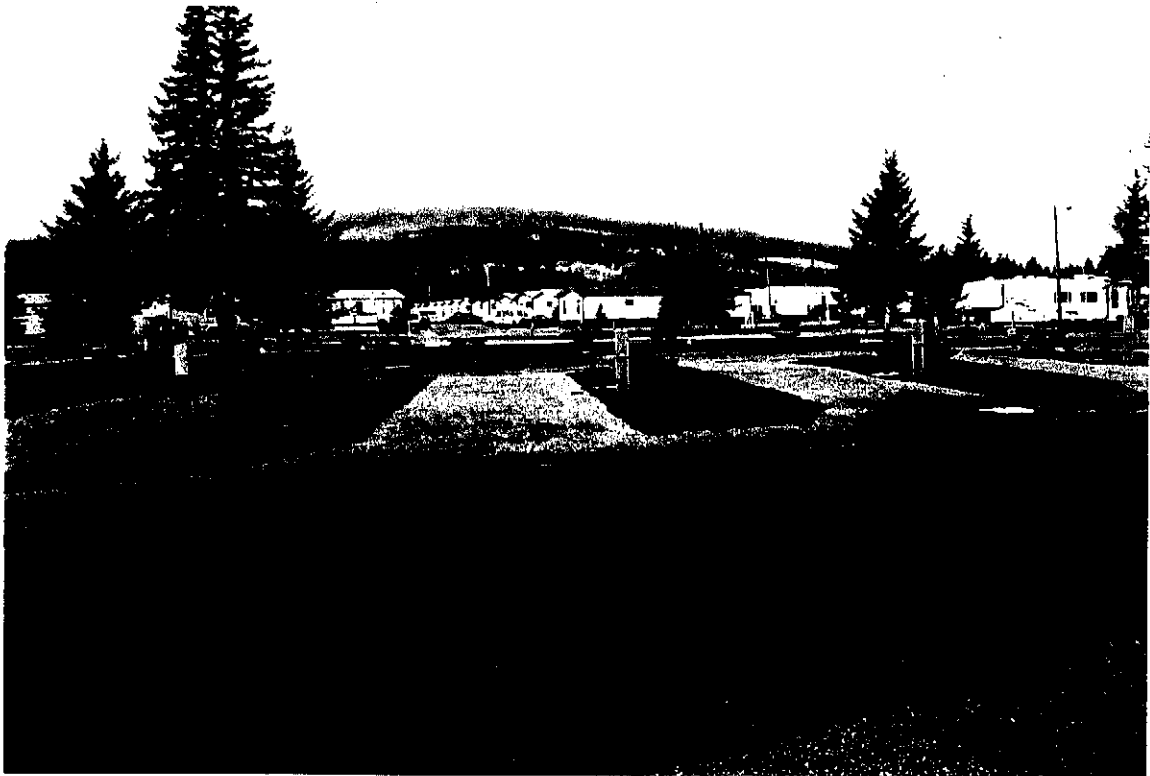


HISTORICAL RESOURCES IMPACT ASSESSMENT

**RESTWELL TRAILER PARK 2002 LTD
(Sections 28 & 33-24-10-W5M)**

PERMIT 2002-231



FMA HERITAGE RESOURCES CONSULTANTS INC.



HISTORICAL RESOURCES IMPACT ASSESSMENT

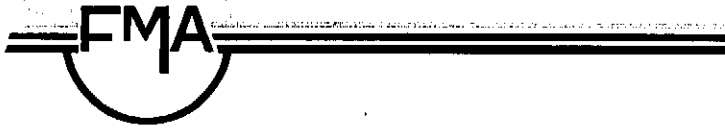
**RESTWELL TRAILER PARK 2002 LTD
(Sections 28 & 33-24-10-W5M)**

PERMIT 2002-231

**Prepared for
Southwell Trapp & Associates Ltd.
400, 1110 Centre St. N.
Calgary, Alberta**

**Prepared By
FMA Heritage Resources Consultants Inc.
200, 1719 10th Avenue S.W.
Calgary, Alberta**

October 2002



October 23, 2002

Southwell Trapp & Associates Ltd.
400, 1110 Centre St. N.
Calgary, Alberta
T2E 2R2

Attention: Sue Van Niekerk

Dear Ms. Van Niekerk:

I am pleased to submit to you this report entitled ***Historical Resources Impact Assessment, Restwell Trailer Park 2002 Ltd, (Sections 28 & 33-24-10-W5M), Permit 2002-231.***

Should you have any questions regarding this project, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours truly,
**FMA HERITAGE RESOURCES
CONSULTANTS INC.**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'David Blower', written in a cursive style.

David Blower, Ph.D.
/db

FMA HERITAGE RESOURCES CONSULTANTS INC.

200, 1719-10 Avenue S.W. Calgary, AB T3C 0K1 fma_ltd@telusplanet.net www.fma-heritage.com Ph. 403-245-5661 Fx. 403-244-4701

Executive Summary

At the request of Southwell Trapp & Associates Ltd., agents for Restwell Trailer Park 2002 Ltd., FMA Heritage Resources Consultants Inc. conducted a Historical Resources Impact Assessment (HRIA) on the Restwell Trailer Park located in Canmore, Alberta. The development area lies on a parcel of land that is situated in Sections 28 & 33-24-10-W5M, primarily on the west side of Policeman's Creek in Canmore and east of Spring Creek. A small strip of undeveloped land is also included on the east side of Policeman's Creek. The area to be developed covers approximately 26 hectares and contains mobile housing, camping facilities, roadways, playgrounds, washroom facilities, maintenance storage areas, "green" space and pathways. The current landownership is private, under the control of Restwell Trailer Park 2002 Ltd.

The HRIA was conducted as a result of due diligence on the part of the owner, Restwell Trailer Park 2002 Ltd. During the pre-field search of existing historical resource sites one historic site, EgPu-23, was identified at the southeast corner of the study area. This site was revisited to determine whether development plans would adversely affect the sites' current condition and its location relative to the proposed development. Through the site revisit and consultation with a former owner/occupant of the study lands, it was determined that EgPu-23 represented two distinct occupations by squatters and that both can be considered relatively recent and of little or no historical value.

