

Council

Jubilee Centre Council Chamber 9909 Franklin Avenue, Fort McMurray, AB T9H 2K4 Tuesday, January 24, 2023 6:00 PM

Agenda

- 1. <u>Call to Order</u>
- 2. <u>In-Camera Session</u> (Commencing at 2:30 p.m.)
 - 2.1. Advice from Officials/Privileged Information Integrity Commissioner Report for Action (in camera pursuant to sections 24(1) and 27(1) of the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*)
- 3. Adoption of Agenda (Public Session at 6:00 p.m.)
- 4. Consent Agenda
 - 4.1. Minutes of Council Meeting January 10, 2023
 - 4.2. Minutes of Special Council Meeting January 17, 2023
 - 4.3. Council Appointed Advisory Board/Committee Meeting Minutes
 - THAT the Minutes from Council Appointed Advisory Board/Committee meetings, as outlined in Attachments 1 5, be accepted as information.
 - 4.4. Bylaw No. 23/002 Land Use Bylaw Amendment Text amendment to the "C1 Community Commercial District" specific to Lot 4, Block 65, Plan 782 2691 and to Section 93B.1 (c) of the Land Use Bylaw 99/059

THAT Bylaw No. 23/002, being both a Land Use Bylaw amendment specific to Lot 4, Block 65, Plan 782 2691; and a general amendment to Section 93B.1(c) of the Land Use Bylaw be read a first time; and

THAT the required Public Hearing be held on Tuesday February 28, 2023.

5. Recognition

5.1. Proclamation - Family Literacy Day

6. <u>Unfinished Business</u>

6.1. Public Hearing - Bylaw No. 22/013 - Reserve Designation Removal From Lot 4MR, Block 11, Plan 7920314

Bylaw No. 22/013 - Reserve Designation Removal From Lot 4MR, Block 11, Plan 7920314 (Anzac)

- 1. THAT Bylaw No. 22/013, being a bylaw to remove the reserve designation within Lot 4MR, Block 11, Plan 7920314, be read a second time.
- 2. THAT Bylaw No. 22/013 be read a third and final time.

7. New Business

7.1. Heritage Resources Management Plan

THAT the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo Heritage Resources Management Plan (HRMP), dated September 2022, be adopted as a guiding document to support stewardship of heritage in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo.

7.2. Request for Presentation to Council Policy GOV-110

THAT Request for Presentation to Council Policy (GOV-110), dated January 24, 2023, as outlined in Attachment 1, be approved.

- 7.3. Bylaw No. 23/001 Procedure Bylaw Amendment
 - 1. THAT Bylaw No. 23/001, being a bylaw to amend the Procedure Bylaw No. 18/020, be read a first time.
 - 2. THAT Bylaw No. 23/001 be read a second time.
 - 3. THAT Bylaw No. 23/001 be considered for third reading.
 - 4. THAT Bylaw No. 23/001 be read a third and final time.

Adjournment

Minutes of a Meeting of the Council of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo held in the Council Chamber at the Municipal Offices in Fort McMurray, Alberta, on Tuesday, January 10, 2023, commencing at 6:00 PM.

Present:

Sandy Bowman, Mayor
Ken Ball, Councillor
Funky Banjoko, Councillor
Lance Bussieres, Councillor
Kendrick Cardinal, Councillor
Allan Grandison, Councillor
Keith McGrath, Councillor, (Via MS Teams)
Jane Stroud, Councillor
Stu Wigle, Councillor

Absent:

Shafiq Dogar, Councillor Loretta Waquan, Councillor

Administration:

Paul Thorkelsson, Chief Administrative Officer
Jade Brown, Chief Legislative Officer
Deanne Bergey, Director, Community and Protective Services
Laurie Farquharson, Chief Financial Officer
Matthew Harrison, Director, Communications and Engagement
Brad McMurdo, Director, Planning and Development
Antoine Rempp, Director, Environmental Services
Keith Smith, Director, Public Works
Susan Trylinski, Director, Legal Services
Anita Hawkins, Legislative Officer

1. Call to Order

Mayor S. Bowman called the meeting to order at 3:33 p.m.

2. In-Camera Session

MOTION:

THAT Council close items 2.1 and 2.2 to the public pursuant to sections 24(1) and 27(1) of the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*.

RESULT: CARRIED [UNANIMOUS]

MOVER: Stu Wigle, Councillor SECONDER: Ken Ball, Councillor

FOR: Bowman, Ball, Banjoko, Bussieres, Cardinal, McGrath, Stroud,

Wigle

ABSENT: Dogar, Grandison, Waquan

2.1 Advice from Officials - Flood Mitigation

(in camera pursuant to section 24(1) of the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act)

Name	Reason for Attending
Paul Thorkelsson	Chief Administrative Officer
Jade Brown	Clerk/Legislative Advice
Kelly Hansen	Director, Strategic Planning and Program
	Management
Rachel Orser	Director, Supply Chain Management
Nasir Qureshi	Acting Director, Engineering
Maureen Nakonechny	Program Manager

Exits and Returns

Councillor F. Banjoko exited the Chamber at 3:34 p.m. and returned at 3:36 p.m. Councillor L. Bussieres exited the Chamber at 4:21 p.m. and returned at 4:24 p.m.

2.2 Advice from Officials/Privileged Information - Integrity Commissioner Report

(in camera pursuant to sections 24(1) and 27(1) of the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act)

Name	Reason for Attending
Paul Thorkelsson	Chief Administrative Officer
Jade Brown	Clerk/Legislative Advice
Don Lidstone, K.C.	External Legal Counsel

Entrance

Councillor A. Grandison entered the meeting at 5:07 p.m.

MOTION:

THAT the meeting reconvene in public.

RESULT: CARRIED [UNANIMOUS]
MOVER: Jane Stroud, Councillor

SECONDER: Stu Wigle, Councillor

FOR: Bowman, Ball, Banjoko, Bussieres, Cardinal, Grandison, McGrath,

Stroud, Wigle

ABSENT: Dogar, Waquan

MOTION:

THAT Council hold a closed session on January 24, 2023 under section 27(1) of the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*, and that Administration and/or Don Lidstone, K.C., be directed to send notice of this meeting to Councillor S. Dogar and his legal counsel, if applicable, accordingly.

RESULT: CARRIED [UNANIMOUS]

MOVER: Kendrick Cardinal, Councillor

SECONDER: Ken Ball, Councillor

FOR: Bowman, Ball, Banjoko, Bussieres, Cardinal, Grandison, McGrath,

Stroud, Wigle

ABSENT: Dogar, Waquan

Recess

A recess occurred between 5:30 p.m. and 6:05 p.m., at which time the meeting was reconvened in public in the Council Chamber.

3. Adoption of Agenda

MOTION:

THAT the Agenda be adopted as presented.

RESULT: CARRIED [UNANIMOUS]

MOVER: Ken Ball, Councillor SECONDER: Stu Wigle, Councillor

FOR: Bowman, Ball, Banjoko, Bussieres, Cardinal, Grandison, McGrath,

Stroud, Wigle

ABSENT: Dogar, Waquan

4. Minutes of Previous Meetings

4.1. Council Meeting - December 13, 2022

THAT the Minutes of the Council Meeting held on December 13, 2022 be accepted as presented.

RESULT: CARRIED [UNANIMOUS]

MOVER: Stu Wigle, Councillor SECONDER: Jane Stroud, Councillor

FOR: Bowman, Ball, Banjoko, Bussieres, Cardinal, Grandison, McGrath,

Stroud, Wigle

ABSENT: Dogar, Waquan

5. New Business

5.1. The Fort McMurray Boys' and Girls' Club Land Purchase Request

Brad McMurdo, Director, Planning and Development, and Chris Davis, Senior Manager, Legal Services, presented the Fort McMurray Boys' and Girls' Club Land Purchase, noting that Administration supports the land sale subject to the Municipality reserving an option to exercise a right of first refusal. Attachment 1 to the report was amended as of January 10, 2023 to include additional conditions to the recommended sale.

Delegation

Jennifer Kennett, Matty Pardee and Terry Cooper, representing the Fort McMurray Boys' and Grils' Club spoke in favour of the recommended sale.

MOTION:

THAT the Municipality dispose of Lot 5, Block 11, Plan 0227161 for a nominal fee in accordance with the Land Sale Terms and Conditions (as identified on Attachment 1, as amended, dated December 12, 2022 and January 10, 2023).

RESULT: CARRIED [UNANIMOUS]

MOVER: Ken Ball, Councillor

SECONDER: Funky Banjoko, Councillor

FOR: Bowman, Ball, Banjoko, Bussieres, Cardinal, Grandison, McGrath,

Stroud, Wigle

ABSENT: Dogar, Waquan

6. <u>Councillors' Motions</u>

6.1. Eid-al-Adha (Feast of Sacrifice) - Councillor F. Banjoko

At the request of Councillor F. Banjoko and with the consent of Council, this item was deferred to the March 28, 2023 Council meeting.

Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at 6:32 p.m.

Mayor
Chief Legislative Officer

Minutes of a Special In Camera Meeting of the Council of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo held in the Council Chamber at the Municipal Offices in Fort McMurray, Alberta, on Tuesday, January 17, 2023, commencing at 4:00 PM.

Present:

Sandy Bowman, Mayor
Ken Ball, Councillor
Funky Banjoko, Councillor
Lance Bussieres, Councillor
Kendrick Cardinal, Councillor (via MS Teams)
Allan Grandison, Councillor
Keith McGrath, Councillor (via MS Teams)
Jane Stroud, Councillor
Loretta Waquan, Councillor (via MS Teams)
Stu Wigle, Councillor

Absent:

Shafiq Dogar, Councillor

Administration:

Paul Thorkelsson, Chief Administrative Officer Jade Brown, Chief Legislative Officer

1. Call to Order

Mayor S. Bowman called the meeting to order at 4:02 p.m.

2. In Camera

MOTION:

THAT Council close items 2.1 and 2.2 to the public pursuant to sections 19(1) and 24(1) of the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act.

RESULT: CARRIED [UNANIMOUS]
MOVER: Funky Banjoko, Councillor
SECONDER: Jane Stroud, Councillor

FOR: Bowman, Ball, Banjoko, Bussieres, Cardinal, Grandison, McGrath,

Stroud, Wigle

ABSENT: Dogar, Waquan

2.1 Advice from Officials

(in camera pursuant to section 24(1) of the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act)

Name	Reason for Attending
Paul Thorkelsson	Chief Administrative Officer
Jade Brown	Clerk/Legislative Advice
Sonia Soutter	Senior Legislative Officer

Entrance

Councillor L. Waquan joined the meeting at 4:06 p.m.

Exits and Returns

Councillors K Cardinal and L. Waquan disconnected from the meeting at 4:20 p.m. and returned at 4:25 p.m.

2.2 Confidential Evaluations / Advice from Officials – Chief Administrative Officer – Administrative Update

(in camera pursuant to sections 19(1) and 24(1) of the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act)

Name	Reason for Attending
Paul Thorkelsson	Chief Administrative Officer
Jade Brown	Clerk/Legislative Advice

Recess

A recess occurred from 4:26 p.m. to 4:32 p.m.

Exits and Returns

Councillor F. Banjoko exited the meeting at 4:49 p.m. and returned at 4:52 p.m.

Councillor K. Cardinal disconnected from the meeting at 4:54 p.m.

Councillor S. Wigle exited the meeting at 5:16 p.m. and returned at 5:18 p.m.

Councillor A. Grandison exited the meeting at 5:21 p.m. and returned at 5:24 p.m.

Councillor L. Waquan disconnected from the meeting at 5:21 p.m.

Councillor F. Banjoko exited the meeting at 5:28 p.m.

MOTION:

THAT the meeting reconvene in public.

RESULT: CARRIED [UNANIMOUS]

MOVER: Ken Ball, Councillor SECONDER: Jane Stroud, Councillor

FOR: Bowman, Ball, Bussieres, Grandison, McGrath, Stroud, Wigle

ABSENT: Banjoko, Cardinal, Dogar, Waquan

Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at 5:31 p.m.

Mayor
Chief Legislative Officer

COUNCIL REPORT

Meeting Date: January 24, 2023



Subject: Minutes	Council Appointed Advisory Board/Committee Meeting	
APPROVALS:		
		Paul Thorkelsson
	Director	Chief Administrative Officer

Recommended Motion:

THAT the Minutes from Council Appointed Advisory Board/Committee meetings, as outlined in Attachments 1 - 5, be accepted as information.

Summary and Background:

Administrative Directive No. GOV-060-D, Council Appointed Committee Meetings and Reporting, was approved by Administration on October 25, 2019 and was established to govern the core democratic principles of openness and transparency by ensuring that Council Committees, which are advisory in nature, are managed and administered consistently.

A mechanism to ensure alignment with the provision of transparency is to ensure that all advisory committee minutes are appropriately forwarded to Council through a public agenda for information to Council members as well as residents and the general public.

In accordance with Administrative Directive No. GOV-060-D, Council - Appointed Committee Meetings and Reporting, Administration is providing Minutes from Council Appointed Committee meetings, for Council's information.

Strategic Plan Values:

Building Partnerships

Attachments:

- 1. 2022-10-12 Public Art Committee Minutes
- 2. 2022-12-07 Community Investment Program Advisory Committee Minutes

Department: Legislative Services 1/2

- 3. 2022-12-07 Wood Buffalo Downtown Revitilization Advisory Committee Minutes
- 4. 2022-12-08 Advisory Committee on Aging Minutes
- 5. 2022-12-14 Public Art Committee Minutes

Minutes of a Meeting of the Public Art Committee held in Timberlea Landing, 309 Powder Drive, Fort McMurray, Alberta, on Wednesday, October 12, 2022, commencing at 6:00 PM.

Present:

Sharon Heading, Chair Nabil Malik, Vice Chair Todd Hillier Zulkifl Mujahid Lance Bussieres, Councillor

Absent:

Greg MacAulay Sangeeta Varshney

Administration:

Sonia Soutter, Manager, Senior Legislative Officer Karen Puga, Lead Coordinator Theresa Buller, Department Administrator, Community and Protective Services Toni Elliott, Senior Manager, Community Services Caitlin Downie, Supervisor, Neighbourhood & Community Development Destiny Hilliard, Clerk, Legislative Services

1. Call to Order

Chair Sharon Heading called the meeting to order at 6:07 p.m.

2. Adoption of Agenda

MOTION:

THAT the Agenda be adopted as presented.

RESULT: CARRIED [UNANIMOUS]

MOVER: Todd Hillier SECONDER: Nabil Malik

FOR: Hillier, Malik, Heading, Mujahid

ABSENT: MacAulay, Varshney

3. <u>Minutes of Previous Meetings</u>

3.1. Public Art Committee Meeting - June 20, 2022

MOTION:

THAT the Minutes of the Special Public Art Committee Meeting held on June 20, 2022, be approved as presented.

RESULT: CARRIED [UNANIMOUS]

MOVER: Nabil Malik
SECONDER: Zulkifl Mujahid

FOR: Hillier, Malik, Heading, Mujahid

ABSENT: MacAulay, Varshney

4. New and Unfinished Business

4.1. Committee Member Update

Theresa Buller, Department Administrator, Community and Protective Services, introduced new Committee Member, Sangeeta Varshney. It was noted that there is currently one vacancy on the Public Art Committee and two positions up for renewal in December.

4.2. Multicultural Public Art

As a goal for 2024, Committee Members discussed working with Multicultural groups to learn how they want to be seen in the community through art.

4.3. Public Art Update

Theresa Buller, Department Administrator, Community and Protective Services, provided an overview of Public Art Projects that have been completed in 2022, including the 2022 Street Banner, the Mural Academy - Artist Talk and Workshops, Borealis Skatepark, the Mini Mural - Jersey Barrier Roadblocks, Pop up Photography in Kiyām Park, and the Public Art Bench Program.

It was noted the Birchwood Trail Art is projected to be installed before the new year. It was further noted that the Public Sites Program is on hold as the Committee is awaiting updates on the Waterfront project.

Committee Members also discussed location ideas for igNIGHT 2023, noting the deadline for igNIGHT themes is the first week of 2023.

4.4. 2023 Public Art Projects Discussion

Theresa Buller, Department Administrator, Community and Protective Services, provided an overview of projected Public Art projects for 2023, including a Public Art Bench Project, artwork for the Jubilee Plaza lobby, the Temporary Art Program - igNIGHT 2023, and the Lease Artwork Program - (artwork displayed in public buildings, leased from artists).

Committee Members expressed interest in an outdated art banner recycling program. They also expressed interest in advocating for a graffiti program.

Exit

Councillor. L. Bussieres exited the Meeting at 7:13 p.m.

Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at 7:27 p.m.		
	Chair	

Minutes of a Meeting of the Community Investment Program Advisory Committee held in Room 206 at the Jubilee Centre in Fort McMurray, Alberta, on Wednesday, December 7, 2022, commencing at 6:00 PM.

Present:

Chantal Beaver, Chair, Public-At-Large
Erica Brewer, Public-At-Large
Brandon Cardinal, Indigenous Representative (via MS Teams)
Krista Downey, Public-At-Large
Michael McQuilter, Oil Sands Industry Representative
Matthew Miniely, Social Profit - Small Organization
Anna Seinen, External Funding Organization Representative
Liana Wheeldon, Social Profit - Large Organization
Funky Banjoko, Councillor
Allan Grandison, Councillor

Absent:

Trudy Cockerill, Social Profit - Rural Organization

Administration:

Deanne Bergey, Director, Community and Protective Services Janelle Fleury, Department Administrator, Community and Protective Services Darlene Soucy, Clerk, Legislative Services

1. Call to Order

Chair Chantal Beaver called the meeting to order at 6:06 p.m.

2. Adoption of Agenda

MOTION:

THAT the Agenda be amended by adding Item No. 4.2 - 2023 Committee Meetings; and

THAT the Committee waive any requirement to serve notice relative to the proposed addition; and

THAT the Agenda be adopted as amended.

RESULT: CARRIED [UNANIMOUS]

MOVER: Anna Seinen SECONDER: Michael McQuilter

FOR: Beaver, Brewer, Cardinal, Downey, McQuilter, Miniely, Seinen,

Wheeldon

ABSENT: Cockerill

3. Minutes of Previous Meetings

3.1. Community Investment Program Advisory Committee Meeting - November 23, 2022

MOTION:

THAT the Minutes of the Community Investment Program Advisory Committee Meeting held on November 23, 2022, be approved as presented.

RESULT: CARRIED [UNANIMOUS]

MOVER: Erica Brewer SECONDER: Liana Wheeldon

FOR: Beaver, Brewer, Cardinal, Downey, McQuilter, Miniely, Seinen,

Wheeldon

ABSENT: Cockerill

4. New and Unfinished Business

4.1. Community Investment Program Policy Review Kickoff

Darren Liviniuk, Lead Partner, Luke Wilson, Project Manager, and Mark Fanous, Delivery Team, Deloitte LLP, presented an overview of the proposed Community Investment Program (CIP) Policy review, including the objectives, the approach, and timeline.

It was noted that the project would have three phases with a proposed timeline for providing updates to Administration and the Committee. The first phase will be discovery and planning to understand the current CIP operations and define evaluation criteria for the recommendations with an initial progress update by year end, 2022. The next phase will be to conduct a comprehensive review to identify potential efficiencies and enhancements within the CIP with an interim update by end of February 2023. The final phase will be reviewing the draft report with the Committee and Administration by end of April 2023, to validate findings, recommendations, and implementation activities before finalizing the report.

4.2 2023 Committee Meeting Schedule

Following discussion by the Committee on next steps, it was agreed that a Special Committee meeting be held virtually on January 9, 2023 and that future meetings would be scheduled based on the timelines provided by Deloitte.

MOTION:

That a Special Community Investment Program Advisory Committee meeting be held at 6:30 p.m. on January 9, 2023.

RESULT: CARRIED [UNANIMOUS]

MOVER: Erica Brewer
SECONDER: Matthew Miniely

FOR: Beaver, Brewer, Cardinal, Downey, McQuilter, Miniely, Seinen,

Wheeldon

ABSENT: Cockerill

Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at 7:58 p.m.

Chair		

Minutes of a Meeting of the Wood Buffalo Downtown Revitalization Advisory Committee held via electronic communications in Fort McMurray, Alberta, on Wednesday, December 7, 2022, commencing at 5:00 PM.

Present:

Owen Erskine, Recreation, Culture and Heritage Representative, Chair Brianne English, Oil and Gas Industry
Carolyn Evancio, Seniors Resource Committee Representative
Jean-Marc Guillamot, Business Community
Todd Hillier, Safety and Security Sector
Henry Hunter, Education Sector
Renee Mouland, Public-At-Large
Funky Banjoko, Councillor

Absent:

Marty Noskey, Indigenous Representative Melanie Walsh, Community Development Sector Lance Bussieres, Councillor

Administration:

Kelly Hansen, Director, Strategic Planning and Program Management Kevin Meacher, Department Administrator, Strategic Planning and Program Management Anita Hawkins, Clerk, Legislative Services

1. Call to Order

Chair Owen Erskine called the meeting to order at 5:01 p.m.

2. Adoption of Agenda

MOTION:

THAT the Agenda be adopted as presented.

RESULT: CARRIED [UNANIMOUS]

MOVER: Todd Hillier

SECONDER: Renee Mouland

FOR: English, Erskine, Evancio, Guillamot, Hillier, Mouland

ABSENT: Hunter, Noskey, Walsh

3. <u>Minutes of Previous Meetings</u>

3.1. Wood Buffalo Downtown Revitalization Advisory Committee Meeting - November 2, 2022

MOTION:

THAT the Minutes of the Wood Buffalo Downtown Revitalization Advisory Committee Meeting held on November 2, 2022, be approved as presented.

RESULT: CARRIED [UNANIMOUS]

MOVER: Jean-Marc Guillamot

SECONDER: Todd Hillier

FOR: English, Erskine, Evancio, Guillamot, Hillier, Mouland

ABSENT: Hunter, Noskey, Walsh

4. New and Unfinished Business

4.1. Kiyām Community Construction Park Update

Entrance

Henry Hunter, Committee Member, joined the meeting at 5:05 p.m.

Bipul Bhowmik, Engineering, provided an update on the construction of Kiyām Park, noting there are deficiencies remaining to be addressed, such as the water supply not in place yet. Staff were commended on the décor and the maintenance of the park, and it was noted that the official opening is still being worked on.

4.2. Downtown Policing Priorities and Statistics

Nicole Chouinard, RCMP Support, provided an update on the Downtown Policing Priorities and Statistics, noting that efforts are being made to elevate visibility of the downtown RCMP office through social media campaigns as well as decaling and signage on the front door of the office. Other initiatives being undertaken are Bylaw Services collaborating with the RCMP in doing bike patrols in the summertime and based on case load, the RMCP will be doing foot patrols during events in Kiyām Park.

4.3. Accessibility Audit Project Update

Isela Contreras-Dogbe, Supervisor, Community and Protective Services, provided an update on the Accessibility Audit Project, noting that based on data received through public engagement and survey, a priority list of buildings and spaces will be developed for review by the consultant with the final assessment and reporting scheduled for June 2023.

4.4. Urban Forestry Strategy

Stephen Fudge, Manager and Michael Knight, Urban Forest Supervisor, Parks, presented an update on the Municipality's Urban Forestry Strategy, which was initiated in 2017, in conjunction with the Parks Master Plan, adopted in 2019. Goals coming out of the strategy include development of a Tree Bylaw, a Tree Inventory, Soil Cells and obtaining the designation of Tree City of the World.

4.5. Committee's Annual Progress Report Presentation to Council

Chair Owen Erskine and Vice-Chair Jean-Marc Guillamot provided an overview of the Committee's proposed Annual Progress Report, to be presented to Council, which will speak to the highlights of 2022, including Committee priorities; ongoing collaborations with various committees and agencies; and next steps for the Committee.

Entrance

Councillor F. Banjoko joined the meeting at 6:00 p.m.

Action Item

A copy of the presentation will be distributed to all Committee Members.

MOTION:

THAT the Chair and Vice-Chair be authorized to present the 2022 Wood Buffalo Downtown Revitalization Advisory Committee's Annual Report to Council.

RESULT: CARRIED [UNANIMOUS]

MOVER: Brianne English SECONDER: Renee Mouland

FOR: English, Erskine, Evancio, Guillamot, Hillier, Hunter, Mouland

ABSENT: Noskey, Walsh

4.6. Action Log Review

Kevin Meacher, Department Administrator, directed the Committee Members to the Microsoft Teams page where the Action Log, which includes regular updates, is available for their review.

Season's Greetings and Appreciation

Chair Owen Erskine conveyed season's greetings to everyone. Committee members were thanked for their involvement with and contribution to the Committee.

Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at 6:15 p.m.		
	Chair	

Minutes of a Meeting of the Advisory Committee on Aging in Room 206 at the Municipal Offices in Fort McMurray, Alberta, on Thursday, December 8, 2022, commencing at 1:00 PM.

Present:

Henry Hunter, Chair, Wood Buffalo Housing Representative Carolyn Evancio, Seniors Resource Committee Representative Ken Saunderson, Golden Years Society Representative Ken Ball, Councillor

Absent:

Denise Wilkinson, Senior At Large - Urban Luana Bussieres, St. Aidan's House Society Representative Darline Reid, Alberta Health Services Representative

Administration:

Deanne Bergey, Director, Community and Protective Services Isela Contreras-Dogbe, Supervisor, Community and Protective Services Sonia Soutter, Manager, Senior Legislative Officer Heidi Major, Department Administrator, Community and Protective Services Caitlin Sheaves, Clerk, Legislative Services

1. Call to Order

Chair Henry Hunter called the meeting to order at 1:07 p.m.

2. Adoption of Agenda

MOTION:

THAT the Agenda be adopted as presented.

RESULT: CARRIED [UNANIMOUS]

MOVER: Carolyn Evancio SECONDER: Ken Saunderson

FOR: Ball, Evancio, Hunter, Saunderson

ABSENT: Bussieres, Reid, Wilkinson

3. <u>Minutes of Previous Meetings</u>

3.1. Advisory Committee on Aging Meeting - November 10, 2022

MOTION:

THAT the Minutes of the Advisory Committee on Aging Meeting held on November 10, 2022, be approved as presented.

RESULT: CARRIED [UNANIMOUS]

MOVER: Ken Saunderson SECONDER: Carolyn Evancio

FOR: Ball, Evancio, Hunter, Saunderson

ABSENT: Bussieres, Reid, Wilkinson

4. New and Unfinished Business

4.1. Accessibility Concerns - Non-Municipal Buildings

The Committee discussed ways that residents can report accessibility issues and concerns in non-municipal facilities and buildings such as grocery stores, shopping malls, doctors' offices etc. It was decided that residents can bring their concerns to the Advisory Committee on Aging and the Committee will then send a letter and a package of resources to the local business, to inform them of the concerns and provide education on how to improve accessibility.

4.2. Administrative Updates

Age-Friendly Work Plan

Heidi Major, Department Administrator, Community and Protective Services, noted that the Age-Friendly Assessment Tool has been deemed too extensive and agencies are expressing difficulty in completing it.

With Consensus of the Committee, it was decided that the Age-Friendly Work Plan Working Group will meet in the New Year to re-evaluate the assessment tool.

Snow Angels

Heidi Major, Department Administrator, Community and Protective Services, provided an update on the Snow Angels program noting that there are approximately 30 unmatched seniors in the downtown area, and that the Department will continue to work on recruiting volunteers throughout the year.

Deanne Bergey, Director, Community and Protective Services, advised that Administration is currently reviewing the Snow Angels Program, and managing the

funds for the program closely, And that the committee may consider rescinding the motion that was previously passed at their November 10, 2022 Committee meeting.

MOTION:

THAT the following motion, passed on November 10, 2022 be rescinded:

THAT the ACoA recommend to Council that funding be made available to Administration to facilitate the Snow Angels Program so that no seniors over the age of 65 are turned down, with immediate effect until the end of the current snow removal season that being Spring 2023 and that Council ask Administration to review the Snow Angels Program and bring forward options in relation to future operations of the Program.

RESULT: CARRIED [UNANIMOUS]

MOVER: Ken Ball SECONDER: Henry Hunter

FOR: Ball, Evancio, Hunter, Saunderson

ABSENT: Bussieres, Reid, Wilkinson

Seniors Resource Committee

Committee Member Carolyn Evancio provided a brief update on the YMM Magazine Top 10 over 50 Seniors Recognition feature, noting that a selection committee has been formed, and that sponsors are being sought out to support the program.

Committee Member Ken Saunderson noted that the Seniors Christmas Lights tour has been cancelled for this year, as the Organizations that typically facilitate the event have not had the capacity to do so this year. It was further noted that plans are underway for the Golden Years Society and the Seniors Resource Committee to collaborate on facilitating the event in 2023.

Accessibility Audit

Isela Contreras-Dogbe, Supervisor, Community and Protective Services, provided a brief updated on the Accessibility Audit, noting that the public engagement survey results will be shared with the Committee following the meeting, and that the Request for Proposal has closed and applications will be reviewed by an internal panel. It was further noted that the timeline for the project will be monitored closely to ensure that deadlines and expectations are met in a timely manner.

4.3. Information Updates

Councillor K. Ball provided feedback on the Seniors Luncheon, which was hosted in partnership with the Golden Years Society at the Quality Hotel on December 6, noting that the event was a huge success.

Page 4 of 4

Attachment: 4. 2022-12-08 Advisory Committee on Aging Minutes (Council Appointed Advisory Committee Meeting	Minutes)
Attachment: 4. 2022-12-08 Advisory Committee on Aging Minutes (Council Appointed Advisory Committee	e Meeting
Attachment: 4. 2022-12-08 Advisory Committee on Aging Minutes (Council Appointed Advisory	Committee
Attachment: 4. 2022-12-08 Advisory Committee on Aging Minutes (Council Appointed	Advisory
Attachment: 4. 2022-12-08 Advisory Committee on Aging Minutes (Council	Appointed
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Attachment: 4. 2022-12-08	Advisory
Attachment: 4.	2022-12-08
	Attachment: 4.

Adjo	urnmei	nt			
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The meeting adjourned at 1:55 p.m.

Chair

Minutes of a Meeting of the Public Art Committee held in Timberlea Landing, 309 Powder Drive, Fort McMurray, Alberta, on Wednesday, December 14, 2022, commencing at 6:00 PM.

Present:

Sharon Heading, Chair Nabil Malik, Vice Chair Todd Hillier Sangeeta Varshney Lance Bussieres, Councillor

Absent:

Greg MacAulay Zulkifl Mujahid

Administration:

Karen Puga, Lead Coordinator Theresa Buller, Department Administrator, Community and Protective Services Sonia Soutter, Manager, Senior Legislative Officer Destiny Hilliard, Clerk, Legislative Services

1. Call to Order

Chair Sharon Heading called the meeting to order at 6:36 pm.

2. Adoption of Agenda

MOTION:

THAT the Agenda be adopted as presented.

RESULT: CARRIED [UNANIMOUS]

MOVER: Nabil Malik SECONDER: Todd Hillier

FOR: Hillier, Malik, Heading, Varshney

ABSENT: MacAulay, Mujahid

3. <u>Minutes of Previous Meetings</u>

3.1. Public Art Committee Meeting - October 12, 2022

MOTION:

THAT the Minutes of the Public Art Committee Meeting held on October 12, 2022, be approved as presented.

RESULT: CARRIED [UNANIMOUS]

MOVER: Sangeeta Varshney

SECONDER: Todd Hillier

FOR: Hillier, Malik, Heading, Varshney

ABSENT: MacAulay, Mujahid

4. New and Unfinished Business

4.1. 2022 Public Art Review

Committee Members discussed the options for presenting the 2022 Public Art Review to Council. With consensus, the committee decided that the presentation will be made in person at an upcoming Council meeting.

4.2. Multicultural Public Art Update

Committee Members discussed working with Multicultural groups to learn how they want to be seen in the community through artwork.

Theresa Buller, Department Administrator, Community and Protective Services, noted that members from the Public Art Committee and members from the Regional Advisory Committee on Inclusion Diversity and Equity (RACIDE), will collaborate on ideas for a Multicultural Public Art project throughout 2023 and the building process will begin in 2024.

4.3. igNIGHT 2023 Theme Overview

Theresa Buller, Department Administrator, Community and Protective Services, provided a brief overview of igNIGHT 2023. It was noted that the event will take place October 13-22, 2023, the theme will be Modes of Transportation and the goal is to host the event at the Snye Waterfront Area.

MOTION:

THAT igNIGHT be held October 13th - 22nd 2023.

RESULT: CARRIED [UNANIMOUS]

MOVER: Sangeeta Varshney

SECONDER: Nabil Malik

FOR: Hillier, Malik, Heading, Varshney

ABSENT: MacAulay, Mujahid

4.4. Kiyām Community Park Mural

Committee Members discussed new locations for the Kiyām Community Park Mural, as it's been confirmed that the current location of the mural will soon be removed.

4.5. Winter Solstice Celebration Event Update

Theresa Buller, Department Administrator, Community and Protective Services, noted the Birchwood Trail Art was installed and formal invitations to attend the revealing ceremony will be sent out shortly.

4.6. Banner Program - Upcycle Prototypes

Committee Members discussed different options for an outdated art banner recycling program, including the idea of returning them to the original artist.

Karen Puga, Lead Coordinator, noted that the Committee worked with the Mayor's Advisory Committee on Youth (MACOY) to receive banners and create different prototypes.

Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at 7:20 p.m.		
	Chair	

COUNCIL REPORT

Meeting Date: January 24, 2023



Subject: Bylaw No. 23/002 – Land Use Bylaw Amendment – Text amendment to the "C1 - Community Commercial District" specific to Lot 4, Block 65, Plan 782 2691 and to Section 93B.1 (c) of the Land Use Bylaw 99/059						
APPROVALS:						
		Paul Thorkelsson				
	Director	Chief Administrative Officer				

Recommended Motion:

THAT Bylaw No. 23/002, being both a Land Use Bylaw amendment specific to Lot 4, Block 65, Plan 782 2691; and a general amendment to Section 93B.1(c) of the Land Use Bylaw be read a first time; and

THAT the required Public Hearing be held on Tuesday February 28, 2023.

Summary:

The Planning and Development Department received an application to amend the Land Use Bylaw to add "Cannabis Retail Store" as a Discretionary Use - Planning Commission in the C1- Community Commercial District, specific to Lot 4, Block 65, Plan 782 2691, known as 700 Signal Road.

Additionally, the application proposes a text amendment to Section 93B.1(c) of the Land Use Bylaw to allow Cannabis Retail Stores to be located on lands abutting parcels with medium and high-density residential uses on the main floor.

The authority to amend the Land Use Bylaw is vested with Council under the *Municipal Government Act*.

Background:

The subject property is located in Thickwood and is currently designated 'C1 - Community Commercial District' under the Land Use Bylaw 99/059 (Attachment 1).

In December 2021, Planning and Development received an application for a site-specific text amendment to the 'C1- Community Commercial District' to allow a Cannabis Retail Store as a "Discretionary Use - Planning Commission" for the subject property. Currently, the C1 district does not allow for a Cannabis Retail Store; and

Department: Planning and Development

COUNCIL REPORT – Bylaw No. 23/002 – Land Use Bylaw Amendment – Text amendment to the "C1 - Community Commercial District" specific to Lot 4, Block 65, Plan 782 2691 and to Section 93B.1 (c) of the Land Use Bylaw 99/059

Section 93B.1 (c) of the Land Use Bylaw further restricts the proposed use by prohibiting Cannabis Retail Stores from being located adjacent to a property that has residential uses on the main floor. The subject property is adjacent to two condominiums that have residential uses on the main floor. Therefore, amendments to both the C1 district and Section 93B.1 (c) are required for the applicant to submit a development permit for a Cannabis Retail Store at 700 Signal Road.

As recommended by Planning and Development, the applicant hosted a public engagement session on October 27, 2022. No concerns were received.

Furthermore, Administration also mailed 300 letters to neighbouring property owners on October 31, 2022, seeking comments on the proposed amendments and received four (4) letters in opposition from residents, as well as from representatives of a condominium association. These letters expressed concern around health and safety, declining property values, and proximity to schools.

Cannabis has been legal in Canada since October 17, 2018, and amendments were made to the Municipality's Land Use Bylaw immediately thereafter to align with legalization. However, appreciating the concerns raised at the time of legalization, Planning and Development requested current feedback on Cannabis Retail Store uses from Alberta Health Services, who expressed no objections. Input regarding safety was also requested from the RCMP and the Municipality's Community and Protective Services Department. They both confirmed that there have been no safety-related complaints surrounding Cannabis Retail Stores in the region since their introduction in 2018. Furthermore, the Assessment and Taxation Department also confirmed that this type of business will not influence property assessments in a neighbourhood.

The subject property meets all other Land Use Bylaw regulations supporting the introduction of a Cannabis Retail Store, including the required separation distances from schools, childcare facilities, alcohol and drug rehabilitation centers, and hospitals.

Rationale for Recommendation:

In the Urban Service Area, Cannabis Retail Stores are typically allowed on sites designated for more intensive commercial uses, such as the 'C3 - Shopping Centre Commercial District'. This application proposes to introduce Cannabis Retail Store as a site-specific amendment to the C1 district specific to 700 Signal Road. This location is a shopping plaza and thereby is in keeping with facilitating retail activities in a commercial area. Permitting Cannabis Retail Store as a "Discretionary Use - Planning Commission", provides a higher level of scrutiny and discretion when reviewing a development permit application. It also ensures that surrounding property owners are notified of any development permit decisions, thereby allowing a concerned party the opportunity to appeal the decision to the Subdivision and Development Appeal Board should they believe that there are potential negative impacts associated with an approval.

While the Land Use Bylaw currently allows Cannabis Retail Stores to be on the main

Department: Planning and Development

COUNCIL REPORT – Bylaw No. 23/002 – Land Use Bylaw Amendment – Text amendment to the "C1 - Community Commercial District" specific to Lot 4, Block 65, Plan 782 2691 and to Section 93B.1 (c) of the Land Use Bylaw 99/059

floor of mixed-use buildings, Section 93B.1 (c) prohibits them from being situated next to parcels with residential uses on the main floor, Administration feels this limiting provision related to public safety can now be removed, as no safety concerns have been observed by the RCMP and Community and Protective Services over the last 4 years.

The proposed amendment is consistent with Council's Strategic Plan by delivering a pro-business environment with a focus on cutting red tape. The amendment to Section 93B.1 (c) of the Land Use Bylaw will create a further opportunity for new business. Additionally, this amendment is consistent with the directions and principles of the Municipal Development Plan, including policy U.1.5 which promotes neighbourhood cores that provide a variety of retail options.

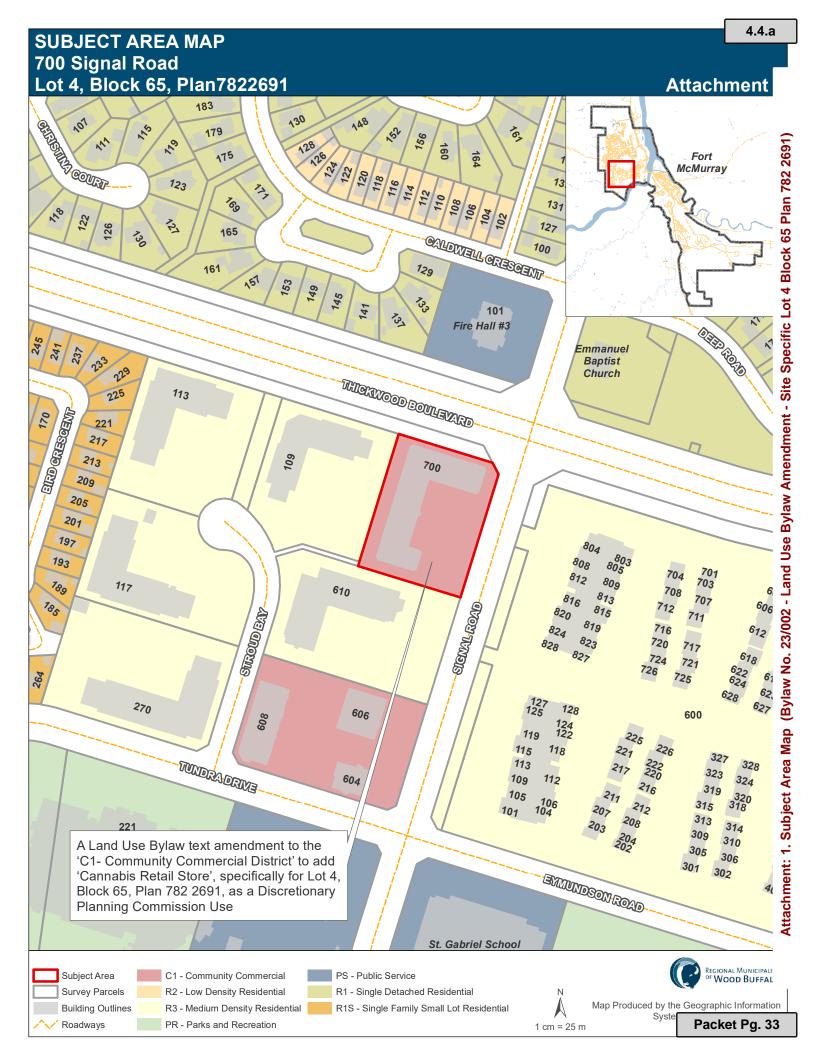
Administration supports the proposed Land Use Bylaw amendment and recommends that the proposed bylaw (Attachment 2) be given first reading prior to the scheduling of a public hearing.

Strategic Plan Values:

Local Economy

Attachments:

- 1. Subject Area Map
- 2. Bylaw No. 23/002 Land Use Bylaw Amendment



BYLAW NO. 23/002

A BYLAW OF THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF WOOD BUFFALO TO AMEND LAND USE BYLAW NO. 99/059

WHEREAS Section 191 and 640 of the *Municipal Government Act,* RSA 2000, c. M-26 authorizes and requires Council both to pass and amend a Land Use Bylaw;

NOW THEREFORE, the Council of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo, duly assembled, enacts as follows:

- 1. Land Use Bylaw No. 99/059 is hereby amended by:
 - a) adding the following to Section 105.4:

2.

- (f) Cannabis Retail Store (Only for Lot 4, Block 65, Plan 782 2691) as depicted on Schedule "A" attached here to.
- b) replacing the text in Section 93B.1(c) with the following:

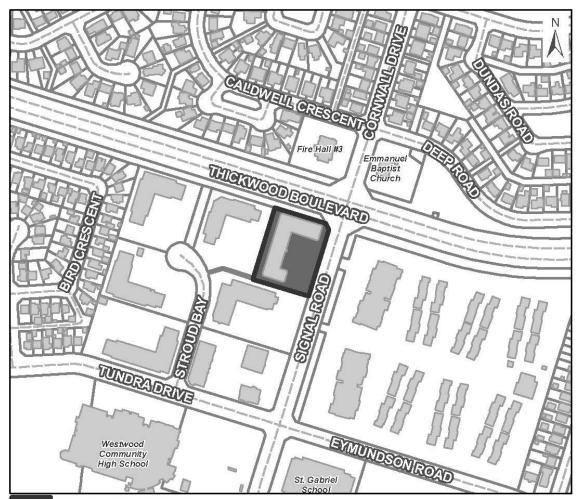
This bylaw comes into effect on the day it is passed.

(c) A Cannabis Retail Store must not be located on a parcel abutting an existing low-density residential use but can be allowed on the main floor of a mixed-use building.

•	, ,	
READ a first time this d	ay of	, 2023.
READ a second time this	day of	, 2023.
READ a third and final time this	day of	, 2023
SIGNED and PASSED this	day of	, 2023.
	Mayor	

Chief Legislative Officer

Schedule "A" to Bylaw No. 23/002



SUBJECT AREA

A site-specific text amendment to Lot 4, Block 65, Plan 782 2691 (Civic address – 700 Signal Road) zoned as "C1 - Community Commercial District", to add "Cannabis Retail Store" as a discretionary planning commission use.



PROCLAMATION

Canadians are aware of the importance of reading and participating in WHEREAS literacy-related activities as a family; and WHEREAS by reading to children and engaging in fun literacy activities, parents are actively keeping their own skills sharp and strengthening family relationships; and WHEREAS it is important to practice for 15 minutes every day by reading together, playing a game, writing a letter, or even following a recipe together as a family; and family literacy helps reinforce the importance of learning with children as WHEREAS a means of building the knowledge necessary for future skills; and WHEREAS literacy-related activities positively affect the language development of children: and Family Literacy Day will celebrate parents and children reading and WHEREAS

NOW THEREFORE, I, Sandy Bowman, Mayor of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo, do hereby proclaim **January 27, 2022**, as:

learning together to become lifelong learners.

"Family Literacy Day"

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunder set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo in Fort McMurray, Alberta, this 24th day of January 2023.

Sandy Bowman Mayor

Public Hearing re: Bylaw No. 22/013 - Reserve Designation Removal From Lot 4MR, Block 11, Plan 7920314 (Anzac)

- A. Introduction from Administration
 - Brad McMurdo, Director, Planning and Development
- B. Written Presentations
 - None Received
- C. Verbal Presentations
 - None Received
- D. Other Verbal Presentations (Time Permitting and with Consent of Council)
- E. Questions of Council
- F. Closing Statement from Administration





Subject: Bylaw No. 22/013 - Reserve Designation Removal From Lot 4MR, Block 11, Plan 7920314 (Anzac)				
APPROVALS:				
		Paul Thorkelsson		
	Director	Chief Administrative Officer		

Recommended Motion:

- 1. THAT Bylaw No. 22/013, being a bylaw to remove the reserve designation within Lot 4MR, Block 11, Plan 7920314, be read a second time.
- 2. THAT Bylaw No. 22/013 be read a third and final time.

Summary:

The Municipality is the registered owner of the subject property legally described as Lot 4MR, Block 11, Plan 7920314, located in Anzac.

On September 16, 2019 the following Motion was passed by Council:

"THAT Administration be directed to demolish the Anzac Community Hall, sell the land for a nominal fee to the Anzac Recreation & Social Society, and work with the community to determine the scope of a new hall" (Attachment 2).

The subject property is designated as reserve and in order to sell the land for a nominal fee to the Anzac Recreation & Social Society, removal of the reserve designation is required. The authority to remove the reserve designation is vested with Council under the Municipal Government Act; therefore, the matter of reserve designation removal is being brought before Council for consideration and approval as part of the land sale process. A public hearing is required in order to meet the legislative requirements.

Background:

The old Anzac Community Hall, which was located on a portion of Lot 4MR, Block 11, Plan 7920314, has been demolished. The Anzac Recreation & Social Society is in the process of designing a new community hall and is working with the Municipality's Community Development Planning branch to determine scope and land requirements for the new hall.

Department: Planning and Development

Two municipal buildings used by Rural Operations are situated on the subject property: the Rural Operations building and the Old Water Treatment Plant/Truck Fill building. Rural Operation's long-term plan is to replace the Rural Operations building with a new facility at the end of its building lifecycle. The Old Water Treatment Plant/Truck Fill building is planned for demolition in 2023 but the land it resides on must be retained to facilitate the construction of the future Rural Operations building. Retaining these municipal assets will allow Public Works to continue to conduct their rural operations safely and efficiently in the community of Anzac. The removal of the reserve designation supports retaining the use of these municipal assets.

Upon removal of the reserve designation, subsequent subdivision will occur, and a purchase and sale agreement signed by the Director of Planning and Development will be undertaken to facilitate the transfer of ownership of a portion of the subject property to the Anzac Recreation & Social Society.

The removal of the reserve designation and sale of a portion of the subject property will have no impact on any municipal or franchise operations.

Budget/Financial Implications:

There will be no financial loss to the Municipality from removing the reserve designation.

Rationale for Recommendation:

Given that Council has approved the sale of a portion of the subject property, and given that subdivision and the sale cannot be facilitated until the reserve designation is removed, Administration supports the reserve designation removal.

Strategic Plan Values:

Building Partnerships

Attachments:

- 1. Bylaw No. 22/013 Reserve Designation Removal Lot 4MR Block 11 Plan 7920314
- 2. Council Meeting Minutes September 16, 2019

BYLAW NO: 22/013

A BYLAW OF THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF WOOD BUFFALO TO REMOVE THE RESERVE DESIGNATION FROM LOT 4MR BLOCK 11 PLAN 7920314

WHEREAS Section 675 of the *Municipal Government Act*, RSA 2000, c. M-26 requires that a Council may remove the designation of a reserve;

WHEREAS, notice of the intention of Council to pass a bylaw has been given in accordance with Section 606 of the Municipal Government Act; and

WHEREAS, Council was not petitioned for an opportunity to be heard by any person claiming to be prejudicially affected by the bylaw,

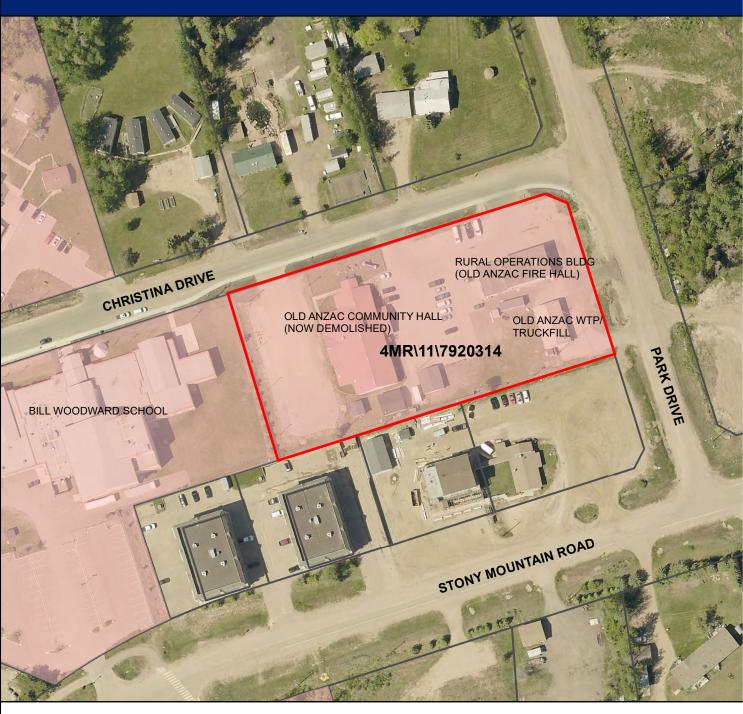
NOW THEREFORE, the Council of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo, duly assembled, enacts as follows:

- 1. That the Reserve designation of Lot 4MR, Block 11, Plan 7920314, is hereby removed which is outlined in red on Schedule A, and thereafter will be legally described as Lot 4, Block 11, Plan 7920314.
- 2. This Bylaw comes into effect on the day it is passed.

Read a first time this 13 th day of Decemb	er, 202	2.	
Read a second time this day of		, 2023.	
Read a third and final time this	day	of, 202	23.
Signed and Passed this	day of		2023.
	•	Mayor	
		Chief Legislative Office	r

ment: 1. Bylaw No. 22/013 - Reserve Designation Removal - Lot 4MR Block 11 Plan 7920314 (Reserve Designation Removal From Lot

SUBJECT AREA MAP



Subject Property Lot 4MR, Block 11, Plan 7920314

RMWB Lands

Survey Parcels



1 cm = 15 m

REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY
OF WOOD BUFFALO

Map created by the Land Administration Team Nov 29 2022

Packet Pg. 41

Minutes of a Meeting of the Council of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo held at the Anzac Recreation Centre, Anzac, Alberta, on Monday, September 16, 2019, commencing at 6:00 PM.

Present:

Don Scott, Mayor
Mike Allen, Councillor
Krista Balsom, Councillor
Bruce Inglis, Councillor
Sheila Lalonde, Councillor
Phil Meagher, Councillor
Verna Murphy, Councillor
Jeff Peddle, Councillor
Jane Stroud, Councillor
Claris Voyageur, Councillor

Absent:

Keith McGrath, Councillor

Administration:

Annette Antoniak, Chief Administrative Officer
Jade Brown, Chief Legislative Officer
Jamie Doyle, Deputy Chief Administrative Officer
Deanne Bergey, Acting Director, Community Services
Chris Davis, Acting Director, Legal Services
Matthew Hough, Director, Engineering
Lynda McLean, Director, Communications, Stakeholder, Indigenous and Rural Relations
Brad McMurdo, Director, Planning and Development
Linda Ollivier, Director, Financial Services
Kari Westhaver, Director, Human Resources

1. Call to Order

Mayor D. Scott called the meeting to order at 6:05 p.m.

2. Adoption of Agenda

MOTION:

THAT the Agenda be adopted as presented.

RESULT: CARRIED [UNANIMOUS]
MOVER: Phil Meagher, Councillor
SECONDER: Verna Murphy, Councillor

FOR: Scott, Allen, Balsom, Inglis, Lalonde, Meagher, Murphy, Peddle,

Stroud, Voyageur

ABSENT: McGrath

3. Minutes of Previous Meetings

MOTION:

THAT the Minutes of the Council Meeting held on September 10, 2019 be approved as presented.

RESULT: CARRIED [UNANIMOUS]
MOVER: Krista Balsom, Councillor
SECONDER: Jane Stroud, Councillor

FOR: Scott, Allen, Balsom, Inglis, Lalonde, Meagher, Murphy, Peddle,

Stroud, Voyageur

ABSENT: McGrath

4. <u>Unfinished Business</u>

4.1. Anzac Community Hall

Jamie Doyle, Deputy Chief Administrative Officer, provided an overview of the assessments completed on the Anzac Community Hall, and the recommendation to demolish the building to ensure any health and safety risks associated with the building's condition are managed appropriately. It was also noted that the recommended option includes selling the land for a nominal fee and working with the community on the scope of a new community hall.

Chad Shkopich, Vanessa Hodgson, Trudy Cockerill, Anzac Recreation & Social Society (AR&SS) Board, and Blair Lowe, CMG Engineering Services, spoke in support of the recommendation to demolish the Anzac Community Hall, sell the land to the AR&SS for a nominal fee, and for Administration to work with the community on determining the scope of a new hall.

Adler Maynerd and Karley Bennett, Anzac Junior Leaders and Scouts, presented an overview of the benefits of having a community hall and noted their support of rebuilding the hall.

Hilary Morgan, teacher and former AR&SS school representative for the Bill Woodward and Anzac Schools, spoke in support of the recommended option, and referenced the support letter to the AR&SS from school Principal Cal Johnson.

Stella Lavallee and Feather Bourque-Jenner, Willow Lake Métis Nation, spoke in support of the recommended option related to the demolition and rebuilding of the community hall.

Jay Telegdi, resident, spoke in support of the recommended option to demolish the building, transfer ownership to the AR&SS for a nominal fee and working with the community on the scope of a new community hall.

MOTION:

THAT Administration be directed to demolish the Anzac Community Hall, sell the land for a nominal fee to the Anzac Recreation & Social Society, and work with the community to determine the scope of a new hall.

RESULT: CARRIED [UNANIMOUS]
MOVER: Jane Stroud, Councillor
SECONDER: Claris Voyageur, Councillor

FOR: Scott, Allen, Balsom, Inglis, Lalonde, Meagher, Murphy, Peddle,

Stroud, Voyageur

ABSENT: McGrath

Adjournment

The m	eeting	adjourned	at 7	7:24	p.m.
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COUNCIL REPORT

Meeting Date: January 24, 2023



Subject:	Heritage Resources Management Plan		
APPROVALS:			
		Paul Thorkelsson	
	Director	Chief Administrative Officer	

Recommended Motion:

THAT the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo Heritage Resources Management Plan (HRMP), dated September 2022, be adopted as a guiding document to support stewardship of heritage in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo.

Summary:

The Heritage Resources Management Plan (HRMP) is a guiding document that identifies priorities and strategies that will support the management, preservation, and enhancement of heritage in the region. The HRMP provides a framework for the Municipality to support processes, decision making, and community participation with regards to heritage.

Background:

The HRMP was identified as an action of the Wood Buffalo Culture Plan (Culture Plan), which was adopted by Council in 2019. The HRMP aligns with Council's Strategic Plan 2022-2025 including Building Partnerships, Rural and Indigenous Communities and Relationships, Local Economy, and Downtown Visualization. The Municipality applied for the Province of Alberta's Heritage Preservation Partnership Program to help offset the cost of the HRMP and received a grant of \$18,911.

The HRMP was developed through a community participatory process which included: Indigenous engagement, virtual group sessions, digital engagement, survey (online and paper), one-on-one interviews, impromptu conversations, community events and open houses.

The HRMP has identified 5 priorities each with objectives and actions to provide future direction. These priorities are:

1. Stewardship

Implement ongoing heritage management and conservation of Historic Places

Department: Community and Protective Services

2. Collaboration & Partnership

Involve all communities through engagement and stewardship opportunities

3. Education & Learning

Inspire active participation in heritage

4. The Stories: Celebrated Culture

Share the stories of the RMWB

5. Indigenous Heritage: Engagement Strategy

Commit to ongoing heritage-based relationships with Indigenous Peoples

Further, the HRMP includes recommendations on processes to support the above priorities. The heritage planning process consists of three phases:

- 1. Identify- What resources remain? (Heritage Survey)
- 2. Evaluate- What is significant to the communities and why? (Heritage Inventory)
- 3. Manage- What will be done? (Management Plan)

Heritage sites in the region have been identified and an inventory has been drafted. Administration will continue to work with communities to identify and evaluate potential heritage resources. Further, heritage designation is a tool to conserve historic places and landscapes through legal protection under the Alberta Historical Resources Act, R.S.A. 2000 c. H-9. Administration will work with communities to designate important historical places and landscapes in order to preserve heritage and recognize the significance of these sites.

Rationale for Recommendation:

Heritage conservation contributes to the economic, social and environmental sustainability of communities. These benefits include:

- job growth in skilled trades
- heritage tourism
- reduction of environmental impact through adaptive reuse of existing structures
- reduction in construction & demolition waste
- enhances community livability and quality of life
- contributes to a community's sense of identity and character and builds civic

pride

The importance of heritage conservation is recognized Provincially (Ministry of Culture and Status of Women), Nationally (Parks Canada), and Internationally (International Council on Monuments and Sites). Thousands of municipalities worldwide have policies or programs designed to help conserve their heritage resources.

As per the heritage at risk assessment noted in the HRMP, the percentage of loss of heritage resources is 68%. This rate is above the national average of 21-23%. Therefore, the efforts to preserve heritage and recognize the significance and value of these places is very important for our region.

The Municipality is committed to implementing the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) Calls to Action that the Municipality has the jurisdiction to influence. The HRMP respects, acknowledges and algins with TRC Calls to Action. There are also opportunities for the HRMP to address the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Strategic Plan Values:

Fiscal Management
Building Partnerships
Rural and Indigenous Communities and Relationships
Downtown Visualization

Attachments:

- 1. Heritage Resources Management Plan
- 2. Appendices
- 3. Heritage Resources Management Plan Presentation

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Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo Heritage Resources Management Plan



Confluence of the Athabasca and Clearwater Rivers. Fort McMurray Heritage Society/P2011.55.10.



With gratitude, we acknowledge that we are working within Treaty 8 Territory, the traditional lands of the Cree, Dene, and the unceded territory of the Métis.

December 2022

Project Team

Michael Dougherty - Historical Resources & Heritage Janais Turuk, M.A. - Indigenous Relations & Engagement John Cole, M.A. - Historian & Research

The development of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo Heritage Resources Management Plan was a collaboration of Municipal departments. It was sponsored by Community and Protective Services with support from Communications and Engagement and Indigenous and Rural Relations.







Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	<u>5</u>
1. Introduction	12
1.1 What is a Heritage Resources Management Plan?	13
1.2 Survey	13
1.3 Inventory	13
1.4 Register of Historic Places	14
1.5 Historic Resources, Sites and Cultural Landscapes	14
2. Regional Heritage Overview	15
2.1 Heritage Management Background	15
2.3 Historic Context	18
2.4 Municipal Survey	20
2.5 Municipal Places of Interest	20
2.6 Municipal Inventory	21
2.7 Municipal Register of Historic Places	24
2.8 Heritage At Risk	24
2.9 Incentives	25
3. HRMP – Community Heritage	26
3.1 Engagement & What We Heard	26
3.2 Themes	27
3.3 Values	27
3.5 Indigenous Engagement	28
3.6 Heritage Advisory Board	32
3.7 Community Heritage Vision & Goal	32

35
35
46
47
48
48
52
53
54
55
55
57
60
63

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

"Celebrated Cultures through the Preservation of Our Nature and Traditional Heritage"

The Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo-Heritage Resources Management Plan (HRMP) is a comprehensive management plan to help ensure the future of the Municipality's Historic Places.

The HRMP is divided into five sections – each could be read and understood independently but will be most valuable to the Municipality when Sections 1 through 4 are read and actioned as a whole. Section 5 is an operational guide for the implementation and administration of the HRMP. These sections provide background information, an overview of status, values and goals, and an action plan to achieve these goals.

- 1. Introduction and Background a primer on Heritage Resources Management
- 2. Regional Heritage Overview an examination of the current heritage status of the region
- 3. Community Values & Goals themes, values and goals as suggested by the Community
- 4. Action Plan the Plan
- 5. Operations Municipal heritage stewardship procedures

Heritage Resources Management

Simply put, Heritage Resources Management is Heritage Stewardship. Stewardship of Historic Places – the remaining built environment and cultural landscapes. Heritage planning is participatory and enables communities to inform and offer direction to the process. Communities are active participants in all three phases of the planning process.

