Archaeological Overview Assessment
Northeast False Creek Project
Vancouver, BC

Submitted to:
Engineering Services
City of Vancouver
#300 - 515 West 10th Avenue
Vancouver BC
V5Z 4A8

Prepared under Musqueam Indian Band Permit MIB-15-105-AOA
Stó:lō Heritage Investigation Permit 2015-052, Squamish Nation
Archaeological Investigation Permit 15-0117 and 17-0136, and
Tsleil-Waututh Cultural Heritage Investigation Permit 2015-021

Report Number: 1664206-006-R-Rev0
Distribution:
1 E-Copy – City of Vancouver
1 E-Copy and 1 Copy – Archaeology Branch, Ministry
of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations
1 E-Copy and 1 Copy – Musqueam Indian Band
1 E-Copy – Stó:lō Research and Resource
Management Centre
1 E-Copy – Squamish Nation
1 E-Copy – Tsleil-Waututh Nation
1 Copy - Golder Associates Ltd.
Executive Summary

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) was retained by the City of Vancouver (CoV) to conduct an archaeological overview assessment (AOA) for the proposed Northeast False Creek Project (the “Project”) within the City of Vancouver, BC. The CoV is proposing to remove the Georgia and Dunsmuir Viaducts within the Pacific Place lands and replace them with a network of streets at grade. The Project area is bordered by Pender Street to the north, Richards Street to the west, Pacific Boulevard and National Avenue to the south and Jackson Ave to the east (Figure 1). Immediately south of the Project area is False Creek. Vancouver Harbour is situated approximately one kilometre north of the Project area, while the Fraser River is situated approximately eight kilometres south of the Project area. The AOA was conducted under the terms and conditions of the following permits Musqueam Indian Band Permit MIB-15-105-AOA, Stó:lō Heritage Investigation Permits 2015-052 and (2017-073), Squamish Nation Archaeological Investigation Permit 15-0117 and 17-0136, and Tsleil-Waututh Cultural Heritage Investigation (amended) Permit 2015-021. Given that the first phase of the AOA occurred in 2015, new or amended permits were requested from each First Nation for this AOA.

The objectives of the AOA were to: 1) identify known archaeological and historical sites within the Project area, to the degree possible, using existing records; 2) identify and evaluate the potential of encountering archaeological sites within the Project area; 3) assess the need for more detailed archaeological investigations (e.g., an archaeological impact assessment) within the Project area; and, 4) provide guidelines for any future proposed developments.

The Project area is situated within an area that previously composed the eastern mudflats of False Creek. Infilling of this area began in the 1910s to allow the construction of passenger terminals for the Great Northern Railway and the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway. This filling continued for over half a century for other industrial and recreational purposes. The Project area was heavily used by industry (e.g., coal gasification plant, lumber yard and mill, shipbuilding facilities) during this time period.

No previously registered archaeological sites were identified within 100 m of the Project area. Three First Nations place name and / or land use areas, a pre-contact / historical trail northwest of the Project area, and a documented travel route were identified within 100 m of the Project area. Twenty heritage properties overlap the overall Project footprint; however, none of these properties appear to overlap the proposed road infrastructure. The potential is low that these properties will be affected by Project-related construction activities.

This archaeological overview assessment examined the archaeological potential of the Project area; that is the likelihood that unrecorded archaeological sites are, or were at one time, present in the Project area. It is based on an evaluation of ethnographic, historical, environmental, and archaeological data relating to First Nations and Euro-Canadian land use patterns and known archaeological site locations. The Project area has potential to contain low density stone artifact scatters, isolated finds, temporary encampments, and Heritage Conservation Act-protected historical sites. Golder recommends implementation of an Archaeological Chance Find procedure for Project-related construction activities.
Credits

Project Manager
Shauna Huculak, MA, RPCA

Report Authors
Emily Wilkerson, MA
Shauna Huculak

GIS
Jonathan Pokotylo, BSc, Advance Dipl.
Sidney Rempel, MA
Gabriel Iturralde, Dipl.

Senior Technical Review
Andrew Mason, MA, RPCA
Table of Contents

1.0 INTRODUCTION ............................................................................................................................................... 1
   1.1 Objectives .................................................................................................................................................. 1

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION .................................................................................................................................... 1
   2.1 Proposed Development .......................................................................................................................... 1
   2.2 Potential Project Impacts ....................................................................................................................... 2

3.0 HERITAGE LEGISLATION .............................................................................................................................. 2
   3.1 Heritage Conservation Act ....................................................................................................................... 2
   3.2 Municipal By-laws ................................................................................................................................. 3
   3.3 First Nations Heritage Policy and Permitting Systems ........................................................................... 3

4.0 METHODOLOGY ................................................................................................................................................. 3
   4.1 Identification of First Nations with Potential Interests ............................................................................ 3
   4.2 Archaeological and Heritage Background Review ................................................................................... 4
   4.3 Identification of Potential Archaeological and Heritage Constraints .................................................... 4
   4.4 Evaluation of the Need for Additional Archaeological and Heritage Studies ........................................... 4
   4.5 Reporting .............................................................................................................................................. 4

5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HERITAGE REVIEW RESULTS .............................................................................. 5
   5.1 First Nations with Potential Interests ...................................................................................................... 5
   5.2 False Creek Pre-urbanization ................................................................................................................ 5
     5.2.1 Historical Shoreline .......................................................................................................................... 5
   5.3 The Urbanization of False Creek ............................................................................................................. 6
   5.4 Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites ............................................................................................... 7
   5.5 First Nation Place Names and / or Land Use Areas ............................................................................... 9
   5.6 Heritage Resources ................................................................................................................................ 11

6.0 POTENTIAL ASSESSMENT .............................................................................................................................. 11

7.0 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS ................................................................................. 13

8.0 CLOSURE ...................................................................................................................................................... 14

9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY .............................................................................................................................................. 15
TABLES
Table 1: Halq’eméylem Place Names in the Vicinity of the Project Area ................................................................. 10
Table 2: Halq’eméylem Travel Routes in the Vicinity of the Project Area ................................................................. 11

FIGURES
Figure 1: Project Area and Proposed Construction Design
Figure 2: Historical Shorelines, Archaeological Sites, and First Nation Place Names and Land Use Areas in the Vicinity of the Project Area
Figure 3: Industrial Use Areas
Figure 4: Historical Shoreline, Built Heritage and Subsurface Conditions in the Vicinity of the Project Area
Figure 5: Historical Aerial Photos
Figure 6: Heritage Resources in the Vicinity of the Project Area and Recommended Areas for Further Work

APPENDICES
APPENDIX A
SRRMC TUS Database Search Results

APPENDIX B
Historical Photographs of the Project Area

APPENDIX C
Built Heritage Resources within 100 m of the Project Area

APPENDIX D
Built Heritage Resources of the Project Area
1.0 INTRODUCTION

On behalf of the City of Vancouver (CoV), Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) undertook an archaeological overview assessment (AOA) that included an archaeological and heritage review for the proposed Northeast False Creek Project (the “Project”) within the City of Vancouver, BC. The CoV is proposing to remove the Georgia and Dunsmuir Viaducts within the Pacific Place lands and replace them with a network of streets at grade. The Project area is bordered by Pender Street to the north, Richards Street to the west, Pacific Boulevard and National Avenue to the south and Jackson Ave to the east (Figure 1). Immediately south of the Project area is False Creek. Vancouver Harbour is situated approximately one kilometre north of the Project area, while the Fraser River is situated approximately eight kilometres south of the Project area. This report represents an update to the initial Project AOA that was prepared in 2015 (Golder 2015) and encompasses the revised Project footprints.

This report outlines AOA methods, results and recommendations. For the purposes of this report archaeological sites are defined as locations which contain physical evidence of past human activity and are associated with the pre-contact and / or post-contact periods (Archaeology Branch 2015a). All provincial archaeological sites that predate A.D. 1846 are automatically protected under 1996 amendments to the Heritage Conservation Act (HCA).

Heritage (historical) sites are defined as any structure, site or thing that is of historical or architectural significance. Heritage sites and locations in BC are primarily attributable to post-contact Euro-Canadian settlement and land use; they also include Aboriginal resources, features, and settlements. Heritage resources include structures, engineering works, architectural features, and artifacts.

1.1 Objectives

The objectives of the archaeological overview assessment were to: 1) identify known archaeological and historical sites within the Project area, to the degree possible, using existing records; 2) identify and evaluate the potential of encountering archaeological sites within the Project area; 3) assess the need for more detailed archaeological investigations (e.g., an archaeological impact assessment) within the Project area; and, 4) provide guidelines for any future proposed developments.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Proposed Development

Golder understands that the CoV is in the process of investigating potential modifications to the street network and road infrastructure in the Northeast False Creek area of Vancouver. Currently, an at-grade road network is proposed that will maintain the movement of goods and services to and from downtown while allowing for the:

- Creation of additional park space and new affordable housing sites.
- Reconnection of adjacent communities to False Creek and each other.
- Revitalization of the Main Street corridor by developing the vacant City-owned blocks currently interrupted by existing infrastructure / viaducts.
- Reinstatement of Georgia Street’s ceremonial role.
- Creation of an improved transportation network that supports the CoV’s Transportation 2040 goals of increased active transportation and transit mode shares.
2.2 Potential Project Impacts

Proposed road network alterations are expected to require removal of the existing Georgia and Dunsmuir Viaducts. They will be replaced with a new two-way Georgia Street extension to Pacific Boulevard that will be realigned and consolidated with Expo Boulevard north of the Sky Train guideway. A new two-way connection to Prior Street and Quebec Street is proposed.