FMA Heritage Resource Consultants Inc. applied for an archaeological investigation permit to conduct the HRIA, and that application was approved by

Alberta Community Development under Archaeological Investigation Permit 02-231.

Based on the low historical interpretive potential of historic period site EgPu-23, it is recommended that a Historical Resource Value (HRV) classification of "0" be given to this site. As such, it is further recommended that the site recording and photography is sufficient mitigation for this site relative to the proposed development. For these reasons, no further archaeological work is recommended for this site relative to the proposed development that will be created by Restwell Trailer Park 2002 Ltd. in the area of Sections 28 & 33-24-10-W5M.

Based on the results of the HRIA conducted for the proposed development in Sections 28 & 33-24-10-W5M, and as no new historical resources sites were identified, it is recommended that Restwell Trailer Park 2002 Ltd. have completed their HRIA requirement for the property. Although one historic site was identified on the property, it is considered to be of low archaeological interpretive potential and no further mitigation is recommended beyond the recording and photography that was conducted during the HRIA.

Project Personnel

SENIOR ARCHAEOLOGIST: David Blower, Ph.D.

ARCHAEOLOGISTS: Jennifer C. Tischer, M.A.

REPORT AUTHOR: David Blower, Ph.D.

DRAFTING: Allison Bailey, B.A.

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

At the request of Southwell Trapp & Associates Ltd., agents for Restwell Trailer Park 2002 Ltd., FMA Heritage Resources Consultants Inc. conducted a Historical Resources Impact Assessment (HRIA) on the Restwell Trailer Park located in Canmore, Alberta (Figure 1). The development area lies on a parcel of land that is situated in Sections 28 & 33-24-10-W5M, primarily on the west side of Policeman's Creek and east of Spring Creek in Canmore. A small strip of undeveloped land is also included on the east side of Policeman's Creek. The area to be developed covers approximately 26 ha and contains mobile housing, roadways, washroom facilities, maintenance storage areas, "green" space and pathways. The current landownership is private, under the control of Restwell Trailer Park 2002 Ltd.

The HRIA was conducted as due diligence on the part of the owner, Restwell Trailer Park 2002 Ltd. During the pre-field search of existing historical resource sites an historic site, EgPu-23, was identified at the southeast corner of the study area. This site was revisited to determine whether development plans would adversely affect the sites' current condition and its location relative to the proposed development. Through the site revisit and consultation with a former owner/occupant of the study lands, it was determined that EgPu-23 represented two distinct occupations by squatters and that both can be considered relatively recent and of little or no historical value.

FMA Heritage Resource Consultants Inc. applied for an archaeological investigation permit to conduct the HRIA, and that application was approved by Alberta Community Development under Archaeological Investigation Permit 02-231.

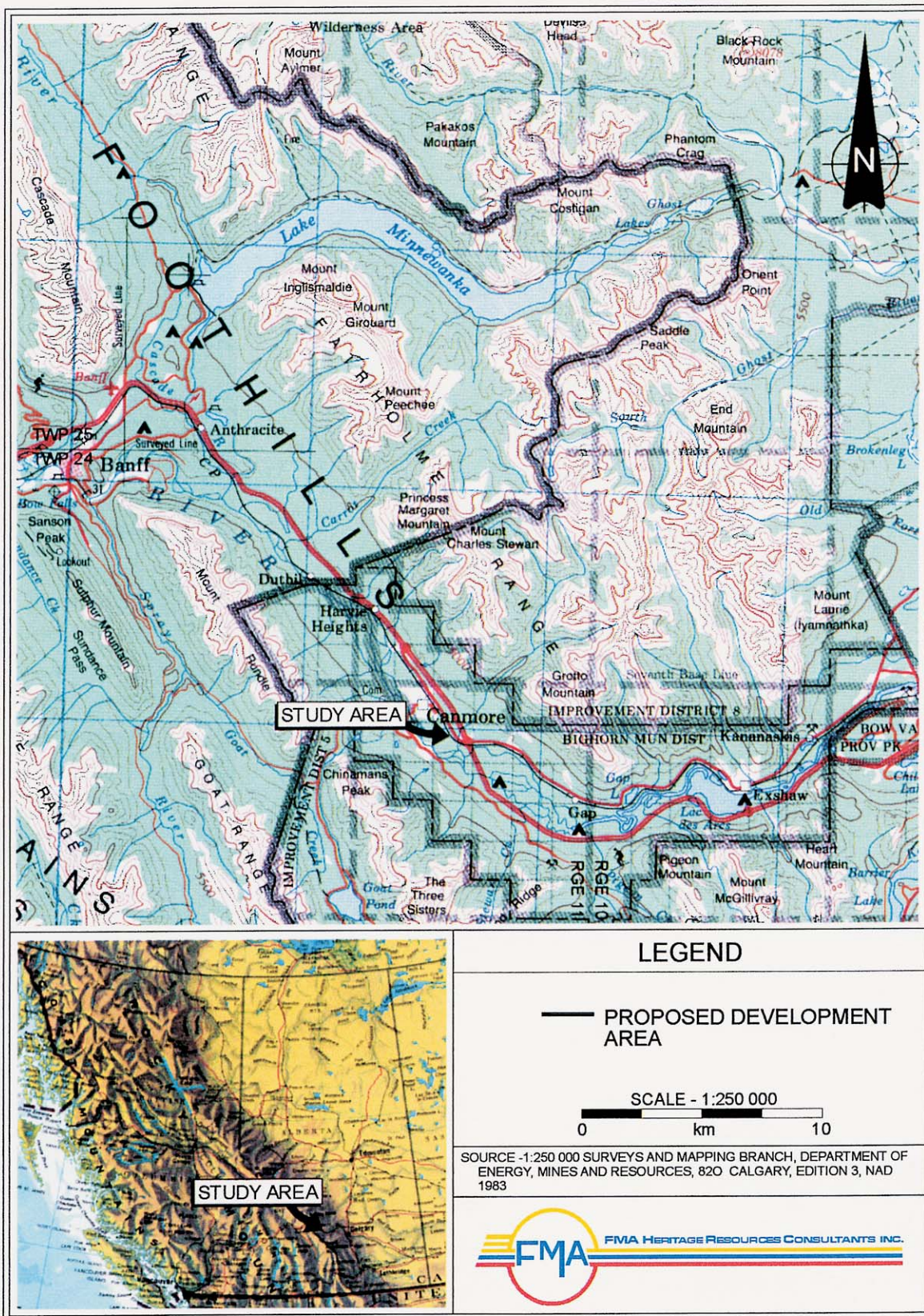


Figure 1 Location of study area

OBJECTIVES

The primary objectives of the Historical Resources Impact Assessment were to:

