Geotechnical Surveys and light installation at the Alloway Arch did not result in the discovery of significant heritage resources. However, due to the high potential and possibility of heritage resources in-vicinity, a recommendation is made to have archaeological monitoring of future soil disturbances on site.

4.0 REFERENCES CITED

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APPENDIX A:
Manitoba Heritage Permit A53-16

OCT 03 2016

Heritage Permit No. A53-16



Pursuant to Section/Subsection: 53 of *The Heritage Resources Act*:

Name: Lisa Bobbie and Amber Flett
InterGroup Consultants Ltd.

Address: 500-280 Smith Street
Winnipeg MB R3C 1K2

Attention: Lisa Bobbie and Amber Flett

(hereinafter referred to as "the Permittee"),

is hereby granted permission to:

To conduct archaeological monitoring of The Forks Renewal Corporation (FRC) Parcel 3 Geotechnical work resulting in ten 150mm by 50mm boreholes. Borehole stratigraphy will determine the presence of heritage resources or cultural layers. If heritage resources/cultural layers horizons are encountered, the site extent, depth and cultural affiliations will be determined if possible.

during the period:

2016-10-17 to 2016-10-18

This permit is issued subject to the following conditions:

- (1) That the information provided in the application for this permit dated the 2016-09-27 is true in substance and in fact;
- (2) That the permittee shall comply with all of the provisions of *The Heritage Resources Act* and any regulations or orders thereunder; PLEASE NOTE ATTACHMENT RE: CUSTODY AND OWNERSHIP OF HERITAGE OBJECTS;
- (3) That the Permittee shall provide to the Minister a written report or reports with respect to the Permittee's activities pursuant to this permit, the form and content of which shall be satisfactory to the Minister and which shall be provided on the following dates:
2016-03-31
- (4) That this permit is not transferable;
- (5) This permit may be revoked by the Minister where, in the opinion of the Minister, there has been a breach of any of the terms or conditions herein or of any provision of *The Heritage Resources Act* or any regulations, thereunder;

8102 2016

(6) Special conditions:

- a. The permittee must obtain permission from any landowner, lessee or regulatory authority as applicable, concerning access to any property to be examined;
- b. Neither the Government of Manitoba nor the party issuing this permit shall be liable for any damages resulting from any activities carried out pursuant to this permit, and the Permittee specifically agrees, in consideration for receiving this permit, to indemnify and hold harmless the Minister and the Government of Manitoba, the Minister and any employees and officials of the Government, against any and all actions, liens, demands, loss, liability, cost, damage and expense including, without limitations, reasonable legal fees, which the Government, Minister or any employee or official of the Government may suffer or incur by reasons of any of the activities pursuant to or related to this permit.
- c. The permittee has, along with this permit, received enclosure:
Provisions Regarding Found Human Remains Under THE HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT, And Manitoba's Policy Respecting the Reporting, Exhumation and Reburial of Found Human Remains (1987).

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, in Manitoba, this 29th of September, 2016

for


Minister of Tourism, Culture, Heritage, Sport and Consumer Protection

**Manitoba Tourism, Culture, Heritage, Sport and Consumer Protection
Historic Resources Branch**