Proposed Project activities may include, but are not limited to:

- Demolition of the existing roadways
- Construction site preparation
- Realignment of roads and utilities
- Ground improvements
- Construction of residential housing

3.0 HERITAGE LEGISLATION

The Project is situated on lands that fall under provincial jurisdiction. Archaeological resources on provincial lands are automatically protected by the HCA and are managed in accordance with established policies and guidelines. Historical heritage sites are sometimes protected by municipal by-laws.

3.1 Heritage Conservation Act

All archaeological sites on provincial Crown or private land that predate A.D. 1846 are automatically protected under the 1996 amendments to the HCA. Certain sites, including burials and rock art sites, that have historical or archaeological value, are also protected regardless of age. Heritage wrecks, consisting of the remains of vessels (and aircraft) after two or more years have passed since they sank, crashed or were abandoned (including being placed in terrestrial environment as part of land fill), are also protected.

Sub-surface investigation of an archaeological site or investigation with the intent to locate a site requires a permit under Section 14 of the HCA. The Archaeology Branch (Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations) is the provincial government agency responsible for administering the HCA, issuing permits, maintaining a database of recorded archaeological sites, and handling referrals from various development agencies.

Site protection under the HCA does not necessarily negate impact; in some cases, development proceeds after an impact assessment or other mitigation actions. With the exception of impacts occurring under a Section 14 permit, any alteration to a known archaeological site must be permitted under Section 12 of the HCA. A Section 12 permit is held by the individual responsible for the site alteration and normally includes data recovery or mitigation requirements such as archaeological construction monitoring or systematic data recovery (i.e., an archaeological excavation).

All applications for Section 12 or Section 14 HCA permits are forwarded by the Archaeology Branch to appropriate First Nations for a 30 day review and to solicit comments regarding the proposed methodology.
3.2 Municipal By-laws

Heritage sites are not automatically protected under the HCA, but may be subject to municipal bylaw protection. The Canadian Register of Historic Places (CHRP) is Canada’s definitive source of information on historic places. A historic place is defined as a structure, building, group of buildings, district, landscape, archaeological site or other place in Canada that has been formally recognized for its heritage value by an appropriate authority within a jurisdiction (CHRP 2015). Federal, provincial, and territorial governments have worked together since 2001 to produce the register. The register is a work in progress and new listings are added continuously. Depending on the nature of the heritage site and the proposed alteration to a heritage site registered on the Vancouver Historic Register (VHR) a Heritage Alteration Permit, issued by the City of Vancouver may be required.

3.3 First Nations Heritage Policy and Permitting Systems

Many BC First Nations have developed their own heritage policies and permitting systems. Golder and the professional archaeological community largely respect these requirements, although they are not required by the Province to meet regulatory requirements. In general, the scope of these policies reflects a desire to have some measure of oversight with archaeological research in each respective First Nations’ territory so that specific cultural protocols are observed, particularly as they relate to human remains and spiritual locations. While aspects of these policies parallel the HCA, many diverge when it comes to the definition of what constitutes a “heritage resource.” Most First Nations heritage policies take a broader view of heritage resources that require management, compared to the HCA (Mason 2011).

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The approach and methods used in the AOA consisted of the following:

- Identification of First Nations and First Nations organizations with potential interests.
- Identification of potential archaeological and heritage constraints on the Project using readily available information.
- Evaluation of the need for more detailed archaeological and heritage studies.
- Reporting.

The scope of these activities is described below.

4.1 Identification of First Nations with Potential Interests

A review of the provincial Consultative Areas Database – Public (CAD; British Columbia 2015) was conducted to identify the First Nations groups or organizations with potential interests in the Project area. We advise that CAD is indicative but not necessarily exhaustive with respect to the identification of potential First Nations or representative groups.
4.2 Archaeological and Heritage Background Review

Golder assembled and reviewed readily available information sources pertaining to local and regional prehistory, history, built heritage, and other heritage sites for the Project area. These sources included:

- Provincial Heritage Register (PHR, accessed using the Remote Access to Archaeological Data or RAAD application, Archaeology Branch 2015b)
- Vancouver Heritage Register (CoV 2013)
- Canadian Register of Historic Places (2015);
- National Historic Site Register (Parks Canada 2015)
- Ethnographic and archaeological reports
- Historical reports, context statements and statements of significance
- Historical land use records
- Historical and surficial geology maps
- Historical aerial photographs
- Stó:lō Research and Resource Management Centre Traditional Use Study Database Search (Appendix A)
- Golder’s geotechnical reports and preliminary geotechnical information
- Golder’s proprietary cultural resources database for Metro Vancouver
- Golder’s proprietary heritage resource sensitivity mapping for False Creek

4.3 Identification of Potential Archaeological and Heritage Considerations

Archaeological and heritage resources within 100 m of the Project area have been identified and a summary of these resources are provided herein.

4.4 Evaluation of the Need for Additional Archaeological and Heritage Studies

From a review of the potential archaeological and heritage considerations, an evaluation was conducted regarding the need for additional studies, such as an archaeological impact assessment (AIA).

4.5 Reporting

The results of the above research and analysis were synthesized to develop desk-top based determinations regarding archaeological and heritage sensitivity for the Project area. This information was then used to assess the need for further archaeological investigations (e.g., an archaeological impact assessment).
5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HERITAGE REVIEW RESULTS

5.1 First Nations with Potential Interests

Based on information obtained from CAD, the Project Area is located within the area of interest of 16 First Nations groups or organizations, including: Chemainus (Stz’uminus) First Nation; Cowichan Tribes; Halalt First Nation; Hu'lqumí'num Treaty Group; Lake Cowichan First Nation; Lyackson First Nation; Musqueam Indian Band; Penelakut Tribe; Seabird Island Band; Shxw’ōwhámél First Nation; Skawahlook First Nation; Soowahlie Indian Band; Squamish Nation; Stó:lō Nation; Stó:lō Tribal Council; and Tsleil-Waututh Nation.

First Nation groups or organizations with potential interests in the Project area that require Heritage Investigation permits under their heritage policies include: Musqueam Indian Band, Squamish Nation, Stó:lō Nation, and Tsleil-Waututh Nation. This AOA was conducted under the terms and conditions of Musqueam Indian Band Permit MIB-15-105-AOA\(^1\), Stó:lō Heritage Investigation Permit 2015-052 and 2017-073, Squamish Nation Archaeological Investigation Permit 15-0117 and 17-0136, and Tsleil-Waututh Cultural Heritage Investigation (amended) Permit 2015-021.

5.2 False Creek Pre-urbanization

False Creek is a shallow inlet, part of the Burnaby Lake-False Creek trough that extends from English Bay to the Fraser River (Burkinshaw 1983; Figure 1). As is illustrated in Figure 2 the False Creek shoreline previously extended east to Clark Drive and north to Prior Street. The easternmost two to three kilometers of the False Creek basin was characterized as mud flats during low tide (Burkinshaw 1983). Historically one stream flowed south into False Creek, east of the Project area, between Main Street and Gore Street (Figure 2). Pre-contact Aboriginal peoples likely occupied camps and villages along the shores of False Creek. A variety of plant and animal resources could have been easily procured from the creek and its surrounding lands. In addition, the creek margins were likely used as a transportation corridor for these groups.

5.2.1 Historical Shoreline

The False Creek shoreline has been modified as a result of historical and industrial land reclamation processes that are further discussed below and as shown on Figures 2 and 3. Three sources were reviewed to determine the most reliable and comprehensive shoreline and drainage information to help inform the archaeological potential assessment. The oldest reviewed source is a historical map obtained from the Vancouver Archives (1898). This map provides a birds-eye view of Vancouver that includes False Creek and information on the historical shoreline. Historical shoreline and drainage information obtained from Fisheries and Oceans Canada (1998) has also been reviewed. The third source is Goad’s 1912 historical atlas of the city that was created to assess property risk by insurance companies and references legal property lot boundaries. For the purposes of this assessment, Goad’s 1912 Fire Map is considered the most accurate and comprehensive for estimating the location of shorelines and creeks in the vicinity of the Project area. In addition to being aligned with property lot boundaries, the map has been geo-referenced by the Vancouver Archives — all these attributes indicate that Goad’s 1912 Fire Map provides suitable base alignment from which to make inferences regarding past land use and archaeological potential (Figure 2).