1. inventory historical resource sites within the proposed development zone;
2. evaluate the significance of the individual sites identified;
3. forecast the nature and magnitude of site specific impacts; and
4. design and implement an acceptable site specific mitigation program which would significantly eliminate adverse impacts to identified sites prior to construction.

SCOPE OF WORK

The scope of work for the Historical Resources Impact Assessment undertaken by FMA Heritage Resources Consultants Inc. consists of the following components:

1. **Record Review** - to identify previously recorded sites which could be affected by the proposed development project, and to determine the nature of the data base in the area.
2. **Ground Reconnaissance** - to relocate, in the field, historical resource sites which may have been previously recorded, as well as to identify and record any new sites within the development zone. Site discovery will be based on surficial inspection of exposures and subsurface testing, using a conventional shovel testing program of potential site areas lacking suitable exposures. Deep testing, using a backhoe or auger, may be undertaken in localities of high site potential associated with good depositional characteristics.
3. **Site Evaluation** - to evaluate the nature of the existing resource data base, the quantity and quality of observable remains (e.g. site condition, content, uniqueness, and complexity) and the potential of the site to contribute to public enjoyment and education. Sites are evaluated by inspection of exposures, or by a standard shovel testing program. Additional controlled assessment may be conducted when

a site is perceived to contain potentially significant cultural material. In the event that such potentially significant sites, concealed by sediments, are encountered, the need for further evaluation is satisfied through either an extensive systematic subsurface testing program, a controlled excavation program, or a backhoe testing program.

4. **Impact Assessment** - to delineate the magnitude of forecasted impacts to the individual identified historical resource sites, as well as the local and regional data base, and to recommend site-specific mitigative measures commensurate with the assigned value of the site.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

INTRODUCTION

The economic strategy, as well as many aspects of the material culture of precontact peoples were intimately related to the opportunities and constraints provided by the regional environment which they inhabited. In many respects, regional environment also strongly influenced where certain activities were conducted and consequently where archaeological sites, testimony to prehistoric use and occupation, are located. Because of the close relationship which precontact occupants had with the environment, a brief description of the regional and local environments is provided.

REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT

The Restwell Trailer Park development in Sections 28 & 33-24-10-W5M lies in the Montane Subregion of the Rocky Mountain Natural Region (Alberta Environmental Protection 1994; Figure 2). In general terms, the Rocky Mountain Natural Region is characterized by the most rugged topography in Alberta. Underlying the Continental Divide is upthrust and folded limestone, dolomite and quartzite. The Montane Subregion is located at low elevations in the major passes extending eastward into the prairies (Strong 1992). The climatic regime of the area is moderated by frequent chinook winds (Alberta Environmental Protection 1994). Soils are variable with Cherozems, Brunisols and Regosols under grasslands and Brunisols and Luvisols under forests. Lodgepole Pine, limber pine and Douglas fir occur on upland areas while white spruce and aspen grow along streams and terraces (Strong 1992).