- 1. Identify What resources remain? (Heritage Survey)
- 2. Evaluate What is significant to the communities and why? (Heritage Inventory)
- 3. Manage What will be done? (Management Plan)

RMWB heritage planning was a values-based approach to historical resources. Deep local knowledge, unique stories, and the community's vision guided the creation of the HRMP.

This Plan provides a framework to move towards *Heritage Stewardship* – and assist the community to become the stewards of their heritage.

<u>Heritage Survey:</u> A community-based project that gathers information about potential heritage sites within a jurisdiction.

<u>Heritage Inventory:</u> A filtered list of a municipality's significant historic places.

Engagement Snapshot

The participatory process for the HRMP considered the Community as the *expert*. Ongoing management of this Plan will follow this same approach. The most effective heritage stewardship comes directly from the community.

Strategies & Tactics

The Project Team used multiple strategies and tactics to help reach a broad demographic.

- Indigenous Engagement
- Virtual Group Sessions
- Digital Engagement
- Survey (online and paper)
- One-on-one Interviews
- Impromptu Conversations
- Community Events
- Open Houses

Statistics

• Online visits: 1,000

• Social Media Impressions: 49,192

• Social Media Engagement: 352

Virtual & In-Person Discussion: 58

• Online Survey: 138

Open House Events: 10 (887 participants)

• Indigenous Engagements: 10 Indigenous groups

• Elders-Specific Open House: 22 participants

The data collected during engagements guided all phases of heritage management planning and informed the Action Plan.

Indigenous Engagement

A robust Indigenous engagement strategy was developed and implemented for the HRMP. The strategy identified that the goal of Indigenous engagement was "to co-create and steward a collaborative engagement process with Indigenous groups that meaningfully shape a HRMP."

Engagement occurred from August 2021 to August 2022. Indigenous groups throughout Wood Buffalo were engaged regarding the HRMP. Engagement occurred through emails, letters, one-on-one meetings with community members, representatives and Elders, and engagement through various community-based public engagement forums.

The following results were achieved from this engagement:

- Direct input into heritage themes, values, and places of interest.
- Increased awareness of and interest in Wood Buffalo's heritage resources, as evidenced by social media activity and direct engagement regarding community-owned heritage resources.
- Visioning of Indigenous participation in heritage management, programming, and commemoration.
- Direct and specific input into the HRMP Action Plan.
- Input into how an Indigenous lens, perspective and world view can shape heritage management in the Wood Buffalo region.

Heritage Themes, Values & Goal

Public and stakeholder feedback led to the development of specific Heritage Themes, Values and Goal.

Heritage Goal

In addition to engagement, a substantive review of relevant Council-approved planning documents was completed to understand the community vision and aspirations for heritage management. Vision statements were collected, and keywords and phrases were extracted for further consideration. These were compared with the ongoing engagement findings.

Bringing it all together revealed the overall Heritage Goal:



"Celebrated Cultures through the Preservation of Our Nature and Traditional Heritage"

Celebrated Cultures: everyone deserves to be cherished and celebrated

Preservation: the retention of heritage as inheritance offered to the future generations

Our Nature: not only the surrounding boreal forest but also the regional identities

<u>Traditional Heritage:</u> the character-defining elements that tie people together and connect them to the land



These Places Matter

The Project Team developed a Places of Interest List (POIL) to launch the heritage evaluation process. The initial list contains over 70 sites. The POIL can be unlimited in size, and as such, it is expected to grow throughout the life cycle of this Plan. When potentially significant and/or interesting sites are discovered, they are added to the list. Likewise, as Historic Places are elevated to the Heritage Inventory, they are removed from POIL.

The Heritage Inventory lists significant sites eligible for designated Municipal Historic Resources. As a part of the initial planning, the Inventory was capped at 20 locations. This list is expected to grow annually during the short term and will continue as part of routine heritage stewardship.

The current Heritage Inventory (lists in alphabetical order):

- 1. 1874 Day School
- 2. 1925 Cottage
- 3. Anglican Church (Fort Chipewyan)
- 4. Abasand Industrial Site
- 5. Athabasca Café
- 6. Beaver River Quarry
- 7. Bitumount
- 8. Christina River Bridge
- 9. Chipewyan III
- 10. Cree Burn Lake
- 11. Eaglenest Portage
- 12. Hawkins Hall
- 13. Fort of the Forks
- 14. Heritage Village
- 15. King Street Bridge
- 16. Mitchell's
- 17. Moccasin Flats
- 18. Quarry of the Ancestors
- 19. Mission Point
- 20. The Snye

Heritage At-Risk

The Project Team conducted an *At-Risk* analysis. This simple review looked at the baseline data from the 1970s/1980s and compared that to the current status.

Of the 194 resources reviewed, 62 were retained, while 132 were lost. This scan yields an estimated loss rate of 68% – a stark finding.

The National Trust for Canada reports that the national average for heritage loss is 23% urban and 21% rural (over a 30-year term). Unfortunately, RMWB is nearly tripling the national average for lost heritage.

These findings possibly explain the community's suggestion that "there is nothing left." It also reinforces the need for proactive heritage stewardship.

Appendix F is a spreadsheet containing Register, Inventory and POIL data.

Appendix G is the Heritage Inventory, including Resources Evaluation Level 1 and Draft Statements of Significance for each of the twenty sites.

The Plan

The Heritage Resources Management Plan has been divided into five priorities:

- 1. Stewardship
- 2. Collaboration & Partnership
- 3. Education & Learning
- 4. The Stories: Celebrated Culture
- 5. Indigenous Heritage: Engagement Strategy¹

More than just labels, these Priorities are also identified as *Heritage Values* for the RMWB.

Priority 1 – Stewardship – Implement ongoing heritage management and conservation of Historic Places

Objectives:

- 1. Implementation The HRMP should be implemented with an anticipated +75% of Action Items completed within a 5-year scope.
- 2. Heritage Management The Municipality should immediately move forward with heritage management, including the designation of three or more resources in the short term.
- 3. Shared Stewardship In the medium term, the municipality will work with communities to create administrative tools and/or planning for shared stewardship responsibilities.

Recommendations for Immediate Actions:

- 1. Council to adopt the HRMP as a non-statutory framework for heritage preservation in the region.
- 2. Heritage Advisor should move forward with Municipal Designations on municipally owned resources (e.g., Hawkins Hall, King Street Bridge) and engage property owners of sites listed on the Inventory.
- 3. Heritage Advisor should move forward with a review of POIL A sites for possible elevation to the Inventory.

engagement focused on continued relationship building and engagement between the municipality and Indigenous Peoples.

Packet Pg. 57

King Street Bridge, 2021

^{1.} Noted by the community as "foundational" to all heritage in the Municipality, Indigenous Cultural Heritage has been woven throughout the Action Plan. Priority 5: Indigenous Heritage connects directly to ongoing Indigenous

Priority 2 – Collaboration & Partnership – Involve all communities through engagement and stewardship opportunities

Objectives:

- 1. Evaluation The Municipality will initiate, iterate, and refine the second level of evaluation for historical resources.
- 2. Economic Development The Municipality will support heritage preservation through assistance, incentives and programming creating new economic opportunities with specific Action Items completed in the medium term.
- 3. Gathering Spaces The Municipality will create gathering spaces utilizing heritage resources for the education and enjoyment of community members and visitors.

Recommendations for Immediate Actions:

- 1. Conduct Level 2 Evaluations on two pilot Municipal Historic Resource Designation projects.
- 2. Engage Keyano College & Parks Canada in discussing the development of Heritage Conservation & Trades workshops or courses using Fort Chipewyan as a field school.

Priority 3 – Education & Learning – Inspire active participation in heritage

Objectives:

- 1. Heritage Awareness Within the 5-year scope, the Municipality will launch a Heritage Awareness campaign to inform the public about heritage preservation and the HRMP.
- 2. Indigenous Cultural Heritage Starting year one, the Municipality will work to increase (+50%) the number of Indigenous People actively engaged in all stages of heritage programming with a focus on Indigenous-led projects.
- 3. Reveal the *Hidden Histories* Within the 5-year scope, the Municipality will work to actively amplify the under-told and unknown histories present in the region by bringing forward the *Hidden Histories* and effectively engaging the historically silenced and/or marginalized residents of the Municipality.

Recommendations for Immediate Actions:

1. Heritage Advisor to initiate a review of place names.

Priority 4 – The Stories: Celebrated Cultures – Share the Stories of the RMWB

Objectives:

- 1. Collect & Preserve Starting in the first year, the Municipality will work with internal and outside agencies to actively collect and retain the stories of the region.
- 2. Celebrate Cultures The Municipality will focus on dynamic heritage programming by developing new, continuing existing and/or supporting ongoing heritage-based events in the region's communities.
- 3. Share Stories The Municipality will have a medium-term focus on passive heritage

programming via online initiatives and new and continued use of static interpretation

Recommendations for Immediate Actions:

1. Launch the Oral History Project.

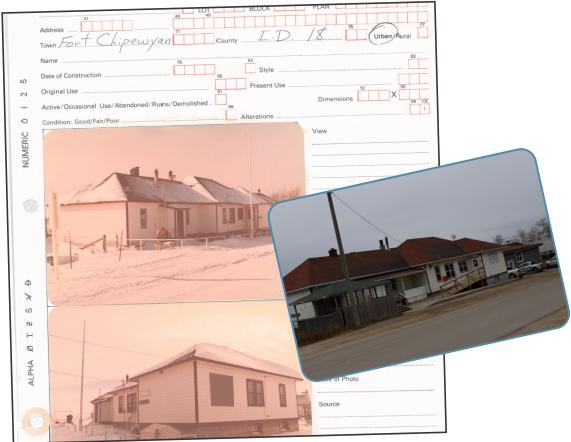
Priority 5 – Indigenous Engagement – Commit to ongoing heritage-based relationships with Indigenous Peoples

Objectives:

- 1. The Relationship Concerning heritage management, the Municipality commits to building and maintaining an authentic relationship with regional Indigenous groups commencing with the HRMP adoption.
- 2. Mutual Advocates When appropriate, the Municipality will work with and support Indigenous groups relative to heritage-based matters on a provincial, federal, and international scale.
- 3. Indigenous Stewardship The Municipality recognizes and supports Articles 11 & 31 of the United Nations Declaration of Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Stewardship of Indigenous Heritage) and will move forward with actionable support in the medium-term.

Recommendations for Immediate Actions:

- 1. Launch **Section 4.2** Indigenous Engagement Strategy of the HRMP.
- 2. The Municipality to support, assist and advocate for *United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* (formerly, Bill C-15).



Alberta Heritage Survey - 1981, Site ID #34423.



"Celebrated Cultures through the Preservation of Our Nature and Traditional Heritage

1. Introduction

The Heritage Resources Management Plan (HRMP) is a comprehensive management plan to help ensure the future of the region's Historic Places.

Identified as a need in the Wood Buffalo Culture Plan (2019), the HRMP has been developed over a sixteenmonth term starting in June 2021. Originally intended as a twelve-month project, the team extended the timeline to allow for more fulsome community engagement. This time was used to understand better the Communities' Values and Goals. The Plan blends these with the technical requirements of heritage management – assisting the Municipality in maintaining its unique Sense of Place by retaining its significant historic places.

The HRMP is divided into five sections – each could be read and understood independently but will be most valuable to the Municipality when Sections 1 through 4 are read and actioned as a whole. These sections provide background information, an overview of status, values and goals, and an action plan to achieve these goals.

As the Municipality transitions from the development phase of the HRMP to its implementation, Section 5 provides a toolkit for the Municipality to begin stewardship of its heritage on day one.

- 1. Introduction and Background a primer on Heritage Resources Management
- 2. Regional Heritage Overview an examination of the current heritage status of the region
- 3. Community Values & Goals themes, values and goals as suggested by the Community
- 4. Action Plan the Plan
- 5. Operations Municipal heritage stewardship procedures

1.1 What is a Heritage Resources Management Plan?

Simply put, Heritage Resources Management is Heritage Stewardship. Stewardship of Historic Places – the remaining built environment and cultural landscapes. It is a **community-driven** process. Heritage planning is participatory and enables communities to inform and offer direction to the process. Communities are active participants in all three phases of the planning process.

- 1. Identify What resources remain?
- 2. Evaluate What is significant to the communities (and why)?
- 3. Manage What will be done?

RMWB heritage planning is a values-based approach to historical resources. Deep local knowledge, unique stories, and the community's vision have and will continue to guide the overall process.

This Plan provides a framework for the Municipality to move towards the goals – providing a guided path to reach those goals. In terms of preservation and conservation, *Stewardship* becomes the primary goal. A Heritage Plan helps a community become the stewards of their heritage.

1.2 Survey

The first step in a structured municipal heritage program is identification. Often confused with a Heritage Inventory, a Heritage Survey is designed to collect data related to what heritage remains and what has been lost.

Information is collected via fieldwork (photography, notes, drawings, research, etc.) and community input. Surveys are designed to inform the historical record and develop a baseline of data for future heritage management work.

1.2.1 Places of Interest

One of the results of a Survey is the creation of a Places of Interest List (POIL). This list helps begin to identify what could be significant. Typically developed out of the Survey, it is the first level of refining and filtering, moving towards a more fulsome evaluation process.

1.3 Inventory

A Heritage Inventory includes a comprehensive evaluation process and formal listing of a municipality's significant historic places. It is prepared by evaluating heritage sites using specific criteria to evaluate significance and integrity. Typically, these sites were previously identified in the Heritage Survey and POIL – each phase building upon the next. Resources that meet the specific requirements may graduate to the Heritage Inventory.

The Heritage Inventory lists sites eligible to be designated Municipal Historic Resources (MHR). MHRs are designated by municipal bylaws and are legally protected heritage sites.



As noted, sites elevated to the Heritage Inventory are eligible to be protected by a Municipality under the Alberta Historical Resources Act. If a property owner is interested in designation, they can elect to apply for formal protection. If/when a bylaw is passed protecting a specific site, it is then promoted to a Municipal Register of Historic Places - a listing of the municipally protected heritage sites.

The Register of Historic Places represents the most intensely managed sites within a heritage management framework. However, it should be noted that heritage stewardship does not begin and end at the Register. Heritage stewardship encompasses all phases of heritage management. That is to say, the focus is holistic (Survey, POIL, Inventory, Register) rather than a narrow focus on the Register.

1.5 Historic Resources, Sites and Cultural Landscapes

Heritage Resources Management is constrained by specific legislation, policy, and regulations. Most relevant to the HRMP is the Alberta Historical Resources Act (*The Act*) and the tools it provides to Municipalities.

The Act defines historic places as:

Historic Resource means any work of nature or humans primarily of value for its palaeontological, archaeological, prehistoric, historical, cultural, natural, scientific, or esthetic interest, including, but not limited to, a palaeontological, archaeological, prehistoric, historic or natural site, structure or object.

Historic Site means any site that includes or consists of a historical resource of an immovable nature or that cannot be disassociated from its context without destroying some or all of its value as a historical resource and includes a prehistoric, historic, or natural site or structure.

Further definition comes from the Federal and Pan-Canadian guiding document for Historic Resources Management: *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada.*

Cultural Landscape is any geographical area that has been modified, influenced, or given special cultural meaning by people, and that has been formally recognized for its heritage value. Cultural landscapes are often dynamic, living entities that continually change because of natural and human-influenced social, economic, and cultural processes.

The *primary* objective of the municipal Heritage Resources Management is to manage the <u>tangible</u>, <u>immovable assets</u> within the Municipality (public and private) as defined above.



2. Regional Heritage Overview

The Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo is situated on Treaty 8 Territory, the traditional lands of the Cree, Dene, and the unceded territory of the Métis.

First Nation communities have inhabited the region since time immemorial. Non-Indigenous interest in the area began via the fur trade in Fort Chipewyan in the late 1700s. This pattern continued in Fort McMurray one hundred years later in the late 1800s. Another hundred years later, the RMWB was incorporated as a Specialized Municipality in 1995.

In 2021, the Municipal Census reported a population of just over 106,000, spanning more than 66,000 square kilometres. Along with its considerable geographic size, RMWB is one of the most diverse municipalities in the country.

Important to consider in terms of Heritage Planning, the census report continues to note:

Information collected on individuals who have lived here before Census 2018 suggests the Municipality has been a long-term home for many throughout the years. Specifically, 17% of people have lived in the Municipality for more than 20 years, followed by 32% who have lived here for 11-20 years and 30% who have lived here 6-10 years.

The Municipality continues to have a young population, with slightly above 42% of the population between the ages of 20 and 44. The largest population cohort is the 35-39 age group which accounts for 11.2% of the total population.

Consistent with past trends, 60% of residents self-identify as Caucasian or Euro Canadian. The second largest ethnic group in the Municipality is South East Asian (7.2%), followed by South Asian (6.7%), First Nation (4%) and African (3.2%). Indigenous Peoples, in general, represent 7% of the total population.¹

Specific attention should be paid to the communities from the heritage period (older than 50 years). Drastic growth and drastic reductions are often indicators of risk related to heritage retention and management. See following page (18) - RMWB Municipal Census Report 2021, table 4, page 10.

Heritage vs. Historical

<u>Historical</u>: Of lasting importance; a past event; belonging to the past.

Heritage: That which is inherited; a current possession to be passed to the next generation.

Heritage can be history, culture, art, environment, stories, biases, prejudices, education, objects, thoughts, etc.

–anything that can be passed from generation to generation.

Each generation must decide:

What should we leave?

&

What Inheritance will we offer?

^{1.} Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo, Municipal Census Report 2021, Executive Summary, pg 1. https://www.rmwb.ca/en/permits-and-development/resources/Documents/Census/Census-Report-2021-Executive-Summary.pdf

AREA		2018 Population	2021 Population	Change 2021-2018
	Abasand	2,134	3,772	77%
	Beacon Hill	1,283	1,805	41%
	Gregoire	4,312	3,698	-14%
Area	Lower Townsite	10,993	10,638	-3%
vice	Parsons Creek	3,626	3,880	7%
Urban Service Area	Saline Creek	17	8	-53%
Urba	Thickwood	15,957	15,022	-6%
	Timberlea	35,420	36,090	2%
	Waterways	232	273	18%
	Sub-Total	73,974	75,186	2%
	Anzac	659	555	-16%
	Conklin	229	178	-22%
Rural Communities	Draper	187	132	-29%
	Fort Chipewyan	918	847	-8%
	Fort Fitzgerald	8	6	-25%
	Fort McKay	59	57	-3%
	Gregoire Lake Estates	204	217	6%
	Janvier	141	77	-45%
	Saprae Creek Estates	715	658	-8%
	Sub-Total	3,120	2,727	-13%
Non-Residential Shadow Population		34,593	28,146	-19%
Grand Total		111,687	106,059	-5%

Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo, Municipal Census Report 2021, table 4, page 10.

2.1 Heritage Management Background

HRMP represents the municipality's first step into heritage management. That is to say, Cultural Resources Management and/or Heritage Management (built environment) via the framework provided to municipalities by the Alberta Historical Resources Act.

It must be acknowledged that a preservation ethic and community stewardship of heritage have long been present in the region. Indigenous communities work tirelessly to retain, preserve, and restore Indigenous Cultural Heritage. Likewise, many stakeholders and heritage advocacy groups have worked to develop museums, heritage venues, programs and facilities aimed at heritage preservation, education, and interpretation. The Municipality, too, has heritage programming via signage, recognition, commemoration, and awareness.

HRMP was born as a strategy from the Wood Buffalo Culture Plan 2019. Heritage management was noted as both a challenge and an opportunity.

During engagement for the Culture Plan, "a number of people commented that there are no heritage resources" remaining in Wood Buffalo.

Heritage resources, notably the Heritage Society in Fort McMurray and the Bicentennial Museum in Fort Chipewyan, require additional financial support, and there is a lack of understanding in the community of the potential to identify cultural landscapes, sites and heritage interpretation. A number of people commented that there are no heritage resources, that everything was lost in the fire, but they have a limited view of what may be considered heritage resources.

Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo, Culture Plan 2019, pg28.

2.2 Policy

The HRMP is a management plan with an operational component. It is a framework to guide successful heritage management. It represents a starting point – with an operations guide and an Action Plan reaching 5+ years into the future.

The project team has reviewed multiple applicable municipal policies, plans and documents. This work was to ensure alignment with the HRMP, better understand the various communities, and reduce redundant processes.

2.2.1 Existing Policy

The Municipality does not have any plans, policies or measures in place to protect its heritage. To ensure alignment and to understand better the current state, municipal documents were reviewed, including:

- Municipal Development Plan, 2011
- Draft Municipal Development Plan, 2022
- Land Use Bylaw
- 22 Area Structure Plans (including Anzac, Conklin, Draper, Fort Chipewyan, Fort McKay, Janvier & Willow Lake)

- Wood Buffalo Culture Plan, 2019
- Wood Buffalo Public Art Plan, 2021-2030
- Diversity & Inclusion in Wood Buffalo: A Community Plan
- RMWB Parks Master Plan, 2019
- RMWB Urban Forest Strategy, 2019

Many of these documents do consider and align with heritage management practice (either directly or indirectly).

Notably, the Area Structure Plans (ASP) identify historical resources (archeology) and their treatment. ASPs also have community engagement/visioning sections that overlap directly with heritage preservation. At the same time, The Urban Forest Strategy and Parks Master Plan both look to preserve natural heritage, which cross-over directly with Cultural Landscapes. Finally, while primarily indirect, the Land Use Bylaws presents several tools to assist heritage management.

Research details pulled from various municipal documents will appear elsewhere throughout this Plan and will be notated for reference.

2.2.2 Historical Resources Act & Municipal Government Act

There are two critical pieces of legislation in Alberta that make allowances for heritage management: The Alberta Historical Resources Act and the Alberta Municipal Government Act.

Proper heritage management should consider both Acts when planning and creating applicable policies for a municipality.

Alberta Historical Resources Act

The Alberta Historical Resources Act establishes the framework and policy for protecting Heritage Sites in Alberta. It contains tools for Provincial and Municipal Governments - including tools/processes for identification and designations.

Alberta Municipal Government Act

The Alberta Municipal Government Act establishes many of the powers and limits of local governments in Alberta. Specific to Heritage, Division 5- Land Use relates to the powers of the Land Use Bylaw - a tool that gives legal authority to regulate land usage.

2.3 Historic Context

A Historic Context is a report on the development of the built environment and the cultural landscapes of a defined area. As a public history, the report documents specific themes, including peoples, historical periods, institutions, design, and events/occurrences that have helped shape the region. It is used as a tool for evaluation – establishing a reference point for a basic understanding of a resource's *significance*. It opens the door to more detailed research in the continuing stages of heritage management.

The final draft of the Municipality's Historic Context was completed in March 2022. The final document, including previous drafts, was vetted and validated via engagement activities throughout the winter of 2021/2022. This engagement process ensured accuracy and the communities' support of the overall Context Statement.

From a bird's eye view, the Historic Context has reviewed the region's development patterns from approximately 1780 to 1980. This review gives the heritage community a foundation for examining and evaluating historical sites in the region.

The Historic Context is integral to the Plan and future management. The full Context is attached as Appendix A, but it should not be considered separate from this Plan. It is essential and should be regarded as a portion of the HRMP rather than a standalone item.

Major themes include:

- Indigenous Cultural Heritage (foundational to the region)
- Fur Trade
- Natural Resources
- Global Economic Trade Network
- Treaty 8
- Settler Colonialism
- Modes of Transportation
- In/Out Migration
- Displacement of Indigenous Peoples
- Natural Disaster

Major periods of significance include:

- Time Immemorial: Before 1780
- Fur Trade Era: 1788-1899
- Treaty & Settlement: 1899-1912
- Settler Colonialism: 1913-1939
- WWII & Post-War Years: 1940-1964
- Boom: 1965-1980

2.4 Municipal Survey

The Municipality does not currently have an up-to-date Heritage Survey. From this project's outset, the Municipality decided to move directly into evaluation and management planning. While skipping this critical phase carries specific ramifications, it is understood that time is of the essence regarding disappearing resources in the region. Moving directly into phases 2 and 3 ensures a quicker response to the known resources in the communities. This allows the municipality to begin management of significant sites as soon as possible.

It will be important that the Heritage Survey (the first phase of heritage management) be revisited and that the Municipality complete this vital work in the short term.

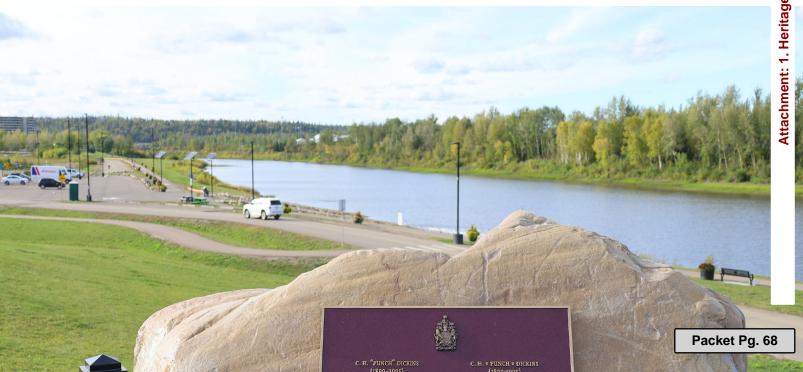
The decision not to conduct a full-scale municipal survey creates specific information deficits and issues – primarily, how does a municipality plan for and manage the unknown? The Project Team worked around these issues via a windshield survey (base-level reconnaissance) and a fulsome review of the historical records available via the Alberta Heritage Survey.

Alberta Heritage Survey included 458 records from the 1970s and 1980s. Cursory fieldwork was conducted to review as many of the 458 as possible. While in the field, the Project Team recorded sites and locations and took photographs of previously undocumented sites. Finally, community engagement also informed this identification process – leading to both formerly known sites and sites new to the historical record.

All files from this work, including over 700 photographs, original survey documents (1970s & 80s), research, spreadsheets, etc., have been provided to the Municipality. The Municipality should continue working with Alberta Heritage Survey (AHS) to bring the AHS records up to date with this new municipal record (see: Section 5.3). This record will create a new baseline for information and has been pivotal in understanding the current state of heritage and completing the evaluation process.

2.5 Municipal Places of Interest

The Project Team developed a Places of Interest List (POIL) to launch the evaluation process. The Initial list contained over 70 sites. These sites were included in the What We Heard Report (Appendix B) for community input and vetting. These sites were also presented to the community at multiple community and Indigenous engagements to garner more information and input.



POIL can be unlimited in size, and as such, it is expected to grow throughout the life cycle of this Plan. When potentially significant and/or interesting sites are discovered, they are added to the list. Likewise, as Historic Places are elevated to the Inventory, they are removed from the POIL.

The POIL comprises two lists: POIL A and POIL General. POIL A lists twenty sites that could be considered a higher priority (due to the significance and/or risk factors) and are queued for quicker evaluation. POIL General (43 sites) is the central repository for Places of Interest.

Currently, the POIL contains over 60 entries.

Appendix F is a spreadsheet containing Register, Inventory and POIL data.

2.6 Municipal Inventory

The Inventory lists significant sites that are eligible for designation as Municipal Historic Resources.

As a part of the initial management planning, the Inventory was capped at 20 locations. This list is expected to grow annually during the short term and will continue as part of routine heritage stewardship.

For each site, a Resource Evaluation Level 1 was completed, and a draft Statement of Significance was prepared. These two pieces of documentation allow the site to move towards municipal designation.

The Inventory (lists in alphabetical order):

- 1. 1874 Day School
- 2. 1925 Cottage
- 3. Anglican Church (Fort Chipewyan)
- 4. Abasand Industrial Site
- 5. Athabasca Café
- 6. Beaver River Quarry
- 7. Bitumount

- 8. Christina River Bridge
- 9. Chipewyan III
- 10. Cree Burn Lake
- 11. Eaglenest Portage
- 12. Hawkins Hall
- 13. Fort of the Forks
- 14. Heritage Village
- 15. King Street Bridge
- 16. Mitchell's
- 17. Moccasin Flats
- 18. Quarry of the Ancestors
- 19. Mission Point
- 20. The Snye

Appendix F is a spreadsheet containing Register, Inventory and POIL data.

Appendix G is the Inventory, including Resources Evaluation Level 1 and Draft Statements of Significance for each of the twenty sites.



Christina River Bridge, 2022

Municipal Designations

A primary focus for the HRMP is for heritage designations. Designations are voluntary and driven by property owners. Owners who choose to designate, initiate the process with an application. A summary of the designation process follows (see Sections 5.2-5.7).

- 1. Initiate the property owner applies for designation
- 2. Identify the resource (Heritage Survey)
- 3. Evaluate the resource (Heritage Inventory)
- 4. Build a relationship with the owner
- 5. Develop a compensation understanding
- 6. Issue a Notice of Intention to Designate
- 7. Draft Municipal Historic Resource Designation bylaw
- 8. Register on title
- 9. Complete and submit mandatory documentation for listing on the Alberta and Canadian Registers of Historic Places
- 10. Provide ongoing assistance to the owner and provide oversight of heritage resource

2.6.1 Resource Evaluation Level 1

Resource Evaluation Level 1 is a specialized evaluation to help the Municipality better understand the resource. It reviews specific criteria (themes, values, condition, etc.) and considers the resource's history, potential significance and integrity.

The form concludes with a recommendation. Those rating highly and meeting specific criteria are recommended for continuing steps towards designation.

A blank Resource Evaluation Level 1 form has been provided in Appendix E.

2.6.2 Statement of Significance

A Statement of Significance (SOS) is a technical document and a requirement for:

- Listing sites on a Heritage Inventory
- Designating a Municipal Historic Resource
- Listing sites on the Alberta and Canadian Register of Historic Places

An SOS includes three components: 1) a description of the resource, 2) its heritage value, and 3) a point-form listing of the character-defining elements (CDEs). Clear, concise and to the point, SOSs are narratives of only a few paragraphs. The limited text is values-based and establishes why the place is significant and which features should be protected.

The SOS is attached to a Municipal Historic Resource Bylaw, and the CDEs become the regulated portion of the resource.

2.6.3 Resource Evaluation Level 2²

Resource Evaluation Level 2 is a principled approach to evaluation. As a second layer analysis, it offers a deeper look into a resource. It examines issues often overlooked in more typical heritage evolutions. Rather than answering *why a site is significant* (historical perspective), it examines the broader question of *should a resource be designated* (moral and ethical perspectives).

Level 2 considers:

- Legacies (of the resource and/or associated practices, individuals, or events)
- Harm relevant to those legacies
- Opportunity for Education and Awareness
- Amplifying Histories (under-told histories)
- Physical Location in context to the above

Level 2 also requires substantive engagement with impacted communities, individuals and/or organizations. This engagement allows all communities to voice concerns, objections, or support for designations. It will enable the Municipality to solicit multiple views of a resource (often missed in standard evaluation matrices). Specifically, Resource Evaluation Level 2 should include direct engagement with Indigenous communities – allowing for the application of an Indigenous Lens on resource evaluation.

Resource Evaluation Level 2 form completion should not be done in isolation but should be an open and collaborative process.

A blank Resource Evaluation Level 2 form has been provided in Appendix E.

A Statement of Significance is a declaration of the value that briefly explains what a historic place is and why it is important.

The Statement of Significance (SOS) is a summary document written as a narrative. It should be clear, concise and brief. Writers should use simple language and avoid technical terms.

The SOS should be written for a broad audience that could include researchers, tourists, property owners and managers, architects, designers, and funding administrators. Writers should assume that the audience does not know the historic place. At the same time, the SOS is not a complete history of the place. Its purpose is to communicate heritage value; everything in it should contribute to that goal.

Parks Canada, Historic Places Program Branch, National Historic Sites Directorate, Canadian Register of Historic Places Writing Statements of Significance, Nov. 2006, pg 9.

^{2.} HRMP recognizes this process is academic and colonial and expects it to evolve as the Municipality moves forward with the Framework to Decolonize Heritage Management (Section 4.2.3).

2.7 Municipal Register of Historic Places

The Municipality has no sites protected as Municipal Historic Resources or Municipal Historic Areas. As such, the Register of Historic Places has no listings. If a property owner is interested in designation, they can elect to apply for formal protection. If/when a bylaw is passed protecting a specific site, it will be populated on the Municipal, Alberta and Canadian Registers of Historic Places.

Appendix F is a spreadsheet containing Register, Inventory and POIL data.

2.8 Heritage At Risk

As noted in the population statistics (Section 2), both rapid growth and rapid decline often indicate heritage at risk. Growth loses resources to development and decline losses resources to neglect.

With this in mind, the Project Team conducted an *At-Risk* analysis. This simple review looked at the baseline data from the 1970s/1980s heritage surveys and compared that to the current status. Of the 194 resources reviewed, 62 were retained, while 132 were lost.³

Total Number Resources	Retained Resources	Lost Resources	% Loss
194	62	132	68%

The National Trust for Canada reports that the national average for heritage loss is 23% urban and 21% rural (over a 30-year term). The RMWB baseline data is over 40 to 50 years, and a higher rate would be expected – however, this is a stark finding. Unfortunately, RMWB is nearly tripling the national average for lost heritage.

These findings possibly explain the community's suggestion that "there is nothing left." It also reinforces the need for proactive heritage stewardship.

^{3.} On August 25, 2022, an additional resource was lost due to fire. This changes the losses to 133 with 61 retained but does not substantively impact the % loss.



2.9 Incentives

Heritage management is a broad field that encompasses the protection and preservation of historical sites, buildings, and objects. It also includes the promotion and interpretation of heritage for the public.

There are many different economic benefits to heritage management. For example, well-managed heritage sites can attract tourists, boosting local economies. Heritage management can also create jobs in the construction and conservation industries.

Heritage management is not without its challenges, however. It can be expensive to maintain a heritage site properly. Additionally, there is always the risk of damage or destruction when natural disasters or human activity threatens a heritage site.

Despite the challenges, the economic benefits of heritage management often outweigh the costs. Well-managed heritage sites can provide significant social, cultural, and economic benefits to local communities and the wider world.

One proactive method to assist in Heritage Preservation (and the overall economic development of heritage programming) is through incentives. Financial Incentives are available to owners of designated heritage properties via the Government of Alberta. There are various other incentives available for heritage conservation in the form of technical help, funding for research, and funding studies and reports.

The HRMP has benefited from incentives by tapping into the provincial incentive stream. As an example of the benefits of incentives, the project recognized overall cost savings via heritage research funding.

The Municipaltiy should also consider incentivizing heritage preservation by developing a Municipal Heritage Incentive Program. Appendix C (**Potential Incentive Guide**) is a briefing on municipal incentives with specific recommendations for Municipal Council to consider.

Government of Alberta Heritage Grants

The Municipality recognized a savings of over 20% total project budget via provincial incentives. The province make specific funds available for Heritage Conservation, Research, Awareness, Publications, etc. The Project Team targeted the Research Grant to help offset the cost of this project to the Municipality.

This project was funded in part by the Government of Alberta.



3. HRMP – Community Heritage

Thirty-plus years ago, it was standard practice that *experts* and academics determined what is and is not heritage. These same professionals were also expected to develop and deliver policies and plans based on their knowledge and concepts. Thankfully, this approach shifted about a quarter-century ago – recognizing that proper heritage management is a community-driven process. The Municipality's approach to planning for Heritage Resources Management was a participatory process where the Community was viewed as the *expert*.

Likewise, the property owner plays a vital role in heritage management. Future heritage designations should be a property owner-driven process - protecting and managing only the sites suggested via an application process.

Ongoing management via this Plan will follow this same community-driven and owner-driven approach. The most effective heritage stewardship comes directly from the community and the property owner.

Indigenous and Public Engagement helped the Project Team understand specific information such as heritage values, themes, overall vision and goal, and aided in identifying key resources. The data collected via engagements has guided and will continue to guide all phases of heritage management. Importantly engagement has directly informed the planning of the Action Plan (Section 4).

3.1 Engagement & What We Heard

The What We Heard Report (WWHR - Appendix B) is a comprehensive report on Public and Indigenous Engagement through March 2022. Attached to the end of the WWHR is an Addendum summarizing additional findings in the period starting in April and concluding in August 2022.

The sections below are a summary of findings from the WWHR.

3.1.1 Engagement

The engagement was focused on the three key phases of heritage management. The primary questions for the Communities were:

1. Identification:

Thinking of historic places in Wood Buffalo, please share your favourite place, space, or heritage resource in the region.

2. Evaluation:

What about this place is important to you?

3. Management/Programming:

Along with stewardship of heritage resources, heritage management may include heritage programming. Programming can consist of events, commemoration, tours, interpretation, etc. How do you like to engage or participate in heritage in RMWB?

3.1.2 Strategies & Tactics

The Project Team used multiple strategies and tactics to help reach a broad demographic and cross-section of the RMWB.

- Indigenous engagement
- Virtual group sessions
- Digital engagement
 - Participate Wood Buffalo
 - Social media
 - Email
- Survey (online and paper)
 - Return postage paper surveys
- One-on-one interviews
- Impromptu conversations
- Community Events & Open Houses

3.1.4 Statistics

- Online visits: 1,000
- Social Media Impressions: 49,192
- Social Media Engagement: 352
- Virtual & In-Person Discussion: 58
- Online Survey: 138
- Open House Events: 10 (887 participants)
- Indigenous Engagements: 10 Indigenous groups
 - Elders-Specific Open House: 22 participants

3.2 Themes

Development themes are uncovered via research and engagement. The Project Team looks for specific occurrences, reoccurrences, foundational elements, and seminal pieces. The community may or may not revere these themes; however, each has impacted or driven community development over time.

Top Development Themes

- Indigenous Cultural Heritage (foundational)
- Fur Trade
- Natural Resources
- Global Economic Trade Network
- Treaty 8
- Settler Colonialism
- Modes of Transportation
- In/Out Migration
- Displacement
- Natural Disaster
- The Boreal Forest
- Boom/Bust Cycles
- Displacement
- Natural Disaster

3.3 Values

Heritage values are partly evidenced through research but more so through engagement. These are the key elements that people cherish and reference as essential building blocks for heritage management.

Top Heritage Values

- Nature (natural environment)
- Indigenous Heritage
- The Rivers & the Waterways
- Natural Resources
- Education & Learning
- The Stories
- Exploration & Adventure
- Resilience
- Community (reliance on and duty to)
- Collaboration & Partnership
- Stewardship

3.4 Application of Themes & Values

Heritage Themes and Values are used for two primary purposes in heritage management. First, they establish the foundation for stewardship – informing the overall vision, goals and/or principles to guide strategic planning. Second, they provide a framework for evaluations of resources. To be elevated to the Register of Historic Places, a resource must meet specific criteria developed using the community's identified heritage themes and values.

3.5 Indigenous Engagement

A robust Indigenous engagement strategy was developed and implemented for the HRMP. The Indigenous engagement strategy identified that the goal of Indigenous engagement was "to cocreate and steward a collaborative engagement process with Indigenous groups that meaningfully shapes a HRMP for the RMWB."

Indigenous engagement occurred from August 2021 to August 2022. All Indigenous groups in the Wood Buffalo region were engaged with respect to the HRMP. Indigenous engagement occurred through emails, letters, one-on-one meetings with community members, representatives and Elders, and engagement through various community-based public engagement forums.

The COVID-19 pandemic was a significant barrier to achieving the depth and extent of Indigenous engagement envisioned in the Indigenous engagement plan. In-person engagement in the RMWB was suspended from December 2021 to March 2022, which is the period during which more extensive Indigenous engagement for the HRMP was planned. Indigenous engagement was particularly challenging since most Indigenous groups strongly prefer to engage in person.

Indigenous engagement was also challenged by community capacity challenges coupled with engagement fatigue. Capacity challenges and engagement fatigue are acute issues in the Wood

What Places Matter Most?

There is a strong community identification with: rivers, waterfronts & waterways; early oil/gas developments; and Indigenous cultural heritage.

Buffalo region due to extensive resource and industrial development. Capacity challenges were exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, which further taxed local Indigenous groups.

The following results were achieved from Indigenous engagement with respect to the HRMP:

- Direct input into heritage themes, values, and places of interest.
- Increased awareness of and interest in Wood Buffalo's heritage resources, as evidenced by social media activity and direct engagement with M.
 Dougherty regarding communityowned heritage resources.
- Visioning of Indigenous participation in heritage management, programming, and commemoration.
- Direct and specific input into the HRMP Action Plan.
- Input into how an Indigenous lens, perspective and world view can shape heritage management in the Wood Buffalo region.

Despite the engagement challenges faced by the HRMP, the Indigenous engagement program achieved its intended results. Indigenous engagement and participation in heritage management in the Wood Buffalo region should continue as the HRMP is implemented.

3.5.1 Truth and Reconciliation Commission

The Municipality is committed to implementing the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) Calls to Action that the Municipality has the jurisdiction to influence. It is the expressed intention of the RMWB to create an HRMP that respects, acknowledges, and fulfills TRC Calls to Action. Table 3.5.1 provides the TRC Calls to Action that overlap with the mandate of the HRMP and identifies the opportunities for the HRMP to address the Calls to Action.

Table 3.5.1: TRC Calls to Action and the HRMP

TRC Call to Action	HRMP Addressing TRC Calls to Action			
Call to Action #43 We call upon federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments to fully adopt and implement the <i>United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</i> as the framework for reconciliation.	The UN Declaration was referenced as a guiding document in the development of the HRMP. The Municipality will continue to reference the UN Declaration as a guiding document in heritage resource management in the Wood Buffalo region.			
Call to Action #47	The development of an HRMP took place through a lens			
We call upon federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments to repudiate concepts used to justify	of decolonization. The project team pursued opportunities to de-colonize the development and implementation of the HRMP.			
European sovereignty over Indigenous	Some examples include:			
peoples and lands, such as the Doctrine of Discovery and <i>terra nullius</i> , and to reform those laws, government policies,	Ensuring Indigenous history and an Indigenous context were reflected in the HRMP.			
and litigation strategies that continue to rely on such concepts.	 Ensuring that Indigenous oral story-telling traditions infused engagement activities that included Indigenous Peoples. 			
	Opening conversations about the decolonization of heritage management with Indigenous groups and their representatives.			
	 Opening conversations about how an Indigenous lens, perspective, and worldview could inform the development of the HRMP and heritage manage- ment in the Wood Buffalo region. 			
	 Acknowledging the potential for Indigenous People to experience trauma during engagement activities and ensuring that there was access to support and appropriate resources to tend to traumas. 			
	 Ensuring that Indigenous engagement was culturally appropriate and adhered to Indigenous customs and protocols as best as possible. 			
	 Practicing cultural safety and humility in the planning and implementation of all engagement activities. 			
	 Identifying options and opportunities for co-management, joint oversight and/or shared planning of heritage resource management in the Wood Buffalo region. 			

Call to Action #57

We call upon federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments to provide education to public servants on the history of Aboriginal peoples, including the history and legacy of residential schools, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal–Crown relations. This will require skills-based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.

The HRMP incorporates opportunities for interpretation, programming, education, and awareness related to the history of Indigenous Peoples in the region. This includes acknowledging the residential school (Holy Angels at Fort Chipewyan) and Indian day schools that operated within the region.

Call to Action #79

We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with Survivors, Aboriginal organizations, and the arts community, to develop a reconciliation framework for Canadian heritage and commemoration.

This would include, but not be limited to:

- Amending the Historic Sites and Monuments Act to include First Nations, Inuit, and Métis representation on the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada and its Secretariat.
- Revising the policies, criteria, and practices of the National Program of Historical Commemoration to integrate Indigenous history, heritage values, and memory practices into Canada's national heritage and history.

The HRMP was developed in the context of reconciliation and consistent with the Municipality's reconciliation values.

Some examples include:

- A framework of collaboration and co-ownership of heritage management guided Indigenous engagement for the HRMP.
- Indigenous heritage values informed the HRMP and will continue to inform heritage resources management in the Wood Buffalo region.
- Indigenous oral story-telling traditions infused engagement activities that included Indigenous Peoples. Indigenous oral story-telling traditions will continue to be featured in engagement for heritage management in the Wood Buffalo region.



The Municipality is committed to working toward fully adopting and implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UN Declaration) as a framework for reconciliation. Table 3.5.2 provides UN Declaration Articles relevant to the mandate of the HRMP and identifies the opportunities for the HRMP to address UN Declaration Articles.

Table 3.5.2: UN Declaration and the HRMP

UN Declaration Article	HRMP Addressing UN Declaration
Indigenous peoples have the right to practise and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs. This includes the right to maintain, protect and develop the past, present and future manifestations of their cultures, such as archaeological and historical sites, artefacts, designs, ceremonies, technologies and visual	UN Declaration Article 11-1 reflects a foundational principle with respect to the HRMP. The Municipality's expectation that the HRMP promotes Indigenous People's right to maintain, protect and develop their culture's past, present, and future manifestations guided the development of the HRMP. Specifically, this Article drove (and continues to drive) the Municipality's pursuit of co-management of heritage resources with Indigenous Peoples of the Wood Buffalo region.
States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them	The HRMP is an administrative measure that affects Indigenous People in the Wood Buffalo region. The development of the HRMP went beyond Article 19's expectation that States "consult and cooperate in good faith" by pursuing a co-management model concerning heritage resources management in the Wood Buffalo region.
Article 31-1 Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, as well as the manifestations of their sciences, technologies and cultures, including human and genetic	The Municipality agrees that Indigenous People have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage. The development of the HRMP achieved the expectation of Article 31 by pursuing a co-management model concerning heritage resources management in the Wood Buffalo region.
Article 31-2 In conjunction with Indigenous peoples, States shall take effective measures to recognize and protect the exercise of these rights.	

3.6 Heritage Advisory Board

During the proposal and project start-up, it was expected that a steering committee (Heritage Advisory Board) would be created. It is considered standard and best practice to create a working group to assist in the Stewardship of Historic Places.

However, after considerable research, community engagement, and internal discussions, the Project Team (in collaboration with Indigenous and Rural Relations & Communications and Engagement) decided not to follow this approach. The rationale behind the decision is possible inequities.

- Inequity due to geographic size
- Inequity across multiple and diverse communities
- Inequity for Indigenous voices

A Heritage Advisory Board (or Regional Boards) could play a future role in the RMWB. As such, the draft Terms of Reference created by the Project Team has been attached for further review and consideration (Appendix D).

Resource Evaluation Level 2 will require the development of Ad Hoc Working Groups to complete the evaluation. While these will typically be *one-and-done* evaluation engagements, these collaborative groups could evolve into one or more standing committees. See Section 5.5.3 for more details on the Resource Evaluation Level 2 process.

3.7 Community Heritage Vision & Goal

The Project Team reviewed relevant Council-approved planning documents to understand the community vision and aspirations for heritage management. Vision statements were collected, and keywords and phrases were extracted for further consideration. These were compared with the ongoing engagement activities' findings (themes and values).

Culture Plan	Wood Buffalo is a culturally diverse and socially inclusive municipality in which arts and heritage are vital to its social, economic, and environmental well-being.
Public Art Plan	Public art will broaden our region's cultural identity and share truth and story.
Anzac Area Structure Plan	Anzac is a community with a welcoming spirit where everyone cherishes and enjoys our beautiful, natural environment . Our many parks, natural areas and amenities support a wealth of recreational and cultural activities and celebrations that are enjoyed by residents of all ages
Fort McK- ay Area Structure Plan	"(The Hamlet of) Fort McKay is a sustainable community where residents live, work, and play. Our cultural heritage is highly respected and celebrated by all. The natural environment is integral to our lifestyle and residents enjoy the rivers, trails, and forests which are part of our everyday living

Fort Chipewyan Area Struc- ture Plan	"Fort Chipewyan is a safe and self-reliant community, thriving in commercial fishing and tourism, with abundant opportunities to work and spend money locally. Our sustainable environment is attractive and we can afford reliable connections to other communities. A range of housing, high quality education, training, recreation and gathering opportunities exist for residents. Our health is well-looked after and we have adequate care to be able to live in Fort Chipewyan. Our traditional culture, which makes us unique, is alive and celebrated. We are a part of the decisions that affect us and we are heard."
Willow Lake Area Structure Plan	Gregoire Lake Estates is a quiet and safe community where our residents value the rich natural setting and close relationships with neighbours. Set on the shores of beautiful Willow Lake, we take tremendous pride in an ongoing commitment to preserve the natural landscape that surrounds us and is integral to our active rural lifestyle
Draper Area Struc- ture Plan	Draper is a close-knit, quiet community characterized by residential acreages and the ever-changing Clearwater River. An abundance of green space offers many residents the chance for market gardening and home-based businesses and offers our children a wonderful environment in which to play. Indoor and outdoor recreational opportunities, including trails, are enjoyed by residents and people from all over the region. At the heart of Draper is a central facility where our residents can gather and enjoy social events and creative pursuits. Our community infrastructure, especially our roads, is well maintained.
Janvier Area Struc- ture Plan	Janvier is a safe and flourishing rural community where our traditional culture and language is preserved and celebrated. It is a place where land has been secured for our people, now and for our future generations
Conklin Area Struc- ture Plan	Conklin is a close-knit rural community proud of its aboriginal cultural heritage . While the economic growth of the oil sands develops around us, we are dedicated to enjoying and protecting the natural landscape, traditional areas and sacred places
City Centre Plan (2012)	We will build City Centre on the foundations of our cultural heritage and natural beauty

This work resulted in the Project Team initially adopting a working heritage goal via Fort Chipewyan Area Structure Plan:

"Our traditional culture, which makes us unique, is alive and celebrated."

The heritage values and themes work continued through the engagement period, and as community conversation continued, the refined vision shone through:

- Celebrated
- Cultural
- Traditional
- Natural
- Heritage



3.7.1 Heritage Goal

This continued work allowed for the refinement of the overall Heritage Goal:

"Celebrated Cultures through the Preservation of Our Nature and Traditional Heritage"

Celebrated Cultures: everyone deserves to be cherished and celebrated

<u>Preservation:</u> the retention of heritage as inheritance offered to the future generations

Our Nature: not only the surrounding boreal forest but also the regional identities

Traditional Heritage: the character-defining elements that tie people together and connect them to the land

Heritage = *Identity*

3.7.2 Heritage Framework = Action Plan

The path towards this goal has been developed via community engagement. While specific technical aspects have been provided via the Project Team, the majority of the Plan comes directly from the Communities.

The Heritage Resources Management Plan has been divided into Five Priorities:

- 1. Stewardship
- 2. Collaboration & Partnership
- 3. Education & Learning
- 4. The Stories: Celebrated Culture
- 5. Indigenous Heritage: Engagement Strategy⁴

These Priorities are also identified as *Heritage Values* for the Municipality. The Action Plan comes from the participatory process.

^{4.} Noted by the community as "foundational" to all heritage in the RMWB, Indigenous Cultural Heritage has been woven throughout the Action Plan. Priority 5: Indigenous Heritage connects directly to an Indigenous Engagement Strategy focused on continued relationship building and engagement between the municipality and Indigenous Peoples.

4. Action Plan

4.1 Priorities

1. Stewardship

Implement ongoing heritage management and conservation of Historic Places

2. Collaboration & Partnership

Involve all Communities through engagement and stewardship opportunities

3. Education & Learning

Inspire active participation in heritage

4. The Stories: Celebrated Cultures

Share the Stories of the RMWB

5. <u>Indigenous Heritage</u>

Commit to ongoing heritage-based relationships with Indigenous Peoples

4.1.1 Expectations & Realistic Planning

For a Heritage Management Plan to be successful, realistic expectations must be set. All too often, plans are overpopulated with actions which then go underdelivered. The Indigenous and Public Engagements provided array of possibilities and ideas. The passions and interests abound, but capacity and resources must temper our expectations.

Refining the community aspirations into a set of realistic, achievable action items is the goal of the Action Plan.

4.1.2 Action Plan

The following Action Plan has been developed based on the above-noted, Five Priorities. Three objectives and two actions accompany each priority. As a result, there are 30 distinct actions.

A measured approach, considering available resourcing, was taken with a focus on critical objectives and actions.

1 - Heritage Goal

5 - Priorities

15 – Objectives

30 - Actions

The Goal, Initiatives and Objectives represent a high-level strategy. The Actions are a mix of ongoing operational items and special projects – each supporting the overall Objectives. This listing should be viewed as adaptable planning – tactics may flex in or flex out during the ongoing operations of the Plan.

4.1.4 Suggested Timeline & Recommendations

The suggested timeline on each table (below) should only be viewed as a *suggestion*. The entire Action set should be configured to meet the needs of the Municipality. The overall approach should also be flexible so that projects and initiatives are activated when opportunity presents and/or community needs, or interests require more immediate action.

- Short Term = 1-3 Years
- Medium Term = 3-5 Years
- Long Term = 5+ Years

Each Priority section includes *Recommended Actions*. The HRMP proposes these immediate steps to:

- Provide achievable and early successes
- Action time-sensitive heritage intervention
- Deliver community-driven requests

Priority 1 – Stewardship

Implement ongoing heritage management and conservation of Historic Places **Objectives:**

- 1. Implementation The HRMP should be implemented with an anticipated +75% of Action Items completed within a 5-year scope.
- 2. Heritage Management The Municipality should immediately move forward with heritage management, including the designation of three or more resources in the short term.
- 3. Shared Stewardship In the medium term, the Municipality will work with communities to create administrative tools and/or planning for shared stewardship responsibilities.

Recommendations for Immediate Actions:

- 1. Council to adopt the HRMP as a non-statutory framework for heritage preservation in the region.
- 2. Heritage Advisor should move forward with Municipal Designations⁵ on municipally owned resources (e.g., Hawkins Hall, King Street Bridge) and engage property owners of sites listed on the Inventory
- 3. Heritage Advisor should move forward with a review of POIL A sites for possible elevation to the Inventory



King Street Bridge, 2021 Athabasca Café, 2021

<u>Priority 1 – Stewardship</u>

Objective	Action	Suggested Timeline	Success Indicator
Implementation	1) Council adopt the HRMP as a non-statutory framework for heritage.	1) Short Term	1. Council Motion – followed by an annual update to Council.
	2) Heritage Advisor in place as the steward of the HRMP.	2) Short Term	2) Advisor in place and workplan developed.
Heritage Management	1) Survey Inventory & Register – the Municipality will begin detailed surveying and evaluation as a part of regular programming and will develop the Register of Historic Places by protecting sites as Municipal Historic Resources.	1) Short Term & Ongoing	1) Use a phased approach to launch a formal survey to identify sites up to 1981. Annual review and elevate up to 5 sites to the Inventory from POIL A. Elevation eligible municipally owned resources, plus working towards a minimum of 2 sites owned privately.
	2) Heritage Advisor will launch a policy review to ensure alignment between municipal policies and heritage management practices.	2) Medium Term & Ongoing	2) Recommendations forwarded to Senior Leadership and Council as required.
Shared Stewardship	1) Protection of Information Policy – collaborate with Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Communities to develop a system to protect information exchange (See: OCAP – Ownership Control Access and Possession – as an applicable model).	1) Medium Term	1) Creation and adoption of Policy.
	2) Integrate the Heritage Review into the existing process of Provincial Circulation for leases. Work with Planning and Development to integrate the Heritage Advisor as part of this review.	2) Long Term	2) Establish an internal process and successfully provide comments for applications.

Priority 2 – Collaboration & Partnership

Involve all communities through engagement and stewardship opportunities

Objectives:

- 1. Evaluation The Municipality will initiate, iterate, and refine the second level of evaluation for historical resources.
- 2. Economic Development The Municipality will support heritage preservation through assistance, incentives and programming creating new economic opportunities with specific Action Items completed in the medium term.
- 3. Gathering Spaces The Municipality will create gathering spaces utilizing heritage resources for the education and enjoyment of community members and visitors.

Recommendations for Immediate Actions:

- 1. Conduct Level 2 Evaluations on two pilot Municipal Historic Resource Designation projects.
- 2. Engage Keyano College & Parks Canada in discussing the development of Heritage Conservation & Trades workshops or courses using Fort Chipewyan as a field school.











Fort Chipewyan Resources, 2021

Priority 2 – Collaboration & Partnership

Objective	Action	Suggested Time- line	Success Indicator
Evaluation	1) Create a pilot working group to conduct Level 2 Evaluations on two resources moving forward towards Designation.	1) Short Term	1) Evaluation completed, and recommendations prepared.
	2) Develop a process to allow for Indigenous-led reviews for Indigenous Cultural Heritage sites – pilot project: Quarry of the Ancestors as a Cultural Landscape. ⁶	2) Medium Term	2) Project completed.
Economic Development	1) Review Appendix C- Potential Incentive Guide , develop recommendations for Council review on pilot projects for Heritage Incentives.	1) Medium Term	1) Report to Council.
	2) Explore partnerships with Keyano College and Parks Canada to develop a Heritage Trades program.	2) Medium Term	2) Collaborative ideation with partners started.
Gathering Spaces	1) Consider a heritage-based Community Gathering Places to function as a Community Hub for cultural exchange (idea: "Bring Back the Oil Can").	1) Medium Term	1) Resource identified.
	2) Work with Tourism to explore a possible heritage-based strategy: "RMWB as the Gathering Place."	2) Long Term	2) Collaborative ideation with partners started.

^{6.} This Action intersects with the Framework to Decolonize (Section 4.2.3). This is separate and distinct from that Action; however, could be combined as phases of the same project.

Priority 3 – Education & Learning

Inspire active participation in heritage

Objectives:

- 1. Heritage Awareness Within the 5-year scope, the Municipality will launch a Heritage Awareness campaign to inform the public about heritage preservation and the HRMP.
- 2. Indigenous Cultural Heritage Starting year one, the Municipality will work to increase (+50%) the number of Indigenous People actively engaged in all stages of heritage programming with a focus on Indigenous-led projects.
- 3. Reveal the *Hidden Histories* Within the 5-year scope, the Municipality will work to actively amplify the under-told and unknown histories present in the region by bringing forward the *Hidden Histories* and effectively engaging the historically silenced and/or marginalized residents of the Municipality.

Recommendations for Immediate Actions:

1. Heritage Advisor to initiate a review of place names.



Confluence of Athabasca and Clearwater Rivers, 2021

Priority 3 – Education & Learning

Objective	Action	Suggested Timeline	Success Indicator
Heritage Awareness	1) Building Awareness of the HRMP through the community through the development of a virtual presentation or Heritage Roadshow.	1) Medium Term	1) First engagement complete.
	2) After piloting the initial designation processes, develop a Property Owner Package – 'how to' and information package on municipal designations. ⁷	2) Long Term	2) Package developed and distributed to the resource owner.
Indigenous Cultural Heritage	1) As a pilot project and model for other municipal initiatives, the HRMP-Section 4 should be translated into the RMWB Indigenous languages as a part of the Plan's 5-year review.	1) Medium -Long Term	1) First Translation of Section 4.
	2) Heritage Advisor to initiate a place names review – this should be an Indigenous-led project.	2) Short Term	2) Project Scope created.
Hidden Histories	1) Relationship building in the historically silenced and/ or obscured communities, including those of women, BIPOC2, LGBTQ2S+, individuals with disabilities, and other equity-seeking groups.	1) Short Term & On- going	1) Invitations are distributed, and first conversations are launched.
	2) Assist the heritage museums in developing a 'Museum Outside the Museum' and developing outreach displays (art and artifact) in regional businesses and municipal buildings with a focus on <i>Amplifying</i> and building social cohesion.	2) Medium - Long Term	2) First exhibit in place

"There is a lot of history in the community – BUT it is hidden."

Engagement Participant

^{7.} See Section 5.2-5.7 for details on Municipal designation processes

Priority 4 – The Stories: Celebrated Cultures

Share the Stories of the RMWB

Objectives:

- 1. Collect & Preserve Starting in the first year, the Municipality will work with internal and outside agencies to actively collect and retain the stories of the region.
- 2. Celebrate Cultures The Municipality will focus on dynamic heritage programming by developing new, continuing existing and/or supporting ongoing heritage-based events in the region's communities.
- 3. Share Stories The Municipality will have a medium-term focus on passive heritage programming via online initiatives and new and continued use of static interpretation

Recommendations for Immediate Actions:

1. Launch the RMWB Oral History Project.



NWMP - Warehouse at Fort Chipewyan Bicentennial Museum, 2021

<u>Priority 4 – The Stories: Celebrated Cultures</u>

Objective	Action	Suggested Timeline	Success Indicator
Collect & Preserve	1) Launch an Oral History Project with external partners - Historical Societies, Friendship Centre. (Possible pilot project: Fort Chipewyan Bicentennial Museum, Oral History)	1) Short Term	1) The first interview is completed.
	2) Develop a 'Historian Laureates' programming to allow for continued community-driven leadership and stewardship.	2) Long Term	2) First Laureate Lecture.
Celebrate Cultures	1) Using the Elders-Specific Open House as a template, develop an annual event for Elders.	1) Short Term	1) Second 'annual' event
	2) Work with Public Art Committee to review potential canvases via heritage resources (Abasand Wall example)	2) Long Term	2) Collaborative ideation with partners started.
Share Stories	1) Leverage current work with On- This-Spot and work with local partners to create an AcrGIS Stories Map and walking tours.	1) Medium Term	1) First online Story Map available.
	2) Leverage current work in Wayfinding to relaunch an interpretive signage and plaques program	2) Long Term	2) Plaque and interpretive signage at 1 st Municipal Historic Resource.