\(^1\) A Musqueam Indian Band permit was applied for, but was not received at the time of this reporting.
5.3 The Urbanization of False Creek

Burkinshaw’s (1984) *False Creek: History, Images and Research Sources*, provides a summary of historical observations of uses of and changes to False Creek over approximately two centuries between 1792 and 1983. It is based on archival research and was published as an occasional paper in the City of Vancouver Archives series.

The False Creek area was exploited for its lumber in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, then as a central transportation hub for goods traveling by both sea and rail throughout the 19th century. In 1885, the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) negotiated a grant for 6,000 acres of land in the False Creek (i.e., much of the present-day downtown Vancouver core) and Granville areas in return for the extension of the CPR mainline from Port Moody (Burkinshaw 1984:13).

Warehouses and shipbuilding yards were established along both the north and south shores of False Creek (Figure 3). Products held and transported from these warehouses included meat, milk, fruit, vegetables, iron and steel works, coal, lumber, and clothing. Residents also settled in the area, and the waste produced by both homes and industry contributed to the environmental degradation of False Creek as early as the 1930s (Burkinshaw 1984:41).

The “fix” for the environmental degradation until the late 1960s was to infill False Creek. This filling was most extensive in the eastern mudflats where the Project is currently proposed (Figure 3). The reclamation of the eastern flats of False Creek began in the early 1910s by the Great Northern Railway (61 acres) and the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway (160 acres) to construct their passenger terminals (Burkinshaw 1984:32-35). This filling continued for over half a century. A review of aerial photographs of the Project area between 1930 and 2009 (Figure 5) indicates that filling continued until the mid-1980s, with the preparation of lands for Expo’86 and other recreational uses.

An examination of test pit and borehole logs (Golder 1991) within and in the vicinity of the Project area indicates that a variety of materials were used to infill the mudflats. These included a range of building materials mixed with aggregates such as: clay, brick, wood, rubber, glass, concrete, metal, ash, sand, silt, gravel, cobbles, and boulders (see also Dunn and Rickets 1994). Borehole and test pit logs (Golder 1991) document evidence of an oil or grease layer and frequently creosote in the fill. This saturation is linked to long-term industrial activities on the shores of False Creek. The depth of fill ranges across the Project area but is typically between three and six metres below the road bed or existing surface (Golder 1991).

Development in Northeast False Creek over the past century has altered the urban landscape. Buildings have been demolished, while others have been constructed. Figures 3 and 4 illustrate the historical structures and activities related to the industrial use of the Project area. Figure 3 illustrates the construction dates for properties within the vicinity of the Project area. The earlier buildings were constructed during the period from 1800 to 1950, incorporating the post-WW II development boom.

The second date range covers the second half of the 20th century to present (i.e., 1951 to 2014). A number of structures dating to this period are situated within the northern section of the Project area and beyond on the northwest side (Appendix B: Photographs 1 and 2). Many of these buildings likely replaced older structures that were situated along or near the historical shorelines of False Creek.

Much of the fill area illustrated on Figure 4 consists of developments dating to post-1951, likely post-1970. This construction is related to the closing of various industries (e.g., coal gasification plant, lumber yard and mill, shipbuilding facilities) and the alteration of the transportation network to accommodate more pedestrian and automobile traffic.
The past industrial use of the shores of False Creek resulted in the degradation of the environment and the ecosystems it supports. Revitalization of the False Creek watershed commenced in the 1970s and continues today. Efforts have been devoted to cleaning up the False Creek ecosystem and the surrounding landscape. A major result of this change was the development of BC Place and Science World for Expo’86 (Burkinshaw 1984) and the more recent construction of the 2010 Olympic Village in Southeast False Creek (Bayley 2009).

5.4 Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

Registered Archaeological Sites

The PHR and Golder’s records do not identify any registered archaeological sites in the Project area. To the best of Golder’s knowledge, comprehensive archaeological investigation of the False Creek area has not been undertaken. This includes during development associated with Expo’86 or during more recent development of the “Expo lands” (Mason 2005) despite substantial historical documentation and oral traditions which indicate the False Creek area was intensively used by First Nations people. Although no precontact archaeological sites are recorded within a one kilometer radius of the Project area, a search of the PHR yielded a total of eight previously recorded archaeological sites located within a 2 km radius of the Project area: DhRs-4, DhRs-18, DhRs-21, DhRs-301, DhRs-302, DhRs-303, DhRs-663 and DhRs-687.

The closest registered archaeological site, DhRs-18, the “False Creek Site” is located approximately 1.5 km southwest of the Project area, on the southwest shore of False Creek, near Granville Island (Figure 2). Archaeological site DhRs-18 consists of an isolated artifact, a pecked stone hand maul (DhRs-18:1; item number 55855 UBC LOA2), found by Borden (1968) during excavations for a sanitary service at West 4th Avenue and Granville Street. The hand maul is flat topped and is thought to be affiliated with the Developed Coast Salish Phase (circa A.D. 450 to 1750; Burley 1980:23). A review of the City of Vancouver’s online public mapping database3 indicates that a north-south trending sewer main is located within the street network below the Granville Street Bridge – this location could correspond to the sewer excavation within which the hand maul was recovered by Borden. However, given the lack of a more precise provenience, the sewer excavation containing the artifact could have been from a nearby excavation (i.e., tie-in or service repair) potentially offset from the sewer main.

Borden (1968) noted that on the roadway paralleling the CPR tracks, below the suspected location of DhRs-18 (i.e., location of the hand maul), midden material including butter clam (Saxidomus giganteus), mussel (Mytilus sp.) and fire cracked rock was present. This material may represent redeposited midden from the bridge area to the south. Midden was not noted in association with the artifact. The PHR site form lists DhRs-18 as a “General Activity” (shell midden) use area/site type; however, no further evidence of the midden or fire cracked rock has been reported in the area. Furthermore, dredge material with shell has been reported in the vicinity of the site.

The PHR site form indicates that cultural deposits associated with DhRs-18 have been destroyed by construction of the Granville Street Bridge, particularly the supporting pillars. However, this has not been substantiated through subsurface or visual inspection. Ham (1978:36) and Bussey (1985:50) have both listed DhRs-18 as destroyed; however, no additional testing or subsurface inspection had occurred within the vicinity of the site prior to these

---

2 www.runcommunity.org.items/92813
3 http://vanmapp.vancouver.ca/pubvanmap_net/(S(0em5pr55xgwmmadd2xpqejw))/default.aspx
assessments. In addition, Yip and Gose, reported in Ham et al. (1979:27), failed to observe any traces of shell
midden at this location, but suggest deposits could still exist in adjacent areas. Bussey (1985) examined this
location during her survey of Vancouver archaeological sites, but failed to find evidence of archaeological deposits.
None of the investigators undertook subsurface testing in this area and their conclusions concerning site extent
and condition are speculative.

DhRs-4 is a precontact period shell midden site and lithic scatter located between the Royal Vancouver Yacht club
and Deadmans Island. DhRs-4 was originally recorded by Abbott in 1955, measures approximately 38 m NE-SW
x 10 m E-W and is described as a camp site. DhRs-4 has been heavily disturbed by previous development
activities.

DhRs-21 is a precontact period shell midden site and lithic scatter located between the Royal Vancouver Yacht
club and Deadmans Island. DhRs-21 was originally recorded by UBC in 1968 and measures 20 m E-W x 5 m N-S.
DhRs-21 has been heavily disturbed by previous development activities. Both DhRs-4 and DhRs-21 are also
known as Ch'elxwa7elch which is a Squamish name meaning “Got Dry”. The two sites are located 90 m apart and
may be an extension of a larger site.

DhRs-301 is a large shell midden and surface lithic scatter located on the north shore of Brockton Point. The site
was recorded by Sheila Minni Consulting in 1994 and consists of one stone tool (a projectile point) that may date
to the Gulf of Georgia phase (1500 BP to contact) and one lithic flake (a by-product of stone tool manufacture).
The site measures 220 m E-W x 10 m N-S and has been impacted by previous developments in the area.

DhRs-302 is a surface lithic scatter, shell midden, and historic habitation site located at Brockton Point. The historic
component of the site consists of at least five buildings which are associated with outbuildings, gardens and other
historic features. The site represents both First Nation and Euro Canadian settler occupation / use of the area.
DhRs-302 was recorded by Sheila Minni Consulting in 1994 and measures 220 m E-W x 10 m N-S. The buildings
were removed in the 1930’s and the site has been disturbed by previous seawall construction activities.

DhRs-303 is a precontact surficial burial, petroform, and lithic scatter located on an island in Coal Harbour which
measures 275 m E-W x 175 m N -S. The site was initially recorded in 1930 by Charles Hill-Tout who noted the
burial cairn and tree burials in the area. The site, also known as Deadman’s Island, was used to quarantine small
pox victims in the 1880’s and was also occupied by First Nations, and Euro-Canadian settlers along the shoreline.
The settlers were relocated in the 1930’s. In 1994 the site was revisited and re-recorded by Sheila Minni
Consulting, it was noted that the site was heavily disturbed from shoreline stabilization activities.