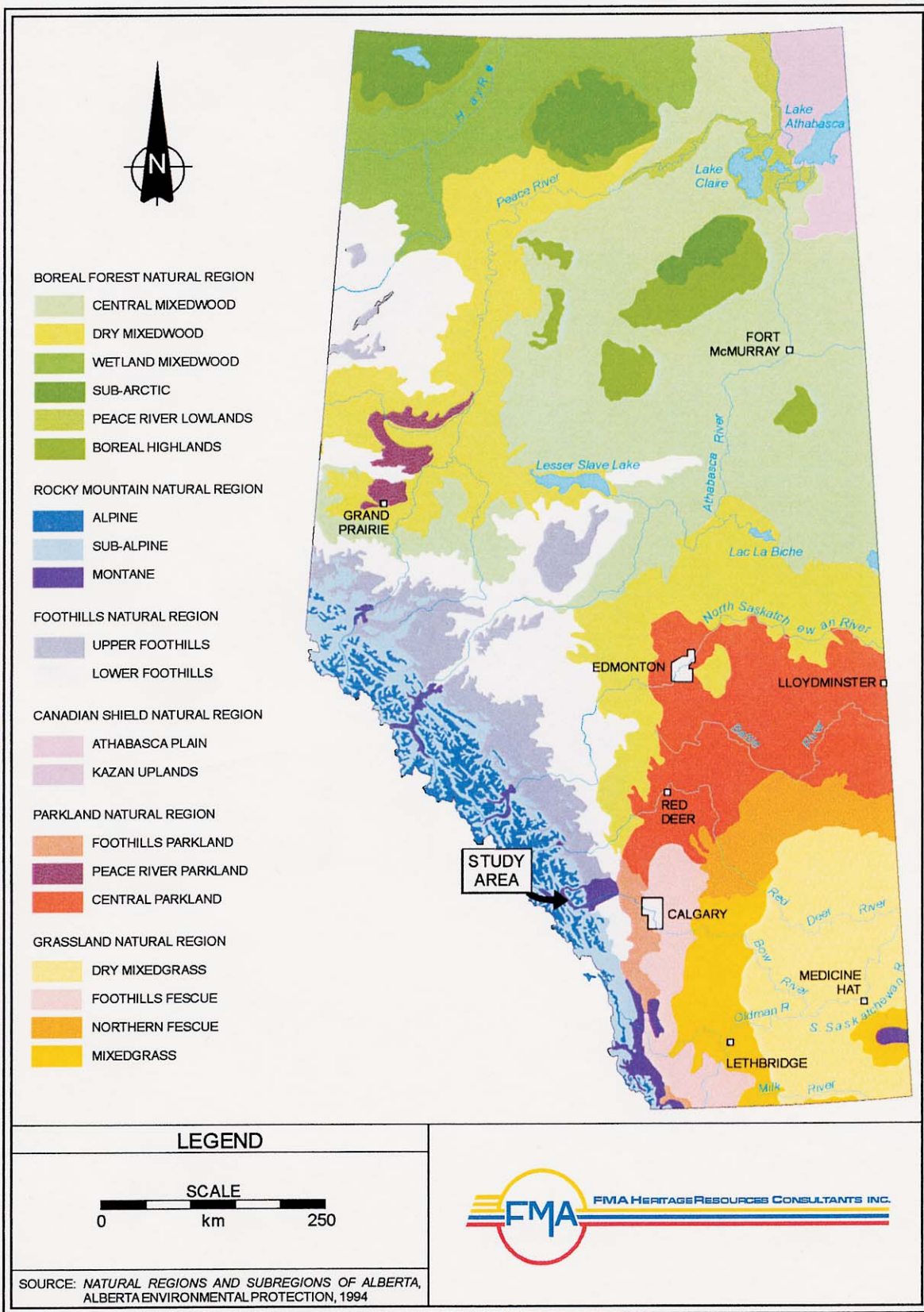
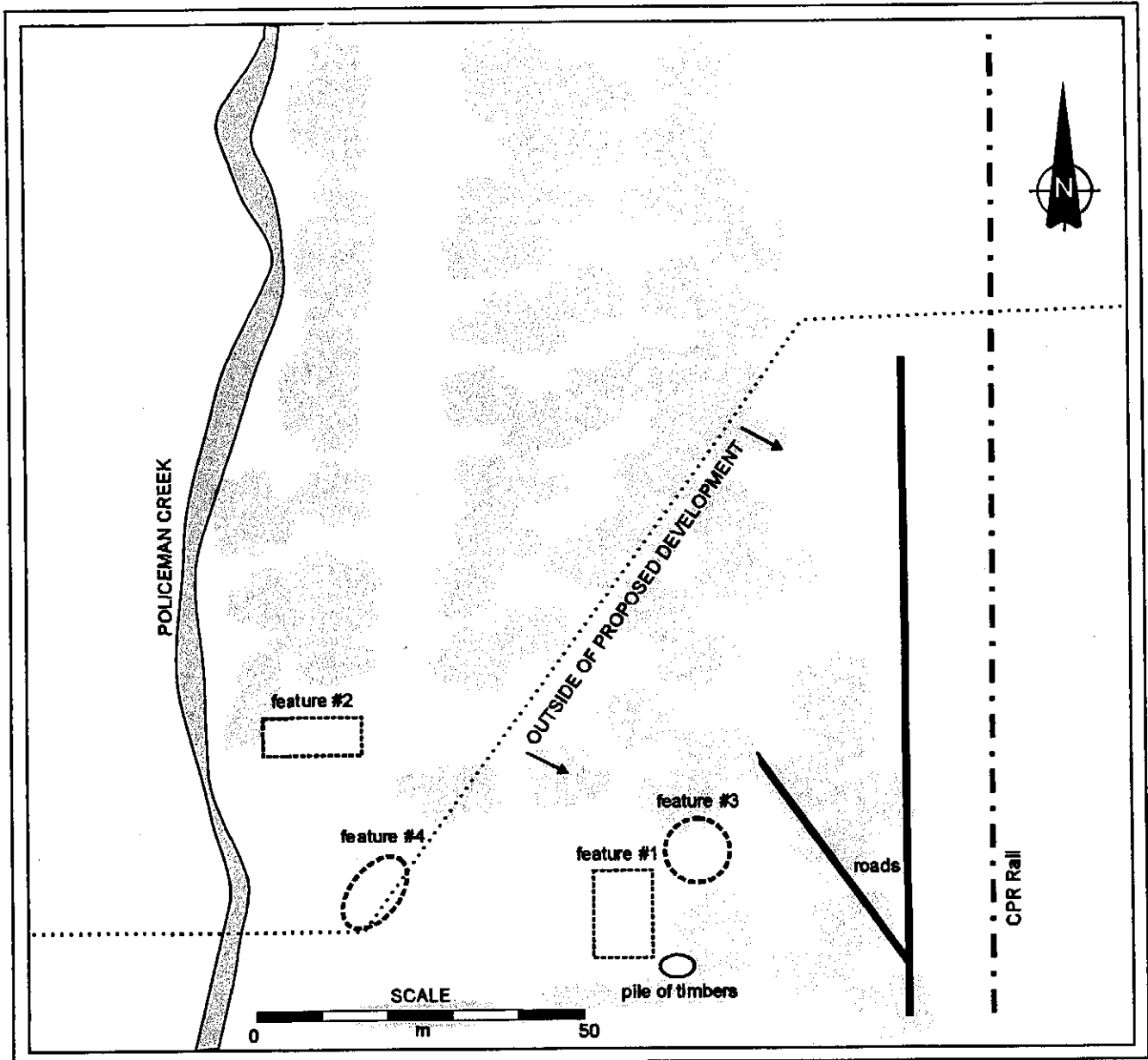
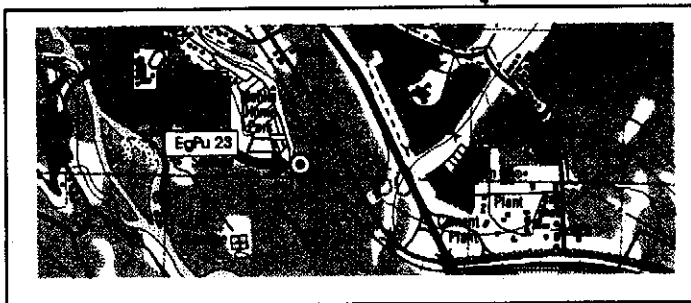