Municipal Staff Heritage Tour, 2022



<u>Priority 5 – Indigenous Engagement</u>

Commit to ongoing heritage-based relationships with Indigenous Peoples

Objectives:

- 1. The Relationship Concerning heritage management, the Municipality commits to building and maintaining an authentic relationship with local Indigenous groups commencing with the HRMP adoption.
- 2. Mutual Advocates When appropriate, the Municipality will work with and support Indigenous groups relative to heritage-based matters on a provincial, federal, and international scale.
- 3. Indigenous Stewardship The Municipality recognizes and supports the United Nations Declaration of Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Stewardship of Indigenous Heritage) and will move forward with actionable support in the medium-term.

Recommendations for Immediate Actions:

- 1. Launch **Section 4.2-** Ongoing Indigenous Engagement of the HRMP.
- 2. The Municipality to support, assist and advocate for *United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* (formerly, Bill C-15).



Horse River, 2021

<u>Priority 5 – Indigenous Engagement</u>

Objective	Action	Suggested Timeline	Success Indicator
The Relationship	1) Relationship Building (Section 4.2.1)	1) Short Term	1) Participation in at least one Indigenous cultural heritage-based activity per year.
	2) Continued Engagement (Section 4.2.2)	2) Ongoing	2) Annual invitations sent, and engagements conducted.
Mutual Advocates	1) Establish a routine, collaborative meetings with local Indigenous groups, municipality, AND provincial and federal heritage authorities.	1) Medium Term	1) Scope/Terms of Reference developed
	2) From a heritage management perspective, the Heritage Advisor will advocate for actions regarding UN Declaration Articles 11, 19 & 31 extending from <i>United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act</i> (formerly, Bill C-15).	2) Short Term	2) Recommendations drafted and presented to Council.
Indigenous Stewardship	1) Framework to Decolonize (Section 4.2.3)	1) Medium- Long Term	1) Scope created, working group formed, project initiated.
	2) The Municipality should initiate an Indigenous-led interpretation and recontextualization to review municipal interpretive signage and plaques in the Region. (Pond Carin placement at Forts Site as a pilot)	2) Long Term	2) Unveiling of first sign or plaque.

4.2 Ongoing Indigenous Engagement

As described in Section 3.5, Indigenous engagement concerning the development of the HRMP achieved valuable results that meaningfully informed the HRMP. There were, however, barriers (Covid-19, capacity, compleiting priorities, etc) that prevented the full depth and extent of engagement envisioned at the outset of the journey to developing an HRMP. The following action plan provides a path forward for continued collaboration with Indigenous groups that is consistent with the Municipality's reconciliation values and helps to address gaps in engagement prior to the development of the HRMP.

The action plan below is recommended for advancing Indigenous inclusion in heritage management in the Wood Buffalo region.

4.2.1 Relationship-Building

It is recommended that the Heritage Advisor seek opportunities to participate in Indigenous cultural heritage activities developed and offered by Indigenous groups in the Wood Buffalo region. Engaging in these activities is to advance the Municipality's relationship with Indigenous groups, learn about Indigenous perspectives concerning cultural heritage management, create awareness of the heritage management initiatives and identify heritage management synergies.

4.2.2 Continued Engagement

It is recommended that the Municipality continue to create opportunities for Indigenous groups to engage in heritage management in the Wood Buffalo region. The timing and nature of engagement outreach will depend on the nature and intensity of heritage management activities. At a minimum, it is recommended that the Municipality provide an invitation to a conversation about heritage management on an annual basis to all Indigenous groups in the Wood Buffalo region.

It is recommended that the Municipality continue collaborating with Indigenous groups to design and implement engagement tailored to a community's needs, interests and aspirations.

4.2.3 Framework to Decolonize Heritage Management

It is recommended that the Municipality collaborate with Indigenous groups to develop and implement a framework to decolonize heritage management and ensure that heritage management continues to be consistent with the TRC's Calls to Action identified as priorities by the Municipality.

At a minimum, a framework to decolonize heritage management should:

- Be developed in collaboration with Indigenous groups.
- Addresses inequities, inequalities, and power imbalances in heritage management.
- Address systemic barriers to Indigenous participation in heritage management.
- Address relevant UN Declaration Articles, and TRC Calls to Action robustly and to the satisfaction of Indigenous groups.
- Embed an Indigenous lens, Indigenous worldview, and Indigenous values into heritage management in a manner that Wood Buffalo Indigenous groups broadly support.

4.2.4 Engagement

The above action plan is intended to address distinct but critical aspects of Indigenous relations concerning heritage management from the day-to-day components to meaningful, values-based work that will achieve long-term results. The action plan is intended to be a well-rounded point of departure for the Municipality to critically examine how it will engage Indigenous groups. The Municipality should recognize that the best guidance for engagement comes from the Indigenous groups themselves - deep listening will further meaningful engagement.

4.3 Issues & Obstacles

Several issues and obstacles have been identified concerning heritage management. Many of these issues are addressed in the Action Plan. Here is a recap of the issues and obstacles for reference purposes:

- **Funding** Currently, there is only one primary funding source for both private and corporate-owned heritage properties.
- <u>Tax Incentives</u> Federal, Provincial, and Municipal Tax Credits would be an advantage to local heritage but are currently unavailable.
- Neglect Many older properties suffer from neglect, causing a loss of integrity.
- <u>Development</u> There is heavy development pressure in many areas in the Municipality, leading to elevated risk.
- <u>Crown Land</u> A critical mass of Crown Lands is present, which sometimes complicates the designation process.
- <u>Stewardship & Risk</u> Resources in remote areas have elevated risk due to reduced monitoring and oversight. This risk includes both disaster (fire, flood, etc.) and amateur archeology.
- <u>Heritage and Environmental Stewardship</u> At times, heritage conservation and environmental conservation appear to be in conflict with one another (preserving built heritage in a sensitive riparian environment, for example).
- <u>Lack of Knowledge</u> In general, there is a lack of knowledge about the depth of extant heritage and heritage management practice.



5. Operations

A primary purpose of the HRMP was to create an operational guide with the intention of immediate stewardship upon the Plan's adoption.

The following is a start-up framework that sets out a procedure for the current level of heritage management. As the Action Plan (Section 4) is executed, this guide will grow and be adapted to serve the municipality and public interest best.

5.1 Oversight

Oversight of the Plan comes via a municipal steward or Heritage Advisor. This person manages both the implementation of the strategic actions and administers active heritage management. Therefore, all actionable and operational items from the Plan will be initiated and/or reviewed by the Heritage Advisor.

Municipalities (globally) approach this responsibility differently. Such a role is often positioned within one of two business units: Culture/Community or Planning. It is recommended for the Municipality that the Advisor comes via Community and Protective Services with support from Planning & Development, Communications & Engagement, and Indigenous & Rural Relations.

For proper checks and balances and transparency, it is recommended that the Heritage Advisor report back to Senior Leadership and Council at minimum once annually. Reporting to Council will allow for the work of the Heritage Advisor to be transparent – and everyone may track and monitor the HRMP's progress.

5.1.1 Advisor Role

The Heritage Advisor's role includes (but is not limited to):

- Administering/managing the HRMP
 - Implement the Action Plan
- Building and maintaining relationships with Indigenous groups
- Building and maintaining relationships with heritage property owners
- Building relationships with the heritage-focused communities, stakeholders, and individuals
- Managing the Heritage Survey, Inventory and Register of Historic Places
 - Manage the Evaluation Level 1 and 2 processes
- Managing the Municipal Designation process
- Providing (or ensuring) technical expertise on heritage-related matters to internal departments and for external inquiries
- Supporting Council in heritage-related decision-making
 - Recommend policy as required
- Developing procedures as required to ensure operations
- Providing <u>leadership</u> in all heritage-related activities and initiatives

5.1.2 Things to Learn

The Heritage Advisor is a multi-talented person (jack-of-all-trades) and will be responsible for answering and assisting on various heritage topics. Some essential early learnings that help ensure success are:

1. Local Histories

Develop an understanding of the local history. The Historic Context Statement (Appendix A) is only a starting point. Gain a deep understanding (read, listen) of multiple perspectives – including Indigenous cultural heritage.

Look at a <u>wide</u> variety of sources (primary and secondary research, Indigenous oral histories, and stories) and connect to the heritage communities, groups, and individuals who hold this critical information.

Both digital and hardcopy files (including books, periodicals, Traditional Use Studies, newspaper clippings, etc.) that have been collected throughout the project will be provided to help the Advisor build this foundational knowledge.

2. Extant & Lost Resources

Understand what resources remain, what has been lost, and the changes over time. The documents provided by the Alberta Heritage Survey are an excellent starting point – and learnings should continue with a comprehensive review of the current Survey, POIL and Inventory.

However, this 'textbook' learning cannot replace learning from the field, including engagement with Indigenous groups whose stories and histories are shared orally. The Advisor must be active in reconnaissance, windshield surveying and walking neighbourhoods, communities, waterways, and trails in the RMWB.



Pond Carin, 2022

3. Heritage Frameworks (historical resources management/cultural resources management)

Learn the fundamentals of heritage management. The Government of Alberta has provided an excellent tool to begin this study:

https://www.alberta.ca/municipal-heritage.aspx

Additionally, the Advisor must know and understand the Alberta Historical Resources Act. The current link to the pdf is found here:

https://www.qp.alberta.ca/1266.cfm?page=H09.cfm&leg_type=Acts&isbncln=9780779823369

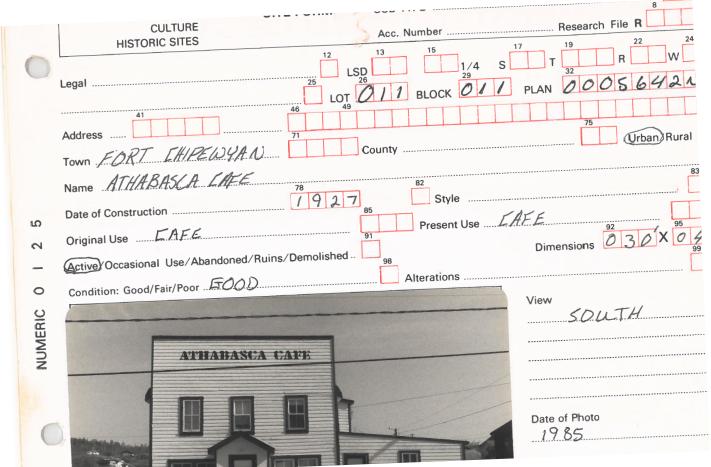
4. The Standards & Guidelines

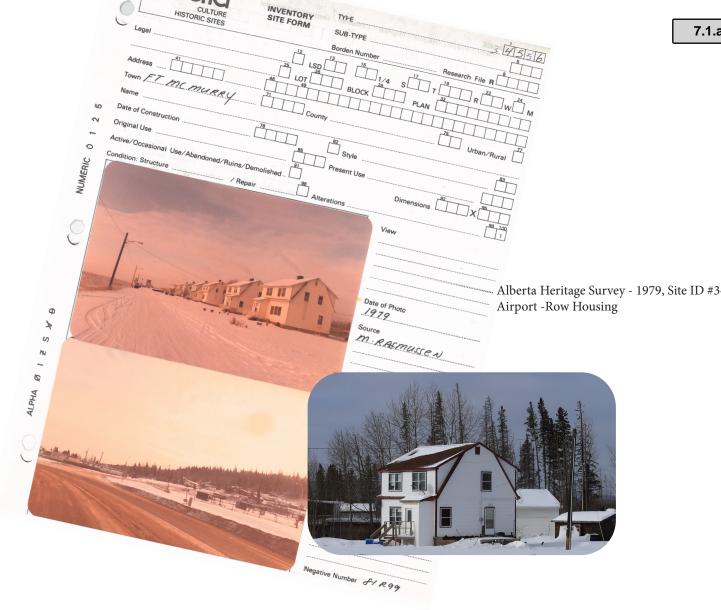
Read, understand, and be prepared to interpret The Standard & Guidelines for Conservation of Historic Places in Canada:

https://www.historicplaces.ca/en/pages/standards-normes.aspx

5. Funding

Develop an understanding of funding options for heritage programming and conservation. The Advisor will be a go-to resource for municipal departments, Council and residents. To provide the best service level, the Advisor must learn and remain informed on funding streams, opportunities, and ideas.





5.1.3 Work Plan

Heritage management is not completed all at once; just as heritage is developed and lost over long periods, heritage management is a long and ongoing process. Heritage management is as much about the process as the product, especially in relationship building with property owners, the regional communities and Indigenous groups.

Measured and incremental movements are essential for overall success. Annual work plans should be developed to guide the process, but these must be flexible and adaptable to meet the communities' needs best. While ad hoc approaches are sometimes needed, thoughtful planning will help meet the Objectives of this Plan.

5.1.4 Procedure/Policy

Using this operational guide as the starting place, the Heritage Advisor should develop ongoing, written procedures to guide the continued heritage work – this will help with future transitions or changes within the administration (transition planning).

Additionally, the delivery of the Action Plan might indicate the need for specific heritage-related policy. It is within the Advisor's role to provide policy recommendations when required.

5.2 Heritage Designations

A primary focus for the Advisor is to manage the municipal heritage designation process. Designations are voluntary and driven by property owners. Owners who choose to designate, initiate the process with an application. The Advisor then works with and/or assists the property owner with the following (more depth is provided in the continuing Sections).

- 1. Initiate the property owner applies for designation
- 2. Conduct Heritage Survey documentation
- 3. Evaluate the resource (Heritage Inventory)
 - a. Conduct Evaluation Level 1 Statement of Integrity
 - b. Draft Statement of Significance
 - c. Conduct Evaluation Level 2
- 4. Build a relationship with the owner
 - a. Agree on designation
- 5. Develop a compensation understanding
 - a. Sign Waiver
- 6. Issue a Notice of Intention to Designate
 - a. Municipality serves 60 days' notice that the resource is being designated a Municipal Historic Resource
- 7. Draft Municipal Historic Resource Designation bylaw
 - a. Discuss and agree with the owner
 - b. Council passes bylaw
- 8. Register on title
- 9. Complete and submit mandatory documentation for listing on the Alberta and Canadian Registers of Historic Places
- 10. Provide ongoing assistance to the owner and provide oversight of heritage resource







5.3 Heritage Listings

The phrase *Heritage Listing* or being *listed* refers to known resources that appear formally on one of the Municipality's heritage datasets. Sites on the Heritage Survey and Places of Interest List are considered *listed*.

The phrase *Heritage Status* refers to protected resources. *Status* means protected at any level: municipal, provincial, federal or First Nations. Regarding HRMP and municipal stewardship, *status* refers to places protected by bylaws as Municipal Historical Resources or Municipal Historic Areas. These sites comprise the Register of Historic Places (Section 5.6).

5.3.1 Unique Identifier

Listed sites and *Status* sites are given unique identifiers to assist with organization, data entry, and file keeping. The Municipality uses three different types of numbering:

Heritage Survey: this number string is assigned by the Alberta Heritage Survey.

HS - XXXXXX

HS = Heritage Survey

XX = Assigned by Alberta Heritage Survey – a sequential number

<u>Inventory & POIL A:</u> this number is assigned by the Heritage Advisor.

HR-2022-001

HR = Heritage Resource

2022 = Year of file creation

001 = Numeric order of file creation – this <u>will</u> reset annually

NOTE: sites on POIL General may not have an assigned number.

RMWB Register of Historic Places: this number is sequential.

MHR-2022-001

MHR or MHA = Heritage Status

2022 = Year of designation

001 = Numeric order of designation – this will not reset annually

Heritage Information (Register, Inventory, Survey and Research Files) should be available for specific municipal purposes (Planning & Development, GIS, etc.). Likewise, the Heritage Advisor should retain this information in office.

5.4 Heritage Survey

From the **Action Plan**:

- 1 Stewardship Implement ongoing heritage management and conservation of Historic Places
 - 1- Implementation The HRMP should be implemented with an anticipated +75% of Action Items completed within a 5-year scope.

Heritage Manage- ment	1) Survey & Inventory – HRMP will begin detailed surveying and evaluation as a part of regular pro- gramming.	1) Short Term & Ongoing	1) Use a phased approach to launch a formal sur- vey to identify sites up to 1981.
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The Municipality does not currently have an up-to-date Heritage Survey. It is essential that a Heritage Survey is revisited and that the Municipality complete this vital work in the short term.

When capacity allows, the Advisor should initiate a formal heritage survey to identify heritage resources within a 35 to 50-year scope.

A phased approach is recommended by defining a specific area for surveying (geographic, community-specific, or other rationales). The availability of resources and Advisor capacity should determine the scope for each year's work. This approach should be considered annual project work until all focus areas are canvased.

Sites outside the focus areas may be included in the annual survey, if they are considered high priority. Property owners may also request to add their site to the Heritage Survey and surveying those sites should be conducted when possible.

Heritage Survey must be completed under provincial guidelines – currently guided by the Alberta Heritage Survey Program.

Alberta Heritage Survey included 458 records. Cursory fieldwork was conducted to review as many of those as possible. All files from this work (photographs, research, etc.) have been provided as a starting point. The municipality should continue working with Alberta Heritage Survey to bring the records up to date. The Project Team will assist with this work in the transition to municipal stewardship.

Routine surveying allows for monitoring of specific heritage areas and heritage at-risk areas. Further developing the baseline data and reviewing trends will allow for better and informed decision-making in heritage management.

5.5 Places of Interest List

The Heritage Advisor should regularly update the Places of Interest List (POIL). POIL can be unlimited and should grow throughout the life cycle of this Plan. When Places of Interest are discovered, they are added to the list.

All sites on POIL *should* be present in the Heritage Survey. This is not the status of the RMWB POIL. Surveying the POIL sites should be a priority and possibly the first phase of the ongoing Heritage Survey.

5.5.1 POIL A & General

The POIL comprises two separate lists:

POIL A – 20 higher priority sites queued for evaluation

POIL General – 43 sites of general interest

Sites entering POIL should be placed on the General list. POIL A should be kept at a reasonable number. POIL A should be set at a number that can be properly evaluated in a ~4-year timeframe. Evaluation could be expedited via additional resourcing or due to imminent need.

As sites are elevated to the Heritage Inventory, they are removed from POIL A. Likewise, if a site is not promoted, it moves back to POIL General with detailed notes and rationale attached.

5.6 Heritage Inventory

As noted in the **Action Plan**, updating the Heritage Inventory should be an ongoing project starting in the short term. The Heritage Advisor should review POIL A annually to determine which sites are moving forward with evaluation.

Sites meeting pre-defined criteria may be elevated to the Heritage Inventory – the list of significant sites eligible for designated Municipal Historic Resources.

For each site, a Resource Evaluation Level 1 should be completed, and if applicable, a draft Statement of Significance should be prepared.

5.6.1 Evaluation Level 1 – Statement of Integrity

Resource Evaluation Level 1 is a specialized evaluation to help the Advisor review specific criteria and consider the resource's history, potential significance, and integrity. It is a reasonably typical review process for developing an overall Statement of Integrity.

The form concludes with a recommendation crafted by the Advisor. The recommendation could be any variety of actions: develop a draft SOS, move to Evaluation Level 2, complete more research, do not elevate to Inventory, revisit for detailed inspection, etc.

A template Resource Evaluation Level 1 form has been provided in Appendix E.

5.6.2 Statement of Significance (SOS)

After Evaluation Level 1 has been completed, the Advisor may recommend drafting a Statement of Significance. An SOS is a <u>short</u> informational piece with three components: 1) a description of the resource, 2) its heritage value, and 3) a point-form listing of the character-defining elements (CDEs).

Once a site moves forward to designation, the SOS is attached to a Municipal Historic Resource Bylaw, and the CDEs become the regulated portion of the resource.

An SOS must be completed under provincial and federal guidelines. A guide to drafting SOS has been provided to assist the Heritage Advisor in meeting all applicable standards.

5.6.3 Evaluation Level 28.9

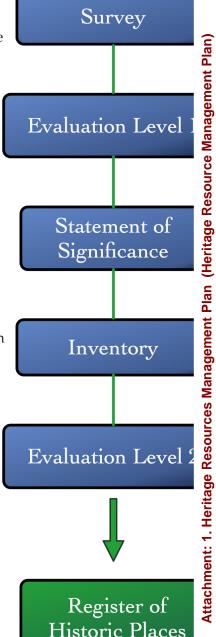
Resource Evaluation Level 2 is a new approach to evaluation. This is an additional layer of review, above-beyond typical or standard assessment. It was developed specifically for the Municipality to provide a deeper, principled review of a resource.

Level 2 requires substantive engagement with impacted communities, individuals and/or organizations. Specifically, Resource Evaluation Level 2 should include direct engagement with Indigenous groups – allowing for applying an Indigenous Lens to evaluation.

Resource Evaluation Level 2 form completion should not be done in isolation but should be an open and collaborative process.

The following is a suggested process:

- 1. Develop comprehensive knowledge of the resource
 - a. Review Level 1, SOS, research, etc.
 - b. Review with the property owner
 - c. Identify relevant and impacted stakeholders
- 2. Create an ad hoc committee or working group of stakeholders
- 3. Provide a package of information as preparatory homework for the committee
- 4. Meet as needed to complete Evaluation Level 2
- 5. Craft recommendation with committee consensus



^{8.} This will sometimes be a rigorous process and may require time, capacity, and resourcing. Resource Evaluation Level 2 should only be completed for sites moving forward to the municipal designation.

^{9.} The Project Team recognizes this process is academic and colonial and expects it to evolve as the Municipality moves forward with the Framework to Decolonize Heritage Management (Section 4.2.3).

- 6. Work with Indigenous and Rural Relations (IRR) to forward information package, completed Evaluation Level 2 and recommendation to Indigenous groups
 - a. Request feedback
 - b. Conduct meeting or engagement if requested
- 7. Review all feedback iterate as required
- 8. Craft recommendation for Council

A template Resource Evaluation Level 2 form has been provided in Appendix E.

Once a resource has passed Levels 1 & 2 and has a draft SOS, it can move towards a listing on the Register of Historic Places.

5.7 Municipal Register of Historic Places

The Municipal Heritage Register is the formal listing of protected sites in the Municipality. Under the Alberta Historical Resources Act, these sites are protected as Municipal Historic Resources or Municipal Historic Areas. The process for the Heritage Advisor to follow is outlined in the Act. It is critical that the Advisor know and understand the Act – and follow its evolution.

Sites that have been protected and are on the Register are also eligible for listing on the Alberta AND Canadian Registers of Historic Places. Once listed on these Registers, sites may be eligible for specific funding or other incentives.

5.7.1 Application for Designation

Designations are owner-driven and owner initatied via an application process. A template application has been provided in Appendix E F. Applications should be reviewed by the Heritage Advisor, specifically:

Mandatory Documentation

Mandatory documentation must be completed for a site to be elevated to all three Registers. This documentation must meet all Provincial and Federal Standards. This work should be coordinated with the Provincial Authority, which guides the completion of this documentation. Most mandatory documentation is completed during Survey and Inventory, making this a light administrative task.

- 1. Is the resource listed on the Heritage Survey?
- 2. Is the resource listed on the Heritage Inventory?
 - a. Has Evaluation Level 1 and draft SOS been completed?
- 3. Has Evaluation Level 2 been completed?

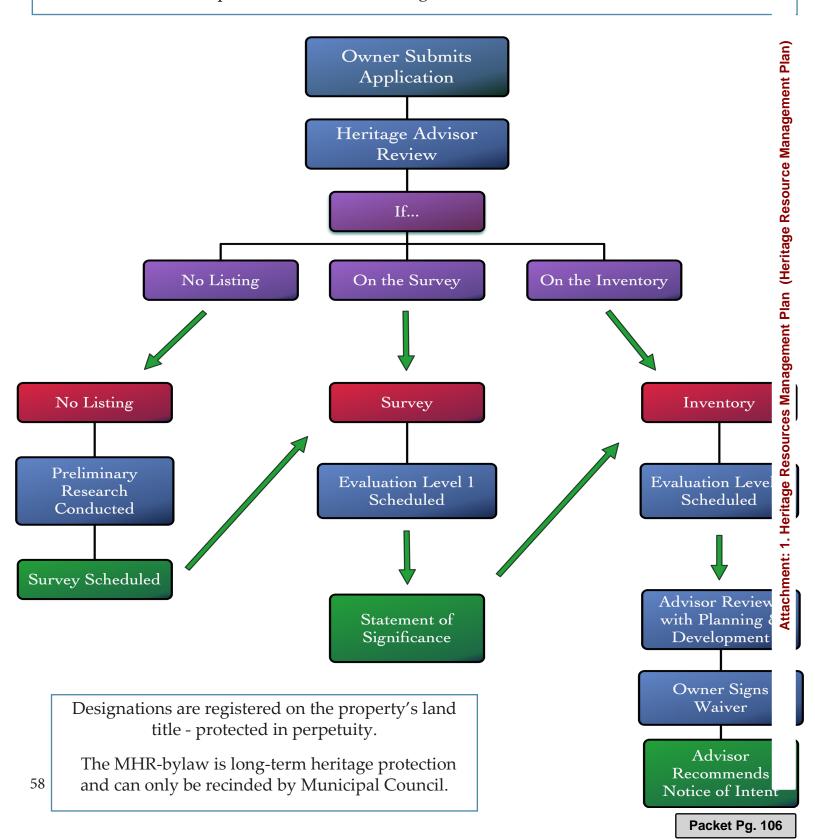
If the answer is no to any question, more work is required. The Advisor works with the property owner to move the designation forward.

When yes to all questions, the application moves to a roundtable discussion with Planning & Development. Once there is consensus at the administrative level, the Advisor continues the process.

Heritage designations are owner-driven and initatied via a voluntary application process

The heritage resource may or may not already be present in the Municipality's data-set. Once application is made, the Heritage Advisor starts a formal review to learn more abo the heritage resource. This review starts with the questions: Is this an unknown or know resource? Is it present on the Heritage Survey or Inventory?

The workflow could proceed via the following chart.



5.7.2 Waiver

The next step is a formal compensation agreement between the property owner and the Municipality. The Historical Resources Act, Section 28 stipulates that a municipality must compensate property owners for any 'decrease in economic value' that may occur due to designation. The owner and municipality must agree on compensation.

"Many owners of Municipal Historic Resources have waived compensation because they are eligible to apply to the Alberta Historical Resources Foundation for financial assistance to support approved conservation work if the resource is listed on the Alberta Register of Historic Places." ¹⁰

All private property owners pursuing Municipal heritage designations will be asked to sign a waiver releasing the Municipality from its obligation to compensate under the Historical Resources Act. The Heritage Advisor will instead work with private property owners to pursue any grant funding that may be available to compensate for a decrease in the economic value of the property resulting from designation. If a property owner does not wish to waive their right to compensation, the Municipal heritage designation process does not proceed any further.

This type of agreement protects a municipality but does not limit the property owner's ability to apply for provincial grants. A template waiver has been provided in Appendix E.

5.7.3 Bylaw

If an application has been 'approved,' the Heritage Advisor will recommend that the municipality issues a *Notice of Intent to Designate a Municipal Historic Resource*. The Heritage Advisor, accompanied by the property owner, will formally request that Council initiate this process. A template Notice of Intent (NOI) has been provided in Appendix E.

The NOI starts a sixty-day waiting period. During this time, a draft bylaw protecting the site as a Municipal Historic Resource (MHR) will be vetted and agreed to by the Heritage Advisor, Planning & Development, Legislative Services, and the property owner. Once the sixty days have passed, the completed MHR-Bylaw will be brought to Council. A template MHR-Bylaw has been provided in Appendix E.

If upon Third Reading, Council approves the bylaw, the resource becomes a Municipal Historic Resource – protected by both the municipal government and the Alberta Historical Resources Act. The site is protected in perpetuity and required to comply with the terms of the MHR-Bylaw.

Once protection is in place, the site is elevated to the Municipal Register of Historic Places. The Heritage Advisor will assist in completing and filing all additional information and material related to the designation (mandatory documentation, register on title, etc.).

^{10.} Government of Alberta. *Creating a Future for Alberta's Historic Places; Part 6 Managing Historic Places: Designating Municipal Historic Resources, Edmonton, AB. pg 7.*

First Nations & Heritage Designation

A Band Council Resolution can protect a historic site as Historic Resource on Reserve.

Protected resources, **including those on Reserve**, are eligible for Government of Alberta Heritage Grants for approved conservation work

Historic Resource-Band Council Resolution template has been provided in Appendix E.

5.7.4 Maintenance Standards & Review

Sites that have been protected must meet a minimum standard of maintenance to avoid demolition by neglect. The Heritage Advisor will use the bylaw, Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada and discretion to provide oversight. Sites on the Register should be recorded annually to track the resource, including photography and field notes.

Additionally, all interventions (conservation, restoration, renovation, or repair work) on an MHR will require a substantive review and approval by the Heritage Advisor. Assistance in this task is available from the Government of Alberta's Heritage Conservation Advisors (HAC). HACs will advise on all interventions, help ensure compliance with the Standards and Guidelines and can offer expertise to assist with approvals on conservation activities.

As detailed in the following section (5.8), the heritage authority (Council or appointed official) retains absolute discretion in approving intervention (conservation, restoration, renovation, or repair work). It is recommended that Municipality work collaboratively with the property owner (the resource's primary steward) and the HAC to develop the most appropriate intervention plan.

The Policy Review (Action Plan: 1-Stewardship; 2-Heritage Management; Action 2) could reexamine the creation of a Heritage Advisory Board (Section 3.6) to further assist with approvals, appeals and oversight.

5.8 Development Permit Review

Intervention on protected resources requires review and approval by the Municipality (Heritage Advisor). The Heritage Advisor should work with Planning & Development to ensure that all proposed work meets the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.

Alberta Historical Resources Act, Section 26

- (6) Notwithstanding any other Act, no person shall
 - (a) destroy, disturb, alter, restore or repair an historic resource that has been designated under this section, or
 - (b) remove any historic object from an historic resource that has been designated under this section,

without the written approval of the Council or a person appointed by the Council for the purpose.

(7) The Council or the person appointed by the Council, in its or the appointee's absolute discretion, may refuse to grant an approval under subsection (6) or may make the approval subject to any conditions it or the appointee considers appropriate.

If work is not in compliance with accepted Standards, the Heritage Advisor must work with the property owner to reconcile any issues.

The Heritage Advisor, in consultation with Planning & Development, should prepare a formal Letter of Support (or Letter of Noncompliance) for each instance of intervention related to a Municipal Historic Resource.

<u>5.8.1 Heritage Listing – Development Review</u>

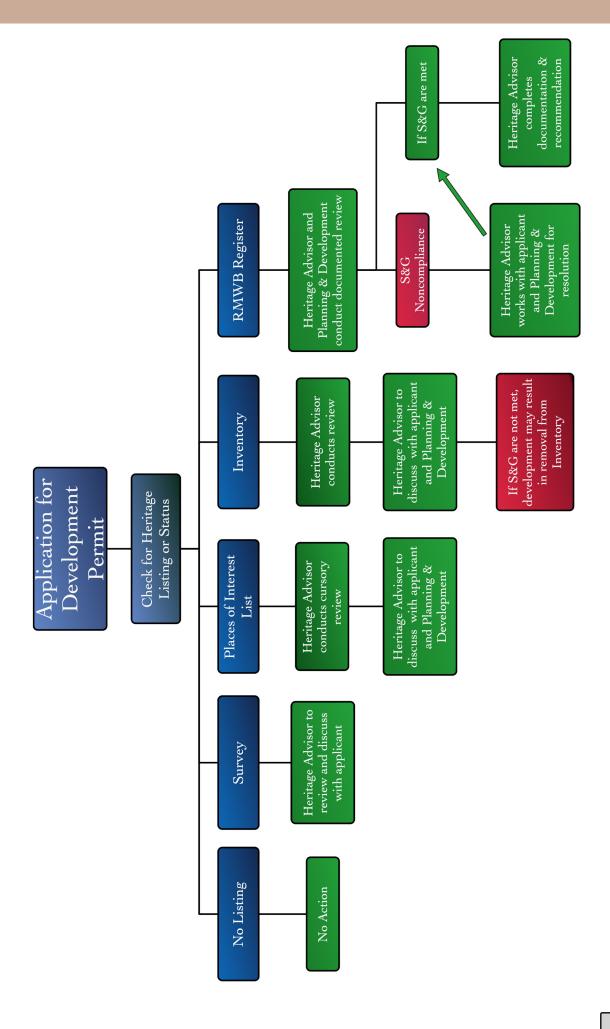
The unfortunate heritage loss rate (68%) suggests a proactive approach to development review is required. Heritage Advisor should work with Planning and Development to develop a review system for all heritage properties in the Municipality.

A tactic for the longer term is for the Heritage Advisor and Planning & Development to integrate the Heritage Review in the existing process of Provincial Circulation for leases. Work with Planning and Development to integrate the Heritage Advisor as part of this review.. This provides a double check (provincial and municipal) for work outside urban centres.

A specific emphasis in this multi-jurisdictional review should be on Indigenous-led components to help ensure the Indigenous Cultural Heritage is protected throughout the region.

- 1 Stewardship Implement ongoing heritage management and conservation of Historic Places
 - 3- Shared Stewardship In the medium term, the Municipality will work with communities to create administrative tools and/or planning for shared stewardship responsibilities.

Shared Stewardship	2) Integrate the Heritage Review into the existing process of Provincial Circulation for leases. Work with Planning and Development to integrate the Heritage Advisor as part of this review.	2) Long Term	2) Establish an internal process and successfully provide comments for applications.
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5.9 Heritage Advisor - Other Responsibilities

As the position develops, additional roles and responsibilities should populate the Heritage Advisor's portfolio. This includes:

Research: Heritage Advisor should work to establish research assistance for heritage projects and properties. Guidance and direct services should be available to the community. The Advisor should work to develop a schedule of services (including applicable fees, if any). At a minimum, a list of available resources in the RMWB should be assembled to help guide researchers in historical research.

<u>Funding:</u> Heritage Advisor should establish and maintain a system to assist heritage interests and property owners with funding sources. This includes keeping records of existing programs (municipal, provincial, federal, corporate, etc.) – and offering advice on applying for funding. This may consist of functioning as a first-level liaison with the funding agency and/or assisting with applications.

Technical Advice: Heritage Advisor should establish and maintain a system to provide Technical Advice and Recommendations to heritage property owners (not restricted to MHR). This includes advice on preservation, restoration, retrofitting, renovation, remodeling, stabilization, etc. Heritage Advisor should establish and maintain a database of heritage contractors, tradespeople, artisans, and architects.

Heritage Advisor should explore the development of a Heritage Design Guide. Such a guide could inform repair and restoration projects, adaptive reuse of historic places, and design standards to ensure sympathetic infill in heritage areas.



XY Post, Outbuilding - October 2021

Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo Heritage Resources Management Plan



Completed for The Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo

Completed by M. Dougherty Consulting

Michael Dougherty – Historical Resources Consultant Janais Turuk, M.A. – Indigenous Relations

2022[©]



Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo Heritage Resources Management Plan

Historic Context Statement

Before 1780-1980





SECTION 1.INTRODUCTION

What is a historic context statement? It is a report on the development of the built environment and the cultural landscapes of a defined area – in this case, the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo. As a public history, the context documents specific themes, including peoples, historical periods, institutions, design, and events/occurrences that have helped shape the region. Typically developed in the early stages of heritage management, it is used as a tool for evaluation – establishing a reference point for a basic understanding of a resource's *significance*. Additionally, the context helps the reader better understand the relationship between a resource to the historical and social contexts.

A historic context is not a timeline that lists events or documents citizens. It cannot function as a

comprehensive history or an academic research project. This document takes a bird's eye view; historic context statements should be concise and approachable by all readers. Indeed, the historic context is a glossing-over of hundreds if not thousands of years. Still, it gives the heritage community a foundation for examining and evaluating Historical Resources and Cultural Landscapes. It opens the door to more detailed research in the continuing stages of heritage management.

The Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo covers over 67,000 km² in northeast Alberta. It was established on April 1, 1995. The amalgamation of the City of Fort McMurray and Improvement District No. 143 included Conklin, Janvier, Anzac, Fort McKay, Fort Chipewyan, and Fort Fitzgerald. It is essential to understand that historical themes will follow patterns that predate the imposition



Confluence of the Athabasca and Clearwater Rivers - 1938 showing extant historical resources (HBC structures).

George Mellis Douglas/Library and Archives Canada/3918953.

of government boundaries. In many cases, the genealogical relationship between communities exists despite being in different municipalities. Nevertheless, this historic context gives a brief survey of the significant development influences and impacts starting just prior to 1788 (the establishment of Fort Chipewyan) and continuing through the 1970s (bringing the context within the heritage scope – 40-50 years prior to the current day).

A Works Cited and Additional Reading listing follows this context for those interested in learning more about the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo.

SECTION 2.BEFORE 1780

For thousands of years, the ancestors of the Cree and Dené have lived in the place that would become The Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo. When the glaciers melted more than eight thousand years ago, the ancestors of the Cree and Algonquian people moved from the south. At the same time, the Athabascan Dené arrived in the region west and Northwest. The *Great Waterways* and *Boreal Forests* were the homes to diverse societies that shaped the environment around them.

These Indigenous Peoples had hunting-based economies, which demanded a lifetime of travel throughout the region.² Land-uses were established based on resources and the natural environment.³ This economic and cultural cycle linked people to the seasonal landscapes.

However, it was far more than a geographic or physical linking; it was a genealogical relationship.

The ecosystems and Indigenous people had a "kinship-like relationship of interdependence, respect, and stewardship."⁴ That relationship formed "the foundation of the people's complete physical, spiritual, and cultural existence."⁵

This genealogical relationship applied to the people and landscapes throughout the region. Land-use overlapped between different Indigenous Peoples, each with their own unique relationship to the land and resources. "Different peoples may have occupied the same lands at different times or in different seasons." Overlapping land use was common, and the land itself was certainly not limited to European ideas of ownership. This ecosystem (peoples, landscapes, and resources) developed over countless generations. These were ever-changing systems with marks that persist today.

The heritage resources that remain from these times may not be immediately evident to settler-society. This is partly due to the cultural lenses through which a settler views this region – applying beliefs about Western-European cultural heritage to Indigenous places. For example, a settler lens might expect significant spiritual sites to be marked with churches, even though Métis, Cree or Dene people may express spirituality differently. Likewise, natural processes like soil acidity, floods, wildfires, and human intervention have shaped and reshaped the landscape since the earliest peoples.⁸

It is important to understand that First Nations were constantly changing societies prior to contact. Nevertheless, the collision of Euro-Canadian cultures and First Nations brought unprecedented

¹ Fort McMurray 468 First Nation, Nistawayaw: "Where Three Rivers Meet:" Traditional Land Use Study (Calgary, AB: Nicomacian Press, 2006),

² Fort McMurray First Nation #468, Comprehensive Community Plan (Fort McMurray, AB, 2012), 9.

³ Fort McMurray First Nation #468, Comprehensive Community Plan, 10.

⁴ Mikisew Cree First Nation, Wîyôw'tan'kitaskino (Our Land is Rich) A Mikisew Cree Culture and Rights Assessment (2015), 13-14.

⁵ Fort McKay Environment Services, Ltd., A Profile of the Extended Community of Fort McKay (Fort McKay, AB, 1995), 4.

⁶ Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation, Footprints on the Land - Tracing the Path of the Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation (2003), 31.

⁷ Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation, Footprints on the Land, 31.

⁸ Fort McMurray #468 First Nation, Nistawayaw: "Where Three Rivers Meet," 117.



Sir George Back, 16 July 1825, watercolour "Portage La Loche between Lac La Loche and the Clearwater River" (Methye Portage).

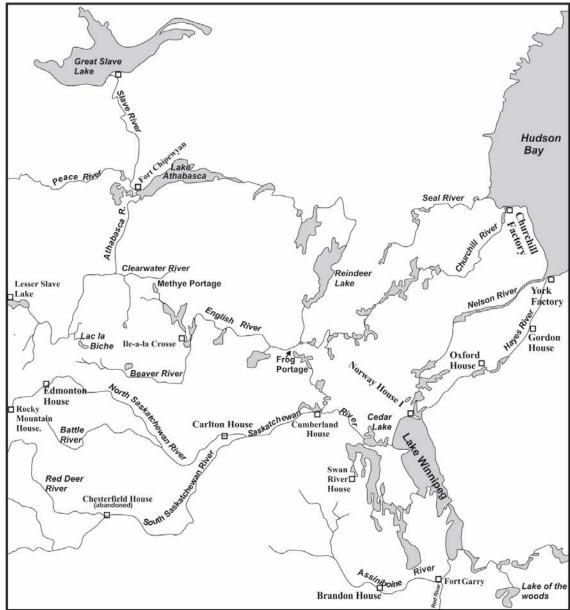
transformations beginning in the early 18th Century. The earliest presence of Europe was felt before any Euro-Canadian explorer set foot in the Northwest. Shortly after the establishment of fur trade enterprises by French and British North Americans at the end of the 1600s, Northern Cree from Hudson Bay and James Bay acted as middlemen bringing trade goods from around the world to the Northwest. The Athabasca River carried global trade long before Europeans knew it existed.

Much of the 18th and 19th Centuries Indigenous built heritage still exists today. However, Indigeneity is not relegated to a distant past. First Nations and Métis continue to use the land, and it has continued importance to their cultures and identities. These landscapes are more than a collection of artifacts. Instead, they reflect a larger body of use, one that relates to acting on their knowledge of specific landforms and waterways, and resources. Collectively, Indigenous Peoples of these lands constructed and maintained cultural landscapes that are ancient, some that are more than ten thousand years old. Nevertheless, Indigenous Peoples have incorporated material culture from around the world and imbued these artifacts with their way of knowing. This can create a unique blend of ancient and modern that is still 100% Indigenous built heritage.

"Aboriginals understood that land ... reflected and informed their distinctive cultures, identities and experiences."

Patricia A. McCormack, Walking the Land: Aboriginal Trails, Cultural Landscapes, and Archaeologial Studies for Impact Assessment.

Archaeologies: Journal of the World Achaeological Congress 13, no. 1 (2017), 110-135.



The Western Interior of British North America in 1821.

Ted Binnema and Gerhard J. Ens (eds.) Hudson's Bay Company, Edmonton House Journals, 1821-26 (Calgary: Historical Society of Alberta, 2016), xviii.

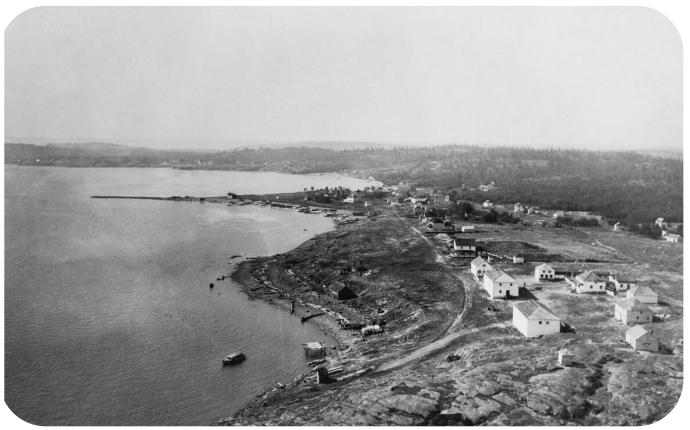
SECTION 3. FUR TRADE ERA: 1788-1899

As early as 1782, fur traders attached their posts to pre-existing Cree and Dené trade networks, and for 150 years (until the 1930s), the fur trade was the primary economy of the region. 9 Small and large trade posts were dotted across the land. 10 Very few of these posts remain intact because most were semi-permanent by design in conjunction with the aforementioned natural processes. While structures may no longer be present, the locations of many

of these posts can be found within the historical record.

The earliest continuous settlement in Alberta, Fort Chipewyan, was established as a trading post in 1788. Other prominent Hudson's Bay Company posts, Fort McKay and Fort McMurray were established later in the 19th Century. Additionally, there were many other posts from smaller companies in the region. Geographical evidence of these posts is less well known by Euro-Canadian Historians due to inadequate record-keeping.

⁹ Patricia McCormack, Fort Chipewyan and the shaping of Canadian history, 1788-1920s: "we like to be free in this country" (Vancouver: UBC Press, 2010), 5-6.



Fort Chipewyan, ca1930 - HBC lower right.

Glenbow Archives NA-3844-96.



Fort McKay Post, 1900.

Canada. Dept. of Mines and Technical Surveys / Library and Archives Canada / PA-019527.

Since the First Peoples, the Athabasca River was the spine of the fur economy; it carried people and consumer goods from across the world for hundreds of years. The river cuts through the thick forest, making locations such as Fort Chipewyan central to global trade networks spanning as far as India. The fur trade webbed like veins through the region. Trails, waterways and portage, traplines, cabins, and seasonal settlements were little pockets of activity within the boreal forest environment.

In the 1890s, Fort Chipewyan had roughly 150-200 permanent residents, and seasonal populations reached upwards of 700.¹¹ By contrast, the 1892

municipal census of Edmonton shows 700 residents

– by any measure Fort Chipewyan was one of the largest economic communities in the region.

Fur trade forts were pluralistic societies. People from across western Europe would become Hivernants living in Pays d'en Haut. Frequently the associated settlements were built on more than business relationships, Country Marriages were the standard of the time, and many families would learn to call these posts home. Fur trade posts were small villages of sorts, with the same amenities you might expect elsewhere. Although

¹² Sylvia Van Kirk. Many Tender Ties: Women in Fur-Trade Society, 1670-1870. University of Oklahoma Press 1983, 3-5.

Year(s)	Name – Company	Approximate Locale
1778	Pond House – Northwest Company	Embarrass Portage
1788	Fort Chipewyan I	Lake Athabasca (Southwest)
1780s	House at the Forks (aka McLeod's Fort) – Northwest Company	Fort McMurray
1797	Fort Chipewyan II	Fort Chipewyan
1799-1805	House at the Forks – Northwest Company	Fort McMurray
1802	Fort Chipewyan III	Fort Chipewyan
1802	Nottingham House	Fort Chipewyan
1815-1819	Beren's House – Hudson's Bay Company	Mountain Rapids
1819-1822	Beren's House – Hudson's Bay Company	Pierre au Calumet
1821	Unknown – Northwest Company	Christina River
1822	Unknown – Hudson's Bay Company	Fort McKay
Mid-1800s	XY Fort	Fort Chipewyan
1870-1896	Fort McMurray – Hudson's Bay Company	Fort McMurray
1891	Old Red River Post – Hudson's Bay Company	Fort McKay
1896-1907	Fort McKay – Hudson's Bay Company	Fort McKay
1917	Lynton Station (Cache 23) – Alberta and Great Waterways	Lynton
1921-1926	Waterways – Alberta and Great Waterways	Waterways

Frumhold and Associates LTD., Historical Resources Impact Assessment Timberlea and Area Four Subdivision. (Fort McMurray, AB. 1979), 87.

 $^{11\} Donald\ Grant\ Wetherell\ and\ Irene\ Kmet.\ \textit{Alberta's North}.\ Reprint,\ Edmonton,\ Alta.:\ Canadian\ Circumpolar\ Institute\ Press,\ 2000,\ 26.$

Hivernants

A fur trade term to describe people who spent the winter months hunting and trapping, and summer months in more defined settlements (fur trade posts). It is derived from the word is French for winter.

much of everyday life was dictated by company demands, there were also times of celebration such as dances on significant holidays or friendly competitions.¹³

Many Métis from the southeast of Canada moved north for work. During the 1880s and 1890s, in the wake of the 1885 Resistance, many Métis came from Manitoba and Saskatchewan to seek refuge from the rush of settlement. The Métis migrants would live with local Métis, Dene and Cree. Although there are many similar experiences between First Nations communities and Métis Peoples, there are significant cultural and material differences, especially in the context of surviving heritage sites. Although these differences are sometimes more subtle than the stark difference between Euro-Canadian migrants and the Indigenous people.

While some aspects of the fur trade were amicable, conflict was also common. Many of the fur trade posts were located in places already significant for local Indigenous Peoples, displacing or fundamentally changing the Indigenous relationship to the landscape. ¹⁶ Europeans were not keen to adopt local practices in many instances, replacing Indigenous traditions with their own.

As more Settlers moved to this region after Treaty 8 was signed (1899), these cultural tensions became more common. These conflicts could range between settler and Indigenous trappers, and they often occurred between government officials and Indigenous People.

The early to mid-1800s saw regular expansion and contraction of trading posts throughout the region. Some of these settlements and pockets of development have been continuous, and in some cases, the historical patterns of trapping and hunting are still in use. Regionally, Fort Chipewyan, Fort McKay and Anzac south to Conklin were pivotal in the fur trade, and Fort McMurray's primary role was its strategic location in the transportation network.¹⁷ In 1883, the first steamboat (S.S. Grahame) was launched at Fort Chipewyan, running both south to Fort McMurray and points north northwest.¹⁸

SECTION 4. TREATY & SETTLEMENT: 1899-1912

It is difficult to define the magnitude of change after 1899 (Treaty 8). Settler economies altered the environment and culturally significant locations in less than a generation. This process is commonly called by historians as *Settler Colonialism*. The process of *Settler Colonialism* has dramatically changed the landscape over time. Unlike the migrant fur trade settlements, which were more transient, *Settler Colonialism* is an ongoing system of power that normalizes the continuous settler occupation of lands and resources to

¹³ Daniel Robert Laxer, *Listening to the Fur Trade: Sound, Music, and Dance in Northern North America 1760-1840* (PhD diss: University of Toronto 2015), 308.

¹⁴ Gerhard J Ens, "Taking Treaty 8 Scrip, 1899-1900: A Quantitative Portrait of Northern Alberta Metis Communities," in *Treaty 8 Revisited: Selected Papers on the 1999 Centennial Conference, Special Premier Issue of Lobstick: An Interdisciplinary Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Winter 1999-2000), 229-258.

¹⁵ Jason Surkan, "Material Culture: Metis Folk Home" Last Modified August 9, 2017. https://metisarchitect.com/2017/08/09/material-culture-metis-folk-home/

¹⁶ Allan Greer, "Settler Colonialism and Beyond". *Journal of the Canadian Historical Association / Revue de la Société historique du Canada 30*, no. 1 (2019), 66-69.

¹⁷ James Parker, History of the Athabasca Oil Sands Region 1890-1960, vol. II: Oral History (Boreal Institute for Northern Studies. 1980), xxii.

¹⁸ James Grierson MacGregor, Paddle Wheels to Bucket-Wheels on The Athabasca (Reprint, Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1974), 86-90.

which Indigenous Peoples have a genealogical relationship.

Settler Colonialism in North America is fuelled by ethnocentric beliefs that assume European values are superior, inevitable, and natural. These intersecting dimensions of Settler Colonialism are used as justifications for the dispossession of Indigenous Peoples' lands, resources, and cultures. In other words, many places that were 'Indigenous Landscapes' were permanently altered by settler enterprises.¹⁹

From the 1890s to 1930, the federal government

controlled the natural resources in the region with aspirations of economic development and global trade. As early as 1891, regional reporting addressed the tremendous economic potential for petroleum extraction in the Athabasca valley.²⁰ Legislation and regulations were imposed to initiate societal change. The focus was on settlement and

resource development.21

By 1896 the North West Mounted Police would send patrols up the Athabasca River. In a letter to Clifford Sifton, the Minister of the Interior, Sgt Heatherington reported that "The Detachment was very coolly received ... this I think partly due to the fear of the Fishery and Game Laws being fully enforced." In addition to police outposts, these efforts to impose state control and assimilate Indigenous Peoples in the built environment include missions and schools (residential and day-schools).

Natural resource extraction, including minerals,

was the primary motivation for a large portion of settlement in the region. Prior to Treaty, there were a series of geologic surveys conducted. This preliminary work contributed to the gold rush in the late 19th early 20th Centuries, whereby thousands of folks set north dreaming of striking rich. Elder Joseph Cheecham recalls his first memories of Fort McMurray around the height of the Klondike Gold Rush, when there were only two or three buildings in the area: "[Locals] would work on riverboats going downstream (barging) from Lac la Biche to Fort Chipewyan. I can remember when they used dogs for the trip that took place one month. One man would walk in front of the dogs with snowshoes because there was no road. There was nothing in that country for a means of



Survey Team on Athabasca near Fort McMurray, 1915.

Glenbow Archives NA-1882

transportation or moving freight. The people would bring their freight to Athabasca to be moved by scow on the river."²³

In 1912 Fort McMurray saw a land boom as early survey work speculated on available resources. This

¹⁹ Lorenzo Veracini, Settler Colonialism: A Theoretical Overview (Palgrave Macmillan, 2011), 124-7.

²⁰ Hereward Longley, "Uncertain Sovereignty: Treaty 8, Bitumen, and Land Claims in the Athabasca Oil Sands Region." Chap. 1 In Extracting Home in the Oil Sands: Settler Colonialism and Environmental Change in Subarctic Canada, edited by Clinton N. Westman, Tara L. Joly and Lena Gross, 23-47 (London and New York: Routledge, 2020), 30-33.

²¹ James Parker. History of the Athabasca Oil Sands Region 1890-1960, vol. II: Oral History. Boreal Institute for Northern Studies. 1980, xiv.

²² White to Sifton, 31 August 1897 forwarding Heatherington to Office Commanding, 11 July 1897, LAC, RG 18, v. 141, f. 567–595 as presented in Irwin, Robert "Assembling Sovereignty: Canadian Claims to the Athabasca District Prior to Treaty No. 8", *The Journal of Imperial and Commonwealth History*, 48:4, (2020), 619-653.

²³ Fort McMurray #468 First Nation, Nistawayaw: "Where Three Rivers Meet:" Traditional Land Use Study (Calgary, AB: Nicomacian Press, 2006), 38-39.



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"Burrag the warm weather tar, or thin plich, free from any mittaine of sand, some out of the banks, as if hy pressure, with the thick periodeum. This accommiss a subject was subjected in consideration.

to authority, nearly a quarter of a million horse power can be derived. The Grand Rapids on the river above Fort McMurray, a magnificent spectacle, could in their descent of sixty feet in a quarter of a mile, develop at least 00,000 horse power, in an ordinary season.

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survey work and early exploration caused influxes of people to the region – with different peoples chasing different resources. As aspirations changed or resources were exhausted (salt, for example), many folks left as quickly as they had come, unable or unwilling to live in the long winters and the imposing forest, others falling victim to the boombust cycle. Bearing a similarity to the fur trade, many of these settlers went back to where they originally came. Nevertheless, some stayed ready to call northern Alberta home.

SECTION 5.SETTLER COLONIALISM: 1913-1939

In the 1910s, Fort McMurray became a hub of settler activity. A 1913 North West Mounted Police patrol report (based out of Fort Chipewyan) describes the activity in the region. On January 7, Sgt A.H.L Meller stopped and offered a few supplies to a trapper living on the Embarras River who had been burned out in the fall. The trapper informed Meller that he would take the first dog-train to Chipewyan to get more supplies. That same report continued to talk about a large Oil Derrek by Fort

Settler-Colonial Development Villages

Fort Chipewyan was an essential part of a global trade network, and Fort McMurray held a strategic location in the shipping logistics – however, these were only two of many settler communities of Wood Buffalo. These four villages represent the intersecting dimensions of Settler Colonialism when settlers attached themselves to pre-existing Indigenous places. In each case, Indigenous Peoples used and inhabited these spaces prior to settler incursion and continued to be primary users and residents of the settlements.

Fort McKay – A permanent post, Old Red River Post, was established on the Little Red River (MacKay River) in 1891. In 1898, due to fires and lack of resources, The Hudson's Bay Company moved its entire Fort McMurray fur operation to Fort McKay. The area was well known for its trapping and bush-economies. The village saw early growth due to natural resource prospecting and explorations in the early 1900s – including both salt and oil.

Fort Fitzgerald – Previously known as Smith's Landing, Fort Fitzgerald was renamed in 1915 for a fall-en Northwest Mounted Police Inspector. Fort Fitzgerald occupied an important place in the Mackenzie Basin, as the path north left the river on a 16-mile portage to Fort Smith. Early years saw Fitzgerald as a bustling freighting terminus, as goods flowed in for storage to be freighted to Fort Smith. The community included HBC and religious facilities, as well as housing for workers. During WWII Fort Fitzgerald was home to 600 U.S. troops.

Anzac – Named for WWI Australia and New Zealand Army Corps. Anzac Station opened in 1917 when the railway developed north towards the Clearwater River. The small village grew larger in the 1950's when Anzac becomes home to the Royal Canadian Air Force and Cold War era radar installations.

Conklin – Conklin Station and Post Office are established in 1924 via the Alberta & Great Waterways Railroad. The fur rich area also became a site for mink farming. In the 1940s, commercial fishing became a key economic driver – shipping fish via the Northern Alberta Railway south to Edmonton.

James Parker, History of the Athabasca Oil Sands Region 1890-1960, vol. II: Oral History (Boreal Institute for Northern Studies. 1980). Golder Associates, Socio-Economic Baseline Report for the Wood Buffalo Region (Fort McMurray, 1996). Merrily Aubrey, Place Names of Alberta, Vol IV (Calgary, AB. 1996).

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The soil in this district is a chocolate loam, clay subsoil, and there is an abundance of water.

Postmaster—Charles E Neff Banner Hardware Co Chapline M T sec treas Board of Trade Dobson Percy R implts
Empire Lumber Co Ltd
Hewett M J implts
Miller J R gen store
Mills E B general store
Mills E Meade implts
Union Bank of Canada

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telegraph and railway.

It is the main distributing point and was formerly the headquarters of the H B Co for Athabasca dis-

trict.
Is reached partly by wagon and partly by boats. Has a saw mill owned and operated by the Nativity

owned and operated by the Nativity Mission

The H B Co's steamer "Grahame" runs south 185 miles to Fort Mc-Murray on Athabasca River, 102 miles north to Smith's Landing on Great Slave River, and also west 273 miles up Peace River to Red River, four miles below Vermilion Chutes, Has Anglican and Roman Catholic missions, convent and Roman Catholic school. Mails are received 10 times a year.

Postmaster—P Mercredi
Justice of Peace—John Wylie
R N W M P, Sergt A H L Millor Constable R B Garfit
R C Nativity Mission Rev Father Le Doussal O M I superior Rev Father De Chambeuil O M I, Rev Louis Le Tresse

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Gouin Wm trapper
Grey Nuns Holy Angels Convent
School Rev Sister St Angele super-Hudson's Bay Co Pierre Mercredi in charge William Lyall clerk charge William Lyan clerk
Jewell Ernest B
Johnson Wm engineer S S "Grahame"
Lepeni Francois pilot S S "Grahame"
Letresse Rev Fr priest
Loutit George river pilot
Loutit Peter boat builder
Loutit Thomas carpenter
McLennan R J engineer S S "Primrose" rose"
Onize Villebrun fisherman Colin Fraser "Grahame" Captain Steamer Granamer Captain Link-later master H B Co owners Steamer "Primrose" H B Co owners Trudeau Walter A fur trader Wylie John W engineer S S "Keewa-tin" Steamer

CHIPMAN

Wylie Willie cook

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Fort Fitzgerald, 1920s.

Previously known as Smith's Landing, Fort Fitzgerald was a busy shipping hub, and the start of a 16-mile portage to Fort Smith. In 1929, it boasted a population of 300 people in the townsite.

Glenbow Archives NA-2597-33.

McKay, which was reported to have struck "good flow." Upon arriving in Fort McMurray, Meller states that the town is experiencing a "boom," although he can't imagine why calling McMurray "a wretched place for food and furs." Nevertheless, a land speculator and trader, William Gordon, was en route to Edmonton to advertise 1000 new lots.²⁴ This report further illustrates a colourful history of built heritage, alluding to trap lines, natural resource extracting and growing settlement.

As early as 1890, economic instability issues began to reverberate in communities throughout the region. The primary wage labour economies for First Nations and Métis were trapping, processing, and trading furs as well as work in transportation. This could include working as a guide or freight work carrying consumer goods inland and along the Athabasca River. The incursions of Euro-Canadian trappers and increased mineral resource extraction disrupted Indigenous trapping. ²⁶

These economic pressures coupled with incoming

settlers forced First Nations to move to reserves. During the 1920s, the program of surveying reserves in the region began in full. In many instances, this compounded the economic struggles of Indigenous Peoples. The position of land claims was carefully regulated to position them away from prime development locations. Likewise, Indigenous trap lines were not protected in this process, and many land claims were ignored.²⁷

The federal Department of Indian Affairs failed to provide the training, tools, or policies to facilitate a transition to an agricultural economy in many parts of Canada.²⁸ In particular, the Janvier Reserve received little to no support despite promises in Treaty 8. This issue was further exasperated because much of the land along the Athabasca River is unsuitable for commercial agriculture due to the landform and immense boreal forest.²⁹

This period saw a further threat to the labour economy; freighting work was put under pressure due to the railway development. The Great Alberta

²⁴ Sggt A.H.L Meller Patrol Report January 25th, Library Archives of Canada, RG18-B-1, vol 1717, file 130, file pt.1.