DhRs-663 is a surface and subsurface lithic scatter located on the north shore of False Creek, north of the Burrard
Street Bridge and 40 m southwest of the intersection between Jervis and Pacific Streets. The site was recorded
in 2005, by Golder and measures 30 m E-W x 10 m N-S. Recovered artifacts included a unifacial scraper made
from coarse-grained basalt, seven coarse-grained basalt flakes and one unmodified obsidian cobble.

DhRs-687 is a culturally modified tree (CMT) site consisting of three western red cedar CMT’s. All three of the
CMTs have tapered bark stripping features and one has an additional feature consisting of an elliptical bark strip.
The site was recorded in 2007 by Millennia Research and is located between Brockton Point and Hallelujah Point
in Stanley Park.
Unregistered Archaeological Sites

A review of the available literature identified four unregistered archaeological sites in proximity to the Project Area (Figure 2). Unregistered archaeological sites represent locations referenced in the literature review where artifacts were recovered or collected, but may be housed in private collections, were not submitted to a repository recognized by the Province, may have questionable provenience, were never formally recorded as archaeological sites, or may not have been formally reported to the Archaeology Branch. These sites are further discussed in the following paragraphs.

Although not currently on the PHR, Matthews (1955:219 and 232) refers to a possible ritual bathing and habitation location is located south of the intersection between Malkin Ave and Thornton Ave on the north side of False Creek (Figures 2, 4, and 6). The site purportedly contains shell midden, habitation features, and fire pits with fire altered rock. This location may represent the original shore of False Creek on a sandy beach.

DhRs-G6 is a stone hammer (likely a hand maul) reported to have been found at the intersection of Granville Street and Georgia Street (Abbott 1955-1956) (Figure 2). Major Mathews of the City Archives informed Abbott that this artifact being located so far inland was likely related to tree harvesting. The location of this isolated find has been heavily developed.

DhRs-G9 is a large slab of possibly ground slate (possibly "a slate mirror") recovered from 411 E 10th at Prince Edward Street (Figure 2). This artifact is in the private collection of Brian Fairfax of Burnaby (Archaeological Society of British Columbia 1978). The slab was recovered from 8' below the natural grade in an apartment site excavation. This artifact needs to be examined closely to comment further on its artifact designation.

DhRs-G14 represents two artifacts found in the family garden of Mrs. E.E. Trites (née Maddams) located on 7th Avenue at China Creek (Mathews 1955:304). Illustrations in Mathews (1955:304) indicate one artifact was a sinker stone and the other was a flat topped hand maul. Both artifacts were deposited with the City Archives. Ham (1988:55) suggests part of this site may be located within China Park and could be the same site noted in a pothunter's guide to archaeological sites (Lazelo 1970).

5.5 First Nation Place Names and / or Land Use Areas

A review of available literature identified nine First Nation place names and land use areas in the vicinity of the Project area, which are discussed in the following paragraphs and are plotted in Figure 2. In addition to the literature review, the Stó:ló Research and Resource Management Centre Traditional Use Study Database search of the Project area with a one kilometre buffer identified two Halq’eméylem place names (Sqwachays and Xiwàesqs; Appendix A), seven documented travel routes and one GIS-modeled travel route (Appendix A). These are described further in Tables 1 and 2 and are illustrated in Figure 2.

DhRs-G30 was recorded by Matthews (1955) who stated that at the foot of Carrall and Abbott Streets there was a grove of maple trees (as cited in Rozen 1979). The Squamish Indians beached their dugout canoes here and then carried them a few yards across to False Creek to avoid paddling around Stanley Park (see location of the historic shoreline on map) (Gallacher 1966:41). Apparently, "Maple Tree Square" in old Gastown was “the last remaining tree in this ‘grove’” (Rozen 1979). This site is known as Luck-lucky in the Squamish language which means, “beautiful grove of nice trees” (Matthews, 1955 as cited in Rozen 1979).
DhRs-G31 represents the location where one or more white rocks which may have had significance for First Nations peoples (Rozen 1979). This location has several names including: “phoon,” meaning “white rock” in the Musqueam language (Suttles 2004); and “Puck-ahls,” meaning “white rocks” in the Squamish language (Rozen 1979). The name “p’k’o’ls” is also cited in Ham (1988).

DhRs-G44 is the location of a summer village site at English Bay used by people associated with xwyekw’áyak’in on the Squamish River (Barnett, cited by Kennedy 1976). The site is located on the beach along English Bay from Broughton Street to Nicola Street (Mathews 1955 as cited in Rozen 1979). There are several recorded place names for this site including, “כףלדס,” (Musqueam name) which may mean “good under foot,” (Suttles 2004); “Ayy-yul-shun,” (Squamish name) meaning “another soft under feet,” (Mathews 1955 as cited in Rozen 1979); “Iyelishen” (Squamish name) (Kennedy 1976); and “Helcen,” (Squamish name) meaning “sandy beach, soft to the foot,” (Hill-Tout 1900).

DhRs-G45 is a burial place located on a small island, former cove or sand bar which was used by the people of the village situated directly across False Creek (Matthews 1955 as cited in Rozen 1979). Formerly, there was a trail from this area to Gastown (Rozen, 1979). In 1886 the trail ran from the residential area of Cordova Street, up Abbott Street to Pender Street and Cambie Street, climbed the hill past the old hospital and school grounds, wandered off into the woods and came out at the foot of Granville Street, at False Creek, near the former sawmill of Robertson and Hackett (Gallagher 1966:8) (Figure 2). This location has two, untranslated, Squamish place names: “Smam-chuze” and “Smam-kuush” (Matthews 1955 as cited in Rozen 1979).

DhRs-G46 is a location associated with sturgeon fishing by the Squamish (Rozen 1979) and may have also been a Squamish village site (Hill-Tout 1900). It is located along the entire eastern shore of False Creek, east of Main Street which was infilled during the 1900’s (Rozen 1979). Ham (1988) states that it was possible to enter False Creek by canoe and near its head pass by tidal channel into Burrard Inlet near the BC Sugar Refinery (Rogers Sugar Refinery; DhRs G28). There are two recorded Squamish place names for this site: “Skwa-chice,” meaning “deep hole in water,” (Matthews 1955 as cited in Rozen 1979); and “Skoatcais,” also meaning “deep hole in water,” (Hill-Tout 1900).

DhRs-G47 is a site identified as the Squamish place name, “Kt-wah-usks,” meaning, “two points, exactly opposite” (Matthews 1955 as cited in Rozen 1979).

DhRs-G48 may have been a First Nations encampment (Gallagher 1966:12), though First Nations use of the area remains unclear (Rozen 1979). The Squamish language name for this location is “Aun-mayt-sut,” meaning “commit suicide” (Matthews 1955 as cited by Rozen 1979).

DhRs-G49 is the location of a large sandbar (approximately 20 acres) located in the current location of Granville Island, which was used by both the Squamish and Musqueam peoples for fishing (Rozen 1979).

DhRs-G56 may have been a settlement location with the Squamish name, “c’mc’a’mlc’” (Kuipers 1969). The specific location is unknown.

Table 1: Halq’eméylem Place Names in the Vicinity of the Project Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Halq’eméylem Place Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Proximity to Project Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sqwachays</td>
<td>“hole in bottom”</td>
<td>800 metres south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xiwàesqs</td>
<td>“separated points”</td>
<td>825 metres southwest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2: Halq'eméylem Travel Routes in the Vicinity of the Project Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Travel Route Identifier</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Proximity to the Project Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DOC_ID:119</td>
<td>Runs N-S south of False Creek</td>
<td>925 metres southwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOC_ID:135</td>
<td>Runs E-W north of False Creek</td>
<td>Within the northern portion of the Project area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOC_ID:136</td>
<td>Runs E-W north of False Creek</td>
<td>850 metres northwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOC_ID:137</td>
<td>Runs NE-SW between False Creek and Burrard Inlet</td>
<td>300 metres east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOC_ID:183</td>
<td>Runs N-S south of Burrard Inlet</td>
<td>225 metres south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOC_ID:184</td>
<td>Runs N-S south of False Creek</td>
<td>350 metres south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOC_ID:186</td>
<td>Runs E-W along the south shore of Burrard Inlet / False Creek</td>
<td>175 metres south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRJ_ID:200</td>
<td>Runs E-W along the north shore of False Creek and the south shore of Burrard Inlet</td>
<td>600 metres north and southeast</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.6 Heritage Resources

The PHR, Vancouver Heritage Register, Canadian Register of Historic Places, and National Historic Site Register include buildings, streetscapes, and landscape resources that have been identified and formally recognized by local governments as having heritage value and/or character. Heritage buildings include structures related to habitation (e.g., houses, apartment buildings and hotels), businesses (e.g., stores, offices, and warehouses) or social functions (e.g., auditoriums, stadiums, town halls, court houses, schools, and places of worship). Heritage streetscapes consist of a group or collection of heritage buildings, while heritage landscapes are exterior spaces that have cultural meaning or have been deliberately altered in the past for aesthetic, cultural, or functional reasons. Heritage landscape resources include parks and landscape monuments, public works, and trees. Examples of all of these types of resources are listed in Appendices C and D.