Figure 2 Natural Subregions of Alberta (Alberta Environmental Protection 1994)



N.T.S. 1:50,000 MAP INSET MAP NO.: 820/3

LEGEND



---	FEATURE
---	PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT BOUNDARY
■	POSITIVE SHOVEL TEST
□	NEGATIVE SHOVEL TEST
~	CREEK
○	TREED AREA
▬	ROAD
- - -	CP RAIL



PROJECT ENVIRONMENT

At the time of the HRIA, the land use of the development area was trailer park, RV camping, recreational and maintenance facilities (Plates 1 and 2). Policeman's Creek runs through the property on the east side of trailer park while the west side is contained by Spring Creek (Plate 3). All of the property situated between Spring Creek and Policeman's Creek has been previously developed (Plate 4). Only the narrow strip of land on the east side between Policeman's Creek and the CPR tracks is undeveloped (Plate 5). This strip of land contains marshland at the north end and spruce covered floodplain to the south (Plates 6 and 7).



Plate 1 View southeast of mobile homes in Restwell Trailer Park. Large backhoe test in foreground.

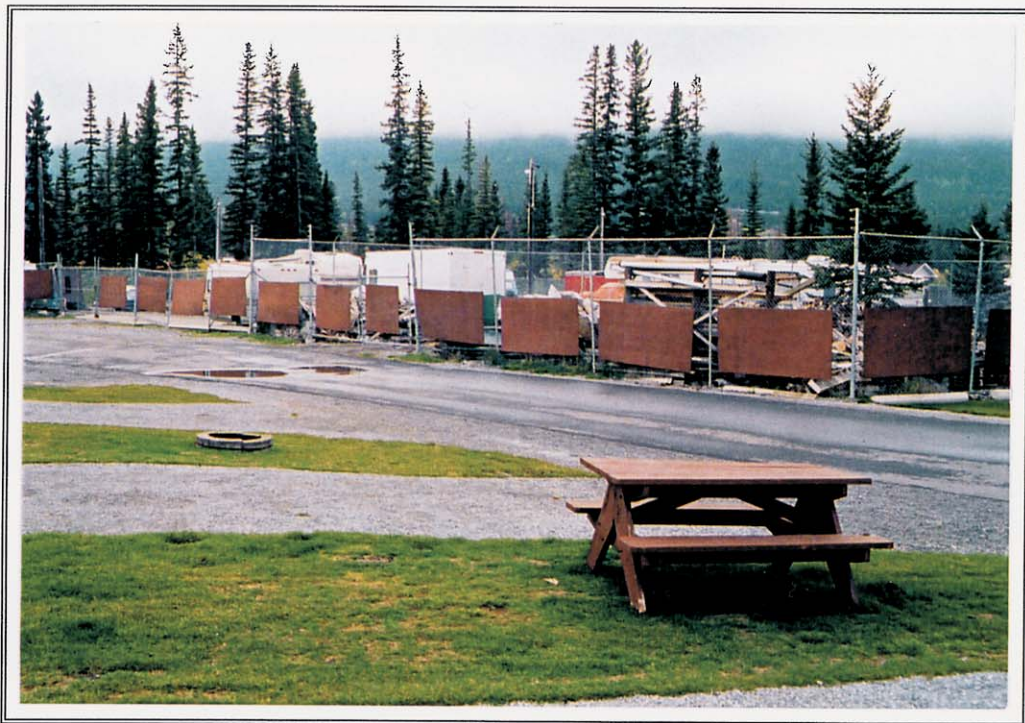


Plate 2 View southwest showing the maintenance facilities and RV camping units in foreground.



Plate 3 View south along Spring Creek on west side of study area.



Plate 4 View northwest showing the existing development section of the study area.



Plate 5 View north showing the exposed clay surface and spruce root disturbance on the east side of Policeman's Creek.



Plate 6 View north showing the developed wetlands on the northeast side of Policeman's Creek.



Plate 7 View west. The cleared area where historic site EgPu-23 is located, with Restwell Trailer park in background.

HISTORICAL RESOURCES

HISTORICAL RESOURCES

DEFINITION

In Alberta, historical resources are protected under the *Alberta Historical Resources Act* (1980), and are defined as precontact, historic, and palaeontological sites and their contents. Cultural landscapes and traditional use sites are also encompassed within historical resources. Precontact sites are comprised of artifacts, features, and residues of native origin. They predate the arrival of Europeans and are typically characterized by modified bone and stone artifacts, as well as stone features or structures. Historic sites are characterized by structures, features, and objects of European influence. Buildings and building remains represent the most prominent type of historic sites. Palaeontological sites are areas where fossils of ancient animals or plants have been preserved. Palaeontological sites include only those sites which contain fossils of multicellular invertebrates, vertebrates, and plants. Traditional use sites are identified in consultation with members of the First Nations, and may comprise camping or hunting locales, plant collection locations or areas related to matters of a spiritual nature.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS

Due to the fact that precontact archaeological, historical, palaeontological and traditional land use sites represent discrete episodes of past activities, they are non-renewable and, therefore, are susceptible to alteration or removal by modern industrial development. Precontact and historic archaeological resources are comprised of residues of past cultures or societies. Although the cultural entities responsible for deposition of the archaeological material are unavailable for observation, the preserved context and associations in which the remains functioned can reveal many

clues about past human behaviour, adaptations and relationships to the natural world. The key to the interpretation of these resources, however, is in their pattern of cultural deposition, which is extremely fragile, ephemeral, and the product of unique processes and conditions of preservation. Consequently, once they are disturbed, they cannot be replaced, re-created or restored. Due to the nature of their origin and preservation, archaeological resources are finite in quantity. As a result, archaeological resources are increasingly susceptible to destruction and depletion through natural and cultural disturbances.

Palaeontological resources are similar to archaeological resources in that they represent the remains of living organisms characteristic of extinct ecosystems. These remains and their unique contexts provide information not only about the individual organisms, but also about the nature of past environmental conditions, species evolution and behaviour patterns. Similar to the state of archaeological resources, palaeontological remains are finite in quantity, and susceptible to destruction and depletion as a result of disturbances, both natural and cultural.