²⁵ Canada Sessional Papers, Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Year Ended March 31 1909.

²⁶ Patricia McCormack, Fort Chipewyan and the shaping of Canadian history, 1788-1920s: "we like to be free in this country" (Vancouver: UBC Press, 2010), 218-221.

²⁷ Hereward Longley, "Uncertain Sovereignty: Treaty 8, Bitumen, and Land Claims in the Athabasca Oil Sands Region." Chap. 1 In Extracting Home in the Oil Sands: Settler Colonialism and Environmental Change in Subarctic Canada, edited by Clinton N. Westman, Tara L. Joly and Lena Gross, 23-47. (London and New York: Routledge, 2020), 30-33.

²⁸ Sarah Carter, Lost Harvests: Prairie Indian Reserve Farmers and Government Policy. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2019. 13-14.

²⁹ Bennett McCardle and Richard C. Daniel, *Development of Farming in Treaty 8, 1899-1940* (Edmonton: Treaty and Aboriginal Rights Research of the Indian Association of Alberta, 1976), 60-96.

Waterways Railway reached Lac la Biche in 1915. Because of the First World War, the railway would not be completed to the new town of Waterways just south of Fort McMurray until the 1920s.³⁰ Developing slowly from Conklin pushing north, it arrived at Draper (Waterways) in 1921. In 1925 the rail line was extended an additional 3.7 miles, and the Waterways Station and the townsite was moved

to the current location at the Hangingstone River. The rail line stopped short of Fort McMurray, much to the dismay of the Fort McMurray locals.³¹

The miles-long trip between the end-of-the-line and the McMurray townsite was completed on foot or water. The navigable rivers and trail systems were still the main transportation corridors outside of the limits of the rail line.³²

Alberta and Great Waterways Railway

In 1909 Alberta and Great Waterways Railway started working towards linking Edmonton with Fort McMurray – better connecting the south to the Mackenzie River system. Due to multiple other variables (WWI, funding, landforms, etc.) it would take over ten years to reach the Clearwater River, and another twenty to reach Fort McMurray townsite. In 1929, the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway transitioned to the Northern Alberta Railway (NAR).

Stations South to North

- Conklin 1924
- Leismer 1916
- Chard 1925
- Pingle 1925
- Quigley 1917
- Warper 1917
- Cheecham 1913 (Post Office only, no station)
- Kinosis 1917
- Anzac 1917
- Lenarthur 1917
- Lynton (aka Cache 23) 1917
- Duet Unknown
- Draper (original Waterways) 1921
- Waterways 1925
- Fort McMurray (Prairie) 1942/43

What About Janvier?

In 1922, the Janvier Reserve, (also known as Chipewyvan Prairie) was surveyed. The railway had been laid in 1916 to the west, and a station (Chard) was built in 1925 to service the area.

Highway 881

Paralleling the Railway, Highway 881 is not formally developed until the modern era, after the year 2000. Before that time, transportation is railway, winter roads and trails.

³⁰ Patricia McCormack, Fort Chipewyan and the shaping of Canadian history, 1788-1920s: "we like to be free in this country" (Vancouver: UBC Press, 2010), 223.

³¹ Ena Schneider, Ribbons of Steel - The Story of the Northern Alberta Railways (Calgary, AB, 1989), 118-122.

³² McCormack, Fort Chipewyan and the shaping of Canadian history, 1788-1920s, 111-115.

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FORT FITZGERALD

(Landing name is Fitzgerald, or Smith Landing), a P. O. and trading post on Slave River, in Athabaska Prov. Elec. Div., reached by rail to Waterways on the A. & G. W. Ry., thence by boat. Is 280 miles north of McMurray, the nearest telegraph office, and 554 mortheast of Edmonton. Has Anglican and R. C. churches, and post of R.C.M.P. Fish. fur, oil and lumber. Transportation facilities for whole of N. W. Territories. Population 300. Population 300.
Greer W J postmaster
Leggo C S
Morie John A trader Northern Traders

Ltd

Person & Norris traders Postmaster—W J Greer Russell & Wagenitz traders

FORT GOOD HOPE

a trading post on the Mackenzie River, 823 miles north of Fort Resolution. Gowen E R agt H B Co Hudson's Bay Co E R Gowen agt Northern Traders Ltd Robin Rev A postmaster

FORT KENT

a P.O. on S30 T61 R4 W4, in Athabasca Prov. Elec. Div., the nearest railway station and telegraph office on the C. N.R. is at St. Paul de Metis. The business and banking centre is at Bonnyville. Population 95. Levasseur Alexis postmaster Levasseur Octave gen store

FORT LAIRD a Laird River point served by H. B. boats between Fort McMurray and Smith's Landing.
Hudson's Bay Co F McLeod agt
Northern Traders Ltd

FORT McKAY

a trading post 35 miles from Fort Mc-Murray.
Clarke T mgr H B Co
Hudson's Bay Co T Clarke mgr
Shott Emil trader

FORT McPHERSON

a trading post on the Peel River, 40 miles south of junction with the Mackenzle River.

Deacon Rev S C postmaster Northern Traders Ltd

FORT MacMURRAY

a P.O. and station on the A. & G.W. Ry. (ry. name McMurray) and on the Athabasca River at its confluence with the Clearwater River, in Athabasca Prov. Elec. Div. Is 177 miles north of Lac La Biche and 808 miles northeast of Edmonton. Has telegraph, telephone and land offices and public school. Has fur, asphalt, limestone, salt, coal oil and is distributing point to north for 200 miles, 2000 miles through McKenzie Basin to Arctic. Population 300. Alta Prov Police Corpl John G MacDonald

Donald Alberta Salt Co mfrs
Armit Robert interpreter
Arsenault Ulric J elk
Athabasca Fish Co fish supply
Bell Benson H traper and sec U F A

Local Bennett George H land and property

owner Biggs Mrs Mary J land and property

Card Gerald Indian agt Carey J fire ranger

Conn Thomas property owner
Conservative Association, Hector Ducharme pres and Thomas Wood sec
Currie A marine capt
Delorme Samuel tmstr
Denholm Russell G eng
Dom Govt Tel Service Chas Sommers

lineman

Ducharme Hector bldg contr and sec

Ducharme Hector bldg contr and sec
Conserv Assn
Forestry Branch Dept of the Interior
A H White chief
Furlough Fred dairy produce
Goloski George saw mill
Goodwin Frank govt lineman
Gordon Christina land owner
Gordon William trader
Grenier J A carp

Grenier J A carp Grenier Mrs Kate fancy goods Hassen Pat cabt mkr

Hassen Pat cabt mkr
Hawkins Sidney contr
Hill Walter H druggist and sec Bd of
Trade
Hogue E fire ranger
Hudsons Bay Co J J Loutit mgr
Indian Agency Gerald Card agt
Ings George A phys
Kushner Samuel fur buyer and gen
store

store

store
Laffont Rev Father parish priest
Leggett Harry J of Paul & Leggett
Liberal Association Arnold Skelton pres
G A Morrison sec
Loutit J J mgr Hudson's Bay Co
Loutit W C trapper and trader
MacDonald Hugh D fire ranger
MacDonald John pilot
MacDonald John G const Alta Prov Police

lice
McKinley John C eng and p'lot
MacLeod Robert R mgr Royal Bank
McMurray Board of Trade William
Paul pres

Paul pres
McVittle Harvey contr
McVittle Mrs Jemima dance hall
Malcolm Harry guide and trapper
Moor Nicholis acct and pres U F A Local and sawmill
Morimoto K barber and rooming had
Morrison George A barber Sub Land
Office and sec Liberal Assn
Morrison Mrs G A bakery
Munday F boat bldr
Murray G Fred boat bldr
O'Coffey Frank W hotel kpr
Owens H Grant auto livery mail carrier
Parry John gen store
Paul & Leggett gen merchts

Parry John gen store
Paul & Leggett gen merchts
Paul William of Paul & Leggett and
pres Bd of Trade
Potts Cecil notary public and police
magistrate
Rault Peter M blksmith and mech
Reidel Albert of Watt & Reidel

Richardson John mercht and fur buyer Richardson W trapper and muskrat farmer Rocke Guy V H postmaster and notary

public

R C M P—Sergt Cecil Ward

R C Mission Rev Father Laffonte priest Ross Miss Olive nurse
Roy Lucein contr
Royal Bank of Canada Robt R Macleod mgr

leod mgr
Ryan Brothers freighting contrs
Ryan G Pat of Ryan Bros
Schmit Paul eng
Shairp J H carp and boat bldr
Shott Emile trader
Skelton Arnold meat market and pres
Liberal Assn
Somers Charles F opr Dom Govt Tel
Service

Somers Charles F opr Dom Govt Tel Service Sub-Chief Fireranger—Albert White Sub Land Office George A Morrison Sutherland Angus M druggist Sutherland John eng H B Co Telegraph Office Charles Somers United Church U F A Local, Nicholas Moor pres and B H Bell sec Ward Cecil sergt R C M P Watt Grant S of Watt & Reidel



Laying track on the AGWR, 1921. Boreal forest and muskeg presented a challenge to development.

Glenbow Archives NA-781-2.

In the 1930s, the Great Depression crippled the global fur market.³³ Additionally, a period of drought in the 1930s caused more fluctuation in furs (especially muskrat), which significantly impacted most regional trappers.³⁴ These changes were reflected in the built environment; for example, in 1939, Fort Chipewyan saw the demolition of many historic Hudson's Bay Company Buildings as the company retracted in scope.³⁵

33 Arthur J Ray, "Commentary on the Economic History of the Treaty 8 Area," *Native Studies Review* 10, no. 2 (1995), 169-195.

³⁵ Patricia McCormack, Fort Chipewyan and the shaping of Canadian history, 1788-1920s: "we like to be free in this country" (Vancouver: UBC Press, 2010), 111.



Fire & Ice

The drought of the 1930s brought increased risk of fire, and in 1934 a fire in Fort McMurray burned the "whole town" (commercial structures) – fortunately there were no reported injuries. Rebuild began immediately, and by 1935 the townsite included a new hotel, drug store, meat market, café, confectionary and barbershop.

In 1936, an ice jam in the spring thaw flooded the entire plain – nature once again shaping and re-shaping the development of the region.

Alvena Strasbourg, Memories Of A Metis Woman (Reprint Alberta, 1998), 30-34

Hudson's Bay Company-Fort Chipewyan, 1922.

³⁴ Golder Associates, Socio-Economic Baseline Report for the Wood Buffalo Region (Fort McMurray, 1996), 53.



Fort Chipewyan, 1946. Athabasca Cafe & Rooms; Hamdon & Alley LTD General Merchants

Northwest Territories Archives/N-2013-014-0391

SECTION 6. WWII & POST WAR YEARS: 1940-1964

When the economy recovered in the 1940s, it had a new focus – Oil and Gas. While the earliest work in the regional energy sector began in the 1910s, the Second World War drove massive demand for regional Oil and Gas development. The War brought a global market for synthetic products and energy, and in the years following, folks flooded north. The burgeoning industry brought employment opportunities, increased pay and often a higher quality of life to countless families.

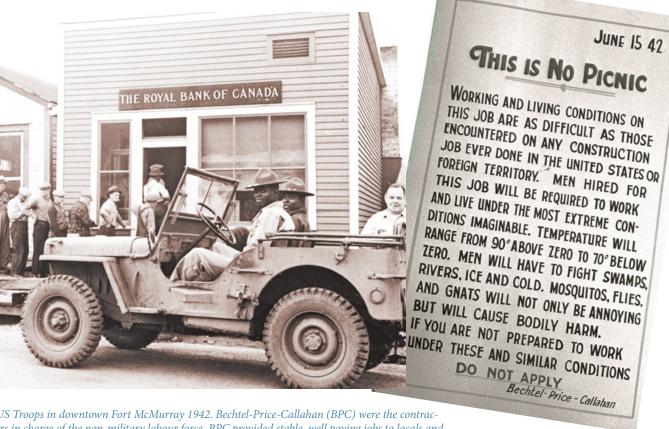
WWII also brought a new demographic of migrants to the region In 1942, thousands of American troops arrived in the region. Overnight the populations of Fort McMurray and Waterways more than tripled as trainloads of U.S. service members came to build the Canol Pipeline in the Northwest Territories. Throughout the three years from 1942 to 1945, troops and materials were steadily passing from the home base and shipping docks at Fort McMurray through Fort Chipewyan to Fort Fitzgerald and on their way to the Northwest Territories. ³⁶ Development (both built form and economics) followed the path as people, employment and paycheques flowed through the region.

In Fort McMurray, the Prairie was developed into the base of operations – including a massive camp for soldiers and migrant workers (both temporary and more permanent structures) and the redevelopment and expansion of the shipyard. Additionally, a hospital and a 400-room hotel were built.³⁷ Improved transportation included the extension of the rail line from Waterways to Fort McMurray and the development of an airfield (which later became modern-day Fort McMurray International Airport).

When the Canol project ceased in 1945, the outward migration caused a major contraction in population throughout the region. The associated infrastructure was decommissioned, removed, or repurposed to suit community needs.

³⁶ Patricia McCormack. Fort Chipewyan and the shaping of Canadian history, 1788-1920s: "we like to be free in this country" (Vancouver: UBC Press, 2010), 111.

³⁷ Donald Grant Wetherell and Irene Kmet, Alberta's North. (Reprint, Edmonton, Alta.: Canadian Circumpolar Institute Press, 2000), 224.



US Troops in downtown Fort McMurray 1942. Bechtel-Price-Callahan (BPC) were the contractors in charge of the non-military labour force. BPC provided stable, well paying jobs to locals and migrants; however, the work was 'No Picnic.' Above, BPC employees are awaiting payment at the Royal Bank in Fort McMurray.

> Richard Finnie/Library and Archives Canada/PA-171534. Richard Finnie/Library and Archives Canada/PA-164900.

STREET HEM US IN ON ALL SIDES. OUR NED
STREET HEM US IN ON ALL SIDES. OUR NED
PIRPORT ABOUT TEN MILES FROM ENMP.

OPRESPONDENCE

ANDRESS A AZO.

ANDRESS AZO. YOU SEE AT THE END OF THE ALONG THE LEFT GIOE OF STREET ARE. HOTEL, PROC STORE, POST OFFICE, JUNIS STORE, LUNCH ROOM, and THE ONE WITH THE (X) is A HUDSON BAY CO. STORE. THEN ON THE RIGHT SIDE IS ANYAL BANK of CANADA, CANDY STORE, POOL ROOM AND BARBERShop GENERAL STORE AND MAY BE ONE OR TWO OTHERS. The other town of Waterways is about the savey size but not quite so weatly arranged or clean size but not quite so weatly arranged or clean

c1943 - Postcard.

Postcard home from US Service Member, ca1943:

"Those Mountains you see at the end of the street hem us in on all sides. Our new airport is to the left up on the mountain about ten miles from camp.

This is the big town up here. Along the left side of the street are a hotel, drug store, post office, junk store, lunch room and the one with the (X) is a Hudson Bay Co. Store. Then on the right side is a Royal Bank of Canada, candy store, pool room and barber shop, general store and maybe one to two others.

The other town of Waterways is about the same size but not quite so neatly arranged or clear.

What do you think of the forest? Love, Bill" "It was like a boom, and it seemed like the way of life changed from that time on... and then, when they moved out of here, it was just like a ghost town. You could hear a pin drop." Alvena Strassbourg, 1979.³⁸

"When that was all over, and they started to move out again, a lot of stuff was sold... Buildings were sold as well. My house at the Prairie was at one time a warehouse, cut into four pieces and sold to different people." Julian Mills, 1979.³⁹

Along with Canol, other early Oil and Gas development included work at Draper (1922) and Bitumount (1925), and Abasand in Fort McMurray (1936). Various other sites,

projects and interests continued after the wartime boom. This period cut more lines through the forest, leaving pockets of industry. The earliest Oil and Gas developments are now grown over in the deep woods, not unlike the remnants of the fur trade era.

As the energy industry grew, so did the associated towns in region. On May 6, 1947, Fort McMurray and Waterways amalgamated and were incorporated as a village on December 29. A year later, in 1948, Fort McMurray was proclaimed a town, and by 1965 there were 1,804 people living there permanently.

During this time, the region was the gateway to the north. In the 1950s, over 100,000 tonnes of freight would be hauled up the Athabasca

River; however, 1964 saw the completion of the Great Slave Lake Railway, which fundamentally changed freighting patterns for the Mackenzie Basin. Goods now moved through northwestern Alberta versus the northeast, which signalled a massive reduction of the regional shipping hubs. This fundamental shift could have triggered a significant contraction in populations, but Fort McMurray continued to act as a staging point for industry across the county. Interestingly, Fort McMurray sees a nearly exponential growth in population in the 1960s.

From WWII to Cold War

In 1956, Stony Mountain was home to part of the D.E.W. Line (Distant Early Warning). Once again people migrated to the area, participating in the development. Anzac became the temporary home (and for some, the permanent home) for these Cold War workers.

Air Travel and Freight - Takes Off

Air travel and freight service arrived in the region in the late 1920s. Bush pilots and their services quickly became a vital service to the entire region. Air strips were on water, ice and wherever landscape allowed. Goods, people and mail now moved by air, no longer constrained by muskeg or landforms, and this revolutionized transportation in the region. In practical terms, it had equal if not greater impact than the arrival of the railway.

The air strips developed during the Canol Project furthered this revolution opening the region to larger and faster service. Eventually leading to the development of the modern airports in Fort McMurray and Fort Chipewyan in the early 1960s.

³⁸ James Parker, *History of the Athabasca Oil Sands Region 1890-1960, vol. II: Oral History* (Boreal Institute for Northern Studies. 1980), 35. 39 Parker, *History of the Athabasca Oil Sands Region 1890-1960,* 33.

POPULATION STATISTICS Fort McMurray 1951 - 1970

o 1951: 926

o 1956: 1,110

o 1961: 1,186

o 1965: 1,804

o 1970: 6,132

SECTION 7.BOOM: 1965-1980

In 1964, the Great Canadian Oil Sands plant construction began, and in 1966 Highways 63 was completed. As Oil & Gas development continued and transportation networks continued to open up, the region was again moving further into boomtimes. This once again brought migrant workers to the urban centers with a particular focus on Fort McMurray.

Fort McMurray was more than a working town. Evidence of this is reflected in the town's built environment. In 1967 it boasted: 5 restaurants, 2 barber shops, a beauty parlour, a jewellery store, and a 'tourist service,' among other stores.

Surrounded by the woods and heavy industry, the threat of fire remained no small concern. As such, the town of Fort McMurray invested in their fire fighters. In February 1965, the town could boast an 800-gallon tank truck and one 600-gallon tank truck in their department of 12 volunteers. The 30 fire hydrants and 700 feet of 1 1/2" hose were more remarkable. 40 The town was focused on making the community safe as it continued its exponential growth.

The influx brought extensive housing development to Fort McMurray. In the early

1990s, it was estimated that 90% of the building stock in Fort McMurray had been constructed in the 1960s and 70s.

The same period saw a dramatic increase in population at Fort Chipewyan. This population growth inspired changes in the built history. Urban services were added to the community (electricity-1959-61, telephone-1962, and first waterline and treatment plant-1968). ⁴² Early midcentury development saw undersized and cramped quarters, but by 1971 construction efforts shifted to larger accommodations to better suit the needs of the average Fort Chipewyan-sized family. ⁴³

Although the building of Métis houses had essentially terminated by the 1930s, recent field research comparing the historic houses to contemporary Métis-built homes reveals some remarkable similarities between these ancestral homes and more recent construction. Métis architecture is vernacular, meaning that it is not formally standardized. Instead, it follows a time-honoured tradition passed down from generation to generation. The most distinct feature of this style of architecture is that a home is intimately informed by its environment, earthwork, a specific style of construction and the distinct lack



1930s Vernacular Housing, Fort Chipewyan.

Alberta Heritage Survey HS-34455/85R218.

⁴⁰ Department of Industry Development Government of the Province of Alberta, *Survey of Fort McMurray* (1965), 6-10.

⁴¹ Golder Associates, Socio-Economic Baseline Report for the Wood Buffalo Region (Fort McMurray, 1996), 24.

⁴² Golder Associates, Socio-Economic Baseline Report, 53.

⁴³ John W. Chalmers, On The Edge of The Shield. (Reprint, Edmonton: The Boreal Institute for Northern Studies, 1971), 9.

New Town Fort McMurray

In 1956, the Province of Alberta created The Alberta New Towns Act. It was developed to assist new urban centres, and communities expanding at unsustainable levels. While it took away much of the foundational 'local' elements of municipal government, it offered a toolkit of administration, funding, policy and planning assistance when rapid growth in a community outpaced the ability to properly meet community needs.

In 1964, Fort McMurray acquired 'New Town Status' – retaining it until 1980. This allowed borrowing from the Alberta's general revenue (up to one-million dollars) and brought the Provincial Planning Board's assistance in planning and development. It also allowed for a coordinated approach to development outside the town – including roadways, bridge work, etc. In that regard, under the New Town directive 1965 saw the completion of the Grant MacEwan Bridge over the Athabasca River, and flood control work on the Syne, and in 1966 Highway 63 was completed.

In 1966 the first subdivision developed under the New Town administration was Poplar Grove. This was followed in 1968 with Birch Grove and Clearwater. These three subdivisions were still within the Lower Townsite.

Continued pressure and population growth, lead the New Town to explore options of outside the Lower Townsite. Continued 'New Town' development led to the 1973 developments of Beacon Hill and Gregoire Mobile Home Park – the first subdivisions developed outside the historical areas of the river valley.

The New Town of Fort McMurray General Plan of 1974 looked to push development further and further to the periphery with a focus on single-family homes in a suburban environment. The Plan examined possible development in all four directions (crossing both the Athabasca and Clearwater Rivers).

New Town development had its detractors throughout – pointing to a lack of democratic processes. Community leaders learned "that under the New Town status, while the Province would entertain opinions from local residents, its decisions were final."

Compiled from:

Town of Fort McMurray, The New Town of Fort McMurray General Plan (1974).

Donald Grant Wetherell and Irene Kmet, *Alberta's North* (Reprint, Edmonton, Alta.: Canadian Circumpolar Institute Press, 2000).

Irwin Huberman, *The Place We Call Home*. (Reprint, Fort McMurray, Alta: Historical Book Society of Fort McMurray, 2004), 176-177.

McMurray Gets Town Status

A cabinet order-in-council Friday granted new town status to Fort McMurray in the oil sands area of northeast Alberta.

Effective June 30, the new status will give the town increased borrowing powers and more flexibility in the control of land developments.

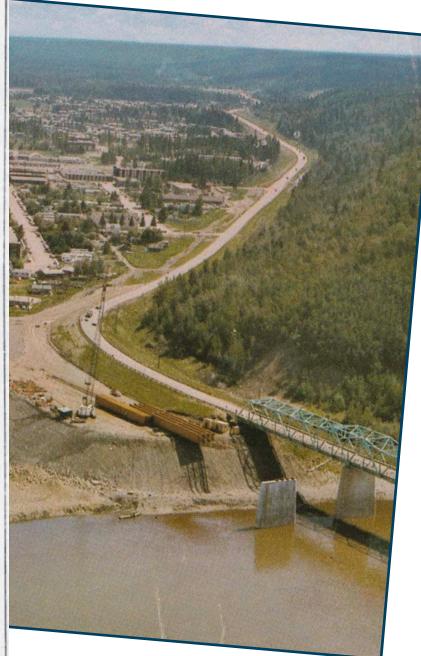
The order re-affirms McMurray as the community centre for workers involved in Canadian Oil Sands Ltd.'s \$190 million oil sands processing plant construction.

FLOOD PREVENTION

Based on a provincial planning board recommendation, the government is expected to be involved in the construction of a \$300,000 flood-prevention dike system around McMurray, and a \$125,000 causeway.

In its report to the cabinet, the provincial planning board said a large area of the river valley is liable to flooding during spring break-up of Athabasca and Clearwater river ice.

Consulting engineer Dr. Tom Blench said "unless the flood problem is alleviated the land available for new developments will be severely limited."



Fort McMurray 1970s - Postcard.

of compartmentalization in the house layout.⁴⁴ This is a form of architecture unique to this part of the world and could be found in communities with a Métis presence (e.g., Anzac, Conklin, Fort Chipewyan).

"The Métis people [Fort Chipewyan] that I talked to do not want the government to build homes for them that they cannot afford to maintain and pay for. They want the government to implement a program so that they

can build their own homes."

A.O. Fimrite Minister, Northern Alberta Development Council-1968⁴⁵ (emphasis added)

Unfortunately, housing did not always keep up with demand in the region. Supply and demand issues increased costs above the means of most residents. In 1977, Minister of Housing and Public Works Bill Yurko commented that "chances are rather small one can afford to buy a single-family dwelling."⁴⁶ This was a boom period, but much different and far more aggressive than the previous boom-bust cycles. The built environment struggled to keep pace.

A 1980 study conducted by the University of Alberta Population Research Laboratory of family demographics illustrates how Fort McMurray Developed in the wake of massive economic growth. The study suggests that workers migrated in two major waves: the first, for the construction of the Great Canadian Oil Sands plant during 1963-1968, when the population grew at a rate of 38.5% per year. The second wave arrived during the development of Syncrude during 1973-1978, during which the population grew at 21.4% annually. These

migrants, like previous migrations, were primarily single men who lived in construction camps near the plants. However, as the Great Canadian Oil Sands plant became operational, family migration became more prominent, a pattern encouraged by recent policies of both companies.⁴⁷ These Fort McMurray residents were better off economically than many other Canadians. The average total household income from the study sample was \$27,000 in 1978, considerably higher than estimated Alberta incomes at \$17,600.

This study also gives an idea of the diversity of settlers living in Fort McMurray. Twenty-one percent of the people included were first-generation immigrants to Canada, ready to make northeastern Alberta their home. Interestingly, over half of these immigrants had migrated since 1971, with only 30% of the study sample being born in Alberta.

Most respondents were Protestant (46%), followed by Roman Catholics (30%), other non-Christian religions (13%) and "no religion" (11%).⁴⁸ These

Population GROWTH.

Fort McMurray started the decade with a 1970 population of 6,132, and by 1980, the population totaled 27,874!

demographics reflect more extensive societal changes in Alberta and Canada. In 1962 new federal immigration regulations were introduced. These eliminated some of the overt racial discrimination from Canadian Immigration Policy. Skill was prioritized as the criteria for determining admissibility rather than ethnicity or the country of

⁴⁴ Jason Surkan, "Material Culture: Metis Folk Home" Last Modified August 9, 2017. https://metisarchitect.com/2017/08/09/material-culture-metis-folk-home/

⁴⁵ Donald Grant Wetherell and Irene Kmet, Homes In Alberta (Reprint, Edmonton: University of Alberta Press, 1991), 240.

⁴⁶ Wetherell and Kmet, Homes In Alberta, 300.

⁴⁷ Carol Vlassoff and John W. Gartrell. *Frontier Fertility: A Study of Fort McMurray Families*. Population Research Laboratory. Discussion Paper: No. 21 (University of Alberta Population Research Laboratory, 1980), 4.

⁴⁸ Vlassoff and Gartrell, Frontier Fertility: A Study, 10.

origin.⁴⁹ These changes helped open the region to a more diverse pool of immigrants.

The study suggested over 40% of newcomers intended to remain in the region. It noted that the proportion of residents who had stayed more than ten years had doubled since 1969. This was partly because of the development of modern educational, health and recreation facilities, a variety of community services and improved transportation networks. ⁵⁰

The prolonged economic boom was driving-up populations, services, urban development, and consequently the built environment. The benefits of this economic growth were not evenly felt.

Indigenous communities continued to experience disproportionate amounts of poverty. Consequently, some of the best examples of First Nations and Métis heritage from the 1920s into the 1980s tell a far different story.

Likewise, the booming growth and changing demographics brought a culture shock to the local communities – with different languages, values, and knowledge systems.⁵¹ While "on the positive side, the oil and gas industry

provided jobs with steady income and adequate housing for their local employees. Many people were able to earn a good living in the oil sands, gain skills and training, and provide a quality life for their families."⁵² The Oil and Gas boom was substantively reshaping the region with successes

and challenges much like the cycles of the previous 200 years.

The territory that would become the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo saw profound change between the 18th to 20th centuries. As the 1970s ended, a world recession loomed, hitting the RMWB shortly after 1980, rippling across most industries, development, and communities. Indeed, the 1980s, 1990s and 2000s hold a colourful history, but that will have to be an exploration for another time. Undoubtedly, there will be more to discover and lessons to learn – bringing the past into the present and teaching about ourselves and the places we work and call home.



Fort McMurray 1970s - Postcard.

⁴⁹ Kelley Ninette and Michael Trebilcock, The Making of the Mosaic: A History of Canadian Immigration Policy (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1998), 332-33

⁵⁰ Carol Vlassoff and John W. Gartrell. *Frontier Fertility: A Study of Fort McMurray Families*. Population Research Laboratory. Discussion Paper: No. 21. (University of Alberta Population Research Laboratory, 1980), 22.

⁵¹ Fort McMurray Métis Local, 1935, Mark of the Métis: traditional knowledge and stories of the Métis peoples of northeastern Alberta (2012), 193-195.

⁵² Fort McMurray Métis Local, 1935, Mark of the Métis, 187.

⁵³ Donald Grant Wetherell and Irene Kmet, Alberta's North (Reprint, Edmonton, Alta.: Canadian Circumpolar Institute Press, 2000), 300-301.

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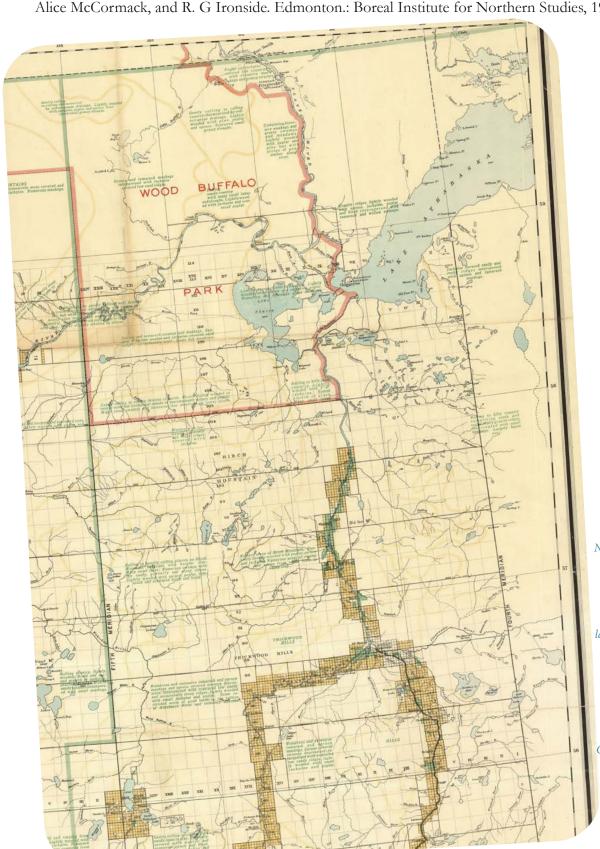
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Northeast Alberta, 192

Northern Alberta, mu showing disposition lands. (CU14017124) Courtesy of Collectio Libraries and Cultu al Resources Digit Collections, Universi of Calgan

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~RMWB~ Historic Context 1788 – 1980

Part of the Heritage Resources Management Plan: Informing Survey (Identification)

&

Inventory (Evaluation)
of potential
Historic Resources & Cultural Landscapes.

Completed for The Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo

Completed by M. Dougherty Consulting John Cole, M.A. – Historian Michael Dougherty – Heritage Consultant



2022[©]



WHAT WE HEARD ABOUT HERITAGE RESOURCES: PHASE ONE ENGAGEMENT

Community & Protective Services November 8, 2021 – March 31, 2022

M. Dougherty Consulting May 2, 2022

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY		
INTRODUCTION	6	
ENGAGEMENT		
WHAT WE HAVE BEEN ASKING	<u> 7</u>	
THEMES AND VALUES	8	
VISION STATEMENTS	9	
WHAT PLACES MATTERS MOST?	10	
POTENTIAL HISTORIC RESOURCES	10	
POTENTIAL CULTURAL LANDSCAPES and/or HISTORIC AREAS	10	
TOP 5 HERITAGE PROGRAMMING	11	
POSSIBLE LINKAGE	11	
EVALUATION		
PLACES OF INTEREST LIST	14	
NEXT STEPS	17	



With gratitude, we acknowledge that we are working within Treaty 8 Territory, the traditional lands of the Cree, Dene, and the unceded territory of the Métis.

ABOUT THE PROJECT

Heritage resources management is a community-driven initiative in the creation of a plan and in the management of identified resources and sites. The Heritage Resources Management Plan (HRMP) is a strategic priority of the Wood Buffalo Culture Plan, which was adopted by Council in 2019.

The purpose of a HRMP is to provide a useful and proactive framework to encourage and facilitate heritage conservation activities in Wood Buffalo. It also serves as a guide for future initiatives for the identification, stewardship, and management of heritage resources.

Developing a successful HRMP requires the involvement of the community. As such, online surveys, virtual group discussions and individual discussions created a foundation for meaningful engagement.

This report is a synopsis of what the Heritage Resources Management Plan Project Team has heard and learned so far through Indigenous engagement, public engagement, and historical research. It does not complete the team's work in these areas, but rather is a snapshot in time of our current journey. We are listening!

M. Dougherty Consulting has completed this report with assistance and advice from the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Public, stakeholder and Indigenous engagement opportunities for the initial phase of engagement were held from November 7, 2021 – March 31, 2022. Due to COVID-19 protocols, most engagement to date has been completed virtually.

WHAT WE DID

INDIGENOUS PARTNER ENGAGEMENT

4 First Nations

3 Métis Locals

2 Organizations

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT



- Virtual group discussions
- Digital engagement (Participate Wood Buffalo, social media, email)
- Online & print survey



- Return postage-paid surveys (Fort Chipewyan residents, rural Elders and seniors, and urban seniors)
- Virtual group discussions
- Individual discussions
- In-person Community Coffee Chats

"Indigenous residents deserve recognition at minimum that these land have traditionally been theirs, including places twere significant to them.

Engagement Resp

ENGAGEMENT CHANNELS

The project was promoted through the project's Participate Wood Buffalo page, radio ads, social media campaign, news release, internal RMWB communications, and in-person during Community Coffee Chats.

629

Online Visits to Participate Wood Buffalo Project Page

49,192

Social Media Impressions

352

Social Media Comments, Clicks, Likes and Shares

30

Virtual & In-Person Discussions

138

Online Survey

WHAT WE HEARD

TOP 10 HERITAGE VALUES BASED ON PARTICIPATION

1.	Nature	6.	Heritage stories
2.	Indigenous heritage	7.	Exploration & adventure
3.	The rivers	8.	Resilience
4.	Natural resources	9.	Community
5.	Education & learning	10.	Collaboration/Partnership

TOP 10 HERITAGE THEMES BASED ON PARTICIPATION

1.	Indigenous cultural heritage	6.	Settler colonialism
2.	Fur trade	7.	Modes of transportation
3.	Natural resources	8.	In/out migration
4.	Global economic trade network	9.	Displacement
5.	Treaty 8	10.	Natural disaster

THESE PLACES MATTER!

Abasand Oils Historic Site

The most referenced and recognized historic resources and cultural landscapes found in the RMWB, as identified by engagement participants follows. A more detailed list can be found further into the report.

MacDonald Island

- report.

 Fort McMurray Heritage Village
 Fort McMurray Heritage Shipyard

 Rivers/waterways/waterfront
- Bitumount Historic Site

 Various trail systems
- Mitchell's Café (formerly RCMP)

 Moccasin Flats
- Fort McMurray Fire Hall #1 Fort Chipewyan
- Fort Chipewyan Bicentennial Museum Downtown Fort McMurray
- Fort McMurray Royal Canadian Legion Fort McMurray Tarsands Lions Park
 - Churches in Fort Chipewyan Draper

NEXT STEPS

Keyano College

We thank you for your input and ideas throughout the first stage of engagement on the Heritage Resources Management Plan. Next steps include continued conversations with Indigenous communities, regional open houses, resource assessments and evaluation, and other group and individual meetings. Our goals include project validations, inventory creation, heritage programming, and management planning. To stay informed about the project, or to receive project updates visit participate.rmwb.ca/hrmp.

INTRODUCTION

In June 2021, The Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo (RMWB) launched the Heritage Resources Management Plan (HRMP) project. The What We Heard Report summarizes what we have learned through historical research and what we have heard through community engagement. This document is not an endpoint, rather it is step in a larger process. The Project Team will continue to learn, listen and adjust throughout the HRMP project.

ENGAGEMENT¹

Heritage Resources Management (HRM) is a community-driven initiative, and Heritage Management Plans must be developed via community input and engagement. RMWB is a diverse region built of many communities, and the Project Team understands that it alone cannot interpret community wants and needs. Planning should be guided by a broad and deep cross-section of the greater RMWB communities.

HRM is developed in three key phases, with engagement woven through all stages of development. The Phases are presented below in a linear timeline; however, it should be recognized many items are concurrent, and there is much overlap between the Phases.

Phase 1 - Discovery & Identification

This Phase examines which heritage pieces remain and begins to collect the stories, ideas and values associated with specific resources.

Phase 2 - Resources Evaluation

This portion of the project takes the learnings from Phase 1 and refines them through an evaluation process. This Phase will also focus on creating the Vision Statement and looks to the community to understand and explore options for Heritage Programming, which could inform, support and enliven Heritage Management in RMWB.

Phase 3 - Heritage Management Planning

The Management Plan is developed in Phase 3. While much of the plan will focus on technical and operational management, this portion of the

project brings together the findings, evaluation results and learnings through Engagement.



The primary objective for the RMWB HRMP is to manage the tangible, immovable heritage assets within the Municipality.

Hertiage Stewardship

The goal of HRM is empowerment through community Stewardship of Heritage. It is intended that the RMWB Heritage Resources Management Plan will give the community the Ability to Act, providing stewardship for historic places and cultural landscapes.

¹⁻ Engagement started in the summer of 2021. It was put on hold during a 5-week blackout period for municipal elections and relaunched in late October. Since the beginning of the project, the majority of engagement has been virtual meetings and online activities, as the Project Team has endeavoured to keep the project Covid-Safe.

Strategies & Tactics

We have used (and will continue to use) multiple strategies and tactics to help reach a wide demographic and cross-section of the RMWB.

- Indigenous engagement (direct outreach)²
- Group sessions (virtual)
- Digital engagement
 - Participate Wood Buffalo
 - Social media
 - Email
- Survey (online and paper)
- Return postage paper surveys
- One-on-one interviews
- Impromptu conversations
- Community Coffee Chat (events/open houses)

WHAT WE HAVE BEEN ASKING

Engagement has been focused on the identification of potential resources and heritage programming. This engagement has been multifaceted. Some technical questioning has been done internally at the municipality. Resource evaluation has been a primary consideration in Indigenous engagement.

The key questions we are asking relate to all three phases of heritage management: identification, evaluation and management. These questions are used in both survey and direct engagements:

1. Identification:

Thinking of historic places in Wood Buffalo, please share your favourite place, space, or heritage resource in the region.

2. Evaluation:

What about this place is important to you?

3. Management/Programming:

Along with stewardship of Heritage Resources, Heritage Management may include Heritage Programming. Programming can consist of events, commemoration, tours, interpretation, etc. How do you like to engage or participate in heritage in RMWB?

²⁻ The health and safety of Indigenous communities is a priority to the RMWB. The RMWB recognizes that Indigenous communities are particularly vulnerable to COVID-19. As such, the RMWB suspended in-person engagement with Indigenous communities from December 2021 to March 2022, which is the period during which the RMWB intended to undertake more extensive Indigenous engagement concerning the HRMP. Since Indigenous communities have expressed a strong preference for in-person engagement for the HRMP, the depth of engagement achieved at this juncture is out of step with non-Indigenous engagement, which has occurred primarily through online venues.



THEMES AND VALUES

Themes – Development themes are uncovered via research and engagement. The Project Team looks for specific occurrences, reoccurrences, foundational elements, and seminal pieces. The community may or may not appreciate these themes; however, each has impacted and/or driven community development over time.

Values – Heritage values are partly evidenced through research, but more so through engagement – question #2 above (qualitative analysis). These are the key elements that people cherish and reference as essential building blocks for Heritage Management.

Development Themes	Heritage Values
Indigenous cultural heritage (foundational)	Nature (natural environment)
Fur trade	Indigenous heritage
Natural resources	The Rivers & the waterways
Global economic trade network	Natural resources
• Treaty 8	Education & learning
Settler colonialism	The stories
Modes of transportation	Exploration & adventure
In/out migration	Resilience
• Displacement	Community (reliance upon and duty to)
Natural disaster	Collaboration/partnership
The boreal forest	Stewardship
Boom/bust cycles	

VISION STATEMENTS

The Project Team has reviewed several applicable and Council-approved planning documents to understand the community vision and aspirations for heritage management. Vision statements were collected, and keywords and phrases were extracted for further consideration. These documents include (but are not limited to): RMWB Strategic Plan, Culture Plan, Public Art Plan, Draft Municipal Development Plan, and various Area Structure Plans.

VISION KEYWORDS & PHRASES

- Foundations
- Cultural heritage
- Natural beauty
- Sustainable
- Indigenous cultural heritage
- Natural landscape
- Traditional areas
- Sacred places
- Enjoying
- Protecting
- Traditional culture & language
- Preserved and celebrated
- Land has been secured
- Wonderful Environment
- Ever-changing clearwater river
- Preserve the natural landscape
- Relationships with neighbours
- Value the rich natural setting

- Natural environment is integral
- Cultural heritage
- Highly respected
- Celebrated
- Cultural activities
- Celebrations
- Natural environment
- Enhanced stewardship
- Partnership
- Support cultural identity
- Strong sense of identity
- History and optimism
- Environmental
- Well-being
- Heritage
- Vital
- Proud
- Sustainable



WHAT PLACES MATTERS MOST?

The following sections were developed from the 138 surveys (quantitative analysis). The image (below) illustrates the places that matter most to the respondent - a mix of Historic Resources and Cultural Landscapes. The listings that follow put each in its component category.

Survey respondents overwhelmingly supported the existing heritage preservation and curatorial work at Heritage Village, the Shipyard, and the Fort Chipewyan Museum (noted in the images as: "museum").

It should also be noted that there is a strong community identification with and preference for: rivers, waterfronts & waterways; Indigenous cultural heritage; and early oil/gas developments.



POTENTIAL HISTORIC RESOURCES

- Fort McMurray Heritage Village
- Fort McMurray Heritage Shipyard
- Abasand Oils Historic Site
- Bitumount Historic Site
- Mitchell's Café (formerly RCMP)

- Fort McMurray Fire Hall #1
- Fort Chipewyan Bicentennial Museum
- The Legion
- Churches (Fort Chipewyan)
- Keyano College

POTENTIAL CULTURAL LANDSCAPES and/or HISTORIC AREAS

- The Snye
- Rivers/waterways/waterfront
- MacDonald Island
- 'Trails'
- Moccasin Flats

- Fort Chipewyan
- Downtown Fort McMurray
- Lion's Park
- Draper

TOP 5 HERITAGE PROGRAMMING

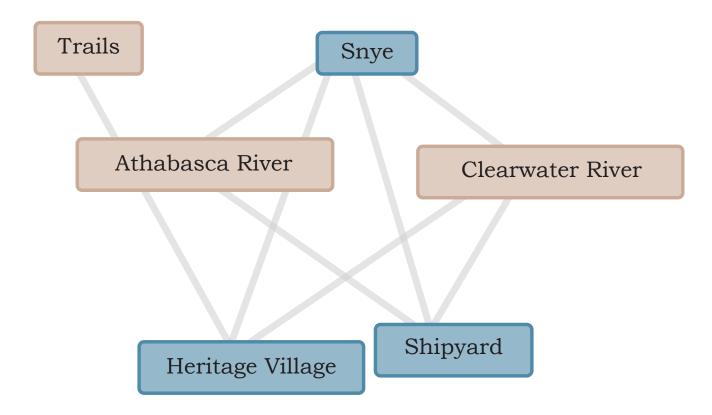
- 1. Events
- 2. Interpretive signage
- 3. Museums
- 4. Public art
- 5. Online engagement

Note: There is a reoccurring theme of "with" for heritage programming. That is to say, pariticpants wish to experience programming with family, with children, and with friends. It should also be noted there is a theme of hospitality and inclusion: everyone, all ages, regular people, and people from all over the world.

POSSIBLE LINKAGE

Connecting linkages between Historic Resources, Cultural Landscapes and Heritage Programming is an integral part of the planning process. Using data from respondents, certain links can be made. For example, interpretive signage could be developed on a walk through the Prairie in Fort McMurray – connecting historic trails to the waterfronts and historic resources.

The signage could be general heritage or based on a Development Theme, such as Modes of Transportation.



EVALUATION

During engagement, there has been much discussion on why places are significant. There has also been a consideration on Why a municipality may or may not wish to protect or commemorate a heritage site. This section looks to give further insight into what criteria are used.

There is an existing framework used in Canada that suggests using five specific criteria:

- A- Theme/activity
- B- Institution/person
- C- Design/style/construction
- D- Information potential
- E- Landmark/symbolic value

For RMWB evaluations, the Project Team will include additional principles to allow for deeper considerations:

- 1. Historical legacies & ongoing harm
- 2. Opportunity for education & awareness
- 3. Amplifying histories (under-told and lesser-known)
- 4. Physical location
- 5. Levels of interest & engagement

In an attempt to decolonize our process, the Project Team is exploring adding an Indigenous Lens to evaluations. Suggestions from Indigenous Elders, community members and representatives include the use of:

Seven Sacred Teachings

- Courage
- Respect
- Truth
- Love
- Humility
- Honesty
- Wisdom

Medicine Wheel

- Spiritual
- Physical
- Mental
- Emotional

Storytelling

Elder's Sharing Circle

The Project Team is working with Indigenous communities to understand better these suggestions and how they could be applied to evaluating historic resources.

OTHER EXPRESSED CONCERNS

- 1. How/who of stewardship who looks after the historic sites?
- 2. Protecting resources from trespass, plunder or amateur archeology.
- 3. Protecting information related to historic sites (private property, government, Indigenous groups).
- 4. The constraints of heritage conservation and the need for a better understanding of how policy/ procedures work.
- 5. Impacts of heritage conservation on environmental stewardship.

12

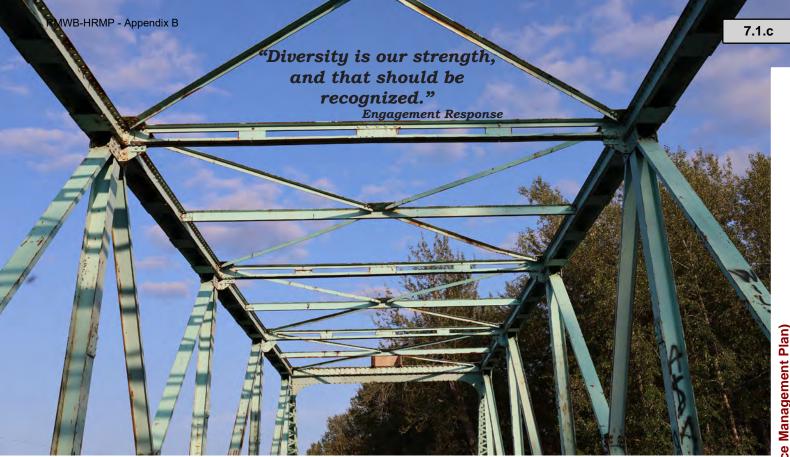
"It's important to show life in this region before the oilsands." Engagement Response



PLACES OF INTEREST LIST

Places of Interest List (POIL) is an ongoing list of 'potentially' significant sites warranting further review. RMWB-POIL combines current fieldwork & survey information, engagement (specific suggestions from residents and communities), research of the historical record, and previous heritage work.

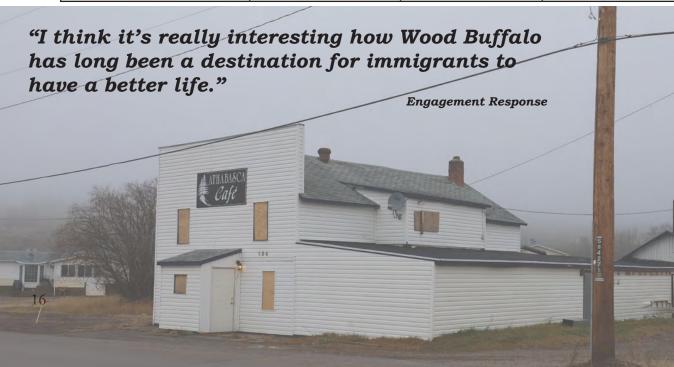
Name	Address/Location	Locale or Near	Site Type
Trails	Throughout	Various	Landscape
Cache 23 (Train-Wreck Site)	Rural	Anzac	Landscape
Airport House	Singer Drive	Anzac	Structure
Log Building	Stony Mountain Road	Anzac	Structure
Christina Lake Lodge & Cabins	Father Mercredi's Trail	Conklin	Structures
Saint Vincent Church	Christina Lake Drive	Conklin	Structure
Clearwater - Oil Extraction Plan	Draper Road	Draper	Landscape
Draper (Historic Area -railbed)	Draper Road	Draper	Historic Area
Draper Mine Site	Draper Road	Draper	Landscape
Fort Chipewyan III	Lake Front	Fort Chipewyan	Landscape
Athabasca Cafe	Mackenzie Ave	Fort Chipewyan	Structure
Mah's Theatre	Mackenzie Ave	Fort Chipewyan	Structure
Parks Canada Building	Mackenzie Ave	Fort Chipewyan	Structure
HBC re-build (Museum)	Evans Crescent	Fort Chipewyan	Structure
Sundial	Lake Front	Fort Chipewyan	Structure
Fraser Store & Buildings	Lake Front	Fort Chipewyan	Structures
NWMP Warehouse	Evans Crescent	Fort Chipewyan	Structure
HBC Building	Mackenzie Ave	Fort Chipewyan	Structure
Bungalow	Mackenzie Ave	Fort Chipewyan	Structure
Big Point	Rural	Fort Chipewyan	Landscape
Poplar Point	Rural	Fort Chipewyan	Landscape
Embarras Portage	Rural	Fort Chipewyan	Landscape & Structure
Treaty 8 Signing	Lake Front	Fort Chipewyan	Landscape
Fort Chipewyan (Historic Area)	Fort Chipewyan	Fort Chipewyan	Historic Area
1874 Day School	Lucas Ave	Fort Chipewyan	Structure
Anglican Church	Lucas Ave	Fort Chipewyan	Structure
Log House	Lucas Ave	Fort Chipewyan	Structure
Quonset	Lucas Ave	Fort Chipewyan	Structure
HBC House	Lucas Ave	Fort Chipewyan	Structures
Lodge	Mackenzie Ave	Fort Chipewyan	Structure



Nursing Station	Mackenzie Ave	Fort Chipewyan	Structure
RC Mission Church	Lake Front	Fort Chipewyan	Structure
Mission Point Outbuildings	Lake Front	Fort Chipewyan	Structures
Roadside Grotto	Mackenzie Ave	Fort Chipewyan	Landscape & Structure
Big Dock	Lake Front	Fort Chipewyan	Structures
Bitumount	Rural	Fort McKay	Landscape & Structures
Target Road	Rural	Fort McKay	Landscape
Cree Burn Lake	Rural	Fort McKay	Landscape
Quarry of the Ancestors	Rural	Fort McKay	Landscape
Beaver River Quarry	Rural	Fort McKay	Landscape
Moccasin Flats	Snye Park	Fort McMurray	Landscape
The Snye	Snye Park	Fort McMurray	Landscape
Bob Lamb Bandstand	Borealis Park	Fort McMurray	Landscape & Structure
Abasand	Rural	Fort McMurray	Landscape
Fort of the Forks	Rural	Fort McMurray	Landscape
Confluence of the Rivers	McDonald Island	Fort McMurray	Landscape
Waterways Railway	Saline Creek Parkway	Fort McMurray	Landscape
Mitchells (RCMP McMurray)	Manning Ave	Fort McMurray	Structure
New Town House	Hill Drive	Fort McMurray	Structure
Cottage	Fraser Ave	Fort McMurray	Structure
Square-Bungalow	Manning Ave	Fort McMurray	Structure

Packet Pg. 157

Warehouse	Manning Ave	Fort McMurray	Structure
Golosky Shed	Marshall Street	Fort McMurray	Structure
Fire Hall #1	King Street	Fort McMurray	Structure
King Street Bridge	King Street	Fort McMurray	Structure
Heritage Village	King Street	Fort McMurray	Structure
St. John Catholic Church	Hospital Street	Fort McMurray	Structure
Shipyard	Clearwater Drive	Fort McMurray	Landscape & Structures
Salt Plant	Tomlinson Street	Fort McMurray	Landscape
Waterways House	Bulyea	Fort McMurray	Structure
Pond Cairn	Snye Park	Fort McMurray	Structure
HBC Fort McMurray	McDonald Drive	Fort McMurray	Landscape
HBC Crain Base (Waterways)	Saline Creek Parkway	Fort McMurray	Structure
Treaty 8 Signing	Snye Park	Fort McMurray	Landscape
The Legion	Huggard Street	Fort McMurray	Structure
Keyano College	King Street	Fort McMurray	Structure
MacDonald Island	McDonald Drive	Fort McMurray	Landscape
Downtown (Historic Area)	Fort McMurray	Fort McMurray	Historic Area
Art Deco/Nautical (1980)	Franklin	Fort McMurray	Structure
Lion's Park	King Street	Fort McMurray	Landscape
Chard Siding - Bridge	Rural	Janvier/Chard	Structure
Meadow Creek - Bridge	Rural	Rural	Landscape & Structure
Cache 24	Rural	Rural	Landscape
Steamboat Landing (Clearwater)	Rural	Rural	Landscape
Winter Road	Rural	Rural	Landscape



Attachment: 2. Appendix B (Heritage Resource Management Plan)

NEXT STEPS

The Project will continue engagement throughout the next Phases of development. It is currently moving from Phase 1 (Identification) into Phases 2 & 3 (Evaluation and Management Planning). Engagement will continue to inform and influence the overall processes.

The Next Steps include:

- 1. Continued Indigenous engagements
- 2. Continued public engagements
- 3. Resource assessment & evaluations

The Goals for upcoming Engagements include:

- 1. Project validations
- 2. Inventory creation
- 3. Heritage programming
- 4. Management planning

Continued Indigenous Engagement

The continued prevalence of COVID-19 has limited the depth of Indigenous engagement to date. The RMWB takes the health and well-being of local Indigenous communities seriously. The RMWB also acknowledges that Indigenous populations are vulnerable communities at a higher risk of severe outcomes concerning COVID-19. As such, inperson engagement with Indigenous communities was suspended from December 2021 to March 2022.

Since Indigenous communities have expressed a strong preference for in-person engagement, the depth of Indigenous engagement achieved to date is not consistent with what was envisioned in the project's Indigenous engagement plan.

Although Indigenous engagement has not advanced to an optimal place for this juncture of HRMP development, Indigenous engagement was never envisioned to have an 'end date.' It has always been the intention to develop the HRMP that provides a robust framework for continued Indigenous participation in managing the region's heritage resources.

"The natural surroun ings will always be here, the building may perish, but the memories and connections will never disappear."

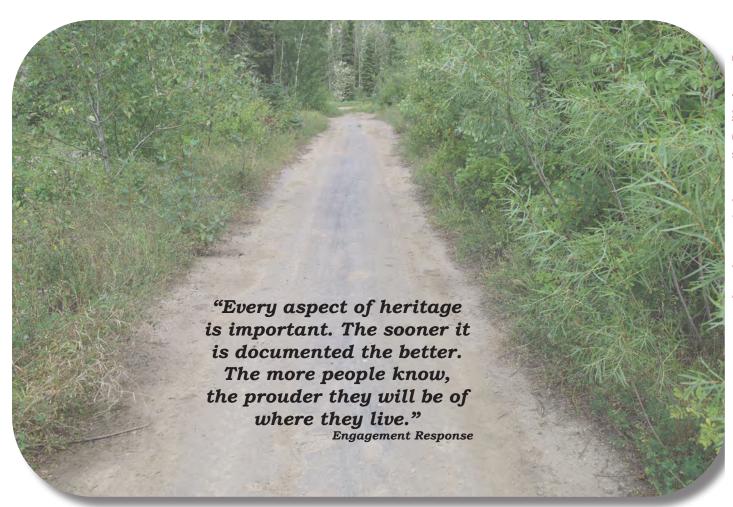
Engagement Response



Going forward, the project team will focus on (1) strategic and value-added engagement and (2) ensuring that the Indigenous participation framework developed for the HRMP closes the engagement gap created by COVID-19.

Strategic and Value-added Engagement: since the window for Indigenous engagement regarding the initial HRMP, including an initial Places of Interest List, is closing, the engagement team will focus their efforts on engagement activities that create the most opportunity for Indigenous participation. The engagement team will reach out to Indigenous representatives to assess engagement options on a community-by-community basis. The engagement team will also carefully re-examine engagement topics to ensure that input is solicited that will have the most impact on the foundational elements of the HRMP.

Closing the Engagement Gap: the Project Team will collaborate closely with Indigenous and Rural Relations to understand the nature of the engagement gap created by the COVID-19 pandemic and design an Indigenous participation framework that addresses these engagement gaps. Indigenous and Rural Relations will reach out to Indigenous communities to review and confirm engagement gaps and discuss how the HRMP will work to address these gaps.





WHAT WE HEARD ABOUT HERITAGE RESOURCES: PHASE ONE ENGAGEMENT

Community & Protective Services November 8, 2021 – March 31, 2022





WHAT WE HEARD ABOUT HERITAGE RESOURCES: ADDENDUM

Community & Protective Services April 1, 2021 – August 15, 2022

M. Dougherty Consulting September 15, 2022 With gratitude, we acknowledge that we are working within Treaty 8 Territory, the traditional lands of the Cree, Dene, and the unceded territory of the Métis.

ADDENDUM

This Addendum is an updating of statistics and a synopsis of what the Heritage Resources Management Plan Project Team has heard through Indigenous and public engagement from April 1 to the closing of engagement on August 15.



M. Dougherty Consulting has completed this report with assistance and advice from the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo.

SUMMARY

Public, stakeholder and Indigenous engagement opportunities for the closing phase of engagement were held from April 1, 2022 – August 15, 2022. Due to COVID-19 protocols, many engagements were completed virtually; however, there were several (well attended) in-person events, including the closing event an Elders-Specifc Open House. The following statistics are the overall totals, including data from the original report.

WHAT WE DID

10

Indigenous Groups

INDIGENOUS ENGAGEMENT

22

Participants at the Elders-Specific Open House

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT



- Virtual group discussions
- Digital engagement
- Online & print survey
- 民
- Return postage-paid surveys
- Virtual group discussions
- Individual discussions
- In-person Community Coffee Chats
- Open House

ENGAGEMENT CHANNELS

The project was promoted through the project's Participate Wood Buffalo page, radio ads, social media campaign, news release, internal RMWB communications, and in-person during Community Coffee Chats. The work in the spring/summer also allowed for more in-person engagements and open houses as COVID-19 measures started to relax.

1,000

Online Visits to Participate Wood Buffalo Project Page

49,192

Social Media Impressions

352

Social Media Comments, Clicks, Likes and Shares

58

Individual & Group Discussions

138

Online Survey

7.1.c

HERITAGE VALUES & THEMES

Findings were consistent with the earlier engagement, which helps validate the results from Phase 1. Along with the original Values & Themes listing (WWHR-Page 8), one strongly emerging theme is "Gathering Places." This idea is embodied in the collective feeling of loss regarding The Oil Can.

The Oil Can = Gathering Places

A corresponding Heritage Value is gathering and 'cultural exchange.' While this is embodied in the values: Education & Learning; Community; Collaboration & Partnership, a stand-alone Action Item would help underscore the Community's desire have historic places dedicated to community gathering and cultural exchanges.

HERITAGE PROGRAMMING & ACTIONS

Two items came up multiple times regarding the Theme/Value of Indigenous Cultural Heritage. Indigenous Languages and Placenames were noted as essential building blocks to many RMWB Communities. Both should be considered planning strategies within the Heritage Value of Education & Learning.

- Indigenous Languages
- Placenames

PLACES OF INTEREST LIST

Continued engagement validated The Places of Interest List. The voiced preferences remained strikingly similar. There were a few notable 'new' additions to the list, including:

- "The Cabin" (Conklin)
- Wassassi (Conklin)
- Provincial Building (Fort McMurray)
- Waterways Boat Launch (Raphael Cree Park, Fort McMurray)
- McInnis Shipyard-Sawmill Island (Fort McMurray)

The most frequently mentioned Historic Places during the final phases of engagement.

draper_rail_bed_bob_lamb_bandstan
waterways_boat_launch
confluence
owaterways_slide
owaterways_slide
owaterways_slide
owaterways_slide
owaterways_slide
owaterways_slide
owaterways_slide
owaterways_slide
owaterways_slide
owaterways_boat_launch
in anglican_church fort_chip
heritage_village
half bob_lamb_bandstan
owaterways_boat_launch
in anglican_church fort_chip
heritage_village
mitchells anzac pridge
mitchells

ENGAGEMENT CLOSING = PLANNING PROCESS

We thank you for your input and ideas throughout the final stage of engagement on the Heritage Resources Management Plan. There was a total of 468 engaged participants throughout the engagement period. With the final engagement period closing, the Project Team moves forward with the HRMP planning process. Indigenous and Public input will continue to lead and guide the overall strategies - this vital information informs nearly every aspect of Packet Pg. 164

Attachment: 2. Appendix B (Heritage Resource Management Plan)

Potential Incentive Guide

The RMWB-HRMP is a plan grounded in the ideals and theory of heritage planning - delivering a sound strategic, management plan. The **Action Plan** and **Operational Guide** developed in the plan lay a foundation that will help secure RMWB's Heritage for the future generations.