Examination of the aforementioned sources identified 20 heritage properties within the Project area; however, none of these properties appear to overlap the proposed road infrastructure (Appendix C; Figures 4 and 6). Ninety-five other heritage properties were identified within 100 m of the Project area (Appendix C; Figures 3 and 11). The majority of these historical properties are located north and east of the Project area, particularly on Beatty Street, Carrall Street, West Hastings Street, Main Street, and West Pender Street. As can be discerned from Appendices C and D, many of these heritage resources have also been entered into the PHR and assigned a provincial site registration (i.e., Borden) number.

6.0 POTENTIAL ASSESSMENT

The absence of registered archaeological sites in the PHR for the Project area does not necessarily mean that there are none present; it may simply reflect the fact that the area has not been subject to archaeological investigations previously. Generally speaking, most locations have some potential to contain archaeological resources. Exceptions would include building footprints that have been fully excavated for underground parking. In practice, “archaeological potential” is most commonly used to refer to those locations that have a significantly greater likelihood for archaeological deposits to be present and detectable using standard investigative techniques.
Such determinations of potential are most commonly based on an analysis of known site locations, cultural practices, and those biophysical characteristics (e.g., aquatic features, slope, forest cover, aspect) that typically correlate with archaeological site locations. These locations are usually subject to assessment prior to development.

To facilitate further discussion of archaeological potential, the Project area, has been broken down into five components:

**Original Intertidal Zone**

Evidence of the pre-contact use of the Project area adjacent to and immediately inland from the original Northeast False Creek shoreline is limited. Undifferentiated sections of the original False Creek shoreline have limited archaeological potential and archaeological sites, if present, are likely small and difficult to locate (e.g., isolated finds or small stone tool scatters). Portions of the original shoreline that intersect with stream outlets draining into the mudflats have potential to contain more substantial archaeological remains such as temporary camps, fish weirs and larger concentrations of stone tools and are considered to have high archaeological potential.

**Inland from the Original Intertidal Zone (100+ m)**

Evidence of the pre-contact use of the Project area inland from the original Northeast False Creek intertidal zone is limited. There are no strong environmental correlates that would have been attractive to pre-contact Aboriginal peoples. Nonetheless, nearby trail networks (Figure 11) suggest there is potential for small archaeological sites such as low density stone artifact scatters and/or isolated finds.

**Historical Streams**

Sections of the Project area near historical streams would have potential for the recovery of archaeological resources. One historical creek drains into the north shore of False Creek, east of the Project’s eastern boundary. Archaeological potential extends 50 m on either side of the historical stream and 100 m north of the historical shoreline at the confluence of the stream. The distance of 100 m has been informed by past land use practices associated with streams in similar settings. Archaeological site types associated with creeks can include fish traps, low density stone artifact scatters, isolated finds or temporary encampments.

**Filled Areas**

The portions of the Project area consisting of fill have low potential for the recovery of pre-contact Aboriginal archaeological sites, features, and artifacts. As is illustrated in Photograph 2, there is potential to identify Heritage Conservation Act-protected historical sites, such as historic shipwrecks, buried in the fill and historic artifacts (post A.D. 1846). Portions of the Project area with no fill or limited fill, including the intertidal zone and 50 m into False Creek at confluences of streams and the historical shoreline, are considered to have archaeological potential. Intertidal locations were utilized in the past and there may be archaeological evidence of such use beneath modern layers of fill (i.e., fishing weir stakes).

**Built Heritage and Historical Features**

Twenty built heritage sites are located within the Project area and an additional 95 built heritage sites are located within 100 m of the Project area. The potential for impacts to heritage properties from Project related construction activities is expected to be low; however construction design plans have not been finalized, which could result in impacts to build heritage and historical sites. Archaeological potential is also considered to be low in built heritage locations which post-date 1950 due to the increase in basement construction (Figure 4). The potential to recover historical artifacts (post A.D. 1846) is expected to be higher in areas with no fill or limited fill and in portions of the Project area where historical buildings remain standing.
7.0 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

There are a total of 16 First Nations groups or organizations that have a potential interest in the Project area. The review of the Provincial Heritage Register did not identify registered archaeological sites within the Project area.

Twenty built heritage properties are located within the overall Project footprint, while an additional 95 heritage properties are situated within 100 m of the Project area. The potential is low that these properties will be affected by Project-related construction activities. In the event that impacts to a property listed on the VHR are anticipated, a Heritage Alteration Permit may be required from the City of Vancouver. Consultation with the local municipal planner is recommended for anticipated impacts to historical sites and alterations to historical properties listed on the VHR may require a formal independent consultant’s report on the physical condition and economic viability of the building (City of Vancouver 2015b).

Based on the assessment of archaeological potential outlined in Section 6.0 of this report, ground disturbing activities associated with the proposed COV roadwork (Figure 6) have the potential to encounter low density stone artifact scatters, isolated finds, wet sites, temporary encampments, and HCA protected historical sites. It is recommended that areas identified as having potential for archaeological deposits within the Project area should be subject to mechanical subsurface testing as part of an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) under a permit issued under Section 14 of the HCA, prior to the start of proposed development activities within those specific areas.

Given the development history within the Project area, the likelihood of encountering archaeological and historical resources is dependent on the degree of historical land disturbance and the AIA methodology should address undertaking archaeological assessments in heavily industrialized and/or built up locations. It is recommended that accessible lands, such as parklands, empty lots and abandoned lots undergo archaeological testing prior to construction activities. Lands with limited disturbance, such as those modified for roadbeds or buildings built on limited fill, or areas with extensive fill where construction activities are extensive enough to potentially reach intact archaeological deposits, archaeological monitoring is recommended during construction activities.

For lands with extensive fill, with limited excavation into the fill material, an Archaeological Chance Find procedure for Project-related construction activities is recommended. The intent of an Archaeological Chance Find Procedure is to provide proponents with general guidelines for the appropriate response to the discovery of known or suspected archaeological materials, including human remains, during Project activities. The Archaeological Chance Find procedure should also include a human remains protocol to be followed should human remains be exposed during construction activities.

Input from First Nations, namely (Musqueam, Squamish, Stó:lō and Tsleil-Waututh First Nations) should be sought prior to the AIA through established First Nation permitting processes or through other means (i.e., meetings). We understand that these inputs may yield information that could influence the proposed methodology / approach to archaeological resource management outlined above.
8.0 CLOSURE

The report was prepared for the exclusive use of the City of Vancouver. Any use, reliance or decisions made by third parties on the basis of this report are the sole responsibility of such third parties.

We trust the information in this document is satisfactory for your present needs. Should you require additional information or clarification, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned at your earliest convenience.

GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD.

Emily Wilkerson, MA, RPA
Archaeologist

Andrew Mason, MA, RPCA
Principal, Senior Archaeologist

EW/SH/ARM/lith

Golder, Golder Associates and the GA globe design are trademarks of Golder Associates Corporation.
9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Abbott, Donald N. 1955-56. Miscellaneous Field Notes Concerning Excavations at 3rd Beach and Native Use of the Stanley Park Area. On file U.B.C. Laboratory of Archaeology. Vancouver, B.C.


Arrowstone Archaeological Research and Consulting Ltd. 2016. Archaeological Overview Assessment (AOA) of the Proposed Hospital Development on the Station Street Lands within the City of Vancouver. Port Moody, B.C. Arrowstone Archaeological Research and Consulting Ltd.


Golder Associates Ltd. 2015 Archaeological Overview Assessment Northeast False Creek Project Vancouver, BC. Victoria: Archaeology Branch, Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations


Kennedy, Dorothy. 1976. Utilization of Fish, Beach Foods, and Marine Mammals by the Squamish Indian People of British Columbia. British Columbia Indian Language Project. Victoria, B.C.


ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW ASSESSMENT NORTHEAST FALSE CREEK PROJECT, VANCOUVER BC

HISTORICAL SHORELINES, ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, FIRST NATION PLACE NAMES AND LAND USE AREAS

CONSULTANT

REPORT NO.

PREPARED

REVIEWED

APPROVED

07/06/2017

1664206

1:15,000

RESOURCES

@A

@A

@A

1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE (MARCH 31, 2017) OBTAINED FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA MINISTRY OF FORESTS, LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES OPERATIONS.


3. GOA'S ORIGINAL SHORELINE (1912) DIGITIZED FROM GOA'S FIRE INSURANCE MAP OF 1912.

4. FALSE CREEK SHORELINE (1898) DIGITIZED FROM PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE CITY OF VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1889, VANCOUVER ARCHIVES MAP 136A.

5. UNREGISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE: INDIAN MEDICINE DITCH FROM MATTHEWS 1955.

6. DATUM: NAD 83, PROJECTION: UTM ZONE 10

ERRORS

PROJECT NO.