METHODOLOGY

METHODOLOGY

RECORD REVIEW

The record review consisted of a search of the Archaeological Site Inventory Data records maintained by the Historic Sites Service, Cultural Facilities and Historical Resources Division, Alberta Community Development.

GROUND RECONNAISSANCE

The HRIA of the Restwell Trailer Park development in Sections 28 & 33-24-10-W5M was undertaken through pedestrian traverse and visual examination of the proposed development area. Within the proposed development zone, all fortuitous exposures, including tree throws, cutbanks, vehicle and animal tracks and rodent disturbance were examined for the presence of cultural material. No areas of limited exposure, deep sediments or high archaeological site potential, were identified and as such no shovel testing was conducted.

RESULTS

RESULTS

RECORD REVIEW

The record review conducted for the Restwell Trailer Park 2002 Ltd study area indicated that it lays within Borden Block EgPu. No precontact sites are recorded within the development area. One historic site, EgPu-23, is on file within the trailer park development area, straddling the southeast corner property line.

GROUND RECONNAISSANCE

The HRIA conducted for the proposed development at 1A – 502-3rd Avenue, Canmore, was conducted around the perimeter of the trailer park, with specific emphasis placed on the parts of the property adjacent to the banks of Policeman's Creek and Spring Creek (Figure 3). At the time of the HRIA, the land use of the development zone was residential/commercial, with houses, garages, maintenance buildings, recreational vehicle sites, mobile homes playgrounds and guest facilities occupying the majority of the site. Along the east side of Policeman's Creek a narrow strip of undeveloped land used as a recreational area was surveyed.

The undeveloped area is wetland in the north with alluvial flood plain along the southeast boundary. Within the floodplain area, it was observed that surficial material has been washed away leaving an exposed clay layer. Gravels are occasionally exposed and in some areas away from the creek bank a thin layer of humic deposition exists supporting a growth of spruce trees. This narrow strip of land is bounded on its east side by the CPR right-of-way. Due to the exposures available from cut banks, rodent holes and numerous trails and pathways, shovel testing was not considered necessary.

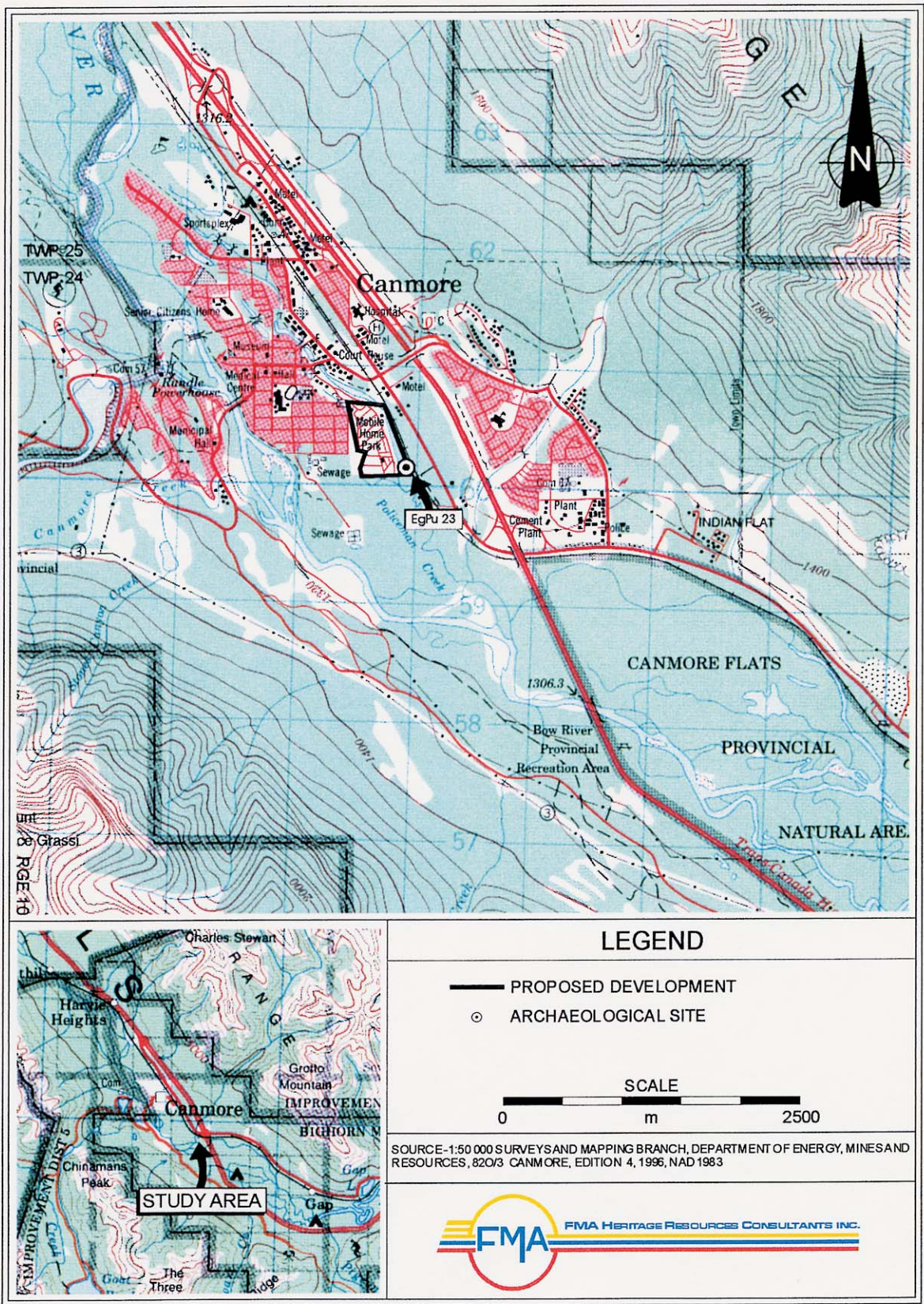


Figure 3 Reconnaissance strategy and sites identified

At the southeast corner of the property line adjacent to a small clearing a burnt building foundation and an ornamental garden were identified. North of the clearing, under cover of spruce trees and brush are the remains of a wooden foundation. Survey markers indicated that the Restwell Trailer Park property line ran between the overgrown wood foundation and the burnt structure and garden separating them. It was determined that this was site EgPu-23; an historical site recorded in 1993, and is described in detail below.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

PRECONTACT PERIOD SITES

No precontact archaeological sites were identified during the conduct of ground reconnaissance for the proposed Restwell Trailer Park 2002 Ltd. development.