Bylaw and statutory policy can legally protect our Heritage Resources, however heritage programming is more successful when a Municipality offers greater support rather than more constraints. Heritage conservation in Alberta is typically incentive based programming. This also is true of pan-Canada heritage and historic preservation in the United States. In general, the North American tool for conservation is the carrot rather than the stick.

The United States offers a slate of tax incentives (both Federal and State levels) in addition to robust granting – currently this is not available in Canada. In Alberta there are grants available at the Provincial level, and many municipalities offer grants and/or tax incentives to further support heritage resources. It is recommended that the RMWB consider these options as well to fully actualize the success of this plan.

Striking a *fair* (and manageable) balance between statutory protection, development constraints <u>and</u> incentives provides the framework and increases the likelihood of success in heritage management.

RMWB – HERITAGE AT RISK

Research during the development of the RMWB-HRMP revealed that historic resources in the RMWB are at high risk for loss. The rate of loss from the Heritage Surveys of 1970/1980s is at 68% (-/+). As detailed in **Heritage AT RISK, Section 2.8**, this high percentage should be viewed as an opportunity for the municipality to act.

COMPARABLE & BEST PRACTICE

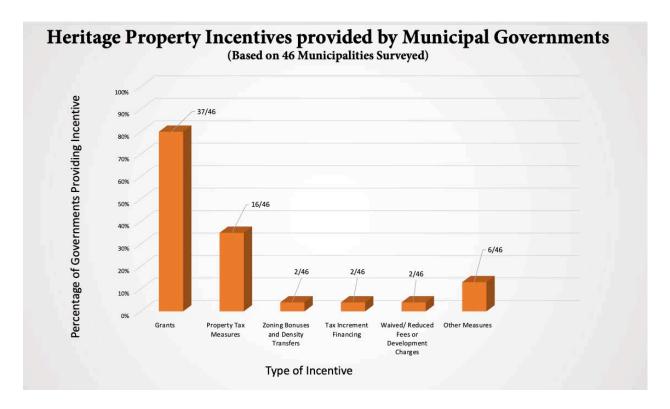
RMWB may wish to follow its own lead. The Downtown Revitalization Incentives Program is an excellent example of incentives for property improvements. Heritage based improvements (conservation) require a bit more rigor, but this tool could be adapted for quick implementation for heritage conservation.

The current Downtown Revitalization Incentives Program could be quickly adapted to fit within a heritage conservation program. In fact, similar programming is in use (elsewhere) for heritage facades and interior upgrades.

In January 2022, a scan of comparable and best practices was completed, which could help guide Administration and Council moving forward with incentives or an incentive package. The following table reviews *some* of the incentives other Canadian municipalities are currently using for conservation. The focus was on Alberta, but comparably sized municipalities in other provinces are also presented for consideration.

Municipality	Name	Funding Type	Value
Calgary	Historic Resource Conservation Grant Program	Grant	1x every 15 years for up to 50% to a maximum of 15% of assessment value
Edmonton	Financial & Rehabilitation Incentives	Grant	Residential: 1/3 of the maintenance cost to a max of \$10,000. Commercial: 1/3 of the cost to a max of \$50,000
Lethbridge	Façade Grant	Grant	50% up to \$15,000
Red Deer	No Incentive Program	0	0
Nanimo	Heritage Façade Improvement Program	Grant	Up to \$10,000 per façade facing on to a city street
Regina	Heritage Property Tax Incentive	Tax Incentive	Lesser of 50% costs OR total property tax payable over 5 years (8 for downtown), max \$150,000 (\$250,000 for downtown)
Bandon	Redevelopment Grant Program – Renaissance Brandon	Grant	1x grant of up to \$175,000
Peterborough	Heritage Property Tax Relief Program	Property Tax Reduction	"Provides a property tax reduction to owners of eligible designated heritage properties."
Sault Ste Marie	Heritage Property Tax Rebate Program	Tax Rebate	40% municipal & school taxes
Moncton	Moncton Heritage Preservation Review Board Heritage Incentives Strategy	Grant	50% up to \$10,000
Fredericton	No Incentive Program	0	0
Charlottetown	Heritage Incentive Program: Grant	Grant	30% up to \$5,000
Whitehorse	Heritage Incentive Policy	Grant	50% up to \$20,000
Yellowknife	Development Incentive Program: Heritage Preservation	Tax Abatement	"The total abatement shall be the lesser of (i) 50% of eligible work costs, (ii) \$50,000, or (iii) ten years of total property taxes."

A 2017 study by the National Trust of 46 Canadian municipalities reveals that Grants are the most frequently offered incentive with property tax measures coming in a distant second place.



Presentation To: The Federal-Provincial-Territorial Ministers and Deputy Ministers Responsible For Culture and Heritage; Natalie Bull -Executive Director, the National Trust for Canada, August 23, 2017, Orford, Québec.

PROVINCIAL & FEDERAL HERTIAGE FUNDING

Government of Canada

Currently there are no federal incentives for conservation on municipally protected heritage. Other sources could help offset costs; however, they are not heritage grants (per se) but rather open to multiple property types.

Example: Greener Homes Grant

https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/energy-efficiency/homes/canada-greener-homes-grant/23441

Government of Alberta

The Province of Alberta offers Heritage Conservation Funding \$50,000 matching annually for restoration projects on municipally protected resources (MHR). There is heavy pressure on this funding stream, and it is most often oversubscribed. This can impact the grant's availability or overall funding. In an effort to support as many applicants as possible, percentage cuts (e.g. -30%) are common.

URL: https://www.alberta.ca/historic-resource-conservation-grants.aspx

Note: Using multiple sources of funding (stacking grants) is acceptable and encouraged. A grant received from the municipality would not limit access to the Provincial granting stream.

IMPLICATIONS & ALTERNATIVES FOR FINANCIAL HERITAGE INCENTIVES

COST IMPLICATIONS

Currently there are zero (0) municipally protected historic resources within the RMWB. This means that program entry costs in 2023-2025 would be marginal.

Current planning work estimates that 5-10 properties likely to receive Heritage Status (Municipal Historic Resources Designation or MHR) in the next 3-5 years. Within 10 years, an estimated 15-20 Sites *could* also be protected as MHRs.

The Municipality must consider cost implications of up to 30 sites potentially seeking funding by the year 2032. This has different implications per possible incentive program (e.g. grants vs tax relief).

- Grants
 - o It is not likely that *all* MHRs would seek grant funding *every* year; however, any program should consider this possibility in its scenario planning
- Tax Relief
 - o Tax relief would likely apply to all protected sites, every year

Programming should be developed while considering all scenarios and limiting risk to underfunding, over subscription and/or cancellation of programs – i.e. develop a program that fits now and also in the future.

The table above shows clear examples of how many Municipalities add programming incentives while limiting the overall risk. Always remember a large incentive results in more interest and therefore ripple-effects.

RECOMMMENDATIONS & ALTERNATIVES

RECOMMENDATION

- **1.** <u>Heritage Grants Program</u> RMWB could develop a heritage grants program. Annual, 50% matching: up to 75,000 for exterior, approved heritage conservation work; up to \$50,000 for interior and systems rehabilitation; up to 2,500 for beautification (heritage signage, plaques)
 - 1.1. This is an adaptation of the Downtown Revitalization Incentives Program the program could be further adapted (lending its framework and procedure) for administrative purposes
 - 1.2. Only sites protected by a Municipal Historic Resources Bylaw (MHR) would be eligible1.2.1. Consideration for both commercial and private ownership (heritage houses) should be given
 - 1.3. Used to raise heritage awareness and promote further preservation activities

ALTERNATIVES

Financial Incentives

- **1.** <u>Heritage Grants Program</u> RMWB could consider alternative grants to heritage property owners to support heritage conservation
 - 1.1. Lessor or more robust than the above recommendation
 - 1.2. Only sites protected by a Municipal Historic Resources Bylaw (MHR) should be eligible

- 1.3. Used to raise heritage awareness and promote further preservation activities
- Property Tax Relaxation RMWB could consider reducing the property tax rate on designated heritage properties (MHR)
 - 2.1. RMWB could consider limiting increases due to conservation work (improvement, which in-turn increase property values)
 - 2.1.1. Property owners can invest more into their properties without concerns of rapidly increasing Assessment values.
- **3.** <u>Waived Fees</u> RMWB could consider waving or reducing all municipal fees related to conservation on an MHR(development permits, inspections, etc.)
- 4. Density Transfers RMWB could consider offering a transfer of development or density credits.
 - 4.1. Most applicable to Fort McMurray Downtown When MHR protection limits the ability to develop or densify a property, the owner could transfer credit to another property for compensation
- 5. Foundation Creation RMWB could support the creation of a foundation to help fund heritage preservation
 - 5.1. RMWB Heritage Foundation could offer grants and loans from this foundation

Non-Financial incentives

- 1. <u>Technical Advice</u> RMWB could offer technical advice to property owners
 - 1.1. Offering Heritage preservation recommendations, issues and tips
 - 1.1.1. Technical bulletins; Best practices
 - 1.1.2. Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada
 - 1.1.3. Funding sources; Heritage professionals; Heritage craftsmen and contractors
 - 1.2. Support property owners and/or act as liaison with Provincial Heritage Conservation Advisors
- 2. Research Assistance RMWB could offer research assistance to property owners
 - 2.1. Cursory historical research for elevation to Inventory or Register
 - 2.2. Assistance with Mandatory Documentation for listing on Provincial and Federal Registers
- **3.** Other Supports (Stacking Grants) RMWB could offer grants writing/documentation support for heritage property owners accessing other granting streams

RMWB-HG - Terms of Reference

Heritage Group (HG)

Draft Terms of Reference -

1. Title

Collective shall be known as the RMWB-Heritage Group (HG)

2. Roles and Objectives

The RMWB-HG is a collective formed to assist with the Heritage Resources Management Plan (HRMP). The HG is volunteer based, and the role of the HWG is strictly advisory. All advisory and recommendations should be handled via consensus.

This is an advisory group – providing advice which may go to other committees, groups or organization for further advisory or refinement.

Specific Goals & Purposes:

- 1. To provide input from the community for Heritage Vision, Values & Themes
- 2. To provide recommendations on the Places of Interest List
- 3. To act as an advisory and vetting group for HRMP

4. Membership

This group will include regional (geographical) and diverse representation, including all Indigenous communities. Invitations to additional stakeholders include:

- Heritage Advisor RMWB Sponsor
- RMWB IRR
- ATC
- Fort Chipewyan Historical Society
- Fort McMurray Historical Society
- Multicultural Association of Wood Buffalo
- FMWBEDT
- Chamber of Commerce

Community Identification Committee Citizens of the region are welcomed to join any meeting and are encouraged to join the group, committing to all four sessions. The standing group should consist of at least seven members, with a quorum of four (not including the RMWB representatives).

Important: The Heritage Group will be guided to continually ask themselves "who isn't at this table but should be?" This responsibility will need to be in the hands of the Group as a form of accountability in advising on the Plan. The Heritage Group will dissolve at the close of the final meeting. However, the RMWB Heritage Group could develop into a longer-standing committee working for heritage in the RMWB.

5. Duties

Operational Chair – Heritage Advisor

Meeting agenda (and homework) will be prepared by the Operational Chair no less than one week prior to meeting date.

6. Meetings¹

Proposed _____ two-hour meetings.

Proposed day: TBD

Proposed time: 7pm

Meetings will be held online (or TBA)

Additional meetings may be required, but only as decided by the RMWB-HG

¹ The RMWB-HG will be dissolved at the close of the final meeting; however, RMWB-HG could develop into a longer-standing committee working for heritage in the RMWB.



Heritage Advisor
Culture & Community Service
Planning & Development Department
Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo
Mailing: 9909 Franklin Avenue, Fort McMurray, AB T9H 2K4
T: 780-799-8695 F: 780-743-7874 E: ____@rmwb.ca

Application for Elevation to the RMWB Re	gister of Historic F	Places	
	Applicant Infor	mation	
Name:			
Phone: Email:		Alterna	te Phone:
Mailing Address:			
Town/City:	Province	e: Post	al Code:
	Property Inform	nation	
Legal Location (Lot-Block-Plan):			
Municipal Address:			
Listed On Heritage Survey? Yes No Don	't Know Listed C	n Heritage Inventory?	Yes No Don't Know
	Historic Inform	nation	
Historic Name: (i.e. Doherty House)			
Build/Renovation Dates: Previou	s Owners:		
Architect:	Builder:		
Historic Usage: (i.e. Residence, Creamery, etc.)			
	History		
	,		
Curre	ent Renovation/Re	storation Plans	
	Signature	s	
Signature of Applicant:			Date:
. O			



	RIVIWB-File Number:
a	Other Number:
Site Name(s):	
Address or Location:	
Legal Description:	
Descriptions	
<u>Description:</u>	
Significance Criteria:	
A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice	/Fvent
A memory curery curerar ractice	, Levente
A1. Would the resource as it exi	
contemporary of the important their	ne, activity or event it is
associated with?	
B. Institution/Person	
D. Histitution/Ferson	
B1. Would the resource as it exi	sts today be recognizable to a
contemporary of the important inst	itution or person it is
associated with?	•



	mark it as: The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, a representative of the work of a master, or having high artistic value? D. Information Potential D1. Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? E. Landmark/Symbolic Value E1. Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value? Details/Notes:
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Period of Significance:	
Significant Alterations & Chronology:	
Type I:	
Outside Municipal Jurisdiction	
Situated in Historical Park or Village	
Movable Objects Reconstruction	
Human Remains	
Type II:	
Cemetery	
Birthplace or Grave	
Commemorative in Nature	
Exceptions:	
Aspects of Integrity:	
Location:	
Environment:	
Materials:	



	Workmanship:	
	Feeling:	
		ıu)
	Association:	int Pla
		(Heritage Resource Management Plan)
Condition	:	source
Communi	ity Heritage Values & Themes:	Attachment: 2. Appendix E (Heritage
	v & Recommendation:	Att



Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo Heritage Resource Assessment Form Resource Evaluation Level 2

	RMWB-File Number:
Site Name(s):	Other Number:
Site Hame(3).	
Evaluation Principles:	
Evaluation Principles: Relative the Evaluation Level 1 please consider the following	associated with individuals, institutions,
events, practices, themes, et al.	
Legacies – What are the Legacies related to the Resource (in	dividuals, institutions, events, practices)?
Principle Legacy:	
Other Legacies:	



Harm – Is there harm related to those Legacies?					
Unknown None Low Medium High					
Level of Association to Resource					
Unknown None Low Medium High					
Ongoing Harm — Is there ongoing harm (enduring consequences) related to those Legacies?					
Unknown None Low Medium High					
Education and Awareness – Does conservation allow for opportunity for Education and Awareness?					
No Low Medium High					



tempora	ry Heritage V	'alues– Does co	onservation ali	gn with heritage	values of the Community?
	Unknow	n None	Low	Medium	High
		Would conserv lly under-told or		olify histories of p	people, events and practices
iat mave t	cen traditiona				
		No Lo	w Me	dium Hi	gh
Physica	al Location –	Does considerir	ng the physical	location of the re	esource impact any of the
above a	nswers?				
		Unknown	No	Yes	
		7			



Yes No	



Heritage Advisor
Culture & Community Service
Planning & Development Department
Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo
Mailing: 9909 Franklin Avenue, Fort McMurray, AB T9H 2K4
T: 780-799-8695 F: 780-743-7874 E: ____@rmwb.ca

Signed this	day of	, 20	_at the	in the Province
of Alberta.				
Notice of Intention	n to Designate (I	NOI)		as a
Municipal Historic	Resource.			
TO:				
Notice is hereby	given that six	ty (60) days	from the dat	e of service of this Notice, The
Municipal Counc	il of the Region	nal Municipa	ality of Wood	Buffalo intends to pass a Bylaw
to designate				_and the land on which such
structure is locate	ed, legally desc	cribed as:		,
and municipally	/ described	as:		as a
Municipal Histori	c Resource un	der Section	26 of the Hist	orical Resources Act.
Heritage Advisor				
		(Name)		
		(Signature	e)	
CAO – RMWB:		/No.000		_
		(Name)		
		(Signature	·)	

This NOI protects the historic resource named in it for 120 days from the date it was served on you. During these 120 days *no person may destroy, disturb, alter restore or repair a Municipal Historic Resource* without written approval of the Council.



Heritage Advisor
Culture & Community Service
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Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo
Mailing: 9909 Franklin Avenue, Fort McMurray, AB T9H 2K4
T: 780-799-8695 F: 780-743-7874 E: _____@rmwb.ca

This agreement signed this	day of	, 20 <u></u> a	at the		
in the Province of Alberta.					
Waiver of Compensation					
l,		, being	the	registered	owner o
		_ , together w	ith the	e land legally	described as
		, agree to wa	ive an	y claim to co	ompensation
pursuant to Section 28(1) of the Hi	storical Resource	es Act from the	e Regio	onal Municip	ality of Wood
Buffalo for any decrease in econ	<i>omic value</i> resul	Iting from a E	Bylaw i	#	
designating	Mu	nicipal Histori	c Reso	urce.	
I agree that upon transfer, sale or a	any other agreen	nent related to	o		
and associated land that those pa	rties related to s	such an agree	ment v	will also be s	ubject to this
waiver of compensation.					
		*			
Signature:					
DAMAID		Witness:			
RMWB:			(Nar	 me)	
(Name/Title)			•	•	
			(Sign	nature)	
(Signature)			, - O	,	

BYLAW NO:

A BYLAW OF THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF WOOD BUFFALO TO DESIGNATE [Insert Text] AS A MUNICIPAL HISTORIC RESOURCE

WHEREAS pursuant to the *Historical Resources Act*, RS.A 2000, c. H-9, a Municipal Council may designate any historic resource within a municipality whose preservation Council considers to be in the public interest, together with any specified land in or on which it is located, as a Municipal Historic Resource; and

WHEREAS the preservation of the [Insert Text], being located [Insert Text] in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo, Alberta is deemed in the public interest as described in Schedule "A" Statement of Significance and Description of Character Defining Elements; and

NOW THEREFORE, the Council of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo, having complied with the Historical Resources Act, duly assembled, enacts as follows:

Short Title

This Bylaw may be cited as the "Insert Text"-MHR#

Title e.g. General Provisions

- 1. <u>Structure Designated as a Municipal Historic Resource:</u> The structure known as the [Insert Text] (specifically described in Schedule "A"), being located [Insert Text] and legally described as [Insert Text] in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo, Alberta is hereby designated as a Municipal Historic Resource.
- 2. <u>Permitted Repairs:</u> Rehabilitation and Alterations: The designated Municipal Historic Resource shall not be removed, destroyed, disturbed, altered, rehabilitated, repaired or otherwise permanently affected, other than in accordance with the terms of Bylaw No. [Insert Text] and its attachments.
 - 2.1. <u>Regulated Portions (Character Defining Elements)</u>: No persons shall alter in anyway the Character Defining Elements of the Municipal Historic Resource (as enumerated in Schedule "A") without prior written approval.
 - Intervention of the Regulated Portions of the Municipal Historic Resource require review and approval by Municipal Council and/or the Authorized Representatives of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo, and must be in accordance with the terms of the Parks Canada publication: 'Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada.'
 - 2.2. <u>Non-Regulated Portions:</u> With prior written consent, all portions of the structure and property not specifically classified as a Character Defining Element may be repaired, rehabilitated, altered or otherwise permanently affected.

Bylaw No. xx/xxx

Intervention and/or alterations of the Non-Regulated Portions of the Municipal Historic Resource require review and approval by Municipal Council and/or the Authorized Representatives of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo, to ensure that Regulated Portions will not be impacted.

3. <u>Administrator:</u> Municipal Council and/or the Authorized Representative(s) of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo, is authorized and hereby appointed to administer the implementation of any matters arising from the matters set out in Bylaw No. [Insert Text] and its attachments.

Authorized Representative(s) of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo may include:

- Chief Administrative Officer; and,
- Any appointments thereof.
- 4. <u>Compensation:</u> No compensation pursuant to Section 28 of the *Historical Resources Act* is owing. The owners of the Municipal Historic Resource and/or property as described shall accept total liability and hold harmless the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo from and against all financial and/or economic losses, suits, charges and claims for compensation arising from the designation of the resource. This wavier of liability does not preclude any incentives that may be related to the preservation of the designated resource.
- 5. <u>Into Force:</u> In accordance with Section 26 (4) of the *Historical Resources Act* this Bylaw shall come into force on the date it is passed. or This Bylaw comes in to effect [Insert Date]

Read a first time thisday of	, Year.	
Read a second time this day of	, Year.	
Read a third time and final time this	day of, Year.	
Signed and Passed this	date of	Year
	Mayor Chief Legislative Officer	
	•	

BAND COUNCIL RESOLUTION (or BYLAW) NO:

A BAND COUNCIL RESOLUTION (or BYLAW) OF THE [Insert Text] (First Nation) TO DESIGNATE [Insert Text] AS A HISTORIC RESOURCE

WHEREAS pursuant to Section 81 of the Indian Act, and in particular subsections 1(c), (g), (h) (q) and (r) Council of the Band may make by-laws (resolutions) for certain purposes; and

WHEREAS ... [Insert Text] (optional: Statement on Heritage Values of FN)

WHEREAS ... [Insert Text] (optional: Statement on *Heritage Stewardship*)

WHEREAS the preservation of the [Insert Text], being located [Insert Text] is deemed in the public interest as described in Schedule "A" Statement of Significance and Description of Character Defining Elements; and

NOW THEREFORE, the Council of the [Insert Text], duly assembled, enacts as follows:

- 1. <u>Structure Designated as a Historic Resource:</u> The structure known as the [Insert Text] (specifically described in Schedule "A"), being located [Insert Text] and legally described as [Insert Text] is hereby designated as a Historic Resource.
- 2. <u>Permitted Repairs:</u> Rehabilitation and Alterations: The designated Historic Resource shall not be removed, destroyed, disturbed, altered, rehabilitated, repaired or otherwise permanently affected, other than in accordance with the terms of BRC (or Bylaw) No. [Insert Text] and its attachments.
 - 2.1. <u>Regulated Portions (Character Defining Elements)</u>: No persons shall alter in anyway the Character Defining Elements of the Historic Resource (as enumerated in Schedule "A") without prior written approval.
 - Intervention of the Regulated Portions of the Historic Resource require review and approval by Council and/or the Authorized Representatives of Council, and must be in accordance with the terms of the Parks Canada publication: 'Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada.'
 - 2.2. <u>Non-Regulated Portions:</u> With prior written consent, all portions of the structure and property not specifically classified as a Character Defining Element may be repaired, rehabilitated, altered or otherwise permanently affected.

Intervention and/or alterations of the Non-Regulated Portions of the Historic Resource require review and approval by Council and/or the Authorized Representatives of Council, to ensure that Regulated Portions will not be impacted.

BRC (or Bylaw) No. xx/xxx

3. <u>Administrator:</u> Council and/or the Authorized Representative(s) of Council of the is authorized and hereby appointed to administer the implementation of any matters arising from the matters set out in Bylaw No. [Insert Text] and its attachments.

Authorized Representative(s) of Council may include:

- [Insert Text]; and,
- Any appointments thereof.
- 4. <u>Compensation:</u> No compensation is owing. The owners of the Historic Resource and/or property as described shall accept total liability and hold harmless the [Insert Text] (First Nation) from and against all financial and/or economic losses, suits, charges and claims for compensation arising from the designation of the resource. This wavier of liability does not preclude any incentives that may be related to the preservation of the designated resource.
- 5. <u>Into Force:</u> this BCR (or Bylaw) shall come into force on the date it is passed. or This Bylaw comes in to effect [Insert Date]

Read a first time thisday of	or,	, year.	
Read a second time this	day of,	, Year.	
Read a third time and final time	this day of	, Year	r.
Signed and Passed this	date of		Year
	_		

RMWB INVENTORY

							City/Town/Village	•	
Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Other Number	At Risk	Level 2	Municipal Address	OR Near	Land Location	Research Files Notes
									HR-2022-001;
HR-2022-001	1874 Day School	Structure	HS-34459	Low	Not Started	114 Lucas Ave	Fort Chipewyan	15\9\5642NY	DES 1267
									HR-2022-002;
HR-2022-002	Anglican Church	Structure	HS-34460	Low	Not Started	114 Lucas Ave	Fort Chipewyan	15\9\5642NY	DES 1267
								SE17-89-9-4 (0025898768)	
HR-2022-003	Abasand	Landscape	N/A	Medium	Not Started	•	Fort McMurray	NE8-890904 (002598743)	HR-2022-003
HR-2022-004	Athabasca Café	Structure	HS-34475	Medium	Not Started	184 Mackenzie Ave	Fort Chipewyan	11\11\5642NY	HR-2022-004
								N 1/2 of LSD's 15 and 16, Sec. 36, Tp	
								93, R 11, W4M; and LSD's 1 and 2, Sec.	
						_		, , , ,	HR-2022-005;
HR-2022-005	Beaver River Quarry	Landscape	HS-19723	Low	Not Started	N/A	Fort McKay	Creek	DES 0900
									HR-2022-006;
HR-2022-006	Bitumount	Historic Area	HS-101239	High	Not Started		Fort McKay	57.386162 -111.644519; 4/11/97/1	DES 0613
HR-2022-007	Christina River Bridge	Structure	N/A	Low	Not Started	N/A	Janvier		HR-2022-007
									HR-2022-008;
HR-2022-008	Chipewyan III	Landscape	HS-22487	Low	Not Started	109 Mackenzie Ave	Fort Chipewyan	23\3\5642NY	DES 0019
								57.244453 -111.595955; 4/10/95/17,	HR-2022-009;
HR-2022-009	Cree Burn Lake	Landscape	HS-16098	Low	Not Started	N/A	Fort McKay	18, 7, 8	DES 2010
						_			HR-2022-010;
HR-2022-010	Eaglenest Portage	Landscape	HS-17505	Low	Not Started	•	Fort McKay	57.747028 -112.148756; 12-101-14-W4	
HR-2022-011	Hawkins Hall	Structure	N/A	Low	Not Started	2 Tolen Drive	Fort McMurray	A\\7822530	HR-2022-011
			HS- 44036, 44039,			(-			
HR-2022-012	Fort of the Forks	Landscape	34507	Low	Not Started	·	Fort McMurray	W4-9-89-21 NE	HR-2022-012
HR-2022-013	Heritage Village	Historic Area	N/A	Low		1 Tolen Drive	Fort McMurray	4R\2\7722192	HR-2022-013
HR-2022-014	King Street Bridge	Structure	N/A	Low	Not Started		Fort McMurray	King Street at Hangingstone River	HR-2022-014
HR-2022-015	Mitchells	Structure	N/A	Low	Not Started	10115 Main Street	Fort McMurray	10\11\616AO	HR-2022-015
								SE 20-89-9-4; SW 21-89-9-4; McMurray	
HR-2022-016	Moccasin Flats	Landscape	HS-34551	Low	Not Started	N/A	Fort McMurray	Settlement Plan Road Allowance	HR-2022-016
		·				•	,	57.197142 -111.531842; Portions of	
								NW 27-94-10-W4, NE 28-94-10-W4,	
								East Half 33-94-10-W4, West Half 34-	
								94-10-W4, NE 34-94-10-W4 and SE 34-	HR-2022-017:
HR-2022-017	Quarry of the Ancestors	Landscape	N/A	Low	Not Started	N/A	Fort McKay	94-10-W4	DES 2172
			1	== -•	1110000	<i>(* -</i>			HR-2022-018;
HR-2022-018	Mission Point	Historic Area	HS-34477	High	Not Started	269 Mackenzie Ave	Fort Chipewyan	1B\18\7620316	DES 1923
HR-2022-019	1925 Cottage	Structure	N/A	Low		10017 Fraser Ave	Fort McMurray	5\9\616AO	HR-2022-019
HR-2022-020	The Snye	Landscape	N/A	Low	Not Started		Fort McMurray	The Snye	HR-2022-020
1111 2022 020	3.11,0	zanascape	. •// •	_0 **		,	. Sie itioitianay	3.1170	

RMWB POIL A

							City/Town/Village OR			
Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Other Number	At Risk	SOI?	Municipal Address	Near	Land Location	Research Files	Notes
HR-2022-021	Anzac Log Structure	Structure		Medium		244 Stony Mountain	Anzac			
HR-2022-022	Big Point	Landscape		Low	Not Started		Other: Rural			
HR-2022-023	Cariboo Lodge	Structure	HS-34417	High	Not Started	181 Mackenzie Ave	Fort Chipewyan			
	Christina Lake Lodge &									
HR-2022-024	Cabins	Structure		Low		285 Christina Lake Drive	Conklin			
	Clearwater - Oil Extraction	1								
HR-2022-025	Plant	Landscape		Medium			Fort McMurray			Landscape with ruins
HR-2022-026	Draper Mine Site	Landscape		Low			Draper			Landscape with ruins
HR-2022-027	Embarras Portage	Historic Area		Medium	Not Started		Other: Rural			
	Fraser Store & Assoicated		HS-34479, 34489,							
HR-2022-028	Buildings (Sundial)	Historic Area	34483, 34484	High	Not Started	117 Fraser	Fort Chipewyan			
HR-2022-029	HBC Building (warehouse)	Structure	HS-34464	Medium	Not Started	189 Mackenzie Ave	Fort Chipewyan			
HR-2022-030	Keyano College	Historic Area	HS-34515	Low	Not Started	8115 Franklin Ave	Fort McMurray			
HR-2022-031	Nursing Station	Structure	HS-34423	Low	Not Started	121 Mackenzie Ave	Fort Chipewyan			
HR-2022-032	Shipyard	Historic Area	HS-34561	Low	Not Started	8404 Clearwater Drive	Fort McMurray			
HR-2022-033	Square-Bungalow	Structure		High		10025 Manning Ave	Fort McMurray			Owner Reports ca1930 for build-date
HR-2022-034	St. John Catholic	Structure	HS-34543	Low	Not Started	3 Hospital Street	Fort McMurray			
HR-2022-035	St. Vincent Church	Structure		Medium	Started	111 Father Mercredi's Trail	Conklin			
HR-2022-036	Steamboat Landing	Landscape		Low	Not Started		Other: Rural			
HR-2022-037	Sundial	Structure	HS-34478	Medium	Not Started	117 Fraser	Fort Chipewyan			
HR-2022-038	Target Road	Landscape		Medium	Not Started		Fort McKay			
HR-2022-039	The Legion	Structure		Medium	Not Started	9317 Huggard Street	Fort McMurray			Current owners are not prepared to move forward.
HR-2022-040	Winter Road	Landscape		Low	Not Started		Other: Rural			

RMWB POIL GENERAL

					City/Town/Villag	ge	
ID Number(s)- If A	ny Site Name	Site Type	At Risk	Municipal Address	OR Near	Land Location	Notes
	Art Deco/Nautical (1980)	Structure	Low	8542 Franklin	Fort McMurray		
	Big Dock	Structure	Low	Lucas	Fort Chipewyan		
	Bob Lamb Bandstand	Structure	Low	10500 Morrison Street	Fort McMurray		
	Cache 23 (Train Wreck Site)	Landscape	Low		Other: Rural		
	Cache 24	Landscape	Low	Clearwater River	Other: Rural		
HS-34546	Confluence of the Rivers	Landscape	Low		Fort McMurray		
	Fort McMurray Downtown	Historic Area	Low		Fort McMurray		
	Draper Railbed	Landscape	Medium		Draper		
	Dutch Colonial House(s)						2 examples of Dutch Colonial Revival style house - similar pattern to
		Structure	Low	173 Singer Drive & 104 Ston	y Mc Anzac		Airport Housing & Uranium City Housing
	Fort Chipewyan (Historic Area)	Historic Area	Low		Fort Chipewyan		
HS-34463	Fraser House	Structure	Low	105 Smith	Fort Chipewyan		
	Golosky Shed	Structure	High	10105 Marshall	Fort McMurray		
	HBC Crain Base (Waterways)	Structure	High		Fort McMurray		
	HBC Fort McMurray	Landscape	Low		Fort McMurray		
HS-22487	HBC re-build (Museum)	Structure	Low	109 Mackenzie	Fort Chipewyan		
	HBC/Norther Manager House	Structure	Low	104 Anderson	Fort Chipewyan		
HS-34468	Lepine House	Structure	Medium	185 Mackenzie	Fort Chipewyan		
	Lion's Park	Landscape	Low	Tolen Drive	Fort McMurray		
	Log House	Structure	Low	130 Lucas	Fort Chipewyan		
HS-34418	Mah's Theatre	Structure	High	180 Mackensize	Fort Chipewyan		
	McDonald Island	Landscape	Low	McDonald Island	Fort McMurray		
	McInnis Shipyard (Sawmill Island)	Landscape	Medium		Fort McMurray		
	Meadow Creek - Bridge	Structure	Low	Highway 881	Other: Rural		
	New Town House(s)	Structure	Low	Hill or Pond	Fort McMurray		Select bungalow on Hill - or duplexes in Pond Cres
HS-34444	NWMP Warehouse	Structure	Low	109 Mackenzie	Fort Chipewyan		
	Parks Canada Building	Structure	Low	124 a & b Mackenzie	Fort Chipewyan		
	Pond Carin	Structure	High	2 Clearwater Drive	Fort McMurray		
	Poplar Point	Landscape	Low		Other: Rural		
	Provincial Building (Municipal Buildir	ng)					
HS-34517		Structure	Low	9909 Franklin Ave	Fort McMurray		
	Quonset	Structure	Medium	Lucas	Fort Chipewyan		
	Roadside Grotto	Structure	Medium	269 Mackenzie	Fort Chipewyan		
	Roche Island Ship Wreck	Landscape	High	Clearwater River	Fort McMurray		
	Salt Plant	Landscape	Low	7401 Bulyea	Fort McMurray		
	Steamboat Landing	Landscape	Low	Clearwater River	Other: Rural		
	"The Cabin"	Structure			Conklin		
	Trails	Landscape	Medium		Other: Rural		
	Treaty 8 Signing	Landscape	Low		Fort Chipewyan		
	Treaty 8 Signing	Landscape	Low		Fort McMurray		
	Warehouse	Structure	High	8543 Manning	Fort McMurray		
	Wassassi (day use area)	Landscape	Low		Conklin		
	Waterways Boat Launch	Landscape	Low		Fort McMurray		
	Waterways House	Structure	High	7102 Bulyea	Fort McMurray		
	Waterways Railway	Landscape	Medium		Fort McMurray		

Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo Heritage Inventory





The RMWB Inventory lists significant sites eligible for designated Municipal Historic Resources. As a part of the initial management planning, the Inventory was capped at 20 locations. This list is expected to grow annually during the short term and will continue as part of routine heritage stewardship.

For each site, a Resource Evaluation Level 1 was completed, and a Draft Statement of Significance was prepared. These two pieces of documentation allow the site to move towards municipal designation.

The Inventory (lists in alphabetical order):

- 1. 1874 Day School
- 2. 1925 Cottage
- 3. Anglican Church (Fort Chipewyan)
- 4. Abasand Industrial Site
- 5. Athabasca Café
- 6. Beaver River Quarry
- 7. Bitumount
- 8. Christina River Bridge
- 9. Chipewyan III
- 10. Cree Burn Lake
- 11. Eaglenest Portage
- 12. Hawkins Hall
- 13. Fort of the Forks
- 14. Heritage Village
- 15. King Street Bridge
- 16. Mitchells
- 17. Moccasin Flats
- 18. Quarry of the Ancestors
- 19. Mission Point
- 20. The Snye

It is expected that the Evaluation Level 1 (SOI) and Draft Statements of Significance will be edited and/or redrafted throughout the Evaluation Level 2 process. The following documents stand as prototypes and ready for iteration – Heritage Stewardship.

Note: Each SOS has an accompanying research file as noted as Source after each Heritage Value.





RMWB-File Number: HR-2022-001

Other Number: HS-34459

Site Name(s):

1874 Day School Anglican Day School Anglican Church Hall

Address or Location:

114 Lucas Ave - Fort Chipewyan

Legal Description:

15\9\5642NY

Description:

The 1874 Day School is a 1 1/2 storey school building adjacent to the Anglican Church and cemetery. The site fronts and looks out at Lake Athabasca.



Significance Criteria:

✓ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event

Theme 2-Fur Trade; 3-Aboriginal Life; 11-Spiritual Life; 15-Education

A1. Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?

✓ B. Institution/Person

Horace Wylie - builder/Anglican Church/HBC

▶ B1. Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?



	Statement of Integrity
V	C. Design/Style/Construction
	EARLY building in Alberta - post and groove, HBC style construction
	C1. Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, a representative of the work of a master, or having high artistic value?
v 1	D. Information Potential
	Day School practice in Alberta - Indigenous Peoples
	D1. Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?
	E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
L	E1. Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Other Deta	ils/Notes:
1	e oldest extant structures in Fort Chipewyan (and Alberta in general). The HBC tyle is seen elsewhere in town - probably the same time period.
Currently	its association as a Day School may be the strongest theme.
Character-I	Defining Elements:
-mass & for-scale -style (HB -post and -original d	C) groove construction rop-siding/clapboard enestration pattern



Period of Significance: ca1872 - mid-century, use continues to
- Journal of Mary, and contained to
Significant Alterations & Chronology:
Largely unaltered. 1920s renovations are noted in file HS 34459. Photo records indicate that front porch is added ca mid-1920s
Exclusions: No
Type I:
Outside Municipal Jurisdiction
Situated in Historical Park or Village Movable Objects
Movable Objects Reconstruction
Human Remains
Type II:
Cemetery
Birthplace or Grave
Commemorative in Nature
Exceptions:
Aspects of Integrity:
✓ Location:
Original
✓ Environment:
Very little dramatic change in development - overlooking Lake Athabasca. Unobstructed view of and from the lake. Some more modern (residential) development in the area.
✓ Materials:
Largely original



~] Workmanship:
	Excellent example of early Alberta school-house
'	Feeling:
	Though falling into disrepair, it evokes the correct feeling
~	Association:
	In-situ with Church and cemetery - directly linked with themes noted under Criterion A

Condition:

At Risk. Fair - falling into disrepair. This structure requires intervention - roof, siding (paint) and windows. No interior examination was completed. Foundation should also be reviewed. The HS-34459 site forms indicate that this is a 1 1/2 storey building with a stairwell - photo evidence suggests the same.

Community Heritage Values & Themes:

Values: Indigenous Heritage, Education & Learning, Community

Themes: Indigenous Cultural Heritage, Fur Trade, Settler Colonialism, In/Out Migration

Summary & Recommendation:

Records lack certainty on build date - it is noted in-use by 1875/76. Some records indicate 1872 while others point to 1874 for the original build. The name "1874 Day School" is not commonly used in town. It is referred to as the Church Hall. Uncertainty again, where/when this name (1874 Day School) derived - painted sign on Church states St. Paul's Anglican Mission 1874.

Regardless, it is one of the oldest wood-frame structures in Alberta - largely in its original state. It is associated with HBC building style, the 'fur trade' settlement and displacement, and Day School practices. It presents an opportunity for Education & Awareness related to all noted.

Recommendation:

This structure should move forward towards Municipal Designation. Edit/rewrite the (PHR) SOS, and move to Level 2 Evaluation, create bylaw and issue a NOI.

Packet Pg. 195



RMWB-File Number: HR-2022-001 Other Number: HS-34459

Site Name(s): 1974 Day School Anglican Day School Anglican Church Hall

Address or Location: 114 Lucas Ave - Fort

Chipewyan

Legal Description: 15\9\5642NY



DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE¹

The 1874 Day School and the 1880 Anglican Church of St. Paul the Apostle are both one-and-a-half-storey and a one-and-a-half-storey buildings situated on a single lot in a residential area of Fort Chipewyan. A cemetery is positioned between the two buildings. The Day School features hand-hewn logs assembled in a post and groove construction with white horizontal drop siding. It is a simple square building with a pyramidal roof and a regular fenestration pattern.

HERITAGE VALUE

The heritage value of the 1874 Day School lies in its association with the early development of religious institutions in Alberta and its early example of French-Canadian construction methods.

Fort Chipewyan was founded as a fur trade post in the late eighteenth century and was the first Euro-Canadian settlement in Alberta. The site seemed ideal for Anglican missionary efforts: situated at the confluence of river trade routes and integral to the fur trade and exploration in the North-West Territories. Fort Chipewyan was also located amid several Indigenous communities. Permanent occupancy at the site began in 1874 when a day school was erected. Six years later, the Church of St. Paul the Apostle was completed.

The fortunes of Fort Chipewyan ebbed in the late nineteenth century as the expansion of railway lines diminished the significance of river trade routes, and Edmonton established itself as the new depot to the north. By the turn of the twentieth century, the settlement had lost

¹ Contents edited from listings on the Alberta & Canadian Register of Historic Places.



much of its significance and became one of several northern posts facing the grim prospects of diminishing fur trade returns.

The late nineteenth-century church and school still extant at Fort Chipewyan are two structures in the community with direct links to the fur trade period. In addition to establishing the historical continuity of Fort Chipewyan with the fur economy in Alberta and early Anglican missionary efforts, the buildings are also remarkable embodiments of the construction techniques and architectural sensibilities present in this late nineteenth-century fur trade community. The 1874 Day School is a simple structure modelled on the Hudson's Bay Company utility buildings. The school was constructed using post and groove construction, a common French-Canadian construction technique favoured by fur traders and known as the Hudson's Bay style or the Red River Frame style. In the early 1920s, additions and renovations were made to both buildings, including the covered front entry on the Day School.

Source: Alberta Culture, Historic Resources Management Branch (File: Des. 1276) RMWB (File: HR-2022-001)

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

- -spatial relationship and sight line between church, cemetery, and Lake Athabasca.
- -mass & form
- -scale
- -style (HBC or Red River Frame)
- -post and groove construction
- -original drop-siding/clapboard
- -regular fenestration pattern



RMWB-File Number: HR-2022-002

Other Number: HS-34460

Site Name(s):

1880 Anglican Church of St. Paul the Apostle

St. Paul's Anglican Church

Address or Location:

114 Lucas Ave - Fort Chipewyan

Legal Description:

15\9\5642NY

Description:

The 1880 Anglican Church of St. Paul the Apostle one-and-a- half storey church in a residential area of Fort Chipewyan. It features hand-hewn logs assembled in a post and groove construction with white horizontal dropsiding. The church has Carpenter



Significance Criteria:

✓ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event

Theme 2-Fur Trade; 3-Aboriginal Life; 11-Spiritual Life

A1. Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?

✓ B. Institution/Person

Anglican Church, William Wylie (builder), Metis Peoples, HBC

▶ B1. Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?



•	C.	Design/	Style,	/Constru	uction
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1880 Wood-frame church Church

C1. Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, a representative of the work of a master, or having high artistic value?

D. Information Potential

Less so than the Day School sharing the same property

D1. Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?

E. Landmark/Symbolic Value

One of the most photographed (drawn/painted) landmarks in Fort Chipewyan

E1. Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?

Other Details/Notes:

Iconic image as seen from Lake Athabasca. The image of this church on the shore, with the town behind is synonymous with Fort Chip. Sign at the door: "St. Paul's Anglican Mission 1874." Records indicate this structure was built 1880.

Noted as the oldest, operating Anglican Church in Alberta.

Character-Defining Elements:

- form & mass
- scale
- style
- high-pitched roof covered in cedar shingles
- inset spire with bell
- post and groove construction covered in white dropsiding
- fenestration pattern and style, including pointed arch stained glass windows
- interior vaulted ceiling
- dark stained interior wainscoting
- trim with a dark stain varnish
- carved reredos
- furnishings, including original pews and stove



Period of Significance: 1880 to Modern (in use)
Significant Alterations & Chronology:
Steeple added 1890. Siding 1890/1891 - HS-34460 1920s stained glass & furnishings
Exclusions: No
Type I:
Outside Municipal Jurisdiction
Situated in Historical Park or Village Movable Objects
Movable Objects Reconstruction
Human Remains
Type II:
Cemetery Birthplace or Grave
Commemorative in Nature
Exceptions:
Aspects of Integrity:
✓ Location:
Original - very iconic landmark
✓ Environment:
Very little dramatic change in development - overlooking Lake Athabasca. Unobstructed view of and from the lake. Some more modern (residential) development in the area.
✓ Materials:
Largely original



✓ Workmanship:
Rare extant
✓ Feeling:
Very evocative of early settlement and fur trade era
✓ Association:
In-situ with Day School and cemetery - shores of Lake Athabasca directly linked with themes noted under Criterion A
Condition:
Appears in good repair and well kept. Requires paint and minor maintenance.
Community Heritage Values & Themes:
Values: Indigenous Heritage (spec. Metis), Education & Learning, Community

Themes: Fur Trade, Settler Colonialism, In/Out Migration

Summary & Recommendation:

Built in 1880, St. Paul's is the oldest operating Anglican Church in Alberta. It is an iconic landmark in the community, and it played a key role in (settler-based) community development. It is associated with the fur trade (HBC), settlement and displacement, and Day School practices. It presents an opportunity for Education & Awareness related to all noted.

Recommendation:

This structure should move forward towards Municipal Designation. Edit/rewrite the (PHR) SOS, and move to Level 2 Evaluation, create bylaw and issue a NOI.



RMWB-File Number: HR-2022-002 Other Number: HS-34460

<u>Site Name(s):</u> 1880 Anglican Church of St. Paul the Apostle St. Paul's Anglican Church

Address or Location: 114 Lucas Ave - Fort Chipewyan

Legal Description: 15\9\5642NY



DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE¹

The 1880 Anglican Church of St. Paul the Apostle and the 1874 Day School are both one-and-a-half-storey and one-and-a-half-storey buildings situated on a single lot in a residential area of Fort Chipewyan. St. Paul's is constructed of hand-hewn logs assembled in a post and groove construction with white horizontal drop siding. The church features Carpenter Gothic styling, including a high-pitched roof, inset spire with bell, and pointed arch stained-glass windows.

HERITAGE VALUE

The heritage value of the 1880 Anglican Church of St. Paul the Apostle lies in its association with the early development of religious institutions in Alberta and its early example of French-Canadian construction methods. The church possesses heritage value for its embodiment of the Carpenter Gothic architectural style.

Fort Chipewyan was founded as a fur trade post in the late eighteenth century and was the first Euro-Canadian settlement in Alberta. The site seemed ideal for Anglican missionary efforts: situated at the confluence of river trade routes and integral to the fur trade and exploration in the North-West Territories. Fort Chipewyan was also located amid several Indigenous communities. Permanent occupancy at the site began in 1874 when a day school was erected. Six years later, the Church of St. Paul the Apostle was completed and was consecrated on Easter Sunday, 1880, by Bishop William Carpenter Bompas. It was the first church in the Anglican Diocese of Athabasca.

¹ Contents edited from listings on the Alberta & Canadian Register of Historic Places.



The fortunes of Fort Chipewyan ebbed in the late nineteenth century as the expansion of railway lines diminished the significance of river trade routes, and Edmonton established itself as the new depot to the north. By the turn of the twentieth century, the settlement had lost much of its significance and became one of several northern posts facing the grim prospects of diminishing fur trade returns. Nonetheless, the church served as a Procathedral (Episcopal seat) of the Anglican Diocese of Mackenzie (separated from the larger Diocese of Athabasca in 1884) from 1912 until 1926. The Anglican Church of St. Paul the Apostle is the longest-serving Anglican Church in Alberta.

The late nineteenth-century church and school still extant at Fort Chipewyan are two structures in the community with direct links to the fur trade period. In addition to establishing the historical continuity of Fort Chipewyan with the fur economy in Alberta and early Anglican missionary efforts, the buildings are also remarkable embodiments of the construction techniques and architectural sensibilities present in this late nineteenth-century fur trade community. Like the associated Day School, the church manifests the post and groove construction method. However, the design is more ornate and expresses the influence of French-Canadian ecclesiastical architecture and the forms and details of the Carpenter Gothic style.

The French-Canadian influence is particularly evident in the round oeil-de-boeuf window and classically-inspired eave returns. At the same time, Gothic inspiration can be perceived in the church's pointed arch stained-glass windows, high-pitched roof, interior vaulted ceiling, and dark stained wainscoting and trims. The church represents the union of the construction techniques of French-Canadian fur traders with some of the aesthetic and architectural sensibilities of Anglican missionaries. In the early 1920s, several features were added to the church, including the carved reredos, stained glass windows, and new furnishings. The Anglican Church of St. Paul the Apostle is one of the oldest Carpenter Gothic buildings still standing in the province.

Source: Alberta Culture, Historic Resources Management Branch (File: Des. 1276) RMWB (File: HR-2022-002)

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

- form & mass
- scale
- style
- high-pitched roof covered in cedar shingles
- inset spire with bell
- post and groove construction covered in white drop siding



- fenestration pattern and style, including pointed arch stained-glass windows
- interior vaulted ceiling
- dark stained interior wainscoting
- trim with a dark stain varnish
- carved reredos
- furnishings, including original pews and stove





RMWB-File Number: HR-2022-003

Other Number:

Site Name(s):

Abasand

Abasand Oil Ltd.

Abasand OHV

Address or Location:

Abasand Drive

Legal Description:

SE17-89-9-4 (0025898768)

NEO OCCOO 1 (COOFCO 740)

Description:

Abasand is a Cultural Landscape with some ruins remaining from Abasand Oil Ltd (foundations, fireplace, industrial walls, bridge ruins, asphalt pavement). In the Horse River Valley, it is a natural landscape used as hiking and OVH trails. Oil sands are present - most



Significance Criteria:

✓ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event

Theme: 4-Resource Development; 8-Politics and Government; 12-Business and

A1. Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?

✓ B. Institution/Person

Abasand Oil Ltd, Max Ball, Karl Clark, Sidney Ells

▶ B1. Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?



v	C. Design/Style/Construction
	C1. Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, a representative of the work of a master, or having high
	artistic value?
	D. Information Potential
L	✓ D1. Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?
	E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
A	A cultural landscape representing early oil/gas development in Fort McMurray.
	E1. Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
ther Deta	ils/Notes:
	Itural landscape with very little remaining from the 1940s oil/gas development on presents a excellent opportunity for interpretation intermixed within the natural e.
haracter-[Defining Elements:
natural la	ndscape
fireplace bridge ab	outments and retaining wall
trail syste	em
exposed of asphalt re	



Period of Significance: 1929-1945			
Significant Alterations & Chronology:			
Fire destroyed the site two times			
Exclusions: No			
Type I:			
Outside Municipal JurisdictionSituated in Historical Park or Village			
Movable Objects			
Reconstruction			
Human Remains			
Type II:			
Cemetery			
Birthplace or Grave			
Commemorative in Nature			
Exceptions:			
Aspects of Integrity:			
Location:			
Location is unchanged - original			
✓ Environment:			
The environment is ever changing - a contemporary of the time (1940 Abasand Oil Ltd) would struggle to understand the current landscape.			
✓ Materials:			
ruins retain original materials - potting is occurring, and 'movable' objects are disappearing (bricks, fieldstone, concrete, metal fragments).			



•	✓ Workmanship:					
V	Feeling:					
	It evokes a specific feeling - however, it is very different from the period of significance.					
•	Association:					
	The extant oil sands and Horse River valley reinforce this integral piece of its story However, as a ruins site the link to Criterion A are certainly weakened.					

Condition:

Evolving boreal forest - fire being the largest contributor to change over time (important story in itself). The ruins are failing and falling into disrepair - the extant walls have become a street art canvas (very engaging). As a landscape the condition is good - but trails could be cleared of underbrush and modern garbage. OHV are cutting deep ruts in pathways.

Community Heritage Values & Themes:

Values: Nature (Natural Environment), Natural Resources, Education & Learning

Themes: Natural Resources, Global Trade Network, Settler Colonialism, Natural Disaster, Boreal Forest

Summary & Recommendation:

Abasand's highest value comes through its interpretive opportunity (both historical and environmental). While it ranks fairly low for integrity as a historical resource, it would rank quite high as a Cultural Landscape. Focus should be given to retaining what ruins remain, developing Education & Awareness interpretation - while still allowing for trail and OHV use. Mitigating potential OHV damages while still allowing access could be costly, and require expertise.

The 'natural disaster' Community Theme certainly elevates the potential of this site - the development burned twice (ultimately ceasing production after the second event) - the landscape was also altered during more recent fire events.

Recommendation: This site could be considered a Municipal Historic Resource as a cultural landscape. Move forward with the development of a SOS and listing on the inventory. The Municipality should consider creating a plan for the interpretive and trail developm Packet Pg. 208



RMWB-File Number: HR-2022-003 Other Number:

Site Name(s): Abasand Abasand Oil Ltd. Abasand OHV

Address or Location: Abasand Drive

<u>Legal Description:</u> SE17-89-9-4 (0025898768)



DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE

Abasand is a Cultural Landscape with some ruins remaining from Abasand Oil Ltd (foundations, fireplace, industrial walls, bridge ruins, asphalt pavement). Covering 1,555 hectares of the Horse River Valley, it is a natural landscape used for hiking and OVH trails. Oil sands are still present and most evident on the steep decline to the valley from Abasand Drive.

HERITAGE VALUE

Abasand's heritage value stems from its association with natural resource extraction, the challenges of early oil sands efforts and its unfortunate connection to disaster. The second oil sands separation facility to be developed by private industry, Abasand Oils Ltd. had 150 employees and produced 500 barrels daily. Notably, it was the first oil sands plant to move product via a pipeline.

Completed in 1936, the Abasand site was developed on the federal government's Horse River Reserve, where thick deposits of high-grade oil sands are located close to the surface. This surface oil sand can still be seen and remains present on the landscape today.

After the 1936 opening, the challenges were immediately felt. Struggles included disproportionate amounts of sand in the separated oil and continually breaking machinery due to Horse River's coarse and abrasive materials. Abasand turned to surface blasting (explosives) to break down the materials to help preserve machinery.



Even with these struggles, Abasand could still operate and remain somewhat viable – pumping oil via pipeline to Waterways for shipment. Unfortunately, just 5-years into operations fire destroyed the separation plant and powerhouse in November 1941. Both were rebuilt and back to full-time operations in 1942.

In 1943, due to World War II and the CANOL project, the Canadian Wartime Oil Administration (federal government) took control of the plant under the War Measures Act. The Administration promised that an improved facility would be returned to the company when the war ended. Unfortunately, disaster struck in early 1945 when fire once again closed the operations – this time destroying the entire plant. The federal government chose not to rebuild the site despite early promises made to Abasand Oils Ltd.

Source: RMWB (File: HR-2022-003)

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

- -natural landscape
- -fireplace
- -bridge abutments and retaining wall
- -trail system
- -exposed oil sands
- -asphalt roadways
- -surface and sub-surface prehistoric artifacts associated with the site



RMWB-File Number: HR-2022-004

Other Number: HS-34475

Site Name(s):

Athabasca Cafe

Address or Location:

184 Mackenzie Avenue

Legal Description:

11\11\5642NY

Description:

The Athabasca Cafe is a 1920s, 2-storey boomtown building on the western edge of the commercial core of Fort Chipewyan.



Significance Criteria:

✓ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event

Theme: 2- Fur Trade; Urban Development; 10-Work & Leisure; 12- Business &

A1. Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?

✓ B. Institution/Person

Mah Family

▶ B1. Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?



	C. Design/Style/Construction
	Rare example of remaining Boomtown building in RMWB.
	✓ C1. Does the resource retain most of the physical features that
	mark it as: The embodiment of a type, period or method of
	construction, a representative of the work of a master, or having high
	artistic value?
~	D. Information Potential
	✓ D1. Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data
	that addresses important research questions?
	E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
	Some might suggest selecting this Crierion. Left unchecked for the time being.
l	
	E1. Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic
	value?
er Det	ails/Notes:
	ne Boomtown structures dotted (6+) the commercial core of Fort Chip. They were
	ninent in Fort Mac. This is a rare, remaining example of this style of architecture.
•	1924-1927 (?) by a Chinese immigrant family - the family continued to operate the
ation f	or 80+ years. This site is revered by the community.
arman	t suggested the primary building is a log structure, but that has not been verified to
Jiiiaii	t suggested the primary building is a log structure, but that has not been verified to
racter	Defining Elements:
ass &	form
ale	
•	th Century boomtown)
gulai i ick chi	enestration pattern mney
	d dormer
ain pai	
•	ont porch



Period of Significance: 1927-2010				
Significant Alterations & Chronology:				
Many additions and changes through the years. Major form/mass change to the primary structure occurred after the early 1940s. Prior the building was much smaller with an exterior stairway that lead to an upstairs entry - at what is now the east shed dormer. Chimney is also				
Exclusions: No Type I:				
Outside Municipal Jurisdiction Situated in Historical Park or Village Movable Objects Reconstruction Human Remains				
Type II: Cemetery Birthplace or Grave				
Commemorative in Nature				
Exceptions:				
Aspects of Integrity:				
✓ Location:				
Original				
Environment:				
Remains on the edge of the commercial core				
Materials:				
New siding, missing windows (original siding is presumed to remain under the vinyl)				



~	Workmanship:
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Excellent example of boomtown structure. The additions and add-ons (building's evolution) over time enhance the overall story.

✓ Feeling:

Striking and evokes the correct feeling

✓ Association:

Looking out at Lake Athabasca - proximity to the 'Northern' (former HBC store) - directly linked with themes noted under Criterion A

Condition:

Appears to be overall good. Vinyl siding should be removed to expose original. Much work may be required for windows. General upkeep required.

Community Heritage Values & Themes:

Value: Labour (Hard Work), The Stories, Resilience, Community

Themes: Fur Trade, Settler Colonialism, In/Out Migration, Boom/Bust Cycles

Summary & Recommendation:

The Athabasca Cafe is a rare example of extant built heritage in Fort Chipewyan. It and the family that operated the cafe (for 80+ years) are revered by the community. It offers an opportunity to highlight and tell the story of a Chinese immigrant family in Fort Chipewyan. This historic place holds a special place for many community members - it is also featured at the local museum.

Recommendation:

Move forward with Municipal Designation. Prepare SOS and move to Level 2 Evaluation (if appropriate), develop bylaw and issue NOI.



RMWB-File Number: HR-2022-004
Other Number: HS-34475

Site Name(s): Athabasca Café Mah's Café Mrs. Mah's Café

Address or Location: 184
Mackenzie Avenue

Legal Description: 11\11\5642NY



DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE

The Athabasca Café is a 1920s, 2-storey boomtown building on the western edge of the commercial core of Fort Chipewyan.

HERITAGE VALUE

The Athabasca Café's heritage value comes from its association with early development in Fort Chipewyan and immigration, in particular, the story of the Mah family.

Built in 1927, the Athabasca Café is of the oldest commercial buildings remaining in Fort Chipewyan and the entire Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo (RMWB). Its architectural style was once a dominant feature in Fort Chipewyan and Fort McMurray. This resource is the last remaining boomtown structure in its original location in the RMWB. Having undergone extensive renovations and additions over the years, the original building remains intact and evident to the onlooker.

Dan (Charlie) Mah immigrated to Canada in 1918 – coming from China, Mah was forced to pay the "head" tax (\$500) required at the time. He sold the family rice field and borrowed heavily to make the journey. Relatives in Edmonton assisted Mah in his transition to Canada. Eventually, he left the Edmonton laundry and began working as a baker in a café. This led to his eventual move to the north to work as a cook/baker on a boat operating between Fort McMurray and



Fort Smith. Recruited from the boat to a shop in Fort Chipewyan, Mah became a popular and prominent local baker. He grew more revered in the community when he learned to speak the Indigenous languages.

Mah was gifted the business by his original benefactor (Tony Comstock). When a local sawmill closed its business, Mah was given all the lumber he needed to build a business and home and told to pay when he could. "A friend said he would build it for me, and I could pay in bread and pies." The Athabasca Café was built and named in 1927 - retaining the same name today. However, it was always known locally as Mah's Café.

Dickie and Kim Mah took over the café in the late-1950s and were equally welcomed and revered by the community. Dickie had grown up in the community, and Kim had immigrated from China in 1957. After Dickie's untimely death in 1988, Kim Mah continued to operate the café until the modern era – Mrs. Mah's Café. The Mah family was firmly embedded, accepted and part of the Fort Chipewyan Community.

Source: RMWB (File: HR-2022-004)

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

- -mass & form
- -scale
- -style (20th Century boomtown)
- -regular fenestration pattern
- -brick chimney
- -east shed dormer
- -plain parapet
- -closed front porch



RMWB-File Number: HR-2022-005

Other Number: HS-19723

Site Name(s):

Beaver River Quarry
Beaver River Quarry Archaeological
Sites

Address or Location:

N 1/2 of LSD's 15 and 16, Sec. 36, Tp

Legal Description:

N 1/2 of LSD's 15 and 16, Sec. 36, Tp

Description:

Beaver River Quarry Archaeological Site is situated on 49 hectares of land just north of the confluence of Beaver Creek with the Athabasca River.