TOTAL

0

PRJ ID: 200

DOC ID: 186

DOC ID: 136

DOC ID: 137

DOC ID: 184

DOC ID: 183

DOC ID: 119

BROADWAY-CITY HALL

DHRS - G44

DHRS - G46

DHRS - G47

DHRS - G62

AUN-MAYT-SUT

INDIAN MEDICINE DITCH

DHRS-18

DhRs-663

DHRS - G31

DHRS - G30

DHRS - G6

DHRS - G29

DHRS - G28

DHRS - G56

DHRS - G48

DHRS - G49

DHRS - G45

DHRS-14

XIWAESQS

Sqwachays

KHIWAH'ESKS

SKWA-CHICE

KI-WA-USKS

LEGEND

PROJECT AREA

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION DESIGN

GOA'S ORIGINAL SHORELINE (1912)

INTERPOLATED ORIGINAL GOA'S SHORELINE

HISTORICAL WATERCOURSE (ESTIMATED)

SKYTRAIN STATION

SKYTRAIN LINE

DOCUMENTED TRAVEL ROUTE

GIS-MODELED TRAVEL ROUTE

FIRST NATION PLACE NAME

TRAIL (MATTHEWS, 1955)

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

UNREGISTERED CULTURAL SITE

DIFFERENCES

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B25.0 0
1. ORTHOPHOTO (2015), GOAD'S FIRE INSURANCE MAP OF 1912, PROPERTY BOUNDARIES, SKYTRAIN FEATURES AND PARCEL INFORMATION (2014) OBTAINED FROM THE CITY OF VANCOUVER.

2. GOAD'S ORIGINAL SHORELINE (1912) DIGITIZED FROM GOAD'S FIRE INSURANCE MAP OF 1912.

3. HISTORICAL WATERCOURSES AND COASTLINE DIGITIZED FROM LOST STREAMS OF THE LOWER MAINLAND (1998), FISHERIES AND OCEANS CANADA.

4. FALSE CREEK SHORELINE (1898) DIGITIZED FROM PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE CITY OF VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1989. VANCOUVER ARCHIVES MAP 156A.


6. DATUM: NAD83  PROJECTION: UTM ZONE 10

NOTES

1. 100 METRE BUFFER WAS APPLIED TO THE TWO SHORELINE LAYERS DUE TO POTENTIAL ERRORS FROM GEOREFERENCING AND DIGITIZING DATA FROM OLD MAPS WHERE DIGITAL DATA WAS NOT AVAILABLE. THE BUFFER WAS ALSO APPLIED TO THE FILL LAYER TO ACCOUNT FOR POTENTIAL DIFFERENCES OF MAPPED SCALE (1:5,000) AND DATA SCALE (1:50,000).

2. TWO ALTERNATE SHORELINES ARE PROVIDED BASED ON HISTORICAL SHORELINE DATA AVAILABLE FROM FISHERIES AND OCEANS CANADA (1998) AND THE VANCOUVER ARCHIVES (1898).

3. GOAD'S "ORIGINAL" AND MANMADE SHORELINES WAS OBTAINED AFTER ANALYSIS AND FALLS WITHIN THE 100 M BUFFER USED TO ACCOUNT FOR SCALE DIFFERENCES.
2. 2009 AERIAL PHOTO OBTAINED FROM THE CITY OF VANCOUVER.

DATUM: NAD83  PROJECTION: UTM ZONE 10
NOTES

1. 100 METRE BUFFER WAS APPLIED TO THE TWO SHORELINE LAYERS DUE TO POTENTIAL ERRORS FROM GEOREFERENCING AND DIGITIZING DATA FROM OLD MAPS WHERE DIGITAL DATA WAS NOT AVAILABLE. THE BUFFER WAS ALSO APPLIED TO THE FILL LAYER TO ACCOUNT FOR POTENTIAL DIFFERENCES OF MAPPED SCALE (1:5,000) AND DATA SCALE (1:50,000).

2. TWO ALTERNATE SHORELINES ARE PROVIDED BASED ON HISTORICAL SHORELINE DATA AVAILABLE FROM FISHERIES AND OCEANS CANADA (1998) AND THE VANCOUVER ARCHIVES (1898).

3. GOAD'S "ORIGINAL" AND MADE SHORELINES WAS OBTAINED AFTER ANALYSIS AND FALLS WITHIN THE 100 M BUFFER USED TO ACCOUNT FOR SCALE DIFFERENCES.

REFERENCES


2. Goad's "ORIGINAL" SHORELINE (1912) DIGITIZED FROM GOAD'S FIRE INSURANCE MAP OF 1912.

3. HISTORICAL WATERCOURSES AND COASTLINE DIGITIZED FROM LOST STREAMS OF THE LOWER MAINLAND (1998), FISHERIES AND OCEANS CANADA.

4. FALSE CREEK SHORELINE (1898) DIGITIZED FROM PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE CITY OF VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1989. VANCOUVER ARCHIVES MAP 156A.

5. ROADS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES (MARCH 31, 2017) OBTAINED B.C. MINISTRY OF FORESTS, LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCE OPERATIONS.

6. TRAVEL ROUTES OBTAINED FROM SRRMC TUS DATABASE SEARCH RESULTS - SEE APPENDIX A.

7. DATUM: NAD83 PROJECTION: UTM ZONE 19

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW ASSESSMENT NORTHEAST FALSE CREEK PROJECT, VANCOUVER BC

HERITAGE BUILT RESOURCES IN THE VICINITY OF THE PROJECT AREA AND RECOMMENDED AREAS FOR FURTHER WORK

CONSULTANT

Y/Y/X/X X/2017 07 05

PREPARED

REVIEWED

APPROVED
APPENDIX A
SRRMC TUS Database Search Results
SRRMC TUS Database Search Result – Data Sheet
PROJECT: SHIP 2015-052 Huculak – Northeast False Creek Project AOA
REQUESTED: Shauna Huculak / Golder Associates Ltd.
DATE: July 10, 2015

The information provided in this report is the result of a digital database review for the above referenced project conducted by the Stó:lō Research and Resource Management Centre (SRRMC) on behalf of Golder Associates Ltd. This review is limited in scope and is not to be considered a comprehensive treatment of First Nations interests or concerns associated with the proposed project. This assessment focuses on the relationship between cultural heritage resources defined in the Stó:lō Heritage Policy and the proposed project plan(s). This report is intended to provide information useful to Golder Associates Ltd. and the City of Vancouver in the archaeological overview assessment process. This report does not constitute consultation and does not in any way satisfy or complete the First Nation consultation requirements of Golder Associates Ltd. and the City of Vancouver with the Stó:lō Nation, the Stó:lō Tribal Council, or any other First Nations or First Nations organizations.

**Findings:**

1. Halq’eméylem Place Names
2. Documented and GIS-modeled Travel Routes
3. High Archaeological Potential

**Halq’eméylem Place Names: 2 within 1 km of Study Area (as depicted)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place Name</th>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>Proximity to Study Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sqwachays</td>
<td>“hole in bottom”</td>
<td>800 m S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xiwàesqs</td>
<td>“separated points”</td>
<td>825 m SW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Places on the landscape with Halq’eméylem names are important to distinguish, in that they have the potential to provide insight into the cultural significance of a particular place, such as the significance of the geographic location itself, activities or events that took place there, or stories of the distant past, when the world was transformed into its present form (sxwóxwiyám). There are over 700 Halq’eméylem place names throughout S’ólh Téméxw. They also exist as places of power in a living landscape, upon which people seek spiritual power through various Stó:lō ceremonial and ritual activities.

**Documented and GIS-modeled Travel Routes: 8 within 1 km of Study Area (as depicted)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DOC ID / PRJ ID</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Proximity to Study Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DOC_ID:119</td>
<td>runs N-S south of False Creek</td>
<td>925 m SW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOC_ID:135</td>
<td>runs E-W north of False Creek</td>
<td>within</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOC_ID:136</td>
<td>runs E-W north of False Creek</td>
<td>850 m NW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOC_ID:137</td>
<td>runs NE-SW between False Creek and Burrard Inlet</td>
<td>300 m E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOC_ID:183</td>
<td>runs N-S south of Burrard Inlet</td>
<td>225 m S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Documented Travel Routes are considered indicators of past land and resource use and, as such, recognition of these places is an important component in the context of aboriginal rights and title. Travel routes in this category have either been ground-truthed or verified to have been used. Documented trails indicated may or may not be presently discernable. The majority of physical evidence of these trails no longer exists due to urbanization; however, a large percentage of contemporary transportation routes in S’ólh Téméxw coincide with these original pathways. In cases where physical evidence of historic trails is still present, the trail itself may be subject to protection under the Stó:lō Heritage Policy (2003) and the provincial Heritage Conservation Act.

GIS-modeled trails are travel routes that are either thought to exist, but their existence has not been verified, or modeled to exist based on other known factors such as the movement of people in a specific area. GIS-modeled trails require ground-truthing.

**High Archaeological Potential**

The Study Area has high archaeological potential because of its proximity to documented travel routes and Halq’éméylem Place Names, and its location on False Creek and near Burrard Inlet.