HISTORIC PERIOD SITES

One historic period site, EgPu-23, was revisited during the conduct of the ground reconnaissance for the proposed development.

Site EgPu-23 (Plates 8, 9, 10 and 11; Figure 3; Appendix I) This site was relocated on the southeast corner of the property in a clearing, extending from the bank of Policeman's Creek approximately 50 metres (east-west) by 50 metres (north-south). Eleven negative shovels had been excavated on this site when originally recorded. Historic materials, electrical outlet boxes and a section of pipe were recorded at that time. Feature 1, the burnt corner and wall supports of a cabin are still visible (Plate 8); feature 2, a wooden foundation is still visible (Plate 9); feature 3, an ornamental garden made of stone and concrete is overgrown but visible (Plate 10); and, feature 4, a large depressed area is still evident in the centre of the clearing (Plate 11).



Plate 8 View east of Feature 1. Partial upright timbers left standing from burnt cabin.



Plate 9 View southwest of Feature 2. Wooden foundation of recent materials abandoned about 1988.



Plate10 View north showing two levels of Feature 3, the small ornamental garden. The garden is made of stone and concrete.

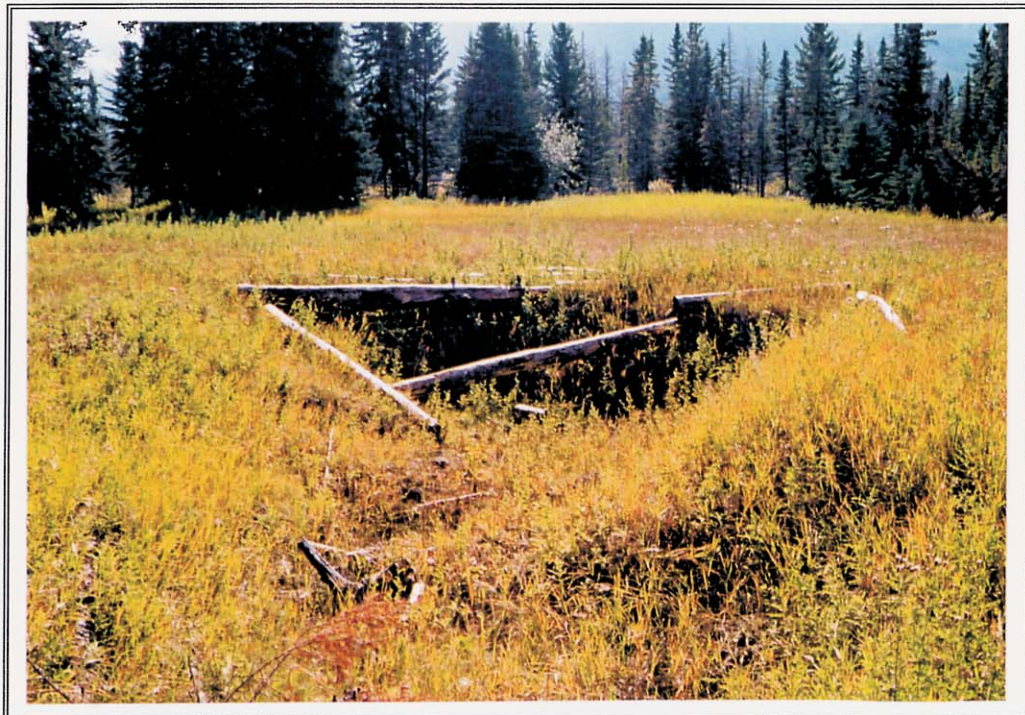


Plate 11 View south of Feature 4, a depressed area with several loose timbers nearby.

Evaluation. The site area was subject to intensive visual surface examination to relocate all previously recorded features. Also, the assessment identified survey markers that indicated the Restwell Trailer Park property line ran through the site; in effect severing the site. Only feature 2, the wooden foundation is located in the study area.

A subsequent conversation with Jack Kernick, who operates the Restwell Trailer Park and who has lived on the property since the late 1920's, provided details concerning the site, its age, and its use. Feature 1, the burnt cabin, and feature 3, the ornamental garden, are associated. This occupation began in the late 1960's by a squatter who was associated with the Canadian Pacific Railway operations. The squatter was eventually thrown off the land. Feature 2, the wooden foundation, is also the remains of a cabin located on the shore of Policeman's Creek; constructed by a squatter who was cleared off the property in the late 1980's. In both cases the materials do not indicate great antiquity. Wood and nails indicate materials commonly used in the mid to late part of the 20th century, including plywood and wire drawn nails. According to Mr. Kernick, the area was used as a place where transients would jump from trains and camp out. There is also more recent evidence of transient use of the land as garbage and modern fire pits are present in the wooded area.

Recommendations. Based on the low historical interpretive potential of this site, it is recommended that a Historical Resource Value (HRV) classification of "0" be given to this site. As such, it is further recommended that the site recording and photography is sufficient mitigation for this site relative to the proposed development. For these reasons, no further

archaeological work is recommended for this site relative to the proposed development that will be created by Restwell Trailer Park 2002 Ltd. in the area of Sections 28 & 33-24-10-W5M.

PALAEONTOLOGICAL SITES

Neither bedrock outcrops nor palaeontological sites were identified during the conduct of the ground reconnaissance for the proposed development.