Significance Criteria:

✓ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event

Theme: 1-Prehistoric Alberta; 3-Aboriginal Life

A1. Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?

✓ B. Institution/Person

▶ B1. Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?



C. Design/Style/Construction
C1. Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, a representative of the work of a master, or having high artistic value?
D. Information Potential
Abundance of information potential
▶ D1. Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?
E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
E1. Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
tails/Notes:
was not visited during the 2021/2022 investigations. A 2022 or 2023 visit should is evaluation.
r-Defining Elements:
n along the rim of the Athabasca River at its confluence with the Beaver River nvironment of alder, moss, lichen, and jack pine forest ce of distinctive bedrock outcrop known as Beaver River Silicified Sandstone sition and sequence of geological site strata



Period of Significance: In use Over 10,000 years
Significant Alterations & Chronology:
Exclusions: Yes
Type I: Outside Municipal Jurisdiction
Situated in Historical Park or Village
Movable Objects
Reconstruction
Human Remains
Type II:
Cemetery
Birthplace or Grave
Commemorative in Nature
It is within municipal jurisdiction - however, noted here as it is on Crown Land. Much removable materials have been documented at the site - however, their removal would not diminish the site's significance.
Aspects of Integrity:
Location:
Original
Environment:
Ever evolving; however, tailing ponds are now creeping close by
Materials:
Stone and flakes remain present at the site.



V	Ú Workmanship:
	N/A
v	Feeling:
Ľ	Not visited in 2022/2023, but assumed
v	Association:
	This site is directly linked with themes noted under Criterion A
diti	
	<u>:</u> ted in 2021/2022. Visit should be scheduled.
lot visi	ted in 2021/2022. Visit should be scheduled.
Not visi	ted in 2021/2022. Visit should be scheduled. ty Heritage Values & Themes:
ommuni /alues:	ted in 2021/2022. Visit should be scheduled.

Beaver River Sandstone is a hard, siliceous stone found within the lowest member of the McMurray Formation - the same geological formation which produces the bituminous sands. This sandstone has fracture or flaking properties which make it highly desirable as a raw material for manufacturing stone tools. Prehistoric Natives first began visiting the sites some 8,000 to 10,000 years ago, and continued to use the Beaver River Sandstone outcrops for stone raw materials until the fur trade made metals more widely available in the eighteenth century. Though some of the sites certainly represent domestic camps, the Beaver River Quarry sites have yielded collections dominated by stone tools and especially the waste flake by-products from stone tool manufacturing. They thus served as workshop areas at which tools were formed. This is a significant site which was in use for up to 10,000 years.

Recommendation: Visit the site update HS-19723. Edit SOS as required and add to the RMWB Inventory. Begin Level 2 Evaluations - edit SOS with Indigneous Lens. Consider if a move toward Municipal Designation is appropriate.



RMWB-File Number: HR-2022-005
Other Number:

<u>Site Name(s):</u> Beaver River Quarry Beaver River Quarry Archaeological Sites

Address or Location:

<u>Legal Description:</u> N 1/2 of LSD's 15 and 16, Sec. 36, Tp 93, R 11, W4M; and LSD's 1 and 2, Sec. 1, Tp 94, R 11, W4M. North of Beaver Creek

Photo Source: Alberta Culture, Historic Resources

Management Branch (File: Des. 0900)



DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE^{1,2}

Beaver River Quarry Archaeological Site and Cultural Landscape are situated on 49 hectares of land just north of the confluence of Beaver Creek with the Athabasca River. Set amidst a stand of jack pine on the rim of the Athabasca River valley, this site represents the first identified source of a distinctive bedrock outcrop known as Beaver River Silicified Sandstone (BRSS).

HERITAGE VALUE

The heritage value of the Beaver River Quarry Archaeological Site lies in the repeated use of this locality by Indigenous Peoples to quarry this bedrock outcrop to obtain high-quality raw materials for making stone tools.

The landscape represents one of the most significant quarrying and tool working localities used by Indigenous People in northern Alberta. The thousands of debris flakes, stone tools, and weapons recovered through repeated investigations at the site indicate use primarily as a quarry and tool manufacturing workshop.

The raw material, Beaver River Silicified Sandstone (BRSS), exhibits characteristics well-suited for stone tool manufacture, and evidence of this prehistoric activity can be found in abundance at the site. BRSS has represented the overwhelming choice of tool stone for Indigenous People occupying the Lower Athabasca River area throughout the prehistoric period.

¹ Contents edited from listings on the Alberta & Canadian Register of Historic Places.

² This SOS may require substantive edits after the Evaluation Level 2 – with the application of an Indigenous Lens and Indigenous review of the content.



Analysis of the collected materials reveals much about the region's processes of ancient tool manufacture. It suggests intensive prehistoric use of the quarry dating as far back as 10,000 years. Tracking the dispersal of this distinctive stone material (BRSS) to distant archaeological sites has assisted in understanding prehistoric trade networks and seasonal settlement patterns. With its abundance of artifacts and excellent documentation, the Beaver River Quarry Archaeological Site offers vital insights into prehistoric human cultures that inhabited the Lower Athabasca River region of northern Alberta.

Source: Alberta Culture, Historic Resources Management Branch (File: Des. 0900) RMWB (File: HR-2022-005)

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

- location along the rim of the Athabasca River at its confluence with the Beaver River
- local environment of alder, moss, lichen, and jack pine forest
- the presence of a distinctive bedrock outcrop known as Beaver River Silicified Sandstone
- composition and sequence of geological site strata
- surface and sub-surface prehistoric artifacts associated with the site
- information about ancient techniques of tool manufacture, prehistoric trade networks and seasonal settlement patterns



RMWB-File Number: HR-2022-006

Other Number: HS-101239

Site Name(s):

Bitumount

Bitumount Oil Extraction Plant

Bitumount Site

Address or Location:

57.386162 -111.644519

Legal Description:

4 11 97 1

Description:

Bitumount contains the remains of several structures used to extract, separate, and refine bitumen from Alberta's oil sands. The structures include separation plants, oil tanks, and camp facilities that date from the 1920s through the 1950s. The site is located



Significance Criteria:

✓ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event

Theme: 4- Resource Development; 8- Politics; 12- Business & Industry; 18- Face of

A1. Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?

✓ B. Institution/Person

Fitzsimmons, Karl Clark, International Bitumount Company

▶ B1. Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?



✓ C. Design/Style/Construction
1920-1950 Oil Extraction Site - rare industrial relic
C1. Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, a representative of the work of a master, or having high artistic value?
D. Information Potential
D1. Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?
E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
E1. Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Other Details/Notes:
Not visited in 2021/2022. Site is reported to be largely intact - however, much trespassing with potting has been noted. There appears to be no stewardship relevant to the site.
Character-Defining Elements:
Northoget corner cluster, including sand pit, dump site, and mine site; - structural and

Chara

Northeast corner cluster, including sand pit, dump archaeological remains;

spatial arrangement on site.

Fitzsimmons accommodation and storage cluster, including hopper, house, cabins, sheds, log house, root cellar, field office, latrine, white sand pit, saw mill, golden slipper boat, and garbage dump:

- form, mass, and style of original buildings;
- original building materials;
- all artifacts contained within the various structures and buildings; spatial arrangement on

Fitzsimmons plant cluster, including oil sands tailings site, storage tank, separation plant, boiler house, tall stack, storage tanks, heater, and fractionating towers:



Period of Significance:	1920-late 1950s
L	
Significant Alterations &	<u> </u>
Exclusions: Yes Type I:	
	de Municipal Jurisdiction
	ted in Historical Park or Village
	able Objects nstruction
	an Remains
Type II:	
Ceme	olace or Grave
	memorative in Nature
Exceptions: It is	within jurisdiction - however noted here, as it sits on Crown Land.
Aspects of Integrity:	
Aspects of integrity.	
Location:	
Original	
✓ Environment	
Largely unch	nanged at the site - however, much development ongoing in the area.
✓ Materials:	
	ling into digrapair
Originai - fail	ling into disrepair



~	Workmanship:
	Although falling into ruins, the site retains integrity from the original
~	Feeling:
	Not visited in 2021/2022 however noted by informant to evoke the correct feeling.
<u>'</u>	Association:
	This site is still directly associated to the themes on Criterion A

Condition:

At Risk. This site has been noted at risk by informants that has visited the site in recent years. Decay and neglect - trespassing and potting. This site required intervention and stewardship.

Community Heritage Values & Themes:

Values: Labour (Hard Work), Natural Resources, Education & Learning

Themes: Natural Resources, Global Trade Network, Settler Colonialism

Summary & Recommendation:

The Bitumount Oil extraction plant complex was a pioneer project in the development and improvement of the hot water separation process. Dr. K.A. Clark, inventor of the separation process and R.C. Fitzsimmons, a major exponent of a similar separation system were involved in operating plants in Bitumount prior to 1950. The site experienced four different phases in the tar sands development (conventional drilling, private development, government sponsorship, and major oil company involvement) and retains original structures and equipment associated with these phases.

Recommendation: Visit the site update HS-101239. HS-Edit PHR-SOS and add to the RMWB Inventory. Begin Level 2 Evaluations.

Municipal Designation should be considered - draft bylaw and issue NOI. However, a Stewardship Plan should be in place prior to designation.



RMWB-File Number: HR-2022-006
Other Number: HS-101239

Site Name(s): Bitumount
Bitumount Oil Extraction
Plant
Bitumount Site
Bitumount Oil Separation
Plant Complex

Address or Location: 57.386162 -111.644519

Legal Description: 4 11 97 1

Photo Source: Alberta Culture and Community Spirit, Historic Resources Management, 2005



DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE¹

Bitumount contains the remains of several structures used to extract, separate, and refine bitumen from Alberta's oil sands. The structures include separation plants, oil tanks, and camp facilities that date from the 1920s through the 1950s. The site is located on the east bank of the Athabasca River, approximately 89 kilometres north of Fort McMurray.

HERITAGE VALUE

The heritage value of Bitumount lies in its association with the attempts of the provincial government, private individuals, and oil companies to develop methods of profitably extracting oil from northern Alberta's oil sands. The hot water separation process pioneered at Bitumount established the economic viability of the oil sands and laid the foundations for future exploitation of this valuable resource.

In the late-nineteenth century, federal government geologists offered compelling visions of the riches of the Athabasca oil sands, suggesting that large pools of hydrocarbons existed under the surface of areas like Bitumount. Early twentieth-century efforts to tap into these riches with conventional drilling technology produced unsatisfying returns. The oil seemed *trapped* in the

¹ Contents edited from listings on the Alberta & Canadian Register of Historic Places.



bituminous sand of the area. To address this problem in the 1920s and 30s, Dr. Karl Clark of the Research Council of Alberta conducted experiments at the University of Alberta. He developed a method of hot water separation to extract oil from the sand. Building upon this work, in the late 1920s, private entrepreneur R.C. Fitzsimmons established a hot-water separation plant (as well as a host of other facilities) at Bitumount to make the extraction, separation, and refining of the oil sands an advantageous undertaking.

Unable to profitably develop the oil sands, Fitzsimmons sold his International Bitumen Company in 1943 to L.R. Champion, who renamed the business Oil Sands Limited and entered a partnership with the provincial government to develop a new oil sands extraction operation at Bitumount. Financial difficulties bedevilled Champion's company, and in 1948, the provincial government took over Bitumount, establishing it as a pilot plant to determine whether the oil sands could be commercially viable. The new extraction plant built on the site in the late 1940s was designed based on Dr. Clark's experimental extraction process. Determining that extraction and separation could be practiced to economic advantage at the site, the government allowed private companies to use the site to conduct their own tests of the oil sands' commercial viability. Companies subsequently involved in research and construction at the site included Can-Amera Oil Sands Development, Royalite Oil Company, and Great Canadian Oil Sands.

Although Bitumount was abandoned in the late 1950s, the research and technology associated with the site have impacted Alberta's oil industry. Through the efforts of government agencies and private companies at the site, the Athabasca oil sands were established as a viable commercial endeavour, paving the way for the creation of the massive Suncor and Syncrude oil sands plants.

Source: Alberta Culture, Historic Resources Management Branch (File: Des. 0613) RMWB (File: HR-2022-006)

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

Northeast corner cluster, including a sand pit, dump site, and mine site: - structural and archaeological remains;

- spatial arrangement on site.

Fitzsimmons accommodation and storage cluster, including hopper, house, cabins, sheds, log house, root cellar, field office, latrine, white sand pit, sawmill, golden slipper boat, and garbage dump:

- form, mass, and style of original buildings;
- original building materials;
- all artifacts contained within the various structures and buildings; spatial arrangement on site.



Fitzsimmons plant cluster, including oil sands tailings site, storage tank, separation plant, boiler house, tall stack, storage tanks, heater, and fractionating towers:

- form, mass, and style of original buildings;
- original building materials;
- all artifacts contained within the various structures and buildings; spatial arrangement on site.

Government mining and shipping/receiving cluster, including oil sand tailing pond, loading ramps, storage tank, steel pipe water supply, mine pit/stockpiles, firewall, portable hopper, bunker fuel tank, pit:

- form, mass, and style of original buildings;
- original building materials;
- all artifacts contained within the various structures and buildings; spatial arrangement on site.

Government extraction cluster, including separation plant, high steel cylinder, surge tank/building, stairway/pipe alley, screw feed/screen, ramp, hopper, accumulator tank, valve control shed, settler tank, and pump house:

- form, mass, and style of original buildings;
- original building materials;
- all artifacts contained within the various structures and buildings; spatial arrangement on site.

Government refinery and storage, including crude storage tank, storage tanks, steel shed, bunker fuel tanks, portable field lab/plant, heaters, pressure settling tank, flash towers, fractionator and strippers, receivers, and fire hydrant:

- form, mass, and style of original buildings;
- original building materials;
- all artifacts contained within the various structures and buildings; spatial arrangement on site.

Government power and infrastructure cluster, including powerhouse, storage tank, dugout, sawmill shed, upright steam engine, riverboat, sheds, weigh scale, lab and office, power poles, warehouse, machine shop, and garage:

- form, mass, and style of original buildings;
- original building materials;
- all artifacts contained within the various structures and buildings; spatial arrangement on site.

Government accommodation cluster, including wooden sidewalk, cookhouse and dining hall, sheds, latrines, ditch, staff houses, water well and tank, huts, bath house, bunk house, upright



steam engine, ditch, and frame huts:

- form, mass, and style of original buildings;
- original building materials;
- all artifacts contained within the various structures and buildings; spatial arrangement on site.





RMWB-File Number: HR-2022-007

Other Number:

Site Name(s):

Christina River Bridge Chard Siding Bridge

Address or Location:

Chard Siding (south of Janvier)

Legal Description:

Description:

Chard Siding Bridge is a ca 1970 bridge crossing the Christina River south of Chard. It is a full-truss bridge allowing access to the railway from highway 881.



Significance Criteria:

✓ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event

Theme: 3- Aboriginal Life; 5- Transportation;

A1. Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?

✓ B. Institution/Person

AGWR and NAR (railways), Janvier

▶ B1. Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?



Statement of integrity
C. Design/Style/Construction
common mid-century bridge design and construction
C1. Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, a representative of the work of a master, or having high artistic value?
D. Information Potential
✓ D1. Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?
E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Symbolic Value - this has been flagged by the community has having high symbolic
E1. Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value? cails/Notes:
ng bridge - mid-century infrastructure - helping tell the story of transportation and nent. But more notable through the stories told about bridge - this bridge replaces a structure. The wooden structure was a marking post - art and expression of love. In down the community held a ceremony to bid it farewell. The 'new' bridge has also a marking post, and it carved with initials, dates, and sentimental messages.
-Defining Elements:
s metal work with original fasteners (nut/bolt and rivets) coden decking abutments ucted views



Period of Significance: ca 1970-modern time
Significant Alterations & Chronology:
A few repairs can be seen - some new cross members, and nuts/bolts.
Exclusions: No
Type I: Outside Municipal Jurisdiction
Situated in Historical Park or Village
Movable Objects
Reconstruction Human Remains
Type II:
Cemetery
☐ Birthplace or Grave ☐ Commemorative in Nature
Exceptions:
Aspects of Integrity:
✓ Location:
Original location - and near the original wooden bridge
Environment:
Unchanged - on the 'road' to the railway siding
✓ Materials:
Original



~	Workmanship:
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Engineering/structure are largely unchanged.

Feeling:

Evokes a serene feeling - the riparian area, OHV access road, and the notes/carvings on the bridge work - the feeling matches the stories told of the older structure.

✓ Association:

Clear association to Criterion A is evident. The Interesting position of the railway, station house, siding - and this bridge - distant from Janvier Reserve are important.

Condition:

Overall good and well kept. This should be verified through Municipal/engineer's inspection.

Community Heritage Values & Themes:

Values: Nature (Natural Environment), Indigenous Heritage, The Rivers & Waterways, Education & Learning, The Stories, Community.

Themes: Indigenous Cultural Heritage, Modes of Transportation, Settler Colonialsim

Summary & Recommendation:

The value of the Chard Siding Bridge comes through the stories told by community members and the deep value the bridge held. It allowed access to from the railway to Javier (albeit at a far distance), but more importantly is the symbolic value the bridge holds to the community.

The mid-century bridge predates the paved development of Highway 861 - and created a economic and transportation corridor serving the people in the Janvier region.

Recommendation:

The site is eligible for Municipal designation. Complete a draft SOS, place on the RMWB Inventory, and move to Level 2 Evaluation. Level 2 Evaluations may necessitate a redraft of the SOS - as more community stories might be shared.



RMWB-File Number: HR-2022-007
Other Number:

Site Name(s): Christina River Bridge
Chard Siding Bridge
Bridge at Chard

<u>Address or Location:</u> Chard Siding (south of Janvier)

Legal Description:



DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE

Christina River Bridge is a (1922) 1976 bridge crossing the Christina River south of Chard. It is a full-truss bridge allowing access to the railway from highway 881 and connects Chard to Janvier

HERITAGE VALUE

The heritage value of the Christina River Bridge comes through the stories told by community members and the profound value the bridge holds. Additionally, it has value due to its connection to modes of transportation development throughout rural RMWB. The Christina River Bridge allowed access from the railway to Javier. The mid-century addition predated the paved development of Highway 861 and created an economic and transportation corridor serving the people in the Janvier region.

The Alberta and Great Waterways Railway, later Northern Alberta Railways, arrived at Mile 213 (Chard Siding) in 1916. It would take nine more years until a station was built to service the area. In 1925, the new station Chard allowed the Janvier Reserve (Chipewyan Prairie) and communities to access the north/south connecting railway. The Christina River separated the communities and the railway, and a bridge was required. A wooden bridge (unknown origin or date) was built early to serve this purpose and was used until 1976.

Initially built in 1922, the Christina River Bridge was brought from its former location to span the river in 1976. It replaced the earlier wooden bridge, which was no longer deemed safe or suitable for use. The community revered the older bridge for its



practical use and as a *storied* place. The wooden bridge was embedded in the community conscience – and decorated with carving, art, names and dates. It was so significant to the community that they held a special observance for the bridge before its removal.

The 'new' bridge not only replaced the practical function but has also carried on the legacy with art and names inscribed over the years in the paint and metal surfaces of the structure. It replaced and has become a *storied* resource to the local communities.

Source: RMWB (File: HR-2022-007)

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

- -full-truss metal work with original fasteners (nut/bolt and rivets)
- -wooden plank decking
- -wooden abutments
- -distinctive green paint
- -distinctive community markings, carving, and names inscribed on truss-work and wooden abutments
- -unobstructed views



RMWB-File Number: HR-2022-008

Other Number: HS-22487

Site Name(s):

Fort Chipewyan III HBC Post Monument Hill

Address or Location:

109 Mackenzie

Legal Description:

23\3\5642NY

Description:

The Fort Chipewyan III archaeological site contains evidence of one of the most influential late eighteenth/early nineteenth-century fur trade posts established in the Athabasca region, and the oldest continuously occupied Euro- Canadian settlement in Alberta It



Significance Criteria:

✓ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event

Theme: 2- Fur Trade; 3- Aboriginal Life; 4- Resource Development; 12- Business &

A1. Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?

✓ B. Institution/Person

HBC

▶ B1. Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?



	C. Design/Style/Construction
	✓ C1. Does the resource retain most of the physical features that
	mark it as: The embodiment of a type, period or method of
	construction, a representative of the work of a master, or having high
	artistic value?
_	
	D. Information Potential
Т	The site has been routinely studied - and this will continue
	D1. Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data
	that addresses important research questions?
	E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
N	Nonument Hill is a Landmark and holds Symbolic Value
	E1. Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?

Other Details/Notes:

Currently no buildings remain on the site - there is a 1939 Carin still standing. Adjacent to the site is the Bicentennial Museum (reconstruction) with one original building (moved). The entire site *may* be considered as one Historic Area or Cultural Landscape. Currently the Hill/Carin are part of a PHR - this is also a National Historic Site (noted as Fort Chipewyan National Historic Site of Canada) - although the 1930 designation may contain inaccuracies

Character-Defining Elements:

- its location at Old Fort Point southeast of the present-day town of Fort Chipewyan associated with the two following Fort Chipewyan, in Alberta:
- its setting atop a high rocky knoll overlooking Lake Athabasca;
- the integrity of any surviving or as yet unidentified archaeological remains which may be found within the site in their original placement and extent;
- viewscapes from the site across lake Athabasca.
- the information potential resident in the remaining archaeological deposits at the site;
- the information value in the records made and collections recovered in the several archaeological studies conducted at the site;
- the site's strategic location, which was suited to the related requirements of fur production, provisioning and transportation to and from trading locations in the Athabasca, Peace, Slave and Mackenzie River systems and provided access to abundant natural fisheries that provided a plentiful and inexpensive source of food for the residents, the fur brigade participants and



Period of Significance: 1788, 1803, 1803-1821, 1821-1939	
--	--

Significant Alterations & Chronology:
It was the Athabasca regional headquarters for both the North West Company (ca. 1803-1821) and the Hudson's Bay Company (post-1821). The site moved several time - historical record is remains a learning process.
Exclusions: Yes Type I:
Outside Municipal Jurisdiction Situated in Historical Park or Village Movable Objects Reconstruction Human Remains
Type II: Cemetery Birthplace or Grave Commemorative in Nature
Exceptions: I have noted the reconstructed museum building and the commemorative carin. Neither of these reduce or remove the site's overall significance.
Aspects of Integrity:
✓ Location:
Site of 1939 Carin Original. Site of 1821-1939 HBC Post unchanged.
Environment:
Very much matches all photo evidence - little change on the rock landscape
✓ Materials:
Carin is original. Moved structure at museum is largely original. No other structures on site.



•] Workmanship:
	See materials above.
•	Feeling:
	The lack of buildings certainly impact the feeling - but as a cultural landscape the sense of heritage abounds.
•	Association:
	No buildings remain - but the clear association with Criterion A is present

Condition:

Carin, Museum, and moved building are overall good. Landscape/land-form are good. This site should be re-inspected - the 1930 Fort Chipewyan National Historic Site of Canada Formal Recognition notes: - "the relatively undisturbed remains from the 1788 fort including two very large chimney piles, a large cellar pit, and four smaller pits.."

Community Heritage Values & Themes:

Values: Indigenous Heritage, Labour (Hard Work), Natural Resources, Education & Learning; the Stories; Exploration & Adventure; Collaboration/Partnership

Themes: Indigenous Cultural Heritage; Fur Trade; Natural Resources; Global Economic Trade Network: Treaty 8: Settler Colonialism: Modes of Transportation. In/Out Migration. Boom/Bust

Summary & Recommendation:

The heritage value of the Fort Chipewyan III archaeological site lies in its identity as one of the most important fur trading posts in Canada, serving as a key distribution centre for furs, goods and men trading in the Peace, Slave, Athabasca and Mackenzie River basins. Fort Chipewyan III was the third location selected for the post.

This site holds federal, provincial and local significant and touches upon the majority of Heritage Values and Themes as identified by the community.

Recommendation:

This is site should be considered for municipal designation. There are several approaches - Cultural Landscape, Heritage Area or narrow the scope to a MHR (hill and Carin). Complete a draft SOS (editing the federal and provincial statements) and list on the RMWB Inventory. Move forward with Level 2 Evaluation - at that time decide the scope of the designation. A redraft of the SOS may be required. Move forward with bylaw and NOI.

Packet Pg. 240



RMWB-File Number: HR-2022-008 Other Number: HS-22487

Site Name(s): Fort Chipewyan III
HBC Post
Monument Hill

Address or Location: 109 Mackenzie

Legal Description: 23\3\5642NY



DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE^{1,2}

The Fort Chipewyan III archaeological site contains evidence of one of the most influential late eighteenth/early nineteenth-century fur trade posts established in the Athabasca region and the oldest continuously occupied Euro-Canadian settlement in Alberta. It is situated on nearly three hectares of land within the modern town of Fort Chipewyan, approximately 220 km north of Fort McMurray, Alberta. Although no buildings remain standing, rectangular mounds, cellar depressions, rock alignments and dispersed historic materials represent the site. A historic cairn was established to honour the fort in the 1930s, and in 1959 the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada commemorated the location with a plaque. Artifacts excavated from this site are housed in the collections of the Royal Alberta Museum.

HERITAGE VALUE

The heritage value of the Fort Chipewyan III archaeological site lies in its identity as one of the most significant fur trading posts in Canada, serving as a key distribution centre for furs, goods and men trading in the Peace, Slave, Athabasca and Mackenzie River basins. It was also the Athabasca regional headquarters for the North West Company (ca. 1803-1821) and the Hudson's Bay Company (1821- ca 1939).

¹ Contents edited from listings on the Alberta & Canadian Register of Historic Places.

² This SOS may require substantive edits after the Evaluation Level 2 – with the application of an Indigenous Lens and Indigenous review of the content.



Fort Chipewyan III was the third location selected for the post³. Its strategic lakeside location near the debouchments of four major rivers provided a connection with the Peace, Slave, Athabasca and Mackenzie River systems. Its operation was instrumental in expanding trade to the Mackenzie River basin and the regions which would later become the Yukon, British Columbia and northern Saskatchewan.

Fort Chipewyan III administered and supplied several subsidiary posts. It also served as the stopping or overwintering location for numerous nineteenth-century northern exploration parties. It was an important regional centre for the work of the Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate. Between 1815 and 1821, Fort Chipewyan III was at the centre of the armed conflict that developed as a result of competition between the North West and the Hudson's Bay Companies, resulting in an eventual decline in the dominance of the North West Company in the Athabasca region and the amalgamation of the two companies in 1821. It became headquarters for the Hudson's Bay Company's Athabasca operations after 1821.

After 1870, the Hudson's Bay Company rebuilt and expanded the post. In 1883, the transportation system was modernized when a fleet of sternwheel steamers replaced the traditional York boats. Jurisdiction over the Athabasca region passed to the Dominion of Canada in 1869, when Canada purchased the Hudson's Bay Company territories. Despite this, the fur trade continued to dominate the local and regional economy until after the Second World War, and the Hudson's Bay Company retained interests in Fort Chipewyan. The fur trade seriously declined during the 1950s, although the Hudson's Bay Company maintained a store in Fort Chipewyan town until the mid-1960s.

Archaeological excavations were carried out at Fort Chipewyan III in 1978, 1979 and 1985. Excavations revealed at least three rebuilding phases, noting that successive reconstruction phases had not entirely removed the remains of early buildings. Building remains were identified with either 'post-in-ground' or 'post-on-sill' construction with stone foundations, and a few had evidence of dove-tailed corners. Artifacts and animal bones were also identified, representing activities from the early nineteenth century to the modern era.

Source: Alberta Culture, Historic Resources Management Branch (File: Des. 0019) RMWB (File: HR-2022-008)

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

The character-defining elements of the Fort Chipewyan III archaeological site include:

- the information potential resident in the remaining archaeological deposits at the site;

³ Fort Chipewyan I (Old Fort Point) was designated a National Historic Site in 1930. This site has <u>not</u> been added to the RMWB Inventory – but could be reviewed during Evaluation Level 1 for *POIL A – Big Point*



- the information value in the records made and collections recovered in the several archaeological studies conducted at the site;
- the site's strategic location was suited to the related requirements of fur production, provisioning and transportation to and from trading locations in the Athabasca, Peace, Slave and Mackenzie River systems and provided access to abundant natural fisheries that provided plentiful and inexpensive sources of food for the residents, the fur brigade participants and northern explorers;





RMWB-File Number: HR-2022-008

Other Number: HS-16098

Site Name(s):

Cree Burn Lake

Address or Location:

57.244453 -111.595955

Legal Description:

4/10/95/17, 18, 7, 8

Description:

The Cree Burn Lake archaeological site is situated on the east side of the Athabasca River 60 kilometres north of the City of Fort McMurray. The site takes its name from a nearby backwater lake formed in an abandoned oxbow of the Athabasca



Significance Criteria:

✓ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event

theme: 1- Prehistoric Alberta, 2- Fur Trade; 3- Aboriginal Life;

A1. Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?

✓ B. Institution/Person

▶ B1. Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?



~	C. Design/Style/Construction
L	C1. Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, a representative of the work of a master, or having high artistic value?
~	D. Information Potential
	Abundance of information potential
	▶ D1. Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?
	E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
L	E1. Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
	was not visited during the 2021/2022 investigations. A 2022 or 2023 visit should
	s evaluation.
cter-	Defining Elements:
ace rmat	ition and sequence of geological site strata and sub-surface prehistoric artifacts associated with the site ion about ancient techniques of tool manufacture, prehistoric trade networks and settlement patterns



Period of Significance:	Prehistoric - for 5,000 to 8,000 years				
_		•			
Significant Alterations &	Chronology:				
The lack of directly dated archaeological deposits in the area prevents a definitive determination of the timing of initial human occupation of the Cree Burn Lake					
Exclusions: Yes Type I:					
· · · —	le Municipal Jurisdiction				
=	ed in Historical Park or Village				
=	ole Objects struction				
=	n Remains				
Type II:					
Cemet	lace or Grave				
	nemorative in Nature				
5					
reme	within jurisdiction - however noted here on Crovable materials have been documented at the oval would not diminish the site's significance	ne site - however, their			
Aspects of Integrity:					
✓ Location:					
Original					
✓ Environment:					
Ever evolving	g - oil sands development in proximity				
Materials:					
l l	s of stone artifacts, cultural diagnostic tools, in stratifies cultural deposits associated with orga	•			



✓	Workmanship:
	N/A
 	Feeling:
	Not visited in 2022/2023, but assumed
<u>'</u>	Association:
	This site is directly linked with themes noted under Criterion A
Condition:	
Not visite	ed in 2021/2022. Visit should be scheduled.
Communit	ry Heritage Values & Themes:
Values: I	Nature (Natural Environment), Indigenous Heritage, Labour

Summary & Recommendation:

Themes: Indigenous Cultural Heritage, Natural Resources,

Cree Burn Lake is an extremely large (Approximately 445 acres) internally complex site containing vast numbers of stone artifacts, cultural diagnostic tools, and internal activity areas. The site takes its name from a nearby backwater lake formed in an abandoned oxbow of the Athabasca River. The lake is known as Ena Kerin Ka (Burnt Cree) Lake to the Cree and Metis residents of Fort McKay and Isadore's Lake to the Chipewyan residents. It is a traditional resource procurement area for fish, fowl, fur bearers, deer and moose, as well as for medicinal plants and berries. Wood buffalo seasonally frequented this area until about the mid 19 th century, when over hunting resulted in their near extinction.

Recommendation: Visit the site update HS-16098. Develop SOS and add to the RMWB Inventory. Begin Level 2 Evaluations. Consider if a move toward Municipal Designation is appropriate.



RMWB-File Number: HR-2022-008
Other Number: HS-1698

Site Name(s): Cree Burn Lake

Address or Location: 57.244453 -

111.595955

Legal Description: 4/10/95/17, 18, 7, 8

Photo Source: Alberta Culture, Historic Resources Management Branch (File: Des. 2010)









DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE^{1,2}

The Cree Burn Lake site is a cultural landscape situated on the east side of the Athabasca River, 60 kilometres north of the City of Fort McMurray. The site name comes from a nearby backwater lake formed in an abandoned oxbow of the Athabasca River. The lake is known as Ena Kerin Ka (Burnt Cree) Lake to the Cree and Metis residents of Fort McKay and Isadore's Lake to the Chipewyan residents.

HERITAGE VALUE

The heritage value of the cultural landscape of Cree Burn Lake lies in its association with Education and Learning and Indigenous Cultural Heritage. The Cree Burn Lake site comprises a related set of pre-contact Indigenous campsites and stone tool workshops that have been utilized for 5,000 to 8,000 years. Cree Burn Lake is larger and more complex than the Beaver River Quarry. Cree Burn Lake is approximately 445 acres containing vast numbers of stone artifacts, cultural tools, and activity areas.

¹ Contents edited from listings on the Alberta & Canadian Register of Historic Places.

² This SOS may require substantive edits after the Evaluation Level 2 – with the application of an Indigenous Lens and Indigenous review of the content.



The Cree Burn Lake site contains information that could contribute considerably to the knowledge and understanding of northern Alberta's cultural record - this includes not only artifacts but the transfer of oral histories and traditions. It provides foundational learning on how the Dene and Athapaskan People came to be in the area and the early relationship with the Cree. A Dene Elder relates that the naming of Cree Burn Lake³ is a story about trade, war and shame.

Cree Burn Lake is a known 'gathering place' for Dene, Cree and Métis. As a cultural landscape, it is a resource procurement area for fish, fowl, furbearers, deer and moose, as well as for medicinal plants and berries. Historically, wood buffalo seasonally frequented this area until about the mid-19th century. The 'gathering place' enticed the fur trade (Northwest Company, Peter Pond) to the area as early as 1778 to establish a fur trading post.

Source: Alberta Culture, Historic Resources Management Branch (File: Des. 2010) RMWB (File: HR-2022-009)

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

- composition and sequence of geological site strata
- surface and sub-surface prehistoric artifacts associated with the site
- information about ancient techniques of tool manufacture, prehistoric trade networks and seasonal settlement patterns

³ Ena k'ering k'a – Enemy Burn Lake or Stranger Burn Lake



RMWB-File Number: HR-2022-010

Other Number: HS-17505

Site Name(s):

Eaglenest Portage Archaeological Site

Address or Location:

57.747028 -112.148756

Legal Description:

12-101-14-W4

Description:

The Eaglenest Portage Site is located in the Birch Mountains of northeastern Alberta, 125km northwest of Fort McMurray. It is situated on a terrace above a small stream flowing from Eaglenest Lake, where the drainage from Eaglenest and Clear Lakes flows.



Significance Criteria:

✓ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event

theme: 1- Prehistoric Alberta, 3- Aboriginal Life;

A1. Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?

✓ B. Institution/Person

▶ B1. Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?



C. Design/Style/Construction	
C1. Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, a representative of the work of a master, or having high artistic value?	
artistic value:	
✓ D. Information Potential	
Abundance of information potential	
D1. Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?	
E. Landmark/Symbolic Value	
E1. Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?	
Other Details/Notes:	
This site was not visited during the 2021/2022 investigations. A 2022 or 2023 visit should follow this evaluation.	

Character-Defining Elements:

- an extremely rich and varied series of prehistoric cultural assemblages that make the site critical in assisting with the interpretation of Middle and Late prehistoric technologies and lifeways in the northeastern boreal forest environments of Alberta;
- a relatively strategic physical location in the Birch Mountain depression which may have made it useful for a variety of subsistence activities, including the hunting of woodland bison and caribou and fishing;
- a large collection of tools and projectile points recovered from the site's cultural components during excavations, which is unique in the northeastern boreal forest and assists in defining the regional prehistoric cultural sequence for northeastern Alberta;.
- distribution of artifacts that occur in the form of activity 'clusters', which permit interpretation of the characteristics and spatial patterning of different individual subsistence activities through time and which may assist in the interpretation of other sites;
- the presence of more 'exotic' stone materials such as obsidian and welded tuff provide



Period of Significance: 8,500 to 200 years ago				
Significant Alterations & Chronology:				
In addition, Historic Period artifacts associated with one or more cabins from the early 1900s were also identified at the site.				
Exclusions: Yes Type I:				
Outside Municipal Jurisdiction				
Situated in Historical Park or Village				
☐ Movable Objects ☐ Reconstruction				
Human Remains				
Type II:				
Cemetery				
☐ Birthplace or Grave ☐ Commemorative in Nature				
commemorative in Nature				
It is within jurisdiction - however noted here on Crown Land. Much removable materials have been documented at the site - however, their removal would not diminish the site's significance.				
Aspects of Integrity:				
✓ Location:				
Original				
✓ Environment:				
Ever evolving Boreal Forest				
✓ Materials:				
Artifacts collected from the site are housed at the Royal Alberta Museum				



✓ W	orkmanship:
	eeling:
	ot visited in 2022/2023, but assumed
✓ As	ssociation:
Th	is site is directly linked with themes noted under Criterion A
Condition:	
Not visited	in 2021/2022. Visit should be scheduled.
	Joritage Values & Themes:

immunity Heritage values & Themes:

Values: Nature (Natural Environment), Indigenous Heritage, Education & Learning

Themes: Indigenous Cultural Heritage, Natural Resources, Global Economic Trade Network

Summary & Recommendation:

The Eaglenest Portage Site was first recorded in 1975. At that time, testing indicated that it was one of the most productive prehistoric sites discovered in the Birch Mountain upland. More detailed investigation in 1976 and 1980 resulted in a rich cultural material assemblage comprised of 6,700 artifacts, including a variety of tools and projectile (arrow and spear) points. In addition, Historic Period artifacts associated with one or more cabins from the early 1900s were also identified at the site. Different forms of development are now beginning to encroach upon the Birch Mountains. These include seismic and other cut lines, winter roads, seasonal construction camps and the Forestry base camps.

Recommendation: Visit the site update HS-17505. Develop SOS and add to the RMWB Inventory. Begin Level 2 Evaluations. Consider if a move toward Municipal Designation is appropriate.



RMWB-File Number: HR-2022-010 Other Number: HS-17505

<u>Site Name(s):</u> Eaglenest Portage Eaglenest Portage Archaeological Site

<u>Address or Location:</u> 57.747028 - 112.148756

Legal Description: 12-101-14-W4

Photo Source: Alberta Culture, Historic Resources Management Branch (File:

Des. 1236)



DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE^{1,2}

The Eaglenest Portage Site is located in the Birch Mountains of northeastern Alberta, 125km northwest of Fort McMurray. It is situated on a terrace above a small stream flowing from Eaglenest Lake, where the drainage from Eaglenest and Clear Lakes flows toward Sandy Lake. Covering an area of approximately two hectares, the site consists of a series of buried cultural components representing repeated occupations between 8,500 and 200 years ago.

HERITAGE VALUE

The heritage value of the Eaglenest Portage Site lies in its contribution to understanding the middle and late prehistoric period lifeways (hunting strategies, tool technology and settlement patterns) of people in northeastern Alberta. Due to its location in the central Birch Mountain depression, the site most likely functioned as a summer residence where small groups of people gathered, including those from the Athabasca River valley. In addition, Historic Period artifacts associated with one or more cabins from the early 1900s were also identified at the site.

¹ Contents edited from listings on the Alberta & Canadian Register of Historic Places.

² This SOS may require substantive edits after the Evaluation Level 2 – with the application of an Indigenous Lens and Indigenous review of the content.



The projectile points recovered from the site are comparable to others found north of Lake Athabasca, in the Central District of Mackenzie (Northwest Territories) and Fisherman Lake (Yukon Territory). Evidence of material trade is also found among the artifacts, with the presence of materials such as obsidian and welded tuff. These may indicate that Indigenous Peoples from the Eaglenest Portage Site had contact with areas or people of northern British Columbia (obsidian) and the Keele River in the Northwest Territories (welded tuff).

The Eaglenest Portage Site likely functioned as a summer residence at which small groups gathered from surrounding regions, including the Athabasca River valley. This is evidenced by the relatively common use of Beaver River substance for tools; this material is only found in the Athabasca valley.

Occupation might begin in the spring, with fish runs in the nearby stream, and continue later in the summer with extensive big game hunting. Since the Eaglenest Portage Site is situated at a relatively strategic location in the central Birch Mountain depression. The site may have functioned as a point of interest for migrating woodland bison or caribou and is likely related to extensive meat processing activities.

Source: Alberta Culture, Historic Resources Management Branch (File: Des. 1236) RMWB (File: HR-2022-010)

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

- an extremely rich and varied series of prehistoric cultural assemblages that make the site critical in assisting with the interpretation of Middle and Late prehistoric technologies and lifeways in the northeastern boreal forest environments of Alberta;
- a relatively strategic physical location in the Birch Mountain depression, which may have made it useful for a variety of subsistence activities, including the hunting of woodland bison and caribou and fishing;
- a large collection of tools and projectile points recovered from the site's cultural components during excavations, which is unique in the northeastern boreal forest and assists in defining the regional prehistoric cultural sequence for northeastern Alberta;
- distribution of artifacts that occur in the form of activity 'clusters', which permit interpretation of the characteristics and spatial patterning of different individual subsistence activities through time and which may assist in the understanding of other sites;
- the presence of more 'exotic' stone materials such as obsidian and welded tuff provide evidence of long-distance trade in materials and contact of the people at Eaglenest Portage Site with others in northern British Columbia and the Yukon Territory.



RMWB-File Number: HR-2022-011

Other Number:

Site Name(s):

Hawkins Fire Hall Fire Hall #1

Fort McMurray Fire Hall No. 1

Address or Location:

2 Tolen Drive

Legal Description:

A\\7822530

Description:

Hawkins Hall is a 1975 single-storey fire hall with a hose tower. It sits adjacent to Highway 63 and Lion's Park, and is at the periphery of a residential neighbourhood.



Significance Criteria:

✓ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event

Theme: 7- Urban Development; 8- Politics & Government; 10- Work & Leisure; 18-

A1. Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?

✓ B. Institution/Person

Captain Hawkins, Fort McMurray (RMWB) Fire Department

■ B1. Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?



✓ C. Design/Style/Construction	
1970's institutional - common fire hall pattern	
C1. Does the resource retain most of the physical feature mark it as: The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, a representative of the work of a master, or hartistic value?	•
D. Information Potential	
D1. Does the resource retain its potential to yield specification that addresses important research questions?	fic data
E. Landmark/Symbolic Value	
Symbolic Value - immeasurable to community post-201 E1. Does the resource retain its ability to convey its value?	
ther Details/Notes:	
This place has been brought forward through community engage equested by both the general public and municipal employees. or this place.	
haracter-Defining Elements:	
mass & form scale style (mid-century institutional - fire hall) unobstructed views of all elevations hose tower central bays (garages) with elevated roof-line dedication plaque orick cladding	



Period of Significance:	1975-Current; 2016
L	
Significant Alterations 8	& Chronology:
Renovations have oc	curred. Additions are distinct and easily detected.
Exclusions: No	
Type I:	de Municipal Jurisdiction
	ted in Historical Park or Village
	able Objects
=	nstruction
Huma	an Remains
Type II:	
Ceme	etery
=	place or Grave
Comr	nemorative in Nature
Exceptions:	
Aspects of Integrity:	
✓ Location:	
Original	
✓ Environment	: :
Largely unch	nanged - although Highway 63 has developed over the years
✓ Materials:	
	al materials are present and visible - retention of the brick cladding will t going forward



V	Workmanship:
	Standard 1970s institutional build - and retains this appearance
V	Feeling:
	Evokes the correct feeling - the additions and modernization to change things (in part), but the 'original' sense can still be felt.

✓ Association:

Directly linked with themes noted under Criterion A. Structure named for Criterion B

Condition:

Very good - well kept municipal building. Noted 'At Risk' though as modernization could reduce the overall integrity in the coming years.

Community Heritage Values & Themes:

Values: Labour (Hard Work), The Stories, Resilience, Community, Collaboration/Partnership, Stewardship

Themes: Settler Colonialism, In/Out Migration, Natural Disaster, Boom/Bust Cycles, The NEw Town Fort McMurray

Summary & Recommendation:

Approaching 50 years old, Hawkins Fire Hall is a significant 'heritage' building in Fort McMurray. Built to meet the needs of a rapidly growing population Fire Hall #1 served an important role in the community. This is highlighted by the fact that during it's opening ceremony, the proceedings were delayed, that the firefighters could attend a fire in the Thickwood area. Natural disaster seems to surround the region - Fire Hall #1 was developed to meet need and abate the ongoing risk. It served a vital role in the 2016 Fire (aka The Beast). Captain Hawkins is revered by current service members the the community alike.

This structure was brought forward and recommended by the community.

Recommendation: Move forward with municipal designation. Create SOS, list on RMWB Inventory and move to Level 2. Prepare bylaw and NOI.

Note: explore the possibility of a Heritage Area including Heritage Village, King St



RMWB-File Number: HR-2022-011 Other Number:

Site Name(s): Hawkins Fire Hall Hawkins Hall Fire Hall No. 1
Fort McMurray Fire Hall No. 1

Address or Location: 2 Tolen Drive

Legal Description: A\\7822530



DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE

Hawkins Hall is a 1975 single-storey fire hall with a hose tower. It sits adjacent to Highway 63 and Lion's Park and is at the periphery of a residential neighbourhood.

HERITAGE VALUE

The heritage value of Hawkins Fire Hall (Fire Hall No. 1) lies in its association with the population boom due to Oil & Gas developments of the late 1960s (notably GCOS and Syncrude) and through its importance in fire suppression and protection from natural disasters.

Built to meet the needs of a rapidly growing population Fire Hall No. 1 served a vital role in the community. From 1960 to 1970, Fort McMurray jumped from a population of just over one thousand to over six thousand. From 1970 to 1980, the leap was far more significant as it approached an astounding 30,000 people. This boom required increased services for the community, including fire suppression. Before 1970, 'fires were a way of life' in Fort McMurray. Hawkins Hall helped the Town take better control over this disastrous situation.

This is highlighted by the fact that during its opening ceremony, the proceedings were delayed so that the firefighters could attend a fire in the Thickwood area. With the fire quickly contained, the firefighters returned to celebrations at the opening of Fire Hall No. 1. Natural disaster seemed to surround the region - Fire Hall #1 was developed to meet the need and



abate the ongoing risk. Fire Hall No. 1 opened with three paid employees: Chief Roy Hawkins, Deputy Chief Archie Goodwin, and firefighter Joe Gauthier.

In 1996, Fire Hall No. 1 was officially renamed for Chief Roy Hawkins as Hawkins Fire Hall. Chief Hawkins was a WW II veteran (a hero in the Battle of Dieppe) and the first paid firefighter (transitioning from a volunteer corp. to a town administration). Hawkins became Chief of the Fort McMurray fire department in 1971. He is revered by current and past service members and the community alike. This is for his leadership in with the Fire Department and his leadership in community affairs and development.

Less than six months after opening, Hawkins led the push to have the Town Council issue tenders for two additional fire halls to be built to better serve the booming community.

In 2016, Hawkins Fire Hall served a vital 'community' role in the 2016 Fire (*The Beast*). No longer the main hall or operations headquarters, Hawkins Fire Hall was a place for firefighters (and the community) to congregate and seek refuge during the worst of the fight. It even housed displaced animals - dogs, cats, and horses corralled in the central bay.

Source: RMWB (File: HR-2022-011)

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

- -mass & form
- -scale
- -style (mid-century institutional fire hall)
- -unobstructed views of all elevations
- -hose tower
- -central bays (garages) with an elevated roofline
- -dedication plaque
- -brick cladding



RMWB-File Number: HR-2022-012

Other Number: HS- 44036, 44039, 34507

Site Name(s):

Forts Site
House at the Forks
Fort of the Forks

Address or Location:

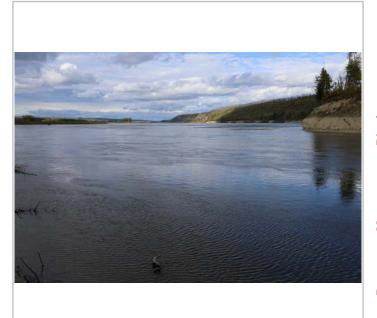
North of Clearwater River - across from

Legal Description:

W4-9-89-21 NE

Description:

Forts Site is a Cultural Landscape. It is at the approximate location of Fort of The Forks, McLeod House, and Fort McMurray (#1). It sits on the north side of the Clearwater River, just past the junction with the Syne (Athabasca River)



Significance Criteria:

✓ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event

Theme: 2- Fur Trade; 3- Aboriginal Life; 4- Resource Development; 12- Business &

A1. Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?

✓ B. Institution/Person

Henery John Moberly, HBC, Northwest Company, Alexander McLeod

■ B1. Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?



	Landscape
	C1. Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, a representative of the work of a master, or having high artistic value?
V	D. Information Potential
	Largely undisturbed - several digs have occurred - unbounded Potential
	✓ D1. Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?
	E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
	Relatively unknown to the current community. In the time period, it would have bee
	E1. Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
er De	tails/Notes:
e site facts	tails/Notes: is on Municipal Land - just across the Clearwater from Fort McMurray. Objects and have been recorded (see accompanying research file). During visits in 2022, owth and vegetation made investigation nearly impossible.
e site facts dergr racte	is on Municipal Land - just across the Clearwater from Fort McMurray. Objects and have been recorded (see accompanying research file). During visits in 2022, bowth and vegetation made investigation nearly impossible.
e site facts dergre racte e alor real f	is on Municipal Land - just across the Clearwater from Fort McMurray. Objects and have been recorded (see accompanying research file). During visits in 2022, bowth and vegetation made investigation nearly impossible.
e site facts dergre racte e alor real f	is on Municipal Land - just across the Clearwater from Fort McMurray. Objects and have been recorded (see accompanying research file). During visits in 2022, bowth and vegetation made investigation nearly impossible. r-Defining Elements: Ing the Clearwater River at the confluence with the Athabasca (and Syne) Forest in a riparian environment aucted sight lines from Fort McMurray and McDonald Island
e site facts dergre racte e alor real f	is on Municipal Land - just across the Clearwater from Fort McMurray. Objects and have been recorded (see accompanying research file). During visits in 2022, bowth and vegetation made investigation nearly impossible.



Period of Significance: 1780s, 1799-1805, 1840, 1870-1896
Significant Alterations & Chronology:
The site has hosted (potentially) three trading forts (McLeod House, Fort of the Forks and Fort McMurray 1) - each built upon the other. Evidence has been found in archaeological explorations.
Exclusions: No Type I:
Outside Municipal Jurisdiction
Situated in Historical Park or Village
Movable Objects Reconstruction
Human Remains
Type II:
Cemetery Birthplace or Grave
Commemorative in Nature
Exceptions:
Aspects of Integrity:
✓ Location:
Original - The site has hosted (potentially) three trading forts (McLeod House, Fort of the Forks and Fort McMurray 1) - each built upon the other.
Environment:
Natural evolution of the riparian zone - flooding has carved and re-shaped the land - likely different in appearance to the periods of significance. Flood, fire and re-growth have greatly changed the area.
✓ Materials:



~	Workmanship:
•	Feeling:
	It evokes the correct feeling
•	Association:
	Direct connection to Criterion A remain - although structures are gone.

Condition:

Flood, fire and re-growth have greatly changed the area. Erosion is the current concern as the slope is slowly dropping towards the Clearwater.

Community Heritage Values & Themes:

Values: Nature, Indigenous Heritage, The Rivers, Labour, Natural Resources, The Stories, Exploration & Adventure.

Themes: Indigenous Cultural Heritage, Fur Trade, Natural Resources, Global Trade Network, Settler Colonialism. In/Out Migration.

Summary & Recommendation:

'.....(on the) site for the fort... I was surprised to discover... evidences of a previous post on this identical spot' Enqiry disclosed the fact that, eight-six years before this forgotten post had been abandoned in consequence of the death form smallpox almost all the Indians in the locality ' (Henry John Moberly)

This is the site of the genesis of 'modern' (Settler-Colonial) Fort McMurray. While little remains, certainly the landscape hearkens to the earliest days of the fur trade stretching as far back as 1787 (McLeod House) - marking it as one of the earliest posts and incursions into the region.

Recommendation: Move towards designation as a Municipal Historic Resource (Cultural Landscape). Create SOS and list on the RMWB Inventory. Move to Level 2 Evaluations.



RMWB-File Number: HR-2022-012 Other Number: HS- 44036, 44039, 34507

Site Name(s): Forts Site House at the Forks Fort of the Forks Fort McMurray McLeod House

<u>Address or Location:</u> North of Clearwater River - across from McDonald Island

Legal Description: W4-9-89-21 NE



DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE^{1,2}

Forts Site is a Cultural Landscape. It is at the approximate location of Fort of The Forks, McLeod House, and Fort McMurray (#1). It sits on the north side of the Clearwater River, just past the junction with the Syne (Athabasca River).

HERITAGE VALUE

Forts Site heritage value lies in its connection to the fur trade, the waterways and the likely beginning of settler-colonial Fort McMurray. Up to three early fur trade forts occupied this area just opposite modern Fort McMurray on the north bank of the Clearwater River. The academic community lacks alignment on the exact locations, associated people and specific timelines; however, this does not detract from the overall heritage value of the landscape.

Possibly the oldest known trading site in the locale was McLeod House, which Alexander McLeod probably established for the Northwest Company in 1787. David Thompson recorded only one man at the post in the spring of 1799, and Alexander Mackenzie noted the existence

¹ Contents edited from listings on the Alberta & Canadian Register of Historic Places.

² This SOS may require substantive edits after the Evaluation Level 2 – with the application of an Indigenous Lens and Indigenous review of the content.



of a trading post in about 1800. The post was likely abandoned shortly after that when most of the regional trade took place at posts up the Athabasca.

The next likely occupant is a post named Fort of the Forks or House at the Forks. While the start date remains unknown, there is some evidence that this site was occupied until c 1840s, when it was abandoned due to a smallpox epidemic. Various researchers and historians have associated McLeod House and Fort of Forks with Peter Pond. Unfortunately, the historical record remains clouded from this early era until the late 1800s.

Fort McMurray established a Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) post at this site in 1870. Established by Henry John Moberly, he wrote (1920s) of his experiences as an employee of the HBC, telling of a 'previous post on this identical spot.' Moberly named it Fort McMurray in honour of William McMurray (who died in 1877), a Chief Factor of the fur trading company.

The Clearwater and Athabasca Rivers and their confluence at the Forts Site played a vital role in the early fur trade. This historic site is over 230 years old and is of the oldest known sites from the settler-colonial historic period in Alberta.³

Source: RMWB (File: HR-2022-012)

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

- -site along the Clearwater River at the confluence with the Athabasca (and Syne)
- -boreal forest in a riparian environment
- -unobstructed sight lines from Fort McMurray and McDonald Island
- -gentle slope to the landing site
- -surface and sub-surface prehistoric artifacts associated with the site

³ The site's direct link to Indigenous heritage needs to be incorporate into continuing drafts – and prior to any municipal designation.



RMWB-File Number: HR-2022-013

Other Number:

Site Name(s):

Heritage Village Heritage Park

Address or Location:

1 Tolen Drive

Legal Description:

4R\2\7722192

Description:

Heritage Village is a collection of buildings (moved on site) interpreting Fort McMurray's past and development. It sits at the Hangingstone River, adjacent to Lion's park.



Significance Criteria:

✓ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event

Theme: 18- Face of Alberta

A1. Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?

✓ B. Institution/Person

Fort McMurray Heritage Society - resources: Hill, Golosky, Ryan Brothers, Wop May,

▶ B1. Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?



✓ C. Des	ign/Style/Construction
mark	1. Does the resource retain most of the physical features that it as: The embodiment of a type, period or method of
	ruction, a representative of the work of a master, or having high ic value?
D. Info	ormation Potential
	1. Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data addresses important research questions?
E. Lan	dmark/Symbolic Value
This si	ite is most remarkable for its symbolic value and meaning to the community
va	E1. Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic lue?
ther Details/No	otes:
he site started	operations in 1963/64 - the majority of structures moved in prior to ca1980.
This is the mos neritage space.	t noted 'Place' in all engagement. The community has deep reverence for this
haracter-Defini	ng Flements:
	<u> </u>



Period of Significance: 1963-current
Significant Alterations & Chronology:
Buildings have been added throughout the duration
Exclusions: Yes
Type I: Outside Municipal Jurisdiction
Situated in Historical Park or Village
Movable Objects
Reconstruction Human Remains
Type II:
☐ Cemetery ☐ Birthplace or Grave
Commemorative in Nature
<u> </u>
Exceptions: The site started operations in 1963/64 - the majority of structures moved in
prior to ca1980. The site itself is eligible for status.
Acrosto of Integrity:
Aspects of Integrity:
Location:
Original
✓ Environment:
Unchanged
✓ Materials:
Matchais.



<u> </u>	Workmanship:
V	Feeling:
V	Association:
	Retains direct link to Criterion A - 18- Face of Alberta (18.C.5 - Trends & 18.C.6 - Myth Building)
ndition	<u>:</u>
	: structures all well maintained.
Good - :	
Good - :	structures all well maintained.
ommuni /alues:	structures all well maintained. ty Heritage Values & Themes:

The site began development in 1963. It was a collaborative effort between the Historical Society, Government and local business. Designed to collect, preserve, and maintain the local heritage/story. In 1964, the land was donated by the City of Fort McMurray to create the present 6.6-acre facility for Heritage Village. The site contains numerous historic buildings, a collection of large artifacts, and Gift Shop. All buildings and large artifacts have been relocated from other sites in Fort McMurray.

Typically sites of this nature are not given heritage status. In essence this is a museum, and the buildings themselves are artifacts (movable displays). However, the community has spoken loudly about this heritage 'place.' The site itself (1963) is eligible for status and should be considered via the community-driven process.

Recommendation: Move towards Municipal Heritage designation. Develop SOS and list on the RMWB Inventory. Packet Pg. 271



RMWB-File Number: HR-2022-013
Other Number:

<u>Site Name(s):</u> Heritage Village Heritage Park

<u>Address or Location:</u> 1 Tolen Drive

Legal Description: 4R\2\7722192



DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE

Heritage Village is a 6.6-acre cultural landscape, including a collection of moved heritage buildings interpreting Fort McMurray's past and the community's development. It sits at the Hangingstone River and is adjacent to Lion's park.

HERITAGE VALUE

Heritage Village's heritage value stems directly from the community, who overwhelmingly recommended the site as an important historic site. While the buildings themselves are Type I Exclusion (moved structures in a heritage village), the 6.6-acre cultural landscape and its association with the entire Fort McMurray area elevates the site's status and local significance.

The site began development in 1963 as a collaborative effort between the Historical Society, Government and local business. Designed to collect, preserve, and maintain the local heritage/story. In 1964, the land was donated by the City of Fort McMurray to create the present 6.6-acre facility for Heritage Village. The site contains numerous local historic buildings, a collection of significant artifacts, and a Community Historic Resource Centre. The historic buildings date from about 1911 to the late 1940s. All heritage buildings and significant artifacts have been relocated from other sites in Fort McMurray. While not considered standard practice in heritage management, the onsite collection of buildings has survived the natural disasters (fire and flood) that have destroyed the majority of extant built heritage in fort McMurray.



Resident Bob Duncan led the creation of Heritage Park in 1963. Duncan was also the founding president of the Fort McMurray Historical Society, a non-profit organization established in 1974, whose mandate is to preserve the local history for future generations.

Structures moved onsite before 1971 (50+ years) are included as resources within the cultural landscape.

Source: RMWB (File: HR-2022-013)

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

- location along the rim of the Hangingstone River and proximity to King Street Bridge, Hawkins Fire Hall and Lion's Park creating a significant heritage area
- artifacts (including buildings) associated with the site
- -Pre-1971 moved (50+ years) structures have established new significance onsite
- unobstructed views of all approaches and elevations
- open green space as a gathering location



RMWB-File Number: HR-2022-014

Other Number:

ite Name(s):

Site Name(s):

King Street Bridge Pony Truss Bridge

Address or Location:

King Street

Legal Description:

King Street at Hangingstone River

Description:

King Street Bridge is a 1958 pony-truss bridge of the Dominion Bridge Company design and build. It spans the Hangingstone River - a landmark with unobstructed views from all approaches.



Significance Criteria:

✓ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event

Theme: 5- Transportation; 7- Urban Development

A1. Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?

✓ B. Institution/Person

Dominion Bridge Company

▶ B1. Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?