If you have any questions about the content of this report, the Stó:lō Heritage Policy and/or its implementation, please contact me at (w) 604-824-2425, (c) 604-819-5271 or email at lisa.dojack@stolonation.bc.ca. Additional information regarding specific sites identified in this database evaluation is available for review in the archives on-site at the SRRMC in the Stó:lō Resource Management Centre office in Chilliwack.

Sincerely,

Lisa Dojack, M.A.
Archaeologist
Stó:lō Research and Resource Management Centre
SRRMC TUS Database Search Result
PROJECT: SHIP 2015-052 Huculak
Northeast False Creek Project AOA
REQUESTED: S. Huculak / Golder

GIS: LMD
July 10, 2015
APPENDIX B

Historical Photographs of the Project Area
APPENDIX C
Built Heritage Resources within 100 m of the Project Area
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Historical Site Identifier</th>
<th>Designating Authority and Year</th>
<th>Const. Date</th>
<th>Description/Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>560 Beatty Street</td>
<td>DhRs-526</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>Building is representative of wholesaling activities. Located in Central Business/Downtown C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>620 Beatty Street</td>
<td>Beatty Street Drill Hall</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td>1899-1902</td>
<td>Designed by T.W. Fuller Jr. A, M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>780-782 Beatty Street</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>411 Dunsmuir Street</td>
<td>Vancouver Labour Temple</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td>B, M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 Dunsmuir Street</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>688 Hamilton Street</td>
<td>Queen Elizabeth Theatre</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td>1957-1959</td>
<td>International Modernist Style designed by the Montreal-based consortium that later became known as Architects in Partnership (ARCOP) Located in Central Business District/Downtown A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>721 Main Street</td>
<td>Murrin Substation</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td>1945-1947</td>
<td>Designed by McCartner and Naime. Art Deco and Classical architectural styles. Located on the edge of Chinatown. B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>901 Main Street</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>906-908 Main Street</td>
<td>Bank of Montreal</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Designed by Honeyman &amp; Curtis. It is representative of a “Temple Bank” and is typical of “Beaux Arts Classicism” style. Located in Strathcona. B, M, H, I</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# APPENDIX C
## Built Heritage Resources Within 100 m the Project Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Historical Site Identifier</th>
<th>Designating Authority and Year</th>
<th>Const. Date</th>
<th>Description/Characteristics*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1024 Main Street</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1038 Main Street</td>
<td>Ivanhoe Hotel</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59/65 West Pender Street</td>
<td>DhRs-540</td>
<td>Provincial Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128 West Pender Street</td>
<td>Sun Tower</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register Canadian Register of Historic Places</td>
<td>1911-1912</td>
<td>Beaux Arts style designed by W.T. Whiteway. The building was originally the home to the Vancouver World Newspaper published by Louis D. Taylor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250 West Pender Street</td>
<td>Vancouver Vocational Institute DhRs-273</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register Canadian Register of Historic Places Provincial Heritage Register</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>International Style building designed by Sharp, Thompson Berwick and Pratt. Central Business/Downtown A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>190 Prior Street</td>
<td>BC Electric Railway Company DhRs-1205</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register Provincial Heritage Register</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>Edwardian architectural style designed by Robert Lyon. Located in Strathcona. B, M, H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>646 Richards Street</td>
<td>Holy Rosary Cathedral DhRs-59</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register Provincial Heritage Register</td>
<td>1899-1900</td>
<td>French Gothic style cathedral designed by Thomas Ennor Julian. Located Downtown. A, M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200-298 Station Street</td>
<td>Thorton Park</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>919 Station Street</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>316 Union Street</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td>Located in Strathcona A, M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* As per the Vancouver Heritage Register (COV 2013):
  A – Primary Significance – Represents the best examples of a style or type of building; may be associated with a person or event of significance.
  B – Significant – Represents good examples of a particular style or type; may have some documented historical or cultural significance in a neighbourhood.
  C – Contextual or Character – Represents those buildings that contribute to the historic character of an area or streetscape.
  M – a building or site that is protected by a legal heritage designation by the City of Vancouver.
  H – the building or site is the subject of a Heritage Revitalization Agreement.
  I – the building evaluation indicates that specific interior features and fixtures in the building are protected.
APPENDIX D
Built Heritage Resources of the Project Area
## Table 1: Built Heritage Resources within 100 m of the Project Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Historical Site Identifier</th>
<th>Designating Authority and Year</th>
<th>Const. Date</th>
<th>Description/Characteristics&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>404 Abbott Street</td>
<td>Loo Building DhRs-523</td>
<td>Provincial Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>455 Abbott Street</td>
<td>Lotus Hotel DhRs-524</td>
<td>Provincial Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>623 Atlantic Street</td>
<td>DhRs-1228</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register, Provincial Heritage Register</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>A Craftsman Bungalow home Located in Strathcona C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>837 Beatty Street</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>849-857 Beatty Street</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>869 Beatty Street</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>840 Cambie Street</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>864 Cambie Street</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>888 Cambie Street</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>896 Cambie Street</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## APPENDIX D
### Built Heritage Resources within the Project Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Historical Site Identifier</th>
<th>Designating Authority and Year</th>
<th>Const. Date</th>
<th>Description/Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>509 Carrall Street</td>
<td>DhRs-113</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register, Canadian Register of Historic Places, Provincial Heritage Register 2003</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>In the heart of historic Chinatown. B, M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>513 Carrall Street</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lim Sai Hor Association Building</td>
<td>DhRs-114</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register, Provincial Heritage Register 2003</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>W. H. Chow architect. Former mixed-use Chinese Association meeting rooms, retail stores and a rooming house. In the heart of Vancouver's historic Chinatown district. C, M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>555 Carrall Street</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>578 Carrall Street</td>
<td>Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Classical Chinese Garden</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register, Provincial Heritage Register</td>
<td>1985-1986</td>
<td>Ming Dynasty garden replica. Bridge the understanding between Chinese and Western cultures. M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>808 Dunlevy Ave</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Victorian Home Located in Strathcona C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>814 Dunlevy Ave</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register, Early 1900's</td>
<td></td>
<td>Victorian Home Located in Strathcona C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>844 Dunlevy Ave</td>
<td>Winchcombe House</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>Built by F.W. Sentell in the Queen Anne Victorian Style. Located in Strathcona B, M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>602 Dunsmuir Street</td>
<td>St. Regis Hotel</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td>C, M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>208-212 East Georgia Street/700 Main Street</td>
<td>DhRs-477</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register, Canadian Register of Historic Places, Provincial Heritage Register 1986</td>
<td>1903-1910</td>
<td>Located on the fringe of historic Chinatown. C, M, H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>222-226 East Georgia Street</td>
<td>King Block/ Shakespeare Rooms DhRs-478</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register, Provincial Heritage Register</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Designed by Edward Evans Blackmore. Building represents both Blackmore’s work and commercial architecture of the day. Residential floors were known as the Shakespeare Rooms. Located in Chinatown. C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>252 East Georgia Street</td>
<td>DhRs-464</td>
<td>Provincial Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td>C, Located in Gastown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Historical Site Identifier</td>
<td>Designating Authority and Year</td>
<td>Const. Date</td>
<td>Description/Characteristics*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>291-297 East Georgia Street</td>
<td>DhRs-479</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td>B, Located in Strathcona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Provincial Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>555 West Georgia Street</td>
<td>Randall Building DhRs-285</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td>B, M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Provincial Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>674 Granville Street</td>
<td>The Hudson Bay DhRs-45</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td>1913-1950</td>
<td>Designed by Burke, Horwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Provincial Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td>and White for Hudson’s Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Downtown A, M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>505 Hamilton Street</td>
<td>International Order of Odd</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Earliest surviving fraternal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fellows Hall DhRs-45</td>
<td>Canada Register of Historic</td>
<td></td>
<td>meeting hall in Vancouver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Places B</td>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>553-555 Hamilton Street</td>
<td>Del Mar Hotel</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>Edwardian style brick building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>designed by William P. White.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 West Hastings Street</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-18 West Hastings Street</td>
<td>Burns Block</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td>1909-1910</td>
<td>Edwardian commercial building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Associated with Patrick Burns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>who became a member of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Canadian Senate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B, M/H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 West Hastings Street</td>
<td>DhRs-531</td>
<td>Provincial Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 West Hastings Street</td>
<td>DhRs-532</td>
<td>Provincial Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td>Edwardian style apartment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>and commercial building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Located in Gastown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B, M, H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-53 West Hastings Street</td>
<td>Paris Block DhRs-536</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Provincial Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td>Edwardian style apartment and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>commercial building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Located in Gastown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B, M, H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68 West Hastings Street</td>
<td>DhRs-538</td>
<td>Provincial Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74 West Hastings Street</td>
<td>DhRs-537</td>
<td>Provincial Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106 West Hastings Street</td>
<td>DhRs-507</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td>1904-1905</td>
<td>Designed by Parr and Fee for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Canadian Register of Historic</td>
<td></td>
<td>Thompson Brothers. Italian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Places Provincial Heritage</td>
<td></td>
<td>Renaissance Revival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Register 1994</td>