**SUMMARY AND
RECOMMENDATIONS**

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

At the request of Southwell Trapp & Associates Ltd., agents for Restwell Trailer Park 2002 Ltd., FMA Heritage Resources Consultants Inc. conducted a Historical Resources Impact Assessment (HRIA) on the Restwell Trailer Park located in Canmore, Alberta. The development area lies on a parcel of land that is situated in Sections 28 & 33-24-10-W5M, primarily on the west side of Policeman's Creek in Canmore and east of Spring Creek. A small strip of undeveloped land is also included on the east side of Policeman's Creek. The area to be developed covers approximately 26 hectares and contains mobile housing, camping facilities, roadways, playgrounds, washroom facilities, maintenance storage areas, "green" space and pathways. The current landownership is private, under the control of Restwell Trailer Park 2002 Ltd.

The HRIA was conducted as due diligence on the part of the owner, Restwell Trailer Park 2002 Ltd. During the pre-field search of existing historical resource sites one historic site, EgPu-23, was identified at the southeast corner of the study area. This site was revisited to determine whether development plans would adversely affect the sites' current condition and its location relative to the*propose development. Through the site revisit and consultation with a former owner/occupant of the study lands, it was determined that EgPu-23 represented two distinct occupations by squatters and that both can be considered relatively recent and of little or no historical value.

FMA Heritage Resource Consultants Inc. applied for an archaeological investigation permit to conduct the HRIA, and that application was approved

by Alberta Community Development under Archaeological Investigation Permit 02-231.

Based on the low historical interpretive potential of historic site EgPu-23, it is recommended that a Historical Resource Value (HRV) classification of "0" be given to this site. As such, it is further recommended that the site recording and photography is sufficient mitigation for this site relative to the proposed development. For these reasons, no further archaeological work is recommended for this site relative to the proposed development that will be created by Restwell Trailer Park 2002 Ltd. in the area of Sections 28 & 33-24-10-W5M.

Based on the results of the HRIA conducted for the proposed development in Sections 28 & 33-24-10-W5M, and since no new historical resources sites were identified during the current survey, it is recommended that Restwell Trailer Park 2002 Ltd. have completed their HRIA requirement for the property. Although one historic site was identified on the property, it is considered to be of low archaeological interpretive potential and no further mitigation is recommended beyond the recording and photography that was conducted during the HRIA.

REFERENCES CITED

References Cited

Alberta Environmental Protection

1994 ***Natural Regions, Subregions and Natural History Regions, Subregions: A Classification of Protected Areas Management.*** Report 2. Edmonton.

Strong, W. L.

1992 *Ecoregions and Ecodistricts of Alberta.* Alberta Forestry, Lands & Wildlife, Edmonton.



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Archaeological Survey Heritage Resource Management

Borden No. EgPu-23

Permit No. 02-231

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY DATA

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

Update/Revisit Date: 27 Sept 2002

1. Site Name _____ 2. Field No. _____

3. Elevation 1280 m 4. N.T.S. 1:50,000 Map No. & Name 82 O/3

5. Legal Description: LSD 14 Section 28 Township 24 Range 10 W of 5 M

6. UTM NAD27 Civilian Zone 11U Easting 0615980 To _____ Northing 5659884 To _____

UTM NAD83 11U 0615899 5660094

7. Land Owner Government of Canada Government of Alberta Municipal Government Freehold

Land Owner Name/Address Restwell Trailer Park 2002 Ltd.

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

no update

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

no update

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 scatter (<10) scatter (>10) campsite stone feature killsite workshop

quarry rock art burial palaeoenvironmental settlement homestead farm

ranch dwelling trading post police post mine trail mission

school urban ceremonial/religious industrial transportation Other...

13. Features (frequencies if possible)

..... stone circle medicine wheel pit structure	Other Features:
cairn	effigy	mound	2 foundation	1... stone.garden..
stone arc	pictograph	1 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)

This site was relocated on the southeast corner of the study area in a clearing extending from the bank of Policeman's Creek approximately 50 metres (east-west) by 50 metres (north-south). Eleven negative shovels had been excavated on this site when originally recorded. Historic materials, electrical outlet boxes and a section of pipe were recorded at that time. Feature 1, the burnt corner and wall supports of a cabin are still visible; feature 2, a wooden foundation is still visible; feature 3, an ornamental garden made of stone and concrete is overgrown but visible; and, feature 4, a large depressed area is still evident in the centre of the clearing.

15. Materials observed /collected (frequencies if possible)

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

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

no collection

17. Collection Repository Provincial Museum of Alberta, Archaeological Survey Private collection Other...

Dispositions File No.

18. Photo/Images yes no Repository FMA Heritage Resources Consultants Inc. (Calgary, AB)

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)

Feature 1, the burnt cabin, and feature 3, the ornamental garden, are associated. This occupation began in the late 1960's by a squatter who was associated with the Canadian Pacific Railway operations. The squatter was eventually thrown off the land. Feature 2, the wooden foundation, is also the remains of a cabin on the shore of Policeman's Creek built by a squatter who was cleared off the property in the late 1980's. In both cases the materials do not indicate great antiquity. Wood and nails indicate materials commonly used in the mid to late part of the 20th century.

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

21. Radiocarbon Dates none

22. Estimated Dimensions N-S 50 m, E-W 50 m, Depth m

23. Means of Estimating Dimensions surface inspection Other... No. of shovel tests
 erosion exposure No. of backhoe tests

24. Estimated Portion Intact 0 %

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

The site has been burned as previously noted, and structures removed. Current disturbance includes overgrowth of trees and brush.

26. Researcher/Permit Holder David Blower Date (Y/M/D) 02/9/27

27. Observed by D. Blower, J. Tischer Date (Y/M/D) 02/9/27

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

29. Tested/assessed by Date (Y/M/D)

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

31. Form completed by ..David Blower..... Date (Y/M/D) 02/10/10.....

32. Project name/Report Title Historical Resources Impact Assessment, Restwell Trailer Park 2002 Ltd. (Permit 02-231)

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

Based on the context of the context of the site and the information regarding past use, it is recommended that an Historical Resource Value (HRV) of "0" be given to this site. As such, it is recommended that the site recording and photography is sufficient mitigation for this site relative to the proposed development. For these reasons, no further archaeological work is recommended for this site relative to the proposed development

34. Additional Remarks