	. Design/Style/Construction
pc	ony truss bridge
n C	C1. Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, a representative of the work of a master, or having high
a	artistic value?
✓ D	. Information Potential
[d	☑ D1. Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?
E.	. Landmark/Symbolic Value
No	ot only linking King Street (over the Hangingstone) but connecting all pieces of the
	E1. Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Other Detail	ls/Notes:
	ns upkeep has eliminated the integrity of the sub-structure. Currently only street-level up.
Character-D	efining Elements:
-steel vertic	
-steel top c	
•	onal braces
	eral system of stringers and beams
•	tes, rivets and bolts ification number & plaque
	• •
	·
-structural s	sub-deck planks
	t landmark location
-wooden st -wheel gua -structural s	rip deck planks Irds sub-deck planks



Period of Significance: 1958-current
Significant Alterations & Chronology:
2017 changes to sub-structure
Exclusions: No Type I:
Outside Municipal Jurisdiction
Situated in Historical Park or Village
☐ Movable Objects ☐ Reconstruction
Human Remains
T II
Type II: Cemetery
Birthplace or Grave
Commemorative in Nature
Exceptions:
Aspects of Integrity:
✓ Location:
Original
Environment:
Largely unchanged - due to development patterns and park buffers
Largery unchanged - due to development patterns and park bullers
✓ Materials:
Superstructure retains much original



✓ Workmanship:
Exceptional example of Dominion Bridge Co. work
✓ Feeling:
Crossing the bridge evokes the feeling of a burgeoning community growing into the mid-century
Association:
Direct links to Criterion A are unchanged
Condition:
Very good -well kept. Renovated in 2017.
Community Heritage Values & Themes:
Values: The Rivers & the Waterways

Summary & Recommendation:

Themes: Settler Colonialism, Modes of Transportation

The 1958 King Street Bridge is a excellent example of a Dominion Bridge Co. pony truss bridge. It hearkens to a time just before the Oil/Gas Boom in Fort McMurray as infrastructure was growing to meet the needs of the small community. It opened better access between Fort McMurray townsite, Waterways townsite and Beacon Hill (and the 'road' south).

2017 renovations removed the heritage substructure components; however, much the original superstructure remain.

Recommendation. This site is eligible for and the municipality should move towards designation. Develop SOS and list on the RMWB Inventory. Move to Level 2. Create bylaw and issue NOI.



RMWB-File Number: HR-2022-014 Other Number:

<u>Site Name(s):</u> King Street Bridge Pony Truss Bridge

Address or Location: King Street

<u>Legal Description:</u> King Street at Hangingstone River



DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE

King Street Bridge is a 1958 100-foot, single-span pony-truss bridge designed and built by the Dominion Bridge Company. It spans the Hangingstone River, crossing north to south - a landmark with unobstructed views from all approaches. The original superstructure sits on a modern substructure to accommodate the weight of fire trucks dispatched from Hawkins Fire Hall, north of King Street Bridge.

HERITAGE VALUE

The 1958 King Street Bridge is an excellent example of a Dominion Bridge Co. pony truss bridge. It is symbolic of a time just before the Oil & Gas Boom in Fort McMurray as infrastructure was growing to meet the needs of the small community. Crossing the Hangingstone River, it opened better access between Fort McMurray townsite, Waterways townsite and eventually Beacon Hill (and the road south).

The Dominion Bridge Company Ltd. designed the bridge system and constructed it between 1958 and 1960. The bridge is a 100-foot single span comprising two riveted steel pony trusses with steel floor beams and stringers, supporting a wood-driving surface composed of wood running planks on a timber subdeck. The pony truss design allowed the top chord of the truss to carry both the load and the floor beams without needing an overhead or *through* truss.



King Street Bridge has provided an essential link for automotive and foot traffic between Waterways and Fort McMurray and was the only connecting line other than the railway trestle built as a part of the Canol Project in the 1940s.

Additionally, the King Street Bridge gave shelter to the Hangingstone River, which became a recreational venue during all seasons. It is especially noted that in winter, the ice under the Bridge was removed from the elements, allowing for skating and hockey without needing snow removal.

In 2018, the substructure and engineering of the King Street Bridge were modernized to allow for heavier trucks, including the modern fire trucks stationed at Hawkins Fire Hall immediately north of the structure. This change allowed direct access from the fire station to downtown without bypassing the bridge, which required longer route

Source: RMWB (File: HR-2022-014)

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

- -vertical steel chords
- -steel top chord
- -steel diagonal braces
- -lateral system of stringers and beams
- -gusset plates, rivets and bolts
- -steel identification number & plaque
- -wooden strip deck planks
- -wheel guards
- -structural sub-deck planks
- prominent landmark location



RMWB-File Number: HR-2022-015

Other Number:

Site Name(s):

Mitchell's Cafe RCMP Detachment Fort McMurray

Address or Location:

10115 Main Street

Legal Description:

10\11\616AO

Description:

Mitchell's is a 2 storey, rectangular plan mid-century house. Formerly the RCMP Detachment House it is situated in a residential area, on the periphery of the commercial core.



Significance Criteria:

✓ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event

Theme: 7- Urban Development; 13- Law Enforcement

A1. Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?

✓ B. Institution/Person

RCMP

▶ B1. Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?



	Form and Mass - large residential structure also used as Detachment Office
	C1. Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, a representative of the work of a master, or having high artistic value?
[D. Information Potential
	D1. Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?
	E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
	Pre-Oil/Gas Boom structure in Downtown McMurray
	E1. Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
	value? etails/Notes:
	value?
tensi	value? etails/Notes:
racte	value? etails/Notes: ve renovations - retains some essence of the original.
racte orm 8 cale cyle (value? etails/Notes: ve renovations - retains some essence of the original. er-Defining Elements: a mass 1950s residential + detachment) ration pattern and style
racte orm & cale ryle (enest	value? etails/Notes: ve renovations - retains some essence of the original. er-Defining Elements: a mass 1950s residential + detachment)



Period of Significance: 1953-1978
Significant Alterations & Chronology:
Adaptive Reuse as Cafe - much renovation - new windows, kitchen venting, change in porches, wrap-around deck, original garage bays (2) closed-off
Exclusions: No
Type I:
Outside Municipal JurisdictionSituated in Historical Park or Village
Movable Objects
Reconstruction
Human Remains
Type II:
Cemetery
Birthplace or Grave
Commemorative in Nature
Exceptions:
Aspects of Integrity:
Location:
Original
Environment:
Unchanged - infill is starting up in the area
✓ Materials:
Some original material



✓ Workmanship:

Unique building style - functioning as residential (11 room) and detachment office - purpose built, and very evocative of the 1950s

✓ Feeling:

While greatly changed, the owner (cafe) has tried to maintain a heritage feel. Somewhat corrupted by choice in renovation materials - 1/2 checkmark

✓ Association:

The heritage signage on the lawn are the only linking associations to the structure - possibly some interior piece hearken back as well; however, this is unknown.

Condition:

Very good. Well maintained. Possibly too modern in many ways.

Community Heritage Values & Themes:

Values: Labour, Community

Themes: Settler Colonialism, The New Town of Fort McMurray

Summary & Recommendation:

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) purchased this property from Angus Sutherland, the first pharmacist in Fort McMurray, prior to his death in 1951. Yukon Construction built an RCMP detachment on the property and the first two members moved in. This large eleven-room house was able to accommodate one married officer and two single officers. By 1966, the RCMP entered into a contract with the New Town of Fort McMurray to offer police services. The new division operated from the Civic Centre while the rural detachment remained operating from the original building until 1978.

This site was brought forward by the community - additionally, it has municipal heritage signage in place.

Recommendation:

The site *could* be considered as municipal historic resource. The Municipality should work with the property owner to discuss restoring and replacing specific items - to help Packet Pg. 283



RMWB-File Number: HR-2022-015
Other Number:

<u>Site Name(s):</u> Mitchell's Café RCMP Detachment Fort McMurray

Address or Location: 10115
Main Street

Legal Description: 10\11\616AO



DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE

Mitchell's Café is a 2-storey, rectangular plan mid-century house. Its relatively large form and mass link it directly to its original built purpose. Formerly the RCMP Detachment House, it is situated in a residential area on the periphery of the commercial core.

HERITAGE VALUE

The heritage value of Mitchell's Café lies in its association with the need for policing due to the expanding settler-colonial development driven by the Oil & Gas industry. It is also directly linked to the New Town of Fort McMurray. Mitchell's Café is a revered heritage resource whose listing stems from direct community requests.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) purchased this property from Angus Sutherland, the first pharmacist in Fort McMurray. In 1953, Yukon Construction completed the construction of the RCMP detachment, and the first two members moved in. This large eleven-room house accommodated one married officer and two single officers. The move from the smaller detachment/accommodations (a log cabin) further east on Manning Street was a requirement due to the community's rapid expansion and the scaling back of Village of McMurray policing in the 1950s.



By 1966, the RCMP entered a contract with the New Town of Fort McMurray to offer police services, and the RCMP continued to operate from this location until 1978. At that time, the building started its current existence as a commercial building in the downtown core.

This building is one of the oldest in its original location in downtown Fort McMurray. The building's association with the Fort McMurray RCMP highlights the RCMP's role in the community's growth and development. Additionally, the detachment's move from a humble single log cabin to the massive 11-room detachment remains a symbol of the dramatic expansion of Fort McMurray in the mid-20th Century.

Source: RMWB (File: HR-2022-015)

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

- form & mass
- scale
- style (1950s residential + detachment)
- fenestration pattern and style
- -double entry (residential/office) on NW-Corner
- -truncated, medium hip roof
- -triangular, dormer vent
- -double-garage bays
- -drop siding (note modern fibre board has replaced the original side, while it retains the look/feel, it is not the original fabric)



RMWB-File Number: HR-2022-017

Other Number:

Site Name(s):

Quarry of the Ancestors

Address or Location:

57.197142 -111.531842

Legal Description:

Portions of NW 27-94-10-W4, NE

Description:

This complex of archaeological sites and natural features is located east of the Athabasca River in the Muskeg River valley, approximately six kilometres northeast of Fort MacKay. It consists of a series of surface and near surface outcrops of bedrock, along with



Significance Criteria:

A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event

Theme: 1-Prehistoric Alberta; 3-Aboriginal Life

A1. Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?

✓ B. Institution/Person

▶ B1. Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?



✓ C. Design/Style/Construction
C1. Does the resource retain most of the physical features that
mark it as: The embodiment of a type, period or method of
construction, a representative of the work of a master, or having high artistic value?
✓ D. Information Potential
Abundance of information potential
✓ D1. Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data
that addresses important research questions?
E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
E1. Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic
value?
Other Details/Notes:
This site was not visited during the 2021/2022 investigations. A 2022 or 2023 visit should follow this evaluation.

Character-Defining Elements:

- location in the Muskeg River valley on the eastern margin of the Glacial Lake Agassiz north-western outwash event flood zone:
- significant landscape features that structured the unique ancient land use pattern recognized throughout the Oil Sands region, including braided channel deposits that consist largely of boulders and coarse gravels; rolling, sand-draped gravel bars separated by sand-filled remnant channels; and the sinuous nature of the ridges;
- near-surface, in-place bedrock formations containing Beaver River Silicified Sandstone and abundant associated cultural materials reflecting primary extraction and initial processing of these stone formations:
- a complex of archaeological sites where raw materials extracted from the quarry were used in stone tool production and subsistence-related activities;
- archaeological resources that occur in a deeply buried context, with multiple soil horizons, reflecting an accumulating sediment sequence;



eriod of Significance: 9,800 and 5,000 years ago
ignificant Alterations & Chronology:
xclusions: No
Type I:
Outside Municipal Jurisdiction
☐ Situated in Historical Park or Village ☐ Movable Objects
Reconstruction
Human Remains
Type II:
Cemetery
Birthplace or Grave Commemorative in Nature
Exceptions:
spects of Integrity:
Location:
Original
✓ Environment:
Evolving muskeg
Materials:
high density of artifacts and sites reflective of a wide range of ancient cultural practices.
F1.5.5.5.5.5.



	Workmanship: N/A
<u> </u>	Feeling:
	Not visited in 2022/2023, but assumed noted in DES 2172 that it maintains its sense of place
<u> </u>	Association:
	This site is directly linked with themes noted under Criterion A
ondition	<u> </u>
Not visit	red in 2021/2022. Visit should be scheduled.

Summary & Recommendation:

Themes: Indigenous Cultural Heritage, Natural Resources,

Early work on the Quarry of the Ancestors suggests that the site complex could illuminate a number of significant research questions on the ancient history of northern Alberta. The Quarry of the Ancestors possesses a high density of artifacts and sites reflective of a wide range of ancient cultural practices. The preservation of the Quarry of the Ancestors will be essential in reconstructing ancient social life across the region.

Recommendation: Visit the site- Create a Heritage Survey record. HS-Edit PHR-SOS and add to the RMWB Inventory. Begin Level 2 Evaluations. Consider if a move toward Municipal Designation is appropriate.



RMWB-File Number: HR-2022-017
Other Number:

<u>Site Name(s):</u> Quarry of the Ancestors

Address or Location: 57.197142 -111.531842

Legal Description:

Portions of NW 27-94-10-W4, NE 28-94-10-W4, East Half 33-94-10-W4, West Half 34- 94-10-W4, NE 34-94-10-W4 and SE 34-94-10-W4



Photo Source: Alberta

Culture, Historic Resources Management Branch (File: Des. 2172)

DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE^{1,2}

This complex of archaeological sites and natural features is located east of the Athabasca River in the Muskeg River valley, approximately six kilometres northeast of Fort MacKay. It consists of a series of surface and near-surface outcrops of bedrock, along with a vast array of associated artifacts representing the extraction and processing of Beaver River Silicified Sandstone, the principal tool stone found in archaeological sites throughout Alberta's Oil Sands region. The site complex includes a series of related habitation and task-specific use locales. The designation area occupies 198.55 hectares and encompasses portions of Sections 27, 28, 33, 34-94-10-W4M.

¹ Contents edited from listings on the Alberta & Canadian Register of Historic Places.

² This SOS may require substantive edits after the Evaluation Level 2 – with the application of an Indigenous Lens and Indigenous review of the content.



HERITAGE VALUE

The Quarry of the Ancestors is the principal currently known source location for obtaining fine-grained Beaver River Silicified Sandstone, the dominant tool stone found throughout the region. The landscape that is fundamental to the character of the site and its use was formed by a catastrophic outflow from Glacial Lake Agassiz, the largest inland lake in the world, approximately 9,800 years ago.

The massive release of water associated with this event scoured the Lower Athabasca River valley and created the braided channel deposits, gravel bars, and sinuous ridges that structured the unique ancient land use pattern recognized within the core area of the region. Revegetation of this well-drained landscape created an open, productive ecosystem that was extremely attractive to big game and Indigenous hunters. These conditions and exposure to the high-quality stone tool source material provided the means and opportunity for this region's intensive human use.

Evidence indicates that the site was used for quarrying Beaver River Silicified Sandstone and crafting it into tools. The principal use of the Quarry of the Ancestors occurred between 9,800 years and 5,500 years ago. The site represents a focal point for one of the most intensive ancient uses of boreal forest regional environments yet identified in Canada, reflecting a unique set of geological and ecological conditions.

The Quarry of the Ancestors possesses a high density of artifacts, and the site reflects a wide range of cultural practices. Among the most intriguing found materials have been microblade artifacts, a comparatively rare form of this technology in the region, and spear points containing blood residue. Stratified ordering of some cultural materials and several culturally diagnostic specimens have also been discovered. Additionally, the current environment of the Quarry of the Ancestors retains some of the landscape features formed because of the Glacial Lake Agassiz outflow.

Source: Alberta Culture, Historic Resources Management Branch (File: Des. 2172) RMWB (File: HR-2022-017)

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

- location in the Muskeg River valley on the eastern margin of the Glacial Lake Agassiz north-western outwash event flood zone;
- significant landscape features that structured the unique ancient land use pattern recognized throughout the region, including braided channel deposits that consist primarily of boulders



and coarse gravels; rolling, sand-draped gravel bars separated by sand-filled remnant channels; and the sinuous nature of the ridges;

- near-surface, in-place bedrock formations containing Beaver River Silicified Sandstone and abundant associated cultural materials reflecting primary extraction and initial processing of these stone formations;
- a complex of archaeological sites where raw materials extracted from the quarry were used in stone tool production and subsistence-related activities;
- archaeological resources that occur in a deeply buried context, with multiple soil horizons, reflecting an accumulating sediment sequence;
- microblade technology is found at one of the main sites in the Quarry of the Ancestors designation area, one of only two known occurrences in the region of in-situ assemblages containing detailed expressions of this technological tradition;
- localities within the Quarry of the Ancestors that provide evidence that the use of this site complex extended into now water-saturated muskeg landforms that stretch between more typical, elevated site areas, offering the possibility of recovering organic components of the archaeological record;
- the substantial number of chronologically sensitive and culturally diagnostic specimens that have been recovered and the high probability of recovering more;



RMWB-File Number: HR-2022-018

Other Number: HS-34477

Site Name(s):

Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary Roman Catholic Mission Church Catholic Church

Address or Location:

269 Mackenzie Ave (Fort Chipewyan)

Legal Description:

1B\18\7620316

Description:

The Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Roman Catholic Church is a one and one-half storey wood frame church built in 1909 by the Oblate missionaries, on a property of 3.95 hectares overlooking Fort Chipewyan.



Significance Criteria:

✓ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event

Theme 2-Fur Trade; 3-Aboriginal Life; 11-Spiritual Life

A1. Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?

✓ B. Institution/Person

RCC; Holy Angels Residential School; Bishop Grouard (designer); M. Gervais

▶ B1. Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?



The Church is a good example of the classically-influenced architecture of Oblate

C1. Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, a representative of the work of a master, or having high artistic value?

D. Information Potential

Mission Site in total not just the church

D1. Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?

E. Landmark/Symbolic Valu

Iconic community landmark - Symbolic Value of Mission Point is very high.

☐ E1. Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?

Other Details/Notes:

Currently the Church (proper) is a PHR. Consideration should be given to the entire site - including the residence (HS 34442), operational and agricultural buildings (?HS 34485?)

Character-Defining Elements:

- -form, scale and massing on a rectangular plan;
- symmetrical front facade with double door surrounded by a semi-circular fanlight with decorative wood tracery and statue niches;
- -fenestration pattern;
- heavy timber frame construction with wood beams, columns, rafters, trusses, and purlins;
- horizontal beveled siding;
- 45-degree slope gable roof with returned eaves and rectangular open steeple with bell and cross:
- barrel vault ceiling above the nave with false ribs, and side aisles with flat v-joint board ceilings:
- tongue and groove v-joint sheathing on ceilings;
- interior layout including vestry and sanctuary;
- exterior colour scheme and interior decorations including paintings, stencils, and illustrated



Period of Significance: 1909 (build); 1900-1974 (Holy Angels);
Significant Alterations & Chronology:
Exclusions: Yes Type I:
Outside Municipal Jurisdiction
Situated in Historical Park or Village
☐ Movable Objects ☐ Reconstruction
Human Remains
Type II:
☐ Cemetery ☐ Birthplace or Grave
Commemorative in Nature
A portion of Mission Point (spec. Holy Angels site) is on IR.
Aspects of Integrity:
Aspects of integrity.
Location:
Original Location
✓ Environment:
Natural evolution on shoreline
✓ Materials:
+80% Original on all extant structure



~	Workmanship:
	exceptional - church. dugout root cellar deserves attention
✓	Feeling:
	Evokes a strong feeling - heritage, eerie at times
~	Association:
	Strong and direct links to Criterion A

Condition:

The Church is very good. The residence and associated buildings are fair. Some of the agricultural buildings are poor. All should be noted At Risk.

Community Heritage Values & Themes:

Values: Indigenous Heritage, Education & Learning, Community

Themes: Fur Trade, Settler Colonialism, In/Out Migration

Summary & Recommendation:

The Church is a good example of the classically-influenced architecture of Oblate missions. Standing on a rocky outcrop, it is an important landmark to the community and the central focus of a large religious complex. The Roman Catholic mission was established as early as 1849 at Fort Chipewyan. The existing church (1909) is the third on this site.

Recommendation:

This entire site should be considered for move Municipal Designation. Edit/redraft the (PHR) SOS for the church making certain to note the entire site, and move to Level 2, redraft of SOS may be require after Level 2.

Review the approach for designation: just church or other buildings, Historic Area, Cultural Landscape. The Level 2 Evaluation could offer a chance to discuss values and options.

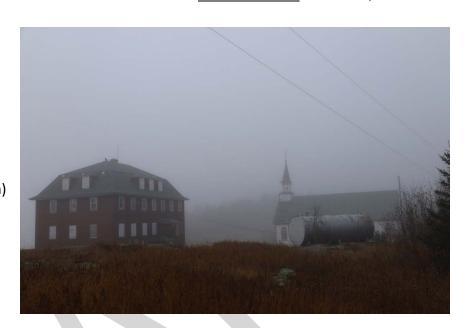


RMWB-File Number: HR-2022-018 Other Number: HS-34477, 34442

Site Name(s): Mission Point
Nativity of the Blessed Virgin
Mary Roman Catholic Mission
Church
Catholic Church
RC Mission

Address or Location: 269
Mackenzie Ave (Fort Chipewyan)

Legal Description: 1B\18\7620316



DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE^{1,2}

Mission Point is a 3.95-hectare cultural landscape located at 269 Mackenzie Ave, Fort Chipewyan, Alberta. The site overlooks Lake Athabasca and comprises a historic landscape, several outbuildings, a root cellar, and the ruins/remains of The Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Roman Catholic Church (built in 1909 by the Oblate missionaries). It is adjacent to Dogs Head IR, whose rodeo grounds sit on the former location of Holy Angel Residential School immediately west of the original footprint of the church.

HERITAGE VALUE

The heritage value of Mission Point lies in its association with the development of Roman Catholic institutions and culture in northeastern Alberta. The landscape is also significant for its association with several historically significant members of the Congregation of Oblates of Mary Immaculate who served here, notably Bishop Emile Grouard and Fathers Henri Faraud, Patrice Mercredi, and Louis Le Doussal.

¹ Contents edited from listings on the Alberta & Canadian Register of Historic Places.

² This SOS may require substantive edits after the Evaluation Level 2 – with the application of an Indigenous Lens and Indigenous review of the content.



A Roman Catholic mission was established as early as 1849 at Fort Chipewyan, home to many Indigenous people and the centre of much commercial traffic (Emporium of the North)

The 1909 church was the third church constructed on this site. The first Church of the Nativity was erected in 1851 under the direction of Father Faraud. Father Grouard, Bishop of the Vicariate of Athabaska-MacKenzie in 1891, chose the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Roman Catholic Church as his headquarters and was responsible for designing the 1909 structure and, with Grey Nun Sister Default, painting the murals inside. The church was a well-recorded example of the classically influenced architecture of Oblate missions.

Provincial Historic Resource, the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Roman Catholic Church, was razed by fire on August 25, 2022. A total loss (including interior fixtures and art), the ruins of the church establish the southwest edge of the cultural landscape.

Standing on a rocky outcrop, the site remains an important landmark to the community. This sizeable religious complex consisted of a rectory, schools, playgrounds, agricultural buildings, and an industrial garden. Many original buildings and features still populate this landscape, notably the Rectory (HS-34442), barn and root cellar.

Its contemporary significance also extends into continued truth discovery and learning relative to Holy Angles Residential School operations. Intangible heritage plays a vital role in the modern understanding of Mission Point. Additionally, all surface and sub-surface artifacts (prehistoric and historic) are noted as Character-Defining Elements of the cultural landscape.

Source: Alberta Culture, Historic Resources Management Branch (File: Des. 1923) RMWB (File: HR-2022-018)

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

- -open location overlooking the lake
- -extant structures (form/mass, original siding, fenestration patterns, etc.)
- -rocky outcrop with unobstructed views of Lake Athabasca
- -native vegetation and natural lake shore habitat
- -extant root cellar with concrete entry, door and interior fixtures
- -extant barn features including the shipping crate handle, window bars
- surface and sub-surface artifacts associated with the site
- surface and sub-surface prehistoric artifacts



RMWB-File Number: HR-2022-019

Other Number:

Site Name(s):

1925 Cottage

Address or Location:

10017 Fraser Ave

Legal Description:

5\9\616AO

Description:

1925 Cottage is a 1.5 Storey house on its original location in a residential neighbourhood in Fort McMurray.



Significance Criteria:

✓ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event

Theme 7: Urban Development - single residence, village

A1. Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?

✓ B. Institution/Person

▶ B1. Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?



	One of the oldest extant structure in McMurray - certainly the finest, well kept
	C1. Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, a representative of the work of a master, or having high artistic value?
v	D. Information Potential
	D1. Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?
	E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
	Situated on the survey grid (1910) - in a block of 'older' structures.
	E1. Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
her De	etails/Notes:
	etails/Notes: emaining structure to have survived a century of fire and flood
ldest r	
naracte patial nass & scale original egular steep g	emaining structure to have survived a century of fire and flood r-Defining Elements: relationship on the 1910 survey grid



Period of Significance: 1925
Significant Alterations & Chronology:
Front porch and portion of rear shed appear to be later additions. Modern Windows/Doors.
Exclusions: No Type I:
Outside Municipal Jurisdiction
Situated in Historical Park or Village
Movable Objects Reconstruction
Human Remains
Type II:
Cemetery Birthplace or Grave
Commemorative in Nature
Exceptions:
Aspects of Integrity:
Aspects of megnty.
Location:
This ranks very high - on original site, 1910 survey grid
✓ Environment:
In the oldest surviving neighbourhood in McMurray
✓ Materials:
Appears to be mostly original (Windows, Door and Roof could be brought back to 1925)



] Workmanship:
Outstanding 1920s Cottage
Feeling:
When you are there, you feel that 'this is all that is left' A sigh of relief for the retention of this structure
Association:
Directly associated with Theme 7 - the urban development of the village/townsite

Condition:

Roof needs attention - soon, esp the southern face. Otherwise very good exterior. Owner reports interior has been adapted to office space.

Community Heritage Values & Themes:

Theme: Settler Colonialism

Value: Resilience

Summary & Recommendation:

Little is known about 1925 Cottage - certainly a more fulsome research project could be launched - and would be appropriate prior to any move towards designation.

That being said, this residence is a RARE example of an extant pre-WW II house in Fort McMurray. It sits on its original location, is in good condition - its simple design, form and mass speaks to a time long before the rapid development over-took McMurray. Additionally, it is a symbolic representation of the community's Resilience - as one of few structure to have survived a century of fire and flood.

Recommendation: Complete a draft SOS (design and value related), continue research to understand better the building's history and ownership. Engage the property owner, to begin discussions on municipal designation. **CONDUCT a historic - back to patent title search.***



RMWB-File Number: HR-2022-019
Other Number:

Site Name(s): 1925 Cottage

Address or Location: 10017 Fraser

Ave

Legal Description: 5\9\616AO



DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE

1925 Cottage is a 1½ storey house on its original location in a residential neighbourhood in Fort McMurray, Alberta. With a high L-gable and front-facing dormer, it is a distinct representation of the early development of the townsite.

HERITAGE VALUE

The heritage value of 1925 Cottage lies in its association with Fort McMurray's townsite development and significantly as a last remaining link to the pre-WW II development in town. Natural disasters, both fire and flood, have ravaged Fort McMurray since modern settlement started ca 1870. This site is one of the oldest extant structures in the townsite – while other historic places were taken by nature and time.

1925 Cottage sits on its original location, part of the original 1910-1912 Survey Grid of the Fort McMurray townsite. Its simple design, form and mass illustrate a time long before the rapid Oil & Gas development overtook McMurray (substantively changing its development patterns). 1925 Cottage is valued for its esthetics which are in direct opposition to the other development in the area. Several other historic structures dot the neighbourhood; however, none match the quality and picturesque feel of 1925 Cottage.

Notably, the site is a symbolic representation of the community's Resilience. As one of few structures to have survived a century of fire and flood, it represents Fort McMurray's ability to endure through the most disastrous and catastrophic events (2016 – *The Beast*).

Source: RMWB (File: HR-2022-019)



CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

- -spatial relationship on the 1910 survey grid
- -mass & form
- -scale
- -style (1920s Cottage)
- -original drop-siding/shiplap
- -regular fenestration pattern
- -steep gable with return eves
- -L-gable with rear-shed roof
- -gabled dormer
- -original brick chimney





RMWB-File Number: HR-2022-020

Other Number:

Site	Name	(s)):
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The Snye

Address or Location:

The Snye

Legal Description:

Description:

Snye joined the Clearwater to the Athabasca River. A natural harbour, the Snye has been used by humans for over 6,000 years.



Significance Criteria:

✓ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event

Theme: 2- Fur Trade; 3- Aboriginal Life; 5- Transportation; 10- Work & Leisure

A1. Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?

✓ B. Institution/Person

Treaty 8, Metis People, Clennell Dickens, Wop May

■ B1. Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?



'	C. Design/Style/Construction
	✓ C1. Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: The embodiment of a type, period or method of
	construction, a representative of the work of a master, or having high artistic value?
v	D. Information Potential
	Thousands of years of human use around the Snye
	▶ D1. Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?
	E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
	It hold both landmark and symbolic value to the people of the region.
	E1. Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
	ails/Notes:
Treaty 8	signing
Character-	-Defining Elements:
-riparian -native ve	andscape - need to revisit this as SOS is developed landforms egetation
	from all approaches of archaeological material
	ettered year-round access



Period of Significance: 1899; 1928; 1964; Precontact to modern day
Significant Alterations & Chronology:
Significant Afterations & Chronology.
Exclusions:
Type I:
Outside Municipal Jurisdiction
Situated in Historical Park or Village
Movable Objects Reconstruction
Human Remains
Type II:
☐ Cemetery
Birthplace or Grave
Commemorative in Nature
Exceptions:
Aspects of Integrity:
✓ Location:
Original
Environment:
This could be debated - 1964 dyke-work has substantively changed the water system
✓ Materials:



Workmanship:
Feeling:
✓ Association:
There are direct links to more modern Criterion A (work & Leisure) - however, most pre-contact links are lost. Urban development has dramatically changed the associations to heritage values
Condition:
Overall good. There is discourse and concerns related to the dyke and water quality.

Community Heritage Values & Themes:

Values: Nature, Indigenous Heritage, The Rivers & Waterways, Exploration & Adventure

Themes: Indigenous Cultural Heritage, Fur Trade, Trade Network, Treaty 8, Settler Colonialism, Modes of Transportation, Natural Disaster

Summary & Recommendation:

The Snye has been used by humans for approximately 6,000 years. It is one of the few canoe routes in the Western Interior (prairie-provinces) that flows east to west making it an important linkage between river systems of the Western Interior and those of the Arctic watershed. The Snye was the location of the historic signing of Treaty 8 in 1899 and has been an important northern commercial air base since the 1920s. For the last 100 years the Snye has been a popular recreational area for local residents.

Recommendation: move forward with municipal designation as a Cultural Landscape. Create draft SOS and list on the RMWB Inventory. Move to Level 2 Evaluation. Redraft SOS as required. Create bylaw and issue NOI.



RMWB-File Number: HR-2022-020

Other Number:

Site Name(s): The Snye

<u>Address or Location:</u> The Snye – confluence of Athabasca and Clearwater Rivers

<u>Legal Description:</u> The Snye – confluence of Athabasca and Clearwater Rivers



DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE¹

The Snye in Fort McMurray joins the Clearwater to the Athabasca River. A natural harbour, the Snye has been used by humans for over 6,000 years.

HERITAGE VALUE

The Snye in Fort McMurray joins the Clearwater to the Athabasca River. A natural harbour, the Snye has been used by humans for over 6,000 years. Since time immemorial, the site has been significant to Indigenous peoples. It has been used both for settlement and for its natural resources. The Snye was a place where various harvesting activities, such as fishing, trapping, hunting, picking berry, and collecting lumber and drinking water.

It is part of one of the few canoe routes in the prairie provinces that flows east to west, making it a critical linkage between river systems and a vital component of the early fur trade. The original 'Forts Sites' (HR-2022-012) in McMurray were developed in-and-around the Snye as fur traders grafted their posts onto established Indigenous spaces.

A prominent and important place for Indigenous and non-indigenous settlers, the Snye was the signing spot for Treaty 8 (1899). Treaty 8 broadened the continuous in-migration and incursions in the area. This included surveying land and selling lots – opening the townsite for further settlement and colonial development. The Snye was a character-defining element in the early development patterns of Fort McMurray.

¹ This SOS may require substantive edits after the Evaluation Level 2 – with the application of an Indigenous Lens and Indigenous review of the content.



By the 1920s, residents of Fort McMurray began to use the Snye as a runway for bush planes, and in 1932 Fort McMurray was noted as the busiest water-based airport in Canada. The Snye continued as a transportation and activity hub with the Clearwater River's development as a major shipping route.

In the modern period, the Snye's calm waters have made it a popular recreation area for fishing, boating, and swimming in the summer months and an ideal skating rink in the winter. The Snye (park) was remodelled to meet the growing recreational needs of the community, and additions such as a beach, boardwalks, a parking lot and a boat launch were constructed.

Source: RMWB (File: HR-2022-020)

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

- -riparian landforms
- -native vegetation
- -visibility from all approaches
- -retention of surface and sub-surface artifacts
- -free, unfettered year-round access

NONEGATIVE

	Alberta	INVENTORY SITE FORM	SUB-TYPE	
	CULTURE HISTORIC SITES	4.1.4.1.		Research File R
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	41	46 LOT _	BLOCK []	F PAIN
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7	Original Use	9	Present Use	92
_	Active/Occasional Use/Abandoned/Ru	ins/Demolished	98	Dimensions X
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	Town Fort Chipewyan	County Z.D.	8 Urban/A
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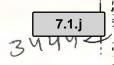
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INVENTORY SITE FORM

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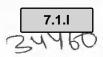
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Alberta CULTURE HISTORIC SITES

INVENTORY SITE FORM

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RMWB-HRMP - Appendix I Previous Heitage Survey Files - For Reference Only Provincial Historical Resources Inventory - SITE 7.1.n Key ²Site Name MULTICULTURALISM toric Sites and Archives Services Old Road Bed 3Site Type LOCATION / IDENTIFICATION ¹³Metes and Bounds LSD 14Address | 2| 5| SE 15 Number 0 9 1 2 5 16Street ¹⁷Avenue 18Other 10Lot ¹⁹Town ¹¹Block ²⁰County 01619191 12Plan ■ ²¹Negative/²²Slide Number: Image 1 98-172-3-1 ²³Date of Photo [1] 1 N o v 1 9 8 ²⁴View Looking North ²⁵Source _ ■ ²¹Negative/²²Slide Number: Image 2 98-172-3-2 ²³Date of Photo 1 1 1 N o | v | 1 | 9 | 8 | ²⁴View Looking South ²⁵Source ■ ²¹Negative/²²Slide Number: Image 3 23Date of Photo ²⁴View _____ ²⁵Source ORMATION ■ ²¹Negative/²²Slide Number: Image 4 ²³Date of Photo ²⁴View ____

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RMWB-HRMP - Appen ²⁶ Style	ndix I Previous Heitage Survey Files - For Reference Only 7.1.n
²⁷ Plan Shape	
²⁸ Storeys	
²⁹ Foundation	
³⁰ Superstructure	
³¹ Roof Structure	
³² Superstructure	e Cover
33Roof cover	
34Exterior Codes	s
³⁵ Exterior	
36	
³⁶ Interior	
37Environment	On brink of Athabasca River Valley approximately 20 km north of Fort McMurray, just west of
Highway #63	
38 Condition	Good x Fair Poor
³⁹ Alterations	Has since been used as overhead electrical transmission line corridor.
⁴⁰ Construction	Graded road bed well above natural landscape with 41 Construction 1. 1 9 4 0 42
Description	well formed ditches. Likely vehicular traffic related to 2. oil sands development. Nay have been built by 2.
⁴³ Usage	Canol Project. day month year co
Usage	day month year co
•	2
⁴⁶ Owner	1 47Owner Date 1 day month year
	2
⁴⁸ Architect	Unknown
⁴⁹ Builder	Unknown
⁵⁰ Craftsman	
⁵¹ History	May be related to the Canol Project of the 1940s.
⁵² Sources	Archaeological Field Research, Fort McMurray Historical Society - Mary Weber-Blatz.

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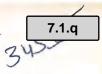
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RMWB-HRMP Appendix I

CULTURE
HISTORIC SITES

INVENTORY SITE FORM

ADDITIONAL VIEWS



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RMWB-HRMP-Appendix I

CULTURE
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INVENTORY SITE FORM

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CULTURE HISTORIC SITES

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RMWB-HRMP- Appendix I

CULTURE
HISTORIC SITES

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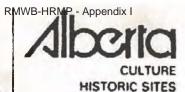
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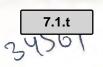
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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	² Site Name H1			
	³ Site Type 0102	log footings of po	ssible hunter/tr	apper's tent cabin
1 11 11 11	ownship ⁸ Range ⁹ W M ¹³ M			
1 SE 22		h		
	16 _S	reet		ood Buffalo
10Lot	¹⁸ O	ther		
¹¹ Block	¹⁹ T		funicipality of W	ood Buffalo
			21 Negati 1 1 0 0 9 23 Date of PI	ive/ ²² Slide Number: Image 1 - R 0 55 - 0 noto 04 Sep 2009 Month Year
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			■ ²¹ Nega	noto 04 09 2001 Day Month Year
			21 Nega: 0 0 00 23 Date of Pl	noto 04 09 2001 Day Month Year
			²¹ Nega: 0 000 ²³ Date of Pl ²⁴ View Noi	noto 04 09 2001 Day Month Year
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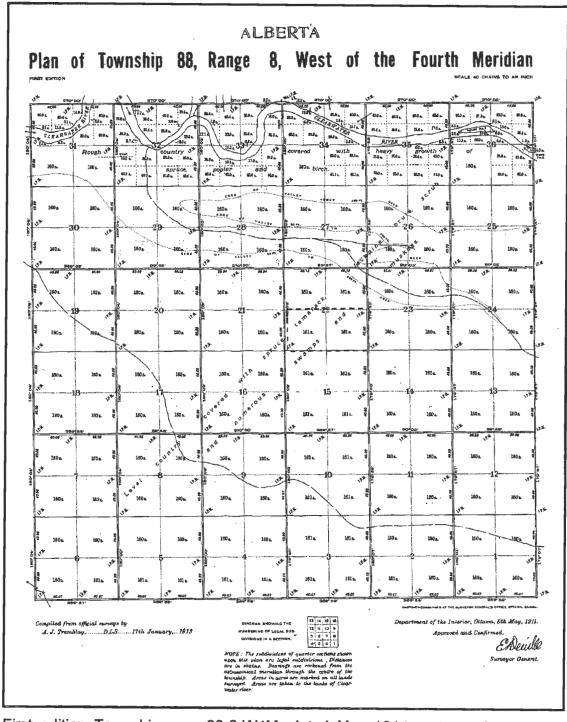
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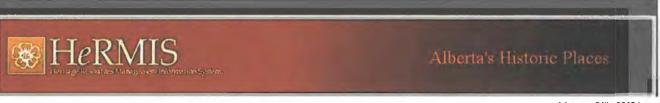
DATE/USE/BUILDER

SOURCES

Active



First edition Township map 88-8-W4M, dated May 1914; note study area highlighted in red.



| January 24th, 2013 |



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Data Summary

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Heritage Survey eForm Submissions

Heritage Survey Site Form - Data Summary Print

¹Key:

HS 105054

²Site Name:

#24 - Moose

³Other Name(s)

⁴Site Type

Туре

0102 - Residential: Seasonal Cottage or Cabin

ATS Legal Description

5LSD	⁶ Quarter	7Section	⁸ Township	9Range	¹⁰ Meridian	
14	NW	8	88	10	4	

PBL

11Plan	12Block	13Lot	14Metes & Bounds

15 Address:

16 Number:

17Street:

18 Avenue:

19Other:

20 Town:

21 Near Town:

Fort McMurray

22 County:

0118 - Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo (Formerly ID 18)

UTM

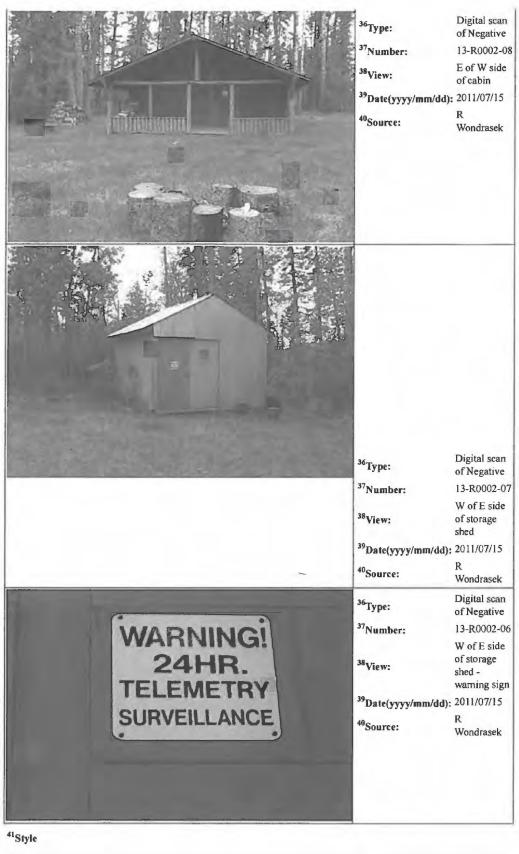
²⁷ Zone	²⁸ Northing	²⁹ Easting	30 Datum	31Coordinate Determination
12	6275580	465462	NAD83	GPS

LAT

32Latitude	33 Longitude	Datum	35Coordinate Determination
56.6232	-111.5629		GPS

Media

Media			



⁴²Plan Shape

Туре 1203 - Rectangular Short Facade

43Storeys

Type 1502 - Storeys: 1

⁴⁴Foundation

1801 - Basement/Foundation Wall Material: None

⁴⁵Superstructure

Type

3005 - Horizontal Log

46Superstructure Cover

2005 - Wood: Horizontal Log

⁴⁷Roof Structure

Type

3202 - Medium Gable

48Roof Cover

Туре

3409 - Metal

⁴⁹Exterior Codes

Туре

1101 - Massing of Units: Single Detached

3504 - Roof Trim - Eaves: Rafters Exposed

3704 - Roof Trim - Verges: Purlins Exposed

4404 - Chimney Location - Front to Rear: Offset Front

4508 - Chimney Stack Material: Metal

4603 - Chimney Stack Massing: Single

4902 - Window - Structural Opening Shape: Flat

5001 - Window - Trim Outside Structural Opening - Head: None

5102 - Window - Trim Outside Structural Opening - Sides: Plain

6103 - Main Entrance - Location: Off-Centre (Facade)

6202 - Main Entrance - Structural Opening Shape: Flat

6302 - Main Entrance - Trim Outside Structural Opening - Head: Plain Flat

6402 - Main Entrance - Trim Outside Structural Opening - Sides: Plain

6801 - Main Entrance - Number of Leaves: 1

6904 - Main Entrance - Number of Panels Per Leaf: 4

7005 - Main Entrance - Leaves - Special Feature: Horizontal Board

7306 - Main Porch - Type: Open Verandah

7402 - Main Porch - Special Features: Posts

7503 - Main Porch - Material: Wood

7601 - Main Porch - Height: First Storey

50 Exterior:

The cabin is made of horizontal logs, chinked with mud; wooden strips have been nailed over the

chinking to keep it in place. The front porch and roof have been recently redone. The entire

structure is painted a light brown.

⁵¹Interior:

52 Environment:

The cabin is located 100 m south of an unnamed creek coming off of the Hangingstone River, just south of the historic Fort McMurray - Middle Rapids portage trail. The cabin is in a clearing with a

gradual slope along the north edge, the forest is jack pine and trembling aspen.

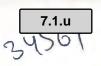
53Condition:

The cabin is in very good condition.

RMWB-HRMP - Appendix I

CULTURE
HISTORIC SITES

INVENTORY SITE FORM



Legal Legal LSD 1/4 S LOT BLOCK Address Town Fort Mc Murray Town Fort Town Fort Mc Murray Town Fort Town Fort Mc Murray Town Fort Town For	PLAN T R T PLAN T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T
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	Date of Prioto
	Source

	Negative Number
	Negative Number 8/198-1/

CULTURE HISTORIC SITES

INVENTORY SITE FORM



Legal LSD 1/4 S Lot BLOCK Address I D County T.D / Name Fort McMurray Shipyard	PLAN TENT R TO Urban R
	wein Anagement Plan
	Date of Photo Source Base Services Se
	Negative Number View View
	Date of Photo Source
MISKANAW O GROUNTER	Negative Number



SITE FORM



Legal Legal Lot BLOCK Address Town Fort Mc Murray Name Fort Mc Murray Name Fort Mc Murray Shipyard	PLAN PLAN Urban R
	Date of Photo
	Negative Number View
	Date of Photo Source Negative Number

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT Key	
3Site Type 0102 log footings of possible hunter/trapper's tent cab	
ALSD	
16 Street 17 Avenue 10 Lot 18 Other 11 Block 19 Town 12 Plan 20 County Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo 21 Negative/22 Slide Number: 1	
11 Block 19 Town 20 County Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo 21 Negative/22 Slide Number: I	
²¹ Negative/ ²² Slide Number: I	
25 Source 21 Negative/22 Slide Number: I 0 v 09 - ROIS5 - 6 23 Date of Photo 04 09 Month 24 View North	Image :
25 Source	lmage :
23 Date of Photo O4 Sep Month 24 View 25 Source 21 Negative/22 Slide Number: 23 Date of Photo Day Month 24 View 24 View	2009 Year
Packet 25 Source Packet	Pg. 52

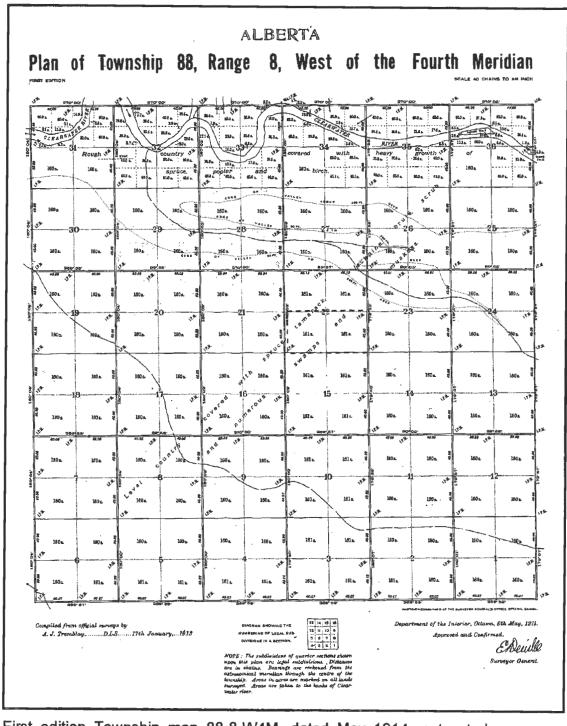
40 Source

ARCHITECTURE: CODED

ARCHITECTURE: TEXT

DATE/USE/BUILDER

SOURCES



First edition Township map 88-8-W4M, dated May 1914; note study area highlighted in red.

| January 24th, 2013 |



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HS 105054

²Site Name:

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3Other Name(s)

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5LSD	⁶ Quarter	7Section	⁸ Township	9Range	¹⁰ Meridian	
14	NW	8	88	10	4	

PBL

11 _{D1}	12Block	13,	1424-4 0 D
^^Plan	DIOCK	Lot	14 Metes & Bounds

15Address:

¹⁶Number:

17Street:

18 Avenue:

19Other:

20 Town:

²¹Near Town:

Fort McMurray

22 County:

0118 - Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo (Formerly ID 18)

UTM

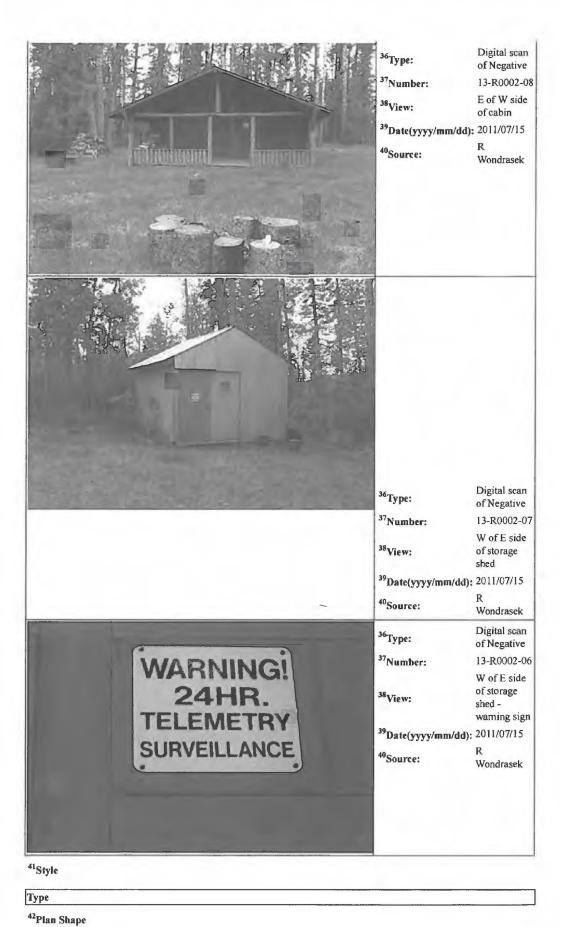
²⁷ Zone	²⁸ Northing	²⁹ Easting	30 Datum	31Coordinate Determination
12	6275580	465462	NAD83	GPS

LAT

³² Latitude	33 Longitude	Datum	35Coordinate Determination
56.6232	-111.5629		GPS

Media

- HW	edia	1	



7.1.u

Туре 1203 - Rectangular Short Facade

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Type 1502 - Storeys: 1

⁴⁴Foundation

1801 - Basement/Foundation Wall Material: None

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46Superstructure Cover

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⁴⁷Roof Structure

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Туре

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gradual slope along the north edge, the forest is jack pine and trembling aspen.

53Condition:

The cabin is in very good condition.

⁵⁴ Alterations:		
Construction		
55Construction	56Date(yyyy/mm/dd)	57Code
Usage		
⁵⁸ Usage	⁵⁹ Date(yyyy/mm/dd)	⁶⁰ Code
trap line cabin		(not assigned)
Owner		
⁶¹ Owner	⁶² Date(yyyy/mm/dd)	
Brian McConnell		
⁶³ Architect:		
⁶⁴ Builder:		
65Craftsman:		
- •	egistered cabin along trapline #1486.	
67 Sources: ASA per	mt 11-063	
Status		
⁶⁸ Status	⁶⁹ Date	
Designation Status		
⁷⁰ Designation Status	71Date	
⁷² Priority		
Туре		
⁷³ Geo ⁷⁴ Borden Nur Code:	nber:HdOv-2 ⁷⁵ Register	r:
Internet Link		
⁷⁶ Link	⁷⁷ Date	
Internet Link Descriptio	n	
⁷⁸ Description	⁷⁹ Date	
Internet Link Type		
⁸⁰ Type	⁸¹ Date	
Internet Link Title		
82Title	83Date	
⁸⁴ Related		
Significant Sites		
Record:		

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Previous Heitage Survey Files - For Reference Only Government of Alberta 1Key | H S 1 0 5 0 5 4 Additional Views Heritage Survey ²Site Name 11Lot 88 8 4 12 Block 13 Plan Metes & Bounds 20 Town / 21 Near Town FORT McMueray 15 Address **IMAGE INFORMATION** 36 Type BLACK + WHITE PHOTO Number 13-R002-07 39 Date

2011/07/15 40 Source R. WONDRASEK **IMAGE INFORMATION** 36 Type 37 Number 38 View 39 Date 40 Source

Government of Alberta

Additional Views

¹Key

HS105054

² Site Name	#2	14 - Ma	SE.			
5 LSD	6 Quarter	7 Section	8 Township	9 Range	10 W-M	
1 4	NW	08	088	10	4	11 Lot
						¹³ Plan
						14 Metes & Bounds

Address

20 Town / 21 Near Town FORT MCMURRAY

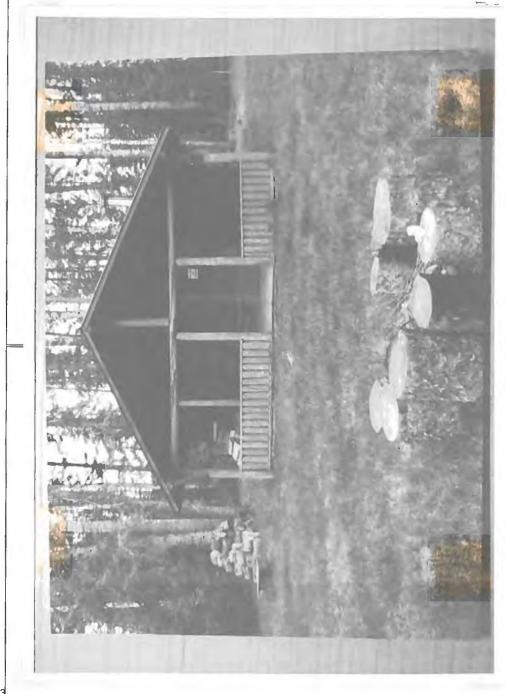


IMAGE INFORMATION

BLACK + WHITE PHOTO

Number

113-R0002-08

E of W side of cabin

2011/07/15

40 Source

R. WONDRASEK

IMAGE INFORMATION

36 Type

37 Number

38 View

39 Date

40 Source

Government of Alberta ■

Additional Views

1Key

HS105054

² Site Name	#	24 - M	DOSE			
5 LSD	6 Quarter	7 Section	8 Township	9 Range	10 W-M	
14	NW	08	088	10	4	11Lot 12Block
						¹³ Plan
						¹⁴ Metes & Bounds

15 Address

20 Town / 21 Near Town FORT MCMUREAY



IMAGE INFORMATION

BLACK + WHITE PHOTO

37 Number

13-R0002-06

wof E side of shed

2011/07/15

40 Source

12. WONDRASEK

IMAGE INFORMATION

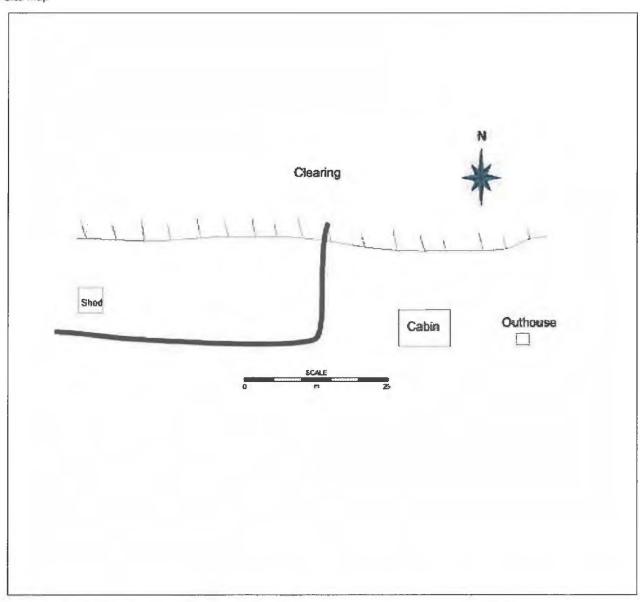
37 Number

40 Source

Athabasca Oil Corporation Hangingstone SAGD Project, Permit 11-063 14-8-88-10 W4M

HS 105054 Borden No. HdOv-2 Permit No. 2011-063

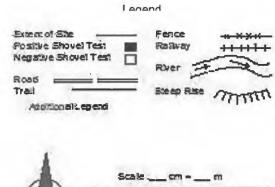
36. Site Map



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

788 100y-2 R10W4

Map No.: 74D/12





| January 24th 2013 |



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- Data Entry
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Heritage Survey eForm Submissions

HS 105056

Heritage Survey Site Form - Data Summary Print

¹Key:

²Site Name: #12 - Raven

³Other Name(s)

Site Type

0102 - Residential: Seasonal Cottage or Cabin

ATS Legal Description

5LSD	⁶ Quarter	⁷ Section	⁸ Township	9Range	10 Meridian	
8	SE	26	86	9	4	

PBL

[1	
11Plan	12Block	13Lot	14Metes & Bounds
× 200 11	Diota	1 200	Meta & Doubles

15 Address:

¹⁶Number:

- 17Street:
- 18 Avenue:

19Other:

20 Town:

21 Near Town:

Fort McMurray

22 County:

0118 - Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo (Formerly ID 18)

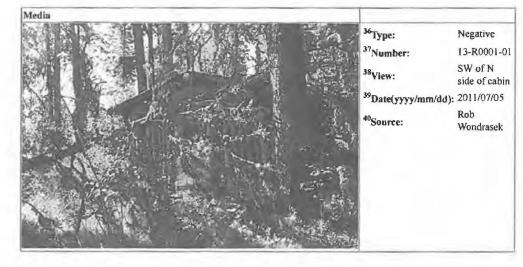
UTM

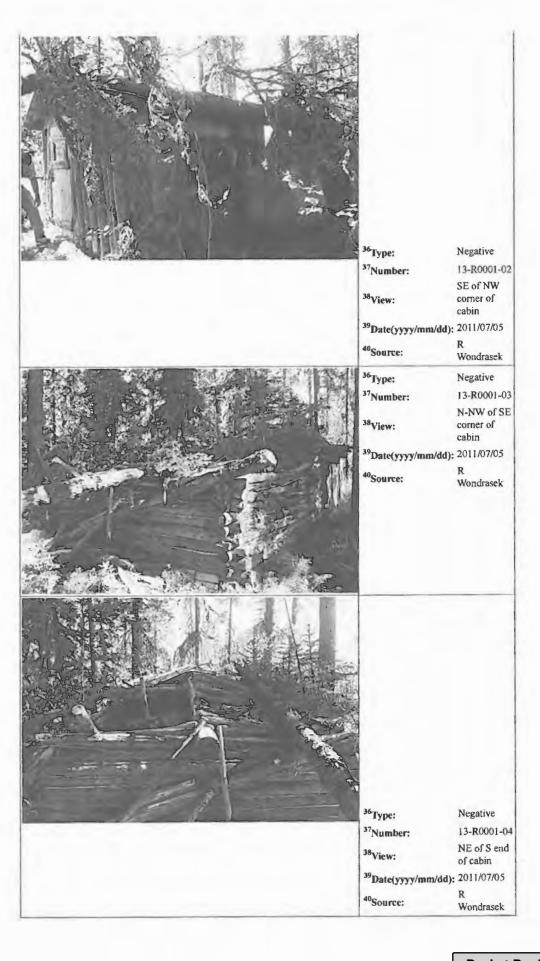
²⁷ Zone	28 Northing	²⁹ Easting	30 Datum	31Coordinate Determination
12	6259693	481448	NAD83	GPS

LAT

32 Latitude	33 Longitude	34Datum	35 Coordinate Determination	
	-			_

Media





⁴¹ Style						
Туре						
⁴² Plan Shape						
Туре						
1203 - Rectangular	Short Facade					
⁴³ Storeys						
Туре						
1502 - Storeys: 1						
⁴⁴ Foundation						
Туре						
	oundation Wall Material: None					
45Superstructure						
Туре						
3005 - Horizontal I	.og					
3002 - Vertical Log						
46 Superstructure	Cover					
Type						
2005 - Wood: Horiz	zontal Log					
2002 - Wood: Vertic						
47Roof Structure						
Type						
3201 - Low Gable						
⁴⁸ Roof Cover						
Туре						
3409 - Metal						
⁴⁹ Exterior Codes						
Туре						
	Jnits; Single Detached					
	Eaves: Rafters Exposed					
	Verges: Purlins Exposed					
	ructural Opening Shape: Flat					
5002 - Window - Tr	im Outside Structural Opening - Head: Plain Flat					
5102 - Window - Tr	im Outside Structural Opening - Sides: Plain					
5203 - Window - Tr	im Outside Structural Opening - Material: Wood					
5807 - Window - O	pening Mechanism: Horizontal Sliding					
6102 - Main Entran	ce - Location: Centre (Facade)					
	ce - Structural Opening Shape: Flat					
	ce - Trim Outside Structural Opening - Head: Plain Flat					
	ce - Trim Outside Structural Opening Material: Wood					
	ce - Number of Leaves: 1					
	ce - Number of Panels Per Leaf: 2					
L	ce - Leaves - Special Feature: Vertical Board					
⁵⁰ Exterior;	The original half is made of horizontal, unfinished logs, chinked with mud; the addition is made of vertical logs that have been split. The roof is made of tin sheets.					
⁵¹ Interior:	The walis are covered with imitation wood panels, there is a high amount of debris present.					
⁵² Environment:	The cabin is located on level terrain covered by spruce and poplar. The cabin lies south of a large, creek-fed pond.					
The cabin is in poor condition; a large tree has fallen on the original segment causing the roof to collapse. The original section is no longer usable; however, the addition appears to still be in us although the windows are broken.						