<td></td>
<td>commercial building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108-110 West Hastings Street</td>
<td>Central Building Santa</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rosa Rooms St. Ermine</td>
<td>Canada Register of Historic</td>
<td></td>
<td>Designed by Parr and Fee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Apartments Central Rooms</td>
<td>Places Provincial Heritage</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chicago-style commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DhRs-508</td>
<td>Register 1994</td>
<td></td>
<td>building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112 West Hastings Street</td>
<td>DhRs-509</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Canada Register of Historic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Places Provincial Heritage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Register 1994</td>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Historical Site Identifier</td>
<td>Designating Authority and Year</td>
<td>Const. Date</td>
<td>Description/Characteristics&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122 West Hastings Street</td>
<td>Henderson Block DhRs-511</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register Canadian Register of Historic Places Provincial Heritage Register 1994</td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>Designed by George W. Grant. B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126 West Hastings Street</td>
<td>Ralph Block DhRs-512</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register Canadian Register of Historic Places Provincial Heritage Register 1986</td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>Designed by Parr and Fee. B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128 West Hastings Street</td>
<td>Henderson Block</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register Canadian Register of Historic Places</td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>Designed by George W. Grant for Henderson Brother’s Wholesale B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130 West Hastings Street</td>
<td>Godfrey Sporting Goods DhRs-550</td>
<td>Provincial Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134 West Hastings Street</td>
<td>F.J. Hart Real Estate Building DhRs-551</td>
<td>Provincial Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142 West Hastings Street</td>
<td>Province Printing and Publishing Company Building DhRs-552</td>
<td>Provincial Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150 West Hastings Street</td>
<td>DhRs-514</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register Canadian Register of Historic Places Provincial Heritage Register 1994</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>Edwardian commercial building. C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152-156 West Hastings Street</td>
<td>Trocadero Building DhRs-515</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register Canadian Register of Historic Places Provincial Heritage Register 1994</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Designed by Parr and Fee and Blackmore and Blackmore. Edwardian commercial building. C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>510-514 Homer Street</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register Canadian Register of Historic Places</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>Klondide-era, Victorian Italianate style rooming house. B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Historical Site Identifier</td>
<td>Designating Authority and Year</td>
<td>Const. Date</td>
<td>Description/Characteristics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>823 Jackson Avenue</td>
<td>Fountain Chapel, African Methodist Episcopal Church of Vancouver, Basel Hatha Methodist Church, First Scandinavian Church DhRs-753</td>
<td>Provincial Heritage Register Canadian Register of Historic Places</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>Arts and Crafts institutional building Located in Strathcona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133 Keefer Street</td>
<td>Vancouver Gas Company Warehouses DhRs-470</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register Provincial Heritage Register</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>Designed by Sharp and Thompson Located in Chinatown C, M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>728 Main Street</td>
<td>DhRs-548</td>
<td>Provincial Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td>Legacy Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-21 East Pender Street</td>
<td>Chinese Times Building DhRs-129</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register Provincial Heritage Register</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Constructed by Wing Sang, Was used to publish several Chinese newspapers from 1939 to 2000's. Located in Chinatown M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72-74 East Pender Street</td>
<td>DhRs-670</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register Provincial Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td>O, M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-80 East Pender Street</td>
<td>DhRs-137</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register Provincial Heritage Register</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Victorian Italianate. The building is associated with the American-owned Great Northern Railway (GNR). Located in Chinatown B, M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86-90 East Pender Street</td>
<td>DhRs-671</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register Provincial Heritage Register</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>The building once served as the terminus of the Vancouver, Westminster and Yukon Railway (VW &amp; Y). Located in Chinatown O, M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 East Pender Street</td>
<td>Sun Ah Hotel Lung Kong Kung Shaw Association Foo's Ho Ho</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Designed by R.T. Perry and White and Cockrill. Located in Chinatown M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104-108 East Pender Street</td>
<td>Chinese Benevolent Association</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register Canadian Register of Historic Places</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>Identified as an example of the mature &quot;Chinatown Style&quot; architecture. Located in Chinatown A, M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110-116 East Pender Street</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td>O, M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 West Pender Street</td>
<td>Chinese Freemason’s Building DhRs-217</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register Canadian Register of Historic Places</td>
<td>1906-1907</td>
<td>Designed by S.B. Birds. Located in Chinatown B, M, H</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## APPENDIX D
Built Heritage Resources within the Project Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Historical Site Identifier</th>
<th>Designating Authority and Year</th>
<th>Const. Date</th>
<th>Description/Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 West Pender Street</td>
<td>Sam Kee Building DhRs-218</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>Designed by Bryan and Gillam. Historic Chinatown. M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Canadian Register of Historic Places 2003</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 West Pender Street</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 West Pender Street</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59/65 West Pender Street</td>
<td>DhRs-540</td>
<td>Provincial Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81-83 West Pender Street</td>
<td>Patricia Lodge 2 Jays Café DhRs-541</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register Canadian Register of Historic Places Provincial Heritage Register 1994</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>Designed by Braunton and Leibert. B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117-123 West Pender Street</td>
<td>Duncan Building Shelley Building DhRs-542</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register Canadian Register of Historic Places Provincial Heritage Register</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Designed by H.L. Stevens and Co. C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>163 West Pender Street</td>
<td>Savoy Rooms DhRs-572</td>
<td>Provincial Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165 West Pender Street</td>
<td>Silver Leaf Rooms DhRs-573</td>
<td>Provincial Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>326 West Pender Street</td>
<td>McBeth &amp; Campbell Building</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>C, M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>330 West Pender Street</td>
<td>BC Permanent Building</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>Neoclassical temple bank designed by Hooper and Watkins. Located Downtown. A, M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>402 West Pender Street</td>
<td>BC Securities Building</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td>1911-1912</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>414-420 West Pender Street</td>
<td>Western Canada Building</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register Canadian Register of Historic Places</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>Designed by John Young McCarter B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>436-440 West Pender Street</td>
<td>Tiedmann Block</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td>1909-1910</td>
<td>Edwardian architectural style designed by Bebb and Mendel. Located Downtown. B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>343-345 Prior Street</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>437 Prior Street</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### APPENDIX D
Built Heritage Resources within the Project Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Historical Site Identifier</th>
<th>Designating Authority and Year</th>
<th>Const. Date</th>
<th>Description/Characteristicsa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>509 Richards Street</td>
<td>Lumbermen’s Building</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register Canadian Register of Historic Places</td>
<td>1911-1912</td>
<td>Designed by J. Matheson &amp; Son and built by Dominion Construction for the North West Canada Trust Co. Ltd. B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>518 Richards Street</td>
<td>Marble Arch Hotel</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>Designed by Emil Guenther. Located Downtown. B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>577 Richards Street</td>
<td>Hotel St. Clair DhRs-346</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register Provincial Heritage Register</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Designed by Samuel B. Bird for Captain H. Pybus. B, M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>650 Richards Street</td>
<td>Holy Rosary Manse DhRs-59</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register Provincial Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td>B, M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150 Robson Street</td>
<td>Catholic Charities Hostel</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Designed by McCarter Nairne. The building has heritage value as part of an urban block with similarly scaled buildings. M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>568 Seymour Street</td>
<td>Exchange Building</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>576 Seymour Street</td>
<td>Arts and Crafts Building</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>615 Seymour Street</td>
<td>Gotham Steakhouse DhRs-380</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register Provincial Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td>C, M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101 Smithe Street</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1150 Station Street</td>
<td>Pacific Central Station DhRs-62</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td>Pre-1919</td>
<td>Designed by Pratt &amp; Ross in the Beaux-Arts style to be the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>508 Taylor Street</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>550 Taylor Street</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>316 Union Street</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register</td>
<td></td>
<td>Located in Strathcona A, M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>511 Union Street</td>
<td>Morton House DhRs-725</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register Provincial Heritage Register</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>523 Union Street</td>
<td>Paddon Residence DhRs-1214</td>
<td>Vancouver Heritage Register Provincial Heritage Register</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

a As per the Vancouver Heritage Register (COV 2013):
A – Primary Significance – Represents the best examples of a style or type of building; may be associated with a person or event of significance.
B – Significant – Represents good examples of a particular style or type; may have some documented historical or cultural significance in a neighbourhood.
C – Contextual or Character – Represents those buildings that contribute to the historic character of an area or streetscape.
M – a building or site that is protected by a legal heritage designation by the City of Vancouver.
H – the building or site is the subject of a Heritage Revitalization Agreement.
I – the building evaluation indicates that specific interior features and fixtures in the building are protected.
As a global, employee-owned organisation with over 50 years of experience, Golder Associates is driven by our purpose to engineer earth’s development while preserving earth’s integrity. We deliver solutions that help our clients achieve their sustainable development goals by providing a wide range of independent consulting, design and construction services in our specialist areas of earth, environment and energy.

For more information, visit golder.com