⁵⁴ Alterations: Additio	on of new section, made of vertical logs that l	have been split.
Construction		
55 Construction	⁵⁶ Date(yyyy/mm/dd)	⁵⁷ Code
Usage		
⁵⁸ Usage	⁵⁹ Date(yyyy/mm/dd)	⁶⁰ Code
trap line cabin	Date(yyyy/min/tes)	(not assigned)
Owner		
⁶¹ Owner	⁶² Date(yyy/mm/dd)	
Craig Pickett	333	
⁶³ Architect:		
⁶⁴ Builder:		
⁶⁵ Craftsman:		
⁶⁶ History: It is a c	abin along registered trapline #272.	
67Sources: ASA D	ermit 11-063	
OFFICE USE		
Status		
⁶⁸ Status	⁶⁹ Date	
Infrequently used	2011/07/05	
Designation Status		
⁷⁰ Designation Status	⁷¹ Date	
⁷² Priority		
Туре		
⁷³ Geo ⁷⁴ Borden Nur	nber:HcOt-7 75Registe	
Code: Borden Nur	nder:ricOt-/ Registe	er:
Internet Link		
⁷⁶ Link	⁷⁷ Date	
Internet Link Description		
⁷⁸ Description	⁷⁹ Date	
Internet Link Type		
⁸⁰ Type	81Date	
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82 Title	83Date	
84Related		
Significant		
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Government of Alberta

SITE FORM

Additional Views

¹Key

HS105056

2 Site Name	#	12- RA	DEN			
5 LSD	6 Quarter	7 Section	8 Township	9 Range	10 W-M	
08	SE	26	086	09	4	11 Lot
						Block
						Metes & Bounds





IMAGE INFORMATIO

Type PHOTO

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- Number
- 13-R0001-01
- Sw of N side of cas
- Date 2011/07/05
- Source

R. WONDRASEK

IMAGE INFORMATIO

³⁸Туре | Рното

37 Number

13-R0001-02

38

of corner of

39 Date

200/07/05

40 Source

R. WONDRAGEK

Packet Pg. 540

Government of Alberta

SITE FORM

Additional Views

¹Key

HS105056

2 Site Name	#	12- R	NEN			
5 LSD	6 Quarter	7 Section	8 Township	9 Range	10 W-M	
08	SE	26	086	09	4	11 Lot 12 Block
	Ш					Block
						14 Metes & Bounds



FORT MCMURRAY

IMAGE INFORMATIO

³⁶Туре | Рното

37 Number

13-R0001-03

38 View

IN-NW of SE come

39 Date

2011/07/05

40 Source

R. WONDRASEK



³⁶Туре | Рното

Number 8

13-R0001-04

38 View

WE of Send of co

39 Date

2011/07/05

Source

R. WONDRASEK

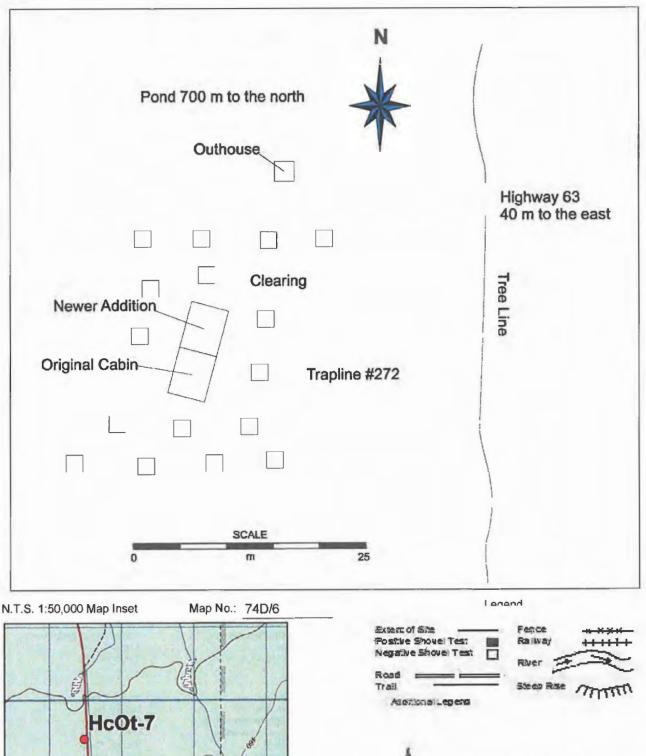
Packet Pg. 541

HS 105056

Borden No. HcOt-7

Permit No. 2011-063

36. Site Map



Athabasca Oil Corporation Hangingstone SAGD Project, Permit 11-063 1-26-86-9 W4M

RMWB-Heritage Resources Management Plan

Presenter: Deanne Bergey & Michael Dougherty

Department: Community and Protective Services

Meeting Date: January 24, 2023



Heritage Resources Presentation

- 1. Background
- 2. Heritage Management
- 3. The Plan's Development
- 4. Significant Places
- 5. Heritage-At-Risk
- 6. The Action Plan



Heritage Resources Management Plan

Background

The Heritage Resources Management Plan (HRMP) is a comprehensive plan to help ensure the future of the Municipality's Heritage Places.

Identified as a need in the Wood Buffalo Culture Plan (2019), the HRMP was developed over a sixteen-month term starting in June 2021.

HRMP blends the Communities' Values and Goals with the technical requirements of heritage management.



Heritage Resources Management

Heritage Resources Management is **Heritage Stewardship**.

Three phases of HRM –

- 1.Identify What resources remain? (Heritage Survey)
- 2.Evaluate What is significant and why? (Heritage Inventory)
- 3. Manage What will be done? (Management Plan)

Heritage Stewardship?

The careful management of change to help safeguard your inheritance.

Heritage Resources Management Plan

Engagement

Heritage planning is community-driven - a participatory process.

Statistics

- Online visits: 1,000
- Social Media Impressions: 49,192
- Social Media Engagement: 352
- Virtual & In-Person Discussion: 58
- Online Survey: 138
- Open House Events: 10 (887 participants)
- Indigenous Engagements: 10 Indigenous groups
 - Elders-Specific Open House: 22 participants



Heritage Values

The key elements that people cherish and reference as essential building blocks for heritage management.



Heritage Resources Management Plan



Heritage Values & Themes

- 1. Establish the foundation for stewardship informing the overall vision, goals and/or principles to guide planning.
- 2. Provide a framework for evaluations of resources (Evaluation of the Listings)

"Celebrated Cultures through the Preservation of Our Nature and Traditional Heritage"



Heritage Resources Management Plan



Heritage Values

Nature (natural environment)

Indigenous Heritage

The Rivers & the Waterways

Natural Resources

Education & Learning

The Stories

Exploration & Adventure

Resilience

Community (reliance on and duty to)

Collaboration & Partnership

Stewardship



Heritage Themes

Development themes are uncovered via research and engagement - specific occurrences, reoccurrences, foundational elements, and seminal pieces.

The community may or may not revere these themes; however, each has impacted or driven community development over time.







Heritage Themes

Indigenous Cultural Heritage (foundational)

Fur Trade

Natural Resources

Global Economic Trade Network

Treaty 8

Settler Colonialism

Modes of Transportation

In/Out Migration

Natural Disaster

The Boreal Forest

Boom/Bust Cycles

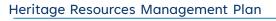
Displacement



Heritage Listings

- Survey
- Places of Interest List
- Inventory
- Register





These Places Matter!

- 1.1874 Day School
- **2.1925** Cottage
- 3.Anglican Church (Fort Chipewyan)
- 4. Abasand Industrial Site
- 5. Athabasca Café
- 6.Beaver River Quarry
- 7.Bitumount

- 8. Christina River Bridge
- 9.Chipewyan III
- 10.Cree Burn Lake
- 11.Eaglenest Portage
- 12. Hawkins Hall
- 13. Fort of the Forks
- 14.Heritage Village
- 15.King Street Bridge

- 16.Mitchell's
- 17. Moccasin Flats
- 18. Quarry of the Ancestors
- 19. Mission Point
- 20.The Snye



Heritage At-Risk

HRMP includes *At-Risk* analysis. This simple review looked at the baseline data from the 1970s/1980s and compared that to the current status.

- 194 resources reviewed
- 62 retained
- 132 lost
- 68% loss rate

The national average for heritage loss is 23% urban and 21% rural.



Heritage At-Risk

Incentives are available for protected properties.

Provincial and Municipal resources can access funds via the Government of Alberta.

Government of Alberta Heritage Grants

The Municipality recognized a savings of over 20% total project budget via provincial incentives. The province make specific funds available for Heritage Conservation, Research, Awareness, Publications, etc. The Project Team targeted the Research Grant to help offset the cost of this project to the Municipality.

This project was funded in part by the Government of Alberta.



Alberta Heritage Grants

Incentives are also available for heritage research, technical studies, and awareness.



The Plan

Assisting the Municipality to maintain its unique *Sense of Place* by retaining its significant heritage places.

The HRMP-Action Plan includes five priorities:

- 1.Stewardship
- 2. Collaboration & Partnership
- 3. Education & Learning
- 4. The Stories: Celebrated Culture
- 5.Indigenous Heritage: Engagement Strategy



Priority 1 – Stewardship

Implement ongoing heritage management and conservation of Historic Places*

- Implementation
- Heritage Management
- Shared Stewardship

^{*}Management & Stewardship of heritage resources is an owner-driven process – voluntary and completed via an application process.



Priority 2 – Collaboration & Partnership

Involve all communities through engagement and stewardship opportunities

- Evaluation
- Economic Development
- Gathering Spaces



Priority 3 – Education & Learning

Inspire active participation in heritage

- Heritage Awareness
- Indigenous Cultural Heritage
- Hidden Histories



Priority 4 – The Stories: Celebrated Cultures

Share the Stories of the RMWB Objectives:

- Collect & Preserve
- Celebrate Cultures
- Share Stories



Priority 5 – Indigenous Engagement

Commit to ongoing heritage-based relationships with Indigenous Peoples

- The Relationship
- Mutual Advocates
- Indigenous Stewardship



Next Steps

- Using the operational guide, RMWB to develop procedures for continued heritage work.
- As designations are owner-driven, RMWB to assist property owners with designation process.
- Develop materials for property owners to make process easier to understand.
- Adminstration move forward with Municipal Designations on municipally owned resources (e.g., Hawkins Hall, King Street Bridge).



Thank You



22

COUNCIL REPORT

Meeting Date: January 24, 2023



Subject:	Request for Presentation to Council Policy GOV-110			
APPROVALS:				
		Paul Thorkelsson		
	Director	Chief Administrative Officer		

Recommended Motion:

THAT Request for Presentation to Council Policy (GOV-110), dated January 24, 2023, as outlined in Attachment 1, be approved.

Summary:

The proposed Request for Presentation to Council Policy (GOV-110), provides a clear and consistent approach for the submission, receipt, and processing of requests to present at a Council or a Council Committee meeting.

Background:

The current Council Presentation Request Policy (LEG-110), established on October 25, 2011, was identified as requiring review and updating as a result of an internal governance review undertaken by Administration. While reviewing the Policy, Administration consulted with other municipalities regarding best practices as it relates to the receipt, processing and review of presentation requests. Although current processes are in alignment with other municipalities, numerous definitions and language used throughout the Policy are no longer relevant. Additional clarity around administrative responsibilities and the types of prohibited presentation requests are also necessary.

Additionally, updates to the Policy are required to align with recent amendments to Council's Procedure Bylaw No. 18/020, which reflects changes to Council's Meeting Agenda Package publishing dates and updates to definitions as it relates to public participation in Council Meetings.

Administration is recommending that the proposed Request for Presentation to Council Policy (GOV-110) be approved.

Rationale for Recommendation:

The current Council Presentation Request Policy (LEG-110) was approved by Council

Department: Legislative Services 1/2

on October 25, 2011, and requires updating to ensure a current, transparent and consistent approach for the submission, processing and review of presentation requests for Council or Council Committee meetings. The proposed Request for Presentation to Council Policy (GOV-110) aligns language and process with best practice amongst other jurisdictions providing clarity for the public and Administration.

Strategic Plan Values:

Building Partnerships

Attachments:

1. Request for Presentation to Council Policy GOV-110

COUNCIL POLICY



Document Name: Request for Presentation to Council

Department Name: Legislative Services

Document Number: GOV-110

Effective Date: January 24, 2023 Next Revision Date: January 24, 2026

STRATEGIC PLAN VALUE

Building Partnerships

PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVE

The purpose of the Request for Presentation to Council Policy (the "Policy") is to provide a consistent, transparent, and unbiased process through which members of the public can provide input on issues concerning the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo. This allows Council to gain insight on the needs, concerns, and interests of members of the public, and assists Council in the decision-making process.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1. Definitions:

- 1.1. "Administration" means the Chief Administrative Officer and any other person who exercises a power, function, or duty of the Municipality, including natural person powers, whether under delegation from the Chief Administrative Officer or by any other authority or agreement, as defined in Procedure Bylaw 18/020.
- 1.2. "Administrative Tribunals" refer to administrative tribunals, including, but not limited to, the Assessment Review Board, Community Standards Appeal Committee, and Subdivision and Development Appeal Board.
- 1.3. "Agenda Review Panel" or "Panel" means a working group consisting of the Mayor, Chief Administrative Officer, and Chief Legislative Officer that reviews and approves Requests for Presentations.
- 1.4. "Municipality" means the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo.
- 1.5. "Presenter" means an individual or an individual representing a group or a group of individuals (including businesses, corporations, societies, and Council Committees) other than Administration, who has been scheduled on a meeting agenda, to make a presentation to Council or a Council Committee.
- 1.6. "Request for Presentation" or "Request" means a request made in writing by a Requestor to present to Council or a Council Committee on a matter not listed on a meeting agenda, or on a concern that does not require a public hearing.

1.7. "Requestor" means the member of the public or stakeholder who wishes to share information with Council or has an interest in or is affected by an outcome or decision of the Municipality, who is requesting to present to Council.

2. Responsibilities:

2.1. Council to:

2.1.1. approve this Policy and any future amendments, as required.

2.2. Agenda Review Panel to:

- 2.2.1. review Requests for Presentation and determine if the Request will be placed on a Council meeting agenda; and
- 2.2.2. determine the appropriate administrative channel or other appropriate direction for Requests, if necessary.

2.3. Senior Leadership Team to:

- 2.3.1. review Requests that have been referred to Administration; and
- 2.3.2. report to Council and bring forward recommendations for any Council actions resulting from a Request, if deemed appropriate.

2.4. Legislative Services to:

- 2.4.1. receive, acknowledge receipt, and convey direction and decisions for a Request; and
- 2.4.2. prepare and present recommendations for review by the Agenda Review Panel.

3. General Procedures

3.1. Requests for Presentation:

- 3.1.1. A Requestor may submit a written Request either on the person's own behalf or as a representative of a group or organization.
- 3.1.2. The Request must clearly identify the general nature of the intended presentation and include all supporting materials.
- 3.1.3. The Request along with all supporting materials must be received by Legislative Services no later than the close of business 10 days prior to the Council meeting at which the Requestor wishes to address Council, unless otherwise notified by the Chief Legislative Officer.
- 3.1.4. Late submissions or changes will not be accepted.

3.2. **Prohibited Requests:**

- 3.2.1. The following Requests are prohibited and will be denied by Legislative Services:
 - 3.2.1.1. Proposal by a private business, group, or individual without having first pursued a resolution with Administration;
 - 3.2.1.2. invitations to Council to participate in a special event, ceremony, or other initiative. These must be submitted to the Mayor's office;

- 3.2.1.3. any matter requiring the holding of a public hearing or for which a public hearing has already been held;
- 3.2.1.4. any matter before or previously heard by an Administrative Tribunal;
- 3.2.1.5. any matter pertaining to publicly solicitated procurements for the provision of goods, services, and construction for the Municipality, between the time that solicitations are called and the time that the contract has been awarded:
- 3.2.1.6. any matter previously presented to Council by the same Requestor within a 12-month period for which no new information is provided;
- 3.2.1.7. any matter pertaining to an enforcement complaint, investigation or action, is the subject of a continuing legal challenge through the Court system, or any matter that is or has been the subject of a claim for damages against the Municipality;
- 3.2.1.8. any matter that contravenes the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*;
- 3.2.1.9. any matter whereby a process is outlined in an alternate approved Council policy. These will be referred to Administration to work through the established process (e.g., requests for tax relief);
- 3.2.1.10. any matter deemed inappropriate or of concern by the Chief Administrative Officer or Mayor; and
- 3.2.1.11. any matter not falling within the jurisdiction of Council, pursuant to the *Municipal Government Act*.
- 3.2.2. Legislative Services will advise the Requestor that the submitted Request is prohibited.
- 3.2.3. Prohibited Requests will not be reviewed by the Agenda Review Panel.

3.3. Review of Requests

- 3.3.1. The Agenda Review Panel will categorize and evaluate Requests using the following criteria:
 - 3.3.1.1. *Information Sharing* Requests which require no action of Council. The only motion that may be considered is a motion to receive the presentation as information.
 - 3.3.1.2. Action Requests which require an action or decision of Council. The Request must be directed to Administration for review. Where appropriate, Administration will provide an overview to Council and draft a recommendation for Council's consideration.
 - 3.1.5.2.1 In the event a presentation is scheduled without having been dealt with on an administrative level, the only motion that may be considered by Council is a motion to receive the presentation as information and to refer it to Administration for review and possible action.

- 3.3.1.3. Sensitive or Confidential Requests which are considered sensitive or confidential in nature. The Request will be dealt with individually and in accordance with the provisions outlined in the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act and any other relevant legislation.
- 3.3.2. If the Request is approved, the Agenda Review Panel will make every effort to accommodate the requested date for the presentation. However, the Presenter should be prepared to present on an alternative date if deemed necessary by the Panel.
- 3.3.3. If the Request is approved, the matter will be scheduled on the Council meeting agenda, and all documentation and presentation materials, including the formal Request, will be included in the Council meeting agenda package, and posted to the Municipality's website.
- 3.3.4. If the Request is denied, Legislative Services will advise the Requestor that the Request has been denied and will provide the rationale for the denial.

3.4. Presentation Protocols:

- 3.4.1. Pursuant to the Procedure Bylaw No. 18/020, all Presenters will be allocated a maximum of five (5) minutes for their presentation. This time limit does not include the time Council may take to ask questions.
- 3.4.2. Upon being recognized by the Chair, a Councillor may pose questions for clarification to the Presenter, the Chief Administrative Officer, or Administration. However, debate is not permitted.
- 3.4.3. Any question posed to Council may be referred to the Chief Administrative Officer, and Council is not required to provide a response at that time.

4. Rescind and Replace

This Policy rescinds and replaces the Council Presentation Request Policy LEG-110, dated October 25, 2011.

APPROVAL

This Policy was approved by Council. It will be reviewed not later than its next Revision Date t	o determine
its effectiveness and appropriateness. It may be assessed before that time, as necessary.	

Sandy Bowman, Mayor
Jade Brown, Chief Legislative Officer
Date

SUPPORTING REFERENCES AND POSITION RESPONSIBLE

Legal References: Copyright Act, RSC 1985, c C-42

Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, RSA 2000, c F-25

Municipal Government Act, RSA 2000, c M-26

Cross References: Council Code of Conduct Bylaw No. 18/009

Procedure Bylaw No. 18/020

Request for Presentation to Council Administrative Procedure

GOV-110-P01

Position Responsible: Chief Legislative Officer

COUNCIL POLICY DETAILS AND REVISION HISTORY

Date	Action	Description
October 25, 2011	Introduction	New Council Presentation Request Policy LEG-110
January 24, 2023	Revision – Substantive	Council Presentation Request Policy LEG-110 rescinds and replaces Request for Presentation to Council GOV-110. Substantive revisions to the Policy, including changes to definitions, responsibilities, and procedures, as well as new legal references and cross references. Format revised to match the latest Policy template.

COUNCIL REPORT

Meeting Date: January 24, 2023



Subject:	Bylaw No. 23/001 - Prod	cedure Bylaw Amendment
APPROVALS:		
		Paul Thorkelsson
		
	Director	Chief Administrative Officer

Recommended Motion:

- 1. THAT Bylaw No. 23/001, being a bylaw to amend the Procedure Bylaw No. 18/020, be read a first time.
- 2. THAT Bylaw No. 23/001 be read a second time.
- 3. THAT Bylaw No. 23/001 be considered for third reading.
- 4. THAT Bylaw No. 23/001 be read a third and final time.

Summary:

The Municipal Government Act enables a council to pass bylaws setting out the procedures to be followed by Council, Council Committees and other bodies established by Council. This is commonly referred to as the Procedure Bylaw.

The Procedure Bylaw aims to clearly identify how a Council wishes to conduct its business within the confines of legislation.

Background:

In the fall of 2022, Council requested that Administration conduct a review of it's internal process in relation to the day of the week the Council Meeting agenda package is published and made available to the public. It was suggested that the agenda package be made available to Council and the public on the Wednesday, six days prior to the Council meeting as opposed to the current day, which is the Friday, four days prior to the meeting. By making this change, it would allow Council and the public an increased opportunity to review the information contained in the agenda packages and support informed decision making.

Rationale for Recommendation:

This proposed bylaw demonstrates Councils continued desire in their commitment to accountability and transparency to the public.

Department: Legislative Services 1/2

As the proposed bylaw amendment is administrative in nature; it is recommended that it be given all three readings as this will enable Administration to move forward with the updated timeline for publishing of the meeting agenda packages starting with the February 14, 2023, Council meeting, with the agenda package being released on Wednesday, February 8, 2023.

Strategic Plan Values:

Building Partnerships

Attachments:

- 1. Bylaw No. 23.001 Procedure Bylaw Amendment
- 2. Bylaw No. 18 020 Procedure Bylaw Red Lined Version

BYLAW NO. 23/001

A BYLAW OF THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF WOOD BUFFALO TO AMEND BYLAW NO. 18/020, THE PROCEDURE BYLAW.

WHEREAS in accordance with section 191(1) of the *Municipal Government Act*, R.S.A. 2000, c M- 26 and amendments thereto ("Act"), the Council for a Municipality may amend its bylaws;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo, duly assembled, enacts the following:

- 1. The Procedure Bylaw No. 18/020, is amended by:
 - a) In section 21, adding the words "Council" immediately following the words "A regular".
 - b) in section 21 deleting the word "Friday" and replacing it with "Wednesday".
 - c) adding the following as section 22 and renumbering the remaining sections accordingly:
 - 22. A regular Council Committee Meeting Agenda and all supporting documentation will be distributed to all Committee members and posted on the municipal website on the Friday immediately preceding the Meeting, or as soon as practicable thereafter. Supporting documentation that is received too late to be included with the Agenda will be made available as soon as reasonably practicable.
 - d) deleting sections 49 to 56 and replacing it with:

Presentations

- 49. A request in writing in the manner prescribed by the Chief Legislative Office to address Council or a Committee, either on the person's own behalf or as a representative of a group or organization must clearly identify the general nature of the intended presentation and include all supporting materials.
- 50. All Presentation requests will be reviewed in accordance with the Request for Presentation to Council Policy, or any successor policy dealing with the scheduling of Presentations, and may be approved, referred to Administration or refused at the time the Agenda is being reviewed in accordance with section 16 of this Bylaw.
- 51. Approved Presentations will be allocated a maximum of five (5) minutes to present.

Other Presentations

52. A person or group invited by Council or Administration, may be scheduled on the Agenda as a Presentation. In such case, all procedural rules of this Bylaw pertaining to Presentations apply, with the exception of the time allocation, which is subject to confirmation when the Agenda is reviewed with the Chair.

Delegations

- 53. A written request may be submitted, in the manner prescribed by the Chief Legislative Officer to address Council or a Committee regarding an eligible item on a Meeting Agenda as a Delegation on the individual's own behalf or as a representative of a group or organization. Delegation requests must be received at the office of the Chief Legislative Officer no later than 12:00 noon on the day of the Meeting.
- 54. Despite section 53, the Chair shall, at the commencement of all Meetings, direct anyone who wishes to speak to an item on the Agenda to register with Legislative Services prior to the start of the Agenda item.
- 55. Only registered Delegations will be given an opportunity to speak to an eligible item on the Meeting agenda with the exception of:
 - (a) any bylaw or other matter that requires a Public Hearing or for which a Public Hearing has already been held;
 - (b) any item that is addressed through the consent agenda; and
 - (c) Presentations.
- 56. All Delegations must clearly state their name, address, area of residence and identify the Agenda item to which they are speaking.
- e) adding sections 57 to 60 and renumbering the remaining sections accordingly:
 - 57. Delegations are not permitted to speak more than once to a single agenda item.
 - 58. Delegations shall be permitted a maximum of five (5) minutes to speak.

Questions

- 59. Upon being acknowledged by the Chair, a Councillor may pose questions for clarification to a Presenter or Delegation, or to Administration; however, debate is not permitted during this stage.
- 60. Any question posed to Council, by a Presenter or Delegation, may be referred to Administration, and it is not required that Council provide a response at that time.
- 2. This Bylaw comes into force the date it is passed.

Read a first time thisday of		, 2023.		
Read a second time this day of		, 2023.		
Read a third and final time this	day o	f	_, 2023.	
Signed and Passed this	day of			_ 2023
	_			
		Mayor		
	_	Chief Legislative	Officer	



Consolidated Version of **Procedure Bylaw**

(being Bylaw No. 18/020 of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo, as amended by Bylaw No. 22/001, consolidated and printed under the authority of the Chief Administrative Officer of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo)

This is certified to be a true copy of consolidated Bylaw No. 18/020 of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo.

Jade Brown

Chief Legislative Officer

Table of Contents

Short Title	2
Definitions	2
Application	4
Electronic Participation at Meetings	4
Quorum	6
Pecuniary Interest	6
Agendas	6
Consent Agenda	7
Minutes of Meetings	8
Organizational Meeting of Council	8
Recess Periods	9
Council Meetings	9
In-Camera Sessions	1(
Scheduled Delegations	1(
Unscheduled Delegations	1(
Questions	11
Presentations	11
Public Hearings	11
Meeting Procedure	13
Voting Procedures	14
Conduct of Councillors at meetings	15
Conduct of the Public at Meetings	16
Motions	17
Amending Motions	18
Splitting Motions	18
Reconsideration	19
Supplemental Motions	19
Adjournment	19
Notice of Motion	19
Committee of the Whole	20
Council Committees	20
Training and Orientation Activities	21
Administrative Matters	21
Bylaws	21
Repeal and Coming into Force	21
Schedule A	23

The text shown in parentheses in various locations throughout this document identifies the corresponding amending bylaw which authorized the change. For example (BL 20/008) refers to Bylaw No. 20/008.

BYLAW NO. 18/020

A BYLAW OF THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF WOOD BUFFALO TO REGULATE THE PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL AND COUNCIL COMMITTEES.

WHEREAS pursuant to section 145 of the *Municipal Government Act* a Council may pass bylaws in relation to the procedure and conduct of Council and Council Committees;

NOW THEREFORE, the Council of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo enacts as follows:

Short Title

1. This Bylaw may be cited as the "Procedure Bylaw".

Definitions

- 2. In this Bylaw:
 - (a) a word or expression that is defined in the Act and not otherwise defined in this Bylaw has the meaning set out in the Act; and
 - (b) words in the singular shall be read as though in the plural, and words implying a gender shall be read as including all genders, where the context so requires.
- 3. The following definitions shall apply in interpreting this Bylaw:
 - (a) "Act" means the Municipal Government Act, R.S.A. 2000, c.M-26;
 - (b) "Acting Mayor" is a Councillor appointed under subsection 152(3) of the Act;
 - (c) "Administration" includes the CAO and any other person who exercises a power, function or duty of the Municipality, including natural person powers, whether under delegation from the CAO or by any other authority or agreement;
 - (d) "Agenda" is the list of items and orders of business for any meeting of Council or a Council Committee;
 - (e) "Bylaw" means this Procedure Bylaw;
 - (f) "Chair" means the person who presides over a Council or Council Committee Meeting.

- (g) "Chief Administrative Officer" or "CAO" means a person appointed by Council as chief administrative officer within the meaning of the Act, or a person to whom the appointed CAO has delegated any CAO power, function or duty;
- (h) "Committee of the Whole" is an informal meeting of Council established for the purpose of allowing Administration to share information with Council and the public;
- (i) "Consent Agenda" means a single item on the agenda of a council meeting in which the recommended action is to approve, without discussion, questions, or debate, the recommendations in each of the agenda reports referenced in the consent agenda report;
- (j) "Council Committee" means a committee, board or other body established by Council by bylaw;
- (k) "Councillor" means a person elected to be a member of the Council including the Mayor, and, where the context permits, includes the definition of "Member";
- (I) "Delegation" means any person other than Administration, who addresses Council at a regular Council meeting;
- (m) "Deputy Mayor' is a Councillor appointed under subsection 152(1) of the Act:
- (n) "Ex Officio" means a Member of a Council Committee by virtue of position.
- (o) "In-camera" means a Meeting or portion of a Meeting that is closed to the public;
- (p) "Matter of Substance" is an issue being discussed during meetings with the exception of items before Council for debate, motions or procedural matters.
- (q) "Mayor" is the chief elected official of the Municipality;
- "Meeting" is a duly constituted regular or special meeting of Council or of a Council Committee where municipal business is conducted or issues are discussed;
- (s) "Member" means a Councillor acting as a member of a Council Committee;
- (t) "Motion" means a formal proposition put forward by a Councillor in attendance at a Meeting with the intention that it be put to a vote;
- (u) "Municipality" means the municipal corporation of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo;

- (v) "Notice of Motion" means the informing of Councillors, in writing, of the intent to put a new Motion forward at a subsequent Council Meeting.
- (w) "Notice of Public Hearing" means a formal notice issued by the CAO to announce the date, place, time and purpose of a Public Hearing and the steps a person must take to be scheduled as a Delegation before a Public Hearing.
- (x) "Organizational Meeting" means the annual meeting prescribed under subsection 192(1) of the Act;
- (y) "Point of Order" is the raising of a question by a Councillor to call attention to any deviation from a provision of this Bylaw or any other bylaw, statute or regulation, or to any procedural matter that according to this Bylaw must be raised by way of Point of Order;
- (z) "Point of Privilege" refers to all matters affecting the rights and privileges of Council collectively or of individual Councillors;
- (aa) "Public Hearing" is a Meeting of Council, or a dedicated portion of a Meeting, for the purpose of complying with Section 230 of the Act.
- (bb) "Quorum" is a majority of Councillors, or, in the case of a Council Committee, a majority of Members.
- (cc) "Resolution" is a motion which has been voted on and carried by Council.
- (dd) "Supplemental Motion" is a Motion directly related to the subject matter under discussion, but which does not constitute an amendment to the main Motion under consideration.

Application

- 4. This Bylaw shall govern the proceedings of Council and Council Committees.
- 5. When any matter relating to the proceedings of Council or Council Committees is not addressed in the Act or in this Bylaw, the provisions of the most recent version of *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised* will govern the matter.
- 6. In the event of conflict between the provisions of this Bylaw and *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised*, the provisions of this Bylaw shall apply.

Electronic Participation at Meetings

7. A Councillor may participate in a Meeting via teleconferencing or other electronic means that has been tested for reliability and can be muted to block background noise, subject to:

- (a) the Councillor being from a rural ward, but is unable to travel to the meeting due to lack of travel options or inclement weather; or
- (b) the Councillor's participation is required to obtain quorum for the Meeting;
- (c) the Councillor's Health; or
- (d) during a special meeting of Council called pursuant to section 194 of the Act; or
- (e) for any other reason deemed necessary by a Councillor, however, whenever possible, Councillors will endeavor to attend all Council meetings in person.
- (f) All requests to electronically participate in a meeting must be received by the Chief Administration Officer and the Chief Legislative Officer by 12:00 noon the day of the meeting.

(BL 20/008, 22/001)

7.1 Councillors participating in a closed session of Council via electronic means must ensure that they are in a private location so as to not disclose or release by any means any confidential information shared during the in-camera meeting.

(BL 22/001)

- 8. The Chair may direct that the connection be terminated if the Councillor cannot be clearly understood, or if a poor connection or background noise is deemed to be disruptive to the meeting.
- 9. Notwithstanding Section 7, if a technical problem prevents or interrupts a Councillor's electronic participation in a Meeting, the minutes shall reflect the time at which the Councillor ceased to participate in the Meeting by reason of the technical problem. If such technical problem is later resolved and the Councillor rejoins the Meeting by electronic means without a vote on a Motion having taken place during the interruption in the Councillor's participation, the minutes shall reflect the time at which the Councillor rejoined the Meeting.
- 10. If electronic communication is interrupted during a Meeting and remains interrupted while a vote on a Motion is taken, the Councillor affected is deemed to have left the Meeting prior to the vote and shall not be permitted to rejoin the Meeting, either electronically or in person.
- 11. Participation in a Council Meeting by electronic means may take place as follows:
 - (a) At a Meeting that has been advertised as taking place at a publicly accessible meeting location, only Councillors may participate in the Meeting electronically, unless otherwise provided for by Resolution; or
 - (b) At a Meeting that has been advertised as being conducted by electronic or other communications facilities pursuant to section 199 of the Act, where all

participants are able to watch or hear each other by such electronic or other communications facilities.

(BL 20/008)

Quorum

- 12. As soon as there is a Quorum after the time fixed for a Meeting, the Chair shall call the Meeting to order.
- 13. If there is no Quorum within 30 minutes after the time set for the Meeting, the names of the Councillors present shall be recorded and no Meeting will take place on that date.
- 14. If at any time during a Meeting the quorum is lost, the Chair shall call a recess and if Quorum is not achieved again within 15 minutes, the Meeting will be adjourned.
- 15. The Agenda for an adjourned Meeting will be dealt with at the beginning of the next regular Meeting, unless a special Meeting is called before the next regular Meeting to deal with the business of the adjourned Meeting.

Pecuniary Interest

- 16. A Councillor who has a reasonable belief that he has a pecuniary interest, as defined in the Act, in a matter scheduled before Council or a Council Committee must:
 - (a) declare and disclose to the CAO the general nature of the pecuniary interest a minimum of one business day prior to the date of the scheduled Meeting to determine if independent legal advice is required; and
 - (b) make a statement immediately prior to the matter being heard, identifying the general nature of the pecuniary interest, remove himself or herself from the Council Chamber until the matter is concluded, and abstain from discussion or otherwise voting on the matter.

Agendas

- 17. The CAO will ensure that each Agenda is reviewed with the Chair prior to finalization of the Agenda. The Chair shall have the ability to re-arrange agenda content and add or refuse items, except those for which a date has been set by Resolution or are emergent in nature.
- 18. Any Councillor may submit an item to the Mayor and the CAO for consideration of placement on a future Council Meeting Agenda. A Councillor who submits an item for consideration that is not placed on a Council Agenda, retains the right to serve a Notice of Motion to compel debate and voting on the matter at a future meeting.
- 19. The final Agenda for a Council Meeting shall list the order of business, as determined during the process set out in section 17 of this Bylaw.

- 20. Once a Meeting Agenda has been published on the Municipality's website, it may only be modified by a Resolution of Council when adopting the Agenda at the Meeting to which it applies.
- 21. A regular Council Meeting Agenda and all supporting documentation will be distributed to all Councillors and posted on the municipal website on the Friday Wednesday immediately preceding the Meeting, or as soon as practicable thereafter. Supporting documentation that is received too late to be included with the Agenda will be made available as soon as reasonably practicable.
- 22. A regular Council Committee Meeting Agenda and all supporting documentation will be distributed to all Committee members and posted on the municipal website on the Friday immediately preceding the Meeting, or as soon as practicable thereafter. Supporting documentation that is received too late to be included with the Agenda will be made available as soon as reasonably practicable.

Consent Agenda

- 23. The following matters are eligible for placement on the consent agenda:
 - (a) any bylaws scheduled for first reading;
 - (b) Council Committee reports and recommendations;
 - (c) reports presented for information purposes only;
 - (d) approval of minutes;
 - (e) confidential matters; and
 - (f) any other item added at Council's discretion during adoption of the Agenda.
- 24. Despite section 22, a Councillor may add any item to or exempt any item from the Consent Agenda. Such request must be made before voting occurs on the Consent Agenda.
- 25. A Councillor may request for any item to be removed from the Consent Agenda and placed on to the Agenda. Such request must be made before voting occurs on the Consent Agenda.
- 26. Approval of the Consent Agenda shall be by one single resolution and may include approval of all the recommendations contained in the respective reports.
- 27. Council will deal with items for debate in the order that they appear on the agenda, unless otherwise determined in accordance with Section 22.
- 28. A motion must be made before any exempted item is discussed, debated, or the subject of questions.

Minutes of Meetings

- 29. The Chief Legislative Officer will prepare or cause to be prepared written minutes of Council, Committee of the Whole and Council Committee Meetings.
- 30. At every regular Meeting, the minutes of the previous regular Meeting and any special Meeting held more than 48 hours prior to the current Meeting shall be considered for adoption.
- 31. The minutes shall be a concise record focusing on identifying those in attendance who participated in the Meeting, Motions made and the results of votes on Motions. The minutes may include clarifications or requests for information but shall not include comments made in the course of discussion or debate.
- 32. The minutes will reflect the time that any Councillor leaves the Meeting, and, if applicable, the time that the Councillor returns.
- 33. Meetings may be recorded, with the exception of any portion of a Meeting that is held *in camera*.

Organizational Meeting of Council

- 34. An Organizational Meeting of Council must be held annually within two weeks after the third Monday in October at a date and time set by Council, except in the year of a general election when the CAO shall determine the date and time for the Organizational Meeting.
- 35. At or before the first Organizational Meeting of a Council term, all Councillors must take the oath of office before dealing with any matter of business.
- 36. At the Organizational Meeting, Council must by resolution:
 - (a) establish a Deputy Mayor and Acting Mayor roster for the following year; if consensus cannot be reached, the order of appointments shall be determined by random draw.
 - (b) make appointments to Council Committees and other agencies and boards to which a liaison is appointed;
 - (c) establish a schedule of regular Council Meetings for the following year; and
 - (d) deal with any other business described in the notice of the Meeting.
- 37. Seating in the Council Chamber shall be re-assigned immediately prior to each Organizational Meeting, with seat selection to occur via random draw conducted by the Chief Administrative Officer.

Recess Periods

- 38. Regularly scheduled Council Meetings and Council Committee Meetings shall not be held during the following scheduled recess periods:
 - (a) Summer Recess the period immediately following the second Tuesday in July and ending on the Monday prior to the second Tuesday in September;
 - (b) Christmas Recess the period immediately following the second Tuesday in December and ending on the Monday prior to the second Tuesday in January;
 - (c) in an election year, during the period between Nomination Day and Election Day; and
 - (d) any other recess period established by Council resolution.

Council Meetings

- 39. Regular Council Meetings will be held in the Council Chamber on the time and dates established at the Organizational Meeting.
- 40. In the absence of any other method of notice having been adopted by Council, the schedule of regular Council Meetings will be posted on the municipal website and the date, time and location of special Council Meetings will be posted on the municipal website as soon as practicable after that information is available.
- 41. The Mayor is the Chair of Council Meetings. If the Mayor is absent the Deputy Mayor shall take the Chair, and if the Deputy Mayor is also absent the Acting Mayor shall take the Chair. In the absence of the Mayor, the Deputy Mayor and the Acting Mayor, the CAO shall begin the Meeting by calling for a motion for the appointment of a Chair from among the Councillors present.
- 42. All Council Meetings shall be open to the public and no person may be excluded up to the capacity limit of the Council Chamber, except for improper conduct as determined by the Chair. When there are more members of the public who wish to attend a Council Meeting than may be safely and lawfully accommodated in Council Chamber, the Chief Legislative Officer shall make reasonable efforts to accommodate as much of the overflow as possible in other areas of the building where there is access to the proceedings of the Meeting via television or other visual means.
- 43. Where possible and practical, Council shall hold special Council Meetings in rural communities to deal with matters of significant importance or impact to the community.
- 44. The CAO is authorized to cancel a scheduled Council meeting due to emergent reasons or insufficient agenda items. In such instances, cancellation shall be

communicated to the public by way of news release and posting to the municipal website and social media accounts as soon as practicable.

In-Camera Sessions

- 45. Council and Council Committees may, by resolution, close all or part of a Meeting to the public if a matter to be discussed falls within one of the exceptions to disclosure as set out in *the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*, R.S.A. 2000, c.F-25, as amended.
- 46. An *in-camera* Meeting may include one or more persons invited to attend by Council.
- 47. The only Motion that may be passed during an *in-camera* Meeting is a Motion to reconvene in public.
- 48. All matters discussed during an *in-camera* Meeting must be kept confidential.

Scheduled Delegations

- 49. A person may submit a written request to make a presentation to the Council as a scheduled Delegation, either on the person's own behalf or as a representative of a group or organization. The request must clearly identify the general nature of the intended presentation and include all supporting materials. Requests must be received at the office of the Chief Legislative Officer no later than 12:00 noon on the Wednesday immediately preceding the Meeting.
- 50. All presentation requests will be reviewed in accordance with the Council Presentation Request Policy, or any successor policy dealing with the scheduling of Delegations, and may be approved, referred to Administration or refused at Agenda Review.
- 51. All scheduled Delegations will be allocated a maximum of five (5) minutes to make a verbal submission to the Meeting.

Unscheduled Delegations

- 52. Despite section 48 the Chair shall, at the commencement of all Meetings, direct anyone in the gallery who wishes to speak to an item on the Agenda to register with Legislative Services. Those who register with Legislative Services are considered unscheduled delegations, only those registered will be given an opportunity to speak. Unscheduled delegations shall be permitted a maximum of five (5) minutes to speak to the specific agenda item, with the exception of:
 - (a) any bylaw or other matter that requires a Public Hearing or for which a Public Hearing has already been held;
 - (b) any item that is presented for information purposes only;

- (c) any item that is addressed through the consent agenda; and
- (d) scheduled delegations.
- 53. All unscheduled Delegations must clearly state their name, address and/or area of residence and identify the Agenda item to which they are speaking.
- 54. Unscheduled delegations are not permitted to speak more than once to a single agenda item.

Questions

- 55. Upon being recognized by the Chair, a Councillor may pose questions for clarification to a Delegation, the CAO and/or appropriate Administration. Debate is not permitted at the Delegation stage.
- 56. Any question posed to Council may be referred to the CAO and/or appropriate Administration, and it is not required that Council provide a response at that time.

Presentations

57. A person invited by Administration or Council to present during a Council Meeting may be scheduled on the Agenda as a Presentation rather than a Delegation. In such case, all procedural rules of this Bylaw pertaining to Delegations apply, with the exception of the time allocation, which is subject to confirmation when the Agenda is reviewed with the Chair.

Presentations

- 49. A request in writing in the manner prescribed by the Chief Legislative Office to address Council or a Committee, either on the person's own behalf or as a representative of a group or organization must clearly identify the general nature of the intended presentation and include all supporting materials.
- 50. All Presentation requests will be reviewed in accordance with the Request for Presentation to Council Policy, or any successor policy dealing with the scheduling of Presentations, and may be approved, referred to Administration or refused at the time the Agenda is being reviewed in accordance with section 16 of this Bylaw.
- 51. Approved Presentations will be allocated a maximum of five (5) minutes to present.

Other Presentations

52. A person or group invited by Council or Administration, may be scheduled on the Agenda as a Presentation. In such case, all procedural rules of this Bylaw pertaining to Presentations apply, with the exception of the time allocation, which is subject to confirmation when the Agenda is reviewed with the Chair.

Delegations

- 53. A written request may be submitted, in the manner prescribed by the Chief Legislative Officer to address Council or a Committee regarding an eligible item on a Meeting Agenda as a Delegation on the individual's own behalf or as a representative of a group or organization. Delegation requests must be received at the office of the Chief Legislative Officer no later than 12:00 noon on the day of the Meeting.
- 54. Despite section 53, the Chair shall, at the commencement of all Meetings, direct anyone who wishes to speak to an item on the Agenda to register with Legislative Services prior to the start of the Agenda item.
- 55. Only registered Delegations will be given an opportunity to speak to an eligible item on the Meeting agenda with the exception of:
 - (a) any bylaw or other matter that requires a Public Hearing or for which a Public Hearing has already been held;
 - (b) any item that is addressed through the consent agenda; and
 - (c) Presentations.
- 56. All Delegations must clearly state their name, address, area of residence and identify the Agenda item to which they are speaking.
- 57. Delegations are not permitted to speak more than once to a single agenda item.
- 58. Delegations shall be permitted a maximum of five (5) minutes to speak.

Questions

- 59. Upon being acknowledged by the Chair, a Councillor may pose questions for clarification to a Presenter or Delegation, or to Administration; however, debate is not permitted during this stage.
- 60. Any question posed to Council, by a Presenter or Delegation, may be referred to Administration.

Public Hearings

- 61. The procedure for conducting a Public Hearing is as follows, in sequence:
 - (a) The Chair will declare the Public Hearing open and advise of the process to be followed. A motion is not required.
 - (b) Administration will be called upon to introduce the item, provide a brief overview, and clearly indicate whether or not the item is recommended for approval.

- (c) The proponent or applicant will be permitted a maximum of five minutes to present opening remarks.
- (d) The Chair will then call upon those who have registered with Legislative Services to speak to the matter. All persons are required to provide their name, address and/or area of residence and a brief explanation of the nature of their interest in the matter, after which they will be allocated a maximum of five (5) minutes to present their position.
- (e) After each person has spoken, whether scheduled or unscheduled, any Councillor may ask the speaker relevant questions, but shall not otherwise comment, engage in debate or state opinions on the matter.
- (f) After all persons who wish to speak have spoken, any Councillor may ask Administration relevant questions, but shall not otherwise comment, engage in debate or state opinions on the matter.
- (g) After all questions have been posed and answered, the Chair will declare the Public Hearing closed. If it is anticipated that the Public Hearing may be resumed at a future date, the Chair may opt to declare an adjournment, as opposed to closing the Public Hearing.
- 62. The minutes of the Council Meeting during which a Public Hearing is held must contain the name of each speaker and indicate the nature of the speaker's interest.
- 63. Council may, at its discretion, schedule a non-statutory hearing for any other matter. In such cases, sections 56-57 of this Bylaw shall apply.

Meeting Procedure

- 64. Only Councillors, the CAO and persons authorized by the Chair are permitted to come within the enclosure formed by the Councillors' chairs during a Meeting.
- 65. Only Councillors or other persons recognized by the Chair shall be allowed to address Council during a Meeting.
- 66. The Chair will preserve order and decorum and decide all questions relating to the orderly procedure of the Meeting, subject to an immediate appeal by a Councillor from any ruling.
- 67. If a ruling of the Chair is appealed, the Chair will give concise reasons for the ruling and Council will, without debate, determine by a show of hands whether to uphold or overturn the ruling. The Chair shall comply with the decision of the Council.
- 68. Only matters of substance or rulings on Points of Order can be appealed.
- 69. If the Chair wishes to leave the chair for any reason, the Chair must call on the Deputy Mayor, or in the Deputy Mayor's absence, the Acting Mayor, to preside.

- 70. Councillors must address the Chair when speaking.
- 71. All Councillors must be provided with an opportunity to speak to a Motion before any Councillor is permitted to speak to the Motion a second or subsequent time.
- 72. Councillors must attempt to remain in the Council Chamber at all times during a Meeting. If a Councillor must leave the Council Chamber for a short time for personal reasons, the Councillor shall so indicate by a signal to the Chair which may be non-verbal, and upon acknowledgement by the Chair the Councillor may leave the Council Chamber while proceedings continue. In such case, the Chair shall avoid calling for a vote while the Councillor is not present in the Council Chamber and shall afford the Councillor a reasonable time to return before any vote is taken.

Voting Procedures

- 73. A motion relating to a matter not within the jurisdiction of Council is not in order.
- 74. Votes on all Motions must be taken as follows:
 - (a) the Chair will ensure that the Motion to be voted upon is clear by either:
 - (i) confirming that the Motion is viewable by Councillors, either in hard copy or electronically; or
 - (ii) requesting that the Councillor who made the Motion restate it immediately prior to the vote.
 - (b) Councillors must vote on all matters unless required or permitted to abstain from voting under the Act, or any other bylaw or enactment.
 - (c) Councillors must:
 - (i) use the electronic voting system;
 - (ii) vote by show of hands if the electronic voting system is unavailable; or
 - (iii) vote verbally by stating "yes" or "no" to the motion if participating via teleconference or other electronic means.
 - (d) The Chair will announce the result of the vote, indicating whether or not the vote was unanimous, or the number of votes for and against the motion.
- 75. Once a vote has been called, no Councillor will be given an opportunity to speak to the matter.
- 76. After the Chair declares the result of a vote, Councillors may not change their recorded votes, except where the electronic voting system has incorrectly identified a Councillor as having voted for or against a Motion.

Conduct of Councillors at meetings

77. Councillors must:

- (a) adhere to the Council Code of Conduct Bylaw;
- (b) refrain from using crude, vulgar, profane or offensive language in the Meeting, or disturbing the orderly business of the Meeting in any way;
- (c) respect and follow all applicable procedural rules;
- (d) respect and obey all rulings of the Chair except in the case of an appeal of a Chair's decision that is upheld by the Council;
- (e) except in case of medical emergency or when section 68 applies, refrain from leaving their seats or making any noise while a vote is being taken or the result declared;
- (f) refrain from re-entering the Meeting while the vote is being taken, if absent from the Meeting due to pecuniary interest;
- (g) refrain from interrupting other speakers, except to raise a Point of Order or a Point of Privilege.
- (h) refrain from using a cell phone or any other electronic device during a Meeting to access social media, which includes, but is not limited to, applications such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and others; and
- (i) not use a cell phone or any other electronic device during a Meeting to engage on any social media platform or send or receive private, text or instant messages from any person, including another Councillor, while the Meeting is in progress.
- 78. When a Point of Order is called, the Councillor calling the Point of Order must identify the deviation.
- 79. The Chair may call to order any Councillor who is out of order.
- 80. When a Councillor persists in a breach of order, after having been called to order by the Chair, the Chair may declare the breach and name the offending Councillor.
- 81. Subject to Section 76 the name of the offending Councillor and breach declared by the Chair shall be noted in the minutes.
- 82. If a Councillor who has been named by the Chair under section 76 apologizes for the breach and withdraws any objectionable statements, the Councillor may remain in the Meeting and continue to participate in the Meeting, and the Chair shall in that event direct that the notation of the declaration of the breach and naming of the Councillor be removed from the minutes.

- 83. If a Councillor who has been named by the Chair under Section 76 refuses to apologize for the breach, the Councillor must immediately leave the Meeting. Immediately thereafter, Council must vote, without debate, on whether to expel the Councillor for the duration of the Meeting.
- 84. If a Councillor is expelled under Section 79, the Councillor must not return to the Meeting for the duration of the Meeting.
- 85. The Chair may declare a Meeting recessed or adjourned if an expelled Councillor does not leave the Meeting voluntarily.
- 86. No expulsion of a Councillor under Section 79 shall extend beyond the Meeting in progress.
- 87. Subject to Section 68 and 73(e) a Councillor who wishes to leave the Meeting for any reason other than having declared a pecuniary interest shall so advise the Chair on a Point of Privilege. The times of the Councillor's departure and subsequent return shall be noted in the minutes.
- 88. If a Councillor has temporarily left the Meeting, other than for declaring a pecuniary interest, and a vote is about to be taken, the Chair shall recess the Meeting for up to 10 minutes to allow the Councillor to return to the Meeting to participate in the vote. If the Councillor has not returned after 10 minutes, the Chair shall call the Meeting back to order and the vote shall proceed.

Conduct of the Public at Meetings

- 89. During a Meeting, members of the public must conduct themselves in accordance with the Guidelines set out in Schedule "A" to this Bylaw. The Chair may order any member of the public who fails to adhere to the Schedule "A" Guidelines, or who otherwise disturbs the proceedings of Council by words or actions or in any other manner, to be expelled from the Meeting.
- 90. The Chief Legislative Officer shall ensure that the Schedule "A" guidelines are displayed outside the Council Chamber where all members of the public may see and read them before entering Council Chamber and are posted on the Municipality's website.
- 91. The Chair may request the assistance of a security guard or peace officer if a person ordered expelled by the Chair does not leave voluntarily.

Motions

- 92. A recommendation in a report does not constitute a motion until a Councillor has formally moved it.
- 93. Once a Motion has been moved and accepted by the Chair, it may only be withdrawn with the consent of the majority of Councillors present at the Meeting.
- 94. The mover of any Motion may speak and vote for or against the Motion.
- 95. Unless otherwise specified in this Bylaw, a Motion is passed when a majority of Councillors participating in the Meeting and entitled to vote have voted in favour of the Motion. A Motion put to a vote and not passed is defeated and does not result in a Resolution.
- 96. A matter not amounting to a Motion that is put to a vote of the Council in the same manner as a Motion, such as a challenge to a ruling of the Chair on a Point of Order, becomes an act of the Council if a majority of Councillors present indicate support for it.
- 97. The Chair may participate in debate and vote on all matters before Council, without relinquishing the Chair.
- 98. The Chair may make Motions but must vacate the Chair in order to do so and while the Motion is being debated.
- 99. Any Councillor may require a Motion under debate to be re-read at any time during the debate if the Motion is not electronically displayed in the Council Chamber but must not interrupt a speaker to do so.
- 100. When a Motion is under debate, no other Motion shall be made except to:
 - (a) table ("lay on the table") which means to cease discussion on the current topic to address another matter that the Councillor considers to be of greater urgency. A Motion to table is not debatable. If a Motion to table is passed, the Motion under debate is no longer debatable and a Motion to "lift from the table" is required to resume consideration of the matter. If not lifted from the table during the same Meeting, a tabled Motion expires at the end of that Meeting;
 - (b) call for the question which means to close debate and ask that a vote be taken on the Motion under debate. A Motion to call for the question is not debatable but is only in order if all Councillors have had an opportunity to speak to the Motion under debate. If a Motion to call for the question is in order and passes, the Chair must put the Motion under debate to an immediate vote;

- (c) **refer** which means to redirect a matter under consideration to another party, such as Administration. A Motion to refer must include instructions to the referral body and is debatable;
- (d) defer which means to temporarily set aside a Motion under debate to a future Meeting. A Motion to defer must identify a timeline for the matter to be brought back to Council and is debatable;
- (e) amend which means to modify the wording of a motion. An amending motion is debatable;
- (f) move in-camera; or
- (g) reconvene in public.

Amending Motions

- 101. A Councillor may only amend the Councillor's own Motion for the purpose of clarifying the Motion's intent without affecting the substance of the Motion. The Chair may accept such a "friendly amendment" upon putting a request to that effect to the Meeting and if no other Councillor objects. A Councillor may also propose such a "friendly amendment" to another Councillor's Motion, which may be accepted by the Chair if the other Councillor agrees and no Councillor objects.
- 102. A proposed amendment to a Motion under debate that changes the Motion under debate in any substantive way must take the form of a Motion to amend and is debatable. A Motion to amend must be relevant to the subject matter of the Motion under debate and must not propose a direct negative of the Motion under debate.
- 103. Only one amendment to the main Motion under debate may be before the Meeting at any time, but a Motion to amend the proposed amendment may be before the Meeting at the same time.
- 104. When a Motion to amend is on the floor, Councillors may debate only the proposed amendment, not the main Motion under debate to which the amendment pertains.
- 105. An amendment to an amendment, if any, shall be voted upon before the Motion to amend. If no other amendment to the Motion to amend is proposed, the Motion to amend shall then be voted upon. Only after all Motions to amend have been put to a vote shall the main Motion under debate be put to a vote.

Splitting Motions

106. When a Motion under debate contains distinct propositions, at the request of any Councillor on a Point of Order, the Chair shall call for separate votes on each proposition.

Reconsideration

- 107. After a Motion has been voted upon, but before the Meeting is adjourned, any Councillor who voted with the prevailing side may move for reconsideration of a previous Motion.
- 108. Debate on a Motion for reconsideration of a previous Motion must be confined to reasons for or against reconsideration of the previous Motion.
- 109. If a motion to reconsider a previous Motion is passed, such reconsideration shall become the next order of business despite the Agenda for the Meeting. Council may affirm, overturn or vary a Motion under reconsideration.
- 110. A Councillor who voted with the prevailing side on a Motion may serve notice of intention to bring a Motion for reconsideration at a subsequent Council Meeting; however, a motion for reconsideration is out of order if the original Motion has already been acted upon irrevocably.

Supplemental Motions

- 111. Supplemental Motions are in order only when directly related to the subject matter under consideration, and do not require the serving of prior notice by the Councillor.
- 112. Any Motion not directly related to the subject matter under consideration requires the serving of a Notice of Motion, unless 2/3 of the Council Members in attendance, by resolution, vote in favour of dispensing with notice.

Adjournment

- 113. A Motion to adjourn the Meeting is always in order except:
 - (a) when another Councillor has the floor;
 - (b) when a vote on a Motion has been called for but not yet taken; or
 - (c) when a vote on a Motion is in progress or has been completed but the Chair has not yet declared the results of the vote.

Notice of Motion

- 114. A Councillor may make a Motion introducing a new matter only if:
 - (a) notice is given by the Councillor at a regular Council Meeting held a minimum of seven (7) calendar days prior to the Council Meeting at which the Councillor intends to make the Motion introducing the new matter; or
 - (b) Council passes a resolution dispensing with notice.

- 115. Where possible, a Councillor should consider pursuing all other avenues to advance a new matter prior to serving a Notice of Motion, including consultation with the CAO to determine if there are any ongoing or planned priorities or initiatives that may coincide or otherwise conflict with the proposed Motion.
- 116. A Notice of Motion shall be given both verbally and in writing to all Councillors present. A copy of the notice shall also be given to the CAO and to the Chief Legislative Officer.
- 117. A Notice of Motion must include the complete, precise text of the Motion to be considered, and must also state the date of the Council Meeting at which the Motion will be made. The Motion, precisely as stated in the Notice of Motion, will then appear on the applicable Council Agenda.
- 118. A Notice of Motion must be given without verbal comment, but written copies may include explanatory comments.
- 119. A Notice of Motion can be withdrawn at any time in writing to all Councillors. A copy of the withdrawal shall also be given to the CAO and Chief Legislative Officer.
- 120. Nothing in this Bylaw prohibits a Councillor from bringing forward a Notice of Motion.

Committee of the Whole

- 121. Council may gather informally as a Committee of the Whole to:
 - (a) receive briefings and updates from Administration and from other bodies to which Council appoints members;
 - (b) hear from members of the public; or
 - (c) allow for a relaxing of procedural rules.
- 122. Committee of the Whole is open to the public, subject to all or part of the proceedings being held *in camera* as required or permitted by the Act.
- 123. Councillors may ask questions and discuss any of the information presented in Committee of the Whole but must not enter into any debate and must not make any decisions or give any direction to the CAO or other employee or contractor or say or do any other thing that materially progresses the business of the Municipality.

Council Committees

124. Council Committees are established pursuant to the Council Committees Bylaw.

- 125. The Mayor is an *ex officio* Member and entitled to vote at all Council Committee Meetings, as are the Deputy Mayor or Acting Mayor when acting in the absence of the Mayor.
- 126. Council Members shall not sit as voting Members on Council Committees, but may be appointed as a non-voting liaison, at Council's discretion. In such cases, participation of the Council Member does not impact quorum.

Training and Orientation Activities

- 127. For purposes of this Bylaw, the following activities do not constitute a Meeting under the Act:
 - (a) Training activities;
 - (b) Orientation activities;
 - (c) Facilitated sessions, such as team-building or retreats;
 - (d) Municipal Association Conferences;
 - (e) Social functions;
 - (f) Community events; and
 - (g) Any other matter which does not materially advance the business of the Municipality.

regardless of the number of Council Members participating.

Administrative Matters

128. Nothing in this Bylaw prohibits Council from dealing with administrative matters such as scheduling availability and attendance at events via email communication.

Bylaws

- 129. A bylaw is passed and becomes effective upon receiving third reading and being signed in accordance with the Act, unless another effective date is specified within the bylaw or other legislation.
- 130. The CAO is authorized to correct clerical, typographical and grammatical errors in bylaws.
- 131. The CAO is authorized to consolidate a bylaw by incorporating all amendments to it into a single bylaw.

Repeal and Coming into Force

132. Bylaw No. 14/025 and all amendments thereto are hereby repealed.

133. This Bylaw shall become effective when passed.

READ a first time this 4th day of September, A.D. 2018.

READ a second time this 11th day of September, A.D. 2018.

READ a third and final time this 11th day of September, A.D. 2018.

SIGNED and PASSED this 11th day of September, A.D. 2018.

Amendments 20/008

22/001

Schedule A

Guidelines for Public Conduct at Council and Council Committee Meetings

Members of the public attending at Council or Council Committee Meetings are expected to adhere to the following standards of conduct. Failure to do so may result in expulsion from the Meeting.

- 1. No crude, vulgar, obscene or offensive language or gesture is allowed at any time in the Council Chamber.
- 2. No person may attend a Meeting while intoxicated or otherwise impaired by drugs or alcohol.
- 3. No person attending a Meeting may approach or speak to the Mayor or a Councillor while the Meeting is in progress, unless invited by the Chair to address Council as a Delegation or Presentation, or during a break or recess in the proceedings called by the Chair.
- 4. Business attire is not required, but persons attending a Meeting must dress in a respectful manner. For example, clothing must not be worn that displays any crude, vulgar, obscene or offensive language or image.
- 5. Unless addressing the Meeting as a Delegation or Presentation, no talking or whispering is allowed. It is permissible to communicate by passing written notes, or by way of cell phone or other hand-held electronic device (set to silent or vibrate mode) if done in a discreet manner that does not interfere with any person's ability to follow the proceedings of the Meeting. Electronic messages may not be sent to any Councillor participating in a Meeting.
- 6. No signs, placards or banners of any kind are allowed in the Council Chamber except with the express permission of the Chair.
- 7. Water and non-alcoholic beverages in covered containers are allowed in the Council Chamber, but food is prohibited.
- 8. Audio and/or videotape recordings are allowed in the Council Chamber, only if all equipment is completely muted and is operated in a manner that does not interfere with any person's ability to hear or observe the proceedings.